Me llamo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Español 2: Capítulo 6 y Capítulo 7: Una combinación ☺

**Capítulo 6: El bienestar**

1. **El bienestar B. En el gimnasio**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| activo/a | active |  |
| adelgazar | to lose weight; to slim down |  |
| bajar de peso | To lose weight |  |
| aliviar el estrés | to reduce stress |  |
| aliviar la tensión | to reduce tension |  |
| apurarse, darse prisa | to hurry; to rush |  |
| Aumentar de peso / subir de peso | to gain weight |  |
| engordar | to gain weight |  |
| el bienestar | well-being |  |
| débil | weak |  |
| disfrutar (de) | to enjoy; to reap the benefits (of) |  |
| la droga | drug |  |
| el/la drogadicto/a | drug addict |  |
| en exceso | in excess |  |
| estar a dieta | to be on a diet |  |
| flexible | flexible |  |
| fuerte | strong |  |
| (no) fumar | (not) to smoke |  |
| llevar una vida sana | to lead a healthy lifestyle |  |
| el masaje | massage |  |
| sedentario/a | sedentary |  |
| sufrir muchas presiones | to be under a lot of pressure |  |
| el/la teleadicto/a | couch potato |  |
| tranquilo/a | calm; quiet |  |
| tratar de (+ inf.) | to try (to do something) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| calentarse (e:ie) | to warm up |  |
| la cinta caminadora | treadmill |  |
| la clase de ejercicios aeróbicos | aerobics class |  |
| el/la entrenador(a) | trainer |  |
| entrenarse | to train |  |
| estar en buena forma | to be in good shape |  |
| hacer ejercicio | to exercise |  |
| hacer ejercicios aeróbicos | to do aerobics |  |
| hacer ejercicios de estiramiento | to do stretching exercises |  |
| hacer gimnasia | to work out |  |
| levantar pesas | to lift weights |  |
| mantenerse en forma | to stay in shape |  |
| el músculo | muscle |  |
| sudar | to sweat |  |

1. **La nutrición**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| la bebida alcohólica | alcoholic beverage | Sano = in good health  Saludable = provides good health  (adjectives) |
| la cafeína | caffeine |  |
| la caloría | calorie |  |
| el colesterol | cholesterol |  |
| comer una dieta equilibrada | to eat a balanced diet |  |
| consumir alcohol | to consume alcohol |  |
| descafeinado/a | decaffeinated |  |
| la grasa | fat |  |
| la merienda | afternoon snack |  |
| el mineral | mineral |  |
| la nutrición | nutrition |  |
| el/la nutricionista | nutritionist |  |
| la proteína | protein |  |
| la vitamina | vitamin |  |

**Capítulo 7: El mundo del trabajo**

1. **Las ocupaciones E. La entrevista**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| el/la abogado/a | lawyer |  |
| el actor, la actriz | actor |  |
| el/la arqueólogo/a | archeologist |  |
| el/la arquitecto/a | architect |  |
| el/la bombero/a | firefighter |  |
| el/la carpintero/a | carpenter |  |
| el/la científico/a | scientist |  |
| el/la cocinero/a | cook; chef |  |
| el/la consejero/a | counselor; advisor |  |
| el/la contador(a) | accountant |  |
| el/la corredor(a) de bolsa | stockbroker |  |
| el/la diseñador(a) | designer |  |
| el/la electricista | electrician |  |
| el hombre/la mujer de negocios | businessperson |  |
| el/la maestro/a | teacher |  |
| el/la peluquero/a | hairdresser |  |
| el/la pintor(a) | painter |  |
| el/la político/a | politician |  |
| el/la psicólogo/a | psychologist |  |
| el/la reportero/a | reporter |  |
| el/la secretario/a | secretary | **G. El mundo del trabajo** |
| el/la técnico/a | technician |  |
| ¿A qué te dedicas? | What do you do for work? |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| el anuncio | advertisement |  |
| el/la aspirante | candidate; applicant |  |
| los beneficios | benefits |  |
| contratar | to hire |  |
| el currículum | résumé |  |
| la entrevista | interview |  |
| el/la entrevistador(a) | interviewer |  |
| entrevistar | to interview |  |
| ganar | to earn |  |
| obtener | to obtain; to get |  |
| el puesto | position; job |  |
| el salario, el sueldo | salary |  |
| solicitar | to apply (for a job) |  |
| la solicitud (de trabajo) | (job) application |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| el ascenso | promotion |  |
| el aumento de sueldo | raise |  |
| la carrera | career |  |
| comercial | commercial; business-related |  |
| la compañía, la empresa | company; firm |  |
| dejar | to quit; to leave behind |  |
| despedir (e:i) | to fire |  |
| el empleo | job; employment |  |
| el/la gerente | manager |  |
| invertir (e:ie) | to invest |  |
| el/la jefe/a | boss |  |
| los negocios | business; commerce |  |
| la ocupación | occupation |  |
| el oficio | trade |  |
| la profesión | profession |  |
| renunciar (a) | to resign (from) |  |
| la reunión | meeting |  |
| el teletrabajo | telecommuting |  |
| tener éxito | to be successful |  |
| el trabajo | job; work |  |
| la videoconferencia | videoconference |  |

