

TENER – TO HAVE

1. The forms of tener are:
- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. yo tengo | 4. nosotros tenemos |
| 2. tú tienes | 5. vosotros tenéis |
| 3. él | 6. ellos |
| ella tiene | ellas tienen |
| Ud. | Uds. |

I have a large backpack.	Yo tengo una mochila grande.
Do you all (formal) have the books?	¿Tienen Uds. los libros?
We don't have the red folder.	No tenemos la carpeta roja.
Does she have a blue car?	¿Tiene ella un carro azul?

2. TENER QUE – Use a “que” after the forms of tener when you want to say “HAVE TO do something”.

I have to read a book.	Yo tengo que leer un libro.
We have to eat dinner.	Tenemos que comer la cena.
Do you all (informal) have to go?	¿Tenéis vosotros que ir?
She doesn't have to work.	Ella no tiene que trabajar.

3. TENER EXPRESSIONS – The following expressions are said with “tener”.

tener hambre – to be hungry	tener mucha hambre – to be very hungry
tener sed – to be thirsty	tener mucha sed – to be very thirsty
tener __ años – to be __ years old	tener frío – to be cold
¿Cuántos años tiene Ud.? - How old are you?	tener calor – to be hot

I am hungry.	Yo tengo hambre.
She is very hungry.	Ella tiene mucha hambre.
We are thirsty.	Tenemos sed.
Luis and Juan are very thirsty.	Juan y Luis tienen mucha sed.
Julia is 15 years old.	Julia tiene quince años.

4. IR – TO GO

voy	vamos
vas	vais
va	van

5. IRA – TO GO TO

Going is almost always followed by “TO a place” or going “TO do something.” This is why “ir” is almost always followed by “a”.

I am going to the store.

We are going to church.

You (fam) are going downtown.

She is going to read.

You all (fam) are going to eat.

Are they going to understand?

Voy a la tienda.

Vamos a la iglesia.

Vas al centro.

Ella va a leer.

Vais a comer.

¿Van a comprender ellos?