

# Bitesize

## Gender rules

To know whether other nouns are masculine or feminine, consider the following rules, but remember there are often exceptions to the rules.

Words that end in the following letters are often **masculine**:

Ending	Example	Exceptions
<b>-age</b>	<b>le visage</b> (face)	<b>la page</b> (page), <b>l'image</b> (image)
<b>-ment</b>	<b>un appartement</b> (apartment)	
<b>-eau</b>	<b>le gâteau</b> (cake)	<b>l'eau</b> (water)
<b>-isme</b>	<b>le racisme</b> (racism)	
<b>-in</b>	<b>le jardin</b> (garden)	<b>la fin</b> (end)

A lot of 'new' French words, which often come from English, are masculine:

**Internet** is masculine (although it never has an article)

eg: **J'aime passer du temps sur Internet** - I like spending time on the internet.

**le week-end** - weekend

**le sandwich** – sandwich

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Words that end in the following letters are often **feminine**:

Ending	Example	Exceptions
<b>-sion / -tion</b>	<b>la télévision</b> (television) <b>la natation</b> (swimming)	
<b>-ure</b>	<b>la voiture</b> (car)	
<b>-ée</b>	<b>une année</b> (year)	<b>le musée</b> (museum), <b>le</b> <b>lycée</b> (high school)
<b>-erie</b>	<b>la boulangerie</b> (bakery)	
<b>-té</b>	<b>la qualité</b> (quality)	