



Learn Spanish Verb Tenses

by Spanish to Go
First Edition

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CHAPTER 1. PRESENT TENSE / TIEMPO PRESENTE

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The Spanish Simple Present Tense can be used to talk about habitual actions, routines, things happening now or in the near future.

Below you'll find instructions for forming regular verbs in the Present Tense, including the endings you need to know for -ar, -er, and -ir verbs.

1.1 Verbs that End in -ar

To conjugate an -ar verb, remove the infinitive ending (-ar) and add the ending that matches the subject.

You can find these endings in the table below.

We use as an example the verb: to talk = hablar



Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	-o	hablo	I speak
You(Informal)	Tú	-as	hablas	You speak
You (Formal)	Usted	-a	habla	You speak
He, She	Él , Ella	-a	habla	He/She speaks
We	Nosotros(as)	-amos	hablamos	We speak
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	-áis	habláis	You speak
You (Formal)	Ustedes	-an	hablan	You speak
They	Ellos(as)	-an	hablan	They speak

1.2 Verbs that End in -er

To conjugate an -er verb, remove the infinitive ending (-er) and add the ending that matches the subject.

We use as an example the verb: to eat = comer



Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	-o	como	I eat
You(Informal)	Tú	-es	comes	You eat
You (Formal)	Usted	-e	come	You eat
He, She	Él , Ella	-e	come	He/She eats
We	Nosotros(as)	-emos	comemos	We eat
You (Informal)	Vosotros (as)	-éis	coméis	You eat
You (Formal)	Ustedes	-en	comen	You eat
They	Ellos(as)	-en	comer	They eat

1.3 Verbs that End in -ir

To conjugate an -ir verb, remove the infinitive ending (-ir) and add the ending that matches the subject.

We use as an example the verb: to live = vivir



Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	-o	vivo	I live
You(Informal)	Tú	-es	vives	You live
You (Formal)	Usted	-e	vive	You live
He, She	Él , Ella	-e	vive	He/She lives
We	Nosotros(as)	-imos	vivimos	We live
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	-ís	vivís	You live
You (Formal)	Ustedes	-en	viven	You live
They	Ellos(as)	-en	viven	They live

1.4 Irregular “Yo” Forms

Some Present Tense “yo” conjugations undergo spelling changes or are irregular.

Verbs with Spelling Changes in the “Yo” Form

Verbs that end in -guir, -ger, or -gir undergo a spelling change in their Present Tense “yo” forms.

- For verbs that end in -guir, the yo form ends in go.
- For verbs that end in -ger or -gir, the g in the yo form changes to a j.
-

Spanish Infinitive	English Infinitive	“Yo” Form
extinguir	to extinguish	extingo
dirigir	to direct	dirijo
escoger	to choose	escojo
exigir	to demand	exijo
recoger	to pick up	recojo

Verbs with Irregular “Yo” Forms

The following verbs have irregular Yo forms. The other Present Tense forms of these verbs follow the patterns for regular -ar, -er, and -ir verbs.

Spanish Infinitive	“Yo” Form	English Infinitive
caber	quepo	to fit
caer	caigo	to fall
conocer	conozco	to know
dar	doy	to give
hacer	hago	to do/make
poner	pongo	to put
saber	sé	to know
salir	salgo	to leave/to go out
traducir	traduzco	to translate
traer	traigo	to bring

valer	valgo	to be worth
ver	veo	to see

Note: Most verbs that end in –cer or –ucir have irregular Present Tense “Yo” forms

Prefixes Count

Verbs made of up the above forms plus a prefixes are also irregular in the “Yo” form. Check out these examples.

Spanish	“Yo” Form	English
componer	compongo	to compose
deshacer	deshago	to undo
disponer	dispongo	to make available
distraer	distraigo	to distract
proponer	propongo	to propose
rehacer	rehago	to redo
reponer	repongo	to put back
suponer	supongo	to suppose

Irregular in All Forms

There are a number of verbs that have irregular forms other than the “Yo” form. These include stem changing verbs, spelling change verbs, and verbs that are considered truly irregular.

Four of the most frequently-used verbs in Spanish (ser, estar, ir, and haber) are irregular. The present indicative conjugations for each are given below.

Irregular Conjugations

Ser and Estar

Subject	ser (to be)	estar (to be)
yo	soy	estoy

tú	eres	estás
usted, él, ella	es	está
nosotros (as)	somos	estamos
vosotros(as)	sois	estáis
ustedes, ellos(as)	son	están

Ir and Haber

Subject	ir (<i>to go</i>)	haber (<i>to have</i>)
yo	voy	he
tú	vas	has
usted, él, ella	va	ha
nosotros(as)	vamos	hemos
vosotros (as)	vais	habéis
ustedes, ellos(as)	van	han

Here are a few examples of the above verbs in action:



Hago la tarea en la biblioteca - I do my homework in the library



I know, today is Tuesday - Yo sé, hoy es Martes

Note: Dropping Subject Pronouns

Because the endings of Spanish verbs indicate who the subject of an action is, you can often drop the subject pronoun (*yo, tú, nosotros, etc.*). Many Spanish speakers rarely use personal pronouns, although this varies from country to country.

For example, in the sentence *Hablo Español.* (I speak Spanish.), the pronoun *yo* isn't really necessary. The *-o* ending tells you who the subject of the verb is.

Habitual Actions

Habitual actions are activities that a person does every day (or very often) .



Me levanto a las seis y media cada mañana. - I get up at six thirty every morning.



Doy de comer al perro tres veces cada día.- I feed the dog three times each day.



Trabajo para el zoológico. - I work for the zoo.



Estudio Biología en la universidad. - I study Biology at the university.

Things Happening Now

In English, something happening at the moment of speaking is usually expressed using the Present Progressive. In Spanish, both the Simple Present and the Present Progressive can be used to talk about things happening *now*.



¿Cómo estás? - How are you doing?

Estoy bien, gracias. - I'm doing well, thank you.

¿Qué haces? - What are you doing?

Limpio la cocina. - I'm cleaning the kitchen.

Things Happening in the Near Future

The Spanish Present Tense can also be used to talk about things that will happen in the near future.



Voy al parque. ¿Vienes? - I'm going to the park. Want to come?



Salgo para el aeropuerto en media hora. - I'm leaving for the airport in half an hour.

Timeless Events/Universal Truths

Things that are universally known or generally expected are often expressed using the Simple Present. These can be facts, opinions, or proverbs.

$1 + 1 = 2$

Uno más uno son dos. - One plus one is two.



El hombre es mortal. - Mankind is mortal.

Hypothetical Situations

When used with the conjunction *si* (*if*), the Present Tense can express hypothetical situations and outcomes.



Si llega Marcos, salgo. - If Marcos comes, I'm out.



Si llueve, la fiesta termina. - If it rains, the party's over.

Lapses of Time

The Present Tense is commonly used to talk about the amount of time something has been going on. The following formula is used with the Present Tense for this purpose.

HACE + TIME PERIOD + QUE + PRESENT TENSE VERB



Hace tres años que esperamos tu llamada. - We've been waiting three years for your call.



Hace una semana que pinta este cuadro. - He's been painting this painting for a week.

Ordering

It's also quite common to use the Present Tense in Spanish when ordering something in a restaurant or store.



Me trae un café, por favor. - Would you bring me a coffee, please?



Quiero el arroz con pollo.- I would like the chicken and rice.

CHAPTER 2. PRESENT PERFECT / PRETÉRITO PERFECTO

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The Spanish Present Perfect is used to talk about things that started in the past and which continue or repeat in the present. It's also used to talk about things that have happened in the recent past.

Present Perfect Indicative Formula:

PRESENT INDICATIVE OF HABER + PAST PARTICIPLE OF ANOTHER VERB

Check out these examples of the Present Perfect:

2.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	he + ...ado	He hablado	I have spoken
You(Informal)	Tú	has + ...ado	Has hablado	You have spoken
You (Formal)	Usted	ha + ...ado	Ha hablado	You have spoken
He, She	Él , Ella	ha+ ...ado	Ha hablado	He/She has spoken
We	Nosotros(as)	hemos+ ...ado	Hemos hablado	We have spoken
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habéis+ ...ado	Habéis hablado	You have spoken
You (Formal)	Ustedes	han+ ...ado	Han hablado	You have spoken
They	Ellos(as)	han+ ...ado	Han hablado	They have spoken

Examples:



Habéis cantado muy bien.- You have sung very well.



Ellos han bailado en 12 países. -They have danced in 12 countries.

2.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	he + ...ido	He comido	I have eaten
You(Informal)	Tú	has + ...ido	Has comido	You have eaten
You (Formal)	Usted	ha + ...ido	Ha comido	You have eaten
He, She	Él , Ella	ha+ ...ido	Ha comido	He/She has eaten
We	Nosotros(as)	hemos+ ...ido	Hemos comido	We have eaten
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habéis+ ...ido	Habéis comido	You have eaten
You (Formal)	Ustedes	han+ ...ido	Han comido	You have eaten
They	Ellos(as)	han+ ...ido	Han comido	They have eaten

Examples:



He visto las montañas de tu país. - I have seen the mountains of your country



Ustedes han hecho un pastel delicioso.- You have made a delicious cake.



