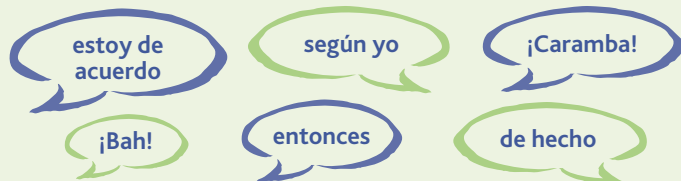


checkpoint 10

1 Which of these would you use:



a to reinforce what you've just been saying?

b to say you agree with someone?

c if you don't know and don't much care?

d when offering your opinion?

e to express annoyance?

Which one is left over and what does it mean?

2 What's the English for **que**, **quien** and **cual** in the following?

a la fruta que he comprado **b** el hombre que vive aquí

c ¿Quién trabaja allí? **d** el año en el que nació

e los chicos, la mayoría de los cuales llevaban uniforme

f una persona a quien puedo decir todo

g Mi amiga llega hoy, lo que me alegra mucho.

3 Do you need **cuyo**, **cuya**, **cuyos** or **cuyas** in the gap?

He hablado con Laura, hijos conocen a Andrés.

4 Fill these gaps with **cuyas**, **la cual**, **el que**, **que**, **quiénes**, **cuáles**.

a ¿Con queréis ir al parque?

b Este es el carnicero chuletas son ricas.

c La hermana de Felipe, vive cerca de aquí, es muy guapa.

d Pienso no voy a salir esta tarde.

e El perro de mi hija, tiene cinco años, es un poco travieso.

5 What's the opposite of **por una parte**?

6 How do you say *in my opinion* in Spanish?

7 Which of these means the same as **sin embargo**: **de hecho**, **entonces**, **no obstante**?



Prepositions

Prepositions are words like *at*, *in*, *on*, *of*, *with*, *to*, *between*:

- I'm **at** home.
- He's going **to** Spain, **with** her.
- It's **in** the office, **by** the phone.

In Spanish they usually have a noun or a pronoun after them; they never go at the end of a sentence or question as they often do in English:

¿**Con quién vas**? *Who are you going with?* lit. *With whom are you going?*

¿**Para qué banco trabajas**? *Which bank do you work for?* lit. *For which bank do you work?*

A few Spanish and English prepositions correspond directly: **con** *with*, **contra** *against*, **durante** *during*, **sin** *without*. But this isn't the case for the widely used **a**, **de**, and **en**. For example:

- Spanish **en** is used where English uses *in*, *on*, *at* and *into*. **De** can mean *from* as **de Málaga** *from Malaga* but it also has other meanings, such as **de mi hermano** *my brother's*, **de plástico** *(made) of plastic*.
- Certain verbs are always followed by **a** or **de**. These are not translated into English; they're simply part of that verb: **jugar al tenis** *to play tennis*; **salir de la casa** *to leave the house*.

It's therefore more effective to associate a preposition with the way it's used rather than look for a straight translation.