

INFINITIVE VERB – to do

VERB	PRONOUN	PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE	FUTURE TENSE
to do				
hacer, lograr	I	do	did	will do
dedicarse a	you	do	did	will do
poner, peinar	he	does	did	will do
hacer de	she	does	did	will do
ir a, tener	it	does	did	will do
visitar, servir	we	do	did	will do
preparar, pasar	you	do	did	will do
tomar,	they	do	did	will do

MAIN VERB –

I'm going to **do** Spanish next year.

Voy a **hacer** español el año que viene.

The school **did** Macbeth this year.

Pusieron Macbeth en el colegio este año.

I **did** Romeo in a high-school production.

Hice de Romeo en una producción del colegio.

She was **doing** more than 100 miles an hour.

Iba a más de 100 millas por hora.

We **did** Riviera Maya last summer.

Visitamos la Riviera Maya el verano pasado.

The chef **did** an amazing cake.

El chef **preparó** un pastel impresionante.

Where **do** you have your hair done?

¿Dónde te **peinan**?

He **did** it!

¡Lo **logró**!

Can you **do** me a favor?

¿Me puedes **hacer** un favor?

I will **do** it on Monday.

Lo **haré** el lunes.

It has been **done** before.

Se ha **hecho** antes.



AUXILIARY VERB - There is no direct translation of the auxiliary verb (to do) in Spanish. No hay traducción directa del verbo auxiliar (to do) en español.

Don't think about it, just do it.	No lo pienses, hazlo.
What do you do for a living?	¿A qué te dedicas?
Do you do this in black?	¿Tienen esto en negro?
We don't do evening meals.	No servimos cenas.
Did she leave?	¿Se marchó?
Do you want to play with me?	¿Quieres jugar conmigo?
He never apologized, did he?	Nunca se disculpó, ¿no?
You know her, don't you?	La conoces, ¿verdad?
He doesn't care.	No le importa.
We didn't make it.	No lo conseguimos.

When a positive sentence is changed to a negative sentence, the auxiliary verb (to do) is used before the main verb of the sentence.

Cuando una oración positiva se cambia a una oración negativa, el verbo auxiliar (to do) se usa antes del verbo principal de la oración.

I ate three pieces of bread.	Comí tres piezas de pan.
I did not eat three pieces of bread.	No comí tres piezas de pan.
He likes to go to school.	Le gusta ir a la escuela.
He does not like to go to school.	A él no le gusta ir a la escuela.
They wanted to buy the house.	Querían comprar la casa.
They did not want to buy the house.	No querían comprar la casa.

There is an exception to this rule. When you are using the verb (to be able to; can) you do not use the auxiliary verb (to do).

Hay una excepción a esta regla. Cuando está usando el verbo (poder) no usa el verbo auxiliar (to do).

She can lift the dog over her head. Ella puede levantar al perro sobre su cabeza.

She cannot lift the dog over her head. Ella no puede levantar al perro sobre su cabeza.

She is able to lift the dog. Ella es capaz de levantar al perro.

She is not able to lift the dog. Ella no es capaz de levantar al perro.

Please note that the verb "can", and the verb phrase "to be able to" are interchangeable when translating the Spanish verb "poder". In Spanish, however, it is best to think of the verb phrase "to be able to" using the word "capaz".

Tenga en cuenta que el verbo "can" y la frase verbal "to be to" son intercambiables al traducir el verbo español "poder". En español, sin embargo, es mejor pensar en la frase verbal "poder" usando la palabra "capaz".