



Present Tense –ar/-er/-ir

WHAT IS IT?

Used when talking about something which is **happening now** or which **happens in general**.

There are three main types of verbs in Spanish: **AR, ER** and **IR**. These are just verbs (infinitive) which ends in an **AR/-ER/-IR**.

EXAMPLES IN ENGLISH

I speak Spanish.

I eat paella.

I live in Manchester.

HOW DO I FORM IT?

1. Remove the ending from the infinitive:
Eg hablar - habl
comer – com
vivir - viv
2. Then add the following endings:

Person	AR	ER	IR
I	o	o	o
You	as	es	es
He/she	a	e	e
We	amos	emos	imos
You (pl)	ais	éis	ís
They	an	en	en

Be careful, as there are also some irregulars!

STILL STUCK?



EXAMPLES IN SPANISH

Hablo español.

Como paella.

Vivo en Manchester.

Quizlet

[Spanish - Present Tense Flashcards | Quizlet](#) (regular verbs)
[Spanish Present tense : Irregular verbs Flashcards | Quizlet](#)



'going to' – Near Future Tense



WHAT IS IT?

Used when talking about something that is **going to happen**.

EXAMPLES IN ENGLISH

I am going to go shopping tonight.

You are going to eat a hamburger.

He is going to visit his friend who is called Joe.

We are going to watch a film.

They are going to go to the beach with my mum.

HOW DO I FORM IT?

1. Take the **present tense of 'ir'**:

Voy – I am going

Vas – You (singular) are going

Va – He/she is going

Vamos – We are going

Vais – You (plural) are going

Van – They are going

2. Plus **'a'** and an **infinitive**, e.g:

Ir – to go

Hacer – to do

jugar – to play

comer – to eat

ver – to watch/see

STILL STUCK?



EXAMPLES IN SPANISH

Voy a ir de compras esta noche.

Vas a comer una hamburguesa.

Va a visitar a su amigo que se llama Joe.

Vamos a ver una película.

Van a ir a la playa con mi madre.

Quizlet

[Spanish Immediate Future Tense Flashcards | Quizlet](#)

el amor love
anoche last night
aprender to learn
ayer yesterday
el cine cinema
la cocina cooking, kitchen
el concurso contest, game show
los dibujos animados cartoons

difícil difficult
disfrutar to enjoy
el documental documentary
los efectos especiales special effects
entender to understand
la entrevista interview
en vivo live
escribir to write
extranjero/a foreign
el/la famoso/a celebrity
finalmente finally
la lluvia rain
el oeste western (film)
la pantalla screen
la pelea fight
por ejemplo for example
la preferencia preference
el/la primo/a cousin
probablemente probably



el programa programme
rápidamente quickly
responder to answer
sin duda without doubt
sobre about
el sol sun
el tiempo weather
la telenovela soap opera
la televisión TV
la temperatura temperature
el tiempo weather, weather forecast
todos los días every day
un montón a lot
ver to see, watch



Patrones y reglas

When talking about playing an instrument in Spanish, you use the verb *tocar* (literally 'to touch').

<i>toco</i>	I play
<i>toqué</i>	I played
<i>tocaba</i>	I used to play
<i>voy a tocar</i>	I am going to play
<i>tocaría</i>	I would play
<i>tocaba la guitarra</i>	I used to play the guitar

¡Atención!

Desde hace means 'for' when talking about how long you have been doing something.

toco el piano desde hace siete meses
 I've been playing the piano for seven months

Quizlet

<https://quizlet.com/gb/927082977/aqa-new-gcse-2024-unit-42f-veo-veoque-ves-flash-cards/?new>

[Qué ponen en la televisión Flashcards | Quizlet](#)

[En el cine o en casa Flashcards | Quizlet](#)



'did' - Preterite Tense



WHAT IS IT?

Used when talking about completed actions in the past.

EXAMPLES IN ENGLISH

- I ate...
- You visited...
- She spoke....
- We bought....
- You sang....
- They drank...

HOW DO I FORM IT?

1. Remove the ending from the infinitive:
Eg hablar - habl
comer - com
vivir - viv
2. Then add the following endings:

Person	AR	ER	IR
I	é	í	í
You	aste	iste	iste
He/she	ó	ió	ió
We	amos	imos	imos
You (pl)	asteis	isteis	isteis
They	aron	ieron	ieron

Be careful as there are also some irregulars!

(see Preterite Tense – Irregulars)

STILL STUCK?



EXAMPLES IN SPANISH

- Comí...
- Visitaste...
- Habló...
- Compramos...
- Cantasteis...
- Bebieron...

