

INDICATIVE MOOD – PRETERITE – PAST TENSE

-AR		-ER		-IR	
é	amos	í	imos	í	imos
aste	asteis	iste	isteis	iste	isteis
ó	aron	ió	ieron	ió	ieron

Verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change in only **yo form** of the preterite.

-car → qu -gar → gu -zar → c

<p>Educar yo eduqué</p> <p>atacar to attack buscar to look for</p> <p>calificar to grade colocar to place</p> <p>comunicar, explicar, practicar, pescar</p> <p>fabricar to manufacture</p> <p>masticar to chew marcar to mark</p> <p>publicar to publish sacar to take out</p> <p>tocar to play, to touch</p>	<p>Llegar (to arrive) yo llegué</p> <p>cargar to carry colgar to hang</p> <p>encargar to order entregar to hand in</p> <p>madrugar to rise early negar to negate</p> <p>pagar to pay jugar to play</p> <p>pegar to hit; to glue rogar to beg</p> <p>masticar to chew marcar to mark</p> <p>vengar to avenge</p>	<p>empezar yo emepcé</p> <p>abrazar to embrace alcanzar to reach</p> <p>comenzar to begin cruzar to cross</p> <p>almorzar to have lunch</p> <p>gozar to enjoy lanzar to throw</p> <p>realzar to fulfill rezar to pray</p> <p>trazar to plan</p>
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Verbs that end in **-er** or **-ir**, and have a vowel before the ending, have a spelling change in the 3rd person forms when the **i turns to y**
They also require a written accent on the **-i** in all other forms.

<p>Caer (to fall)</p> <p>caí caímos</p> <p>caíste caísteis</p> <p>cayó cayeron</p>	<p>Creer (to believe)</p> <p>creí creímos</p> <p>creíste creísteis</p> <p>creyó creyeron</p>	<p>Leer (to read)</p> <p>leí leímos</p> <p>leíste leísteis</p> <p>leyó leyeron</p>	<p>Oír (to hear)</p> <p>oí oímos</p> <p>oíste oísteis</p> <p>oyó oyeron</p>
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Verbs ending in **-uir** change **-i to -y** in the 3rd person forms of the preterite

<p>Construir (to build)</p> <p>construí construímos</p> <p>construíste construísteis</p> <p>construyó construyeron</p>	<p>Incluir (to include)</p> <p>incluí incluímos</p> <p>incluíste incluísteis</p> <p>incluyó incluyeron</p>
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Verbs ending in **-cir** change to **j** in all forms of the preterite

<p>Conducir (to drive)</p> <p>conduje condujimos</p> <p>condujiste condujisteis</p> <p>condujo condujeron</p>	<p>Traducir (to translate)</p> <p>traduje tradujjimos</p> <p>tradujiste tradujjisteis</p> <p>tradujo tradujjeron</p>	<p>Deducir (to deduct)</p> <p>Producir (to produce)</p>
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Stem changing **-ir** verbs also have a stem change in the 3rd person forms of the preterite. Stem changing **-ar** and **-er** verbs don't.

<p>Pedir (to ask for)</p> <p>pedí pedímos</p> <p>pedíste pedísteis</p> <p>pedíó pedíeron</p> <p>Similar ... Servir (to serve)</p> <p>Despedirse (to say goodbye)</p> <p>Hervir (to boil)</p>	<p>Reír(se) (to laugh)</p> <p>reí reímos</p> <p>reíste reísteis</p> <p>reíó reíeron</p>	<p>Seguir (to follow)</p> <p>seguí seguímos</p> <p>seguíste seguísteis</p> <p>seguíó seguíeron</p> <p>Conseguir (to get, obtain)</p> <p>Sentir (to feel)</p> <p>Consentir (to give consent)</p>	<p>Divertir(se) (to have fun)</p> <p>divertí divertímos</p> <p>divertíste divertísteis</p> <p>divertíó divertíeron</p> <p>Similar ... Preferir (to prefer)</p> <p>Repetir (to repeat)</p>	<p>Dormir(se) (to sleep)</p> <p>dormí dormímos</p> <p>dormíste dormísteis</p> <p>dormíó dormíeron</p> <p>Similar ... Morir (to die)</p>
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INDICATIVE MOOD – PRETERITE

