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This section explains how to talk about time and dates in Spanish and includes tips for students studying foundation and higher tiers.Talking About the Time (La Hora)In Spanish, telling the time is slightly different from English, especially when it comes to using the 24-hour clock or the 12-hour clock.Telling the Time in SpanishTo tell the time in Spanish, we use the verb ser (to be), as time is considered a permanent feature. The structure is: "Es la" (for 1 o'clock) or "Son las" (for any other hour).1:00 = Es la una. (It’s one o’clock.)2:00 = Son las dos. (It’s two o’clock.)3:00 = Son las tres. (It’s three o’clock.)Minutes Past the HourTo express minutes past the hour, we simply add the number of minutes after the hour.2:05 = Son las dos y cinco. (It’s five past two.)4:15 = Son las cuatro y cuarto. (It’s a quarter past four.)6:30 = Son las seis y media. (It’s half past six.)9:50 = Son las diez menos diez. (It’s ten to ten.)Using "Cuarto" and "Media"Cuarto (quarter) is used for 15 minutes.2:15 = Son las dos y cuarto. (It’s a quarter past two.)5:45 = Son las seis menos cuarto. (It’s a quarter to six.)Media (half) is used for 30 minutes.3:30 = Son las tres y media. (It’s half past three.)Telling the Time in the 24-Hour ClockIn Spain and many Spanish-speaking countries, the 24-hour clock is commonly used, especially in timetables and formal settings.3:00 PM = Son las quince horas. (It’s 15:00 hours.)9:00 AM = Son las nueve horas. (It’s 09:00 hours.)Foundation Tier Example: Telling the TimeAt GCSE Foundation level, students are expected to use basic structures to tell the time.Son las tres y diez. (It’s ten past three.)Es la una y media. (It’s half past one.)Higher Tier Example: Telling the TimeAt the Higher tier, students are expected to use a variety of ways to express the time, including more complex sentences with specific minutes.Son las cuatro y veinticinco. (It’s twenty-five past four.)Son las ocho menos cuarto. (It’s a quarter to eight.)A las cinco en punto voy a ir al cine. (At five o’clock, I’m going to the cinema.)Talking About Dates (Las Fechas)In Spanish, the date is written and spoken differently from English. The structure is typically "El [day] de [month] de [year]".Days of the Week (Los Días de la Semana)The days of the week in Spanish are not capitalised unless they are at the start of a sentence.EnglishSpanishMondaylunesTuesdaymartesWednesdaymiércolesThursdayjuevesFridayviernesSaturdaysábadoSundaydomingoExample: Hoy es martes. (Today is Tuesday.)Months of the Year (Los Meses del Año)Like the days of the week, months in Spanish are not capitalised unless at the start of a sentence.EnglishSpanishJanuaryeneroFebruaryfebreroMarchmarzoAprilabrilMaymayoJunejunioJulyjulioAugustagostoSeptemberseptiembreOctoberoctubreNovembernoviembreDecemberdiciembreExample: Mi cumpleaños es en mayo. (My birthday is in May.)Expressing the Date in SpanishTo say the date, you use el (the) before the day of the month, followed by de (of) and then the month and year.12th January 2025 = El 12 de enero de 2025.25th December = El 25 de diciembre. (Christmas Day)Foundation Tier Example: DatesAt GCSE Foundation level, students are expected to be able to ask and answer simple questions about the date.¿Qué fecha es hoy? (What’s the date today?)Hoy es el 10 de febrero. (Today is the 10th of February.)Mi cumpleaños es el 5 de abril. (My birthday is the 5th of April.)Higher Tier Example: DatesAt the Higher tier, students are expected to use more complex structures to talk about dates, including including the year and seasons.El concierto es el 3 de junio de 2025. (The concert is on the 3rd of June, 2025.)Mi hermano nació el 14 de septiembre de 2000. (My brother was born on the 14th of September, 2000.)Seasons of the Year (Las Estaciones del Año)The seasons in Spanish are also important when talking about dates and times of year.EnglishSpanishSpringprimaveraSummerveranoAutumnotoñoWinterinviernoExample: Me gusta el invierno. (I like winter.)Summary Table for Talking About the Time and DateTime (Spanish)Time (English)Date (Spanish)Date (English)Son las dos.It’s two o’clock.El 1 de enero de 2023.1st January 2023.Son las tres y cuarto.It’s quarter past three.Hoy es el 15 de marzo.Today is the 15th of March.Es la una.It’s one o’clock.Mi cumpleaños es el 10 de julio.My birthday is on the 10th of July.Son las siete y media.It’s half past seven.El 25 de diciembre es Navidad.25th December is