

Destinos: 27-52

**The Main Grammar
Points, and**

**Exercises with
Answer Key**

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I. THE FUTURE TENSE

FORMS.

The formation of the future tense in Spanish is unique in several ways: for regular verbs, the endings are attached to the infinitive, not the root of the verb; there are no irregular endings for any verb in the future tense; the future tense endings for all verbs are a combination of what we would expect for -AR verbs and what we would expect for the -ER and -IR verbs.

FUTURE ENDINGS FOR ALL VERBS IN SPANISH

hablar	+	-é
		-ás
comer	+	-á
		-emos
vivir	+	-éis
		-án

So: hablaré, comeré, viviré; hablarás, comerás, vivirás; hablará, comerá, vivirá, etc.

Note that three of the endings [those for *yo*, *nosotros(as)* and *vosotras(os)*] begin with the letter *e*, and the other three (those for *tú*, *él/ella* and *ellas/ellos* begin with the letter *a*).

Note also that the *nosotras(os)* ending is the only one of the six endings that does not have a written accent; the other five forms have accents.

There are several important **verbs that have irregular stems** for the future. These must be memorized. The endings for these verbs, however, are the same as for all other verbs in the future:

decir:	dir-	(so: diré, dirás, dirá, diremos, diréis, dirán)
haber:	habr-	
hacer:	har-	
poder:	podr-	
poner:	pondr-	
querer:	querr-	
saber:	sabr-	
salir:	saldr-	
tener:	tendr-	
venir:	vendr-	

USES OF THE FUTURE.

Tú **leerás** y yo **prepararé** la cena. You'll read and I'll prepare dinner.

Escribirán la carta mañana. They'll write the letter tomorrow.

This tense is not used as much in Spanish as the future tense is in English, for two reasons. First, because the IR + A + INFINITIVE construction is very common for expressing future action. It is also very common in Spanish to use the simple present tense for actions in the near future:

Vas a leer y yo voy a preparar la cena. (or, Tú *lees* y yo *preparo* la cena.)
Van a escribir la carta mañana. (or, *Escriben* la carta mañana.)

The Future of Probability

A special use of the future tense in Spanish--and probably its most common use--is to express probability in the present:

¿Dónde **estará** Marta? Where can Marta be?
 No sé. **Estará** en su cuarto. I don't know. She's probably in her room.

II. THE SUBJUNCTIVE: A NEW VERB SYSTEM

Overview.

First of all, the subjunctive is not a new verb tense, but rather an entire, new verb system. The subjunctive, which is also called the subjunctive **mood**, has four tenses: present subjunctive, present perfect subjunctive, past subjunctive (sometimes referred to as imperfect subjunctive), and past perfect subjunctive.

Up until now, all of the tenses you have learned in Spanish have been part of the indicative mood or verb system: the present, progressive, preterite, imperfect and future are all indicative tenses. They were not called present *indicative*, preterite *indicative*, imperfect *indicative*, etc., because the indicative was the only verb system you knew, and so the distinction between the indicative and the subjunctive was unnecessary. Now this distinction is important. If you look at the Verb Charts in your texts (these begin on page 511), you will notice that the tenses are divided into indicative and subjunctive categories.

We shall spend a great deal of time comparing these two verb systems in the lessons ahead. In very general terms, the indicative mood indicates, that is, it states facts and gives information, and refers to events or information which are definite in the mind of the speaker; the subjunctive mood expresses a subjective attitude toward information, or refers to events and information that are not definite in the mind of the speaker, or about which the speaker has doubts or other subjective feelings (such as desire, denial, approval or disapproval). Before discussing the uses of the subjunctive mood in Spanish, let us consider its formation.

FORMING THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE TENSE

We shall begin our study of the subjunctive mood with the present subjunctive tense. The other tenses of the subjunctive verb system will be taken up later. To generate the *yo* form of the present subjunctive tense, we **begin with the first person singular form (=yo) of the present indicative**: for example, for *tener* we would begin with *tengo*, for *hablar* with *hablo*, for *escribir* with *escribo*, etc. Then we take off the final *-o*: *teng-*, *habl-*, *escrib-*, etc.

Next, we consider the infinitive of the verb, whether it ends in *-AR*, *-ER*, or *-IR*. If the verb ends in *-AR*, we attach an *-e* to the form; if it ends in *-ER* or in *-IR*, we attach an *a*: *tenga*, *hable*, *escriba*, etc. To generate the other forms of the verb (*tú*, *ella*, *él*, etc.), we conjugate the *yo* form as we would any present tense verb.

Here, then, are all six forms of *hablar*, *comer* and *vivir* in the present subjunctive tense:

<i>yo</i>	<i>hable</i>	<i>yo</i>	<i>coma</i>	<i>yo</i>	<i>viva</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>hables</i>	<i>tú</i>	<i>comas</i>	<i>tú</i>	<i>vivas</i>
<i>ella, él, Ud.</i>	<i>hable</i>	<i>ella, él, Ud.</i>	<i>coma</i>	<i>ella, él, Ud.</i>	<i>viva</i>
<i>nosotros/as</i>	<i>hablemos</i>	<i>nosotros/as</i>	<i>comamos</i>	<i>nosotros/as</i>	<i>vivamos</i>
<i>vosotras/os</i>	<i>habléis</i>	<i>vosotras/os</i>	<i>comáis</i>	<i>vosotras/os</i>	<i>viváis</i>
<i>ellas/os</i>	<i>hablen</i>	<i>ellas/os</i>	<i>coman</i>	<i>ellas/os</i>	<i>vivan</i>

Note: the forms for the first person singular (*yo*) and the third person singular (*ella, él, Ud.*) are the same. The pronoun is used whenever necessary to avoid confusion.

Important: do not try to form the present subjunctive from the infinitive. This will not work for any verb with an irregular first person (and there are **many** such verbs: *tener-tengo-tenga*; *salir-salga*, are two examples).

Irregular present subjunctive forms.

There are six verbs whose present subjunctive forms are not generated according to the rule set out above. (They are verbs whose *yo* form in the indicative does not end in *-o*: *soy, doy, estoy, voy, sé* and *he*.) These irregular forms must be memorized. If you learn just the *yo* form of these verbs you will be able to generate the rest of the conjugation:

<i>ser</i>	<i>sea</i> , seas, sea, seamos, seáis, sean
<i>dar</i>	<i>dé</i> , des, dé, demos, deis, den
<i>estar</i>	<i>esté</i> , estés, esté, estemos, estéis, estén
<i>ir</i>	<i>vaya</i> , vayas, vaya, vayamos, vayáis, vayan
<i>saber</i>	<i>sepa</i> , sepa, sepa, sepamos, sepáis, sepan
<i>haber</i>	<i>haya</i> , hayas, haya, hayamos, hayáis, hayan

Radical Changing Verbs and the Present Subjunctive.

Radical changing verbs with *-AR* and *-ER* endings have subjunctive forms derived from the rules just outlined above, but radical changing verbs ending in *-IR* show a change in the *nosotros/as* and *vosotras/os* forms that warrants mentioning. Verbs like *sentir* (*ie, i*), *seguir* (*i, i*), and *dormir* (*ue, u*) have the following forms in the present subjunctive. The changes characteristic of the present subjunctive have been underlined in the *nosotras/os* and *vosotras/os* forms:

SENTIR(IE,I)		SEGUIR(I,I)		DORMIR(I,I)	
sienta	s̄intamos	sigas	s̄igamos	duerma	duermamos
sientas	s̄intáis	sigas	s̄igáis	duermas	duermáis
sienta	sientan	sigas	sigan	duerma	duerman

This point is covered in lesson 31, grammar point #83 of the *Destinos Workbook II*.

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Verbs in tenses of the subjunctive mood tend to be used in **dependent clauses**, so it is useful to understand what a clause is. Before explaining this simple grammatical term, and the difference between dependent and independent clauses, you should know that there are four types of dependent clauses that we shall study: noun, adjective, adverb, and clauses that begin with *si*=if. We shall be starting with the noun clauses.

Let us now define a clause:

A clause is a group of words with a subject and a verb.

*A clause that can stand on its own, grammatically, is called an **independent clause**.* In the sentence “I hope they arrive on time,” there are two clauses, “I hope,” and “that they arrive on time”: “I hope” is an independent clause, because it could be a complete sentence; “that they arrive on time” is a dependent clause, because it is not a complete sentence, but rather a sentence fragment which depends on “I hope” to complete it grammatically.

As stated above, the tenses of the subjunctive mood tend to be used in *dependent* clauses. There are rules for determining whether or not the subjunctive is necessary in a dependent clause, and these rules are different for each of the four types of clauses (noun, adjective, adverb, *si*=if clauses). We shall be studying noun clauses first.

A. NOUN CLAUSES

A noun clause is a dependent clause that can be replaced by a noun.

Example: In the sentence "Quiero que él vaya," the clause "que él vaya" can be replaced grammatically by a noun like *culebra* (or *Coca-Cola*, etc.):
Quiero una culebra.

In general, two conditions must be satisfied before the subjunctive can be used in a dependent noun clause (and we shall spend considerable time practicing with this):

- 1. There must be a change of subject: that is, the subject of the dependent clause must be different from the subject of the independent clause.**
- 2. The verb in the independent clause must constitute a subjunctive “trigger.” (The concept of “subjunctive trigger” will become clearer with the following examples.)**

If there is a change of subject from the independent to the dependent clause, then *when the verb in the independent clause expresses emotion, doubt, denial, preference, wish or an indirect*

command, the verb in the dependent clause must be in the subjunctive mood. (Emotion, doubt, denial, preference, wish and indirect command are subjunctive triggers.)

Some examples:

Emotion:	Me gusta <u>que ella vaya</u> .
	No me gusta <u>que ella vaya</u> .
Indirect command:	Mandan <u>que vaya</u> . (They tell her to go.)
	Le dicen (a Juana) <u>que vaya</u> (Juana).
Wish or preference:	Quiero <u>que vaya</u> .
	Preferimos <u>que vaya</u> .
Doubt or negation:	No creo <u>que vaya</u> .
	No es verdad <u>que vaya</u> .
	Dudamos <u>que vaya</u> . (We doubt that she is going.)
[But:	Creo <u>que va</u> .
	No dudamos <u>que va</u> .
	Es verdad <u>que va</u> .

These last three noun clauses have verbs in the indicative because they express information only, or they express a certainty that is affirmative; they do not express doubt, negation, emotion, preference, indirect command or denial: in other words, they are not “subjunctive triggers.”]

Finally, consider sentences like “Prefieren ir” (=“They prefer to go”), or “Quiero ir” (“I want to go”): here there is no change of subject, so even though subjunctive triggers like preference and desire (*preferir, querer*) are present, the verb form used is the infinitive (neither present subjunctive--*vaya(n)*--nor present indicative--*van / voy*, but rather *ir*).

A Helpful Hint for working with Noun Clauses.

Dependent noun clauses always function as the direct object of the sentence in which they appear. Because of this, the independent clause always comes first in the sentence, and the dependent noun clause always comes second (in Spanish it would be just as impossible to say “Que ella vaya, quiero,” as it would be to say in English “That she go, I want”).

Therefore, *the first verb in sentences with noun clauses will almost always be in the indicative mood:*

1. **Quiero** que vaya.
2. **Creo** que va.
3. No **creo** que vaya.
4. **Esperamos** que vaya.
5. **Pensamos** que va.

The second verb, the one in the dependent clause, may be in either the subjunctive (sentences 1,3 and 4 above) or the indicative (sentences 2 and 5).

So, if you have a sentence with a dependent noun clause, **don't put the first verb** (=independent clause verb) **in the subjunctive; put it in the indicative**. For the second verb, you must decide whether to use subjunctive or indicative tenses, based on the noun clause rules outlined above.

Just because a verb is a subjunctive trigger for noun clauses (for example *querer, esperar*), does not mean that *its* forms are to be put in the subjunctive. As the term subjunctive *trigger* suggests, *verbs of this kind trigger, or cause, the subjunctive to be used in the next verb*, that is, in the verb in the dependent noun clause. Verbs like *querer* and *esperar*, as independent clause verbs, are in the indicative mood, **not** in the subjunctive mood.

More on Noun Clauses.

* One problem some students have with the subjunctive in Spanish is that it is not used as much in English, and therefore translations cannot be literal. In fact, often when there is a change of subject from the independent clause to a dependent noun clause, we use the infinitive in English. Such a construction cannot be translated literally into Spanish.

1. I want you **to go**. (Change of subject, because **I** am doing the wanting, but **you** will be doing the going.)
2. They tell us **to leave**. [Change of subject from **They** (the telling) to **us**/we (the leaving).]

In Spanish it is almost always wrong to use the infinitive when there is such a change of subject. Instead, the sentence must be recast to change the infinitive of the English sentence into a dependent noun clause in the Spanish equivalent sentence. Here are the translations of the two English sentences above:

1. *(Yo) quiero que (tú) vayas.* (Literally, "I want that you go.")
2. *Nos dicen que salgamos.* (Literally, "They tell us that we leave.")

* The Present Subjunctive to Express Future Tense in Dependent Noun Clauses.

Because there is no future tense of the subjunctive mood in today's spoken Spanish, the present tense of the subjunctive is substituted for the future tense when the subjunctive mood is necessary:

We hope they <i>will finish</i> by Friday.	Esperamos que <i>terminen</i> para el viernes.
(future tense in dependent noun clause)	(present subjunctive in dependent noun clause)

[When we consider the past subjunctive, we shall see that a similar substitution occurs for the conditional tense in dependent noun clauses.]

* The verbs *creer* and *pensar*.

In simple declarations, *creer* and *pensar*, used affirmatively, are followed by the indicative mood; when used negatively, they are followed by the subjunctive mood.

Creo que Marta <i>va</i> a salir mañana.	(indicative, <i>va</i> , used in dependent noun clause)
Pienso que eso no <i>es</i> verdad.	(indicative, <i>es</i> , used in dependent noun clause)

BUT:

No creo que Marta **vaya** a salir mañana. (subjunctive, *vaya*, used in dependent noun clause)
 No pienso que eso **sea** verdad. (subjunctive, *sea*, used in dependent noun clause)

B. ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

An adjective clause is a dependent clause that can be replaced by an adjective.

Example: In the sentence "Tengo un libro que es interesante," the adjective clause "que es interesante" could be replaced with an adjective, something like "Tengo un libro rojo." (or "caro" or "pesado")

An adjective clause, like an adjective, always modifies a noun, which is called the antecedent. In the above example ("*Tengo un libro que es interesante*"), the antecedent is libro, the noun which the dependent adjective clause modifies.

