

# **Chapter 1**

## **Part 2**

**Spanish for Reading Knowledge: Summer 2020 - Nicole Rodriguez**

# Objectives

- Gender and Gender Agreements
- Plurals and Number Agreement
- The Articles
- Adjectives
- Adverbs
- Personal Pronouns
- The Verb “ser”
- Prepositions
- Conjunctions

# Gender and Gender Agreement

## Nouns

- Spanish nouns are either masculine or feminine
- they are preceded by definite (*el, la, los, las* (the)) or indefinite pronouns (*un, una, unos, unas* (a, some)).

**El** and **un** are for singular masculine nouns: *el/un perro*



**La** and **una** are for singular feminine nouns: *la/una flor*



# Plurals and Number Agreement

## Nouns

- Spanish nouns also need agreement in number
- Look at the following examples:

**Los** and **unos** are for plural masculine nouns:  
los/unos perros



**Las** and **unas** are for plural feminine nouns: las/unas flores



When the noun gets pluralized (normally with an **-s** or **-es** ending) the definite (los/las) or indefinite pronoun (unos/unas) needs to agree with the noun.

# The Articles

		masculine	feminine
singular	EL	LA	
	LOS	LAS	
		masculine	feminine
plural	UN	UNA	
	UNOS	UNAS	

DEFINITE ARTICLES      INDEFINITE ARTICLES

# Adjectives

**Look to the following adjective endings that suggest reliable cognates in English:**

Spanish		English	Spanish		English
-al	usually remains the same	-al	-ario	usually corresponds to	-ent
-ano	usually corresponds to	-an	-ente	usually corresponds to	-ent
-ante	usually corresponds to	-ant	-ico	usually corresponds to	-ic, -ical
-ar	usually remains the same	-ar	-ivo	usually corresponds to	-ive

# Adjectives

## Examples

Spanish Ending	Spanish	English	Spanish Ending	Spanish	English
-al	oficial	official	-ario	extraordinario	extraordinary
-ano	humano	human	-ente	diferente	different
-ante	predominante	predominant	-ico	político	political
-ar	peninsular	peninsular	-ivo	exclusivo	exclusive

# Adjectives

## Word Order and Agreement

- Adjectives in Spanish take the gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) of the noun which they describe
  - -o = masculine singular
  - -a = feminine singular
  - -s = adjectives ending in a vowel
  - -es = adjectives ending in a consonant

# Adjectives

## Word Order and Agreement Examples

el último número	the last number
la última página	the last page
el artículo importante	the important article
los artículos importantes	the important articles
una idea fundamental	a fundamental idea
unas ideas fundamentales	fundamental ideas

# Adjectives

## Word Order and Agreement

- In Spanish the adjective may precede the noun, but it usually follows it.

- **Examples:**

- el patrimonio exclusivo

- the exclusive heritage

- una crisis política

- a political crisis

# Adverbs

- The ending **-mente** attached to an adjective indicates an adverb and usually corresponds to the English word ending **-ly**
  - Examples:
    - **realmente**                  **really**
    - **oficialmente**                **officially**

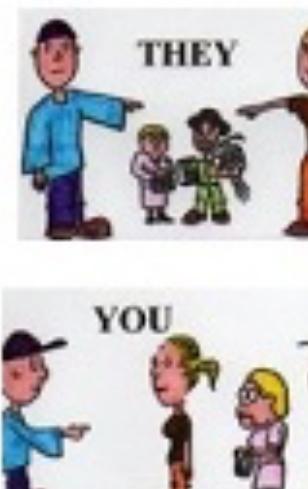
# Personal Pronouns

	yo	nosotros/as	
	tú	vosotros/as	
	él/ella/Ud	ellos/ellas/Uds	 

# The Verb “ser”

Ser = “to be”

- There are two verbs in Spanish that translate to “to be” - ser and estar

I	yo	nosotros/as		yo	soy	nosotros	somos
YOU	tú	vosotros/as		tú	eres	vosotros	sois
HE SHE YOU	él/ella/Ud	ellos/ellas/Uds		él/ella/usted	es	ellos/ellas/ustedes	son

# Prepositions

<b>Spanish</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Spanish</b>	<b>English</b>
a	to	por	by, through
con	with	sobre	on, over
de	of, from	para	for
en	in, on, at		

# Prepositions

## Continued

- When de is combined with the article el it changes to del
- Al is the combination of a + el
  - Al, a la, a los, a las usually translate as to the, at the, or in the depending on the context

# A few common adverbs and conjunctions

Spanish	English	Spanish	English
a partir de	beginning with, since	y (e before i)	and
por el contrario	on the contrary	más	more
después de	after	también	also
fuera de	outside of, in addition to	hoy	today, nowadays
pero	but		