

LESSON 10

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD: Part I

Introduction	The subjunctive is a family of verbs that is used in the dependent clause when the main clause expresses, causation, denial, emotion or uncertainty.
Objectives	Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. explain the concept of mood2. conjugate and use the present subjunctive3. use the subjunctive after verbs denoting causation
Prerequisites	You should be already familiar with: Lessons 1-9 The difference between main and dependent clauses
Vocabulary Building	You are encouraged to use a dictionary to expand your vocabulary.
Decision Table	If you are already familiar with the objectives, proceed to Lesson 11 on page 206.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Introduction

The subjunctive is a family of verbs (**MOOD**) that is used in the dependent clauses to imply, denial, emotion or uncertainty regarding the action in the dependent clause.

Conjugation of regular verbs in the present tense SUBJUNCTIVE

	-AR	-ER	-IR
Yo	ame	coma	parta
Tú	ames	comas	partas
Él/Ella/Usted	ame	coma	parta
Nosotros	amemos	comamos	partamos
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	amen	coman	partan

Using the present subjunctive in dependent clauses

Example English	Example Spanish	Explanation
It is not true that Deb studies.	No es cierto que Deb estudie.	The form “estudie” denies that the action takes place.
It is necessary for Alicia to eat.	Es necesario que Alicia coma.	The action “coma” is caused by the phrase “es necesario.”

PRACTICE ACTIVITY I

I-Choose the expression that best completes the concept:

1. Mood is:
 - a. a tense
 - b. a family of verbs
 - c. a command
 - d. none of the above
2. The Subjunctive in Spanish occurs:
 - a. if change of subject is present
 - b. when the dependent clause expresses causation, denial, emotion or uncertainty
 - c. when English uses it
 - d. both a and b

II- Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the present tense subjunctive:

1. él (comer) _____
2. tú (partir) _____
3. nosotros (andar) _____
4. ellos (hablar) _____
5. María (estudiar) _____
6. la profesora (vivir) _____
7. usted (temer) _____
8. ellos(aburrir) _____
9. ustedes (caminar) _____
10. nosotros (amar) _____

Go to page 201 to check your responses.

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

Introduction

The subjunctive is used when the main clause expresses causation (*es necesario, es importante*), emotion, doubt, denial or possibility.

Uses and Examples

The Subjunctive is used in the dependent clause when the main clause implies:		
1. causation	Es necesario que José hable con ella. (It is important that José talk to her)	“Es necesario” causes an action to be performed.
2. doubt, denial, possibility	Dudo que ella cante. (I doubt she sings.)	“Dudo” places doubt on the action “cante”
3. emotion	Me da gusto que María cante. (I am happy that María sings.)	“Me da gusto” shows a positive feeling about the action “cante”

PRACTICE ACTIVITY II

I- Match the columns:

1. Verbs of causation are: _____
- a. those that require the subjunctive
 - b. those that indicate a second action must take place.
 - c. those that require a command
 - d. both a and b
 - e. both a and c
3. When the main clause _____ implies a denial
- a. a command is required
 - b. the subjunctive is required in the dependent clause
 - c. the action in the dependent clause is not certain
 - d. both a and c
 - e. both b and c

Go to page 202 to check your responses.

EXPRESSING CAUSATION

Introduction

Verbs that express causation in the main clause require the use of the subjunctive in the dependent clause. Causation indicates that the main verb triggers an action to be performed by another subject.

Examples

The Subjunctive is used in the dependent clause when the main clause implies causation:	
Es necesario que José hable con ella. (It is important that José talk to her)	“Es necesario” triggers an action to be performed by “José.”
Es importante que ella cante. (It is important that she sing.)	“Es importante” triggers an action to be performed by “ella.”
Yo quiero que María cante. (I want María to sing.)	“Yo quiero” triggers an action to be performed by “María.”

Note: A change of subject is required to cause the use of the Subjunctive

**Common
Expressions of
CAUSATION**

The expression in the main clause <u>triggers an action to be performed by another subject.</u>	
Esperar que (to hope that)	Espero que él hable. (I hope he talks.)
Querer que (to want)	Quiero que los niños aprendan. (I want the children to learn.)
Desear que (to wish)	Desean que yo enseñe. (They wish that I teach.)
Insistir en (to insist)	Él insiste que yo escriba la carta. (He insists that I write the letter.)
Aconsejar que (to advise)	Aconsejan que Marta coma temprano. (They advise that Marta eat early.)
Rogar que (to beg)	Ruego que cantes. (I beg you to sing.)
Pedir que (to ask)	Ella pide que hables con Pedro. (She asks that you talk to Pedro.)
Preferir que (to prefer)	Preferimos que ella abra la puerta. (We prefer that she open the door.)
Ser bueno que (It's good that)	Es bueno que ellos partan pronto. (It is good that they leave soon.)
Es importante que (It's important that)	Es importante que yo hable con Ricardo. (It is important that I talk to Ricardo.)
Es necesario que (It's necessary that)	Es necesario que ella estudie más. (It is necessary that she study more.)
Es bueno que (It's good that)	Es bueno que escribas la carta. (It is good that she write the letter.)

