**Estructura 4.4: verbos con formas irregulares de “yo”**

**Descubre 1 vtext pg. 136-137**

In the present tense, there are a group of ***-er*** and ***-ir*** verbs that have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ending in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form only. We have already learned 3 of these verbs:

**decir** → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **tener** → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **venir** → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

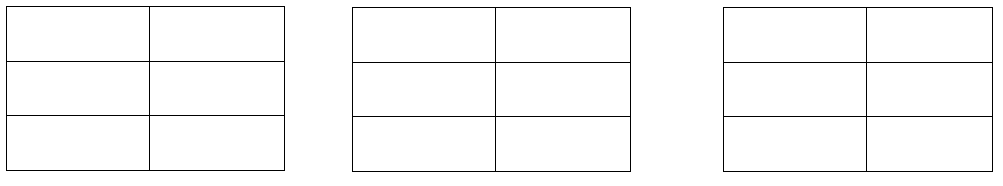
All of the other forms of the “go” verbs use the regular present tense -er and -ir verb endings.

**hacer = poner = salir =**

Table

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**suponer = traer = oír =**



* **Poner** can also mean to turn on a household appliance.

*Carlos* ***pone*** *la radio.* ***Pongo*** *la televisión.*

* **Salir de** indicates someone is leaving a particular place.

*Hoy mi abuelo* ***salgo del*** *hospital. Miguel* ***sale de*** *la clase a las cuatro.*

* **Salir para** indicates someone’s destination.

*Mañana* ***salgo para*** *México. Ahora* ***salen para*** *el supermercado.*

* **Salir con** means to leave with someone or something, or to date someone.

*Alberto* ***sale con*** *su mochila. Margarita* ***sale con*** *Guillermo.*

* In addition to an irregular yo form, **oír** also has an **i:y spelling change** in the **tú**, **él/ella/Ud.** and **ellos/ellas/Uds.** forms. The **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms require an **accent mark**.
* **Oír** is most commonly translated as *to hear* but is also used in contexts where the verb *to listen* would be used in English.

***Oigo*** *a unas personas en la otra sala. ¿****Oyes*** *la radio por la mañana?*

Other verbs that have an irregular “yo” form that is not a -go ending include:

**ver** (to see) → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**dar** (to give) → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**saber** (to know facts, information) → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**conocer** (to know or be acquainted with a person or place) → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_