**Notas: Nouns and articles**

Watch the Nouns and articles tutorial on VHL and fill in the notes as you go.

**Spanish nouns**

* Nouns refer to people, places, and things. They can refer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things.
* In Spanish, unlike in English, all nouns have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ That is, words are either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Nouns referring to living things**

* In general, nouns that refer to males are masculine.
	+ Ex: el hombre, el chico, el conductor, el turista
* In general, nouns that refer to females are feminine.
	+ Ex: la mujer, la chica, la profesora, la turista
* Most masculine nouns end in: \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_
* Most feminine nouns end in: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_
* Note: some nouns have identical masculine and feminine forms, where the gender is indicated by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (el or la).

**Nouns referring to non-living things**

* Masculine examples: el cuaderno, el problema, el autobús
* Feminine examples: la palabra, la conversación, la nacionalidad
* Other common masculine endings are: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_
* Other common feminine endings are: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_
* Remember: there are always exceptions to the rules
	+ Ex: el mapa, la mano
* For words that don’t follow the rules, you should memorize each noun with its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (el or la).

**Plural of nouns**

* In Spanish, like in English, nouns have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* They are either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Ex: el cuaderno or los cuadernos
* To pluralize a noun ending in a vowel, just add \_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Ex: el diccionario 🡪 los diccionarios
	+ Ex: la fotografía 🡪 las fotografías
* To pluralize a noun ending in a consonant, add \_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Ex: la comunidad 🡪 las comunidades
	+ Ex: la conversación 🡪 las conversaciones
		- Note: Some words that have an accent mark in the singular form, lose it in the plural.
* Nouns that end in -z, change the -z to a \_\_\_\_ and add \_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Ex: el lápiz 🡪 los lápices
* The gender rule
	+ Any group that includes males and females takes on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plural form of the word.

**Spanish articles**

* Two types of articles
	+ Definite: means \_\_\_\_\_ in English
	+ Indefinite: means \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_ in English
* Definite articles
	+ Must match the noun in gender and number
	+ Mean *the*
	+ There are four: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
* Indefinite articles
	+ Must match the noun in gender and number
	+ Mean *a, an, some*
	+ There are four: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**To recap all the notes with visuals!**

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| Masculine noun endings | Feminine noun endings |
| -o-or-ista-ma-s | -a-ora-ista-ción-dad |

Any noun that doesn’t fall into these categories need to be memorized with its article, since there are some exceptions to the rules.

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| Definite articles(*the*) | Indefinite articles(*a, an, some*) |
| ellaloslas | ununaunosunas |