Bootstrap French Grammar

Learn French grammar step-by-step with
224 topics and over 4,000 examples

First Edition

Peter Vujanovic


Declan Software Ltd.

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For my girls

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Any errors are, of course, entirely the responsibility of the author.

The book is dedicated to my girls, Tatiana, Ella, and Nelly, who bore with me throughout the many of hours that went into composing this grammar.

Preface

Bootstrap French Grammar is a new way to learn French grammar that focuses heavily on examples. Starting from the very beginning, the idea is progress in small self-contained steps (called 'topics'). Each topic includes a brief explanation of a grammar pattern and then provides lots of examples that illustrate the grammar. Each example includes its English translation, as well as notes highlighting how the example illustrates that topic's grammar. New vocabulary is also explained in the example notes as it is encountered.

And of course, when used in tandem with the mobile application, the audio pronunciation is available for every example.

The *Bootstrap French Grammar* is for English-speaking pupils and students of French at the introductory stage. It assumes zero knowledge of French grammar or vocabulary.

How to use this book with the companion mobile app

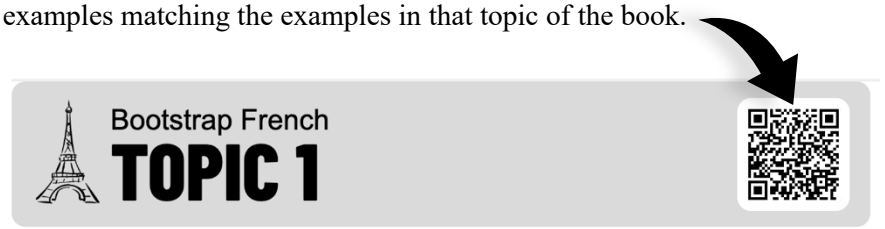
This is the companion book to the ***Bootstrap French Grammar*** mobile application. The iOS and Android apps can be downloaded from the app stores using the following QR code links:

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The application contains all the same content as this book but with the addition of high-quality native speaker recordings of all examples. So, if you prefer to have the grammar set out in book form but would also like to be able to listen to the example sentences, then the book/app combination is perfect for you.

The book and app are easy to coordinate using QR codes. Just use the app to scan the QR code in the title bar of any topic in the book and the app takes you straight to the app topic where you will find high-quality audio examples matching the examples in that topic of the book.





Bootstrap French

TOPIC 1

❖ Subject Pronouns and 'to be' - the verb *être*

The French verb **être** means 'to be'.

Être is its infinitive (or dictionary) form of the verb. But when used in a sentence its form changes – it conjugates. How it conjugates depends who or what is "being" - this is to say, it depends on who or what is the subject of the verb.

Below are the present tense conjugations of **être** with the singular subject pronouns: **je** - 'I', **tu** - 'you', **il** - 'he' and **elle** - 'she'.

- **je suis** - 'I am'
- **tu es** - 'you are'
- **il est** - 'he is'
- **elle est** - 'she is'

So **suis** is the **je** conjugation of the verb **être**. Likewise, **es** is the **tu** conjugation, **est** is the **il** or **elle** conjugation.

The examples below illustrate how the conjugations of the verb **être** are used. And new vocabulary is also introduced.

EXAMPLES:

1 **je suis**
I am
💡 **être** ⇒ (**je**) **suis** - 'I am'

2 **tu es**
you are
💡 **être** ⇒ (**tu**) **es** - 'you are'

3 **il est**
he is
💡 **être** ⇒ (**il**) **est** - 'he is'

4 **elle est**
she is
💡 **être** ⇒ (**elle**) **est** - 'she is'

5 **Je suis ici.**
I am here.
📖 **ici** (adv) means 'here'

6 **Tu es à l'heure.**
You are on time.
à l'heure (adj) means 'on time'

7 **Il est en retard.**
He is late.
en retard (adj) means 'late'

8 **Elle est en avance.**
She is early.
en avance (adj) means 'early'

9 **Je suis loin.**
I am far away.
loin (adj) means 'far away'

10 **Il est proche.**
He is close.
proche (adj) means 'close'

11 **Elle est là-bas.**
She is over there.
là-bas (adv) means 'over there'

12 **Tu es en retard.**
You are late.

