

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
FRENCH
EXPLANATION NOTES
LES ADJECTIFS QUALIFICATIFS
CLASS 9

“Les adjectifs qualificatifs” are the general adjectives that qualify or add more meaning to the noun.

Ex: Un **grand** garçon.

Accord des adjectifs.

The adjectives must agree in gender (masculine & feminine) and number (singular & plural) with the noun.

To make a masculine adjective feminine :

1. Generally an “e” is added to the masculine form of the adjective to make it feminine.
Ex : grand - grande haut – haute
2. If the masculine form of the adjective already ends in “e” , it remains the same in the feminine form.
Ex: jeune – jeune facile – facile
3. The feminine of certain adjectives is formed by doubling the last consonant of the masculine form and then adding “e”
Ex : gros – grosse bas – basse
 bon- bonne gentil – gentille épais – épaisse
4. Masculine adjectives that end in « if » change to « ive » in feminine
Ex : actif – active
5. Masculine adjectives that end “eur” and “eux” change to “euse in feminine
Ex : travailleur –travailleuse heureux – heureux
6. Masculine adjectives that end in “ien” change to “ienne” in feminine
Ex : ancien - ancienne

7. Masculine adjectives that end in “ier” change to “ière” in the feminine
Ex : premier - première

8. Irregular adjectives :

beau (ms) bel (ms before vowels & silent “h”)
belle (fs)

nouveau (ms) nouvel (ms before vowels & silent « h »)
nouvelle (fs)

vieux (ms) vieil (ms before vowels & silent « h »)
vieille (fs)

Note : There are always exceptions in all cases. These will be discussed during the exercices. (Ex : long , blanc....)

To make a singular adjective plural :

1. In most cases , an adjective is made plural by adding “s” to its singular form.

Ex : joil – jolis jolie - jolies

2. Adjectives that end with “s” & “ x “ in the masculine singular form, remain the same in masculine plural form.

Ex : gros – gros vieux - vieux

3. An adjective that ends in “eau” in the singular takes “x” in the plural

Ex : beau - beaux