

Subject pronouns

<i>Singular</i>		<i>plural</i>	
yo	I	nosotros/nosotras	we
tú	you (familiar)	vosotros/vosotras	you (familiar)
usted	you (formal)	ustedes	you (formal)
É l	he	ellos	them (group of males/mixed)
ella	she	ellas	them (group of females)

1. **tú / vosotros/vosotras** is informal, used with family, friends, classmate, it denotes familiar
2. **usted / ustedes** is formal, used with people in a position of authority, older people, it denotes respect and more distance.
3. Group of females use **nosotras** and **ellas**.
4. Group of males or mixed use **nosotros** and **ellos**.

Verb Ser

yo	soy	I am	nosotros/nosotras	somos	We are
tú	eres	You are	vosotros/vosotras	sois	You all are
usted	es	You are	ustedes	son	You all are
él /ella	es	He/she is	ellos/ellas	son	They are

1. Examples for use **ser**
 - To describe what someone is like
Él es alto, pero ellos son bajos. He is tall but they are short
 - To identify someone or something
Yo soy Manolo. I am Manolo
 - To ask or say where someone is from
¿ De donde eres tú ? Where are you from?
Yo soy de Lima, Perú. I am from Lima, Peru.

Adjective Agreement

		singular	plural
-o	Masculine feminine	Simpá tica Simpá tica	Simpá ticas Simpá ticas
-a	Masculine feminine	Idealista Idealista	Idealistas Idealistas
-e	Masculine feminine	Sociable Sociable	Sociables Sociables
-consonant	Masculine feminine	Ideal Ideal	Ideales ideales
-or	Masculine feminine	Trabajador Trabajadora	Trabajadores Trabajadoras

1. In Spanish, adjectives must agree with the person or the object they describe both in gender and in number.

2. Examples

- Mi amigo es simpático, sociable e idealista.
- Mi amiga también es simpático, sociable e idealista
- Mis amigos son simpáticos, sociables e idealistas.

Adjective placement

1. In Spanish, adjectives are generally placed **after** the nouns they describe.
 - El cá lculo es una clase **dif í cil**.
 - La señ ora Muñoz es una profesora **interesante**.
2. Adjectives: **mucho, poco, varios** that indicate quantity or amount are placed **in front of** the object.
 - **Muchos** estudiantes edtudian francés
 - Tengo **varios** libros para esta clase.
 - Hay **pocos** estudiantes en clase hoy.
3. **Bueno** and **Malo** are generally placed in front of the noun they describe. They drop the **o** when used in front of a masculine singular noun.
 - É l es un **buen** estudiante.
 - Es una **mala** clase.
4. When using more than one adjectives to describe an object, use commas between adjectives and **y** (and) before the last adjective.
 - Tengo un cuaderno pequeño **y** rojo.
I have a small, red notebook.
 - El profesor es un hombre honesto, serio **e** inteligente.
The professor is an honest ,serious and intelligent man.

Possessive adjectives

Mi(s)	My	Mi hermano, mis hermanos
Tu(s)	Your	Tu primo, tus primos
Su(s)	His ,her ,its ,your	Su mascota, sus mascotas
Nuestro(s) Nuestra(s)	Our	Nuestro primo, nuestros primos Nuestra prima, nuestras primas
Vuestro(s) Vuestra(s)	Your	Vuestro t í o, vuestros t í os Vuestra t í a, vuestras t í as
Su (s)	Their, your	Su abuelo, sus abuelos

1. Similar to other adjectives possessive adjective agree in number and gender with the noun they modify.
2. Examples
 - **Mi familia** es muy grande. My family is very large.
 - **Sus padres** hablan italiano. His parents speak italian.
 - **Nuestra gata** se llama Lili. Our cat is named Lili.
 - ¿ Cómo se llaman **vuestras hijas** ? What are your daughters´ name ?
3. In Spanish, when want to be more specific about who possesses or owns something, it is necessary to use **de** (of). Notice that in this structure, the item owned comes

before the person who owns it.

- Es la casa **de mi hermano**. It is my brother's house.
Es **su** casa. It is his house.
- Ellas son las hijas **de Patricia**. They are Patricia's daughters.
Ellas son **sus** hijas. They are her daughters.

4. When using **de** in front of the masculine article **el**, it forms the contraction **del** (**de+el=del**)

- Macarena es la esposa **del** profesor. Macarena is the professor's wife
De does not contract with the other articles.
- Max es el perro **de la** familia Pérez. Max is the Pérez family's dog.

The verb tener (to have)

Yo	Tengo	Nosotros(as)	Tenemos
Tú	Tienes	Vosotros(as)	Tenéis
Él,ella,usted	tiene	Ellos,ellas,ustedes	tienen

1. Noun expressions with verb **tener**.

Tener.....años	To beyears old
Tener (mucho)calor	To be (very) hot
Tener(mucho) cuidado	To be (very) careful
Tener(mucho) éxito	To be (very) successful
Tener(mucho) frío	To be (very) cold
Tener(mucho)miedo	To be (very)afraid
Tener(mucho)sueño	To be (very) sleepy
Tener(mucho)hambre	To be (very) hungry
Tener(mucho)prisa	To be (very) hurry
Tener(mucho)razón	To be (very) right
Tener(mucho)sed	To be (very) thirsty
Tener(mucho)suerte	To be (very) lucky
Tener ganas de+infinitive	To feel like doing something
Tener que +infinitive	To have to do something

2. Noun expressions do not change in gender and number

3. Examples

- Mis hermanos tienen frío. My brothers are cold.
- Mi hermana tiene sueño. My sister is sleepy.

Regular -ar verb

Ayudar	To help	Escuchar	To listen	nadar	To swim
Bailar	To dance	Esquiar	To ski	Necesitar	To need
Buscar	To look for	Estudiar	To study	Preguntar	To ask
caminar	To walk	Hablar (por tel é fono)	To talk (on the phone)	Practicar (deportes)	To practice (sports)
Cantar	To sing	Limpiar	To clean	Trabajar	To work