Destinos: 27-52

The Main Grammar Points, and

Exercises with Answer Key
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I. THE FUTURE TENSE

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

**FUTURE ENDINGS FOR ALL VERBS IN SPANISH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Future Endings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hablar</td>
<td>+ -é</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comer</td>
<td>+ -á</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vivir</td>
<td>+ -éis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So: hablaré, comerré, viviré; hablarás, comerás, vivirás; hablará, comeará, vivirá, etc.

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

Note also that the nosotros(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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Future Endings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>decir</td>
<td>dir-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haber</td>
<td>habr-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hacer</td>
<td>har-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poder</td>
<td>podr-</td>
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<tr>
<td>poner</td>
<td>pondr-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>querer</td>
<td>querr-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saber</td>
<td>sabr-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salir</td>
<td>saldr-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tener</td>
<td>tendr-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venir</td>
<td>vendr-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(so: diré, dirás, dirá, diremos, diréis, dirán)
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 that are commonly used in modern Spanish: 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 *escrebo*, etc. Then we take off the final -o: teng-, habl-, escrib-, etc.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>yo</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td><em>hable</em></td>
<td>yo</td>
<td><em>coma</em></td>
<td>yo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tú</td>
<td><em>hables</em></td>
<td>tú</td>
<td><em>comas</em></td>
<td>tú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ella, él, Ud.</td>
<td><em>hable</em></td>
<td>ella, él, Ud.</td>
<td><em>coma</em></td>
<td>ella, él, Ud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nosotros/as</td>
<td><em>hablemos</em></td>
<td>nosotros/as</td>
<td><em>comamos</em></td>
<td>nosotros/as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vosotras/os</td>
<td><em>habléis</em></td>
<td>vosotras/os</td>
<td><em>comáis</em></td>
<td>vosotras/os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ellas/os</td>
<td><em>hablen</em></td>
<td>ellas/os</td>
<td><em>coman</em></td>
<td>ellas/os</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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*, *seáis*, *sean*
- **dar**  
  *dé*, *dés*, *dé*, *demos*, *deis*, *den*
- **estar**  
  *esté*, *estés*, *esté*, *estemos*, *estéis*, *estén*
- **ir**  
  *vaya*, *vayas*, *vaya*, *vayamos*, *vayáis*, *vayan*
- **saber**  
  *sepa*, *sepas*, *sepa*, *separamos*, *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 *nósotros/as* and *vosotras/os* forms that warrants mentioning. Verbs like *sentir* (*ie,i*), *seguir*(i,i), and
dormir (ue,u) have the following forms in the present subjunctive. The changes characteristic of the present subjunctive have been underlined in the nosotras/os and vosotros/as forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SENTIR(IE,I)</th>
<th>SEGUIR(I,I)</th>
<th>DORMIR(I,I)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sienta</td>
<td>sientamos</td>
<td>siga</td>
<td>duerma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sientas</td>
<td>sientáis</td>
<td>sigas</td>
<td>duermas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sienta</td>
<td>sientan</td>
<td>siga</td>
<td>duerma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sigan</td>
<td>duerman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

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

Let us now define a clause:

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

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

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

**A. NOUN CLAUSES**

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

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

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

1. **There must be a change of subject:** that is, the subject of the dependent clause must be different from the subject of the independent clause.
2. **The verb in the independent clause must constitute a subjunctive “trigger.”** (The concept of “subjunctive trigger” will become clearer with the following examples.)
If there is a change of subject from the independent to the dependent clause, then when the verb in the independent clause expresses such things as 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 mood (sentences 1, 3 and 4 above) or the indicative mood (sentences 2 and 5), depending upon whether or not a subjunctive trigger is present in the independent clause of the sentence.

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)

Piensó 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)  

*Veó 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."

Saldremos cuando vuelva Juan. (dependent adverbial clause)
Saldremos pronto. (simple adverb)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In sentence #3, where the dependent clause is “After she told us,” the answer to the question “Has she told us yet?” is YES, so we ask the second question, “Had she told us before she left?” The answer is again YES, so we use indicative in the dependent adverbial clause (and, of course, as always, indicative in the independent clause “she left.”)
In number 4 the adverbial clause is “Before we have our next class,” and in answer to the question “Have we had our next class yet?” we get a NO, so we use subjunctive in the dependent adverbial clause (and, of course, as always, indicative in the independent clause “I want to eat lunch”).

Here are the four sentences in Spanish:
2. *Después (de) que ella nos lo diga* (present subjunctive), *saldrá* (future indicative).
3. *Después (de) que ella nos lo dijo* (preterite indicative), *salió* (preterite indicative).
4. *Antes (de) que tengamos* (present subjunctive) *la próxima clase, quiero almorzar* (present indicative).

**Other Adverbial clauses.**

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

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

¿Hay motivos *para que* . . .
- don Fernando *tenga* dudas?
- Roberto *viva* sospechando de Jorge?
- los padres de Raquel *se preocupen*?

Other such conjunctions are:
- *a menos que* = unless
- *con tal que* = provided that
- *antes de que* = before
- *sin que* = without
- *en caso de que* = in case

Examples:
- *No voy a menos que* vayan ustedes.
- *Iré 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 saldaré. **(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--start with 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 all Verbs (-AR, -ER and -IR): -a, -as, -a, -amos, -ais, -an

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

**HABLAR:** hablara, hablaras, hablara, habláramos, hablais, hablan

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

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

**TENER:** tuviera, tuvieras, tuviera, tuvíéramos, tuvierais, tuvieran

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

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

The *nosotras/los* 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).

