

Chapter 1

Part 1 (pgs. 1-8)

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Objectives

General Introduction to the course

Cognates

Gender and Gender Agreements

Plurals and Number Agreement

General Introduction

Spanish for Reading Knowledge

- After reading the syllabus, you should know that the goal of this course is to help you to acquire reading skills in Spanish
- This may seem daunting at first, but with tools, strategies, and practice, it will be easy.
- For example:
 - Read the following short paragraph in Latin and see if you can understand it.

Recitā, respondē, surge, cōnsīde, dīc, venī.
Quid facis? Recitō. Quid faciō? Recitās. Quid facit?
Recitat.

Easy? Hard?

Cognates

(I'm sure you used these to get through the last activity)

- Cognates are words with similar spellings that exist in both languages
- They give you an immediate working vocabulary
 - Examples:

English	Spanish
April	abril
adventure	aventura
biography	biografía
montana	montaña

Cognates

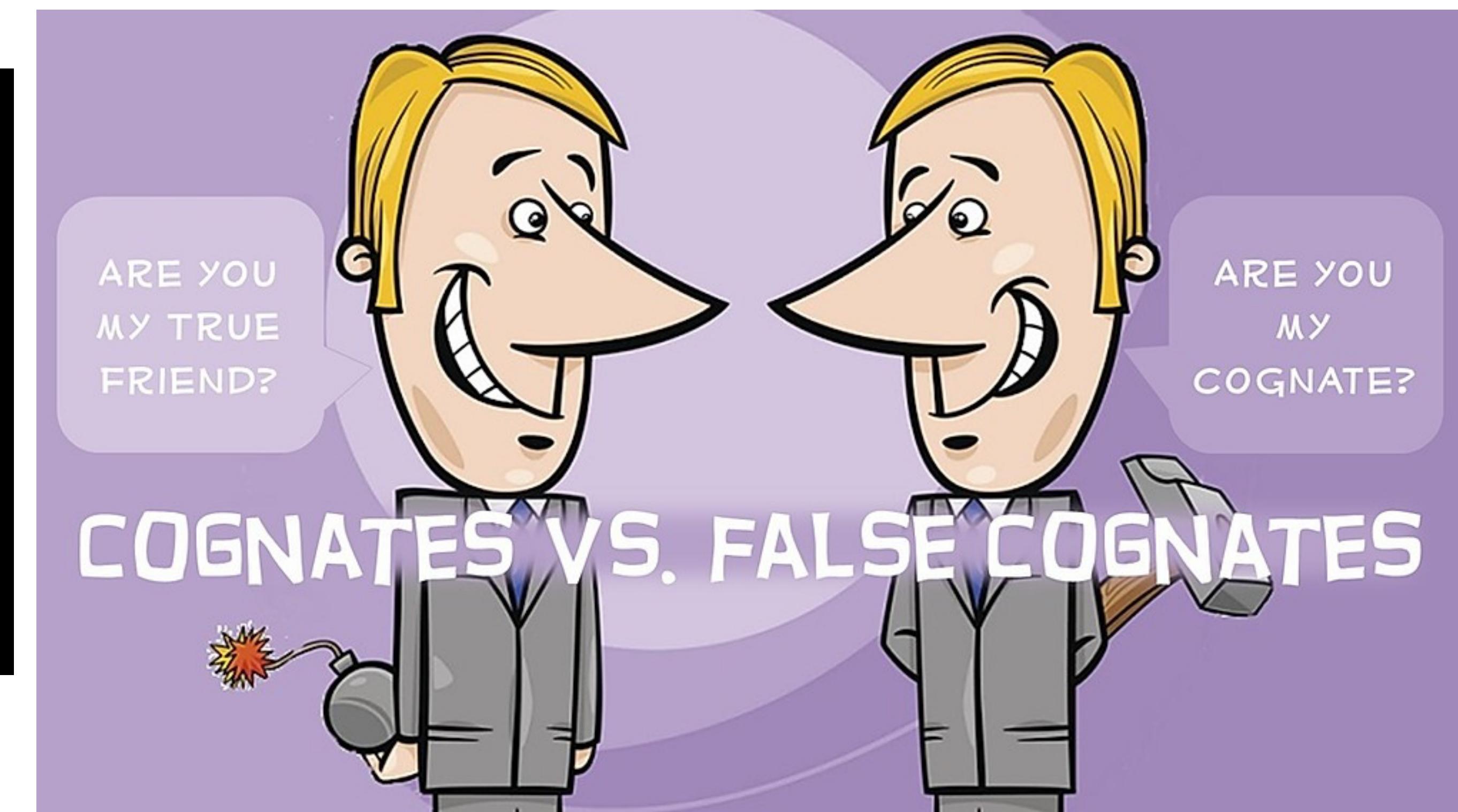
Cont.

- There are also partial cognates and false cognates

Spanish	English		
lengua	language	<i>but also</i>	tongue
idioma	idiom	<i>but also</i>	language
mayor	major	<i>but also</i>	older
único	unique	<i>but also</i>	only

Spanish	English		
actual	at this moment	NOT	“actual”
realizar	to achieve	NOT	“to become aware of”
lectura	reading	NOT	“lecture”
librería	bookstore	NOT	“library”

For cognates: remember that you should learn to take advantage of true cognates and to be alert to the presence of false or partial cognates.



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.

Nouns

- There are a number of Spanish and English nouns that end in -al, -ion, -or, -sis have identical or nearly identical spellings and meanings
 - Examples: experimental, *región*, vapor, crisis

Nouns

Continued

- There are also other groups of words that have characteristics patterns that make them easily identifiable

-ancia	Usually corresponds to	-ance, -ancy
-ante	Usually corresponds to	-ant
-ción	Usually corresponds to	-tion
-encia	Usually corresponds to	-ence, -ency
-ente	Usually corresponds to	-ent

-io, -ía, -ia	Usually corresponds to	-y
-ura	Usually corresponds to	-ure
-mente	Usually corresponds to	-ment

Nouns

Continued

- Here are some examples:

Ending	Spanish	English
<i>-ancia</i>	una distancia	a distance
<i>-ante</i>	el instante	the instant
<i>-ción</i>	una nación	a nation
<i>-encia</i>	la evidencia	the evidence

Ending	Spanish	English
<i>-ente</i>	los continentes	the continents
<i>-io, ía, ia</i>	el contrario	the contrary
<i>-ura</i>	la literatura	the literature
<i>-mento</i>	el comportamiento	the compartment

After reviewing this ppt:

Practice Test

- Go to this course's canvas site
- Click on “Quizzes”
- Take the Practice Test labeled: “Practice Test 1”

