

Chapter 4

Part 1

Spanish for Reading Knowledge - Summer 2020 - Nicole Rodriguez

Objectives

Adverbs and Prepositions

Adjective with Short and Long Forms

Estar + Past Participle

Comparisons of Inequality

Determiners

Adverbs and Prepositions

Meanings of some often-used adverbs and prepositions:

| Spanish | English |
|----------|--------------|
| antes de | before |
| bajo | under |
| entre | between |
| según | according to |
| cuando | when |

| Spanish | English |
|---------------|-------------------|
| decisivamente | decisively (very) |
| en realidad | truly, really |
| luego | then |
| más bien | rather |
| más o menos | more or less |
| ya | already, still |

The Adjective grande

(gran, grandes) + other adjectives with shortened forms

- Look at the following sentences with the adjective **grande**

| | |
|---|--|
| Las Grandes Antillas son: Puerto Rico, Cuba y la República Dominicana. | The Greater Antilles are: Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic. |
| Hay una gran variedad racial en América Latina. | There is a great racial variety in Latin America. |
| Brasil es un país muy grande . | Brazil is a very large country. |

The Adjective **grande**

(gran, grandes) + other adjectives with shortened forms

- From the examples on the previous slide, **grande** is translated as: great, large, big. When used to express size, it regularly follows the noun to which it follows

| | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• En Latinoamérica, la capital de cada país es también la ciudad más grande. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Latin America, the capital of each country is also the largest city. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brasil es el país más grande de Sudamérica. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brazil is the largest country in South America. |

The Adjective grande

(gran, grandes) + other adjectives with shortened forms

- When placed immediately before a singular noun (masculine or feminine), **grande** drops the final **-de**:

| | |
|--|---|
| Bolívar es el gran libertado de cinco naciones. | Bolivar is the great liberator of five nations. |
| Buenos Aires es una gran ciudad. | Buenos Aires is a great city. |

The Adjective grande

(gran, grandes) + other adjectives with shortened forms

- You may find that the adjectives **bueno** (good), **malo** (bad), **santo** (saint), **primero** (first), and **tercero** (third) also assume a shorted form

| | |
|---|--|
| ¿Es Colón el primer europeo que llega a América? | Is Columbus the first European to arrive in America? |
| El apartamento está en el tercer piso. | The apartment is on the third floor. |
| Tengo un buen trabajo. | I have a good job. |
| Este es un mal momento para hablar. | This is a bad moment to talk. |

Estar + Past Participle

- The past participle is used as an adjective or as a part of a verb to show some aspect of past action
 - Examples in English:

| Infinitive | Participle |
|------------|------------|
| To build | built |
| To elevate | elevated |
| To have | had |
| To be | been |

Estar + Past Participle

- **Estar** is often combined with the past participle of a verb to express a state attained.
- Examples:

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Paraguay está situado en Suramérica. | Paraguay is located in South America. |
| Este capítulo está casi terminado . | This chapter is almost finished. |

Determiners and Demonstrative Pronouns

- In English, they translate to *this* or *that*, *these* or *those*, according to the context of the sentence.

Singular

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Este capítulo (masc.) | This chapter (next to you) |
| Esta lección (fem.) | This lesson (next to you) |
| Ese capítulo (masc.) | This chapter (near you) |
| Esa lección (fem.) | This lesson (near you) |
| Aquel capítulo (masc.) | This chapter (over there) |
| Aquella lección (fem.) | This lesson (over there) |

Plural

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Estos capítulos (masc.) | These chapters (next to you) |
| Estas lecciones (fem.) | These lessons (next to you) |
| Esos capítulos (masc.) | These chapters (near you) |
| Esas lecciones (fem.) | These lessons (near you) |
| Aquellos capítulos (masc.) | Those chapters (over there) |
| Aquellas lecciones (fem.) | Those lessons (over there) |

Comparative and Superlative

Irregular Forms

- **Bueno** and **malo** have irregular comparative and superlative forms and generally precede the noun that they modify:

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------|
| bueno (good) | mejor (better) | el mejor (the best) |
| malo (bad) | peor (worse) | el peor (the worst) |

Comparative and Superlative

Irregular Forms

- Examples of the irregular forms:

| | |
|--|--|
| Cuba produce el mejor tabaco. | Cuba produces the best tobacco. |
| La situación económica de El Salvador es peor que la de Costa Rica. | The economic situation is worse than that of Costa Rica. |
| ¿Cuál es el peor terremoto de la historia? | What is the worst earthquake in history? |

Comparative and Superlative

Irregular Forms

- **Pequeño** (small) and **grande** (big) also have irregular comparative and superlative forms when referring to age, size, and importance

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| pequeño (young) | menor (younger) | el menor (youngest) |
| grande (old) | mayor (older) | el mayor (the oldest) |

Comparative and Superlative

Irregular Forms - pequeño, grande

- Examples of the irregular forms:

| | |
|--|--|
| La superpoblación es uno de los mayores problemas de El Salvador. | Overpopulation is one of the greatest problems of El Salvador. |
| El problema racial es de menor importancia en Argentina. | The racial problem is of lesser importance in Argentina. |

Comparative and Superlative

- **Pequeño** (small) and **grande** (big) have regular forms for the comparative and superlative when they refer to physical size and mean smaller and bigger, respectively.

| | |
|--|---|
| Panamá es más pequeño que Ecuador. | Panama is smaller than Ecuador. |
| Uruguay es el país más pequeño de Sudamérica. | Uruguay is the smallest country in South America. |
| Canadá es el país más grande de las Américas. | Canada is the largest country in the Americas. |

Unequal Comparisons

- Unequal comparisons are formed in Spanish by placing **más** (more) or **menos** (less) before the noun, adjective, or adverb

| | |
|---|--|
| Chile tiene más población que Uruguay. | Chile has a greater population than Uruguay. |
| El lago Titicaca, situado en Bolivia y Perú es menos grande que el lago Superior. | Lake Titicaca, located in Bolivia and Peru, is smaller than Lake Superior. |

Unequal Comparisons

- **Que** and **de** are normally translated by *than*. (**De** precedes a number or a numerical expression like **mitad**).

| | |
|--|---|
| La Patagonia tiene menos de cinco habitantes por kilómetro cuadrado. | Patagonia has fewer than five inhabitants per square mile. |
| En las pampas argentinas, más de la mitad de la gente trabaja en la agricultura y la ganadería. | In the Argentinian pampas, more than half of the people work in the agriculture and cattle raising. |