Portuguese Feminine and Masculine

Articles and Nouns

Articles:

Indefinite articles are used to speak about something that we are presenting in the conversation for the first time.

Definite articles for nouns we previously used in the same conversation or context.

Articles come in **both** feminine and masculine. The articles change to match the noun.

Definite articles

(the equivalent to "the" in English)

Masculine singular	o
Feminine singular	a
Masculine plural	os
Feminine plural	as

Nouns

Nouns are either feminine or masculine. Here are some ways to tell the difference between feminine and masculine nouns so you can tell which version of the article you need to use.

Masculine Nouns (general rules)

- Words ending in "o"
- Words ending in "ama" or "ema"

Feminine Nouns (general rules)

- Words ending in "a"
- Words ending in "ção" which is pronounced *ion* in english
- Words ending in "gem" or "ade"

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In the following words, determine if they are masculine versus feminine by clicking either m for masculine or f for feminine.

☐ m	☐ f	O corro	The car
☐ m	☐ f	A margem	The margin
☐ m	☐ f	A ação	The action
☐ m	☐ f	O programa	The program
☐ m	☐ f	A cidade	The city
☐ m	☐ f	O quadro	The frame

In this exercise, you will type the correct article, either a or o, into the blank space before the word using the rules we've learned. (There are exceptions to these rules of course but they are not used in this worksheet.)

	criança		quadro
	bicicleta		princesa
	hist`oria		teatro
	gato		estátua
	televisã		dedo

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