Hemos vuelto para comprar la leche. - We have returned to buy milk.

2.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	he + ...ido	He vivido	I have lived

You(Informal)	Tú	has + ...ido	Has vivido	You have lived
You (Formal)	Usted	ha + ...ido	Ha vivido	You have lived
He, She	Él , Ella	ha+ ...ido	Ha vivido	He/She has lived

We	Nosotros(as)	hemos+ ...ido	Hemos vivido	We have lived
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habéis+ ...ido	Habéis vivido	You have lived
You (Formal)	Ustedes	han+ ...ido	Han vivido	You have lived
They	Ellos(as)	han+ ...ido	Han vivido	They have lived

Examples:



Ellas han oído la verdad. -They have heard the truth.



Ella ha dicho que es una princesa.- She has said that she is a princess



Has ido a Cuba. - You have gone to Cuba.



Usted ha escrito un poema bonito.- You have written a pretty poem.



Él ha dormido 10 horas. - He has slept 10 hours.

Note: For talking about actions that happened in the recent past, the Present Perfect is more widely used in Spain than in Latin America. It's more common to hear the Pretérito, or Simple Past, used in Latin America to talk about something that just happened.

Haber and Pronoun Placement

Haber, the auxiliary verb used with the Present Perfect, and the Past Participle are never separated in a Present Perfect construction. If an object pronoun (such as los) is used with the Present Perfect, it goes immediately before haber.

Examples:



¿Los has visto?- Have you seen them?



Se las he dado.- I have given them to her.

Present Perfect or Present Simple?

The Present Perfect may be used to talk about an action still in progress, but it's also common to use the Present Tense to do this.

Examples:



He vivido aquí por muchos años. - I have lived here many years.



Hace tres años que vivo aquí.- I have lived here for three years.

The Present Perfect may be used to talk about something that was just done.



He comprado la leche y los panes. - I've bought the milk and the rolls.

Acabo de comprar la leche y los panes. - I just bought the milk and the rolls.

Compré la leche y los panes. - I bought the milk and the rolls

CHAPTER 3. PRESENT PROGRESSIVE / PRESENTE PROGRESIVO

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The Spanish Present Progressive Tense also called the Present Continuous Tense, is used to talk about something that is happening now.

The Present Progressive is generally formed using the verb *estar*, plus a Present Participle.

Present Progressive Formula:

ESTAR + PRESENT PARTICIPLE

3.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	estoy +...ando	Estoy hablando	I am speaking
You(Informal)	Tú	estás + ...ando	Estás hablando	You are speaking
You (Formal)	Usted	está + ...ando	Está hablando	You are speaking
He, She	Él , Ella	está + ...ando	Está hablando	He/She is speaking
We	Nosotros(as)	estamos+ ...ando	Estamos hablando	We are speaking
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	estáis + ...ando	Estáis hablando	You are speaking
You (Formal)	Ustedes	están + ...ando	Están hablando	You are speaking
They	Ellos(as)	están + ...ando	Están hablando	They are speaking

3.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	estoy +...iendo	Estoy comiendo	I am eating
You(Informal)	Tú	estás + ... iendo	Estás comiendo	You are eating
You (Formal)	Usted	está + ... iendo	Está comiendo	You are eating
He, She	Él , Ella	está + ... iendo	Está comiendo	He/She is eating
We	Nosotros(as)	estamos+... iendo	Estamos comiendo	We are eating
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	estáis + ... iendo	Estáis comiendo	You are eating
You (Formal)	Ustedes	están + ... iendo	Están comiendo	You are eating
They	Ellos(as)	están + ... iendo	Están comiendo	They are eating

3.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	estoy +...iendo	Estoy viviendo	I am living
You(Informal)	Tú	estás + ... iendo	Estás viviendo	You are living
You (Formal)	Usted	está + ... iendo	Está viviendo	You are living
He, She	Él , Ella	está + ... iendo	Está viviendo	He/She is living
We	Nosotros(as)	estamos+... iendo	Estamos viviendo	We are living
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	estáis + ... iendo	Estáis viviendo	You are living
You (Formal)	Ustedes	están + ... iendo	Están viviendo	You are living
They	Ellos(as)	están + ... iendo	Están viviendo	They are living

Check out these examples of the Present Progressive:



Estoy hablando con mi madre.- I am speaking to my mother.



Los niños están comiendo en el patio. - The children are eating in the yard.



El abuelo está durmiendo en la sala.- Grandpa is sleeping in the living room.



Marco está escribiendo un ensayo para su clase de Español.- Marco writing an essay for his Spanish class.



Estamos cocinando la cena.- We are cooking dinner.

Estar Review

*Note: The Present Progressive is formed with the Present Tense of the verb *estar* (to be).*

*Only the *estar* part of the Present Progressive changes to match the subject. The Present Participle (*hablando*) does not change.*



Yo estoy hablando. - I am speaking.

Tú estás hablando. -You are speaking.

Él/Ella está hablando. -He/she is speaking.

Usted está hablando.- You are speaking.

Nosotros estamos hablando.- We are speaking.

Vosotros estáis hablando. -You (all) are speaking.

Ustedes están hablando. -You (all) are speaking.

Ellos/Ellas están hablando.- They are speaking.

Present Progressive and Present Simple

In both English and Spanish, the Present Progressive is used to talk about what a subject is doing right now. However, it is also possible to use the Simple Present to talk about what a subject is doing right now in Spanish. Check out the pair of examples below; the first set uses the Present Simple, while the second uses the Present Progressive.

Present Simple

¿Qué haces? - What are you doing?



Limpio la cocina.- I'm cleaning the kitchen.

Present Progressive

¿Qué estás haciendo?- What are you doing?



Estoy limpiando la cocina.- I'm cleaning the kitchen.

CHAPTER 4. PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE / PRETÉRITO PERFECTO PROGRESIVO

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The Present Perfect Progressive is used to speak of an action that began in the past and continues in the present.

Present Perfect Formula:

"HAVE" OR "HAS" (FOR THIRD-PERSON SINGULAR SUBJECTS) +"BEEN" + THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB (WITH AN *-ING* ENDING)

4.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	he estado+ ...ando	He estado hablando	I have been speaking
You(Informal)	Tú	has estado + ...ando	Has estado hablando	You have been speaking
You (Formal)	Usted	ha estado + ...ando	Ha estado hablando	You have been speaking
He, She	Él , Ella	ha estado + ...ando	Ha estado hablando	He/She has been speaking

We	Nosotros(as)	hemos estado + ...ando	Hemos estado hablando	We have been speaking
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habéis estado + ...ando	Habéis estado hablando	You have been speaking
You (Formal)	Ustedes	han estado + ...ando	Han estado hablando	You have been speaking
They	Ellos(as)	han estado + ...ando	Han estado hablando	They have been speaking

4.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	he estado+ ...iendo	He estado comiendo	I have been eating
You(Informal)	Tú	has estado + ... iendo	Has estado comiendo	You have been eating
You (Formal)	Usted	ha estado + ... iendo	Ha estado comiendo	You have been eating
He, She	Él , Ella	ha estado + ... iendo	Ha estado comiendo	He/She has been eating
We	Nosotros(as)	hemos estado + ... iendo	Hemos estado comiendo	We have been eating
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habéis estado + ... iendo	Habéis estado comiendo	You have been eating
You (Formal)	Ustedes	han estado + ... iendo	Han estado comiendo	You have been eating
They	Ellos(as)	Han estado + ... iendo	Han estado comiendo	They have been eating

4.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	he estado+ ... iendo	He estado viviendo	I have been living
You(Informal)	Tú	has estado + ... iendo	Has estado viviendo	You have been living
You (Formal)	Usted	ha estado + ... iendo	Ha estado viviendo	You have been living
He, She	Él , Ella	ha estado + ... iendo	Ha estado viviendo	He/She has been living

We	Nosotros(as)	hemos estado + ... iendo	Hemos estado viviendo	We have been living
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habéis estado + ... iendo	Habéis estado viviendo	You have been living
You (Formal)	Ustedes	han estado + ... iendo	Han estado viviendo	You have been living
They	Ellos(as)	han estado + ... iendo	Han estado viviendo	They have been living

Let's look at some examples with the Present Perfect Progressive:



Llevo un mes viviendo aquí. - I have been living here for one month.



Llevas media hora hablando por teléfono. - You have been talking on the phone for half an hour.



Ha estado estornudando desde que llegó - She has been sneezing since she got here.



Sam ha estado trabajando como profesor desde que se graduó - Sam has been working as a teacher since he graduated.



Le duele la panza porque ha estado comiendo demasiado. -He has a stomach ache because he has been eating too much.



Han estado charlando desde hace dos horas -They have been chatting for the last two hours.



He estado trabajando para ti durante los últimos tres meses. -I have been working for you for the last three months.

¿Qué has estado haciendo desde que me fui? - What have you been doing since I left?



Ha estado trabajando ahí desde Julio. -He has been working there since July.



¡He estado esperándote durante una hora y media! -I have been waiting for you for an hour and a half!

