



Futura Language Professionals

Theme: Singular Adjectives, Level 5

Time Span: 3-4 weeks, minimum

Core Vocabulary:

Alto	Bajo
Bueno	Malo
Aburrido	Interesante
Simpático	Anitpático
Largo	Corto
Grande	Pequeño
Inteligente	
Guapo / bonito	*Feo
Delgado / flaco	*Gordo
Moreno	Rubio
Caro	Barato
Nuevo	Viejo

Optional Vocabulary:

Joven viejo
Débil fuerte
Mayor menor

¿Quién, en tu familia, es _____?

adjective

En la clase

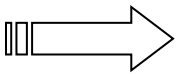
Teaching elements:

- Adjectives are words that describe nouns. Nouns are people, places, things and ideas. *When teaching these words, please be sensitive of the negative attributes like "feo" and "gordo". It is best to use examples with animals or characters to avoid insults.
- Adjectives have a gender - masculine or feminine. They agree with the gender of the person who is being described by the adjective. For example, Marco is alto. Marta es alta.
- The masculine letter is "o." The feminine letter is "a." To make an adjective that ends in "o" feminine, change the "o" to an "a." If the adjective ends in an "e," do not change it. For example, Marco es inteligente. Marta es inteligente.



For the older students:

- Review what a noun is. Teach adjective placement. If an adjective and noun are separated in an English sentence, do not change the order of words when the sentence is translated into Spanish. For example, "Marta is skinny," becomes "Marta es delgada." The order of the words is the same in Spanish and English. However, if there is a situation where a noun and adjective are next to each other in an English sentence, they will trade places in the Spanish sentence. For example, "Juan is a tall boy." Boy is a noun; tall is an adjective. The Spanish sentence is "Juan es un chico alto." (Juan is a boy tall.)
- In a situation where "bueno" or "malo" comes next to a noun, they may follow the rule about placement from the previous paragraph. "Juan es un chico bueno y Juana es una chica buena." However, *bueno* and *malo* do not have to trade places with the noun - they are unique from other adjectives - but if they do not trade places with the noun, and if the noun is masculine and singular, "bueno" loses its "o" and becomes "buen." For example, "Juan es un buen chico y Juana es una buena chica." Because "chico" is **masculine** and singular, "bueno" became "buen." Because "chica" is **feminine** and singular, nothing happened.
- All colors are adjectives.



REPASO: Clothing items, classroom items, colors, transportation, *un* and *una*