

1-R-A

Nombre _____

Repasamos los apuntes

Fecha _____ Período _____

Possessive adjectives and pronouns always agree with the _____.

What are the short forms of the possessive adjectives?

_____/_____
 _____/_____
 _____/_____
 _____/_____

Where do they go in a sentence? _____ the noun they modify.

What are the long forms of the possessive adjectives?

_____/_____/_____
 _____/_____/_____
 _____/_____/_____
 _____/_____/_____

Where do they go in a sentence? _____ the noun they modify.

Which form can be used as a pronoun? - (circle one) Mí or Mío

Possessive case of "de"...El abuelo **de** Teresa es amable. (Theresa's grandfather is kind)

"de" is what part of speech? _____ What are your prepositional pronouns?

What are the 4 rules of adjective noun agreement?

- All adjectives go _____ the noun they modify.
- All adjectives must agree in _____ and _____ with the noun they modify.
- _____ and _____ can go before or after the noun, and the meaning stays the same...But you have to drop the "o" if it goes in front of a _____ noun.
Grande changes its meaning depending on placement. After the noun it means _____ and before the noun it means _____, but you must drop the "de" in grande for the singular form if it is in front of the noun.
- All adjective of number & quantity must go _____ of the noun they modify.

What are the 2 comparative formulas? _____ + _____ + _____ or _____ + _____ + _____

What are the 4 irregular comparative adjectives? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

What are the formulas for equality? (as) _____ + adj + (as) _____

(as many/much) _____ + noun + (as) _____

Actions _____ + _____

What is the superlative formula? _____ + _____/_____ + _____ + _____

What suffix can we add to an adjectives that means "very"? _____