CHAPTER 5. SIMPLE PAST / PRETÉRITO (SIMPLE) OR (PRETÉRITO) INDEFINIDO

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The Spanish Preterite Tense is used to describe actions completed at a point in the past.

The Spanish Preterite is not used to describe habitual or continuous actions in the past with no specific beginning or end. In such cases, the Imperfect Tense is used.

There are only two sets of endings for regular preterite verbs, one for -ar verbs and one for both -er and -ir verbs. To conjugate a regular verb in the Preterite Tense, simply remove the infinitive ending (-ar, -er, or -ir) and add the Preterite ending that matches the subject.

Check out the table of regular Preterite endings below.

Regular Preterite Verb Endings

5.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	-é	hablé	I spoke
You(Informal)	Tú	-aste	hablaste	You spoke
You (Formal)	Usted	-ó	habló	You spoke
He, She	Él , Ella	-ó	habló	He/She spoke
We	Nosotros(as)	-amos	hablamos	We spoke
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	-asteis	hablasteis	You spoke
You (Formal)	Ustedes	-aron	hablaron	You spoke
They	Ellos(as)	-aron	hablaron	They spoke

5.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	-í	comí	I ate
You(Informal)	Tú	-iste	comiste	You ate
You (Formal)	Usted	-ió	comió	You ate
He, She	Él , Ella	-ió	comió	He/She ate

We	Nosotros(as)	-imos	comimos	We ate
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	-isteis	comisteis	You ate
You (Formal)	Ustedes	-ieron	comieron	You ate
They	Ellos(as)	-ieron	comieron	They ate

5.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
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I	Yo	-í	viví	I lived
You(Informal)	Tú	-iste	viviste	You lived
You (Formal)	Usted	-ió	vivió	You lived
He, She	Él , Ella	-ó	vivió	He/She lived
We	Nosotros(as)	-imos	vivimos	We lived
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	-isteis	vivisteis	You lived
You (Formal)	Ustedes	-ieron	vivieron	You lived
They	Ellos(as)	-ieron	vivieron	They lived

Keep an Eye on the Accents

Note that the first person singular (yo), third person singular (él, ella), and second person formal singular (usted) preterite forms have tildes (written accents) on the final vowel. Keep in mind that one little tilde can change both the tense and subject of a sentence.

For example:

With a tilde



Mandó una carta. - He/She sent a letter.

Without a tilde:



Mando una carta - I send a letter

Present and Past Nosotros

The first person plural (nosotros) endings for regular -ar and -ir verbs are the same for both the Preterite and Present Tenses. Context clues, such as adverbs like siempre (*always*) and ayer (*yesterday*), can help you figure out if a nosotros form refers to the past or the present.



Siempre cocinamos paella los domingos. - We always cook paella on Sundays.

Ayer cocinamos paella para mi familia. - Yesterday we cooked paella for my family.

Irregular Spanish Preterite Forms

Four of the most common verbs with irregular Preterite forms are: ser, ir, dar, and ver.

Irregular Preterite Verb Conjugations

Subject	Ser (<i>to be</i>)	Ir (<i>to go</i>)	Dar (<i>to give</i>)	Ver (<i>to see</i>)
yo	fui	fui	di	vi
tú	fuiste	fuiste	diste	viste
él, ella, usted	fue	fue	dio	vio
nosotros(as)	fuimos	fuimos	dimos	vimos
vosotros(as)	fuisteis	fuisteis	disteis	visteis
ellos(as), ustedes	fueron	fueron	dieron	vieron

Note: Ser and Ir have the exact same forms in the Preterite

Uses of the Preterite

The Preterite is used to talk about completed actions in the past. More specifically, it is used to talk about beginnings and ends, things that took place on specific days or dates, at specific times or during specific time periods, and events in a sequence.

Completed Events

The Preterite is used to talk about completed events, especially those with very clear beginnings and ends.

Examples:



Compré un coche nuevo. - I bought a new car.



Ben y Cristina se casaron. - Ben and Cristina got married.



Roberto nació en Costa Rica. - Roberto was born in Costa Rica.

Beginnings and Ends

Beginnings and ends themselves are also talked about using the Preterite. Key verbs you'll see used to talk about beginnings and ends in the past are *empezar (to begin)*, *comenzar (to begin)*, *terminar (to finish)*, and *acabar (to end)*.



Empezó a nevar. - It began to snow.



La película terminó con una sorpresa. - The movie ended with a surprise.

Specific Times and Dates

The Preterite is used to talk about past events or actions that occurred on specific days or dates, at specific times, and during specific time periods.



Regresé anoche a las diez. - I got back last night at ten.

Vivió en Perú por tres meses. - He lived in Peru for three months.



Leíste este libro el mes pasado. - You read this book last month.



Nacho nació el tres de Agosto. - Nacho was born on August third.

Events in a Sequence

The Preterite is used for listing past events that took place in a sequence.



Me levanté, me vestí, y salí para la fiesta. - I got up, got dressed, and left for the party.



Tú entraste, bebiste un vaso de agua y comiste una hamburguesa.- You came in, drank a glass of water, and ate a hamburger.

CHAPTER 6. IMPERFECT /IMPERFECTO

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The Spanish Imperfect Tense is used to describe past habitual actions or to talk about what someone was doing when they were interrupted by something else.

Regular Imperfect Forms

There are only two sets of endings for regular Imperfect verbs in Spanish, one for -ar verbs and one for both -er and -ir verbs.

To conjugate a regular verb in the Imperfect Tense in Spanish, simply remove the infinitive ending (-ar, -er, or -ir) and add the imperfect ending that matches the subject.

Check out the table of regular Imperfect endings below.

6.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar
I	Yo	aba	Hablaba
You(Informal)	Tú	abas	Hablabas
You (Formal)	Usted	aba	Hablaba
He, She	Él , Ella	aba	Hablaba

We	Nosotros(as)	ábamos	Hablábamos
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You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	abais	Hablabais
You (Formal)	Ustedes	aban	Hablaban
They	Ellos(as)	aban	Hablaban

6.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer
I	Yo	ía	Comía
You(Informal)	Tú	ías	Comías
You (Formal)	Usted	ía	Comía
He, She	Él , Ella	ía	Comía
We	Nosotros(as)	íamos	Comíamos
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	íais	Comíais
You (Formal)	Ustedes	ían	Comían
They	Ellos(as)	ían	Comían

6.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir
I	Yo	ía	Vivía
You(Informal)	Tú	ías	Vivías
You (Formal)	Usted	ía	Vivía
He, She	Él , Ella	ía	Vivía
We	Nosotros(as)	íamos	Vivíamos
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	íais	Vivíais
You (Formal)	Ustedes	ían	Vivían
They	Ellos(as)	ían	Vivían

Irregular Imperfect Forms

There are only three verbs with irregular conjugations in the Imperfect: ir, ser, and ver. Here they are!

Irregular Imperfect Conjugations

Subject	Ir (to go)	Ser (to be)	Ver (to see)
yo	iba	era	veía

tú	ibas	eras	veías
él, ella, usted	iba	era	veía
nosotros(as)	íbamos	éramos	veíamos
vosotros(as)	ibais	erais	veíais
ellos(as), ustedes	iban	eran	veían

Uses of the Imperfect Tense

In general, the Imperfect is used to talk about past actions, conditions, or events that occurred habitually or repeatedly or that were in progress at a point in the past. It is also used to tell time, talk about dates, give a person's age, and describe characteristics, conditions, and feelings in the past. Read on for more about these uses of the Imperfect.

Habitual or Repeated Actions

Habitual or repeated actions are those that were done over and over in the past. These are often things a person used to or would do.



Almorzábamos cada día. -We used to eat lunch together every day.



Todos los sábados las mujeres iban de compras.- Every Saturday the ladies would go shopping.

Actions that Were in Progress in the Past

It's quite common to see the Imperfect used to talk about something that was happening when something else occurred. It's also used for actions that continued in the past for an unspecified period of time.

When talking about a past action in progress that was interrupted, the action in progress is in the Imperfect, while the interrupting action is in the Preterite



Iba a clase cuando sonó el teléfono. - I was going to class when the telephone rang.



Mi papá cocinaba cuando entré a casa. - My dad was cooking when I came in the house.



A veces le dolían las manos y las piernas. - Sometimes her hands and feet ached.

Times and Dates

The Imperfect is used to talk about times and dates in the past.



Eran las tres de la tarde. - It was three o'clock in the afternoon.



Era el 5 de mayo. - It was May 5th.

Age

The Imperfect is commonly used to talk about age in the past.



La niña tenía 4 años. - The little girl was 4 years old.



Los perros tenían dos años cuando los adopté. - The dogs were two years old when I adopted them.

Descriptions of Characteristics, Conditions, and Feelings

The Imperfect is used to give descriptions in the past, especially those that set the scene in terms of the senses.



Mi profesor era alto y tenía el pelo ondulado.- My professor was tall and had wavy hair.



El campo era bello.- The countryside was beautiful.



Hacía calor esa noche.- It was hot that night.



