

## Word Stress

Spanish words that end in any consonant except -n or -s are stressed on the last syllable.

For example:

profesor, amistad, reloj, capital

*maestro, señor, estudio, calor*  
*noted*

Spanish words that end in a vowel or in either -n or -s are stressed on the next-to-last syllable. For example:

casa, mano, nube, andas, andan, caminan

*¡bla!*

Words that have a written accent mark are stressed on the syllable that has the accent mark. Examples:

posición, cortés, útil, romántico, *lámpara*, *café*, *vacación*

## The plural of nouns

The plural of nouns is formed in the following ways:

1. Add -s to nouns ending in an unstressed vowel or a diphthong, and to nouns of more than one syllable that end in a stressed -é.

la casa  
el indio  
el café

las casas  
los indios  
los cafés

a. The following one-syllable words that end in -e, also add -s for the plural.

el pie  
el té

los pies  
los tés

b. The following words that end in a stressed -á add -s in the plural.

el papá  
la mamá  
el sofá

los papás  
las mamás  
los sofás

2. Add -es to nouns ending in a consonant. When a noun ends with the consonant -z, the -z is changed to -c in the plural.

la universidad  
la flor  
la cruz  
una vez

las universidades  
las flores  
las cruces  
dos veces

*words ending in dad, always feminine*