

## SPANISH DEPARTMENT

### CURSO DE REPASO

CURSO DE REPASO

CONTENTS

THE PRESENT TENSE Regular verbs

 Radical changing verbs

 Other spelling changes

 Irregular verbs

 EXERCISES

THE IMPERFECT TENSE Formation and use

 EXERCISES

THE PRETERITE TENSE Regular verbs

 Spelling changes

 Irregular verbs

 EXERCISES

THE PERFECT &

PLUPERFECT TENSE

EXERCISES

THE FUTURE TENSE

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

THE CONDITIONAL

 EXERCISES

THE PRESENT TENSE

MEANING

(yo) hablo may be translated into English as follows:

I speak

I am speaking – this “immediate” present may also be translated by ESTAR + PRESENT PARTICIPLE

I do speak – do / does is used in English in interrogative and negative forms, and for emphasis. The auxiliary do / does is never translated in Spanish

FORMATION

Regular verbs – three conjugations AR / ER / IR

-AR type, hablar = to speak

Remove –ar and add the below endings

-ER type, vender = to sell -IR type, vivir = to live

Remove –er and add the endings Remove –ir and add the endings

Vend o Viv o

Vend es Viv es

Vend e Viv e

Vend emos Viv emos

Vend éis Viv ís

Vend en Viv en

Subject pronouns

Yo

Tú

Él / Ella / Usted (Vd)

Nosotros / as

Vosotros / as

Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes (Vds.)

Radical changing verbs in the present tense:

-AR / -ER / -IR

e to ie

o to ue

Special cases

u to ue i to ye

i to ie o to hue

Other –IR / EÍR / EÑIR

e to i

 o to ue

contar volver dormir

to count to return to sleep

cuento vuelvo duermo

cuentas vuelves duermes

cuenta vuelve duerme

contamos volvemos dormimos

contáis volvéis dormís

cuentan vuelven duermen

 e to ie

pensar perder sentir

to think to lose to feel

pienso pierdo siento

piensas pierdes sientes

piensa pierde siente

pensamos perdemos sentimos

pensáis perdéis sentís

piensan pierden sienten

-AR / -ER / -IR verbs

When the stress falls on the stem vowel e or o, radical (stem) changes take place as shown below. Nosotros and vosotros forms remain unchanged.

Common examples

e to ie o to ue

AR AR

Acertar = to hit upon acordarse = to remember

Atravesar = to cross acostarse = to go to bed

Calentar = to heat almorzar = to have lunch

Cerrar = to close aprobar = to approve

Comenxar = to begin consolar = to console

Confear = to confess costar = to cost

Despertar(se) = to wake (awaken) encontrar = to meet / find

Empezar = to begin mostrar = to show

Enterrar = to bury probar = to try / prove

Manifestar = to reveal recordar = to remind

Merendar = to snack renovar = to renew

Negar = to deny sonar = to sound

Recomendar = to recommend soñar = to dream

Temblar = to tremble

Tentar = to tempt

ER ER

Atender = to attend to doler = to ache

Defender = to defend morder = to bite

Encender = to light mover = to move

Tender = to stretch resolver = to solve

Verter = to pour out soler = to be used to

IR IR

Advertir = to warn morir = to die

Consentir = to consent

Divertir(ser) = to amuse (enjoy)

Herir = to wound

Hervir = to boil

Radical changing weather verbs

Llover – llueve It rains

Tronar – truena It thunders

Helar – hiela It freezes

Nevar – nieva It snows

Mentir = to lie

Preferir = to prefer

Sugerir = to suggest

Transferir = to transfer

Other IR / EÍR / EÑIR

The stressed stem vowel e – I

Nosotros and vosotros remain unchanged

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IR | (G)IR and (GU)IR | EÍR | EÑIR |
| Pedir To askPidoPidesPidePedimosPedísPiden | Corregir SeguirTo correct To followCorrijo sigoCorriges siguesCorrige sigueCorregimos seguimosCorregís seguesCorrigen siguen | ReírTo laughRíoRíesRíeReímosReísRíen | ReñirTo scoldRiñoRiñesRiñeReñimosReñísRiñen |