-AR		-ER		-IR	
é	amos	í	imos	í	imos
aste	asteis	iste	isteis	iste	isteis
ó	aron	ió	ieron	ió	ieron

Uses of the Preterite:

- ✚ Describes completed actions at a definite time in the past
 - Compraste los muebles hace un mes
You bought the furniture a month ago.
 - Mis amigos fueron al centro commercial ayer.
My friends went to the mall yesterday.
- ✚ Series of completed actions in the past
 - Durante el partido, los jugadores corrieron, saltaron y guitaron.
- ✚ The interrupted action after something was in progress in the imperfect.
 - Yo hablaba por teléfono cuando mi madre me llamó.
- ✚ To express the beginning or end of a past action
 - La telenovela empezó a las ocho.
The soap opera began at eight o'clock.
 - El café se acabó enseguida.
The coffee ran out right away.

Irregular Verbs in the Preterite

Andar (to walk) anduve anduvimos anduviste anduvisteis anduvo anduvieron	Caber (to fit) cupe cupimos cupiste cupisteis cupo cupieron	Dar (to give) di dimos diste disteis dio dieron	Decir (to say, tell) dije dijimos dijiste dijisteis dijo dijeron	Estar (to be) estuve estuvimos estuviste estuvisteis estuvo estuvieron
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Haber (there was, were) Hubo	Hacer (to do, make) hice hicimos hiciste hicisteis hizo hicieron	Ser/Ir fui fuimos fuiste fuisteis fue fueron	Poder (to be able to) pude pudimos pudiste pudisteis pudo pudieron	Poner (to place, put) puse pusimos pusiste pusisteis puso pusieron
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Querer (to want, love) quise quisimos quisiste quisisteis quiso quisieron	Saber (to know) supe supimos supiste supisteis supo supieron	Tener (to have) tuve tuvimos tuviste tuvisteis tuvo tuvieron	Traer (to bring) traje trajimos trajiste trajisteis trajo trajeron
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Venir (to come) vine vinimos viniste vinisteis vino vinieron	Ver (to see) vi vimos viste visteis vio vieron	Haber (have done) he hamos has habéis ha han
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INDICATIVE MOOD – IMPERFECT TENSE

-AR		-ER		-IR	
aba	ábamos	ía	íamos	ía	íamos
abas	abais	íais	íais	íais	íais
aba	aban	ían	ían	ían	ían

Haber (there used to be)
Había

Ir	(to go)
iba	íbamos
ibas	ibais
iba	iban

Ser	(to be)
era	éramos
eras	erais
era	eran

ver	(to see)
veía	veíamos
veías	veíais
veía	veían

Uses of the Imperfect:

- ✚ Describes repeated habitual actions in the past
 - Me gustaba jugar al fútbol los domingos por la mañana.
I used to like to play soccer on Sunday mornings.
- ✚ Describes an action that was in progress, when something else happened.
 - Yo hablaba por teléfono cuando mi madre me llamó.
I was talking on the phone, when my mother called me.
- ✚ Describes 2 simultaneous past actions in progress, with mientras
 - Tú leías mientras Juan escribía la carta.
- ✚ Age – Tenía cinco años.
- ✚ Profession
- ✚ Narrations, Descriptions & Background Information – Ella era bonita.
- ✚ Weather – Hacía frío.
- ✚ Time, Date, Place
 - Era la una. Eran las ocho y media de la mañana.
- ✚ Feelings, Mood, Health, Physical & Mental Characteristics
 - Estaba cansada. Estaba tan hambriento que quería comerme un pollo entero.
I was so hungry that I wanted to eat a whole chicken.
- ✚ Key Words: De niño/a (as a child)
 - De niño vivía en un suburbia de Madrid.
As a child, I lived in a suburb in Madrid.
- ✚ Todos los días (every day)
 - Todo los días iba a la casa de mi abuela.
Every day I went to my grandmother’s house.
- ✚ Mientras (while), Siempre (always)
 - Siempre escuchaba música mientras corría en el parque.
 - I always listened to music while I ran in the park.

These verbs have different meanings in the imperfect & preterite!

