

No-prep PowerPoint

EXPLAINS THE GRAMMAR POINT WITH A
CLEAR, CONCISE PRESENTATION

	Masculine Plural	Feminine Singular	Feminine Plural
grands	grande	grandes	
américains	américaine	américaines	
gentil	gentils	gentille	gentilles
amusant	amusants	amusante	amusantes

Here are the rules of forming French adjectives:

The “base” form of an adjective is the masculine singular form.

To make the feminine form of an adjective, add an ‘e’ to the base form.

To make the plural form of an adjective, add an ‘s’ to either the masculine or feminine form.

Some words will have slight irregular patterns - gentil becomes gentille for the feminine form.

uesday, February 2, 20XX

Sample Footer Text



Grammar in Action

A SHORT READING PASSAGE THAT ILLUSTRATES THE GRAMMAR POINT - STUDENTS CAN SEE IT IN CONTEXT.

Thomas Pesquet

Thomas Pesquet est astronaute. Il est français. Il est grand et fort et très athlétique. Il pratique de nombreux sports et est aventureux - il aime le basket-ball, le jogging, la natation, le VTT et le parachutisme. Il n'est pas méchant, mais il est dangereux - il a une ceinture noire de judo ! Il est musicien - il joue du saxophone. Il est très intelligent et il aime lire. Il est brun. Il est doué pour les langues - il parle français, anglais, espagnol, chinois, allemand et russe ! Il est très attirant, mais il est déjà marié !



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Student handouts

NOTES TO GO ALONG WITH THE PRESENTATION AND PRACTICE ACTIVITIES COVER THE TOPIC MORE IN-DEPTH.

Adjectives

When we describe someone, we use adjectives. Adjectives in French require a little more work than adjectives in English - the adjective will change its spelling depending on whether we are talking about one thing or more than one thing, and whether the thing is masculine or feminine. We don't
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Let's Practice!

Which French subject pronoun would you use to replace the following subjects?

	talking ABOUT them	talking TO them
Robert		
Annie		
Monsieur DuPont		
Madame Macron		
Robert et Annie		
your sister		
your brothers		

What if the subject isn't a person? You will need to know if the subject is masculine or feminine, singular or plural so that you can choose the right pronoun. Most of the time, you can look at the word in front of the subject to figure out what they are.

masculine singular things will have **le** or **un** - use **il**
feminine singular things will have **la** or **une** - use **elle**
plural things will have **les** or **des** -- use **ils** or **elles**

(if you don't know if it's masculine or feminine, you'll have to look it up!)

Be careful - singular nouns that start with vowels might have **l'** in front of them - you will need to know whether they are masculine or feminine in order to choose the correct pronoun!

Which subject pronoun would you use to replace these nouns?

1. Le garçon
2. La fille
3. Un chien
4. Un professeur
5. Une étudiante
6. Les filles
7. L'étudiant
8. Le poisson
9. La poule
10. La Tour Eiffel



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Student handouts

NOTES TO GO ALONG WITH THE PRESENTATION AND PRACTICE ACTIVITIES COVER THE TOPIC MORE IN-DEPTH.

Des personnes intéressantes

Read the paragraphs and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word in parentheses. The first paragraph is an example paragraph for you as it is about a single masculine person and uses the base form of each adjective.

Thomas Pesquet est at-
tique de nombreux sports.
VTT et le parachutisme.
de judo ! Il est **musicien**.
Il est **doué** pour les langues.
est très **attirant**, mais il

Bianca Andreescu n'est pas
nadien). Elle est _____.
Ses parents sont _____.
_____ (brun) et _____.
tive. Elle est aussi très _____.
est un _____ (l).
voyage avec Bianca au
_____ (petit) et _____.
_____.

Presnel Kimpembe et
vivent à Paris - ce sont
main. Kimpembe est _____.
(petit). Kimpembe est _____.
l'argent de ses vêtements.
de Mbappe sont très _____.
football. Mbappe est _____.
africaines qui travaillent.
pé sont _____.
(amusant) et _____.
_____.

doué: gifted attirant: att

Let's Practice!

What would you do to change each of the adjectives to match the people?

			
content			
différent			
faible			
patient			
joli			
petit			

What if you have a group that is mixed - some masculine, some feminine? In this case, you must use the masculine plural form. It doesn't matter how many feminine things/people there are, a mixed group will always be masculine! Circle the correct form of the word that you would use.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Léo | bruyant - bruyants - bruyante - bruyantes |
| 2. Emma | petit - petits - petite - petites |
| 3. Emma et Rose | fatigué - fatigués - fatiguée - fatiguées |
| 4. Noah, Hugo et Rose | fort - forts - forte - fortes |
| 5. Nicolas | grand - grands - grande - grandes |
| 6. Nina | brun - bruns - brune - brunes |
| 7. Jeanne et Juliette | patient - patients - patiente - patientes |
| 8. Iris et Mohamed | blond - blonds - blonde - blondes |
| 9. Noé | américain - américains - américaine - américaines |
| 10. Théo et Inès | content - contents - contente - contentes |

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