Christmas.By mastering how to talk about the time and dates in Spanish, you’ll be able to easily discuss daily schedules, appointments, and events in both formal and informal contexts. The key to success is practice and remembering the structure for telling the time and dates, which may seem a bit different from English but is straightforward once you get used to it. Last updated17 December 2018Double sided a4 sheet Side 1 - the 3 time frames (Past, Present, Future) with regular verb endings for each tense within that category plus common irregulars, Time expressions which trigger that category, HL phrases and idioms) Side 2 - Opinion phrases, connectives, sequencing connectives, higher level structures for the grade 7+, Idiomatic expressions for the grade 7+ I’ve used this sheet year after year and it always enables students to access the 5+ and the top levels as it’s clear which tenses are in each time frame. The time expression triggers provide a good visual for students, too. 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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.Empty reply does not make any sense for the end userReport this resourceto let us know if it violates our terms and conditions. Our customer service team will review your report and will be in touch. Fact Checked Content Last Updated: 15.04.2024 15 min reading time Content creation process designed by Content cross-checked by Content quality checked by Save Article Save Article Learning about Spanish time expressions is essential for anyone looking to become proficient in Spanish. Time expressions help convey when an event occurs, duration, frequency, and other time-related concepts. Understanding these expressions can significantly enhance your ability to communicate effectively in Spanish.Expressions of time in Spanish vary widely and are used to indicate specific points in time, durations, frequencies, and periods. They provide a way to discuss past, present, and future events. Mastering these expressions involves knowing how to use prepositions correctly, understanding the difference between time of day and parts of the day, and familiarising oneself with the days of the week, months, and seasons. Spanish time expressions: Phrases or words that indicate specific time frames, durations, or moments when events happen. These expressions are crucial in everyday conversation, storytelling, scheduling, and describing routines. Example: 'Es la una' means 'It is one o'clock.' This simple expression is used to tell the time, showcasing one of the most fundamental Spanish time expressions. Other examples include 'ayer' (yesterday), 'hoy' (today), 'mañana' (tomorrow), which indicate specific days. Expressing time in Spanish involves a combination of numbers, time-specific words, and prepositions. The 24-hour clock is not as commonly used in everyday conversation as the 12-hour clock, so familiarity with numbers from 1 to 12 is vital. Prepositions such as 'a las' for specific times, 'por la mañana/tarde/noche' for parts of the day, and 'en' for months and seasons are crucial in crafting accurate and understandable time expressions.When discussing durations or specific points in time, phrases like 'durante' (during), 'desde... hasta' (from...until), and 'en punto' (on the dot) become invaluable. For example, 'desde las cinco hasta las siete' translates to 'from five until seven,' indicating a time duration.The word 'tarde' can mean both 'afternoon' and 'late,' depending on its usage in the sentence. Context is key to understanding its intended meaning.Learning Spanish time expressions can be challenging, and mistakes are common but part of the learning process. Confusion often arises from the use of the 24-hour clock in writing but the 12-hour clock in speech, misunderstanding the prepositions 'a las' versus 'en,' and mixing up time-specific words like 'tarde' and 'noche' (evening/night). Additionally, learners sometimes struggle with 'ser' and 'estar,' both meaning 'to be' but used differently in the context of time expressions. Example: Saying 'Son las tres en la tarde' instead of 'Son las tres de la tarde' for 'It is three in the afternoon.' The correct preposition to use when referring to time of day in Spanish is 'de' and not 'en.' Another frequent error involves quantifying time inaccurately, such as confusing 'dentro de' (in, for future events) and 'hace' (ago, for past events). For instance, 'Voy a comenzar dentro de una hora' (I will