The rules for determining whether or not to use tenses of the subjunctive mood in dependent adjective clauses are different from those for dependent noun clauses. They are simpler. Whereas, when we deal with noun clauses we consider the nature of the verb in the independent clause [*querer, saber, esperar, (no) creer*], with adjective clauses **we consider the antecedent**, the noun the clause modifies.

When the antecedent is indefinite or negative, the verb in the dependent adjective clause must be in the subjunctive mood. Conversely, if the antecedent is definite, the verb in the dependent adjective clause will be in the indicative mood.

Examples: *Busco un libro (indefinite antecedent) que sea (verb in dependent adjective clause in subjunctive) interesante.*
Busco el libro (definite) que es (indicative) interesante.

Aquí no hay nadie (negative) que hable francés. (verb in subjunctive)
Aquí hay alguien (definite) que habla francés. (verb in indicative)

Veo a un hombre (definite) que está durmiendo. (indicative)
No veo a nadie (negative) que esté durmiendo. (subjunctive)

As with dependent noun clauses, dependent adjective clauses, by their nature, can never begin the sentence; they will always follow the independent clause (It is just as impossible to say in Spanish "*Que sea barato, busco un carro*," as it is to say in English "That is inexpensive, I am looking for a car."). So, **as with sentences with noun clauses, the first verb in sentences with dependent adjective clauses is almost always in the indicative mood**. As with noun clause sentences, it is the second verb where you need to decide which mood to use, subjunctive or indicative, according to the rule governing the mood of verbs in adjective clauses.

C. ADVERBIAL TIME CLAUSES

An adverbial time clause is a dependent clause that serves as an adverb and answers the question “When?”.

Examples: In the sentence "*Lo hice cuando tenía tiempo*," the adverbial clause "*cuando tenía tiempo*" could be replaced grammatically by an adverb such as *después*: "*Lo hice después*."

<i>Saldremos cuando vuelva Juan.</i>	(dependent adverbial clause)
<i>Saldremos pronto.</i>	(simple adverb)

The subjunctive is used in the verb of the dependent adverbial clause when uncertain, or as yet unrealized conditions are implied. In example #2 above ("*Saldremos cuando vuelva Juan*"), *vuelva* is in the subjunctive mood because the action is as yet unrealized (John has not returned yet).

Unlike noun and adjective clauses, dependent adverbial clauses of time may precede the independent clause of the sentence. It makes just as much sense, in English, to say “When John returns, we’ll leave,” as it does to say “We’ll leave when John returns.” The same holds true in Spanish: “*Cuando vuelva Juan, saldremos*,” is just as correct as “*Saldremos cuando vuelva Juan*.” So with adverbial time clauses, you must identify which clause is dependent and which is independent. **As with noun and adjective clause sentences, the verb of the independent clause will almost invariably be in the indicative mood;** it is the verb of the *dependent* clause that may be in the subjunctive.

Identifying the adverbial time clause is easy, as it will be introduced by a word or phrase which refers specifically to time [such as *cuando, mientras, tan pronto como, después (de) que, antes (de) que*, etc.].

The rules for determining whether to use subjunctive or indicative in adverbial time clauses can be framed in the form of questions. After identifying the adverbial clause, the first question is: **Has the action in the dependent clause happened yet?** Consider the following sentences:

1. As soon as they arrive, we’ll leave.
2. As soon as they arrived, we left.
3. As soon as they arrive (and they do), we leave (always). [habitual action]

First we must identify the dependent adverbial clause. In all three sentences, the adverbial clause is the first clause of the sentence. Next we take the general question “Has the action in the dependent clause happened yet?” and make it specific to our sentence: “Have they arrived yet?” In the first sentence, the answer to this question is NO, they haven’t arrived yet. A NO answer means we use the subjunctive in the dependent clause (because it means that the action in the dependent clause was not a real action at the time of the sentence), so our sentence becomes:

1. Tan pronto como **lleguen** (subjunctive), saldremos (future indicative).

In sentence two, where the adverbial time clause is also the first clause of the sentence, the question is the same, “Have they arrived yet?,” but the answer is now YES, and so we shall use the indicative:

2. Tan pronto como **llegaron** (preterite indicative), salimos (preterite indicative).

(In fact, when the answer to the question “Has it happened yet?” is YES, there is one more question: “Had it happened before the action in the independent clause occurred?” Here, the answer to this question is also YES--they had arrived before we left--and so we use the indicative. A NO answer to this second question--which always occurs when the time conjunction is *antes (de) que* --will be discussed when we consider the past tense of the subjunctive mood. [As you probably can guess already, after *antes (de) que* some tense of the subjunctive mood is always used.]

In sentence 3, the answer to the question “Have they arrived yet?” is YES, in the sense that they have, and they will again. Here we are talking about habitual action, something that has happened again and again. And because the answer to the second question “Do they arrive before we leave?” is also YES, we use the indicative. The appropriate tense here is the present:

3. Tan pronto como **llegan** (present indicative), salimos (present indicative).

Let’s consider a few more examples. (Spanish translations follow the four explanations.)

1. We’ll eat when we are finished here.
2. After she tells us, she’ll leave.
3. After she told us, she left.
4. Before we have our next class, I want to eat lunch.

In sentence #1 the dependent clause is “when we are finished here,” and the answer to the question “Are we finished here yet?” is NO, so we use subjunctive in the dependent adverbial clause (and, of course, as always, *indicative* in the *independent* clause “We’ll eat.”)

In sentence #2 the dependent clause is “After she tells us,” and the answer to the question “Has she told us yet?” is NO, so we use subjunctive in the dependent adverbial clause (and, of course, as always, *indicative* in the *independent* clause “she’ll leave.”)

In sentence #3, where the dependent clause is “After she told us,” the answer to the question “Has she told us yet?” is YES, so we ask the second question, “Had she told us before she left?” The answer is again YES, so we use indicative in the dependent adverbial clause (and, of course, as always, *indicative* in the *independent* clause “she left.”)

In number 4 the adverbial clause is “Before we have our next class,” and in answer to the question “Have we had our next class yet?” we get a NO, so we use subjunctive in the dependent adverbial clause (and, of course, as always, *indicative* in the *independent* clause “I want to eat lunch”).

Here are the four sentences in Spanish:

1. *Comeremos* (future indicative) *cuando terminemos* (present subjunctive) *aquí*.

2. *Después (de) que ella nos lo **diga** (present subjunctive), saldrá (future indicative).*
3. *Después (de) que ella nos lo **dijo** (preterite indicative), salió (preterite indicative).*
4. *Antes (de) que **tengamos** (present subjunctive) la próxima clase, quiero almorzar (present indicative).*

Other Adverbial clauses.

Time clauses are not the only kind of adverbial clause, but they are among the most problematical. Certain adverbial conjunctions, because of their meaning, are *always* followed by the subjunctive in dependent clauses, which makes their use easy.

One such conjunction is *para que, so that*:

¿Hay motivos **para que** . . .

don Fernando **tenga** dudas?
Roberto **viva** sospechando de Jorge?
los padres de Raquel **se preocupen**?

Other such conjunctions are:

a menos que = unless
con tal que = provided that
antes de que = before
sin que = without
en caso de que = in case

Examples:

No voy a menos que vayan ustedes.
Ire con tal que vayas tú también.
Regresaré a casa antes de que ellos salgan.
Quiero salir sin que nadie lo sepa.

Such adverbial clauses are covered in grammar point #108 in *Destinos Workbook II*.

More on dependent adverbial clauses.

* With adverbial clauses, the subject that follows the conjunction need not be different from the subject of the main clause. This is because some adverbial time conjunctions have no corresponding prepositional form, and therefore the infinitive--the verb form we use in Spanish after a conjugated verb or a preposition--cannot be employed (infinitives are used after prepositions, but after conjunctions only conjugated verbs may be used). It is easy to recognize which adverbial time conjunctions have no corresponding preposition: all those that do not end in *que* (for example, *tan pronto como, cuando, mientras*). For those that do end in *que*, the *que* may be dropped, when there is no change of subject, and the infinitive used.

Examples:

Después de **terminar**, saldremos. After we finish, we'll leave.

BUT: Cuando **terminemos**, saldremos. When we finish, we'll leave.

Of course, if there is a change of subject, a conjugated verb must be used:

Después de que termine Mauricio, saldremos. After Maurice finishes, we'll leave.

* Finally, some adverbial conjunctions may be followed by either the subjunctive mood or the indicative mood, depending on the meaning of the sentence. Again, the subjunctive is used when uncertainty is present, the indicative when there is certainty in the mind of the speaker.

Examples:

- 1a. Aunque **cueste** mucho, lo compraré. (subjunctive)
(Although it may cost a lot [and I don't know if it does yet], I will buy it.)
- 1b. Aunque **cuesta** mucho, lo compraré. (indicative)
(Although it does cost a lot [and I know it does], I will buy it.)
- 2a. Cuando **vi** a Juan ayer, lo saludé. (indicative)
(When I saw John yesterday [an action that definitely has happened already], I greeted him.)
- 2b. Cuando **veo** a Juan, lo saludo. (indicative)
(Whenever I see him, I greet him.) [habitual, established action]
- 2c. Cuando **vea** a Juan, lo saludaré. (subjunctive)
(When I see him [action not yet realized], I will greet him.) Subjunctive is used.

SI clauses.

We shall postpone the examination of the use of the subjunctive and the indicative moods in dependent clauses introduced by the conjunction *si*=if until later. Before returning to this last type of dependent clause, we'll consider the forms of the past subjunctive and its uses, commands, perfect tenses and the conditional tense.

III. THE PAST SUBJUNCTIVE

[The formation of the present perfect subjunctive tense, and of the past perfect subjunctive tense (also called the pluperfect), will be taken up under the section "Perfect Tenses," which will also consider the indicative forms of these same tenses.]

FORMING THE PAST OR IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

To form the present subjunctive, you learned to begin with the *yo* form of the present indicative. **To form the past subjunctive--also sometimes called the imperfect subjunctive--we take the third person plural form (*ellas, ellos, Uds.*) of the preterite tense.** So, for example, for HABLAR we begin with *hablaron*, for COMER with *comieron*, for VIVIR with *vivieron*, for TENER with *tuvieron*, for SER and IR with *fueron*.

Next, we take off the *-on* ending of this form: so, *hablar-*, *comier-*, *vivier-*, *tuvier-*, *fuer-*.

Lastly, we add the following sets of endings:

For **-AR** Verbs: **-a, -as, -a, -áramos, arais, aran**

For **-ER and -IR** Verbs: **-a, -as, -a, -iéramos, -ierais, -ieran**

Here are the full conjugations for the verbs in our example:

HABLAR: **hablara**, hablaras, hablara, habláramos, hablarais, hablaran

COMER: **comiera**, comieras, comiera, comiéramos, comierais, comieran

VIVIR: **viviera**, vivieras, viviera, viviéramos, vivierais, vivieran

TENER: **tuviera**, tuvieras, tuviera, tuviéramos, tuvierais, tuvieras

SER, IR: **fuera**, fueras, fuera, fuéramos, fuerais, fueran

Notes.

There are no exceptions to the formation of the past subjunctive in Spanish. If you know the preterite form for *Uds.*, you can generate the past subjunctive forms of any verb.

The *nosotras/os* form carries a written accent. No other form has an accent.

If you know the *yo* form of the past subjunctive for a verb, you can generate the rest of the conjugation by adding, respectively, *-as, -a, -amos, -ais, and -an* (be sure to remember to add the accent on the *nosotros/as* form).

THE USES OF THE PAST SUBJUNCTIVE

Noun Clauses.

The concepts, rules and subjunctive triggers you have learned for the use of the present subjunctive are all identical for the past subjunctive.

Examples:	Quieren que vayamos .	(present tense: use of subjunctive)
	Querían que fuéramos .	(past tense: use of subjunctive)
	Saben que vamos .	(present tense: use of indicative)
	Sabían que fuimos .	(past tense: use of indicative)

*****The past subjunctive is used in noun clauses when there is a subjunctive trigger and when the verb in the independent clause is in a past tense.**

A Caution. When we examined the present subjunctive, we mentioned that, in English, dependent noun clauses are often replaced by infinitives, something that is almost never correct in Spanish (“They want us **to go**,” “She tells them **to leave**”). This holds true as well for past tense constructions in English: “They **wanted** us to go,” “She **told** them to leave.” When there is a change of subject, and a subjunctive trigger, the verb in the dependent noun clause will be either in the present subjunctive or the past subjunctive, depending on the tense of the verb in the independent clause:

They want us to go.

Quieren que **vayamos**. (Subjunctive trigger in the present indicative in the independent clause, so the present subjunctive is used in the dependent clause.)

They wanted us to go.

Querían que **fuéramos**. (Subjunctive trigger in the imperfect indicative tense in the independent clause, so the past subjunctive is used in the dependent clause.)

[But:

They want to go.

Quieren ir. (No change of subject.)

They wanted to go.

Querían ir. (No change of subject.)]

Adjective Clauses.

As with noun clauses, the rules, concepts, and subjunctive triggers are the same for dependent adjective clauses in past tenses as they were for these clauses in the present tense. The past subjunctive is used in dependent adjective clauses when the verb in the independent clause is in a past tense.

Examples:	<i>Busco</i> un carro que <i>sea</i> barato.	(present-use of subjunctive)
	Buscaba un carro que fuera barato.	(past-use of subjunctive)
	No <i>hay</i> ningún carro aquí que <i>sea</i> barato.	(present-use of subjunctive)
	No había ningún carro allí que fuera barato.	(past-use of subjunctive)
	<i>Tengo</i> un carro que <i>es</i> barato.	(present-use of indicative)
	Tenía un carro que era barato.	(past-use of indicative)
	<i>Hay</i> un carro que <i>es</i> barato.	(present-use of indicative)
	Había un carro que era barato.	(past-use of indicative)

Adverbial Time Clauses.

While *a change in tense* has no effect on the use of subjunctive vs. indicative mood in dependent noun and adjective clauses, it does affect the mood in dependent adverbial time clauses.

As mentioned in the section dealing with the use of the present tense of the subjunctive mood in dependent adverbial time clauses, the rules for determining whether to use subjunctive or indicative can be framed in the form of questions:

1. Has the action in the dependent clause happened yet?
2. If the answer to #1 is YES, then a second question becomes necessary: “Had the action in the dependent clause already occurred when the action of the independent clause took place?”

It is this second question which becomes important in the past tense, because, as a few examples will demonstrate, when we are in the past tense, the answer to the first question is almost always YES:

Examples:

1. They called when we arrived.
2. As soon as they ate (or had eaten), we left.
3. We left after they ate (or had eaten).
4. We left before they ate (or had eaten).