1. **Adicionales**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| dentro de (diez años) | within (ten years) |  |
| en el futuro | in the future |  |
| el porvenir | the future |  |
| próximo/a | next |  |

**~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~Gramática~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~**

**El Presente Perfecto: Present Perfect Tenses =To express the idea that someone has done something, use the present perfect tense.**

In English, this looks like “ **I have\*\*** studied” or “**he has\*\*** written.”

There are several Perfect tenses. They are all going to start with some form of HABER.

Present Perfect: formed like this:

1. start with one of these forms of HABER

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yo **He** (I have [done something]) | **Hemos**  we have |
| **Has** you have |  |
| **Ha** | **Han** they /all of you have |

1. then add the past participle of the verb

\*\*Note: these are not “HAVE” as in possession. Use TENER for that meaning.\*\*

**To form PAST PARTICIPLES** ofRegular Verbs:

1. –AR verbs: Drop the –ar, add –ado
2. –ER or –IR verbs: drop the –ER or –IR, add –ido.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Root** | **Ending** | **Participle and Meaning** |
| Tomar | tom | -ado | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = Taken |
| Comer | com | -ido | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ =Eaten |
| Sufrir | sufr | -ido | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_=Suffered |

**Sound familiar?**

Past Participles ending in **ído**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Caer | Caído |
| Creer | Creído |
| Leer | Leído |
| Oír | Oído |
| Reír | Reído |
| traer | traído |

Note: This tense is **heavily used** in Spain. Many parts of Latin America use the preterite instead.

So remember, take the form of HABER, then add the participle. This makes the compound tense of the present perfect.

In Spanish, we will never separate the verb ***haber* +** ***past participle*.** This means that to say *you have* ***not*** *done something*, the word ***no*** will come before the conjugated form of *haber.*

Try these!

1. We have studied. *Hemos estudiado.*
2. The boys have run. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. My sister has eaten. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Her friend has lived in Spain. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Have you learned? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. What have you eaten? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Verbs that are Irregular in the Past Participle…look familiar?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Verb | Participle Form | Meaning |
| Abrir |  | Opened |
| Cubrir |  | Covered |
| Decir |  | Said |
| Escribir |  | Written |
| Hacer |  | Done |
| Imprimir |  | Printed |
| Morir |  | Died |
| Poner |  | Put |
| Resolver |  | Resolved, solved |
| Romper |  | Broken |
| Ver |  | Seen |
| Volver |  | Returned |

**¿Cómo se dice….?**

1. I have lived. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. He has written (watch out, it’s an irregular!). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. They have talked. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Paola has driven. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Selena has not read. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. No one knows how I have suffered! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Adriana has made a delicious dinner. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Alejandro has given a gift. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. I am sorry, but the flowers have died. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Jacobo has opened the door. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. We haven’t seen that movie! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Contesta en español:

1. ¿Han hecho ustedes la tarea? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. ¿Has aprendido la información? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. ¿Qué has comido hoy? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

There are 2 parts of compound sentences: **main clause and dependent clause.**

**If the first one is “present”** the next one can only **be present or present perfect**.

**In Spanish, you generally don’t mix past and present in the same sentence.**

What has become correct in English = I think he *ordered* pizza today.

The above mixes tenses.

