Describing your home is a practical, everyday use of present tense verbs in Spanish. Below you will find clear examples, useful vocabulary, and focused grammar notes — all centred on talking about a house using the present tense and common irregular verbs like **tener**, **ser**, and **estar**. At the end there are targeted practice tasks so you can put these structures into action.

Quick vocabulary: rooms and features

- **la casa** — the house
- **el piso** — floor/storey (also apartment in some countries)
- **el primer piso** — the first floor
- **el garaje** — the garage
- **la cocina** — the kitchen
- **el salón** — the living room
- **el balcón** — the balcony
- **el jardín** — the garden
- **la mesa** — the table
- **pequeño / pequeña** — small
- **grande** — big
- **bonito / bonita** — pretty
- **antiguo / antigua** — old
- **nuevo / nueva** — new

Key present tense verbs and how to use them

Tener — to have (irregular)

Use **tener** to state possession or features of a house: number of rooms, floors, a garage, etc.

Present tense conjugation:

- yo **tengo**
- tú **tienes**
- él / ella / usted **tiene**
- nosotros / nosotras **tenemos**
- vosotros / vosotras **tenéis**

- ellos / ellas / ustedes **tienen**

Example: **Mi casa tiene dos pisos.** — My house has two storeys.

Ser vs Estar — both mean “to be” but are used differently

Ser describes essential characteristics, identity or what something is:

- **Mi casa es pequeña.** — My house is small. (an inherent description)

Estar describes location or temporary states:

- **La cocina está cerca del salón.** — The kitchen is near the living room. (location)
- **Mi casa está limpia hoy.** — My house is clean today. (temporary state)

Common present tense conjugations you will use:

- ser: **soy, eres, es, somos, sois, son**
- estar: **estoy, estás, está, estamos, estáis, están**

Gustar — to like (different structure)

To say you like something about your house use the **me/te/le/nos/os/les + gusta(n)** structure.

Example: **Me gusta mucho mi casa.** — I like my house a lot. If you want to specify a plural object: **Me gustan las ventanas grandes.**

Adjectives and agreement

Spanish adjectives must agree in gender and number with the noun they describe.

- **Casa pequeña** (feminine singular) — not *casa pequeño*
- **Pisos grandes** (plural) — not *pisos grande*
- When describing more than one masculine or mixed-gender set, use masculine plural endings: **salones bonitos**.

Putting it together: a natural description you can model

Below is a short, corrected, natural-sounding paragraph you can memorise or adapt. Each sentence uses present tense verbs and vocabulary from above.

> Mi casa es pequeña pero bonita. Tengo una cocina y un salón muy amplio. Mi casa tiene dos pisos. El primer piso es para los carros y el segundo piso tiene los dormitorios. También tengo un balcón y un jardín. Me gusta mucho mi casa.

Translation:

- My house is small but pretty.
- I have a kitchen and a very spacious living room.
- My house has two floors.
- The first floor is for the cars and the second floor has the bedrooms.
- I also have a balcony and a garden.
- I like my house a lot.

Common mistakes to avoid

- Mixing **ser** and **estar**. Ask whether the statement is about identity/permanent traits (ser) or location/temporary state (estar).
- Adjective agreement. Always match gender and number with the noun.
- Gustar structure. Remember the verb agrees with what is liked, not the person: **Me gusta el jardín** vs **Me gustan las flores**.

Practice tasks

1. Conjugation drill: Write the present tense forms for **tener**, **ser** and **estar** for all pronouns.
2. Translate into Spanish:
    1. My house has three bedrooms.
    2. The kitchen is small.
    3. I have a big table in the living room.

    4. I like my balcony.
3. Fill in the blanks with **tengo / tienes / tiene / tenemos / tienen**:
    1. Mi casa ___ un jardín.
    2. ¿Tú ___ un balcón?
    3. Mi edificio ___ cinco pisos.
4. Write 6 sentences describing your home. Use at least two different verbs from: **tener, ser, estar, gustar**. Include at least one adjective that agrees in gender and number with the noun.
5. Choose one sentence from your paragraph and change it from singular to plural (for example, change “Mi casa es pequeña” to “Mis casas son pequeñas”). Pay attention to verb and adjective changes.

Answer key

1. Example conjugations (partial answers for reference)
    - **Tener:** tengo, tienes, tiene, tenemos, tenéis, tienen
    - **Ser:** soy, eres, es, somos, sois, son
    - **Estar:** estoy, estás, está, estamos, estáis, están
2. Translations
    1. Mi casa tiene tres dormitorios.
    2. La cocina es pequeña. / La cocina está pequeña. (prefer: La cocina es pequeña.)
    3. Tengo una mesa grande en el salón.
    4. Me gusta mi balcón. / Me gusta el balcón.
3. Fill in the blanks
    1. Mi casa **tiene** un jardín.
    2. ¿Tú **tienes** un balcón?
    3. Mi edificio **tiene** cinco pisos.
4. Example transformation (task 5)
    - Singular: Mi casa es pequeña.
    - Plural: Mis casas son pequeñas.

Final tip

Practice speaking your sentences aloud and change one detail at a time: swap **ser** for **estar**, change singular to plural, or replace an adjective. Small targeted changes reinforce grammar rules and build confidence quickly.

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