VERB	IMPERFECT	PRETERITE
Querer	Quería acompañarte. <i>I wanted to go with you.</i>	Quise acompañarte. <i>I tried to go with you (but failed).</i> No quise acompañarte. <i>I refused to go with you.</i>
Poder	Ana podía hacerlo. <i>Ana could do it.</i>	Ana pudo hacerlo. <i>Ana succeeded in doing it.</i> Ana no pudo hacerlo. <i>Ana could not do it.</i>
Saber	Ernesto sabía la verdad. <i>Ernesto knew the truth.</i>	Por fin Ernesto supo la verdad. <i>Ernesto finally discovered the truth.</i>
Conocer	Yo ya conocía a Andrés. <i>I already knew Andrés.</i>	Yo conocí a Andrés en la fiesta. <i>I met Andrés at the party.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD – PRESENT TENSE

	<u>-AR</u>		<u>-ER</u>		<u>-IR</u>
o	amos	0	emos	o	imos
as	áis	es	éis	es	ís
a	an	e	en	e	en

Stem changing **e to ie** in all but nosotros and vosotros forms

<p>Pensar (to think)</p> <p>pienso pensamos</p> <p>piensas pensáis</p> <p>piensa piensan</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Similar Verbs that Change</p> <p>apretar to tighten cerrar to close comenzar to begin confesar</p> <p><i>to confess</i> despertar to wake up empezar to start</p> <p>encerrar to lock up goberner to govern negar to deny quebrar to brake</p>
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Stem changing **o to ue** in all but nosotros and vosotros forms

<p>Mostrar (to show)</p> <p>muestro mostramos</p> <p>muestras mostráis</p> <p>muestra muestran</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Similar Verbs that Change</p> <p>acostarse to go to bed almorzar to have lunch contar to count to tell</p> <p>costar to cost dormir to sleep encontrar to find; to meet morir to die</p> <p>probar to try recordar to remember torcer to twist (tuerzo, tierces...)</p>
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Verbs ending in **-cer, -cir** change to **-zco** in the **yo** form

<p>Conocer (to know)</p> <p>conozco conocemos</p> <p>conoces conocéis</p> <p>conoces conocen</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Similar Verbs that Change</p> <p>aborrecer to hate agradecer to thank aparecer to appear</p> <p>carecer to lack crecer to grow desaparecer to disappear</p> <p>establecer to establish merecer to deserve ofrecer to offer</p> <p>obedecer to obey parecer to seem permanecer to remain</p> <p>pertenecer to belong reconocer to recognize torcer to twist (tuerzo, tierces...)</p>
<p>Traducir (to translate)</p> <p>traduzco traducimos</p>	<p>conducir to conduct, drive deducir to deduct producir to produce</p>

Verbs ending in **-uir** (with the exception of **-guir**), a **-y** is added after the **-u**, in all forms except for nos. and vos.

<p>Influir (to influence)</p> <p>influyo influimos</p> <p>influyes influís</p> <p>influye influyen</p>	<p>atribuir to attribute concluir to translate construir to construct, build</p> <p>contribuir to contribute destruir to destruct disminuir to lessen</p> <p>distribuir to distribute huir to escape incluir to include</p> <p>sustituir to substitute</p>
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Verbs ending in **-gir, -ger** change to **-jo** in the **yo** form

<p>Dirigir (to manage)</p> <p>dirijo diriimos</p> <p>diriges dirigís</p> <p>dirige dirigen</p>	<p>corregir to correct elegir to elect, choose escoger to choose</p> <p>exigir to demand proteger to protect</p>
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INDICATIVE MOOD – PRESENT TENSE

Some Irregular Verbs in the Present – Some are only Irregular in the yo form

Atraer (to attract) atraigo atraemos atraes atraéis atrae atraen Contraer, Distraer	Caber (to fit) yo quepo <hr/> Caer (to fall) yo caigo	Dar (to give) doy damos das dáis da dan	Decir (to say, tell) digo decimos dices decéis dice dicen	Estar (to be) estoy estamos estás estás está están
Hacer (to do, make) yo hago <hr/> Haber (there is, are) Hay	Haber (have done) hube hubimos hubiste hubistéis hubo hubieron	Ir (to go) voy vamos vas vais va van	Jugar (to play) juego jugamos juegas jugáis juega juegan	
Oír (to hear) oigo oímos oyes oís oye oyen	Pedir (to ask for) pido pedimos pides pedís pide piden	Poder (to be able to) puedo pudimos pudiste pudisteis pudo pudieron	Poner (to place, put) pongo ponemos pones ponéis pone ponen Oponer, Componer, Disponer	Preferir (to prefer) prefiero preferimos prefieres preferís prefiere prefieren
Querer (to want, love) quiero queremos quieres quieréis quiere queren	Saber (to know) yo sé <hr/> Satisfacer (to satisfy) yo satisfago	Salir (to leave) salgo salimos sales saléis sale salen	Ser (to be) soy somos eres sois es son	Seguir (to follow) sigo seguimos sigues seguís sigue siguen
Tener (to have) tengo tenemos tienes tenéis tiene tienen	Traer (to bring) yo traigo <hr/> Valer (to be worth) yo valgo	Venir (to come) vengo venimos vienes venís viene vienen	Ver (to see) veo vemos ves véis ve ven	Volver (to return) vuelvo volvemos vuelves volvéis vuelve vuelven

