

BGCSE SPANISH

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

| | Página | | Página |
|---|--------|--|--------|
| 1 Nouns | 166 | 7 Verbs | 172 |
| 1.1 Gender | 166 | 7.1 The infinitive | 172 |
| 1.2 Singular and plural | 166 | 7.2 The present tense | 172 |
| 2 Articles | 167 | 7.3 Radical changing verbs | 173 |
| 2.1 'The' | 167 | 7.4 <i>Ser</i> and <i>estar</i> | 173 |
| 2.2 'A' and 'some' | 167 | 7.5 The present continuous tense | 174 |
| 3 Adjectives | 167 | 7.6 The preterite tense | 174 |
| 3.1 Position of adjectives | 168 | 7.7 The imperfect tense | 175 |
| 3.2 Possessive adjectives | 168 | 7.8 The near future tense | 176 |
| 3.3 Comparative and superlative adjectives .. | 168 | 7.9 The future tense and the conditional tense | 176 |
| 3.4 Demonstrative adjectives | 169 | 7.10 The perfect tense | 177 |
| 4 Questions | 169 | 7.11 The imperative (commands) | 177 |
| 4.1 Question words | 169 | 7.12 Reflexive verbs | 178 |
| 5 Adverbs | 170 | 7.13 Impersonal verbs | 178 |
| 5.1 Adverbs of time and place | 170 | 8 Negatives | 179 |
| 6 Pronouns | 170 | 8.1 <i>Ni ... ni ...</i> | 179 |
| 6.1 Subject pronouns | 170 | 9. Por and para | 179 |
| 6.2 Object pronouns | 171 | 10 Numbers | 180 |
| 6.3 Pronouns after prepositions | 171 | 10.1 First, second, third, etc. | 180 |
| | | 11 Days, date and time | 180 |
| | | 11.1 Days | 180 |
| | | 11.2 Dates | 181 |
| | | 11.3 Time | 181 |
| | | 12 Irregular verb tables | 182 |

1 Nouns

Nouns are naming words for people (la madre – *mother*, el chico – *boy*), places (el banco – *bank*, la catedral – *cathedral*) and things (el libro – *book*, la mesa – *table*).

1.1 Gender

Each noun in Spanish has a gender. This means it is either masculine (**m**) or feminine (**f**). For people, masculine means male and feminine means female (el hermano – *brother*, la hermana – *sister*).

However, for places and things this does not have anything to do with male and female and you have to learn which words are masculine and which are feminine. Remember that most words ending in **-o** are masculine (el bolígrafo – *pen*, el perro – *dog*, el vestido – *dress*) and most ending in **-a** are feminine (la goma – *rubber*, la serpiente – *snake*, la camiseta – *t-shirt*).

These nouns do not follow this pattern. They are exceptions and have to be learnt:

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| el día | <i>day</i> |
| el mapa | <i>map</i> |
| el problema | <i>problem</i> |
| la mano | <i>hand</i> |
| la foto | <i>photo</i> |
| la radio | <i>radio</i> |
| la moto | <i>moped</i> |

1.2 Singular and plural

Plural means more than one and nouns change in the plural. In most cases, to form the plural you add **-s** or **-es**, for example:

Words ending in a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) add **-s**:
chico (*boy*), chicos (*boys*), persona (*person*),
personas (*people*), coche (*car*), coches (*cars*)

Words ending in a consonant (n, r etc.) add **-es**:
 melón (*melon*), melones (*melons*), actor (*actor*),
 actores (*actors*)

If a noun has an accent on the last part of the word (el jardín – *garden*) and ends in a consonant, the accent is removed in the plural (los jardines – *gardens*). However, some words take accents in the plural for pronunciation (los jóvenes – *young people*, los exámenes – *exams*).

Exercise 1

Form the plurals of these words.

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| 1 el dependiente | los ... |
| 2 el concierto | ... |
| 3 el balcón | ... |
| 4 la foto | las ... |
| 5 la cafetería | ... |

2 Articles

These are the words that come before nouns ('a' or 'the'), for example:

el estadio *the stadium* un estadio *a stadium*

2.1 'The'

In Spanish, the article changes according to whether the noun is masculine or feminine and singular or plural.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Masc. singular | Fem. singular |
| el dormitorio (<i>the bedroom</i>) | la cocina (<i>the kitchen</i>) |

| | |
|--|--|
| Masc. plural | Fem. plural |
| los dormitorios (<i>the bedrooms</i>) | las cocinas (<i>the kitchens</i>) |

You must include the article (**el, los, la, las**) in Spanish when sometimes it is not needed in English. For example, you must include it with school subjects:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Me gustan las matemáticas. | <i>I like Maths.</i> |
| La historia es fácil. | <i>History is easy.</i> |

Exercise 2

Fill in the correct article (**el, los, la, las**).

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 vino | 4 gato |
| 2 abuela | 5 ciencias |
| 3 zapatos | |

2.2 'A' and 'some'

The word for 'a' in Spanish also changes in masculine or feminine and singular or plural. In the plural the meaning changes to 'some'.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Masc. singular | Fem. singular |
| un dormitorio (<i>a bedroom</i>) | una cocina (<i>a kitchen</i>) |

| | |
|--|--|
| Masc. plural | Fem. plural |
| unos dormitorios (<i>some bedrooms</i>) | unas cocinas (<i>some kitchens</i>) |

Sometimes you do not need to add the article in Spanish for 'a' or 'some'. For example, you do not use it for jobs:

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Es secretario. | <i>He is a secretary.</i> |
| Es médica. | <i>She is a doctor.</i> |
| Son dependientes. | <i>They are shop assistants.</i> |

Exercise 3

Add the correct article (**el, los, un, unos, la, las, una, unas**).

- ... chica es simpática.
The girl is nice.
- Normalmente, en ... casa hay ... cocina.
Normally, in a house there is a kitchen.
- ... hermano de María tiene 8 años.
María's brother is 8 years old.
- Estudio ... historia y ... matemáticas.
I study History and Maths.
- ... fotos son bonitas.
The photos are pretty.

