

Dual Enrollment Spanish con Señora Thomas
Plans for 3/17-3/27

Daily/As needed for practice and review

Locura de Marzo/Songs/Lyrics Training (I will post a new one daily in Classroom!)

Quizlet/Gimkit: La comida

Quizlet/Gimkit: La mesa/el restaurante

Quizlet/Gimkit: Verbos y expresiones

Quizlet/Gimkit: TODO el vocabulario de Capítulo 6

(Log in to Gimkit, I will assign them there and you can choose the ones to do!)

Conjuguemos: Preterite tense verbs

(I will assign specific preterite tense verb practices in Conjuguemos asap, but feel free to practice ANY activities found there)

Review older quizlets found in Classroom.

If you do not have access to internet at this time, there are hard copies of the notes and vocabulary list; please study as best you can.

Stay well. Lávate las manos. 😊

Sign up for Remind, por favor; I will send any major changes that way, and we can use it for class communication without having to log into Classroom so much.

Text @molcajetes to 81010

I. Comparative Statements

English speakers make comparisons by adding the ending *-er* to an adjective (e.g., *warmer*) or by using the words *more* and *less* with adjectives (e.g., *more interesting*, *less expensive*).

Comparisons of Inequality

- Use **más** (*more*) or **menos** (*less*) before an adjective, an adverb, or a noun, and use **que** (*than*) after it.

Making Comparisons

más		adjective (tímido)		
	+	adverb (pronto)	+	que
menos		noun (hambre)		

Ana come **más temprano que** Elena. *Ana eats **sooner than** Elena.*

Elena tiene **menos hambre que** Matilde. *Elena is **less hungry than** Matilde.*

- Use **más que** or **menos que** after a verb form.

Lorena come **más que** Roberto. *Lorena eats **more than** Roberto.*

- Use the preposition **de** to express *than* before a number.

Elena tiene **más de** diez amigos. *Elena has **more than** ten friends.*

Irregular Comparatives

mejor(es)	<i>better</i>	peor(es)	<i>worse</i>
menor(es)	<i>younger</i>	mayor(es)	<i>older</i>

El tiempo en Mérida es **mejor que** en Maracaibo.

*The weather in Merida is **better than** in Maracaibo.*

Elena es **menor que** Roberto y Lorena es **mayor que** su hermana Matilde.

*Elena is **younger than** Roberto and Lorena is **older than** her sister Matilde.*

Comparisons of Equality

- Use **tan** (*as*) before an adjective or an adverb and **como** (*as*) after it.

		adjective (nublado)		
tan	+		+	como
		adverb (frecuentemente)		

- A veces está **tan** nublado en Caracas **como** en Maracaibo.
- Sometimes it is **as** cloudy in Caracas **as** in Maracaibo.*
- Además no llueve **tan** frecuentemente en Maracaibo **como** en Mérida.
- Also, it doesn't rain **as** frequently in Maracaibo **as** in Merida.*
- Note that **tan** can also be used by itself to show a great degree of a given quality; for example, ¡Qué día **tan** perfecto! *What a perfect day!*

Making Comparisons

- Use **tanto(a)** (*as much*) or **tantos(as)** (*as many*) before a noun, and **como** (*as*) after it.

—¿Hace **tanto** calor en Puerto Ayacucho **como** en Ciudad Guayana?

*Is it **as** hot in Puerto Ayacucho **as** in Ciudad Guayana?*

—Sí, y hay **tantas** tormentas en Puerto Ayacucho **como** en Ciudad Guayana.

*Yes, and there are **as many** storms in Puerto Ayacucho **as** in Ciudad Guayana.*

- To make comparisons of equality with verbs, use **tanto como** after the verb, followed by the person (or pronoun) that is being compared to the subject.

Tú estudias **tanto como** yo. *You study **as much as** I.*

Tanto(s) / Tanta(s) can also be used without **como** to show a great amount of something: for example, ¡Hace **tanto** calor! *It's so hot!*

English speakers single out someone or something from a group by adding the ending -est to an adjective (e.g., *warmest*) or by using the phrase the most or the least with an adjective (e.g., *the most elegant, the least expensive*).

