

Tema Subject Pronouns in Spanish

Subject Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. A subject pronoun takes the place of the subject in a sentence. Examples in English: I, You, He, She, We and They.

Pregunta: Which are the subject pronouns in Spanish?

Yo (I)	Nosotros (We)
Tú (You)	
Él (He)	Ellos (They - masculine)
Ella (She)	Ellas (They - feminine)
Usted (You) Polite form	Ustedes (You all)

Examples: Juan es alto. (John is tall.)
Él es alto. (He is tall.)

Ana es inteligente. (Ana is intelligent.)
Ella es inteligente. (She is intelligent.)

In Spanish, there are two forms of the pronoun 'You':

Tú – used with friends and people younger than you.

Usted – used as a polite form to address parents, grandparents, teachers, people of authority, etc. It is the respectful way of saying 'you'.

Abbreviations: **Usted - Ud.** **Ustedes - Uds.**

Tema El verbo 'ser' and its uses

Ser
to be

Pregunta: How do you conjugate the verb ser and what are its uses?

The following are the forms of the verb ser:

Yo <u>soy</u> (I am)	Nosotros <u>somos</u> (We are)
Tú <u>eres</u> (You are)	
Él (He is)	Ellos (They are) masc.
Ella <u>es</u> (She is)	Ellas <u>son</u> (They are) fem.
Usted (You are) Polite form	Ustedes (You all are)

USES OF THE VERB 'SER'

Use the verb 'ser' when you are talking about the following:

Description: Yo soy alto. (*I am tall.*); Ella es inteligente. (*She is intelligent.*)

Origin: Yo soy de los Estados Unidos. (*I am from the United States.*)

Nationality: Ellos son americanos. (*They are Americans.*)

Time: Es la una. (*It is 1:00*); Son las nueve. (*It is 9:00*)

Date: Es el cuatro de julio. (*It is July 4.*)

Occupation: Tú eres profesor. (*You are a teacher*)