

Cuaderno de Gramática

QUESTIONS

Alumno/a: _____

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

1ST PERSON SINGULAR
2ND PERSON SINGULAR
3RD PERSON SINGULAR

YO - I
TÚ - YOU (ONE PERSON, INFORMAL)
ÉL - HE
ELLA - SHE

USTED - YOU (ONE PERSON-FORMAL)

(THERE IS NOT 'IT' FOR SUBJECT PRONOUNS, BUT WHEN YOU NEED TO SAY 'IT', USE THE 3RD PERSON ENDING OF THE VERB - HE / SHE ENDING)

1ST PERSON PLURAL
2ND PERSON PLURAL
3RD PERSON PLURAL

NOSOTROS - WE
VOSOTROS - YOU (MORE THAN ONE - INFORMAL)
ELLOS - THEY
ELLAS - THEY (ONLY GIRLS)

USTEDES - YOU (MORE THAN ONE PERSON-FORMAL)

The Present tense / el Presente

I play / I am playing

☀️ The Present tense describes an action which is happening at the moment :

Ex: I am listening = yo escucho

☀️ It also describes an action which happens regularly or repeatedly

Ex: Every day I wake up around 7am = todos los días me levanto a eso de las siete.

1. Regular Verbs / los verbos regulares

Chop off the -AR, -ER or -IR and add the relevant ending.

		Endings		
		-AR	-ER	-IR
P 1	I	o	o	o
	You (sg)	as	es	es
	He She It	a	e	e
	We	amos	emos	imos
	You (pl)	áis	éis	ís

- a. _____ estudiamos español desde hace 3 años
- b. ¿ _____ vendéis una casa en el centro de la ciudad?
- c. _____ compro el periódico todos los días
- d. _____ toma tostadas para el desayuno
- e. _____ salen los domingos por la noche
- f. _____ viajas a menudo ¿verdad?
- g. _____ termina el cole a las cuatro y media
- h. _____ empezamos el cole a las ocho y media
- i. _____ hablo tres idiomas: inglés, francés y alemán
- j. _____ lee muchas novelas

2. **Regular –AR verbs.** Fill in the appropriate forms, using the verbs in the box below.

Trabajar = to work	Preparar = to prepare	Esperar = to hope
Estudiar = to study	Pagar = to pay	Andar = to walk
Comprar = to buy	Entrar = to enter	Llevar = to wear

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A	I buy		I	You (sg) enter	
B	She walks		J	They hope	
C	You (pl) pay		K	You (pl) walk	
D	We wear		L	We work	
E	You (sg) prepare		M	He buys	
F	He hopes		N	I walk	
G	They work		O	You (sg) study	
H	I study				

3. **Regular –ER verbs.** Fill in the appropriate forms, using the verbs in the box below.

Aprender = to learn	Leer = to read	Creer = to believe
Romper = to break	Correr = to run	Vender = to sell
Comer = to eat	Beber = to drink	Meter = to put

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A	He eats		I	We learn	
B	They drink		J	You (sg) put	
C	We sell		K	He runs	
D	You (pl) run		L	They read	
E	I learn		M	We break	
F	You (sg) read		N	I read	
G	She believes		O	She drinks	
H	I break				

4. **Regular –IR verbs.** Fill in the appropriate forms, using the verbs in the box below.

Discutir = to discuss	Cubrir = to cover	Abrir = to open
Escribir = to write	Recibir = to receive	Subir = to climb

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A	They write		F	She climbs	
B	You (pl) discuss		G	I discuss	
C	I cover		H	We receive	
D	He opens		I	You (pl) write	
E	You (sg) climb		J	He receives	

2. Reflexive verbs = los verbos pronominales

Reflexive verbs describe activities where the action is reflected back onto the subject of the verb

ex: I wash **myself** He dresses **himself**

The idea of 'self' is conveyed by using **reflexive pronouns** e.g. I wash **myself** = me lavo

LAVARSE – to wash oneself

yo	me	lavo	I wash / am washing (myself)
tú	te	lavas	You wash (yourself)
él/ella Usted	se	lava	He/she washes (him/herself) You wash (yourself)
nosotros,	nos	lavamos	We wash (ourselves)
vosotros,	os	lavaís	You wash (yourselves)
ellos/ellas Ustedes	se	lavan	They wash (themselves)

Practice – Práctica

Regular reflexive verbs. Fill in the appropriate forms, using the verbs in

the box below.

Afeitarse = to shave	Ducharse = to take a shower
Lavarse = to wash oneself	Peinarse = to comb one's hair
Llamarse = to be called	Enojarse = to get angry
Casarse = to get married	Ponerse = to become
Verse = to see oneself	Preocuparse = to worry

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A	I wash myself	
B	They get angry	
C	You (pl) take a shower	
D	He is called	
E	They get married	
F	It becomes	
G	You (sg) shave	
H	We become	
I	I worry	
J	You (sg) wash yourself	
K	She gets married	
L	He shaves	
M	They comb their hair	
N	We see ourselves	
O	You (sg) worry	

3. Stem-changing Verbs / verbos con cambio de raíz

Some verbs change their stem before you add the ending. This change occurs in the second vowel to the last of the infinitive and is purely for pronunciation reasons.

e > ie

PENSAR (to think) > pens > piens > pienso

u > ue

JUGAR (to play) > jug > jueg > juego

o > ue

PODER (to be able to) > pod > pued > puedo

e > ie

PEDIR (to ask) > ped > pid > pido

These changes only occur for YO, TÚ, EL/ELLA/USTED & ELLOS/ELLAS/USTEDES

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	RADICAL CHANGE				-AR	-ER	-IR
	O→UE	U→UE	E→IE	E→I			
Yo	ue	ue	ie	i			
Tú	ue	ue	ie	i			
Él/Ella/Usted	ue	ue	ie	i			
Nosotros/as	o	o	e	e			
Vosotros/as	o	o	e	e			
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	ue	ue	ie	i			

Practice – Práctica

Stem-changing verbs in the Present Tense

1. The following verbs change their stem e -> ie. Fill in the appropriate forms:

Empezar (to begin)	Acertar (to guess)	Pensar (to think)	Recomendar (to recommend)	Encender (to switch on)	Extender (to extend)
-----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| a. she thinks | _____ | f. I switch on | _____ |
| b. we extend | _____ | g. you (sg) begin | _____ |
| c. they recommend | _____ | h. you (pl) guess | _____ |
| d. he begins | _____ | i. I think | _____ |
| e. we recommend | _____ | j. he switches on | _____ |

