

Main REGULAR VERBS in English:

No.	Infinitive English	Infinitivo Spanish	Present (presente) ^{*3= persona singular: -s}	Past simple (pret. perf. Simple) ^{*-ed}	Participle ^{*-ed} (participio)	Clasificación
1	to ask	preguntar	I/you/we/they ask – he/she asks	asked	asked	Regular
2	to brush	cepillar	I/you/we/they brush – he/she brushes	brushed	brushed	Regular
3	to clean	limpiar	I/you/we/they clean – he/she cleans	cleaned	cleaned	Regular
4	to call	llamar	I/you/we/they call – he/she calls	called	called	Regular
5	to climb	escalar	I/you/we/they climb – he/she climbs	climbed	climbed	Regular
6	to enjoy	disfrutar	I/you/we/they enjoy – he/she enjoys	enjoyed	enjoyed	Regular
7	to finish	terminar	I/you/we/they finish – he/she finishes	finished	finished	Regular
8	to imagine	imaginar	I/you/we/they imagine – he/she imagines	imagined	imagined	Regular
9	to improve	mejorar	I/you/we/they improve – he/she improves	improved	improved	Regular
10	to invite	invitar	I/you/we/they invite – he/she invites	invited	invited	Regular
11	to kiss	besar	I/you/we/they kiss – he/she kisses	kissed	kissed	Regular
12	to like	gustar	I/you/we/they like – he/she likes	liked	liked	Regular

13	to look	mirar	I/you/we/they look – he/she look s	looked	looked	Regular
14	to miss	echar de menos	I/you/we/they miss – he/she miss es	missed	missed	Regular
15	to play	jugar	I/you/we/they play – he/she play s	played	played	Regular
16	to phone	telefonar	I/you/we/they phone – he/she phon e s	phoned	phoned	Regular
17	to tidy	recoger	I/you/we/they tidy – he/she tid ies	tidied	tidied	Regular
18	to travel	viajar	I/you/we/they travel – he/she travel s	traveled	traveled	Regular
19	to try	intentar	I/you/we/they try – he/she tr ies	tried	tried	Regular
20	to use	usar	I/you/we/they use – he/she use s	used	used	Regular
21	to visit	visitar	I/you/we/they visit – he/she visit s	visited	visited	Regular
22	to wait	esperar	I/you/we/they wait – he/she wait s	waited	waited	Regular
23	to want	querer	I/you/we/they want – he/she want s	wanted	wanted	Regular
24	to walk	caminar	I/you/we/they walk – he/she walk s	walked	walked	Regular
25	to wash	lavar	I/you/we/they wash – he/she wash es	washed	washed	Regular
26	to watch	ver	I/you/we/they watch – he/she watch es	watched	watched	Regular
27	to work	trabajar	I/you/we/they work – he/she work s	worked	worked	Regular

Main IRREGULAR VERBS in English:

No.	Infinitive English	Infinitivo Spanish	Present (presente) *3= persona singular: →	Past simple (pret. perf. Simple)	Participle (participio)	Clasificación
1	to buy	comprar	I/you/we/they buy – he/she buys	bought	bought	Irregular
2	to can	poder	I/you/we/they can – he/she can	could	could	Irregular
3	to come	venir	I/you/we/they come – he/she comes	came	come	Irregular
4	to do	hacer	I/you/we/they do – he/she does	did	done	Irregular
5	to drink	beber	I/you/we/they drink – he/she drinks	drank	drunk	Irregular
6	to eat	comer	I/you/we/they eat – he/she eats	ate	eaten	Irregular
7	to feel	sentir	I/you/we/they feel – he/she feels	felt	felt	Irregular
8	to find	encontrar	I/you/we/they find – he/she finds	found	found	Irregular
9	to forget	olvidar	I/you/we/they forget – he/she forgets	forgot	forgotten	Irregular
10	to get	tomar	I/you/we/they get – he/she gets	got	gotten	Irregular
11	to give	dar	I/you/we/they give – he/she gives	gave	given	Irregular
12	to go	ir	I/you/we/they go – he/she goes	went	gone	Irregular

13	to have	tener	I/you/we/they have – he/she has	had	had	Irregular
14	to hear	oír	I/you/we/they hear – he/she hears	heard	heard	Irregular
15	to know	saber, conocer	I/you/we/they know – he/she knows	knew	known	Irregular
16	to leave	dejar	I/you/we/they leave – he/she leaves	left	left	Irregular
17	to lose	perder	I/you/we/they lose – he/she loses	lost	lost	Irregular
18	to make	hacer	I/you/we/they make – he/she makes	made	made	Irregular
19	to pay	pagar	I/you/we/they pay – he/she pays	paid	paid	Irregular
20	to run	correr	I/you/we/they finish – he/she finishes	ran	run	Irregular
21	to say	decir	I/you/we/they say – he/she says	said	said	Irregular
22	to see	ver	I/you/we/they see – he/she sees	saw	seen	Irregular
23	to speak	hablar	I/you/we/they speak – he/she speaks	spoke	spoken	Irregular
24	to sing	cantar	I/you/we/they sing – he/she sings	sang	sung	Irregular
25	to sleep	dormir	I/you/we/they sleep – he/she sleeps	slept	slept	Irregular
26	to swim	nadar	I/you/we/they swim – he/she swims	swam	swum	Irregular
27	to take	tomar	I/you/we/they take – he/she takes	took	taken	Irregular