13 **Je suis d'accord.**
I agree. *OR* I am in agreement.
d'accord means 'agree' or 'in agreement'

14 **Tu es d'accord ?**
You are in agreement? *OR* Do you agree?
We can ask a question in French by just raising the tone at the end of a sentence. This is called a 'declarative question'

15 **Il est où ?**
Where is he?
où means 'where'
Note that in French there is a space before the question mark



❖ Plural Personal Pronouns - *nous*, *vous*, *ils* & *elles*

The plural pronouns ('we', 'you' and 'they') and their **être** conjugations are as follows:

- **nous sommes** - 'we are'
- **vous êtes** - 'you (plural) are'
- **ils sont** - 'they are'
- **elles sont** - 'they (females) are'

Note that French has a special plural 'you' form - **vous** - as in 'y'all', 'you guys'.

And French has both male and female forms of 'they' - **ils** & **elles**.

- When there is a mix of males and females in a group, they are referred to using the male pronoun **ils**.

The examples below illustrate uses of these ponouns and conjugations and introduce new vocabulary.

EXAMPLES:

1. **nous sommes**
   we are
   💡 **être** ⇒ (**nous**) **sommes** - 'we are'

2. **vous êtes**
   you (plural) are *OR* 'you guys' are
   💡 **être** ⇒ (**vous**) **êtes** - 'you (plural) are'

3. **ils sont**
   they are
   💡 **être** ⇒ (**ils**) **sont** - 'they are'

4. **elles sont**
   they (females) are
   💡 **être** ⇒ (**elles**) **sont** - 'they (females) are'

5. **Nous sommes ici.**
   We are here.

6. **Vous êtes en retard.**
   You (plural) are late.
   💡 Note the sound change vou[s] ⇒ vou[z]. Certain ending consonants are sounded (and may change) if followed by a vowel. This is called **liaison**

7 **Ils sont à l'heure.**
They are on time.

8 **Elles sont en avance.**
They (females) are early.

9 **Nous sommes loin.**
We are far away.

10 **Ils sont là-bas.**
They are over there.

11 **Elles sont où maintenant ?**
Where are they (females) now?
maintenant (adv) means 'now'

12 **Maintenant elles sont loin.**
Now they (females) are far away.

13 **Vous êtes toujours ici.**
You (plural) are always here.
toujours (adv) means 'always'

14 **Ils sont souvent en retard.**
They are often late.
souvent (adv) means 'often'



❖ Politeness in French - the pronouns *vous* and *tu*

In addition to **vous** being the second person **plural** pronoun ('y'all', 'you guys'), it is also used when addressing someone **politely** or **formally** - someone you have just met, your teacher or your boss etc.

On the other hand, the other singular 'you' pronoun **tu** is used when talking to someone you are **familiar** with - to friends and family etc.

Whether **vous** refers (formally) to a single person or to multiple people ('you guys') can sometimes be ambiguous and the meaning needs to be understood from context.

- Henceforth in the examples 'you' in the English translation will be marked (**formal**) when the singular **vous** in being used, (**plural**) for the plural **vous** and (**familiar**) for **tu**.

EXAMPLES:

1. **Tu es en retard.**
   You (familiar) are late.
   💡 Here is one of many exceptions we will encounter in French - there is no liaison after the **es**.

2. **Tu es où ?**
   Where are you (familiar)?

3. **Salut Jacques, tu es en avance.**
   Hi Jacques, you (familiar) are early.
   💡 **salut** is a common informal greeting. And farewell.

