

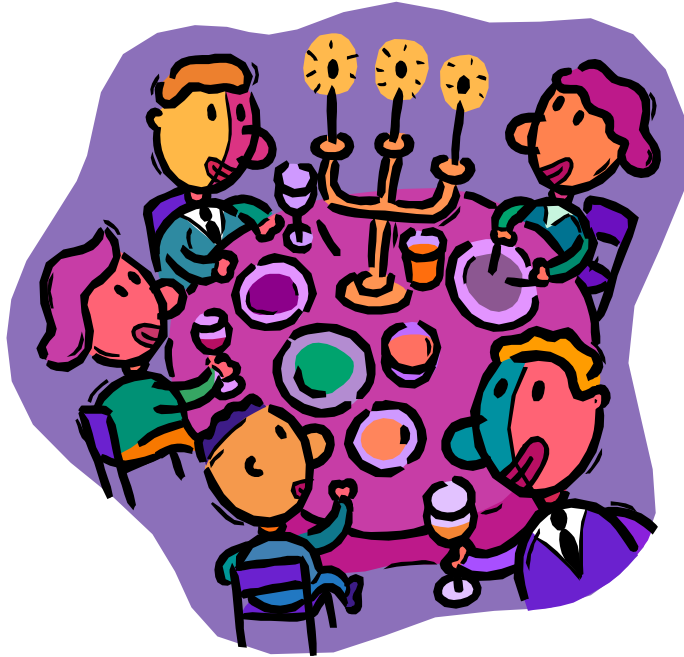


## Unit 3: La familia

Learn how to talk about your family, describe people and express ownership

# Tarea: Bottom part of contextos...

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# Finish the listening activity: Listening activity for Unit 3

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### 3.1 Descriptive adjectives

**ANTE TODO** Adjectives are words that describe people, places, and things. In Spanish, descriptive adjectives are used with the verb **ser** to point out characteristics such as nationality, size, color, shape, personality, and appearance.

## 3.1 Descriptive adjectives

# Forms and agreement of adjectives

### COMPARE & CONTRAST

In English, the forms of descriptive adjectives do not change to reflect the gender (masculine/feminine) and number (singular/plural) of the noun or pronoun they describe.

*Juan is nice.*

*Elena is nice.*

*They are nice.*

In Spanish, the forms of descriptive adjectives agree in gender and/or number with the nouns or pronouns they describe.

Juan es simpático**.**

Elena es simpática**.**

Ellos son simpáticos**.**

### 3.1 Descriptive adjectives

- ▶ Adjectives that end in **-o** have four different forms. The feminine singular is formed by changing the **-o** to **-a**. The plural is formed by adding **-s** to the singular forms.

#### Masculine

SINGULAR

PLURAL

el muchacho**o** alto

los muchach**os** altos

#### Feminine

SINGULAR

PLURAL

la muchach**a** alta

las muchach**as** altas

Mi abuelo  
es muy  
simpático.

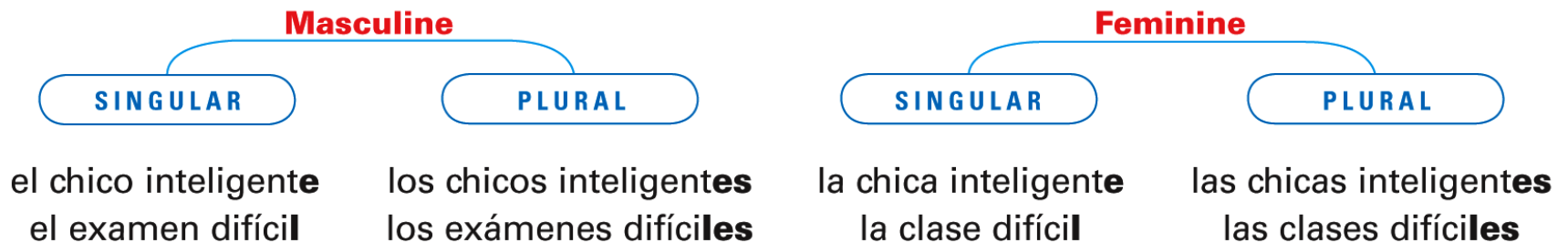


¡Qué alto es tu  
papá! Y tu mamá,  
¡qué bonita!