Me sentía feliz con mi trabajo nuevo.- I was happy with my new job.



Quería mudarme a otro país. -I wanted to move to another country.

CHAPTER 7. IMPERFECT PROGRESSIVE / IMPERFECTO PROGRESIVO

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The Imperfect Progressive expresses an action that was in progress in the past when it was interrupted by another event.

The Imperfect Progressive formula:

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE OF THE VERB "ESTAR" + THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB.

"To Be" Imperfect Indicative + Present Participle (ending "-ing")

7.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	estaba + ...ando	Estaba hablando	I was talking
You(Informal)	Tú	estabas + ...ando	Estabas hablando	You were talking
You (Formal)	Usted	estaba + ...ando	Estaba hablando	You were talking
He, She	Él , Ella	estaba + ...ando	Estaba hablando	He/She was talking
We	Nosotros(as)	estábamos + ...ando	Estábamos hablando	We were talking
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	estábais + ...ando	Estabais hablando	You were talking
You (Formal)	Ustedes	estaban+ ...ando	Estaban hablando	You were talking
They	Ellos(as)	estaban+ ...ando	Estaban hablando	They were talking

7.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	estaba + ...iendo	Estaba comiendo	I was eating
You(Informal)	Tú	estabas + ...iendo	Estabas comiendo	You were eating
You (Formal)	Usted	estaba + ...iendo	Estaba comiendo	You were eating

He, She	Él , Ella	estaba + ...iendo	Estaba comiendo	He/She was eating
We	Nosotros(as)	estábamos + ...iendo	Estabamos comiendo	We were eating
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	estábais + ...iendo	Estabais comiendo	You were eating
You (Formal)	Ustedes	estaban+ ...iendo	Estaban comiendo	You were eating
They	Ellos(as)	estaban + ...iendo	Estaban comiendo	They were eating

7.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	estaba + ...iendo	Estaba viviendo	I was living
You(Informal)	Tú	estabas + ...iendo	Estabas viviendo	You were living
You (Formal)	Usted	estaba + ...iendo	Estaba viviendo	You were living
He, She	Él , Ella	estaba + ...iendo	Estaba viviendo	He/She was living
We	Nosotros(as)	estábamos + ...iendo	Estabamos viviendo	We were living
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	estábais + ...iendo	Estabais viviendo	You were living
You (Formal)	Ustedes	estaban+ ...iendo	Estaban viviendo	You were living
They	Ellos(as)	estaban+ ...iendo	Estaban viviendo	They were living

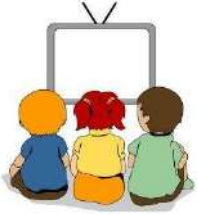
Let's look at some phrases that use the Imperfect Progressive:



Estaba comiendo un sándwich.- I was eating a sandwich.



Los niños estaban jugando.- The kids were playing.



Estábamos viendo una película. - We were watching a movie.

CHAPTER 8. PAST PERFECT / PRETÉRITO ANTERIOR

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The Past Perfect (el Pluscuamperfecto), also known as the Pluperfect, is used to talk about a past action that happened prior to another action in the past.

The Past Perfect is often used to talk about what a person *had* done before something else happened in the past.

Past Perfect Spanish Formula:

HABER IN THE IMPERFECT + PAST PARTICIPLE

8.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	había + ...ado	Había hablado	I had talked
You(Informal)	Tú	habías + ...ado	Habías hablado	You had talked
You (Formal)	Usted	había + ...ado	Había hablado	You had talked
He, She	Él , Ella	había + ...ado	Había hablado	He/She had talked
We	Nosotros(as)	habíamos + ...ado	Habíamos hablado	We had talked
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habíais + ...ado	Habíais hablado	You had talked
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habían+ ...ado	Habían hablado	You had talked
They	Ellos(as)	habían+ ...ado	Habían hablado	They had talked

8.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	había + ...ido	Había comido	I had eaten
You(Informal)	Tú	habías + ...ido	Habías comido	You had eaten
You (Formal)	Usted	había + ...ido	Había comido	You had eaten
He, She	Él , Ella	había + ...ido	Había comido	He/She had eaten
We	Nosotros(as)	habíamos + ...ido	Habíamos comido	We had eaten
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habíais + ...ido	Habíais comido	You had eaten
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habían+ ...ido	Habían comido	You had eaten
They	Ellos(as)	Habían + ...ido	Habían comido	They had eaten

8.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	había + ...ido	Había vivido	I had lived
You(Informal)	Tú	habías + ...ido	Habías vivido	You had lived
You (Formal)	Usted	había + ...ido	Había vivido	You had lived
He, She	Él , Ella	había + ...ido	Había vivido	He/She had lived
We	Nosotros(as)	habíamos + ...ido	Habíamos vivido	We had lived
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habíais + ...ido	Habíais vivido	You had lived
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habían+ ...ido	Habían vivido	You had lived
They	Ellos(as)	habían+ ...ido	Habían vivido	They had lived

Check out these examples of the Spanish Past Perfect:



Había visto ya a mi primo.- I had already seen my cousin.



Habías cantado en la fiesta cuando llegué.- You had already sung at the party when I arrived.



Usted había leído el libro antes que él. - You had read the book before him.



Él había sacado su gorro cuando entró en mi casa.- He had taken off his hat before entering my house.



Ella había comido antes de ir al cine. - She had eaten before going to the movies.



Nos habíamos sentado cuando el tren salió. - We had sat down when the train left.



No habíais oído la canción antes de ahora. - You had not heard the song before now.



Ustedes habían vuelto cuando ellos salieron. - You had returned when they left.



Ellos habían puesto los pasteles en la mesa. - They had put the cakes on the table.



Ellas habían hablado mucho cuando la fiesta terminó. - They had talked a lot when the party ended.

CHAPTER 9. PAST PROGRESSIVE / PRETÉRITO "PROGRESIVO" OR INDEFINIDO "PROGRESIVO"

<https://www.spanishtogo.app>

The Past Progressive (the Past Continuous or the Past Progressive) is used to speak of an action that was occurring at some point in the past.

The Past Progressive formula:

"TO BE" VERB, IN THE PAST TENSE + THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB (WITH AN -ING ENDING)

9.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	estaba +...ando	Estaba hablando	I was speaking
You(Informal)	Tú	estabas + ...ando	Estabas hablando	You were speaking
You (Formal)	Usted	estaba + ...ando	Estaba hablando	You were speaking
He, She	Él , Ella	estaba + ...ando	Estaba hablando	He/She was speaking
We	Nosotros(as)	estábamos + ...ando	Estábamos hablando	We were speaking
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	estábais + ...ando	Estábais hablando	You were speaking
You (Formal)	Ustedes	estaban + ...ando	Estaban hablando	You were speaking
They	Ellos(as)	estaban + ...ando	Estaban hablando	They were speaking

9.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	estaba +...iendo	Estaba comiendo	I was eating
You(Informal)	Tú	estabas + ... iendo	Estabas comiendo	You were eating
You (Formal)	Usted	estaba + ... iendo	Estaba comiendo	You were eating
He, She	El , Ella	estaba + ... iendo	Estaba comiendo	He/She was eating
We	Nosotros	estábamos + ... iendo	Estábamos comiendo	We were eating
You (Informal)	Vosotros	estábais + ... iendo	Estábais comiendo	You were eating
You (Formal)	Ustedes	estaban + ... iendo	Estaban comiendo	You were eating
They	Ellos, Ellas	estaban + ... iendo	Estaban comiendo	They were eating

9.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	estaba +...iendo	Estaba viviendo	I was living
You(Informal)	Tú	estabas + ... iendo	Estabas viviendo	You were living
You (Formal)	Usted	estaba + ... iendo	Estaba viviendo	You were living
He, She	Él , Ella	estaba + ... iendo	Estaba viviendo	He/She was living
We	Nosotros(as)	estábamos + ... iendo	Estábamos viviendo	We were living
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	estábais + ... iendo	Estábais viviendo	You were living
You (Formal)	Ustedes	estaban + ... iendo	Estaban viviendo	You were living
They	Ellos(as)	estaban + ... iendo	Estaban viviendo	They were living

Let's look at some examples of phrases that use the Progressive Past:



Estaba comiendo un sándwich.-I was eating a sandwich.



Los niños estaban jugando.-The kids were playing.



We were watching a movie. - Estábamos viendo una película.

Review of To Be

The Past Progressive is formed with the verb To Be in the past. Here is an example of the verb conjugation to eat in the Progressive Past.



Yo estaba comiendo.- I was eating.

Usted estaba comiendo.- You were eating.

Él/Ella estaba comiendo.- He/she was eating.

Nosotros estábamos comiendo.- We were eating.

Ellos/Ellas estaban comiendo.- They were eating.

Words and phrases that indicate the Progressive Past:

Español	Inglés
<i>entonces</i>	then
<i>ayer</i>	yesterday
<i>anoche</i>	last night
<i>la semana pasada</i>	last week
<i>el mes pasado</i>	last month

<i>hace unos días</i>	a few days ago
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CHAPTER 10. PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE / PASADO PERFECTO PROGRESIVO, CCC PRETÉRITO ANTERIOR "PROGRESIVO"

<https://www.spanishtogo.app>

The Past Perfect Progressive is used to talk about an action that began in the past, continued for a while and then ended in the past.