II. Superlative Statements

Spanish speakers form superlatives by using a definite article before the person or thing being compared + **más** (*most*) or **menos** (*least*) + adjective. To introduce the group to which the person or thing is being compared (*the most / least ... in the class / world / city, etc.*), the preposition **de** + noun is used.

el (sobrino)			
la (familia)		más	
	+		+ <i>adjective</i> (+ de + <i>noun</i>)
los (amigos)		menos	
las (compañeras)			

Tengo... *de Caracas.*

la familia más inteligente...

el esposo más guapo...

los amigos más generosos...

I have ... in Caracas.

the most intelligent family ...

the most handsome husband ...

the most generous friends ...

Irregular Superlatives

el (la, los, las)	mejor(es)	<i>best</i>
el (la, los, las)	mayor(es)	<i>oldest</i>
el (la, los, las)	peor(es)	<i>worst</i>
el (la, los, las)	menor(es)	<i>youngest</i>

—¡El Criollito es el **mejor** restaurante **de** Caracas!

—Sí. Y El Mesón es **el peor** restaurante.

Elena es **la menor de** las niñas.

Matilde es la mayor.

El Criollito is the best restaurant in Caracas!

Yes. And El Mesón is the worst restaurant.

Elena is the youngest of the girls.

Matilde is the oldest.

Spanish speakers use the preterite tense to describe what occurred in the past.

Regular Verbs in the Preterite

- To form the preterite for most Spanish verbs, add the following endings to the verb stem.

	hablar	comer	vivir
yo	hablé	comí	viví
tú	hablaste	comiste	viviste
Ud., él/ella	habló	comió	vivió
nosotros(as)	hablamos	comimos	vivimos
vosotros(as)	hablasteis	comisteis	vivisteis
Uds., ellos(as)	hablaron	comieron	vivieron

- Note the identical endings for **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

Mis padres **hablaron** en español con el mesero. *My parents **spoke** in Spanish with the waiter.*
Ella **comió** mucho ayer. *She **ate** a lot yesterday.*

- Verbs ending in **-ar** and **-er** that have stem changes in the present tense have no stem change in the preterite; use the same verb stems as you would for the **nosotros(as)** forms.

	pensar	volver
yo	pensé	volví
tú	pensaste	volviste
Ud., él/ella	pensó	volvió
nosotros(as)	pensamos	volvimos
vosotros(as)	pensasteis	volvisteis
Uds., ellos(as)	pensaron	volvieron

Yo **pensé** mucho en la cena que *I **thought** a lot about the dinner*
comí en El Criollito. *that I ate at El Criollito.*

Volví al restaurante la próxima *I **returned** to the restaurant the*
semana. *next week.*

Verbs with Spelling Changes in the Preterite

- Verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change in the **yo** form of the preterite tense. This change is necessary to maintain the sound of the original consonant.

c changes to qu	g changes to gu	z changes to c
tocar → toqué	Ilegar → Ilegué	comenzar → comencé

Yo **llegué** a las 2:00 y **almorcé** con mi familia. *I **arrived** at 2:00 and **had lunch** with my family.*

Toqué la guitarra y **saqué** unas fotos. *I **played** the guitar and **took** some photos.*

Jugué a las cartas con toda la familia. *I **played** cards with the whole family.*

- Verbs ending in **-er** and **-ir** that have a vowel before the infinitive ending require the following change in the **Ud.**, **él/ella** and **Uds.**, **ellos(as)** forms of the preterite tense: the **e** or **i** between the two vowels changes to **y**.

	creer	leer	oír
Ud., él/ella	creyó	leyó	oyó
Uds., ellos(as)	creyeron	leyeron	oyeron

Margarita y su esposo Jorge **leyeron** un poco. *Margarita and her husband Jorge **read** a bit.*

Jorge **oyó** algo raro en la calle. *Jorge **heard** something strange in the street.*

Nadie le **creyó** el cuento. *Nobody **believed** his story.*

Uses of the Preterite

Spanish speakers use the preterite tense to express the beginning and completion of past actions, conditions, and events. Basically, the preterite is used to tell what did or did not happen or to tell what someone did or did not do. Observe the use of the preterite in the following examples.

