

The Verb SER

Goal (goal)

I will learn how to conjugate the verb ser and when to use the verb ser

The Verb Ser

- The verb **SER** means "to be"
- SER is an irregular verb verb, so you must memorize all its forms

Singular		Plural	
Yo	Soy	Nosotros	Somos
Tú	eres	Vosotros	Sois
Usted (Ud.)	es	Ustedes (Uds.)	Son
Él Ella La Cosa (thing)	es	Ellos Ellas Las cosas (things)	Son

Uses of Ser

- Used to tell nationality.
Yo soy americana.
Él es puertorriqueño.
- Used to tell Time and Date.
Son las dos y media.
It is 2:30
Es el veinte de noviembre.
It is the 20th of November
- Used to tell where Someone OR Something IS FROM.
Tú eres de Nicaragua.
Ellas son de Costa Rica
- Used to connect a noun or pronoun to another noun or pronoun.
(identification)
Eduardo es un hombre.
Coquí y Sultán son gatos.

- Used to describe Characteristics (both physical & personality)
 Rebeca es alta.
 Enrique y yo Somos guapos
- You CANNOT use "un, una, unos, unas" with SER when describing someone's profession.
 Yo soy profesora.
 Tú eres estudiante.

Using Adjectives to Describe: (Adjective) Gender Agreement

Goal (Goal)

I will learn how to construct sentences with nouns and adjectives.

Gender Agreement

You already know that every word in Spanish has a gender:

masculine or feminine.

El chico = masculine

El escritorio = masculine

La chica = feminine

La mesa = feminine

- Adjectives describe nouns.

— Ex: the fast car, the red dress, the happy girl.

- Like the definite (el, la, los, las) and indefinite articles (un, unos, una, unas),

the adjectives will also "agree" or "match"

with the noun it describes based on:

- gender

— masculine / feminine

■ Number

- Singular / plural

How to make adjectives and nouns agree

In English, you say "the red shirt."

In Spanish, you need to do the following:

1. Decide the gender of the noun.
2. Decide the number of the noun.
3. Form the adjective to match the noun.
4. Put the adjective after the noun. (This is *almost* always the rule in Spanish)

ADJECTIVE AFTER!!!!

	masculine, singular	masculine, plural	feminine, singular	feminine, plural
adjectives ending in -o	serio	serios	seria	serias
adjectives ending in -e	interesante	interesantes	interesante	interesantes
adjectives ending in consonant	azul	azules	azul	azules
adjectives ending in -ador, nationality	trabajador	trabajadores	trabajadora	trabajadoras

Examples

■ So, "The red shirt."

The shirt = la camisa.

red = rojo.

1. Gender of the noun?

La camisa = feminine

2. Number?

One shirt = Singular.

3. I need to form the adjective to agree with the noun.

Make rojo feminine = roja

4. Put the adjective after the noun:

la Camisa roja

- What if it's plural????

Let's try "The black pants."

Los pantalones = pants

Negro = negro

1. Gender?

Los = masculine

2. Number?

"Los" is plural, because "el" is the article for a singular masculine noun.

The adjective has to become masculine and plural

Negro -> negros

Adjective After = Los pantalones negros

Basic Rules for Adjective/Gender Agreement

- Note: For adjectives that end in "e," they usually match both genders:
 - El chico paciente, la chica paciente.
 - El sombrero verde, la falda verde.
- Many adjectives that end with a consonant match both genders:
 - El sombrero azul, la falda azul.
- Some add "a" to become feminine. These adjectives must be learned.
 - El chico trabajador, La chica trabajadora.