Past Perfect Progressive formula:

"HAD" + "BEEN " + THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB (WITH AN -ING ENDING)

10.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	había estado +...ando	Había estado hablando	I had been speaking
You(Informal)	Tú	habías estado + ...ando	Habías estado hablando	You had been speaking
You (Formal)	Usted	había estado + ...ando	Había estado hablando	You had been speaking
He, She	Él , Ella	había estado + ...ando	Había estado hablando	He/She had been speaking
We	Nosotros(as)	habíamos estado + ...ando	Habíamos estado hablando	We had been speaking
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habíais estado + ...ando	habíais estado hablando	You had been speaking
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habían estado + ...ando	Habían estado hablando	You had been speaking
They	Ellos(as)	habían estado + ...ando	Habían estado hablando	They had been speaking

10.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	había estado +...iendo	Había estado comiendo	I had been eating
You(Informal)	Tú	habías estado + ...iendo	Habías estado comiendo	You had been eating

You (Formal)	Usted	había estado + ... iendo	Había estado comiendo	You had been eating
He, She	Él , Ella	había estado + ... iendo	Había estado comiendo	He/She had been eating
We	Nosotros(as)	habíamos estado +... iendo	Habíamos estado comiendo	We had been eating
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habíais estado + ... iendo	Habíais estado comiendo	You had been eating
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habían estado + ... iendo	Habían estado comiendo	You had been eating
They	Ellos(as)	habían estado + ... iendo	Habían estado comiendo	They had been eating

10.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	había estado +...iendo	Había estado viviendo	I had been living
You(Informal)	Tú	habías estado + ... iendo	Habías estado viviendo	You had been living
You (Formal)	Usted	había estado + ... iendo	Había estado viviendo	You had been living
He, She	Él , Ella	había estado + ... iendo	Había estado viviendo	He/She had been living
We	Nosotros(as)	habíamos estado +... iendo	Habíamos estado viviendo	We had been living
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habíais estado + ... iendo	Habíais estado viviendo	You had been living
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habían estado + ... iendo	Habían estado viviendo	You had been living
They	Ellos(as)	habían estado + ... iendo	Habían estado viviendo	They had been living

Now, let's look at some examples with the Past Perfect Progressive:



No estaba durmiendo mucho. - I hadn't been sleeping much.



No nos habíamos hablado desde que rompimos. - We hadn't been talking since we broke up.

Other ways:



Llevaba un mes viviendo en Londres cuando la conocí. - I had been living in London for one month when I met her.

Other way: Había estado viviendo en Londres cuando lo conocí



Llevabas dos horas corriendo cuando te desmayaste. - You had been running for two hours when you fainted.

Other way: Habías estado corriendo dos horas cuando te desmayaste



Llevaba cinco horas trabajando. - I'd been working for five hours.

Other way: Había estado trabajando por cinco horas



Llevabas todo el día dormida. You'd been sleeping all day.

Other way: Había estado durmiendo todo el día



Llevaba horas roncando. - He'd been snoring for hours.

Other way: Había estado roncando por horas



Llevaba corriendo desde las siete de la mañana. - She'd been running since seven in the morning.

Other way: Había estado corriendo desde las siete de la mañana



Llevaba una hora lloviendo en Puebla. - It'd been raining for an hour in Puebla.

Other way: Había estado lloviendo por una hora en Puebla



Últimamente, llevábamos hablando mucho por teléfono. - Lately, we'd been talking on the phone a lot.

Other way: Últimamente, nosotros habíamos estado hablando mucho por teléfono



Llevaban dos horas jugando fútbol. - They'd been playing soccer for two hours.

Other way: Habían estado jugando fútbol por dos horas

CHAPTER 11. SIMPLE FUTURE / FUTURO SIMPLE

<https://www.spanishtogo.app>

There are two ways to form the Future Tense in Spanish: the informal future (ir + a + infinitive) and the Simple Future, The Simple Future, unlike the informal future, is expressed in a single word.

The Spanish Simple Future is used to talk about what will or shall happen. It is also used to express the possibility of what someone might or may be doing in the present.

To form the Simple Future Tense, simply add the correct ending to the infinitive of the verb. All verb conjugations (-ar, -er, and -ir) have the same endings in the Simple Future tense.

11.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	-é	Hablaré	I will speak
You(Informal)	Tú	-ás	Hablarás	You will speak
You (Formal)	Usted	-á	Hablará	You will speak
He, She	Él , Ella	-á	Hablará	He/She will speak
We	Nosotros(as)	-emos	Hablaremos	We will speak
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	-éis	Hablaréis	You will speak

You (Formal)	Ustedes	-án	Hablarán	You will speak
They	Ellos(as)	-án	Hablarán	They will speak

11.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	-é	Comeré	I will eat
You(Informal)	Tú	-ás	Comerás	You will eat
You (Formal)	Usted	-á	Comerá	You will eat

He, She	Él , Ella	-á	Comerá	He/She will eat
We	Nosotros(as)	-emos	Comeremos	We will eat
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	-éis	Comeréis	You will eat
You (Formal)	Ustedes	-án	Comerán	You will eat
They	Ellos(as)	-án	Comerán	They will eat

11.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	-é	Viviré	I will live
You(Informal)	Tú	-ás	Vivirás	You will live
You (Formal)	Usted	-á	Vivirá	You will live
He, She	Él , Ella	-á	Vivirá	He/She will live
We	Nosotros(as)	-emos	Viviremos	We will live
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	-éis	Viviréis	You will live
You (Formal)	Ustedes	-án	Vivirán	You will live
They	Ellos(as)	-án	Vivirán	They will live

Check out these sentences with the Simple Future:



Jugarás para el equipo nacional. - You will play for the national team.






Él hablará con su novia esta noche. - He will talk to his girlfriend tonight.



Llorarán al final de esa película. - You will cry at the end of that movie.

Check out the future conjugations of three common verbs: viajar , conocer , and escribir

Future Conjugations of Viajar, Conocer and Escribir

<i>Subject</i>	Viajar 	Conocer 	Escribir 
<i>yo</i>	viajaré	conoceré	escribiré
<i>tú</i>	viajarás	conocerás	escribirás
<i>usted, él, ella</i>	viajará	conocerá	escribirá
<i>nosotros(as)</i>	viajaremos	conoceremos	escribiremos
<i>vosotros(as)</i>	viajaréis	conoceréis	escribiréis
<i>ustedes, ellos(as)</i>	viajarán	conocerán	escribirán

Uses of the Simple Future

While the simplest Future is most often used to talk about what a person will do, it can also be used to talk about conjecture, possibilities, and probabilities in the present, make predictions about the future, and give solemn commands.

Conjectures, Possibilities, and Probabilities

The Simple Future is often used to talk about things that may be or are probably true.



Anita estará en la playa ahora. - Anita is probably at the beach right now.



Los niños tendrán hambre. - The children might be hungry.



Serán las ocho de la mañana. - It must be eight o'clock in the morning.



¿Dónde estarán mis llaves?- Where could my keys be?



¿Cuántos años tendrá el profesor?- I wonder how old the professor is?

Predictions about the Future

The Simple Future is often used to make predictions about the Future.



Me casaré con un hombre guapo.- I will marry a handsome man.



Encontrará un trabajo bueno. - He will find a good job.

The Simple Future can also be used in conditional sentences with *si (if)* to talk about what someone will do. In sentences like this, the verb immediately after *si* is in the Present Tense, while the verb in the other part of the sentence is in the Simple Future.



Si tengo tiempo, saldré a correr en la tarde.- If I have time, I'll go running this afternoon.

Solemn Commands

Giving solemn commands is another way to use the Simple Future, although not a very common one.



No robarás. - You shall/will not steal.



Te sentarás aquí hasta que regrese. - You shall/will sit right here until I return.



Obedecerás a tus abuelos. -You shall/will obey your grandparents.

In Spanish, it's very common for the Present Tense to be used to talk about Future events that are certain. Check out the examples below:



Te veo mañana en la escuela. -I'll see you tomorrow at school.



Me caso el 6 de mayo.- I am getting married on May 6.



Mis padres me visitan mañana. My parents are going to visit me tomorrow.

CHAPTER 12. INFORMAL FUTURE / TIEMPO FUTURO INFORMAL

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The Informal Future, also called the Periphrastic Future (El Futuro Perifrástico), is formed with the verb *ir* (to go).

Unlike the Simple Future, which uses just one word, the Informal Future uses a combination of the verb *ir*, the preposition *a*, and an infinitive.

Informal Future Formula:

IR + A + INFINITIVE

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	- Ir a
I	Yo	voy a + Infinitive
You(Informal)	Tú	vas a + Infinitive
You (Formal)	Usted	va a + Infinitive
He, She	Él , Ella	va a + Infinitive
We	Nosotros(as)	vamos a+ Infinitive
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	vais a+ Infinitive
You (Formal)	Ustedes	van a+ Infinitive
They	Ellos(as)	van a+ Infinitive

Compare the two forms in the table below.

