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Practice

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Foreword for language teachers

The **Easy Learning Spanish Verbs & Practice** is designed to be used with both young and adult learners, as a group revision and practice book to complement your course book during classes, or as a recommended text for self-study and homework/coursework.

The text specifically targets learners from *ab initio* to intermediate or GCSE level, and therefore its structural content and vocabulary have been matched to the relevant specifications up to and including Higher GCSE.

The approach aims to develop knowledge and understanding of verbs and to improve the ability of learners to apply it by:

- minimizing the use of grammar terminology and providing clear explanations of terms both within the text and in the **Glossary**
- illustrating points with examples (and their translations) based on topics and contexts which are relevant to beginner and intermediate course content

The text helps you develop positive attitudes to grammar learning in your classes by:

- giving clear, easy-to-follow explanations
- prioritizing content according to relevant specifications for the levels
- highlighting useful **Tips** to deal with common difficulties
- summarizing **Key points** at the end of sections to consolidate learning

In addition to fostering success and building a thorough foundation in Spanish grammar and verbs, the optional **Grammar Extra** sections will encourage and challenge your learners to further their studies to higher and advanced levels.

Introduction for students

Whether you are starting to learn Spanish for the very first time or revising for your GCSE exams, the **Easy Learning Spanish Verbs & Practice** is here to help. This easy-to-use guide takes you through all the basics you will need to use Spanish verbs correctly and understand modern, everyday Spanish.

Newcomers can sometimes struggle with the technical terms they come across when they start to explore the grammar of a new language. The **Easy Learning Spanish Verbs & Practice** explains how to get to grips with all the verb tenses you will need to know, using simple language and cutting out jargon.

The text is divided into sections, each dealing with a particular area of verbs. Each section can be studied individually, as numerous cross-references in the text guide you to relevant points in other sections of the book for further information.

Every major section begins with an explanation of the area of grammar covered on the following pages. For quick reference, these definitions are also collected together on pages viii–xii in a glossary of essential grammar terms.

What is a verb?

A **verb** is a 'doing' word which describes what someone or something does, what someone or something is, or what happens to them, for example, *be, sing, live*.

Each point in the text is followed by simple examples of real Spanish, complete with English translations, helping you understand the rules. Underlining has been used in examples throughout the text to highlight the point being explained.

- When telling someone TO DO something, you join the reflexive pronoun onto the end of the verb.

¡Siéntense!
¡Cállate!

Sit down!
Be quiet!

In Spanish, as with any foreign language, there are certain pitfalls which have to be avoided. **Tips** and **Information** notes throughout the text are useful reminders of the things that often trip learners up.

Tip

he/has/ha and so on must NEVER be separated from the past participle. Any object pronouns go before the form of **haber** being used, and NOT between the form of **haber** and the past participle.

No lo he visto.
¿Lo has hecho ya?

I haven't seen it.
Have you done it yet?

Key points sum up all the important facts about a particular area of grammar, to save you time when you are revising and help you focus on the main grammatical points.

KEY POINTS

- ✓ Only use the present continuous in Spanish for actions that are happening right now.
- ✓ To form the present continuous tense in Spanish, take the present tense of **estar** and add the gerund of the main verb.

After each Key point you can find a number of exercises to help you practise all the important points. You can find the answers to each exercise on pages 163–176.

If you think you would like to continue with your Spanish studies to a higher level, check out the **Grammar Extra** sections. These are intended for advanced students who are interested in knowing a little more about the structures they will come across beyond GCSE.

Grammar Extra!

Some verbs mean ALMOST the same in the reflexive as when they are used on their own.

Duermo.

I sleep.

Me duermo.

I go to sleep.

¿Quieres ir al cine?

Do you want to go to the cinema?

Acaba de irse.

He has just left.

Finally, the supplement at the end of the book contains **Verb Tables**, where 120 important Spanish verbs (both regular and irregular) are conjugated in full. Examples show you how to use these verbs in your own work. If you are unsure how a verb is conjugated in Spanish, you can look up the **Verb Index** on pages 122–127 to find a cross-reference to a model verb.

We hope that you will enjoy using the **Easy Learning Spanish Verbs & Practice** and find it useful in the course of your studies.

Glossary of Grammar Terms

ACTIVE a form of the verb that is used when the subject of the verb is the person or thing doing the action, for example, I wrote a letter. Compare with **passive**.

AFFIRMATIVE an affirmative sentence or instruction is one that does not contain a negative word such as not. Compare with **negative**.

AGREE (to) in the case of verbs, to have the form which goes with the person or thing carrying out the action.

AUXILIARY VERB a verb such as be, have or do used with a main verb to form tenses.

BASE FORM the form of the verb without any endings added to it, for example, walk, have, be, go.

CLAUSE a group of words containing a verb.

CONDITIONAL a verb form used to talk about things that would happen or would be true under certain conditions, for example, I would help you if I could. It is also used to say what you would like or need, for example, Could you give me the bill?

CONJUGATE (to) to give a verb different endings according to whether you are referring to I, you, they and so on, and according to whether you are referring to the present, past or future, for example, I have, she had, they will have.

