

Ambition

Endeavour

Success



VERBS



Verbs

- To form tenses in Spanish, you need to start with the **INFINITIVE**.
- The **INFINITIVE** is the basic part of the verb, found in the dictionary.
- In English, **INFINITIVES** start with 'to... ' (e.g. to play, to eat, to live.....)
- In Spanish, **INFINITIVES** end in **AR**, **ER** or **IR** (e.g. jugar, comer, vivir.....)
- If you want to use a particular tense, you need to change the ending of the **INFINITIVE**. This process is called **CONJUGATION**.
- Verb endings in Spanish tell you who the verb is talking about. This means that you don't usually need pronouns like "I", "you", "he" or "she" in Spanish. You can look at the ending of the verb instead.



Tenses

1. **Present Tense**: to talk about what you do / usually do (I listen to music)
2. **Radical changing (or stem changing) verbs**: verbs where a vowel changes in the middle of the word when talking about "I", "you singular", "he", "she" and "they"
3. **Present Continuous**: to talk about what you are doing right now (I am listening to music)
4. **Preterite Tense**: past tense, single, completed action (I listened to music)
5. **Imperfect Tense**: past tense, repeated, ongoing action in the past (I used to listen to music)
6. **Perfect Tense**: past tense, saying what you have done (I have listened to music)
7. **Future Tense 1**: saying what you are going to do (I'm going to listen to music)
8. **Future Tense 2**: saying what you will do (I will listen to music)
9. **Conditional Tense**: saying what you would do (I would listen to music)
10. **The Present Subjunctive (a mood NOT a tense)**: used when talking about situations of doubt, desire, emotion, necessity, or uncertainty in the present tense.
11. **The Imperfect Subjunctive (a mood NOT a tense)**: used when talking about situations of doubt, desire, emotion, necessity, or uncertainty in tenses other than present.



Present Tense

(I listen, I eat, I live, etc.)

- Start with the **INFINITIVE** (e.g. comer = to eat)
- Take off the **AR**, **ER** or **IR** (e.g. com...)
- Add the new ending (e.g. como = I eat)

	AR e.g. escuchar	ER e.g. comer	IR e.g. vivir
I	escucho	como	vivo
you (singular)	escuchas	comes	vive
s/he	escucha	come	vive
we	escuchamos	comemos	vivimos
you (plural)	escucháis	coméis	vivís
they	escuchan	comen	viven



Present Tense: Irregulars

Watch out! These don't follow the usual pattern.

SER = to be		TENER = to have		IR = to go		HACER = to do	
soy	I am	tengo	I have	voy	I go	hago	I do
eres	you are	tienes	you have	vas	you go	haces	you do
es	he/she is	tiene	he/she has	va	he/she goes	hace	he/she does
somos	we are	tenemos	we have	vamos	we go	hacemos	we do
sois	you (plural) are	tenéis	you (plural) have	vais	you (plural) go	hacéis	you (plural) do
son	they are	tienen	they have	van	they go	hacen	they do



Radical / stem changing verbs

Radical or stem changing verbs have a vowel change in the first part of the verb (the stem) in the present tense. The endings follow the same pattern as other verbs.

	u changes to ue e.g. jugar	o changes to ue e.g. poder	e changes to ie e.g. querer	e changes to i e.g. pedir
I	juego	puedo	quiero	pido
you (singular)	juegas	puedes	quieres	pides
s/he	juega	puede	quiere	pide
we	jugamos	podemos	queremos	pedimos
you (plural)	jugáis	podéis	queréis	pedís
they	juegan	pueden	quieren	piden
other verbs in this group		dormir, volver, soler, costar	empezar, pensar, perder, preferir, sentir	repetir, seguir, pedir

Important!

The vowel only changes when talking about "I", "you singular", "he/she" and "they".

The vowel does not change when talking about "we" or "you plural".

You cannot spot a radical changing verb by looking at it. You just have to learn which verbs are radical changing.



Present Continuous Tense

(I am listening, I am eating, I am writing, etc.)

Use the verb 'estar' in the present tense, plus the present participle.