There is an alternate set of endings to the past subjunctive in Spanish which the *Destinos* program does not include. It, too, is formed from the third person plural preterite form. In this alternate, -ara is replaced by -ase, for -ar forms, and -era is replaced by -ese for -er and -ir forms:

**Examples:** hablase, hablases, hablase, hablásemos, hablaseis, hablasen
comiese, comieses, comiese, comiésemos, comieseis, comiesem
viviese, vivieses, viviese, viviésemos, vivieseis, viviesem


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.” Whenever there is a change of subject, and a subjunctive trigger is present, 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 whenever the subjunctive is required and 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 already had 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., nosotras/os, vosotros/as, and Uds. The Destinos program covers only tú, Ud. and Uds. command forms. The formation of affirmative tú commands sets this form apart, but there are still some general grammatical rules which apply to all command forms. These common rules will be repeated as we consider the various commands individually, but it will be useful to set them out here as well, before we begin with the separate forms. Subsequent examples will make these rules clear.

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

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

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

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

Position of object pronouns with commands.
As stated above, such pronouns are attached to affirmative commands, but precede negative commands. Here is an example, with its corresponding English translation:
El libro. Léalo Ud., pero no lo lea aquí. The book. Read it, but don’t read it here.

Note that the direct object pronoun lo is attached to the affirmative command, but comes between the negative word 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. Please tell John that we shall arrive llegaremos el jueves on Thursday.

**Lávese** Ud. la cara y las manos antes de comer, por favor. Láveselas Ud. Wash your face and hands before eating, please. Wash them.

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.

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

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

La mesa. Pónganla Uds. en la cocina, por favor. No la pongan Uds. en el comedor. The table. Put it in the kitchen, please. Don’t put it in the dining room.

**B. TÚ COMMAND FORMS**

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

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

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

tener-ten decir-di
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, that it, 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. Don't wash your hands and face now. Don't wash them.
No te las laves.
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>Ud.:</td>
<td>No se levante Ud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tú):</td>
<td>No te levantes (tú)</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.
Most verb forms in Spanish communicate four important pieces of information (in English, most verbs communicate only one of these):
1. WHO (subject)
2. WHEN (tense)
3. HOW (mood)
4. WHAT (content)

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

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

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

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

Forms of HABER: present indicative
he hemos
ha habéis
há ha han
Forms of the Past Participle

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HABER</th>
<th>PAST PARTICIPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>hablado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has</td>
<td>hecho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>comido</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemos</td>
<td>hablado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habéis</td>
<td>escrito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>han</td>
<td>salido</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 visto” or “Las muchachas han salido;” these are incorrect. We say “Hemos visto,” and “Las muchachas han salido.”)

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

**B. Subjunctive Mood of the Present Perfect Tense.**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>English Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HABER + PAST PARTICIPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haya</td>
<td>hablado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hayas</td>
<td>hecho</td>
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<tr>
<td>haya</td>
<td>comido</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hayas</td>
<td>hablado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hayáis</td>
<td>escrito</td>
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<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 modern spoken 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).

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>Form</th>
<th>English Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HABER + PAST PARTICIPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>había</td>
<td>hablado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habías</td>
<td>hecho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>había</td>
<td>comido</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habíais</td>
<td>hablado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habíáis</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.

Ya te habías levantado antes de que llegáramos.
You already had 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. This same substitution occurs 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 here are a few examples of the future perfect tense: habrá hablado, habrás comido, habrá vivido, habremos abierto, habrás conducido, habrán salido.

Para el jueves que viene, ella ya habrá terminado 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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hablar-</td>
<td>ía</td>
<td>HABLARÍA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comer-</td>
<td>ías</td>
<td>COMERÍAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vivir-</td>
<td>ía</td>
<td>VIVIRÍA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabr-</td>
<td>íamos</td>
<td>SABRÍAMOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>har-</td>
<td>íais</td>
<td>HARÍAIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pond-</td>
<td>ían</td>
<td>PONDRIÁN</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.
(Compare: Amaranta dice que nos visitarán mañana. Amaranta says she will visit us tomorrow.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

We hoped they *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 time clauses, where uncertainty is associated with the use of 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.  
Si la *veo*, se lo diré.  
(subjunctive in the dependent adverbial time clause)  
(indicative in the dependent *si* clause)
Si Clauses.

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

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

**Examples:**

#1. If I have money tonight (and I may or may not), I’ll go.
   
   Si *tengo* (present INDICATIVE) dinero esta noche, iré.  
   
   (subjunctive would be wrong)

#2. 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)

#3. If I had money (clearly I don’t, or I wouldn’t say this), I would go.
   
   Si *tuviere* (past SUBJUNCTIVE) dinero, iría.

#4. 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 #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 dependent 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—and therefore 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.
VIII. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

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

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

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

Relative pronouns are covered in grammar point #89 of the Destinos Workbook/Study Guide II.

* 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 far less in Spanish than who is in English.

* quien, quienes = who

Use quien(es) [1]only after a preposition, and [2]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. (object)
No nos dijo lo que pensaba.

What I don’t like is John’s idea. (what is dir. obj.)
She didn’t tell us what she was thinking. (dir. obj.)

BUT:

¿Qué quieres de nosotros? (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/Study Guide 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 (see the last example below).

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. ¿______________ (ESTUDIAR-ellas) o ________________ (SALIR-ellas) 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 lo tenemos hoy, pero lo ________________ (TENER-nosotros) 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: ____________________________
(éllos, ellas, Uds) DAR: ____________________________  ESTAR: ____________________________

Give the present tense of the subjunctive mood.

