

VII. Los adjetivos

- a. What kind of words are adjectives? describe
- b. What are the singular endings for most common adjectives? o/a
- c. Spanish adjectives must do what? gen/#
- d. How do you make an adjective that ends in -dor feminine? (give some examples)
 dor dora trabajadora
- e. What is the rule for adjectives that end in and -e or a consonant? (give examples)
 e good for both m/f
- f. How do you make an adjective plural?
 1. adjectives ending in a vowel- add -S
 2. adjectives ending in a consonant- add -ES → -ES
- h. What happens to the adjective ending when it follows two nouns of differing genders?
 agree w/ closest noun

VIII. Los adjetivos posesivos

- a. What are the two classes of adjectives? limiting/des. describes
- b. Limiting adjectives include: (list and give an example)
 1. #
 2. demonstrative este boleto
 3. poss mi libro
 4. interrogatives algunos libros
- c. These adjective usually proceed the noun. Comes Before
- d. Why would ordinal numbers follow the noun? (given an example)
 emphasis la clase primera
- e. What do they mean by "stressed possessive adjectives" (give example)
 unas tías nuestras
- f. What is the purpose of placing a descriptive adjective after the noun it is modifying?
 to distinguish it from another noun.

g. What is the purpose of placing a descriptive adjective before the noun it is modifying?

Inherent quality

h. Where are adjectives of nationality always placed?

after the noun

i. For some adjectives the placement (before or after) the noun will change the meaning of the adjective.

Adjetivos:	Preceding the noun ^{big time}	Following the noun
viejo/a	old of long standing	old age
antiguo/a	former	old, age
pobre	unfortunate	impoverished
grande	great	large
varios/as	several	misc. ^{el mismo}
mismo/a	same	oneself ^{mi mismo}
único/a	only	unique
medio/a	half	average

j. When two or more adjectives are used, what is generally used to join them?

y

IX. Shortening of adjectives

a. When do you shorten an adjective? (give examples)

- Before m/sing noun uno, bueno, malo, primer
buen tiempo un hermano tercero
- ninguno, alguno drop -o before m/sing nouns
Algún día No hay ningun remedio
- Santo → San before masculine saints
w/ exception names that beg w/ Do, To
- Grande → gran before singular nouns. Santo Domingo San Pedro
- Ciento → cien before all nouns (both genders)
mil & millones