

**EL VERBO TENER**

- The verb tener is used to talk about what someone has.
- It is also used to talk about how old someone is. In Spanish, you say how many years you *have* not how many years you *are*.
- Study the five forms of the verb:

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	TENER	TRANSLATION
yo	tengo	<i>I have</i>
tú	tienes	<i>you (informal) have</i>
él, ella, Ud.	tiene	<i>he/she has, you (formal) have</i>
nosotros(as)	tenemos	<i>we have</i>
ellos, ellas, Uds.	tienen	<i>they have, you all have</i>

- Here are some examples:
  - Ellas tienen un apartamento grande. *They have a big apartment.*
  - Nosotros tenemos dos gatos. *We have two cats.*
  - Yo tengo quince años. *I am fifteen years old.*  
(I have completed 15 years of age)

**EL VERBO ESTAR**

- The verb estar means 'to be' just like the verb *ser*.
- In the last chapter, you learned that *ser* is used for descriptions. *Estar* is used to talk about locations, conditions and emotions.
- Study the five forms of the verb:

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	ESTAR	TRANSLATION
yo	estoy	<i>I am</i>
tú	estás	<i>you (informal) are</i>
él, ella, Ud.	está	<i>he/she is, you (formal) are</i>
nosotros(as)	estamos	<i>we are</i>
ellos, ellas, Uds.	están	<i>they are, you all are</i>

- Here are some examples:
  - ¿Cómo estás? *How are you?*
  - Yo estoy bien, gracias. *I am fine, thanks.*
  - Nosotros estamos en la escuela. *We are in school.*
  - Marcos está en la cafetería. *Marcos is in the cafeteria.*

## LOS ADJECTIVOS POSESIVOS

- A possessive adjective is an adjective that is used to show ownership. It comes before a noun in the sentence and lets us know to whom the noun belongs.
- Possessive adjectives follow the same rules as other adjectives. The adjective must agree with the noun in number and in gender.
- Study the table of possessive adjectives.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	MASCULINE	FEMININE	MASCULINE	FEMININE
my	mi		mis	
your	tu		tus	
his, her, your (formal), its	su		sus	
our	nuestro	nuestra	nuestros	nuestras
their, your (plural)	su		sus	

- Four of the five possessive adjectives are gender neutral. There is no need to change them based on gender. However, they do change in number. If the noun is plural, they must also be plural.

<b>Examples:</b>	mi tía <i>my aunt</i>	tu carro <i>your car</i>	su bicicleta <i>his bicycle</i>	su recámara <i>their bedroom</i>
	mis tías <i>my aunts</i>	tus carros <i>your cars</i>	sus bicicletas <i>his bicycles</i>	sus recámaras <i>their bedrooms</i>

- Notice that the word “su” can mean many things: his, her, your (formal). its, their and your (plural). So how do you know which one its referring to? Context! Surrounding sentences will allow you to determine the meaning.

- The possessive adjective for “our” ends in an O and is NOT gender neutral. It must change in gender and number. That means that there are four forms of the word.

<b>Examples:</b>	nuestro hermano <i>our brother</i>	nuestra casa <i>our house</i>
	nuestros hermanos <i>our brothers</i>	nuestras casas <i>our houses</i>

- NOTE: You cannot add an ‘S to a word to show possession in Spanish. You should use the “de” which means “from” to show possession when needed.

<b>Example:</b>	Paco’s cat <i>el gato de Paco</i>	Marisol’s grandmother <i>la abuela de Marisol</i>
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