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| PRESENTE | FUTURO SIMPLE | PRETERITO |
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| **hablar** *to speak* | **comer** *to eat* | **vivir** *to live* |
| habl-**o**habl-**as**habl-**a**habl-**amos**habl-**áis** habl-**an** | com-**o**com-**es**com-**e**com-**emos**com-**éis**com-**en** | viv-**o** viv-**es**viv-**e**viv-**imos**viv-**ís**viv-**en** |

*The present tense is used to describe what you’re doing at the present moment in time, e.g: “I am eating breakfast” or what you do routinely, e.g: “I eat breakfast every day”.* |

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| **nadar** *to swim* | **beber** *to drink* | **abrir**  *to open* |
| nadar-**é** nadar-**ás**nadar-**á**nadar-**emos**nadar-**éis**nadar-**án** | beber-**é**beber-**ás**beber-**á**beber-**emos**beber-**éis**beber-**án** | abrir-**é**abrir- **ás**abrir-**á**abrir-**emos**abrir-**éis**abrir-**án** |

***The future tense is used to say what you will do in the future.***  |

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| **preguntar** *to ask* | **comer** *to eat* | **escribir** *to write* |
| pregunt-**é** pregunt-**aste**pregunt-**ó**pregunt-**amos**pregunt-**ásteis**pregunt-**aron** | com-**í**com-**iste**com-**ió**com-**imos**com-**ísteis**com-**ieron** | escrib-**í**escrib-**iste**escrib-**ió**escrib-**imos**escrib-**ísteis**escrib-**ieron** |

***The preterite is sometimes known as the simple past. It’s used to talk about events in the past, e.g. I asked, I ate, I wrote.***  |
| PRESENTE CONTINUO  | **CONDICIONAL** | **IMPERFECTO** |
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| **hablar** *to speak* | **comer** *to eat* | **vivir** *to live* |
| **estoy** habl**ando****estás** hablando**está** hablando**estamos** hablando**estáis** hablando**están** hablando | **estoy** com**iendo****estás** comiendo**está** comiendo**estamos** comiendo**estáis** comiendo**están** comiendo | **estoy**  viv**iendo****estás** viviendo**está** viviendo**estamos** viviendo**estáis** viviendo**están** viviendo |

*The present continous tense is used to indicate what is happening at the time of speaking, or when one action is happening at the same time as another. Estar+past participle*  |

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| **nadar**  *to swim* | **beber** *to drink* | **abrir**  *to open* |
| nadar-**ía** nadar-**ías**nadar-**ía**nadar-**íamos**nadar-**íais**nadar-**ían** | beber-**ía**beber-**ías**beber-**ía**beber-**íamos**beber-**íais**beber-**ían** | abrir-**ía**abrir-**ías**abrir-**ía**abrir-**íamos**abrir-**íais**abrir-**ían** |

***The conditional is recognised in English by the use of the word “would” or sometimes “should”, e.g. “I would swim”***  |

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| **trabajar** *to work* | **comer** *to eat* | **escribir** *to write* |
| trabaj-**aba** trabaj-**abas**trabaj-**aba**trabaj-**ábamos**trabaj-**ábais**trabaj-**aban** | com-**ía**com-**ías**com-**ía**com-**íamos**com-**íais**com-**ían** | escrib-**ía**escrib-**ías**escrib-**ía**escrib-**íamos**escrib-**íais**escrib-**ían** |

***The imperfect tense is used for things that ‘used to happen’ or ‘were happening’ e.g.I worked, I used to work, I was working*** |
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| **PARTICIPIO PRESENTE** | **PARTICIPIO PASADO** |

 | **FUTURO INMEDIATO (I am going to +Verb)** | **PRESENTE PERFECTO** |
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| **-AR** | -ando hablando | **-AR** | -ado hablado |
| **-ER** | -iendo comiendo | **-ER** | -ido comido |
| **-IR** | -iendo viviendo | **-IR** | -ido vivido |

*The present participle or gerund is recognised in English by the ending –ing .e.g. talking, eating, living.**To find the past participle of a verb in English, just imagine that the words ‘ I have’ are in front of it. E.g. ‘to eat’ put ‘I have’ in front of it you would say ‘I have eaten’ so ‘eaten’.*  |

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| **voy****vas****va** **vamos****vais****van** | aaaaaa | trabajar *I am going to work*estudiarbebercomerabrirvivir |

***The immediate future tense can be used to express what is going to happen in the future. E.g. I am going to work, I am going to study, I am going to drink, I am going to eat….*** |

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| **hablar** *to speak* | **comer** *to eat* | **vivir** *to live* |
| **he** habl**ado****has** habl**ado****ha** habl**ado****hemos** habl**ado****habéis** habl**ado****han** habl**ado** | **he** com**ido****has** com**ido****ha** com**ido****hemos** com**ido****habéis** com**ido****han** com**ido** | **he** viv**ido****has** viv**ido****ha** viv**ido****hemos** viv**ido****habéis** viv**ido****han** viv**ido** |

***The present perfect in English always contains ‘has’ or ‘have’ in it. E.g.I have spoken, I have eaten, I have lived.*** |
| There is/are= hayThere was/were= había | Most verbs in Spanish have **six** forms which correspond to their respective pronouns and which will be listed in the following order:1) **yo** (I)2) **tú** (you-familiar a person you know well, a familiar relationship)3) **él/ella/usted** (he/she/you-formal a person you don’t know, a formal relationship)4) **nosotros/nosotras** (we)5) **vosotros/vosotras** (you-plural-familiar [only used in Spain])6) **ellos/ellas/ustedes** (they/you-plural-formal [Spain]/you-plural [L. America]) It’s **essential** that you get the **correct ending** for the person you’re talking about in Spanish because **pronouns don’t tend to be used in Spanish.** |  |
| In Spanish the infinitive form of a verb always ends with the letter r and falls into three categories:1) those which end with -ar (ar verbs) e.g. *hablar* = to speak2) those which end with -er (er verbs) e.g. *comer* = to eat3) those which end with -ir (ir verbs) e.g. *vivir* = to live For regular verbs in the present, preterite and imperfect tenses, you must first remove the  -ar, -er or -ir endings from the infinitive form of the verb, and then add the correspondent endings. |  |