

Subject Pronouns

= I	= we
= you (familiar)	= you all
= he	= they (masculine)
= she	= they (feminine)
= you (formal)	= you all

Present Tense/El presente

AR

ER

IR

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*.

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

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

Commands/Los mandatos

Commands are use to tell somebody _____ or _____.

Tú commands are directed toward _____.

+ Affirmative/ **DO**

- Negative/ **DON'T**

1.

1.

2.

2.

3.

irregulars:

irregulars:

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| decir | poner |
| ir | tener |
| ser | venir |
| hacer | salir |

- | |
|-------|
| ser |
| ir |
| dar |
| estar |

Preterite Tense/El Pretérito

The preterite is used for:

AR

ER

IR

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 _____ 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 3rd person singular (él/ella/usted) and 3rd person plural (ellos/ellas/ustedes). Some examples are...

For AR verbs ending in _____, there is a spelling change in the _____ 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 3rd person singular and 3rd 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)

Other common irregular verbs in the preterite:

SER/IR

andar
 estar
 hacer
 poder
 poner
 querer
 saber
 tener
 venir

traer
 decir

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

Imperfect/El imperfecto

The imperfect is used for:

AR

ER/IR

Los irregulares: SER IR VER