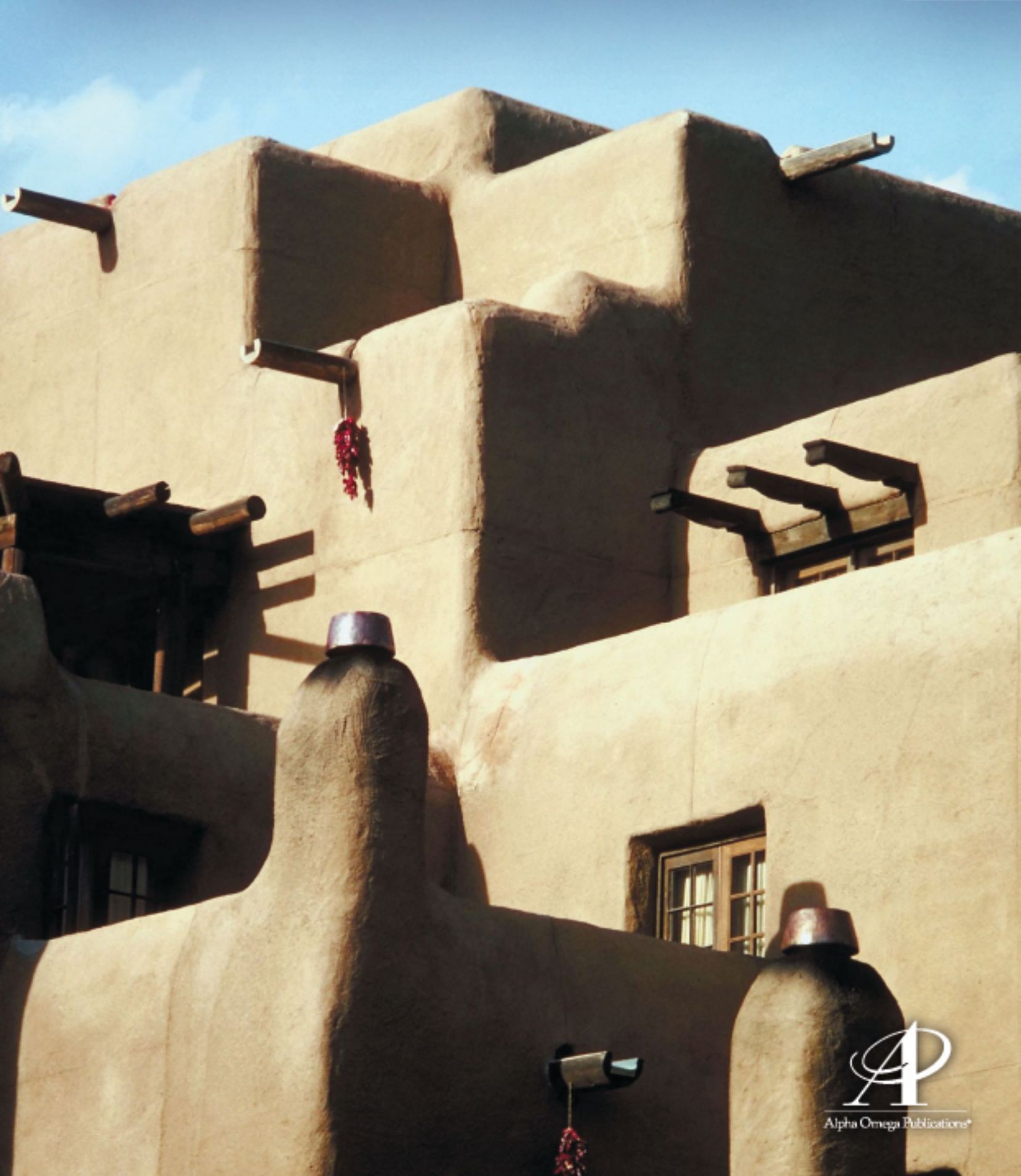




LI·F·E·P·A·C®

Spanish I



Alpha Omega Publications®

SPANISH 1

LIFEPAC TEN

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Note to Students: Whenever you are prompted to listen to an audio portion of an exercise (indicated by the  icon), a blank has been provided for you to record the audio CD track number. This will aid you in quickly locating the correct track number when you review.

SPANISH 1: LIFE PAC TEN

REVIEW

OBJECTIVES

When you have completed this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. Demonstrate mastery of the comparative and superlative.
2. Display basic understanding of *la quinceañera* and *la corrida de toros*.
3. Display mastery of vocabulary and grammar presented in previous LIFE PAC units through reading, writing and listening activities.
4. Demonstrate preparation for your final LIFE PAC test.



