

Agenda

- Warm-up: De todo un poco
- Notes: Articles, Adjectives and Nouns. Practice
- Mi vida loca Episode 3
- Proyecto: Mi vida loca...
- HW: Study vocabulary of adjectives for Friday...

Warm Up

1. Write these numbers: 7560, 3898, 285, 34, 24, 16, 0, 120, 100
2. Tell me the definite article for these nouns: mano, mesa, silla, escritorio, profesora, estudiante.

CHANGE THEM TO PLURAL

4. Tell me two cities in Mexico that are famous for being resorts
6. What is Chichén Itza?
7. What is the capital of México?

Proyecto: Mi familia loca!

- Project Due: 13 de febrero.
(Writing) 13-15 de febrero
(Speaking).
- A rubric for both parts will be provided (2 separate grades):
 - ▣ 30 points for writing
 - ▣ 20 points for speaking
- Here are examples: [..\Mi familia famosa written example.ppt](#) [..\Mi familia famosa speaking example.ppt](#)



Notes on Mexico

- Two of the most influential cultures in Mexico were the Aztecs and Mayans.
- The capital of Mexico before Christopher Columbus arrived in America was Tenochtitlán. It was the capital of the Aztec Empire. The name of the capital of “modern Mexico” is Mexico city (D.F.: Distrito Federal)
- In Mexico there are many indigenous ruins such as Teotihuacán and Chichén Itza (Chichén Itza is a pyramid where sacrifices were made to the Gods).

- The Aztecs and the Mayans were advanced in mathematics (in fact their calendar was more accurate than the European one at the time...)
- Mexico has a large indigenous population still.
- Mexico has beautiful resorts such as Cancún and Cabo San Lucas. An industrialized city in Mexico is Monterrey.
- The language spoken by the inhabitants of all Mexico, before Cristopher Columbus arrived was NAHUATL.

Notas: Artículos, Adjetivos y Sustantivos (Nouns)

Subject.

Artículos Definidos "THE"

**EL: Singular
Masculino**

**LA: Singular
Femenino**

**LOS: Plural
Masculino**

**LAS: Plural
Femenino**

Artículos Indefinidos "A/AN" "SOME"

**UN: Singular
masculino**

**UNA: Singular
femenino**

**UNOS: Plural
masculino**

**UNAS: Plural
femenino**

Los artículos definidos

The "definite" articles are those that are used to speak about something that is well known or that you can identify: **THE**

The "Indefinite" articles are those that are used to speak about something that not well known or that you cannot clearly identify: **A/AN**

	Definidos		Indefinidos	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Masculino	el auto	los autos	un auto	unos autos
Femenino	la casa	las casas	una casa	unas casas

¿Singular o Plural?

¿Femenino o Masculino?

- In Spanish all nouns have **GENDER**. Which means that they can be **Femenine** or **Masculine**.
 - Ex: **La casa**, **El árbol**, **El toro**, **La vaca**.
- In some cases a noun have one gender but serve both, feminine and masculine:
 - Ex: Ella es **un amor**, El hombre fue **una víctima**

- Some nouns are identical in form and we now the gender only when we see the article in front
 - **El/la** estudiante, **el/la** joven, **el/la** modelo, **el/la** pianista.
- Some nouns can change meaning with a change in gender
 - **El** policía vs. **La** policía
 - **El** Papa vs. **La** papa
 - **El** cura vs. **La** cura

Singular o Plural

- The general rule says that we must add an **“S”** **at the end of the noun** to make it plural
 - Ex: Casa Casas
- Nouns ending in consonants and **“y”**, we add **“ES”**
 - Amor Amores
 - Exámen Exámenes
- Nouns ending in **“Z”** have plurals in **“CES”**
 - Lápis Lapices Nariz Narices

HELP!!!

Femenine

D

ión

Z

A

Masculine

L

O

N

E

R

S

¡Ejercicio!

Tell me if these words are
femenine or masculine:

- 1. auto
- 2. casa
- 3. árbol
- 4. computadora
- 5. clase
- 6. salón
- 7. ciudad
- 8. papel
- 9. matriz
- 10. división
- 11. cordel
- 12. día
- 13. programa
- 14. problema
- 15. mano

Practice

The book: _____ libro (masculine)

A girlfriend: _____ amiga (femenine)

The pencils: _____ lápices (masculine,
plural)

Some people: _____ personas (femenine,
plural)

Tarea: Complete the list with the appropriate Article

- Go on this website and read the instructions on GENDER OF SPANISH NOUNS. When finished, complete the section of 100 questions at the bottom... Bring a copy of your results or send it to me by e-mail. I will give three FICHAS for everyone who completes it.

<http://www.e-spanyol.hu/en/grammar/gender.php>

Exceptions!!!!

- La foto
- La mano
- La moto
- La radio
- La capital
- La cárcel
- La piel
- La señal
- La sal

- El día
- El clima
- El idioma
- El problema
- El sistema
- El pez
- El programa
- El lápiz
- El fantasma
- El arroz
- El maíz

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