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
e ndings 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Future Tense Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hablar</td>
<td>+ -é -és</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comer</td>
<td>+ -á -emos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vivir</td>
<td>+ -éis -án</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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:

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

**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-salgo-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:

- **ser** sea, seas, sea, seamos, seáis, seán
dar dé, des, dé, demos, deis, den
- **estar** esté, estés, esté, estemos, estéis, estén
ir vaya, vas, vayas, vamos, vayáis, vayan
- **saber** sepa, sepas, sepa, sepamos, sepáis, sepan
haber haya, 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 *nosotros/os* and *vosotras/os* forms:
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 que ella *vaya*.
- No me gusta que ella *vaya*.

**Indirect command:**
- Mandan que *vaya*. (They tell her to go.)
- Le dicen (a Juana) que *vaya* (Juana).

**Wish or preference:**
- Quiero que *vaya*.
- Preferimos que *vaya*.

**Doubt or negation:**
- No creo que *vaya*.
- No es verdad que *vaya*.
- Dudamos que *vaya*. (We doubt that she is going.)

[But:]
- Creo que *va*.
- No dudamos que *va*.
- Es verdad que *va*.

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 **will finish** by Friday. **Esperamos que terminen** 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 **va** a salir mañana. **(indicative, va, used in dependent noun clause)**
Pienso que eso **no es** verdad. **(indicative, es, 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."

\[\textit{Saldremos cuando vuelva Juan.} \quad \text{(dependent adverbial clause)}\]
\[\textit{Saldremos pronto.} \quad \text{(simple adverb)}\]

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"), \textit{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 \textit{cuando}, mientras, \textit{tan pronto como}, \textit{después (de) que}, \textit{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. \textit{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 dijó (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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Past Subjunctive</th>
<th>Present Subjunctive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HABLAR</td>
<td><em>hablara, hablara, hablaron</em></td>
<td><em>vayamos, vayamos</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMER</td>
<td><em>comiera, comieras, comieron</em></td>
<td><em>comieran, comieran</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIVIR</td>
<td><em>viviera, vivieras, vivieron</em></td>
<td><em>vivamos, vivamos</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENER</td>
<td><em>tuviera, tuvieras, tuvieron</em></td>
<td><em>tuvieran, tuvieran</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER, IR</td>
<td><em>fuera, fueras, fueron</em></td>
<td><em>fuemos, fuéramos</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

- *Busco* un carro que *sea* barato. (present-use of subjunctive)
- *Buscaba* un carro que *fuera* barato. (past-use of subjunctive)
- No *hay* ningún carro aquí que *sea* barato. (present-use of subjunctive)
- No *había* ningún carro allí que *fuera* barato. (past-use of subjunctive)
- *Tengo* un carro que *es* barato. (present-use of indicative)
- *Tenía* un carro que *era* barato. (past-use of indicative)
- *Hay* un carro que *es* 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 cuando llegamos. (indicative-past tense)
2. Tan pronto como comieron, salimos. (indicative-past tense)
3. Salimos después (de) que comieron. (indicative-past tense)
4. Salimos antes (de) que comieran. (subjunctive-past tense)

IV. COMMANDS

Overview.

There are commands, or imperatives, for five forms in Spanish: tú, Ud., nosotros/as, 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.; COMER-(no) coman Uds.; COMER-(no) coman Uds.; COMER-(no) coman Uds.; COMER-(no) coman Uds.; TENER-(no) tengán 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-comes; 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
decir - di
venir - ven
poner - pon
ser - sé
salir - sal
ir - ve
hacer - haz

Conduce menos rápido, Marta.  Drive more slowly, Marta.
Lávate la cara y las manos.  Lávatelas.  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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AFFIRMATIVE</th>
<th>NEGATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usted:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>levántese Ud.</td>
<td>No se levante Ud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tú:</td>
<td>No te levantes (tú)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>levántate (tú)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, escribió, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>he</th>
<th>hemos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>has</td>
<td>habéis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Forms of the present perfect tense of the indicative mood.
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{HABER} & + & \text{PAST PARTICIPLE} \\
\text{he} & & \text{hablado} \\
\text{has} & & \text{hecho} \\
\text{ha} & & \text{comido} \\
\text{hemos} & & \text{hablado} \\
\text{habéis} & & \text{escrito} \\
\text{han} & & \text{salido} \\
\end{array}
\]

