1 – Describing Family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Je suis dans – I am from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Je suis membre de – I am a member of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 – Adjectival Agreement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Masculine Spelling</th>
<th>Feminine Spelling</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>drôle</td>
<td>drôle</td>
<td>funny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sympa</td>
<td>sympa</td>
<td>nice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gentil</td>
<td>gentille</td>
<td>kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amusant</td>
<td>amusante</td>
<td>fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>barbant</td>
<td>barbante</td>
<td>boring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bavard</td>
<td>bavarde</td>
<td>chatty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td>intelligente</td>
<td>intelligent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>curieux</td>
<td>curieuse</td>
<td>curious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>généreux</td>
<td>généreuse</td>
<td>generous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>paresseux</td>
<td>paresseuse</td>
<td>lazy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 – Comparatives and Superlatives

Comparatives are used to compare two nouns. We place an adjective in between the following structures:

- Plus ... que → more ... than
- Moins ... que → less ... than
- Aussi ... que → as ... as
- Mieux = better
- Pire = worse

Superlatives are used when something is the most/least. We place an adjective after the structure:

- Le/la/les plus... → the most ...
- Le/la/les moins... → the least ...
- Le meilleur / La meilleure = The best
- Le / La pire = The worst

4 – Possessives

The possessive adjective lets us know who ‘owns’ the noun. It translates as ‘my’, ‘your’, ‘his/her’ etc. The possessive adjective depends on the gender of the noun you are talking about NOT who is talking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My</td>
<td>mon</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>mes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your</td>
<td>ton</td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>tes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His / her</td>
<td>son</td>
<td>sa</td>
<td>ses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 – Reflexive Verbs – Family Relationships

S’entendre bien avec = To get on well with
Se disputer avec = To argue with
Se fâcher avec = To get angry with

When we conjugate reflexive verbs, we must remember to place the reflexive pronoun in between the subject pronoun and conjugated verb:

- Je m’entends bien avec = I get on well with
- Je me dispute avec = I argue with
- Je me fâche avec = I get angry with

6 – More Reflexive Verbs

Here are some more reflexive verbs in the infinitive form, related to the topic:

- Se traiter = to treat each other
- Se parler = to talk to each other
- S’occuper de = to look after
- Se distraire = to have fun
- Se mettre en couple = to get together

Don’t forget which reflexive pronoun to use (remember it is placed after the subject pronoun):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Me</th>
<th>Nous</th>
<th>nous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Je</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>Nous</td>
<td>nous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>Vous</td>
<td>vous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il / Elle / On</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>Ils /Elles</td>
<td>se</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>