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Last updated 29 April 2025 Spanish Grammar Verb Endings Pack This Spanish Grammar Verb Endings Pack is a printable resource designed to help beginner to intermediate learners master the conjugation of regular -AR, -ER, and -IR verbs in the present tense. It includes a set of clear, structured worksheets that guide students through each verb group, providing conjugation practice, fill-in-the-blank exercises, and a mini-quiz to reinforce learning. An answer key is also provided for easy marking or self-assessment. This resource is ideal for secondary students preparing for GCSE, Key Stage 3/4 exams, homeschooling families, language clubs, private tutors, or adult learners looking to build a solid foundation in Spanish grammar. The activities are designed to be engaging and practical, making them suitable for classroom use, homework assignments, or independent study. With a clean, easy-to-follow layout, this pack offers a simple and effective way to support students in developing their confidence and accuracy with essential Spanish verb conjugations. Tes paid licenceHow can I reuse this? Select overall rating(no rating) Your rating is required to reflect your happiness. Write a reviewUpdate existing reviewIt's good to leave some feedback. Something went wrong, please try again later. This resource hasn't been reviewed yetTo ensure quality for our reviews, only customers who have purchased this resource can review itReport this resource to let us know if it violates our terms and conditions. Our customer service team will be in touch. ¡Hola! We have designed this great worksheet to help you practice grammar by conjugating common Spanish verbs in the present tense (el presente de indicativo). We will focus on practicing the conjugation rules for -AR, -ER, -IR ending verbs, both regular and irregular. Hopefully, these exercises on this worksheet. As it is explained on this worksheet, Spanish verbs have a root (raíz) and an ending (terminación). When conjugating regular verbs, we do not change the stem, but we must do it with the verb's ending unpredictably. For the first exercise, we provide a list of both regular verbs in Spanish, which must be conjugated in the present tense following the rules for -AR, -ER, -IR verbs in the second exercise, students must fill in the blanks in these 10 sentences using the right conjugations of the verbs in parentheses in the present tense. Level: BeginnersSkill: GrammarRelated lessons: The teacher brings a set of 20 Spanish regular verbs to the class, different to ones in the worksheet and some that he/she may have previously taught or reviewed in class. Students are arranged in two teams (A and B) and they take turns to draw a card, one student at a time. Each student must make a simple sentence using the correct verb conjugations in Spanish for the card that he got in the present tense verbs? If your high school students are practicing regular ar er ir verbs in Spanish class, these Regular AR ER IR Verbs in Spanish Worksheet Practices are a perfect fit. They offer easy to use activities to conjugate basic Spanish verbs and reinforce the use of the present tense in a fun, approachable way! Save this post for later on Pinterest! abrir bailar beber cantar comer escribir hablar vender vivir As your students are working with Spanish present tense regular verbs they'll find there are a lot of verbs they could work with! In a complete review guide you might choose to include more, but since they are working on the correct form of the verb with regular ar ir and er verbs, it doesn't matter too much which they practice with if you're just working on the endings, instead of looking at irregular verbs. Ready to shake things up? Your students might roll their eyes at another worksheet, but that's where you come in. These Regular AR ER IR Verbs in Spanish Worksheet Practices are anything but boring when you use them with a twist. Think: coloring meets conjugation. Yep, color by conjugation is one of the easiest wins for student focus. They match verb forms to colors and build confidence while creating something that actually looks cool. Total classroom win and a perfect way to make Regular AR ER IR Verbs in Spanish Worksheet Practices feel fresh and fun. You can also bring the energy up with a quick whiteboard challenge. Call out a subject and infinitive and have students race to write the correct form. It is fast, simple, and packed with present tense practice. It pairs perfectly with the worksheets for students who finish early or need extra support without feeling like they're repeating the same thing over and over. The simplest option to practice the present tense verbs is this blank verb chart. Students can complete one or two sides with any verbs you give them. You can give them a bank of options to choose from, or fill in the infinitives yourself before making copies for your students. Students will write in the correct ending for each of the verb forms in the charts. The download link for this free pdf is in my freebie library for newsletter subscribers! If you're already a newsletter subscriber, here is the link to the Freebie Library. Your students will love a Corre en Círculos game, which is a scavenger hunt style activity you can play with your classes. Students answer the question, then move to the next prompt for a fun way to review. This game can be done independently, or they can play in pairs as they work together to solve the puzzle! This is a great way to review regular present tense verbs. Click here to learn more about how to play this review game! The maze Spanish worksheets will give students practice with the different verb forms for regular are rand ir verbs. These are set up like fill in the blank sentences combined with multiple choice questions. Each