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El in spanish plural

Gramática: plurales Plural Nouns Nouns are words that mean people, places or things. Some examples are Matthew, the moon, and mountains. Nouns can be singular (just one, for example, butterfly) or plural (more than one, for example, butterflies). Examples: singular plural estrella corazón corazones Notice that, in English, when you have more than one of a noun, you add the letter -s to the end. In Spanish, you add an -s or -es. You add -s if the word ends in a vowel (a,e,i,o,u), and -es if the word ends in a consonant (all other letters). Rule: To make a word plural, add -s if the word ends in a vowel, and -es if the word ends in a consonant. If the noun ends in -z, change the ending to -ces. Example: la luz the light las luces the lights In English, when you make a word plural, only that word adds an -s. In Spanish, all words that describe that noun (all adjectives) also become plural. Examples: la estrella roja the red star las estrellas rojas the red stars el corazón azul the blue heart los corazones azules the blue hearts That's because in Spanish, when you have a plural noun, you change all words that describe that noun (all adjectives) to the plural also. You will add -s or -es to all adjectives. For the word the, choose the plural form (los or las). Rule: When you make a word plural, make all adjectives plural also. Summary To make a noun plural: add -s if the word ends in a vowel add -es if the word ends in a consonant change the ending to -ces if the the word ends in -z change the (el, la) to the plural the (los, las) make any adjectives plural Have conversations faster, understand people when they speak fast, and other tested tips to learn faster. More info How do you say "the" in Spanish? Or "a"? It's not quite as simple as in English (where everything, plural or not, is just "the"), but the rules are very simple. Let's just dig in and you'll see what I mean. "The" in Spanish The Spanish "the" is used just like we would in English. This is called the "definite" article (because you're talking about a particular thing, not just "a" thing). The only difference is that it's used more frequently than in English, in situations where we wouldn't use it (for instance, instead of "at 4 o'clock", in Spanish it would be "a las cuatro", at the 4 o'clock). Here's how to say "the" in Spanish: Singular Plural Masculine el los Feminine la las For singular/masculine we use: El carro. For singular/feminine we use: La mesa. For masculine plural we use: Los carros. For plural feminine we use: Las mesas. All of these mean "the". Tip: A common mistake is to forget to make the article plural when the word is, saying "la mesas" instead of "las mesas". Let's see some examples: El hotel. La rosa. El aeropuerto. La hamburguesa. Quick gender hack: when it doubt, if it ends in "-a" or "-dad", it's probably feminine. If it ends in "o", or another consonant other than "-dad", it's probably masculine. BUT, don't worry about gender at this stage. You can start worrying about that type of mistake once you're at an intermediate level. Spanish "The" Practice Cover the right side of this table with your hand and quiz yourself. What form of "the" would you use? Without Article With Article Castillo El castillo Cartas Las cartas Radio El radio Hipopótamos Los hipopótamos Hoja Las hojas For more practice, get free access to our private flashcards here. "A / An" in Spanish Again, this is just like the "a" or "an" in English. It's called the "indefinite" article, because you are talking about "a" tree, not a particular tree (where it would be "the" tree). Singular Plural Masculine un unos Feminine una unas For singular/masculine we use: Un coche. For singular/feminine we use: Una mesa. For masculine plural we use: Unos coches. For plural feminine we use: Unas mesas. Let's see some examples: Un perro. Una flor. Unos taxis. Unas pizzas. Tip: Not sure the rules for making these words from singular to plural? Read our guide for that here, Spanish "A / An" Practice Cover the right side of this table with your hand and quiz yourself. What form of "a" would you use? Without article With article Servilletas Unas servilletas Café Un café Chocolates Unos chocolates