2. The following verbs change their stem o -> ue. Fill in the appropriate forms.

Volver (to return)	Contar (to count)	Rogar (to ask)	Aprobar (to approve)	Renovar (to renew)	Probar (to try)
-----------------------	----------------------	-------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| a. he counts | _____ | f. she tries | _____ |
| b. they ask | _____ | g. you (pl) ask | _____ |
| c. I approve | _____ | h. I count | _____ |
| d. you (sg) return | _____ | i. we return | _____ |
| e. we renew | _____ | j. you (sg) renew | _____ |

3. The following verbs change their stem e -> ie. Fill in the appropriate forms.

Mentir	Invertir	Preferir	Sentir
--------	----------	----------	--------

(to tell lies)	(to invest)	(to prefer)	(to feel)
----------------	-------------	-------------	-----------

- a. he tells lies _____
- b. you (pl) invest _____
- c. we feel _____
- d. you (sg) prefer _____
- e. I feel _____
- f. they tell lies _____

4. **Regular stem-changing verbs.** Fill in the appropriate forms using the verbs in the box below.

Aprobar (o > ue) = to approve	Volar (o > ue) = to fly
Morder (o > ue) = to bite	Contar (o > ue) = to count
Negar (e > ie) = to deny	Mentir (e > ie) = to tell a lie
Fregar (e > ie) = to wash up	Repetir (e > i) = to repeat
Servir (e > i) = to serve	Decir (e > i) = to say

A	You (sg) deny	
B	He approves	
C	We serve	
D	You (pl) say	
E	She counts	
F	I approve	
G	I bite	
H	I deny	
I	You (pl) fly	
J	We wash up	
K	I repeat	
L	He repeats	
M	They wash up	
N	It bites	
O	They tell a lie	

5. **Irregular Verbs = los verbos irregulares**

Next year we shall see more irregular verbs but in the meantime it is important you know the entire list below as they are some of the most common:

Ser (to be) soy eres es somos sois son	Estar (to be) estoy estás está estamos estáis están
Ir (to go) voy vas va vamos vais van	Hacer (to do/make) hago haces hace hacemos hacéis hacen
Tener (to have) tengo tienes tiene tenemos	Querer (to want) quiero quieres quiere queremos

1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of ser or estar:

- a. Un vaso de cerveza _____ sobre la mesa.
- b. Madrid _____ en España.
- c. El hombre _____ comiendo en el café.
- d. Alfonso _____ profesor.
- e. La mujer _____ furiosa.
- f. Las camisas _____ de poliéster.
- g. Yo _____ inglés.
- h. El colegio _____ grande y moderno.

2. Learn the above irregular verbs, hide the list and try to write in the 6 forms of each of these irregular verbs:

Tener (to have)	Decir (to say)	Poder (to be able to)	Querer (to want)	Hacer (to do/make)	Ir (to go)

3. Fill in the appropriate verb forms using the infinitives given in brackets:

Seis hombres (*estar*) _____ en un café. Hay un inglés, un francés, un español, un alemán, un ruso y un chino. (*Hacer*) _____ mucho calor y todos (*tener*) _____ sed. Cada persona (*tener*) _____ un vaso de cerveza. Hay también seis moscas en el café, y las moscas (*tener*) _____ también sed. Una mosca cae en el vaso del inglés, otra mosca cae en el vaso del francés....etc. El inglés (*ir*) _____ a beber y ¡Ve la mosca ! Llama al camarero, que trae otro vaso de cerveza. El francés ve también la mosca que (*estar*) _____ nadando en la cerveza. (*Estar*) _____ furioso, jura, da gritos. El español mira la mosca, (*hacer*) _____ un gesto y sale del café. El alemán retira la mosca y bebe la cerveza. El ruso bebe la cerveza y las moscas. El chino toma la mosca con los dedos, contempla al pobre insecto, come la mosca y bebe la cerveza.

Time expressions used with the present tense:

NORMALMENTE/ GENERALMENTE = usually
TODOS LOS DIAS = every day

AHORA = now
SIEMPRE = always
NUNCA = never
A VECES = a times
MUCHAS VECES = often (many times)
DE VEZ EN CUANDO= from time to time
HOY = today
CADA DIA = every day
A MENUDO = often

The Preterit tense / el Pretérito

I played

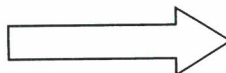
🕒 The Preterit tense is used to describe a single, completed action in the past or an action that took place over a defined period of time.

Ex: Last summer I spent 3 weeks in Cuba = el verano pasado pasé tres semanas en Cuba.

1. Regular Verbs / los verbos regulares

Chop off the -AR, -ER or -IR and add the relevant ending.

	Endings		
	-AR	-ER	-IR
I	é	í	í
You (sg)	aste	iste	iste
He She It	ó	ió	ió



We	amos	imos	imos
You (pl)	asteis	isteis	isteis
They	aron	ieron	ieron

Hablar - to talk

yo hablé nosotros hablamos
tú hablaste vosotros hablasteis
él habló ellos hablaron

Comer - to eat

yo comí nosotros comimos
tú comiste vosotros comisteis
él comió ellos comieron

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the regular Preterites using the infinitives given

Vivir - to live

yo viví nosotros vivimos below.
tú viviste vosotros vivisteis
él vivió ellos vivieron

enseñar (to teach)	aprender (to learn)	viajar (to travel)	cruzar (to cross)	escribir (to write)	meter (to put)
-----------------------	------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	------------------------	-------------------

- a. They taught _____
- b. He learned _____
- c. I travelled _____
- d. We wrote _____
- e. You (sg) put _____
- f. She crossed _____
- g. You (pl) wrote _____
- h. I learned _____
- i. We taught _____
- j. You (pl) put _____
- k. They travelled _____
- l. You (sg) crossed _____

2. Irregular Verbs = los verbos irregulares

Andar (to walk)	anduve, anduviste, anduvo, anduvimos, anduvisteis, anduvieron
Caber (to fit)	cupe, cupiste, cupo, cupimos, cupisteis, cupieron
Dar (to give)	di, diste, dio, dimos, disteis, dieron
Decir (to say)	dije, dijiste, dijo, dijimos, dijisteis, dijeron
Estar (to be)	estuve, estuviste, estuvo, estuvimos, estuvisteis, estuvieron
Hacer (to do)	hice, hiciste, hizo, hicimos, hicisteis, hicieron
Ir (to go)	fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron
Poder (to be able)	pude, pudiste, pudo, pudimos, pudisteis, pudieron