To make the present participle:

- Start with the **INFINITIVE** (e.g. escuchar = to listen)
- Take off the **AR**, **ER** or **IR** (e.g. escuch...)
- **AR** → **ANDO**, **ER** → **ENDO**, **IR** → **IENDO** (e.g. estoy escuchando = I am listening)

	AR e.g. escuchar	ER e.g. comer	IR e.g. vivir
I	estoy escuchando	estoy comiendo	estoy escribiendo
you (singular)	estás escuchando	estás comiendo	estás escribiendo
s/he	está escuchando	está comiendo	está escribiendo
we	estamos escuchando	estamos comiendo	estamos escribiendo
you (plural)	estáis escuchando	estáis comiendo	estáis escribiendo
they	están escuchando	están comiendo	están escribiendo

IRREGULARS!

ir (to go) = estoy yendo

leer (to read) = estoy leyendo



Preterite Tense

(I danced, I drank, I wrote, etc.)

- Start with the **INFINITIVE** (e.g. bailar = to dance)
- Take off the **AR**, **ER** or **IR** (e.g. bail...)
- Add the new ending (e.g. bailé = I danced)

	AR <i>e.g. bailar</i>	ER <i>e.g. beber</i>	IR <i>e.g. escribir</i>
I	bailé	bebí	escribí
you (singular)	bailaste	bebiste	escribiste
s/he	bailó	bebió	escribió
we	bailamos	bebimos	escribimos
you (plural)	bailasteis	bebisteis	escribisteis
they	bailaron	bebieron	escribieron



Preterite Tense: Irregulars

Watch out! These don't follow the usual pattern.

SER = to be IR = to go	TENER = to have	ESTAR = to be (location)	HACER = to do
fui I went/ was	tuve I had	estuve I was	hice I did
fuiste you went/were	tuviste you had	estuviste you were	hiciste you did
fue he/she went/was	tuvo he/she had	estuvo he/she was	hizo he/she did
fuimos we went/were	tuvimos we had	estuvimos we were	hicimos we did
fuisteis you (pl) went/were	tuvisteis you (pl) had	estuvisteis you (pl) were	hicisteis you (pl) did
fueron they went/were	tuvieron they had	estuvieron they were	hicieron they did



Preterite Tense: More irregulars

Watch out! These don't follow the usual pattern.

PODER = to be able (can)	DECIR = to say	VENIR = to come	VER = to see
pude I could	dije I said	vine I came	vi I saw
pudiste you could	dijiste you said	viniste you came	viste you saw
pudo he/she could	dijo he/she said	vino he/she came	vio he/she saw
pudimos we could	dijimos we said	vinimos we came	vimos we saw
pudisteis you could	dijisteis you (pl) said	vinisteis you (pl) came	visteis you (pl) saw
pudieron they could	dijeron they said	vinieron they came	vieron they saw



Imperfect Tense

(I used to play, I used to do, I used to live etc)

- Start with the **INFINITIVE** (e.g. jugar = to play)
- Take off the **AR**, **ER** or **IR** (e.g. jug...)
- Add the new ending (e.g. jugaba = I used to play)

	AR e.g. jugar	ER e.g. hacer	IR e.g. vivir
I	jug aba	hac ía	viv ía
you (singular)	jug abas	hac ías	viv ías
s/he	jug aba	hac ía	viv ía
we	jug ábamos	hac íamos	viv íamos
you (plural)	jug abais	hac íais	viv íais
they	jug aban	hac ían	viv ían



Imperfect Tense: Irregulars

Watch out! These don't follow the usual pattern.

SER = to be		IR = to go		VER = to see	
era	I used to be	iba	I used to go	veía	I used to see
eras	you used to be	ibas	you used to go	veías	you used to see
era	he/she used to be	iba	he/she used to go	veía	he/she used to see
éramos	we used to be	íbamos	we used to go	veíamos	we used to see
erais	you (pl) used to be	ibais	you (pl) used to go	veíais	you (pl) used to see
eran	they used to be	iban	they used to go	veían	they used to see



Perfect Tense

(I have finished, I have eaten, I have lived etc)

Use the verb 'haber' in the present tense, plus the past participle.