Common examples

IR IR

Competir = to compete servir = servir

Despedir = to say goodbye vestir = to clothe

Elegir (j) = to choose freír = to fry

Impedir = to impede sonreír = to smile

Repetir = to repeat teñir = to dye

Special cases

Nosotros and vosotros remain unchanged.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| U – ue | I – ie | I – ye | O – hue |
| JugarTo playJuegoJuegasJuegaJugamosJugáisJuegan | InquirirTo inquireInquieroInquieresInquiereInquirimosInquirísInquieren | ErrarTo wanderYerroYerrasYerraErramosErráisYerran | OlerTo smellHueloHuelesHueleOlemosOléisHuelen |

Some nouns and adjectives share these stem changes – this makes them easier to remember:

Nevar = to snow = la nieve = snow

Almorzar = to have lunch = el almuerzo = lunch

Forzar = to force = la fuerza = force

Renovar = to renew = el renuevo = renewal

Spelling changing verbs in the present tense

ER and IR verbs

A consonant change occurs to preserve the same stem sound before the o of the yo form (and before a in the present subjunctive)

Note some –gir and –guir verbs also undergo a radical change

i.e. seguir – sigo / corregir – corrijo

But vowel + -cer and –cir: add Z before the C in the yo form which in fact changes the sound, unlike the above when the Z replaces the C to retain the same sound before the O.

Examples:

Nacer = to be born = nazco, naces, nace

Obedecer = to obey = obedezco, obedeces, obedece

Conocer = to know = conozco, conoces, conoce

Conducir = to drive = conduzco, conduces, conduce

Common verbs

Aparecer = to appear introducir = to introduce

Compadecer = to pity producir = to produce

Crecer = to grow reproducir = to reproduce

Merecer = to deserve traducir = to translate

Pertenecer = to belong lucir = to shine

-UIR verbs (not –GUIR verbs)

Y is placed before any ending that does not begin with I

Thus the nosotros and vosotros form remain unchanged.

Huir argüir

To flee to argue

Huyo arguyo

Huyes arguyo

Huye arguye

Huimos argüimos

Huís arguís

Huyen arguyen

 Common examples:

 Concluir = to conclude

 Construir = to build

 Contribuir = to contribute

 Distribuir = to distribute

 Excluir = to exclude

 Incluir = to include

 Substituir = to substitute

TWENTY VERBS THAT ARE IRREGULAR IN THE PRESENT TENSE

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CaberTo fit inQuepoCabesCabeCabemosCabéisCaben | Caer To fallCaigoCaesCaeCameosCaéisCaen | DarTo giveDoyDasDaDamosDaisDan | DecirTo sayDigoDicesDiceDecimosDecísDicen | EstarTo beEstoyEstásEstáEstamosEstáisEstán |
| HaberTo haveHeHasHaHemosHabéisHan | HacerTo do / makeHagoHacesHaceHacemosHacéisHacen | IrTo goVoyVasVaVamosVaisVan | OírTo hearOigoOyesOyeOímosOísOyen | PoderTo be ablePuedoPuedesPuedePodemosPodéisPueden |
| PonerTo putPongoPonesPonePonemosPoniesPonen | QuererTo want / likeQuieroQuieresQuiereQueremosQueriesQuieren | SaberTo knowSéSabesSabeSabemosSabéissaben | SalirTo go outSalgoSalesSaleSalimosSaísSalen | SerTo beSoyEresEsSomosSoisSon |
| TenerTo have / holdTengoTienesTieneTenemosTenéisTienen | TraerTo bringTraigoTraesTraeTraemosTraéisTraen | ValerTo be worthValgoValesValeValemosValéisValen | VenirTo comeVengoVienesVieneVenimosVenísVienen | VerTo seeVeoVesVeVemosVeisven |

N.B. Haber – to have – is used to form Compound Tenses. Compounds also apply

e.g.

decir = predecir = to predict tener = retener = to retain

hacer = deshacer = to unmake traer = distraer = to distract

poner = suponer = to suppose venir = convenir = to agree

salir = sobresalir = to exceed

-IAR and UAR verbs

An accent is added to the I or the U, except in the nosotros and vosotros forms

 Common examples:

