

POUR FORMER LE PLURIEL

In French, every noun has a gender (masculine or feminine). We use articles (un or une) to help us know whether the word is masculine or feminine.

When speaking about more than one thing, we have to pluralize both the article and the noun itself.

There are different **endings** that are added to words to make them plural, and there are **rules to follow** on how this is done. **Please remember there are some exceptions to these rules.**

Some words are always plural. For example :

Des ciseaux (scissors) **des affaires** (business) **les cheveux** (hair)

Word type	Endings	Examples	
1. Most words	Add -s	Un chien	des chiens
2. Ending in -eau -eu	Add -x	Un gâteau Un feu	des gâteaux des feux
3. Ending in -al	Change -al to -aux	Un journal	des journaux
4. Ends in -x, -z or -s	Stay the same (only the article changes)	Un prix Un nez Une souris	des prix des nez des souris

Activite 1

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------------|
| 1. Un niveau | _____ | 1. level |
| 2. Une table | _____ | 2. table |
| 3. Un os | _____ | 3. bone |
| 4. Une horloge | _____ | 4. clock |
| 5. Une règle | _____ | 5. ruler |
| 6. Un feu | _____ | 6. fire |
| 7. Un hôpital | _____ | 7. hospital |
| 8. Un stylo | _____ | 8. pen |

Activite 2 : Complete la grille. Complete the table.

English meaning	Singular Form	Plural Form
1. A prize	un prix	
2. An eraser	une gomme	
3. A game	un jeu	
4. A son	un fils	
5. A girl/daughter	une fille	
6. A castle	un château	
7. A voice	une voix	
8. A (female) friend	une amie	
9. An arm	un bras	
10. A pet/animal	un animal	