CONJUGATION a group of verbs which have the same endings as each other or change according to the same pattern.

CONTINUOUS TENSE a verb tense formed using to be and the -ing form of the main verb, for example, They're swimming (present continuous); He was eating (past continuous).

DIRECT OBJECT a noun or pronoun used with verbs to show who or what is acted on by the verb. For example, in He wrote a

letter and He wrote me a letter, letter is the direct object. Compare **indirect object**.

DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN a word such as me, him, us and them which is used instead of a noun to stand in for the person or thing most directly affected by the action expressed by the verb. Compare with **indirect object pronoun**.

ENDING a form added to something such as a verb, for example, go > goes.

FUTURE a verb tense used to talk about something that will happen or will be true.

GERUND a verb form in English ending in -ing, for example, eating, sleeping.

IMPERATIVE the form of a verb used when giving orders and instructions, for example, Shut the door!; Sit down!; Don't go!; Let's eat.

IMPERFECT one of the verb tenses used to talk about the past in Spanish, especially in descriptions, and to say what was happening or used to happen, for example, It was sunny at the weekend; We were living in Spain at the time; I used to walk to school. Compare with **preterite**.

IMPERSOINAL VERB a verb whose subject is it, but where the it does not refer to any specific thing, for example, It's raining; It's 10 o'clock.

INDICATIVE ordinary verb forms that aren't subjunctive, such as the present, preterite or future. Compare with **subjunctive**.

INDIRECT OBJECT a noun or pronoun used with verbs to show who benefits or is harmed by an action. For example, in I gave the carrot to the rabbit, the rabbit is the indirect object and the carrot is the direct object. Compare with **direct object**.

INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN a pronoun used with verbs to show who benefits or is harmed by an action. For example, in I gave him the carrot and I gave it to him, him is

the indirect object and the carrot and it are the direct objects. Compare with **direct object pronoun**.

INDIRECT SPEECH the words you use to report what someone has said when you aren't using their actual words, for example, He said that he was going out. Also called **reported speech**.

INFINITIVE a form of the verb that hasn't any endings added to it and doesn't relate to any particular tense. In English the infinitive is usually shown with to, as in to speak, to eat.

INTransitive verb a type of verb that does not take a direct object, for example, to sleep, to rise, to laugh. Compare with **transitive verb**.

IRREGULAR VERB a verb whose forms do not follow a general pattern. Compare with **regular verb**.

NEGATIVE a question or statement which contains a word such as not, never or nothing, and is used to say that something is not happening, is not true or is absent, for example, I never eat meat; Don't you love me? Compare with **positive**.

OBJECT a noun or pronoun which refers to a person or thing that is affected by the action described by the verb. Compare with **direct object**, **indirect object** and **subject**.

OBJECT PRONOUN one of the set of pronouns including me, him and them, which are used instead of the noun as the object of a verb or preposition. Compare with **subject pronoun**.

PASSIVE a form of the verb that is used when the subject of the verb is the person or thing that is affected by the action, for example, We were told or It was sold.

PAST PARTICIPLE a verb form which is used to form perfect and pluperfect tenses and passives, for example, watched, swum. Some past participles are also used as adjectives, for example, a broken watch.

PAST PERFECT see **pluperfect**.

PERFECT a verb form used to talk about

what has or hasn't happened, for example, I've broken my glasses; We haven't eaten yet.

PERSON one of three classes: the first person (I, we), the second person (you singular and you plural), and the third person (he, she, it and they).

PERSONAL PRONOUN one of the group of words including I, you and they which are used to refer to you, the people you are talking to, or the people or things you are talking about.

PLUPERFECT one of the verb tenses used to describe something that had happened or had been true at a point in the past, for example, I'd forgotten to finish my homework. Also called **past perfect**.

PLURAL the form of a word which is used to refer to more than one person or thing. Compare with **singular**.

POSITIVE a positive sentence or instruction is one that does not contain a negative word such as not. Compare with **negative**.

PREPOSITION is a word such as at, for, with, into or from, which is usually followed by a noun, pronoun or, in English, a word ending in -ing. Prepositions show how people and things relate to the rest of the sentence, for example, She's at home; a tool for cutting grass; It's from David.

PRESENT a verb form used to talk about what is true at the moment, what happens regularly, and what is happening now, for example, I'm a student; I travel to college by train; I'm studying languages.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS see **continuous tense**.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE a verb form in English ending in -ing, for example, eating, sleeping.

PRESENT SIMPLE see **simple tense**.

PRETERITE a verb form used to talk about actions that were completed in the past in Spanish. It often corresponds to the ordinary past tense in English, for example, I bought a new bike; Mary went to the shops; I typed two reports yesterday.

PRONOUN a word which you use instead of a noun, when you do not need or want to name someone or something directly, for example, it, you, none.

PROPER NOUN the name of a person, place, organization or thing. Proper nouns are always written with a capital letter, for example, Kevin, Glasgow, Europe.

RADICAL-CHANGING VERBS in Spanish, verbs which change their stem or root in certain tenses and in certain persons.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN a word ending in -self or -selves, such as myself or themselves, which refers back to the subject, for example, He hurt himself; Take care of yourself.