To make the past participle:

- Start with the **INFINITIVE** (e.g. termin**ar** = to finish)
- Take off the **AR**, **ER** or **IR** (e.g. termin...)
- **AR** → **ADO**, **ER** → **IDO**, **IR** → **IDO** (e.g. he termin**ado** = I have finished)

	AR e.g. termin ar	ER e.g. comer er	IR e.g. vivir ir
I	he termin ado	he comer ido	he vivir ido
you (singular)	has termin ado	has comer ido	has vivir ido
s/he	ha termin ado	ha comer ido	ha vivir ido
we	hemos termin ado	hemos comer ido	hemos vivir ido
you (plural)	habéis termin ado	habéis comer ido	habéis vivir ido
they	han termin ado	han comer ido	han vivir ido



Perfect Tense: Irregulars

Irregular perfect tense verbs use 'haber' in the same way as regular verbs. However, the past participle is irregular in all persons:

Infinitive	Perfect Tense	Infinitive	Perfect Tense
ver (to see)	he visto	leer (to read)	he leído
volver (to return)	he vuelto	abrir (to open)	he abierto
romper (to break)	he roto	morir (to die)	he muerto
poner (to put)	he puesto	decir (to say)	he dicho
hacer (to do)	he hecho	descubrir (to discover)	he descubierto



Future Tense 1

(I am going to visit, I am going to drink etc)

Use the verb 'ir' (to go) in the present tense, plus 'a', plus the INFINITIVE

I'm going to visit	voy	a	visitar
you (singular) are going to visit	vas	a	visitar
s/he is going to visit	va	a	visitar
we are going to visit	vamos	a	visitar
you (plural) are going to visit	vais	a	visitar
they are going to visit	van	a	visitar

There are no irregulars!



Future Tense 2

(I will sing, I will read, I will write etc)

- Start with the **INFINITIVE** (e.g. cantar = to sing)
- Add the endings (e.g. cantaré = I will sing)
- Remember NOT to take the ending off the infinitive!
- The endings are the same for **AR**, **ER** and **IR** verbs.

	AR e.g. cantar	ER e.g. leer	IR e.g. escribir
I	cantaré	leeré	escribiré
you (singular)	cantarás	leerás	escribirás
s/he	cantará	leerá	escribirá
we	cantaremos	leeremos	escribiremos
you (plural)	cantaréis	leeréis	escribiréis
they	cantarán	leerán	escribirán



Future Tense 2 (will...): Irregulars

Irregular future tense verbs have the same endings as regular verbs, but the first part of the verb (the stem) is irregular in all persons:

Infinitive	Future Tense	Infinitive	Future Tense
poder (to be able)	podré	decir (to say)	diré
poner (to put)	pondré	tener (to have)	tendré
salir (to go out)	saldré	querer (to want)	querré
venir (to come)	vendré	hacer (to do)	haré



Conditional Tense

(I would sing, I would read, I would write *etc*)

- Start with the **INFINITIVE** (e.g. cantar = to sing)
- Add the endings (e.g. cantaría = I would sing)
- Remember **NOT** to take the ending off the infinitive!
- The endings are the same for **AR**, **ER** and **IR** verbs.

	AR e.g. cantar	ER e.g. leer	IR e.g. escribir
I	cantaría	leería	escribiría
you (singular)	cantarías	leerías	escribirías
s/he	cantaría	leería	escribiría
we	cantaríamos	leeríamos	escribiríamos
you (plural)	cantaríais	leeríais	escribiríais
they	cantarían	leerían	escribirían



Conditional Tense: Irregulars

Irregular conditional tense verbs have the same endings as regular verbs, but the first part of the verb (the stem) is irregular in all persons:

Infinitive	Conditional Tense	Infinitive	Conditional Tense
poder (to be able)	podría	decir (to say)	diría
poner (to put)	pondría	tener (to have)	tendría
salir (to go out)	saldría	querer (to want)	querría
venir (to come)	vendría	hacer (to do)	haría



The Present Subjunctive (A mood NOT tense)

