

Talking about family [2/2]

- Adjectives following the noun
- Phonics [cua] [cue] [cui]



La fonética

[cua]

cuatro

[cue]

cuerpo

[cui]

cuidado



el río	river
el árbol	tree
el pájaro	bird
la naturaleza	nature
azul	blue
verde	green
amarillo	yellow
el lugar	place
mucho	much, a lot (of)
solo	only



Adjectives following the noun

In Spanish, many adjectives **follow** the noun:

In English the adjective comes *before* the noun.

un director **nervioso**

a **nervous** male head teacher

unos profesores **tranquilos**

some **calm** teachers

una prima **alta**

a **tall** female cousin

unas vistas **hermosas**

some **beautiful** views



Adjectives and nouns

¿Es 'A' o 'B'?

rojo

A [The ending changes when the noun is masculine/feminine. ✓

B [The ending is the same for a masculine/feminine noun.

In English and Spanish, colours can be both adjectives *and* nouns. Their gender is masculine, so remember the article 'el'.

“El rojo es mi color favorito.” = Red is my favourite colour.



Adjectives and nouns

azul

A [The ending changes when the noun is masculine/feminine.

B [The ending is the same for a masculine/feminine noun. ✓



Adjectives and nouns

amarillo

A



The ending changes when the noun is masculine/feminine. ✓

B



The ending is the same for a masculine/feminine noun.

¿Cómo se dice 'Yellow is a cheerful colour.' en español?

"El amarillo es un color alegre."



Adjectives and nouns

verde

A



The ending changes when the noun is masculine/feminine. ✓

B



The ending is the same for a masculine/feminine noun.

¿Cómo se dice 'Green is a nice colour' en español?

“El verde es un color simpático.”



Adjective and adverb

mucho,
mucha

much, a lot (of)

When 'mucho' is an adjective, it needs to agree in gender and number with the noun:

- Tengo **muchos** amigos. I have **a lot of** friends.
- Tengo **muchas** cosas. I have **a lot of** things.

Note: **mucho** can also be adverb. Hablo **mucho**. I talk **a lot**.



Adverb

solo

only

'Solo' commonly appears before the verb.

- **Solo tengo** un perro. **I only have** a dog.
- **Solo estudio** inglés. **I only study** English.



Repaso

1. English usually puts adjectives before the noun.
2. Spanish often puts adjectives after the noun.
3. 'La naturaleza hermosa' means beautiful nature.
4. A tall brother = un hermano alto
5. An interesting sister = una hermana interesante