3 Adjectives

Adjectives are describing words. They also change for masculine/feminine and singular/plural but this depends on the ending of the word.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Masc. singular | Fem. singular | Masc. plural | Fem. plural |
| Ends in -o | alto | alta | altos | altas |
| Ends in -e | verde | verde | verdes | verdes |
| Ends in -l | inglés | inglesa | ingleses | inglesas |
| -s or -l | español | española | españoles | españolas |

Gramática

Some adjectives are shortened when they come before a noun that is masculine singular:

| | |
|------------------|--|
| bueno – buen | Hace buen tiempo. <i>It is good weather.</i> |
| malo – mal | Hace mal tiempo. <i>It is bad weather.</i> |
| primero – primer | En el primer piso. <i>On the first floor.</i> |
| tercero – tercer | En el tercer piso. <i>On the third floor.</i> |

Exercise 4

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjective.

- Mis padres son **inglés/inglesa/ingleses/inglesas**.
- La sección de ropa está en la **tercer/tercera/terceros/terceras planta**.
- La falda es **gris/grises**.
- El país es **pequeño/pequeña/pequeños/pequeñas**.
- Bueno/Buena/Buenos/Buenas** noches.

3.1 Position of adjectives

Most adjectives come after the noun they are describing, for example:

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| el coche azul | <i>the blue car</i> |
| una chica alta | <i>a tall girl</i> |

However, these adjectives come before the noun and have to be learnt:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| bueno <i>good</i> | próximo <i>next</i> |
| primero/segundo/tercero | <i>first/second/third</i> |
| último <i>last</i> | |

La próxima clase empieza a las diez.
The next class starts at ten o'clock.

3.2 Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives show who something or someone belongs to. They agree with the noun they are describing and always come in front of the noun.

| | Masc. singular | Fem. singular | Masc. plural | Fem. plural |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>my</i> | mi piso <i>(my flat)</i> | mi casa <i>(my house)</i> | mis hermanos <i>(my brothers)</i> | mis hermanas <i>(my sisters)</i> |
| <i>your (fam.)</i> | tu piso | tu casa | tus hermanos | tus hermanas |
| <i>his, her, its, your (polite)</i> | su piso | su casa | sus hermanos | sus hermanas |
| <i>our</i> | nuestro piso | nuestra casa | nuestros hermanos | nuestras hermanas |
| <i>your (fam.)</i> | vuestro piso | vuestra casa | vuestros hermanos | vuestras hermanas |
| <i>their (polite)</i> | su piso | su casa | sus hermanos | sus hermanas |

Exercise 5

Fill in the gap with the correct adjective.

- No me gusta ... primo.
I do not like their cousin.
- ... perro se llama Roni.
My dog is called Roni.
- No sé donde están ... libros.
I do not know where your books are.
- ... amigo vive en Madrid.
Our friend lives in Madrid.
- ... novio es alto.
Her boyfriend is tall.

3.3 Comparative and superlative adjectives

Adjectives can be used for comparing things or people, e.g. 'Amy is taller than Lauren, Ben is the tallest'.

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| más ... que | <i>more ... than</i> |
| menos ... que | <i>less ... than</i> |
| tan ... como | <i>as ... as</i> |

Juan es más ambicioso que Pedro.
Juan is more ambitious than Pedro.

Susana es menos simpática que Monica.
Susana is less nice than Monica/Susana is not as nice as Monica.

Paco es tan alto como Ángela.
Paco is as tall as Ángela.

There are some exceptions:

mejor *better, best* peor *worse*
 mayor *older, bigger* menor *younger*

En mi opinión, el fútbol es mejor que el ciclismo.
In my opinion, football is better than cycling.

Jaime es el peor. *Jaime is the worst.*

Sam es el mayor. *Sam is the oldest.*

Exercise 6

Translate these sentences.

- 1 Soy más alto que mi amigo.
- 2 Mi hermano es tan simpático como yo.
- 3 Mi madre es menos severa que mi padre.
- 4 Pedro es el mayor de los primos.
- 5 ¡Las patatas fritas son mejores que las verduras!

3.4 Demonstrative adjectives

These are the words for 'this, that, these, those' and they come before the noun they are describing. Like other adjectives, they have to agree with the noun.

| Masc. | Fem. | Masc. | Fem. |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| singular | singular | plural | plural |
| este | esta | estos | estas |
| <i>this</i> | <i>this</i> | <i>these</i> | <i>these</i> |
| ese | esa | esos | esas |
| <i>that</i> | <i>that</i> | <i>those</i> | <i>those</i> |
| aquel | aquella | aquellos | aquellas |
| <i>that</i> | <i>that</i> | <i>those</i> | <i>those</i> |

Aquel/aquella/aquellos/aquellas mean 'that' or 'those' which are far away. It can be translated as 'that over there' or 'those over there'.

Aquella gorra. *That hat over there.*
 Aquellas botas. *Those boots.*

Exercise 7

Add in the correct demonstrative adjective.

- 1 ... película es aburrida.
This film is boring.
- 2 ... caramelos son deliciosos.
Those sweets (over there) are delicious.
- 3 ... chico es muy guapo.
This boy is really good-looking.
- 4 ... botas están muy de moda.
Those boots are really trendy.
- 5 ... libro es interesante.
That book is interesting.

4 Questions

In Spanish, to make a question, you can either use a question word or you can add question marks (at the beginning and at the end) for a written question or change the intonation of your voice (raising the pitch of your voice at the end) for a spoken question.

Es pequeño. *It is small.*
 ¿Es pequeño? *Is it small?*
 Quieres una Coca-Cola. *You want a Coke.*
 ¿Cómo te llamas? *What's your name?*

4.1 Question words

The following question words are always placed at the start of a question:

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ¿Qué? | <i>What?</i> |
| ¿Quién? | <i>Who?</i> |
| ¿Con quién? | <i>Who with?</i> |
| ¿Cómo? | <i>How? What?/ What ... like?</i> |
| ¿Cuánto(s)/a(s)? | <i>How much? How many?</i> |
| ¿Cuándo? | <i>When?</i> |
| ¿Dónde? | <i>Where?</i> |
| ¿Adónde? | <i>Where to?</i> |
| ¿Por qué? | <i>Why?</i> |
| ¿Cuál(es)? | <i>Which?</i> |
| ¿A qué hora? | <i>At what time?</i> |

Gramática

Exercise 8

Translate into English.

- 1 ¿Cómo es tu hermano?
- 2 ¿A qué hora sale el tren?
- 3 ¿Cómo se llama tu madre?
- 4 ¿Dónde vives?
- 5 ¿Cuántos hermanos tienes?

