

**Ser and
Adjective
Agreement**

Ser

yo soy

nosotros
somos

tú eres

vosotros
sois

él, ella,
Ud. es

ellos, ellas,
Uds. son

Ser

Ser can be used with

adjectives

to describe someone.

Example: **I am** intelligent.

Soy inteligente.

Ser

To make the sentence negative, put no in front of the verb.

Example: **I am not** intelligent.

No soy inteligente.

Gender and Adj Agreement

In Spanish, nouns and pronouns are either

masculine or feminine

Masculine: amigo, él, Juan

Feminine: amiga, ella, Juanita

Gender and Adj Agreement

Adjectives are words that describe nouns. In Spanish, the endings of the adjectives often change to agree with the noun it is describing.

Gender and Adj Agreement

The masculine form of most adjectives ends in -o.

The feminine form of most adjectives ends in -a.

Examples:

masculine: romántico

feminine: romántica

Gender and Adj Agreement

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

Example:

Diego es inteligente

Gabi es inteligente

Gender and Adj Agreement

Adjectives that end in consonants don't add an a to the end unless they end in -or or are nationalities.

Example:

Roberto es intelectual y trabajador.

Gloria es intelectual y trabajadora.

Sergio es español.

Sara es española.

Gender and Adj Agreement

Adjectives must also agree with
nouns in number

If an adjective describes **one**
person or thing it is
singular

If it describes **more than one**
person or thing is plural

Gender and Adj Agreement

To make the adjective agree:

If the adjective ends in a vowel, add s to the end

Example: Paco es alto

Paco y Luis son altos

Gender and Adj Agreement

To make the adjective agree:

If the adjective ends in a consonant, add es to the end.

Example: Rosa es intelectual

Rosa y yo somos intelectuales

Práctica- Answers

1. amarillos
2. alta
3. bonitas
4. pelirrojo
5. inteligentes