start in an hour) versus 'Comencé hace una hora' (I started an hour ago).Remember, practising regularly with native speakers and incorporating feedback can significantly improve proficiency in using Spanish time expressions correctly.Spanish time expressions are a fundamental aspect of conversing in Spanish, offering ways to discuss schedules, routines, and events. Grasping these expressions facilitates more precise communication and helps beginners navigate through everyday conversations with greater ease.Whether you're discussing past, present, or future events, understanding how to express time in Spanish is crucial. This guide aims to demystify time expressions for beginners, providing a clear path to mastering this important aspect of the Spanish language.Expressing time in Spanish starts with understanding the basics of the clock, the calendar, and how these relate to daily activities. A fundamental rule is recognising the distinction between using the 12-hour clock in conversation and the 24-hour format in more formal or written contexts. Here is a step-by-step guide to help you express time effectively in Spanish:For telling the exact time, use 'Es la' followed by the hour for 1 o'clock ('Es la una') and 'Son las' followed by the hour for all other times ('Son las dos', 'Son las tres').To express time after the hour, use 'y' plus the number of minutes ('Son las tres y cinco' for 3:05).For time before the hour, use 'menos' plus the number of minutes remaining ('Son las cuatro menos diez' for 3:50).To indicate part of the day, add 'de la mañana' (in the morning), 'de la tarde' (in the afternoon), or 'de la noche' (in the evening/night).Use days of the week, months, and seasons to discuss dates and recurring events, remembering to precede them with 'el', 'en', or 'de' as appropriate ('el lunes', 'en enero', 'de primavera').The word 'hace' is used in Spanish to denote the concept of ago, describing a past event relative to the present moment. It's a key expression when narrating events in the past and understanding its use is crucial for beginners.To use 'hace' correctly, follow the structure 'hace' + time period + 'que' + verb in the past tense. This structure helps to indicate how long ago something happened. Here's a more in-depth look at using 'hace' in sentences:Hace dos días que vi a Juan. - I saw Juan two days ago.Hace un año que vivo en Madrid. - I have lived in Madrid for a year (implying it started a year ago).To express duration without referring to the present moment, drop 'que' and directly follow 'hace' with the time period and verb ('Hace un año viajé a Madrid' - I traveled to Madrid a year ago).'Hace' can also be used for expressions like 'Hace calor' (It's hot) or 'Hace frío' (It's cold), where it doesn't relate to time but rather to stating how long ago something happened or a condition existed.Remembering how to express time after the hour in Spanish can be simplified with a few helpful tips:Practice regularly. Consistent practice with flashcards, apps, or speaking exercises can reinforce learning.Listen to native speakers. Pay attention to how time is expressed in conversations, news, and media. This exposure helps with comprehension and recall.Use mnemonic devices. Create associations or memory aids that connect the numbers with words or phrases you're already familiar with.Engage in speaking practice. Try to discuss schedules or ask about the time in Spanish as much as possible. Real-life application helps cement the expressions in your memory.Incorporating these strategies into your study routine can significantly improve your ability to express and understand time in Spanish, making communication smoother and more natural.Diving into advanced Spanish time expressions opens up a new dimension of fluency for learners. Moving beyond basic time telling, these expressions allow for intricate descriptions of events, durations, and frequencies. This section explores some of the sophisticated ways to articulate time in Spanish, enhancing both comprehension and speaking abilities.From idiomatic phrases to conditional tenses, mastering these advanced expressions is essential for anyone aiming to achieve proficiency in Spanish communication.Advanced expressions of time in Spanish involve a mix of specific vocabulary, verb tenses, and idiomatic phrases that enable speakers to convey complex time-related information accurately. Understanding these expressions require a solid foundation in Spanish