

# Los Adjetivos (Adjectives)

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# ADJECTIVES

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Nouns are modified by adjectives; they help to better describe the noun

- The boy → The **tall** boy
- The girl → The **smart** girl
- The cat → The **fat** cat

\*The adjective comes before the noun

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Just like we had to match the gender of the article to the gender of the noun (el gato, la casa), we must also match the gender of the adjective to the gender of the noun.

When we see something like “guapo/a” in our book, we know that this adjective is different depending on if it’s masculine (guapo) or feminine (guapa)

- El chico guapo
- La chica guapa
- \*Notice that in Spanish the adjective now comes *after* the noun

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Most adjectives that end in 'e' match both genders:

- paciente → patient
- El chico paciente
- La chica paciente

Many adjectives that end in a consonant match both genders:

- azul → blue
- El zapato azul (the blue shoe)
- La mesa azul (the blue table)

There are some exceptions that you will learn as you go, like adding 'a' to make it feminine:

- trabajador → hardworking
- El hombre trabajador (the hardworking man)
- La mujer trabajadora (the hardworking woman)

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In Spanish, the endings of adjectives change when they go from singular to plural. They follow the same rule as nouns:

- Adjective ends in vowel: add –s
- Adjective ends in consonant: add –es

# EXAMPLES

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**1. The tall boy → The tall boys**

El chico alto → Los chicos altos

**2. The smart girl → The smart girls**

La chica inteligente → Las chicas inteligentes

**3. The blue shirt → The blue shirts**

La camisa azul → Las camisas azules

***\*\*Every single part of these phrases matches in gender and number (singular or plural)***