

MAKING WORDS PLURALS

Agreement, articles and adjectives

Note: In Spanish PLURALISATION is very important because it applies to the WHOLE SENTENCE. So everything (the articles, nouns, describing words and the verbs) has to be made plural.

ARTICLES: Articles are the terms for A (indefinite; not special) becomes SOME and THE (a specific object, person) remains THE.

- i. So UN (masculine) becomes UNOS and UNA (feminine) becomes UNAS.

For example: (a) un cuaderno (a note-book BUT UNOS cuadernos (some notebooks).

(Hay unos cuadernos rojos en la mochila)

= There are some red notebooks in the backpack.)

(b) una mochila (a backpack) becomes UNAS mochilas (some/a few backpacks)

- ii. For THE plural EL (masculine) becomes LOS and LA (feminine) becomes LAS; for E.g. El cuaderno (The note-book becomes LOS cuadernos (The notebooks) E.g. (LOS cuadernos son rojos.= The notebooks are red.)

BUT LA mochila (The backpack) becomes LAS MOCHILAS.

III. OTHER WORDS : NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

All words can be made PLURAL (more than one) in Spanish.
There are 3 ways to pluralise words.

- (a) If the word ends in a **vowel**, add an **S**. E.g libros
- (b) If it ends in a **consonant**, add **ES**. E.g. crayones
- (c) If it ends with **Z**, change the **Z** to **CES**. E.g. Lapices
ALSO ES becomes **SON** and **ESTA** becomes **ESTAN**

PRACTICE: PLURALS OF ARTICLES, NOUNS, ADJECTIVES.

A. Change each of the following to PLURAL.

1. _____ una chica
2. _____ un bolígrafo
3. _____ una goma
4. _____ un foto
5. _____ una computadora
6. _____ el chico
7. _____ el escritorio
8. _____ la regla
9. _____ el papel
10. _____ el bolígrafo
11. _____ el profesor