

Lección 11: Haciendo diligencias

Estructuras

1 The subjunctive mood (*El modo subjuntivo*)

A. Introduction to the subjunctive

Until now, you have been using verbs in the indicative mood. The indicative is used to express factual, definite events. By contrast, the subjunctive is used to reflect the speaker's feelings or attitudes toward events, or when the speaker views events as uncertain, unreal, or hypothetical.

■ The Spanish subjunctive is most often used in subordinate or dependent clauses.

■ The subjunctive is also used in English, although not as often as in Spanish. Consider the following sentence:

*I suggest that he **arrive** tomorrow.*

The expression that requires the use of the subjunctive is in the main clause, *I suggest*. The subjunctive appears in the subordinate clause, *that he **arrive** tomorrow*. The subjunctive is used because the action of arriving is not real; it is only what is *suggested* that he do.

B. Present subjunctive forms of regular verbs

■ To form the present subjunctive, add the following endings to the stem of the first-person singular of the present indicative after dropping the **o**.

<u>-ar verbs</u>	<u>-er verbs</u>	<u>-ir verbs</u>
habl -e	com -a	viv -a
habl -es	com -as	viv -as
habl -e	com -a	viv -a
habl -emos	com -amos	viv -amos
habl -éis	com -áis	viv -áis
habl -en	com -an	viv -an

■ Note that the endings for **-er** and **-ir** verbs are identical.

■ The following table shows how to form the first-person singular of the present subjunctive. The stem is the same for all persons.

<i>Verb</i>	<i>First-person singular present indicative</i>	<i>Subjunctive stem</i>	<i>First-person singular present subjunctive</i>
caminar	camino	camin-	camine
aprender	aprendo	aprend-	aprenda
escribir	escribo	escrib-	escriba
decir	digo	dig-	diga
hacer	hago	hag-	haga
traer	traigo	traig-	traiga
sacar	saco	sac-	saque ¹
llegar	llego	lleg-	llegue ¹
empezar	empiezo	empiez-	empiece ¹

¹Remember that in verbs ending in **-gar**, **-car**, and **-zar**, **g** changes to **gu**, **c** changes to **qu**, and **z** changes to **c** before **e**.

C. Subjunctive forms of stem-changing verbs

■ Verbs that end in **-ar** and **-er** undergo the same stem changes in the present subjunctive as in the present indicative.

<i>recomendar (e:ie) to recommend</i>		<i>recordar (o:ue) to remember</i>	
recomiende	recomendemos	recuerde	recordemos
recomiendes	recomendéis	recuerdes	recordéis
recomiende	recomienden	recuerde	recuerden
<i>entender (e:ie) to understand</i>		<i>devolver (o:ue) to return (something)</i>	
entienda	entendamos	devuelva	devolvamos
entiendas	entendáis	devuelvas	devolváis
entienda	entiendan	devuelva	devuelvan

■ In stem-changing verbs that end in **-ir**, the unstressed **e** changes to **i** and the unstressed **o** changes to **u** in the first- and second-person plural (**nosotros** and **vosotros**) forms. The other persons follow the same pattern as the indicative.

<i>mentir (e:ie) to lie</i>		<i>dormir (o:ue) to sleep</i>	
mienta	mintamos	duerma	durmamos
mientas	mintáis	duermas	durmáis
mienta	mientan	duerma	duerman

D. Verbs that are irregular in the subjunctive

■ The following verbs are irregular in the subjunctive.

<u>dar</u>	<u>estar</u>	<u>saber</u>	<u>ser</u>	<u>ir</u>
dé	esté	sepa	sea	vaya
des	estés	sepas	seas	vayas
dé	esté	sepa	sea	vaya
demos	estemos	sepamos	seamos	vayamos
deis	estéis	sepáis	seáis	vayáis
den	estén	sepan	sean	vayan

¡Atención!

The subjunctive of **hay** (impersonal form of **haber**) is **haya**.

E. Uses of the subjunctive

There are four main concepts that call for the use of the subjunctive in Spanish:

■ Volition: demands, wishes, advice, persuasion, and other attempts to impose will

Ella **quiere** que yo estacione aquí.

Te **aconsejo** que no **vayas** a ese banco.

Les **ruego** que no se **vayan**.

She wants me to park here.

I advise you not to go to that bank.

I beg you not to leave.