Poner (to put)	puse, pusiste, puso, pusimos, pusisteis, pusieron
Producir (to produce)	produje, produjiste, produjo, produjimos, produjisteis, produjeron
Querer (to want)	quise, quisiste, quiso, quisimos, quisisteis, quisieron
Saber (to know)	supe, supiste, supo, supimos, supisteis, supieron
Ser (to be)	fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron
Tener (to have)	tuve, tuviste, tuvo, tuvimos, tuvisteis, tuvieron
Traer (to bring)	traje, trajiste, trajo, trajimos, trajisteis, trajeron
Venir (to come)	vine, viniste, vino, vinimos, vinisteis, vinieron
Ver (to see)	vi, viste, vio, vimos, visteis, vieron

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the irregular Preterits.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. It fitted _____ | m. You (sg) came _____ |
| b. They saw _____ | n. We walked _____ |
| c. We were able _____ | o. He did _____ |
| d. I had _____ | p. They put _____ |
| e. He was (<i>ser</i>) _____ | q. I knew _____ |
| f. You (sg) said _____ | r. We knew _____ |
| g. They produced _____ | s. You (pl) came _____ |
| h. She brought _____ | t. She went _____ |
| i. I gave _____ | u. You (sg) saw _____ |
| j. You (pl) wanted _____ | v. I went _____ |
| k. I was (<i>estar</i>) _____ | w. I was (<i>ser</i>) _____ |
| l. We went _____ | x. We said _____ |

The Imperfect tense / el Imperfecto

I used to play / I was playing

- ☞ It is also used to indicate what used to happen in the past, habitual or repeated actions in the past
ex: I used go out every night last summer = solía salir todas las noches el verano pasado
- ☞ It is also used for description in the past:

ex: It was raining every day = llovía todos los días

1. Regular Verbs / los verbos regulares

Chop off the -AR, -ER or -IR and add the relevant ending:

	-AR	-ER / -IR
I	aba	ía
You (sg)	abas	ías
He/she/it	aba	ía
We	ábamos	íamos
You (pl)	abais	íais
They	aban	ían

BEBER = to drink

To form "We used to drink"

BEBER > beb > bebíamos

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the regular imperfects

Comer (to eat)	firmar (to sign)	elegir (to choose)	prometer (to promise)
	Olvidar (to forget)	buscar (to search)	

1. I was eating _____
2. You (pl.) were eating _____
3. You (pl.) were signing _____
4. You (sing.) used to search _____
5. He used to promise _____
6. They used to promise _____
7. You (sing.) were choosing _____
8. We were promising _____
9. I used to forget _____
10. You (pl.) used to choose _____
11. She was searching _____
12. They were forgetting _____

2. Irregular Verbs = los verbos irregulares

Ser (to be)	Ir (to go)	Ver (to see)
era	iba	veía
eras	ibas	veías
era	iba	veía
éramos	íbamos	veíamos
erais	ibais	veíais
eran	iban	veían

Time expressions used with the past tense:

Ayer = yesterday

Anteayer = day before yesterday

Le sábado pasado = last Saturday
 El fin de semana pasado = last weekend
 El verano pasado = last summer
 El año pasado = last year
 Hace dos semanas = two weeks ago
 Hace tres años = three years ago
 Cuando era joven = when I was young
 De niño/a = as a child

The Future tenses / el Futuro

I am going to play / I will playing

1. The Immediate Future

In English: I am going to play
 He is going to see
 You're going to do

Use the appropriate part of the verb IR (to go) + a + infinitive.

IR
voy
vas
va
vamos
vais
van

Jugar = to play
 To form "We are going to play"
 Vamos a jugar
 Part of IR + a + infinitive

Practice – Práctica

1. Fill in the immediate future tenses using the infinitives given below and the verb ir.

amar (to love)	regresar (to return)	subir (to climb)	cubrir (to cover)	ser (to be)
prometer (to promise)	vender (to sell)	enseñar (to teach)	decir (to say)	estudiar (to study)

- a. He is going to return. _____
- b. We are going to cover. _____
- c. I am going to climb. _____
- d. They are going to teach. _____
- e. You (pl) are going to say. _____
- f. She is going to sell. _____
- g. You (sg) are going to promise. _____
- h. It is going to be. _____
- i. They are going to love. _____
- j. I am going to study. _____

2. Fill in the gaps in these future plans using the words in the box.

Mañana, _____ a salir con mi madre. Vamos _____ hacer compras en la ciudad de Barcelona. _____ a coger el tren a las nueve y media, y el tren _____ a llegar en Barcelona a las once. Voy a _____ ropa para mis vacaciones y un regalo de cumpleaños para mi novio. Mi madre y yo vamos a _____ en un restaurante donde trabaja mi primo. Mi tía va _____ venir al restaurante también. Mi madre va a _____ a casa a las tres, y yo voy _____ quedarme en casa de mi tía.

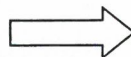
A A A
 Comer Comprar Va
 Vamos Volver Voy

2. The Future tense of regular verbs

In English: I will play
 He will see
 You will do

The Future Tense is formed by adding endings onto the infinitive:

ENDINGS	I	é
	You (sg)	ás
	He / She / It	á
	We	emos
	You (pl)	éis
	They	án



hablaré
 hablarás
 hablará
 hablaremos
 hablaréis
 hablarán

Jugar = to play
 To form "We will play":
 Jugaremos
 Infinitive + ending

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the Future Tenses using the infinitives given below.

ir (to go)	llamar (to call)	mandar (to order)	estar (to be)	descubrir (to discover)	comprender (to understand)
---------------	---------------------	----------------------	------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------

- a. You (sg) will call _____
- b. They will understand _____
- c. I will order _____
- d. You (pl) will be _____
- e. He will go _____
- f. We will discover _____
- g. She will order _____

- h. You (sg) will understand _____
 i. I will discover _____
 j. We will go _____

3. The Future tense of irregular verbs / el Futuro de los verbos irregulares

Infinitive	Future	Infinitive	Future	Infinitive	Future
Caber (to fit)	Cabré, cabrás..	Poder (to be able)	podré	Salir (to go out)	saldré
Decir (to say)	Diré, dirás	Poner (to put)	pondré	Tener (to have*)	tendré
Haber (to have*)	Habré, habrás	Querer (to want)	querré	Valer (to be worth)	valdré
Hacer (to do/make)	Hare, harás, ...	Saber (to know)	sabré	Venir (to come)	vendré

*Tener is the verb to own or possess, and you will use it very often. Haber is used rarely, as an auxiliary.

