

After conjunctions

expressing an unknown future

The Subjunctive is used after conjunctions that imply a future uncertain action. The most commonly used conjunctions are:

before (that) = antes de que*
after (that) = después de que*
until (that) = hasta que
in order, so (that) = para que
unless (that) = a menos que
even though = aunque

Notice the *que*. This is the “bridge” that allows you to conjugate the next verb. The action must occur in the present or in the future for the Subjunctive to be used.



Answers on next page.

1. Before you (*tú*) leave, I want to talk with you. _____

2. We're going now, before it gets too hot (it makes too much heat). _____
_____ haga demasiado calor
3. After we see the film, he's going to take us home. _____ llevarnos
4. You (*tú*) can eat after you (*tú*) wash your hands. _____

5. My sister is going to answer the telephone until we return. _____

6. Until he learns English, we're going to speak Spanish. _____

7. Their mother has two jobs in order that they (*m*) go to school. _____

8. We are going to wash our clothes now in order that we don't have to do it later. _____

9. Unless they (*f*) leave very soon, they're going to arrive late. _____

10. They (*m*) don't want to go to the beach unless you (*Ud.*) go also. _____
_____ también
11. Even though he doesn't want to, he's going to do it tomorrow. _____

12. We're going to begin the class even though we aren't going to finish it. _____

13. They (*f*) are going to send money so that we can buy more gifts. _____

14. The mechanic isn't going to fix the car unless we pay an advance. _____
_____ un anticipo
15. I want him to sign the check before my client leaves. _____

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As an oral exercise, cover the Spanish or English column and translate.

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|---|---|
| 1. Antes de que salgas, quiero hablar contigo. | 1. Before you (<i>tú</i>) leave, I want to talk with you. |
| 2. Vamos ahora, antes de que haga demasiado calor. | 2. We're going now, before it gets too hot. |
| 3. Después de que veamos la película, él va a llevarnos a casa. | 3. After we see the film, he's going to take us home. |
| 4. Puedes comer después de que te laves las manos. | 4. You (<i>tú</i>) can eat after you (<i>tú</i>) wash your hands. |
| 5. Mi hermana va a contestar el teléfono hasta que regresemos. | 5. My sister is going to answer the telephone until we return. |
| 6. Hasta que él aprenda inglés, vamos a hablar español. | 6. Until he learns English, we're going to speak Spanish. |
| 7. Su madre tiene dos trabajos para que ellos vayan a la escuela. | 7. Their mother has two jobs in order that they (<i>m</i>) go to school. |
| 8. Vamos a lavar nuestra ropa ahora para que no tengamos que hacerlo más tarde. | 8. We are going to wash our clothes now in order that we don't have to do it later. |
| 9. Al menos que ellas salgan muy pronto, van a llegar tarde. | 9. Unless they (<i>f</i>) leave very soon, they're going to arrive late. |
| 10. Ellos no quieren ir a la playa al menos que Ud. vaya también. | 10. They (<i>m</i>) don't want to go to the beach unless you (Ud.) go also. |
| 11. Aunque él no quiera, va a hacerlo mañana. | 11. Even though he doesn't want to, he's going to do it tomorrow. |
| 12. Vamos a empezar la clase aunque no vayamos a terminarla. | 12. We're going to begin the class even though we aren't going to finish it. |
| 13. Ellas van a mandar dinero para que podamos comprar más regalos. | 13. They (<i>f</i>) are going to send money in order that we can buy more gifts. |
| 14. El mecánico no va a arreglar el coche al menos que paguemos un anticipo. | 14. The mechanic isn't going to fix the car unless we pay an advance. |
| 15. Quiero que él firme el cheque antes de que mi cliente salga. | 15. I want him to sign the check before my client leaves. |

After whenever, however, whatever, whomever



The Subjunctive is used after **cuando** when it expresses an unknown future, which translates as 'whenever.' When you use the Subjunctive after *cuando*, you are telling the listener that you don't know when or if the action will occur. If you use the indicative after *cuando*, you are indicating that you know when and for certain that the action will occur.



Answers on next page.

Voy a pagarte cuando yo tenga el dinero = I'll pay you whenever I have the money. The Subjunctive implies uncertainty. *Voy a pagarte cuando tengo el dinero* = I'll pay you when I have the money. The indicative indicates I know when I will have the money.

- I'm going to study whenever I have time. _____

- We're going to fill the tank whenever it is half empty. _____
_____ medio vacío
- They're (*m*) going to buy tires whenever they go to Texas. _____
_____ llantas
- Are you (*tú*) going to bring it whenever you come to my house? _____

- He is going to spend money whenever he has it. _____

- We are going to eat whenever he returns. _____

Other indefinite phrases are used in the same way: **whenever, whatever, however, whomever.**

whenever <i>cuando sea</i>	whenever you want <i>cuando quiera</i>	whenever you can <i>cuando pueda</i>
however <i>como sea</i>	however you want <i>como quiera</i>	however you can <i>como pueda</i>
whatever <i>lo que sea</i>	whatever you want <i>lo que quiera</i>	whatever you can <i>lo que pueda</i>
whomever <i>a quien sea</i>	whomever you want <i>a quien quiera</i>	whom ever you can <i>a quien pueda</i>

These expressions often stand alone and are very commonly used.