Variar continuar

To vary to continue

Varío continúo

Varías continúas

Varía continúa

Variamos continuamos

Variáis continuáis

Varían continúan

 Enviar = to send

 Fiar = to trust

 Liar = to bind

 Actuar = to act

 Habituar = to accustom

 Situar = to situate

 Valuar = to value

N.B the following verbs do not take an accent on the I or the U:

Acariciar = to stroke apaciguar = to pacify

Anunciar = to announce averiguar = to ascertain

Cambiar = to change evacuar = to evacuate

Envidiar = to envy

Estudiar = to study

Diferenciar = to differentiate

Limpiar = to clean

EXERCISES – SECTION 1 – THE PRESENT TENSE

FORMATION

A.1.1 Place an appropriate subject pronoun before each of the following verbs:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hablan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vivo

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vendéis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trabajas

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compran

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comemos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arrgelo

(you) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ habla (you) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ viven

A.1.2 Translate into Spanish, using subject pronouns where appropriate

1. My father sells books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. My mother lives in Málaga \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. They speak Spanish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. I work in Spain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. I study French \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Do *you* speak English? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. *I* live in Madrid, *she* lives here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. I am a student. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Is he Spansish? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Is *she* French?

RADICAL CHANGING VERBS E – IE

 O – UE

A.2.1 Put the following Rachical Changing Verbs into the present tense, in the form indicated

Pensar (yo) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Perder (ellos) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Perder (tú) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sentir (nosotros) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Contar (ella) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Volver (ellas) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dormir (Vd.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atravesar (él) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Empezar (vosotros) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ almorzar (yo) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.2.2 Translate into Spanish, using subject pronouns only where appropriate:

1. I shut the door \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. He heats the coffee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I think (that) he speaks Spanish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. He begins to sit down \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. They have a snack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. He flies tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. You (tú) bury the cat, I bury the dog \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. They confess the truth (la verdad) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. They light the fire (el fuego) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. We move the table \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.2.3 Put the verb in capitals into the appropriate form of the present tense:

1. Me DOLER la mano (i.e. my hand aches) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Los perros MORDER a los carters (postmen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Yo RESOLVER trabajar más \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Mi hermano y yo SOLER ir a la playa (i.e. we usually) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. El profesor ADVERTIR a sus alumnos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Mis padres no lo CONSENTIR (i.e. they don’t agree to it) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. ¿Tú PREFERIR jugar al baloncesto? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. En España no LLOVER mucho \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. NEVAR bastante en Escocia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. HELAR en Finlandia en invierno \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

RADICAL CHANGING VERBS e – I

A.2.4 Translate into Spanish, using the vocabulary provided:

1. He asks for a glass of wine (*don’t translate for) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
2. I correct the mistakes *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
3. They prevent accidents *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
4. She repeats the lesson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. They always smile \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Un vaso de vino los errores accidentes

La lección siempre

RADICAL CHANGING VERBS : Special cases – jugar / oler

A.2.5 Translate into Spanish, using the vocabulary provided:

1. I play football \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. They play with the children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. We play hockey in the second term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Your dog smells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The room smells of (*a*) gas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jugar al fútbol / al hockey los niños gas

SECTION 2 THE PRESENT TENSE

20 Irregular Verbs

B.1.1 Place an appropriate subject pronoun before each of the following verbs :

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quepo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quieres \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ venimos

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quieres \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sé \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ estoy

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tienen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you) da

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you) ponen

B.1.2 Translate into Spanish, using subject pronouns where appropriate

1. I don’t fit in here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. He brings wine from Spain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I want to know the truth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. I have two sisters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. I don’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Where are you going? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. I say nothing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. I put the cat under the table \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. How much is it worth? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. I give the book to Maria \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

THE IMPERFECT TENSE

A MEANINGS

1.Recognition

* 1. WAS / WERE -ING – While I was / we were working at the factory
	2. USED TO – Every day I used to visit my uncle
	3. WOULD (when WOULD = USED TO) – Every morning I would visit my uncle
	4. THE SIMPLE PAST – DISGUISED – I worked / I visited. Apply this test – if you can replace the verb with A B or C then it is actually a DISGUISED imperfect. While I worked at the factory : really means While I was working at the factory