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the irregular Future Tenses.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| a. I will say | _____ | m. You (sg) will come | _____ |
| b. We will put | _____ | n. He will do | _____ |
| c. She will have | _____ | o. They will know | _____ |
| d. You (pl) will do | _____ | p. I will fit | _____ |
| e. He will want | _____ | q. She will make | _____ |
| f. It will fit | _____ | r. We will go out | _____ |
| g. You (sg) will do | _____ | s. I will want | _____ |
| h. It will be worth | _____ | t. We will do | _____ |
| i. They will come | _____ | u. I will be able | _____ |
| j. They will say | _____ | v. We will know | _____ |
| k. You (pl) will say | _____ | w. He will put | _____ |
| l. She will be able | _____ | x. You (pl) will want | _____ |

The Conditional tense / el Condicional

In English: I would play
 He would see
 You would do

The Conditional Tense is formed by adding endings onto the infinitive :

ENDINGS	I	ía
	You (sg)	ías
	He / She / It	ía
	We	íamos
	You (pl)	íais
	They	ían

hablar	comer	vivir
hablaría	comería	viviría
hablarías	comerías	vivirías
hablaría	comería	viviría
hablaríamos	comeríamos	viviríamos
hablaríais	comeríais	viviríais
hablarían	comerían	vivirían

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the Conditional Tenses using the infinitives given below.

preguntar (to ask)	cocinar (to cook)	romper (to break)	vivir (to live)	mirar (to watch)	decidir (to decide)
-----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	--------------------	---------------------	------------------------

- a. They would break _____
- b. He would cook _____
- c. You (pl) would ask _____
- d. We would live _____
- e. She would watch _____
- f. You (sg) would decide _____
- g. I would break _____
- h. They would cook _____
- i. I would decide _____
- j. You (sg) would watch _____

3. The Conditional tense of irregular verbs / el Condicional de los verbos irregulares*

Infinitive	Conditional	Infinitive	Conditional	Infinitive	Conditional
Caber (to fit)	cabría	Poder (to be able)	podría	Salir (to go out)	saldría
Decir (to say)	diría	Poner (to put)	pondría	Tener (to have*)	tendría
Haber (to have*)	habría	Querer (to want)	querría	Valer (to be worth)	valdría
Hacer (to do/make)	haría	Saber (to know)	sabría	Venir (to come)	vendría

*Notice that the verbs that are irregular in the Conditional tense are also irregular in the Future tense.

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the irregular Conditional Tenses.

- a. I would say _____
- m. They would come _____

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------|----|------------------------|-------|
| b. | You (sg) would put | _____ | n. | She would do | _____ |
| c. | I would have | _____ | o. | He would know | _____ |
| d. | We would do | _____ | p. | You (pl) would fit | _____ |
| e. | She would want | _____ | q. | I would make | _____ |
| f. | It would fit | _____ | r. | You (sg) would go out | _____ |
| g. | They would do | _____ | s. | You (pl) would want | _____ |
| h. | It would be worth | _____ | t. | We would go out | _____ |
| i. | He would come | _____ | u. | You (pl) would be able | _____ |
| j. | He would say | _____ | v. | You (sg) would know | _____ |
| k. | We would say | _____ | w. | She would put | _____ |
| l. | I would be able | _____ | x. | We would want | _____ |

Time expressions used with the future tense:

Mañana = tomorrow

Pasado mañana = the day after tomorrow

El sábado que viene = next Saturday

El domingo próximo = next Sunday

En el futuro = in the future

El fin de semana que viene/próximo = next weekend

El año que viene = next year

Cuando tengaaños = when I amyears old

Cuando sea mayor = when I am older

Cuaderno de Gramática
ANSWERS

Alumno/a: _____

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

1ST PERSON SINGULAR
2ND PERSON SINGULAR
3RD PERSON SINGULAR

YO - I
TÚ - YOU (ONE PERSON, INFORMAL)
ÉL - HE
ELLA - SHE

USTED - YOU (ONE PERSON-FORMAL)

(THERE IS NOT 'IT' FOR SUBJECT PRONOUNS, BUT WHEN YOU NEED TO SAY 'IT', USE THE 3RD PERSON ENDING OF THE VERB - HE / SHE ENDING)

1ST PERSON PLURAL
2ND PERSON PLURAL
3RD PERSON PLURAL

NOSOTROS - WE
VOSOTROS - YOU (MORE THAN ONE - INFORMAL)
ELLOS - THEY
ELLAS - THEY (ONLY GIRLS)

USTEDES - YOU (MORE THAN ONE PERSON-FORMAL)

The Present tense / el Presente

I play / I am playing

☀️ The Present tense describes an action which is happening at the moment :

Ex: I am listening = yo escucho

☀️ It also describes an action which happens regularly or repeatedly

Ex: Every day I wake up around 7am = todos los días me levanto a eso de las siete.

1. Regular Verbs / los verbos regulares

Chop off the -AR, -ER or -IR and add the relevant ending.

