

### Using the verb “tener”

The verb “tener” sometimes is used to talk about “having something” (a possession). It can also be used to talk about how you are or how you feel (an expression). The verb “tener” changes depending on who has or feels something.

(I) Yo tengo = I have or I am/I feel

(You) Tu tienes = You have or You are/You feel

(He/She) El/Ella tiene = He/She has or He/She is or He/She feels.

### Tener expressions

Tengo miedo. – I am afraid.

Tengo frío. – I am cold.

Tengo calor. – I am hot.

Tengo sed. – I am thirsty.

Tengo hambre. – I am hungry.

Tengo sueño. – I am tired.

Tengo la gripe. – I am sick.

Tengo prisa. – I am in a hurry.

Tengo razón. – I am right.

Tengo suerte. – I am lucky.

Tengo diez años. – I am ten years old.

### Using “tu” and “usted”

In Spanish there are two ways to say “you” -- “tu” and “usted”.

Use “tu” when you are talking to other kids and with family members.

Use “usted” with everyone else: adults and strangers.

The verb changes when using “tu” or “usted”. The verbs end in -as with “tu” and -a with “usted.”

### Numbers above 20

Then you add “i” (for 20’s) & “y” (for all others) before adding uno, dos, etc.

Veinte – 20 ex. veintiuno, veintidos, veintitres, etc.

Treinta – 30 ex. treinta y uno, treinta y dos, treinta y tres.

Cuarenta – 40 ex. cuarenta y uno, cuarenta y dos, cuarenta y tres.

Cincuenta – 50

Sesenta- 60

Setenta – 70

Ochenta – 80

Noventa – 90

Cien – 100