■ Emotion: pity, joy, fear, surprise, hope, and so on

Espero que **lleguen** temprano.

I hope they arrive early.

Siento que no **puedas** venir a clase.

I'm sorry you can't come to class.

Me **sorprende** que no **vayas** al concierto.

It surprises me that you're not going to the concert.

■ Doubt, disbelief, denial, uncertainty, and negated facts

Dudo que **paguen** la cuenta.

I doubt they'll pay the bill.

No **creo** que ella **sea** una idiota.
I don't think she's an idiot.

No **es verdad** que Antonio **sea** instructor de tenis.
It isn't true that Antonio is a tennis instructor.

■ Unreality, indefiniteness, and nonexistence

¿**Hay alguien** que **esté** libre hoy?
Is there anyone who's free today?

No **hay nadie** que **tenga** el comprobante.
There's nobody that has his or her claim check.

2 The subjunctive with verbs of volition (*El subjuntivo con verbos que indican voluntad o deseo*)

■ All impositions of will, as well as indirect or implied commands, require the subjunctive in subordinate clauses. The subject in the main clause must be different from the subject in the subordinate clause.

■ Note the sentence structure for this use of the subjunctive in Spanish.

Él **quiere** que yo **estudie**.

He wants me to study.

main clause

subordinate clause

-¿Quiere que le **dé** el número de mi cuenta?

"Do you want me to give you my account number?"

-Sí, y también necesito que **firmé** la tarjeta.

"Yes, and I also need you to sign the card."

-Roberto quiere que tú **vayas** a la fiesta.

"Robert wants you to go to the party."

-Sí, pero yo no quiero ir.

"Yes, but I don't want to go."

¡atención! Notice that the infinitive is used after a verb of volition if there is no change of subject: **Yo no quiero ir.**

■ Some verbs of volition are:

aconsejar to advise

desear to want

mandar to order

necesitar to need

pedir (e:i) to ask for, request

querer (e:ie) to want

recomendar (e:ie) to recommend

rogar (o:ue) to beg, plead

sugerir (e:ie) to suggest

3 The subjunctive with verbs of emotion (*El subjuntivo con verbos de emoción*)

■ In Spanish, the subjunctive is always used in subordinate clauses when the verb in the main clause expresses any kind of emotion, such as fear, joy, pity, hope, pleasure, surprise, anger, regret, sorrow, likes and dislikes, and so forth.

-**Siento** que Julia no **venga** hoy.

"I'm sorry that Julia is not coming today."

-**Espero** que **pueda** venir mañana.

"I hope she can come tomorrow."

-Ramón no tiene dinero para comprar un coche.

"Ramón doesn't have money to buy a car."

-Ojalá que **consiga** un préstamo.

"I hope that he obtains a loan."

¡atención! **Ojalá** is always followed by the subjunctive.

■ If there is no change of subject, the infinitive is used instead of the subjunctive.

Me alegro de estar aquí.
(Yo me alegro—yo estoy aquí.) } *I'm glad to be here.*

■ Some verbs and expressions that express emotion are:

alegrarse (de) to be glad

esperar to hope

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

sorprender to surprise

temer to fear

es una lástima it's a pity

ojalá I hope

Vocabulario lección 11

la agencia de viajes	travel agency
el agente de viajes	travel agent
el avión	plane
el barco	boat
el bosque	forest
la selva	jungle
la clase turista	tourist class
el folleto	brochure
el hospedaje	lodging
la luna	moon
la luna de miel	honeymoon
el padrino	godfather
el paquete	package
el pasaje, el billete, el boleto	ticket
el billete de ida	one-way ticket
el billete de ida y vuelta	round-trip ticket
el(la) prometido(a)	fiancé(e)
el pueblo	town
el tren	train
el vuelo	flight
aconsejar	to advise
casarse	to get married
describir	to describe
esperar	to wait, hope for
planear	to plan
quedarse	to stay
sugerir (e:ie)	to suggest
temer	to fear, to be afraid
brillante	brilliant
buenísimo(a)	extremely good

tanto(a)	so much
en ninguna parte, en ningún lado	nowhere
hacer escala	to make a stopover
hacer un crucero	to take a cruise
el mes que viene	the coming month, next month
sobre	about
el auxiliar de vuelo/la azafata	flight attendant
la sección de no fumar	non-smoking section
el asiento de ventanilla	window seat
el asiento de pasillo	aisle seat
la puerta de salida	exit or departure gate
la tarjeta de embarque	boarding pass
la aerolínea	airline
¡Buen viaje!	Have a good trip!
la entrada	entrance
facturar el equipaje	to check luggage
la fila	row
hospedarse	to stay; to lodge (at a hotel)
pagar exceso de equipaje	to pay excess baggage
la primera clase	first class
la salida	exit, departure
tener...de retraso(atraso)	to be...behind schedule
viajero(a)	traveler