2.Examples of the Imperfect

* 1. Description of state – llevaba un pantaloon azul = He was wearing blue trousers
	2. Repetition or Habit – Todos los días se levantaba a las ocho, y después tomaba una ducha = Every day he used to get up at eight and then he would take a shower
	3. Simultaneous, incompleted actions – Mientras yo hablaba él leía un libro = Whilst I was speaking he was reading a book.
	4. Continuous background :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Estábamos comiendoWe were eating  | Cuando ellos llegaronWhen they arrived |
| Mientras estaba actuandoWhile he was acting | Se cayó al suelo*He fell down* |
| Mientras estábamos esperandoWhile we waiting | Nos hablóHe spoke to us |
| CONTINUOUS BACKGROUND  | INTERRUPTED BY A SUDDEN ACTION OR EVENT – THE PRETERITE |

B. FORMATION

1.Regular – according to the infinitive ending.

Remove the –ar, add the –aba series of endings

Remove the –er or –ir, add the ía series of endings

**Vender - ER Vivir - IR**

Vendía Vivía

Vendías Vivías

Vendía Vivía

Vendíamos Vivíamos

Vendíais Vivíais

Vendían Vivían

Hablar – AR

Hablaba

Hablabas

Hablaba

Hablábamos

Hablabais

Hablaban

1. The Progressive Imperfect : Imperfect of estar + Present Participle

He progressive tense describes a continuous background condition, indicated by was / were …… ing in English.

Estaban hablando - = They were talking (a continuous background during which other actions or events may take place)

SECTION 3 THE IMPERFECT TENSE

FORMATION

C.2.1 Place and appropriate subject pronoun (or pronouns) before each of the following verbs:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hablaban \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vivía \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ veníais

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trabajabais \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eras \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comprábamos

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eras \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ veían \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ iba

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volvías

C.2.2 Translate into Spanish

1. My father sold books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. My mother lived in Málaga when she was young \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. They spoke Spanish when they were in Spain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. I used to work in Spain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. I studied French at school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. He was waiting at the door? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Every day she went to school at eight\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. He was tall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Was he Spanish? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Was he wearing black trousers? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

C.2.3 Put the following Radical Changing Verbs into the imperfect tense, remembering to restore the stem to its original (infinitive) vowel where necessary:

Pienso \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pierden \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pierdes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Sentimos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cuenta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vuelven \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Duerme \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atraviesa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empezáis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Almuerzo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

C.2.4 Put the following passage into the IMPERFECT tense by changing the verbs in bold type:

Cada mañana Pepe **se despierta** a las siete y cuarto, **se levanta** en seguida, y **se dirige**  al cuarto de baño donde **se ducha.** Luego **se viste\*** y **se arregla** para ir al cole. **Baja** a la cocina donde **desayuna** rápidamente – solo **tiene** tiempo para preparar una tostada y tomar un vaso de leche – luego **recoge** los libros y la cartera y **sale** corriendo para no llegar tarde. **Va** a la parade de autobuses que **está** a tres minutes andando - ¡a uno corriendo! – y **llega** a la entrada del cole hacia las ocho y media. **Es** un chico muy puntual.

\*vestirse – to get dressed: note the vowel in the infinitive

THE PRETERITE TENSE – THE SIMPLE PAST

A MEANING:

I opened – The auxiliary *did* is used in English in interrogative and negative forms and for emphasis –

*Did* I open? I *did* not open. I *did* open.

The auxiliary *did* is never translated into Spanish.

1.Simple Narrative : Ayer, Juan se levantó, salió a la calle y después compró un periódico = Yesterday Juan got up, went out, then he bought a newspaper.

*Contrast the Imperfect* – for Repetition or Habit

Cada mañana Juan se levantaba, salía a la calle, y después compraba un periódico = Every morning Juan used to get up, used to go out, and then he would buy a newspaper.

