

Review: Adjective Agreement

How do I change an adjective to agree with a noun?

You must first make sure the adjective agrees with the noun's gender: masculine or feminine.

- Words that describe people and things are called adjectives.
- Most Spanish adjectives have two forms: masculine (ends in **-o** like **simpático**) and feminine (ends in **-a** like **estudiosa**).
- Masculine adjectives are used with masculine nouns: **Tomás es simpático**.
- Feminine adjectives are used with feminine nouns: **Luisa es estudiosa**.
- Adjectives that end in **-e** and **-ista** may be used with either masculine or feminine nouns:

Tomás es inteligente. Luisa es inteligente también.

Marcos es muy deportista. Ana es muy deportista también.

- Adjectives with the masculine form **-dor** have **-dora** as the feminine form:

Juan es trabajador. Susana es trabajadora también.

Then you must make sure the adjective agree with the noun's number: singular or plural.

- Adjectives, just like definite articles, must match the noun they accompany. Singular adjectives go with singular nouns, and plural adjectives go with plural nouns.
- Adjectives that end in **-o** or **-a** must also match the noun. Masculine (**-o**) adjectives go with masculine nouns and feminine (**-a**) adjectives go with feminine nouns.
- Adjectives that end in **-e** do not change to match masculine or feminine nouns. They still change to match singular and plural nouns: **el libro interesante, las clases interesantes**.

	Definite article	Noun	Adjective
masculine singular	el	pan	sabroso
feminine singular	la	sopa	sabrosa
masculine plural	los	jamones	sabrosos
feminine plural	las	galletas	sabrosas