Lección 12: Pidiendo información

Estructuras

1 The **Ud.** and **Uds.** commands (*Formas del imperativo para Ud. y Uds.*)

The command forms for **Ud.** and **Uds.**¹ are identical to the corresponding present subjunctive forms.

A. Regular forms

Endings of the Formal Commands			
		<u>Ud.</u>	<u>Uds.</u>
-ar verbs	cantar	cant -e	cant -en
-er verbs	beber	beb -a	beb -an
-ir verbs	vivir	viv -a	viv -an

-¿Cuándo volvemos?
"When do we return?"

-**Vuelvan** mañana y **traigan** los documentos.
"Come back tomorrow and bring the documents."

-¿Sigo derecho?
"Do I keep going straight ahead?"

-No, no **siga** derecho. **Doble** a la izquierda.
"No, don't keep going straight ahead. Turn left."

¡Atención! To give a negative **Ud./Uds.** command, place **no** in front of the verb: **No siga** derecho.

¹**Tú** commands will be studied in **Lección 13**.

B. Irregular forms

■ The command forms of the following verbs are irregular.

	<u>dar</u>	<u>estar</u>	<u>ser</u>	<u>ir</u>
Ud.	dé	esté	sea	vaya
Uds.	den	estén	sean	vayan

-¿Adónde tengo que ir?
"Where do I have to go?"

-**Vaya** a la ventanilla número dos.
"Go to window number two."

-¿A qué hora tenemos que estar aquí?
"At what time do we have to be here?"

-**Estén** aquí a las ocho. ¡**Sean** puntuales!
"Be here at eight. Be punctual!"

¹This is a simplified version of an actual map of Madrid.

C. Position of object pronouns with direct commands

■ In all direct *affirmative* commands, the object pronouns are placed *after* the verb and attached to it.

<u>Ud. form</u>		<u>Uds. form</u>	
Hágalo.	<i>Do it.</i>	Cómprenlo.	<i>Buy it.</i>
Dígales.	<i>Tell them.</i>	Díganle.	<i>Tell him/her.</i>
Tráiganosla.	<i>Bring it to us.</i>	Tráiganselo.	<i>Bring it to him/her.</i>
Quédese.	<i>Stay.</i>	Quédense.	<i>Stay.</i>

¡atención! Note the use of the written accent, which follows the rules for accentuation. See Appendix A.

■ In all *negative* commands, the pronouns are placed *in front of the verb*.

<u>Ud. form</u>		<u>Uds. form</u>	
No lo haga.	<i>Don't do it.</i>	No lo hagan.	<i>Don't do it.</i>
No le hable.	<i>Don't speak to him/her.</i>	No le hablen.	<i>Don't speak to him/her.</i>
No se lo dé.	<i>Don't give it to him/her.</i>	No se lo den.	<i>Don't give it to him/her.</i>

■ Remember that when an indirect and a direct object pronoun are used together in the same sentence, the indirect object always precedes the direct object.

2 The subjunctive to express doubt, disbelief, and denial (*Uso del subjuntivo para expresar duda, incredulidad y negación*)

A. Doubt

■ In Spanish, the subjunctive is always used in a subordinate clause when the verb of the main clause expresses doubt or uncertainty.

-Vamos al correo.

"Let's go to the post office."

-**Dudo** que **esté** abierto a esta hora.

"I doubt that it's open at this time."

-Estoy seguro de que abren a las ocho.

"I'm sure that they open at eight."

¡atención! When *no doubt* is expressed and the speaker is certain of the reality (**Estoy seguro[-a]**, **No dudo**), the indicative is used: **Estoy seguro** de que **abren** a las ocho.

B. Disbelief

■ The verb **creer** is followed by the subjunctive in negative sentences, where it expresses disbelief.