Translate into Spanish.

- 1 *How much is it?*
- 2 *At what time does the bus leave?*
- 3 *What is your uncle called?*
- 4 *Where is the school?*
- 5 *How many subjects do you study?*

5 Adverbs

Adverbs are used to describe actions. They are usually translated in English by adding '-ly' to the end of a word ('quickly', 'helpfully', etc.). In Spanish, you add **-mente** to the adjective in the feminine form:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| fácil <i>easy</i> | rápido <i>quick</i> |
| fácilmente <i>easily</i> | rápidamente <i>quickly</i> |

There are some exceptions:

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| mucho/poco | <i>a lot/a little</i> |
| No hablo mucho. | <i>I do not speak a lot.</i> |
| bien/mal | <i>well/badly</i> |
| Hablo bien el español. | <i>I speak Spanish well.</i> |

Exercise 9

Make sentences using the following adverbs.

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| rápidamente | bien |
| lentamente | silenciosamente |
| tranquilamente | |

- 1 Juega ... al baloncesto.
- 2 El tren va ... por el campo.
- 3 Escucha ...
- 4 Los alumnos van ... a clase.
- 5 Trabaja ... los sábados.

5.1 Adverbs of time and place

These describe when and where an action takes place.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| aquí <i>here</i> | allí <i>there</i> |
| ahora <i>now</i> | ya <i>already</i> |
| Vivo aquí. | <i>I live here.</i> |
| El banco está allí. | <i>The bank is there.</i> |
| Ahora practico boxeo. | <i>I do boxing now.</i> |
| Ya fui a Menorca. | <i>I have already been to Menorca.</i> |

6 Pronouns

Pronouns stand in place of a noun, e.g. 'I, you, he, she', etc.

6.1 Subject pronouns

You do not need to use subject pronouns in Spanish very often. This is because the ending of the verb tells you who is doing the action. However, you do use them:

- for emphasis:
Yo tengo 14 años pero tú tienes 12.
I am 14 but you are 12.
- to make clear who is doing something:
Pablo y Pili son hermanos. Él va al colegio pero ella va a la universidad.
Pablo and Pili are brother and sister. He goes to school but she goes to university.
- to speak politely to someone else (usted/ustedes):
¿Tiene usted una lista de hoteles?
Do you have a list of hotels?

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| yo | <i>I</i> |
| tú | <i>you (familiar sing.)</i> |
| él/ella | <i>he/she</i> |
| usted | <i>you (polite sing.)</i> |
| nosotros | } <i>we</i> |
| nosotras | |
| vosotros | } <i>you (familiar plural)</i> |
| vosotras | |
| ellos/ellas | <i>they</i> |
| ustedes | <i>you (polite plural)</i> |

Exercise 10

Add in the correct subject pronouns for emphasis.

- 1 ... no tengo deberes.
I do not have any homework.
- 2 ... es muy simpático pero ... no.
He is very nice but she is not.
- 3 ¿Tiene ... un mapa?
Do you (polite) have a map?
- 4 ... estudias mucho.
You study a lot.
- 5 ... vivimos en Inglaterra.
We live in England.

Use of tu and usted

There are two words for 'you' in Spanish: tu and usted. Tu is the familiar form and usted is the polite form. You use tu for friends and family and usted for older members of a family, strangers and in shops/restaurants.

¿Tienes el nuevo CD de Ricky Martín? (Tu)
Do you have Ricky Martin's new CD?

¿Tiene una lista de campings? (Usted)
Do you have a list of campsites?

Exercise 11

Choose the correct form of the verb.

- 1 ¿**Quieres/Quiere** ir al cine esta tarde?
(to your sister)
- 2 ¿**Tienes/Tiene** aspirinas? Tengo dolor de cabeza. *(to a shop assistant)*
- 3 ¿**Prefieres/Prefiere** un té o un café?
(to your grandmother)
- 4 ¿**Trabajas/Trabaja** en una tienda los sábados? *(to your friend)*
- 5 ¿**Te gusta/Le gusta** ser profesor?
(to your teacher)

6.2 Object pronouns

These stand in place of a noun which is the object in a sentence, e.g. 'I love **her**', 'I eat **it** a lot', 'he gave **me** a present'. They usually come in front of the verb:

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| La quiero. | <i>I love her.</i> |
| Lo como mucho. | <i>I eat it a lot.</i> |
| Me dio un regalo. | <i>He gave me a present.</i> |

| | |
|--------------|--|
| me | <i>me</i> |
| te | <i>you (fam. sing.)</i> |
| le/lo, la | <i>him/it, her, you (polite sing.)</i> |
| nos | <i>us</i> |
| os | <i>you (fam. plural)</i> |
| les/los, las | <i>them, you (polite plural)</i> |

Le and **les** are used when you would say 'to him/her' or 'to them'.

Exercise 12

Translate into English.

- 1 ¿Dónde está el helado? Lo comí.
- 2 ¿Tienes tus deberes? No, los tengo en casa.
- 3 ¿Quieres probar la chaqueta? Sí, quiero probarla.
- 4 ¿Has visto mi mochila? Lo siento, no la he visto.
- 5 He perdido mi monedero. ¿Dónde lo perdiste?

6.3 Pronouns after prepositions

Use the following after prepositions, e.g. para - for, delante de - in front of, detrás de - behind, a - to.

| | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| mí | <i>me</i> |
| ti | <i>you (fam. sing.)</i> |
| él, ella | <i>him, her, it</i> |
| usted | <i>you (polite sing.)</i> |
| nosotros/as | <i>us</i> |
| vosotros/as | <i>you (fam. plural)</i> |
| ellos, ellas | <i>them</i> |
| ustedes | <i>you (polite plural)</i> |

Es para mí. *It is for me.*

Delante de nosotros hay la catedral.
In front of us there is the cathedral.

After **con** (with) use the above list apart from **conmigo** - with me, **contigo** - with you.

Gramática

Exercise 13

Choose the correct pronoun.

- 1 *I like to play football with them.*
Me gusta jugar al fútbol con **vosotros/ellos/él.**
- 2 *The present is for her.*
El regalo es para **mí/ti/ella.**
- 3 *He goes to school with me.*
Va al instituto **conmigo/contigo.**
- 4 *He lives behind us.*
Vive detrás de **nosotros/vosotros/ellos.**

7 Verbs

Verbs are doing words, e.g. 'play, sing, laugh, cry, eat, speak', etc.

