**G. The Extended Family: Possessive Adjectives & more age/adjectives**

**Student Resource Page 1: Más sobre mi familia**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **los parientes** | the relatives | **el esposo** | the husband |
| **la tía** | the aunt | **el cuñado** | the brother-in-law |
| **el tío** | the uncle | **la cuñada** | the sister-in-law |
| **la prima** | the cousin (f) | **perezoso/a**  **flojo/a** | lazy |
| **el primo** | the cousin (m) | **estudioso/a** | studious |
| **la sobrina** | the niece | **sucio/a** | dirty |
| **el sobrino** | the nephew | **limpio/a** | clean |
| **la nieta** | the granddaughter | **nuevo/a** | new |
| **el nieto** | the grandson | **cariñoso/a** | caring, affectionate |
| **la esposa** | the wife | **pero** | but |

**Review Questions- AGE/DESCRIPTIONS**

1. ¿Cuántos años tienes? 🡪 *How old are you?*
   1. Yo tengo # años. 🡪 *I am # years old.*
2. ¿Cuántos años tiene name? 🡪 *How old is he/she?*
   1. Él/Ella tiene # años. 🡪 *He/She is # years old.*
3. ¿Cómo eres? 🡪 *What are you like?*
   1. Yo soy adjective. 🡪 *I am* ***adjective.***
4. ¿Cómo es name ? 🡪 *What is* ***name*** *like?*
   1. Él/Ella es adjective. 🡪 *He/She is* ***adjective.***

**Possession: Student Resource Page for Mi Familia - Page 2**

**Possessive Adjectives**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **mi**  **mis** | **my** | **nuestro/a**  **nuestros/as** | **our** |
| **tu**  **tus** | **your**  **(informal/singular)** | **vuestro/a**  **vuestros/as** | **your**  **(informal/plural)** |
| **su**  **sus** | **his/her/**  **your (formal/singular)** | **su**  **sus** | **their/**  **your (formal/plural)** |

**Pista 1: Possessive Adjectives MUST agree with the \_\_NUMBER\_\_ of items the people have.**

Ex: my aunt 🡪 mi tía my aunts 🡪 mis tías

**Práctica A:**

1. your grandson (inf.sing.)🡪\_\_\_\_\_ nieto your grandsons (inf.sing.)🡪\_\_\_\_\_ nietos
2. our brother🡪\_\_\_\_\_ hermano our brothers🡪\_\_\_\_\_hermanos
3. their uncle🡪 \_\_\_\_\_ tío their uncles🡪\_\_\_\_\_ tíos
4. your dog (inf.pl.)🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perro your dogs (inf.pl.)🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perros
5. her sister🡪 \_\_\_\_\_ hermana her sisters🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_ hermanas

**Pista 2: Possessive Adjectives MUST agree with the NUMBER and the \_\_GENDER\_\_ of items the people have for nuestro/a, nuestros/as, vuestro/a, vuestros/as**

Ex: our aunt🡪 nuestra tía our aunts🡪 nuestras tías

**Práctica B:**

1. your granddaughter (inf. pl.)🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nieta your granddaughters (inf. pl.)🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nietas
2. our brother🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hermano our brothers🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hermanos
3. your uncle (inf. pl.)🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tío your uncles (inf. pl.)🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tíos
4. our pet🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mascota our pets🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mascotas
5. your cousin (inf. pl.)🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prima your cousin (inf. pl.)🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ primas

**Nota Cultural: La Familia**

Often, we think we know quite a bit about something just from what we hear and how these topics are shown in movies, TV, and in books. Sometimes what we know is right, and sometimes it isn’t. Sometimes, it’s complicated. So…what do you think you know about families in Spanish-speaking countries? Here, we’re going to lay out two common myths and see how they hold up to a closer look. Ready?

**1. Myth or fact?: Latino families are huge!**

Many people believe that Hispanic families are, in general, enormous. Are they? Put simply: it depends.

Here’s some data from 2004, taken from gapminder.org (a really neat graphing tool that gives all kinds of information about countries all over the world). It shows fertility rates (the number of children per woman) for several different places in Latin America and the rate for the U.S.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Argentina | 2.3 | Guatemala | 4.4 |
| Belize | 3.1 | Honduras | 3.5 |
| Bolivia | 3.7 | Mexico | 2.2 |
| Chile | 2.0 | Panama | 2.6 |
| Costa Rica | 2.0 | Paraguay | 3.7 |
| Columbia | 2.4 | Puerto Rico | 1.9 |
| Cuba | 1.5 | Uruguay | 2.1 |
| Dominican Republic | 2.8 | United States | 2.0 |

So, while countries like Guatemala, Honduras, and Bolivia have significantly larger families than the U.S., countries including Uruguay, Mexico, Costa Rica, and Chile have very similar family sizes. In Cuba and Puerto Rico, families are even smaller on average that they are in the mainland United States! Of course, families vary within countries. Some families in the U.S. can have four or five kids or more, while some families in Guatemala may have just one child or no children at all. Still, the averages give you an idea of what is true for many families. One last thing—**in general**, worldwide, you will find smaller families in big cities and larger families in more rural areas.

**2. Myth or fact?: Latino families are more closely-knit than U.S. families.**

How do you judge if one family is tighter than another? We can’t judge how much people in a family care about each other, but we can say that families in most Spanish-speaking countries usually treat young adults and old folks differently than do families in the U.S. For example, it’s much more common in Spanish-speaking countries for adults over the age of 18 to keep living with their parents until they get married, even if they are done with school and have a job. At the same time, it’s also more common to have grandparents live with their adult children instead of living in a nursing home. And just like many homes in the U.S., if money gets really tight or someone loses their job, some families wind up with aunts and uncles and cousins all living with them until things work themselves out. Data from INEGI, the Mexican government’s statistics organization, says that about 1 out of every 5 homes has extended family members living there.