REFLEXIVE VERB a verb where the subject and object are the same, and where the action 'reflects back' on the subject. A reflexive verb is used with a reflexive pronoun such as myself, yourself, herself, for example, I washed myself; He shaved himself.

REGULAR VERB a verb whose forms follow a general pattern or the normal rules. Compare with **irregular verb**.

SIMPLE TENSE a verb tense in which the verb form is made up of one word, rather than being formed from to have and a past participle or to be and an -ing form; for example, She plays tennis; He wrote a book.

SINGULAR the form of a word which is used to refer to one person or thing. Compare with **plural**.

STEM the main part of a verb to which endings are added.

SUBJECT a noun or pronoun that refers to the person or thing doing the action or being in the state described by the verb, for example, My cat doesn't drink milk. Compare with **object**.

SUBJECT PRONOUN a word such as I, he, she and they which carries out the action described by the verb. Pronouns stand in for nouns when it is clear who is being talked about, for example, My brother isn't here at the moment. He'll be back in an hour. Compare with **object pronoun**.

SUBJUNCTIVE a verb form used in certain circumstances to indicate some sort of feeling, or to show doubt about whether something will happen or whether something is true. It is only used occasionally in modern English, for example, If I were you, I wouldn't bother; So be it.

TENSE the form of a verb which shows whether you are referring to the past, present or future.

TRANSITIVE VERB a type of verb that takes a direct object, for example, to spend, to raise, to waste. Compare with **intransitive verb**.

VERB a 'doing' word which describes what someone or something does, is, or what happens to them, for example, be, sing, live.

Forming the present simple tense of less regular verbs

- Many Spanish verbs do not follow the regular patterns shown previously. There are lots of verbs that change their stem in the present tense when the stress is on the stem. This means that all forms are affected in the present simple APART FROM the **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms. Such verbs are often called radical-changing verbs, meaning root-changing verbs.
- For example, some verbs containing an **-o** in the stem change it to **-ue** in the present simple for all forms APART FROM the **nosotros/nosotras** and **vosotros/vosotras** forms.

	encontrar to find	recordar to remember	poder to be able	dormir to sleep
(yo)	<u>encuentro</u>	<u>recuerdo</u>	<u>puedo</u>	<u>duermo</u>
(tú)	<u>encuentras</u>	<u>recuerdas</u>	<u>puedes</u>	<u>duermes</u>
(él/ella/ usted)	<u>encuentra</u>	<u>recuerda</u>	<u>puede</u>	<u>duerme</u>
(nosotros/as)	<u>encontramos</u>	<u>recordamos</u>	<u>podemos</u>	<u>dormimos</u>
(vosotros/as)	<u>encontráis</u>	<u>recordáis</u>	<u>podéis</u>	<u>dormís</u>
(ellos/ellas/ ustedes)	<u>encuentran</u>	<u>recuerdan</u>	<u>pueden</u>	<u>duermen</u>

- Other verbs containing an **-e** in the stem change it to **-ie** for all forms APART FROM the **nosotros/nosotras** and **vosotros/vosotras** forms.

	cerrar to close	pensar to think	entender to understand	perder to lose	preferir to prefer
(yo)	<u>cierro</u>	<u>pienso</u>	<u>entiendo</u>	<u>pierdo</u>	<u>prefiero</u>
(tú)	<u>cierras</u>	<u>piensas</u>	<u>entiendes</u>	<u>pierdes</u>	<u>prefieres</u>
(él/ella/ usted)	<u>cierra</u>	<u>piensa</u>	<u>entiende</u>	<u>pierde</u>	<u>prefiere</u>
(nosotros/as)	<u>cerramos</u>	<u>pensamos</u>	<u>entendemos</u>	<u>perdemos</u>	<u>preferimos</u>
(vosotros/as)	<u>cerráis</u>	<u>pensáis</u>	<u>entendéis</u>	<u>perdéis</u>	<u>preferís</u>
(ellos/ellas/ ustedes)	<u>cierran</u>	<u>piensan</u>	<u>entienden</u>	<u>pierden</u>	<u>prefieren</u>

- A few **-ir** verbs containing **-e** in the stem change this to **-i** in the present simple for all forms APART FROM the **nosotros/nosotras** and **vosotros/vosotras** forms.

	pedir to ask (for)	servir to serve
(yo)	<u>pido</u>	<u>sirvo</u>
(tú)	<u>pides</u>	<u>sirves</u>
(él/ella/usted)	<u>pide</u>	<u>sirve</u>
(nosotros/as)	<u>pedimos</u>	<u>servimos</u>
(vosotros/as)	<u>pedís</u>	<u>servís</u>
(ellos/ellas/ustedes)	<u>piden</u>	<u>sirven</u>

- If you are not sure whether a Spanish verb belongs to this group of radical-changing verbs, you can look up the **Verb Tables** in the supplement.

