

Spanish

Describing when and where people go, and future plans [1/2]

- Present tense: 'ir' (singular - I, you, s/he, it; 1st person plural)
- 'al' Vs. 'a la'

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La fonética

[g]

ganar



| | Word | English meaning |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | ir | to go, going |
| 2 | voy | I go, I'm going |
| 3 | vas | you go, you are going |
| 4 | va | s/he, it goes, s/he, it is going |
| 5 | vamos | we go, we are going |
| 6 | el polideportivo | sports centre |
| 7 | el cine | cinema |
| | ir de compras | to go shopping, going shopping |
| 9 | la playa | beach |
| 10 | enero | January |



Using the verb 'ir' (to go)

Some verbs do not follow the general rules.
The verb 'ir' (to go) is an example of this.

I go

To say 'I go', we use '**voy**':

Voy a la playa los domingos.

I go to the beach on Sundays.

Want to say *how* you go somewhere?

Spanish often uses '**en**'.

Voy **en** coche. I go **by** car.

Voy en bici. I go by bike.

S/he, it goes

To say 's/he goes', we use '**va**':

Va a Italia en febrero.

She goes to Italy in February.



Using 'al' VS. 'a la'

The word 'a' (to) is often used to say *where* someone goes.

Voy **a la** estación. I go **to the** station.

Before a singular **feminine** noun (e.g. estación), 'to the' is 'a la'.

Compare this with a singular **masculine** noun:

Voy **al** parque. I go **to the** park.

When 'el' appears after 'a', these two words always come together as '**al**'.

This is because it's much easier to say 'al' than 'a el'. Try it!



Using the verb 'ir' (to go)

Some verbs do not follow the general rules.
The verb **'ir'** (to go) is an example of this.

You go (singular)

We go

To say 'you go (singular)', we use **'vas'**:

¿Vas a la playa los domingos?

***Do you go** to the beach on Sundays?*

To say 'we go', we use **'vamos'**:

Vamos a Italia en febrero.

***We go** to Italy in February.*



