

Nombre:

Fecha:

Hora:

Tener (que + infinitive): _____

-“Tener que + infinitive” is used to tell what someone has to do. Since “tener” is conjugated for the subject, the second verb must be in the _____ form.

Ejemplo: You have to read a book. Tienes que leer un libro.

¡Inténtalo! We have to run in the park. _____

Venir (de + location): _____

-Notice that “venir” is conjugated the same way as _____ in the yo, tú, él/ella/Ud. and ellos/ellas/Uds. forms. The nosotros and vosotros forms follow the _____ conjugation endings.

-“Venir de + location” is used to tell from where someone is coming. Just like in English, the _____ is used before the location. If the location is masculine and singular, “de” and “el” form the contraction _____.

Ejemplo: I am coming from the market. Vengo del supermercado.

¡Inténtalo! They come from the library. _____

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Tener Idioms

-Tener idioms are expressions in Spanish that do not directly translate to English. They are used to express a certain emotion or feeling. In these phrases, "tener" must be conjugated for the subject.

tener ___ años:

tener (mucho) prisa:

tener (mucho) calor:

tener razón:

tener (mucho) cuidado:

no tener razón:

tener (mucho) frío:

tener (mucho) sed:

tener (mucho) hambre:

tener (mucho) sueño:

tener (mucho) miedo (de):

tener (mucho) suerte:

tener ganas de (+ infinitive):

Ejemplo: You are thirsty because you don't drink a lot of water.

Tienes sed porque no bebes mucho agua.

¡Inténtalo! They are scared of the science teacher.

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Tener (que + infinitive): to have (to _____)

tengo	tenemos
tienes	tenéis
tiene	tienen

-“Tener que + infinitive” is used to tell what someone has to do. Since “tener” is conjugated for the subject, the second verb must be in the **infinitive** form.

Ejemplo: You have to read a book. Tienes que leer un libro.

¡Inténtalo! We have to run in the park. **Tenemos que correr en el parque.**

Venir (de + location): to come (from a location)

vengo	venimos
vienes	venís
viene	vienen

-Notice that “venir” is conjugated the same way as **tener** in the yo, tú, él/ella/Ud. and ellos/ellas/Uds. forms. The nosotros and vosotros forms follow the **-ir** conjugation endings.

-“Venir de + location” is used to tell from where someone is coming. Just like in English, the **definite article** is used before the location. If the location is masculine and singular, “de” and “el” form the contraction **“del”**.

Ejemplo: I am coming from the market. Vengo del supermercado.

¡Inténtalo! They come from the library. **Vienen de la biblioteca.**

Nombre:

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Hora:

Tener Idioms

-Tener idioms are expressions in Spanish that do not directly translate to English. They are used to express a certain emotion or feeling. In these phrases, "tener" must be conjugate for the subject.

tener ___ años:	to be ___ years old	tener (mucho) prisa:	to be in a (big) hurry
tener (mucho) calor:	to be (very) hot	tener razón:	to be right
tener (mucho) cuidado:	to be (very) careful	no tener razón:	to be wrong
tener (mucho) frío:	to be (very) cold	tener (mucho) sed:	to be (very) thirsty
tener (mucho) hambre:	to be (very) hungry	tener (mucho) sueño:	to be (very) tired
tener (mucho) miedo (de):	to be afraid (of)	tener (mucho) suerte:	to be (very) lucky
tener ganas de (+ infinitive):	to feel like (doing something)		

Ejemplo: You are thirsty because you don't drink a lot of water.

Tienes sed porque no bebes mucho agua.

¡Inténtalo! They are scared of the science teacher.

Tienen miedo del profesor (la profesora) de ciencias.