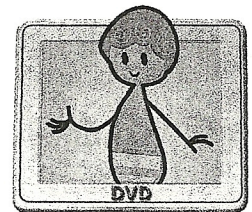


Objectifs

- the verb être
- adjective agreement

Grammaire

à l'œuvre 1



Grammavision

The verb être



Like **avoir**, the verb **être** is an irregular verb. This means that it does not follow the pattern of other verbs. You will have to memorize its forms individually.

être (to be)	
je suis	nous sommes
tu es	vous êtes
il/elle/on est	ils/elles sont

Je ne suis pas très sportive.

Est-ce qu'ils sont marrants?

Vocabulaire et grammaire, pp. 28-29
Cahier d'activités, pp. 21-23



Un peu plus



More irregular adjectives

1. Some adjectives like **cool** (*cool*), **chic**, **orange**, and **marron** are invariable. They never change form.

Les profs sont **cool**.

La mère de Mathieu est très **chic**.

2. The adjectives **beau** (*beautiful*), **nouveau** (*new*), and **vieux** (*old*) are irregular. They also come before the nouns they describe.

MASCULINE Singular (before a consonant)	MASCULINE Singular (before a vowel)	MASCULINE Plural	FEMININE Singular	FEMININE Plural
beau	bel	beaux	belle	belles
nouveau	nouvel	nouveaux	nouvelle	nouvelles
vieux	vieil	vieux	vieille	vieilles

Mme Boursier a une **belle** voiture.

Alain a de **vieux** posters.

Vocabulaire et grammaire, p. 30
Cahier d'activités, pp. 21-23





Adjective agreement



En anglais

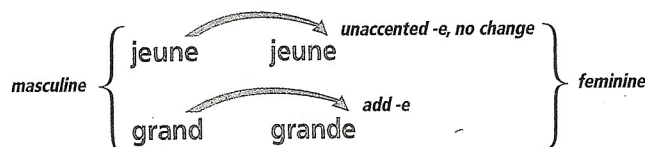
In English, adjectives usually come before the noun.

Sam is a kind man.

Does the spelling of an adjective in English change according to the noun it is describing?

In French, most adjectives are placed after the noun. There are a few exceptions that you will need to memorize.

- 1 Adjectives agree in number and gender with the nouns they describe. Unless an adjective already ends in an unaccented **-e**, to make most adjectives feminine, add **-e** to the masculine singular form.



- 2 To form the feminine of adjectives ending in **-eux** or **-if**, make the following spelling changes before adding **-e**.

série**ux** → série**use**

sport**if** → sport**ive**

- 3 These adjectives have irregular feminine forms.

long → long**ue** gros → gros**se**

blanc → blan**che** gentil → gentil**le**

bon → bon**ne** mignon → mignon**ne**

- 4 Adjectives come after the noun unless they describe beauty, age, goodness, or size.

before
↔
↔
after

Martin est un bon ami et un étudiant sérieux.

- 5 Unless its singular form already ends in **-s** (**gros**), to make an adjective plural, add **-s**.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
SINGULAR	intelligent	intelligente
PLURAL	intelligents	intelligentes

- 6 **Des** becomes **de** when the adjective comes before the noun.

Est-ce qu'il y a **de** jeunes professeurs dans ton école?

