

Cuaderno de Gramática

1. Present tense – Regular Verbs / los verbos regulares
2. Present tense – Reflexive verbs (verbos pronominales)
 3. Present tense – Stem-changing verbs
 4. Present tense – Irregular verbs
 5. Preterite tense – Regular verbs
 6. Preterite tense – Irregular verbs
 7. Imperfect tense – Regular verbs
 8. Imperfect tense – Irregular verbs
9. Immediate future - regular and irregular verbs)
10. Simple future – Regular and irregular verbs
11. Conditional – Regular and irregular verbs

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 > tom**amos**

Practice – Práctica

1. Complete with the correct subject pronoun

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

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

3. Fill in the appropriate verb forms sing 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 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 Preterite tense / el Pretérito

I played

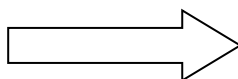
☛ The Preterite tense is used to describe a single, completed action in the past or an action that took place over a defined period of time.

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

12. 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

Vivir - to live

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

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the regular Preterites using the infinitives given below.

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 | |

13. 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 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 > beb**íamos**

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

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 / el Futuro de los verbos regulares

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	→	hablaré
	You (sg)	ás		hablarás
	He / She / It	á		hablará
	We	emos		hablaremos
	You (pl)	éis		hablaréis
	They	án		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 / el Condicional

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

The Conditional is formed by adding endings onto the infinitive:

ENDINGS	I	ía
	You (sg)	ías
	He / She / It	ía
	We	íamos
	You (pl)	iais
	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 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 | _____ |