In every case the first question “Has the action in the dependent clause happened yet?” will be answered affirmatively: In #1, we did arrive, and in #2, #3 and #4 they did eat (although in #4 we might not be sure).

So we must proceed to the second question: “Had the action in the dependent clause already occurred when the action of the independent clause took place?” In #1 we had already arrived when they called, so YES, the dependent clause action is prior to the independent clause action

(which means that our arriving was a real fact when they called). Likewise in numbers 2 and 3 they had eaten before we left, and so, again, the answer is YES (their eating occurred before our leaving). In number 4, however, their eating was not an accomplished fact before the action in the independent clause (our leaving) occurred, so for number 4 the answer to this second question is NO.

As you might expect, we shall use the indicative mood for the verb in the dependent adverbial time clauses in 1, 2, and 3, but in number 4 the subjunctive will be used. In all four sentences, the *tense*--regardless of whether the mood is indicative or subjunctive--*will be a past tense*. Here are the four sentences in Spanish; the dependent adverbial clauses have been underlined, and the mood and tense of the verb in the dependent clause have been indicated:

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|
| 1. | Llamaron <u>cuando llegamos</u> . | (indicative-past tense) |
| 2. | <u>Tan pronto como comieron</u> , salimos. | (indicative-past tense) |
| 3. | Salimos <u>después (de) que comieron</u> . | (indicative-past tense) |
| 4. | Salimos <u>antes (de) que comieran</u> . | (subjunctive-past tense) |

IV. COMMANDS

Overview.

There are commands, or imperatives, for five forms in Spanish: *tú*, *Ud.*, *nosotras/os*, *vosotros/as*, and *Uds*. The *Destinos* program covers only *tú*, *Ud.*, and *Uds*. command forms. The formation of affirmative *tú* commands sets this form apart, but there are still some general grammatical rules which apply to all command forms. These common rules will be repeated as we consider the various commands individually, but it will be useful to set them out here as well, before we begin with the separate forms. Subsequent examples will make these rules clear.

1. **Object pronouns (including reflexives), are attached to affirmative commands, but precede negative commands.**
2. **All negative commands are forms of the present tense of the subjunctive mood.**

A. USTED command forms.

The affirmative and negative Ud. command forms are the same. They are identical to the third person singular (=Ud.) form of the present subjunctive:

Examples: HABLAR-(no) *hable Ud.*; COMER-(no) *coma Ud.* ; VIVIR-(no) *viva Ud.*;
TENER-(no) *tenga Ud.*; SER (no) *sea Ud.*; CONDUCIR- (no) *conduzca Ud.*, etc.

Remember that certain verbs reflect orthographic, or spelling, changes in the subjunctive: examples are BUSCAR-busque; PAGAR-pague; SEGUIR- siga; ALMORZAR-almuerce, etc.

Position of object pronouns with commands.

As stated above, such pronouns are attached to affirmative commands, but precede negative commands. Here is an example, with its corresponding English translation:

El libro. **Léalo** Ud., pero **no lo lea** aquí. The book. Read it, but don't read it here.

Note that the direct object pronoun *lo* is attached to the affirmative command, but comes between the negative *no* and the negative command.

Note also that the word *léalo* requires the addition of a written accent. This commonly happens when pronouns are attached to affirmative imperatives.

Here are a few more examples:

Dígale Ud. a Juan, por favor, que llegaremos el jueves.

Lávese Ud. la cara y las manos antes de comer, por favor. **Láveselas** Ud..

As the last sentence makes clear, *reflexive pronouns, too, must be attached to affirmative commands.*

Here are the last two examples in the negative command form:

No le diga Ud. a Juan que llegaremos el jueves.

No se lave Ud. la cara y las manos antes de comer. **No se las lave** Ud.

Uds. command forms.

As you already may have guessed, *Uds.* command forms are simply *Ud.* forms to which an *-n* has been added: HABLAR-(no) *hablen* Uds.; COMER-(no) *coman* Uds. ; VIVIR-(no) *vivan* Uds.; TENER-(no) *tengan* Uds.; SER (no) *sean* Uds.; CONDUCIR- (no) *conduzcan* Uds., etc.

As with *Ud.* command forms, **object pronouns are attached to the affirmative form and are placed between the *no* and the negative forms:**

La mesa. **Pónganla** Uds. en la cocina, por favor. **No la pongan** Uds. en el comedor.

Acuéstense temprano esta noche; **no se acuesten** tarde.

B. TÚ COMMAND FORMS

The affirmative tú command is formed differently from the affirmative Ud. command. To form the imperative for tú in Spanish, we use the third person singular form of the the present tense of the indicative mood:

HABLAR-*habla*; COMER-*come*; VIVIR-*vive*; CONDUCIR-*conduce*; SENTAR-*sienta*;
LAVAR-*lava*, etc.

There are a few exceptions to this rule for forming the affirmative *tú* command. These irregular forms must be learned:

tener-**ten**
venir-**ven**
ser-**sé**
ir-**ve**

decir-**di**
poner-**pon**
salir-**sal**
hacer-**haz**

Conduce menos rápido, Marta.

Drive more slowly, Marta.

Lávate la cara y las manos. **Lávate**las.

Wash your hands and face. Wash them.

Dime la verdad. **Dímela**.

Tell me the truth. Tell it to me.

Note that object pronouns are attached to affirmative *tú* commands, just as they are to affirmative Ud. and Uds. forms, and that written accents are usually needed to maintain proper stress on the resulting words.

The negative *tú* command is formed as the Ud. and Uds. forms are: it is identical to the *tú* form of the present tense of the subjunctive mood:

No conduzcas tan rápido, Marta.

Don't drive so fast, Marta.

No te laves la cara y las manos ahora. **No te las laves**.

Don't wash your hands and face now. Don't wash them.

No me digas la verdad. **No me la digas**.

Don't tell me the truth. Don't tell it to me.

Summary Comparison of *Ud.* and *tú* command forms.

Both *Ud.* and *tú* command forms use the subjunctive for *negative* commands. But, whereas the *Ud.* affirmative command is also formed from the subjunctive, the affirmative *tú* command is not: it is the “odd one out” when these four command forms are considered. The affirmative *tú* command form is the same as the *Ud.* form of the present indicative (plus eight irregulars). Both *Ud.* and *tú* command forms attach object pronouns to the affirmative command, and place these pronouns between the *no* and the negative command for the negative forms. The following example, which uses the verb *levantarse*, demonstrates these similarities and differences:

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
Usted:	levántese Ud.	No se levante Ud.
Tú:	levántate (tú)	No te levantes (tú)

The three forms *levántese* Ud, *no se levante* Ud. and *no te levantes* (tú) all use the subjunctive, but the affirmative *tú* command, *levántate*, does not.

V. PERFECT OR COMPOUND TENSES

We have perfect tenses, also known as compound tenses, in English: examples are “we *have written*,” (present perfect tense) “they had gone” (past perfect, or pluperfect tense). These same two tenses exist in Spanish, and they are used in much the same way as they are in English. In Spanish, however, because mood is a much more active part of the language, we must discuss *four*, rather than two, compound tenses: (1) the *present perfect indicative* and (2) the *present perfect subjunctive*; (3) the *past perfect indicative* and (4) the *past perfect subjunctive*. Before considering these perfect tenses individually, it will be helpful to offer a brief overview of compound vs. simple tenses.

Compound vs. Simple tenses.

Any verb form in Spanish contains four important elements (in English, most verbs contain only one):

1. WHO (subject)
2. WHEN (tense)
3. HOW (mood)
4. WHAT (content)

A verb like *tengamos*, for instance, tells us not only *what* (the act of possessing), but also *who* is doing the possessing (we), *when* the possessing is occurring (present), and *in which mood* (=how) the possessing is occurring (subjunctive). Most verbs in Spanish operate this way: a single word provides all four elements listed above.

[If we compare English, we find that the verb word often tells only WHAT: *write*, for example, does not tell us WHO (I *write*, we *write*, they *write*), or WHEN (I did *write*, I shall *write*, I may *write*, I could *write*, etc.), or HOW (I write, they want me to *write*) The word *write* appears in each and every one of these verb phrases. *Write* does not distinguish subject, tense or mood, the way that *escribo*, *escriba*, *escribí*, *escribiré*, etc. do in Spanish].

Tengamos is considered a simple verb, because it consists of only one word. Compound verbs consist of more than one word, and just as perfect tenses in English always contain some form of the auxiliary verb *to have*, so too in Spanish each perfect tense contains some form of the auxiliary verb *haber*.

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

A. Indicative Mood.

The present perfect tense of the indicative mood is formed by joining a present indicative form of *haber* with the past participle of another verb. The form of *haber* contributes the WHO, WHEN and HOW of the verb (subject, tense, and mood), and the past participle of the other verb contributes the WHAT, the fourth element possessed by all verbs in Spanish, as stated above.

Forms of HABER: present indicative

he	hemos
has	habéis
ha	han

Forms of the Past Participle

Regular formation for -AR verbs: take off the infinitive ending, then add -ado: HABLAR-hablado; JUGAR-jugado; ESTAR -estado; ACOSTAR-acostado

Regular formation for -ER and -IR verbs: take off the infinitive ending, then add -ido:
 COMER-comido; VIVIR-vivido; BEBER-bebido; SALIR-salido

There are a number of verbs that have irregular past participles, and these must be memorized.

abrir-abierto	morir-muerto
decir-dicho	poner-puesto
descubrir-descubierto	resolver-resuelto
escribir-escrito	ver-visto
hacer-hecho	volver-vuelto

Forms of the present perfect tense of the indicative mood.

HABER	+	PAST PARTICIPLE
he		hablado
has		hecho
ha		comido
hemos		hablado
habéis		escrito
han		salido

Examples.	Hemos visto París.	We have seen Paris.
	Ellas han escrito la carta.	They have written the letter.
	Te has levantado temprano hoy.	You've gotten up early today.

Note that the past participle form is invariable when it is part of a perfect tense: it does not “agree” with the subject in gender or number. (We do not say “Hemos vistos” or “Las muchachas han salidas;” these are incorrect. We say “Hemos visto,” and “Las muchachas han salido.”)

Note also that object pronouns always precede forms of perfect tenses in Spanish. They are never attached to the end of the past participle, nor can they be placed in between the past participle and the form of *haber*.

B. Subjunctive Mood of the Present Perfect Tense.

Suppose we had a sentence like “I hope they have arrived.” The dependent noun clause “that they have arrived” contains a verb in the present perfect tense, “they have arrived.” There is also a subjunctive trigger, “I hope,” along with a change of subject (I am doing the hoping, they are doing the arriving), so we have a classic situation where the subjunctive mood is called for in the dependent noun clause. *We cannot use the indicative “ellas han llegado” in this situation, but rather must use the subjunctive form of the present perfect tense, **hayan** llegado.*

Forms of the present perfect tense of the subjunctive mood.

HABER	+	PAST PARTICIPLE
haya		hablado
hayas		hecho
haya		comido
hayamos		hablado
hayáis		escrito
hayan		salido

Uses of the present perfect subjunctive.

As we would expect, the present perfect subjunctive is used whenever the tense needed is present perfect and when the mood required is subjunctive. As we have seen already, in our discussion of the subjunctive, this will usually be in dependent noun, adjective and adverbial clauses.

Compare: “*They have eaten.*” (independent clause), with “*We hope they have eaten.*” (dependent noun clause requiring the use of the subjunctive mood). These two sentences, in Spanish, are as follows:

Ellas han comido.”	(Indicative: present perfect tense)
Esperamos que ellas hayan comido.”	(subjunctive: present perfect tense)

In English, the verbs appear to be identical (“they HAVE eaten”), but in Spanish this English identity is rendered by two different words, “HAN comido,” and “HAYAN comido.”

Remember, the subjunctive is not a tense, it is a mood. There are four subjunctive tenses in Spanish: the present, the present perfect, the past (or imperfect), and the past perfect (or pluperfect). These same tenses (as well as several others), also exist in the indicative mood (the indicative has about fifteen tenses in Spanish), and English rarely has different forms for indicative vs. subjunctive moods of the same tense.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSES**A. The Past Perfect (or Pluperfect) Indicative.**

The past perfect indicative tense is formed by adding the past participle of one verb to the imperfect indicative forms of *haber*:

Forms of the past perfect, or pluperfect tense of the indicative mood.

HABER	+	PAST PARTICIPLE
había		hablado
habías		hecho
había		comido
habíamos		hablado
habíais		escrito
habían		salido

Examples.

Ya **habíamos visto** París cuando ellas llegaron.
We had already seen Paris when they arrived.

Ellas primero **habían escrito** la carta en español, y luego la tradujeron al inglés.
They first had written the letter in Spanish, and then translated it into English.

Ya **te habías levantado** antes de que llegáramos.
You had already gotten up before we arrived.

This tense is used to describe a past action which had occurred before another past action took place. It is used somewhat more in Spanish than in English, where it is often replaced by the simple past tense (“They first *wrote* the letter in Spanish, and then translated it into English.”) This same substitution takes place in Spanish, too, although not yet to the extent to which it does in English.

B. The Past Perfect (or Pluperfect) Subjunctive.

The past perfect subjunctive tense is formed by adding the past participle of one verb to the imperfect subjunctive forms of *haber*:

Forms of the past perfect, or pluperfect tense of the subjunctive mood.

HABER	+	PAST PARTICIPLE
hubiera		hablado
hubieras		hecho
hubiera		comido
hubiéramos		hablado
hubierais		escrito
hubieran		salido

As we would expect, the past perfect subjunctive (also called the pluperfect subjunctive), is used whenever the tense needed is past perfect and when the mood required is subjunctive.

Esperábamos que ellos hubieran *llegado* a tiempo.
Fue lástima que ellas no nos lo hubieran *dicho* antes.

We hoped they had arrived on time.
It was a shame they hadn't told us before.

OTHER PERFECT TENSES

While used less frequently--as is also the case in English, where they exist, as well-- future perfect and conditional perfect tenses can be formed in Spanish, too. The *Destinos* program does not teach these tenses. As you would expect, they consist of the auxiliary verb *haber* in either the future or the conditional tense, plus a past participle. You have not yet learned the conditional tense, so the conditional perfect forms can be left until later, but the future perfect tense would look like this:

habré hablado, **habrás** comido, **habrá** vivido, **habremos** abierto, **habréis** conducido, **habrán** salido.

Para el jueves que viene, ella ya **habrá terminado** con los exámenes finales.
By next Thursday, she already *will have finished* her final exams.