1. Quieren que (nosotras)________________________ (HABLAR) español.
2. Es posible que ellas lo________________________ (SABER).
3. Me piden que (yo) lo________________________ (HACER) inmediatamente.
4. Carla espera que________________________ (THERE IS) fiesta el sábado.
5. No creemos que eso________________________ (SER) verdad.
6. Es importante que (vosotras)________________________ (LLEGAR) temprano hoy.
7. Quiero ir, y quiero que (tú) me________________________ (ACOMPAÑAR).
8. Esperan que (nosotros)________________________ (PODER) ir mañana.
9. Duda que Felipe y Marta________________________ (IR) con los otros.
10. No queremos que (tú) le________________________ (DAR) más dinero a tu novio.
11. Recomendamos que Uds.________________________ (VISITAR) el Prado.
12. No es posible que ellas________________________ (TENER) tanto tiempo libre.
13. Dígales que (ellas)________________________ (VENIR) tan pronto como posible.
III. PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT TENSE IN NOUN CLAUSES

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

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

Traduzca.

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

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

1. Busco a una persona que____________________(SABER) hablar chino.
2. Conozco a una persona que____________________(SABER) hablar chino.
3. En esta oficina no hay nadie que____________________(SABER) hablar chino.
4. ¿Conoces a alguien que____________________(PODER) darnos la información?
5. No, no conozco a nadie que____________________(PODER) darnos la información.
6. Creo que Felisa conoce a alguien que____________________(PODER) darnos la información.
7. No hay nada aquí que nos____________________(GUSTAR).
8. Ese es el disco que (yo) ya____________________(TENER) en casa.
9. Buscamos el restaurante que____________________(SERVIR) huachinango.
10. En Lynchburg, no hay ningún restaurante que____________________(SERVIR) huachinango.
11. Conozco a un piloto que____________________(VIVIR) en Los Ángeles o Houston.
12. No veo aquí a nadie que (yo)____________________(CONOCER).
13. ¿Tienes un lápiz que me____________________(PODER) prestar?
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 _________________ (LEGAR), 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) _________________ (LEGAR) 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 light. (=apagar la luz)
4. When they’re in Washington, they always visit us.
5. When they come to Washington next week, they will visit us.
VI. FORMING THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE OF THE INDICATIVE MOOD

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

I have spoken- I have opened-
You (tú) have eaten- You (tú) have done-
She has lived- He has said-
We have read- We have put-
You (vosotras) have studied- You (vosotras) have returned-
You (Uds.) have listened- You (Uds.) have written-

Traduzca.

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

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

I have spoken- I have opened-
You (tú) have eaten- You (tú) have done-
She has lived- He has said-
We have read- We have put-
You (vosotras) have studied- You (vosotras) have returned-
You (Uds.) have listened- You (Uds.) have written-

VIII. PRACTICE USING THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

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

1. Espero que ellas________________________(HAVE ARRIVED) a tiempo.
2. Marisol dice que ellas______________________(HAVE ARRIVED) a tiempo.
3. Es evidente que ellos________________________(HAVE DONE) el trabajo.
4. ¿La carta? (nosotras) Ya la_____________________(HAVE WRITTEN).
5. Dudamos que los niños________________________(HAVE GOTTEN UP).
6. No dudamos que los niños______________________ (HAVE GOTTEN UP).
7. Me gusta que ustedes lo______________________(HAVE FINISHED) tan rápido.

Traduzca.

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

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

1. El guía_______________ (WHO) nos acompañó era griego.

2. La bicicleta_______________ (THAT) es nueva es de Felisa.

3. El mecánico_______________ (WHO) me arregló el carro es muy responsable.

4. La persona a_______________ (WHOM) le di el pasaporte no está aquí ahora.

5. Esta es la casa en_______________ (WHICH) nací.

6. No sabemos_______________ (WHAT) ustedes quieren de nosotras.

7. El toro,_______________ (WHICH) tenía la fuerza de un león, embistió al torero.

8. Esa es la señorita_______________ (WHO) me vendió el vestido.

9. Los gitanos_______________ (WHO) viven en las ciudades trabajan como todo el mundo.

10. Vamos a hablar con_______________ (WHOMEVER) pueda ayudarnos.

11. _________________ (WHAT) me gusta más es dormir una buena siesta.

12. ¿Cómo se llama el hombre_______________ (WHO) llegó a las cinco hoy?

13. La muchacha con_______________ (WHOM) llegaste ya se fue.

14. Las muchachas con_______________ (WHOM) llegaste ya se fueron.

15. Ella no es la persona_______________ (WHO) tiene la casa en Washington.

16. ¿A________________ (WHO) estás llamando, a Gloria?

Traduzca.

1. What do they want? “I don’t know what they want.”

2. This is the store I told you about (use hablar).

3. That’s the woman who gave us the letter.

4. Who(m) do I give this letter to?
X. PRACTICE WITH UD. AND UDS. COMMANDS

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.

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

**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AFFIRMATIVE</th>
<th>NEGATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>HABLAR:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>COMER:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>VIVIR:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>TENER:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>CONDUCIR:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>CAMINAR:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>SALIR:</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>SABER:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>DECIR:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>DAR:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>PONER:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>ESCRIBIR:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>LEVANTARSE:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>ACOSTARSE:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>CASARSE:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Traduzca.**

1. The letters. Give them to me, please. Don’t give them to her.

2. The telephone number. Tell it to us, but don’t tell it to us here.

3. Get up! Don’t sleep so much.

4. Ángela, get married if you want to, but don’t marry Jorge!

5. Your homework. Do it, but don’t do it now, do it later.
XII. PRACTICE WITH FORMING THE PAST TENSE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD (All verbs.)

