

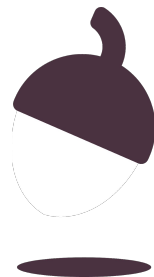
Spanish

Talking about pros and cons of where you live

[1/3]

- Using 'tan' + adjectives
- Using 'tanto/a/os/as' + nouns

Señorita Vázquez



OAK
NATIONAL
ACADEMY

nosotros



[n]



poner



tener

[to have,
having]

planta



	Word	English meaning
1	la red de transporte	transport network
2	el atasco	traffic jam
3	la zona	area
4	la ruta	route
5	la fábrica	factory
6	el tráfico	traffic
7	tanto	so much
8	la diversión	fun, amusement
9	el espacio	space
10	desplazarse	to get around, getting around



tan + adjective

'**tan**' means **so**.

We use '**tan**' before adjectives in exclamatory sentences.

Ejemplos

No me gusta mi ciudad. ¡Es **tan** ruidosa!

*I don't like my city. It's **so** noisy!*

Me gusta mi barrio. ¡Es **tan** tranquilo!

*I like my neighbourhood. It's **so** quiet!*

Use an infinitive verb
after the adjective.

¡Es **tan** fácil **desplazarse**!

It's **so** easy **to get around**!



tanto/a/os/as + nouns

'**tanto/a/os/as**' means **so much / so many**.

We use '**tanto/a/os/as**' before nouns in exclamatory sentences.

It agrees with the noun it accompanies.

With **masculine** and **singular** nouns we use **tanto**.

With **masculine** and **plural** nouns we use **tantos**.

With **feminine** and **singular** nouns we use **tanta**.

With **feminine** and **plural** nouns we use **tantas**.

Ejemplos

No me gusta mi ciudad. ¡Hay **tanto** tráfico! ➡ *I don't like my city. There's so much traffic!*

Odio mi zona ¡Hay **tantas** fábricas! ➡ *I hate my area. There are so many factories!*



tan VS. tanto/a/os/as

We use **es** or **está** followed by **tan** and an **adjective**.

We use **hay** followed by **tanto/a/os/as** and a **noun**.

Remember to use 'es' for **permanent traits** and 'está' for **temporary states/conditions** or **locations**.

tan

¡Es **tan** ruidosa!

It's **so** noisy!

¡Todo está **tan** lejos!

Everything is **so** far!

tanto/a/os/as

¡Hay **tanta** diversión!

There's **so much** fun!

¡Hay **tantos** parques!

There are **so many** parks!



tan ... que ... / tanto que (so/so much/many ... that ...)

Use '**tan** (+ adjective) **que** (+ verb)' to talk about **an effect or a consequence**. The consequence is expressed after '**que**'.

Ejemplo

Es **tan** grande **que** no **puedes** caminar.

*It's **so** big **that** you cannot walk.*

This also applies to '**tanto/a/os/as**'.

Ejemplo

Hay **tantas** diversiones **que** no **puedo** aburrirme.

*There's so much fun **that** I cannot get bored.*

Be careful **not to confuse** this structure **with the comparative structure**: tan + adjective + como (as + adjective/adverb + as).



Empareja los números con las letras

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. We use 'tan' before <u>adjectives</u> in exclamatory sentences. | a) nouns |
| 2. We use 'tantos/as/os/as' before <u>nouns</u> in exclamatory sentences. | b) tanto |
| 3. ¡Hay <u>tanto</u> tráfico! | c) que |
| 4. ¡Hay <u>tanta</u> contaminación! | d) tanta |
| 5. Está tan lejos <u>que</u> no puedo ir a pie. | e) adjectives |

②
5
4
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1