correct answer leads them closer to the end of the maze! This could be used in class as independent practice, for homework, or would be an excellent file to leave for a substitute. The first exercise is a simpler option, with students choosing their way through the maze. The other version is a second exercise where students find their way through and then write the correct form of the verb on the boxes they did not use. Click here to download this maze worksheet! An answer key is included that can be projected for students to self- correct, as well as a digital version for Google Slides. These also work as a great fast finisher option during your unit on time in Spanish class. Here is the link to download the er and ir verbs worksheet. Click here for the ar verbs worksheet. Los Dados is one of my favorite low prep review games and they are simple as interactive worksheets. All you need is a copy of the board game and a die for your students to play! They roll two times to find out how many spaces to move, and which form of the verb to conjugate. You can have them use it in a sentence, conjugate it out loud, or write it on a mini whiteboard to check spelling. Simple and fun! Here is the link to download the er and ir verbs game board. El Toro is always a hit with students as they are practicing verb conjugations! Students trade the playing cards until they have a complete set of verb forms. Download the set here. Learn more about this Spanish review game here! Even your high school students will love these color by conjugation worksheets! Students to have a quiet independent work day. Click here to download the sugar skull theme coloring pages! These websites offer great practice options for your students! Conjuguemos Quizlet Boom Cards, they're basically digital interactive task cards. I love how they give students instant feedback as they practice! Learn more about them here. Your students are tired. You are tired. You are tired. Let the worksheets work for you. Grab one of the printable verb mazes that walk students through fill-in-the-blank questions using regular AR ER IR verbs. Each right answer leads to the next. Sneaky practice that feels like a puzzle? Yes, please. Want more movement? Play Los Dados with just a game board and dice. Students roll, land on a verb, and conjugate for the subject. The twist is how you customize it. Make it oral practice, whiteboard work, or even sentence-building for more advanced students. These kinds of practices make regular verb conjugation feel way less repetitive. Whether it is color by verb, rolling dice, or Spanish scavenger hunts, you are covered. These regular AR ER IR verbs in Spanish worksheet practices help your students build fluency in a way that sticks, and actually feels fun. Use the short videos from Señor Jordan for a quick review of the regular verbs: You can use the printable freebie of the blank verb conjugation chart linked at the top of the page while they watch for them to fill out as notes. I would have them use the first chart on each side of the page to record the endings. Once they've reviewed the endings, play the Corre en Círculos game. I always introduce it as an independent game, and let students who want to work together do so if they choose. Finally, your fast finishers can wrap up the lesson by completing the blank verb chart with infinitives you've chosen, working through a maze worksheet, or teaming up for the dice board games. These Regular AR ER IR Verbs in Spanish students will love this mix of engaging review activities for regular tense verbs while reinforcing their conjugation skills in a fun and meaningful way. After your students have master regular verbs in Spanish! Click here to save this post for later! 4. Mini Dialogues5. 24 Doodle Conversation Cards & Directions for 3 Interactive ActivitiesHelp students use the grammar in this lesson in a fun, non-threatening way. Students to create their own cards including the verbs that they want their students to Wood In Spain, the pronoun "Vosotros" (you all) is used, while in Latin America "Ustedes" is used. In this lesson, we'll refer to Spain as SP and Latin America as LA. When showing respect, address someone formally with "Usted" and informally with "Usted" and "Usted" and "Usted" and Vosotros/Vosotras habláis (SP)...Ustedes hablan (LA) - you all speak Ellos/Ellas hablan (They speak) These verbs follow a regular pattern in the present tense. For other tenses, like the preterite, imperfect, or future, the conjugation will change according to specific rules. Tú hablas varios idiomas Ella habla muy rápido Ellos hablan Alemán Here are some common examples of these verbs, along with their present tense conjugation. Comer (to eat) Yo como (I eat) Tú comes (informal, You eat)Usted come (formal, You eat) El/Ella/Usted come - He/She eats Nosotros/Nosotras comeis (Spain).....Usted come (formal, You eat) El/Ella/Usted come - He/She eats Nosotros/Nosotras comeis (Spain).....Usted come (formal, You eat) El/Ella/Usted come - He/She eats Nosotros/Nosotras comeis (Spain).....Usted come (formal, You eat) El/Ella/Usted come - He/She eats Nosotros/Nosotras comeis (Spain).....Usted come (formal, You eat) El/Ella/Usted come (formal, You eat Yo como pan en el desayuno (I eat bread for breakfast) ella somo como verduras (she only eats vegetables) ustedes siempre comen juntos (you always eat together) The verb vivir (to live) is a regular verb of the third conjugation in Spanish, ending in -ir. Here's an example with the verb vivir (to live) in the present indicative: Yo vivo (I live) Tú vives (You live) Él/Ella/Usted vive (He/She/You live(s)) Nosotros/Nosotras vivimos (We live) Vosotros/Vosotras vivís (You all live) Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes viven (They/You all live) Yo vivo con mis padres Ella vive