

Apuntes 1.1: Los sustantivos y los artículos

Descubre 1 vtext pgs. 12-14

Masculino y femenina

All Spanish nouns (people, places, or things) are either masculine or feminine.

In Spanish, **masculine nouns** use the definite article _____.

In Spanish, **feminine nouns** use the definite article _____.

Both **el** and **la** mean “_____” in English.

Use these general guidelines for determining the gender of a noun in Spanish:

1. Spanish nouns ending in _____ and _____ are *usually masculine*.

ejemplos: el cuaderno, el libro

2. Spanish nouns ending in _____, _____, _____ and _____ are *usually feminine*.

ejemplos: la regla, la Navidad, la libertad, la transportación, la mansión

3. Days of the week and months of the year are **masculine**.

ejemplos: el jueves, el sábado

4. The meaning of some Spanish nouns determines the gender of that word. For example, *señor* is masculine because it refers to a man. *Señora* is feminine because it refers to a woman.

5. Some nouns that refer to people have identical masculine and feminine forms. Use *el* or *la* to determine the gender.

Ejemplos: el turista, la turista, el estudiante, la estudiante

6. Some Spanish nouns don't follow a particular rule. The gender of these words needs to be memorized as exceptions.

ejemplos: la mano, el mapa, el clima, el día, el sofá

Práctica:

_____ comunidad

_____ escuela

_____ país

_____ foto(grafía)

_____ maleta

_____ conversación

_____ mano

_____ mapa

Los sustantivos plurales en español

When talking about *more than one of the same object*, follow these rules:

1. If the word ends in a vowel (a e i o u), add **S**.

palabra _____ chico _____

2. If the word ends in a consonant (any letter that is not a vowel), add **ES**.

capital _____ reloj _____

3. If the word ends in **Z**, change the **Z** to a **C** and then add **ES**.

lápiz _____ nariz _____

4. If a singular noun has an accent on the last syllable, the accent mark is usually dropped from the plural form.

lección _____ autobús _____

5. If there is a group that includes both males and females, use the masculine plural form.

1 chico + 2 chicas = _____

Changing definite articles from singular to plural

The two ways to say “the” in Spanish are _____ and _____.

_____ is used for **masculine** nouns.

_____ is used for **feminine** nouns.

“El” and “la” change when talking about *more than one of the same object*.

For **masculine nouns**, change **el** to _____.

For **feminine nouns**, change **la** to _____.

Práctica:

la nacionalidad _____ la mujer _____

los profesores _____ los problemas _____

las conversaciones _____ el autobús _____

Definite Articles

Definite articles are used to talk about specific things. En español, the definite articles are _____ (masculine) and _____ (feminine). In English, both of these words mean _____. The plural forms of the definite articles are _____ (masculine) and _____ (feminine).

Práctica:

- _____ palabra
- _____ cuaderno
- _____ videos
- _____ diarios

Indefinite Articles

Indefinite articles are used to talk about things in general. In English, examples of indefinite articles are _____, _____, and _____. En Español, we use:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| _____ (masculine, singular) | _____ (masculine, plural) |
| _____ (feminine, singular) | _____ (feminine, plural) |

Práctica:

- _____ fotografías
- _____ número
- _____ hombres
- _____ mapa
- _____ días
- _____ turistas

Hay

Hay significa _____ o _____.
No hay significa _____.

Ejemplos:

Hay 28 estudiantes en la clase. There are 28 students in the class.

¿Hay profesores en la foto? Are there teachers in the picture?

Sí y No

Sí significa _____. **No** significa _____.

** When answering a question in the affirmative, begin by saying, “**Sí, ...**”

** When answering a question in the negative, begin by saying, “**No, no....**” This means “No, I don’t....”