7.1 The infinitive

The infinitive is the part of the verb that you find in the dictionary and in English translates as 'to ...' (to dance, to study, etc). In Spanish, infinitives all end in either **-ar**, **-er** or **-ir**. These three families all change in different ways for different tenses (present, past, future) and depending on who is doing the action (I, you, he, she, etc).

You use the infinitive after certain verbs:

gustar encantar odiar poder deber

Me gusta **ir** al cine.
*I like **to go** to the cinema*

Le encanta **estudiar**.
*He loves **to study**.*

Odio **practicar** deportes.
*I hate **to play** sport.*

Puedo **escribir** mucho.
*I can **write** a lot.*

Debo **limpiar** el cuarto de baño.
*I must **clean** the bathroom.*

Exercise 14

Write the Spanish infinitive of these verbs. If you do not know them, use a dictionary.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <i>to have</i> | 6 <i>to jump</i> |
| 2 <i>to go</i> | 7 <i>to think</i> |
| 3 <i>to eat</i> | 8 <i>to drive</i> |
| 4 <i>to write</i> | 9 <i>to travel</i> |
| 5 <i>to listen</i> | 10 <i>to sing</i> |

7.2 The present tense

This is used to describe something that is taking place now or something that usually happens. To form the present tense, take off **-ar/-er/-ir** and add these endings:

-ar verbs (hablar – *to speak*)

| | |
|----------|--|
| hablo | <i>I speak</i> |
| hablas | <i>you speak (fam. sing)</i> |
| habla | <i>he/she speaks, you speak (polite sing.)</i> |
| hablamos | <i>we speak</i> |
| habláis | <i>you speak (fam. plural)</i> |
| hablan | <i>they speak, you speak (polite plural)</i> |

-er verbs (comer – *to eat*)

| | |
|---------|--|
| como | <i>I eat</i> |
| comes | <i>you eat (fam. sing)</i> |
| come | <i>he/she eats, you eat (polite sing.)</i> |
| comemos | <i>we eat</i> |
| coméis | <i>you eat (fam. plural)</i> |
| comen | <i>they eat, you eat (polite plural)</i> |

-ir verbs (vivir – *to live*)

| | |
|---------|--|
| vivo | <i>I live</i> |
| vives | <i>you live (fam. sing)</i> |
| vive | <i>he/she lives, you live (polite sing.)</i> |
| vivimos | <i>we live</i> |
| vivís | <i>you live (fam. plural)</i> |
| viven | <i>they live, you live (polite plural)</i> |

Notice that the endings for **-er** and **-ir** verbs are exactly the same, apart from the **nosotros** (*we*) and **vosotros** (*you plural*) parts.

Some verbs are different in the **yo (I)** form:

| | |
|-------|--------------------------|
| dar | doy (<i>I give</i>) |
| hacer | hago (<i>I do</i>) |
| poner | pongo (<i>I put</i>) |
| saber | sé (<i>I know</i>) |
| salir | salgo (<i>I leave</i>) |
| ver | veo (<i>I see</i>) |

Exercise 15

Change the verbs into the present tense and translate into English.

- 1 beber (*you*) bebes – *you drink*
- 2 practicar (*we*)
- 3 comprar (*they*)
- 4 tocar (*I*)
- 5 estudiar (*you*)
- 6 salir (*he*)

7.3 Radical changing verbs

These are verbs which change in the middle as well as the end. They come into different groups: **o** may change to **ue**, **e** may change to **ie** and **e** may change to **i**. Notice that the middle part does not change for the **nosotros** and **vosotros** parts.

Here is a list of the common ones that you will come across or need to use:

poder

| | |
|---------|---|
| puedo | <i>I can</i> |
| puedes | <i>you can (fam. sing.)</i> |
| puede | <i>he/she can, you can (polite sing.)</i> |
| podemos | <i>we can</i> |
| podéis | <i>you can (fam. plural)</i> |
| pueden | <i>they can, you can (polite plural)</i> |

preferir

| | |
|------------|--|
| prefiero | <i>I prefer</i> |
| prefieres | <i>you prefer (fam. sing.)</i> |
| prefiere | <i>he/she prefers, you prefer (polite sing.)</i> |
| preferimos | <i>we prefer</i> |
| preferís | <i>you prefer (fam. plural)</i> |
| prefieren | <i>they prefer, you prefer (polite plural)</i> |

repetir

| | |
|-----------|--|
| repito | <i>I repeat</i> |
| repites | <i>you repeat (fam. sing.)</i> |
| repite | <i>he/she repeats,</i> <i>you repeat (polite sing.)</i> |
| repetimos | <i>we repeat</i> |
| repetís | <i>you repeat (fam. plural)</i> |
| repite | <i>they repeat, you repeat</i> <i>(polite plural)</i> |

7.4 Ser and estar

There are two verbs 'to be' in Spanish. **Ser** is used to describe the permanent characteristics of a person, place or thing, time and to indicate to whom something belongs:

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Nationality: | Es escocesa. <i>She's Scottish.</i> |
| Occupation: | Son mecánicos. <i>They are mechanics.</i> |
| Colour: | El coche es verde. <i>The car is green.</i> |
| Characteristic: | Juan es amable. <i>Juan is nice.</i> |
| Characteristic: | El cine es grande. <i>The cinema is big.</i> |
| Characteristic: | Mi abuelo es viejo. <i>My grandfather is old.</i> |
| Time: | Son las cuatro. <i>It is four o'clock.</i> |
| Belonging: | Es el libro de Marta. <i>It's Marta's book.</i> |

Estar is used to describe where something is located or its position and temporary states such as mood, health and the condition of something:

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Location: | ¿Dónde está el banco? <i>Where is the bank?</i> |
| Temporary condition: | El dormitorio está sucio. <i>The bedroom is dirty.</i> |
| Temporary mood: | Estoy bien. <i>I am well.</i> |
| Temporary state: | Está nublado. <i>It is cloudy.</i> |

Gramática

Exercise 16

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of **ser** or **estar** and write the sentences in English.