In Spanish, they would keep it all in the same tense (present).= I think he has ordered pizza today.

WHY?

**I think** = present **he orders** = present

**I think** = present **he ordered = preterite. Not okay!**

**Can’t mix tenses. So they would say “he has ordered” and would use the present perfect.**

If your first clause requires subjunctive, you would use the subjunctive of haber and then the same participle.

What kinds of things cause the subjunctive in the main clause?

**W**ish/want **E**motion **D**oubt **D**esire **I**mpersonal **N**eed **G**eneral = **S**ubjunctive!

So if you have one of these WEDDINGS in the first part, you will use the present perfect in the second clause if you’re referring to the past.

I’m glad that he **arrived** = Me alegro de que **haya llegado.**

I’m glad that = present.

He arrived = past. Change this to present perfect.

**The present perfect in the subjunctive:**

still use HABER, but now it’s formed with the base of “haya.”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yo haya (I have [done something]) | Hayamos we have |
| Hayas you have |  |
| Haya he/she/you (f) has | Hayan they/all of you have |

In Spanish, they keep one half of the sentence in the same tense as the second half.

In English, we might say: I hope you ordered pizza.

I hope =present (and opens the door for the next clause to be subjunctive) You ordered = past.

In Spanish, they keep the tense of one clause the same in the second clause.

In Spanish, they will say

I hope that [Espero que] **you have ordered** pizza. –[hayas pedido la pizza]

(present) (present perfect subjunctive)

¡Practiquemos! Usamos el presente perfecto o el presente perfecto del subjuntivo (he has ha o haya hayas)

1. Espero que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (llegar) a tiempo.
2. Es triste que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (vivir) así.
3. Es posible que ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (viajar) a España.
4. Estoy contenta de que ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (aprender) mucho.
5. Pienso que la clase \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (empezar) ya.
6. Creemos que la información \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ser) importante.
7. No es verdad que la chica \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (estar) en todas sus clases.
8. Es horrible que tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(romper) la pierna.
9. Me gusta que ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (escribir) la novela.

Choose a key for the subjunctive! Espero que, es importante que, necesitamos que, no es cierto que…

1. ustedes / llegar a tiempo: ***Espero que*** *ustedes* hayan llegado *a tiempo.*
2. mis amigas / llegar con el pastel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. mi familia / traer las hamburguesas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. ti / gustar la comida \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. usted /hacer ejercicio \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. mi primo / no adelgazar en exceso \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. mis papás / tomar café descafeinado \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. el perro / no comer el chocolate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Mi hermano / tener una entrevista \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The past perfect: (We had seen = Habíamos visto)**

1. start with one of these forms of haber:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yo había (I had [done something]) | Habíamos we had |
| Habías you had |  |
| Había he/she/you (f) had | Habías they/all of you had |

1. then add the same past participles as before.
2. They had eaten \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. We had not worked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. You hadn’t known \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. I hadn’t gone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**El Futuro: The Future Tense** (pg 236-237 del texto)

1. Used to express **what “will” happen.**
2. Used to express probability: what **“might,” “may”** happen.

The -AR, -ER, and –IR regular verbs take the **same endings!** So in order to form the future tense, you take the **infinitive** and add the following endings:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yo -é | Nosotros -emos |
| Tú -ás | X (-éis) |
| Él, ella, usted -á | Ellos, ellas, ustedes -án |

Example: Yo hablaré, tu hablarás, el hablará, nosotros hablaremos, ellas hablarán

**Unos ejemplos:**

Yo iré mañana = I will go tomorrow.

Carlos will dine with us tonight. = Carlos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_con nosotros esta noche.

We will be uncomfortable in the rain! = ¡ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ incómodos en la lluvia!

Will you be attending the meeting? ¿\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la junta?