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

(yo) HABLAR: ____________________ DECIR: ____________________
(tú) COMER: ____________________ TENER: ____________________
(ella, él, Ud.) VIVIR: ________________ SALIR: ________________
(nosotras) CONDUCIR: ________________ IR: ________________
(vosotros) SER: ________________ SABER: ________________
(él, ellas, Ud.) DAR: ________________ ESTAR: ________________

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

1. Querían que (nosotras)______________________________ (HABLAR) español.
2. Fue cierto que ellas lo______________________________ (SABER).
3. Me pidieron que (yo) lo______________________________ (HACER) inmediatamente.
4. Carla esperaba que______________________________ (THERE WAS) fiesta el sábado.
5. Creíamos que eso______________________________ (SER) verdad.
6. Era importante que (vosotras)______________________________ (LLEGAR) temprano hoy.
7. Yo quería ir, y quería que (tú) me______________________________ (ACOMPAÑAR).
8. Sabían que (nosotros)______________________________ (PODER) ir mañana.
9. No dudaba que Felipe y Marta______________________________ (IR) con los otros.
10. No queríamos que (tú) le______________________________ (DAR) más dinero a tu novio.
11. Recomendábamos que Uds.______________________________ (VISITAR) el Prado.
12. No era posible que ellas______________________________ (TENER) tanto tiempo libre.
13. Les dije a ellas que (ellas)______________________________ (VENIR) tan pronto como posible.
XIII. PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT, PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST TENSES IN NOUN CLAUSES

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

1. Ellas sabían que (tú)________________________(VIVIR) aquí.
2. Ellas no creen que (tú)________________________(VIVIR) aquí.
3. Ellas no creían que (tú)________________________(VIVIR) aquí.
4. Ellas saben que (tú)________________________(VIVIR) aquí.
5. Ellas no creen que (tú)________________________(HAVE LIVED) aquí.
6. Ellas saben que (tú)________________________(HAVE LIVED) aquí.
7. Esperábamos que________________________(HACER) buen tiempo ese día.
8. Esperamos que _______________________ (HACER) buen tiempo mañana.
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.
7. Buscaba a alguien que__________________________(LIVED) en España.
8. No pude encontrar a nadie que__________________________(TENER) carro.
9. No puedo encontrar a nadie que__________________________(TENER) carro.
10. Conozco a alguien que__________________________(TENER) carro.
11. Yo conocía a alguien que__________________________(TENER) carro.
12. ¿Conoces a alguien que__________________________(HAS VISITED) Disneyworld?
13. Sí, conozco a montón de personas que lo__________________________(HAVE VISITED).

Traduzca.

1. I bought a CD that you are going to like.
2. I was looking for a CD that you would like.
3. There was no one there who spoke Chinese.
4. There’s nothing here I want to see.
5. Do you know anyone who has lived in Ecuador?
6. They didn’t think we were leaving on Thursday.
7. They found out (saber, in preterite) we were leaving on Thursday.
XV. PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT, PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST TENSES IN ADVERBIAL TIME CLAUSES

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

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

Traduzca.

1. When we finish studying, we’ll go eat pizza.
2. When we finished studying, we went to eat pizza.
3. After we finished studying, we went to eat pizza.
4. Before we finished studying, we went to eat pizza.
5. I’ll leave after they have called us.
XVI. PRACTICE WITH THE CONDITIONAL TENSE
Give the following forms in the conditional tense of the indicative mood, or in the past subjunctive, whichever is correct.

1. Me dijeron que_____________________________(THEY WOULD COME) a las ocho.

2. Si yo tuviera más dinero,__________________________(I WOULD TRAVEL) más.

3. ______________________(IT WOULD BE) buena idea si me lo mandarás pronto.

4. Esperábamos que (tú) lo__________________________(WOULD DO).

5. “Si Raquel y Arturo se casaran, ella____________________(WOULD BE) nuestra tía.”

6. Si yo fuera tú, no lo__________________________(I WOULD DO).

7. ______________________(WE WOULD PLAY) al tenis hoy, si no lloviera.

8. Si pudiera arreglármelo________________________(I WOULD LIVE) en España.

9. Marta dice que con más tiempo libre,____________________(SHE WOULD READ) mucho más.

10. Ella me dijo que__________________________ (THEY WOULD BE) aquí pronto.

11. Yo esperaba que ellas me________________________(WOULD ACCOMPANY).

12. Me dijo Alicia que__________________________ (THERE WOULD BE) fiesta hoy.

13. Todo el mundo esperaba que__________________________ (THERE WOULD BE) fiesta hoy.

Traduzca.

1. They told me they would arrive on the eight o’clock train.

2. Could you (tú form) 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).
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.
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-

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

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitivo</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(TO SPEAK)</td>
<td>[used with ESTAR]</td>
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**I speak, am speaking, do speak-**

- (present indicative)

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

**I spoke-**

- (preterite indicative)

**I used to speak, was speaking-**

- (imperfect indicative)

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

**I shall or will speak-**

- (future indicative)

- (I am going to speak- (another future indicative)

**I would speak-**

- (conditional)

**I have spoken-**

- (present perfect indicative)

**They hope I have spoken-**

- (present perfect subjunctive)

**I had spoken-**

- (past perfect indicative)

**I want to speak-**

- (past subjunctive)

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

- (present subjunctive)

**They wanted me to speak (= They wanted that I spoke)-**

- (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- she is going to speak-
(future indicative) (another future indicative)

she would speak-
(conditional)

she has spoken- They hope she has spoken-
(present perfect indicative) (present perfect subjunctive)

she had spoken-
(past perfect indicative)

she wants to speak- she wanted to speak-

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

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

They hoped she had spoken-
(past perfect subjunctive)

she would have spoken-
(conditional perfect)

she shall or will have spoken-
(future perfect indicative)
Práctica con los tiempos verbales: HABLAR, nosotras/nosotros

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

Participio pasado-
[used with HABER]

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

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

we spoke-
(preterite indicative)

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

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

we shall or will speak-
(future indicative)

we 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-

we wanted to speak-

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

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

They hoped we had spoken-
(past perfect subjunctive)

we would have spoken-
(conditional perfect)

we shall or will have spoken-
(future perfect indicative)
Práctica con los tiempos verbales: COMER, yo

infinitivo- (TO EAT) Participio presente-
 [used with ESTAR]