Los verbos

The preterite tense for regular verbs, plus irregular verbs *ver* and *ir*

This past tense is used to describe actions completed at a fixed point in time or during a specific period of time. It is formed by removing the *-ar*, *-er* or *-ir* of the infinitive, then adding the following endings:

pronoun	-ar	-er / -ir
yo	-é	-í
tú	-aste	-iste
él/ella/usted	-ó	-ió
nosotros/as	-amos	-imos
vosotros/as	-asteis	-isteis
ellos/ellas/ustedes	-aron	-ieron

comprar – to buy

compré – I bought

salir – to go out

saliste – you went out

There are many irregular verbs in the preterite tense. Some of these verbs are highly irregular, like the verb *ir*, whereas others only have minor changes, such as *ver*, which does not include any accents.

ir – to go: *fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron*

ver – to see: *vi, viste, vio, vimos, visteis, vieron*

Gramática



Adverbs of frequency

They are words that explain how often something is done. Some common examples are:

- a veces* – sometimes
- siempre* – always
- nunca* – never
- normalmente* – normally

Other common ways of expressing frequency are:

- una vez / dos veces* – once / twice
- al día / mes / año* – a day / month / year
- a la semana* – a week
- una vez al día* – once a day
- cada* – every
- cada lunes* – every Monday
- todos los días* – every day

Quizlet

[Preterite - Spanish Flashcards | Quizlet](#)



iCultura!

The region of Galicia in the northwest of Spain is famous for its bagpipes (*la gaita gallega*). You may even see blue and white tartan kilts, which are worn as part of the regional costume!

<i>cenar</i>	to have dinner
<i>desayunar</i>	to have breakfast
<i>lavarse los dientes</i>	to brush one's teeth
<i>levantarse</i>	to get up
<i>la mañana</i>	morning
<i>la rutina</i>	routine
<i>salir</i>	to go out
<i>sencillo/a</i>	simple
<i>vestirse</i>	to get dressed
<i>volver</i>	to return

Gramática



Revising adjective agreement

Remember, adjectives agree in gender and number with the noun they describe. They are normally positioned after the noun.

la camisa blanca – (the) white shirt

la falda verde y larga – (the) long, green skirt

los zapatos negros y cómodos – (the) black, comfortable shoes

<i>de moda</i>	fashionable
<i>el / la famoso/a</i>	celebrity
<i>hablar</i>	to talk
<i>la ropa</i>	clothes
<i>el / la seguidor/a</i>	follower
<i>seguir</i>	to follow
<i>subir</i>	to upload
<i>ver</i>	to watch



Quizlet

[Clothing and Colours in Spanish Flashcards | Quizlet](#)

<i>una camisa</i>	shirt
<i>una camiseta</i>	T-shirt
<i>un reloj</i>	watch
<i>un vestido</i>	dress
<i>unas zapatillas</i>	trainers
<i>unos zapatos</i>	shoes

Cultura



First established in 1987, the Goya Awards are Spain's premier national annual film awards. Just like the Oscars, awards are given across a wide range of categories. They are named after Francisco de Goya, one of the most important Spanish artists of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.



Gramática

Suffixes *-ísimo* and *-ito*

You can convey the idea of 'very', 'really' or 'extremely' in Spanish by using the suffixes *-ísimo*, *-ísima*, *-ísimos*, *-ísimas* at the end of an adjective.

es lento > *es lentísimo* – he is slow; he is really slow

son inteligentes > *son inteligentísimos* – they are intelligent; they are really intelligent

You can say something is smaller by adding *-ito*, *-ita*, *-itos* or *-itas* to the end of a noun or adjective.

la mesa – the table; *la mesita* – the little table

bajo – short; *bajito* – very short



The imperfect tense is formed by removing the *-ar*, *-er* or *-ir* endings of the infinitive, then adding the following endings:

	-ar verbs	-er and -ir verbs
<i>yo</i>	<i>-aba</i>	<i>-ía</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>-abas</i>	<i>-ías</i>
<i>él/ella/usted</i>	<i>-aba</i>	<i>-ía</i>
<i>nosotros/as</i>	<i>-ábamos</i>	<i>-íamos</i>
<i>vosotros/as</i>	<i>-abais</i>	<i>-íais</i>
<i>ellos/ellas/ustedes</i>	<i>-aban</i>	<i>-ían</i>

There are three irregular verbs in this tense:

	ser (to be)	ir (to go)	ver (to see)
<i>yo</i>	<i>era</i>	<i>iba</i>	<i>veía</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>eras</i>	<i>ibas</i>	<i>veías</i>
<i>él/ella/usted</i>	<i>era</i>	<i>iba</i>	<i>veía</i>
<i>nosotros/as</i>	<i>éramos</i>	<i>íbamos</i>	<i>veíamos</i>
<i>vosotros/as</i>	<i>erais</i>	<i>ibais</i>	<i>veíais</i>
<i>ellos/ellas/ustedes</i>	<i>eran</i>	<i>iban</i>	<i>veían</i>

<i>el estilo</i>	style
<i>la influencia</i>	influence
<i>urbano/a</i>	urban
<i>el icono</i>	icon
<i>la fama</i>	fame
<i>la forma</i>	way



Quizlet

Quizlet link

<https://quizlet.com/gb/924018080/aqa-new-gcse-2024-unit-61f-lola-y-rosalia-ayer-y-hoy-flash-cards/>

[6.1G La alfombra roja de los premios Goya Flashcards | Quizlet](#)

El icónico festival de música de Chile



Reloj de Flores

Quizlet

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<i>a la venta</i>	on sale
<i>a partir de</i>	from
<i>el descuento</i>	discount
<i>el boleto</i>	ticket
<i>la ruta</i>	route
<i>icónico/a</i>	iconic

<i>prestigioso</i>	prestigious
<i>la Gaviota de Platino</i>	the Platinum Seagull award

lanzar to release