	Endings		
	-AR	-ER	-IR
I	o	o	o
You (sg)	as	es	es
He She It	a	e	e
We	amos	emos	imos
You (pl)	áis	éis	ís
They	an	en	en

For example:

Tomar = to take

To form "we take" : TOMAR > tom > tomamos

Practice – Práctica

1. Complete with the correct subject pronoun

- a. _____ Nosotros/as _____ estudiamos español desde hace 3 años
- b. ¿ _____ vosotros/as _____ vendéis una casa en el centro de la ciudad?
- c. _____ yo _____ compro el periódico todos los días
- d. _____ tú _____ toma tostadas para el desayuno
- e. _____ ellos/ellas _____ salen los domingos por la noche
- f. _____ tú _____ viajas a menudo ¿verdad?
- g. _____ él/ella _____ termina el cole a las cuatro y media
- h. _____ nosotros/as _____ empezamos el cole a las ocho y media
- i. _____ yo _____ hablo tres idiomas: inglés, francés y alemán
- j. _____ él/ella _____ lee muchas novelas

2. Regular –AR verbs. Fill in the appropriate forms, using the verbs in the box below.

Trabajar = to work	Preparar = to prepare	Esperar = to hope
Estudiar = to study	Pagar = to pay	Andar = to walk
Comprar = to buy	Entrar = to enter	Llevar = to wear

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A	I buy	compro	I	You (sg) enter	entras
B	She walks	anda	J	They hope	esperan
C	You (pl) pay	pagáis	K	You (pl) walk	andáis
D	We wear	llevamos	L	We work	trabajamos
E	You (sg) prepare	preparas	M	He buys	compra
F	He hopes	espera	N	I walk	ando
G	They work	trabajan	O	You (sg) study	estudias
H	I study	estudio			

3. Regular –ER verbs. Fill in the appropriate forms, using the verbs in the box below.

Aprender = to learn	Leer = to read	Creer = to believe
Romper = to break	Correr = to run	Vender = to sell
Comer = to eat	Beber = to drink	Meter = to put

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A	He eats	(Él) come	I	We learn	(nosotros) aprendemos
B	They drink	beben	J	You (sg) put	pones
C	We sell	vendemos	K	He runs	corre
D	You (pl) run	corres	L	They read	leen
E	I learn	aprendo	M	We break	rompemos

F	You (sg) read	lees	N	I read	leo
G	She believes	crees	O	She drinks	bebo
H	I break	rompo			

4. **Regular –IR verbs.** Fill in the appropriate forms, using the verbs in the box below.

Discutir = to discuss	Cubrir = to cover	Abrir = to open
Escribir = to write	Recibir = to receive	Subir = to climb

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A	They write	escriben	F	She climbs	Escala
B	You (pl) discuss	discutís	G	I discuss	Discuto
C	I cover	cubro	H	We receive	Recibimos
D	He opens	abre	I	You (pl) write	Escribes
E	You (sg) climb	Escalo (I climb) Subo (I go up)	J	He receives	Recibes

2. Reflexive verbs = los verbos pronominales

Reflexive verbs describe activities where the action is reflected back onto the subject of the verb

ex: I wash **myself** He dresses **himself**

The idea of 'self' is conveyed by using **reflexive pronouns** e.g. I wash **myself** = me lavo

LAVARSE – to wash oneself

yo	me	lavo	I wash / am washing (myself)
tú	te	lavas	You wash (yourself)
él/ella Usted	se	lava	He/she washes (him/herself) You wash (yourself)
nosotros,	nos	lavamos	We wash (ourselves)
vosotros,	os	lavaís	You wash(yourselves)
ellos/ellas Ustedes	se	lavan	They wash (themselves)

Practice – Práctica

Regular reflexive verbs. Fill in the appropriate forms, using the verbs in

the box below.

Afeitarse = to shave	Ducharse = to take a shower
Lavarse = to wash oneself	Peinarse = to comb one's hair
Llamarse = to be called	Enojarse = to get angry
Casarse = to get married	Ponerse = to become
Verse = to see oneself	Preocuparse = to worry

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A	I wash myself	Me lavo
B	They get angry	Se enfadan
C	You (pl) take a shower	Os ducháis
D	He is called	Se llama
E	They get married	Se casan
F	It becomes	DON'T WORRY ABOUT THIS ONE
G	You (sg) shave	Te afeitas
H	We become	DON'T WORRY ABOUT THIS ONE
I	I worry	Me preocupo
J	You (sg) wash yourself	te lavas

K	She gets married	Se casa
L	He shaves	Se afeita
M	They comb their hair	Se peinan
N	We see ourselves	Nos vemos
O	You (sg) worry	Te preocupas

3. Stem-changing Verbs / verbos con cambio re raíz

Some verbs change their stem before you add the ending. This change occurs in the second vowel to the last of the infinitive and is purely for pronunciation reasons.

e > ie

PENSAR (to think) > pens > piens > pienso

u > ue

JUGAR (to play) > jug > jueg > juego

o > ue

PODER (to be able to) > pod > pued > puedo

e > ie

PEDIR (to ask) > ped > pid > pido

These changes only occur for YO, TÚ, EL/ELLA/USTED & ELLOS/ELLAS/USTEDES

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	RADICAL CHANGE				-AR	-ER	-IR
	O→UE	U→UE	E→IE	E→I			
Yo	ue	ue	ie	i			
Tú	ue	ue	ie	i			
Él/Ella/Usted	ue	ue	ie	i			
Nosotros/as	o	o	e	e			
Vosotros/as	o	o	e	e			
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	ue	ue	ie	i			

Practice – Práctica

Stem-changing verbs in the Present Tense

1. The following verbs change their stem e -> ie. Fill in the appropriate forms:

Empezar (to begin)	Acertar (to guess)	Pensar (to think)	Recomendar (to recommend)	Encender (to switch on)	Extender (to extend)
-----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------

- a. she thinks _____ empieza _____
- b. we extend _____ extendemos _____
- c. they recommend _____ empiezan _____
- d. he begins _____ empieza _____
- e. we recommend _____ recomendamos _____
- f. I switch on _____ enciendo _____
- g. you (sg) begin _____ empiezas _____
- h. you (pl) guess _____ adivinas _____
- i. I think _____ pienso _____
- j. he switches on _____ enciende _____

2. The following verbs change their stem o -> ue. Fill in the appropriate forms.

Volver (to return)	Contar (to count)	Rogar (to ask)	Aprobar (to approve)	Renovar (to renew)	Probar (to try)
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- a. he counts _____ cuenta _____ f. she tries _____ intenta _____
 b. they ask _____ piden / preguntan _____ g. you (pl) ask _____ pides/preguntas _____
 c. I approve _____ apruebo _____ h. I count _____ cuento _____
 d. you (sg) return _____ devuelves _____ i. we return _____ devolvemos _____
 e. we renew _____ renovamos _____ j. you (sg) renew _____ renuevas _____

3. The following verbs change their stem e -> ie. Fill in the appropriate forms.

Mentir (to tell lies)	Invertir (to invest)	Preferir (to prefer)	Sentir (to feel)
--------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------