Casa Una casa Excoption: If the noun starts with a/á/ha If the noun begins with a, á or ha, we use singular masculine articles (el, un) but for the plural form we keep the feminine articles, for instance: Every word that starts with "a/á/ha" is masculine. This is true even if it ends with "a" (which typically makes the word feminine). But, we have a small exception for these words. When it's singular, we use the masculine article (el). But when it's plural, we switch it to feminine (las). Some examples: El alma = Las almas. El arma = Las armas. El agua = Las aguas. We write this exception here so you know about it, but again - don't worry about getting this perfect. You can fix really minor things like this once you're at an intermediate level. Want to practice this concept with our flashcards for free? Click here to get free access to our Private Memrise decks, where we have flashcards for every lesson, including this one. They're the same flashcards as our students use! Get those here. Want to get a free class with a BaseLang teacher? Just share this post publicly on Facebook and tag the BaseLang FB page in your post and we'll give you a 30 minute class for free. Details. Have conversations faster, understand people when they speak fast, and other tested tips to learn faster. More info One of the benefits of Spanish is just how consistent it is. In English, we have so many exceptions for everything. Gooses? Nope! Geese. Luckily there's none of that in Spanish. The rules are super simple. To make a singular noun (apple / manzana) plural (apples / manzanas), all you need to do is look at the last letter in the word. If it ends in a vowel If the word ends in a vowel (a, e, i, o, u), just add the letter S at the end of the word. For instance: Cama (bed) ends in the letter A, so we just have to add S at the end of the word and the plural form would be camas (beds). Carro (car), ends in a vowel or, so we add the letter S at the end of the word, and the plural form would be carros (cars). If it doesn't end in a vowel If the word ends in a consonant (anything other than a, e, i, o, u) we must add ES at the end of the word to make it plural. For instance: Ciudad (city), ends in D so we add ES at the end to make it plural, making it ciudades (cities). Autobús (bus) ends in the letter S, so we must add ES at the end of the word to make it plural, making it autobuses (buses). If it ends in ù or í If the last letter is a ú, í or accentuated, we also add ES. For example: El jabalí – los jabalíes. El bambú – los bambúes. If this seems weird, read the all of the examples we've used thus far, then try just saying "bambús". It sounds off. If it ends in Z If the word end in Z you need to change the Z for CES. For instance: Pez = peces. Lápiz = lápices. Lombriz = lombrices. This may look weird when you see it written, but spoken there's no change in sound. Just like in English, the C in these words sounds like an S. And since a Z also sounds like an S, when it comes to saying these words, you don't notice that the Z becomes a C. Here's how the pronunciation would be: Pes = Peses. Lápiz = lápices. Lombriz = lombrices. Not confusing anymore, hey? And that's it. No more rules, no exceptions to these rules. Practice Spanish Singulars and Plurals Want to train these rules with our flashcards? Just click here and we'll give you free access to our Private Memrise flashcard decks, for all of our lessons including this one. They're the same flashcards our students use! Get that here. Practice Quiz If you just want to practice a few, use the table below. Cover the right side with your hand and quiz yourself. Singular Plural Azul Azules Mesa Mesas Celular Celulares Hamburguesa Hamburguesas Elefante Elefantes Ciudad Ciudades Veloz Veloces Hotel Hoteles Persona Personas Árbol Árboles Maní Maníes Pizza Pizzas Casa Casas Color Colores Tenaz Tenaces Aeropuerto Aeropuertos Teléfono Teléfonos Mar Mares Computador Computadores Calle Calles That's it! Super easy concept. Want to get a free class with a BaseLang teacher? Just share this post publicly on Facebook and tag the BaseLang FB page in your post and we'll give you a 30 minute class for free. Details. Below is a transcript of the role play and explanation sections to help