grammar and a keen sense of linguistic nuances.Key components include the subjunctive mood for expressing uncertainty about future events, the perfective aspect to discuss completed actions, and a wide array of idiomatic expressions that provide colour and precision to time-related statements. Advanced Spanish time expressions: A set of phrases, verb tenses, and idiomatic expressions used to articulate complex time-related information in Spanish. These expressions allow for precise communication about duration, frequency, and timing of events beyond basic levels. Example: 'Tan pronto como termine este proyecto, te llamaré.' - 'As soon as I finish this project, I will call you.' This sentence showcases the use of the subjunctive mood and an advanced time expression to indicate a future action directly tied to the completion of another task. Expressing time after the hour in Spanish with fluency involves more than just adding minutes to the hour. It includes using a variety of phrases to describe the moment with precision. Whether it’s indicating a specific minute, describing a general time of day, or using colloquial phrases, fluency in this area gives a more nuanced understanding of time.Phrases like 'y cuarto' for quarter past the hour, 'y media' for half past, and 'menos cuarto' for a quarter to the next hour are essential. Additionally, fluently expressing time after the hour may include phrases that describe periods within the hour without specifying minutes, such as 'a principios de hora' (at the beginning of the hour) or 'a finales de hora' (towards the end of the hour).When expressing moments that are not on the exact quarter or half-hour, speaking fluently requires an understanding of how to break down the hour into smaller segments or even into specific minutes. For example, 'Son las dos y diecisiete' accurately states it is seventeen minutes past two. However, for a more nuanced expression, one might say, 'Estamos a punto de llegar a las dos y media' to indicate approaching half past two without specifying the exact minute.These nuances highlight the richness of Spanish time expressions and the depth of precision and variability they offer to speakers.'Cuando den las' is an advanced expression used to denote the exact moment when the clock strikes a certain hour, highlighting the anticipation of a particular time. For example, 'Cuando den las cinco, comienza la ceremonia' (When it strikes five, the ceremony begins).Several lesser-known Spanish time expressions enrich conversations with detailed descriptions of time and duration. These include idiomatic expressions and phrases borrowed from other cultures, showcasing the language’s flexibility and depth.Expressions like 'de vez en cuando' (from time to time), 'al caer la noche' (at nightfall), and 'en un abrir y cerrar de ojos' (in the blink of an eye) are examples of how Spanish can convey time-related concepts vividly and creatively. Leaning into these expressions elevates one’s language skills, offering a more poetic or idiomatic way to discuss time. Lesser-known Spanish time expressions: Phrases and idiomatic expressions that are not commonly known among Spanish learners but are widely used by native speakers to describe time in a detailed, vivid, or poetic manner. Example: 'A la vuelta de la esquina' can literally mean 'around the corner' but is often used to signify that something is happening very soon, emphasizing the immediacy in a figurative way. This expression encapsulates the essence of lesser-known Spanish time expressions by combining spatial imagery with temporal proximity. Successfully mastering Spanish time expressions is fundamental for anyone learning Spanish. Through consistent practice and real-world application, understanding and using these expressions becomes second nature. This guide focuses on daily exercises, real-life applications, and integrating Spanish hace time expressions into everyday conversation, offering learners a comprehensive approach to improving their Spanish communication skills.Embarking on this journey not only enhances your Spanish fluency but also deepens your understanding of the cultural nuances associated with time expressions in Spanish-speaking countries.Incorporating daily exercises into your study routine is an effective strategy for mastering Spanish time expressions. These exercises can range from written drills to speaking practice, focusing on the accurate use of these expressions in various