

Chapter 6

Spanish for Reading Knowledge - Summer 2020 - Nicole Rodriguez

Objectives

Past Participles

Present Tense - Stem-Changing Verbs: e—>ie

Weather Expressions

Present Perfect Tense

Relative Pronouns

Past Participles used as Adjectives

- Past participles of regular verbs are formed by adding **-ado** to **-ar** verbs and **-ido** to **-er** verbs
- When a past participle is used as an adjective, it agrees in gender and number with the noun it modifies

Una idea aceptada a	An accepted idea
Unas ideas aceptada s	Accepted ideas
Un sistema conocido o	A widely known system
Unos sistemas conocidos os	Widely known systems

Past Participles used as Adjectives

- Some past participles are irregular and must be memorized

Verb	Past Participle	Meaning
abrir	abierto	opened
cubrir	cubierto	covered
decir	dicho	said
hacer	hecho	done

Verb	Past Participle	Meaning
morir	muerto	dead
poner	puesto	put, placed, worn
resolver	resuelto	resolved
ver	visto	seen
volver	vuelto	returned

Stem-Changing Verbs: e—>ie

Present Tense

- When the **-e** of a root vowel is stressed during conjugation, the **-e** usually changes to **-ie** in the present tense, but this does not apply for nosotros and vosotros.

- Example:

empezar (to start, to begin)	
yo empiezo	nosotros empezamos
tú empiezas	vosotros empezáis
él/ella/Ud. empieza	ellos/ellas/Uds. empiezan

Other verbs that follow this pattern:

-comenzar (to begin)

-pensar (to think)

- cerrar (to close)

Weather Expressions

with hacer

- Several idiomatic expressions exist to describe the weather.
- They consist of a form of the verb **hacer** (**hace**) plus a noun.

Spanish	English
Hace (mucho) frío	It is (very) cold
Hace (mucho) calor	It is (very) hot
Hace buen tiempo	It is good weather
Hace mal tiempo	It is bad weather
Hace (mucho) sol	It is (very) sunny
Hace (mucho) viento	It is (very) windy

Weather Expressions

- Spanish also uses **estar** and **hay** to refer to weather:

Spanish	English
¿Cómo está el día?	What kind of day is it?
Está bonito	It is nice
Está fresco	It is cool
Está caliente	It is hot
El cielo está despejado	The sky is clear
Está nublado	It is cloudy
Está lluvioso	It is rainy
Está frío	It is cold
Hay nieve	It is snowing

Present Perfect Tense

haber

- The present perfect tense is formed with the helping verb of **haber** and a past participle

Structure:

haber + past participle

Spanish	English
yo he amado	I have loved, I loved
tú has amado	you have loved, you loved
él/ella/Ud. ha amado	he/she/it has loved, loved
nosotros hemos amado	we have loved, we loved
vosotros habéis amado	you have loved, you loved
ellos/ellas/Uds. han amado	they have loved, they loved

Relative Pronouns

que, cuyo, donde, a donde, quien, a quien

- **Que** can function as a relative pronoun to join two statements
 - It is invariable (only has one form for both genders and numbers)
 - Can refer to persons or things
- Example:

Los campesinos que llevan las flores se llaman silleteros.	The farmers <i>who</i> carry the flowers are called "chair-bearers."
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Relative Pronouns

que, cuyo, donde, a donde, quien, a quien

- **Cuyo** is *whose*, it agrees in gender and number with the *noun* it modifies
 - cuyo, -a, -as, -os
 - It replaces a possessive phrase
- Example:

Medellín es la ciudad cuya primavera es eterna.	Medellin is the city <i>whose</i> spring is eternal.
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Relative Pronouns

que, cuyo, donde, a donde, quien, a quien

- **Donde** and **a donde** (also written as **adonde**) replace an antecedent that is a place. They all are correctly translated to *where*.
- Example:

La Placita de las Flores es el lugar a donde llegan después de dos horas de jornada.	Flower Square is the place <i>where</i> they arrive after a two-hour journey.
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Relative Pronouns

que, cuyo, donde, a donde, quien, a quien

- **Quien** has a plural: **quienes**. They both refer to persons or to things personified.
 - When they are direct objects of a verb, they are preceded by the preposition **a**
- Example:

Mi tía, quien es doctor, me va a visitar hoy.	My aunt, who is a doctor, is going to visit me today.
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Relative Pronouns

que, cuyo, donde, a donde, quien, a quien

- **A quien** or **a quienes** may also refer to indirect objects
- Example:

Los silleteros a quienes dan el premio.	The chair-bearers <i>to whom</i> they give the prize, or The chair-bearers (<i>who</i>) they gave the prize to.
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