

**Vocabulario y Gramática de Capítulo 1B**

<p><i>to talk about what you and others are like</i></p> <p><b>artístico</b> artistic (masculine, describes a boy)  <b>artística</b> artistic (feminine, describes a girl)  <b>atrevido</b> daring, adventurous (masculine)  <b>atrevida</b> daring, adventurous (feminine)  <b>bueno</b> good (masculine)  <b>buena</b> good (feminine)  <b>deportista</b> sports-minded, athletic (masc.)  <b>deportista</b> sports-minded, athletic (fem.)  <b>desordenado</b> messy, disorganized (masc.)  <b>desordenada</b> messy, disorganized (fem.)  <b>estudioso</b> studious, intellectual (masc.)  <b>estudiosa</b> studious, intellectual (fem.)  <b>gracioso</b> funny, silly (masc.)  <b>graciosa</b> funny, silly (fem.)  <b>impaciente</b> impatient (masc. &amp; fem.)  <b>inteligente</b> intelligent (masc. &amp; fem.)  <b>ordenado</b> neat, organized (masc.)  <b>ordenada</b> neat, organized (fem.)  <b>paciente</b> patient (masc. &amp; fem.)  <b>perezoso</b> lazy (masc.)  <b>perezosa</b> lazy (fem.)  <b>reservado</b> reserved, shy (masc.)  <b>reservada</b> reserved, shy (fem.)  <b>serio</b> serious (masc.)  <b>seria</b> serious (fem.)  <b>simpático</b> nice, friendly (masc.)  <b>simpática</b> nice, friendly (fem.)  <b>sociable</b> sociable (masc. &amp; fem.)  <b>talentoso</b> talented (masc.)  <b>talentosa</b> talented (fem.)  <b>trabajador</b> hardworking (masc.)  <b>trabajadora</b> hardworking (fem.)</p> <p><i>to tell whom you are talking about</i></p> <p><b>yo</b> I  <b>tú</b> you (familiar)  <b>usted (Ud.)</b> you (formal situation)  <b>él</b> he or him  <b>ella</b> she or her  <b>el amigo</b> male friend  <b>la amiga</b> female friend  <b>el chico</b> boy  <b>la chica</b> girl  <b>la familia</b> family</p>	<p><i>to ask people about themselves or others</i></p> <p><b>¿Cómo eres (tú)?</b> What are you like?  <b>¿Cómo es él?</b> What is he like?  <b>¿Cómo es ella?</b> What is she like?  <b>¿Cómo te llamas?</b> What is your name?  <b>Me llamo...</b> My name is... (I call myself...)  <b>¿Cómo se llama?</b> What is his or her name?  <b>¿Eres (tú)...?</b> Are you...?</p> <p><i>to describe yourself or someone else</i></p> <p><b>(yo) soy...</b> I am...  <b>(yo) no soy...</b> I am not...  <b>(tú) eres...</b> you are... (familiar)  <b>(tú) no eres...</b> you are not... (familiar)  <b>(él) es...</b> he is...  <b>(ella) es...</b> she is...  <b>(él) no es...</b> he is not...  <b>(ella) no es...</b> she is not...  <b>(Ud.) es...</b> you are... (formal)  <b>(Ud.) no es...</b> you are not (formal)</p> <p><i>to talk about what someone likes or doesn't like</i></p> <p><b>(a él) le gusta...</b> he likes...  <b>(a ella) le gusta...</b> she likes...  <b>(a él) no le gusta...</b> he does not like...  <b>(a ella) no le gusta...</b> she does not like...</p> <p><i>other useful words</i></p> <p><b>a veces</b> sometimes  <b>según</b> according to  <b>mi</b> my  <b>según mi familia</b> according to my family  <b>pero</b> but  <b>muy</b> very</p> <p><i>definite articles</i></p> <p><b>el</b> the (masculine, singular)  <b>la</b> the (feminine, singular)  <b>los</b> the (masculine, plural)  <b>las</b> the (feminine, plural)</p> <p><i>indefinite articles</i></p> <p><b>un</b> a, an (masculine, singular)  <b>una</b> a, an (feminine, singular)  <b>unos</b> some (masculine, plural)  <b>unas</b> some (feminine, plural)</p>
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*adjectives*

Adjectives (adjetivos) are words that describe people and things.

In Spanish, most adjectives have both masculine (ending in **-o**) and feminine (ending in **-a**) forms. Masculine adjectives describe masculine nouns. Feminine adjectives describe feminine nouns.

\*Adjectives ending in **-e** (inteligente, sociable) describe both masculine and feminine nouns.

\*Adjectives whose masculine form ends in **-dor** (trabajador) has a feminine form that ends in **-dora** (trabajadora).

\*Some adjectives that end in **-a** (deportista) describe both masculine and feminine nouns.

*definite and indefinite articles*

The definite articles **el** and **la** mean *the* in English. **El** is used with masculine nouns. **La** is used with feminine nouns.

The indefinite articles **un** and **una** mean *a* or *an* in English. **Un** is used with masculine nouns. **Una** is used with feminine nouns.

*placement of adjectives*

In Spanish, adjectives usually come *after* the noun they describe.

**Jorge es un chico talentoso.**

In English, adjectives come *before* the noun.

**George is a talented boy.**

To write a sentence in Spanish, follow this simple pattern:

Subject + Verb + Article/Noun + Adjective

**Ella es una estudiante estudiosa.**

She is a studious student.

**Ellos son unos chicos graciosos.**

They are some funny boys.