cerca de aqui Ellos viven (You all live) Yo vivo con mis padres Ella vive cerca de aqui Ellos viven (You all live) Yo vivo con mis padres Ella viven (You all liven) You vivo con mis padres Ella viven (You all liven) You vivo con mis padres Ella viven (You all liven) You vivo con mis padres Ella viven (You all liven) You vivo con mis padres Ella viven (You all liven) You vivo con mis padres Ella viven (You all liven) You vivo con mis padres Ella viven (You all liven) You vivo con mis padres Ella viven (You all liven) You vivo con mis padres Ella viven (You all liven) You vivo con mis padres Ella viven (You all liven) You vivo con mis padres Ella viven (You all liven) You vivo con mis padres Ella viven (You all liven) You vivo con mis padres Ella viven (You all liven) You vivo con mis padres Ella viven (You all liven) You vivo con mis padres Ella viven (You all liven) You vivo con mis padres Ella vi verbs is that, depending on their ending, they're classified as -AR, -IR, and -ER verbs in Spanish? -ER verbs letters -er. For example: Like any other verb, -ER verbs are words that express an action, state, or activity. However, their verb type (-ER) indicates that their conjugation endings will differ from the -AR and -IR verbs. Check these examples below: Cantar Nosotros cantamos. We sing. Beber Nosotros bebemos. We drink. Vivir Nosotros vivimos. We live. As you can see, there are some small differences to consider when conjugating -ER verbs in Spanish. In the charts below, you'll learn the -ER endings for the most common Spanish tenses. Conjugating -ER verbs in Spanish We recently studied a verb frequency corpus provided by el Instituto de Verbología Hispánica. We found that almost 8.8% of the most common verbs we use in Spanish are -ER verbs. So, it's important to get comfortable conjugating these verbs. To conjugate a Spanish -ER verbs may use different endings, or their stem may completely change. As for stem-changing verbs, you must use the endings in the conjugation charts below. Just be aware that these verbs will have some minor changes in their stem. PronounPresentPreteriteImperfectFutureConditionalImperativeSubjunctiveYo-o-í-ía-é-ía-aTú-es-iste-ías-ás-ías-e-asÉl / Ella / Usted-e-ió-ía-á-íaa-aNosotros-emos-iamos-emos-íamos-íamos lost her keys. ¿Volverás a las ocho? Will you be back at eight? ¡Barran su cuarto, por favor! Sweep your room, please! No creo que ella quiera ir. I don't think she wants to go. Mis cuñadas bebían mucho café. My sisters-in-law used to drink a lot of coffee. Simon y Betty se conocieron hace cinco añosSimon and Betty met five years ago. What Is the Difference Between -ER and -IR Verbs in Spanish? From a conjugation perspective, -ER and -IR verbs in Spanish? From a conjugated the same way in most tenses where these types of verbs have different endings for 'nosotros' and 'vosotros' are the present tense and the imperative. Noticing the similarities between Spanish -ER and -IR verbs Imperative ¡Comed, por favor!Please, eat! Vivid con ella. Live with her. Most Common -ER verbs in Spanish Even though -AR verbs in Spanish are also an important part of your vocabulary. For that reason, in this article, you'll find a list with the most common -ER verbs that you should know. Most Common -ER Regular Verbs Most Common Irregular -ER Verbs in Spanish Get a Step-by-Step Map to Learning Spanish Join the Tell Me In Spanish Get a Step-by-Step Spanish Below, I've compiled a list of the most in Spanish is used to talk about the process of acquiring knowledge or memorizing something. With this meaning, 'aprender' is always followed by a verb in the infinitive form, which helps you express the activity learned. Aprenderas a hablar español en un año. You will learn to speak Spanish in a year. ¿Cuándo aprendiste a manejar tan bien? When did you learn to drive so well? Arder - To burn/To sting In Spanish, the verb arder expresses that an object is burning or too hot. But, it can also describe a sensation of heat or sting in any part of the body. Therefore, it can be translated as 'to burn' or 'to sting'. Arder can work with indirect object pronouns to emphasize who or what is burning. El bosque ardió por casi una semana. The forest burned for almost a week. Me arden los ojos por la cebolla. My eyes burn from the onion. Atrever - To dare The verb in other contexts to describe that a person is insolent or cheeky. So, depending on the situation, it can be translated as 'to dare', 'to be sassy' or 'to be cheeky'. 'Atrever' is a Spanish pronominal verb, which means that it follows a reflexive conjugation. Yo no me atrevo a saltar en bungee. I don't dare to bungee jump. ¿Cómo se atreven a hablarme de esa manera? How dare you talk to me like that? Barrer - To sweep/To clear out If you're learning Spanish house vocabulary, barrer is one of the most common verbs that you'll use to talk about cleaning activities. In this context, it's the direct translation of 'to sweep'. However, in other situations, 'barrer' can also mean 'to clean out', 'to clear out', 'to sweep away' or 'to wipe out'. Ayer barrí la sala y la cocina. Yesterday I swept the living room and the kitchen. Barrieron con todas mis cosas, no dejaron nada. They cleaned out everything. There's nothing left. Beber - To drink Beber is one way of saying 'to drink' in Spanish. Although it can refer to different types of beverages, it may only refer to alcohol in some contexts. In some contexts. In some contexts. In some contexts. In some contexts are demanded of the context of the contexts are demanded of the contexts. In some contexts are demanded of the context o learn basic Spanish, you need to get familiar with the verb comer. Since it means 'to eat', comer allows you to describe your eating habits or food preferences. Come algo antes de irte. Eat something before you leave. La pizza que