	<i>SIMPLE FUTURE</i>	<i>INFORMAL FUTURE</i>
<i>SPANISH</i>	<i>Estudiaré mucho mañana.</i>	<i>Voy a estudiar mucho mañana.</i>
<i>ENGLISH</i>	<i>I will study a lot tomorrow.</i>	<i>I am going to study a lot tomorrow.</i>

The following examples show the informal future used with each of the different grammatical subjects in Spanish.



Yo voy a viajar por España.- I am going to travel through Spain.



Tú vas a cantar. -You are going to sing.



Usted va a ser famoso.- You are going to be famous.



Ella va a comprar un coche nuevo.- She is going to buy a new car.



Nosotros vamos a cenar a las nueve. -We are going to eat dinner at 9 o'clock.



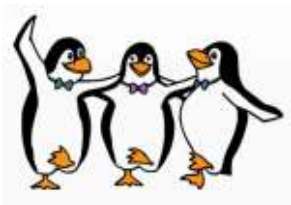
Vosotros vais a jugar al fútbol esta tarde. -You are going to play soccer this afternoon.



Ustedes van a estudiar mucho.-You are going to study a lot.



Ellos van a dormir en el primer piso. -They are going to sleep on the first floor.



Ellos van a bailar. - They are going to dance.

CHAPTER 13 FUTURE PERFECT / FUTURO COMPUESTO

<https://www.spanishtogo.app>

The Spanish Future Perfect indicative is used to talk about something that will have been completed at a certain point in the Future. It can also indicate probability, or what might have or could have happened.

Future Perfect Formula:

SIMPLE FUTURE OF (HABER) + PAST PARTICIPLE

In case you've forgotten, here's how to form *haber* in the Simple Future:

Haber in the Simple Future:

<i>Subject</i>	Simple Future of Haber
<i>yo</i>	habré
<i>tú</i>	habrás
<i>él, ella, usted</i>	habrá
<i>nosotros (as)</i>	habremos
<i>vosotros(as)</i>	habréis
<i>ellos(as), ustedes</i>	habrán

13.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	habré +...ado	Habré hablado	I will have spoken
You(Informal)	Tú	habrás + ...ado	Habrás hablado	You will have spoken
You (Formal)	Usted	habrá + ...ado	Habrá hablado	You will have spoken
He, She	Él , Ella	habrá + ...ado	Habrá hablado	He/She will have spoken
We	Nosotros(as)	habremos + ...ando	Habremos hablado	We will have spoken
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habréis + ...ado	habréis hablado	You will have spoken
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habrán + ...ado	Habrán hablado	You will have spoken
They	Ellos(as)	habrán + ...ado	Habrán hablado	They will have spoken

13.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	habré +...ido	Habré comido	I will have eaten
You(Informal)	Tú	habrás + ...ido	Habrás comido	You will have eaten
You (Formal)	Usted	habrá + ...ido	Habrá comido	You will have eaten
He, She	Él , Ella	habrá + ...ido	Habrá comido	He/She will have eaten
We	Nosotros(as)	habremos + ...ido	Habremos comido	We will have eaten
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habréis + ...ido	habréis comido	You will have eaten
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habrán + ...ido	Habrán comido	You will have eaten
They	Ellos(as)	habrán + ...ido	Habrán comido	They will have eaten

13.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	habré +...ido	Habré vivido	I will have lived
You(Informal)	Tú	habrás + ...ido	Habrás vivido	You will have lived
You (Formal)	Usted	habrá + ...ido	Habrá vivido	You will have lived
He, She	Él , Ella	habrá + ...ido	Habrá vivido	He/She will have lived
We	Nosotros(as)	habremos + ...ido	Habremos vivido	We will have lived
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habréis + ...ido	habréis vivido	You will have lived
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habrán + ...ido	Habrán vivido	You will have lived
They	Ellos(as)	habrán + ...ido	Habrán vivido	They will have lived

Future Perfect Examples:

Future Events

To talk about actions that will have been completed before another action in the Future. In this sense, the Future Perfect is used to talk about something that hasn't happened yet.



Habré terminado mi trabajo para diciembre. -I will have finished my work by December.



Ya habrás pedido cuando yo llegue. -You will have already ordered when I arrive.



Usted habrá estudiado español por tres años para este Mayo. - You will have studied three years of Spanish by this May.

Likelihood and Conjecture

To talk about likelihood or conjecture. In this sense, the Future Perfect is used to talk about what someone guesses or thinks might be true



¿Dónde está Paco? - Él habrá ido a otro café. - Where is Paco? - He might have gone to another cafe.



Ellos habrán tenido hambre para la noche. -They may have been hungry by nighttime.



Habrá salido de Atlanta. -She must have left Atlanta.

CHAPTER 14. FUTURE PROGRESSIVE/ FUTURO "PROGRESIVO"

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Progressive tenses use a form of "to be" along with the Present Participle of the verb or action stated. The participle form in English is the "---ing" form of a verb.

This tense is formed with:

THE MODAL "WILL" + "BE," + THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB (WITH AN -ING ENDING)

14.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	estaré +...ando	Estaré hablando	I will be speaking
You(Informal)	Tú	estarás + ...ando	Estarás hablando	You will be speaking
You (Formal)	Usted	estará+ ...ando	Estará hablando	You will be speaking
He, She	Él , Ella	estará + ...ando	Estará hablando	He/She will be speaking
We	Nosotros(as)	estaremos+ ...ando	Estaremos hablando	We will be speaking
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	estaréis + ...ando	Estaréis hablando	You will be speaking
You (Formal)	Ustedes	estarán + ...ando	Estarán hablando	You will be speaking
They	Ellos(as)	estarán + ...ando	Estarán hablando	They will be speaking

14.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	estaré +...iendo	Estaré comiendo	I will be eating
You(Informal)	Tú	estarás + ... iendo	Estarás comiendo	You will be eating
You (Formal)	Usted	estará+ ... iendo	Estará comiendo	You will be eating

He, She	Él , Ella	estará + ... iendo	Estará comiendo	He/She will be eating
We	Nosotros(as)	estaremos+ ... iendo	Estaremos comiendo	We will be eating
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	estaréis + ... iendo	Estaréis comiendo	You will be eating
You (Formal)	Ustedes	estarán + ... iendo	Estarán comiendo	You will be eating
They	Ellos(as)	estarán + ... iendo	Estarán comiendo	They will be eating

14.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	estaré +...iendo	Estaré viviendo	I will be living
You(Informal)	Tú	estarás + ... iendo	Estarás viviendo	You will be living
You (Formal)	Usted	estará+ ... iendo	Estará viviendo	You will be living
He, She	Él , Ella	estará + ... iendo	Estará viviendo	He/She will be living
We	Nosotros(as)	estaremos+ ... iendo	Estaremos viviendo	We will be living
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	estaréis + ... iendo	Estaréis viviendo	You will be living
You (Formal)	Ustedes	estarán + ... iendo	Estarán viviendo	You will be living
They	Ellos(as)	estarán + ... iendo	Estarán viviendo	They will be living

Examples of The Future Progressive:

Cuando vengas estaré leyendo unas revistas. - When you come, I will be reading some magazines.



Papá estará leyendo un libro. - Dad will be reading a book.



Mi familia estará pensando en mí. - My family will be thinking about me.



El Sábado ellas estarán haciendo tartas de calabaza. - On Saturday they will be cooking pumpkin pies.



El jueves mis gatitos estarán yendo al veterinario. - On Thursday my kitties will be going to the vet.



Ellos estarán jugando un partido de fútbol el Sábado.- They will be playing a soccer game this Saturday.

CHAPTER 15. FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE/ FUTURO COMPUESTO "PROGRESIVO"

<https://www.spanishtogo.app>

The Future Perfect Progressive is used to speak of an action that begins in the past, the present or the future and that continues until completing at some point in the future.

Formula for the Future Perfect Progressive:

WILL + HAVE + BEEN + THE VERB'S PRESENT PARTICIPLE (-ING).