contexts.Listen to Spanish podcasts or watch films and note how time expressions are used in everyday situations.Use flashcards to memorise key time expressions, including days of the week, months, and specific phrases related to time.Practice writing out schedules or planning events in Spanish, ensuring to use a variety of time expressions.Engage in role-play exercises that simulate real-life scenarios, such as making appointments or discussing daily routines.Consistent practice using these methods will significantly improve your ability to use Spanish time expressions accurately and confidently. Example: While watching a Spanish language film, take note of sentences like 'Nos vemos a las ocho' (See you at eight) or 'La fiesta fue ayer' (The party was yesterday). Try to use similar expressions in your daily conversation practice. Applying Spanish time expressions in real-life situations reinforces learning and aids in retention. From conversing with native speakers to interpreting timetables, the opportunities to practice are endless.While travelling in Spanish-speaking countries, use time expressions when asking for directions, booking hotels, or ordering at restaurants.In professional settings, discuss deadlines or schedule meetings using precise time expressions to communicate effectively.Participate in language exchange events where you can practice speaking about your daily routine or upcoming plans with native speakers.Real-life practice not only boosts your fluency but also builds your confidence in using Spanish in practical, everyday contexts.When asking for the time in Spanish, remember to say '¿Qué hora es?' This simple question can open up numerous opportunities to practice listening and responding with time expressions.The Spanish word hace plays a crucial role in expressing duration and the passage of time. It can be used to talk about how long ago something happened or how long you have been doing something.To effectively incorporate hace time expressions into conversation, keep these tips in mind:Use hace followed by a time period to describe how long ago an event occurred. For instance, 'Hace dos horas que llegué' means 'I arrived two hours ago.'Combine hace with 'que' and a verb in the present tense to talk about the duration of an ongoing action. Example: 'Hace tres años que estudio español' translates to 'I have been studying Spanish for three years.'Incorporate questions into your conversations using hace, such as '¿Hace cuánto tiempo que vives aquí?' ('How long have you been living here?')Mastering hace expressions allows for more dynamic and detailed conversations in Spanish, offering insights into both the timing and duration of events.To deepen your understanding of hace time expressions, consider their usage in different tenses for more nuanced communication. For example, 'Hace un año que visité España' in the present tense communicates that the action took place a year ago and has relevance to the current moment. Alternatively, 'Hacía cinco años que vivía en México' uses the imperfect tense to convey that you had been living in Mexico for five years at a previous point in time.Understanding these subtleties enhances your ability to express complex time relationships in Spanish, making your conversations richer and more engaging. Spanish time expressions: Phrases indicating time frames, durations, or moments for events, essential for effective communication.Expressions of time in Spanish: Include specific days like 'ayer' (yesterday), times of day using 'a las' (at) for exact times, or 'en' for months and seasons, and durations with 'desde... hasta' (from...until).Basics of Expressing Time in Spanish: Use the 12-hour clock in speech, with prepositions like 'de la mañana/tarde/noche' for parts of the day, and understand 'ser' and 'estar' usage in time expressions.Spanish hace time expressions: 'Hace' denotes 'ago' for past events, used with time periods and past tense verbs, e.g. 