**Ser with Adjectives**

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

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

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**3.** To say what someone is not like, put **no** in front of the verb.

**No soy** tonto. Soy inteligente.

**Gender and Adjective Agreement**

**1.** Nouns and pronouns in Spanish are divided into genders. Nouns for men and boys are **masculine**. Nouns for women and girls are **feminine**.

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| **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**.

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| **Raúl** es romántic**o**. | **Mari** es romántic**a**. |

Adjectives that end in **-e** have the same **masculine** and **feminine** forms.

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| **Rafael** es inteligent**e**. | **Carmen** es inteligent**e**. |

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

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| **Lorenzo** es intelectua**l** y  trabajad**or**.  Sergio es españo**l**. | **Gloria** es intelectua**l** y  trabajad**ora**.  Sara es españo**la**. |

**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**.

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| Joaquín es alt**o**. | Paco y Luis son alto**s**. |
| Rosa es intelectua**l**. | Mis amigos son intelectual**es**. |

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

**Carlos** y **Ana** son romántic**os**.

**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**.

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| ¿**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***.

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| —¿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.

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| ¿**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?* |