Forming the present simple tense of common irregular verbs

- There are many other verbs that do not follow the usual patterns in Spanish. These include some very common and important verbs such as **tener** (meaning *to have*), **hacer** (meaning *to do or to make*) and **ir** (meaning *to go*). These verbs are shown in full below.
- Here are the present simple tense endings for **tener**:

	tener	Meaning: to have
(yo)	tengo	I have
(tú)	tienes	you have
(él/ella/usted)	tiene	he/she/it has, you have
(nosotros/nosotras)	tenemos	we have
(vosotros/vosotras)	tenéis	you have
(ellos/ellas/ustedes)	tienen	they have, you have

Tengo dos hermanas.

I have two sisters.

No tengo dinero.

I haven't any money.

¿Cuántos sellos tienes?

How many stamps have you got?

Tiene el pelo rubio.

He has blond hair.

- Here are the present simple tense endings for **hacer**:

	hacer	Meaning: to do, to make
(yo)	hago	I do, I make
(tú)	haces	you do, you make
(él/ella/usted)	hace	he/she/it does, he/she/it
		makes, you do, you make
(nosotros/nosotras)	hacemos	we do, we make
(vosotros/vosotras)	hacéis	you do, you make
(ellos/ellas/ustedes)	hacen	they do, they make, you do, you make

Hago una tortilla.

I'm making an omelette.

No hago mucho deporte.

I don't do a lot of sport.

¿Qué haces?

What are you doing?

Hace calor.

It's hot.

- Here are the present simple tense endings for **ir**:

	ir	Meaning: to go
(yo)	voy	I go
(tú)	vas	you go
(él/ella/usted)	va	he/she/it goes, you go
(nosotros/nosotras)	vamos	we go
(vosotros/vosotras)	vais	you go
(ellos/ellas/ustedes)	van	they go, you go

Voy a Salamanca.

I'm going to Salamanca.

¿Adónde vas?

Where are you going?

No va al colegio.

He doesn't go to school.

No van a vender la casa.

They aren't going to sell the house.

⇒ For other irregular verbs in the present simple tense, see **Verb Tables** in the supplement.

How to use the present simple tense in Spanish

- The present simple tense is often used in Spanish in the same way as it is in English, although there are some differences.

- As in English, you use the Spanish present simple to talk about:

- things that are generally true

En verano hace calor.

It's hot in summer.

- things that are true now

Viven en Francia.

They live in France.

- things that happen all the time or at certain intervals or that you do as a habit

Marta lleva gafas.

Marta wears glasses.

Mi tío vende mariscos.

My uncle sells shellfish.

- things that you are planning to do

El domingo jugamos en León.

We're playing in León on Sunday.

Mañana voy a Madrid.

I am going to Madrid tomorrow.

- There are some instances when you would use the present simple in Spanish, but you wouldn't use it in English:

- to talk about current projects and activities that may not actually be going on right at this very minute

Construye una casa.

He's building a house.

- when you use certain time expressions in Spanish, especially **desde** (meaning *since*) and **desde hace** (meaning *for*), to talk about activities and states that started in the past and are still going on now

Jaime vive aquí desde hace dos años.

Jaime has been living here for two years.

Daniel vive aquí desde 1999.

Daniel has lived here since 1999.

Llevo horas esperando aquí.

I've been waiting here for hours.

ser and estar

- In Spanish there are two irregular verbs, **ser** and **estar**, that both mean *to be*, although they are used very differently. In the present simple tense, they follow the patterns shown below.

Pronoun	ser	estar	Meaning: to be
(yo)	soy	estoy	I am
(tú)	eres	estás	you are
(él/ella/usted)	es	está	he/she/it is, you are
(nosotros/nosotras)	somos	estamos	we are
(vosotros/ vosotras)	sois	estáis	you are
(ellos/ellas/ustedes)	son	están	they/you are

- **ser** is used:

- with an adjective when talking about a characteristic or fairly permanent quality, for example, shape, size, height, colour, material, nationality.

Mi hermano es alto. My brother is tall.

María es inteligente. María is intelligent.

Es rubia. She's blonde.

Es muy guapa. She's very pretty.

Es rojo. It's red.

Es de algodón. It's made of cotton.

Sus padres son italianos. His parents are Italian.

Es joven/viejo. He's young/old.

Son muy ricos/pobres. They're very rich/poor.

- with a following noun or pronoun that tells you what someone or something is

Miguel es camarero. Miguel is a waiter.

Soy yo, Enrique. It's me, Enrique.

Madrid es la capital de España. Madrid is the capital of Spain.

- to say that something belongs to someone

La casa es de Javier. The house belongs to Javier.

Es mío. It's mine.

- to talk about where someone or something comes from

Yo soy de Escocia. I'm from Scotland.

Mi mujer es de Granada. My wife is from Granada.

- to say what time it is or what the date is

Son las tres y media. It's half past three.

Mañana es sábado. Tomorrow is Saturday.

- in calculations

Tres y dos son cinco. Three and two are five.

¿Cuánto es? — Son dos euros. How much is it? It's two euros.

- when followed by an infinitive

Lo importante es decir la verdad. The important thing is to tell the truth.

⇒ For more information on the **Infinitive**, see page 145.

- to describe actions using the passive (for example *they are made, it is sold*)

Son fabricados en España. They are made in Spain.