2. Completed past events and actions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Preterite for event / action | Imperfect for  |
| Juan abrió la ventanaMaria cerró la puertaEl niño se cayó | porque tenía calor Description or Stateque estaba abierta Description or Statemientras jugaba Continuous background |

B FORMATION

1.Regular

1. –AR verbs. Remove –AR to form the stem and add these endings

habl é

habl aste

halb ó

habl amos

habl asteis

habl aron

1. –ER and –IR verbs. Remove –ER or –IR and add these endings

vend í viv í

vend iste viv iste

vend ió viv ió

vend imos viv imos

vend isteis viv isteis

2.Radical changing verbs – IR type only

The following STEM changes occur in the 3rd person

Like dormir – morir

Like sentir - advertir, consentir, divertir, herir, hervir, mentir, preferir, sugerir, transferir

Like pedir - competir, conseguir, corregir, despedir, elegir, expedir, impedir, repetir, seguir, servir, vestir

Like reír - Sonreír, freír,

Like reñir - teñir

3.Spelling changes verbs

1. Changes in the YO form before the é

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| -car : c – QUBuscarTo look forBuscQUéBuscasteBuscóBuscamosBuscasteisBuscaron | -gar : G – GUllegar*to arrive*lleGUéllegastellególlegamosllegasteisllegaron | -guar : GU – GÜaveriguar*to find out*averiGÜéaveriguasteaveriguóaveriguamosaveriguasteisaveriguaron | -zar : Z – Crezar*to pray*reCérezasterezórezamosrezasteisrezaron |

Common examples:

Sacar = to take out pagar = to pay cazar = to hunt

Tocar = to touch plegar = to fold comenzar = to start

Cegar = to blind rogar = to beg cruzar = to cross

Colgar = to hang apaciguar = to pacify empezar = to start

Jugar = to play almozar = to lunch forzar = to force

1. Changes in the endings of the 3rd persons: I –Y in –aer, -eer, oír, uir, oer, verbs

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CaerTo fallCaíCaísteCaYóCaímosCaísteisCaYeron | LeerTo readLeíLeísteLeYóLeímosLeísteisLeYeron | HuirTo fleeHuíHuisteHuYóHuimosHuisteisHuYeron | ArgüirTo argueArgüíArgüisteArguYóArgüimosArgüisteisArguYeron | RoerTo gnawRoíRoísteRoYóRoímosRoísteisRoYeron | OírTo hearOíOísteOYóOímosOísteisOYeron |

Like leer - creer

Like huir - other verbs in –UIR. E.g. construir, contribuir

1. Changes in the endings of the 3rd persons: I removed to –LLIR, -ÑIR verbs.

4. 18 Verbs Irregular in the Preterite

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ANDARTo walkAnduveAnduvisteAnduvoAnduvimosAnduvisteisAnduvieron | CABERTo fitCupeCupisteCupoCupimosCupisteisCupieron | CONDUCIRTo driveCondujeCondujisteCondujoCondujimosCondujisteisCondujieron |
| DARTo giveDiDisteDioDimosDisteisDieron | DECIRTo sayDijeDijisteDijoDijimosDijisteisDijieron | ESTARTo beEstuveEstuvisteEstuvoEstuvimosEstuvisteisEstuvieron |
| \*HABER*to have*HubeHubisteHuboHubimosHubisteisHubieron | HACERTo do / makeHiceHicisteHizoHicimosHicisteisHicieron | IRTo goFuiFuisteFueFuimosFuisteisFueron |
| PODERTo be ablePudePudistePudoPudimosPudisteisPudieron | PONERTo putPusePusistePusoPusimosPusisteisPusieron | QUERERTo want / loveQuiseQuisisteQuisoQuisimosQuisisteisQuisieron |
| SABER To knowSupeSupisteSupoSupimosSupisteisSupieron | SERTo beFuiFuisteFueFuimosFuisteisFueron | TENERTo have / holdTuveTuvisteTuvoTuvimosTuvisteisTuvieron |
| TRAERTo bringTrajeTrajisteTrajoTrajimosTrajisteisTrajieron | VENIRTo comeVineVinisteVinoVinimosVinisteisVinieron | VERTo seeViVisteVioVimosVisteisVieron |
| \*HABER* the auxiliary for the Perfect tense
* hubo…… a past tense for *hay*
 |  |  |

Also compounds e.g.