Like **pedir** the following verbs have a stem change from **e to i**: in all forms but nosotros & vosotros

despedir to dismiss **freír** to fry **gemir** to moan **impedir** to prevent **medir** to measure **reír(se)** a to laugh at
repetir to repeat **servir** to serve **sonreír** to smile **vestir(se)** to dress (one's self)

Like **preferir** the following verbs have a stem change from **e to ie**: in all forms but nosotros & vosotros

advertir to warn **convertir** to convert **divertirse** to have fun **hervir** to boil **mentir** to lie **sentir** to feel **sugerir** to suggest

Like **querer** the following verbs have a vowel change from **e to ie**: in all forms but nosotros & vosotros

defender to defend **descender** to descend **entender** to understand **perder** to lose

Verbs Conjugated like **tener**:

contener to contain **entretener** to entertain **detener** to detain **mantener** to maintain **sostener** to hold

Like **volver & poder** the following verbs have a vowel change from **o to ue**: in all forms but nosotros & vosotros

devolver to give back **doler** to ache **envolver** to wrap **llover** to rain **mover** to move **resolver** to solve; to resolve

INDICATIVE MOOD – PRESENT PARTICIPLE/PROGRESSIVE TENSE

<u>-AR</u> ando	<u>-ER</u> iendo yendo	<u>-IR</u> iendo
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✚ - ing

✚ Estar + -ando/-iendo/-yendo form of verb

✚ Present Tense –ing form

Estar (to be)
estoy estamos
estás estáis
está están

Past Tense –ing form

Estar (to be)
estuve estuvimos
estuviste estuvisteis
estuvo estuvieron

✚ Double Vowel Irregulars (yendo)

- *Caer* cayendo
- *Construir* construyendo
- *Creer* creyendo
- *Destruir* destruyendo
- *Huir* huyendo

Ir yendo
Leer leyendo
Oír oyendo
Traer trayendo

✚ Irregulars

- *Decir* diciendo
- *Dormir* durmiendo
- *Mentir* mintiendo
- *Pedir* pidiendo
- *Poder* pudiendo
- *Repetir* repitiendo
- *Sentir* sintiendo
- *Sugerir* sugiriendo

INDICATIVE MOOD – PAST PARTICIPLE/PARTICPIO PASADO

<u>-AR</u> ado	<u>-ER</u> ido	<u>-IR</u> ido
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✚ - ed

✚ *Hablar* Hablado *Mirar* Mirado *Vender* Vendido *Comer* Comido *Vivir* Vivido

✚ Double Vowel Irregulars (accent)

▪ *Caer* caído *Creer* creído *Oír* oído

▪

✚ *Dar* dado *Ir* ido *Ser* sido

✚ Irregulars

- *Abrir* abierto *Morir* Muerto
- *Cubir* cubierto *Poner* puesto
- *Decir* dicho *Resolver* resuelto
- *Escribir* escrito *Romper* roto
- *Freír* Frito *Ver* visto
- *Hacer* hecho *Volver* vuelto

INDICATIVE & SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD – PERFECT TENSES

<u>-AR</u> ado	<u>-ER</u> ido	<u>-IR</u> ido
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✚ “Have done something” He hablado. I have spoken.

✚ Haber+ -ado/-ido/irregular ending form of verb (participio pasado/past participle)

✚ **Indicative Mood**

Present Perfect (have done) he hamos has habéis	Past Perfect Pluscuamperfecto Pluperfecto había habíamos habías habíais había habían	Preterite Perfect hube hubimos hubiste hubisteis hubo hubieron	Future Perfect habré habremos habrás habréis habrá habrán	Conditional Perfect habría habríamos habrías habríais habría habrían
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✚ **Subjunctive Mood** (uncertainty tone, wish, hope)

- E.g. Es posible que lo haya hecho. It’s possible that he may have done it
- Espero que Pepe haya pasado el examen. I hope that Pepe passes the test.