**Obviamente hay irregulares \*:**

**Los verbos irregulares en el futuro**

1. Verbs that **drop the “e”** of the infinitive:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Dropped** | **Future Formation** |
| Caber (to fit) | Cabr | cabré, cabrás, etc |
| Haber (there is/are/have ) | Habr | habré, habrás, etc |
| Poder( to be able to ) | Podr | podré, podrás, etc |
| Querer\*\* (to want) | Querr\*\* | querré, querrás, etc\*\* |
| Saber (to know) | Sabr | sabré, sabrás, etc |

\*\*querer is almost NEVER used in the future tense! Will you want a sandwich? = “Vas a querer…”

2. Verbs that **change the vowel** **(e or i)** of the infinitive to **“d” :**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Dropped** | **Future Formation** |
| Poner (to put) | Pondr | pondré, pondrás, etc |
| Salir (to go out/leave) | Saldr | saldré, saldrás, etc |
| Tener (to have) | Tendr | tendré, tendrás, etc |
| Valer (to be worth) | Valdr | valdré, valdrás, etc |
| Venir (to come) | Vendr | vendré, vendrás, etc |

1. Verbs that drop the **e and c** of the infinitive:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Dropped** | **Future Formation** |
| Decir (to say/tell) | Dir | diré, dirás, etc. |
| Hacer (to make/do) | Har | Haré, harás, etc. |

\* The compounds of the irregular verbs are also irregular:

* contener = contendré (I will contain, from “tener.”)
* satisfacer = satisfarán (They will satisfy, from “hacer.”)

Another note: **You do not use the future tense for “desire/willing**.”

So, if you want to say, “Will you go to the store?” or “They won’t (will not) help us,”

then you use ***querer***: “(do you want) ¿Quieres ir a la tienda?” and “No quieren ayudarnos.”

**¡Practiquemos!**

First, we will focus on the uses of the future tense for what “will” happen.

1. Mis padres me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(visitar) en julio.
2. Tu horario \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(cambiar) pronto.
3. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(comer) más tarde.
4. Tú y yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hacer) la tarea.

**The Future Tense II**

1. Used to express **what “will” happen.**
2. Used to express probability: what **“might,” “may”** happen.

We are going to focus now on using the future tense for **probability.**

The future tense is used to express *wonderment or probability* in the present, and is often translated by expressions such as *“I wonder,” “probably,” “must,” “can.”*

¿Cuántos años tendrá? = I wonder how old he is. (Directly, “How old must/might be be?”)

¿Qué hora será? = I wonder what time it is. (Directly, “What time can it be?”)

Serán las diez. = It is probably (It must be) ten o’clock.

Estará cansado. = He must be tired.

Él no quiere hablar conmigo hoy. ¿Por qué será? = He does not want to talk to me today. Why might that be?

**¡Practiquemos!**

Traduce:

She must be happy! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I wonder how old they are. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

It’s probably 12 pm. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why might he go to the movies alone? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Conditional Tense**

(pg 270 del texto)

1. Used to express **what “would” happen.**
2. Used to make polite requests.

The -AR, -ER, and –IR regular verbs take the **same endings!** So in order to form the future tense, you take the **infinitive** and add the following endings:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yo -ía | Nosotros -íamos |
| Tú -ías | X (-íais) |
| Él, ella, usted -ía | Ellos, ellas, ustedes -ían |

Example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yo hablaría | nosotros hablaríamos |
| tú hablarías | X (-íais) |
| él hablaría | ellas hablarían |

**Unos ejemplos:**

Yo iría mañana = I would go tomorrow.

Carlos would take out the trash. = Carlos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la basura.

We would be happy at the beach! = ¡ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ felices en la playa!

Would you prefer to pay in cash? ¿ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pagar en efectivo?

**Obviamente hay irregulares \*: but the irregulars are the SAME as the future!**

**When making polite requests, you can use the conditional tense:**

¿Me podría traer un café? = Would you please bring me a coffee, sir?

¿Me pasarías ese libro? = Would you pass me that book?

**ALSO:**

I would love to go to the dance with you. = Me encantaría ir al baile contigo.

I would like to volunteer. = Me gustaría trabajar como voluntario.

Juliana would like to see that movie. =A Liliana, le gustaría ver esa película.

Escribe la forma del verbo usando la condicional.

1. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ir) a las montañas.
2. Ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (poder) esquiar en el agua.
3. ¿ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(poder) tú pasarme una servilleta?
4. Me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (llevar) bien con tu hermana.
5. No me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(gustar) ver esta película.

Traduce al español:

1. I would dine with you tomorrow but I can’t today. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Would you go out with him? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I would not tell that joke. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. I would love to have breakfast with you. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. You would hate getting up so early. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. What would you do? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Would you live in a house or an apartment? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_