Unidad 1

Los artículos y la concordancia
Articles and agreement

Los sustantivos
- Nouns: a person, place or thing
- Nouns have a gender - masculine or feminine
- Masculine words generally end in -o
- Feminine words generally end in -a

Los plurales
- To make nouns and adjectives that end in a vowel (“o”, “a”, “e”) plural, just add an “s”
  - Estudiante → Estudiantes
  - Alta → Altas

Los sustantivos
- Nouns: a person, place or thing
- Nouns have a gender - masculine or feminine
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Los plurales
- To make nouns and adjectives that end in a consonant (“L”, “R”) plural, just add an “es”
  - Mujer → Mujeres
  - Fácil → Fáciles

Los artículos
Definite Articles:
- The word “the” is a definite article. It is used to refer to a specific noun - a specific person/place/thing
- In Spanish, articles match in gender & number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definite Articles</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>el (the)</td>
<td>los (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la (the)</td>
<td>la chica</td>
<td>las (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>una (a)</td>
<td>unas (some)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indefinite Articles:
- The word “a” or “an” is an indefinite article. It is used to refer to a non-specific noun or any person or thing.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Indefinite Articles</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>un (a)</td>
<td>unos (some)</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Remember, articles, verbs and adjectives must agree with nouns. Articles and adjectives must agree in gender and number.

All words in Spanish have a grammatical gender. Remember, grammatical gender is not the same as human gender! 

- **Las chicas altas son interesantes.**
- **El libro azul es pequeño.**
- **Hay unos profesores perezosos.**
- **La escuela es roja y grande.**

### Los adjetivos

- **Adjetivos**: describen un sustantivo.
- **(Adjectives**: Describe or “modify” a noun)
- Adjectives must agree in gender & number with the noun.

### Gender Neutral Adjectives

- Adjectives that end in -e or certain consonants are both feminine and masculine.
  - **El chico inteligente / La chica inteligente**
  - **El amigo joven / La amiga joven**
- Sometimes adjectives that end in a constant have a masculine & feminine form.
  - **El maestro trabajador /la maestra trabajadora.**

You can place an adjective before a noun for subjective opinions. Most of the time adjectives will come after the noun.

- **Es un buen chico.** *(He’s a good boy – in my opinion).*
- **Es un libro verde.** *(It’s a green book – not an opinion)*

**Sometimes placement** also changes the meaning.

- **Él es mi viejo amigo.** He is my old (long time friend)
- **Él es mi amigo viejo.** He is my old (elderly) friend.
- **Es una casa grande.** It’s a big house – description – it’s objectively big.
- **Es una gran casa.** It’s a great house. – Change in meaning and subjective.