

Ser vs Estar vs Tener

tener: to have

tengo	tenemos
tienes	tenéis
tiene	tienen

- used to tell age/ask how old someone is

=> tener + que + infinitive (to have to)

EX: Juan tiene que arreglar la sala.

=> tener + ganas + de + infinitive (to feel like)

EX: Ricardo tiene ganas de cocinar un pastel en la cocina.

Tener Phrases:

- these are phrases using tener that don't translate literally

tener frío=to be cold

tener calor=to be hot/warm

tener razón=to be right

no tener razón=to be wrong

tener miedo=to be afraid

tener hambre=to be hungry

tener sed=to be thirsty

tener suerte=to be lucky

tener sueño=to be sleepy

tener prisa=to be in a hurry

ser: to be

soy	somos
eres	sois
es	son

Ser is used for:

- to tell time
- origin
- nationality
- profession
- basic characteristics/description
- where an event takes place “Where da party at”
- used with DE to tell where someone is from
- with adjectives to tell what foods/drinks are normally like

***** you may want to see the list of common adjectives used with SER and others that are used with ESTAR**

estar: to be

estoy	estamos
estás	estáis
está	están

Estar is used for:

- with EN or another preposition to tell where people and things are (LOCATION)
- feelings/conditions
- with adjectives to tell how something looks, tastes, or feels at a particular moment

Some adjectives have different meaning when used with
ser o estar:

Ser	Estar
bueno (good) <i>as a characteristic</i>	Bueno (good) <i>condition</i>
malo (bad)	Malo (bad) <i>condition</i>
listo/a (clever/smart)	listo/a (ready) <i>condition</i>
pálido/a (pale-complexion)	pálido/a (pale) <i>condition</i>
Seguro/a (safe/reliable)	Seguro (sure) <i>condition/state of mind</i>
Vivo/a (sharp/quick)	Vivo/a (alive) <i>state/phase</i>
Viejo/a (old)	Viejo/a (old) <i>looks old</i>
Joven (young)	Joven (young) <i>looks young</i>
Aburrido/a (boring) <i>description</i>	aburrido/a <i>bored</i>
atento/a (courteous)	atento/a (attentive)
Fresco (fresh, impudent) <i>rude/disrespectful</i>	Fresco (fresh, just made finished/gathered)
Loco (scatterbrained/crazy)	Loco (insane)

Present Progressive:

- uses two verbs
- often uses a form of “estar” and the present participle/gerund
- not a form of a verb we use often
- we only use it when you see what is happening

Remember the present participle:

Verbs ending in AR=ando

Verbs ending in ER/IR=iendo

EX: Juan está jugando al fútbol americano.

NOTE there are irregular present participles

Irregular present participles/gerunds:

caer (to fall): cayendo

construir(to build): construyendo

decir (to say/tell): diciendo

distribuir(to distribute): distribuyendo

dormir (to sleep): durmiendo

leer (to read): leyendo

oír (to hear): oyendo

seguir (to follow): siguiendo

traer (to bring): trayendo

venir (to come): viniendo

divertirse (to have fun) divirtiéndose