- 1 Soy/estoy fatal.
- 2 El libro **es/está** interesante.
- 3 Mi tío **es/está** hombre de negocios.
- 4 Los alumnos **son/están** muy simpáticos.
- 5 Mi hermano **es/está** joven.
- 6 Los coches **son/están** en el garaje.
- 7 ¿Eres/estás bien? No, no soy/estoy bien. Tengo gripe.
- 8 ¿Eres/estás de Barcelona? No, soy/estoy de Málaga.

7.5 The present continuous tense

This is used to describe an action that is happening right now. In English you can recognise the tense as you add '-ing', e.g. 'I am playing', 'he is studying', 'we are going', etc. In Spanish you form the present continuous by taking the verb **estar** in the present tense and then an infinitive, remove **-ar** and add **-ando** and remove **-er** or **-ir** and add **-iendo**.

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| estoy | } + hablando/comiendo/viviendo |
| estás | |
| está | |
| estamos | |
| estáis | |
| están | |

Estamos estudiando español.
We are studying Spanish.

Ahora estoy comiendo pizza.
Now I am eating pizza.

Exercise 17

You don't want to go out. Make up excuses using the following phrases.

Example: fregar los platos → Lo siento, estoy fregando los platos. (*I am sorry, I am doing the washing up.*)

- 1 hacer los deberes
- 2 jugar con mi hermano menor
- 3 arreglar mi dormitorio
- 4 limpiar la cocina
- 5 preparar la comida

7.6 The preterite tense

The preterite is used to describe an action in the past which is completed, e.g. 'He bought a book', 'I played tennis last week', 'We went to Spain on holiday', etc.

The preterite is different for **-ar** verbs than **-er** and **-ir** verbs. To form the preterite, remove the infinitive ending and add these endings:

-ar verbs

-er/-ir verbs

– **hablar**

– **comer/salir**

hablé – I spoke

comí – I ate

hablaste – you spoke

comiste – you ate

habló – he/she spoke

comió – he/she ate

hablamos – we spoke

comimós – we ate

hablasteis – you spoke

comisteis – you ate

(plural)

(plural)

hablaron – they spoke

comieron – they ate

Exercise 18

Translate into English.

- 1 Salí a las ocho.
- 2 ¡Comiste mucho!
- 3 Mi amigo compró una camiseta para su cumpleaños.
- 4 Estudié el dibujo el año pasado.
- 5 Jugamos al baloncesto.

Translate into Spanish.

- 1 *They played rugby.*
- 2 *My cousin bought a watch.*
- 3 *I ate chips.*
- 4 *She drank lemonade.*
- 5 *We listened to music.*

Some verbs in the preterite do not follow this pattern. You need to learn these irregular verbs carefully:

| ir | tener | hacer | ver |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <i>(to go)</i> | <i>(to have)</i> | <i>(to do)</i> | <i>(to see)</i> |
| fui | tuve | hice | vi |
| <i>(I went)</i> | <i>(I had)</i> | <i>(I did)</i> | <i>(I saw)</i> |
| fuiste | tuviste | hiciste | viste |
| fue | tuvo | hizo | vio |
| fuimos | tuvimos | hicimos | vimos |
| fuisteis | tuvisteis | hicisteis | visteis |
| fueron | tuvieron | hicieron | vieron |

There are more irregular verbs which are usually shown in tables in a dictionary, e.g. *dar (to give)*, *estar (to be)*, *poder (to be able)*, *poner (to put)*, *ser (to be)*, *venir (to come)*.

Jugar and **sacar** are different for 'I' (yo):

Jugué al squash. *I played squash.*
 Saqué fotos. *I took photos.*

The preterite of **hay** (*there is/there are*) is **hubo** (*there was/there were*).

Exercise 19

Change the verb from the infinitive to the preterite for 'I' (yo).

Example: hablar con mis amigos → Hablé con mis amigos. (*I spoke to my friends.*)

- 1 Ayer ir al cine
- 2 El año pasado comprar un walkman
- 3 Practicar la equitación con mi hermana
- 4 Tener mucha suerte
- 5 Hacer deportes acuáticos

Exercise 20

Translate into English.

- 1 Fuimos a un concierto excelente.
- 2 María tuvo un accidente muy serio.
- 3 Hice mis deberes el domingo.
- 4 Bebieron una botella de limonada.
- 5 ¿Compraste un regalo para tu madre?

7.7 The imperfect tense

The imperfect is used to describe:

- an action in the past that is repeated
- what something or someone was like
- what was happening at a particular time.

It is always used when you say in English 'I used to ...'

Escuchábamos música clásica.
We used to listen to classical music.
(repeated action)

Simón era muy alto.
Simon was very tall. (description)

El hotel era muy grande.
The hotel was very big. (description)

Gramática

To form the imperfect, take the infinitive, remove **-ar**, **-er** or **-ir** and add the following endings:

| | |
|--|--|
| -ar verbs | -er/-ir verbs |
| - hablar | - comer/vivir |
| hablaba – <i>I used to speak/I spoke</i> | comía (vivía) – <i>I used to eat/I ate</i> |
| hablabas | comías |
| hablaba | comía |
| hablábamos | comíamos |
| hablabais | comíais |
| hablaban | comían |

The imperfect of **hay** (*there is /there are*) is **había** (*there was/there were*).

Exercise 21

Translate into English.

- 1 Hacía sol.
- 2 Iba a las tiendas todos los días.
- 3 El cielo estaba despejado.
- 4 Veía la television.
- 5 Comíamos en la cafetería.
- 6 Había mucha gente en la piscina.
- 7 El chico era rubio y tenía el pelo rizado.

7.8 The immediate future tense

This is used to describe what is going to happen in the future.

Voy a ir al supermercado.
I am going to go to the supermarket.

Vamos a trabajar mañana.
We are going to work tomorrow.

To form the immediate future you need three things:

ir in the present tense + **a** + verb in the infinitive.

| | |
|-------|---|
| Voy | } + a + comer/jugar/comprar/salir, etc. |
| Vas | |
| Va | |
| Vamos | |
| Vais | |
| Van | |

Exercise 22

Translate into Spanish.

- 1 *I am going to go to the disco.*
- 2 *We are going to eat paella.*
- 3 *He is going to buy a computer.*
- 4 *She is going to live with her aunt.*
- 5 *They are going to work in a hospital.*

7.9 The future tense and the conditional tense

The future and conditional both add endings to the infinitive and have the same irregular verbs.