Present Perfect Subjunctive (may have done)	
haya	hayamos
hayas	hayáis

Past Perfect Subjunctive/ Pluscuamperfecto del Subjunctive	
hubiera	hubiéramos
hubieras	hubierais
hubiera	hubieran

INDICATIVE MOOD – CONDITIONAL TENSE

-AR		-ER		-IR	
ía	íamos	ía	íamos	ía	íamos
ías	íais	ías	íais	ías	íais
ía	ían	ía	ían	ía	ían

✚ Infinitive + ending “what would happen” “I would...” E.j. Gustaría – would like to

✚ Irregulars

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Caber</i> cabr- ▪ <i>Decir</i> dir- ▪ <i>Haber</i> habr- ▪ <i>Hacer</i> har- ▪ <i>Poder</i> podr- ▪ <i>Poner</i> pondr- | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Querer</i> querr- <i>Saber</i> sabr- <i>Salir</i> saldr- <i>Tener</i> tendr- <i>Valer</i> valdr- <i>Venir</i> vendr- |
|---|--|

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD – PAST TENSE

-AR		-ER		-IR	
ra	ramos	ra	ramos	ra	ramos
ras	rais	ras	rais	ras	rais
ra	ran	ra	ran	ra	ran

✚ The past subjunctive (el imperfect del subjuntivo) of all verbs is formed by dropping the **–ron** ending from the **ustedes/ellos/ellas form of the preterite** and adding the past subjunctive endings.

Ex. caminar → caminaron → camina (add past subjunctive ending)

✚ Verbs that have stem changes, spelling changes, or irregularities in the **ustedes/ellos/ellas** form of the preterite also have them in all forms of the past subjunctive.

Ex. pedir → pidieron → pidie (add past subjunctive ending)
 sentir → sintieron → sintie (add...)
 dormir → durmieron → durmie (add...)
 influir → influyeron → influye (add...)
 saber → supieron → supie (add...)
 ir/ser → fueron → fue (add...)

✚ The past subjunctive is required in the same situations as the present subjunctive, except that the point of reference is always in the past. When the verb in the main clause is in the past, the verb in the subordinate clause is in the past subjunctive.

✚ The expression **como si** (as if) is always followed by the past subjunctive.

Alfredo gasta dinero **como si fuera** millonario. Alfredo spends money as if he were a millionaire.

✚ The past subjunctive is also commonly used with *querer* to make polite requests or to soften statements
Quisiera que me llames hoy. I would like you to call me today.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD – PRESENT TENSE

-AR		-ER		-IR	
e	emos	a	amos	a	amos
es	éis	as	áis	as	áis
e	en	a	an	a	an

The subjunctive mood is used to express will, influence, emotion, doubt or denial.

1st – Conjugate the verb in the first person present tense 2nd – Drop the –o 3rd – Add the subjunctive endings

Verbs with the same irregularity in the present tense yo forms, have the same forms throughout the present

Examples of Irregular Conjugated Verbs

Conocer (to know) cono z ca conozcamos cono z cas cono z cáis cono z ca cono z can	Similar Verbs that Change			
	aborrecer to hate	agradecer to thank	aparecer to appear	
	carecer to lack	crecer to grow	desaparecer to disappear	
	establecer to establish	merecer to deserve	ofrecer to offer	
	obedecer to obey	parecer to seem	permanecer to remain	
	pertenecer to belong	reconocer to recognize	torcer to twist (tuerzo, tierces...)	
	conducir to conduct, drive	deducir to deduct	producir to produce	traducir to translate
Influir (to influence) influy a influyamos influy a s influyáis influy a influyan	atribuir to attribute	concluir to translate	construir to construct, build	
	contribuir to contribute	destruir to destruct	disminuir to lessen	
	distribuir to distribute	huir to escape	incluir to include	
	sustituir to substitute			
Dirigir (to manage) dirij a diriamos dirij a s dirijáis dirij a dirijan	corregir to correct	elegir to elect, choose	escoger to choose	
	exigir to demand	proteger to protect		
Atraer (to attract) atraig a Contraer, Distraer	Caer (to fall) caig a	Decir (to say, tell) dig a	Hacer (to do, make) hag a	Oír (to hear) oig a
Poner (to place, put) pong a Oponer, Componer, Disponer	Seguir (to follow) sig a	Haber (there is, are) Hay a	Sacar (to take out) Saqu e Saqu e mos	

Verbs that have stem changed in the present indicative have the same stem change in the present subjunctive. Only –ir verbs undergo stem changes in the nosotros & vosotros forms.