- to talk about where an event is taking place

La boda será en Madrid. The wedding will be in Madrid.

⇒ For more information on the **Passive**, see page 108.

► **estar** is used:

- to talk about where someone or something (other than an event) is

Estoy en Madrid. I'm in Madrid.

¿Dónde está Burgos? Where's Burgos?

- with an adjective when there has been a change in the condition of someone or something or to suggest that there is something unexpected about them

El café está frío. The coffee's cold.

¡Qué guapa estás con este vestido! How pretty you look in that dress!

- with a past participle used as an adjective, to describe the state that something is in

Las tiendas están cerradas. The shops are closed.

No está terminado. It isn't finished.

Está roto. It's broken.

⇒ For more information on **Past participles**, see page 93.

- when talking about someone's health

¿Cómo están ustedes? How are you?

Estamos todos bien. We're all well.

- to form continuous tenses such as the present continuous tense

Está comiendo. He's eating.

Estamos aprendiendo mucho. We are learning a great deal.

⇒ For more information on the **Present continuous**, see page 37.

► Both **ser** and **estar** can be used with certain adjectives, but the meaning changes depending on which is used.

► Use **ser** to talk about permanent qualities.

Marta es muy joven. Marta is very young.

Es delgado. He's slim.

Viajar es cansado. Travelling is tiring.

La química es aburrida. Chemistry is boring.

► Use **estar** to talk about temporary states or qualities.

Está muy joven con ese vestido. She looks very young in that dress.

¡Estás muy delgada! You're looking very slim!

Hoy estoy cansado. I'm tired today.

Estoy aburrido. I'm bored.

- **ser** is used with adjectives such as **importante** (meaning *important*) and **imposible** (meaning *impossible*) when the subject is *it* in English.

Es muy interesante.	It's very interesting.
Es imposible.	It's impossible.
Es fácil.	It's easy.

- **ser** is used in certain set phrases.

Es igual or Es lo mismo.	It's all the same.
Es para ti.	It's for you.

- **estar** is also used in some set phrases.

- **estar de pie** to be standing
Juan está de pie. Juan is standing.
- **estar de vacaciones** to be on holiday
¿Estás de vacaciones? Are you on holiday?
- **estar de viaje** to be on a trip
Mi padre está de viaje. My father's on a trip.
- **estar de moda** to be in fashion
Las pantallas de plasma están de moda. Plasma screens are in fashion.
- **estar claro** to be obvious
Está claro que no entiendes. It's obvious that you don't understand.

Grammar Extra!

Both **ser** and **estar** can be used with past participles. Use **ser** and the past participle in passive constructions to describe an action.

Son fabricados en España. They are made in Spain.

Use **estar** and the past participle to describe a state.

Está terminado. It's finished.

⇒ For more information on **Past participles**, see page 93.

KEY POINTS

- ✓ **ser** and **estar** both mean *to be* in English, but are used very differently.
- ✓ **ser** and **estar** are irregular verbs. You have to learn them.
- ✓ Use **ser** with adjectives describing permanent qualities or characteristics; with nouns or pronouns telling you who or what somebody or something is; with time and dates; and to form the passive.
- ✓ Use **estar** to talk about location; health; with adjectives describing a change of state; and with past participles used as adjectives to describe states.
- ✓ **estar** is also used to form present continuous tenses.
- ✓ **ser** and **estar** can sometimes be used with the same adjectives, but the meaning changes depending on which verb is used.
- ✓ **ser** and **estar** are both used in a number of set phrases.

Test yourself

Practise radical-changing verbs

35 Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the present tense of these radical-changing verbs. Refer to the verb tables in this book for help. Where it is not obvious, the subject of the verb is shown in square brackets.

- a la tienda a las 3. (**cerrar [ellos]**)
- b No en ella. (**pensar [yo]**)
- c Siempre se con Ana en el parque. (**encontrar [él]**)
- d Me en un momento. (**vestir [yo]**)
- e Cuando habla rápido no la (**entender [ellos]**)
- f Siempre las gafas. (**perder [tú]**)
- g El niño como un angelito. (**dormir**)
- h Yo le su número de teléfono. (**pedir**)
- i Realmente, no contestar. (**preferir [nosotros]**)
- j ¿Cómo la caja fuerte? (**cerrar [tú]**)

36 Create a sentence in the present tense using the elements given. Remember that, in Spanish, the subject of a verb is included in the verb form so it is not necessary to state it. Where it is not obvious, the subject of the verb is shown in square brackets to show you which verb form to use. Remember also that the object pronouns usually go before the verb.

- a no/encontrar/mis gafas/[yo]
- b siempre/perder/la cartera/en la calle [él]
.....
- c preferir/los vaqueros negros/con la camisa[yo]
.....
- d mis padres/dormir/la siesta/después de comer
.....
- e la ropa de Ana/servir/a mí.
- f no/entender/las preguntas [ellos]
- g pensar/lo mismo/que ellas [ellos]
- h preferir/helado/de fresa [ella]
- i no/dormir/bien/en verano/[ella]
- j nunca/pedir/a vosotros/un favor/[yo]
.....