The future is used to say 'I will ...', 'you will ...', etc. Add these endings to any verb in the infinitive to make the future:

-é, -ás, -á, -emos, -éis, -án

For example:

| | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| compraré | <i>I will buy</i> |
| comprarás | <i>you will buy</i> |
| comparará | <i>he/she will buy</i> |
| compraremos | <i>we will buy</i> |
| comparéis | <i>you (plural) will buy</i> |
| comparán | <i>they will buy</i> |

The future of **hay** (*there is/there are*) is **habrá** (*there will be*).

Common irregular verbs in the future:

| | |
|--------|-----------------------|
| diré | <i>I will say</i> |
| haré | <i>I will do</i> |
| podré | <i>I will be able</i> |
| pondré | <i>I will put</i> |
| querré | <i>I will want</i> |
| sabré | <i>I will know</i> |
| saldré | <i>I will go out</i> |
| tendré | <i>I will have</i> |
| vendré | <i>I will come</i> |

Exercise 23

Translate these predictions for the next century.

- 1 Las personas no trabajarán durante el día.
- 2 Los colegios no existirán.
- 3 Habrá mucha comida diferente.
- 4 Los coches serán eléctricos.
- 5 Iremos a otras planetas para pasar las vacaciones.

The **conditional** is used to say 'I would ...', 'you would ...', etc. Add these endings to any verb in the infinitive to make the conditional:

-ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían

| | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| trabajaría | <i>I would work</i> |
| trabajarías | <i>you would work</i> |
| trabajaría | <i>he/she would work</i> |
| trabajaríamos | <i>we would work</i> |
| trabajaríais | <i>you (plural) would work</i> |
| trabajarían | <i>they would work</i> |

The conditional of **hay** (*there is/there are*) is **habría** (*there would be*).

The irregular verbs are formed from the same stem as the future tense:

| | |
|-------|--------------------|
| haría | <i>I would do</i> |
| diría | <i>I would say</i> |

Exercise 24

What would you do if you won the lottery?

- 1 Compraría ...
- 2 Iría a ...
- 3 Viviría en ...
- 4 Visitaría ...
- 5 Tendría ...

7.10 The perfect tense

This is when you say 'I have done ...', 'you have done ...', etc. You form the perfect with two parts:

Present tense of **haber** and the past participle (infinitive without **-ar/-er/-ir** and adding **-ado** or **-ido**).

| |
|----------------------------------|
| he + hablado/comido/vivido, etc. |
| has |
| ha |
| hemos |
| habéis |
| han |

Some verbs have irregular past participles:

| |
|---------------------------------------|
| escribir – escrito (<i>written</i>) |
| hacer – hecho (<i>done</i>) |
| poner – puesto (<i>put</i>) |
| romper – roto (<i>broken</i>) |
| ver – visto (<i>seen</i>) |

Exercise 25

Translate into English.

- 1 He perdido mi maleta.
- 2 ¿Has visto la película nueva de *Star Wars*?
- 3 Hemos escrito una carta.
- 4 ¿Has perdido tu pasaporte?
- 5 No han hecho los deberes.

7.11 The imperative (commands)

This is used for giving commands or orders, e.g. 'Turn left', 'Come here', 'Go away'. As there are four ways of saying 'you' in Spanish (you, you polite, you plural, you polite plural), there are four types of command:

| tú | usted | vosotros | ustedes |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| you (someone you know) | you (polite, stranger, older person) | you (plural) (people you know) | you (plural) (polite, strangers, older people) |
| -ar toma | tome | tomad | tomen |
| -er bebe | beba | bebed | beban |
| -ir vive | viva | vivid | vivan |

Gramática

Exercise 26

Give commands to someone you know (tú).

Example: Hablar más despacio – Habla más despacio. (*Speak more slowly.*)

- 1 Tomar la segunda calle a la derecha
- 2 Escribir con bolígrafo
- 3 Abrir el cuaderno
- 4 Escuchar la cinta
- 5 Pasar el puente

7.12 Reflexive verbs

These are verbs which are like ordinary verbs but with an extra part in front of them which is called a reflexive pronoun. The reflexive pronouns are **me, te, se, nos, os, se**.

A reflexive verb in the infinitive is written with **se** at the end (**lavarse** – *to wash*, **levantarse** – *to get up*).

These verbs usually have something to do with your daily routine or an action that you do for yourself.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| despertarse | <i>to wake up</i> |
| levantarse | <i>to get up</i> |
| ducharse | <i>to have a shower</i> |
| bañarse | <i>to have a bath/wash</i> |
| lavarse los dientes/ la cara | <i>to brush your teeth/ wash your face</i> |
| acostarse | <i>to go to bed</i> |
| levantarse | <i>to get up</i> |
| me levanto | <i>I get up</i> |
| te levantas | |
| se levanta | |
| nos levantamos | |
| os levantáis | |
| se levantan | |

Exercise 27

Choose the correct verb.

- 1 Me **despiertas/desperto** a las seis.
- 2 ¿A qué hora te **levantas/levantamos**?
- 3 Normalmente mi hermano se **duchan/ducha** antes de desayunar.
- 4 Mis padres se **acuestáis/acuestan** muy tarde.
- 5 Me **lavo/lava** los dientes dos veces al día.

7.13 Impersonal verbs

These verbs **do not work in the same way as other verbs**. They change according to what follows them (singular or plural). The most common impersonal verbs are:

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| gustar | <i>to like</i> |
| encantar | <i>to love</i> |
| doler | <i>to hurt</i> |
| hacer falta | <i>to need</i> |

| | Singular (one) | Plural (more than one) |
|--------------------|--|---|
| gustar | Me gusta ... <i>I like ...</i> | Me gustan ... <i>I like ...</i> |
| | Te gusta ... <i>You like ...</i> | Te gustan ... <i>You like ...</i> |
| | Le gusta ... <i>He/She likes ...</i> | Le gustan ... <i>He/She likes ...</i> |
| | Nos gusta ... <i>We like ...</i> | Nos gustan ... <i>We like ...</i> |
| | Os gusta ... <i>You (plural) like ...</i> | Os gustan ... <i>You (plural) like ...</i> |
| | Les gusta ... <i>They like ...</i> | Les gustan ... <i>They like ...</i> |
| encantar | Me encanta ... <i>I love ...etc.</i> | Me encantan ... <i>I love ...etc.</i> |
| doler | Me duele el/la ... <i>My ... hurts.</i> | Me duelen los/las ... <i>My ... hurt.</i> |
| hacer falta | Me hace falta ... <i>I need ...</i> | Me hacen falta ... <i>I need ...</i> |

Me gusta la canción. *I like the song.*
 Me gustan las canciones. *I like the songs.*
 Me encanta el libro. *I love the book.*
 Me encantan los libros. *I love the books.*

Remember that plural can mean more than one object:

Me gustan el libro y el bolígrafo.
I like the book and the pen.

or more than one of the same object (los ... /las ...):

Me gustan los perros. *I like dogs.*

8 Negatives

Making a phrase negative in Spanish is easy, you just add **no** before the verb:

No quiero ir al museo.
I do not want to go to the museum.
 No me gusta la historia.
I do not like history.
 No me levanto temprano.
I do not get up early.