comimos el martes estaba riquísima. The pizza we ate on Tuesday was delicious. Comprender - To comprehend/To understand The direct translation of comprender is 'to comprendes. I need you to understand' since it refers to having a clear idea of something. Necesito que comprendas. I need you to understand' since it refers to having a clear idea of something. Necesito que comprendas. I need you to understand' since it refers to having a clear idea of something. Necesito que comprendas. I need you to understand' since it refers to having a clear idea of something. Necesito que comprendas. I need you to understand' since it refers to having a clear idea of something. Necesito que comprendas. I need you to understand' since it refers to having a clear idea of something. Necesito que comprendas. I need you to understand' since it refers to having a clear idea of something. Necesito que comprendas. I need you to understand idea of something a clear idea of something. Necesito que comprendas. I need you to understand idea of something a clear idea of somet exercising or doing something quickly, the verb 'correr' means 'to run'. However, in Spanish, this word can also be used to talk about firing someone from their job or kicking a person out of a particular place. As a result, correr can also be used to talk about firing someone from their job or kicking a person out of a particular place. As a result, correr can also mean 'to fire', 'to dismiss', 'to expel' or 'to kick out'. Alex corrió un maratón. Alex ran a marathon. ¿Te corrieron del trabajo?Did they fire you from work? Coser - To sew In Spanish, the verb coser describes that two parts or objects are joined together using a thread and needle. As a result, 'coser' can be translated as 'to sew' or 'to stitch up'. ¿Quieres que cosa ese botón?Do you want me to sew that button? Mi amor, necesitamos coserte la herida. Honey, we need to stitch that wound. Take Note: Although they may sound the same, coser and cocer are not synonymous. In Spanish, 'cocer' refers to cooking and preparing food, while coser means 'to sew'. Deber - Must/To owe In Spanish, the verb deber means 'must' when talking about obligations or speculations. However, it can be translated as 'to owe' if referring to debt. Also, when working with the impersonal pronoun 'se', deber means 'to be due to' since it's used to talk about the things that cause a certain result. Debo pagar todo el dinero que le debo al banco. I must pay all the money I owe to the bank. Caminaste mucho, debes estar cansado. You walked a lot, you must be tired. Depender - To depend/To rely on In Spanish, the verb depender is the direct translation of 'to depend on'. Therefore, we use this verb to talk about choices, responsibilities, and to express that a person or object may rely on someone else to do something. This verb always works with the preposition de. Dependes mucho de tus padres. You rely too much on your parents. La universidad que elijas depender or its reflexive form esconder or its reflexive form esconder or to hide Esconder or to hide Esconder or its reflexive form esconderse is a verb that describes the action of putting something or someone in a secret place that's out of sight. This means that it can be translated as 'to hide' or 'to conceal'. ¿Dónde se escondió tu hermano?Where did your brother hide? Esconde el pastel, es una sorpresa. Hide the cake. It's a surprise. Lamer - To lick The Spanish verb 'lamer' expresses that a person or animal rolls their tongue over something. Therefore, it's translated as 'to lick'. Depending on what you want to say, 'lamer' will be followed by an indirect object or reflexive pronoun. El perro me lamió la mano. The dog licked my hand. Los gatos lamen su pelaje para limpiarlo. Cats lick their fur to clean it. Meter - To put/To get into In Spanish, the verb meter has three primary uses. First, it can be used to express that someone put something inside a place. In other contexts, it can describe that a person got involved in a situation. And finally, it can also be used to talk about a person's new job or occupation. So, depending on the context, 'meter' means 'to put', 'to get involved', into trouble. Prometer - To promise As the direct translation of 'to promise', prometer is used to talk about promises and commitments in Spanish. However, in formal contexts, 'prometer' can also be used to talk about someone's or something's potential. It can be translated as 'to be promising' in this contexts. Prometer a legar tarde. You promised you wouldn't be late again. Yo nunca prometo cosas que no puedo cumplir. I never promise things that I cannot do. Responder - To answer Responder is the literal translation of 'to response to a question or request. If you want to point out to whom you're responding, you'll need to use indirect object pronouns. ¿Por qué no respondiste lo que te pregunté?Why didn't you answer what I asked you? Alicia nunca responde los mensajes. Alicia nunca responde los mensajes. Alicia nunca responde los mensajes. Alicia nunca respondiste lo que te pregunté?Why didn't you answer what I asked you? Alicia nunca responde los mensajes. about breaking or shattering objects, such as a cup or a bone. However, it can also refer to ending a romantic relationship. You will need to combine this verb with object pronouns in some cases. Me rompí la nariz jugando fútbol. I broke my nose playing soccer. Cuidado, no rompas ese cristal. Be careful, don't break that glass. Suspender - To suspend The most common use of suspender in Spanish is to express that an activity or event was canceled. In an academic environment, this verb describes that a student is not allowed to attend school for a certain period of time. So, depending on the context, 'suspender' can be translated as 'to cancel' or 'to suspend'. Me suspendieron