Participio pasado-
 [used with HABER]

I eat, am eating, do eat-
 (present indicative)

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

I ate-
 (preterite indicative)

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

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

I shall or will eat-
 (future indicative) I am going to eat-
 (another future indicative)

I would eat-
 (conditional)

I have eaten-
 (present perfect indicative) They hope I have eaten-
 (present perfect subjunctive)

I had eaten-
 (past perfect indicative) I wanted to eat-

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

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

They hoped I had eaten-
 (past perfect subjunctive)

I would have eaten-
 (conditional perfect)

I shall or will have eaten-
 (future perfect indicative)
Práctica con los tiempos verbales: COMER, ella

**Infinitivo**: (TO EAT)

- **Participio presente**: [used with ESTAR]
  - **Participio pasado**: [used with HABER]

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

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

she ate-
  (preterite indicative)

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

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

she shall or will eat-
  (future indicative)

she would eat-
  (conditional)

she has eaten-
  (present perfect indicative)

They hope she has eaten-
  (present perfect subjunctive)

she had eaten-
  (past perfect indicative)

she wants to eat-

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

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

They hoped she had eaten-
  (past perfect subjunctive)

She would have eaten-
  (conditional perfect)

She shall or will have eaten-
  (future perfect indicative)
Práctica con los tiempos verbales: COMER, nosotros/nosotras

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Práctica con los tiempos verbales: VIVIR, yo

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

Participio pasado- [used with HABER]

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

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

I lived- (preterite indicative)

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

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

I shall or will live- (future indicative) I am going to live- (another future indicative)

I would live- (conditional)

I have lived- (present perfect indicative) They hope I have lived- (present perfect subjunctive)

I had lived- (past perfect indicative)

I want to live- I wanted to live-

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

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)
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Práctica con los tiempos verbales: VIVIR, nosotros/nosotras

Infinitivo- (TO LIVE) | Participio presente- [used with ESTAR]
| Participio pasado- [used with HABER]

we live, are living, do live-
we lived-
we used to live, were living-
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-
we would have lived-
we shall or will have lived-
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)

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

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)
I. 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. “Qué será, será.”
4. Tomarán el autobús y estarán allí a las nueve y media.
5. Ella se levantará a las siete, se vestirá, y saldrá antes de las ocho.
6. ¿Nos visitaréis/visitarán este verano?
7. ¿Dónde estarán mis gafas/anteojos/espejuelos? ¡No las/los encuentro por ninguna parte!

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

(yo) hable diga
tú) comas tengas
tesa, él, Ud.) viva salga
(osotras) conduzcanos vayamos
(vosotros) seaís sepáis
(éllos,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. acompañen

III. 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/ellos entienden el programa.
5. La carta. Prefieren que la escriba Pablo. (or "Prefieren que Pablo la escriba").

IV. PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT TENSE IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES
1. sepa 9. sirve
2. sabe 10. sirva
3. sepa 11. vive
4. pueda 12. conozca
5. pueda 13. puedas
6. puede 14. puedes
7. guste 15. vayan
8. tengo

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

V. PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT TENSE IN ADVERBIAL TIME CLAUSES
1. lleguen 8. regreses
2. llamemos 9. veo
3. terminar 10. vea
4. terminen 11. se levanta
5. visito 12. lleguemos
6. vuelvan (antes de que=subjuntivo, siempre) 13. terminar
7. vuelven

1. Esperaremos aquí hasta que lleguen.
2. Después (de) que salgan ellas/ellos, llamaremos a María.
3. Después de salir, apagaré la luz.
5. Cuando vengan a Washington la semana que viene, nos visitarán.

VI. 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?

VII. 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

VIII. PRACTICE USING THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE
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/ellos ya han salido (or se han ido, or se han marchado).
2. Esperamos que ellas/ellos 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.

IX. 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/ellos? “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?
X. PRACTICE WITH UD. AND UDS. COMMANDS

1. Hable Ud. Hablen Uds.
2. Coma Ud. Coman Uds.
4. Tenga Ud. Tengan Uds.
5. Diga Ud. Digan Uds.
7. Pida Ud. Pidan Uds.
8. Vaya Ud. Vayan Uds.

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

1. Hable Ud. español; no hable inglés ahora.
2. La carta. Escríbanosla, pero no la manden (envíen) todavía.
3. ¡Levántese Ud! No duerma tanto.
4. Ángela, cáñese Ud. si quiere, pero ¡no se case con Jorge!
5. La verdad. Díganosla Ud., pero no se la diga a ellas.

XI. PRACTICE WITH TÚ COMMAND FORMS

1. Habla No hables
2. Come No comas
3. Vive No vivas
4. Ten No tengas
5. Conduce No conduzcas
6. Camina No camines
7. Sal No salgas
8. Sabe No sepas
9. Dí No digas
10. Da No des
11. Pon No pongas
12. Escribe No escribas
13. Levántate No te levantes
14. Acuéstate No te acuestes
15. Cástate No te cases
1. Las cartas. Dámelas, por favor. No se las des a ella.
2. El número de teléfono. Dínoslo, pero no nos lo digas aquí.
3. ¡Levántate! No duermas tanto.
4. Ángela, cástate si quieres, pero no te cases con Jorge.
5. La (tu) tarea. Hazla, pero no la hagas ahora, sino después (or hazla después).

