

Quiz de adjetivos 3

1. Romántico:
2. Delgado:
3. Simpático:
4. Inteligente:
5. Interesante:
6. Tímido:
7. Fuerte:
8. Responsable:
9. Egoísta:
10. Feo:

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:
 - Indirect 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)

Some examples with both singular and plural things we could like...

- I like painting = Painting pleases me
 - Me gusta pintar.
 - **Pintar is singular b/c it is a singular action, therefore we use “gusta”
- I like shoes = Shoes please me
 - Me gustan los zapatos
 - Los zapatos are plural. Because the object we like is plural, we use “gustan”
- You like soccer = Soccer pleases you
 - Te gusta el fútbol
- You like sports = Sports please you
 - Te gustan los deportes