4. **Bonjour Madame, vous êtes en avance.**
   Hello Madam, you (formal) are early.
   📖 **madam** (f) means 'Mrs' or 'madame'
   💡 **madame** is capitalised when addressing her directly

5. **Vous êtes français, Monsieur ?**
   Are you (formal) French, sir?
   📖 **français** (m) means 'French (male)'
   📖 **monsieur** (m) means 'Mr' or 'sir'
   💡 **monsieur** is capitalised when addressing him directly

6. **Vous êtes où ?**
   Where are you (formal)?

7 **Pourquoi vous êtes ici ?**
Why are you (formal) here?
pourquoi (adv) means 'why'

8 **Bon, vous êtes d'accord.**
Good, you (formal) agree.
bon (adj) means 'good'



❖ Asking questions using inversion

Asking questions in French can be straightforward - just use a normal declarative statement with a rising intonation at the end to make it a question.

But when the subject is a pronoun it is more common to form a question by **inversion** - that is by inverting the subject pronoun and verb and joining them with a hyphen.

With inversion question words like **où** ('where') and **pourquoi** ('why') should be moved to the beginning of the sentence.

Note that **suis-je** ('am I') is rarely used.

Note also that liaison is forbidden for inverted pairs. For example **êtes-vous ici** - there is NO liaison **vou[z]** even though the following word **ici** begins with a vowel.

EXAMPLES:

1. **Es-tu proche ?**
   Are you (familiar) close by?
   💡 **tu es ⇒ es-tu** - 'are you?'

2. **Où êtes-vous ?**
   Where are you (formal)?
   💡 **vous êtes ⇒ êtes-vous** - 'are you?'

3. **Pourquoi est-elle ici ?**
   Why is she here?
   💡 **elle est ⇒ est-elle** - 'is she?'

4. **Sont-elles ici maintenant ?**
   Are they (females) here now?
   💡 **elles sont ⇒ sont-elles** - 'are they (females)?'

5. **Sommes-nous en retard ?**
   Are we late?
   💡 **nous sommes ⇒ sommes-nous** - 'are we?'

6. **Est-elle française ?**
   Is she French?
   💡 **elle est ⇒ est-elle** - 'is she?'
   📖 **française** means 'French (female)'

7 **Est-il anglais ?**
Is he English?
il est ⇒ **est-il** - 'is he?'
anglais (m) means 'English (male)'

8 **Juliette, est-elle vraiment ici ?**
Juliette - is she really here?
elle est ⇒ **est-elle** - 'is she?'
vraiment means 'really'

9 **Êtes-vous souvent ici ?**
Are you (formal) often here?
vous êtes ⇒ **êtes-vous** - 'are you?'

10 **Sont-ils en vacances ?**
Are they (males) on holidays?
ils sont ⇒ **sont-ils** - 'are they?'
en vacances means 'on holidays'

11 **Êtes-vous d'accord, Monsieur ?**
Do you (formal) agree, Sir? *OR* Are you in agreement, Sir?
vous êtes ⇒ **êtes-vous** - 'are you?'



❖ It is, that is, they are - *c'est* & *ce sont*

The word **ce** means 'that' or 'it'. It can refer to anything - animals, objects or concepts. And can be both singular and plural.

- In short, **ce** is a very general, very useful and very common word in French. There is no exact English equivalent.

Combined with the verb **être** ('to be') we have the very common phrase **c'est** - 'it is' or 'that is'.

- The **est** is the **il** or **elle** conjugation of the verb **être** ('to be').
- And we have the contraction **ce**+**est** ⇒ **c'est**.

- In French, when we have a word ending in a vowel and another starting with a vowel side-by-side, to avoid having two vowel sounds together, we often drop the first vowel and replace it with an apostrophe and join the words together. So **ce**+**est** ⇒ **c'est**.

The plural form of **c'est** is **ce sont** ('these are' or those are') which uses the **ils** or **elles** conjugation of **être**.

- However, you will commonly hear people say **c'est** even in situations where the plural **ce sont** should be used.

