

Describing locations [2/2]

- Plural definite articles (los/las)
- Phonics [ca], [co], [cu]



[CA]

cantar

casa

calle



[CO]

coche

con

comer



[CU]

cultura

esc**u**char

doc**u**mento



los	the (masculine, plural)
el plato	dish, meal
el pueblo	village, small town
el edificio	building
antiguo	old
bonito	pretty
grande	big
pequeño	small



las	the (feminine, plural)
la película	film
la isla	island
la vista	view
la ciudad	city, town
la familia	family
feo	ugly
bueno	good



Using the plural definite articles 'los' and 'las'

Remember that all nouns have a gender in Spanish.

Spanish has two genders: masculine and feminine.

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

To say 'the' before a plural noun, use 'los' or 'las'.

Masculine nouns

el banco the bank

los bancos the banks

Feminine nouns

la tienda the shop

las tiendas the shops

Note that nouns ending in a vowel add **-s** to form the plural.

However nouns ending in a consonant add **-es**. E.g.,

El paper (paper) → los pape**les** (papers)



Plural adjective agreement

Remember that adjectives need to match the noun they refer to:

Compare: **Masculine nouns**

el banco es antiguo**o**.

los bancos**son** antiguos**os**.

Feminine nouns

la tienda es pequeñ**a**.

las tiendas**son** pequeñ**as**.

Note that adjectives ending in -e add -**s** in the plural, but don't change for gender. E.g.,

el papel es interesante → los papele**s** son interesantes**s**.

SER (to be) es = is, **son** = are (traits)



Repaso

1. Use ' los ' to mean 'the' for a masculine plural noun.
2. Use ' las ' to mean 'the' for a feminine plural noun.
3. son means '*they are*' (permanent trait)
4. Los pueblos . son pequeños (are small).
5. Las plazas . son grandes (are big).