- You can do it (*Ud.*) whenever it is convenient. _____
- I know that you (*Ud.*) are going to do it however is best. _____
- He is going to sell it to whomever. _____
- They (*m*) are going to speak with whomever is necessary. _____
- You can bring (*Ud.*) whatever you can. _____
- They (*f*) are going to earn money however they can. _____
- We are going with whomever can take us. _____
- You all (*Uds.*) can bring whomever you want. _____
- We're going to leave whenever you (*tú*) want. _____
- He can make whatever we want. _____
- They (*f*) can spend the money however they want. _____
- You (*tú*) can do it whenever you want. _____



After whenever, however, whatever, whomever



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As an oral exercise, cover the Spanish or English column and translate.

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|--|---|
| 1. Voy a estudiar cuando yo tenga tiempo. | 1. I'm going to study whenever I have the time. |
| 2. Vamos a llenar el tanque cuando esté medio vacío. | 2. We're going to fill the tank whenever it is half empty. |
| 3. Ellos van a comprar llantas cuando vayan a Texas. | 3. They're (<i>m</i>) going to buy tires whenever they go to Texas. |
| 4. ¿Vas a traerlo cuando vengas a mi casa? | 4. Are you (<i>tú</i>) going to bring it whenever you come to my house? |
| 5. Él va a gastar dinero cuando lo tenga. | 5. He's going to spend money whenever he has it. |
| 6. Vamos a comer cuando él regrese. | 6. We are going to eat whenever he returns. |
| | |
| 1. Puede hacerlo cuando sea conveniente. | 1. You (<i>Ud.</i>) can do it whenever is convenient. |
| 2. Sé que Ud. va a hacerlo como sea mejor. | 2. I know that you (<i>Ud.</i>) are going to do it however is best. |
| 3. Él va a vendérselo a quien sea. | 3. He is going to sell it to whomever. |
| 4. Ellos van a hablar con quien sea necesario. | 4. They (<i>m</i>) are going to speak with whomever is necessary. |
| 5. Puede traer lo que pueda. | 5. You (<i>Ud.</i>) can bring whatever you can. |
| 6. Ellas van a ganar dinero como puedan. | 6. They (<i>f</i>) are going to earn money however they can. |
| 7. Vamos con quien pueda llevarnos. | 7. We are going with whomever can take us. |
| 8. Uds. pueden traer a quien quieran. | 8. You all (<i>Uds.</i>) can bring whomever you want. |
| 9. Vamos a salir cuando quieras. | 9. We are going to leave whenever you (<i>tú</i>) want. |
| 10. Él puede hacer lo que queramos. | 10. He can make whatever we want. |
| 11. Ellas pueden gastar el dinero como quieran. | 11. They (<i>f</i>) can spend the money however they want. |
| 12. Puedes hacerlo cuando quieras. | 12. You (<i>tú</i>) can do it whenever you want. |

Hypothetical qualities

This is most often used when you are:

- (1) looking for something you don't have but know what qualities you want.

I'm looking for a secretary that might speak English. =

Busco una secretaria que hable inglés.

- (2) after an indefinite or a negative to describe what qualities you can't find.

Isn't there someone here who might speak English? = *¿No hay alguien aquí que hable inglés?*

There's no one here who speaks English = *No hay nadie aquí que hable inglés.*



Answers on next page.

1. Do you (*Ud.*) sell a book that might have a map of Mexico? *¿Vende Ud. un libro que tenga un mapa de México?*
2. They're (*f*) looking for a bus that might go to Leon. _____
3. I want to get plants that don't need a lot of sun. _____
4. He needs a car that is in good condition(s). _____
_____ buenas condiciones
5. We prefer an apartment that has a telephone. _____
6. She wants an employee that can work all day. _____
7. They (*m*) want to take a trip that will finish in Peru. _____
8. We have to take a flight that leaves in the afternoon. _____
_____ un vuelo
9. She recommends that I buy a ticket that is transferable. _____
_____ transferible
10. I have a friend that might be able to bring the money. _____
11. She doesn't know anyone who can do it. _____
12. I am looking for an employee (*m*) that speaks Spanish. _____

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As an oral exercise, cover the Spanish or English column and translate.

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|--|---|
| 1. ¿Vende Ud. un libro que tenga un mapa de México? | 1. Do you (<i>Ud.</i>) sell a book that might have a map of Mexico? |
| 2. Ellas buscan un autobús que vaya a León. | 2. They're (<i>f</i>) looking for a bus that goes to Leon. |
| 3. Quiero conseguir plantas que no necesiten mucho sol. | 3. I want to get plants that don't need a lot of sun. |
| 4. Él necesita un coche que esté en buenas condiciones. | 4. He needs a car that is in good condition(s). |
| 5. Preferimos un departamento que tenga teléfono. | 5. We prefer an apartment that has a telephone. |
| 6. Ella quiere a un empleado que pueda trabajar todo el día. | 6. She wants an employee that can work all day. |
| 7. Ellos quieren hacer un viaje que termine en Perú. | 7. They (<i>m</i>) want to take a trip that will finish in Peru. |
| 8. Tenemos que tomar un vuelo que salga en la tarde. | 8. We have to take a flight that leaves in the afternoon. |
| 9. Ella recomienda que yo compre un boleto que sea transferible. | 9. She recommends that I buy a ticket that is transferable. |
| 10. Tengo un amigo que pueda traer el dinero | 10. I have a friend that might be able to bring the money. |
| 11. Ella no conoce a nadie que pueda hacerlo. | 11. She doesn't know anyone who can do it. |
| 12. Busco a un empleado que hable español. | 12. I am looking for an employee (<i>m</i>) that speaks Spanish. |