**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*) |
| el  la  los  las | un  una  unos  unas |