

# **Agenda**

- Warm up: Practice of translation**
- Notes: Finish Adjectives.**
- Notes: Gustar...**

**HW: Study vocabulary of adjectives for tomorrow...**

# FICHAS: Translate the following sentences...

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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <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!!!         |
-

# Proyecto: Mi familia loca!

- Project Due: 13 de febrero.  
(Writing) 13-15 de febrero  
(Speaking).
- A rubric for both parts will be provided (2 separate grades):
  - ▣ 30 points for writing
  - ▣ 20 points for speaking
- Here are examples: [..\Mi familia famosa written example.ppt](#) [..\Mi familia famosa speaking example.ppt](#)



# Notas: Artículos, Adjetivos y Sustantivos (Nouns)

Subject.

# 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."

## 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.*

# GUSTAR

(Not really “to like”)

# GUSTAR = To like

- The verb *gustar* **IS NOT REALLY** translated the same way. The verb's meaning is really ***something/somebody is pleasing to...***
  - I like bananas = Me gustan los plátanos.
- In Spanish when we say that we like something, in reality we are saying that **something is pleasing us. Therefore the object is doing the action, not the subject.**

# A little Grammar

- To use the verb GUSTAR we need two types of pronouns:
  - Direct Object Pronouns : Me, Te, Le, Nos, Os, Les
  - Subject Pronouns : Yo, Tú, Él/Ella/Ud., Nosotros, Vosotros, Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes

ME (Me) = Yo (I)

TE (You) = Tú (You)

LE (Him/Her) = Él/Ella/Ud. (He/She/You formal)

NOS (Us) = Nosotros (We)

OS (You) = Vosotros (You “plural” or “y’all”)

LES (Them) = Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes (They/ you all)

# Simple answer...

- ME (Yo)
- TE (Tú)
- LE  
(Él/Ella/Ud.)
- NOS  
(Nosotros)
- OS  
(Vosotros)
- LES  
(Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes)



**GUSTA** (1 thing)



**GUSTAN** (2 or more)