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 vistoς” or “Las muchachas han salidςs;” 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, **han** llegado.
Forms of the present perfect tense of the subjunctive mood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variant</th>
<th>Formed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HABER</td>
<td>PAST PARTICIPLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haya</td>
<td>hablado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hayas</td>
<td>hecho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haya</td>
<td>comido</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hayamos</td>
<td>hablado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hayáis</td>
<td>escrito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hayan</td>
<td>salido</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variant</th>
<th>Formed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HABER</td>
<td>PAST PARTICIPLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hábía</td>
<td>hablado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habías</td>
<td>hecho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hábía</td>
<td>comido</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habíamos</td>
<td>hablado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habíais</td>
<td>escrito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habían</td>
<td>salido</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HABER</th>
<th>PAST PARTICIPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hubiera</td>
<td>hablado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hubieras</td>
<td>hecho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hubiera</td>
<td>comido</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hubiéramos</td>
<td>hablado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hubierais</td>
<td>escrito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hubieran</td>
<td>salido</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. We hoped they had arrived on time.
Fue lástima que ellas no nos lo hubieran dicho antes. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future root</th>
<th>imperfect -ER/-IR endings</th>
<th>CONDITIONAL FORMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hablar-</td>
<td>ía</td>
<td><strong>HABLARÍA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comer-</td>
<td>ías</td>
<td><strong>COMERÍAS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vivir-</td>
<td>ía</td>
<td><strong>VIVIRÍA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabr-</td>
<td>íamos</td>
<td><strong>SABRÍAMOS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>har-</td>
<td>íais</td>
<td><strong>HARÍAIS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pond-</td>
<td>ían</td>
<td><strong>PONDRÍAN</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.)

**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 *would finish* by Friday. Esperábamos que *terminaran* para el viernes.

(conditional tense in dependent noun clause) (past subjunctive in dependent noun clause)

* 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, habríais 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:

Cuando la *vea*, se lo diré. *(subjunctive in the dependent adverbial clause)*

Si la *veo*, se lo diré. *(indicative in the dependent *si* 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.

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### 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; 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 de quien te hablé. Here’s the student (that) I spoke to you about.
Pepe es la persona con quien salió María. Joe’s the person (that) María left with.
Marta es la persona a quien 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. (what is dir. object)
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>feminine singular form</th>
<th>ADVERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rápido</td>
<td>rápida</td>
<td>rápidamente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difícil</td>
<td>difícil</td>
<td>difícilmente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuerte</td>
<td>fuerte</td>
<td>fuertemente</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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) ________________ (SENITIRSE) 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?
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 es nueva es de Felisa.
3. El mecánico me arregló el carro es muy responsable.
4. La persona le di el pasaporte no está aquí ahora.
5. Esta es la casa en la que nací.
6. No sabemos ustedes quieren de nosotras.
7. El toro tenía la fuerza de un león, embistió al torero.
8. Esa es la señorita me vendió el vestido.
9. Los gitanos viven en las ciudades trabajan como todo el mundo.
10. Vamos a hablar con (WHOEVER) pueda ayudarnos.
11. me gusta más es dormir una buena siesta.
12. ¿Cómo se llama el hombre (WHO) llegó a las cinco hoy?
13. La muchacha llegaste ya se fue.
14. Las muchachas llegaste ya se fueron.
15. Ella no es la persona 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: ____________________________
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 proabable 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 mandaras 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 arreglámelo,____________________________ (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- I am going to speak-
(future indicative) (another future indicative)

I would speak-
(conditional)

I have spoken- They hope I have spoken-
(present perfect indicative) (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, nosotros

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitivo- (TO SPEAK)</th>
<th>Participio presente-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[used with ESTAR]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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)

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

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<tbody>
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<td>she eats, is eating, does eat-</td>
<td>(present indicative)</td>
<td>( \text{Participio pasado-} )</td>
<td>[used with HABER]</td>
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<td>(she is eating [act in progress only])-</td>
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</table>
(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

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Participio pasado-</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>[used with HABER]</td>
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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

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I live, am living, do live-</td>
<td>(present indicative)</td>
<td>Participio pasado-</td>
<td>[used with HABER]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I am living [act in progress only])-</td>
<td>(present progressive [indicative])</td>
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</table>

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

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she lives, is living, does lives-
(present indicative)

