

Nombre_____

Período_____

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Gender in nouns and Making Agreement Between Nouns and Modifiers

All nouns (sustantivos) in Spanish fall into two categories. Nouns are either **masculine** or **feminine**.

We can usually recognize masculine nouns because they end in **‘o’** or **a consonant**.

We can usually recognize feminine nouns because they end in **‘a’**.

All words that describe the nouns in Spanish must agree with the noun in both

number s/p

and

gender m/f

This includes the articles (words like ‘the’)

What are the four forms of ‘the’ in Spanish?

_____ **el** _____ m/s

_____ **la** _____ f/s

_____ **los** _____ m/pl

_____ **las** _____ f/pl

How do adjectives change to reflect the noun?

Use black “negro” as an example. Can you write the four forms?

_____ **negro** _____ m/s

_____ **negra** _____ f/s

_____ **negros** _____ m/pl

_____ **negras** _____ f/pl

There are some colors that use the same form for both masculine and feminine.
They are:

masculine and feminine singular:

masculine and feminine plural:

_____ **verde** _____

_____ **azul** _____

_____ **marrón** _____

_____ **gris** _____

_____ **verdes** _____

_____ **azules** _____

_____ **marrónes** _____

_____ **grises** _____

Just like in English, in Spanish they sometimes use nouns to describe colors:

wine – color vino

coffee – color café

Can you list the ones we learned:

_____ **café** _____

_____ **naranja** _____

_____ **rosa** _____

_____ **violeta** _____

!OJO! – Watch out! Remember that these nouns used as colors don’t change to agree with the nouns they describe like other adjectives would. They remain the same or we place the word ‘color’ in front:

Example: **Tengo una silla color café.**