- Used when talking about situations of doubt, desire, emotion, necessity, or uncertainty in the present tense.
- A good way to remember when the subjunctive is triggered is **WEIRDO**

Wishes (e.g. desear que, esperar que, querer que)

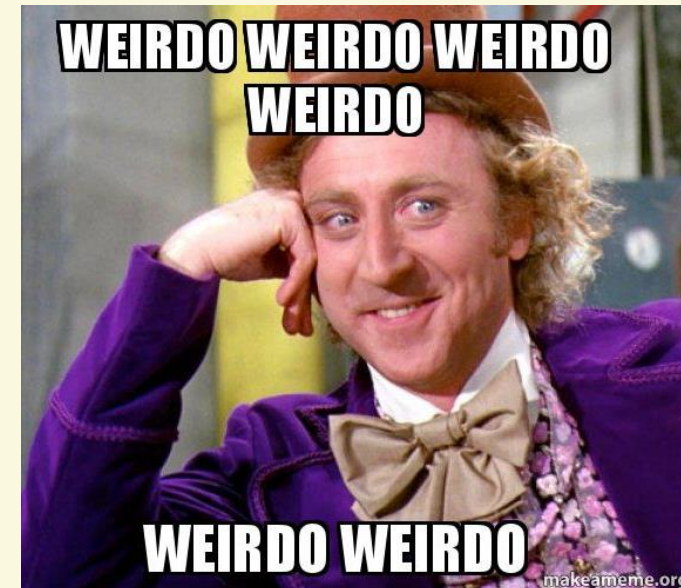
Emotions (e.g. me entristece que, es chocante que)

Impersonal Expressions (e.g. es importante que)

Requests/ Recommendations (e.g. sugerir que)

Doubt/Denial (e.g. no pienso que, no estoy seguro que)

Ojalá





The Present Subjunctive (A mood NOT tense)

- Used when talking about situations of doubt, desire, emotion, necessity, or uncertainty in the present tense.
- Other triggers that are exceptions to WEIRDO...
 - ❖ Para que
 - ❖ Unless/ Provided that (e.g. a menos de que, con tal que)
 - ❖ If the noun of the main clause is not identified or negated:
 - ❖ Negative antecedent (no hay personas aquí que me conozcan)
 - ❖ Indefinite antecedent (necesito una silla que sea muy cómoda)
 - ❖ Futurity (e.g. cuando sea mayor)



The Present Subjunctive (mood)

(Used when talking about situations of doubt, desire, emotion, necessity, or uncertainty in the present tense)

- Start with the **INFINITIVE** (e.g. hablar = to talk)
- Take the conjugation of the first person singular in the present tense (e.g. hablo)
- Remove the 'o'
- Then add the appropriate ending (BUT REMEMBER that the endings for **ar** and **er/ir** have "swapped")

!! Verbs with an irregular stem in the first person singular of the present tense will have that same stem throughout all the conjugations in the present subjunctive (e.g tener = teng) !!

	AR e.g hablar	ER e.g. tener	IR e.g. traducir
I	hable	tenga	traduzca
you (singular)	hables	tengas	traduzcas
s/he	hable	tenga	traduzca
we	hablemos	tengamos	traduzcamos
you (plural)	habléis	tengáis	traduzcáis
they	hablen	tengan	traduzcan



The Present Subjunctive: Irregulars

Some verbs in the present subjunctive may seem irregular due to their irregular stem in the present tense but they still follow the pattern and rule of using the first person singular conjugation and adding the appropriate ending (e.g. tener or conducir).

However, verbs that are irregular in the present subjunctive do not follow the rule or the pattern. **LEARN & REMEMBER** these 6:

SER	ESTAR	DAR	IR	HABER	SABER
Sea	Esté	Dé	Vaya	Haya	Sepa
Seas	Estés	Des	Vayas	Hayas	Sepas
Sea	Esté	Dé	Vaya	Haya	Sepa
Seamos	Estemos	Demos	Vayamos	Hayamos	Sepamos
Seáis	Estéis	Déis	Vayáis	Hayáis	Sepáis
Sean	Estén	Den	Vayan	Hayan	Sean



The Imperfect Subjunctive

- It is used in the same way as the present subjunctive, but when talking about the past.
- It is also triggered by **WEIRDO**

Por ejemplo...

