

ADJETIVOS DESCRIPTIVOS Y NUMEROS GRANDES

Descriptive Adjectives and Big
Numbers

Formas de los adjetivos

- ▣ Descriptive adjectives describe noun characteristics such as colour, size and personality.
- ▣ These adjectives **agree in gender and number** with the nouns they modify:
 - ▣ *La chica rubia* *El muchacho cubano*
 - ▣ *Las chicas rubias* *Los muchachos cubanos*

Formas Cont'd

- ▣ Adjectives which end in “o” are made feminine by changing the “o” to an “a”, and are made plural by adding an “s”.
- ▣ Adjectives which end in “e” or a consonant (other than “or” or “ón”) have the same form for the masculine and feminine, and only change with number.
- ▣ La chica feliz El chico feliz
- ▣ Los chicos felices Las chicas felices

- ▣ Adjectives of nationality that end in a consonant add “a” in the feminine form.

- ▣ El chico inglés, La chica inglesa
- ▣ El estudiante español La estudiante española

- ▣ Adjectives ending in -or, -ón, ,án, or ín, add “a” to the feminine.

- ▣ El estudiante trabajador
- ▣ La estudiante trabajadora

- ▣ Adjectives that have an accent in the last syllable of the masculine form (inglés, holgazán) drop the accent in the plural and feminine forms (ingleses, holgazana).
- ▣ To form the plural adjectives follow the same rules as nouns. Adjectives ending in a vowel add -s, adjectives ending in a consonant add -es, and those ending in z change the z to a c.
- ▣ Español, españoles
- ▣ Feliz, felices

Posición de los adjetivos

- ▣ Descriptive adjectives usually follow the noun (there are exceptions to this but right now we're ignoring them)

- ▣ *A good looking guy*

Un muchacho guapo

- ▣ *An expensive car*

Un auto caro

- ▣ *A crazy party*

Una fiesta loca

Concordancia

- ▣ In Spanish, the article, noun and adjective all have to agree with one another in gender and number.
- ▣ *Las muchachas suizas, altas, rubias y delgadas.*
- ▣ *Los estudiantes inteligentes, listos, prácticos y lógicos.*

- ▣ When an adjective modifies two nouns at once the plural form is used.
- ▣ *La silla y la mesa rojas.*
- ▣ *El libro y el tópico interesantes.*
- ▣ When two nouns described together are of mixed genders the masculine plural is used.
- ▣ *La muchacha y el muchacho cubanos.*

Práctica

- ▣ In Spanish how would you say the following:
- ▣ The yellow door.
- ▣ The practical computer.
- ▣ The big, bad wolf (lobo).
- ▣ The ugly Cuban woman.
- ▣ The tall, brown-haired Puerto-Rican actor
- ▣ The nice red car(auto).

Los Números 30-1000

▣ 30	Treinta
▣ 31	Treinta y uno
▣ 32	Treinta y dos...etc.
▣ 40	Cuarenta
▣ 50	Cincuenta
▣ 60	Sesenta
▣ 70	Setenta
▣ 80	Ochenta
▣ 90	Noventa
▣ 100	Cien

▣ 101	Ciento uno
▣ 110	Ciento diez
▣ 120	Ciento veinte
▣ 200	Doscientos
▣ 300	Trescientos
▣ 400	Cuatrocientos
▣ 500	Quinientos
▣ 600	Seiscientos
▣ 700	Setecientos
▣ 800	Ochocientos
▣ 900	Novcientos
▣ 1000	Mil

- ▣ When counting beyond 100 “ciento” is used.
- ▣ “Y” only appears between 16 and 99. It is not used to separate thousands, hundreds and tens.
(mil novecientos sesenta y nueve)
- ▣ In Spanish the expression “eleven hundred” doesn’t exist. After one thousand count in thousands.
- ▣ When modifying a feminine noun, the feminine form is used: Trescientas muchachas y un muchacho.

¿Cuánto cuesta?

- ▣ To ask the price of a single item say ¿Cuánto cuesta?
- ▣ ¿Cuánto cuesta esta computadora?
- ▣ Cuesta quinientos dólares y cinco centavos
- ▣ To ask the price of multiple items say ¿Cuánto cuestan?
- ▣ ¿Cuánto cuestan estos libros?
- ▣ Cuestan seiscientos dólares.

Los años

- ▣ 2000 Dos mil
- ▣ 2009 Dos mil nueve.
- ▣ 1980 Mil novecientos ochenta
- ▣ 1969 Mil novecientos sesenta y nueve
- ▣ 1867 Mil ochocientos sesenta y siete
- ▣ 1492 Mil cuatrocientos noventa y dos