(she is living [act in progress only])-
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she lived-
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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-
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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/visitará 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. vengan 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
2. sabe
3. sepa
4. pueda
5. pueda
6. puede
7. guste
8. tengo
9. sirve
10. sirva
11. vive
12. conozca
13. puedas
14. puedes
15. vayan

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

1. Esperaremos aquí hasta que lleguen.
2. Después de que salgan ellas, llamaremos a María.
3. Después de salir, apagaré la luz.
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.
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. \text{ Hablen Uds.}
2. Coma Ud. \text{ Coman Uds.}
3. Viva Ud. \text{ Vivan Uds.}
4. Tenga Ud. \text{ Tengan Uds.}
5. Diga Ud. \text{ Digan Uds.}
6. Sepa Ud. \text{ Sepan Uds.}
7. Pida Ud. \text{ Pidan Uds.}
8. Vaya Ud. \text{ Vayan Uds.}
9. Conduzca Ud. \text{ Conduzcan Uds.}
10. Siéntese Ud. \text{ Siéntense Uds.}

1. No hable Ud. \text{ No hablen Uds.}
2. No coma Ud. \text{ No coman Uds.}
3. No viva Ud. \text{ No vivan Uds.}
4. No tenga Ud. \text{ No tengan Uds.}
5. No diga Ud. \text{ No digan Uds.}
6. No sepa Ud. \text{ No sepan Uds.}
7. No pida Ud. \text{ No pidan Uds.}
8. No vaya Ud. \text{ No vayan Uds.}
9. No conduzca Ud. \text{ No conduzcan Uds.}
10. No se siente Ud. \text{ No se sienten Uds.}

1. Hable Ud. español; no hable inglés ahora.
2. La carta. Escríbannosla, pero no la manden (envíen) todavía.
3. ¡Levántese Ud! No duerma tanto.
4. Ángela, cásese 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 \text{ No hables}
2. Come \text{ No comas}
3. Vive \text{ No vivas}
4. Ten \text{ No tengas}
5. Conduce \text{ No conduzcas}
6. Camina \text{ No camines}
7. Sal \text{ No salgas}
8. Sabe \text{ No sepas}
9. Di \text{ No digas}
10. Da \text{ No des}
11. Pon \text{ No pongas}
12. Escribe \text{ No escribas}
13. Levántate \text{ No te levantes}
14. Acuéstate \text{ No te acuestes}
15. Cáscate \text{ No te cases}

1. Las cartas. Démalas, 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, cástrate si quieres, pero no te cases con Jorge.
5. La (tu) tarea. Hazla, pero no la hagas ahora, sino después (or hazla después).

PRÁCTICA CON EL PASADO DEL MODAL VERBOS

PRÁCTICE 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. habláramos 8. podríamos
2. sabían (or supieron) 9. iban (fueron)
3. hiciera 10. dieras
4. hubiera 11. visitaran
5. era (or fue) 12. tuvieran
6. llegaraís 13. vinieran
7. acompañarás

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

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 (fíbamos a salir) el jueves.

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

1. llegue
2. llegó
3. llegue
4. llegara
5. supimos
6. sepamos
7. haya vuelto (haya regresado)
8. regresara (or regresó )
9. terminar
10. terminar
11. termines
12. terminaras
13. visitaban
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
2. viajaría
3. Sería
4. hicieras
5. sería
6. haría
7. Jugaríamos
8. (yo) viviría
9. leería
10. estarían
11. acompañarían
12. habría
13. hubiera

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

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  
(tú) habías comido  
(ella) había vivido  
(nosotras) habíamos leído  
(vosotros) habíais estudiado  
(Uds.) habían escuchado

Subjunctive mood:
(yo) hubiera hablado  
(tú) hubieras comido  
(ella) hubiera vivido  
(nosotras) hubiéramos leído  
(vosotros) hubierais estudiado  
(Uds.) hubieran escuchado

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  
altamente = highly  
fuertemente = strongly  
rojamente = redly  
fácilmente = easily  
difícilmente = with difficulty  
honestamente = honestly  
cortésmente = courteously  
puntualmente = punctually  
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

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<tr>
<th><strong>Infinitivo</strong>-</th>
<th>HABLAR (TO SPEAK)</th>
<th><strong>Participio presente</strong>-</th>
<th>HABLANDO [used with ESTAR]</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participio pasado</strong>-</td>
<td>HABLADO [used with HABER]</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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- |

