

Describing locations [1/2]

- Singular definite article (el/la)



CA

cantar

casa

calle



CO

con

comer

coche



CU

cultura

escuchar

documento



el	the (masculine, singular)
el museo	museum
el banco	bank
el teatro	theatre
el centro	centre
el mercado	market



la	the (feminine, singular)
la tienda	shop
la plaza	square
la iglesia	church
la escuela	school
entre	between
lejos	far
cerca	near



Talking about the location of things

Using the definite articles 'el' and 'la'

All nouns have a gender in Spanish.

Spanish has two genders: masculine and feminine.

To say 'the' before a noun, use 'el' or 'la'.

Masculine nouns

el	banco	the bank
el	teatro	the theatre
el	mercado	the market

Feminine nouns

la	iglesia	the church
la	tienda	the shop
la	plaza	the square



Talking about the location of things

Using 'un', 'una', 'el' and 'la' with **hay**, **es** and **está**.

Use **hay** (there is, there are) with '**un**' and '**una**' to introduce a noun.

Use '**el**' and '**la**' with **es** or **está** to refer to it again.

For example:

En Girona, **hay un** mercado y **una** iglesia. **El** mercado **es** famoso y **la** iglesia **está** cerca.

Use **está** for location.

Use **es** for permanent traits.

Hay is always followed by 'un' or 'una' (not 'el' or 'la').



Review

1. Use ' el ' to mean 'the' for a masculine noun.
2. Use ' la ' to mean 'the' for a feminine noun.
3. hay means '*there is*' or '*there are*'.
4. Use ' es ' for 'is' (permanent trait).
5. Use ' está ' for 'is' (location / temporary state).

