



Artículos definidos (Definite articles 'THE')

Gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) come in to play when using 'THE' in Spanish.

THE	Referring to one item (Singular)	Referring to multiple items (Plural)
	El (masculine)	Los (masculine)
	La (feminine)	Las (feminine)

Words (nouns) in Spanish are classified as masculine or feminine. This comes from Latin.

Libro (book) *Most words (nouns) that end in **-o** are masculine.

So, **the book** in Spanish is **el libro**.

Mesa (table) *Most words (nouns) that end in **-a** are feminine.

So, the table in Spanish is **la mesa**.

REMEMBER: ÉI (with the accent mark) is the pronoun **he**.

Ejemplos (Examples)

Bandera	Flag	La bandera	The flag
Piso	Floor	El piso	The floor

Amigos Falsos (False friends)

These are words that do not follow the common rules. For example: **La mano** (the hand), it ends in **-o**, but it is actually a feminine word (noun).

Los plurales (The Plurals)

To make a noun that ends in a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) plural, just add an **-s** at the end.

Libro (book) -> **Libros** (books)

Mesa (table) -> **Mesas** (tables)

*When you make the noun plural, the word 'THE' has to be plural also.

JUST REMEMBER: The plural of **el** is **los**, and the plural of **la** is **las**.

El libro	The book	Los libros	The books
La mesa	The table	Las mesas	The tables

**Práctica (Practice)**

Banderas (flags)	The flags	Las banderas
Computadora (computer)	The computer	La computadora

Not all words (nouns) end in -o or -a. So, with a word like pared (wall), pay special attention to the article that goes with it: **La pared** (the wall).

Más plurales (More plurals)

To make a noun that ends in a consonant (not a vowel) plural, just add **-es** at the end.

La pared (the wall) -> **Las paredes** (the walls)

Artículos indefinidos (Indefinite articles 'A, AN, SOME')

A, AN	Referring to one item (Singular)	SOME, A FEW	Referring to multiple items (Plural)
	Un (masculine)		Unos (masculine)
	Una (feminine)		Unas (feminine)

Ejemplos (Examples)

Un libro	A book	Unos libros	Some books
Una mesa	A table	Unas mesas	Some tables
Una pared	A wall	Unas paredes	Some walls

JUST REMEMBER: The plural of **un** is **unos**, and the plural of **una** is **unas**.

El verbo IR-> to go (The verb IR-> to go)

IR-> to go	
Yo voy (I go, I am going)	Nosotros vamos (We go, we are going)
Tú vas (You go, you are going) <i>*singular, informal YOU</i>	Vosotros vais (You go, you are going) <i>SEp5a</i> <i>*Plural, Spain</i>



CHAPTER 5: "Ir" Means To Go

Él va (He goes, he is going)	Ellos van (They go, they are going)
Ella va (She goes, she is going)	Ellas van (They *all girls go, they are going)
Usted va (You go, you are going)	Ustedes van (You go, you are going)
<i>*singular, formal YOU</i>	<i>*Plural, Latin America</i>

Los lugares en la ciudad (Places in the city)

La biblioteca	Library	La galería	art gallery, shopping center
El café	Coffee shop	La librería	Bookstore
La carnicería	Butcher's shop	El museo	Museum
El cine	Movie theater	La panadería	Bakery
El correo	Post office, mail	El restaurante	Restaurant
La farmacia	Pharmacy, drugstore	a	to, at (*at when talking about time)

Oraciones con el verbo ir (Sentences with the verb ir)

I am going to the post office. -> Yo voy **al** correo. **NOTE:** a el-> al

She is going to the bookstore. -> Ella va a la librería.

We are going to the restaurant. -> Nosotros vamos **al** restaurante. **a el -> al*

They are going to the movie theater. -> Ellos van **al** cine. **a el -> al*

They are going to the bookstore. -> Ellos van a la librería.

El futuro cercano con el verbo ir (The near future with the verb ir)

Ir + a + infinitive (*hablar, estudiar, etc.)

I am going to pay. -> (Yo) voy a pagar.

We are going to study. -> Nosotros vamos a estudiar.

Cultura (Culture)

Outdoor markets (los mercados) are very popular in Central and South America. They have many stalls/kiosks (puestos) where people sell their items.

Traveling tips:

- Know the value of your money. *Currency exchange values do fluctuate.
- Try to pay a fair price for the items you purchase. Help yourself and the vendor.



Actividades de práctica (Practice activities)

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	La (feminine)	Las (feminine)

Write the correct definite article for each noun. Think about gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular and plural). ALSO, remember the exceptions you have seen so far. Follow the example:

Bolígrafo	Pen	El bolígrafo
Carrros	Cars	
Cuaderno	Notebook	
Geografía	Geography	
Mañanas	Mornings	
Pluma	Pen	
Cajas	Registers	
Abogados	Male lawyers	
Abogada	Female lawyer	
Centro comercial	Shopping mall	
Manos *	Hands	

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CHAPTER 5: "Ir" Means To Go

Write the correct indefinite article for each noun. Think about gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular and plural). ALSO, remember the exceptions you have seen so far. Follow the example:

Libros	Books	Unos libros
Pared *	Wall	
Mesas	Tables	
Computadoras	Computers	
Cuadernos	Notebooks	
Plumas	Pens	
Abogado	Male lawyer	

Los plurales (plurals)

Write the plural of each noun and article. Follow the examples:

Una mesa	Unas mesas
El libro	Los libros
Un cuaderno	
La pluma	
El abogado	
Un carro	
El bolígrafo	
Una pared	
La mano	
La computadora	
Una bandera	
El centro comercial *make all parts plural	

Write the correct pronoun and form of the verb ir-> to go.

We go, we are going	
I go, I am going	
She goes, she is going	
They go, they are going (group of males and females)	
You go, you are going (talking to a friend)	
You go, you are going (talking to a group of friends)	
He goes, he is going	
They go, they are going (group of all females)	



Going to different places in the city. Write the following sentences in Spanish.

REMEMBER: a el-> al

We are going to the movie theater.	
He is going to the bakery.	
You (plural) are going to the restaurant.	
She is going to the pharmacy	
I am going to the museum.	
They (all girls) are going to the coffee shop.	
They (all boys) are going to the art gallery.	
You (sing., formal) are going to the library.	

Let's write about what people are going to do. NOTE: Reference Episode 3 NOTES for a refresher on some *ir* verbs.

REMEMBER: Ir + a + infinitive

Helpful points: *a-> to, at (*when talking about time)

*en-> at (at a place, in a place)

He is going to work.	
She is going to study at the library.	
We are going to buy pens at the bookstore.	
They are going to speak with (con) Ana.	
You (singular) are going to speak German.	
You (plural) are going to speak French.	
I am going to study Spanish.	