

Present Tense - To talk about something right now (p.34/p.37) (Text. p.12)

BAILAR – TO DANCE	COMER – TO EAT	VIVIR – TO LIVE
bail <u>e</u>	com <u>e</u>	viv <u>e</u>
bail <u>as</u>	com <u>es</u>	viv <u>es</u>
bail <u>a</u>	com <u>e</u>	viv <u>e</u>
bail <u>amos</u>	com <u>emos</u>	viv <u>imos</u>
bail <u>ais</u>	com <u>éis</u>	viven viv <u>ís</u>
bail <u>an</u>	com <u>en</u>	viv <u>en</u>

- In the present tense there are many stem-changing verbs. The mainly consist of e-ie (querer), o-ue (dormir), and e-i (pedir).
- There are also a few irregular verbs. For example ir (to go) and ser (to be).
- There are also several verbs that are irregular when the subject is "yo". For example hacer (hago), traer (traigo), salir (salgo), etc.

Simple Future – To talk about something that is going to happen using the verb "to go" (ir)

- Use the verb "ir" followed by an infinitive.

1. I am going to dance. Voy a bailar.
2. She is going to eat. Va a comer.
3. They are going to live. Van a vivir.

Affirmative (Positive) Commands – To tell someone (tú) what to do (p.118) (Text. p.106)

- Conjugate the verb in the "tú" form and drop the "s." Remember to keep the stem-change if there is one.
- There are several irregular verbs and stem-changing verbs in this form. For example poner, hacer, ir, etc. They can be found on p.118 of your workbook.

1. Dance! ¡Baila!
2. Eat! ¡Come!
3. Live! ¡Vive!

Negative Commands – To tell someone what not to do (p.118) (Text. p.106)

- Conjugate the verb in the "tú" form. If it ends in "-as" you change it to "-es" and if it ends in "-es" you change it to "-as". Remember to keep the stem-change if there is one.
- There are several irregular verbs. For example poner, hacer, ir, etc. They can be found on p.118 of your workbook.

1. Don't dance! ¡No bailes!
2. Don't eat! ¡No comas!
3. Don't live! ¡No vivas!

Preterite Tense – To talk about something that happened in the past (p.101)

BAILAR – TO DANCE	COMER – TO EAT	VIVIR – TO LIVE
<u>bailé</u>	<u>comí</u>	<u>viví</u>
<u>bailaste</u>	<u>comiste</u>	<u>viviste</u>
<u>bailó</u>	<u>comió</u>	<u>vivió</u>
<u>bailamos</u>	<u>comimos</u>	<u>vivimos</u>
<u>bailasteis</u>	<u>comisteis</u>	<u>vivisteis</u>
<u>bailaron</u>	<u>comieron</u>	<u>vivieron</u>

- In the preterite tense, present tense stem-changes do not carry over! In fact, there are many, we just have not learned them yet.
- “Hacer” is irregular in the preterite tense: hice, hiciste, hizo, etc. See p.114 in your workbook to “hacer.”
- Remind that in the preterite tense, when the subject is “yo,” the following changes happen: -car verbs change to -qué (toqué), -gar verbs change to -gué (pagué), and -zar verbs change to -cé (empecé)

Present Progressive – To talk about what is happening right now (-ing) (p.108)

- Conjugate the verb “estar” for the subject and the verb that follows change from “-ar” to “-ando” and “-er/-ir” to “iendo”
- Also, if the stem of an “-er” or “-ir” verb ends in a vowel, change the “i” to a “y” to form the participle (leyendo).
- And stem-changing “-ir” verbs change “o” to “u” and “e” to “i.” (durmiendo and pidiendo)
- Remember that for “ir” and “venir” you just conjugate the verb in the present tense (I’m coming = Vengo).
- All these rules can be found on p.108 of your workbook.

1. I am dancing! Estoy bailando
2. We are eating! Estamos comiendo
3. They are living! Están viviendo

Using Pronouns:

- Remember when using a pronoun in a sentence, always put it before the conjugated verbs except for positive commands!

1. I want the books. Los quiero
2. They are taking a bath. Están bañ
3. Wash the dishes! ¡Lávalos!

Formal Commands – telling someone (Usted/Ustedes) what to do (p.34)

(Text. p 102, 104)

- Conjugate the verb in the usted form. If it ends with an “-a” you change it to an “-e” and if it ends with an “-e” you change it to an “-a.”
- With this conjugating “-car” changes to “-que” (toque), “-gar” changes to “-gue” (pague), and “-zar” changes to “-ce” (empiece).
- There are a few irregular formal commands. They can be found on p.35 in your workbook.
- When asking two or more people to do something, simply add –n to the formal command.

1. Dance! Baile(n)!
2. Eat! ¡Coma(n)!
3. Live! ¡Viva(n)!

Past Participles – making verbs adjectives

(Text. p.144)

- Replace the infinitive ending with “-ado” for –ar verbs and “-ido” for –er/-ir verbs.
- There are some irregular past participles. Some of those can be found on p.47 in your workbook.
- Don’t forget that when they become adjectives they must agree according to gender and number.

1. Danced bailado
2. Eaten comido
3. Lived vivido

Imperfect Tense – to talk about the past (“used to”)

(Text p.210)

BAILAR	COMER	VIVIR
<u>bailaba</u>	<u>comía</u>	<u>vivía</u>
<u>bailabas</u>	<u>comías</u>	<u>vivías</u>
<u>bailaba</u>	<u>comía</u>	<u>vivía</u>
<u>bailábamos</u>	<u>comíamos</u>	<u>vivíamos</u>
<u>bailabais</u>	<u>comíais</u>	<u>vivíais</u>
<u>bailaban</u>	<u>comían</u>	<u>vivían</u>

- One can also use “soler” in the imperfect to talk about the past.
- There are only 3 irregular verbs in the imperfect: ir, ver, and ser. They can be found on p.65 and 70 in your workbook.