28	to tell	decir	I/you/we/they tell – he/she tells	told	told	Irregular
29	to think	pensar	I/you/we/they think – he/she thinks	thought	thought	Irregular
30	to understand	entender	I/you/we/they understand – he/she understands	understood	understood	Irregular
31	to win	ganar	I/you/we/they win – he/she wins	won	won	Irregular
32	to write	escribir	I/you/we/they write – he/she writes	wrote	written	Irregular

MAIN VERBS TENSES in English

Present (presente)

Affirmative	Negative	Question Form	Short answer
I/you/we/they play tennis.	I/you/we/they don't play tennis.	Do I/you/we/they play tennis?	Yes, I/you/we/they do. - No, I/you/we/they don't.
he/she/it plays tennis.	he/she/it doesn't play tennis.	Does he/she/it play tennis?	Yes, he/she/it does. - No, he/she/it doesn't.

Present continuous (presente continuo – estar (presente) + gerundio)

Affirmative	Negative	Question Form	Short answer
I am playing tennis.	I am not playing tennis.	Am I playing tennis?	Yes, I am. - No, I'm not.
you/we/they are playing tennis.	you/we/they are not playing tennis.	Are you/we/they playing tennis?	Yes, you/we/they are. - No, I/you/we/they aren't.
he/she/it is playing tennis.	he/she/it is not playing tennis.	Is he/she/it playing tennis?	Yes, he/she/it is. - No, he/she/it isn't.

Have to... (tener que...)

Affirmative	Negative	Question Form	Short answer
I/you/we/they have to play tennis.	I/you/we/they don't have to play tennis.	Do I/you/we/they have to play tennis?	Yes, I/you/we/they do. - No, I/you/we/they don't.
he/she/it has to play tennis.	he/she/it doesn't have to play tennis.	Does he/she/it have to play tennis?	Yes, he/she/it does. - No, he/she/it doesn't.

Past simple (pretérito perfecto simple)

A) Regular verbs:

Affirmative	Negative	Question Form	Short answer
I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>played</i> tennis.	I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>didn't play</i> tennis.	<i>Did</i> I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>play</i> tennis?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>did</i> . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>didn't</i> .

B) Irregular verbs:

Affirmative	Negative	Question Form	Short answer
I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>went</i> to school.	I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>didn't go</i> to school.	<i>Did</i> I/you/ he/she/it/we/they <i>go</i> to school?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>did</i> . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>didn't</i> .

Past perfect (has / have + participle) – (pretérito perfecto compuesto)

A) Regular verbs:

Affirmative	Negative	Question Form	Short answer
I/you/we/they <i>have played</i> tennis.	I/you/we/they <i>haven't played</i> tennis.	<i>Have</i> I/you/we/they <i>played</i> tennis?	Yes, I/you/we/they <i>have</i> . - No, I/you/we/they <i>haven't</i> .
he/she/it <i>has played</i> tennis.	he/she/it <i>hasn't played</i> tennis.	<i>Has</i> he/she/it <i>played</i> tennis?	Yes, he/she/it <i>has</i> . - No, he/she/it <i>hasn't</i> .

B) Irregular verbs:

Affirmative	Negative	Question Form	Short answer
I/you/we/they <i>have gone</i> to school.	I/you/we/they <i>haven't gone</i> to school.	<i>Have</i> I/you/we/they <i>gone</i> to school?	Yes, I/you/we/they <i>have</i> . - No, I/you/we/they <i>haven't</i> .
he/she/it <i>has gone</i> to school.	he/she/it <i>hasn't gone</i> to school.	<i>Has</i> he/she/it <i>gone</i> to school?	Yes, he/she/it <i>has</i> . - No, he/she/it <i>hasn't</i> .

Past: I used to... – (yo solía...)

Affirmative	Negative	Question Form	Short answer
I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>used to</i> play tennis.	I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>didn't use to</i> play tennis.	Did I/you/ he/she/it/we/they <i>use to</i> play tennis?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>did</i> . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>didn't</i> .

Future: going to + infinitive (ir a + infinitivo)

Affirmative	Negative	Question Form	Short answer
I <i>am going to</i> play tennis.	I <i>am not going to</i> play tennis.	Am I <i>going to</i> play tennis?	Yes, I <i>am</i> . – No, I'm <i>not</i> .
you/we/they <i>are going to</i> play tennis.	you/we/they <i>are not going to</i> play tennis.	Are you/we/they <i>going to</i> play tennis?	Yes, you/we/they <i>are</i> . – No, I/you/we/they <i>aren't</i> .
he/she/it <i>is going to</i> play tennis.	he/she/it <i>is not going to</i> play tennis.	Is he/she/it <i>going to</i> play tennis?	Yes, he/she/it <i>is</i> . – No, he/she/it <i>isn't</i> .

Future: will + infinitive (future simple)

Affirmative	Negative	Question Form	Short answer
I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>will</i> play tennis.	I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>won't (will not)</i> play tennis.	Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>play</i> tennis?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>will</i> . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they <i>will not</i> .