- a. he tells lies _____ miente _____ d. you (sg) prefer _____ prefieres _____
 b. you (pl) invest _____ inviertes _____ e. I feel _____ siento _____
 c. we feel _____ sentimos _____ f. they tell lies _____ mienten _____

4. Regular stem-changing verbs. Fill in the appropriate forms using the verbs in the box below.

Aprobar (o > ue) = to approve	Volar (o > ue) = to fly
Morder (o > ue) = to bite	Contar (o > ue) = to count
Negar (e > ie) = to deny	Mentir (e > ie) = to tell a lie
Fregar (e > ie) = to wash up	Repetir (e > i) = to repeat
Servir (e > i) = to serve	Decir (e > i) = to say

A	You (sg) deny	niegas
B	He approves	aprueba
C	We serve	servimos
D	You (pl) say	decís
E	She counts	cuenta
F	I approve	apruebo
G	I bite	muerdo
H	I deny	niego
I	You (pl) fly	voláis
J	We wash up	Lavamos / fregamos)
K	I repeat	repito
L	He repeats	repite
M	They wash up	Lavan / friegan
N	It bites	muerde
O	They tell a lie	Dicen una mentira / mienten

5. Irregular Verbs = los verbos irregulares

Next year we shall see more irregular verbs but in the meantime it is important you know the entire list below as they are some of the most common:

Ser (to be) soy eres es somos sois son	Estar (to be) estoy estás está estamos estáis están
Ir (to go) voy vas va vamos vais van	Hacer (to do/make) hago haces hace hacemos hacéis hacen
Tener (to have) tengo tienes tiene tenemos tenéis tienen	Querer (to want) quiero quieres quiere queremos queréis quieren
Poder (to be able) puedo puedes puede podemos podéis pueden	Decir (to say) digo dices dice decimos decís dicen

1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of ser or estar:

- Un vaso de cerveza ____ está ____ sobre la mesa.
- Madrid ____ está ____ en España.
- El hombre ____ está ____ comiendo en el café.
- Alfonso __es____ profesor.
- La mujer __está____ furiosa.
- Las camisas ____ son ____ de poliester.

- g. Yo soy inglés.
 h. El colegio es grande y moderno.

2. Learn the above irregular verbs, hide the list and try to write in the 6 forms of each of these irregular verbs:

Tener (to have)	Decir (to say)	Poder (to be able to)	Querer (to want)	Hacer (to do/make)	Ir (to go)
tengo	digo	puedo	quiero	hago	voy
tienes	dices	puedes	quieres	haces	vas
tiene	dice	puede	quiere	hace	va
tenemos	decimos	podemos	queremos	hacemos	vamos
Tenéis	decís	podéis	queréis	hacéis	vais
tienen	dicen	pueden	quieren	hacen	van

3. Fill in the appropriate verb forms sing the infinitives given in brackets:

Seis hombres (*estar*) están en un café. Hay un inglés, un francés, un español, un alemán, un ruso y un chino. (*Hacer*) Hace mucho calor y todos (*tener*) tienen sed. Cada persona (*tener*) tiene un vaso de cerveza. Hay también seis moscas en el café, y las moscas (*tener*) tienen también sed. Una mosca cae en el vaso del inglés, otra mosca cae en el vaso del francés....etc. El inglés (*ir*) va a beber y ¡Ve la mosca! Llama al camarero, que trae otro vaso de cerveza. El francés ve también la mosca que (*estar*) está nadando en la cerveza. (*Estar*) Está furioso, jura, da gritos. El español mira la mosca, (*hacer*) hace un gesto y sale del café. El alemán retira la mosca y bebe la cerveza. El ruso bebe la cerveza y las mosca. El chino toma la mosca con los dedos, contempla al pobre insecto, come la mosca y bebe la cerveza.

Time expressions used with the present tense:

- NORMALMENTE/ GENERALMENTE = usually
- TODOS LOS DIAS = every day
- AHORA = now
- SIEMPRE = always
- NUNCA = never
- A VECES = a times
- MUCHAS VECES = often (many times)
- DE VEZ EN CUANDO= from time to time
- HOY = today
- CADA DIA = every day
- A MENUDO = often

The Preterit tense / el Pretérito

I played

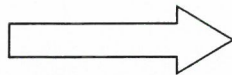
☛ The Preterit tense is used to describe a single, completed action in the past or an action that took place over a defined period of time.

Ex: Last summer I spent 3 weeks in Cuba = el verano pasado pasé tres semanas en Cuba.

1. Regular Verbs / los verbos regulares

Chop off the -AR, -ER or -IR and add the relevant ending.

	Endings		
	-AR	-ER	-IR
I	é	í	í
You (sg)	aste	iste	iste
He She It	ó	ió	ió
We	amos	imos	imos
You (pl)	asteis	isteis	isteis
They	aron	ieron	ieron



Hablar - to talk

yo hablé nosotros hablamos
 tú hablaste vosotros hablasteis
 él habló ellos hablaron

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the regular Preterites using the infinitives given

Comer - to eat

below.

yo comí nosotros comimos
 tú comiste vosotros comisteis
 él comió ellos comieron

Vivir - to live

yo viví nosotros vivimos
 tú viviste vosotros vivisteis
 él vivió ellos vivieron

enseñar (to teach)	aprender (to learn)	viajar (to travel)	cruzar (to cross)	escribir (to write)	meter (to put)
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- a. They taught _____ ellos enseñaron _____
 b. He learned _____ él / ella aprendió _____
 c. I travelled _____ yo viajé _____
 d. We wrote _____ nosotros escribimos _____
 e. You (sg) put _____ tú pusiste _____
 f. She crossed _____ él / ella cruzó _____
 g. You (pl) wrote _____ tú escribiste _____
 h. I learned _____ yo aprendí _____
 i. We taught _____ nosotros enseñamos _____
 j. You (pl) put _____ vosotros pusisteis _____
 k. They travelled _____ ellos viajaron _____
 l. You (sg) crossed _____ tú cruzaste _____

