1. ***Verbo “ir” + a –* The Verb “ir” + a:**

**A simple way to speak about destinations and the future**

1. *Yo voy al cine* I go to the movie theater
2. *Ella va a la playa* She goes to the beach
3. *Nosotros vamos a la iglesia* We go to the church

 **TIP: Using the VOY conjugation to talk about the future**

 **The formula for future:**  **Noun + VOY A + infinitive verb (ar, er, ir)**

 Yo + VOY A + dormir

 Tú + VAS A + caminar

**Example Verb IR (To go)**

Present: *Yo voy a la escuela Tú vas a trabajar ahora*

 Future: *Yo* ***voy a*** *ir a la escuela Tú* ***vas a*** *ir a trabajar el lunes*

 *el próximo año*

  **Example Verb SER (To be)**

Present: *Yo soy doctora Tú eres Ingeniero*

 Future: *Yo* ***voy a*** *ser doctora Tú* ***vas a*** *ser Ingeniero en unos años terminando tus estudios.*

 **Example Verb ESTAR (to be)**

Present: *Yo estoy en Minnesota* *Tú estás en la casa*

 Future: *Yo* ***voy a*** *estar en Mn Tú* ***vas a*** *estar en la casa*

 *la próxima semana en media hora.*

 **Example Verb TENER (To have)**

Present: *Yo tengo un coche Tú tienes una casa*

 Future: *Yo* ***voy a*** *tener un coche Tú* ***vas a*** *vas a tener una casa en unos años*

**Exercise**: Say the present and future tense and find out which verb to use.

*Ej. Yo/ escuela---- Yo estoy en la escuela----Yo voy a estar en la escuela mañana*

1. *Él / campo*
2. *Ella / Universidad*
3. *Nosotros / caballo*
4. *Ellos / algunos animales*
5. *Usted / Arquitecto*
6. *Ellos / a la playa*
7. *Yo / un coche*
* Answer the next questions:
1. *¿A dónde vas mañana?*
2. *¿Qué vas a estudiar?*
3. *¿Qué vas a hacer hoy?*
4. *¿Qué planes tienes para el próximo año?*
5. *¿Qué tienes que hacer para el fin de semana?*
6. ***Los Adverbios* – Adverbs:**

**What Is an Adverb?**

By definition, adverbs are invariable words that **modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.** This is very important to remember since adverbs **never**modify nouns (you cannot say *rápidamente libro —*quickly book, but you can say *levantarse rápidamente*— to get up quickly).

There are different groups of adverbs and each of them answers different specific questions.

**TIPOS DE ADVERBIOS/ TYPES OF ADVERBS**



1. ***Los Adverbios* – Adverbs: Types Of Adverbs**

|  |
| --- |
| ***Lugar* – Place** |
| *aquí, acá* | here |
| *ahí,allí,allá* | there |
| *allá* | over there |
| *encima* | above/over |
| *arriba* | up/above |
| *debajo* | underneath |
| *abajo* | below, down |
| *cerca* | close |
| *lejos* | far |
| *delante* | in front |
| *detrás* | behind |
| *a lado* | next to/beside |

|  |
| --- |
| ***Tiempo* – Time** |
| *ahora* | now |
| *anteayer* | day before yesterday |
| *ayer* | yesterday |
| *hoy* | today |
| *mañana* | tomorrow |
| *luego* | later |
| *después* | after |
| *antes* | before |
| *temprano* | early |
| *pronto* | son |
| *tarde* | late |
| *todavía* | yet |
| *aun* | still |
| *mientras* | while |
| *ya* | already |
| *siempre* | allways |
| *nunca* | never |

|  |
| --- |
| ***Orden* – Order**  |
| *antes* | before |
| *después* | after |
| *sucesivamente* | successively |
| *primeramente* | firstly |
| *últimamente* | lastly |
| *finalmente* | finally |
| *siguiente* | next |
| *respectivamente* | respectively |

