

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #17 Tell Me How Much You Like My Car in Spanish

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INFORMAL SPANISH

1. JORGE: Elena está enojada conmigo.
2. ANDREA: ¿Qué pasó?
3. JORGE: Me comí su sandwich.
4. ANDREA: ¡Con razón!

ENGLISH

1. JORGE: Elena is mad at me.
2. ANDREA: What happened?
3. JORGE: I ate her sandwich.
4. ANDREA: No wonder.

VOCABULARY

Spanish	English	Class	Gender
enojado	angry, irritated	adjective	
¿Qué pasó?	What happened?	phrase	
con razón	no wonder	phrase	
el sandwich	sandwich	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Mi papá está enojado conmigo. "My father is angry with me."</p>	<p>¿Qué pasó con el disco que me ibas a regalar? "What happened to that disk you were going to give me?"</p>
<p>Con razón ganaron; jugaron contra diez jugadores casi todo el partido. "No wonder they won: they played against ten players for almost the whole game."</p>	<p>¿Quién quiere un sandwich con jamón y queso? "Who wants a sandwich with ham and cheese?"</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

enojado ("angry")

We often use this adjective with **estar** ("to be"). To describe a woman or girl who is angry, use the feminine form, **enojada**.

¿Qué paso? ("What happened?")

We use this question to inquire about what has occurred. In some regions, we use it as a greeting.

el sandwich ("sandwich")

This borrowed word refers specifically to sandwiches that use sliced bread from a loaf. For sandwiches using a sliced roll, use **la torta**. For sandwiches using a long bun or baguette, use **el bocadillo** or **la bocata**.

con razón ("no wonder")

We use this phrase when the speaker finally realizes why something has happened.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Possessive Adjectives.

Me comí su sandwich.

"I ate her sandwich."

Possessive adjectives show ownership and agree with the nouns they modify in number and gender.

Formation

First Person:

Construction: *Spanish Possessive Adjective* ("English") / *Spanish Example* ("English")

Singular Adjective + Singular Noun:

mi ("my") / *Él es mi hermano.* ("He is my brother.")

Singular Adjective + Plural Noun:

mis ("my") / *Ellos son mis hermanos.* ("They are my brothers.")

Plural Adjective + Singular Masculine Noun:

nuestro ("our") / *Él es nuestro hermano.* ("He is our brother.")

Plural Adjective + Plural Masculine Noun:

nuestros ("our") / *Ellos son nuestros hermanos.* ("They are our brothers.")

Plural Adjective + Singular Feminine Noun:

nuestra ("our") / *Ella es nuestra hermana.* ("She is our sister.")

Plural Adjective + Plural Feminine Noun:

nuestras ("our") / *Ellas son nuestras hermanas.* ("They are our sisters.")

Second Person:

Construction: *Spanish Possessive Adjective* ("English") / *Spanish Example* ("English")

Singular Adjective + Singular Noun:

tu ("your") / *Él es tu hermano.* ("He is your brother.")

Singular Adjective + Plural Noun:

tus ("your") / *Ellos son tus hermanos.* ("They are your brothers.")

Plural Adjective + Singular Masculine Noun:

vuestro ("your") / *Él es vuestro hermano.* ("He is your brother.")

Plural Adjective + Plural Masculine Noun:

vuestros ("your") / *Ellos son vuestros hermanos.* ("They are your brothers.")

Plural Adjective + Singular Feminine Noun:

vuestra ("your") / *Ella es vuestra hermana.* ("She is your sister.")

Plural Adjective + Plural Feminine Noun:

vuestras ("your") / *Ellas son vuestras hermanas.* ("They are your sisters.")

Third Person:

Construction: Spanish Possessive Adjective ("English") / Spanish Example ("English")

Singular Adjective + Singular Noun:

su ("his," "hers," "yours," "its") / *Él es su hermano.* ("He is his/her/your/its brother.")

Singular Adjective + Plural Noun:

sus ("their," "all your") / *Ellos son sus hermanos.* ("They are their/your brothers.")

Plural Adjective + Singular Noun:

su ("their," "all your") / *Él es su hermano.* ("He is their/your brother.")

Plural Adjective + Plural Noun:

sus ("their," "all your") / *Ellos son sus hermanos.* ("They are their/your brothers.")

Sample Sentences

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1. *Nuestra reunión será muy divertida.*
"Our get-together will be a lot of fun."
 2. *Ese chico tiene problemas. Sus notas son bajas.*
"That boy has problems. His grades are low."
 3. *Es tu idea.*
"It's your idea."
 4. *Su consejo es inteligente. Gracias, señora.*
"Your advice is intelligent. Thank you, ma'am."