-¿Uds. van a ir de compras hoy?

"Are you going to go shopping today?"

-No..., **no creo** que **tengamos** tiempo...

"No..., I don't think we'll have time..."

-Yo creo que pueden ir, si salen temprano.

"I think you can go if you leave early."

¡atención! **Creer** is followed by the indicative when it expresses belief or conviction: **Yo creo** que **pueden** ir.

C. Denial

■ When the main clause expresses denial of what is said in the subordinate clause, the subjunctive is used.

-¡Tú siempre llegas tarde!
"You always arrive late!"

-**No es verdad** que siempre **llegue** tarde. No niego que a veces llego un poco tarde, pero a veces soy puntual.
"It's not true that I always arrive late. I don't deny that sometimes I arrive a little late, but sometimes I'm punctual."

¡Atención! When the main clause does not deny, but rather confirms what is said in the subordinate clause, the indicative is used: **No niego** que a veces **llego** un poco tarde.

3 Constructions with *se* (*Construcciones con se*)

■ In Spanish the pronoun **se** + the third-person singular or plural form of the verb is used as an impersonal construction. It is equivalent to the English passive voice, in which the person doing the action is not specified. It is also equivalent to English constructions that use the impersonal subjects *one*, *they*, *people*, and *you* (indefinite). The impersonal construction is widely used in Spanish.

-¿A qué hora **se abren** los supermercados?
"What time do the supermarkets open?"

-**Se abren** a las nueve de la mañana.
"They open at nine A.M."

-**Se dice** que el tomate es una verdura.
"It's said that the tomato is a vegetable."

-Sí, **se dice**, pero en realidad es una fruta.
"Yes, it's said, but it's really a fruit."

■ The impersonal *se* is often used in ads, instructions, or directions.

Vocabulario lección 12

la batería	battery
el arreglo	repair
la bicicleta	bicycle
el colectivo, el bus, el camión	bus
el comedor	dining room
el correo	post office
el corte de pelo	haircut
la gasolinera	gas station
la grúa, el remolcador	tow truck
la peluquería, el salón de belleza	beauty salon
la puerta de calle	front door
el taller de mecánica	car repair shop
acostumbrarse	to get used (to)
arrancar	to start (a motor)
arreglar	to fix, repair
bromear	to joke
caminar	to walk
descomponerse	to break down
doblar, voltear (MX)	to turn
dudar	to doubt
entrar	to enter
escuchar	to listen to
funcionar	to function, to work
obligar	to force, to make
reírse	to laugh
abierto	open
a la izquierda	to the left
a la derecha	to the right
a lo mejor	may be
a menudo, frecuentemente	often, frequently

a pie	on foot
a todas partes, a todos lados	everywhere
al mes, por mes	a month, per month
costar un ojo de la cara	to cost an arm and a leg
de cambios mecánicos	standard shift
ir a pie, ir caminando	to go on foot, to walk
por un tiempo	for a while
seguir derecho	to continue straight ahead
valer (merecer) la pena	to be worth it
la bocina	horn
el gato	car jack
la cajuela, el maletero	trunk
el capó	hood
la llanta (pinchada), el neumático (pinchado)	(flat) tire
el parabrisas	windshield wipers
la luz	light
la chapa, la placa	license plate
el volante	steering wheel
la ventanilla	window
el celular	cell phone
el carburador	carburetor
la licencia de manejar (conducir)	driver's license
la bolsa de aire	air bag
descompuesto(a)	out of order, not working
el freno	brake
lleno	full
la milla	mile
la pieza de repuesto	spare part
el tanque	tank
vacío	empty
la velocidad máxima	speed limit

Lección 13: Se alquila un apartamento

Estructuras

1 The familiar commands (*tú*) (*Las formas imperativas de tú*)

Unlike other commands in Spanish, the familiar affirmative command does not use the subjunctive.

A. *Tú* commands¹

■ The affirmative command form for **tú** has exactly the same form as the third-person singular form of the present indicative.

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Present Indicative</u>	<u>Familiar Command (tú)¹</u>
hablar	él habla	habla (tú)
comer	él come	come (tú)
abrir	él abre	abre (tú)
cerrar	él cierra	cierra (tú)
volver	él vuelve	vuelve (tú)

-Teresa, **trae** las frazadas.

"Teresa, bring the blankets."

