

Spanish IA

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Agenda

- ◆ Gramática: Los sustantivos....

TAREA:

- ◆ **Continue studying the vocabulary for next week's quiz.**
- ◆ **Complete the practice and tutorial activities for Monday and Wed. of next week.**

Los sustantivos

🍀 Abre el libro en la página 12...

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.

Nouns that refer to living things

Masculine nouns	Feminine nouns
el hombre <i>the man</i>	la mujer <i>the woman</i>
ending in -o	ending in -a
el chico <i>the boy</i>	la chica <i>the girl</i>
el pasajero <i>the (male) passenger</i>	la pasajera <i>the (female) passenger</i>
ending in -or	ending in -ora
el conductor <i>the (male) driver</i>	la conductora <i>the (female) driver</i>
el profesor <i>the (male) teacher</i>	la profesora <i>the (female) teacher</i>
ending in -ista	ending in -ista
el turista <i>the (male) tourist</i>	la turista <i>the (female) tourist</i>

► Generally, nouns that refer to males, like **el hombre**, are masculine, while nouns that refer to females, like **la mujer**, are feminine.

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



¡LENGUA VIVA!

Profesor(a) and turista are cognates—words that share similar spellings and meanings in Spanish and English. Recognizing cognates will help you determine the meaning of many Spanish words. Here are some other cognates:
la administración,
el animal,
el apartamento,
el cálculo, el color,
la decisión, la historia,
la música,
el restaurante,
el/la secretario/a

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

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1.1 Nouns and articles Tutorial

- ▶ 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 computadora	<i>the computer</i>
la cosa	<i>the thing</i>
la escuela	<i>the school</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

- ▶ As shown above, 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 learn 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 Tutorial

Plural of nouns

- ▶ To form the plural add **–s** to nouns that end in a vowel. For nouns that end in a consonant add **–es**. For 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 Tutorial

- ▶ 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

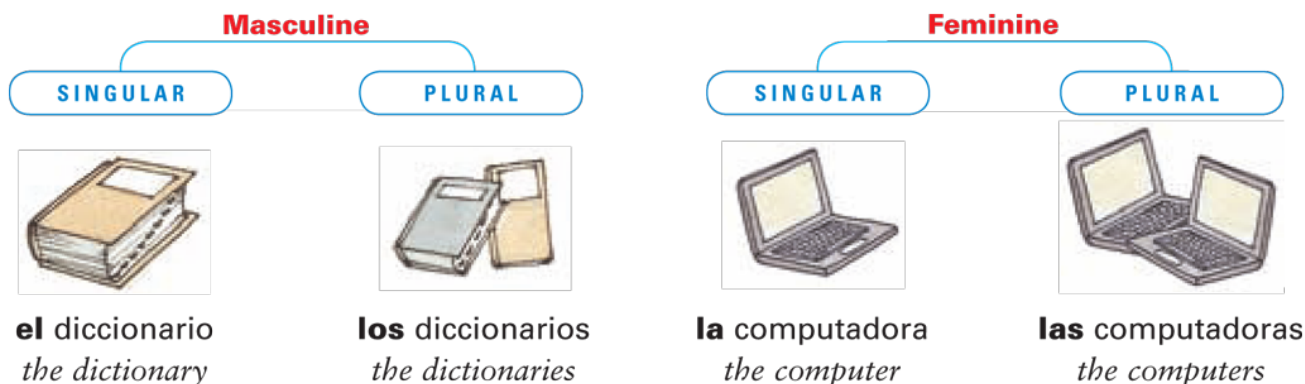
Spanish articles

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 Tutorial

Definite articles

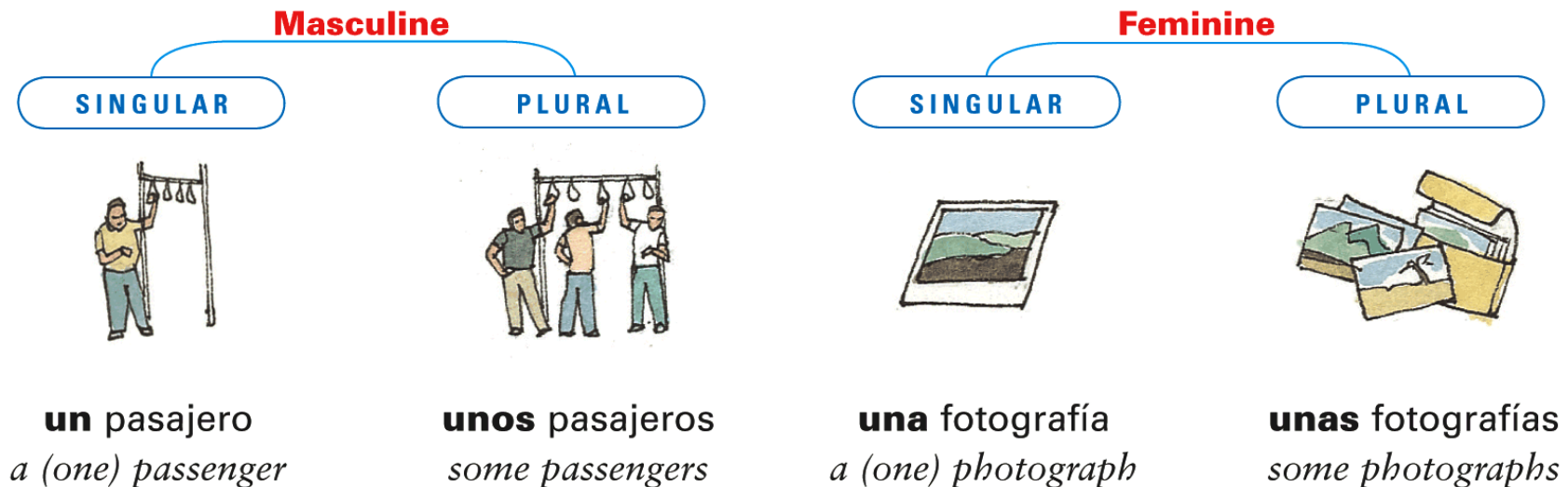
- ▶ Spanish has four forms that are equivalent to the English definite article *the*. You use definite articles to refer to specific nouns.



1.1 Nouns and articles Tutorial

Indefinite articles

- ▶ Spanish has four forms that are equivalent to the English indefinite article, which according to context may mean *a*, *an*, or *some*. 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.

¿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