Conducir - introducir / producir

Tener - contener / detener (se) / obtener / sostener

Hacer - deshacer / satisfacer

Poner - disponer / exponer / suponer

Traer - distraer / substraer

Venir - convenir / intervenir

Section 4 THE PRETERITE TENSE

FORMATION

D.1 Put the following verbs into the PRETERITE TENSE in the form indicated by te subject pronoun:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hablar (él) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vivir (vosotros)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vender (tú) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trabajar (yo)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decidir (ellos) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comprar (Vds.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comer (vosotros) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arrgelar (ella)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_beber (Vd.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ llamar (ellos)

D.2 Translate into Spanish, using subject pronouns where appropriate:

1. I opened the book ­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. My mother bought a house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. They got up at 8 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. *He* went out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The boy shut the door \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. My father sold his car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The train arrived at midday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. I drank a glass of water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. He caught the bus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Did *you* understand the lesson? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

RADICAL CHANGING VERBS E –I

 O – U

D.3 Put the following Radical Changing Verbs into the PRETERITE tense, in the form indicated :

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pedir (yo) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ morir (ellos)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pedir (tú) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentir (nosotros)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dormir (ella) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reír (ellas)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dormir (Vd) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ divertirse (él)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sentir (vosotros) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vestirse (ella)

THE PERFECT TENSE

1.MEANING – I have spoken / He has lived / We have seen / You have visited

2.FORMATION -

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| HABER IN THE PRESENT TENSE | + PAST PARTICIPLE |
| He Has HaHemosHabéisHan | Hablado (ar)Vendido (er)Vivido (ir)Dicho IRREGULAREscrito IRREGULARVisto IRREGULAR |

Note 1 : The past participle is invariable in the compound tenses formed with haber – there is **NO AGREEMENT.**

Note 2: Reflexive pronouns and object pronouns precede the auxiliary haber:

 Me he acostado temprano - I have gone to bed early

 Nos has mentido - You have lied to us

Note 3: In Spanish, no word may go between the auxiliary haber and the past participle:

 Have you seen the film - ¿Has visto la película?

 I have never eaten them - Nunca los he comido

Note 4: *Have just* for with time

SECTION 5 THE PERFECT TENSE

FORMATION

E.1 Put the following verbs into the PERFECT tense in the form indicated by the subject pronoun

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hablar (tú) \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vivir (él)

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vender (ellas) \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trabajar (Vds.)

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_decidir (nosotros) \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comprar (Vd.)

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comer (nosotros) \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arreglar (ellas)

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_beber (yo) \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ llamar (yo)

E.2 Give the IRREGULAR past participle of the following verbs:

Abrir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cubrir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hacer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Poner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Morir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Decir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Escribir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Romper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ver \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Volver \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Freír \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Proveer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

E.3 Translate into Spanish, using subject pronouns where appropriate:

1. I have opened the door \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. My brother has bought a car\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. They have got up at 7.30\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. *He* has gone out\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The boy has shut the door\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. My father has sold his motorbike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The train has left at 12:00\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. I have drunk a glass of red wine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. He has caught the plane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Have *you* understood the lesson? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

E.4 Answer the following questions in the PERFECT TENSE:

1. ¿A qué hora te has despertado esta mañana?
2. ¿A qué hora te has levantado esta mañana?
3. ¿A qué hora has desayunado esta mañana?
4. ¿A qué hora te has ido al colegio esta mañana?
5. ¿A qué hora te has llegado al colegio esta mañana?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

SECTION 6 THE PLUPERFECT TENSE

FORMATION

F.1 Put the following verbs into the PLUPERFECT tense in the form indicated by the subject pronoun:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hablar (yo) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vivir (ellos)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vender (ella) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_trabajar (Vd

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_decidir (vosotros) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ llamar (él)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_comer (nosotras) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_arreglar (él)

F.2 Give the IRREGULAR past participle of the following verbs:

Abrir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cubrir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hacer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Poner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Morir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Decir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Escribir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Romper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ver \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Volver \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Freír \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Proveer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

F.

