

Just as in English we use the verb **‘to go’** to create a sentence in the immediate future in Spanish.
For example, tomorrow **I am going to eat** a hamburger, next week my sister **is going to play** tennis. We need to be able to use the verb ‘to go’ in all its forms (see below) .

Pronouns	ir– to go
yo (I)	voy – I go / I am going
tu (you)	vas – you go / you are going
él (he), ella (she)	va - He/she/it goes / is going
nosotros/as (we)	vamos – we go / we are going
vosotros/as (you) (plural)	vais – you go / you are going (pl. or formal)
ellos / ellas (they)	van – they go / they are going

To express the immediate future we use three parts.
Part 1) The correct part of the verb **ir – to go** (depending on who is doing the action).
Part 2) a (say it like you are in the dentist)
Part 3) The verb that is going to happen in the infinitive (INF). if it starts with **to** e.g. **to** dance. In Spanish, they either end in **ar**, **er** or **ir**. e.g. **comer**, **bailar**, **vivir**.
(Yo) Voy a jugar– I am going to play
(Tú) Vas a bailar – You are going to dance
(Nosotros/as) Vamos a comer– We are going to eat

Some other structures *in Spanish also need to be* followed by an infinitive (INF).
These are very useful phrases!

- Podemos + INF - We can
- No podemos+ INF - We cannot
- Se puede + INF - You can
- Me gustaría/ Quisiera + INF - I would like to
- Intento + INF - I intend to
- Quiero+ INF - I want to
- Me gusta + INF - I like to
- Antes de+ INF - Before ...ing
- Después de + INF - After ... ing
- e.g. *Me gustaría ir al cine – I would like to go to the cinema*
Quiero visitar Barcelona – I want to visit Barcelona

In Spanish there are different ways of saying ‘some’.

See the box to the right.

Words come before the noun	masculine (sing.)	feminine (sing.)	masculine plural	feminine plural
A / some	un	una	unos	unas