Test yourself

37 Translate the following sentences into Spanish. Use a dictionary and the verb tables in this book to help you.

- a They sleep in the attic.
- b You think too much.
- c They drive on the right.
- d She doesn't understand the problem.
- e If I lose my keys I can't get in.
.....
- f We close on Sundays.
- g I understand you.
- h She can't do it.
- i They don't understand English very well.
- j I hardly remember her.

38 Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the present tense of these radical-changing verbs. Refer to the verb tables in this book for help. Where it is not obvious, the subject of the verb is shown in square brackets to show you which verb form to use.

- a llevarlos en coche. (**poder [yo]**)
- b Lo muy bien. (**recordar [yo]**)
- c Este cuchillo no para cortar. (**servir**)
- d No me dinero aunque lo necesite. (**pedir [ella]**)
- e Sus alumnos no el tiempo en las clases. (**perder**)
- f ¿Qué de todo esto? (**entender [tú]?**)
- g No su nombre (**recordar [ellos]**)
- h ¿ la puerta al salir? (**cerrar [vosotros]**)
- i a las cartas los fines de semana. (**jugar [ellos]**)
- j ¿Cuándo a comer? (**empezar [ellos]**)

Test yourself

39 Cross out the noun that does not go with the form of these stem-changing verbs.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| a piensa | Amelia/yo/mi sobrina |
| b recuerdan | el abuelo/yo/los amigos |
| c duerme | el bebé/mis padres/los perros/el campo |
| d puedes | tu madre/Ina/tú |
| e quiero | yo/Alberto/los novios |
| f piden | nosotros/Ana y Luis/los hijos |
| g cierran | los supermercados/la tienda/la panadería |
| h voy | tu madre/Ina/yo |
| i sé | yo/Alberto/los novios |
| j oye | Ricardo/tú/vosotros |

40 Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the present tense of these irregular verbs. Refer to the verb tables in this book when necessary. The pronoun in brackets shows you which form of the verb to use.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a Esta tarde | tus cosas. (traer [yo]) |
| b No | sueño. (tener [ellos]) |
| c ¿Cómo lo? | (hacer [yo]) |
| d Estos pantalones | cincuenta euros. (valer) |
| e Andrea y Bernardo | a la piscina los domingos. (ir) |
| f ¿Crees que me | desde allí? (oír [ellos]) |
| g | a la estación. (ir [yo]) |
| h La | demasiado. (querer [él]) |
| i Los domingos | hasta tarde. (salir [yo]) |
| j No | a sus padres. (conocer [yo]) |

Test yourself

41 Create a sentence in the present tense using the elements given. Remember that, in Spanish, the subject of a verb is included in the verb form so it is not necessary to state it. Where it is not obvious, the subject of the verb is shown in square brackets to show you which verb form to use.

- a primero/hacer/cama/de los niños/[yo]
- b Bea/tener/casa/en el campo
- c yo/poner/un poco de vinagre/en la salsa
.....
- d ir/a la playa/los fines de semana [ellos]
.....
- e no/tener/tiempo/para terminar [yo]
- f hijos/venir/por las tardes
- g decir/la verdad/siempre/[yo].....
- h no/oír/a ella/[yo]
- i así/no/caerse/libros

42 Translate the following sentences into Spanish. Note that the translation will have irregular verbs. Use a dictionary and the verb tables in this book.

- a She has two dogs.
- b I put on the heating in the evening.
.....
- c I go to school.
- d What do I do with this?
- e How much is it?
- f They come home every Sunday.
.....
- g I only say what I think.
- h Which way do I go out?
- i I don't know the answer.
- j I know people from that school.
.....

Test yourself

43 Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the present tense of these irregular verbs. Refer to the verb tables in this book when necessary. Where it is not obvious, the subject of the verb is shown in square brackets to show you which verb form to use.

- a Siempre algún juego. (**traer [ellos]**)
- b Los miércoles a clase de karate. (**ir [nosotros]**)
- c No muy bien por el oído derecho. (**oír [yo]**)
- d ¿Qué con las sillas? (**hacer [yo]**)
- e Antonio y Lola a la cena. (**venir**)
- f lo que quieras decir. (**saber [yo]**)
- g ¿ una tarta para su cumpleaños? (**hacer [yo]**)
- h ¿A veces cosas sin pensar? (**decir [yo]**)
- i ¿ a la feria? (**ir [vosotros]**)
- j ¿ amigos en Alemania? (**tener [tú]**)

44 Match the two columns.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a Vale la pena. | I'm coming!. |
| b ¡Oye! | It's worth it. |
| c ¡Ya voy! | Put it on. |
| d No lo sé. | Listen! |
| e Póntelo. | I don't know. |

Test yourself

Practise *ser* and *estar*

45 Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs *ser* or *estar*. Remember that, in Spanish, the subject of a verb is included in the verb form, so it is not necessary to state it. Where it is not obvious, the subject of the verb is shown in square brackets to show you which verb form to use.