VI. THE CONDITIONAL TENSE

The forms of the conditional tense, like those of the preterite and the future tenses, are exclusively part of the indicative verb system. (In other words, just as there is no [longer] a future subjunctive in spoken Spanish, or a preterite subjunctive, there is no conditional subjunctive.)

The Forms of the Conditional Tense.

The conditional tense of the indicative mood is an easy one to form, because it is comprised of two elements you already have learned:

1. The future tense root, plus
2. The imperfect indicative endings for -ER and -IR verbs

<u>Future root</u>	+	<u>imperfect -ER/-IR endings</u>	<u>CONDITIONAL FORMS</u>
hablar-		ía	HABLARÍA
comer-		ías	COMERÍAS
vivir-		ía	VIVIRÍA
sabr-		íamos	SABRÍAMOS
har-		íais	HARÍAIS
pond-		ían	PONDRÍAN

Uses of the Conditional Tense.

The conditional tense in Spanish is used much as the conditional in English. One common use of this tense is to express future with respect to the past (just as the future tense expresses future with respect to the present).

Amaranta *dijo* que nos *visitaría* mañana. Amaranta *said* she *would visit* us tomorrow.
(Compare: Amaranta *dice* que nos *visitará* mañana. Amaranta *says* she *will visit* us tomorrow.)

Con más dinero y tiempo libre, yo *viajaría* mucho. With more time and money, *I'd travel* a lot.

Caution. There is one use in English, where we employ the conditional tense, when it cannot be rendered by the Spanish conditional: whenever “would” means “used to.” This is called the “pseudo conditional.” This “pseudo-conditional” usage does not exist in Spanish.

Example: When I was a child, my family *would go* to the beach every summer.

Because “would” here could be replaced by “used to,” without changing the sense of the sentence, Spanish requires the imperfect tense:

Cuando yo era niña, mi familia *iba* todos los veranos a la playa.

(You can see that in the other two sentences given above, the word “would” could not be replaced by “used to” without producing nonsense: [*Amaranta said she used to visit us tomorrow* is patently absurd, as is *With more time and money I used to travel a lot*]. Here the true conditional is used, both in English and in Spanish.)

* When we considered the present subjunctive, we saw that it is used to substitute for the future tense in dependent clauses where the subjunctive mood is necessary, because today’s spoken Spanish does not include a future tense in the subjunctive mood. A parallel to this occurs with the conditional tense and the past subjunctive. There is no conditional tense in the subjunctive mood, so when it is necessary to use the subjunctive mood for a dependent clause whose verb is in the conditional tense, the past subjunctive is substituted for the conditional:

We hoped they <i>would finish</i> by Friday. (conditional tense in dependent noun clause)	Esperábamos que <i>terminaran</i> para el viernes. (past subjunctive in dependent noun clause)
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* At the end of our discussion of perfect tenses we mentioned that a conditional perfect tense also exists in Spanish. Here are examples of its forms: **habría** hablado, **habrías** comido, **habría** vivido, **habríamos** abierto, **habríaís** conducido, **habrían** salido. This tense is often replaced in Spanish by the pluperfect subjunctive.

Si lo hubiéramos sabido antes, no *habríamos venido* (or *hubiéramos venido*) tan tarde.
If we had found out (or known) earlier, we *wouldn’t have come* so late.

VII. DEPENDENT CLAUSES THAT BEGIN WITH SI = IF

These clauses warrant their own treatment, because the rules governing the use of the subjunctive and the indicative moods in such clauses are not what you might expect them to be, based on a study of noun, adjective and adverbial clauses, where uncertainty is associated with the use of tenses in the subjunctive mood.

Compare these two sentences: “**When I see her, I’ll tell her.**” and
 “**If I see her, I’ll tell her.**”

The sense of these two statements, for most of us, is quite the same: I don’t know if or when I’ll see her, but whenever I do, I’ll tell her something. Yet, in Spanish, one of these sentences uses the subjunctive mood in the dependent clause, while the other uses the indicative mood:

Quando la <u>vea</u> , se lo diré.	(subjunctive in the dependent adverbial clause)
Si la <u>veo</u> , se lo diré.	(indicative in the dependent <i>si</i> clause)

Si Clauses.

Unless the information in the *si* clause is clearly contrary to fact, it is possible, and often correct, to use the present indicative after *si*=if.

*** **The present subjunctive is never used after *si*=if.**

Examples:

If I have money (and I may or may not) tonight, I'll go.

Si *tengo* (**present INDICATIVE**) dinero esta noche, iré. (subjunctive would be wrong)

We'll buy that car if we can save enough money.

Compraremos aquel carro si *podemos* (**present INDICATIVE**) ahorrar suficiente dinero.
(subjunctive would be wrong)

If I had money (clearly I don't, or I wouldn't say this), I would go.

Si *tuviera* (**past SUBJUNCTIVE**) dinero, iría.

If I had had money last night (clearly, I didn't), I would have gone.

Si yo *hubiera tenido* (**past perfect SUBJUNCTIVE**) dinero anoche, habría ido.

In sentences 3 and 4, the information in the *si* clauses is clearly contrary to fact (I *don't* have the money in 3; I *didn't* have the money in 4), so subjunctive is called for. The tense is past, or past perfect. In sentences 1 and 2, the information in the *si* clauses is not clearly contrary to fact (in both cases it remains to be seen--whether I have money in 1, and whether we can save enough money in 2), and so indicative is used. The tense of the verb is the present, because of the sense of the statement. It would be incorrect to use the present *subjunctive* in these sentences.

Another way to summarize the rules for which mood to use in *si* clauses is to say that *the present subjunctive is never used after si when it means if. If you need a present tense after si, use the indicative; if you need the subjunctive mood after si, don't use present tense.*

Oftentimes, the tense of the verb in the independent clause will help you decide which tense and mood to use after *si*=if (either present indicative or past/past perfect subjunctive). *When the independent clause verb is in the conditional tense, the verb in the dependent si clause will be in the past subjunctive. When the independent clause verb is in the future tense, the verb in the dependent si clause will be in the present indicative:*

Example:

“Si *se casaran*, Raquel *sería* nuestra tía,” Ángela says to her brother Roberto at one point in the *Destinos* episodes: “If they were to marry, Raquel *would be* our aunt.” Even though the information in the *si* clause is not clearly contrary to fact (Raquel and Arturo might well marry), because the independent clause verb is in the conditional (*sería*=she *would be*), the verb in the dependent *si* clause is in the past subjunctive (*se casaran*=they were to marry).

Ángela might have said to Roberto “If they *do* get married, Raquel *will be* our aunt,” and now the Spanish equivalent would be “Si *se casan*, Raquel *será* nuestra tía.” In this second sentence, the independent clause verb is in the future--Raquel *will be* our aunt--so the verb after *si* is in the present indicative, *se casan*. So in the first sentence we find past subjunctive after *si*, and in the second sentence we see present indicative following *si*, even though the information in both *si* clauses is the same (that is, not clearly contrary to fact).

Taking the verb tense of the independent clause verb as the cue for which tense and mood to use after *si* is an application of a grammar concept called *sequence of tenses*. In Spanish, and in English, though to a lesser degree, certain tenses are found paired, and knowing this can help us to determine the correct mood in Spanish successfully. The concept of sequence of tenses is a very useful one in Spanish, and one well worth keeping in mind.

Summary: After *si*=if, use either:

1. the present indicative tense
2. the past, or past perfect, subjunctive tense

Finally, remember: never use the present subjunctive tense after *si*=if.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Overview.

“This is the house. I told you about this house.”

To avoid such awkward repetition in English, and in Spanish, we use what are called *relative pronouns*: “This is the house that I told you about” (*Esta es la casa de que te hablé*).

Two things are noteworthy about this last example sentence. First, the word *que* is the most common relative pronoun in Spanish [others are *lo que*; *quien(es)*; *el / la / los / las que*; and *el / la / los / las cual(es)*]. The second matter of note is that, in Spanish, it is always wrong to end a sentence or a phrase with a preposition; a preposition must always precede (be *pre-positioned* in front of) its noun or pronoun, including relative pronouns. (In our example sentence, the English that would literally correspond to the Spanish is “This is the house *about which* I spoke to you,” where the preposition *about* is placed in front of *which*.) These two points will be taken up in turn.

Relative pronouns are covered in grammar point #89 of the *Destinos II* grammar.

* **que** = *that, which, who*

Use *que* when the antecedent of the relative pronoun (the noun to which it refers) is a person, place or thing.

Compraron la casa que vendíamos.	They bought the house (that) we were selling.
Miguel es el muchacho que está allí.	Michael is the boy who is over there.
Madrid es la ciudad que visitaron ayer.	Madrid is the city (that) they visited yesterday.

Note: *even when the relative pronoun is optional in English (examples 1 and 3), it must appear in Spanish.* The relative pronoun is *never* optional in Spanish.

Note: *que* is much more common as a translation for *who* than is *quien*. *Quien* is used less in Spanish than *who* is in English.

* **quien, quienes** = *who*

Use *quien(es)* only after a preposition, and only when it refers to people.

Aquí tienes la estudiante <i>de quien</i> te hablé.	Here's the student (that) I spoke to you about .
Pepe es la persona <i>con quien</i> salió María.	Joe's the person (that) María left with .
Marta es la persona <i>a quien</i> no le gusta.	Marta's the one who doesn't like it. (literally, " to whom it is not pleasing)

* **lo que** = that which

Where there is no specific noun to refer back to, *lo que* is used. It often refers to a whole situation or set of ideas. Often, too, it translates *what* in English, where *what* is not the subject, but rather the object.

Lo que no me gusta es la idea de Juan.	What I don't like is John's idea. (<i>what</i> is <u>dir. object</u>)
No nos dijo lo que pensaba.	She didn't tell us what she was thinking. (dir. obj.)

BUT:

¿**Qué** quieres de nosotros? **What** do you want from us? (here, *what* is the subject)
Que, not *lo que*, is used when the word *what* is the subject rather than the object of the sentence/phrase.

IX. FORMATION OF ADVERBS

(This material is also covered in grammar point #103 of *Destinos II*.)

The most common way to form adverbs in Spanish is to add *-mente* to the feminine singular form of an adjective:

<u>adjective</u>	<u>feminine singular form</u>	ADVERB
rápido	rápida	<u>rápida</u> mente
difícil	difícil	<u>difícil</u> mente
fuerte	fuerte	<u>fuerte</u> mente

If the adjective form has a written accent, the adverb will maintain it (fácil-fácilmente).

If there are two or more adverbs in a row, only the final adverb ends in *mente*.

Examples:

Ella lee fácilmente en español.

She reads easily in Spanish.

Salen frecuentemente.

They go out frequently.

Habla concisa, correcta y rápidamente.

She speaks concisely, correctly and rapidly.

EXERCISES

I. THE FUTURE TENSE. Escriba la forma correcta del verbo en el futuro.

1. (Yo) les _____ (HABLAR) en español.
2. ¿A qué hora _____ (COMER) [tú] hoy?
3. Ella dice que lo _____ (HACER) después.
4. ¿(Ellas) _____ (ESTUDIAR) o _____ (SALIR) esta noche?
5. (Nosotras) _____ (PREPARAR) el informe mañana.
6. En seis meses, (yo) _____ (VIVIR) en México.
7. El dice que _____ (PONER) la carta en la mesa.
8. ¿_____ (CONDUCIR-vosotras) esta noche?
9. No tenemos el libro ahora, pero lo _____ mañana.
10. ¿Qué _____ (DECIR) ellos si no vamos con José?
11. ¿_____ (HACER-vosotros) la maleta esta tarde?
12. Usted _____ (SABER) pronto nuestra respuesta.
13. ¿Dónde _____ (ESTAR) los muchachos?
14. ¿Qué hora _____ (SER)? (=What time can it be?)

Traduzca.

1. We'll arrive at eight and then we'll eat.
2. I'll see them tomorrow. I'll drive them to the airport.
3. "What will be, will be."
4. They'll take the bus and they'll be there at nine thirty.
5. She'll get up at seven o'clock, she'll dress, and she'll leave before eight.
6. Will you-all visit us this summer?
7. Where can my glasses be? I can't find them anywhere!

II. PRACTICE WITH FORMING THE PRESENT TENSE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

(Regular, irregular and radical changing verbs).

Give the present tense of the subjunctive mood for the following forms:

(yo)	HABLAR:_____	DECIR:_____
(tú)	COMER:_____	TENER:_____
(ella, él, Ud.)	VIVIR:_____	SALIR:_____
(nosotras)	CONducIR:_____	IR:_____
(vosotros)	SER:_____	SABER:_____
(ellos,ellas, Uds)	DAR:_____	ESTAR:_____

Give the present tense of the subjunctive mood.

1. Quieren que (nosotras)_____ (HABLAR) español.
2. Es posible que ellas lo _____ (SABER).
3. Me piden que (yo) lo _____ (HACER) inmediatamente.
4. Carla espera que _____ (THERE IS) fiesta el sábado.
5. No creemos que eso _____ (SER) verdad.
6. Es importante que (vosotras) _____ (LLEGAR) temprano hoy.
7. Quiero ir, y quiero que (tú) me _____ (ACOMPañAR).
8. Esperan que (nosotros) _____ (PODER) ir mañana.
9. Duda que Felipe y Marta _____ (IR) con los otros.
10. No queremos que (tú) le _____ (DAR) más dinero a tu novio.
11. Recomendamos que Uds. _____ (VISITAR) el Prado.
12. No es posible que ellas _____ (TENER) tanto tiempo libre.
13. Dígales que (ellas) _____ (VENIR) tan pronto como posible.

III. PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT TENSE IN NOUN CLAUSES

Use either the present tense of the indicative mood, the present tense of the subjunctive mood, or the infinitive of the verb given, whichever is correct.

1. Mis padres recomiendan que yo _____ (ESTUDIAR) mucho.
2. Sabemos que ellas no _____ (PODER) venir esta noche.
3. Marta, Marisa y yo no queremos _____ (IR) hoy.
4. Ellas me dicen que (ellas) _____ (IR) a salir el martes.
5. Espero que Uds. _____ (VENIR) a la fiesta el sábado.
6. Es lástima que (nosotras) _____ (SENTIRSE) cansadas.
7. Es cierto que José lo _____ (SABER), porque yo se lo dije.
8. Es posible que José lo _____ (SABER), pero no lo sé.
9. Dudamos que ellas _____ (ALMORZAR) con nosotras hoy.
10. No dudamos que los chicos _____ (ESTAR) aquí.
11. Ellos esperan _____ (ASISTIR) al concierto con nosotras.
12. Esperamos que _____ (HACER) buen tiempo mañana.
13. Saben que (vosotras) _____ (CENAR) en ese restaurante esta noche.
14. No quiero que Uds. _____ (PAGAR) la cuenta.
15. ¿Desea Ud. que (nosotros) _____ (DORMIR) menos?