15.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	habré estado +...ando	Habré estado hablando	I will have been speaking
You(Informal)	Tú	habrás estado + ...ando	Habrás estado hablando	You will have been speaking
You (Formal)	Usted	habrá estado + ...ando	Habrás estado hablando	You will have been speaking
He, She	Él , Ella	habrá estado + ...ando	Habrás estado hablando	He/She will have been speaking
We	Nosotros(as)	habremos estado + ...ando	Habremos estado hablando	We will have been speaking
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habréis estado + ...ando	Habréis estado hablando	You will have been speaking
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habrán estado + ...ando	Habrán estado hablando	You will have been speaking
They	Ellos(as)	habrán estado + ...ando	Habrán estado hablando	They will have been speaking

15.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
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I	Yo	habré estado +...iendo	Habré estado comiendo	I will have been eating
You(Informal)	Tú	habrás estado + ...iendo	Habrás estado comiendo	You will have been eating
You (Formal)	Usted	habrá estado + ...iendo	Habrás estado comiendo	You will have been eating
He, She	Él , Ella	habrá estado + ...iendo	Habrás estado comiendo	He/She will have been eating
We	Nosotros(as)	habremos estado + ... iendo	Habremos estado comiendo	We will have been eating
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habréis estado + ...iendo	Habréis estado comiendo	You will have been eating
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habrán estado + ...iendo	Habrán estado comiendo	You will have been eating
They	Ellos(as)	habrán estado + ...iendo	Habrán estado comiendo	They will have been eating

15.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	habré estado +...iendo	Habré estado viviendo	I will have been living
You(Informal)	Tú	habrás estado + ...iendo	Habrás estado viviendo	You will have been living
You (Formal)	Usted	habrá estado + ...iendo	Habrás estado viviendo	You will have been living
He, She	Él , Ella	habrá estado + ...iendo	Habrás estado viviendo	He/She will have been living
We	Nosotros(as)	habremos estado + ... iendo	Habremos estado viviendo	We will have been living
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habréis estado + ...iendo	Habréis estado viviendo	You will have been living
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habrán estado + ...iendo	Habrán estado viviendo	You will have been living
They	Ellos(as)	habrán estado + ...iendo	Habrán estado viviendo	They will have been living

Now, let's look at some examples with Future Perfect Progressive:



Habré estado viviendo en Italia por un mes cuando vengas de visita. -I will have been living in Italy for one month when you visit .



Habrás estado corriendo dos horas cuando salga el sol. - You will have been running for two hours when the sun comes up.



Habré estado trabajando cinco horas cuando me llames. -I'll have been working for five hours when you call.

Habrás estado durmiendo todo el día cuando llegue. -You'll have been sleeping all day when I arrive.

Habrá estado manejando siete horas cuando se detenga. -He'll have been driving for seven hours when he stops.



Ella habrá estado corriendo por cinco horas cuando se acabe el maratón. -She'll have been running for five hours when the marathon ends.



Habrá estado lloviendo durante una hora en Puebla cuando lleguemos. -It'll have been raining for an hour in Puebla when we arrive.



Habremos estado practicando un mes cuando presentemos la obra. -We'll have been practicing for a month when we put on the play.



Habrán estado jugando fútbol por dos horas cuando baje el sol. -They'll have been playing soccer for two hours when the sun goes down.

CHAPTER 16. CONDITIONAL / CONDICIONAL

<https://www.spanishtogo.app>

The Conditional Tense in Spanish is used to talk about hypothetical situations and probabilities and to make polite requests.

The Spanish Conditional Tense is formed much like the Spanish Simple Future Tense. Both regular and irregular verbs use the same set of endings, and any stems that are irregular in the Simple Future are also irregular in the Conditional.

To form the Conditional Tense with regular verbs, simply add the Conditional endings to the end of the infinitive. Below you'll find a table with the Spanish Conditional endings, as well as conjugations of three regular verbs in the conditional: *viajar*, *conocer*, and *escribir*.

16.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	-ía	Hablaría	I would speak
You(Informal)	Tú	-ías	Hablarías	You would speak
You (Formal)	Usted	-ía	Hablaría	You would speak
He, She	Él , Ella	-ía	Hablaría	He/She would speak
We	Nosotros(as)	-íamos	Hablaríamos	We would speak
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	-íais	Hablaríais	You would speak
You (Formal)	Ustedes	-ían	Hablarían	You would speak
They	Ellos(as)	-ían	Hablarían	They would speak

16.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	-ía	Comería	I would eat
You(Informal)	Tú	-ías	Comerías	You would eat
You (Formal)	Usted	-ía	Comería	You would eat
He, She	Él , Ella	-ía	Comería	He/She would eat
We	Nosotros(as)	-íamos	Comeríamos	We would eat
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	-íais	Comeríais	You would eat
You (Formal)	Ustedes	-ían	Comerían	You would eat
They	Ellos(as)	-ían	Comerían	They would eat

16.3 Verbs that End in -ir




Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	-ía	Viviría	I would live
You(Informal)	Tú	-ías	Vivirías	You would live
You (Formal)	Usted	-ía	Viviría	You would live

He, She	Él , Ella	- ía	Viviría	He/She would live
We	Nosotros(as)	- íamos	Viviríamos	We would live
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	- íais	Viviríais	You would live
You (Formal)	Ustedes	- ían	Vivirían	You would live
They	Ellos(as)	- ían	Vivirían	They would live

The endings for the Conditional Tense are the same as those for the -er and -ir forms of the Imperfect Tense. However, Conditional endings are attached to the infinitive, while Imperfect endings are attached to the stem.

- Conditional: Escribiría unas cartas. (I would write some letters.)
- Imperfect: Escribía unas cartas. (I wrote some letters.)

Conditional Conjugations of Viajar, Conocer, and Escribir

Subject	Viajar 	Conocer 	Escribir 
yo	viajaría	conocería	escribiría
tú	viajarías	conocerías	escribirías
usted, él, ella	viajaría	conocería	escribiría
nosotros(as)	viajaríamos	conoceríamos	escribiríamos
vosotros (as)	viajaríais	conoceríais	escribiríais
ustedes, ellos(as)	viajarían	conocerían	escribirían

Check out these examples of the Regular Conditional:



Compraría esa camisa.- I would buy that shirt.



Sacaría la basura por ti.- He would take out the trash for you.



Si fuera rico, me gustaría viajar por todo el mundo.- If I were rich, I would travel all over the world.

Irregular Conditional Forms

The Conditional has relatively few irregular verbs. They fall into three categories:

1. Verbs where the last vowel in the infinitive is replaced with a -d
2. Verbs where the last vowel in the infinitive is removed
3. Verbs that are just plain irregular

Verbs Where the Last Vowel in the Infinitive Is Replaced with a -d

Only -er and -ir verbs fall into this category. To form the stem of these verbs, simply replace the e or i at the end of the infinitive with a -d. Then, add the Conditional endings. A good example of this type of verb is tener (*to have*). Check out the Conditional conjugation of this verb below.

Tener Conditional Conjugation

Subject	tener (<i>to have</i>)
yo	tendría
tú	tendrías
usted, él, ella	tendría

nosotros (as)	tendríamos
vosotros(as)	tendríais
ustedes, ellos(as)	tendrían

Other Verbs like Tener

Infinitive	Conditional Stem
poner	pondr-
valer	valdr-
salir	saldr-
venir	vendr-

More Examples:



Usted tendría una casa nueva. - You would have a new house.



Valdría mil dólares. -It would be worth \$1,000

Verbs Where the Last Vowel in the Infinitive Is Removed

Only -er verbs fall into this category. To form the stem of these verbs, remove the vowel from the infinitive ending. Then, add the conditional endings.

A good example of this type of verb is *poder* (*to be able to*). Check out the Conditional conjugation of this verb below.

Poder Conditional Conjugation

Subject	Poder (<i>to be able to</i>)
yo	podría
tú	podrías
usted, él, ella	podría
nosotros (as)	podríamos
vosotros(as)	podríais
ustedes, ellos(as)	podrían

Other Verbs like Poder

Infinitive	Conditional Stem
caber	cabr-
haber	habr-
querer	querr-
saber	sabr-

More Examples:



¿Podrías pasar el agua? -Would you pass the water?





Habría menos basura en el parque si todos lo cuidáramos.- There would be less trash in the park if we all took care of it.

Irregular stems

The verbs *decir* (to say) and *hacer* (to do/make) have slightly more drastic stem changes that don't fit into either of the above patterns. Check out the Conditional conjugations of these two verbs below.

Decir and Hacer Conditional Conjugations

Subject	Decir (to tell) 	Hacer (to make/to do) 
yo	diría	haría
tú	dirías	harías
usted, él, ella	diría	haría
nosotros (as)	diríamos	haríamos
vosotros(as)	diríais	haríais
ustedes, ellos(as)	dirían	harían

More Examples:



Haría el pastel si tuviera tiempo. - I would make the cake if I had time.

CHAPTER 17. CONDITIONAL PERFECT / CONDICIONAL COMPUESTO

<https://www.spanishtogo.app>

The Conditional Perfect describes an action in the past that would have happened but did not due to some other event. It can also be used to express the probability of an action that has already been completed.

The Conditional Perfect is a combination of the Past Participle and the Conditional of the verb haber .

