

## QuikNotes

### Gender

Each Spanish noun belongs to one of two classes traditionally known as masculine and feminine. Nouns referring to males are normally masculine; nouns referring to females are normally feminine. Nouns referring to objects which are neither male nor female are assigned to a gender according to their ending.

Nouns that end in L, O, N, E, R, or S are usually masculine. Nouns that end in A, D, Z, or *-ión* are usually feminine.

### Articles

Spanish has four words for "the" according to the gender and number of the noun referred to.

<b>el</b> = masculine singular	<i>el abuelo</i>	the grandfather
<b>los</b> = masculine plural	<i>los abuelos</i>	the grandfathers or grandparents
<b>la</b> = feminine singular	<i>la abuela</i>	the grandmother
<b>las</b> = feminine plural	<i>las abuelas</i>	the grandmothers

The indefinite article translates as "a" or "an" in the singular and "some" in the plural.

<b>un</b> = masculine singular	<i>un chico</i>	a boy
<b>unos</b> = masculine plural	<i>unos chicos</i>	some boys or some young people
<b>una</b> = feminine singular	<i>una chica</i>	a girl
<b>unas</b> = feminine plural	<i>unas chicas</i>	some girls

Use the endings of these Spanish nouns as clues to their gender and number, and supply the appropriate word for "the" chosen from **el, la, los, or las**.

- \_\_\_\_\_ profesor
- \_\_\_\_\_ amiga
- \_\_\_\_\_ jirafa
- \_\_\_\_\_ gatos
- \_\_\_\_\_ paz
- \_\_\_\_\_ perro
- \_\_\_\_\_ matemáticas
- \_\_\_\_\_ animal