

Calentamiento

- Fill in each of the blanks below with the correct definite article ("el", "la", "las", or "los"):

1. the box = caja
2. the month = mes
3. the bicycles = bicicletas
4. the clothing/clothes = ropa
5. the sand = arena
6. the horse = caballo
7. the cheese = queso
8. the feelings = sentimientos
9. the music = música
10. the newspapers = periódicos

Leamos: EL SALVADOR

- P. 15



El Salvador

- El Salvador is the smallest country in Central America. It only has coast on the Pacific Ocean.
- El Salvador is mainly volcanic.
- The capital of El Salvador is San Salvador.
- **Salvadoreños** are people from El Salvador. The majority of the population in El Salvador is MESTIZOS (Caucasians and Indians). Both Mayan and Aztec empire had influence in the region. The original name of the country in nauhatl was *Cuzcatlán*
- The salvadoreños are famous for being hard workers.
- Some of the factories in El Salvador are: Shoes, textiles (fabrics), pharmaceutical (medicines)companies, machines (appliances and computer parts)
- The currency of EL Salvador was the Colón until 2001, when they adopted the U.S. dollar.



Mayan temple of Tazumal



Volcano of Santa Ana

Practiquemos artículos...

- [http://www.learnspanishfeelgood.com/
spanish-articles-el-la-los-las1.html](http://www.learnspanishfeelgood.com/spanish-articles-el-la-los-las1.html)
- [http://www.learnspanishfeelgood.com/
definite-indefinite-articles1.html](http://www.learnspanishfeelgood.com/definite-indefinite-articles1.html)

Tarea

- Complete the following exercises online and bring me a copy of the results!
- [http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/
genoun1.htm](http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/genoun1.htm)
- [http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/
defart1.htm](http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/defart1.htm)
- <http://www.studyspanish.com/tests/defart1.htm>
- [http://www.learnspanishfeelgood.com/spanish-
definite-articles2.html](http://www.learnspanishfeelgood.com/spanish-definite-articles2.html)



Ser-to be

Ser-to be

- Yo soy - I am
 - Tú eres - you (fam)
are
 - Él es - he is
 - Ella es - she is
 - Usted es - you
(form.) are
 - Nosotros/as somos -
we are
 - Vosotros/as sois -
y'all (Sp) are
 - Ellos son - They are
 - Ellas son - They
(fem) are
 - Ustedes son - You
(pl.) are
-

Verbos

- Infinitivos: Verbs that you have the meaning but there are no subjects doing the action.
 - Ex: TO RUN, TO JUMP, TO BE
 - Conjugated: Verbs that have a subject performing the action of the verb.
 - Ex: I run, You jump, He or She is.
-

Rules to follow

- In Spanish, you DO NOT have to use the subject. Notice that each verb form is different.
- If you ever have a singular subject (even if you don't know what it means) always use the él, ella, ud form of the verb.

El jefe es alto. The boss is tall.

-
- If the subject is plural (even if you don't know what it means) always use the ellos, ellas, uds form of the verb.

Los tacos son deliciosos. (The tacos are delicious.)

-
- If you ever have a subject plus *y yo* always use the nosotros form of the verb

Miguel y yo somos de Cuba. (Miguel and I are from Cuba.)

-
- Forms of ser (to be) are used to:
 - tell where someone is from
 - show ownership
 - describe people or things
 - tell someone's nationality.
 - tell someone's occupation
 - tell time
-

Use the correct form of ser(to be)

- Su casa _____ grande.
 - Este edificio _____ nuevo.
 - El señor Vargas y yo _____ viejos.
 - Yo _____ morena.
 - Pedro _____ de Montana.
-

-
- Hoy _____ el cinco de abril.
 - Las niñas _____ mis amigas.
 - Ella _____ mexicana.
 - _____ estudiantes diligentes.
 - Mi madre y mi padre _____
comicos.
-

Adjective Form, Position, and Agreement

(La forma, posición, y concordancia de los adjetivos)

Essentially, an adjective is a word that describes or tells us more about a noun than we knew before.

