

Saying What You Are Going to Do: ir a...

To talk about the future, you say what you are going to do. Use the phrase: **ir + a + infinitive**

voy a	vamos a
vas a	vais a
va a	van a

Present Tense of Regular -er and -ir Verbs

Regular verbs that end in **-er** or **-ir** work like **-ar** verbs. Regular **-er** verbs have the same endings as **-ir** verbs except in the **nosotros(as)** and **vosotros(as)** forms. The letter change matches the verb ending: **-er** verbs = *emos, éis* / **-ir** verbs = *imos, is*

comer to eat	vivir to live
como comemos	vivo vivimos
comes coméis	vives vivís
come comen	vive viven

Regular Present Tense Verbs with Irregular yo Forms

These verbs have regular present tense forms except for an irregular **yo** form.

conocer to know, to be familiar with	hacer to make, to do
conozco conocemos	hago hacemos
conoces conocéis	haces hacéis
conoce conocen	hace hacen

When a person is the object of a verb, the personal **a** is used after the verb, except for the verb **tener**.

Using the Verb oír

Like **hacer** and **conocer**, **oír** (to hear) has an irregular **yo** form in the present tense.

Three of its forms require a spelling change where the **i** becomes a **y**. The **nosotros(as)** and **vosotros(as)** forms have accents.

oigo oímos
oyes oís
oye oyen

Oye! is used to get someone's attention, like *Hey!* In English.

Saying Where You Are Going: the Verb ir

When you talk about where someone is going, use the verb **ir** (to go).

voy	vamos
vas	vais
va	van

Use **adónde** to mean *where* when there is a verb indicating motion, such as **ir**. Use **dónde** to ask where someone or something is.

Telling Time

To talk about the current time, use

¿Qué hora es?

Son las + hour.

Es la una.

Use **y + minutes** for the number of minutes **after** the hour. Use **menos + minutes** for the number of minutes **before** the hour.

To talk about when something will happen, use

¿A qué hora + verb + event? ¿A qué hora es la clase?

A las + hour A las dos.

A la + one o'clock A la una.

Describing Location with the Verb estar

To say where people or things are located, use **estar**.

estoy	estamos
estás	estáis
está	están

Asking Questions: Interrogative Words

To create a simple yes/no question, use rising voice intonation or switch the position of the subject and verb.

Here are more interrogative words to add to **(a)dónde** and **cuántos(as)**.

cómo	how	por qué	why
cuál(es)	which, what	qué	what
cuándo	when	quién(es)	who

Interrogative words have an **accent** on the appropriate vowel. All questions are **preceded** by an **inverted question mark** and **followed** by a **question mark**.

Saying What You Do: Present of -ar Verbs

To talk about things you do, use the present tense. To form the present tense of a regular verb that ends in **-ar**, drop the **-ar** and add these endings:

-o, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an			
yo	estudio	nosotros(as)	estudiamos
tú	estudias	vosotros(as)	estudiáis
usted, él, ella	estudia	ustedes, ellos, ellas	estudian

Expressing Frequency with Adverbs

To talk about how often someone has done something, you use expressions of frequency.

siempre	always
todos los días	every day
mucho	often
a veces	sometimes
de vez en cuando	once in a while
poco	a little
rara vez	rarely
nunca	never

These expressions usually go before the verb:

siempre rara vez nunca

These usually go after the verb:

mucho poco

Longer phrases can be placed at the beginning or the end of the sentence.

Expressing Obligation with hay que and tener que

To talk about things someone must do, use these phrases.

Use the impersonal phrase **hay que + infinitive** if there is **no specific subject**.

Use a form of **tener** **tener que + infinitive** if there is a specific subject.