Traduzca.

1. I want to eat.
2. I want him to turn the lights on (=poner la luz).
3. His parents insist that he clean his room every Saturday.
4. We know that they understand the program.
5. The letter. They prefer that Paul write it.

IV. PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT TENSE IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

Use either the present tense of the indicative mood, or the present tense of the subjunctive mood, whichever is correct.

1. Busco a una persona que _____ (SABER) hablar chino.
2. Conozco a una persona que _____ (SABER) hablar chino.
3. En esta oficina no hay nadie que _____ (SABER) hablar chino.
4. ¿Conoces a alguien que _____ (PODER) darnos la información?
5. No, no conozco a nadie que _____ (PODER) darnos la información.
6. Creo que Felisa conoce a alguien que _____ (PODER) darnos la información.
7. No hay nada aquí que nos _____ (GUSTAR).
8. Ese es el disco que (yo) ya _____ (TENER) en casa.
9. Buscamos el restaurante que _____ (SERVIR) huachinango.
10. En Lynchburg, no hay ningún restaurante que _____ (SERVIR) huachinango.
11. Conozco a un piloto que _____ (VIVIR) en Los Ángeles o Houston.
12. No veo aquí a nadie que (yo) _____ (CONOCER).
13. ¿Tienes un lápiz que me _____ (PODER) prestar?
14. Sí, tengo varios lápices que (tú) _____ (PODER) usar. Toma.
15. ¿Hay muchas personas que _____ (IR) a Washington este fin de semana?

Traduzca.

1. They want an apartment that has a pool (=una piscina).
2. There are several apartments here that have pools.
3. I'm looking for a car that won't cost me an arm and a leg (=un ojo de la cara).
4. I have a car that's inexpensive, but I want one that's more reliable (=fiable).

V. PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT TENSE IN ADVERBIAL TIME CLAUSES

Use either the present tense of the indicative mood, the present tense of the subjunctive mood, or the infinitive of the verb given, whichever is correct.

1. Cuando ellas _____ (LLEGAR), comeremos.
2. Saldrán tan pronto como (nosotras) los _____ (LLAMAR).
3. Voy a salir después de _____ (TERMINAR).
4. Voy a salir después (de) que _____ (TERMINAR) ellas.
5. Siempre miran la tele cuando (yo) las _____ (VISITAR).
6. Siempre salgo antes (de) que ellas _____ (VOLVER).
7. Siempre salgo después (de) que ellas _____ (VOLVER).
8. Estudiaremos hasta que (tú) _____ (REGRESAR).
9. Cuando yo lo _____ (VER), lo saludo. (habitual action)
10. Mañana, cuando yo lo _____ (VER), lo saludaré.
11. La primera cosa que ella hace cuando _____ (LEVANTARSE) es cantar ópera.
12. Tan pronto como (nosotras) _____ (LLEGAR) a la clase, comenzaremos.
13. No puedo salir hasta _____ (TERMINAR).

Traduzca.

1. We'll wait here until they arrive.
2. After they leave, we'll call María.
3. After I leave, I'll turn out the lights. (=apagar la luz)
4. When they're in Washington, they always visit us.
5. When they come to Washington next week, they will visit us.

VI. FORMING THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE OF THE INDICATIVE MOOD

Give the forms of the present perfect tense of the indicative mood.

I have spoken-

I have opened-

You (tú) have eaten-

You (tú) have done-

She has lived-

He has said-

We have read-

We have put-

You (vosotras) have studied-

You (vosotras) have returned-

You (Uds.) have listened-

You (Uds.) have written-

Traduzca.

1. We have not seen him, and therefore we have not spoken to him.
2. Have they gotten up yet (=ya)?
3. I know that they have not arrived yet.
4. Where have you (Ud.) put my books?
5. What have you (tú) done?
6. The letter. Have you (vosotras) written it to them yet?
7. She has already (=ya) gone to bed.
8. They have said it, but they have not yet (=todavía) done it.
9. The money. I have given it to him.
10. Have there been many parties here this semester? (*haber*+ past participle of *haber*)

VII. FORMING THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Give the forms of the present perfect tense of the SUBJUNCTIVE mood.

I have spoken-

I have opened-

You (tú) have eaten-

You (tú) have done-

She has lived-

He has said-

We have read-

We have put-

You (vosotras) have studied-

You (vosotras) have returned-

You (Uds.) have listened-

You (Uds.) have written-

VIII. PRACTICE USING THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

¿Indicative or subjunctive? Give the form of the present perfect tense in either the indicative or the subjunctive mood, whichever is correct.

1. Espero que ellas _____ (HAVE ARRIVED) a tiempo.
2. Marisol dice que ellas _____ (HAVE ARRIVED) a tiempo.
3. Es evidente que ellos _____ (HAVE DONE) el trabajo.
4. ¿La carta? (nosotras) Ya la _____ (HAVE WRITTEN).
5. Dudamos que los niños _____ (HAVE GOTTEN UP).
6. No dudamos que los niños _____ (HAVE GOTTEN UP).
7. Me gusta que ustedes lo _____ (HAVE FINISHED) tan rápido.

Traduzca.

1. We think (=believe) they have left already.
2. We hope they have left already.
3. It's a shame you've (tú) been sick.
4. She says they have not done it yet.
5. I don't doubt that they already have sent the package.

IX. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Give the correct form of the relative pronoun in the following sentences.

1. El guía _____ (WHO) nos acompañó era griego.

2. La bicicleta_____ (THAT) es nueva es de Felisa.
3. El mecánico_____ (WHO) me arregló el carro es muy responsable.
4. La persona a_____ (WHOM) le di el pasaporte no está aquí ahora.
5. Esta es la casa en_____ (WHICH) nació.
6. No sabemos_____ (WHAT) ustedes quieren de nosotras.
7. El toro,_____ (WHICH) tenía la fuerza de un león, embistió al torero.
8. Esa es la señorita_____ (WHO) me vendió el vestido.
9. Los gitanos_____ (WHO) viven en las ciudades trabajan como todo el mundo.
10. Vamos a hablar con_____ (WHOEVER) pueda ayudarnos.
11. _____ (WHAT) me gusta más es dormir una buena siesta.
12. ¿Cómo se llama el hombre_____ (WHO) llegó a las cinco hoy?
13. La muchacha con_____ (WHOM) llegaste ya se fue.
14. Las muchachas con_____ (WHOM) llegaste ya se fueron.
15. Ella no es la persona_____ (WHO) tiene la casa en Washington.
16. ¿A_____ (WHO) estás llamando, a Gloria?

Traduzca.

1. What do they want? "I don't know what they want."
2. This is the store I told you about (use hablar).
3. That's the woman who gave us the letter.
4. Who(m) do I give this letter to?

X. PRACTICE WITH UD. AND UDS. COMMANDS

I. Give the following affirmative command forms:

1. HABLAR: _____ Ud. _____ Uds.
2. COMER: _____ Ud. _____ Uds.

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----------|------------|
| 3. | VIVIR: | _____ Ud. | _____ |
| | _____ Uds. | | |
| 4. | TENER: | _____ Ud. | _____ Uds. |
| 5. | DECIR: | _____ Ud. | _____ Uds. |
| 6. | SABER: | _____ Ud. | _____ Uds. |
| 7. | PEDIR: | _____ Ud. | _____ Uds. |
| 8. | IR: | _____ Ud. | _____ Uds. |
| 9. | CONducIR: | _____ Ud. | _____ Uds. |
| 10. | SENTARSE: | _____ Ud. | _____ Uds. |

II. Give the negative forms for the commands in 1-10.

III. Traduzca.

1. Speak Spanish (Ud.); don't speak English now.
2. The letter. Write it (Uds.) to us, but don't send it yet.
3. Get up (Ud.)! Don't sleep so much.
4. Ángela, get married (Ud.) if you want to, but don't marry Jorge!
5. The truth. Tell it (Ud.) to us, but don't tell it to them.

XI. PRACTICE WITH TÚ COMMANDS

Give the following affirmative and negative tú command forms:

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

1. HABLAR: _____
2. COMER: _____
3. VIVIR: _____
4. TENER: _____
5. CONDUCIR: _____
6. CAMINAR: _____
7. SALIR: _____
8. SABER: _____
9. DECIR: _____
10. DAR: _____
11. PONER: _____
12. ESCRIBIR: _____
13. LEVANTARSE: _____
14. ACOSTARSE: _____
15. CASARSE: _____

Traduzca.

1. The letters. Give them to me, please. Don't give them to her.
2. The telephone number. Tell it to us, but don't tell it to us here.
3. Get up! Don't sleep so much.
4. Ángela, get married if you want to, but don't marry Jorge!
5. Your homework. Do it, but don't do it now, do it later.

XII. PRACTICE WITH FORMING THE PAST TENSE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

(All verbs.)

Give the past tense of the subjunctive mood for the following forms:

(yo) HABLAR: _____ DECIR: _____

(tú)	COMER: _____	TENER: _____
(ella, él, Ud.)	VIVIR: _____	SALIR: _____
(nosotras)	CONducIR: _____	IR: _____
(vosotros)	SER: _____	SABER: _____
(ellos, ellas, Uds)	DAR: _____	ESTAR: _____

Give the past tense of the subjunctive or indicative mood, whichever is correct.

1. Querían que (nosotras) _____ (HABLAR) español.
2. Fue cierto que ellas lo _____ (SABER).
3. Me pidieron que (yo) lo _____ (HACER) inmediatamente.
4. Carla esperaba que _____ (THERE WAS) fiesta el sábado.
5. Creíamos que eso _____ (SER) verdad.
6. Era importante que (vosotras) _____ (LLEGAR) temprano hoy.
7. Yo quería ir, y quería que (tú) me _____ (ACOMPañAR).
8. Sabían que (nosotros) _____ (PODER) ir mañana.
9. No dudaba que Felipe y Marta _____ (IR) con los otros.
10. No queríamos que (tú) le _____ (DAR) más dinero a tu novio.
11. Recomendábamos que Uds. _____ (VISITAR) el Prado.
12. No era posible que ellas _____ (TENER) tanto tiempo libre.
13. Les dije a ellas que (ellas) _____ (VENIR) tan pronto como posible.

XIII. PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT, PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST TENSES IN NOUN CLAUSES

Use either the present, present perfect or past tense of the indicative mood, the present, present perfect or past tense of the subjunctive mood, or the infinitive of the verb given, whichever is correct.

1. Ellas sabían que (tú) _____ (VIVIR) aquí.

2. Ellas no creen que (tú)_____ (VIVIR) aquí.
3. Ellas no creían que (tú)_____ (VIVIR) aquí.
4. Ellas saben que (tú)_____ (VIVIR) aquí.
5. Ellas no creen que (tú)_____ (HAVE LIVED) aquí.
6. Ellas saben que (tú)_____ (HAVE LIVED) aquí.
7. Esperábamos que _____ (HACER) buen tiempo ese día.
8. Esperamos que _____ (HACER) buen tiempo ese día.
9. Era verdad que Felisa no _____ (SABER) la dirección.
10. Era posible que Felisa no _____ (SABER) la dirección.
11. Me dicen que ellas ya _____ (HAVE ARRIVED).
12. Me alegra mucho que ellas ya _____ (HAVE ARRIVED).
13. Nos dijeron que las señoras _____ (ESTAR) allí ayer.
14. Era probable que los chicos lo _____ (TERMINAR).
15. Anoche, Marta quería _____ (VOLVER) a las once y media.

Traduzca.

1. We hope you will take (=llevar) us to the airport tomorrow.
2. We hoped you would take us to the airport. We wanted to leave at seven thirty.
3. We hope you have brought your guitar to class today.
4. I thought (use *creer*) they were going to arrive last night.
5. I didn't think they were going to arrive last night.

XIV. PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT, PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST TENSES IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

Use either the present, present perfect or past tense of the indicative mood, or the present, present perfect or past tense of the subjunctive mood, whichever is correct.

1. Hay varios apartamentos aquí que me _____ (GUSTAR).
2. Había varios apartamentos allí que me _____ (GUSTAR).

3. No hay ningún apartamento aquí que me _____ (GUSTAR).
4. No había ningún apartamento allí que me _____ (GUSTAR).
5. Busco a alguien que _____ (LIVES) en España.
6. Busco a alguien que _____ (HAS LIVED) en España.
7. Buscaba a alguien que _____ (LIVED) en España.
8. No pude encontrar a nadie que _____ (TENER) carro.
9. No puedo encontrar a nadie que _____ (TENER) carro.
10. Conozco a alguien que _____ (TENER) carro.
11. Yo conocía a alguien que _____ (TENER) carro.
12. ¿Conoces a alguien que _____ (HAS VISITED) Disneyworld?
13. Sí, conozco a montón de personas que lo _____ (HAVE VISITED).

Traduzca.

1. I bought a CD that you are going to like.
2. I was looking for a CD that you would like.
3. There was no one there who spoke Chinese.
4. There's nothing here I want to see.
5. Do you know anyone who has lived in Ecuador?
6. They didn't think we were leaving on Thursday.
7. They found out (*saber*, in preterite) we were leaving on Thursday.

XV. PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT, PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST TENSES IN ADVERBIAL TIME CLAUSES

Use either the present, present perfect or past tense of the indicative mood, the present, present perfect or past tense of the subjunctive mood, or the infinitive of the verb given, whichever is correct.

1. Hoy saldremos después de que _____ (LLEGAR) Amaranta.

2. Anoche salimos después de que _____ (LLEGAR) Amaranta.
3. Hoy saldremos antes de que _____ (LLEGAR) Amaranta.
4. Anoche salimos antes de que _____ (LLEGAR) Amaranta.
5. Tan pronto como (nosotras) lo _____ (SABER), te lo dijimos.
6. Tan pronto como (nosotras) lo _____ (SABER), te lo diremos.
7. Pensamos llamar cuando ella _____ (HAS RETURNED).
8. Pensábamos llamar cuando ella _____ (RETURNED).
9. Voy a quedarme aquí hasta _____ (TERMINAR).
10. Iba a quedarme allí hasta _____ (TERMINAR).
11. Voy a quedarme aquí hasta que (tú) _____ (TERMINAR).
12. Iba a quedarme allí hasta que (tú) _____ (TERMINAR).
13. Siempre íbamos al cine cuando ellas nos _____ (VISITAR).
14. Siempre vamos al cine cuando ellas nos _____ (VISITAR).

