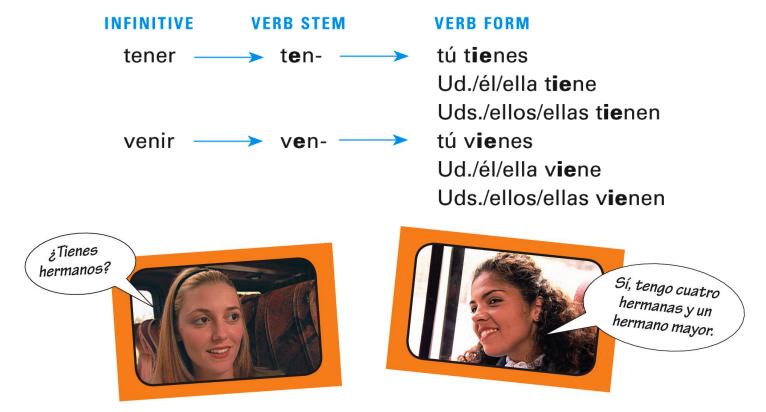
venir (to come) are among the most frequently used in Spanish. Because most of their forms are irregular, you will have to learn each one individually.

	The verbs tener and venir					
		ten	er	ven	ir	
	уо	ten	go	ven	go	
SINGULAR FORMS	tú	tier	es	vien	es	
TONWIS	Ud./él/ella	tier	e	vien	e	
	nosotros/as	ten	emos	ven	imos	
PLURAL / FORMS	vosotros/as	ten	éis	ven	ís	
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Uds./ellos/ellas	tier	en	vien	en	

The endings are the same as those of regular -er and -ir verbs, except for the yo forms, which are irregular: tengo, vengo.

► In the tú, Ud., and Uds. forms, the e of the stem changes to ie as shown below.



The nosotros and vosotros forms are the only ones which are regular. Compare them to the forms of comer and escribir that you learned on page 96.

tener comer venir escribir

nosotros/as ten**emos** com**emos** ven**imos** escrib**imos**vosotros/as ten**éis** com**éis** ven**ís** escrib**ís** 

#### **Expressions with tener**

tener... años
tener (mucho) calor
tener (mucho)
cuidado
tener (mucho) frío
tener (mucha)
hambre
tener (mucho)
miedo (de)

to be... years old to be (very) hot to be (very) careful to be (very) cold

to be (very) hungry

to be (very) afraid/ scared (of) tener (mucha)
prisa
tener razón
no tener razón
tener (mucha) sed
tener (mucho)
sueño
tener (mucha)
suerte

to be in a (big)
hurry
to be right
to be wrong
to be (very) thirsty
to be (very) sleepy
to be (very) lucky

▶ In certain idiomatic or set expressions in Spanish, you use the construction tener + [noun] to express to be + [adjective].

—¿**Tienen** hambre ustedes? *Are you hungry?* 

—Sí, y **tenemos** sed también. Yes, and we're thirsty, too.

- 3.4 Present tense of tener and venir
  - ► To express an obligation, use **tener que** (to have to) + [infinitive].

—¿Qué **tienes que** estudiar hoy? What do you have to study today?

—**Tengo que** estudiar biología. *I have to study biology.* 

To ask people if they feel like doing something, use tener ganas de (to feel like) + [infinitive].

—¿**Tienes ganas de** comer? Do you feel like eating?

—No, **tengo ganas de** dormir. *No, I feel like sleeping*.





Provide the appropriate forms of tener and venir. The first item in each column has been done for you.

#### tener

- 1. Ellos <u>tienen</u> dos hermanos.
- 2. Yo \_\_\_\_ una hermana.
- 3. El artista \_\_\_\_\_ tres primos.
- 4. Nosotros \_\_\_\_ diez tíos.
- 5. Eva y Diana \_\_\_\_ un sobrino.
- 6. Usted \_\_\_\_ cinco nietos.
- 7. Tú dos hermanastras.
- 8. Ustedes \_\_\_\_ cuatro hijos.
- 9. Ella \_\_\_\_ una hija.

#### venir

- 1. Mis padres <u>vienen</u> de México.
- 2. Tú \_\_\_\_ de España.
- 3. Nosotras \_\_\_\_\_ de Cuba.
- 4. Pepe \_\_\_\_ de Italia.
- 5. Yo de Francia.
- 6. Ustedes \_\_\_\_\_ del Canadá.
- 7. Alfonso y yo \_\_\_\_\_ de Portugal.
- 8. Ellos de Alemania.
- 9. Usted de Venezuela.