

Saying Where You Are Going: The Verb **ir**

The verb **ir** means "to go." It is an irregular verb.

ir (to go)	
I go = voy	We go = vamos
You (fam.) go = vas	You (fam. pl.) go = vais
He,she,it, You (formal) go = va	They, you (plural) go = van

As a question, **vamos** can mean "Shall we go?" but stated as a suggestion it means "Let's go!"

To ask (to) where someone is going, we say "¿**Adónde vas?**" To ask where someone is located, we say "¿**Dónde estás?**" Notice how asking **Adónde...** is similar to asking **to where...?**

Telling Time

To ask what time it is, we say "¿**Qué hora es?**"

To give the time for every hour except one o'clock, we say "**Son las** + hour."

To say it is one o'clock, we say "**Es la una.**"

To give the time for minutes **after** the hour, use **y** + minutes:

5:15 **Son las cinco y cuarto (quince)**

To give the time for minutes **before** the hour, use **menos** + minutes:

4:45 **Son las cinco menos cuarto**

Describing Location With the Verb **estar**

To say where people or things are located, use the verb **estar**. It is an irregular verb. Here are its forms in the Present Indicative Tense:

estar - to be (located)	
I am = estoy	We are = estamos
You (fam.) are = estás	You (pl .fam.) are = estáis
He,she,it,you (formal) is/are = está	They, you(pl.) are = están

✚ Notice the accent mark on several of the forms of **estar**. It is important that you write and pronounce it correctly, because without the accent mark, **esta** or **estas** means "this" or "these."

✚ Asking Questions: Interrogative Words

- ✚ To ask simple yes/no questions you can use rising intonation to imply a question (¿Isabel va a la escuela?) or put the verb first (¿Va Isabel a la escuela?) Notice that questions in Spanish are always preceded by an inverted question mark. When typing these on a Windows computer, you can find it under the Insert / Symbols Menu.
- ✚ To ask a question that starts with a question word, like "who, what, when, where, why?" you start with the question word, followed by the verb:

¿Adónde va Paco?	Where is Paco going?
¿Cómo está Paco?	How is Paco?
¿Cuál es Paco?	Which (one) is Paco?
¿Cuándo va Paco a escuela?	When is Paco going to school?
¿Por qué está Paco en casa?	Why is Paco at home?
¿Qué estudia Paco?	What is Paco studying?
¿Quién es Paco?	Who is Paco?
¿Cuántos Pacos hay?	How many Pacos are there?

Vocabulario-U2E2
Part A

Spanish	English	Hint to remember the word
el almuerzo	lunch	
la cita	appointment	
el horario	schedule	
el receso	break	
el semestre	semester	
comprar	to buy	
descansar	to rest	
estar	to be	
estoy	I am	
estás	you are	
está	he is, she is, you are	
estamos	we are	
estáis	you are	
están	they are, you are	
terminar	to finish	
tomar	to take, to eat, to drink	

visitar	to visit	
¿A qué hora es...?	At what time is...?	
¿Qué hora es?	What time is it?	
A la .../ A las...	At...o'clock	
Es la.../ Son las	It is...o'clock	
de la mañana	in the morning	
de la tarde	in the afternoon	
de la noche	in the evening, at night	
la medianoche	midnight	
el mediodía	noon	
menos	to, before (time)	
por la mañana	during the morning	
por la tarde	during the afternoon	
por la noche	during the evening	
el reloj	clock, watch	
y cuarto	quarter past	
y media	half past	
¿Adónde?	(To) Where?	
¿Cómo?	How?	
¿Cuál? ¿Cuáles?	Which one?ones?what?	
¿Cuándo?	When?	
¿Dónde?	Where?	
¿Por qué?	Why?	
¿Qué?	What?	
¿Quién? ¿Quiénes?	Who?	

¿Quieres beber...?	Do you want to drink...?	
¿Quieres tomar...?	Do you want to eat...?	
Quiero beber	I want to drink...	
Quiero comer	I want to eat...	
el agua	water	
la fruta	fruit	
la hamburguesa	hamburger	
la merienda	snack	
las papas fritas	french fries	
el refresco	soft drink	
la torta	sándwich	
el vaso de	glass of	
ir	to go	
voy	I go, I do go, I am going	
vas	you go, you do go, you are going	
va	-he goes, he does go, he is going -she goes, she does go, she is going -you go, you do go, you are going (formal)	
vamos	we go , we do go, we are going	
vais (no accent)	y'all go, y'all do go, y'all are going	
van	-they go, they do go, they are going (mp, fp) -you all go, you all do go, you all are going	
Al (a + el)	to the	
el auditorio	auditorium	
la biblioteca	library	

la cafetería	cafeteria, coffee shop	
el gimnasio	gymnasium	
la oficina	office	
durante	during	
por favor	please	
la verdad	truth	

Spanish Verb IR

The **Spanish verb IR** (*to go*) is one of the most commonly used verbs in Spanish. It can be used for everything from announcing where you are going to what you are going to do.

