

ARTICLES

- Nouns that end in **-o** are generally masculine, while nouns that end in **-a** are generally feminine

o dinheiro	[the money]	a porta	[the door]
o lago	[the lake]	a aula	[the class]
o amigo	[the friend]	a amiga	[the (female) friend]
o tio	[the uncle]	a tia	[the aunt]

- Nouns that end in **-agem**, **-ção**, **-dade** are generally feminine.

a tatuagem	[the tattoo]
a população	[the population]
a cidade	[the city]

- Some nouns referring to people have only a single form, and therefore only vary in the article used with them.

o dentista	[the (male) dentist]	a dentista	[the (female) dentist]
o colega	[the (male) colleague]	a colega	[the (female) colleague]
o artista	[the (male) artist]	a artista	[the (female) artist]
o estudante	[the (male) student]	a estudante	[the (female) student]

- There are some nouns that end in **-a**, mainly of Greek origin, that are masculine. These should be memorized.

o mapa	[the map]	o sistema	[the system]
o problema	[the problem]	o aroma	[the aroma]
o programa	[the program]	o tema	[the theme]
o dia	[the day]	o clima	[the climate]

In other cases the definite article must be learned with each individual noun as given in the vocabulary lists.

Write the correct definite article in the gap, ensuring it agrees in gender and number with the noun.

o os a as

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>1</u> _____ idade | <u>7</u> _____ dia |
| <u>2</u> _____ pães | <u>8</u> _____ fim-de-semana |
| <u>3</u> _____ problemas | <u>9</u> _____ domingo |
| <u>4</u> _____ mulher | <u>10</u> _____ pais |
| <u>5</u> _____ automóvel | <u>11</u> _____ língua |
| <u>6</u> _____ praia | <u>12</u> _____ amigas |

Exercise 1

1 a idade; 2 os pães; 3 os problemas; 4 a mulher; 5 o automóvel;
6 a praia; 7 o dia; 8 o fim-de-semana; 9 o domingo; 10 os pais;
11 a língua; 12 as amigas