-**Espera** un momento. Estoy ocupada.

"Wait a moment. I'm busy."

■ Spanish has eight irregular **tú** command forms. “The Chinese Salad”

venir ven

tener ten

poner pon

salir sal

hacer haz

ser sé

decir di

ir ve

-Carlitos, **ven** aquí; **hazme** un favor. **Ve** a la casa de Rita y **dile** que la fiesta es hoy.
"Carlitos, come here. Do me a favor. Go to Rita's house and tell her the party is today."

-¿Dónde pongo el ventilador?
"Where shall I put the fan?"

-**Ponlo** en la mesa.
"Put it on the table."

¹The affirmative command form for **vosotros** is formed by changing the final **r** of the infinitive to **d**: hablar → **hablad**, comer → **comed**, vivir → **vivid**.

B. Negative forms

■ The negative **tú**¹ commands use the corresponding forms of the present subjunctive.

hablar	no hables tú
vender	no vendas tú
decir	no digas tú

-¿Voy con Julia?
"Shall I go with Julia?"

-No, no **vayas** con ella.
"No, don't go with her."

-¿Pongo las sábanas aquí?
"Do I put the sheets here?"

-No, no las **pongas** aquí.
"No, don't put them here."

¡Atención! Object and reflexive pronouns are positioned with familiar commands just as they are with the formal commands.

Pon lo aquí.	Put it here.
No lo pongas allí.	Don't put it there.
Vén enosla .	Sell it to us.
No nos la vendas.	Don't sell it to us.

2 ¿Qué? and ¿cuál? used with ser (*Qué y cuál usados con el verbo ser*)

■ What translates as **¿qué?** when it is used as the subject of the verb and it asks for a definition.

-**¿Qué** es una enchilada?

"What is an enchilada?"

-Es un plato mexicano.

"It's a Mexican dish."

■ What translates as **¿cuál?** when it is used as the subject of a verb and it asks for a choice. **Cuál** conveys the idea of selection from among several or many available objects, ideas, and so on.

-**¿Cuál** es su número de teléfono?

"What is your phone number?"

-792-4856.

"792-4856."

3 The subjunctive to express indefiniteness and nonexistence (*El subjuntivo para expresar lo indefinido y lo inexistente*)

■ The subjunctive is always used when the subordinate clause refers to someone or something that is indefinite, unspecified, or nonexistent.

Necesitan **un apartamento** que **esté** cerca de la universidad.

They need an apartment that is close to the university.

En la oficina necesitan a **alguien** que **sepa** español.

At the office they need someone who knows Spanish.

Busco **un empleado** que **hable** inglés.

I'm looking for an employee who speaks English.

¡No hay **nadie** que **pueda** trabajar tiempo completo!

There's nobody who can work full time!

■ If the subordinate clause refers to existent, definite, or specific persons or things, the indicative is used instead of the subjunctive.

Viven en **un apartamento** que **está** cerca de la universidad.
They live in an apartment that is near the university.

En la oficina hay **alguien** que **sabe** español.
At the office there is someone who knows Spanish.

Busco **al empleado** que **habla** inglés.
I'm looking for the employee who speaks English.

Hay **alguien** que **puede** trabajar tiempo completo.
There's someone who can work full time.

Vocabulario lección 13

el almacén, la tienda por departamentos	department store
la caja	cash register
los calcetines	socks
el camión	truck
la camiseta	t-shirt
el centro comercial	shopping mall
el(la) empleado(a)	employee, clerk
la falda	skirt
la hermanita	little sister
la librería	bookstore
la marca	brand
el número	size (of shoes)
el probador	fitting room
la ropa	clothing
la talla, la medida	size (in clothing)
el vestido	dress
los zapatos	shoes
los zapatos de tenis	tennis shoes
calzar	to wear (a certain size shoe)
cambiar	to exchange
durar	to last
exagerar	to exaggerate
parecer (yo parezco)	to seem
preocuparse	to worry
tardar	to take (time doing something)
ancho(a)	wide
estrecho(a), angosto(a)	narrow
cargado(a) (de)	loaded (with)
juntos(as)	together
libre	available, free