- a Ana alemana. (*ser*)
- b No muy felices en esta ciudad. (*ser* [*nosotros*])
- c Jara muy guapa últimamente. (*estar*)
- d El pijama en la maleta. (*estar*)
- e i las cuatro de la madrugada! (*ser*)
- f No las cojas, no tuyas. (*ser*)
- g Los dos hermanos muy altos. (*ser*)
- h El parque a diez minutos de casa. (*estar*)
- i No puedo ir a la fiesta porque enferma. (*estar*)
- j La sopa caliente. (*estar*)

46 Match the two columns.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a Olga y Lola | están nerviosos. |
| b Laura | es de metal. |
| c Mis padres | están agotadas. |
| d La caja | está muy picante. |
| e La comida | es muy graciosa. |

47 Match the two columns.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a Estás muy guapa. | His children are very tall. |
| b Sus hijos son muy altos. | You look very nice. |
| c Juan está aburrido. | Juan is really boring. |
| d Eres muy guapa. | Juan is bored. |
| e Juan es muy aburrido. | You are very pretty. |

Test yourself

48 Translate the following sentences into Spanish.

- a He's ill.
- b She's asleep.
- c They are very stubborn.
- d They are at a wedding.
- e Teresa is in Brussels all this week.
- f His subject is very difficult.
- g The film is quite funny.
- h It's dinner time.
- i How are you (*familiar, plural*)?
- j The CDs are Paula's.

49 Complete the following sentences with the correct form of *ser* or *estar*.

- a María y Pedro novios.
- b La tienda está abierta los domingos.
- c demasiado cansado para salir. [él]
- d Mi cumpleaños es el domingo.
- e Andrea muy disgustada contigo.
- f El lunes en París. [yo]
- g ¿Dónde mis gafas?
- h ¿Quién el chico de la camiseta roja?
- i Nosotros de Mallorca.
- j El juguete de plástico.

50 Match the two columns.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a Están de viaje. | Boots are in fashion. |
| b ¡Estamos de vacaciones! | We are standing. |
| c Las botas están de moda. | They were on their side. |
| d Estamos de pie. | They are on a trip. |
| e Estaban de lado. | We are on holiday! |

Test yourself

- 51 Create a sentence in the present tense using the elements given. Remember that, in Spanish, the subject of a verb is included in the verb form so it is not necessary to state it. Where it is not obvious, the subject of the verb is shown in square brackets to show you which verb form to use.

- a ¿dónde/estar/las camisas?
- b ser/poco/inteligentes/[ellos]
- c ya/no/estar/enfadado/con Luisa/[yo]
- d mi hermana/y/yo/ser/parecidas
- e estar/practicando/clarinete/[ellos]
- f la tienda/estar/cerrada/los domingos
.....
- g ¿estar/solo/en la casa/[tú]?
- h mermeladas/ser/fabricadas/en España
.....
- i ser/fundamental/llegar/a tiempo
- j la ventana/estar/cerrada

Solutions

SOLUTIONS SOLUTIONS SOLUTIONS SOLUTIONS

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>32</p> <p>a la profesora/la policía
 b una historia/un accidente
 c el portero
 d tú
 e el león
 f mis amigos
 g mi primo/mi novia
 h Ana/el médico
 i mi profesor
 j el obrero</p> <p>33</p> <p>a Ocurre en las mejores familias.
 b Los problemas unen a los amigos.
 c Si me gusta el espectáculo, aplaudo mucho.
 d Mi novia y yo vivimos en el campo.
 e Mi móvil no recibe mensajes.</p> <p>34</p> <p>a No vive con sus padres.
 b Nunca abro tus cartas.
 c ¿Dónde viven tus padres?
 d Unes las dos partes con esto.
 e El profesor de deportes siempre divide a la clase en tres grupos.
 f Este animal sobrevive con poca agua.
 g Suben a verme a menudo.
 h Aquí no recibo llamadas.
 i Todos los días subo tres pisos.
 j Nunca discute con ella.</p> <p>35</p> <p>a Cierran
 b pienso
 c encuentra
 d visto
 e entienden
 f pierdes
 g duerme
 h pido
 i preferimos
 j cierras</p> <p>36</p> <p>a No encuentro mis gafas.
 b Siempre pierde la cartera en la calle.
 c Prefiero los vaqueros negros con la camisa.</p> | <p>37</p> <p>a Duermen en el ático.
 b Piensas demasiado.
 c Conducen por la derecha.
 d No entiende el problema.
 e Si pierdo las llaves no puedo entrar.
 f Cerramos los domingos.
 g Te entiendo.
 h No puede hacerlo.
 i No entienden muy bien inglés.
 j Apenas la recuerdo.</p> <p>38</p> <p>a Puedo
 b recuerdo
 c sirve
 d pide
 e pierden
 f entiendes
 g recuerdan
 h Cerráis
 i Juegan
 j empiezan</p> <p>39</p> <p>a yo
 b el abuelo/yo
 c mis padres/los perros
 d tu madre/Ina
 e Alberto/los novios
 f nosotros
 g la tienda/la panadería
 h tu madre/Ina
 i Alberto/los novios
 j tú/vosotros</p> <p>40</p> <p>a traigo
 b tienen
 c hago
 d valen
 e van
 f oyen
 g Voy
 h quiere
 i salgo
 j conozco</p> | <p>41</p> <p>a Primero hago la cama de los niños.
 b Bea tiene una casa en el campo.
 c Yo pongo un poco de vinagre en la salsa.
 d Van a la playa los fines de semana.
 e No tengo tiempo para terminar.
 f Los hijos vienen por las tardes.
 g Digo la verdad siempre.
 h No la oigo.
 i Así no se caen los libros.</p> <p>42</p> <p>a Tiene dos perros.
 b Pongo la calefacción por la noche.
 c Voy al colegio.
 d ¿Qué hago con esto?
 e ¿Cuánto es?
 f Vienen a casa todos los domingos.
 g Sólo digo lo que pienso.
 h ¿Por dónde salgo?
 i No sé la respuesta.
 j Conozco a gente de ese colegio.</p> <p>43</p> <p>a traen
 b vamos
 c oigo
 d hago
 e vienen
 f Sé
 g Hago
 h digo
 i Vais
 j Tienes</p> <p>44</p> <p>a Vale la pena. It's worth it.
 b ¡Oye! Listen!
 c ¡Ya voy! I'm coming!
 d No lo sé. I don't know.
 e Póntelo. Put it on.</p> <p>45</p> <p>a es
 b somos
 c está
 d está
 e Son
 f son
 g son
 h está
 i estoy
 j está</p> <p>46</p> <p>a Olga y Lola están agotadas.</p> |
|--|--|---|