The inverted question form of **c'est** is **est-ce ?**.

- And while the plural question form **sont-ce ?** is grammatically correct, it is never used.

EXAMPLES:

1. **C'est loin d'ici.**
   It is far from here.
   d'ici means 'from here'
   d'ici is a contraction of **de** (from) and **ici** (here)

2. **Non, c'est près d'ici.**
   No, it is close by.
   près means 'close'
   près d'ici means 'close by' or 'close from here'

3. **C'est qui ?**
   It is who? *OR* Who is it?
   qui means 'who'

4 **Qui est-ce ?**
Who is it?
💡 Inverted question form: **c'est** ⇒ **est-ce ?** - 'is it?'

5 **C'est Juliette.**
It is Juliette.

6 **Est-ce Jacques ?**
Is it (that) Jacques?

7 **Oui, c'est Jacques.**
Yes, it's Jacques.
📖 **oui** means 'yes'

8 **Où est-ce ?**
Where is it?

9 **C'est là-bas.**
It is over there.

10 **C'est ici.**
It is here.

11 **C'est magnifique !**
It is magnificent!
📖 **magnifique** (adj) means 'magnificent' or 'wonderful'

12 **Ce sont Jacques et Juliette.**
They are Jacques and Juliette.
📖 **et** means 'and'

13 **Ce sont monsieur et madame Dupont.**
This is Mr and Mrs Dupont.
💡 **monsieur** and **madame** are not capitalized if not directly addressing the person



❖ Genders and the definite articles - *le* & *la*

All nouns (things and concepts) in French have a gender - either masculine or feminine.

And like the English 'the' - French also uses the **definite article**. But unlike English, the definite article in French depends on gender (and number).

- The definite article **le** is used for masculine nouns.
- And the definite article **la** is used for feminine nouns.

When the noun starts with a vowel, both **le** and **la** contract with an apostrophe to **l'** and the contracted **l'** is attached to the noun.

Note that there are no hard and fast rules governing which nouns are masculine and which are feminine. They just need to be remembered.

EXAMPLES:

1. **Le chien est ici.**
   The dog is here.
   chien (m) means 'dog'
   le chien is masculine

2. **La vache est là-bas.**
   The cow is over there.
   vache (f) means 'cow'
   la vache is feminine

3. **Où est le chat ?**
   Where is the cat?
   chat (m) means 'cat'
   le chat is masculine

4. **La gare est loin d'ici ?**
   The (train) station far from here?
   gare (f) means 'station'
   la gare is feminine

5. **Le bureau est près d'ici.**
   The office is close to here.
   bureau (m) means 'office' or 'desk'
   le bureau is masculine

6 **La poste est assez proche.**
The post office is quite close.
- **poste** (f) means 'post office'
- **la poste** is feminine
- **assez** (adv) means 'quite' or 'enough'

7 **Le restaurant est magnifique.**
The restaurant is magnificent.
- **restaurant** (m) means 'restaurant'
- **le restaurant** is masculine

8 **Le garçon est en retard.**
The boy is late.
- **garçon** (m) means 'boy'
- **le garçon** is masculine

9 **La fille est à l'heure.**
The girl is on time.
- **fille** (f) means 'girl'
- **la fille** is feminine

10 **D'où est le monsieur ?**
From where is the gentleman?
- **monsieur** (m) means 'gentleman'
- **le monsieur** is masculine
- **d'où** means 'from where'

11 **La madame est d'ici ?**
The lady is from here?
- **madame** (f) means 'lady'
- **la madame** is feminine

12 **L'oiseau est là-bas.**
The bird is over there.
- **oiseau** (m) means 'bird'
- **l'oiseau** is masculine
- Contraction when there are two opposing vowels: **le** + **oiseau** ⇒ **l'oiseau**

13 **Est-ce l'université là-bas ?**

Is that the university over there?

université (f) means 'university'

l'université is feminine

Contraction: **la** + **université** ⇒ **l'université**

14 **Non, l'université est ici.**

No, the university is here.

non means 'no'



❖ In and on - the prepositions *dans* & *sur*

Prepositions are words that indicate position or location.
Two of the most useful French prepositions are **dans** and **sur**.
- The preposition **dans** means 'in'.
- The preposition **sur** means 'on'.

