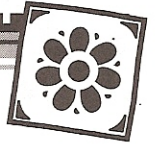




El género de los nombres / The Gender of Nouns



In Spanish, every noun has a **gender**: it is either feminine or masculine. There is no way to know if a word is masculine or feminine simply by knowing what it means. You must learn the gender of each noun along with the word for the noun.

el árbol
(masculine)



la flor
(feminine)

Here are some general rules that apply to the gender of nouns in Spanish.
But be careful—there are always exceptions!

Most words that end in **a** are feminine. Most words that end in **o** are masculine.

Write **F** next to each feminine noun and **M** next to each masculine noun.

_____ silla _____ dinero _____ mesa _____ cuchara
_____ tienda _____ plato _____ vaso _____ perro

* Exceptions to the rule: *día* and *mapa* are masculine, *mano* is feminine.

Words that end in **ción**, **sión**, **tad**, **dad**, and **umbre** are almost always feminine.

Examples: *libertad*, *conclusión*, *televisión*, *lumbre*, *universidad*, *nación*, *personalidad*, *conversación*

Words that end in **a** but that come from Greek are masculine.

Examples: *problema*, *sistema*, *idioma*, *tema*, *clima*, *programa*, *poema*, *telegrama*

Write **F** next to each feminine noun and **M** next to each masculine noun.

_____ poema _____ lumbre _____ sistema _____ tema
_____ mapa _____ planeta _____ fracción _____ comunicación
_____ nación _____ universidad _____ conversación _____ lección

