

## Pronombres singulares



yo = **I**  
*Talking about myself*



tú = **you**  
*Speaking to you*



él  
ella  
Ud. *Talking about  
somebody else.*

## Notes on subject pronouns (singular forms)

\*yo = the person speaking

Not capitalized, unless it starts a sentence.

\*tú/usted = spoken to

\*él/ella = spoken about

\*Tú and Usted both mean *you*.

\*Tú is used with children, family, friends

\*Usted is to show respect, formal relationship.

For teachers, elderly, and adults you don't know well.

\*Usted -for anyone with a title: Sr./Sra. Srta, Prof., Dr./Dra.

## Notes on forms of address

\*When speaking *about* an adult, use the definite article (el/la/los/las) in front of the title.

¿Cómo está la Sra. Castillo? *How is Mrs. Castillo?*

El Sr. Romero es mi profesor  
de historia. *Mr. Romero is my history teacher.*

\*When speaking *directly to* an adult, no article is used with the title.

Buenos días, Sr. Castillo. *Good morning, Mr. Castillo*

¿Cómo está usted, Sra. Ramirez?

*How are you, Mrs. Ramirez?*



ser = *to be*



yo soy = *I am*



tú eres = *you are*



Pablo es = *Pablo is*

él es = *he is*



Rosa es = *Rosa is*

ella es = *she is*



Usted es = *you are (form.)*



## El verbo ser = *to be*

*Ser is used in the following ways:*

1. To describe physical characteristics and personality traits.

Luis es alto y guapo. *Luis is tall and handsome.*

No es muy atlético. *He's not very athletic.*

2. To tell where someone is from.

Soy de California. *I am from California.*

Usted es de Miami, ¿no? *You are from Miami, aren't you?*

3. To identify someone or something.

Silvia es la chica nueva. *Silvia is the new girl.*

Es una escuela grande. *It is a big school.*

¿Eres el amigo de Ricardo? *Are you Ricardo's friend?*

Vamos a  
practicar

¿Quién es el chico?



El chico

Él

es

.

¿Quién eres?



Yo

soy

.



¿Quién es la señora?



La señora

Ella

es

\_\_\_\_\_.

¿Quién es el señor?



El señor

Él

es

.

## More about subject pronouns

\*In Spanish, the subject pronoun is not always used, because the verb ending indicates the subject.

Eres el amigo de Antonio = *You are Anthony's friend.*

\*If the subject is clearly understood by the verb, then you do not need to use the subject pronoun.

Soy el nuevo estudiante. = *I am the new student.*

Es la profesora de español. = *She is the Spanish teacher.*

\*If the subject is "it" in English, then no subject pronoun is needed.

Es la hora de clase. = *It is time for class.*

\*Subject pronouns are used in order to be very clear or for emphasis.

Yo soy de Bogotá; él es de Caracas. = *I am from Bogotá; he is from Caracas.*