por una semana. was suspended for a week. Suspenderán el festival debido al clima. They will cancel the festival due to the weather. Toser - To cough As the direct translation of 'to cough', toser is an essential word to learn since it allows you to talk about some of your symptoms. El bebé tosió toda la noche. The baby coughed all night. Detesto cuando toses sin taparte la boca. I hate when you cough without covering your mouth. Vender - To sell Since it's the direct translation of 'to sell' or 'to sell out', vender describes that someone betrayed someone for money. ¿Venden productos de belleza? Do you sell beauty products? Lo siento, ya se nos vendieron todos los boletos. I'm sorry, the tickets are sold out. Most Common Irregular -ER Verbs in Spanish As you may already know, in Spanish, we have stem-changing verbs, which are verbs that experience some small changes to their stem (such as adding a vowel or replacing one consonant for another). Overall, these changes are made to maintain the word's pronunciation as much as possible. However, other -ER verbs have more significant changes when being conjugated. These are irregular verbs, and unlike stem-changing verbs, they don't follow a clear conjugation pattern. Although they can be challenging, both sets of verbs are essential when learning Spanish. So, below, you'll find a list with the most common -ER stem-changing and irregular verbs in Spanish. In many cases, this verb may be accompanied by indirect object pronouns, which allows you to specify who you're saying thank you to or what you're thankful for. Te agradezco que hayas venido. Thank you for coming. No me agradezcas, estoy para ayudar. Don't thank me, I'm here to help. Aparecer - To appear In Spanish, both aparecer and its reflexive form aparecerse indicate that something or someone becomes visible to the speaker's sight. Usually, this verb is used when referring to missing objects or things we may not have seen. Therefore, 'aparecer' can be translated as 'to appeared on the screen. Aparecieron mis aretes favoritos después de meses de buscarlos. My favorite earrings turned up after months of searching. Caber - To fit In Spanish, the verb caber describes whether an object has enough space to contain someone or something else. As a result, it's translated as 'to fit'. Notice that 'caber' is never used to talk about fitting into clothes or shoes. ¿Crees que quepamos los seis en tu carro?Do you think the six of us would fit in your car? Ese escritorio es muy grande, no cabrá en mi oficina.That desk is too big. It won't fit in my office. Caer - To fall/To collapse Caer is a very rich verb in Spanish. As the direct translation of 'to fall', we use this verb to describe that a person or object fell. It also expresses that a system or organization collapsed or stopped working. Mexican Spanish speakers also use caer to give their opinion about someone. So, depending on the context, 'caer' means to: FallLike DislikeCollapseCrash Go down Luis se cayó de la patineta. Luis fell off the skateboard. La hermana de Sandra me cae mal. I do not like Sandra's sister. Cocer - To boil/To cook In Spanish, cocer is a verb you'll use very often when cooking or being in the kitchen. Depending on the situation, this verb can refer to the action of boiling, roasting or cooking something. Coce las papas, por favor.Cook the potatoes, please. Cocí las verduras durante quince minutos.I boiled the vegetables for fifteen minutes. Coger - To take/To catch In Castilian Spanish, coger is translated as 'to take', 'to catch' or 'to apprehend'. As a result, depending on the context, coger can be used to talk about catching a disease or a suspect, grabbing something or the train from Barcelona to Madrid. Cogí las llaves y salí de casa. I took the keys and left the house. Take Note: In Latin America, this word usually has a sensual connotation. As a result, Spanish speakers from this side of the world use tomar instead of 'coger'. Conocer - To know/To meet Although it's translated as 'to know', conocer is only used to express that someone is familiar with a particular topic or place. This verb also describes the places or people that a person knows. In this case, 'conocer' means 'to meet' or 'to be acquainted with' and usually works with direct object pronouns. Nos conocimos en una fiesta. We met at a party. Conozco un poco sobre historia del arte. I know a little about art history. Take Note: Since they both mean 'to know', Spanish learners often assume that conocer and saber in Spanish, when talking about being persuasive or changing people's minds, we use the verb convencer, which is the direct translation of 'to convince'. No me convencen tus argumentos. I am not convinced by your arguments. ¿Convenciste a tu mamá de que te dejara ir a la fiesta? Did you convince your mom to let you go to the party? Crecer - To grow To express that something or someone is increasing in size or quantity, we use the verb crecer, which means 'to grow'. When creating sentences with this verb, you can use adverbs to point out how much something has grown. Este árbol creció mucho durante la primavera. This tree grew a lot during the spring. Creciste muchísimo desde la última vez que nos vimos. You've grown a lot since the last time we saw each other. Creer-To believe/To think While creer is a verb that describes belief and trust, it's also the most common word that people use in everyday conversations to express opinions, thoughts or assumptions. Therefore, creer can be translated as 'to believe' and 'to think'. Yo no creo en la astrología. I don't believe in astrology. Creo que mañana no tenemos clase de química.I think we don't have chemistry class tomorrow. Defender - To defend The verb defender is used to talk about protecting or standing up for something, either physically, verbally or