

Spanish Grammar in Context: Talk about My House

REAL LIFE LANGUAGE



Describing a home is a practical way to practise the present tense and a few tricky irregular verbs. Below you will find clear [examples](#) in Spanish, short explanations in English, and [simple exercises](#) to help you use **tener**, **ser**, **estar** and adjectives correctly when talking about a house.

Key vocabulary and short phrases

Here are useful, correct Spanish sentences you can use right away. Each sentence is followed by a brief grammar note in English.

Mi casa es pequeña.

Use **ser** to describe inherent characteristics: size, colour, origin. Adjective agrees in gender and number with the noun: **pequeña** (feminine singular).

Mi casa está muy bonita.

Use **estar** for temporary states or the result of a recent change: here it means the house looks very nice right now.

Mi casa está en una ciudad muy
bonita que me gusta mucho.

Me gusta mucho.

Short and useful: “I like it a lot.” Use **gustar** with *me* to express personal preference.

Using **tener** to describe possessions and features

Tener means “to have” and is essential when listing rooms or parts of the house.

Mi casa tiene dos pisos.

Spanish: **tiene** is the third person singular present of **tener**. Use it to say a house has floors, rooms, furniture, a balcony, etc.



Mi casa tiene dos pisos.

El primer piso es para los carros.

“El primer piso” (the ground/first floor) can be the parking area. Note agreement: **el primer piso**, and **es para** to indicate purpose.



El primer piso es para los carros y el
segundo piso es donde yo vivo.

Explaining lack of something and describing space

Negative sentences are easy with **no** before the verb.

No tengo mesa porque no hay espacio.

“I don’t have a table because there isn’t space.” Use **no** + verb for negation, and **porque** to give a reason.

No tengo mesa porque no hay
espacio.

Tengo un balcón.

Simple possession: “I have a balcony.” Use **un** or **una** depending on the gender of the noun.

Adjectives: position and agreement

Adjectives usually come after the noun in Spanish and must agree in gender and number.

- Noun + adjective: **casa grande, habitaciones pequeñas.**
- Use **muy** to strengthen an adjective: **muy bonita, muy grande.**
- Some adjectives change meaning depending on position, but for basic descriptions place them after the noun.

Common mistakes and corrections

Here are a few pitfalls learners often face with house descriptions and how to avoid them.

- Missing agreement: say **Mi casa es pequeña**, not **Mi casa es pequeño**.
- Ser vs estar: choose **ser** for permanent qualities (**es grande**), **estar** for temporary states (**está limpia**).
- Using tener: to list features use **Mi casa tiene...** followed by the thing(s).

Practice: translate and create

Try these [short exercises](#). Write your answers in Spanish.

1. Translate: “My house has three bedrooms.”
2. Translate: “The balcony is very big.”
3. Write a short sentence about your living room using **estar**.
4. Say why you do not have a table, using **porque**.

Quick reference: present tense forms

Memorise these common present forms for speaking about a home.

- **Tener** (to have): yo tengo, tú tienes, él/ella tiene, nosotros tenemos
- **Ser** (to be - permanent): yo soy, tú eres, él/ella es, nosotros somos
- **Estar** (to be - temporary): yo estoy, tú estás, él/ella está, nosotros estamos

Final tips

Describe your space out loud using short, clear sentences. Focus on:

- Choosing **ser** or **estar** correctly
- Making adjectives agree with nouns
- Using **tener** to list features

Keep sentences simple at first. Progressive practice will make these patterns automatic.

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