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

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

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

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

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

1. Esperamos que nos lleves mañana al aeropuerto.
2. Esperábamos que nos llevaras al aeropuerto. Queríamos salir a las siete y media.
3. Esperamos que hoy hayas traído la guitarra a la clase.
4. Creía que iban a llegar anoche.
5. Yo no creía que fueran a llegar anoche.
XIV. PRACTICE WITH USING THE PRESENT, PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST TENSES IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

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

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

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

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

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

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

XVII. PRACTICE WITH SI CLAUSES
1. pudiéramos
2. podemos
3. podíamos [habitual action]
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 tuviera 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.
XVIII. THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

**Indicative mood:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Formed</th>
<th>Verb Formed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(yo)</td>
<td>había hablado</td>
<td>había abierto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tú)</td>
<td>habías comido</td>
<td>había hecho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ella)</td>
<td>había vivido</td>
<td>él había dicho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(nosotras)</td>
<td>habíamos leído</td>
<td>habíamos puesto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vosotros)</td>
<td>habíais estudiado</td>
<td>habíais vuelto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Uds.)</td>
<td>habían escuchado</td>
<td>habían escrito</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subjunctive mood:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Formed</th>
<th>Verb Formed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(yo)</td>
<td>hubiera hablado</td>
<td>hubiera abierto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tú)</td>
<td>hubieras comido</td>
<td>hubieras hecho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ella)</td>
<td>hubiera vivido</td>
<td>él hubiera dicho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(nosotras)</td>
<td>hubiéramos leído</td>
<td>hubiéramos puesto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vosotros)</td>
<td>hubierais estudiado</td>
<td>hubierais vuelto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Uds.)</td>
<td>hubieran escuchado</td>
<td>hubieran escrito</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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.

XIX. PRACTICE WITH FORMING ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES

- lentamente = slowly
- fuertemente = strongly
- fácilmente = easily
- honestamente = honestly
- puntualmente = punctually
- altamente = highly
- rojamente = redly
- difícilmente = with difficulty
cortésmente = courteously
rápida(mente) = rapidly

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

Infinitivo- HABLAR (TO SPEAK) | Participio presente- HABLANDO
[used with ESTAR]

| Participio pasado- HABLADO [used with HABER]

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

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

I spoke- (preterite indicative) HABLÉ

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

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

I shall or will speak- (future indicative) HABLÁRÉ 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 They hope I have spoken- (present perfect subjunctive)

I had spoken- HABÍA HABLADO (past perfect indicative)

I want to speak- QUIERO HABLAR I wanted to speak- QUERÍA HABLAR

They want me to speak (= They want that I speak) - QUIEREN QUE (YO) HABLE (present subjunctive)

They wanted me to speak (= They wanted that I spoke) - QUERían QUE HABLARÁ (past subjunctive)

They hoped I had spoken- ESPERABAN QUE (YO) HUBIERA HABLADO (past perfect subjunctive)

I would have spoken- (Yo) HABRÍA HABLADO (conditional perfect)

I shall or will have spoken- HABRÉ HABLADO (future perfect indicative)
### Práctica con los tiempos verbales: HABLAR, ella

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>she speaks, is speaking, does speak-</th>
<th>HABLA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(present indicative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| she spoke-                              | HABLÓ |
| (preterite indicative)                   |       |

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

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

| she shall or will speak-                 | HABLARÁ |
| (future indicative)                      |       |

| she would speak-HABLARÍA                | ESPERAN QUE HAYA HABLADO |
| (conditional)                           | They hope she has spoken-|
|                                       | (present perfect subjunctive) |

| she has spoken-                         | HA HABLADO |
| (present perfect indicative)            |            |

| she had spoken-HABÍA HABLADO           |          |
| (past perfect indicative)               |            |

| she wants to speak-QUIERE HABLAR       | she wanted to speak-QUERÍA HABLAR |

| They want her to speak (=They want that she speak)-QUIEREN QUE ELLA HABLE | |
| (present subjunctive)                  |

| They wanted her to speak(= They wanted that she speak)-QUERÍAN QUE HABLARA | |
| (past subjunctive)                    |

| They hoped she had spoken-             | ESPERABAN QUE ELLA HUBIERA HABLADO |
| (past perfect subjunctive)             |            |

| she would have spoken-                 | HABRÍA HABLADO |
| (conditional perfect)                  |            |

| she shall or will have spoken-        | HABRÁ HABLADO |
| (future perfect indicative)            |            |
**Práctica con los tiempos verbales: HABLAR, nosotras/nosotros**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitivo-</th>
<th>HABLAR (TO SPEAK)</th>
<th>Participio presente-</th>
<th>HABLAMOS (used with ÊSTAR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Participio pasado-</td>
<td>HABLAMOS (used with HABER)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we speak, are speaking, do speak-</td>
<td>(present indicative)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(we are speaking [act in progress only])-</td>
<td>(present progressive [indicative])</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we spoke-</td>
<td>(preterite indicative)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we used to speak, were speaking-</td>
<td>(imperfect indicative)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(we were speaking [act in progress only])-</td>
<td>(past progressive [indicative])</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we shall or will speak-</td>
<td>HABLAREMOS (future indicative)</td>
<td>we are going to speak-</td>
<td>VAMOS A HABLAR (another future indicative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we would speak-</td>
<td>HABLARÍAMOS (conditional)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we have spoken-</td>
<td>HEMOS HABLADO (present perfect indicative)</td>
<td>They hope we have spoken-</td>
<td>ESPERAN QUE HAYAMOS HABLADO (present perfect subjunctive)</td>
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<tr>
<td>we had spoken-</td>
<td>HABÍAMOS HABLADO (past perfect indicative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>we want to speak-</td>
<td>QUEREMOS HABLAR (past subjunctive)</td>
<td>we wanted to speak-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They want us to speak (=They want that we speak)-</td>
<td>QUIEREN QUE HABLEMOS (present subjunctive)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>They wanted us to speak (= They wanted that we speak)-</td>
<td>QUERÍAN QUE HABLÁRAMOS (past subjunctive)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>They hoped we had spoken-</td>
<td>ESPERABAN QUE HUBIÉRAMOS HABLADO (past perfect subjunctive)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we would have spoken-</td>
<td>HABRÍAMOS HABLADO (conditional perfect)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we shall or will have spoken-</td>
<td>HABREMOS HABLADO (future perfect indicative)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Práctica con los tiempos verbales: COMER, yo