mediano(a)	medium
precioso(a)	pretty, beautiful
rápido(a)	quick, fast
al lado de	next to
cada	each
es que	the fact is...
hacer juego (con),combinar (con)	to match
no tener nada que ponerse	to have nothing to wear
por ejemplo	for example
por lo menos	at least
quedarle chico(a), grande a uno	to be small (big) on one
quizás	perhaps
vamos de compras	let's go shopping
¿Qué les parece si...?	What do you think about...?
el vestido de noche	evening gown
la blusa de lunares	polkadot blouse
las pantimedias	stockings
la corbata	tie
el traje	suit
la ropa interior	underwear, bra
el camisón	camisol
los guantes	gloves
el collar	necklace
la pulsera	bracelet
los aretes	earrings
estampado(a)	print (fabric)
el anillo	ring
las joyas	jewelry
la camisa de cuadros	checkered shirt
la camisa de rayas	striped shirt
el pañuelo	handkerchief

la billetera	wallet
barato(a)	cheap
el cuero	leather
el departamento de caballeros	men's department
el departamento de damas	women's department
devolver (o:ue)	to return something
la ganga	bargain
la rebaja, la liquidación	sale
rebajar	to mark down
el algodón	cotton
el hilo, el lino	linen
la lana	wool
el poliéster	polyester
el rayón	rayon
la seda	silk

Lección 14: Una cita

Estructuras

1 The subjunctive or indicative after certain conjunctions (*El subjuntivo o el indicativo después de ciertas conjunciones*)

A. Conjunctions that are always followed by the subjunctive

Some conjunctions, by their very meaning, imply uncertainty or condition. They are, therefore, always followed by the subjunctive. Here are some of them.

en caso de que in case

sin que without

con tal (de) que provided that

a menos que unless

para que in order that

antes de que before

-Voy a ir al cine **con tal que** los chicos **vayan** conmigo. "*I'm going to go to the movies provided the boys go with me.*"

-Llámelos **antes de que salgan**. "*Call them before they leave.*"

-No me van a dar el préstamo a **menos que** ella **firme** la carta. "*They're not going to give me the loan unless she signs the letter.*"

-Yo puedo firmarla **en caso de que** ella no **quiera** hacerlo. "*I can sign it in case she doesn't want to do it.*"

-Te voy a dar dinero **para que** **vayas** al mercado. "*I'm going to give you money so that you can go to the market.*"

-Voy a salir **sin que** los chicos me **vean**, porque siempre quieren ir conmigo. "*I'm going to leave without the boys seeing me, because they always want to go with me.*"

B. Conjunctions that are followed by the subjunctive or indicative

The subjunctive follows certain conjunctions when the main clause refers to the future or is a command. Some of these conjunctions are:

cuando when

hasta que until

tan pronto como, en cuanto as soon as

-¿Lo van a esperar?"*Are you going to wait for him?"*

-Sí, **hasta que llegue**. "*Yes, until he arrives.*"

-**En cuanto llegue**, díganle que me llame. "*As soon as he arrives, tell him to call me.*"

If there is no indication of a future action, the conjunction of time is followed by the indicative.

-¿Siempre lo esperan?"*Do you always wait for him?"*

-Sí, **hasta que llega**. "*Yes, until he arrives.*"

2 The past participle (El participio pasado)

A. Forms of the past participle

Past Participle Endings-ar verbs -er verbs -ir verbs

habl-ado (spoken) com-ido (eaten) decid-ido (decided)

The following verbs have irregular past participles.

abrir **abierto** opened

cubrir **cubierto** covered

decir **dicho** said

hacer **hecho** done

escribir **escrito** written

morir **muerto** died

poner **puesto** put

romper **roto** broken

ver **visto** seen

volver **vuelto** returned (somewhere)

devolver **devuelto** returned (something)

envolver **envuelto** wrapped

Verbs ending in **-er** and **-ir** whose stem ends in a strong vowel require an accent mark on the **i** of the **-ido** ending.

creer **creído** believed

leer **leído** read

oír¹ **oído** heard

traer **traído** brought

B. Past participles used as adjectives

In Spanish, most past participles may be used as adjectives. As such, they agree in number and gender with the nouns they modify.

La peluquería está abierta hoy. The beauty parlor is open today.

El restaurante está abierto hoy. The restaurant is open today.

Las peluquerías están abiertas hoy. The beauty parlors are open today.

Le mandé dos cartas escritas en inglés. I sent him two letters written in English.

No dejen los libros abiertos. Don't leave the books open.

