

Spanish

Discussing plans for the future [3 / 3]

- **present subjunctive after cuando (future intention)**

Señora Stanley



[u]

universo

[gu]

mucho **g**usto

[ue]

fuerte

[gui]

guitarra

[gue]

guerra



La fonética

[gui] [güi]

[gue] [güe]

guitarra

guerra

pira**g**üismo

biling**g**üe

[bilingual]



aprobar	to pass, passing (exam)
casarse	to get married
conducir	to drive
sacar buenas notas	to get good grades
seguir estudiando	to keep studying, keeping studying
el negocio	business
el matrimonio	marriage
cuando (yo) sea mayor	when I am older
cuando (yo) termine	when I finish
el desempleo	unemployment
la licenciatura	degree



Cuando + future intention vs cuando + general

In Spanish, when you say “cuando” (when) and you refer to something **which has not yet happened**, the verb that follows is in the present subjunctive.

Future intention

When I finish the exam I will relax.

Cuando **termine** el examen, descansaré.

You have not finished the exam **yet**, so it is a future intention.

In general

When I finish an exam, I relax.

Cuando **termino** un examen, descanso.

This is what happens, in general, whenever you do an exam.



Formation of present subjunctive

Take the **present tense 'I' form** of the verb: trabajo / aprendo

Remove the **-o** and, to mean **'I'**, add:

	ar verbs	er/ir verbs
I	-e	- a

trabaje aprenda

The extra 'u' after the 'g' is needed to keep the hard 'g' pronunciation, as in **'guerra'**.

If the **'I'** form of the verb is irregular, or has a stem change, it works in the same way: tengo (I have) - **tenga** juego (I play) - **juegue**

Irregular : ser (to be) - **sea** ir (to go) - **vaya**



Cuando and future intention

1. Cuando means ' when ',
2. If you use cuando to talk about a future intention, the verb needs to be present subjunctive
3. To form it, take the I form of the present tense and remove the o.
4. For ar verbs, add e, for er/ir verbs add a.
5. Two verbs which are irregular are ser (sea) and ir (vaya)