There are other negative expressions which form a 'sandwich' around the verb:

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| no ... nunca | <i>never</i> |
| no ... nada | <i>nothing</i> |
| no ... nadie | <i>no-one/nobody/anybody</i> |

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| No veo nunca la tele. | <i>I never watch TV.</i> |
| No tengo nada. | <i>I have nothing.</i> |
| No conozco a nadie. | <i>I do not know anybody.</i> |

These words can be placed at the beginning of the sentence for emphasis:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Nunca hablo en clase. | <i>I <u>never</u> talk in class.</i> |
| Nada me da miedo. | <i><u>Nothing</u> scares me.</i> |
| Nadie me escucha. | <i><u>No-one</u> listens to me.</i> |

Exercise 28

Make these sentences negative. Try to add **nunca**, **nada** or **nadie** if possible.

- 1 Trabaja en Madrid.
- 2 Entiendo el francés.
- 3 Voy a Colombia.
- 4 Mis padres se levantan tarde.
- 5 Quisiera un helado de chocolate.

8.1 Ni ... ni ...

Ni ... ni ... means 'neither ... nor ...', 'or ... or ...' and is used when listing things after a negative:

Mi casa no tiene un jardín, **ni** un ático, **ni** un comedor.
My house does not have a garden or an attic or a dining-room.

Exercise 29

Write a list of what your school does not have.

Mi colegio no tiene ...

9 Por and para

There are two ways of saying 'for' in Spanish – **por** and **para**.

- Por** is used
- when 'for' means 'in exchange for':
 Gracias por el regalo.
Thanks for the present.
 - for the period of time that something takes place:
 Por la noche.
In the evening.
 - to translate 'per':
 Gano 10 euros por hora.
I earn €10 per hour.

- Para** is used
- when 'for' means 'in order to':
 Fui al cine para ver una película cómica.
I went to the cinema to see a comedy.
 - for destinations:
 Este tren es para Madrid.
The train is for Madrid.

Gramática

10 Numbers

| | |
|-----|-----------------|
| 1 | uno |
| 2 | dos |
| 3 | tres |
| 4 | cuatro |
| 5 | cinco |
| 6 | seis |
| 7 | siete |
| 8 | ocho |
| 9 | nueve |
| 10 | diez |
| 11 | once |
| 12 | doce |
| 13 | trece |
| 14 | catorce |
| 15 | quince |
| 16 | dieciséis |
| 17 | diecisiete |
| 18 | dieciocho |
| 19 | diecinueve |
| 20 | veinte |
| 21 | veintiuno |
| 22 | veintidós |
| 23 | veintitrés |
| 24 | veinticuatro |
| 25 | veinticinco |
| 26 | veintiséis |
| 27 | veintisiete |
| 28 | veintiocho |
| 29 | veintinueve |
| 30 | treinta |
| 31 | treinta y uno |
| 32 | treinta y dos |
| 40 | cuarenta |
| 41 | cuarenta y uno |
| 42 | cuarenta y dos |
| 50 | cincuenta |
| 51 | cincuenta y uno |
| 60 | sesenta |
| 61 | sesenta y uno |
| 70 | setenta |
| 71 | setenta y uno |
| 80 | ochenta |
| 81 | ochenta y uno |
| 90 | noventa |
| 91 | noventa y uno |
| 100 | cien |
| 101 | ciento uno |

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 110 | ciento diez |
| 200 | doscientos |
| 300 | trescientos |
| 400 | cuatrocientos |
| 500 | quinientos |
| 600 | seiscientos |
| 700 | setecientos |
| 800 | ochocientos |
| 900 | novecientos |
| 1000 | mil |
| 2000 | dos mil |
| 1 000 000 | un millón |

10.1 First, second, third, etc.

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| primero/a (1°/1ª) | <i>first</i> |
| segundo/a (2°/2ª) | <i>second</i> |
| tercero/a (3°/3ª) | <i>third</i> |
| cuarto/a (4°/4ª) | <i>fourth</i> |
| quinto/a (5°/5ª) | <i>fifth</i> |
| sexto/a (6°/6ª) | <i>sixth</i> |
| séptimo/a (7°/7ª) | <i>seventh</i> |
| octavo/a (8°/8ª) | <i>eighth</i> |
| noveno/a (9°/9ª) | <i>ninth</i> |
| décimo/a (10°/10ª) | <i>tenth</i> |

11 Days, dates and time

11.1 Days

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| lunes | <i>Monday</i> |
| martes | <i>Tuesday</i> |
| miércoles | <i>Wednesday</i> |
| jueves | <i>Thursday</i> |
| viernes | <i>Friday</i> |
| sábado | <i>Saturday</i> |
| domingo | <i>Sunday</i> |

Days of the week do not take capital letters in Spanish.

el lunes *on Monday*

Voy al club de gimnasia el lunes.

I go to gym club on Monday.

los lunes, todos los lunes

every Monday/on Mondays

Voy al club de gimnasia los lunes.

On Mondays I go to gym club.

Voy al club de gimnasia todos los lunes.

Every Monday I go to gym club.



11.2 Dates

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| enero | January |
| febrero | February |
| marzo | March |
| abril | April |
| mayo | May |
| junio | June |
| julio | July |
| agosto | August |
| septiembre | September |
| octubre | October |
| noviembre | November |
| diciembre | December |

Months are like days and do not take a capital letter in Spanish.

Dates are written as follows:

18/2 = el 18 de febrero

22/3 = el 22 de marzo

el 4 de septiembre *on the 4th September*

Empiezo el colegio el 4 de septiembre.

