**Spanish Notes**

*Definite and indefinite articles:*
What to know if a noun is *really* masculine, feminine, singular or plural? Check out its article!

**Definite articles** are: el, los, la and las

**Indefinite articles** are: un, unos, una, unas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>the</th>
<th>a, an</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>masculine</td>
<td>el</td>
<td>un</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feminine</td>
<td>la</td>
<td>una</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>the</th>
<th>some</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>masculine</td>
<td>los</td>
<td>unos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feminine</td>
<td>las</td>
<td>unas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are the definite and indefinite articles together:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>el, un-</td>
<td>masculine singular MS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la, una</td>
<td>feminine singular FS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>los, unos-</td>
<td>masculine plural MP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>las, unas</td>
<td>feminine plural FP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definite:**

- El libro – MS
- Los libros - MP
- La casa – FS
- Las casas - FP

**Indefinite:**

- Un libro- MS
- Unos libros- MP
- Una casa- FS
- Unas casas- FP

*Gender and number of nouns:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine (end in ‘o’)</td>
<td>Singular (end with no ‘s’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine (end in ‘a’)</td>
<td>Plural (end in ‘s’)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Masculine** words  USUALLY end in ‘o’
- Example: cuaderno

**Feminine** words  USUALLY end in ‘a’
- Example: carpeta

**Singular** words  USUALLY do not end in ‘s’
- Example: chico

**Plural** words  USUALLY end in ‘s’
- Example: chicos
Nouns that end in -sión, -ción, -dad, -tad, -tud, -umbre are feminine.
la televisión     la universidad
la decisión     la dificultad
la conversación     la libertad
la habitación     la actitud
la ciudad     la gratitud

Some nouns that end in -a are masculine.
el problema     el día
el programa     el telegrama
el mapa     el tema
el sistema     el clima
el poema     el idioma
el planeta     el sofá

A few nouns that end in -o are feminine.
la mano
la radio

Special note- One masculine noun makes the entire group masculine, even if there is one male compared to many females. Ex. Los chicos is masculine but can refer to a group of boys and girls as long as one boy is in the group.

*Pluralizing nouns: (making them more than one)*

Nouns ending in a vowel add ‘s’
la carpeta     las carpetas

Nouns ending in a consonant add ‘es’
el marcador     los marcadores

Nouns ending in ‘z’ change to ‘ces’
el lápiz     los lápices

*Adjective Placement and Agreement:*
Adjectives in Spanish come AFTER the noun.
Ex. El carro rojo. The red car.

**Gender and number agreement:**
As we said, a noun can either be masculine, feminine, singular or plural. This is important because sentences in Spanish have to agree in gender and number. This means if your article is plural feminine then your noun and adjective also need to be plural feminine.
Ex. Las casas blancas (FP)  El libro aburrido. (MS)

-Adjectives that end in -o have four forms: alto, alta, altos, altas
-Adjectives that end in -e have two forms: inteligente, inteligentes-Most adjectives that end in a consonant have two forms: popular, populares (form plural by adding -es)