

Click to prove
you're human



Lista de adjetivos en francés

If you think French is a challenge, we have good news for you: the logic and order of adjectives in French is very similar to that of Spanish. How? Adjectives in French, just like in Spanish, describe nouns or subjects that come before them. For example: "robe noire" (black dress), "amie colombienne" (Colombian friend), "boisson sucrée" (sweet drink). On the other hand, it's also possible to use adjectives before the noun they modify, but this can change the meaning of the adjective and give the phrase a more subjective tone. For instance: "fille pauvre" (poor girl) vs. "pauvre fille" (the poor one). There are two main types of adjectives in French: 1. ****Calificativos**** (descriptive): These are the most common type of adjective and are used to describe qualities or characteristics of nouns. Examples: "amiable" (friendly), "rapide" (fast), "sympathique" (nice). 2. ****Poseivos**** (possessive): These adjectives indicate ownership or possession, such as "mon père" (my father) or "leur ami" (their friend). There are also ****demostrativos**** (demonstrative) adjectives that help define whether we're talking about an object that's close or far from the speaker. For example: "ce livre" (this book), "ces chansons" (these songs). This passage discusses different types of adjectives in French and their equivalents in Spanish. It starts by providing examples of various adjectives, including descriptive adjectives (e.g. "courageux" for "brave"), interrogative adjectives ("quels" for "which ones"), and quantitative adjectives ("beaucoup" for "many"). The passage also explains the importance of adjective agreement with nouns in terms of gender and number. The text then delves into the concept of concordance, highlighting the need for adjectives to match the gender and number of the nouns they modify. It provides examples of adjective forms for masculine and feminine nouns, including words such as "grand" (tall), "mignon" (cute), and "folle" (crazy). Finally, the passage presents a list of 50 essential adjectives that one should know to express themselves effectively in French. The list is divided into different categories, starting with adjectives that change form depending on whether they modify masculine or feminine nouns. Overall, this text aims to provide a comprehensive overview of adjectives in French, covering various types and forms, as well as their importance in grammar and communication. ****French Adjectives**** The French language has many adjectives that vary depending on gender and number, similar to Spanish. Some French adjectives remain the same regardless of gender or number, while others change based on whether they refer to males (masculine) or females (feminine). ****Adjectives that don't change in French**** Some French adjectives do not change according to gender or number: * Adorable * Facile (Facile) * Horrible * Magnifico/a (Magnifique) * Timido/a (Timide) * Triste ****Exercises on French Adjectives**** The text provides exercises to test your knowledge of French adjectives. For example, you are asked to choose the correct form of an adjective based on gender and number in sentences such as: 1. Alice est une fille très BEAU / BELLE. 2. Je respecte beaucoup Gustave, il est très SÉRIEUX / SÉRIEUSE dans ses études. ****Global Exam's French Program**** The text also promotes GlobalExam's new program for learning French, the Global General. This program offers hundreds of exercises and self-study materials to help you improve your French language skills. ****What are Adjectives?**** Adjectives in French (as well as Spanish) are used to describe nouns. Key characteristics of adjectives in French include: * Modifying nouns * Agreeing with the gender and number of the noun * Usually following nouns * Can be modified with adverbs For example: "Mon chien est rouge" means "My dog is red". Various adjectives and phrases in French, including: * Venomous * Impatient * Serene * Rustic * Rigid * Educated * Polite * Grotesque * Weak * Inexpensive * Large * Horrible * Intelligent * Stupid * Interesting * Ennuyed (bored) * Fashionable * Reasonable * Strict * Famous * Emotional * Useful * Caliente (hot) * Fantastical * Pale * Bronzed * Idiotic * Happy * Risible (laughable) * Positive * Negative * Gourmand (food-loving) * First/last/since * Brilliant * Talented * Reasonable * Indifferent * Passionate * Attractive * Pintoresque (picturesque) * Magnificent * Superb * Incredible * Impressive * Soleil (sunny) * Lluvioso (rainy) * Nublado (cloudy) * Blanco (white), Negro (black), Amarillo (yellow), Rojo (red), Rosa (pink) Note that this text appears to be a list of French words and phrases, with each word or phrase translated into its English equivalent. French Adjectives: A Beginner's Guide In French, there is no single rule for determining the masculine and feminine forms of adjectives. However, as you learn more words, you'll get used to identifying the gender of common words. One trick is to add an "e" to the end of a masculine adjective to make it feminine. If the word already ends in "e", the feminine form will usually be the same as the masculine. To pluralize adjectives, simply add an "s" to the end of the singular form. However, some words ending in "x" remain unchanged in their plural forms. As with any language, there are exceptions to this rule. In general, French adjectives come after nouns. However, it's not uncommon for adjectives to be placed before nouns to add emphasis or create a specific literary effect. French speakers use adjectives to emphasize their points and add flavor to their conversations. For example, "Ce paysage est superbe" (This landscape is magnificent). To take it further, you could say "Ce paysage est vraiment superbe" or "Ce paysage est très beau" (This landscape is really magnificent or very beautiful). Without adjectives, life would be quite dull! Imagine being unable to describe anything. It's like the pre-social media days when we only had a "like" button. So, don't worry if you struggle with French adjective rules or forms. Even native speakers have trouble sometimes. Adjectives are essential for describing people, places, and things in French. Here's a list of 50 important adjectives to help you enrich your vocabulary and express yourself in different contexts. Note: The original text includes a long list of adjectives at the end, which has been omitted from this paraphrased version. 1. De modos verbales 2. El presente continuo 3. El futuro anterior (futur antérieur) 4. El más-que-parfait del "in" 5. Los usos y las reglas de Y A Y N 6. Los pronombres reflexivos 7. Cómo disculparse en francés 8. Vocabulario, frases y diálogos de 9. Formulación de preguntas indirectas en francés 10. Vocabulario de animales de zoológico 11. Vocabulario de insectos 12. La formulación y las reglas del subjuntivo 13. Los adverbios interrogativos 14. Vocabulario de material de oficina 15. IMPARFAIT del verbo ALLER 16. Futuro en francés del verbo ALLER 17. Vocabulario de comer 18. IMPARFAIT del verbo AVOIR 19. La conjugación PASSÉ COMPOSÉ 20. El futuro simple del verbo AVOIR 21. Vocabulario de ingredientes de cocina 22. Los pronombres de objeto directo COD 23. Verbos irregulares del tercer grado 24. Los artículos definidos 25. La conjugación del verbo IR y VENIR 26. IMPARFAIT del verbo ÊTRE 27. Vocabulario de partes de la cara 28. Vocabulario de partes del baño 29. Expresar las fechas en francés 30. Los pronombres posesivos 31. Vocabulario del material escolar 32. Adverbios de cantidad 33. La conjugación del verbo VOULOIR 34. La formación del plural 35. La pronunciación de las vocales 36. La conjugación del verbo FAIRE 37. La conjugación del verbo S'APPELER