Like in English, French propositions appear before the noun (and its article).

EXAMPLES:

1. **Le chien est dans le jardin.**
   The dog is in the garden.
   jardin (m) means 'garden'
   dans before the noun **le jardin**
2. **Es-tu dans la maison ?**
   Are you (familiar) in the house?
   maison (f) means 'house'
3. **Qui est dans la chambre ?**
   Who is in the room?
   chambre (f) means 'room' or 'bedroom'
4. **Philippe et Jacques sont dans le parc.**
   Phillippe and Jacques are in the park.
   parc (m) means 'park'
5. **L'oiseau est dans l'arbre.**
   The bird is in the tree.
   arbre (m) means 'tree'
6. **La vache est dans le champ.**
   The cow is in the field.
   champ (m) means 'field'
7. **La billetterie - est-elle dans la gare ?**
   The ticket office - is it in the station?
   billetterie (f) means 'ticket office'

8 **Est-elle dans le bus ?**
Is she is on (in) the bus ?
bus (m) means 'bus'

9 **Le tablier est sur le crochet.**
The apron is on the hook.
tablier (m) means 'apron'
crochet (m) means 'hook'
sur before the noun **le crochet**

10 **La chaussure est sur la table.**
The shoe is on the table.
chaussure (f) means 'shoe'
table (f) means 'table'

11 **Sont-ils sur le bateau ?**
Are they on the boat?
bateau (m) means 'boat'

12 **La bougie est sur le gâteau.**
The candle is on the cake.
bougie (f) means 'candle'
gâteau (m) means 'cake'

13 **La voiture est sur le boulevard.**
The car is on the boulevard.
voiture (f) means 'car'
boulevard (m) means 'boulevard'

14 **Le vélo est dans la rue.**
The bike is on the street.
vélo (m) means 'bicycle'
rue (f) means 'street'



❖ Negation, not - *ne pas*

To negate a statement in French we put **ne** and **pas** either side of the verb.

- As previously, if the word after **ne** begins with a vowel then **ne** contracts to **n'** and is attached to that word.

Note that inverted question forms like **est-ce** remain attached when negated. So we have **n'est-ce pas** - 'isn't it?' with the contraction **n'** and the inverted hyphenated attachment **est-ce**.

EXAMPLES:

1. **Je ne suis pas là.**
   I am not here/there.
   💡 Negation by putting **ne** & **pas** either side of the verb **suis**
   là means 'in some (expected) location'

2. **Le chien n'est pas dans le jardin.**
   The dog is not in the garden.
   💡 Contraction: **ne** + **est** ⇒ **n'est**

3. **Tu n'es pas proche ?**
   Are you (familiar) not close by?
   💡 Contraction: **ne** + **es** ⇒ **n'es**

4. **Le monsieur n'est pas en retard.**
   The gentleman is not late.

5. **N'est-ce pas Jacques là-bas ?**
   Is that not Jacques over there?
   💡 Hyphenated question forms like **est-ce** remain attached when negated

6. **Vous n'êtes pas d'accord ?**
   You (formal) are not in agreement?
   💡 Contraction: **ne** + **êtes** ⇒ **n'êtes**

7. **Nous ne sommes pas à l'heure.**
   We are not on time.

8. **La billetterie n'est pas dans la gare.**
   The ticket office is not in the station.

