

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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