

## 11. THE FUTURE TENSE

### REGULAR VERBS

The future tense is formed by adding to the infinitive the following endings:

-é, -ás, -á, -emos, -éis, -án

	ayudar, to help	aprender, to learn	abrir, to open
	<i>I shall (will) help, etc.</i>	<i>I shall (will) learn, etc.</i>	<i>I shall (will) open, etc.</i>
yo	ayudaré	aprenderé	abriré
tú	ayudarás	aprenderás	abrirás
Vd., él, ella	ayudará	aprenderá	abrirá
nosotros, -as	ayudaremos	aprenderemos	abriremos
vosotros, -as	ayudaréis	aprenderéis	abriréis
Vds., ellos, -as	ayudarán	aprenderán	abrirán

### IRREGULAR VERBS

The following verbs drop the *e* of the infinitive ending before adding the endings of the future:

**caber**, to fit: *cabré, -ás, -á, etc.*

**haber**, to have (auxiliary verb): *habré, -ás, -á, etc.*

**poder**, to be able: *podré, -ás, -á, etc.*

**querer**, to want, to wish: *querré, -ás, -á, etc.*

**saber**, to know: *sabré, -ás, -á, etc.*

The following verbs replace the *e* or *i* of the infinitive ending with a *d* before adding the endings of the future.

**poner**, to put: *pondré, -ás, -á, etc.*

**salir**, to leave, to go out: *saldré, -ás, -á, etc.*

**tener**, to have: *tendré, -ás, -á, etc.*

**valer**, to be worth: *valdré, -ás, -á, etc.*

**venir**, to come: *vendré, -ás, -á, etc.*

The following verbs drop the *e* and *c* of the infinitive before adding the endings of the future.

**decir**, to say, to tell: *diré, -ás, -á, etc.*

**hacer**, to do, to make: *haré, -ás, -á, etc.*

### USES OF THE FUTURE TENSE

The future tense is used:

1. To express future time.

¿A qué hora *llegará* el tren?

At what time will the train arrive?

2. To express wonderment or probability in the present time.

¿Qué hora *será*?

I wonder what time it is.

*Será* la una.

It is probably one o'clock.

## 12. THE CONDITIONAL

### REGULAR VERBS

The conditional is formed by adding to the infinitive the following endings:

*-ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían*

	<b>viajar, to travel</b>	<b>comer, to eat</b>	<b>permitir, to permit</b>
	<i>I would travel, etc.</i>	<i>I would eat, etc.</i>	<i>I would permit, etc.</i>
yo	viajaría	comería	permitiría
tú	viajarías	comerías	permitirías
Vd., él, ella	viajaría	comería	permitiría
nosotros, -as	viajaríamos	comeríamos	permitiríamos
vosotros, -as	viajaríais	comeríais	permitiríais
Vds., ellos, -as	viajarían	comerían	permitirían

### IRREGULAR VERBS

Like the future, the following verbs drop the *e* of the infinitive ending before adding the endings of the conditional:

**caber, to fit:** *cabría, -ías, -ía, etc.*

**haber, to have (auxiliary verb):** *habría, -ías, -ía, etc.*

**poder, to be able:** *podría, -ías, -ía, etc.*

**querer, to want, to wish:** *querría, -ías, -ía, etc.*

**saber, to know:** *sabría, -ías, -ía, etc.*

Like the future, the following verbs replace the *e* or *i* of the infinitive ending with a *d* before adding the endings of the conditional:

**poner, to put:** *pondría, -ías, -ía, etc.*

**salir, to leave, to go out:** *saldría, -ías, -ía, etc.*

**tener, to have:** *tendría, -ías, -ía, etc.*

**valer, to be worth:** *valdría, -ías, -ía, etc.*

**venir, to come:** *vendría, -ías, -ía, etc.*

Like the future, the following verbs drop the *e* and *c* of the infinitive before adding the endings of the conditional:

**decir, to say, to tell:** *diría, -ías, -ía, etc.*

**hacer, to do, to make:** *haría, -ías, -ía, etc.*

#### *Note*

When *would* is used in the sense of *used to*, it is translated by the imperfect tense, not the conditional.

Siempre nos *ayudaba*.

He always would (used to) help us.

### USES OF THE CONDITIONAL

The conditional is used:

1. To express a condition (*would*).

*Pagaría* mucho por las joyas.

He would pay a lot for the jewels.