Solutions

- b** Laura es muy graciosa.
c Mis padres están nerviosos.
d La caja es de metal.
e La comida está muy picante.
- 47** **a** Estás muy guapa. **You look very nice.**
b Sus hijos son muy altos. **His children are very tall.**
c Juan está aburrido. **Juan is bored.**
d Eres muy guapa. **You are very pretty.**
e Juan es muy aburrido. **Juan is really boring.**
- 48** **a** Está enfermo.
b Está dormida.
c Son muy cabezotas.
d Están en una boda.
e Teresa está Brussels toda esta semana.
f Su asignatura es muy difícil.
g La película es bastante divertida.
h Es hora de cenar.
i ¿Cómo estás?
j Los CDs son de Paula.
- 49** **a** son
b está
c Está
d es
e está
f estoy
g están
h es
i somos
j es
- 50** **a** Están de viaje. **They are on a trip.**
b ¡Estamos de vacaciones! **We are on holiday!**
c Las botas están de moda. **Boots are in fashion.**
d Estamos de pie. **We are standing.**
e Estaban de lado. **They were on their side.**
- 51** **a** ¿Dónde están las camisas?
b Son poco inteligentes.
c Ya no estoy enfadado
- con Luisa.
d Mi hermana y yo somos parecidas.
e Están practicando el clarinete.
f La tienda está cerrada los domingos.
g ¿Estás sólo en la casa?
h Las mermeladas son fabricadas en España
i Es fundamental llegar a tiempo.
j La ventana está cerrada.
- 52** **a** Estamos nadando
b Está viviendo
c Está estudiando
d Está aprendiendo
e Están comprando
f Estoy trabajando
g Estamos viendo
h estás mirando
i Estoy leyendo
j Están cosiendo
- 53** **a** Están cerrando la tienda. **They're closing the shop.**
b Está haciéndose famoso. **He is getting famous.**
c Estoy ahorrando mucho. **I'm saving a lot.**
d Está aprendiendo judo. **He is learning judo.**
e Estáis perdiendo el tiempo. **You are wasting time.**
- 54** **a** estoy trabajando
b Está hablando
c están estudiando
d está haciendo
e están durmiendo
f estamos decorando
g está perdiendo
h están comprando
i estoy poniéndome
j está comiendo
- 55** **a** Los niños están jugando en el parque.
b Estamos ahorrando para comprar un coche.
c ¿Estás comiendo?
d No estoy durmiendo.
e Están viendo una película.
f Ahora estamos viviendo en la India.
g Están cambiando el sistema.
h Están leyendo el informe.
i Estamos haciendo una paella.
j Están abrazándose.
- 56** **a** María está aprendiendo a conducir.
b Los trabajadores están haciendo huelga.
c Jorge y yo estamos limpiando la cocina.
d Nuria está cambiando de trabajo.
e Su madre está sufriendo mucho.
f Este año estoy viajando con menos frecuencia.
g Estás distrajéndote con el ruido.
h Desde junio estamos cuidando de nuestra madre.
i No estoy criticándola.
j El perro está moviendo la cola.
- 57** **a** Está escribiendo
b están comprando
c crujen
d calienta
e está vistiéndose
f tomo
g está esperando
h Leo
i Estoy terminando
j Veranean
- 58** **a** está renovando
b Está comprando
c está contratando
d están aprendiendo
e está haciendo obra
- 59** **a** Está nevando.
b Estoy escuchando.
c No te estás portando bien.
d Está hirviendo.
e Estás creciendo.
f Se está cayendo.
g Las cosas están cambiando.
h ¿Estás comiendo ahora mismo?
i Nos está mintiendo.
j Están vendiendo el coche.