**A. SER and Personal Attributes I (non-gendered adjectives only)**

**Student Resource Page for SER and attribute adjectives**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **yo** | soy | **nosotros** | somos |
| **tú** | eres | **vosotros** | sois |
| **él/ella/Usted** | es | **ellos/ellas/Ustedes** | son |

**Use the acronym “DOCTOR” to help remember the uses of SER:**

|  |
| --- |
| **Uses of SER** |
| **D**escription  **O**rigen  **C**haracteristics (Personality)  **T**ime  **O**ccupation  **R**elationship/Possession |

**Examples:**

1. **D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Yo soy alto y rubio.**
2. **O\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Usted es de Costa Rica.**
3. **C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Nosotros somos amables.**
4. **T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Son las cuatro.**
5. **O\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Ella es maestra.**
6. **R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: María es mi hermana.**

**Student Resource Page for SER and attribute adjectives, ct’d**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **amable** | **amable** | friendly, nice | **feliz** | happy | **popular** |
| **alegre** | **alegre** | happy | **fuerte** | strong | **regular** |
| **débil** | **débil** | weak | **grande** | big | **¿verdad?** |
| **diferente** | **diferente** | different | **impaciente** | impatient | **¿no?** |
| **difícil** | **difícil** | difficult | **impresionante** | impressive | **también** |
| **elegante** | **elegante** | elegant | **inteligente** | intelligent | **no** |
| **enorme** | **enorme** | enormous | **interesante** | interesting | **no + ni…ni** |
| **excelente** | **excelente** | excellent | **joven** | young | **al contrario** |
| **fácil** | **fácil** | easy | **paciente** | patient | **ambos/as** |

Spanish is a language of agreement. You already know that subjects need to go with the correct verb form (*yo* must go with *soy,* not *eres)* and that articles have to agree in gender and number with their nouns (*el maestro, las maestras)*. Now, let’s talk about adjectives.

**Pista 1:** Adjectives are words that modify, or describe, a noun. In English, adjectives usually come before the noun they modify. **In Spanish, adjectives usually come after the noun they modify.**

A: “the big notebook” becomes…

…*el \_\_\_\_­­­cuaderno*\_\_\_\_*\_ \_\_\_grande\_\_\_* (literally, “the notebook big”)

B: “the excellent book” becomes…

…*el \_\_\_libro\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_* *excelente\_\_\_\_\_* (lit., “the book excellent”)

**Pista 2:** Another important thing to note is that nouns in Spanish have both gender and number. If nouns have gender and number, so must adjectives.

C: “the red paper” is *el papel rojo* BUT…

…”the red backpack” is *la mochila roj\_a\_\_\_*

D: “the young boy” is *el muchacho joven* BUT…

…“the young boys” is *los muchachos joven\_es\_\_\_\_*

E: “Isabel is intelligent” is *Isabel es inteligente* BUT…

…“Isabel and Hugo are intelligent” is *Isabel y Hugo son inteligente\_s\_\_\_.*

When adjectives don’t end in an ***o***or an ***a****,* what is the most common ending (from your list)? \_\_\_e\_\_\_\_

Other common endings from the list include l, n, z, r .

Práctica I: Flashcards. Cut apart cards and write the Spanish meanings on the reverse side with perfect spelling.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| friendly,  nice | happy | on the contrary | elegant | both |
| enormous | weak | different | difficult | strong |
| impatient | happy | young | big | interesting |
| impressive | easy | intelligent | excellent | patient |
| Isn’t that so? /  Right?  (write both ways) | also | no/not/don’t | neither…nor | normal,  so-so,  okay |