

Possessive Adjectives

In Spanish, **possessive adjectives** agree in number with the nouns they describe. **Nuestro(a)** and **vuestro(a)** must also agree in gender with the nouns they describe.

Singular Possessive Adjectives		Plural Possessive Adjectives	
mi	nuestro(a)	mis	nuestros(as)
my	our	my	our
tu	vuestro(a)	tus	vuestros(as)
your (familiar)	your (familiar)	your (familiar)	your (familiar)
su	su	sus	sus
your (formal)	your	your (formal)	your
su	su	sus	sus
his, her, its	thier	his, her, its	thier

Comparatives

Use with an adjective to compare two things: If no adjective, use these phrases.

más... que

más que...

menos... que

menos que...

tan... como

tan... como...

Irregular comparative words.

mayor	menor	mejor	peor
older	younger	better	worse

Nota gramatical: Use **de** and a **noun** to show possession.

el gato de **Marisa** Marisa's cat

Nota gramatical: Use **tener** to talk about how old a person is.

¿Cuantos años **tiene** tu amiga? How old is your friend?

Nota gramatical: To give the date, use the phrase: Es el + **number** + de + **month**. Hoy es el **diez** de **diciembre**.

Today is the tenth of December.

Es el **primeiro** de **diciembre**. It is December first.

Gustar with Nouns

To talk about the things that people like, use **gustar + noun**.

Singular	Plural
me gusta la sopa	me gustan los jugos
te gusta la sopa	te gustan los jugos
le gusta la sopa	le gustan los jugos
nos gusta la sopa	nos gustan los jugos
os gusta la sopa	os gustan los jugos
les gusta la sopa	les gustan los jugos

Present Tense of –er and –ir Verbs

vender <i>to sell</i>	
vendo	vendemos
vendes	vendéis
vende	venden

compartir <i>to share</i>	
comparto	compartimos
compartes	compartís
comparte	comparten

Nota gramatical: To ask a question, use an interrogative word followed by a conjugated verb.
¿Cómo **está** usted? How **are** you?

Nota gramatical: The verb **hacer** is irregular in the present tense only in the **yo** form (**hago**). In other forms, it follows the pattern for –er verbs.