**Video Title:** Describe Everything! Common Spanish Adjectives: Lesson 17 (Beginner Vocabulary Boost)

**Video Script:**

**(Intro Scene - Bright, cheerful music, visuals of everyday objects and people being described with animated adjectives popping up around them – a "big" house, a "happy" person, a "red" car, etc.)**

**Narrator (Enthusiastic, friendly voice):** ¡Hola, Spanish word explorers! Welcome to **Lesson 17: Common Adjectives!** You’ve become verb experts, now it’s time to expand your vocabulary and learn how to **describe everything** in Spanish! In this lesson, we’re going to learn some super useful and **common Spanish adjectives**. Adjectives are words that help you paint a picture with your words – they describe nouns! Get ready to make your Spanish more colorful and descriptive! ¡Vamos a describir el mundo! Let’s describe the world!

**(Scene 1: What are Adjectives? - Visuals: Simple animation explaining what adjectives do - showing a noun like "casa" (house), then adjectives like "grande" (big), "pequeña" (small), "bonita" (pretty) attaching to it.)**

**Narrator:** So, what exactly *are* adjectives? Well, adjectives are words that **describe nouns**. Nouns are things, people, places, or ideas. Adjectives tell us more *about* those nouns.

* **(Visual: Image of a house appears. Text: "Casa" (House).)** **Narrator:** Let's take the noun "Casa" – "house."
* **(Visual: The word "Casa" stays, and then adjectives start appearing next to it: "Grande" (Big), "Pequeña" (Small), "Bonita" (Pretty).)** **Narrator:** We can describe a house as "grande" – big, "pequeña" – small, or "bonita" – pretty. "Grande," "pequeña," and "bonita" – these are **adjectives!** They describe the "casa."

**Narrator:** Adjectives make your Spanish richer and more interesting. Let's learn some common ones!

**(Scene 2: Common Spanish Adjectives - Visuals: Introduce each adjective individually, with visuals depicting its meaning. Show the Spanish adjective, its English translation, and maybe a very simple visual example.)**

**Narrator:** Let’s learn some really common and useful Spanish adjectives that you can start using right away!

* **(Visual: Image of a happy, smiling person. Text: "Feliz (Happy)")** **Narrator:** "Feliz." Repeat: "Feliz." "Feliz" means **"happy."** Like "Una persona feliz" – "A happy person."
* **(Visual: Image of a sad person. Text: "Triste (Sad)")** **Narrator:** "Triste." Repeat: "Triste." "Triste" means **"sad."** "Un perro triste" – "A sad dog."
* **(Visual: Image of a big house. Text: "Grande (Big/Large)")** **Narrator:** "Grande." Repeat: "Grande." "Grande" means **"big" or "large."** "Una casa grande" – "A big house."
* **(Visual: Image of a small car. Text: "Pequeño/a (Small)")** **Narrator:** "Pequeño" and "Pequeña." Repeat: "Pequeño," "Pequeña." "Pequeño/a" means **"small."** "Un coche pequeño" – "A small car." Notice it changes slightly – we’ll talk about that a little later!
* **(Visual: Image of a good book with a thumbs up. Text: "Bueno/a (Good)")** **Narrator:** "Bueno" and "Buena." Repeat: "Bueno," "Buena." "Bueno/a" means **"good."** "Un libro bueno" – "A good book." Again, it changes a little!
* **(Visual: Image of a bad apple/rotten food. Text: "Malo/a (Bad)")** **Narrator:** "Malo" and "Mala." Repeat: "Malo," "Mala." "Malo/a" means **"bad."** "Una idea mala" – "A bad idea."
* **(Visual: Image of a beautiful flower/pretty scene. Text: "Bonito/a (Pretty/Beautiful)")** **Narrator:** "Bonito" and "Bonita." Repeat: "Bonito," "Bonita." "Bonito/a" means **"pretty" or "beautiful."** "Una flor bonita" – "A pretty flower."
* **(Visual: Image of an ugly drawing/unattractive object. Text: "Feo/a (Ugly)")** **Narrator:** "Feo" and "Fea." Repeat: "Feo," "Fea." "Feo/a" means **"ugly."** "Un zapato feo" – "An ugly shoe."

**(Narrator):** "Feliz, triste, grande, pequeño/a, bueno/a, malo/a, bonito/a, feo/a." These are just a few common adjectives to get you started!

**(Scene 3: Example Sentences with Adjectives - Visuals: Sentences appear on screen using the adjectives learned, with visuals depicting the sentences. Highlight the adjective in each sentence.)**

