**B. SER and Personal Attributes II- Agreement**

**Student Resource Page: SER and attribute adjectives II- Agreement**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **aburrido/a** | boring | **serio/a** | serious | **gordo/a** | fat |
| **antipático/a** | mean, unfriendly | **simpático/a** | nice | **guapo/a** | good-looking/handsome (men or women) |
| **bueno/a** | good | **tímido/a** | shy, timid | **hermoso/a** | beautiful |
| **chistoso/a** | funny | **tonto/a** | foolish, dumb | **lindo/a** | pretty |
| **desorganizado/a** | disorganized | **trabajador/a** | hard-working | **mediano/a** | medium or average height |
| **divertido/a** | fun | **tranquilo/a** | calm | **moreno/a** | dark-skinned or dark-haired |
| **extrovertido/a** | outgoing | **alto/a** | tall | **pelirrojo/a** | red-headed |
| **flojo/a** | lazy | **atlético/a** | athletic | **pequeño/a** | small |
| **generoso/a** | generous | **bajo/a** | short | **rubio/a****güero/a**  | blond or pale(**güero** : Mexico) |
| **listo/a** | clever, bright | **bonito/a** | pretty | **viejo/a** | old |
| **malo/a** | bad | **delgado/a** | thin | **¿Cómo es?** | What is s/he like? |
| **nervioso/a** | nervous | **feo/a** | ugly | **muy** | very |
| **organizado/a** | organized | **flaco/a** | skinny | **un poco** | a little |

**Target Vocabulary and Concepts:**

**Pista 1:** Adjectives go AFTER! In English, adjectives usually come before the noun they modify. In Spanish, adjectives usually come after the noun they modify.

 fun class

 *clase divertida*

**Pista 2:** Adjectives Agree! Remember that nouns in Spanish have both gender and number and the adjectives that modify them must agree.

 amig**o** simpátic**o**

 amig**a** simpátic**a**

 amig**os** simpátic**os**

 amig**as** simpátic**as**

**Student Resource Page for SERand attribute adjectives- Agreement, ct’d**

**How to Say NO in Spanish**

While describing people and things often means saying what they **are,** sometimes it means saying what they are **not.**

*Guillermo es alto, ¿verdad?.*—Guillermo is tall, isn’t that so?

 *Guillermo* ***no*** *es alto.—*Guillermo is not tall.

¡OJO! ***NO*** goes **in front** of the verb

**Saying ¡No!**

¡OJO! See how the ***no*** goes in front of the verb? That’s important to keep in mind. In some ways, you can think of it like the upside down question marks and exclamation points in Spanish: Spanish tries to let you know when something important is coming ahead of time, and putting the ***no*** first is a way to do that.

**No** is a flexible word in Spanish. It is used in a variety of negative constructions, such as tag questions, where it’s “tagged” on to the end.

1. Lourdes is nice, right? Lourdes es simpática, ¿verdad/no?

 Lourdes is not nice. Lourdes no es simpática.\_

1. Dulce is shy, right? Dulce es tímida, ¿verdad/no?

 Dulce is not shy. Dulce no es tímida.

1. José María is outgoing, isn’t that so?. José María es extrovertido, ¿verdad/no?

 José María is not outgoing. José Mará no es extrovertido.

1. Félix and Jesús are dark-haired., right? Félix y Juan son morenos, ¿verdad/no?

 Félix and Jesús are not dark-haired. Félix y Juan no son morenos.

**Ambos/También:**

To make more complicated sentences, we can string adjectives together, and we can also negate many things at once. To connect similar thoughts, use words like *y*, *ambos*, and *también*.

*Ejemplos:*

*Berenice es alta y atlética.*—Berenice is tall and athletic.

 *Berenice es alta y* ***también*** *atlética.*—Berenice is tall and also athletic.

***Ambas*** *Berenice y Cristina son altas y atléticas.*—Both Bernice and Cristina are tall and athletic.

1. Both Paula and I (f) are friendly and outgoing. Ambas Paula y yo somos amables y extrovertidas.
2. Dolores and Marco are both thin and blonde. Dolores y Marco son ambos delgados y rubios.
3. Mrs. Ramos is intelligent and also fun. La Sra. Ramos es inteligente y también divertida.

**Student Resource Page for *ser* and attribute adjectives- Agreement, ct’d**

**no + ni…ni**

To negate multiple characteristics, use the *no + ni…ni* structure*.*

*Ejemplos:*

*Berenice* ***no*** *es* ***ni*** *alta* ***ni*** *atlética.* *–*Berenice is neither tall nor athletic.

*Eduardo* ***no*** *es* ***ni*** *alto* ***ni*** *bajo. Eduardo es mediano. –*Eduardo is neither tall nor short. He is average.

1. You are neither fat nor thin. Tú no eres ni gordo ni delgado.
2. They (m) are neither mean nor boring. Ellos no son ni antipáticos ni aburridos.
3. She is neither disorganized nor lazy. Ella no es ni desorganizada ni floja.

**Nota Cultural: Apodos**

*Apodos* are nicknames, and many travelers learn quickly that *apodos* are often given freely in many Spanish-speaking countries, including Mexico. One thing that can sometimes surprise outsiders is that an *apodo* often focuses on a physical feature of the person being described, even though it isn’t intended to be mean-spirited. For example, a skinny girl might be known as *la flaca* while a bigger guy might be *el gordo* and someone else could be called *la morena* because of her dark skin, even if these people are only slightly different from those around them.

Two important things to remember:

1. An *apodo* isn’t an insult unless the person’s tone makes it clear

 that it is supposed to be.

2. If you are given an *apodo,* you probably have reason to

 celebrate! It means you’re developing a group of friends that

 is comfortable with you.

**What nickname would you give yourself in Spanish? What adjectives apply to you?**