Ayer Jorge **se despertó** un poco tarde porque no **oyó** el despertador. *Yesterday, Jorge **woke up** a little late because he **didn't hear** the alarm clock.*

Margarita **llamó** a su esposo dos veces y finalmente él **se levantó**. *Margarita **called** her husband two times and finally he **got up**.*

Luego Jorge **se duchó** y **desayunó** con sus tres hijos. *Then, Jorge **showered** and **ate breakfast** with his three children.*

Here are some common expressions used to refer to the past:

anoche	<i>last night</i>	la semana pasada	<i>last week</i>
anteayer	<i>the day before yesterday</i>	el mes pasado	<i>last month</i>
ayer	<i>yesterday</i>	el año pasado	<i>last year</i>

Preterite Verbs with Stem Changes

Spanish **-ir** verbs that have a stem change in the present tense also have a stem change in the third-person singular and plural forms (**Ud./él/ella** and **Uds./ellos/ellas**) of the preterite. In these cases, **e** becomes **i**, and **o** becomes **u**. Remember, stem-changing **-ar** and **-er** verbs do not show stem changes in the preterite.

servir (to serve)

Present (i)		Preterite (i)	
sirvo	servimos	serví	servimos
sirves	servís	serviste	servisteis
sirve	sirven	servió	servieron

divertirse (to have fun)

Present (ie)		Preterite (i)	
me divierto	nos divertimos	me divertí	nos divertimos
te diviertes	os divertís	te divertiste	os divertisteis
se divierte	se divierten	se divirtió	se divirtieron

dormir (to sleep)

Present (ue)		Preterite (u)	
duermo	dormimos	dormí	dormimos
duermes	dormís	dormiste	dormisteis
duerme	duermen	durmió	durmieron

Here are other **-ir** stem-changing verbs that exhibit the same changes. Many of these you have already learned. Note below that the first vowel(s) in parentheses indicate(s) the stem change in the present tense, and the second vowel indicates the stem change in the preterite.

conseguir (i, i) to get, obtain

despedir(se) (i, i) (de) to say goodbye (to)

dormirse (ue, u) to fall asleep

morir(se) (ue, u) to die

pedir (i, i) to request, order; to ask for

preferir (ie, i) to prefer

reírse (i, i) to laugh

seguir (i, i) to follow; to continue

sentirse (ie, i) to feel

sonreír (i, i) to smile

sugerir (ie, i) to suggest

vestirse (i, i) to get dressed

To form the third-person forms of **sonreír**, drop the **i** in the stem before adding the endings (**sonrió, sonrieron**). Similarly, the third-person forms of **reírse** are **se rio** and **se rieron**. Note, however, that **se rio** does not carry a written accent on the **o**.

Hace ... que

The verb construction **hace + period of time + que** is used to talk about how long an event or condition has been taking place or how long it has been since an event or condition took place.

- **Hace + period of time + que + present tense**

To indicate how long something has been happening, Spanish speakers use the construction **hace + period of time + que + present tense**.

Hace seis años que vivo en Caracas. *I've been living in Caracas for six years.*

(Vivo en Caracas **hace seis años**).

- **Hace + period of time + que + preterite tense**

To express how long ago something occurred, Spanish speakers use the verb form **hace + period of time + que + preterite tense**.

Hace un año que se mudaron. *They moved a year ago.*

(Se mudaron **hace un año**).

¿Cuánto tiempo hace que...?

Note that in order to ask about either (1) a period of time that continues into the present or (2) the amount of time since an event took place, you need to use the following model: **¿Cuánto tiempo hace que...?** The only feature that distinguishes the first scenario from the second is the choice of the present tense versus the past tense. Note the different implications for the following questions:

—**¿Cuánto tiempo hace que estudias** medicina?

How long have you been studying medicine? (You continue to study or be a student.)

—**Hace tres años que estudio** medicina.

I have been studying medicine for three years.

—**¿Cuánto tiempo hace que estudiaste** medicina?

How long has it been since you studied medicine? (You are no longer studying medicine.)

—**Hace dos años que estudié** medicina.

It has been two years since I studied medicine.

—**¿Cuánto tiempo hace que no visitas** a tu familia en Caracas?

How long has it been since you visited your family in Caracas?

—**Hace dos años que no visito** a mi familia en Caracas.

I haven't visited my family in Caracas for two years.