Future Tense

The future tense is used to tell what "wil	l" happen, or what " <mark>shall</mark> " happen.
I will go to the beach next month.	I shall write the letter next week.

But, the future tense is not used to express a willingness to do something. For this, use the verb "querer."		
¿Qui	eres ir a la tienda?	Will you go to the store?

The future tense is also used to express wonder or probability in the present state.		
¿Quién será ella?	I wonder who she is?	
Estará viajando solo.	He is probably traveling alone.	

For actions that will occur in the near future,		
the present tense is more commonly used.		
Esta noche voy al cine.	Tonight I'm going to the movies.	
Further in the future, use the future tense.		

Next year I'm going to Spain.

Regular verbs in the future tense are conjugated by adding the
following endings to the infinitive form of the verb.

hablar	-é
hablar	-ás
hablar	-á
hablar	-emos
hablar	-éis
hablar	-án.

There are twelve common verbs that are **irregular** in the future tense. Their endings are regular, but their stems change. Since the endings are the same as all other future tense verbs, we show only the "yo" form, and have underlined the irregular stem. We have also grouped them according to their patterns of change.

caber	<u>cabr</u>	-é	to fit

poner	<u>pondr</u>	-é	to put
decir	<u>dir</u>	-é	to tell, to say
haber	<u>habr</u>	-é	to there be
salir	<u>saldr</u>	-é	to leave, to exit, to go out
hacer	<u>har</u>	-é	to do, to make
poder	<u>podr</u>	-é	to be able to
tener	<u>tendr</u>	-é	to have
querer	<u>querr</u>	-é	to want
valer	<u>valdr</u>	-é	to be worth
saber	<u>sabr</u>	-é	to know (facts)
venir	<u>vendr</u>	-é	to come

Note that compound verbs based on the irregular verbs inherit the same irregularities. Here are a few examples.			
suponer	supondr	-é	to suppose, to mean
mantener	mantendr	-é	to maintain, to keep, to support
prevaler	prevaldr	-é	to survive, to prevail

Back to top

Mini Test Basic Quiz Memrise Course Kahoot