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

I eat, am eating, do eat-
(present indicative) COMO
(I am eating [act in progress only])- ESTOY COMIENDO
(present progressive [indicative])

I ate-
(preterite indicative) COMÍ

I used to eat, was eating-
(imperfect indicative) COMÍA
(I was eating [act in progress only])- ESTABA COMIENDO
(past progressive [indicative])

I shall or will eat- COMERÉ
(future indicative) I am going to eat-VOY A COMER
(another future indicative)

I would eat-COMERÍA
(conditional)
I have eaten-HE COMIDO
(present perfect indicative)
I had eaten-HABÍA COMIDO
(past perfect indicative)

I want to eat-QUIERO COMER
I wanted to eat-QUERÍA COMER

They want me to eat (=They want that I eat)-QUIEREN QUE (YO) COMA
(present subjunctive)

They wanted me to eat (= They wanted that I eat)-QUERÍAN QUE (YO) COMIERA
(past subjunctive)

They hoped I had eaten-
(past perfect subjunctive) ESPERABAN QUE (YO) HUBIERA COMIDO

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

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

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  
She wanted to eat-QUÉRÍA COMER

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

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-  
(conditional perfect)  
HABRÍA COMIDO

She shall or will have eaten-  
(future perfect indicative)  
HABRÁ COMIDO
**Práctica con los tiempos verbales: COMER, nosotras**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitivo</th>
<th>COMER (TO EAT)</th>
<th>Participio presente</th>
<th>COMIENDO [used with ESTAR]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participio pasado</td>
<td>COMIDO [used with HABER]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**we eat, are eating, do eat**

| (we are eating [act in progress only]) | COMEMOS |
| (we are eating [act in progress only]) | ESTAMOS COMIENDO |

| (preterite indicative) | COMIMOS |

| we used to eat, were eating | COMÍAMOS |
| (imperfect indicative) |

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

| we shall or will eat | COMEREMOS |
| (future indicative) |

| we would eat | COMERÍAMOS |
| (conditional) |

| we have eaten | HEMOS COMIDO |
| (present perfect indicative) |

| we had eaten | HABÍAMOS COMIDO |
| (past perfect indicative) |

| we want to eat | QUEREMOS COMER |
| we wanted to eat | QUERÍAMOS COMER |

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

| (present subjunctive) | QUIEREN QUE COMAMOS |
| (present subjunctive) |

| 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**

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

I live, am living, do live-  VIVO

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

(present progressive [indicative])

I lived-  VIVÍ

(preterite indicative)

I used to live, was living-  VIVÍA

(imperfect indicative)

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

(past progressive [indicative])

I shall or will live-  VIVIRÉ

(future indicative)

I would live-  VIVIRÍA

(conditional)

I have lived-HE VIVIDO

(present perfect indicative)

I had lived-  HABÍA VIVIDO

(past perfect indicative)

I want to live-  QUIERO VIVIR

I wanted to live-  QUERÍA VIVIR

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

(present subjunctive)

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

(another future indicative)

she would live-
(conditional)

VIVIRÍA

she has lived-
(present perfect indicative)

HA VIVIDO

They hope she has lived-
(present perfect subjunctive)

she had lived-
(past perfect indicative)

HABÍA VIVIDO

she wants to live-
QUIERE VIVIR

she wanted to live-
QUERÍA VIVIR

They want her to live (=They want that she live)- QUIEREN QUE (ELLA) VIVA

(present subjunctive)

They wanted her to live (= They wanted that she live)- QUERÍAN QUE VIVIERA (past subjunctive)

They hoped she had lived-
(past perfect subjunctive)

ESPERABAN QUE (ELLA) HUBIERA VIVIDO

she would have lived-
(conditional perfect)

HABRÍA VIVIDO

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

HABRÁ VIVIDO
**Práctica con los tiempos verbales: VIVIR, nosotros/nosotras**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitivo-</th>
<th>VIVIR (TO LIVE)</th>
<th>Participio presente- VIVIENDO [used with ESTAR]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Participio pasado- VIVIDO [used with HABER]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we live, are living, do live- (present indicative)</td>
<td>VIVIMOS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(we are living [act in progress only])- (present progressive [indicative])</td>
<td>ESTAMOS VIVIENDO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we lived- (preterite indicative)</td>
<td>VIVIMOS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we used to live, were living- (imperfect indicative)</td>
<td>VIVIAMOS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(we were living [act in progress only])- (past progressive [indicative])</td>
<td>ESTABAMOS VIVIENDO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we shall or will live- VIVIREMOS (future indicative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>we would live- (conditional)</td>
<td>VIVIRIAMOS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we have lived- HEMOS VIVIDO (present perfect indicative)</td>
<td>ESPERAN QUE HAYAMOS VIVIDO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we had lived- HABIAMOS VIVIDO (past perfect indicative)</td>
<td>They hope we have lived- (present perfect subjunctive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we want to live- QUEREMOS VIVIR</td>
<td>we wanted to live- QUERIAMOS VIVIR</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

They want us to live (=They want that we live)- QUIEREN QUE VIVAMOS (present subjunctive)

They wanted us to live (= They wanted that we live)- QUERIAN QUE VIVIERAMOS (past subjunctive)