ideologically. As a result, it can be translated as 'to defend' or 'to stand up for'. Él siempre defendió sus ideales. He always stood up for his ideas. Ulysses me defendió del asaltante. Ulysses defended me from the robber. Desaparecer - To disappear In Spanish, the verb desaparecer expresses that a person, object or animal vanished. As a result, this verb can be translated as 'to disappear', 'to vanish' or 'to go missing'. Ultimamente muchas cosas desaparecen en esta casa. Lately, many things have disappeared in this house. Los cassettes desaparecieron cuando llegaron los CDs. Cassettes disappeared when CDs arrived. Desenvolver – To unwrap/To manage In Spanish, desenvolverse describes someone's performance or behavior in a certain situation. Therefore, it can be translated as 'to get on' or 'to manage' in this situation developed. Los estudiantes se han desenvuelve en un pequeño pueblo. The story unfolds in a small town. Deshacer - To undo/To get rid of In Spanish, the verb deshacer is typically used to express that something is melting or dissolving. Spanish speakers use its reflexive form to describe that they're getting rid of something or someone. Depending on the context, 'deshacer' means to: UndoDissolveMeltGet rid of Unpick Me deshice de toda mi ropa vieja. I got rid of someone. Depending on the context, 'deshacer' means to: UndoDissolveMeltGet rid of Unpick Me deshice de toda mi ropa vieja. I got rid of Unpick Me deshic describes someone not doing as they're told and is translated as 'to disobey'. Just like obedecer, this verb is sometimes accompanied by object pronouns that specify to whom or what the person is not obeying. Si me desobedeces te voy a castigar. If you disobey me, I will punish you. ¿Por qué desobedeces a tus maestros? Why do you disobey your teachers? Devolver - To return In Spanish, devolver expresses that a person is returning something to someone else. As a result, it can be transitive verb, when using devolver, you'll need to specify what you're returning. Los de la tienda nunca nos devolvieron el dinero. The store never gave us our money back. ¿Le devolviste su blusa a Renata? Did you give Renata her blouse back? Distract or its reflexive form distractors. Depending on the context, distract can be translated as 'to distract', 'get distracted', 'to amuse' or 'to do for fun'. No hagas tanto ruido, distraes a los demás. Don't make so much noise; you distract others. ¿Qué haces para distraerte cuando estás aburrido? What do you do for fun when you're bored? Doler - To hurt The Spanish verb doler expresses physical or emotional pain. As a result, it can be translated as 'to hurt' or 'to ache'. Keep in mind that its conjugation will be singular or plural depending on what hurts. Additionally, you'll need to add indirect pronouns to point out who is in pain. ¿Te duele mucho?Does it hurt a lot? Albert dijo que le duele la cabeza. Albert dijo que le duele la cabeza. Albert dijo que le duele la cabeza. Albert said his head hurts. Encender - To turn on/To ignite In Spanish, we typically use the verb encender to express that an electric device started functioning In English, it means 'to turn on' or 'to switch on'. However, you can also use it to express that someone is starting a fire. In this case, encender means 'to light', 'to ignite' or 'to switch on'. However, you can also use it to express that someone is starting a fire. In this case, encender means 'to light', 'to ignite' or 'to switch on'. However, you can also use it to express that someone is starting a fire. In this case, encender means 'to light', 'to ignite' or 'to switch on'. Encoger - To shrink Encoger and its reflexive form encogerse express that something gets smaller. While usually referring to clothing, these verbs can also be used to describe the posture of a person. In both cases, 'encoger' means 'to shrink'. Mi blusa favorita se encogió. My favorite blouse shrunk. Espero que este vestido no se encoja cuando lo meta a la lavadora. I hope this dress doesn't shrink when I put it in the washing machine. Entender - To understand entender in Spanish can be used as a synonym for comprender, which means that it can be translated as 'to understand entender in Spanish can be used as a synonym for comprender, which means that it can be translated as 'to understand' or 'to get'. Creo que el mesero no entendió lo que le dije. I think the waiter didn't understand what I said. Si no entienden algo, no duden en preguntar. If you don't understand something, don't hesitate to ask. Envolver - To wrap/To involve The verb envolver translates as 'to wrap', 'to cover' or 'to envelop' since it describes the action of completely covering something with another material. In other contexts, it can also be used to express that a person is involved in a certain situation. With this meaning, 'envolver' can be translated as 'to involve' or 'to implicate'. ¿Envolviste los regalos de navidad?Did you wrap that box yet. Escoger in Spanish is a verb that refers to decision-making. Because of this, it can be translated as 'to pick' and 'to choose'. Yo escogería el vestido rojo. I would choose the red dress. Escoge lo que quieras, yo lo pago. Pick the one you like the best. Extender - To spread Depending on the context, extender can have different meanings. It's more commonly used to explain that something is growing or propagating to another place. However, it can also describe that someone is stretching a body part to reach out To expand on Extiende las sábanas para que se sequen. Spread the sheets out to dry. Ya casi se acaba la clase, no me extenderé tanto. Class is almost over, I won't go on so long. Haber - To have/To be To build compound tenses in Spanish, such as the present perfect, you need to use the verb haber. With these structures, haber is the direct translation of 'to