

Gender and adjective agreement

Preview

- Nouns and pronouns
- Adjectives
- Singular and plural forms

Nouns and pronouns

- Nouns and pronouns in Spanish are divided into genders.
- Nouns for men and boys are **masculine**.

Masculine: amigo, él, Juan

- Nouns for women and girls are **feminine**.

Feminine: amiga, ella, María

Adjectives

- The **masculine** form of most adjectives ends in **-o**, while the **feminine** form ends in **-a**.

Raúl es romántico.

Mari es romántica.

Adjectives

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

Rafael es inteligente.

Carmen es inteligente.

Adjectives

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

Lorenzo es intelectual y trabajador.
Sergio es español.

Gloria es intelectual y trabajadora.
Sara es española.

Singular and plural forms

- Adjectives also agree with nouns in number.
- An adjective that describes one person or thing is in **singular** form.

Joaquín es alto.

Rosa es intelectual.

Singular and plural forms

- When an adjective 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.

Joaquín es alto**o**.

Paco y Luis son altos**s**.

- If it ends in a consonant, add **-es**.

Rosa es intelectual**l**.

Mis amigos son intelectuales**es**.

Singular and plural forms

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

Carlos y **Ana** son románticos.