

In Spanish People or things are also described with **adjectives**. However, they change their endings to match the gender of the nouns or pronouns they describe. Most adjectives have a masculine form ending in **-o** and a feminine form ending in **-a**.

Raúl es **listo**.

Marta es **lista**.

Adjectives that end in **-e** have the same masculine and feminine forms. Adjectives ending in a **consonant** do not add an **-a**, unless they refer to *nationality* or end in **-or**.

El profesor es **inteligente**.

La profesora es **inteligente**.

Él es **intelectual** y **trabajador**. Ella es **intelectual** y **trabajadora**.

Adjectives also agree with nouns in **number**. If the singular form ends in a vowel, add an **-s** to make it plural. If the singular form ends in a **consonant**, add **-es**. To describe a group of males and females, a *masculine* plural form is used.

Los profesores son **extrovertidos**.

Susana y Marta son **graciosas**.

Mis compañeras son **interesantes**.

Mis amigos son **intelectuales**.

Teresa y Pedro son **antipáticos** y **trabajadores**.

Adjectives

Spanish

1. Agree in number $\frac{1}{2}$
gender with the noun
they describe

number: how many
things/people

gender: pers/thing
is masculine/
Fem

alto: tall

El chico es alto

the boy is tall
(1 boy)

La chica es alta

the girl is tall
ser (1 girl)

Los chicos son altos

the boys are tall
(2+ boys)

Las chicas son altas

2+ girls
the girls are tall

inteligente : Smart

El chico es inteligente

la chica es inteligente
same

Los chicos son inteligentes

Las chicas son inteligentes

débil: weak

El chico es débil

La chica es débil.

Los chicos son débiles

Las chicas son débiles