Traduzca.

1. When we finish studying, we'll go eat pizza.
2. When we finished studying, we went to eat pizza.
3. After we finished studying, we went to eat pizza.
4. Before we finished studying, we went to eat pizza.
5. I'll leave after they have called us.

XVI. PRACTICE WITH THE CONDITIONAL TENSE

Give the following forms in the conditional tense of the indicative mood, or in the past subjunctive, whichever is correct.

1. Me dijeron que _____ (THEY WOULD COME) a las ocho.
2. Si yo tuviera más dinero, _____ (I WOULD TRAVEL) más.
3. _____ (IT WOULD BE) buena idea si me lo mandarás pronto.

4. Esperábamos que (tú) lo _____ (WOULD DO).
5. “Si Raquel y Arturo se casaran, ella _____ (WOULD BE) nuestra tía.”
6. Si yo fuera tú, no lo _____ (I WOULD DO).
7. _____ (WE WOULD PLAY) al tenis hoy, si no lloviera.
8. Si pudiera arreglármelo, _____ (I WOULD LIVE) en España.
9. Marta dice que con más tiempo libre, _____ (SHE WOULD READ) mucho más.
10. Ella me dijo que _____ (THEY WOULD BE) aquí pronto.
11. Yo esperaba que ellas me _____ (WOULD ACCOMPANY).
12. Me dijo Alicia que _____ (THERE WOULD BE) fiesta hoy.
13. Todo el mundo esperaba que _____ (THERE WOULD BE) fiesta hoy.

Traduzca.

1. They told me they would arrive on the eight o'clock train.
2. Could you write the address down for me?
3. We hoped they would visit us.
4. I hoped they would be here already.
5. That would be good.
6. We could leave now, or wait until later.

XVII. PRACTICE WITH *SI* CLAUSES

Give the correct verb form in each of the following. Use the verb form already given in the sentence to help you determine the correct mood and tense of the verb in question.

1. Saldríamos mañana si _____ (WE COULD), pero no es posible.
2. Saldremos mañana si _____ (WE CAN).
3. Siempre salíamos si _____ (WE WERE ABLE).[habitual action]

4. Si (yo) _____ (TENER) dinero, compraré un carro.
5. Si yo _____ (TENER) dinero, compraría un carro.
6. Iremos a la playa mañana si _____ (HACER) buen tiempo.
7. Iríamos a la playa hoy si _____ (HACER) buen tiempo.
8. Si ellos _____ (TENER) dinero, siempre iban a la ópera.
9. Si ellos _____ (TENER) dinero ahora, irían a la ópera.
10. Si ellos _____ (TENER) dinero esta noche, irán a la ópera.
11. Si yo _____ (WERE) tú, yo lo haría.

Traduzca.

1. If I have time, I'll do that today.
2. If I had time, I would do that today.
3. If I have time, I always do that.
4. If I had time, I always used to do that.
5. If I were you, I would tell (it to) them immediately.
6. If it rains tomorrow we won't go.
7. If it were raining now, we wouldn't go.
8. They talk as if they had nothing to do.

XVIII. THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

I. Give the forms of the past perfect tense of the indicative mood.

I had spoken-

I had opened-

You (tú) had eaten-

You (tú) had done-

She had lived-

He had said-

We had read-

We had put-

You (vosotras) had studied-

You (vosotras) had returned-

You (Uds.) had listened-

You (Uds.) had written-

II. Now give these same forms of the past perfect tense of the subjunctive mood.

III. Choose either the past perfect indicative or the past perfect subjunctive in the following sentences.

1. Esperábamos que ellas ya _____ (HAD EATEN).
2. Sabíamos que ellas ya _____ (HAD EATEN).
3. ¿Dudaban Uds. que (nosotras) lo _____ (HAD FOUND OUT).
4. No creía que ellos lo _____ (HAD DONE).
5. Creía que ellos lo _____ (HAD DONE).
6. Comimos después de que (tú) _____ (HAD ARRIVED).
7. _____ (WE HAD EATEN) antes de que llegaras.

IV. Traduzca.

1. We hoped you had already written the letter.
2. We thought they had already left, but that wasn't true.
3. She already had returned from the museum when we saw you.
4. He told us they had lived in Argentina.
5. If we had known that, we would have come immediately.

XIX. PRACTICE WITH FORMING ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES

Give the forms, and the meaning, of the adverbs derived from the following adjectives:

lento-

altos-

fuertes-

rojo-

fácil-

difícil-

honesto-

cortés-

puntual-

rápidas-

Traduzca.

1. She spoke very rapidly.
2. The children were running everywhere happily.
3. He spoke slowly, so that we could understand him.
4. They did it well, very well.
5. You speak Spanish clearly and correctly. That's great!

Práctica con los tiempos verbales:HABLAR, yo

Infinitivo- (TO SPEAK) **Participio presente-**
[used with ESTAR]

Participio pasado-
[used with HABER]

I speak, am speaking, do speak-
(present indicative)

(I am speaking [act in progress only])-
(present progressive [indicative])

I spoke-
(preterite indicative)

I used to speak, was speaking-
(imperfect indicative)

(I was speaking [act in progress only])-
(past progressive [indicative])

I shall or will speak-
(future indicative)

I am going to speak-
(another future indicative)

I would speak-
(conditional)

I have spoken-
(present perfect indicative)

They hope I have spoken-
(present perfect subjunctive)

I had spoken-
(past perfect indicative)

I want to speak-

They want me to speak (=They want that I speak)-
(present subjunctive)

I wanted to speak-

They wanted me to speak (= They wanted that I speak)-
(past subjunctive)

They hoped I had spoken-

(past perfect subjunctive)

I would have spoken-
(conditional perfect)

I shall or will have spoken-
(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: HABLAR, ella

Infinitivo- (TO SPEAK) **Participio presente-**
[used with ESTAR]

Participio pasado-
[used with HABER]

she speaks, is speaking, does speak-
(present indicative)

(she is speaking [act in progress only])-
(present progressive [indicative])

she spoke-
(preterite indicative)

she used to speak, was speaking-
(imperfect indicative)

(she was speaking [act in progress only])-
(past progressive [indicative])

she shall or will speak-
(future indicative)

she is going to speak-
(another future indicative)

she would speak-
(conditional)

she has spoken-
(present perfect indicative)

They hope she has spoken-
(present perfect subjunctive)

she had spoken-
(past perfect indicative)

she wants to speak-

They want her to speak (=They want that she speak)-
(present subjunctive)

she wanted to speak-

They wanted her to speak (= They wanted that she speak)-
(past subjunctive)

They hoped she had spoken-

(past perfect subjunctive)

she would have spoken-
(conditional perfect)

she shall or will have spoken-
(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: HABLAR, nosotras

Infinitivo- (TO SPEAK) **Participio presente-**
[used with ESTAR]

Participio pasado-
[used with HABER]

we speak, are speaking, do speak-
(present indicative)

(we are speaking [act in progress only])-
(present progressive [indicative])

we spoke-
(preterite indicative)

we used to speak, were speaking-
(imperfect indicative)

(we were speaking [act in progress only])-
(past progressive [indicative])

we shall or will speak-
(future indicative)

we are going to speak-
(another future indicative)

we would speak-
(conditional)

we have spoken-
(present perfect indicative)

They hope we have spoken-
(present perfect subjunctive)

we had spoken-
(past perfect indicative)

we want to speak-

They want us to speak (=They want that we speak)-
(present subjunctive)

we wanted to speak-

They wanted us to speak (= They wanted that we speak)-
(past subjunctive)

They hoped we had spoken-

(past perfect subjunctive)

we would have spoken-
(conditional perfect)

we shall or will have spoken-
(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: COMER, yo

infinitivo-

(TO EAT)

Participio presente-

[used with ESTAR]

Participio pasado-

[used with HABER]

I eat, am eating, do eat-

(present indicative)

(I am eating [act in progress only])-

(present progressive [indicative])

I ate-

(preterite indicative)

I used to eat, was eating-

(imperfect indicative)

(I was eating [act in progress only])-

(past progressive [indicative])

I shall or will eat-

(future indicative)

I am going to eat-

(another future indicative)

I would eat-

(conditional)

I have eaten-

(present perfect indicative)

They hope I have eaten-

(present perfect subjunctive)

I had eaten-

(past perfect indicative)

I want to eat-

I wanted to eat-

They want me to eat (=They want that I eat)-

(present subjunctive)

They wanted me to eat (= They wanted that I eat)-

(past subjunctive)

They hoped I had eaten-

(past perfect subjunctive)

I would have eaten-
(conditional perfect)

I shall or will have eaten-
(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: COMER, ella

Infinitivo- (TO EAT)

Participio presente-
[used with ESTAR]

Participio pasado-
[used with HABER]

she eats, is eating, does eat-
(present indicative)

(she is eating [act in progress only])-
(present progressive [indicative])

she ate-
(preterite indicative)

she used to eat, was eating-
(imperfect indicative)

(she was eating [act in progress only])-
(past progressive [indicative])

she shall or will eat-
(future indicative)

she is going to eat-
(another future indicative)

she would eat-
(conditional)

she has eaten-
(present perfect indicative)

They hope she has eaten-
(present perfect subjunctive)

she had eaten-
(past perfect indicative)

she wants to eat-

They want her to eat (=They want that she eat)-
(present subjunctive)

she wanted to eat-

They wanted her to eat (= They wanted that she eat)-
(past subjunctive)

They hoped she had eaten-

(past perfect subjunctive)

she would have eaten-

(conditional perfect)

she shall or will have eaten-

(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: COMER, nosotras

Infinitivo-

(TO EAT)

Participio presente-

[used with ESTAR]

Participio pasado-

[used with HABER]

we eat, are eating, do eat-

(present indicative)

(we are eating [act in progress only])-

(present progressive [indicative])

we ate-

(preterite indicative)

we used to eat, were eating-

(imperfect indicative)

(we were eating [act in progress only])-

(past progressive [indicative])

we shall or will eat-

(future indicative)

we are going to eat-

(another future indicative)

we would eat-

(conditional)

we have eaten-

(present perfect indicative)

They hope we have eaten-

(present perfect subjunctive)

we had eaten-

(past perfect indicative)

we want to eat-

They want us to eat (=They want that we eat)-

(present subjunctive)

we wanted to eat-

They wanted us to eat (= They wanted that we eat)-
(past subjunctive)

They hoped we had eaten-
(past perfect subjunctive)

we would have eaten-
(conditional perfect)

we shall or will have eaten-
(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: VIVIR, yo

Infinitivo- (TO LIVE) **Participio presente-**
[used with ESTAR]

Participio pasado-
[used with HABER]

I live, am living, do live-
(present indicative)

(I am living [act in progress only])-
(present progressive [indicative])

I lived-
(preterite indicative)

I used to live, was living-
(imperfect indicative)

(I was living [act in progress only])-
(past progressive [indicative])

I shall or will live-
(future indicative)

I am going to live-
(another future indicative)

I would live-
(conditional)

I have lived-
(present perfect indicative)

They hope I have lived-
(present perfect subjunctive)

I had lived-

(past perfect indicative)

I want to live-

They want me to live (=They want that I live)-

(present subjunctive)

I wanted to live-

They wanted me to live (= They wanted that I live)-

(past subjunctive)

They hoped I had lived-

(past perfect subjunctive)

I would have lived-

(conditional perfect)

I shall or will have lived-

(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: VIVIR, ella

Infinitivo-

(TO LIVE)

Participio presente-

[used with ESTAR]

Participio pasado-

[used with HABER]

she lives, is living, does lives-

(present indicative)

(she is living [act in progress only])-

(present progressive [indicative])

she lived-

(preterite indicative)

she used to live, was living-

(imperfect indicative)

(she was living [act in progress only])-

(past progressive [indicative])

she shall or will live-

(future indicative)

she is going to live-

(another future indicative)

she would live-

(conditional)

she has lived-

(present perfect indicative)

They hope she has lived-

(present perfect subjunctive)

she had lived-

(past perfect indicative)

she wants to live-

They want her to live (=They want that she live)-

(present subjunctive)

she wanted to live-

They wanted her to live (= They wanted that she live)-

(past subjunctive)

They hoped she had lived-

(past perfect subjunctive)

she would have lived-
(conditional perfect)

she shall or will have lived-
(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: VIVIR, nosotros

Infinitivo-

(TO LIVE)

Participio presente-

[used with ESTAR]

Participio pasado-

[used with HABER]

we live, are living, do live-

(present indicative)

(we are living [act in progress only])-

(present progressive [indicative])

we lived-

(preterite indicative)

we used to live, were living-

(imperfect indicative)

(we were living [act in progress only])-

(past progressive [indicative])

we shall or will live-

(future indicative)

we are going to live-

(another future indicative)

we would live-

(conditional)

we have lived-

(present perfect indicative)

They hope we have lived-

(present perfect subjunctive)

we had lived-

(past perfect indicative)

we want to live-

They want us to live (=They want that we live)-

(present subjunctive)

we wanted to live-

They wanted us to live (= They wanted that we live)-

(past subjunctive)

They hoped we had lived-

(past perfect subjunctive)

we would have lived-
(conditional perfect)

we shall or will have lived-
(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: DECIR, yo

Infinitivo- (TO SAY/TELL) **Participio presente-**
[used with ESTAR]

Participio pasado-
[used with HABER]

I say/tell, am saying/telling, do say/tell-
(present indicative)

(I am saying/telling [act in progress only])-
(present progressive [indicative])

I said/told-
(preterite indicative)

I used to say/tell, was saying/telling-
(imperfect indicative)

(I was saying/telling [act in progress only])-
(past progressive [indicative])

I shall or will say/tell-
(future indicative)

I am going to say/tell-
(another future indicative)

I would say/tell-
(conditional)

I have said/told-
(present perfect indicative)

They hope I have said/told-
(present perfect subjunctive)

I had said/told-
(past perfect indicative)

I want to say/tell-

They want me to say/tell (=They want that I say/tell)-
(present subjunctive)

I wanted to say/tell-

They wanted me to say/tell (= They wanted that I say/tell)-
(past subjunctive)

They hoped I had said/told-

(past perfect subjunctive)

I would have said/told-
(conditional perfect)

I shall or will have said/told-
(future perfect indicative)

ANSWER KEY

THE FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. hablaré | 8. Conduciréis |
| 2. comerás | 9. tendremos |
| 3. hará | 10. dirán |
| 4. estudiarán, saldrán | 11. Haréis |
| 5. prepararemos | 12. sabrá |
| 6. viviré | 13. estarán |
| 7. pondrá | 14. será |

1. Llegaremos a las ocho, y luego (entonces) comeremos.
2. Los (Las) veré mañana. Los/Las llevaré al aeropuerto.
3. “Que será, será.”
4. Tomarán el autobús y estarán allí a las nueve y media.
5. Ella se levantará a las siete, se vestirá, y saldrá antes de las ocho.
6. ¿Nos visitaréis/visitarán este verano?
7. ¿Dónde estarán mis gafas/anteojos/espejuelos? ¡No las/los encuentro por ninguna parte!