|  |
| --- |
| ***Modo* - Manner** |
| *bien* | fine/good |
| *mal* | bad |
| *mejor* | better |
| *peor* | worse |
| *así* | so |
| *despacio* | slow |
| *rápidamente* | quickly |
| *fácilmente* | easily |
| *naturalmente* | naturally |

|  |
| --- |
| ***Cantidad* – Quanitity**  |
| *bastante* | quite/fairly |
| *mucho* | a lot |
| *muy* | very |
| *más* | more |
| *demasiado* | too much |
| *nada* | nothing |
| *poco* | little/short |
| *tan/tanto* | so |
| *menos* | les |
| *apenas* | barely |

|  |
| --- |
| ***Negación* – Denial** |
| *no* | no |
| *tampoco* | either |
| *nunca* | ever |
| *jamás* | never |
| *ni* | nor/ or |

|  |
| --- |
| ***Afirmación* – Affirmation** |
| *si* | yes |
| *claro* | sure |
| *cierto* | true |
| *seguro* | for sure |
| *por cierto* | by the way |
| *sin duda* | without a doubt |
| *ciertamente* | certainly |
| *efectivamente* | effectively |
| *seguramente* | indeed/surely |
| *por supuesto* | of course |

|  |
| --- |
| ***Duda* – Doubt**  |
| *tal vez*  | maybe |
| *quizá* | maybe |
| *acaso* | perhaps |
| *probablemente* | probably |
| *posible* | possible |

1. **4. *Los Adverbios* – Adverbs: How to form them in Spanish**

Every **Spanish** word that ends in -*mente* is an **adverb**, equivalent to -ly in English.

**MENTE**

Adjective in

**FEMENINE**

Put any adjective in feminine form and add the MENTE ending as follow:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *lento* | slow | *lentamente* | slowly |
| *silencioso*  | silent | *silenciosamente* | quietly |
| *misterioso* | mysterious | *misteriosamente* | mysteriously |
| *violento* | violent | *violentamente* | violently |
| \*If there is no feminine form, still we add the mente ending |
| *fuerte* | strong | *fuertemente* | strongly |
| *valiente* | brave | *valientemente* | bravely |
| *inteligente*  | smart | *inteligentemente* | smartly |

**5. *Los Adverbios* – Adverbs: Placement**

The placement of Spanish adverbs can be difficult. Whereas in English their placement is sometimes arbitrary (they might be found before or after the verb, or even at the beginning or end of the sentence), the placement rules for Spanish adverbs are much stricter.

 **1.When a Spanish adverb is modifying a verb, it is placed after the verb.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Comimos****bien****esta mañana*……… ……We ate **well** this morning*Los libros llegaron* ***afortunadamente***…… The books arrived, **fortunately** |   |  |

**Practice: Try to say the next sentence:**

1. We slept (*dormimos*) bad last night
2. We ate (*comimos*) delicious!
3. You work a lot!
4. She walks slowly!
5. They wake up late

 **2.An adverb cannot be placed in between two verbs or between an auxiliary verb and main verb; it is placed after both of them.**

*Vamos a comer bien*……………We’re going to eat well

*Has aprendido rápidamente*…. You have learned quickly OR

 You have quickly learned.

**Practice: Try to say the next sentence:**

1. We will drive (*manejar*) slowly………………
2. He will go to exercise (*hacer ejercicio*) hard
3. She learns (*aprender*) fast
4. She walks (*caminar*) and breath (*respirar*) slowly!
5. I like to sleep (*dormir*) deeply

**3. When an adverb is modifying an adjective or another adverb, it is placed in front of the word it is modifying.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Comimos****muy****bien.* |   | We ate **very** well. |
| *Sus ideas son****completamente****locas.* |   | His ideas are **completely** crazy. |

**Practice: Try to say the next sentence:**

1. We arrived very late
2. They are very young
3. The gas is too expensive
4. Traveling is so much fun
5. Your dress is completely dirty

There are more rules to the placement and uses of Spanish adverbs, but these three apply to the majority of situations.