

French

Describe a thing or a person [2 / 2]

- *Être*: singular
- Adjective agreement
- Intonation and questions

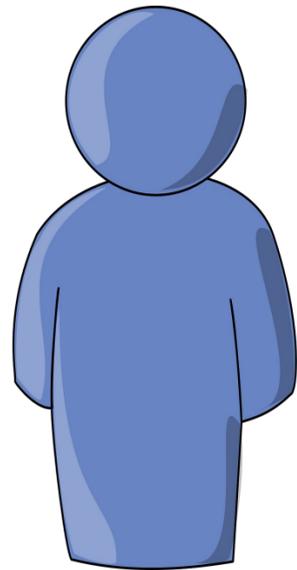
Madame Sooden



Être - to be

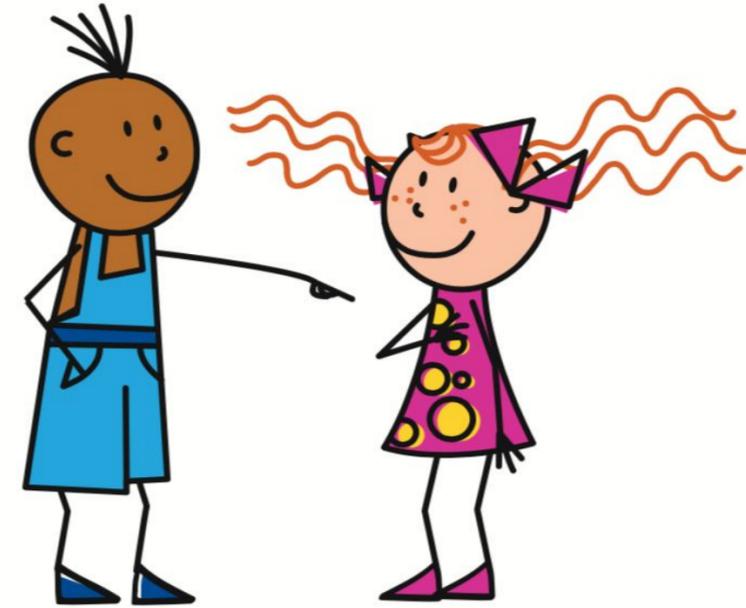


Je suis = I am



To refer to yourself

Tu es = You are



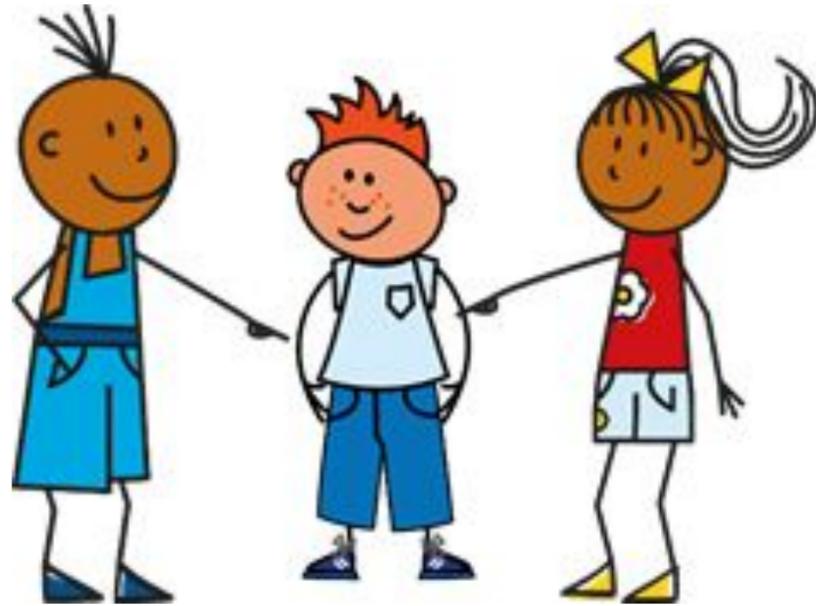
To refer to another specific person



Être - to be

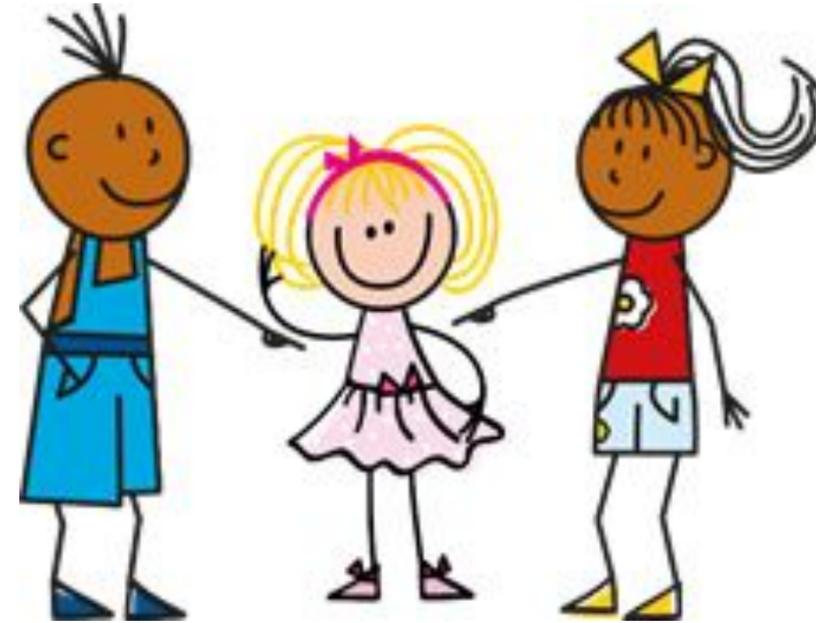


Il **est** = He **is**



To refer to a singular male

Elle **est** = She **is**



To refer to a singular female

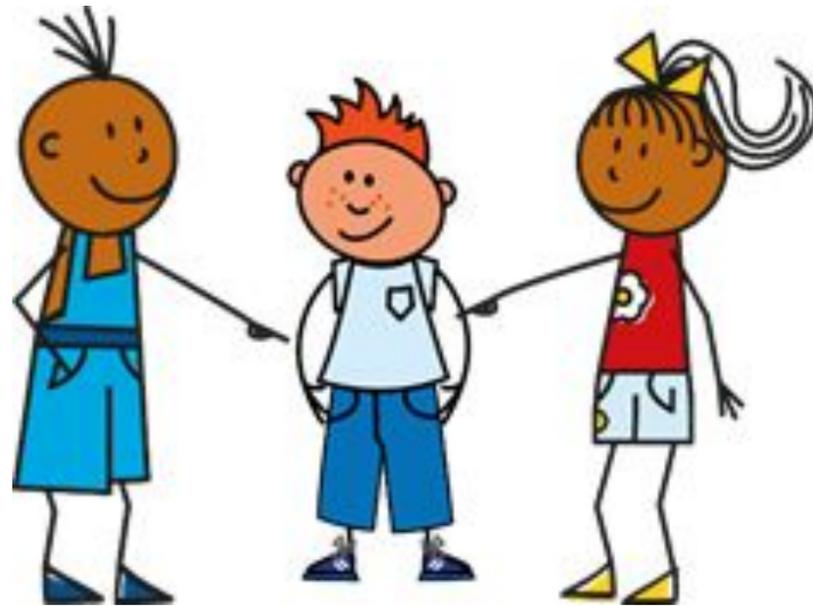




Être - to be

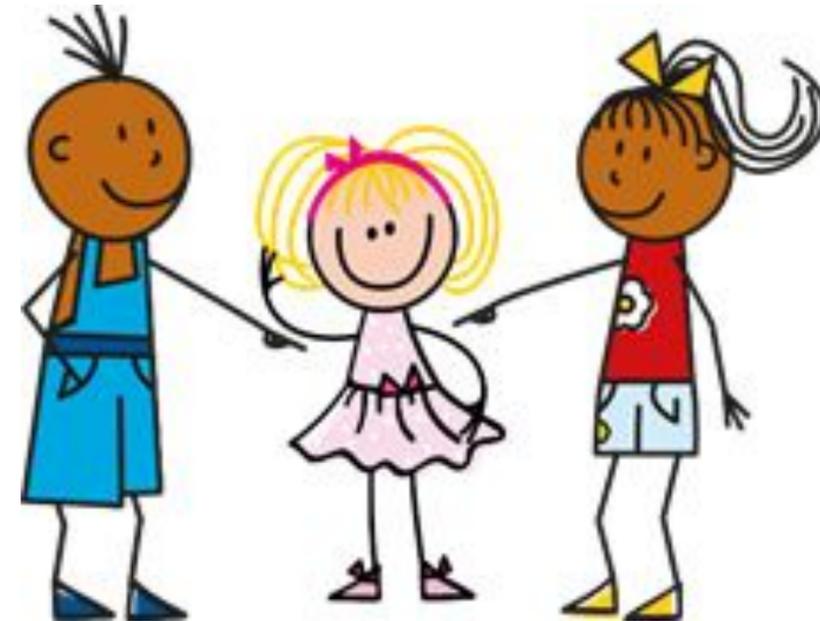
Use **être** with an adjective to describe a thing or a person:

Il est intelligent