have'. However, you can also use this verb to describe the people or things that are in place. In this context, 'haber' means 'to be'. ¿Pon qué no has terminado de comer? Why haven't you finished eating? Hay dos galletas en la mesa. Te las puedes comer. There are two cookies on the table. You can have them. Leer - To read Leer is the Spanish equivalent of 'to read'. As a result, we use this verb to talk about reading written documents, but also people. Leí 8 libros el año pasado. I read 8 books last year. Hilda leyó un poema en Mandarín. Hilda read a poem in Mandarin. Llover - To rain If you want to learn to describe the weather in Spanish, you need to add llover to your vocabulary since it's the direct translation of 'to rain'. Although this verb is mostly used to talk about the weather, it can also be used figuratively to express that someone received a significant amount or quantity of something. ¿Crees que llueva?Do you think it will rain? Esta semana me llovieron muchas ofertas de trabajo. This week I received a lot of job offers. Merecer - To deserve The verb merecer conveys that a person or thing is worthy of something. As a result, it's translated as 'to deserve' or 'to be worthy of'. When creating sentences, 'merecer' is followed either by a noun or a verb. Additionally, you'll need to add reflexive pronouns to point out who is deserve everything I've done for you. Morder - To bite In Spanish, morder means 'to bite'. If you want to explain who bit you, you may need to use indirect object pronouns. Mi perro me mordió mientras jugaba. My dog bit me while playing. No dejes que el niño muerda eso. Don't let the kid bite into that. Mover - To move Mover is translated as 'to move'. Therefore, it can be used in numerous situations that involve changing places or changing posture. You can use reflexive or direct object pronouns depending on what you want to express. ¿Quién movió el escritorio? Who moved the desk? No te muevas, hay una abeja en tu cabello. Don't move, there's a bee in your hair. Nacer - To be born/To rise The verb nacer in Spanish means 'to be born'. So, it describes the moment where a living being came into the world. In formal contexts, 'nacer' can mean 'to rise' or 'to originate from' when talking about the origin or beginning of something. El hijo de George nació hace una semana. George's son was born a week ago. Este proyecto nació del deseo por ayudar a la comunidad. This project originated from the desire to help the community. Obedecer - To obey The Spanish verb obedecer, which means 'to obey', expresses that someone complies with the rules or does as they are told. In formal situations, 'obedecer, which means 'to obey', expresses that someone complies with the rules or does as they are told. In formal situations, 'obedecer, which means 'to obey', expresses that someone complies with the rules or does as they are told. In formal situations, 'obedecer, which means 'to obey', expresses that someone complies with the rules or does as they are told. In formal situations, 'obedecer, which means 'to obey', expresses that someone complies with the rules or does as they are told. In formal situations, 'obedecer, which means 'to obey', expresses that someone complies with the rules or does as they are told. In formal situations, 'obedecer,' is used to talk about the causes of something or a synonym of 'to respond'. castigar. If you don't obey I will punish you. Oler - To smell Oler is one of the senses. As the equivalent of 'to stink', it's used to talk about perceiving odors as well as emitting them. Keep in mind that oler is one of the most irregular verbs in Spanish. Notice that the verb's root spelling changes dramatically when conjugated. Qué rico huele esa pizza. That pizza smells delicious. ¿Tú también hueles eso? Do you smell that too? Parecer - To seem The verb parecer allows Spanish speakers to talk about people's appearances and resemblances. Additionally, it can also be used to express assumptions about something or to share an observation. So, depending on the situation, parecer can be translated as 'to seem', 'to look like', 'to look', 'sounds good/bad' or 'to appear'. Parece que este invierno será muy frío. It looks like her mom a lot. Perder - To lose In Spanish, we use perder to talk about losses and defeats. So, with this meaning, this verb is the direct translation of 'to lose'. If you're a tourist in a Spanish-speaking country, you may want to learn its reflexive form, perderse, which means 'to get lost'. Nos perdimos en el museo. We got lost in the museum. Siempre pierdo mi celular. I always lose my cell phone. Poder - Can/To be able to Poder is probably one of the most important -ER verbs in Spanish. Since it's the direct translation of 'can' and 'to be able to', poder' is always followed by an infinitive verb. If your want to talk about possibilities, this verb will always be haber. Check the examples below: No puedo abrir esta botella. I can't open this bottle. Pudiste haber llamado antes. You could have called earlier. Poner - To put In Spanish, poner is another rich verb with multiple meanings. As a synonym of 'to put', it's used to talk about placing objects. It can also be used to refer to clothing, in which case, it would be translated as 'to put on' or 'to wear'. Additionally, it means 'to open when referring to school grades. Si quieres, pon tus cosas aquí. If you want, put your things here. Mañana me pondré el vestido azul. Tomorrow, I'll put the blue dress on. Proponer - To propose In Spanish, the verb proponer has two main meanings. It means 'to propose' or 'to resolve' if talking about a person's ambitions and resolutions. Notice that proponer is built with the suffix poner, which means it follows the same conjugation pattern as 'poner'. Propongo una nueva estrategia de trabajo. I propose a new