Spanish adjectives normally agree, or have corresponding forms, with the nouns they modify.

Adjectives

Basically, there are two types of adjectives.

Type 1: **Four-form** adjectives.

These adjectives agree in number and gender.

Adjectives that end in o in their base form
normally are four-form adjectives.

Es un chico guapo. 1

Es una chica guapa. 2

Son unos chicos guapos. 3

Son unas chicas guapas. 4

Adjectives

Basically, there are two types of adjectives.

Type 2: **Two-form** adjectives.

These adjectives agree in number only.

Adjectives that end in e in their base form
normally are two-form adjectives.

Es un chico inteligente.

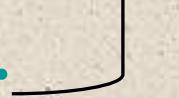
Es una chica inteligente.

Son unos chicos inteligentes.

Son unas chicas inteligentes.



1



2

Adjectives

Basically, there are two types of adjectives.

Type 2: Two-form adjectives.

These adjectives agree in number only.

Adjectives that end in a consonant are also two-form, normally.



Es un chico fiel.

Es una chica fiel.

Son unos chicos fieles.

Son unas chicas fieles.



1



2

Adjectives

Basically, there are two types of adjectives.

Type 2: Two-form adjectives.

These adjectives agree in number only.

Adjectives that end in a consonant are also two-form, normally.

Es un chico audaz.

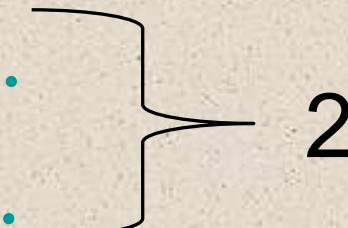
Es una chica audaz.

Son unos chicos audaces.

Son unas chicas audaces.



1



2

Adjectives

Basically, there are two types of adjectives.

Type 2: Two-form adjectives.

These adjectives agree in number only.

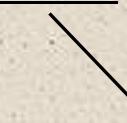
Adjectives that end in *ista* also are two-form.

Es un chico optimista.

Es una chica optimista.

Son unos chicos optimistas.

Son unas chicas optimistas.



1

2

Summary

Adjectives whose base form ends in o have four forms.

These adjectives agree in gender and number.

Adjectives whose base form ends in e, in a **consonant** (l, z, n, etc.) or in *ista* have two forms.

These adjectives agree in number only.

Exceptions

There are two types of exceptions to the two-form / four-form rules.

Type 1: Adjectives of *nationality*

Type 2: Adjectives that end in **ón**,
án, **ín**, or **(d)or**

3.1 Descriptive adjectives



Position of adjectives

- Descriptive adjectives and adjectives of nationality generally follow the nouns they modify.



El niño **rubio** es de España.
The blond boy is from Spain.



La mujer **española** habla inglés.
The Spanish woman speaks English.

3.1

Descriptive adjectives



- Unlike descriptive adjectives, adjectives of quantity are placed before the modified noun.

Hay **muchos** libros en la biblioteca.
There are many books in the library.

Hablo con **dos** turistas puertorriqueños.
I am talking with two Puerto Rican tourists.

3.1 Descriptive adjectives

- **Bueno/a** and **malo/a** can be placed before or after a noun. When placed before a masculine singular noun, the forms are shortened: **bueno** → **buen**; **malo** → **mal**.

Joaquín es un **buen** amigo.



Joaquín is a good friend.

Joaquín es un amigo **bueno**.

Hoy es un **mal** día.



Today is a bad day.

Hoy es un día **malo**.

3.1 Descriptive adjectives

- When **grande** appears before a singular noun, it is shortened to **gran**, and the meaning of the word changes: **gran** = *great* and **grande** = *big, large*.

Don Francisco es un **gran** hombre.

Don Francisco is a great man.

