



Unit 3: La familia

Learn how to talk about your family, describe people and express ownership

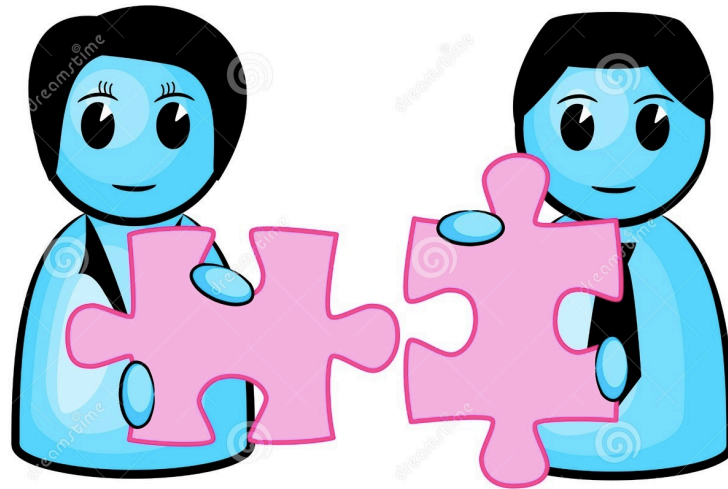


ER and IR verbs

Regular verbs with different endings...

Calentamiento

- ▶ Hay tarjetas con oraciones y fotos.
- ▶ Debes juntar las tarjetas con las oraciones que corresponden antes que el otro grupo.
- ▶ Cuando terminas, deben poder traducir las oraciones al inglés...



3.1 Descriptive adjectives

ANTE TODO Adjectives are words that describe people, places, and things. In Spanish, descriptive adjectives are used with the verb **ser** to point out characteristics such as nationality, size, color, shape, personality, and appearance.

3.1 Descriptive adjectives

Forms and agreement of adjectives

COMPARE & CONTRAST

In English, the forms of descriptive adjectives do not change to reflect the gender (masculine/feminine) and number (singular/plural) of the noun or pronoun they describe.

Juan is nice.

Elena is nice.

They are nice.

In Spanish, the forms of descriptive adjectives agree in gender and/or number with the nouns or pronouns they describe.

Juan es simpático**o**.

Elena es simpática**a**.

Ellos son simpáticos**os**.

3.1 Descriptive adjectives

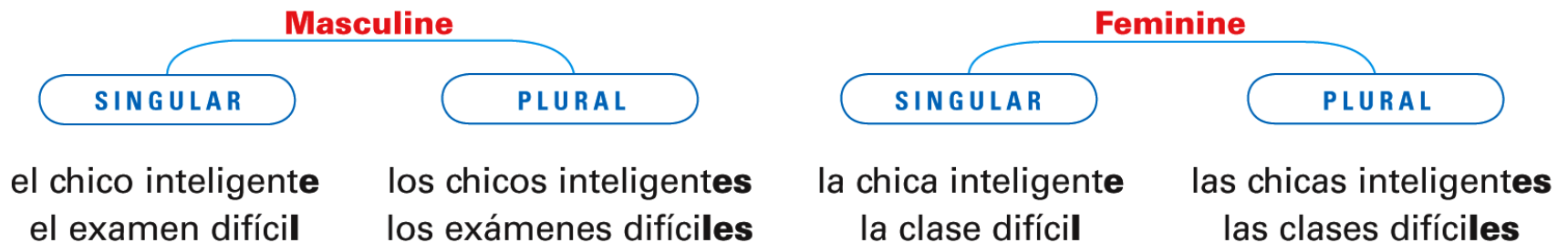
- Adjectives that end in **-o** have four different forms. The feminine singular is formed by changing the **-o** to **-a**. The plural is formed by adding **-s** to the singular forms.

Masculine		Feminine	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
el muchacho o alto	los muchach os altos	la muchach a alta	las muchach as altas



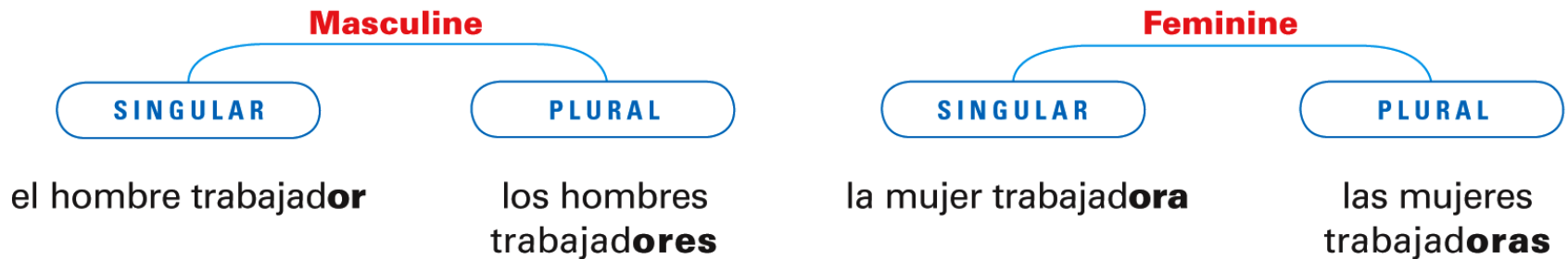
3.1 Descriptive adjectives

- ▶ Adjectives that end in **-e** or a consonant have the same masculine and feminine forms.



3.1 Descriptive adjectives

- ▶ Adjectives that end in **-or** are variable in both gender and number.



3.1 Descriptive adjectives

- Adjectives that refer to nouns of different genders use the masculine plural form.

Manuel es alto**o**.

Lola es alta**a**.

Manuel y Lola son altos**os**.

Common adjectives

alto/a	<i>tall</i>	gordo/a	<i>fat</i>	moreno/a	<i>brunet(te)</i>
antipático/a	<i>unpleasant</i>	grande	<i>big; large</i>	mucho/a	<i>much; many; a lot of</i>
bajo/a	<i>short (in height)</i>	guapo/a	<i>handsome; good-looking</i>	pelirrojo/a	<i>red-haired</i>
bonito/a	<i>pretty</i>	importante	<i>important</i>	pequeño/a	<i>small</i>
bueno/a	<i>good</i>	inteligente	<i>intelligent</i>	rubio/a	<i>blond(e)</i>
delgado/a	<i>thin; slender</i>	interesante	<i>interesting</i>	simpático/a	<i>nice; likeable</i>
difícil	<i>hard; difficult</i>	joven	<i>young</i>	tonto/a	<i>silly; foolish</i>
fácil	<i>easy</i>	malo/a	<i>bad</i>	trabajador(a)	<i>hard-working</i>
feo/a	<i>ugly</i>	mismo/a	<i>same</i>	viejo/a	<i>old</i>

Exceptions

Type 1: Adjectives of *nationality*

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 español¹.

Su esposa es española².

Sus hijos son españoles³.

Sus hijas son españolas⁴.