

Learning the words for everyday classroom items is one of the fastest ways to feel comfortable [speaking Spanish](#) in a school setting. Focus on the noun together with its article so you learn both gender and number naturally. Below is a compact, usable list of common classroom words, quick grammar tips, and short practice sentences you can start using right away.

## Core classroom vocabulary

Each entry shows the English, the Spanish noun with its definite article, and the plural form when relevant. Where there are regional or alternative words, those are noted in parentheses.

## Quick grammar notes: gender and plural rules

1. **Gender basics:** nouns ending in **-o** are usually masculine and use **el**. Nouns ending in **-a** are usually feminine and use **la**. There are exceptions like **el mapa** and **el aula**. Learn the article together with the noun.
2. **Forming plurals:** if a noun ends in a vowel, add **-s** (la escuela → las escuelas). If it ends in a consonant, add **-es** (el lápiz → los lápices). Words ending in **-z** change **z** to **c** before adding **-es**.
3. **Gender pairs:** many people and roles have both masculine and feminine forms: **el profesor / la profesora, el estudiante / la estudiante**. Use the form that matches the person you are referring to.

## Practice phrases you can use now

- **Abre tu cuaderno.** — Open your notebook.
- **La profesora tiene un marcador.** — The teacher has a marker.
- **Los estudiantes cierran la puerta.** — The students close the door.
- **Pon la carpeta en la mesa.** — Put the folder on the table.
- **¿Dónde está el proyector?** — Where is the projector?

## Memory tips

Link each object to an action. For example, picture yourself opening a **cuaderno** or switching on the **portátil**. Say the full phrase out loud with the article: **el cuaderno, la pizarra**. Repetition with context makes these words stick faster than

memorising lists alone.

Using [comprehensible input](#) means encountering these words in short, meaningful sentences. Read labels, make flashcards with sentences rather than single words, and practise describing what you see in a classroom in Spanish.

## Final tip

Keep a small labelled list or sticky notes on common items in your study area. Seeing the objects while reading their Spanish names will build automatic recall and help you internalise both vocabulary and grammar patterns.

These provide a great way to review in a class, too. Learners can label the room. Have them work in teams. This can serve as a great grammar review for articles and gender.

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