2. Irregular Verbs = los verbos irregulares

Andar (to walk)	anduve, anduviste, anduvo, anduvimos, anduvisteis, anduvieron
Caber (to fit)	cupe, cupiste, cupo, cupimos, cupisteis, cupieron
Dar (to give)	di, diste, dio, dimos, disteis, dieron
Decir (to say)	dije, dijiste, dijo, dijimos, dijisteis, dijeron
Estar (to be)	estuve, estuviste, estuvo, estuvimos, estuvisteis, estuvieron
Hacer (to do)	hice, hiciste, hizo, hicimos, hicisteis, hicieron
Ir (to go)	fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron
Poder (to be able)	pude, pudiste, pudo, pudimos, pudisteis, pudieron
Poner (to put)	puse, pusiste, puso, pusimos, pusisteis, pusieron

Producir (to produce)	produje, produjiste, produjo, produjimos, produjisteis, produjeron
Querer (to want)	quise, quisiste, quiso, quisimos, quisisteis, quisieron
Saber (to know)	supe, supiste, supo, supimos, supisteis, supieron
Ser (to be)	fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron
Tener (to have)	tuve, tuviste, tuvo, tuvimos, tuvisteis, tuvieron
Traer (to bring)	traje, trajiste, trajo, trajimos, trajisteis, trajeron
Venir (to come)	vine, viniste, vino, vinimos, vinisteis, vinieron
Ver (to see)	vi, viste, vio, vimos, visteis, vieron

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the irregular Preterits.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>a. It fitted _____ cupo_____</p> <p>b. They saw _____ ellos vieron_____</p> <p>c. We were able to see _____ ellos pudieron_____</p> <p>d. I had _____ yo tuve_____</p> <p>e. He was (<i>ser</i>) _____ él fue_____</p> <p>f. You (sg) said _____ tú dijiste_____</p> <p>g. They produced _____ ellos/ellas produjeron_____</p> | <p>m. You (sg) came _____ tú viniste_____</p> <p>n. We walked _____ nosotros anduvimos_____</p> <p>o. He did _____ él hizo_____</p> <p>p. They put _____ ellos/ellas pusieron_____</p> <p>q. I knew _____ yo supe_____</p> <p>r. We knew _____ nosotros supimos_____</p> <p>s. You (pl) came _____ vosotros/vosotras _____</p> |
| <p>h. She brought _____ ella trajo_____</p> <p>i. I gave _____ Yo di_____</p> <p>j. You (pl) wanted _____ vosotros/vosotras quisisteis_____</p> <p>k. I was (<i>estar</i>) _____ yo estuve_____</p> | <p>t. She went _____ ella fue_____</p> <p>u. You (sg) saw _____ tu viste_____</p> <p>v. I went _____ you fui_____</p> <p>w. I was (<i>ser</i>) _____ yo fui_____</p> |

l. We went ___nosotros/nosotras fuimos___ x. We said
 ___nosotros/nosotras dijimos___

The Imperfect tense / el Imperfecto I used to play / I was playing

- ☛ It is also used to indicate what used to happen in the past, habitual or repeated actions in the past
 ex: I used to go out every night last summer = solía salir todas las noches el verano pasado
- ☛ It is also used for description in the past:
 ex: It was raining every day = llovía todos los días

1. Regular Verbs / los verbos regulares

Chop off the -AR, -ER or -IR and add the relevant ending:

	-AR	-ER / -IR
I	aba	ía
You (sg)	abas	ías
He/she/it	aba	ía
We	ábamos	íamos
You (pl)	abais	íais
They	aban	ían

BEBER = to drink

To form "We used to drink"

BEBER > beb > bebíamos

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the regular imperfects

Comer (to eat)	firmar (to sign)	elegir (to choose)	prometer (to promise)
	Olvidar (to forget)	buscar (to search)	

1. I was eating _____yo_comía_____
2. You (pl.) were eating _____vosotros/vosotras_comíais_____
3. You (pl.) were signing _____vosotros/vosotras firmabais_____
4. You (sing.) used to search _____tú buscabas_____
5. He used to promise _____él prometía_____
6. They used to promise _____ellos/ellas prometían_____
7. You (sing.) were choosing _____tú elegías_____
8. We were promising _____nosotros/nosotras prometíamos_____
9. I used to forget _____yo olvidaba_____
10. You (pl.) used to choose _____vosotros/vosotras elegíais_____
11. She was searching _____ella buscaba_____
12. They were forgetting _____ellos/ellas olvidaban_____

2. Irregular Verbs = los verbos irregulares

Ser (to be)	Ir (to go)	Ver (to see)
era	iba	veía
eras	ibas	veías

era	iba	veía
éramos	íbamos	veíamos
erais	ibais	veíais
eran	iban	veían

Time expressions used with the past tense:

Ayer = yesterday
Anteayer = day before yesterday
Le sábado pasado = last Saturday
El fin de semana pasado = last weekend
El verano pasado = last summer
El año pasado = last year
Hace dos semanas = two weeks ago
Hace tres años = three years ago
Cuando era joven = when I was young
De niño/a = as a child

The Future tenses / el Futuro

I am going to play / I will playing

1. The Immediate Future

In English: I am going to play
 He is going to see
 You're going to do

Use the appropriate part of the verb IR (to go) + a + infinitive.

IR
voy
vas
va
vamos
vais
van

Jugar = to play
 To form "We are going to play"
 Vamos a jugar
 Part of IR + a + infinitive

Practice – Práctica

1. Fill in the immediate future tenses using the infinitives given below and the verb ir.

amar	regresar	subir	cubrir	ser
------	----------	-------	--------	-----

(to love)	(to return)	(to climb)	(to cover)	(to be)
prometer	vender	enseñar	decir	estudiar
(to promise)	(to sell)	(to teach)	(to say)	(to study)

- a. He is going to return. _____ Él va a regresar
 b. We are going to cover. _____ Nosotros/as vamos a cubrir
 c. I am going to climb. _____ Yo voy a subir
 d. You (pl) are going to say. _____ Vosotros/as vais a decir
 e. She is going to sell. _____ Ella va a vender
 f. You (sg) are going to promise. Tú vas a prometer
 g. It is going to be. _____ Va a ser
 h. They are going to love. _____ Ellos/as van a amar
 i. I am going to study. _____ Yo voy a estudiar

2. Fill in the gaps in these future plans using the words in the box.

Mañana, ___ voy ___ a salir con mi madre. Vamos ___ a ___ hacer compras en la ciudad de Barcelona.
 _Vamos ___ a coger el tren a las nueve y media, y el tren ___ va ___ a llegar en Barcelona a las once.
 Voy a ___ comprar ___ ropa para mis vacaciones y un regalo de cumpleaños para mi novio. Mi madre y yo
 vamos a ___ comer ___ en un restaurante donde trabaja mi primo. Mi tía va ___ a ___ venir al
 restaurante también. Mi madre va a ___ volver ___ a casa a las tres, y yo voy ___ a ___ quedarme en casa de
 mi tía.