I. GRAMMAR: THE COMPARATIVE



Listen to this conversation between two friends on the first day of school. (CD Track # _____)

- Kiko:** Paco, ¿quién es tu maestro de ciencias este año?
Paco: El Sr. Bustamante. Felicia dice que él es más estricto que la Sra. Escobar.
Kiko: ¿De veras?
Paco: Sí. ¿Quién es tu maestro de ciencias?
Kiko: El Sr. Galindo. Es más interesante que el Sr. Olmos pero menos interesante que la Sra. Contreras.
Paco: ¿Y para matemáticas?
Kiko: La Srta. Castro. ¿La conoces?
Paco: Sí, es muy amable.
Kiko: ¿Es tan amable como la Sra. Orozco?
Paco: Yo creo que es más amable que ella.
Kiko: Oye, ¿quién es la mujer alta?
Paco: Es la Sra. Molina. Ella enseña historia y es entrenadora de natación.
Kiko: ¡Ella es más alta que el Sr. Galindo y el Sr. Olmos!
Paco: Sí, lo sé. Pero no es tan alta como el Sr. Bustamante.



Answer the following questions in English based on the conversation.

1.1

- a. What does Mr. Bustamante teach?
- b. Whose teacher is Mr. Galindo? What does he teach?

- c. Who is Kiko's math teacher? Does Paco know her?
- d. Besides teaching history, what else does Mrs. Molina do?



Using the conversation, write the Spanish for the following. Notice that most of them phrases, not complete sentences.

1.2

- a. he is stricter than Mrs. Escobar
- b. He is more interesting than Mr. Olmos
- c. but less interesting than Mrs. Contreras
- d. Is she as kind as Mrs. Orozco?
- e. she is kinder than
- f. She is taller than Mr. Galindo and Mr. Olmos!
- g. But she's not as tall as Mr. Bustamante.



Answer these questions.

1.3

- a. You've seen *más ... que*, *menos ... que*, and *tan ... como* used in the conversation. Which one is used to express "as ... as"? (e.g., as tall as)
- b. Which one is used to express "more ... than" or "-er than"? (e.g., taller than)
- c. Which one is used to express "less ... than"?



Now go back and practice reading the conversation with a learning partner.

1.4



Adult check

Initial

Date



The comparative (*el comparativo*) is used to make comparisons between two things or groups of things. Compare these Spanish examples to their English translations.



Listen and repeat. (CD Track # _____)

David es *más bajo que* nosotros.

David is *shorter than* we are.

Anita es *más trabajadora que* su hermano.

Anita is *more hard-working than* her brother.

Mi coche es *más nuevo que* el coche de Beto.

My car is *newer than* Beto's car.

El español y el francés son *menos difíciles que* el inglés.

Spanish and French are *less difficult than* English.

Ellos son *menos responsables que* tú.

They are *less responsible than* you are.

El dinero es *menos importante que* el amor.

Money is *less important than* love.

Las chicas están *tan sorprendidas como* yo.

The girls are *as surprised as* I am.

No soy *tan fuerte como* ellos.

I'm not *as strong as* they are.

¿Eres *tan alto como* tu papá?

Are you *as tall as* your dad?

Important things to notice:

The adjective in the middle of the Spanish comparative phrase must agree in number and gender with the first person or thing listed (or group of people or things), not with the second.

A verb is not used at the end of the Spanish comparative sentence even though we often use one in English. (e.g., *Ellos son menos responsables que tú.* They are less responsible than you are.)

When speaking in general, the definite article is used in Spanish even though it's not in English:

El dinero es *menos importante que* el amor.

Money is less important than love.

Los abogados son *más ricos que* los enfermeros.

Lawyers are richer than nurses.

Sometimes when the Spanish phrase *menos ... que* is used, the best English translation is not "less ... than." Always use the most natural and logical translation even if it's not the most literal translation. Consider these examples.

Pedro es menos alto que su hermano. This literally means "Pedro is less tall than his brother." However, it should be translated as "Pedro is shorter than his brother," as that is a more natural-sounding translation. It could also be written as "Pedro es más bajo que su hermano."

Nueva York es menos grande que la Ciudad de México. This literally means "New York is less big than Mexico City." However, we would say "New York is smaller than Mexico City." It could also be written as "Nueva York es más pequeña que la Ciudad de México."



Choose the correct form of the adjective and then translate the entire sentence into English. Remember that some adjectives do not have a different form for masculine and feminine. Review adjectives, especially from LIFEPAK 4, if necessary.