PRACTICE WITH FORMING THE PRESENT TENSE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

(yo)	hable	diga
(tú)	comas	tengas
(ella, él, Ud.)	viva	salga
(nosotras)	conduzcamos	vayamos
(vosotros)	seáis	sepáis
(ellos,ellas, Uds.)	den	estén

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. hablemos | 8. podamos |
| 2. sepan | 9. vayan |
| 3. haga | 10. des |
| 4. haya | 11. visiten |
| 5. sea | 12. tengan |
| 6. lleguéis | 13. vengan |
| 7. acompañes | |

PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT TENSE IN NOUN CLAUSES

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. estudie | 9. almuercen |
| 2. pueden | 10. están |
| 3. ir | 11. asistir |
| 4. van | 12. haga |
| 5. vengán | 13. Cenáis (or cenaréis) |
| 6. nos sintamos | 14. paguen |
| 7. sabe | 15. durmamos |
| 8. sepa | |

1. Quiero comer.

2. Quiero que él ponga la luz.
3. Sus padres insisten (en) que él limpie su cuarto todos los sábados.
4. Sabemos que ellas entienden el programa.
5. La carta. Prefieren que la escriba Pablo.

PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT TENSE IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. sepa | 9. sirve |
| 2. sabe | 10. sirva |
| 3. sepa | 11. vive |
| 4. pueda | 12. conozca |
| 5. pueda | 13. puedas |
| 6. puede | 14. puedes |
| 7. guste | 15. vayan |
| 8. tengo | |

1. Quieren un apartamento que tenga piscina.
2. Aquí hay varios apartamentos que tienen piscina.
3. Busco un carro que no me cueste un ojo de la cara.
4. Tengo un carro que es barato, pero quiero uno que sea más fiable.

PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT TENSE IN ADVERBIAL TIME CLAUSES

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. lleguen | 8. regreses |
| 2. llamemos | 9. veo |
| 3. terminar | 10. vea |
| 4. terminen | 11. se levanta |
| 5. visito | 12. lleguemos |
| 6. vuelvan (antes de que=subjuntivo, siempre) | 13. terminar |
| 7. vuelven | |

1. Esperaremos aquí hasta que lleguen.
2. Después de que salgan ellas, llamaremos a María.
3. Después de salir, apagaré la luz.
4. Cuando están en Washington, siempre nos visitan.
5. Cuando vengan a Washington la semana que viene, nos visitarán.

FORMING THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE OF THE INDICATIVE MOOD

he hablado	he abierto
has comido	has hecho
ella ha vivido	él ha dicho
hemos leído	hemos puesto
habéis estudiado	habéis vuelto (regresado)
han escuchado	han escrito

1. No lo hemos visto, y por eso no le hemos hablado.
2. ¿Ya se han despertado?
3. Sé que ellas no han llegado todavía.
4. ¿Dónde ha puesto Ud. mis libros?

5. ¿Qué has hecho?
6. La carta. ¿Ya se la habéis escrito a ellos/ellas?
7. Ella ya se ha acostado. (Ella ya se ha ido a la cama.)
8. (Ellas/Ellos) lo han dicho, pero todavía no lo han hecho.
9. El dinero. Se lo he dado (a él).
10. ¿Ha habido aquí muchas fiestas este semestre?

FORMING THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

(yo)	haya hablado	haya abierto
(tú)	hayas comido	hayas hecho
(ella)	haya vivido	él haya dicho
(nosotras)	hayamos leído	hayamos puesto
(vosotros)	hayáis estudiado	hayáis vuelto
(Uds.)	hayan escuchado	hayan escrito

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. hayan llegado | 5. se hayan levantado |
| 2. han llegado | 6. se han levantado |
| 3. han hecho | 7. hayan terminado |
| 4. hemos escrito | |

1. Creemos que ellas ya han salido (or se han ido, or se han marchado).
2. Esperamos que ellas ya hayan salido (se hayan ido/se hayan marchado).
3. Es (una) lástima que hayas estado enferma/o.
4. Ella dice que todavía no lo han hecho.
5. No dudo que ellos ya han mandado (or enviado) el paquete.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. que | 9. que |
| 2. que | 10. quien |
| 3. que | 11. Lo que |
| 4. quien | 12. que |
| 5. que | 13. quien |
| 6. lo que | 14. quienes |
| 7. que | 15. que |
| 8. que | 16. quién |

1. ¿Qué quieren ellas? “No sé lo que quieren.”
2. Esta es la tienda de que te hablé.
3. Ésa/Aquélla es la mujer que nos dio la carta.
4. ¿A quién le doy esta carta?

PRACTICE WITH UD. AND UDS. COMMANDS

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Hable Ud. | Hablen Uds. |
| 2. Coma Ud. | Coman Uds. |
| 3. Viva Ud. | Vivan Uds. |
| 4. Tenga Ud. | Tengan Uds. |
| 5. Diga Ud. | Digan Uds. |
| 6. Sepa Ud. | Sepan Uds. |
| 7. Pida Ud. | Pidan Uds. |
| 8. Vaya Ud. | Vayan Uds. |
| 9. Conduzca Ud. | Conduzcan Uds. |
| 10. Siéntese Ud. | Siéntense Uds. |
| | |
| 1. No hable Ud. | No hablen Uds. |
| 2. No coma Ud. | No coman Uds. |
| 3. No viva Ud. | No vivan Uds. |
| 4. No tenga Ud. | No tengan Uds. |
| 5. No diga Ud. | No digan Uds. |
| 6. No sepa Ud. | No sepan Uds. |
| 7. No pida Ud. | No pidan Uds. |
| 8. No vaya Ud. | No vayan Uds. |
| 9. No conduzca Ud. | No conduzcan Uds. |
| 10. No se siente Ud. | No se sienten Uds. |
| | |
| 1. Hable Ud. español; no hable inglés ahora. | |
| 2. La carta. Escribanosla, pero no la manden (envíen) todavía. | |
| 3. ¡Levántese Ud! No duerma tanto. | |
| 4. Ángela, cáse Ud. si quiere, pero ¡no se case con Jorge! | |
| 5. La verdad. Díganosla, Ud., pero no se la diga a ellas. | |

PRACTICE WITH TÚ COMMAND FORMS

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Habla | No hables |
| 2. Come | No comas |
| 3. Vive | No vivas |
| 4. Ten | No tengas |
| 5. Conduce | No conduzcas |
| 6. Camina | No camines |
| 7. Sal | No salgas |
| 8. Sabe | No sepas |
| 9. Di | No digas |
| 10. Da | No des |
| 11. Pon | No pongas |
| 12. Escribe | No escribas |
| 13. Levántate | No te levantes |
| 14. Acuéstate | No te acuestes |
| 15. Cásate | No te cases |

1. Las cartas. Dámelas, por favor. No se las des a ella.

2. El número de teléfono. Dínoslo, pero no nos lo digas aquí.
3. ¡Levántate! No duermas tanto.
4. Ángela, cástate si quieres, pero no te cases con Jorge.
5. La (tu) tarea. Hazla, pero no la hagas ahora, sino después (or hazla después).

PRACTICE WITH FORMING THE PAST TENSE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

(yo)	hablara	dijera
(tú)	comieras	tuvieras
(ella)	viviera	saliera
(nosotras)	condujéramos	fuéramos
(vosotros)	fuerais	supierais
(Uds.)	dieran	estuvieran

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. hablaríamos | 8. podíamos |
| 2. sabían (or supieron) | 9. iban (fueron) |
| 3. hiciera | 10. dieras |
| 4. hubiera | 11. visitaran |
| 5. era (or fue) | 12. tuvieran |
| 6. llegarais | 13. vinieran |
| 7. acompañaras | |

PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT, PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST TENSES IN NOUN CLAUSES

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. vivías (viviste) | 9. sabía (supo) |
| 2. vivas | 10. supiera |
| 3. vivieras | 11. han llegado |
| 4. vives | 12. hayan llegado |
| 5. hayas vivido | 13. estaban (estuvieron) |
| 6. has vivido | 14. terminaran |
| 7. hiciera | 15. volver |
| 8. haga | |

1. Esperamos que nos lleves mañana al aeropuerto.
2. Esperábamos que nos llevaras al aeropuerto. Queríamos salir a las siete y media.
3. Esperamos que hoy hayas traído la guitarra a la clase.
4. Creía que iban a llegar anoche.
5. Yo no creía que fueran a llegar anoche.

**PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT, PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST TENSES
IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES**

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. gustan | 8. tuviera |
| 2. gustaban (gustaron) | 9. tenga |
| 3. guste | 10. tiene |
| 4. gustara | 11. tenía |
| 5. viva | 12. haya visitado |
| 6. haya vivido | 13. han visitado |
| 7. viviera | |

1. Compré un CD que te va a gustar.
2. Buscaba un CD que te gustara.
3. No había nadie allí que hablara chino.
4. No hay nada aquí que yo quiera ver.
5. Conoces a alguien que haya vivido en el Ecuador?
6. Ellas no creían que saliéramos el jueves.
7. Ellas supieron que salíamos (íbamos a salir) el jueves.

**PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT, PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST TENSES
IN ADVERBIAL TIME CLAUSES**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. llegue | 8. regresara (or regresó) |
| 2. llegó | 9. terminar |
| 3. llegue | 10. terminar |
| 4. llegara | 11. termines |
| 5. supimos | 12. terminaras |
| 6. sepamos | 13. visitaban |
| 7. haya vuelto (haya regresado) | 14. visitan |

1. Cuando terminemos de estudiar, iremos a comer pizza.
2. Cuando terminamos de estudiar, fuimos a comer pizza.
3. Después (de) que terminamos de estudiar, fuimos a comer pizza. (Or, Después de [terminar de] estudiar, fuimos a comer pizza.)
4. Antes (de) que termináramos de estudiar, fuimos a comer pizza. (Or, Antes de terminar de estudiar, fuimos a comer pizza.)
5. Saldré después (de) que nos llamen ellas.

PRACTICE WITH THE CONDITIONAL TENSE

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. vendrían | 8. (yo) viviría |
| 2. viajaría | 9. leería |
| 3. Sería | 10. estarían |
| 4. hicieras | 11. acompañaran |
| 5. sería | 12. habría |
| 6. haría | 13. hubiera |
| 7. Jugaríamos | |

1. Ellas me dijeron que llegarían en el tren de las ocho.
2. ¿Me podrías escribir la dirección?
3. Esperábamos que ellas nos visitaran.
4. Yo esperaba que ellas ya estuvieran aquí.
5. Eso sería bueno.
6. Podríamos salir ahora, o esperar hasta después.

PRACTICE WITH SI CLAUSES

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. pudiéramos | 7. hiciera |
| 2. podemos | 8. tenían [habitual action] |
| 3. podíamos | 9. tuvieran |
| 4. tengo | 10. tienen |
| 5. tuviera | 11. fuera |
| 6. hace | |

1. Si tengo tiempo, haré eso hoy.
2. Si yo tuviera tiempo, haría eso hoy.
3. Si tengo tiempo, siempre hago eso. [habitual action]
4. Si yo tenía tiempo, siempre hacía eso. [habitual action]
5. Si yo fuera tú, se lo diría inmediatamente.
6. Si llueve mañana, no iremos.
7. Si estuviera lloviendo (or lloviera) ahora, no iríamos.
8. Ellas hablan como si no tuvieran nada que hacer.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

Indicative mood:

(yo)	había hablado	había abierto
(tú)	habías comido	habías hecho
(ella)	había vivido	él había dicho
(nosotras)	habíamos leído	habíamos puesto
(vosotros)	habíais estudiado	habíais vuelto
(Uds.)	habían escuchado	habían escrito

Subjunctive mood:

(yo)	hubiera hablado	hubiera abierto
(tú)	hubieras comido	hubieras hecho
(ella)	hubiera vivido	él hubiera dicho
(nosotras)	hubiéramos leído	hubiéramos puesto
(vosotros)	hubierais estudiado	hubierais vuelto
(Uds.)	hubieran escuchado	hubieran escrito

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. hubieran comido | 5. habían hecho |
| 2. habían comido | 6. habías llegado |
| 3. hubiéramos sabido | 7. Habíamos comido |
| 4. hubieran hecho | |

1. Esperábamos que ya hubiera(s) escrito la carta.
2. Creíamos que ya habían salido (se habían marchado/ido) ellas, pero no fue/era cierto.
3. Ella ya había regresado/vuelto del museo cuando te vimos.
4. El nos dijo que ellos habían vivido en la Argentina.
5. Si hubiéramos sabido eso, habríamos (or hubiéramos) venido inmediatamente.

PRACTICE WITH FORMING ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES

lentamente = slowly

fuertemente = strongly

fácilmente = easily

honestamente = honestly

puntualmente = punctually

altamente = highly

rojamente = redly

difícilmente = with difficulty

cortésmente = courteously

rápidamente (rápido is also used)
= rapidly

1. Ella habló (or hablaba) muy rápidamente.
2. Los niños corrían alegremente por todas partes.
3. El hablaba (or habló) lentamente, para que pudiéramos entenderle.
4. Lo hicieron bien, muy bien.
5. Hablas español clara y correctamente. ¡Qué bien!

