




## Y7 French, Module 2 Mon Collège

### USING FRENCH ADJECTIVES

French adjectives are very different to English ones. They change their spelling to match whether the noun is masculine, feminine or plural. This is called 'agreement'. This table shows you the basics.

	un cahier	une trousse	des cahiers	des trouses
	jaune	jaune	jaunes	jaunes
	rose	rose	roses	roses
	rouge	rouge	rouges	rouges
	bleu	bleue	bleus	bleues
	vert	verte	verts	vertes
	gris	grise	gris	grises

Most adjectives go **AFTER** the noun in French but a few go **before** like the ones in this table.

		Examples
	Beauty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>beau / belle</li> <li>joli(e)</li> </ul>
	Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vieux / vieille</li> <li>nouveau / nouvelle</li> </ul>
	Good / Bad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bon / bonne</li> <li>mauvais(e)</li> </ul>
	Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>grand(e) (but not for people)</li> <li>petit / petite</li> <li>gros / grosse</li> </ul>

### USING POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Like normal adjectives, possessive adjectives in French also have to 'agree' with whether the noun is masculine, feminine, or plural.

English	Singular			Plural
	Masculine	Feminine	Before vowel	
my	mon	ma	mon	mes
your (tu form)	ton	ta	ton	tes
his, her, its	son	sa	son	ses
our	notre	notre	notre	nos
your (vous form)	votre	votre	votre	vos
their	leur	leur	leur	leurs

#### Examples

**mon** frère = my brother

**ma** soeur = my sister

**mes** parents = my parents

**ton** stylo rouge = your red pen

**tes** cahiers = your exercise books

#### Asking questions

The easiest way to ask a 'yes/no' question is to turn a statement into a question by making your voice go up at the end.

*Tu aimes l'anglais.* – You like English.

*Tu aimes l'anglais?* – Do you like English?

Another way of asking a 'yes/no' question is to put **Est-ce que** before a statement. You still need to make your voice go up at the end.

*Elle aime les maths.* – She likes maths.

*Est-ce qu'elle aime les maths?* – Does she like maths?

Don't confuse **est-ce que** with **qu'est-ce que** (**qu'est-ce qu'** before a vowel):

**Qu'est-ce que tu manges?** – What are you eating? (not a 'yes/no' question)

**Est-ce que tu manges un dessert?** – Are you eating a dessert?

## GRAMMAR

### Definitions:

**ADJECTIVES** describe a person, place or thing. Most French adjectives go after the noun. Some go before. (Think BAGS)

**AGREEMENT** when you change a spelling of an adjective to match whether the noun is masculine, feminine or plural. You have to do this in French.

**POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES** are words that describe ownership such as my, your, his etc.

**ASKING QUESTIONS** Using 'Est-ce que' in front of statements is a very useful way to make questions.

*What other question words do you know in French? What is the difference between Est-ce que and Qu'est-ce que? Find 5 more adjectives that are not on this page. Make up a sentence that includes an adjective AND a possessive adjective.*