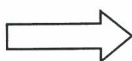
A	A	A
Comer	Comprar	Va
Vamos	Volver	Voy

2. The Future tense of regular verbs

- In English: I will play
 He will see
 You will do

The Future Tense is formed by adding endings onto the infinitive:

ENDINGS	I	é
	You (sg)	ás
	He / She / It	á
	We	emos
	You (pl)	éis
	They	án



hablaré
hablarás
hablará
hablaremos
hablaréis
hablarán

- Jugar = to play
 To form "We will play":
 Jugaremos
 Infinitive + ending

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the Future Tenses using the infinitives given below.

ir	llamar	mandar	estar	descubrir	comprender
(to go)	(to call)	(to order)	(to be)	(to discover)	(to understand)

- a. You (sg) will call _____ llamarás _____
 b. They will understand _____ entenderán _____
 c. I will order _____ mandaré _____
 d. You (pl) will be _____ estaréis _____

- e. He will go __ irá _____
- f. We will discover __ descubriremos _____
- g. She will order __ mandará _____
- h. You (sg) will understand __ entenderás _____
- i. I will discover __ descubriré _____
- j. We will go __ iremos _____

3. The Future tense of irregular verbs / el Futuro de los verbos irregulares

Infinitive	Future	Infinitive	Future	Infinitive	Future
Caber (to fit)	Cabré, cabrás..	Poder (to be able)	podré	Salir (to go out)	saldré
Decir (to say)	Diré, dirás	Poner (to put)	pondré	Tener (to have*)	tendré
Haber (to have*)	Habré, habrás	Querer (to want)	querré	Valer (to be worth)	valdré
Hacer (to do/make)	Hare, harás, ...	Saber (to know)	sabré	Venir (to come)	vendré

*Tener is the verb to own or possess, and you will use it very often. Haber is used rarely, as an auxiliary.

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the irregular Future Tenses.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| a. I will say | _ diré _ | m. You (sg) will come | _ vendrá _ |
| b. We will put | _ pondremos _ | n. He will do | _ hará _ |
| c. She will have | _ habrá _ | o.T They will know | _ sabrán _ |
| d. You (pl) will do | _ haréis _ | p. I will fit | _ cabré _ |
| e. He will want | _ querrá _ | q. She will make | _ hará _ |
| f. It will fit | _ cabrá _ | r. We will go out | _ iremos _ |
| g. You (sg) will do | _ harás _ | s. I will want | _ querré _ |
| h. It will be worth | _ valdrá _ | t. We will do | _ haremos _ |
| i. They will come | _ vendrán _ | u. I will be able | _ podré _ |
| j. They will say | _ dirán _ | v. We will know | _ sabremos _ |
| k. You (pl) will say | _ diréis _ | w. He will put | _ podrá _ |
| l. She will be able | _ podrá _ | x. You (pl) will want | _ querréis _ |

The Conditional tense / el Condicional

In English: I would play
 He would see
 You would do

The Conditional Tense is formed by adding endings onto the infinitive :

ENDINGS	I	ía
	You (sg)	ías
	He / She / It	ía
	We	íamos
	You (pl)	íais
	They	ían

hablar	comer	vivir
hablaría	comería	viviría
hablarías	comerías	vivirías
hablaría	comería	viviría
hablaríamos	comeríamos	viviríamos
hablaríais	comeríais	viviríais
hablarían	comerían	vivirían

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the Conditional Tenses using the infinitives given below.

preguntar (to ask)	cocinar (to cook)	romper (to break)	vivir (to live)	mirar (to watch)	decidir (to decide)
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- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. They would break | __ romperían _____ |
| b. He would cook | __ cocinaría _____ |
| c. You (pl) would ask | __ preguntaríaís_/pediríaís _____ |
| d. We would live | __ viviríamos _____ |
| e. She would watch | __ miraría _____ |
| f. You (sg) would decide | __ decidirías _____ |
| g. I would break | __ rompería _____ |
| h. They would cook | __ cocinarían _____ |
| i. I would decide | __ decidiría _____ |
| j. You (sg) would watch | __ mirarías _____ |

3. The Conditional tense of irregular verbs / el Condicional de los verbos irregulares*

Infinitive	Conditional	Infinitive	Conditional	Infinitive	Conditional
Caber (to fit)	cabría	Poder (to be able)	podría	Salir (to go out)	saldría
Decir (to say)	diría	Poner (to put)	pondría	Tener (to have*)	tendría

Haber (to have*)	habría	Querer (to want)	querría	Valer (to be worth)	valdría
Hacer (to do/make)	haría	Saber (to know)	sabría	Venir (to come)	vendría

*Notice that the verbs that are irregular in the Conditional tense are also irregular in the Future tense.

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the irregular Conditional Tenses.

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------|----|------------------------|-------------|
| a. | I would say | _diría__ | m. | They would come | _vendrían_ |
| b. | You (sg) would put | _pondrías__ | n. | She would do | _haría_ |
| c. | I would have | _habría_ | o. | He would know | _sabría |
| d. | We would do | _haríamos__ | p. | You (pl) would fit | _cabríaís_ |
| e. | She would want | _querría_ | q. | I would make | _haría |
| f. | It would fit | _cabría | r. | You (sg) would go out | _saldrías_ |
| g. | They would do | _harían | s. | You (pl) would want | _querríaís |
| h. | It would be worth | _valdría | t. | We would go out | _iríamos__ |
| i. | He would come | _vendría | u. | You (pl) would be able | _podríaís_ |
| j. | He would say | _diría | v. | You (sg) would know | _sabrías__ |
| k. | We would say | _diríamos | w. | She would put | _pondría |
| l. | I would be able | _podría. | x. | We would want | _querriamos |

Time expressions used with the future tense:

Mañana = tomorrow

Pasado mañana = the day after tomorrow

El sábado que viene = next Saturday

El domingo próximo = next Sunday

En el futuro = in the future

El fin de semana que viene/próximo = next weekend

El año que viene = next year

Cuando tengaaños = when I amyears old

Cuando sea mayor = when I am older