Práctica con los tiempos verbales:HABLAR, yo

Infinitivo- HABLAR (TO SPEAK)	Participio presente -HABLANDO [used with ESTAR]
	Participio pasado -HABLADO [used with HABER]
I speak, am speaking, do speak- (present indicative)	HABLO
(I am speaking [act in progress only])- (present progressive [indicative])	ESTOY HABLANDO
I spoke- (preterite indicative)	HABLÉ
I used to speak, was speaking- (imperfect indicative)	HABLABA
(I was speaking [act in progress only])- (past progressive [indicative])	ESTABA HABLANDO
I shall or will speak- HABLARÉ (future indicative)	I am going to speak -VOY A HABLAR (another future indicative)
I would speak -HABLARÍA (conditional)	ESPERAN QUE YO HAYA HABLADO
I have spoken- HE HABLADO (present perfect indicative)	They hope I have spoken- (present perfect subjunctive)
I had spoken -HABÍA HABLADO (past perfect indicative)	
I want to speak -QUIERO HABLAR	
They want me to speak (=They want that I speak)- QUIEREN QUE YO HABLE (present subjunctive)	
I wanted to speak- QUERÍA HABLAR	
They wanted me to speak (= They wanted that I speak)- QUERÍAN QUE HABLARA (past subjunctive)	
They hoped I had spoken -ESPERABAN QUE (YO) HUBIERA HABLADO	

(past perfect subjunctive)

I would have spoken-HABRÍA HABLADO
(conditional perfect)

I shall or will have spoken-HABRÉ HABLADO
(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: **HABLAR, ella**

Infinitivo-	HABLAR (TO SPEAK)	Participio presente-HABLANDO [used with ESTAR]
		Participio pasado-HABLADO [used with HABER]
she speaks, is speaking, does speak- (present indicative)		HABLA
(she is speaking [act in progress only])- (present progressive [indicative])		ESTÁ HABLANDO
she spoke- (preterite indicative)		HABLÓ
she used to speak, was speaking- (imperfect indicative)		HABLABA
(she was speaking [act in progress only])- (past progressive [indicative])		ESTABA HABLANDO
she shall or will speak-	HABLARÁ	she is going to speak-VA A HABLAR (another future indicative)
(future indicative)		
she would speak-HABLARÍA (conditional)		ESPERAN QUE HAYA HABLADO
she has spoken-	HA HABLADO	They hope she has spoken- (present perfect subjunctive)
(present perfect indicative)		
she had spoken-HABÍA HABLADO (past perfect indicative)		
she wants to speak-QUIERE HABLAR		
They want her to speak (=They want that she speak)-QUIEREN QUE ELLA HABLE (present subjunctive)		
she wanted to speak-QUERÍA HABLAR		
They wanted her to speak(= They wanted that she speak)-QUERÍAN QUE HABLARA (past subjunctive)		
They hoped she had spoken-	ESPERABAN QUE ELLA HUBIERA HABLADO	

(past perfect subjunctive)

she would have spoken-HABRÍA HABLADO
(conditional perfect)

she shall or will have spoken-HABRÁ HABLADO
(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: HABLAR, nosotras

Infinitivo- HABLAR (TO SPEAK)	Participio presente- HABLANDO [used with ESTAR]
	Participio pasado- HABLADO [used with HABER]
we speak, are speaking, do speak- (present indicative)	HABLAMOS
(we are speaking [act in progress only])- (present progressive [indicative])	ESTAMOS HABLANDO
we spoke- (preterite indicative)	HABLAMOS
we used to speak, were speaking- (imperfect indicative)	HABLÁBAMOS
(we were speaking [act in progress only])- (past progressive [indicative])	ESTÁBAMOS HABLANDO
we shall or will speak- HABLAREMOS (future indicative)	we are going to speak- VAMOS A HABLAR (another future indicative)
we would speak- HABLARÍAMOS (conditional)	
we have spoken- HEMOS HABLADO (present perfect indicative)	ESPERAN QUE HAYAMOS HABLADO They hope we have spoken- (present perfect subjunctive)
we had spoken- HABÍAMOS HABLADO (past perfect indicative)	
we want to speak- QUEREMOS HABLAR	
They want us to speak (=They want that we speak)- QUIEREN QUE HABLEMOS (present subjunctive)	
we wanted to speak- QUERÍAMOS HABLAR	
They wanted us to speak (= They wanted that we speak)- QUERÍAN QUE (past subjunctive)	HABLÁRAMOS
They hoped we had spoken- ESPERABAN QUE HUBIÉRAMOS HABLADO	

(past perfect subjunctive)

we would have spoken-HABRÍAMOS HABLADO
(conditional perfect)

we shall or will have spoken-HABREMOS HABLADO
(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: COMER, yo

infinitivo-	COMER	(TO EAT)	Participio presente- COMIENDO [used with ESTAR]
			Participio pasado- COMIDO [used with HABER]
I eat, am eating, do eat- (present indicative)			COMO
(I am eating [act in progress only])- (present progressive [indicative])			ESTOY COMIENDO
I ate- (preterite indicative)			COMÍ
I used to eat, was eating- (imperfect indicative)		COMÍA	
(I was eating [act in progress only])- (past progressive [indicative])			ESTABA COMIENDO
I shall or will eat-	COMERÉ		I am going to eat- VOY A COMER (another future indicative)
(future indicative)			
I would eat- COMERÍA (conditional)			ESPERAN QUE (YO) HAYA COMIDO
I have eaten- HE COMIDO (present perfect indicative)			They hope I have eaten- (present perfect subjunctive)
I had eaten- HABÍA COMIDO (past perfect indicative)			
I want to eat- QUIERO COMER			I wanted to eat- QUERÍA COMER
They want me to eat (=They want that I eat)- QUIEREN QUE (YO) COMA (present subjunctive)			
They wanted me to eat (= They wanted that I eat)- QUERÍAN QUE (YO) COMIERA (past subjunctive)			
They hoped I had eaten-	ESPERABAN QUE (YO) HUBIERA COMIDO		
(past perfect subjunctive)			

I would have eaten-(YO) HABRÍA COMIDO
(conditional perfect)

I shall or will have eaten-HABRÉ COMIDO
(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: COMER, ella

<p>Infinitivo- COMER (TO EAT)</p>	<p>Participio presente-COMIENDO [used with ESTAR]</p> <p>Participio pasado- [used with HABER]COMIDO</p>
<p>she eats, is eating, does eat- (present indicative)</p>	<p>COME</p>
<p>(she is eating [act in progress only])- (present progressive [indicative])</p>	<p>ESTÁ COMIENDO</p>
<p>she ate- (preterite indicative)</p>	<p>COMIÓ</p>
<p>she used to eat, was eating- (imperfect indicative)</p>	<p>COMÍA</p>
<p>(she was eating [act in progress only])- (past progressive [indicative])</p>	<p>ESTABA COMIENDO</p>
<p>she shall or will eat-COMERÁ (future indicative)</p>	<p>she is going to eat-VA A COMER (another future indicative)</p>
<p>she would eat-COMERÍA (conditional)</p>	<p>ESPERAN QUE (ELLA) HAYA COMIDO</p>
<p>she has eaten-HA COMIDO (present perfect indicative)</p>	<p>They hope she has eaten- (present perfect subjunctive)</p>
<p>she had eaten-HABÍA COMIDO (past perfect indicative)</p>	
<p>she wants to eat-QUIERE COMER</p>	
<p>They want her to eat (=They want that she eat)-QUIEREN QUE COMA (ELLA) (present subjunctive)</p>	
<p>she wanted to eat- QUERÍA COMER</p>	
<p>They wanted her to eat (= They wanted that she eat)-QUERÍAN QUE COMIERA (past subjunctive)</p>	
<p>They hoped she had eaten-ESPERABAN QUE HUBIERA COMIDO</p>	

(past perfect subjunctive)

she would have eaten-HABRÍA COMIDO

(conditional perfect)

she shall or will have eaten-HABRÁ COMIDO

(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: COMER, nosotras

Infinitivo- COMER (TO EAT)

Participio presente-COMIENDO

[used with ESTAR]

Participio pasado-COMIDO

[used with HABER]

we eat, are eating, do eat-

(present indicative)

COMEMOS

(we are eating [act in progress only])-

(present progressive [indicative])

ESTAMOS COMIENDO

we ate-

(preterite indicative)

COMIMOS

we used to eat, were eating-

(imperfect indicative)

COMÍAMOS

(we were eating [act in progress only])-

(past progressive [indicative])

ESTÁBAMOS COMIENDO

we shall or will eat-COMEREMOS

(future indicative)

we are going to eat-VAMOS A COMER

(another future indicative)

we would eat-COMERÍAMOS

(conditional)

ESPERAN QUE HAYAMOS COMIDO

we have eaten-HEMOS COMIDO

(present perfect indicative)

They hope we have eaten-

(present perfect subjunctive)

we had eaten-HABÍAMOS COMIDO

(past perfect indicative)

we want to eat-

QUEREMOS COMER

They want us to eat (=They want that we eat)-QUIEREN QUE COMAMOS

(present subjunctive)

we wanted to eat-

They wanted us to eat (= They wanted that we eat)-QUERÍAN QUE COMIÉRAMOS
(past subjunctive)

They hoped we had eaten- ESPERABAN QUE HUBIÉRAMOS COMIDO
(past perfect subjunctive)

we would have eaten- HABRÍAMOS COMIDO
(conditional perfect)

we shall or will have eaten-HABREMOS COMIDO
(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: VIVIR, yo

Infinitivo- VIVIR (TO LIVE) **Participio presente-**VIVIENDO
[used with ESTAR]

Participio pasado-VIVIDO
[used with HABER]

I live, am living, do live- VIVO
(present indicative)

(I am living [act in progress only])- ESTOY VIVIENDO
(present progressive [indicative])

I lived- VIVÍ
(preterite indicative)

I used to live, was living- VIVÍA
(imperfect indicative)

(I was living [act in progress only])- ESTABA VIVIENDO
(past progressive [indicative])

I shall or will live- VIVIRÉ **I am going to live-**VOY A VIVIR
(future indicative) (another future indicative)

I would live- VIVIRÍA
(conditional)

I have lived-HE VIVIDO
(present perfect indicative)

ESPERAN QUE HAYA VIVIDO
They hope I have lived-
(present perfect subjunctive)

I had lived- HABÍA VIVIDO
(past perfect indicative)

I want to live- QUIERO VIVIR

They want me to live (=They want that I live)- QUIEREN QUE (YO) VIVA
(present subjunctive)

I wanted to live- QUERÍA VIVIR

They wanted me to live (= They wanted that I live)- QUERÍAN QUE (YO) VIVIERA
(past subjunctive)

They hoped I had lived- ESPERABAN QUE (YO) HUBIERA VIVIDO
(past perfect subjunctive)

I would have lived- HABRÍA VIVIDO
(conditional perfect)

I shall or will have lived- HABRÉ VIVIDO
(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: VIVIR, ella

Infinitivo-	VIVIR	(TO LIVE)	Participio presente- VIVIENDO [used with ESTAR]
			Participio pasado- VIVIDO [used with HABER]
she lives, is living, does lives- (present indicative)			VIVE
(she is living [act in progress only])- (present progressive [indicative])			ESTÁ VIVIENDO
she lived- (preterite indicative)			VIVIÓ
she used to live, was living- (imperfect indicative)			VIVÍA
(she was living [act in progress only])- (past progressive [indicative])			ESTABA VIVIENDO
she shall or will live- VIVIRÁ (future indicative)			she is going to live- VA A VIVIR (another future indicative)
she would live- (conditional)		VIVIRÍA	
she has lived- (present perfect indicative)	HA VIVIDO		ESPERAN QUE (ELLA) HAYA VIVIDO They hope she has lived- (present perfect subjunctive)
she had lived- (past perfect indicative)	HABÍA VIVIDO		
she wants to live-	QUIERE VIVIR		
They want her to live (=They want that she live)- (present subjunctive)			QUIEREN QUE (ELLA) VIVA
she wanted to live-	QUERÍA VIVIR		
They wanted her to live (= They wanted that she live)- (past subjunctive)			QUERÍAN QUE VIVIERA
They hoped she had lived-	ESPERABAN QUE (ELLA) HUBIERA VIVIDO		

(past perfect subjunctive)

she would have lived-HABRÍA VIVIDO
(conditional perfect)

she shall or will have lived-HABRÁ VIVIDO
(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: VIVIR, nosotros

Infinitivo-	VIVIR	(TO LIVE)	Participio presente- VIVIENDO [used with ESTAR]
			Participio pasado- VIVIDO [used with HABER]
we live, are living, do live- (present indicative)			VIVIMOS
(we are living [act in progress only])- (present progressive [indicative])			ESTAMOS VIVIENDO
we lived- (preterite indicative)			VIVIMOS
we used to live, were living- (imperfect indicative)			VIVÍAMOS
(we were living [act in progress only])- (past progressive [indicative])			ESTÁBAMOS VIVIENDO
we shall or will live- VIVIREMOS (future indicative)			we are going to live- VAMOS A VIVIR (another future indicative)
we would live- (conditional)	VIVIRÍAMOS		
we have lived- (present perfect indicative)	HEMOS VIVIDO		ESPERAN QUE HAYAMOS VIVIDO They hope we have lived- (present perfect subjunctive)
we had lived- (past perfect indicative)	HABÍAMOS VIVIDO		
we want to live-	QUEREMOS VIVIR		
They want us to live (=They want that we live)- QUIEREN QUE VIVAMOS (present subjunctive)			
we wanted to live-	QUERÍAMOS VIVIR		
They wanted us to live (= They wanted that we live)- QUERÍAN QUE VIVIÉRAMOS (past subjunctive)			
They hoped we had lived-	ESPERABAN QUE HUBIÉRAMOS VIVIDO		

(past perfect subjunctive)

we would have lived- HABRÍAMOS VIVIDO
(conditional perfect)

we shall or will have lived- HABREMOS VIVIDO
(future perfect indicative)

Práctica con los tiempos verbales: DECIR, yo

Infinitivo-	DECIR	(TO SAY/TELL)	Participio presente- DICIENDO [used with ESTAR]
			Participio pasado- DICHO [used with HABER]
I say/tell, am saying/telling, do say/tell- (present indicative)			DIGO
(I am saying/telling [act in progress only])- (present progressive [indicative])			ESTOY DICIENDO
I said/told- (preterite indicative)			DIJE
I used to say/tell, was saying/telling- (imperfect indicative)			DECÍA
(I was saying/telling [act in progress only])- (past progressive [indicative])			ESTABA DICIENDO
I shall or will say/tell- (future indicative)	DIRÉ		I am going to say/tell- VOY A DECIR (another future indicative)
I would say/tell- (conditional)	DIRÍA		
I have said/told- (present perfect indicative)	HE DICHO		ESPERAN QUE (YO) HAYA DICHO They hope I have said/told- (present perfect subjunctive)
I had said/told- (past perfect indicative)	HABÍA DICHO		
I want to say/tell-	QUIERO DECIR		
They want me to say/tell (=They want that I say/tell)- (present subjunctive)			QUIEREN QUE (YO) DIGA
I wanted to say/tell-	QUERÍA DECIR		
They wanted me to say/tell (= They wanted that I say/tell)- (past subjunctive)			QUERÍAN QUE DIJERA
They hoped I had said/told-	ESPERABAN QUE (YO) HUBIERA DICHO		

(past perfect subjunctive)

I would have said/told-
(conditional perfect)

HABRÍA DICHO

I shall or will have said/told-
(future perfect indicative)

HABRÉ DICHO