1.5

- a. Las papas son menos **caro** / **cara** / **caros** / **caras** que los mariscos.
- b. El postre es más **delicioso** / **deliciosa** / **deliciosos** / **deliciosas** que los dulces.
- c. El esquí y el golf son tan **divertido** / **divertida** / **divertidos** / **divertidas** como el fútbol.
- d. Soy menos **paciente** / **pacienta** / **pacientes** / **pacientas** que mi hermana.
- e. Creo que Mamá está tan **enojado** / **enojada** / **enojados** / **enojadas** como Papá.
- f. El béisbol es más **aburrido** / **aburrida** / **aburridos** / **aburridas** que el volibol.
- g. La cocina es más **pequeño** / **pequeña** / **pequeños** / **pequeñas** que el comedor.
- h. Carolina y Cristina son tan **bonito** / **bonita** / **bonitos** / **bonitas** como su mamá.
- i. ¿Quién es más **egoísta** / **egoísta** / **egoístos** / **egoístas**, Felipe o Teresa?
- j. Manuel y yo somos menos **hablador** / **habladora** / **habladores** / **habladoras** que tú.



Translate the following into Spanish. Be careful about adjective forms.

1.6

- a. Patricia is more serious than her brothers.
- b. Spring is more pleasant than winter.
- c. Jorge and I are as friendly as they are.

- d. Gymnastics is less exciting than tennis.
- e. You are as pessimistic as Enrique!
- f. You (female) are as inquisitive as the children.
- g. Football and basketball are more popular than track & field.
- h. These shoes are less expensive than those boots.



Now create your own Spanish comparative sentence for each of the following sets of information. Some sentences should be factual while others will depend on your preferences and opinions. Use each comparative (*más ... que, menos ... que, tan ... como*) at least twice. You may switch the order of the items if you want, but do not change them to something else. Be sure to make any needed changes to the adjective so it agrees with the noun to which it refers.

importante: la educación / los deportes

Sample answers: La educación es más importante que los deportes.
 Los deportes son tan importantes como la educación.
 Los deportes son menos importantes que la educación.

- 1.7
- a. delicioso: los frijoles / el chocolate
 - b. interesante: el fútbol / el fútbol americano
 - c. fácil: el español / el inglés
 - d. inteligente: los perros (dogs) / los gatos (cats)
 - e. alto: yo / mi papá
 - f. bromista: yo / mi mejor amigo/a

g. paciente: mi papá / mi mamá

h. deportista: yo / mis amigos

i. estricto: mis padres / mis abuelos

j. famoso: Abraham Lincoln / Winston Churchill



There are four irregular Spanish comparatives. They do not change for masculine and feminine; to form the plural, add *-es* to them.

older – mayor	(not <i>más viejo</i> or <i>menos joven</i>)
younger – menor	(not <i>más joven</i> or <i>menos viejo</i>)
better – mejor	(not <i>más bueno</i> or <i>menos malo</i>)
worse – peor	(not <i>más malo</i> or <i>menos bueno</i>)



Listen and repeat. (CD Track # _____)

¿Quién es *mayor*, tú o tu hermana?

Mi hermana es *mayor que* yo.

Somos *mayores que* nuestros primos.

Eres *menor que* Carlota, ¿no?

Mis papás son *menores que* mi tío.

Mi nota es *mejor que* tu nota.

Ellos son *mejores que* yo en el francés.

Tus notas son *peores que* mis notas.

Soy *peor que* ellos en el golf.

Who is *older*, you or your sister?

My sister is *older than* I am.

We're *older than* our cousins.

You're *younger than* Carlota, aren't you?

My parents are *younger than* my uncle.

My grade is *better than* your grade.

They're *better than* I am in French.

Your grades are *worse than* my grades.

I'm *worse than* they are at golf.

These four irregular forms are not used with the expression *tan ... como*. Instead, the regular adjectives for *old*, *young*, *good*, and *bad* are needed.

Mi abuela es *tan vieja como* mi abuelo.

Soy *tan joven como* mi prima.

Rita es *tan buena como* yo en el tenis.

No eres *tan malo como* Eva en el esquí.

My grandmother is *as old as* my grandfather.

I'm *as young as* my cousin.

Rita is *as good as* I am at tennis.

You're not *as bad as* Eva at skiing.



1.8

Translate the following into English.

- a. ¿Quién es mayor, tú o tu novio?
- b. ¿Cuál es mejor, la natación o el atletismo?
- c. ¿Eres menor que tu hermano?
- d. Yolanda no es tan buena como su hermana en los deportes.
- e. Mis primos son menores que yo.
- f. Esta película es peor que ésta (that one).
- g. Mi sobrina es mayor que mis sobrinos.
- h. Ellos son tan jóvenes como nosotros.
- i. Rebeca es tan buena como yo en el baloncesto.
- j. La tarea de geografía no es tan mala como la tarea de contabilidad.



1.9

Translate the following into Spanish.

- a. Who is older, your dad or your mom?
- b. Which is worse, math homework or history homework?
- c. We're older than Ernesto.