He is intelligent

Elle est calme



She is calm



Adjective agreement

If an **adjective** describes a **feminine** noun, the adjective's **spelling** changes.

Il est amusant



He is funny

Elle est amusante



She is funny

Answer: 'e' is added



Adjective agreement

If an **adjective** describes a **feminine** noun, the adjective's **spelling** changes.

Il est triste



He is sad

Elle est triste



She is sad

Answer: nothing changes



Add 'e': ✓

Don't add 'e': ✗



anglais	✓	?	English
malade	✗	?	sick
excellent	✓	?	excellent
calme	✗	?	calm
content	✓	?	happy
triste	✗	?	sad
intelligent	✓	?	intelligent
méchant	✓	?	mean
amusant	✓	?	funny



Intonation and question marks

If a sentence ends in a **question mark**, then your voice goes up.

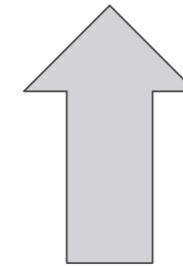
She is happy.

= **Elle est** contente



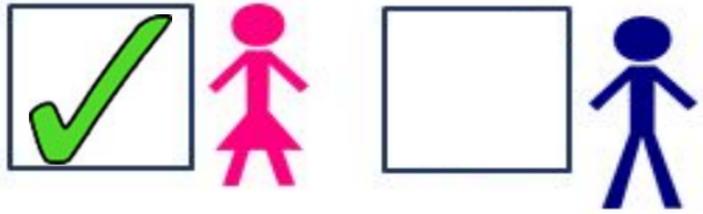
Is she happy?

= **Elle est** contente?



1)

Je suis anglaise et intelligente.



2)

Il est calme et amusant.



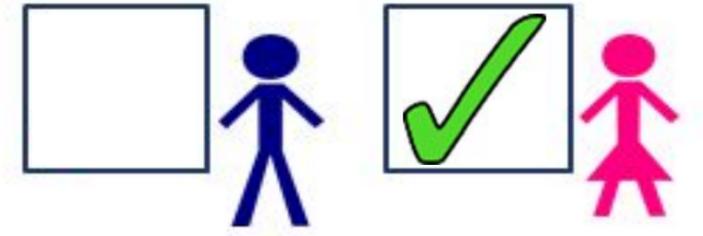
3)

Tu es malade et méchante.



4)

Elle est triste mais amusante.



She is
sad but funny.



Describe a thing or person

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | What is the verb 'to be' in French? | être |
| 2 | 'Elle est' in English | she is |
| 3 | 'Il est' in English | he is |
| 4 | Feminine adjectives end in? | an 'e' |
| 5 | When do we add nothing? | already ends in e |
| 6 | Name two sentence connectors | et / mais |