9 **Nous ne sommes pas à la plage.**
We are not at the beach.
plage (f) means 'beach'
à la plage means 'to the beach'

10 **Pourquoi n'est-elle pas ici ?**
Why is she not here?
Hyphenated question forms like **est-elle** remain attached when negated

11 **Ils ne sont pas encore en vacances ?**
They (males) are not yet on holidays?
encore means 'yet' or 'more' or 'still'

12 **Pourquoi ne sont-elles pas encore là ?**
Why aren't they (females) here yet?
Hyphenated question forms like **sont-elles** remain attached when negated

13 **Juliette et Jacques ne sont pas ici.**
Juliette and Jacques are not here.
et means 'and'

14 **Ce n'est pas l'université.**
This is not the university.
c'est back to its uncontracted form **ce est** before negation ⇒ **ce n'est pas**

15 **Ce n'est pas Romain.**
That is not Romain.

16 **La voiture n'est pas sur le boulevard.**
The car is not on the boulevard.

17 **Le vélo n'est pas dans la rue.**
The bike is not on the street.



❖ Adjectives and gender - masculine and feminine

Adjectives are words that describe a noun. For example 'big' and 'strong'.

In French adjectives should agree with the noun in both gender and number.

This means that an adjective may change depending on whether the noun it is describing is masculine or feminine, and singular or plural.

- In general singular masculine adjectives end with a consonant.
- And the general rule is to get the singular feminine form we append an **-e** to the masculine form of the adjective.

Note however that there are lots of exceptions to this rule. We will cover these exceptions in the next couple of topics.

EXAMPLES:

1. **Il est grand.**
   He is big.
   grand (adj) means 'big'

2. **Elle est grande aussi.**
   She is big also.
   grand (adj.m) ⇒ **grande** (adj.f)
   aussi (adj) means 'also' (also used as a comparative)

3. **Marc est fort.**
   Marc is strong.
   fort (adj) means 'strong''

4. **Camille est forte.**
   Camille is strong.
   fort (adj.m) ⇒ **forte** (adj.f)

5. **Jacques est-il français ?**
   Jacques, is he French?
   français (adj) means 'French''

6. **Juliette est-elle vraiment française ?**
   Juliette, is she really French?
   français (adj.m) ⇒ **française** (adj.f)

7 **Es-tu prêt ?**
Are you (familiar) (male) ready?
prêt (adj) means 'ready"

8 **Elle n'est pas encore prête.**
She is not yet ready.
prêt (adj.m) ⇒ **prête** (adj.f)

9 **Le café est noir.**
The coffee is black.
noir (adj & noun.m) means 'black"

10 **La voiture n'est pas noire.**
The car is not black.
noir (adj.m) ⇒ **noire** (adj.f)

11 **Je ne suis pas encore fatigué.**
I (male) am not tired yet.
fatigué (adj) means 'tired"

12 **Pourquoi es-tu déjà fatiguée ?**
Why are you (familiar) (female) already tired?
fatigué (adj.m) ⇒ **fatiguée** (adj.f)

13 **La maison est assez petite.**
The house is quite small.
petit (adj) means 'small'
petit (adj.m) ⇒ **petite** (adj.f)

14 **La piscine est vraiment froide.**
The pool is really cold.
froid (adj) means 'cold'
froid (adj.m) ⇒ **froide** (adj.f)

15 **Le lait est froid et l'eau est froide.**
The milk is cold and the water is cold.
eau (f) means 'water'
lait (m) means 'milk"
froid (adj.m) ⇒ **froide** (adj.f)

16 **La chambre est bien chaude.**
The room is quite warm.
chaud (adj) means 'warm' or 'hot'
chaud (adj.m) ⇒ **chaude** (adj.f)
bien (adv) means 'quite' or 'well'

17 **Le café est chaud et l'eau est chaude.**
The coffee is hot and the water is hot.
café (m) means 'coffee' or 'café''



❖ Feminine adjectives - some rules

As we saw previously, getting the feminine form of an adjective can be as simple as appending an **-e** to the masculine form.