I had spoken-HABLÓ HABLADO
(past perfect indicative)

| They wanted me to speak (= They wanted that I speak)- |

I want to speak- QUIERO HABLAR

| They hoped I had spoken- ESPERABAN QUE (YO) HUBIERA HABLADO |

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)
(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

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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitivo-</th>
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<th>Participio presente-</th>
<th>HABLANDO</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[used with ESTAR]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Participio pasado-</td>
<td>HABLADO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[used with HABER]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**we speak, are speaking, do speak-**

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

**we spoke-**

| (preterite indicative) | HABLAMOS |
|                       |          |

**we used to speak, were speaking-**

| (imperfect indicative) | HABLÁBAMOS |
|                       |            |

**we shall or will speak-HABLAREMOS**

| (future indicative) | we are going to speak-VAMOS A HABLAR |
|                     | (another future indicative)          |

**we would speak-HABLARÍAMOS**

| (conditional) | ESPERAN QUE HAYAMOS HABLADO |
|               | They hope we have spoken-    |
|               | (present perfect subjunctive) |

**we have spoken-**

| HEMOS HABLADO | They hope we have spoken- |
|              | (present perfect indicative) |

**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**

|          | HABLÁRAMOS |
|          |           |

**They wanted us to speak (= They wanted that we speak)-QUERÍAN QUE**

| (past subjunctive) |          |
|                   |          |

**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)
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<td>COMER</td>
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<td>Participio presente</td>
<td>COMIENDO</td>
<td>COMIENDO</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participio pasado</td>
<td>COMIDO</td>
<td>COMIDO</td>
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<tr>
<td>I eat, am eating, do eat-</td>
<td>presente indicativo</td>
<td>COMO</td>
<td>COMO</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(I am eating [act in progress only])-</td>
<td>ESTOY COMIENDO</td>
<td>ESTOY COMIENDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I ate-</td>
<td>preterito indicativo</td>
<td>COMÍ</td>
<td>COMÍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I used to eat, was eating-</td>
<td>imperfecto indicativo</td>
<td>COMÍA</td>
<td>COMÍA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(I was eating [act in progress only])-</td>
<td>ESTABA COMIENDO</td>
<td>ESTABA COMIENDO</td>
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<tr>
<td>I shall or will eat-</td>
<td>futuro indicativo</td>
<td>COMERÉ</td>
<td>COMERÉ</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I am going to eat-</td>
<td>VOY A COMER</td>
<td>VOY A COMER</td>
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<tr>
<td>I would eat</td>
<td>condicional</td>
<td>COMERÍA</td>
<td>COMERÍA</td>
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<tr>
<td>I have eaten</td>
<td>presente perfecto indicativo</td>
<td>HE COMIDO</td>
<td>HE COMIDO</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They hope I have eaten-</td>
<td>Esperan que (yo) haya comido</td>
<td>Esperan que (yo) hayan comido</td>
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<tr>
<td>I had eaten</td>
<td>pasado perfecto indicativo</td>
<td>HABÍA COMIDO</td>
<td>HABÍA COMIDO</td>
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<tr>
<td>I want to eat</td>
<td>aspiración</td>
<td>QUIERO COMER</td>
<td>QUIERO COMER</td>
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<td></td>
<td>They want me to eat (=They want that I eat)-</td>
<td>QUIEREN QUE (YO) COMA</td>
<td>QUIEREN QUE (YO) COMA</td>
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<tr>
<td>They wanted me to eat (= They wanted that I eat)-</td>
<td>pasado aspirativo</td>
<td>QUERÍAN QUE (YO) COMIERA</td>
<td>QUERÍAN QUE (YO) COMIERA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They hoped I had eaten-</td>
<td>pasado perfecto aspirativo</td>
<td>Esperaban que (yo) hubiera comido</td>
<td>Esperaban que (yo) hubieran comido</td>
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</table>
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

Infinitivo- COMER  (TO EAT)
Participio presente-COMIENDO
[used with ESTAR]
Participio pasado-
[used with HABER]COMIDO

She eats, is eating, does eat-
(present indicative)
COME

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

She ate-
(preterite indicative)
COMÍÓ

She used to eat, was eating-
(imperfect indicative)
COMÍA

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

She shall or will eat-COMERÁ
(future indicative)
She is going to eat-VA A COMER
(another future indicative)

She would eat-COMERÍA
(conditional)
ESPERAN QUE (ELLA) HAYA COMIDO

She has eaten-HA COMIDO
(present perfect indicative)
They hope she has eaten-
(present perfect subjunctive)

