

Talking about having more than one thing [1/2]

- Present tense of *tener* in “I” and “you” forms
- Indefinite articles: *singular words for ‘a’*



La fonética

[l]

salir

palabra

libro

lista

[later;then]

luego

luz



**¿Tienes un
bolígrafo?
(Do you have a
pen?)**

**Sí, tengo un
bolígrafo.
(Yes, I have a
pen.)**

_n l_br_	a book
n c_m_	a bed
_n b_rc_	a boat
n c_m_r_	a camera
_n g_t_	a cat
n m_n_d_	a coin
_n b_l_gr_f_	a pen



**¿Tienes un
bolígrafo?
(Do you have a
pen?)**

**Sí, tengo un
bolígrafo.
(Yes, I have a
pen.)**

u_a b _ c_ cl_ t _	a bicycle
n_ _ v_	new
bl_nc_	white
r_j_	red
f_m_s_	famous
t_ng_	I have
t_ _ n_s	you have



Learning summary:

Tener – tengo / tienes

In Spanish, the verb **tener** means ***to have***.

Tengo

I have

Tienes

You have

Examples:

Tengo un libro.

I have a book.

Tienes una planta.

You have a plant.



Indefinite articles (un- una)

Things, as well as people, have a **gender** in Spanish. This means that they are either **masculine** or **feminine**.

To say **a** (or **an**) in Spanish before a noun, you use **un** or **una**, depending on whether the noun is masculine singular or feminine singular.

Masculine

Feminine

un	gato	a cat
un	libro	a book

una	moneda	a coin
una	casa	a house



Adjective agreement and placement

Adjectives change their ending depending on the person or thing they refer to:

Soy alto. *I am tall.*

Eres alta. *You are tall.*

The masculine ending is **-o**. The feminine ending is **-a**.

The adjective usually comes after the noun in Spanish.

Tengo un libro **nuevo**.

I have a new book.

Tienes una bicicleta **moderna**.

You have a modern bicycle.



Learning summary:

Tener – tengo / tienes

In Spanish, the verb tener means *to have*.

Tengo

I have

Tienes

You have

Examples:

Tengo un libro nuevo.

I have a new book.

Tienes una planta **blanca**.

You have a white plant.