Wishes (e.g. Mis padres querían que...)

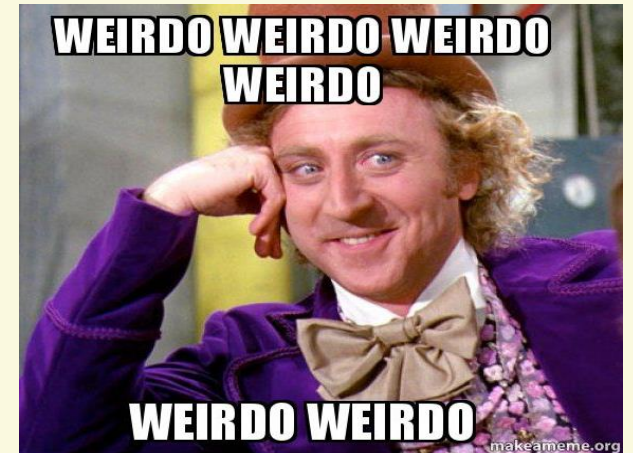
Emotions (e.g. Fue chocante que)

Impersonal Expressions (e.g. Era importante que)

Requests/ Recommendations (e.g. Recomendó que)

Doubt/Denial (e.g. No sabía que, era poco probable que)

Ojalá





The Imperfect Subjunctive (mood)

(Used when talking about situations of doubt, desire, emotion, necessity, or uncertainty in the past tense)

- Start with the **INFINITIVE** (e.g. hablar = to talk)
- Take the conjugation of the **3rd person plural in the preterite** (e.g. hablaron)
- Remove the 'o'
- Then add the appropriate ending (all verbs are conjugated the same way regardless of their infinitive ending)
- There are 2 sets of endings to choose from, pick the one you find easiest and stick with it, but make sure you can recognise the other form

!! Remember that 'nosotros' conjugations have an accent on the vowel before the subjunctive ending !!

	Ending 1 e.g. hablar	Ending 2 e.g. hablar
I (yo)	hablara	hablase
you (tú)	hablaras	hablases
s/he (él, ella, ud)	hablara	hablase
we (nosotros)	habláramos	hablásemos
you (vosotros)	hablarais	hablaseis
they (ellos, ellas, uds)	hablaran	hablasen

!! Verbs with an irregular stem in the 3rd person plural of the preterite will have that same stem throughout all the conjugations in the past subjunctive (e.g. tener = tuv) !!



The Imperfect Subjunctive: If Clauses

- The imperfect subjunctive is often used in hypothetical situations with 'if'.

1. Si tuviera más dinero...
2. Si hubiera una escasez de chocolate...
3. Si Pepe no huyera... / si Pepe no hubiera huido

- The if clause is often completed with a verb in the conditional tense.

1. ...me mudaría a España mañana.
2. ...Senora Blythe lloraría.
3. ...Adela no se habría suicidado.



Key Expressions Followed by the Subjunctive

There are some key phrases that always trigger the subjunctive:

They do not contain a verb.

1) Para que

- a) Señora Blythe crea presentaciones increíbles para que aprendamos español.
- b) Ofelia sacrifica su vida para que su hermano pueda vivir.

2) Sin que

- a) Sin que saques buenas notas, no puedes ir a la universidad.
- b) Las gallinas no pueden sobrevivir sin que señora Theva les de comida.

3) Cuando

- a) Vamos a comenzar cuando llegue.
- b) Cuando saques buenas notas vas a celebrar.

4) Con tal de que (provided that)

- a) Voy a darte tu regalo mañana con tal de que llegue.
- b) Con tal de que apruebe la última prueba, Ofelia volverá a su reino.

5) A menos que

- a) España será siempre una monarquía a menos que ocurra algún escándalo.
- b) Señora Blythe será siempre profesora a menos que gane la lotería.

6) Después de que

- a) Después de que la guerra civil terminara, la monarquía volvió.
- b) Después de que se haya dormido, hablaremos de eso.