

Ir a with infinitives

In English To talk about the **near future**, or what someone *is going to do*, we use a present tense form of the verb **to be** followed by **going to** and an **infinitive**. **To be going to** acts as an auxiliary verb.

I **am going to buy** some clothes.

We **are going to study** for the test this afternoon.

Elizabeth **is going to run** for an hour.

A Circle the subject and underline the form of **be going to + infinitive** in the following sentences.

1. We are going to plan our next vacation.
2. Edward is going to search the Internet.
3. My sisters are going to look into hotels.
4. My parents are going to pay for the whole thing.
5. You are going to come with us, right?
6. We are going to leave in three weeks.
7. I am going to have a great time.

In Spanish To talk about what someone is or isn't going to do in the **near future**, use the present tense of **ir** with **a** followed by an **infinitive**.

¿Qué vas a hacer?

Voy a comer fruta.

¿Van a salir ustedes?

Sí, vamos a ir al cine.

B Circle the subject, if it is given, and underline the form of **ir a + infinitive** in the following sentences.

1. Vamos a tener un examen mañana.
2. ¿Cuándo van a estudiar ustedes?
3. Después de clases, vamos a practicar deportes.
4. Primero voy a nadar en la piscina.
5. Mi hermana va a montar en bicicleta.
6. Después, mi madre y yo vamos a preparar la comida.
7. Mis padres van a ver televisión.
8. Nosotras vamos a hacer la tarea.
9. Muchos estudiantes van a pasar el rato con sus libros.

Tag questions

In English Certain words or phrases may be added at the end of a sentence to make it a question. These words or phrases, called **tag questions**, include **isn't it**, **right**, and **don't you**. You expect the answer to confirm what you were thinking.

He is going to the movies tonight, **right**?

The final game is tonight, **isn't it**?

You know the truth, **don't you**?

A Circle the tag questions in the following sentences.

1. You have a date for tomorrow, **don't you**?
2. This chess board is yours, isn't it?
3. You're coming with us, right?
4. You locked the door, didn't you?
5. You are fifteen years old, aren't you?
6. Monica and Sebastian went to the supermarket, didn't they?
7. Martina is winning the game, isn't she?
8. We have to leave soon, don't we?

In Spanish Tag questions may also be attached at the end of a sentence. The most common tag questions are **¿no?** and **¿verdad?** **Verdad** is used for questions that include the word "no".

La clase de matemáticas es interesante, **¿verdad?**

Te gustan los videojuegos, **¿no?**

B Circle the tag questions in the following sentences.

1. Te gusta la novela, **¿verdad?**
2. Tu madre es muy atlética, ¿no?
3. Tienes seis clases, ¿verdad?
4. Vas a comer con nosotras, ¿no?
5. Quieres nadar en la piscina, ¿no?
6. Necesitas muchas cosas para tus clases, ¿verdad?
7. Este fin de semana hay partido de béisbol, ¿no?
8. Pasado mañana vamos al concierto, ¿verdad?

Present tense

In English Verbs express actions, processes, or states of being. To say what people normally do, use verbs in the present tense, which only have a change in the third person singular.

I	dance	we	dance
you	dance	you	dance
he, she, it	dances	they	dance

A Underline the subject and circle the verb in each sentence.

1. Lucinda sings country songs beautifully.
2. Our parents come home by 5:30.
3. I see squirrels running in the trees.
4. An owl always sits on a branch outside my balcony.
5. In the evening, people water their lawns and gardens.
6. You read very little news.
7. We always show you pictures of our trips.

In Spanish To conjugate **regular** verbs in the present tense, replace the infinitive endings **-ar**, **-er**, and **-ir** with an ending that matches the subject. Some verbs also have **stem changes** in all but the **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms.

	-ar	-er	-ir	volver (<i>ue</i>)	sentir (<i>ie</i>)
yo	hablo	corro	vivo	vuelvo	siento
tú	hablas	corres	vives	vuelves	sientes
él, ella, Ud.	habla	corre	vive	vuelve	siente
nosotros(as)	hablamos	corremos	vivimos	volvemos	sentimos
vosotros(as)	habláis	corréis	visis	volvéis	sentís
ellos(as), Uds.	hablan	corren	viven	vuelven	sienten

Some verbs have an **irregular** present tense **yo** form. **Venir** and **tener** have an irregular **yo** form and also undergo a stem change from **e** → **ie**.

conocer: conozco	dar: doy	decir: digo	estar: estoy
hacer: hago	oír: oigo	poner: pongo	saber: sé
salir: salgo	tener: tengo	traer: traigo	venir: vengo

B Underline the subject and circle the verb in each sentence.

1. Enriqueta vive en Barranquilla.
2. Ella y sus amigos bailan vallenato en las fiestas.

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3. Nosotros siempre visitamos Barranquilla para ver a Enriqueta.
4. Allí la gente compra jugos deliciosos en la calle.
5. Su amigo Ramiro hace pasteles de coco.
6. Yo tengo que comer ese pastel enseguida.
7. Tú prefieres el pastel de tres leches, ¿no?
8. Todos prueban los grandes pasteles de Ramiro.

C Look at the verbs you circled in Activity B. Write them below and tell whether each is an **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir** verb, and also whether it is **stem changing** or **irregular**.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

D How do people spend their day? Complete the following sentences with the correct present tense form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Los estudiantes _____ **asisten** _____ a clases. (asistir)
2. Ustedes _____ por el parque. (correr)
3. Mi vecina _____ (almorzar) sola en su casa con el gato.
4. Yo _____ la siesta después de comer. (dormir)
5. Nosotras _____ pasar la tarde en el cine. (preferir)
6. Mi mejor amigo no _____ ir a ver la película. (poder)
7. Tú _____ al béisbol con el equipo del colegio. (jugar)
8. Yo _____ canciones en mi CD. (oír)

E Read this sentence: *Siempre salimos de casa a las ocho, porque tengo que llegar al colegio, pero el autobús a veces pasa temprano y no para.* How do verb endings allow you to drop the subject in many cases? Why is a subject sometimes needed?