¹Present tense: oigo, oyes, oye, oímos, oís, oyen.

3 The present perfect and the past perfect (pluperfect) (El pretérito perfecto y el pluscuamperfecto)

The present perfect

The present perfect tense is formed by using the present indicative of the auxiliary verb **haber** with the past participle of the verb that expresses the action or state. This tense is equivalent to the English present perfect (have 1 past participle, as in I have spoken.).

Present indicative of haber

he **hemos**

has **habéis**

ha **han**

Formation of the Present Perfect Tense (Pretérito Perfecto)

	hablar	tener	venir
yo	he hablado	he tenido	he venido
tú	has hablado	has tenido	has venido
Ud. él /ella	ha hablado	ha tenido	ha venido
nosotros(-as)	hemos hablado	hemos tenido	hemos venido
vosotros(-as)	habéis hablado	habéis tenido	habéis venido
Uds. ellos/ellas	han hablado	han tenido	han venido

1)-¿Has pagado más de cien dólares por una blusa alguna vez?

"Have you ever paid more than one hundred dollars for a blouse?"

-No, nunca he pagado tanto dinero.

No, I've never paid that much money."

2)-¿Has visto a Teresa?

"Have you seen Teresa?"

-No, no la he visto.

"No, I haven't seen her."

Note that when the past participle is part of a perfect tense, it is invariable. The past participle only changes in form when it is used as an adjective.

Ella ha escrito la carta.

La carta está escrita.

She has written the letter.

The letter is written.

In the Spanish present perfect tense the auxiliary verb haber can never be separated from the past participle as it can in English.

Yo nunca he estado en Lima.

I have never been in Lima.

*Remember that when reflexive or object pronouns are used with compound tenses, the pronouns are placed immediately before the auxiliary verb.

Le ha dado mucho dinero a su hijo. María y José se han ido.

He has given a lot of money to his son. María and José have left.

The past perfect/pluperfect (pluscuamperfecto)

The past perfect tense is formed by using the imperfect tense of the auxiliary verb haber with the past participle of the verb that expresses the action or state.

This tense is equivalent to the English past perfect (had 1 past participle, as in I had spoken.). Generally, the past perfect tense expresses an action that had taken place before another action in the past.

Imperfect of haber

había	habíamos		
habías	habíais	+	-ado/-ido
había	habían		

Formation of the Past Perfect Tense

	estudiar	beber	ir
yo	había estudiado	había bebido	había ido
tú	habías estudiado	habías bebido	habías ido
Ud. él/ella	había estudiado	había bebido	había ido
nosotros(-as)	habíamos estudiado	habíamos bebido	habíamos ido
vosotros(-as)	habíais estudiado	habíais bebido	habíais ido
Uds. ellos/ellas	habían estudiado	habían bebido	habían ido

-¿No hablaste con Teresa?

"Didn't you speak with Teresa?"

-No, cuando yo llegué, ella ya se había ido.

No, when I arrived, she had already left."

Vocabulario lección 14

el(la) arquitecto(a)	architect
la biología	biology
el(la) experto(a)	expert
la física	physics
el futuro	future
el gimnasio	gym
las matemáticas	math
la nutrición	nutrition
la psicología	psychology
la sociología	sociology
el(la)abogado(a)	lawyer
la ascendencia	ancestry
la carrera	career
el calor	heat
la edad	age
la educación física	P.E.
el(la) escritor(a)	writer
la especialización	major
la facultad	college, school

la materia, la asignatura	subject (in school)
el(la) médico(a)	doctor, M.D.
el periodismo	journalism
la química	chemistry
el requisito	requirement
comparar	to compare
depender	to depend
enojarse	to get angry
escapar	to escape
graduarse	to graduate
insistir (en)	to insist (on)
matricularse	to register
proponer	to propose
terminar	to finish, to end
magnífico(a)	excellent, great
matriculado(a)	registered
sentado(a)	seated, sitting
universitario(a)	(having to do with) college
a menos que	unless
bastante	quite

con tal (de) que	provided that, as long as
darse cuenta (de)	to realize
en caso de que	in case
en parte	in part
hasta ahora	up to now, until now
lo único	the only thing
no servir de mucho	not to be much good
ponerse en forma	to get in shape
pronto	soon
¿Qué tal te va?	How's it going for you?
Si	If
tomar una decisión	to make a decision