

Key

Subject Pronouns

yo = I	nosotros = we (nosotras)
tú = you (familiar)	vosotros = you all (vosotras)
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	áis
a	an

ER

o	emos
es	eís
e	en

IR

o	imos
es	ís
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*.

estoy	estamos
estás	estáis
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 use to tell somebody DO or DON'T.

Tú commands are directed toward a peer.

+ Affirmative/ DO

1. form the tú
2. drop the 's'

irregulars:

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

- Negative/ DON'T

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

irregulars:

ser	No seas
ir	vayas
dar	des
estar	estés

Preterite Tense/El Pretérito

The preterite is used for:

AR

é	amos
aste	asteis
ó	aron

ER

í	imos
iste	isteis
ieron	ieron

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 "sandal" 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... dormir

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 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)

dormí dormiste dormimos
durmí durmiste durmieron
jugué jugaste jugaron
creí creíste creyeron

Other common irregular verbs in the preterite:

SER/IR

fui	fuiimos
fuiste	fuisteis
fue	fueron

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

traer traj
decir dij

+ e imos
iste isteis
o ieron

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

Imperfect/El imperfecto

The imperfect is used for: used to, was + 'ing', past description

AR

aba	ábamos
abas	abais
aba	aban

ER/IR

ía	íamos
ías	íais
ía	ían

Los irregulares:

SER	era	éramos	IR	iba	íbamos	VER	veía	veíamos
	eras			ibas			veías	
	era	eran		iba	iban		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:

salir salir
venir venir
decir dir
haber haber
hacer har
querer querr
saber saber
salir salir
poder poder
poner poner
tener tener

} + ↗

Conditional/El condicional

The conditional = WOULD

infinitive +++++

ía	íamos
ías	
ía	ían

Los irregulares **** son iguales al futuro ****

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

The subjunctive mood/El subjuntivo

Wants/wishes

E motion

sujeto #1

Impersonal expressions ^{that} QUE

sujeto #2

SUBJUNCTIVE

Recommendations

Doubt

Ojalá

Para formar el subjuntivo en el **presente**:

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

} same rule formation as UD/UDS/NOSOTROS commands

los irregulares: Ser sea

Ir vaya

Dar dé

Estar esté

Saber sepa

Haber haya