

Spanish

Talking about different types of entertainment [2/3]

The present tense and adjectival agreements

Señorita Woodburn



costa

co

coche

blanco

comer

con

¿cómo?
[how...?]



tener ganas	to feel like, to want
el ambiente	the atmosphere
la pantalla	the screen
el asiento	the seat
la cola	the queue
en directo	live
las palomitas	popcorn
la corrida	bullfight



The present tense: referring to 'I'

With all tenses, you first need the infinitive form (ending in -ar, -er, -ir).

To refer to 'I', remove the -ar/-er/-ir and add 'o'

odiar → odi... → odio = I hate

comer → com... → como = I eat



Beware of irregulars

Of course, there are a few irregular verbs that do not follow the usual pattern:

ir → → **voy = I go**

ser → S..... → **soy = I am**



The present tense: referring to 'we'

To mean '**we**', remove the **-ar** and add '**-amos**', remove the **-er** and add '**-emos**', **OR** remove the **-ir** and add '**-imos**'.

odiar → odi... → odia**mos** = **we** hate

comer → com... → com**emos** = **we** eat

preferir → prefer... → prefer**imos** = **we** prefer



The present tense: referring to 'he/she'

To mean '**he/she**', remove the **-ar** and add '**-a**', remove the **-er** or **-ir** and add '**-e**'.

odiar → odi... → odia = **he/she** hates

comer → com... → come = **he/she** eats

preferir → prefier... → prefiere = **he/she** prefers



The present tense: referring to 'they'

To mean '**they**', remove the **-ar** and add '**-an**', remove the **-er** or **-ir** and add '**-en**'.

odiar → odi... → odian = **they** hate

comer → com... → comen = **they** eat

preferir → prefier... → prefieren = **they** prefer



Adjectival agreement

In Spanish, adjectives ending in ‘-o’ change to ‘-a’, when the noun described is **feminine**.

Compare:

el pueblo antiguo (m, sg)

la casa moderna (f, sg)

Note: when the adjective ends in ‘-e’ there is **no change** for gender:

el pueblo grande (m, sg)

la casa grande (f, sg)



Number agreement

Spanish adjectives also change depending on whether the noun is **singular** (one) or **plural** (more than one):

Compare:

el pueblo antiguo (m, sg)

los pueblos antiguos (m, pl)

la casa moderna (f, sg)

las casas modernas (f, pl)

Note: if the adjective ends in -e, add -s for masculine and feminine nouns:

las casas grandes (f, pl)



Adjectival agreements

1. En el cine, **los asientos** siempre son **incómod.....**
2. **Los espectáculos** del teatro a menudo son **entretenid....**
3. En el cine, **la pantalla** siempre es **grand...**
4. **Las colas** en el circo siempre son **larg....**
5. **Las palomitas** en el cine hoy están **dulc.....**
6. **Los acróbatas** en el circo a menudo son **impresionant....**
7. **Los actores** en el teatro siempre son **talentos.....**
8. **Los cantantes** en los conciertos a menudo son **fenomenal...**
9. **Los matadores** en las corridas siempre son **fuert....**



ANSWERS

1. En el cine, **los asientos** siempre son incómod**os**.
2. **Los espectáculos** del teatro a menudo son entretenid**os**.
3. En el cine, **la pantalla** siempre es **grande**.
4. **Las colas** en el circo siempre son larg**as**.
5. **Las palomitas** en el cine hoy están **dulces**.
6. **Los acróbatas** en el circo a menudo son **impresionantes**.
7. **Los actores** en el teatro siempre son talentos**os**.
8. **Los cantantes** en los conciertos a menudo son **fenomenales**.
9. **Los matadores** en las corridas siempre son **fuertes**.



Jigsaw translation into English

1. In the cinema, **los asientos** are always **incómodos**.
2. **Los espectáculos del teatro** are often **entretenidos**.
3. **En el cine, la pantalla** is always big.
4. **Las colas en el circo** are always long.
5. **Las palomitas en el cine** are sweet today.
6. **Los acróbatas en el circo** are often **impresionantes**.
7. **Los actores en el teatro** are always **talentosos**.
8. **Los cantantes en los conciertos** are often **fenomenales**.
9. The bullfighters **en las corridas siempre son fuertes**.



ANSWERS

1. In the cinema, **the seats** are always **uncomfortable**.
2. **Theatre shows** are often **entertaining**.
3. **In the cinema, the screen** is always big.
4. **The queues at the circus** are always long.
5. **The popcorn in the cinema** are sweet today.
6. **The acrobats at the circus** are often **amazing**.
7. **The actors theatre** are always **talented**.
8. **The singers at concerts** are often **phenomenal**.
9. The bullfighters **in the bullfights** are always **strong**.



Summary: the present tense and adjectival agreements

1. 'ER' verbs end in emos when referring to 'we' in the present tense.
2. 'ER' verbs end in 'e' when referring to 'he/she' in the present tense.
3. 'AR' verbs end in 'an' when referring to 'they' in the present tense.
4. Adjectives that end in an '-e' add '-s' in the plural form.