you:The role play:Jesús: ¡Hola Rocío!Rocío: ¡Hola Jesús!Jesús: ¿Qué tal, cómo estás?Rocío: Muy bien, ¿y tú?Jesús: Muy bien, gracias.Rocío: Jesús, ¿tú tienes hermanos?Jesús: Sí, tengo una hermana.Rocío: ¿Y sois iguales o sois diferentes?Jesús: Somos muy diferentes. Por ejemplo, ella tiene el pelo largo, rubio y rizado y yo tengo el pelo corto, moreno y liso.Rocío: ¿Y los ojos?Jesús: Ella tiene los ojos azules y yo tengo los ojos marrones.Rocío: ¿Y tu hermana es alta o es baja?Jesús: Ella es un poco baja y yo soy alto.Rocío: ¿Y ella es delgada o es gorda?Jesús: Ella es muy delgada, y yo no soy ni gordo ni delgado.Rocío: ¿Y ella es débil o es fuerte?Jesús: Los dos somos muy fuertes.Rocío: ¿Y ella lleva gafas?Jesús: Ella sí lleva gafas, yo no llevo gafas pero llevo bigote y barba, ella no lleva bigote y barba....The explanation:Jesús: Alright, so now we're going to learn how to form masculine, feminine, singular and plural words. This is not all you have to know, but is going to be more than enough to begin with.Rocío: The rules are: generally words ending in "o" are masculine, for example "el perro, el libro". There are always exceptions, for example "la mano". Feminine, words ending in "a, dad, ción", for example "la casa, la ciudad, la lección" are generally feminine. Exceptions: "el problema" Jesús: And we're going to continue with singular and plural now. So for example: if a noun ends in vowel "en vocal" we just have to add an "s" at the end. So for example: "el perro, los perros; el libro, los libros". And if the noun ends with a consonant - "consonante" - we normally have to add "es". Like for example: "la ciudad - las ciudades; la lección - las lecciones". As I told you at the beginning of the lessons here you have the three verbs that we're going to use today. "Tener, ser" and "llevar": to have, to be and to wear. When I describe myself, or when I describe my sister, I say for example: "Yo tengo, ella tiene": I have, she has. And it works for, for example, "el pelo", so I say: "Yo tengo el pelo corto, ella tiene el pelo largo". I have short hair, she has long hair. And it also works for "Moreno, rubio, castaño, pelirrojo", which mean: black hair, blonde hair, brown hair, red hair. "Liso, rizado", straight hair, curly hair. And "los ojos": the eyes. I say "ojos marrones, ojos azules, ojos verdes", which mean: brown eyes, blue eyes, green eyes. Here we have to pay attention to two different things, and those things are that in English, for example, we normally say the adjective before the noun, so we say brown eyes" and in Spanish it is right the opposite, we say "ojos marrones" ..And it also depends whether it is singular or plural, for example, in English it doesn't change if you're talking about a noun that is in plural, like the case of "ojos", you say always brown, brown eyes. But in Spanish you have to change that for the adjective too. So we say "los ojos marrones, los ojos azules, los ojos verdes".Rocío: Then verbo "ser", the verb: to be. "Yo soy, él es, ella es": I am, he/she is. We can say "alto, bajo", "alto", tall; "bajo", short. Pay attention to this "a", if the person you're describing is female, you need to say "alta". Then we have "gordo, delgado": fat, thin. "Débil, fuerte": weak, strong. "Guapo, feo": pretty, handsome and ugly. "Joven, Viejo": young and old. It's not very polite to call someone "Viejo", to describe someone as "Viejo". We usually use for things, so it's better to use "mayor" Jesús: And finally, the verb "llevar": to wear. I say "yo llevo, ella lleva": I wear, she wears, and it is for things that don't belong to you. I mean things that you can put on or that you can take off. For example, in the case of "gafas", eyeglasses, I can say: "Mi hermana lleva gafas, yo no llevo gafas". Or it also works for "barba, bigote": beard, moustache. And also for clothes, "ropa", and here are some examples like: "camisa, pantalones, falda, zapatos": shirt, trousers, skirt, shoes, etc.

el numero plural in spanish. el libro plural in spanish. el animal plural in spanish. el conductor plural in spanish. el programa plural in spanish. el mapa plural in spanish. plural form of el cuaderno in spanish. el pais plural in spanish

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