

Study Guide (Unit 1.3)

These topics will help guide your studying. This study guide does not go into as much depth as the PowerPoints available on my class website, and you should still come see me if anything is confusing.

1. The verb “tener” = “to have”

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	yo tengo	nosotros tenemos
2nd Person	tú tienes	vosotros tenéis
3rd Person	él/ella/usted tiene	ellos/ustedes tienen

2. Possessive adjectives

- Possessive adjectives modify nouns and tell us who is the owner (who has possession) of the noun.

- Examples: **mi** casa (my house)
- tu** libro (your book)
- nuestros** amigos (our friends)

- The possessive adjectives must match the number (singular/plural) of the noun; there are two charts depending on whether the possessive adjective modifies a singular or plural noun

- Nuestro/a and Vuestro/a must match in number AND gender with the noun

	Singular (These modify singular nouns)	
1st Person	mi (my)	nuestro/nuestra (our)
2nd Person	tu (your familiar)	vuestro/vuestra (your plural – Spain only)
3rd Person	su (his, her, its, your formal)	su (their, your plural)

	Plural (These modify plural nouns)	
1st Person	mis (my)	nuestros/nuestras (our)
2nd Person	tus (your familiar)	vuestros/vuestras (your plural – Spain only)
3rd Person	sus (his, her, its, your formal)	sus (their, your plural)

- Especially when we see “su/sus” out of context, we need to clarify the possession of the noun.

- Es su gato. It could be her cat, his cat, their cat, etc...

- To clarify, we use the model “Es el gato de ...”

- After the preposition “de” we will use one of the prepositional pronouns below

	Prepositional Pronouns	
1st Person	mí	nosotros/as
2nd Person	ti	vosotros/as
3rd Person	él, ella, usted	ustedes, ellos/as

3. Dates

- To say what day it is, we use the model “Hoy es el (day) de (month)”

- For the day, we use the numbers just like we already know them, except for the first day of the month; in that case we say “primero” instead of “uno”