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Recapitulación semana 3

In this lesson we've learnt vocabulary relating to family members and relationships. We have practised possessive adjectives and learnt how to describe ourselves and others.

We have practised these words:

- Familia (family)
- Esposo (husband)
- Esposa (wife)
- Casado / casada (married, used with the verb “estar” instead of “ser”)
- Soltero / soltera (single)
- Padre (father)
- Papá (dad)
- Madre (mother)
- Mamá (mum/mummy)
- Hijo (son)
- Hija (daughter)

- Hermano (brother)
- Hermana (sister)
- Abuelo (grandfather)
- Abuela (grandmother)
- Tío (uncle)
- Tía (aunt)
- Sobrino (nephew)
- Sobrina (niece)
- Cuñado (brother in law)
- Cuñada (sister in law)
- Primo (cousin masculine)
- Prima (cousin feminine)
- Suegro (father in law)
- Suegra (mother in law)

We have learnt some new words: palabra (word), relacionada (related to), quién (who), jardín (garden), niño (boy), chica (girl), novia (bride), viajero (traveller), gordita (plump), gemelos (twins).

We have learnt how to ask someone's name:

¿Cómo se llama? (What's his/her name?)

¿Cómo se llaman? (What are their names?)

The possessive adjectives are used when we want to express a possession or a family relationship.

The plural adds an -S at the end: e.g. **mis** amigos, **tus** hermanos.

- Mi (my) / Mis (my, referred to several)
- Tu (your) / Tus (your, referred to several)
- Su (his, her) / Sus (his/her, referred to several)

- Su (your -formal) / Sus (your -formal, referred to several)
- Nuestro (our) / Nuestros (our, referred to several)
- Vuestro (your) / Vuestros (your, referred to several)
- Su (their) Sus (their)
- Su (your -formal) - Sus (your, , referred to several -formal)

We have also seen some of the demonstrative adjectives:

- Este / esta (this for masculine and feminine)
- Ese / esa (that for masculine and feminine)
- Aquello / aquella (that for masculine and feminine)
- Estos / estas (these for masculine and feminine)
- Esos / esas (those for masculine and feminine)
- Aquellos / aquellas (those for masculine and feminine)

We have practised describing what someone looks like:

¿Cómo es? (What's he/she like?)

And how to answer...

Es... (He / She is...)

- Gordo (fat)
- Delgado (thin)
- Alto (tall)
- Bajo (short)
- Rubio (blond)
- Moreno (brown haired)
- Guapo (handsome)

- Feo (ugly)
- Joven (young)
- Viejo (old)
- Fuerte (strong)
- Débil (weak)
- Pequeño (small)
- Grande (big)

Él / ella tiene... (He / She has)

- El pelo rubio (fair hair)
- Los ojos azules (blue eyes)
- Los ojos marrones (brown eyes)
- El pelo corto (short hair)
- El pelo largo (long hair)

The present tense of the irregular verb *tener* (to have):

- Yo tengo (I have)
- Tú tienes (You have)
- Él / ella / usted tiene (He / She has)
- Nosotros tenemos (We have)
- Vosotros tenéis (You have)
- Ellos / ellas / ustedes tienen (they have)

And that we have to place the adjective after the noun:

- El estudiante americano (The American student)
- La vecina canadiense (The Canadian neighbour)

You have a list of all the words used in this unit in the [specific glossary section](#).

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