**Narrator:** Let’s see these adjectives in sentences, so you can see how they work!

* **(Visual: Image of a happy woman. Sentence appears: "La mujer está feliz." - The woman is happy.)** **Narrator:** "La mujer está feliz." "The woman is happy." "Mujer" is "woman," and "feliz" describes the woman. See how "feliz" describes "mujer"?
* **(Visual: Image of a sad child. Sentence: "El niño está triste." - The boy is sad.)** **Narrator:** "El niño está triste." "The boy is sad." "Niño" is "boy," "triste" describes the boy.
* **(Visual: Image of a big, modern building. Sentence: "El edificio es grande." - The building is big.)** **Narrator:** "El edificio es grande." "The building is big." "Edificio" is "building," "grande" describes the building.
* **(Visual: Image of a small, old car. Sentence: "El carro es pequeño." - The car is small.)** **Narrator:** "El carro es pequeño." "The car is small." "Carro" is "car," "pequeño" describes the car.
* **(Visual: Image of a good-looking cake/delicious food. Sentence: "El pastel es bueno." - The cake is good.)** **Narrator:** "El pastel es bueno." "The cake is good." "Pastel" is "cake," "bueno" describes the cake.
* **(Visual: Image of spoiled milk/bad food. Sentence: "La leche está mala." - The milk is bad.)** **Narrator:** "La leche está mala." "The milk is bad." "Leche" is "milk," "mala" describes the milk. Notice we used "mala" here, not "malo" – we’ll touch on why briefly!
* **(Visual: Image of a pretty sunset. Sentence: "El atardecer es bonito." - The sunset is pretty.)** **Narrator:** "El atardecer es bonito." "The sunset is pretty." "Atardecer" is "sunset," "bonito" describes the sunset.
* **(Visual: Image of an ugly statue/unattractive object. Sentence: "El monumento es feo." - The monument is ugly.)** **Narrator:** "El monumento es feo." "The monument is ugly." "Monumento" is "monument," "feo" describes the monument.

**(Scene 4: Pronunciation Practice - Adjectives - Visuals: Each adjective appears on screen with audio pronunciation. Highlight stressed syllables.)**

**Narrator:** Let's practice the pronunciation of these adjectives. Repeat after me:

* **(Audio and Text: "Feliz")** **Narrator:** "Feliz." (Stress on "liz")
* **(Audio and Text: "Triste")** **Narrator:** "Triste." (Stress on "tris")
* **(Audio and Text: "Grande")** **Narrator:** "Grande." (Stress on "gran")
* **(Audio and Text: "Pequeño")** **Narrator:** "Pequeño." (Stress on "que-")
* **(Audio and Text: "Pequeña")** **Narrator:** "Pequeña." (Stress on "que-")
* **(Audio and Text: "Bueno")** **Narrator:** "Bueno." (Stress on "bue-")
* **(Audio and Text: "Buena")** **Narrator:** "Buena." (Stress on "bue-")
* **(Audio and Text: "Malo")** **Narrator:** "Malo." (Stress on "ma-")
* **(Audio and Text: "Mala")** **Narrator:** "Mala." (Stress on "ma-")
* **(Audio and Text: "Bonito")** **Narrator:** "Bonito." (Stress on "ni-")
* **(Audio and Text: "Bonita")** **Narrator:** "Bonita." (Stress on "ni-")
* **(Audio and Text: "Feo")** **Narrator:** "Feo." (Stress on "fe-")
* **(Audio and Text: "Fea")** **Narrator:** "Fea." (Stress on "fe-")

**Narrator:** Keep practicing these!

**(Scene 5: Quick Tip: Adjective Placement - Visuals: Briefly show examples of adjective placement – adjective after noun mostly, but mention exceptions exist for later.)**

**Narrator:** Quick tip about adjective placement in Spanish! Usually, in Spanish, adjectives come **after** the noun they describe.

* **(Visual: Example: "Casa grande" (Big house) - noun then adjective)** **Narrator:** Like "Casa grande" – "Big house." "Casa" (noun) then "grande" (adjective).
* **(Visual: Example: "Libro bueno" (Good book) - noun then adjective)** **Narrator:** "Libro bueno" – "Good book." "Libro" (noun) then "bueno" (adjective).

**Narrator:** This is the most common way. Sometimes adjectives go *before* the noun, but for now, just remember: **adjective usually comes after the noun in Spanish.**

**(Scene 6: Practice - Matching Adjective to Noun - Visuals: Simple matching exercise – columns of nouns on one side, adjectives on the other. Learners need to match them appropriately.)**

**Narrator:** Okay, time for a quick practice! Match the adjective to the noun it could describe!

* **(Visual: Column 1: "Casa," "Perro," "Día," "Idea". Column 2: "Bueno," "Grande," "Pequeña," "Triste." Lines appear as the narrator speaks, showing correct matches.)** **Narrator:** Match "Casa"… with "grande"! "Casa grande" – "Big house." Match "Perro"… with "pequeño"! "Perro pequeño" – "Small dog." "Día"… with "bueno"! "Día bueno" – "Good day." And "Idea"… with "mala"! "Idea mala" – "Bad idea."

**Narrator:** ¡Excelente! You’re describing nouns already!

**(Outro Scene - Animated adjectives floating around nouns, cheerful music swells, adjective icons appear with checkmarks.)**

**Narrator:** ¡Fantástico! You’ve learned some super common Spanish adjectives! You can now describe things as happy, sad, big, small, good, bad, pretty, and ugly! Keep practicing these adjectives! In our next lesson… we’ll learn even MORE adjectives and start to understand why some of them change form – like "pequeño" and "pequeña"! ¡Adiós y… ¡Sigan describiendo el mundo en español! (Goodbye and… Keep describing the world in Spanish!)

**(Visual: End screen with lesson title, course name, call to action: "Practice using common adjectives!", links to online adjective practice games, vocabulary lists, and social media.)**

**(End of Video)**