1. I had opened the door \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. My brother had bought a car\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. They had got up at 7.30\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. He had gone out\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The boy had shut the door\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. My father had sold his motorbike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The train had left at 12:00\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. I had drunk a glass of red wine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. He had caught the plane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Had *you* understood the lesson? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

F.4 Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of the pluperfect tense:

1. Cuando llegué a casa, Juan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (salir) ya.
2. Cuando llegamos a la estación, el tren ya \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (marcharse).
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(llover) mucho al principio de las vacaciones.
4. Juan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(comprar) una casa nueva, pero yo no lo sabía.
5. Los alumnos no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(aprender) la lección y el profesor se enfadó.
6. Me di cuenta que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(olivar) mi pasaporte cuando subí al taxi.
7. Y tú ¿qué le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(decir)?
8. Mi hermana nunca lo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ver).

THE FUTURE TENSE

1.MEANING – I shall / will speak

2.FORMATION: Stem + endings (derived from the present tense of haber)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | ENDINGS |  |
| -ARHablarHablarHablarHablarHablarHablar | éásáemoséisán | IYouHe, she, you (polite), itWeYou pluralThey, you (plural polite) |
| -ERVenderVenderVenderVenderVenderVender | éásáemoséisán | IYouHe, she, you (polite), itWeYou pluralThey, you (plural polite) |
| -IRVivirVivirVivirVivirVivirVivir | éásáemoséisán | IYouHe, she, you (polite), itWeYou pluralThey, you (plural polite) |

Many verbs which are irregular in other tenses, form the future quite regularly.

Note that *oír* loses the accent when used as the future stem – **oiré** etc..

3. USAGE

* In reference to future time: Vendremos la próxima vez = We shall come early the next time.
* Interrogative shall...? Use the present in Spanish - Shall I do it now? = ¿Lo hago ahora?
* Will implying willingness – use querer
* To suggest probability

B. THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

1.MEANING : I am going to finish

2.FORMATION: IR + A + INFINITIVE

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IR | + A | + INFINITIVE | TO GO  | + INFINITIVE |
| VoyVasVaVamosVaisVan | AAAAAA | HablarVenderVivirNadarVerLlegar | I am going You are goingHe / she is goingWe are goingYou (pl) are goingThey are going | To speakTo sellTo liveTo swimTo see To arrive |

Note : Estar a punto de + infinitive = to be about to

El hombre está a punto de salir = The man is about to go out.

THE CONDITIONAL TENSE

1.MEANING – I would speak

2.FORMATION – Future stem + Imperfect endings of –er + -ir verbs

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FUTURE STEMS | + ENDINGS |  | AUXILIARY VERB |  |
| HablarVenderVivirSerIrDir | íaíasíaíamosíaisían | IYouHe / she / you / itWeYouThey / you | WouldWouldWouldWouldWouldWould | SpeakSellLiveBeGo Say |

Note 1: “I should...” and “We should...” are more proper in English in the first persons singular and plural. Do not confuse this with should = ought to.

Note 2: **Would =** used to – **imperfect tense** – Every morning I would (used to) wake up at 7.

THE FUTURE TENSE

FORMATION

G.1 Put the following verbs into the FUTURE tense in the form indicated by the subject pronoun

Decir (tú) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poder (nosotros) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hacer (él) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poner (yo) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Salir (ella) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decir (tú) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Tener (yo) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ venir (vosotros) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Querer (él) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ haber (nosotros) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

G.3 Translate into Spanish, using subject pronouns where appropriate:

1. I shall shut the door \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. My brother will buy the lemonade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. She will get up at 7:30 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. He will go out later \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. They will shut at 8pm\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. My father will sell his records\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The train will leave at midday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. I shall put the wine in the fridge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. He will be able to do\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Will you do the lesson? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

G.4 Answer the following questions in the future tense:

1. ¿A qué hora te acostarás esta noche?
2. ¿A qué hora te levantarás mañana?
3. ¿A qué hora llegarás a casa esta noche?
4. ¿A qué hora saldrás mañana?
5. ¿A qué hora podrás volver mañana?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_