

7th / 8th: el 28 de abril de 2014

1. Warm Up (5 min)
2. Go over homework (10 min)
3. Go over project (10)
4. Notes on Ser (20 min)
5. Cárcel (10-15 min)

Warm up

1. What country is the smallest in Central America?
2. A mestizo is...
3. A mulato is...
4. Sumba is...
5. A person from el Salvador called a...
6. What is the currency used in el Salvador?
7. What are the people of el Salvador famous for?

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/defart1.htm>
- <http://www.studyspanish.com/tests/defart1.htm>
- <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.

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- 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.)

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- 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 auda**z**.

Es una chica auda**z**.

Son unos chicos auda**ces**.

Son unas chicas auda**ces**.

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 es un amigo **bueno**.



Joaquín is a good friend.

Hoy es un **mal** día.

Hoy es un día **malo**.



Today is a bad day.

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 comil**ón**. 1

Su esposa es comil**ona**. 2

Sus hijos son comil**ones**. 3

Sus hijas son comil**onas**. 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 holgaz**án**. 1

Su esposa es holgaz**ana**. 2

Sus hijos son holgaz**anes**. 3

Sus hijas son holgaz**anas**. 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 parlanch**ín**. 1

Su esposa es parlanch**ina**. 2

Sus hijos son parlanch**ines**. 3

Sus hijas son parlanch**inas**. 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...

- I am nice
 - She is tall
 - You are funny
 - We are desorganized
 - They are naughty
 - You all are romantic
 - She is pretty
 - He is creative
 - You (formal) are blonde
 - *It is difficult
 - I am fat
 - We are smart!!!
-

Minicuento 1

- 1. la familia**
- 2. el papá**
- 3. está enojado**
- 4. está triste**
- 5. come**
- 6. el lobo**
- 7. llora**



1. ¿Es _____ esta familia?
2. ¿Es famosa la familia _____?
3. ¿Es tu familia _____?
4. ¿Es tu papá _____?

grande - pequeña - famosa - atractiva



1. ¿Está enojado/a?
2. ¿Está muy enojado/a o un poco enojado/a?
3. ¿Cuál persona está más enojado/a?



1. ¿Está triste o feliz?
2. ¿Estás triste o feliz cuando hay... ?
3. ¿Estás triste o enojado/a ahora?



1. ¿Qué come... ?

2. ¿Comes en... ?



1. ¿Es grande o pequeño el lobo?
2. ¿Está triste el lobo?
3. ¿Cuántos lobos hay en la familia?
4. ¿Qué come un lobo?



1. ¿Quién llora mucho?

2. ¿Lloras mucho cuando... ?

- un lobo come tu pizza
- un lobo come tu hermano
- tu novio/a te dice: ***“Adiós”***

Hay una familia rara. En la familia hay un papá, un muchacho y un lobo. El lobo come mucho. El lobo come flan. El papá está muy enojado. El lobo está triste porque el papá está enojado. El lobo llora por eso.

Verdadero o Falso

1. La familia es rara.
2. El muchacho come mucho.
3. El papá está contento
4. El lobo está enojado
5. El lobo llora.