

Did You Get It?

Presentación de gramática

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¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn about possessive adjectives.

Possessive Adjectives

- **Number Agreement.** Possessive adjectives describe a relationship between people or things. Read the following sentences, paying attention to the boldfaced words.

Mi abuela tiene 60 años.	(My grandmother is 60 years old.)
Mis abuelos tienen 60 años.	(My grandparents are 60 years old.)
Tu padre tiene 40 años.	(Your father is 40 years old.)
Tus padres tienen 40 años.	(Your parents are 40 years old.)
Su tío tiene 35 años.	(His or her / your / their uncle is 35 years old.)
Sus tíos tienen 35 años.	(His or her / your / their uncles are 35 years old.)

EXPLANATION: In Spanish, possessive adjectives agree in number with the nouns they describe. They agree with what is possessed, not with the person who possesses it.

- **Gender Agreement.** Read the sentences, paying attention to the boldfaced words.

Nuestra madre es maestra.	(Our mother is a teacher.)
Nuestros padres son maestras.	(Our parents are teachers.)
Nuestro padre es maestro.	(Our father is a teacher.)
Nuestras tías son maestras.	(Our aunts are teachers.)

EXPLANATION: The adjectives **nuestro** and **vuestro** have both masculine and feminine forms. They agree in gender with the nouns they describe. Remember that they also agree in number. Study the following table and use it as a quick reference for possessive adjectives.

Singular Possessive Adjectives		Plural Possessive Adjectives	
mi <i>my</i>	nuestro(a) <i>our</i>	mis <i>my</i>	nuestros(as) <i>our</i>
tu <i>your (familiar)</i>	vuestro(a) <i>your (familiar)</i>	tus <i>your (familiar)</i>	vuestros(as) <i>your (familiar)</i>
su <i>your (formal)</i>	su <i>your (formal)</i>	sus <i>your (formal)</i>	sus <i>your (formal)</i>
su <i>his, her, its</i>	su <i>their</i>	sus <i>his, her, its</i>	sus <i>their</i>

4 Translate the following sentences into Spanish.

1. José is my brother.

2. María is your sister. (*your, formal*)

3. Your dog's name is Lacy. (*your, familiar sing.*)

4. Our grandfather's birthday is January 4th.

5. Your uncle likes apples. (*your, familiar sing.*)

6. His grandfather's name is José.

7. Our house is large.

8. Their parents work a lot.

9. My cat is pretty.

10. My aunt is a teacher.

5 Write a short paragraph describing your family or a friend's family. Use as many possessive adjectives as you can.

Modelo: Tengo dos hermanos. Mi hermano, Pablo, tiene diez años. Su cumpleaños es el primero de enero. Mi hermana, Alicia, tiene ocho años. Su cumpleaños es el cuatro de abril.

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Presentación de gramática

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¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn to compare things and people.

Making Comparisons

- There are several phrases in Spanish used to make comparisons. Read the following sentences, paying attention to the boldfaced words and underlined letters.

Álvaro es **más simpático** que Luis. (Álvaro is **more pleasant than** Luis.)

Mónica es **menos divertida** que Carolina. (Mónica is **less fun than** Carolina.)

Los chicos son **tan serios** como la maestra. (The boys are **as serious as** the teacher.)

EXPLANATION: Sometimes, we use an adjective to compare two things. The adjective agrees with the noun that comes before it.

- Now read these sentences, paying attention to the boldfaced words.

Me gusta ir a la cafetería **más que** al gimnasio. (I like to go to the cafeteria **more than** to the gym.)

Me gustan las bananas **menos que** las fresas. (I like bananas **less than** strawberries.)

Me gusta caminar **tanto como** correr. (I like to walk **as much as** run.)

EXPLANATION: Comparisons do not always include an adjective.

- Now read these sentences, paying attention to the boldfaced words.

Mi tía es **mayor que** mi tío. (My aunt is **older than** my uncle.)

Mi madre es **menor que** mi padre. (My mother is **younger than** my father.)

Mis abuelos son **mayores que** mis padres. (My grandparents are **older than** my parents.)

EXPLANATION: There are a few irregular comparative words. Study the chart below and use it as a quick reference.

	Singular	Plural
<i>older</i> →	mayor	mayores
<i>younger</i> →	menor	menores
<i>better</i> →	mejor	mejores
<i>worse</i> →	peor	peores

- 4 Write four sentences using some of the comparative expressions from the box. Follow the model.

más... que	tan... como	mayor(es)	mejor(es)
menos... que	tanto... como	menor(es)	peor(es)

Modelo: bananas / manzanas

Me gustan las bananas más que las manzanas.

1. hermano / padre

2. la clase de español / la clase de inglés

3. tú / tu amigo(a)

4. tus primos / tú

- 5 Translate the following sentences into Spanish using the correct form of the comparative expression in parentheses.

1. Marcia is taller than Tomás. (*más... que*)

2. Delia is less studious than her sister. (*menos... que*)

3. The boys are as intelligent as the girls. (*tan... como*)

4. I like to go to the cafeteria more than to the gym. (*más que*)

5. My parents are older than my aunts and uncles. (*mayor que*)

6. The bananas are better than the grapes. (*mejor que*)

7. The soup is worse than the yogurt. (*peor que*)