work strategy. Me propuse correr todas las mañanas. I decided to run every morning. Querer - To want Since it allows you to express your feelings and wishes, querer is another crucial -ER verb that you need to learn. Depending on the context, 'querer' can be translated as 'to want' or 'to love'. Notice that if you're talking about activities you wish to do, you'll need to use an infinitive verb. Quiero pedir comida italiana. I want to order Italian food. Los quiero mucho, amigos. I love you very much, guys. Take Note: Both amar and querer are verbs that express love. However, they express a slightly different degree of affection. Querer is not as intense as 'amar', so you can use it with family and friends. Recoger - To pick up In Spanish, recoger is another verb that people use to express that they're cleaning or organizing things. In different contexts, it's also used to talk about collecting or picking up people or objects. So, depending on the context, it means 'to pick up', 'to gather up' and 'to clean up', 'to gather up' and 'to clean up', 'to gather up' and 'to clean up your room? Mi papá me recogió en la mañana. Dad picked me up in the morning. Remover - To remove/To stir Remover is the direct translation of 'to remove' when used to talk about setting something aside or removing someone from their position. However, if it's used to provide cooking instructions, this verb means 'to stir'. Remueva los ingredientes durante un minuto. Stir ingredi 'to wring'. Although it can describe that an object was bent, retorcer can also be used to talk about twisting someone's words or ideas. In this case, this verb means 'to twist' or 'to distort'. El gusano se retorció en el suelo. The worm writhed on the ground. Retorcieron mis palabras y ahora creen que estoy loco. They twisted my words, and now they think I'm crazy. Saber - To know Saber is the Spanish equivalent of 'to know'. Although it can be confused with the verb 'conocer', saber describes a person's knowledge or understanding of a certain topic. When talking about the abilities to do something, 'saber' is close in meaning to 'can'. ¿Disculpe, sabe dónde se encuentra el baño? Excuse me, do you know where the bathroom is? Charles sabe hablar inglés, francés y un poco de español. Charles can speak English, French, and a little Spanish. Suponer - To suppose In Spanish, you can use the verb suponer to express speculations or assumptions. As you can imagine, this verb is the equivalent of 'to suppose', 'to guess' or 'to imagine'. Notice that suponer's suffix is 'poner', which means that these two verbs share the same conjugation pattern. No responde, supongo que está ocupada. She doesn't answer, I suppose she's busy. Supuse que estarías dormida. I imagined you'd be asleep. Tener - To have Tener is another essential Spanish -ER verb. 'Tener' allows you to express possession, talk about obligations, describe feelings and physical conditions, and say your age. So, tener either means 'to be' or 'to have' depending on the situation. Tengo un nuevo número de teléfono. I have a new phone number. Puedo prender el aire acondicionado si tienes calor. If you're hot I can turn on the air conditioning. Take Note: Although it's the direct translation of 'to have', in Spanish, tener is never used to build compound tenses such as the present perfect. For these cases, we use haber. Since they're very important verbs, you need to understand the difference between 'tener' and 'haber' in Spanish. Torcer — To twist Torcer means 'to twist', 'to bend' or 'to sprain'. As a result, it's more commonly used to talk about injuries. However, Spanish speakers also use this verb as a formal synonym of 'to turn' or describe deforming or bending an object. Me torcí el tobillo. I twisted my ankle. ¿Por qué torciste el tenedor? Why did you bend the fork? Traer - To bring 'As the equivalent of 'to bring', in Spanish, the verb traer expresses that someone is moving an object to the speaker's location. In addition to this meaning, 'traer' also describes the clothing or accessories that a person is wearing at the moment of speaking. ¿Trajiste el libro que te pedí?Did you bring the book I asked for? ¿Has visto a Dan? Trae una sudadera roja. Have you seen Dan? He's wearing a red sweatshirt. Valer -To be worth Valer is a Spanish verb whose meaning varies depending on the situation where it's being applied. For example, in some situations, it refers to an object's price, value or validity. In Mexican slang Spanish, it expresses a person's indifference or apathy towards something. So, depending on the context, valer can be translated as 'to cost', 'to be worth', 'to be allowed' or 'to not care'. ¿Cuánto vale un bitcoin? How much is a bitcoin worth? Eso es trampa, no vale. That's cheating, it's not allowed. A mí me vale lo que pienses. I don't care what you think. Ver - To see Ver describes the act of perceiving things through the sense of sight. However, in conversational Spanish, it can be used as a way to say that a person is spending time with someone. Depending on the meaning, 'ver' can be translated as: 'to see', 'to watch', 'to look', 'to hang out', 'to understand', 'to go over' or 'to consider'. ¿Viste alguna película nominada al Oscar-nominated movies? Si tuviera más tiempo, vería más seguido a mis abuelos. If I had more time, I would see my grandparents more often. Volver - To come back In Spanish, volver expresses the idea of returning to a certain place. When used with this purpose, this verb can be translated as 'to come back' and 'to return'. Volver can be combined with other verbs to describe that an action is taking place again. Volví a comprar comida china. I bought Chinese food again. El perrito de Ricardo nunca volvió a su casa. Ricardo's puppy never returned home.

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