There are however several rule-based expectations that depend on the ending of the masculine form. Three such rules are:

- An **-f** masculine ending becomes **-ve** for the feminine adjective.
- An **-er** masculine ending becomes **-ère** for the feminine adjective.
- An **-eux** masculine ending becomes **-euse** for the feminine adjective.

EXAMPLES:

1 **Le chapeau est neuf et la cravate est neuve aussi.**
The hat is new and the tie is also new.

- **neuf** (adj) means 'new'
- **neuf** (m) ⇒ **neuve** (f) - An **-f** ending becomes **-ve**
- **chapeau** (m) means 'hat'
- **cravate** (f) means 'tie' or 'necktie'

2 **La femme est sportive mais le mari n'est pas du tout sportif.**
The wife is sporty but the husband is not at all sporty.

- **sportif** (adj) means 'sporty'
- **sportif** (m) ⇒ **sportive** (f) - An **-f** ending becomes **-ve**
- **femme** (f) means 'wife' or 'woman'
- **mari** (m) means 'husband'
- **ne...pas du tout** means 'not at all'

3 **Le garçon est vif et la fille est vive aussi.**
The boy is lively and the girl is also lively.

- **vif** (adj) means 'lively' or 'alert'
- **vif** (m) ⇒ **vive** (f) - An **-f** ending becomes **-ve**

4 **La chemise est chère. Mais le pull n'est pas cher.**
The shirt is expensive. But the jumper is not expensive.

- **cher** (adj) means 'expensive' or 'dear'
- **cher** (m) ⇒ **chère** (f) - An **-er** ending becomes **-ère**
- **chemise** (f) means 'shirt'
- **pull** (m) means 'sweater' or 'jumper' or 'pullover'

5 **La valise est légère mais le sac n'est pas léger.**
The suitcase is light but the bag is not light.
- **léger** (adj) means 'light (weight)'
- **léger** (m) ⇒ **légère** (f) - An **-er** ending becomes **-ère**
- **valise** (f) means 'suitcase'
- **sac** (m) means 'bag'

6 **Le vin n'est pas étranger - il est français - mais la bière est étrangère.**
The wine is not foreign - it's French - but the beer is foreign.
- **étranger** (adj) means 'foreign'
- **étranger** (m) ⇒ **étrangère** (f) - An **-er** ending becomes **-ère**
- **bière** (f) means 'beer'

7 **La femelle est dangereuse, mais le mâle n'est pas dangereux.**
The female is dangerous, but the male is not dangerous.
- **dangereux** (adj) means 'dangerous'
- **dangereux** (m) ⇒ **dangereuse** (f) - An **-eux** ending becomes **-euse**
- **femelle** (f) means 'female'
- **mâle** (m) means 'male'

8 **L'artichaut est délicieux. Et la pomme de terre est délicieuse aussi.**
The artichoke is delicious. And the potato is delicious too.
- **délicieux** (adj) means 'delicious'
- **délicieux** (m) ⇒ **délicieuse** (f) - An **-eux** ending becomes **-euse**
- **artichaut** (m) means 'artichoke'
- pomme de terre (f) means

9 **Pourquoi est-elle malheureuse ?**
Why is she unhappy?
- **malheureux** (adj) means 'unhappy'
- **malheureux** (m) ⇒ **malheureuse** (f)

10 **La musique de Noël est festive.**
Christmas music is festive.
- **festif** (adj) means 'festive'
- **festif** (m) ⇒ **festive** (f)
- **la musique de Noël** (f) means 'Christmas misuc'

11 **Le repas est délicieux et la tarte est aussi délicieuse.**
The meal is delicious and the pie is also delicious.
- **délicieux** (m) ⇒ **délicieuse** (f) - An **-eux** ending becomes **-euse**
- **repas** (m) means 'meal'
- **tarte** (f) means 'tarte'

12 **La fille est première de la classe.**

The girl is first in the class.

- **premièr** (adj) means 'first'
- **premièr** (m) ⇒ **première** (f)
- **classe** (f) means 'classroom'
- **de la classe** means 'of the class'



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