

Details on agreement

Gender and adjective agreement 2.1

1 Nouns and pronouns in Spanish are divided into genders. Nouns for men and boys are masculine. Nouns for women and girls are feminine.
Masculine: amigo, él, Juan Feminine: amiga, ella, María

2 Adjectives describe nouns. They have different forms that match, or agree with, the noun or pronoun in gender. The masculine form of most adjectives ends in -o, while the feminine form ends in -a.
Raúl es romántico. María es romántica.

Adjectives that end in -e have the same masculine and feminine forms.
Rafael es inteligente. Carmen es inteligente.

Adjectives ending in consonants do not add an -a, unless they end in -or or are adjectives of nationality.

Lorenzo es intelectual y trabajador. Gloria es intelectual y trabajadora.
Sergio es español. Sara es española.

3 Adjectives also agree with nouns in number. An adjective that describes one person or thing is in singular form. When it describes more than one person or thing, its form is plural. If the singular form ends in a vowel, add -s to make it plural. If it ends in a consonant, add -es.

Jaquín es alto. Paco y Luis son altos.
Rosa es intelectual. Mis amigos son intelectuales.

To describe a mixed group of men and women, or boys and girls, use the masculine plural form of the adjective:

Carlos y Ana son románticos.

Question formation 2.1

1 To ask a question that may be answered sí or no, just raise the pitch of your voice at the end of the question. The subject, if included, can go before or after the verb.

¿Eres extrovertido? Are you outgoing?
¿La profesora es simpática? Is the teacher nice?
¿Es simpática la profesora? Is the teacher nice?

2 You can answer a question like this with sí or no. You say the word no twice in your answer: once to mean no and another time to mean not.

—¿Eres atlético? —Are you athletic?
—Sí, soy atlético. —Yes, I'm athletic.
(—No, no soy atlético.) (—No, I'm not athletic.)

3 You can ask for more information by using question words. Notice that all question words are written with an accent mark.

¿Cómo es Paco? What's Paco like?
¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? When is your birthday?
¿Quién es? Who is he (she)?
¿Quiénes son? Who are they?
¿Qué día es hoy? What day is today?
¿De dónde eres? Where are you from?
¿Cuál es tu teléfono? What's your phone number?

Ser with adjectives 2.1 Describing/agreement

1 Adjectives are words that describe people or things. You can use the verb ser with adjectives to describe what someone is like.

Carlos es simpático. Pedro es pelirrojo.
Ana es simpática. Rosa y Julio son inteligentes.

2 In Spanish, you don't usually need the subject pronoun if it's clear who the subject is.

—¿Cómo es el profesor? —Es bajo y gracioso.
—¿Cómo son Leticia y Diego? —Son simpáticos.

3 To say what someone is not like, put no in front of the verb.
No soy bajo. Soy alto.

Larger numbers

2.1

Más vocabulario

32	treinta y dos
33	treinta y tres...
40	cuarenta
50	cincuenta
60	sesenta
70	setenta
80	ochenta
90	noventa
100	cien

Forms of SER

2.1

¿Te acuerdas?

Remember that ser means to be.

yo	soy	nosotros(as)	somos
tú	eres	vosotros(as)	sois
usted es	ustedes	son	
él/ella es	ellos/ellas	son	

2.1

Colors

café	- brown
morado	- purple
azul	- blue
verde	- green
amarillo	- yellow
anaranjado	- orange
rojo	- red
blanco	- white
negro	- black

2.1

¿Te acuerdas?

Remember that ¿Cómo está? is asking how someone is feeling. To ask what someone is like say ¿Cómo es?

¿Cómo está usted?

Estoy bien, gracias.

¿Cómo es tu amigo?

Él es guapo.

How are you (feeling)?

How is your friend?
(Describe him)
and