Advice on adjectives

**Gender** Your dictionary gives the masculine and feminine forms of adjectives. Often the feminine form just adds –e, but sometimes there are bigger differences:

- **broken** adjective
  - cassé masc, cassée fem
- **happy** adjective
  - heureux masc, heureuse fem

**Position** As a rule, French adjectives come after the noun. Your dictionary tells you when, exceptionally, a French adjective comes in front.

- **intelligent** adjective
  - intelligent masc, intelligente fem
- **slow** adjective
  - lent masc, lente fem

Where no help is given, the adjective comes after the noun in French:

- an intelligent girl
  - une fille intelligente

Where no help is given, the adjective comes after the noun in French:

- a slow train
  - un train lent

In the dictionary many adjectives have example sentences which show you the position of the adjective:

- a small dog
  - un petit chien

A special word tip warns you if an adjective comes in front of a noun:

- a small dog
  - un petit chien

Describe things in your room

Look up the noun and the adjective in your dictionary. Then decide:

- un/une?
- masculine/feminine form of adjective?
- adjective before/after the noun?

Example:

- a red rug
  - un **rouge**

- a comfortable bed
  - un **lit**

- a big chest of drawers
  - une **commode**

- a round table
  - une **table**

- an old armchair
  - un **fauteuil**