Possessive adjectives describe ownership or possession.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Mi(s)** *my* | **Nuestro/a(s)** *our* |
| **Tu(s)** \*NO ACENTO\**your* | **Vuestro/a(s)** y’all’s |
| **Su(s)** *his, her, its, your (formal)* | **Su(s)** *their, your*  |

Like other adjectives in Spanish, they must match what they describe in number.

 **Mi** padre **mis** padre**s mi** hermano **mis** hermano**s**

Nuestro/a (s) and vuestro/a(s) must also match what they describe in gender.

Nuestr**o** perr**o** nuestr**os** perr**os** nuestr**a** herman**a** nuestr**as** herman**as**

**Su(s)** can mean many things (his, her, their, its), so to clarify to whom something belongs, we can use [the noun]+**de**+[person it belongs to].

la familia **de** él/ella*his/her family*

**Su** familia la familia **de** usted your family **Sus** primos los primos **de….** (persona)

 La familia **de** ellos/ellas *their family*

**DE+EL=DEL** (ejemplo: Es el libro **del** chico)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Expresiones de Frequencia**

**Siempre** *always*

**Todos los días** *everyday*

**Poco** *a little*

**A veces** *sometimes*

**De vez en cuando** *once in a while*

**Rara vez** *rarely*

**Nunca** *never*

**These expressions are usually placed BEFORE the verb:**

Isabela **siempre** llega tarde a la escuela.

Isabel **rara vez** habla español en la clase.

Isabel **nunca** usa un diccionario.

**Therse expressions are usually placed AFTER the verb:**

Ricardo estudia **mucho.**

Isabel habla **poco** en la clase.

**Longer phrases can be placed at the BEGINNING or the END of a sentence:**

 **todos los días**

**Todos los días** Isabel llega tarde. Isabel llega tarde **a veces**

**A veces de vez en cuando**

**De vez en cuando**

You have already learned what an infinitive is (verb that is not conjugated) and how to conjugate –ar verbs. Now we will learn how to conjugate –er/-ir verbs in the present tense.

 com**er** escrib**ir**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yo com**o** | Nosotros/as com**emos** |
| Tú com**es** | X |
| Él/ella com**e**usted | Ellos/ellas com**en**Ustedes |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yo escrib**o** | Nosotros/as escrib**imos** |
| Tú escrib**es** | X |
| Él/ella escrib**e**usted | Ellos/ellas escrib**en** ustedes |

* **Remember:** drop the **–er** or **-ir** and add the ending
* Like **–ar** verbs the **yo** forms of **–er** and **–ir** verbs end in **–o**
* **-er** and **–ir** verbs have the exact same endings except for the nosotros and vosotros forms
* Remember that the nosotros and vosotros forms use the letter of the type of verb that it is. (For example: tom**AR**- tom**A**mos, le**ER**- le**E**mos, abr**iR**- abr**i**mos)

Here are some –er and –ir verbs that are a part of Vocabulario4 (you need to memorize them):

**abrir** *to open*

**aprender (a)** *to learn (to)*

**asistir (a)** *to attend*

**beber** *to drink*

**comer** *to eat*

**compartir** *to share*

**comprender** *to understand*

**correr** *to run*

**creer (que)** *to believe (that)*

**describir** *to describe*

**escribir** *to write*

**leer** *to read*

**recibir** *to receive*

**vivir** *to live*