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Saying What You Have: The Verb *tener*

To talk about what you have, use **tener**.

tengo	tenemos
tienes	tenéis
tiene	tienen

Tener is also used to talk about a person's age.

¿Cuántos años tiene Verónica?

Tiene quince años.

Expressing Possession Using *de*

To refer to the possessor of an item, use **de**.

el hermano **de** papá

los hijos **de** Javier

Expressing Possession: Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives tell who owns a thing or describe a relationship between people or things. Possessive adjectives agree in number with the nouns they describe.

Singular Possessive Adjectives Plural Possessive Adjectives

mi	nuestro(a)	mis	nuestros(as)
tu	vuestro(a)	tus	vuestros(as)
su	su	sus	sus
su	su	sus	sus

The adjectives **nuestro(a)** and **vuestro(a)** must also agree in gender with the nouns they describe.

nuestro abuelo nuestros abuelos

nuestra abuela nuestras abuelas

If you need to emphasize, or clarify the meaning of **su** or **sus**, replace the adjective with: **de +** pronoun or the person's name.

de mí	de nosotros(as)
de ti	de vosotros(as)
de usted, él, ella	de ustedes, ellos(as)

Giving Dates: Day and Month

To give the date, use this phrase:

Es el + *number* + *de* + *month*

Hoy **es el once de** noviembre.

Exception: the first of the month:

Es el primero de noviembre.

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Using Definite Articles with Specific Things

All Spanish nouns have masculine or feminine gender.

el chico la chica

In Spanish, the **definite article** that accompanies a noun will match its gender and number.

Masculine Singular	el chico
Masculine Plural	los chicos
Feminine Singular	la chica
Feminine Plural	las chicas

Using Indefinite Articles with Unspecified Things

A noun sometimes appears with an **indefinite article**, which matches the noun's gender and number.

un chico	una chica
unos chicos	unas chicas

Raúl lleva una camiseta.

Using Adjectives to Describe: Gender

Adjectives describe nouns and match the noun's gender. Adjectives usually follow nouns.

Masculine adjectives often end in **-o**.

Feminine adjectives often end in **-a**.

Most adjectives that end in **-e** match both genders.

Many adjectives that end with a consonant match both genders.

Some add **-a** to become feminine.

Using Adjectives to Describe: Number

Adjectives also match the number of the nouns they describe.

To make an adjective plural, add **-s** if it ends with a vowel, **-es** if it ends with a consonant.

When an adjective describes a group with both genders, use its masculine form.

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Familiar and Formal Greetings

Familiar greeting: **¿Cómo estás?**

Use with: a friend, a family member, someone younger

Formal greeting: **¿Cómo está usted?**

Use with: a person you don't know, someone older, someone for whom you want to show respect

Tú is a familiar way to say *you*.

Usted is a formal way to say *you*.

Describing People: Subject Pronouns and the Verb *ser*

To discuss people, you often use subject pronouns. To describe a person or explain who he/she is, use **ser**.

yo soy	nosotros(as) somos
tú eres	vosotros(as) sois
usted es	ustedes son
él/ella es	ellos(as) son

Using *ser de* to Express Origin

To say where a person is from use:

ser + de + place

David **es de** San Antonio.

Using Verbs to Talk About What You Like to Do

To talk about what you like to do, use the phrase:

Me gusta + infinitive (the basic form of a verb)

Me gusta correr.

Te gusta correr.

Le gusta correr.

¿Te gusta correr?

¿Le gusta correr?

To say someone doesn't like something, use **no**.

No me gusta correr.