They hoped we had lived- ESPERABAN QUE HUBIERAMOS VIVIDO (past perfect subjunctive)

we would have lived- HABRIAMOS VIVIDO (conditional perfect)

we shall or will have lived- HABREMOS VIVIDO (future perfect indicative)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tiempo verbal</th>
<th>Formulación</th>
<th>Ejemplo (indicativo)</th>
<th>Ejemplo (subyuntivo)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infinitivo</td>
<td>DECIR</td>
<td>(TO SAY/TELL)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Participio presente</td>
<td>DICIENDO</td>
<td>[used with ESTAR]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participio pasado</td>
<td>DICHO</td>
<td>[used with HABER]</td>
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<tr>
<td>I say/tell, am saying/telling, do say/tell-</td>
<td>DIGO</td>
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<tr>
<td>(I am saying/telling [act in progress only])-</td>
<td>ESTOY DICIENDO</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I said/told-</td>
<td>DIJE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(preterite indicative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I used to say/tell, was saying/telling-</td>
<td>DECÍA</td>
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<tr>
<td>(imperfect indicative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(I was saying/telling [act in progress only])-</td>
<td>ESTABA DICIENDO</td>
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<tr>
<td>(past progressive [indicative])</td>
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<tr>
<td>I shall or will say/tell-</td>
<td>DIRÉ</td>
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<tr>
<td>(future indicative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I would say/tell-</td>
<td>DIRÍA</td>
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<tr>
<td>(conditional)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I have said/told-</td>
<td>HE DICHO</td>
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<tr>
<td>(present perfect indicative)</td>
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<td>I had said/told-</td>
<td>HABÍA DICHO</td>
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<td>I want to say/tell-</td>
<td>QUIERO DECIR</td>
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<td>QUERÍA DECIR</td>
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<td>They want me to say/tell (=They want that I say/tell)-</td>
<td>QUIEREN QUE (YO) DIGA</td>
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<td>(present subjunctive)</td>
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<tr>
<td>They wanted me to say/tell (= They wanted that I say/tell)-</td>
<td>QUERÍAN QUE DIJERA</td>
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<td>(past subjunctive)</td>
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<td>They hoped I had said/told-</td>
<td>ESPERABAN QUE (YO) HUBIERA DICHO</td>
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<td>(YO) HABRÍA DICHO</td>
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<td>HABRÉ DICHO</td>
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Verbs from Destinos, Lessons 27-52

aconsejar - to advise
actuar/portarse + adverb (like amigablemente, hostilmente) - to act + adverb (in a friendly/hostile manner)

acusar - to accuse
agradecer - to thank
alabar - to praise
alejarse (de) - to draw away, grow apart
alquilar - to rent
amar - to love
averiguar - to find out
bañarse - to bathe, take a bath
burlarse (de) - to make fun (of)
cambiar - to change
cocinar - to cook
coleccionar - to collect
confiar (en) - to trust
confirmar - to confirm
coser - to sew
culpar - to blame
dar paseos, pasear - to take walks
dar/hacer fiestas - to give/have parties
darse prisa - to be in a rush
dejar de + infinitive - to stop (doing something)
derrumbarse - to collapse, cave in
desarrollar - to develop
descansar - to rest
desconfiar (en) - to distrust
desdeñar - to disdain, scorn
despreciar - to hold in low esteem
devolver (ue) - to return (objects)
disculpar - to make excuses for
discutir - to argue
disfrutar - to enjoy
dudar - to doubt
engañar - to deceive
enterarse (de) - to find out about
entrentarse (con) - to deal with, face (a problem)
entretenerse - to entertain oneself
enviar - to send
esquiar - to ski
estar enamorado/a (de) - to be in love with
estar harto/a - to be fed up with
estar interesado/a en - to be interested in
estar seguro/a - to be certain, sure
estimar - to hold in high esteem
estorbar - to be in the way
evolucionar - to evolve
fumar - to smoke
gozar (de) - to enjoy
gritar - to shout
hacer ejercicio (aeróbico) - to do (aerobic) exercise
hacer la maleta - to pack one's suitcase
hacer un picnic - to have a picnic
hacer una gira - to take a tour
hacer una reservación - to make a reservation
hacer/cancelar una reservación - to make/cancel a reservation
hacerse - to become (a member of a profession)
insistir (en) - to insist (on)
insultar - to insult
interesarse en - to be interested in
interesar - to be of interest
internar - to check into (a hospital)
ir al cine - to go to the movies
jubilarse - to retire (from work)
jugar(ue) (al) - to play (a game)
ligar con - "pick someone up"
llevar una vida activa/sedentaria - to have an active/sedentary life
llorar - to cry
lograr - to manage, to be able, to achieve
mandar - to order; to send
mentir (ie, i) - to lie
montar a caballo - to ride horseback
no hacer caso (de) - to pay no attention (to an issue)
no hacerle caso a alguien - to ignore someone
ocultar - to hide
ofender - to offend
ordenar - to order a meal (Mex.)
pedir - to order a meal
pelearse - to fight
perdonar - to pardon
permitir - to permit, allow
practicar un deporte - to play a sport
preocupar - to worry
prestar atención (a) - to pay attention (to)
prohibitir - to forbid, prohibit
rechazar - to reject
recomendar (ie) - to recommend
reconciliarse (con) - to make up (with)
requerir (ie, i) - to require
rescatar - to rescue
resolver (ue) - to resolve
respetar - to respect
rogar (ue) - to beg
romper - to break (off, up)
sacar fotos/videos - to take photographs, videos
salir con los amigos - to go out with friends
sentir (ie, i) - to regret; to feel
sugérir - to suggest
superar - to overcome, conquer
temir - to fear
tener que ver con - to have to do with, be related to (a topic)
tomar (un autobús, taxi, tren) - to take (a bus, taxi, train)
tratar - to treat, deal with
venerar - to venerate
ver una película - to see a movie