


## Introduction

## Gender

In Spanish, all nouns are either **masculine** or **feminine**. Often, nouns end in **-o** if they're masculine and **-a** if they're feminine.

 **el niño**  
the boy



 **la niña**  
the girl



Notice how you use **el** if the word is masculine and **la** if the word is feminine.

## The apple is a girl?!

It's not just people that are **masculine** or **feminine** in Spanish. Objects are, too!

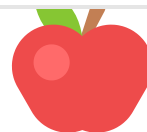
 **el pan**  
the bread



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**la manzana**

the apple



Not sure what gender something is? Look at the **the**! If a word uses **el**, it's **masculine**. If it uses **la**, it's **feminine**.

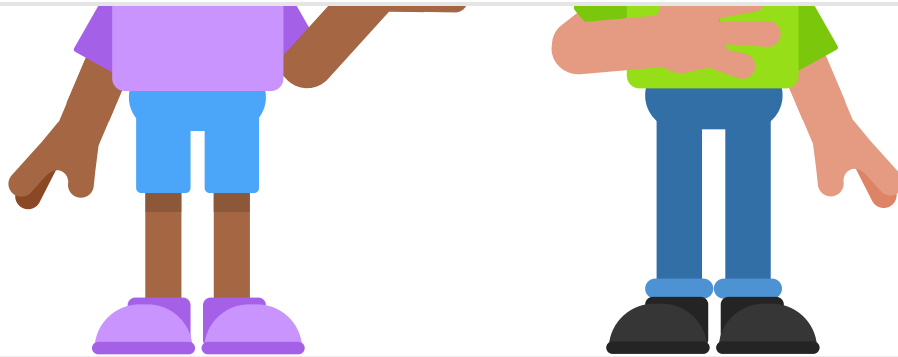
## I think, therefore...

In English, verb forms change depending on who's doing the action. For example, we say **I am**, **you are**, and **she is**. In Spanish, you do the same thing.

subject	verb (ser)
<b>yo</b> I	<b>soy</b> I am
<b>tú</b> you	<b>eres</b> you are
<b>él</b> he	<b>es</b> he is
<b>ella</b> she	<b>es</b> she is



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 Yo **soy** una niña. Tú **eres** un niño.

I am a girl. You are a boy.