

## USO Y VERBOS IREGULARES EN PRESENTE SIMPLE

The present tense can be used...

- to refer to general facts or well-known truths:

## EXAMPLES:

En Burgos **hace** mucho frío en invierno. (Burgos is very cold in the winter)

Burgos **está** a casi 1.000 metros de altura sobre el nivel del mar. (Burgos is almost 1,000 metres high above sea level).

- to give information about an action or situation in the present:

## EXAMPLE:

Hoy **salgo** tarde de trabajar (I leave work late today).

- to speak of routine actions:

## EXAMPLE:

**Voy** a la universidad todos los días (I go to university everyday).

- To speak about the future, as in very certain and controlled or controllable plans. It is commonly used with expressions of time to refer to the future, such as:

**esta tarde/noche** (this afternoon/this evening)

**luego** (later)

**mañana** (tomorrow)

**pasado mañana** (the day after tomorrow)

**dentro de tres días** (in three days' time)

**la semana que viene** (next week)

**el próximo año** (next year)

**en enero/febrero...** (in January/ February...)

## EXAMPLES:

¿**Vienes** a cenar mañana a mi casa? (Do you come to my house for dinner tomorrow?).

La semana que viene **vienen** a visitarme mis padres (My parents come to visit me next week).

- To give instructions

## EXAMPLE:

Primero **lavas** la fruta, luego la **cortas** y después la **pones** en un bol con azúcar y zumo de naranja. (First, you wash the fruit, you cut it, and then you put it in a bowl with sugar and orange juice).

In the present tense, SOME VERBS ARE IRREGULAR ONLY in the first person singular. Some of these verbs are:

hacer (to do/ to make) **hago**, decir (to say)  **digo**, conocer (to know -a person or a place) **conozco**,

saber (to know something) **sé**, ver (to see, to watch) **veo**, venir (to come) **vengo**, salir (to leave)

**salgo**, poner (to put) **pongo**, dar (to give)  **doy**. The rest of the conjugated forms will revert to the

stem set by their infinitive and will be regular. However, just because they have one irregularity in the first person these verbs are considered irregular.

In the following sentences you will have to use verbs that are irregular. Some are stem-changing, others are irregular only in the first person, one is both. Complete the following sentences with the verb provided:

a) (Cocer, tú) \_\_\_\_\_ el huevo durante 10 minutos. (You cook the egg for 10 minutes).

b) Por las mañanas (venir, yo) \_\_\_\_\_ a esta cafetería desayunar. (In the morning I come to this café to have breakfast).

c) La semana que viene (tener, yo) \_\_\_\_\_ dos exámenes. (Next week I have two exams).

d) Los elefantes (tener) \_\_\_\_\_ trompa. (Elephants have a trunk).

e) En España (salir, yo) \_\_\_\_\_ mucho. (In Spain I go out a lot).

f) Todas las tardes (ver, yo) \_\_\_\_\_ televisión en español. (Every afternoon I watch Spanish TV).

g) No (conocer, yo) \_\_\_\_\_ al novio de Silvia. (I do not know Silvia's boyfriend).

h) Pasado mañana (hacer) \_\_\_\_\_ yo la comida. (The day after tomorrow I make lunch).

i) ¿Qué (hacer) \_\_\_\_\_ vosotros aquí? ¿Por qué no estáis en clase? (What do you do -more likely in English: what are you doing- here? Why aren't you in class?)

j) No (ver, yo) \_\_\_\_\_ bien, necesito gafas. (I do not see well, I need glasses).

k) Mañana (poner, yo) \_\_\_\_\_ la habitación en orden. (Tomorrow I tidy up the room).

l) Yo (volver) \_\_\_\_\_ a casa a las 6 de la tarde, y vosotros, ¿cuándo \_\_\_\_\_? (I return home at 6pm, and you, when do you return?).

**ANSWERS AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS PAGE  
CHECK ONCE YOU ARE READY**

**a) cueces, b) vengo, c) tengo, d) tienen, e) salgo, f) veo, g) conozco, h) hago, i) hacéis, j) veo, k) pongo, l) vuelvo, volvéis.**