**Noun and adjective agreement**

The general rule of noun-adjective agreement in Spanish is simple:

Singular nouns are accompanied by singular adjectives, and plural nouns are accompanied by plural adjectives.

Masculine nouns are described by masculine adjectives, and feminine nouns are described by feminine adjectives.

In other words, the adjectives chosen to describe nouns must match in both number and gender.

Generally, the "normal" form of adjectives, the form you will find listed in dictionaries, is singular and masculine.

**Making a masculine adjective feminine is easy. Just follow these steps:**

1. If the singular masculine adjective ends in an -o, change it to an -a.

**Example:** pequeño ("small," masculine singular), pequeña ("small," feminine singular).

 El gato es pequeño = The cat is small

Los gatos son pequeños = The cats are small

La chica es pequeña = The girl is small

Las chicas son pequeñas = The girls are small.

1. If the singular masculine adjective ends in any other letter, the feminine form is the same.

El autobús es grande = Tthe bus is big

La casa es grande = The house is big.

**To make the adjective plural, follow one of these steps:**

1. If it ends in a vowel, add -s.

Examples:

verde ("green," singular)

verdes ("green," plural)

 El árbol es verde, the tree is green. Los árboles son verdes, the trees are green.

1. If it ends in a z, change the z to a c and add -es.

Example:

feliz ("happy," singular)

 felices ("happy," plural).
Soy feliz = I'm a happy person

Somos felices = we are happy people.

1. If it ends in another consonant, add -es.

Example:

 difícil ("difficult," singular)

difíciles ("difficult," plural).

 La tarea es difícil. = The task is difficult. Las tareas son difíciles. = The tasks are difficult.

Note that in some cases it is necessary to add an accent mark to maintain the stress on the correct syllable or delete one when it's no longer necessary to indicate stress.

Example: marrón becomes marrones.