

# Translate the following sentences...

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- 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!!!
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# 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**

# 7th : Corrección del paquete de la tarea

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- Take your packet and we are going to correct it...
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## 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.*