

# Chapter 3

## Part 1

Spanish for Reading Knowledge - Summer 2020 - Nicole Rodriguez

# Objectives

Present Tense of -er, -ir Verbs

Verb “Tener”

Possessive Adjectives

Comparisons of Inequality

# Present Tense of -er, -ir Verbs

Present tense endings					
Regular verbs					
Pronouns				-er	-ir
I	Yo			o	o
You	Tú			es	es
He/she/it	Él/Ella			e	e
We	Nosotros			emos	imos
You guys	Vosotros			éis	ís
They	Ellos/Ellas			en	en

- Notice that -e is a common vowel of both groups (except nosotros and vosotros form)
- Remember: present tense has 3 usual meanings:
  - Comer = to eat
    - Como = I eat, am eating, do eat
  - Vivir = to live
    - Vivo = I live, am living, do live

# The Verb **tener**

meaning: to have

- In English, the verb to have indicates possession and is also used as the auxiliary verb, but in Spanish **tener** is used only to indicate possession while **haber** is used as the auxiliary.
- Examples:

El mundo hispánico <b>ha</b> sufrido una crisis política.	The Hispanic world <b>has</b> suffered a political crisis.
La lengua española <b>tiene</b> muchos modismos.	The Spanish language <b>has</b> many idioms.

# The Verb tener

## Continued

- Tener is an irregular verb in the present tense in Spanish:

The infographic is a blue rectangular card with a white border. At the top, it features the website 'www.conjugar-verbos.com' in a small white box. To the right of the website is a white circle containing the letters 'CV' in blue. The main title 'CONJUGACIÓN DEL VERBO TENER' is written in large, bold, white capital letters. Below this, the word 'Presente' is written in bold blue letters. A white rounded rectangle in the center contains the conjugations for the present tense, with the subject pronouns in black and the verb forms in bold blue.

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**CONJUGACIÓN DEL VERBO TENER**

**Presente**

(yo) **tengo**  
(tú)  **tienes**  
(él/ella/Ud.)  **tiene**  
(nosotros)  **tenemos**  
(vosotros)  **tenéis**  
(ellos/ellas/Uds.)  **tienen**

# Possessive Adjectives

- Possessive adjectives go before a noun
- In English this is: my, your, his, hers, yours, its, theirs, our, your
- As seen in the chart —> all possessive adjectives in Spanish agree in number with the noun they describe.
- First and second person plural possessive adjectives agree both in gender and number with the noun they describe.

TABLE 1 Possessive Adjectives (When in Front of a Noun)

Person	Possessive Adj.	Person	Possessive Adj.
<i>yo</i>	<i>mi, mis</i>	<i>nosotros/nosotras</i>	<i>nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>tu, tus</i>	<i>vosotros/vosotras</i>	<i>vuestro, vuestra, vuestros, vuestras</i>
<i>él/ella/Ud.</i>	<i>su, sus</i>	<i>ellos/ellas/Uds.</i>	<i>su, sus</i>

Examples:

Mis perros

tu libro

Nuestras casas

su teléfono

# Comparisons of Inequality

Look at the following sentences to see if you can tell how comparisons of inequality are shown in Spanish

Los germanos aportan menos elementos a la cultura española que otros pueblos.	The Germanic peoples bring fewer new elements to Spanish culture than other peoples do.
La reconquista de España dura más de siete siglos.	The reconquest of Spain lasts more than seven centuries.
El imperio de los incas es más poderoso que los demás imperios del sur.	The empire of the Incas is more powerful than the other empires of the south

# Comparisons of Inequality

- How to form them:
  - Unequal comparisons are formed in Spanish by placing **más** (more) or **menos** (less) before the noun, adjective, or adverb
  - **Que** and **de** are normally translated by *than* (De precedes a number or numerical expression).