La familia de Inés es **grande**.

Inés' family is large.

Exceptions

There are two types of irregular adjectives.

Type 1: Adjectives of *nationality*

Many adjectives of nationality are already the four-form type, since their base form ends in o.

Vladimir Putin es ruso. 1

Su esposa es rusa. 2

Sus hijos son rusos. 3

Sus hijas son rusas. 4

Notice that adjectives of nationality are not capitalized in Spanish.

Exceptions

There are two types of irregular adjectives.

Type 1: Adjectives of *nationality*

But even if an adjective of nationality ends in a consonant, it normally has four forms rather than two.

Plácido Domingo es español. 1

Su esposa es española. 2

Sus hijos son españoles. 3

Sus hijas son españolas. 4

Exceptions

There are two types of irregular adjectives.

Type 1: Adjectives of *nationality*

But even if an adjective of nationality ends in a consonant, it normally has four forms rather than two.

Jacques Chirac es francés.

1

Su esposa es francesa.

2

Sus hijos son franceses.

3

Sus hijas son francesas.

4

Notice that if the masculine singular of an adjective bears a written accent, it is omitted on all other forms.

Exceptions

The other type of irregular adjectives.

Type 2: Adjectives that end in **ón**, **án**, **ín**, or **(d)**or

Interestingly, most of the adjectives of this type are depreciative or strongly expressive.

El señor Panzudo es comilón.

1

Su esposa es comiloná.

2

Sus hijos son comilones.

3

Sus hijas son comilonas.

4

Again, only the masculine singular form bears a written accent.

Exceptions

The other type of irregular adjectives.

Type 2: Adjectives that end in **ón**, **án**, **ín**, or **(d)**or

Interestingly, most of the adjectives of this type are depreciative or strongly expressive.

El señor Flojo es holgazán.

1

Su esposa es holgazana.

2

Sus hijos son holgazanes.

3

Sus hijas son holgazanas.

4

Again, only the masculine singular form bears a written accent.

Exceptions

The other type of irregular adjectives.

Type 2: Adjectives that end in **ón**, **án**, **ín**, or **(d)or**

Interestingly, most of the adjectives of this type are depreciative or strongly expressive.

El señor Boca es parlanchín.

1

Su esposa es parlanchina.

2

Sus hijos son parlanchines.

3

Sus hijas son parlanchinas.

4

Again, only the masculine singular form bears a written accent.

Exceptions

The other type of irregular adjectives.

Type 2: Adjectives that end in **ón**, **án**, **ín**, or **(d)or**

Interestingly, most of the adjectives of this type
are depreciative or strongly expressive.

El profesor Obrero es trabajador. 1

Su esposa es trabajadora. 2

Sus alumnos son trabajadores. 3

Sus alumnas son trabajadoras. 4

Summary

Adjectives whose base form ends in **o** have **four** forms.

These agree in gender and number.

Adjectives whose base form ends in **e**, in a **consonant** (**l**, **z**, **n**, etc.) or in **ista** have only **two** forms.

These agree in number only.

There are two groups of exceptions, which are four-form adjectives even though they end in a consonant:

- ➡ Adjectives of ***nationality***
- ➡ Adjectives that end in **ón**, **án**, **ín** or **(d)or**

Descriptive adjectives, that is, those that express more than simple possession, location, or number, are generally placed *after* the noun.



Literally, “It’s a class good.”

Literally, “Yes, and he’s a professor very intelligent.”

Translate the following sentences...

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I am nice | <input type="checkbox"/> She is pretty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> She is tall | <input type="checkbox"/> He is creative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> You are funny | <input type="checkbox"/> You (formal) are blonde |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We are
desorganized | <input type="checkbox"/> *It is difficult |
| <input type="checkbox"/> They are naughty | <input type="checkbox"/> I am fat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> You all are
romantic | <input type="checkbox"/> We are smart!!! |
-