'Hace un año que vivo en Madrid' (I've lived in Madrid for a year).Fluency with Spanish Time Expressions: Advanced mastery involves subjunctive mood for future uncertainty, perfective aspect for completed actions, and idiomatic phrases for finer details. How do you express the current time in Spanish? To express the current time in Spanish, use "¿Qué hora es?". For a specific time, you would say "Es la una" for 1:00 or "Son las [number]" for times past 1:00, such as "Son las dos" for 2:00. How do you indicate the days of the week in Spanish? To indicate the days of the week in Spanish, use the following terms: lunes (Monday), martes (Tuesday), miércoles (Wednesday), jueves (Thursday), viernes (Friday), sábado (Saturday), and domingo (Sunday). Remember, unlike in English, the days of the week in Spanish are not capitalised. How do you express parts of the day, such as morning or evening, in Spanish? In Spanish, the morning is expressed as "la mañana", afternoon as "la tarde", and evening or night as "la noche". For example, "Good morning" is "Buenos días", "Good afternoon" is "Buenas tardes", and "Good night" is "Buenas noches". How do you express duration, such as hours or minutes, in Spanish? In Spanish, to express duration like hours or minutes, use "horas" for hours and "minutos" for minutes, along with the duration number. For example, "three hours" is "tres horas", and "ten minutes" is "diez minutos". Use "y" to connect hours and minutes, like "dos horas y quince minutos". How do you convey future and past time phrases in Spanish? For future time in Spanish, use expressions like "mañana" (tomorrow), "la próxima semana" (next week), or with the future tense verb conjugation. For the past, use phrases such as "ayer" (yesterday), "la semana pasada" (last week), or the preterite and imperfect past tense verb conjugations. Save Article Access over 700 million learning materials Study more efficiently with flashcards Get better grades with AI Sign up for free Already have an account? Log in Good job! Keep learning, you are doing great. Don't give up! Next Open in our app At StudySmarter, we have created a learning platform that serves millions of students. Meet the people who work hard to deliver fact based content as well as making sure it is verified. Lily Hulatt is a Digital Content Specialist with over three years of experience in content strategy and curriculum design. She gained her PhD in English Literature from Durham University in 2022, taught in Durham University’s English Studies Department, and has contributed to a number of publications. Lily specialises in English Literature, English Language, History, and Philosophy. Get to know Lily Gabriel Freitas is an AI Engineer with a solid experience in software development, machine learning algorithms, and generative AI, including large language models’ (LLMs) applications. Graduated in Electrical Engineering at the University of São Paulo, he is currently pursuing an MSc in Computer Engineering at the University of Campinas, specializing in machine learning topics. Gabriel has a strong background in software engineering and has worked on projects involving computer vision, embedded AI, and LLM applications. Get to know Gabriel StudySmarter is a globally recognized educational technology company, offering a holistic learning platform designed for students of all ages and educational levels. Our platform provides learning support for a wide range of subjects, including STEM, Social Sciences, and Languages and also helps students to successfully master various tests and exams worldwide, such as GCSE, A Level, SAT, ACT, Abitur, and more. We offer an extensive library of learning materials, including interactive flashcards, comprehensive textbook solutions, and detailed explanations. The cutting-edge technology and tools we provide help students create their own learning materials. StudySmarter’s content is not only expert-verified but also regularly updated to ensure accuracy and relevance. 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Commonly used time expressions: ‘ayer’ (yesterday), ‘hoy’ (today), ‘mañana’ (tomorrow), ‘ahora’ (now), ‘luego’ (later), ‘antes’ (before), ‘después’ (after), ‘siempre’ (always), ‘nunca’ (never), ‘a veces’ (sometimes). These can be used with various tenses to express nuanced time-related thoughts. Past tense is divided into two - ‘pretérito indefinido’ and ‘pretérito imperfecto’. ‘Pretérito indefinido’ is used for completed actions in the past and ‘pretérito imperfecto’ for continuous or habitual actions without a set endpoint. Example: ‘Comí pizza’ (I ate pizza - completed action), ‘Comía pizza’ (I was eating pizza - ongoing action) Present tense in Spanish or ‘presente indicativo’ mostly corresponds to the English simple present and the present continuous. Example: ‘Yo estudio español’ (I study Spanish or I am studying Spanish) The future tense or ‘futuro simple’ is used to talk about things that will happen or will be true. In addition to dedicated future tense, Spanish often uses the present tense or ‘ir + a + infinitive’ format to express future plans or intentions. Example: ‘Voy a estudiar español’ (I am going to study Spanish) Reflexive verbs are often used with time-related expressions. They involve the subject doing an action to itself and have reflexive pronouns. Example: ‘Me despierto a las siete.’ (I wake up at seven.) Learning to tell the time, days of the week, months and seasons is also part of the Spanish time topic. Example: ‘Son las dos y media.’ (It’s half past two.) Question words: When? - ‘¿Cuándo?’, For how long? - ‘¿Por cuánto tiempo?’, At what time? - ‘¿A qué hora?’, Since when? - ‘¿Desde cuándo?’, Until when? - ‘¿Hasta cuándo?’ Try to memorise verb endings associated with each tense with repetition and practice. Having these at your fingertips will make expressing time concepts quicker and more intuitive. ← Back to Library Time expressions are an integral part of Spanish grammar. They help establish when events happened, are happening, or will happen. Fluency in these expressions is crucial for effective communication in Spanish. Present Time Expressions Use “ahora” for “now”. “Hoy” means “today”. “Cada día” translates to “every day” and “todos los días” means the same. For remarks about routine or habitual actions, use “siempre” for “always”. Past Time Expressions Use “ayer” for “yesterday”. “Hace (time)” is utilised to state “ago”. E.g., “hace dos días” means “two days ago”. For last week, use “la semana pasada”. “Alguna vez” can be used to say “ever”, as in, “Have you ever…?” Future Time Expressions For tomorrow, use “mañana”. “Próximo” is used for “next”, as in “próxima semana” for “next week”. Use “más tarde” for “later”. General Time Expressions “Siempre” means “always”. “Sometimes” is translated as “a veces”. “Never” is “nunca” in Spanish. “Already” is conveyed as “ya” while “yet” or “still” is translated as “todavía” or “aún”. Time Duration “Durante” is used to indicate during or for when referencing duration. “Desde…hasta” is used for “from…until”. With careful study and practice, these time expressions can be mastered, and Spanish communication skills significantly improved. Last updated18 June 2022These PowerPoint slides can easily be printed, laminated and displayed in the classroom. They give examples (with translations) of key time phrases for present, past and future tenses to include in the writing and speaking GCSEs. 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 resourceto let us know if it violates our terms and conditions. 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Commonly used time expressions: ‘ayer’ (yesterday), ‘hoy’ (today), ‘mañana’ (tomorrow), ‘ahora’ (now), ‘luego’ (later), ‘antes’ (before), ‘después’ (after), ‘siempre’ (always), ‘nunca’ (never), ‘a veces’ (sometimes). These can be used with various tenses to express nuanced time-related thoughts. Past tense is divided into two - ‘pretérito indefinido’ and ‘pretérito imperfecto’. ‘Pretérito indefinido’ is used for completed actions in the past and ‘pretérito imperfecto’ for continuous or habitual actions without a set endpoint. Example: ‘Comí pizza’ (I ate pizza - completed action), ‘Comía pizza’ (I was eating pizza - ongoing action) Present tense in Spanish or ‘presente indicativo’ mostly corresponds to the English simple present and the present continuous. Example: ‘Yo estudio español’ (I study Spanish or I am studying Spanish) The future tense or ‘futuro simple’ is used to talk about things that will happen or will be true. In addition to dedicated future tense, Spanish often uses the present tense or ‘ir + a + infinitive’ format to express future plans or intentions. Example: ‘Voy a estudiar español’ (I am going to study Spanish) Reflexive verbs are often used with time-related expressions. They involve the subject doing an action to itself and have reflexive pronouns. Example: ‘Me despierto a las siete.’ (I wake up at seven.) Learning to tell the time, days of the week, months and seasons is also part of the Spanish time topic. Example: ‘Son las dos y media.’ (It’s half past two.) Question words: When? - ‘¿Cuándo?’, For how long? - ‘¿Por cuánto tiempo?’, At what time? - ‘¿A qué hora?’, Since when? - ‘¿Desde cuándo?’, Until when? - ‘¿Hasta cuándo?’ Try to memorise verb endings associated with each tense with repetition and practice. Having these at your fingertips will make expressing time concepts quicker and more intuitive.