Advice on adjectives

**Gender** Your dictionary gives the masculine and feminine forms of adjectives. Often the feminine form either just adds an -a or replaces the -o of the masculine form with -a. In many cases, the same form is used for the masculine and the feminine.

- **broken** adjective  
  roto masc, rota fem

- **Spanish** adjective  
  español masc, española fem

**Position** As a rule, Spanish adjectives come after the noun. Your dictionary tells you when, exceptionally, a Spanish adjective comes in front.

- **intelligent** adjective  
  inteligente masc & fem

- **red** adjective  
  rojo masc, roja fem

- **antiguo** masc adjective, antigua fem  
  1. old  una costumbre muy antigua a very old tradition  
  2. ancient  una civilización antigua an ancient civilization  
  3. former  el antiguo presidente the former president

→ Where no help is given, the adjective **comes after** the noun in Spanish:  
  an intelligent girl *una chica inteligente*

→ In the dictionary many adjectives have example sentences which show you the position of the adjective:  
  a red shirt *una camisa roja*

→ Note that some adjectives can come before or after the noun, but their meaning changes slightly according to their position.

**Describe things in your room**

Look up the noun and the adjective in your dictionary. Then decide:

- **un**/**una**
- masculine/feminine form of adjective?

Example:  
*a red rug*  
*una alfombra roja*

- a comfortable bed
  
- a big chest of drawers
  
- a round table
  
- an old armchair