I start school on the 4th September.

11.3 Time

To tell the time you use the verb **ser**.

Es la una. *It's one o'clock.*

Son las dos. *It's two o'clock.*

Son las tres y cuarto. *It's quarter past three.*

Son las cuatro y media. *It's four thirty.*

Son las cinco menos cuarto.

It's quarter to five.

Son las seis y diez. *It's ten past six.*

Son las siete menos cinco.

It's five to seven.

Any time surrounding one o'clock uses **es** and not **son**.

To say 'at ...' you use **a las**:

A las ocho de la mañana.

At eight in the morning. (8am)

A las tres de la tarde.

At three in the afternoon. (3pm)

A las siete de la noche.

At seven in the evening. (7pm)

12 Irregular verb tables

These are the irregular verbs you are most likely to need. The irregular forms are printed in red.

| Infinitive | | Present | Future | Preterite | Imperfect | Familiar imperative |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------|
| dar | Yo (I) Tú (you) Él/Ella (he/she) Nosotros (we) Vosotros (you pl.) Ellos/Ellas (they) | doy das da damos dais dan | daré darás dará daremos daréis darán | di diste dio dimos disteis dieron | daba dabas daba dábamos dabais daban | da, dad |
| decir | Yo (I) Tú (you) Él/Ella (he/she) Nosotros (we) Vosotros (you pl.) Ellos/Ellas (they) | digo dices dice decimos decís dicen | diré dirás dirá diremos diréis dirán | dije dijiste dijo dijimos dijisteis dijeron | decía decías decía decíamos decíais decían | di, decid |
| estar | Yo (I) Tú (you) Él/Ella (he/she) Nosotros (we) Vosotros (you pl.) Ellos/Ellas (they) | estoy estás está estamos estáis están | estaré estarás estará estaremos estaréis estarán | estuve estuviste estuvo estuvimos estuvisteis estuvieron | estaba estabas estaba estábamos estabais estaban | está, estad |
| hacer | Yo (I) Tú (you) Él/Ella (he/she) Nosotros (we) Vosotros (you pl.) Ellos/Ellas (they) | hago haces hace hacemos hacéis hacen | haré harás hará haremos haréis harán | hice hiciste hizo hicimos hicisteis hicieron | hacía hacías hacía hacíamos hacíais hacían | haz, haced |
| ir | Yo (I) Tú (you) Él/Ella (he/she) Nosotros (we) Vosotros (you pl.) Ellos/Ellas (they) | voy vas va vamos vais van | iré irás irá iremos iréis irán | fui fuiste fue fuimos fuisteis fueron | iba ibas iba íbamos ibais iban | ve, id |
| oír | Yo (I) Tú (you) Él/Ella (he/she) Nosotros (we) Vosotros (you pl.) Ellos/Ellas (they) | oigo oyes oye oímos oís oyen | oiré oirás oirá oiremos oiréis oirán | oí oíste oyó oímos oísteis oyeron | oía oías oía oíamos oíais oían | oye, oíd |
| poder | Yo (I) Tú (you) Él/Ella (he/she) Nosotros (we) Vosotros (you pl.) Ellos/Ellas (they) | puedo puedes puede podemos podéis pueden | podré podrás podrá podremos podréis podrán | pude pudiste pudo podimos pudisteis pudieron | podía podías podía podíamos podíais podían | - |



| Infinitive | | Present | Future | Preterite | Imperfect | Familiar imperative |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| poner | Yo (I) Tú (you) Él/Ella (he/she) Nosotros (we) Vosotros (you pl.) Ellos/Ellas (they) | pongo pones pone ponemos ponéis ponen | pondré pondrás pondrá pondremos pondréis pondrán | puse pusiste puso pusimos pusisteis pusieron | ponía ponías ponía poníamos poníais ponían | pon, poned |
| querer | Yo (I) Tú (you) Él/Ella (he/she) Nosotros (we) Vosotros (you pl.) Ellos/Ellas (they) | quiero quieres quiere queremos queréis quieren | querré querrás querrá querremos querréis querrán | quise quisiste quiso quisimos quisisteis quisieron | quería querías quería queríamos queríais querían | quiere, quered |
| saber | Yo (I) Tú (you) Él/Ella (he/she) Nosotros (we) Vosotros (you pl.) Ellos/Ellas (they) | sé sabes sabe sabemos sabéis saben | sabré sabrás sabrá sabremos sabréis sabrán | supe supiste supo supimos supisteis supieron | sabía sabías sabía sabíamos sabíais sabían | sabe, sabed |
| salir | Yo (I) Tú (you) Él/Ella (he/she) Nosotros (we) Vosotros (you pl.) Ellos/Ellas (they) | salgo sales sale salimos salís salen | saldré saldrás saldrá saldremos saldréis saldrán | salí saliste salió salimos salisteis salieron | salía salías salía salíamos salíais salían | sal, salid |
| ser | Yo (I) Tú (you) Él/Ella (he/she) Nosotros (we) Vosotros (you pl.) Ellos/Ellas (they) | soy eres es somos sois son | seré serás será seremos seréis serán | fui fuiste fue fuimos fuisteis fueron | era eras era éramos erais eran | sé, sed |
| tener | Yo (I) Tú (you) Él/Ella (he/she) Nosotros (we) Vosotros (you pl.) Ellos/Ellas (they) | tengo tienes tiene tenemos tenéis tienen | tendré tendrás tendrá tendremos tendréis tendrán | tuve tuviste tuvo tuvimos tuvisteis tuvieron | tenía tenías tenía teníamos teníais tenían | ten, tened |
| venir | Yo (I) Tú (you) Él/Ella (he/she) Nosotros (we) Vosotros (you pl.) Ellos/Ellas (they) | vengo vienes viene venimos venís vienen | vendré vendrás vendrá vendremos vendréis vendrán | vine viniste vino vinimos vinisteis vinieron | venía venías venía veníamos veníais venían | ven, venid |
| ver | Yo (I) Tú (you) Él/Ella (he/she) Nosotros (we) Vosotros (you pl.) Ellos/Ellas (they) | veo ves ve vemos veis ven | veré verás verá veremos veréis verán | vi viste vio vimos visteis vieron | veía veías veía veíamos veíais veían | ve, ved |