The verb **Ir** happens to be a highly irregular verb. Like **ser**, it doesn't follow the normal patterns for verb conjugations. Can you imagine why? For example, try to conjugate **ir** by taking the infinitive – **ir** ending away... and you'll find there's nothing left!

Therefore, you'll have to memorize the following pattern for **ir** in the present tense:

yo	voy
tú	vas
usted (Ud.), él, ella	va
Nosotros/as	vamos
Vosotros/as	vais
Uds	van



The Spanish Verb IR (to go)

If you want to say, *I am going to the beach*, in English, you know that you'll have to add the word "to" after the verb "to go." Similarly, in Spanish, the verb **ir** is almost always followed by "a." For example, the preceding sentence would be translated as **Voy a la playa**.

If the noun that follows the "a" is masculine singular, as in **el mercado**, you must combine the two sounds of "a" and "el" into a single sound: "al."

a + el = al

For example, if you wanted to say that you were going to the market, you would say, **Voy al mercado** ... NOT **Voy a el mercado**.

Por ejemplo:

1. **Voy al cine con Felipe.**

- I am going to the cinema with Phillip.

2. **Nosotros vamos a las carreras de caballos.**

- We are going to the horse races.

3. **¿Van Ustedes con nosotros?**

- Are you going with us?



TELLING TIME

The verb **ser** is used to express the time of day. Use **es** when referring to “one o’clock” and use **son** when referring to all other hours.

Es la una.

It's one o'clock.

Son las dos.

It's two o'clock.

The feminine article (la, las) is used before the hour because it refers to “la hora.”

Es la una.

It's one o'clock.

Son las dos.

It's two o'clock.

Minutes can be added to the hour using the word **y** (and).

Es la una y cinco.

It's five minutes past one.

Son las tres y doce.

It's twelve minutes past three.

Minutes can be subtracted from the hour using the word **menos** (less).

Es la una menos cinco.

It's five minutes till one.

Son las tres menos doce.

It's twelve minutes till three.

You can also use the words **media** (half) and **cuarto** (quarter).

Es la una y media.

It's half past one.

Son las dos y cuarto.

It's quarter past two.

Son las tres menos cuarto.

It's quarter till three.

To say something occurs at a specific time, use the formula **a + la(s) + time**.

La fiesta empieza a las nueve.

The party begins at nine o'clock.

El banco abre a las ocho y media.

The bank opens at half past eight.

To differentiate between a.m. and p.m. use the expressions **de la mañana**, **de la tarde** and **de la noche**.

Son las dos de la tarde.

It's two in the afternoon.

Son las dos de la mañana.

It's two in the morning.

Son las diez de la noche.

It's ten in the evening.

VERB "ESTAR"

- Like [Ser](#), *Estar* also is translated into English as "to Be". And it is also [irregular](#) in form (it doesn't follow [regular conjugation](#) patterns):

Yo	Tú	Él, ella, usted	Nosotros	Ellos, ellas, ustedes
estoy	estás	está	estamos	están

- The difference is that *Estar* is used to indicate a "state" of being:
 - location of things or people (but not events!)
 - emotions (moods & feelings)
 - mental conditions ("I'm confused")
 - physical condition or appearance ("I'm tired" or "You look nice today!")
 - motion (the Present Progressive: "I *am in the current state of drinking* coffee and *typing*.")

Examples:

<i>Newark está en California.</i>	Newark is in California.	Location
<i>Estoy en la clase de matemáticas.</i>	I'm in math class.	Location
<i>Estoy enojada.</i>	I am angry.	Emotional State
<i>Estoy contenta.</i>	I am (feel) happy.	Emotional State
<i>Estoy cansada.</i>	I am (feel) tired.	Physical State
<i>Estamos bien.</i>	We are (feel) fine.	Physical State
<i>María está bonita.</i>	María looks pretty.	Physical State

Estoy escribiendo.

I am (in the middle of) writing.

State of Motion

Spanish question words

1) Here are the words to help you solve all the world's mysteries. (At least the mysteries in the Spanish-speaking world.)

2) The words in square brackets like [this] are optional. (More about that later!)

¿Quién?

Who? (one person)

¿Quién eres [tú]?

Who are you?

¿Quiénes?

Who? (more than one person)

¿Quiénes son [ellos]?

Who are they?

¿Qué?

What?

¿Qué quiere [él]?

What does he want?

¿Dónde?

Where?

¿Dónde está el teatro?

Where is the theater?

¿Cuándo?

When?

¿Cuándo es la fiesta?

When is the party?

¿Cuál?

Which?

¿Cuál quieres [tú]?

Which one do you want?

¿Por qué?

Why?

¿Por qué están [ellos] aquí?

Why are they here?

¿Cómo?

How?

¿Cómo sabes [tú] mi nombre?

How do you know my name?