She had eaten-HABÍA COMIDO
(past perfect indicative)

She wants to eat-QUIERE COMER

They want her to eat (=They want that she eat)-QUIEREN QUE COMA (ELLA)
(present subjunctive)

She wanted to eat- QUERÍA COMER

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

They hoped she had eaten-ESPERABAN QUE HUBIERA COMIDO
(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**

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<tr>
<td><strong>Participio pasado</strong>-</td>
<td>COMIDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[used with HABER]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**we eat, are eating, do eat**- COMEMOS
(present indicative)

**(we are eating) [act in progress only]**- ESTAMOS COMIENDO
(present progressive [indicative])

**we ate**- COMÍAMOS
(preterite indicative)

**(we were eating) [act in progress only]**- ESTÁBAMOS COMIENDO
(past progressive [indicative])

**we shall or will eat**-COMEREMOS
(future indicative)

**we are going to eat**-VAMOS A COMER
(another future indicative)

**we would eat**-COMERÍAMOS
(conditional)

**we have eaten**-HEMOS COMIDO
(present perfect indicative)

**they hope we have eaten**-ESPERAN QUE HAYAMOS COMIDO
(present perfect subjunctive)

**we had eaten**-HABÍAMOS COMIDO
(past perfect indicative)

**we want to eat**-QUEREMOS COMER
(present subjunctive)

**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

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<td>VIVO</td>
<td>Participio pasado-</td>
<td>VIVIDO [used with HABER]</td>
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<tr>
<td>(I am living [act in progress only])-</td>
<td>ESTOY VIVIENDO</td>
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<tr>
<td>I lived-</td>
<td>VIVÍ</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(preterite indicative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I used to live, was living-</td>
<td>VIVÍA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(imperfect indicative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(I was living [act in progress only])-</td>
<td>ESTABA VIVIENDO</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(past progressive [indicative])</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I shall or will live-</td>
<td>VIVIRÉ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(future indicative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I would live-</td>
<td>VIVIRÍA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(conditional)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have lived-</td>
<td>HE VIVIDO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(present perfect indicative)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They hope I have lived-</td>
<td>ESPERAN QUE HAYA VIVIDO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(present perfect subjunctive)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forma del verbo</th>
<th>Significado</th>
<th>Uso</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infinitivo</strong></td>
<td>VIVIR (TO LIVE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participio presente</strong></td>
<td>VIVIENDO [used with ESTAR]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participio pasado</strong></td>
<td>VIVIDO [used with HABER]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- She lives, is living, does live-
  - (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-
  - (future indicative) VIVIRÁ
- She is going to live-
  - (future indicative) VA A VIVIR
- She would live-
  - (conditional) VIVIRÍA
- She has lived-
  - (present perfect indicative) HA VIVIDO
- They hope she has lived-
  - (present perfect subjunctive) ESPERAN QUE (ELLA) HAYA VIVIDO
- 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-
  - (past subjunctive) 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitivo-</th>
<th>VIVIR</th>
<th>(TO LIVE)</th>
<th>Participio presente-</th>
<th>VIVIENDO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[used with ESTAR]</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participio pasado-</td>
<td>VIVIDO</td>
<td></td>
<td>[used with HABER]</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

we live, are living, do live-
(we are living [act in progress only])-
(we were living [act in progress only])-
we shall or will live-
(we would live-)
(we have lived-)
(we had lived-)
we want to live-
(They want us to live (=They want that we live)-)
(They wanted us to live (= They wanted that we live)-)
(They hoped we had lived-)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Indicative</th>
<th>VIVimos</th>
<th>ESTamos viENDO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(we are living [act in progress only])-</td>
<td>ESTÁBAMOS VIENDO</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preterite Indicative</th>
<th>VIVimos</th>
<th>They hope we have lived-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Perfect Indicative</th>
<th>Hemos VIVido</th>
<th>They hope we have lived-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Perfect Indicative</th>
<th>HABíamos VIVido</th>
<th>They hope we have lived-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditional</th>
<th>VIVIRíamos</th>
<th>Esperan que hayamos VIVido</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Subjunctive</th>
<th>QUERemos VIVIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Subjunctive</th>
<th>QUERíamos VIVIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Subjunctive</th>
<th>ESPERABAN QUE HUBIERAMOS VIVIDO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
(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

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

**I would have said/told**-  
(conditional perfect)

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