

PRESENT SIMPLE

Subject	+	(do/does)	(not)	+	verb (+ s)	+	complement
I		do	not		drive		my car
Yo			no		manejo		mi carro

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Subject	+	am/is/are	(not)	+	verb + ing	+	complement
You		are	not		driving		my car
Tú	no	estás			maneja		mi carro

PAST SIMPLE

Subject	+	(did)	(not)	+	verb in past (in present if we use the auxiliary)	+	complement
They		did	not		walked (walk)		2 km today
Ellos			no		caminaron		2km el día de hoy

PAST CONTINUOUS

Subject	+	was/were	(not)	+	verb + ing	+	complement
I		was	not		doing		my homework
Yo	no	estaba			haciendo		mi tarea

FUTURE

Subject	+	am/is/are	(not)	+	going to	+	verb	+	complement
He		is	not		going to		buy		a house
Él	no				va a		comprar		una casa

Subject	+	will	(not)	+	verb	+	complement
We		will	not		buy		a house
Nosotros	no				compraremos		una casa

Subject	+	would	(not)	+	verb	+	complement,	+	if	+	subject	+	had	(not)	+	complement
She		would	not		buy		a house,		if		she		had	not		money
Ella	no				compraría		una casa,		si		ella	no	tuviera			dinero

PRESENT / PAST PERFECT

Subject	+	have – has / had	(not)	+	verb in past participle	+	complement	(yet)
He		has	not		gone		to Las Vegas	yet
Él	no	ha			ido		a Las Vegas	aún

For questions, change the order of the subject. In a sentence, the Subject is first. In a question, the Subject is second.

Auxiliary + Subject + verb (its form depends on the auxiliary) + complement

Am/Is/Are	+	Subject	+	continuous verb	Ser o estar
Was/Were	+	Subject	+	continuous verb	Ser o estar en pasado
Do/does	+	Subject	+	regular verb	Auxiliary + verb.
Did	+	Subject	+	regular verb	Auxiliary (past) + verb.
Can	+	Subject	+	regular verb	Puedes ... ?
Could	+	Subject	+	regular verb	Podrías ...? Pudiste ...? (Could is the past of can)
Will	+	Subject	+	regular verb	Comprará ... ? Jugará ...?
Would	+	Subject	+	regular verb	Compraría ... ? Jugaría ...?
Should	+	Subject	+	regular verb	Deberías ...?
Have/Has	+	Subject	+	past participle verb	Has ... ?

Verbs only have 4 different forms

Regular verb Verb + ing (continuous) In past (regular / irregular verbs) In Past Participle

These verbs are used as auxiliaries and as verbs:

Be – Ser o estar – Where do you want to **be**? What do you want to **be**? I have **been** 2 times.
Do – Hacer – I want to **do** it. I am **doing** my homework.
Have – Tener – Do you **have** time? I **have** 2 brothers. I **have** money in the bank.

Wh Questions

(Qué) What are you doing?	(Cuáles) Which cookies do you like?
(Cuándo) When will you buy it?	(Cómo) How are you?
(Dónde) Where is the store?	(Qué tal largo) How long are you going to stay?
(Quién) Who is your manager?	(Qué tanto / Cuánto) How much does it cost?

Singular => This (esto) (When an object is near) That (eso) (When an object is far)
Plural => These (estos) (When multiple objects are near) Those (esos) (When multiple objects are far)

Adverbs of Frequency

How often ...? Qué tan seguido ...? How often do you do exercise? (**Do** acts as an auxiliary and as a verb)
Always - 100% Usually - 75% Sometimes – 50% Never – 0%
Every day once a week twice a week three times a week.

Use to / Used to - Acostumbro / soler hacer, acostumbraba / solía hacer
Do you use to listen to music? I used to do it.

	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I	Me – He knows me	My – It's my backpack	Mine – It's mine	Myself
You	You – I know you	Your – It's your backpack	Yours – It's yours	Yourself
He	Him – I know him	His – It's his backpack	His – It's his	Himself
She	Her – I know her	Her – It's her backpack	Hers – It's hers	Herself
We	Us – They know us	Our – It's our backpack	Ours – It's ours	Ourselves
They	Them – We know them	Their – It's their backpack	Theirs – It's theirs	Themselves

Michael has a sister. That is Michael's sister. This is Luis' (we don't put Luis's) backpack.

Word "There".

There is/are a hotel near from here. Is/are **there** a hotel near from here? Abbreviation: There's

Termination with -ly is the same than terminaci3n en -mente (completamente, oficialmente, etc...) Absolutely Completely Extremely Successfully Obviously Probably Officially Apparently

Confirm what I think

You did it, didn't you?	Lo hiciste, no es as3?	You (do) love me, don't you?	Me amas, no es as3?
You didn't go, did you?	No fuiste, o s3?	You were there, weren't you?	Estuviste ah3, no?

Phrasal verbs (Compound verbs)

Break up: Terminar una relaci3n. **Get up:** Levantarse. **Give up:** Rendirse. **Run out:** Acabarse (un recurso).

Professions. It is a verb plus a termination with -er -or -ist:

Teach – Teacher Act – Actor Play – Player Sing – Singer Drive – Driver Write – Writer Dentist

Other notes

A car, An orange. We use "an" when the first letter of the next word is a vowel.

Words in plural or 3rd person finish with -s -es -ies (replace "y" for "ies"). Works, Apples, Studies.

Verbs in regular past finish with -ed -ied (replace "y" for "ies"). Finished, Studied

Infinitive vs gerund. (to verb vs verb + ing). I never understood this topic very well, so we can ignore it.

Comparative, superlative and equality

If it is a one-syllable word, use **verb + er** and **verb + est**. Otherwise use **more verb** and **most verb**.

Comparative: Subject am/is/are **verb + er than** obj pronouns. Subject am/is/are **more verb than** obj pronouns. She is **taller than** me. You are **more intelligent than** him. We are **less rich than** them.

Superlative: Subject am/is/are **the verb + est** complement. Subject am/is/are **the most verb** complement. She's **the tallest** girl in the class. I'm **the most intelligent** in the office. You're **the least intelligent** here.

Equality: Subject am/is/are **as verb as** object pronouns.

We are **as tall as** them. The weather is **as cold as** Canada. This is **as beautiful as** my town.

Irregular forms: Good – better than – the best. Bad – worse than – the worst