

## **NOUNS**

### **Gender**

#### **Masculine:**

- All nouns that begin with a stressed “**a-**”: *el agua, el arma, etc.*<sup>1</sup>
- Most nouns that end in “**-o**”: *el carro, el tiempo, etc.*
- Most nouns that end in “**-ma**”: *el problema, el trauma, etc.*

#### **Feminine:**

- All nouns that end in “**-ción**” / “**-sión**” / “**-dad**” / “**-eza**” / “**-ura**”: *la conversación, la ciudad, etc.*
- Most nouns that end in “**-a**”: *la casa, la vivienda, etc.*

**-ISTA:** All nouns that end in “**-ista**” refer to professions. They can be masculine or feminine depending on the gender of the person. The ending (“**-ista**”) doesn’t change, so the article determines whether it is masculine or feminine:

*El artista = The (male) artist*

*La artista = The (female) artist*

#### NUMBER

G  
E  
N  
D  
E  
R

| <b>Definite Articles</b><br>“The...” | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>Masculino</b>                     | <b>EL</b>       | <b>LOS</b>    |
| <b>Femenino</b>                      | <b>LA</b>       | <b>LAS</b>    |

#### NUMBER

G  
E  
N  
D  
E  
R

| <b>Indefinite Articles</b><br>“A.../Some...” | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
|--|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>Masculino</b>                             | <b>UN</b>       | <b>UNOS</b>   |
| <b>Femenino</b>                              | <b>UNA</b>      | <b>UNAS</b>   |

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<sup>1</sup> “Stressed **a**” = The stress of the intonation for the word falls under that initial **a**