ACCENTS

Remember that accents are just a guide to pronunciation and everything will become simple.

- $e$ (+ $e$ at end of word) takes grave accent.
  Practically nowhere else, eg. derrière; complète
  E + 2 consonants has sound of $e$ grave but does not need accent eg. presser
- The one rule that does not seem logical: double $l$ and double $r$ counts as two consonants, eg. terre, elle. But any other consonant $l$ or $r$ counts as only one.

Therefore église and étranger do need accents.
- Elsewhere, $e$ with an accent sound takes either an acute or a circumflex.

Circumflexes usually represent and $s$ omitted from original Latin.

forêt  -  mât  -  fête  -  easy to guess.

Logical French? Dîner (to keep it hot); Tête (hat);
  Gâteau (icing); Boîte (lid)

Now, it is logical and easy to remember why espérer becomes espère, lever becomes je lève ($e$ consonant $e$ at end of word); why jeter becomes jette, but acheter becomes achète ($e$ + consonant + $e$ at end of word)