

Spanish Grammar for Beginners

Bonus

More Vocabulary about Jobs and Professions in Spanish

Listen to Track Bonus 1

<i>abogado/a</i>	lawyer
<i>actor/actriz</i>	actor/actress
<i>agente de aduana</i>	customs officer
<i>agricultor/a</i>	farmer
<i>albañil</i>	builder
<i>arquitecto/a</i>	architect
<i>asistente</i>	assistant
<i>asistente de ventas</i>	shop assistant
<i>astronauta</i>	astronaut
<i>bibliotecario/a</i>	librarian
<i>biólogo/a</i>	biologist
<i>bombero/a</i>	fireman
<i>camionero/a</i>	truck driver
<i>cantante</i>	singer
<i>capataz</i>	foreman
<i>carnicero/a</i>	butcher
<i>carpintero/a</i>	carpenter
<i>cartero/a</i>	postman
<i>científico/a</i>	scientist
<i>cirujano/a</i>	surgeon
<i>cocinero/a</i>	cook

<i>conductor/a</i>	driver
<i>consultor/a</i>	consultant
<i>contador/a</i>	accountant
<i>dentista</i>	dentist
<i>farmacéutico/a</i>	pharmacist
<i>electricista</i>	electrician
<i>empleado de oficina</i>	office worker
<i>empleado/a</i>	employee
<i>empleado/a de banco</i>	bank clerk
<i>enfermero/a</i>	nurse
<i>escritor/a</i>	writer
<i>estudiante</i>	student
<i>fontanero/a</i>	plumber
<i>fotógrafo/a</i>	photographer
<i>geólogo/a</i>	geologist
<i>ginecólogo/a</i>	gynecologist
<i>granjero/a</i>	farmer
<i>guardia</i>	guard
<i>ingeniero/a</i>	engineer
<i>instructor/a</i>	instructor
<i>jardinero/a</i>	gardener
<i>joyero/a</i>	jeweller
<i>juez/a</i>	judge
<i>marinero/a</i>	sailor
<i>mecánico/a</i>	mechanic
<i>médico - doctor/a</i>	doctor
<i>mesero/a</i>	waiter/waitress
<i>minero/a</i>	miner
<i>modelo</i>	model

<i>monja</i>	nun
<i>monje</i>	monk
<i>músico</i>	musician
<i>niñera/o</i>	nanny
<i>obrero/a</i>	labourer
<i>panadero/a</i>	baker
<i>pastor/a</i>	shepherd
<i>peluquero/a</i>	hairdresser
<i>periodista</i>	journalist
<i>pescador/a</i>	fisherman
<i>piloto</i>	pilot
<i>pintor/a</i>	painter
<i>policía</i>	policeman
<i>político</i>	politician
<i>portero/a</i>	caretaker
<i>profesor/a</i>	teacher
<i>psicólogo/a</i>	psychologist
<i>psiquiatra</i>	psychiatrist
<i>químico/a</i>	chemist
<i>repcionista</i>	receptionist
<i>recolector de basura</i>	garbage collector
<i>relojero/a</i>	watchmaker
<i>reportero/a</i>	reporter
<i>sacerdote</i>	priest
<i>sastre</i>	tailor
<i>secretario/a</i>	secretary
<i>sobrecargo</i>	flight attendant
<i>soldado</i>	soldier
<i>taxista</i>	taxi driver

<i>técnico/a</i>	technician
<i>terapeuta</i>	therapist
<i>torero/a</i>	bullfighter
<i>traductor/a</i>	translator
<i>vendedor/a de libros</i>	bookseller
<i>vendedor/a</i>	salesman
<i>veterinario</i>	vet
<i>zapatero/a</i>	shoemaker

Some important reminders about professions in Spanish:

- As a general rule, Spanish nouns pertaining to professions change according to the gender of the person they are referring to.
- Most profession nouns have masculine forms that end in o. To change it to feminine, simply replace the o with a. For example, *un maestro* becomes *una maestra*.
- Some profession nouns are exempted from this rule. This includes *un/una atleta* (athlete), *un/una piloto* (pilot), *un/una policía* (police), and *un/una modelo* (model) which remain the same whether masculine or feminine.
- For profession nouns that end in a consonant, just add an *a* to make it feminine. Example: *una profesora*, *una bailarina*.
- There are profession nouns that change a lot in spelling when converted to their feminine form. For example, *un alcalde* (mayor) becomes *una alcaldesa*.

More Vocabulary about Countries and Nationalities in Spanish

Listen to Track Bonus 2

- África – Africano(a)
- Alemania – Alemán, Alemana
- Argentina – Argentino(a)
- Australia – Australiano(a)
- Austria – Austriaco(a)
- Bélgica – Belga
- Bolivia – Boliviano(a)
- Brasil – Brasileño(a)
- Bulgaria – Búlgaro(a)
- Canadá – Canadiense
- Chile – Chileno(a)
- China – Chino(a)
- Colombia – Colombiano(a)
- Corea del Norte – Norcoreano(a)
- Corea del Sur – Surcoreano(a)
- Cuba – Cubano(a)
- Dinamarca – Danés, Danesa
- Egipto – Egipcio(a)
- Ecuador – Ecuatoriano(a)
- Escocia – Escocés, Escocesa
- España – Español(a)
- Estados Unidos – Americano(a)/Estadounidense
- Filipinas – Filipino(a)
- Finlandia – Finlandés, Finlandesa
- Francia – Francés, Francesa
- Grecia – Griego(a)
- Groenlandia – Groenlandés, Groenlandesa
- Guatemala – Guatemalteco(a)

- Haití – Haitiano(a)
- Holanda – Holandés, Holandesa
- Honduras – Hondureño(a)
- Hungría – Húngaro(a)
- India – Indio(a)
- Indonesia – Indonesio(a)
- Inglaterra – Inglés, Inglesa
- Irán – Iraní
- Irak – Iraquí
- Irlanda – Irlandés, Irlandesa
- Israel – Israelí
- Italia – Italiano(a)
- Jamaica – Jamaicano(a)
- Japón – Japonés, Japonesa
- México – Mexicano(a)
- Nicaragua – Nicaragüense
- Noruega – Noruego(a)
- Nueva Zelanda – Neozelandés, Neozelandesa
- Panamá – Panameño(a)
- Paraguay – Paraguayo(a)
- Perú – Peruano(a)
- Puerto Rico – Puertorriqueño(a)/Boricua
- Portugal – Portugués, Portuguesa
- Reino Unido – Británico (a)
- Rusia – Ruso(a)
- Suecia – Sueco(a)
- Suiza – Suizo(a)
- Turquía – Turco(a)
- Uruguay – Uruguayo(a)
- Venezuela – Venezolano(a)

Some reminders:

- When talking about nationalities in Spanish, nationality adjectives are used. This means, they can take four forms: masculine singular, feminine singular, masculine plural, and feminine plural. For example: *francés* (masculine singular), *francesa* (feminine singular), *franceses* (masculine plural), and *francesas* (feminine plural).
- Nationalities that end in e or an accented vowel have the same masculine or feminine singular form. For example: *iraquí*, *israelí*, and *iraní*.