Examples of Stem-Changing Verbs

<p>Pensar (to think)</p> <p>piense pensemos</p> <p>pienses penséis</p> <p>piense piensen</p>	<p>Similar Verbs that Change</p> <p>apretar to tighten cerrar to close comenzar to begin confesar to confess</p> <p>despertar to wake up empezar to start encerrar to lock up gobernar to govern</p> <p>negar to deny quebrar to brake</p>
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<p>Mostrar (to show)</p> <p>muestre mostremos</p> <p>muestras mostréis</p> <p>muestre muestren</p>	<p>Similar Verbs that Change</p> <p>acostarse to go to bed almorzarse to have lunch contar to count to tell</p> <p>costar to cost dormir to sleep encontrar to find; to meet morir to die</p> <p>probar to try recordar to remember torcer to twist (tuerzo, tierces...)</p>
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<p>Caber (to fit)</p> <p>quepa quepamos</p>	<p>Jugar (to play)</p> <p>juegue juguemos</p>	<p>Pedir (to ask for)</p> <p>pida pidamos</p>	<p>Poder (to be able to)</p> <p>pueda podamos</p>	<p>Preferir (to prefer)</p> <p>prefiera prefiramos</p>
<p>Querer (to want, love)</p> <p>quiera queramos</p>	<p>Salir (to leave)</p> <p>salga</p>	<p>Satisfacer (to satisfy)</p> <p>satisfaga</p>	<p>Tener (to have)</p> <p>tenga</p>	<p>Traer (to bring)</p> <p>traiga</p>
<p>Valer (to be worth)</p> <p>valga</p>	<p>Venir (to come)</p> <p>venga</p>	<p>Ver (to see)</p> <p>vea veamos</p>	<p>Volver (to return)</p> <p>vuelva volvamos</p>	<p>Dormir (to sleep)</p> <p>duerma durmamos</p>

Like **pedir** the following verbs have a stem change from **e to i**: in all forms but nosotros & vosotros

despedir to dismiss **freír** to fry **gemir** to moan **impedir** to prevent **medir** to measure **reír(se) a** to laugh at
repetir to repeat **servir** to serve **sonreír** to smile **vestir(se)** to dress (one's self)

Like **preferir** the following verbs have a stem change from **e to ie**: in all forms but nosotros & vosotros

advertir to warn **convertir** to convert **divertirse** to have fun **hervir** to boil **mentir** to lie **sentir** to feel **sugerir** to suggest

Like **querer** the following verbs have a vowel change from **e to ie**: in all forms but nosotros & vosotros

defender to defend **descender** to descend **entender** to understand **perder** to lose

Verbs Conjugated like **tener**:

contener to contain **entretener** to entertain **detener** to detain **mantener** to maintain **sostener** to hold

Like **volver & poder** the following verbs have a vowel change from **o to ue**: in all forms but nosotros & vosotros

devolver to give back **doler** to ache **envolver** to wrap **llover** to rain **mover** to move **resolver** to solve; to resolve

Irregular Verbs in the Present Subjunctive

<p>Dar (to give)</p> <p>dé demos</p> <p>des deis</p> <p>dé den</p>	<p>Estar (to be)</p> <p>esté estemos</p> <p>estés estéis</p> <p>esté estén</p>	<p>Ir (to go)</p> <p>vaya vayamos</p> <p>vayas vayáis</p> <p>vaya vayan</p>	<p>Saber (to know)</p> <p>sepa sepamos</p> <p>sepas sepáis</p> <p>sepa sepan</p>	<p>Ser (to be)</p> <p>sea seamos</p> <p>seas seáis</p> <p>sea sean</p>
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Verbs and Expressions of will and influence

Ej. Yo quiero que tú vayas al medico.

