



# LANGUAGE ANGELS

## GRAMMAR EXPLAINED UNITS - SPANISH

		Unit Summary & Learning Intention
Unit 1	Singular Indefinite Articles	<p>In Spanish INDEFINITE ARTICLES are the equivalent of our English words “A” and “AN”. We use the INDEFINITE ARTICLE with nouns when the hearer, listener or reader does NOT know exactly what or which one of something we are referring to. Example: “A dog is barking.” In Spanish there are TWO INDEFINITE ARTICLE words for our English words “A” or “AN”. Which version you need depends on the noun. “The TWO SINGULAR INDEFINITE ARTICLE words in Spanish are: UN - The INDEFINITE ARTICLE to use before SINGULAR MASCULINE nouns. UNA - The INDEFINITE ARTICLE to use before SINGULAR FEMININE nouns. When we learn new words in Spanish we need to learn them with the correct INDEFINITE ARTICLE that goes with it.</p>
Unit 2	Plural Indefinite Articles	<p>In Spanish the PARTITIVE ARTICLE is the equivalent of our English word “SOME”. We use the PARTITIVE ARTICLE when we talk about quantities that can't really be counted or to talk about an indefinite quantity of something. Example: “SOME tiles fell off the roof.” In Spanish there are TWO PLURAL INDEFINITE (PARTITIVE) ARTICLE words for our English word “SOME”. Which version you need depends on the noun. The TWO PLURAL INDEFINITE (PARTITIVE) ARTICLE words in Spanish are: UNOS - The PLURAL INDEFINITE (PARTITIVE) ARTICLE to use before plural MASCULINE nouns. UNAS - The PLURAL INDEFINITE (PARTITIVE) ARTICLE to use before plural FEMININE nouns.</p>
Unit 3	Definite Articles	<p>In this lesson we look at Spanish DEFINITE ARTICLES. These are the equivalent of our English word “the”. We use the DEFINITE ARTICLE in front of a noun when we believe the hearer, listener or reader knows what we are referring to. Example: “THE teacher is here.” In English we only have the word “THE”, in Spanish the definite article is dependent on the noun's gender and plurality. In Spanish there are actually FOUR definite article words for our single English word “the”. The FOUR DEFINITE ARTICLE words in Spanish are: EL - The DEFINITE ARTICLE to use before MASCULINE nouns. LA - The DEFINITE ARTICLE to use before FEMININE nouns. LOS - The DEFINITE ARTICLE to use before PLURAL MASCULINE nouns. LAS - The DEFINITE ARTICLE to use before PLURAL FEMININE nouns.</p>
Unit 4	Nouns	<p>In this lesson we look at how nouns work in Spanish and how they can affect the spelling and pronunciation of other words in sentences. The biggest difference is that nouns in Spanish have GENDER (they can be masculine or feminine) and they are also changed depending on PLURALITY (if the noun is singular or plural). In Spanish we can use the article (these are the Spanish words for our English words “a”, “the” or “some”) that accompany each noun to help us determine if the noun is masculine or feminine, singular or plural.</p>



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### Unit Summary & Learning Intention

Unit 5

**Adjectival Agreement**

In this lesson we look at what ADJECTIVAL AGREEMENT is. What the various ADJECTIVAL AGREEMENT patterns are in Spanish. When, where and how to use them correctly. In Spanish, adjectives have to “agree” with the noun they are describing. This means that an adjective in Spanish can change spelling and pronunciation depending on whether the noun it is describing is masculine, feminine, singular or plural. This is called ADJECTIVAL AGREEMENT. We look at how this works using some colours as examples.

Unit 6

**Possessive Adjectives**

In Spanish, POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES are the equivalent of our English words like “MY”, “YOURS”, “HIS”, “HERS”, “OURS” and “THEIRS”. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES describe a person, place or thing, because they tell you WHO something belongs to. In this lesson we examine the POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE “MY” in Spanish. In Spanish there are TWO POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE words for our single English word “MY”. Which version you need depends on the noun that is being described. The TWO POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE words for “MY” in Spanish are: MI - The POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE to use before both SINGULAR MASCULINE AND FEMININE nouns. MIS - The POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE to use before both PLURAL MASCULINE AND FEMININE nouns.