Conditional Perfect Formula:

HABER IN THE CONDITIONAL + PAST PARTICIPLE

Haber in the Conditional

Subject	Haber in the Conditional
yo	habría
tú	habrías
él, ella, usted	habría
nosotros (as)	habríamos
vosotros (as)	habríais
ellos(as), ustedes	habrían

17. 1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
-------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

I	Yo	habría +...ado	Habría hablado	I would have spoken
You(Informal)	Tú	habrías + ...ado	Habrías hablado	You would have spoken
You (Formal)	Usted	habría + ...ado	Habría hablado	You would have spoken
He, She	Él , Ella	habría + ...ado	Habría hablado	He/She would have spoken
We	Nosotros(as)	habríamos + ...ado	Habríamos hablado	We would have spoken
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habríaais + ...ado	habríaais hablado	You would have spoken
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habrían + ...ado	Habrían hablado	You would have spoken
They	Ellos(as)	habrían + ...ado	Habrían hablado	They would have spoken

17.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	habría +...ido	Habría comido	I would have eaten
You(Informal)	Tú	habrías + ...ido	Habría comido	You would have eaten
You (Formal)	Usted	habría + ...ido	Habría comido	You would have eaten
He, She	Él , Ella	habría + ...ido	Habría comido	He/She would have eaten
We	Nosotros(as)	habríamos + ...ido	Habríamos comido	We would have eaten
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habríaais + ...ido	habríaais comido	You would have eaten
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habrían + ...ido	Habrían comido	You would have eaten
They	Ellos(as)	habrían + ...ido	Habrían comido	They would have eaten

17.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	habría +...ido	Habría vivido	I would have lived
You(Informal)	Tú	habrías + ...ido	Habrías vivido	You would have lived
You (Formal)	Usted	habría + ...ido	Habría vivido	You would have lived
He, She	Él , Ella	habría + ...ido	Habría vivido	He/She would have lived
We	Nosotros(as)	habríamos + ...ido	Habríamos vivido	We would have lived
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habríaais + ...ido	habríaais vivido	You would have lived
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habrían + ...ido	Habrían vivido	You would have lived
They	Ellos(as)	habrían + ...ido	Habrían vivido	They would have lived

In the examples below, the Conditional Perfect is used to talk about an action that probably happened or was true:



Habría comido antes de salir. - He had probably already eaten before leaving.



Yo habría comprado los regalos pero no tenía tiempo. - I would have bought the gifts, but I didn't have time.



Tú habrías llegado pero el autobús nunca llegó. - You would have come, but the bus never arrived.



Usted habría terminado el examen pero estaba cansado. - You would have finished the exam, but you were tired.



Él habría leído el libro pero el teléfono sonó. - He would have finished the book, but the telephone rang.



Ella habría sido bailarina pero se rompió la pierna. -She would have been a dancer but she broke her leg.



Nosotros habríamos cenado en ese restaurante pero estaba cerrado. -We would have eaten at that restaurant, but it was closed.



Vosotros habríais bailado pero la música era horrible. -You would have danced, but the music was terrible.



Ustedes habrían viajado conmigo pero estaba enferma. -You would have traveled with me, but I was sick.



Ellos habrían puesto el coche en el garaje, pero estaba lleno. -They would have put the car in the garage, but it was full.



Ellas habrían jugado al fútbol ayer, pero llovió. -They would have played soccer yesterday, but it rained.

CHAPTER 18. CONDITIONAL PROGRESSIVE / CONDICIONAL "PROGRESIVO"

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This tense describes a process that would be on-going ... if... !!!

The "Conditional Progressive" mood is formed using the formula below:

CONDITIONAL CONJUGATION OF ESTAR + PRESENT PARTICIPLE

The Conditional conjugation of the verb *estar* is shown below:

estar (full conjugation)

yo	estaría	(I would be)
tú	estarías	(you would be)
él/ella/Ud	estaría	(he/she/you'd be)
nosotros (as)	estaríamos	(we would be)
vosotros (as)	estaríais	(you guys would be)
ellos/ellas/Uds	estarían	(they/you would be)

18.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	estaría +...ando	Estaría hablando	I would be speaking
You(Informal)	Tú	estarías + ...ando	Estarías hablando	You would be speaking
You (Formal)	Usted	estaría+ ...ando	Estaría hablando	You would be speaking

He, She	Él , Ella	estaría + ...ando	Estaría hablando	He/She would be speaking
We	Nosotros (as)	estaríamos+ ...ando	Estaríamos hablando	We would be speaking
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	estaríais + ...ando	Estaríais hablando	You would be speaking
You (Formal)	Ustedes	estarían + ...ando	Estarían hablando	You would be speaking
They	Ellos(as)	estarían + ...ando	Estarían hablando	They would be speaking

18.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	estaría +...iendo	Estaría comiendo	I would be eating
You(Informal)	Tú	estarías + ... iendo	Estarías comiendo	You would be eating
You (Formal)	Usted	estaría+ ... iendo	Estaría comiendo	You would be eating
He, She	Él , Ella	estaría + ... iendo	Estaría comiendo	He/She would be eating
We	Nosotros(as)	estaríamos+ ... iendo	Estaríamos comiendo	We would be eating
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	estaríais + ... iendo	Estaríais comiendo	You would be eating
You (Formal)	Ustedes	estarían + ... iendo	Estarían comiendo	You would be eating
They	Ellos(as)	estarían + ... iendo	Estarían comiendo	They would be eating

18.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	estaría +...iendo	Estaría viviendo	I would be living
You(Informal)	Tú	estarías + ... iendo	Estarías viviendo	You would e living
You (Formal)	Usted	estaría+ ... iendo	Estaría viviendo	You would be living
He, She	Él , Ella	estaría + ... iendo	Estaría viviendo	He/She would be living
We	Nosotros(as)	estaríamos+ ... iendo	Estaríamos viviendo	We would be living
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	estaríais + ... iendo	Estaríais viviendo	You would be living
You (Formal)	Ustedes	estarían + ... iendo	Estarían viviendo	You would be living
They	Ellos(as)	estarían + ... iendo	Estarían viviendo	They would be living

Examples:

Sabía que mis padres estarían comiendo.- I knew my parents would be eating.



Estaría leyendo.-She must be reading.



Si Juan estuviera aquí, estaríamos estudiando.- If Juan were here, we would be studying.



Vosotros estaríais trabajando para el Gobierno.-You would be working for the government.

CHAPTER 19. CONDITIONAL PERFECT PROGRESSIVE / CONDICIONAL COMPUESTO "PROGRESIVO"

<https://www.spanishtogo.app>

The Perfect Continuous Conditional can be used in type 3 Conditional sentences. It refers to the unfulfilled result of the action in the if-clause, and expresses this result as an unfinished or continuous action.

The Perfect Continuous Conditional Tense of any verb is composed of four elements:

WOULD + HAVE + BEEN + PRESENT PARTICIPLE

The Present Participle is formed by taking the base form of the verb and adding the -ing ending.

19.1 Verbs that End in -ar

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ar Endings	Example with Hablar	English translation
I	Yo	habría estado +...ando	Habría estado hablando	I would have been speaking
You(Informal)	Tú	habrías estado + ... ando	Habrías estado hablando	You would have been speaking
You (Formal)	Usted	habría estado + ... ando	Habría estado hablando	You would have been speaking
He, She	Él , Ella	habría estado + ... ando	Habría estado hablando	He/She would have been speaking
We	Nosotros(as)	habríamos estado + ... ando	Habríamos estado hablando	We would have been speaking
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habríais estado + ... ando	Habríais estado hablando	You would have been speaking
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habrían estado + ... ando	Habrían estado hablando	You would have been speaking
They	Ellos(as)	habrían estado + ... ando	Habrían estado hablando	They would have been speaking

19.2 Verbs that End in -er

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-er Endings	Example with Comer	English translation
I	Yo	habría estado +...iendo	Habría estado comiendo	I would have been eating
You(Informal)	Tú	habrías estado + ... iendo	Habrías estado comiendo	You would have been eating
You (Formal)	Usted	habría estado + ... iendo	Habría estado comiendo	You would have been eating
He, She	Él , Ella	habría estado + ... iendo	Habría estado comiendo	He/She would have been eating
We	Nosotros(as)	habríamos estado + ... iendo	Habríamos estado comiendo	We would have been eating
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habríais estado + ... iendo	Habríais estado comiendo	You would have been eating
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habrían estado + ... iendo	Habrían estado comiendo	You would have been eating
They	Ellos(as)	habrían estado + ... iendo	Habrían estado comiendo	They would have been eating

19.3 Verbs that End in -ir

Subject(English)	Subject (Spanish)	-ir Endings	Example with Vivir	English translation
I	Yo	habría estado +...iendo	Habría estado viviendo	I would have been living
You(Informal)	Tú	habrías estado + ...iendo	Habrías estado viviendo	You would have been living
You (Formal)	Usted	habría estado + ...iendo	Habría estado viviendo	You would have been living
He, She	Él , Ella	habría estado + ...iendo	Habría estado viviendo	He/She would have been living
We	Nosotros(as)	habríamos estado + ...iendo	Habríamos estado viviendo	We would have been living
You (Informal)	Vosotros(as)	habríais estado + ...iendo	Habríais estado viviendo	You would have been living
You (Formal)	Ustedes	habrían estado + ...iendo	Habrían estado viviendo	You would have been living
They	Ellos(as)	habrían estado + ...iendo	Habrían estado viviendo	They would have been living

Examples:



Habría estado trabajando aquí- She would have been working here



Habría estado jugando al baloncesto. - I would have been playing basketball.



Habría estado bebiendo con mis amigos en el pub esa noche - I'd have been drinking with my friends in the pub that night.



No habría estado escalando ese acantilado - I wouldn't have been climbing that cliff.



Ella no habría estado usando un cinturón de seguridad si su padre no se lo hubiera pedido. - She wouldn't have been wearing a seat-belt if her father hadn't told her to.

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