Necesito que consigas estas pastillas.

aconsejar to advise

gustar to like

preferir to prefer

desear to desire; wish

hacer to make

prohibir to prohibit

dejar to allow

importar to be important

proponer to propose

es importante it's important

insistir (en) to insist (on)

querer (e:ie) to want; to wish

es necesario it's necessary

mandar to order

recomendar (e:ie) to recommend

es menester it's necessary

es preciso it's necessary

es urgente it's urgent

necesitar to need

rogar (o:ue) to beg; to plead

exigir to demand

oponerse a to oppose

sugerir (e:ie) to suggest

pedir (e:i) to ask for; request

Verbs and Expressions of emotion

The subjunctive is also used with expressions of emotion that begin with "Qué....!" (What a....!/ It's so....!)

Ej. Espero que te recuperes pronto.

Es mayor que lo hagas ahora.

alegrarse (de) to be happy (about)

es terrible it's terrible

molestar to bother

es bueno it's good

es una lástima it's a shame

sentir (e:ie) to be sorry: to regret

es extraño it's strange

es una pena it's a pity

sorprender to surprise

es difícil it's difficult

es lástima it's a pity

es ridículo it's ridiculous

es fácil it's easy

es probable it's probable

es malo it's bad

esperar to hope; wish

temer to fear

es peor it's worse

gustar to like; to be pleasing

tener miedo (de) to be afraid (of)

es mejor it's better

ojalá (que) I hope; wish

Verbs and Expressions of doubt and denial

Ej. No cree que él nos quiera engañar.

Es improbable que él viaje hoy.

dudar to doubt

negar (e:ie) to deny

quizá(s) maybe/perhaps

es dudoso it's doubtful

no creer disbelieve

tal vez maybe/perhaps

es imposible it's impossible

no es evidente it's not evident

acaso perhaps

es improbable it's improbable

no es seguro it's not certain

a lo mayor perhaps

es poco seguro it's uncertain

no es verdad/cierto it's not true

es incierto it's uncertain

(no) es posible it's (not) possible

no estar seguro (de) not to be sure (of)

no saber not to know

(no) es probable it's (not) probable

es raro it's rare

Indefinite Expressions

Ej. Quienquiera que sea, no debe llamar a esta hora.

dondequiera wherever

cualquiera (sing.) whatever

cualesquiera (pl.) whatever

como quiera however

quienquiera (sing.) whoever

quienesquiera (pl.) whoever

cuando quiera whenever

The Subjunctive in Adverbial Clauses

Ej. Terminaremos el trabajo **a menos que** algo imprevisto ocurra.

*We will finish the job **unless** something unforeseen happens.*

Juan **llegará antes que** Miguel llegue. *John will arrive before Michael arrives.*

Toma esta medicina **en caso que** la necesites. *Take this medicine in case you need it.*

a menos que unless	a pesar de que in spite of	aunque although
a fin (de) que in order that	antes (de) que before	antes que before
con tal (de) que provided that	cuando when	después (de) que after
en caso (de) que in case that	de modo que so that	de manera que so that
tan pronto como as soon as	en cuanto as soon as	luego que as soon as
mientras que while	para que in order that	sin que without
hasta que until		

Conjunctions that definitely require the subjunctive: **a menos que**, **antes de que**, **con tal de que**, **en caso (de) que**, **para que**, and **sin que**.

The prepositions **antes de**, **con tal de**, **en caso de**, **para**, and **sin** are followed by the infinitive.

Tienes que pedir permiso **antes de darles de comer** a los monos.

You have to ask permission **before feeding** the monkeys at the zoo.

If the action in the main clause has already happened, or happens habitually, then the indicative is used, **subjunctive**.

Tan pronto como paró de llover, María **salió** a jugar al parque.

As soon as the rain stopped, Maria **went** out to play in the park

Mi padre y yo siempre nos peleamos **cuando hablamos** del calentamiento global.

My father and I always fight **when we talk** about global warming.

The Subjunctive in Adjective Clauses

When the beginning of the sentence refers to something known to exist, the indicative is used. BUT, if it's uncertain or indefinite, the subjunctive is used.

el/la → refers to something known/specific

un/una → shows uncertainty/indefinite

Necesito **el** libro que **tiene** información sobre las ruinas. Indicative

Necesito **un** libro que **tenga** información sobre las ruinas. Subjunctive

When the beginning of the sentence is a negative pronoun (nadie, ninguno/a) the subjunctive is used.

