Adjectives (Ch.2a3). Just as in English, adjectives in Spanish are used to describe nouns and pronouns, but unlike English, in Spanish adjectives typically *follow* the noun that they modify. At first, saying things like, *the car red* instead of *the red car*, is tough to wrap your mind around. It requires a paradigm shift in your brain (like when I realized that my ex-wife's roundhouse kick was more powerful than my own), but once you make that shift in your mind, placing adjectives after nouns will become second nature to you (just like a certain measure of fear of my ex-wife has become second nature to me). Adjectives *inflect* (notice that I did not say conjugate, that's just for verbs), meaning that their endings change to agree with the noun that they are describing. Adjectives must agree in both *number* (singular or plural) and *gender* (masculine or feminine).

Many adjectives have four forms (singular masculine, singular feminine, plural masculine, and plural feminine).
 	
Note: Even though adjectives inflect (change their endings to match the nouns they modify) their meanings do not change (***viejo/a/os/as*** all mean **old**). However, changing the ending of a noun changes the person place or thing into something else entirely. For example, ***caso* = case** (court) and ***casa* = house**.
	Singular:
	    Masculine: Es un cas**o** viej**o**.
	    Feminine: Es una cas**a** viej**a**.
	
	Plural:
	    Masculine: Son unos cas**os** viej**os**.
	    Feminine: Son unas cas**as** viej**as**.

Some adjectives end in ***e*** or in a **consonant**. These adjectives only have two forms, *singular* and *plural*.	Singular:
	    Masculine: el profesor amigable
	    Feminine: la amiga leal
	
	Plural:
	    Masculine: los profesores amigables
	    Feminine: las amigas leales

Unlike most adjectives in Spanish, some adjectives are placed *before* the nouns that they modify. These are often adjectives that tell how many/much (adjectives of quantity).	Hay ***dos*** sillas. (numbers) Hay ***muchas*** casas. (many) Necesito ***otros*** amigos. (other)
Adjectives can be used with ***ser***. In these cases *ser* is used, basically, as an *equals* sign. Leandra es baja. → Leandra = baja.	Carlita **es** alta. (*Carlita is tall.*) Jorge y Julio **son** rubios. (*J & J are blonde.*) Nosotros **somos** viejos. (*We are old.*)

The adjectives **malo** and **bueno** can be used before or after the nouns that they modify. However if they are used before a masculine singular noun, they shorten to **mal** and **buen** respectively. When used in plural contexts *bueno* and *malo* will agree with the nouns they modified regardless of their location. Regardless of placement, *bueno* and *malo* still mean "good" and "bad" respectively.	un buen gato /un gato bueno una buena gata / una gata buena un mal escritorio / un escritorio malo una mala mesa / una mesa mala unos buenos gatos/unos gatos buenos unos malos escritorios/unos escritorios malos

/// Actividades

<u>Adjectives for the Taking (Ch.2a3.1).</u> Consider each sentence (1-5) carefully and try to determine which adjective in the box below best fits the given context.

nuevo	fuertes	viejas	alto	bonita	joven	delgadas	feos

1. El estudiante _____ trabaja en la mañana.
2. Las casas _____ derrumban (*fall apart*) en los terremotos (*earthquakes*).
3. La muchacha _____ estudia con muchos muchachos.
4. Los bomberos (firefighters) _____ salvan muchas casas de la destrucción.
5. El carro _____ funciona muy bien.
6. Un jugador _____ normalmente le gana (*wins*) a un jugador viejo.

<u>La Vida Perfecta de mi Amigo Gilberto (Ch.2a3.2).</u> I have a friend named Gilberto who has the perfect life. Perfect *esposa* (wife), perfect *casa*, perfect *abdominales* (abs). It's super annoying. In fact, I don't know why I keep him around as a friend, because his perfect life is a constant reminder of how mine has devolved into Friday nights alone with my kung fu movies and destructive decisions in front of my refrigerator. Gilberto is my opposite in nearly every way. Nevertheless, change the statements below about my bleak situation to reflect my friend's *vida perfecta* (perfect life). Number zero has been completed for you.

0. Mi casa es fea. ¿Y la casa de Gilberto?   (**Answer:** La casa de Gilberto es bonita.)
1. Mi ex-esposa es mala, antipática, baja, y deshonesta. ¿Y la esposa de Gilberto?
2. Mis hijos son viejos y rebeldes. ¿Y los hijos de Gilberto?
3. Mis inversiones (*investments*) son tontas. ¿Y las inversiones de Gilberto?
4. Yo soy perezoso. ¿Y Gilberto?
5. Mi carro es muy viejo. ¿Y el carro de Gilberto?
6. Yo soy soltero (otra vez), moreno, y pobre. ¿Y Gilberto?
7. Mi perro es pequeño, gordo, y feo. ¿Y el perro de Gilberto?
8. Mi vida es horrible. ¿Y tu vida? ¿Cómo es tu vida?

The Grass is always Greener (Ch.2a3.3). Gilberto may have the perfect life on the outside, but have you noticed that looks can be deceiving? Maybe the car that looks so amazing costs him $600 per month and is crippling his finances. You never know. So, for each number above, talk about the downsides to every aspect of Gilberto's life. Number zero has been completed for you.

0. La casa de Gilberto es . . ., pero (*but*) . . . (**Answer:** La casa de Gilberto es bonita, pero el jardín de Gilberto es muy feo. (Answers may vary))

1. La esposa de Gilberto es . . ., pero . . .
2. Los hijos de Gilberto son . . ., pero . . .
3. Las inversiones de Gilberto son . . ., pero . . .
4. Gilberto es . . ., pero . . .
5. El carro de Gilberto es . . ., pero . . .
6. Gilberto es . . ., pero . . .
7. El perro de Gilberto es . . ., pero . . .
8. Tu vida es . . ., pero . . .

Mi (ene)Amigo (Ch.2a3.4). I have a friend that . . . well . . . just is not a good friend (*frienemy*). We'll leave it at that. Here are some adjectives that you might use to describe a great amigo: honesto,
fiel, optimista, responsable, simpático, guapo, trabajador, inteligente, joven, rico, delgado, and soltero. Well, my friend is none of those things, in fact, he is quite the opposite. Describe my friend to your group.

Bueno/Malo Practice (Ch.2a3.5). Tell your partner about your ideas regarding the following topics. Whenever possible, use complete sentences in your responses.
1. Un buen libro.
2. Un mal libro.
3. Un restaurante bueno.
4. Un restaurante malo.
5. Un buen programa de televisión.

. . . .