

### Subject Pronouns

yo = I	nosotros/as = we
tú = you (familiar)	= you all (vosotros/as)
él = he	ellos = they (masculine)
ella = she	ellas = they (feminine)
usted = you (formal) (ud.)	ustedes = you all (uds.)

### Present Tense/El presente

#### AR

o	amos
as	
a	an

#### ER

o	emos
es	
e	en

#### IR

o	imos
es	
e	en

### Present Progressive/El presente progresivo

This tense is used to emphasize that something is happening RIGHT NOW.

It is a compound tense that uses a conjugated form of ESTAR to agree with the subject and ando/iendo.

«ing»

estoy	estamos
estás	
está	están

For AR verbs, drop the AR and add ando to the stem.

For ER/IR verbs, drop the ER/IR and add the iendo to the stem.

### Commands/Los mandatos

Commands are used to tell somebody DO! or ¡DONT!

Tú commands are directed toward you → 1 person familiar/informal

+ Affirmative/ **DO**

1. form tú
2. drop 's'

irregulars:

decir	di	poner	pon
ir	ve	tener	ten
ser	sé	venir	ven
hacer	haz	salir	sal

- Negative/ **DON'T**

1. form yo
2. drop 'o'
3. add the opposite (tú) vowel ending

irregulars:

ser	no seas
ir	no vayas
dar	no des
estar	no estés

[AR → es  
ER/IR → as]

**Preterite Tense/El Pretérito**

The preterite is used for:

**AR**

é	amos
aste	
ó	aron

<b>ER</b>	←	<b>IR</b>
í	imos	
iste		
ió	ieron	

\*\*There are no "true" stem changes in the preterite as we have them in the present tense. Remember that AR and ER verbs have no changes, but the IR verbs have a "sandwich" change. For any IR verb that has an o-ue/e-ie/e-i stem change in the present, it will change o-u or e-i in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular (él/ella/usted) and 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural (ellos/ellas/ustedes). Some examples are... *dormir/servir*

For AR verbs ending in CAR GAR ZAR, there is a spelling change in the yo form only to maintain the true sound: C-QU/G-GU/Z-C.

For IR verbs with double vowels, (such as leer, creer, reír) the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular and 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural will have a change from "i-y". In addition, all other forms will have an accent on the "i" for pronunciation reasons. (leí, leíste, leyó, leímos, leísteis, leyeron) ←

still use "regular endings"

**Other common irregular verbs in the preterite:**

**was SER/IRwent**

fui	fuimos
fuiste	
fue	fueron

- andar anduv
- estar estuv
- hacer hic
- poder pud
- poner pus
- querer quis
- saber sup
- tener tuv
- venir vin

+

e	imos
iste	
o	ieron

- traer traj
- decir dij

(ver and dar – conjugate with regular ER/IR endings without any accents)

**preterite VS imperfect**

- completed actions & events within a specific time
- the beginning or end of an action

The imperfect is used for:

**Imperfect/El imperfecto**

**AR**

aba	ábamos
abas	
aba	aban

**ER/IR**

Ia	Iamos
Ias	
Ia	Ian

- used to... (repeated/habitual)
- was... 'ing' (going on but then interrupted)
- DESCRIPTION

Los irregulares:

**SER**

era	éramos
eras	
era	eran

**IR**

iba	íbamos
ibas	
iba	iban

**VER**

veía	veíamos
veías	
veía	veían

Future/El futuro

The near future may be used to talk about what is going to happen.

Conjugate IR in the present + a + the infinitive --- I am going to study = voy a estudiar

The simple future expresses

WILL

infinitive

++++++

é	emos
ás	
á	án

Los irregulares:

- venir **vendr**
- decir **dir**
- haber **habr**
- hacer **har**
- querer **querr**
- saber **sabr**
- salir **saldr**
- poder **podr**
- poner **pondr**
- tener **tendr**



please disregard the "future" section

~~WE DID~~ NOT cover the "future" tense yet & this is NOT on the exam. At this point you only know how to use near future...  
going to...  
ir + A + infinitive

Present perfect/El presente perfecto

This compound tenses require the conjugated form of HABER + the past participle (ado/ido).

El presente - have/has + ...-ed

he	hemos
has	
ha	han

los irregulares:

- abrir **abierto**
- decir **dicho**
- escribir **escrito**
- hacer **hecho**
- morir **muerto**
- poner **puesto**
- romper **roto**
- ver **visto**
- volver **vuelto**
- cubrir **cubierto**