Elena **tiene** tres parientes que **viven** en Perú. Indicative

Elena **no tiene ningún** parientes que **viva** en Perú. Subjunctive

The personal a is not used with direct objects that represent persons whose existence is uncertain.

Busco un guía que **hable** inglés. I'm looking for a guide who speaks English. Subjunctive

Conozco **a** un guía que **habla** inglés. I know a guide who speaks English. Indicative

The personal a is maintained before nadie and alguien, even when their existence is uncertain.

No conozco **a nadie** que **se queje** tanto como mi suegra. Subjunctive

I don't know anyone who complains as much as my mother-in-law.

Yo conozco **a alguien** que **se queja** aún más... ¡la mía! Indicative

I know someone who complains even more... mine!

INDICATIVE MOOD – FUTURE TENSE

<u>-AR</u>		<u>-ER</u>		<u>-IR</u>	
é	emos	é	emos	é	emos
ás	éis	ás	éis	ás	éis
á	án	á	án	á	án

For regular verbs, the endings are added to the infinitive.

Hablar → Yo Hablaré Tú Hablarás Ella/él/Ud. Hablará Nosotros Hablaremos Uds/Ellos Hablarán

The future tense expresses an action that will occur; often implies more certainty than *ir + a + infinitive* (going to)

Types of the Future Tense:

- ✚ *Present Indicative*: conveys a sense of certainty that the action will occur
 - Llegan a la costa mañana.
They arrive at the coast tomorrow.
- ✚ *Present Subjunctive*: refers to an action that has yet to occur: used after verbs of will and influence
 - Prefiero que lleguen a la costa mañana.
I prefer that they arrive at the coast tomorrow.

When the *present subjunctive* follows a conjunction of time like **cuando**, **después (de) que**, **en cuanto**, **hasta que**, and **tanto pronto como**, the future tense is often used in the main clause of the sentence.

Nos quedaremos lejos de la costa **hasta que** pase el huracán.

We will stay far from the costa **until** the hurricane passes.

En cuanto termine de llover, **regresaremos** a casa.

As soon as it stops raining, **we will return** home.

- ✚ *Ir + a + Infinitive*: expresses the near future; is commonly used in everyday speech, more than future tense
 - Van a llegar a a la costa mañana.
They are going to arrive at the coast tomorrow.
- ✚ *Future Tense*: expresses an action that will occur; often implies more certainty than *ir + a + infinitive*
 - Llegarán a a la costa mañana.
They will arrive at the coast tomorrow.

The English word *will* can refer either to future time or to someone's willingness to do something. To express willingness, Spanish uses the verb **querer + infinitive**, not the future tense

Quieres contribuir a la protección del medio ambiente? Will you contribute to the protection of the environment?

Quiero ayudar, pero no sé por dónde empezar. I want to help, but I don't know where to start.

The future tense can be used to express an action that is probable.

Qué hora sera?

I wonder what time it is.

Ya serán las dos de la mañana.

It must be 2 am by now.

Cuántos años tundra?

I wonder how old he is.

Lloverá mañana?

Do you think it will rain tomorrow?

Probablemente tendremos un poco de sol y un poco de viento.

It'll probably be sunny and windy.

Future tense is used less in Spanish than in English. Ex. Te llamo mañana. I will call you tomorrow

Irregular Verbs in the Future Tense

Caber (to fit)
cabré cabremos
cabrás cabréis
cabrá cabrán

Decir (to say, tell)
diré diremos
dirás diréis
dirá dirán

Haber (there was, were)
habré habremos
habrás habréis
habrá habrán

Hacer (to do, make)
haré haremos
harás haréis
hará harán

Poder (to be able to)
podré podremos
podrás podréis
podrá podrán

Poner (to place, put)
pondré pondremos
pondrás pondréis
pondrá pondrán

Querer (to want, love)
querré querremos
querrás querréis
querrá querrán

Saber (to know)
sabré sabremos
sabrás sabréis
sabrán

Salir (to leave)
saldré saldremos
saldrás saldréis
saldrá saldrán

Tener (to have)
tendré tendremos
tendrás tendréis
tendrá tendrán

Valer (to be worth, cost)
valdré valdremos
valdrás valdréis
valdrá valdrán

Venir (to come)
vendré vendremos
vendrás vendréis
vendrá vendrán