

Rosa's Rainbow: Exploring Colours in French

Dive into the vibrant world of French with Rosa the Parrot! Can you paint your world with new words?

- The colour 'vert' (green) changes to 'verte' when describing a feminine noun. Explain why this grammatical adjustment is important for clarity in the French language.
- Consider the sentence structure: 'Le livre bleu' (The blue book). Compare this to English word order and identify the position of the adjective relative to the noun.
- Justify why the colour 'orange' does not change its spelling even when describing different types of nouns.
- What might happen to the meaning of a sentence if the adjective agreement rules were ignored by a speaker?
- Compare and contrast the rules for adding an 'e' to a colour adjective versus the rules for making a noun plural in French.

Did you know? Did you know? In French, colours are adjectives that usually come after the noun they describe. For example, 'a red apple' becomes 'une pomme rouge'. When the noun is feminine, we often add an 'e' to the end of the colour (like 'noir' becoming 'noire'), though some colours like 'orange' stay the same!

Key vocabulary: rouge (red) · bleu (blue) · jaune (yellow) · vert (green) · orange (orange) · violet (purple) · rose (pink) · noir (black) · blanc (white) · adjectif (adjective) · accord (agreement)