

#### Unit 3: La familia

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

### Quiz 3 Unidad 3

- I. Twin
- 2. Cousin (male)
- 3. People
- 4. Ugly
- 5. Silly/Foolish
- 6. Brunette
- 7. Small
- 8. Pretty
- 9. Periodista
- 10. Médico

#### 6° período

Juguemos ¡Concentración!



ler período

My family is little. I have only two brothers. They are short and nice. My father is a doctor and my mother is an engineer. We live in a small house. I read science fiction books and attend school. We like our family!

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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.

#### 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.

Elena es simpática.

Ellos son simpáticos.

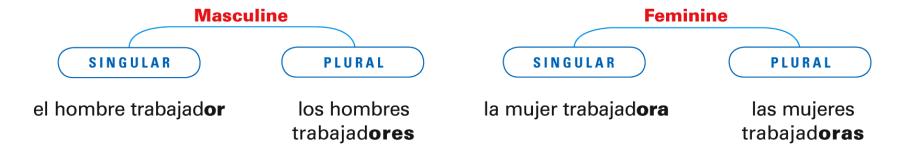
Adjectives that end in **-o** have four different forms. The feminine singular is formed by changing the **-o** to **-a**. The plural is formed by adding **-s** to the singular forms.



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



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



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

Manuel es alto.

Lola es alta.

Manuel y Lola son altos.

#### Common adjectives

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

Type 1: Adjectives of nationality

There are two types of irregular adjectives.

Type 1: Adjectives of nationality

Many adjectives of nationality are already the fourform type, since their base form ends in <u>o</u>.

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.

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 <u>four</u> forms rather than two.

Plácido Domingo es español. 1
Su esposa es española. 2
Sus hijos son españoles. 3
Sus hijas son españolas. 4

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.