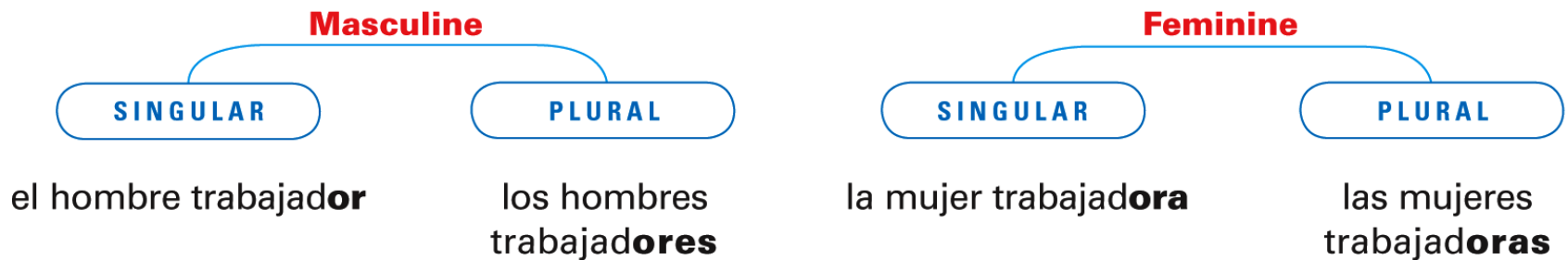
### 3.1 Descriptive adjectives

- ▶ Adjectives that end in **-e** or a consonant have the same masculine and feminine forms.



### 3.1 Descriptive adjectives

- ▶ Adjectives that end in **-or** are variable in both gender and number.





### 3.1 Descriptive adjectives

- ▶ Adjectives that refer to nouns of different genders use the masculine plural form.

Manuel es **alto**.

Lola es **alta**.

Manuel y Lola son **altos**.

#### Common adjectives

<b>alto/a</b>	<i>tall</i>	<b>gordo/a</b>	<i>fat</i>	<b>moreno/a</b>	<i>brunet(te)</i>
<b>antipático/a</b>	<i>unpleasant</i>	<b>grande</b>	<i>big; large</i>	<b>mucho/a</b>	<i>much; many; a lot of</i>
<b>bajo/a</b>	<i>short (in height)</i>	<b>guapo/a</b>	<i>handsome; good-looking</i>	<b>pelirrojo/a</b>	<i>red-haired</i>
<b>bonito/a</b>	<i>pretty</i>	<b>importante</b>	<i>important</i>	<b>pequeño/a</b>	<i>small</i>
<b>bueno/a</b>	<i>good</i>	<b>inteligente</b>	<i>intelligent</i>	<b>rubio/a</b>	<i>blond(e)</i>
<b>delgado/a</b>	<i>thin; slender</i>	<b>interesante</b>	<i>interesting</i>	<b>simpático/a</b>	<i>nice; likeable</i>
<b>difícil</b>	<i>hard; difficult</i>	<b>joven</b>	<i>young</i>	<b>tonto/a</b>	<i>silly; foolish</i>
<b>fácil</b>	<i>easy</i>	<b>malo/a</b>	<i>bad</i>	<b>trabajador(a)</b>	<i>hard-working</i>
<b>feo/a</b>	<i>ugly</i>	<b>mismo/a</b>	<i>same</i>	<b>viejo/a</b>	<i>old</i>

## 3.1 Descriptive adjectives

### Position of adjectives

- ▶ Descriptive adjectives and adjectives of nationality generally follow the nouns they modify.



El niño **rubio** es de España.  
*The blond boy is from Spain.*



La mujer **española** habla inglés.  
*The Spanish woman speaks English.*

### 3.1 Descriptive adjectives

- ▶ Unlike descriptive adjectives, adjectives of quantity are placed before the modified noun.

Hay **muchos** libros en la biblioteca.  
*There are many books in the library.*

Hablo con **dos** turistas puertorriqueños.  
*I am talking with two Puerto Rican tourists.*

### 3.1 Descriptive adjectives

- ▶ **Bueno/a** and **malo/a** can be placed before or after a noun. When placed before a masculine singular noun, the forms are shortened: **bueno** → **buen**; **malo** → **mal**.

Joaquín es un **buen** amigo.

Joaquín es un amigo **bueno**.



*Joaquín is a good friend.*

Hoy es un **mal** día.

Hoy es un día **malo**.



*Today is a bad day.*

### 3.1 Descriptive adjectives

- ▶ When **grande** appears before a singular noun, it is shortened to **gran**, and the meaning of the word changes: **gran** = *great* and **grande** = *big, large*.

Don Francisco es un **gran** hombre.  
*Don Francisco is a great man.*

La familia de Inés es **grande**.  
*Inés' family is large.*

**3.1** Descriptive adjectives  ¡INTÉNTALO!

Provide the appropriate forms of the adjectives. The first item in each group has been done for you.

simpático

1. Mi hermano es simpático.
2. La profesora Martínez es \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Rosa y Teresa son \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Nosotros somos \_\_\_\_\_.

alemán

1. Hans es alemán.
2. Mis primas son \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Marcus y yo somos \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Mi tía es \_\_\_\_\_.