



Juego: Puzzle

- ❑ You will separate in 5 teams. Each team will have a set of a puzzle.
 - ❑ Complete the puzzle matching the English word with the appropriate Spanish word.
 - ❑ The team that puts the puzzle together before wins 3 fichas. 2nd: 2 FICHAS and 3rd: 1 FICHA.
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Summary

Adjectives whose base form ends in o have four forms.

These adjectives agree in gender and number.

Adjectives whose base form ends in **e**, in a **consonant** (**l**, **z**, **n**, etc.) or in **ista** have two forms.

These adjectives agree in number only.

Exceptions

There are two types of exceptions to the two-form / four-form rules.

Type 1: Adjectives of *nationality*

Type 2: Adjectives that end in **ón**, **án**, **ín**, or **(d)or**

Exceptions

There are two types of irregular adjectives.

Type 1: Adjectives of *nationality*

Many adjectives of nationality are already the four-form type, since their base form ends in o.

Vladimir Putin es ruso. 1

Su esposa es rusa. 2

Sus hijos son rusos. 3

Sus hijas son rusas. 4

Notice that adjectives of nationality are not capitalized in Spanish.

Exceptions

There are two types of irregular adjectives.

Type 1: Adjectives of *nationality*

But even if an adjective of nationality ends in a consonant, it normally has four forms rather than two.

Plácido Domingo es español. 1

Su esposa es española. 2

Sus hijos son españoles. 3

Sus hijas son españolas. 4

Exceptions

There are two types of irregular adjectives.

Type 1: Adjectives of *nationality*

But even if an adjective of nationality ends in a consonant, it normally has four forms rather than two.

Jacques Chirac es francés. 1

Su esposa es francesa. 2

Sus hijos son franceses. 3

Sus hijas son francesas. 4

Notice that if the masculine singular of an adjective bears a written accent, it is omitted on all other forms.

Exceptions

The other type of irregular adjectives.

Type 2: Adjectives that end in **ón, án, ín**, or **(d)or**

Interestingly, most of the adjectives of this type are depreciative or strongly expressive.

El señor Panzudo es comil**ón**. 1

Su esposa es comil**ona**. 2

Sus hijos son comil**ones**. 3

Sus hijas son comil**onas**. 4

Again, only the masculine singular form bears a written accent.

Exceptions

The other type of irregular adjectives.

Type 2: Adjectives that end in **ón, án, ín**, or **(d)or**

Interestingly, most of the adjectives of this type are depreciative or strongly expressive.

El señor Flojo es holgaz**án**. 1

Su esposa es holgaz**ana**. 2

Sus hijos son holgaz**anes**. 3

Sus hijas son holgaz**anas**. 4

Again, only the masculine singular form bears a written accent.

Exceptions

The other type of irregular adjectives.

Type 2: Adjectives that end in **ón, án, ín**, or **(d)or**

Interestingly, most of the adjectives of this type are depreciative or strongly expressive.

El señor Boca es parlanch**ín**. 1

Su esposa es parlanch**ina**. 2

Sus hijos son parlanch**ines**. 3

Sus hijas son parlanch**inas**. 4

Again, only the masculine singular form bears a written accent.

Exceptions

The other type of irregular adjectives.

Type 2: Adjectives that end in **ón, án, ín, or (d)or**

Interestingly, most of the adjectives of this type are depreciative or strongly expressive.

El profesor Obrero es trabajador. 1

Su esposa es trabajadora. 2

Sus alumnos son trabajadores. 3

Sus alumnas son trabajadoras. 4

Summary

Adjectives whose base form ends in **o** have **four** forms.

These agree in gender and number.

Adjectives whose base form ends in **e**, in a **consonant** (**l, z, n**, etc.) or in **ista** have only **two** forms.

These agree in number only.

There are two groups of exceptions, which are four-form adjectives even though they end in a consonant:

⇒ Adjectives of ***nationality***

⇒ Adjectives that end in ***ón, án, ín*** or ***(d)or***

Descriptive adjectives, that is, those that express more than simple possession, location, or number, are generally placed *after* the noun.



Literally, “It’s a class good.”

Literally, “Yes, and he’s a professor very intelligent.”