



Calentamiento

1. Tell me the whole alphabet in Spanish
2. Tell me the number: 9876, 1534, 9090, 2012, 15, 6437, 275, 487, 39, 180, 12000.
3. Tell me three ways to say: “What’ up?”
4. Tell me how to order somebody to seat down.
5. How do you say “there is/there are” in Spanish?
6. What happens with nouns in Spanish? How they are different from English?
7. Tell me the basic acronym to differentiate nouns.

CORRECCIÓN DE LA TAREA

Corrección de la tarea

- PAGAME...

- Actividad 4 y 5 Pag. 18 (6º período)



ARTICULOS Y SUSTANTIVOS

- Vamos a abrir el libro en la página 12-14.
- Después vamos a completar los ejercicios de la página. Activity 1 and 2 on page 15.



1.1 Nouns and articles

Spanish nouns

ANTE TODO A noun is a word used to identify people, animals, places, things, or ideas. Unlike English, all Spanish nouns, even those that refer to non-living things, have gender; that is, they are considered either masculine or feminine. As in English, nouns in Spanish also have number, meaning that they are either singular or plural.

1.1 Nouns and articles

Nouns that refer to living things

Masculine nouns

el hombre *the man*

ending in **-o**

el chico *the boy*

el pasajero *the (male) passenger*

ending in **-or**

el conductor *the (male) driver*

el profesor *the (male) teacher*

ending in **-ista**

el turista *the (male) tourist*

Feminine nouns

la mujer *the woman*

ending in **-a**

la chica *the girl*

la pasajera *the (female) passenger*

ending in **-ora**

la conductora *the (female) driver*

la profesora *the (female) teacher*

ending in **-ista**

la turista *the (female) tourist*

1.1 Nouns and articles

- ▶ As shown above, nouns that refer to males, like **el hombre**, are generally masculine, while nouns that refer to females, like **la mujer**, are generally feminine.

1.1 Nouns and articles

- ▶ Many nouns that refer to male beings end in **-o** or **-or**. Their corresponding feminine forms end in **-a** and **-ora**, respectively.



el conductor



la profesora

1.1 Nouns and articles

- ▶ The masculine and feminine forms of nouns that end in **-ista**, like **turista**, are the same, so gender is indicated by the article **el** (masculine) or **la** (feminine). Some other nouns have identical masculine and feminine forms.

el joven

the youth; the young man

el estudiante

the (male) student

la joven

the youth; the young woman

la estudiante

the (female) student

1.1 Nouns and articles

Nouns that refer to non-living things

Masculine nouns

ending in **-o**

el cuaderno	<i>the notebook</i>
el diario	<i>the diary</i>
el diccionario	<i>the dictionary</i>
el número	<i>the number</i>
el video	<i>the video</i>

ending in **-ma**

el problema	<i>the problem</i>
el programa	<i>the program</i>

ending in **-s**

el autobús	<i>the bus</i>
el país	<i>the country</i>

Feminine nouns

ending in **-a**

la cosa	<i>the thing</i>
la escuela	<i>the school</i>
la grabadora	<i>the tape recorder</i>
la maleta	<i>the suitcase</i>
la palabra	<i>the word</i>

ending in **-ción**

la lección	<i>the lesson</i>
la conversación	<i>the conversation</i>

ending in **-dad**

la nacionalidad	<i>the nationality</i>
la comunidad	<i>the community</i>

1.1 Nouns and articles

- ▶ Certain noun endings are strongly associated with a specific gender, so you can use them to determine if a noun is masculine or feminine.

1.1 Nouns and articles

- ▶ Because the gender of nouns that refer to non-living things cannot be determined by foolproof rules, you should memorize the gender of each noun you learn. It is helpful to memorize each noun with its corresponding article, **el** for masculine and **la** for feminine.

1.1 Nouns and articles

- ▶ Another reason to memorize the gender of every noun is that there are common exceptions to the rules of gender. For example, **el mapa** (*map*) and **el día** (*day*) end in **-a**, but are masculine. **La mano** (*hand*) ends in **-o**, but is feminine.

1.1 Nouns and articles

Plural of nouns

- ▶ In Spanish, nouns that end in a vowel form the plural by adding **-s**. Nouns that end in a consonant add **-es**. Nouns that end in **-z** change the **-z** to **-c**, then add **-es**.

el chico → los chicos

el diario → los diarios

el problema → los problemas

la nacionalidad → las nacionalidades

el país → los países

el lápiz (*pencil*) → los lápices

1.1 Nouns and articles

- ▶ In general, when a singular noun has an accent mark on the last syllable, the accent is dropped from the plural form.

la lección → las lecciones

el autobús → los autobuses

1.1 Nouns and articles

- ▶ Use the masculine plural form to refer to a group that includes both males and females.

1 pasajero + 2 pasajeras = 3 pasajeros 2 chicos + 2 chicas = 4 chicos

1.1 Nouns and articles

Spanish articles

ANTE TODO As you know, English often uses definite articles (**the**) and indefinite articles (**a, an**) before nouns. Spanish also has definite and indefinite articles. Unlike English, Spanish articles vary in form because they agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify.

1.1 Nouns and articles

Definite articles

Masculine

SINGULAR



el diccionario
the dictionary

PLURAL



los diccionarios
the dictionaries

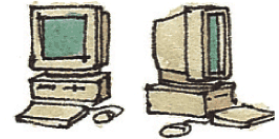
Feminine

SINGULAR



la computadora
the computer

PLURAL



las computadoras
the computers

- ▶ Spanish has four forms that are equivalent to the English definite article *the*. You use definite articles to refer to specific nouns.

1.1 Nouns and articles 

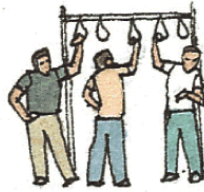
Indefinite articles

Masculine

SINGULAR

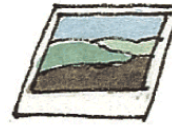
**un** pasajero*a (one) passenger*

PLURAL

**unos** pasajeros*some passengers*

Feminine

SINGULAR

**una** fotografía*a (one) photograph*

PLURAL

**unas** fotografías*some photographs*

- ▶ Spanish has four forms that are equivalent to the English indefinite article, which according to context may mean *a*, *an*, or *some*. You use indefinite articles to refer to unspecified persons or things.

1.1 Nouns and articles

 ¡INTÉNTALO!

Provide a definite article for each noun in the first column and an indefinite article for each noun in the second column. The first item has been done for you.

¿el, la, los o las?

1. la chica
2. _____ chico
3. _____ maleta
4. _____ cuadernos
5. _____ lápiz
6. _____ mujeres

¿un, una, unos o unas?

1. un autobús
2. _____ escuelas
3. _____ computadora
4. _____ hombres
5. _____ señora
6. _____ lápices

EXIT TICKET

- Completa el ejercicio de comunicación con el ABECEDARIO...

TAREA

- Completa los ejercicios de la página 3 del Cuaderno de práctica.
- Estudia el vocabulario de Greetings, Farewells and Presentations.