Expressions
PERMITTING
ORDERING
FORBIDDING

Verbs implying “permitting”. “ordering,” and “forbidding” may use the subjunctive or the infinitive

Examples

Le mando que estudie.	I order him/her to study.
Le mando estudiar.	I order him/her to study.
Since the indirect object pronoun le is present causation is clear either way	

With direct Commands

If the command triggers the action in the dependent clause, subjunctive is required:		
Dígale que estudie.	I order him/her to study.	“Dígale” triggers the action to be performed by him/her
Dígale a Juan que yo estudio.	I order him/her to study.	“Dígale” does not trigger the action performed by yo

PRACTICE ACTIVITY III

I. Use the correct form of the verb in parenthesis:

1. Él quiere que Isabel (caminar) _____ a la escuela.
2. Yo necesito que tú (estudiar) _____ más.
3. Tú quieres que yo (hablar) _____ con el profesor.
4. Es importante que ella no (vivir) _____ sola.
5. Ella quiere que su esposo (trabajar) _____ todo el tiempo.
6. Ellos quieren que tú (insistir) _____ en pagar.
7. Nosotros te rogamos que (pasar) _____ el exámen.
8. Usted necesitan que yo (descubrir) _____ la verdad.
9. Tú insistes que el niño (beber) _____ leche todos los días.
10. Es importante que ellos(comer) _____ temprano.

II. Complete the sentences:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Le mando | 4. Insisten en que |
| a. Estudiar | a. como |
| b. que estudie | b. comas |
| c. both a and b | c. comer |
| d. que studio | d. both a and c |
| 2. Te prohibo | 5. Marta prefiere que tú |
| a. que trabaja | a. corremos |
| b. que trabaje | b. corro |
| c. trabajar | c. corres |
| d. both b and c | d. corras |
| 3. Queremos | |
| a. que viva | |
| b. que vivir | |
| c. que vive | |
| d. both a and c | |

Go to page 203 to check your responses.

LESSON TEST

I. Complete the sentences:

1. Le mando
 - a. Estudiar
 - b. que estudie
 - c. both a and b
 - d. que studio
 2. Te prohibo
 - a. que trabaja
 - b. que trabaje
 - c. trabajar
 - d. both b and c
 3. Queremos
 - a. que viva
 - b. que vivir
 - c. que vive
 - d. both a and c
 4. Insisten en que
 - a. como
 - b. comas
 - c. comer
 - d. both a and c
 5. Marta prefiere que tú
 - a. corremos
 - b. corro
 - c. corres
 - d. corras
 6. Le mando
 - a. escribir
 - b. que escriba
 - c. que escribe
 - d. both a and b
-

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Yo quiero que tú _____(tomar) el tren.
 2. Insiste en que María _____(comprar) el vestido.
 3. Deseo _____(estudiar) esta mañana.
 4. Elena espera que Carlos _____(comer) con ella.
 5. Es necesario que nosotros _____(leer) el libro.
 6. El aconseja que yo _____(beber) más despacio.
 7. Demandan que nosotros _____(llamar) a la policía.
 8. Prefieres que ella _____(escribir) la carta.
 9. Es importante que él _____(descubrir) la verdad.
 10. Deseamos que tú _____(recibir) la carta pronto.
-

III. Match the correct answer:

1. Tell him to write. _____
 - a. Dígale que escribo.
 - b. Dígale que escriba.
 - c. Dígale que escribimos.

2. It is important to study. _____
 - a. Es importante que estudio.
 - b. Es importante estudiar.
 - c. Es importante que estudiamos.

3. I hope she sings. _____
 - a. Espero que ella cantar.
 - b. Espero que ella canta.
 - c. Espero que ella cante.

4. She forbids him to read. _____
 - a. Le prohíbe leer.
 - b. Le prohíbe que lee.
 - c. Le prohíbe que leer.

5. We wish that you finish the lesson. _____
 - a. Deseamos que terminas la lección.
 - b. Deseamos que terminar la lección.
 - c. Deseamos que termines la lección.

6. Your father demands that you study. _____
 - a. Tu padre demanda que tú estudies.
 - b. Tu padre demanda que tú estudias.
 - c. Tu padre demanda que tú estudiar.

Go to page 204 to check your responses.

ANSWER KEY

Practice Activity I

I.

1. a
2. d

II.

1. come
2. partas
3. andemos
4. hablen
5. estudie
6. viva
7. tema
8. aburran
9. caminen
10. amemos

ANSWER KEY

Practice Activity II

1. d
2. e

ANSWER KEY

Practice Activity III

I.

1. camine
2. estudies
3. hable
4. viva
5. trabaje
6. insistas
7. pases
8. descubras
9. beba
10. coman

II.

1. c
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. d

ANSWER KEY

Lesson Test

I.

1. c
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. d
6. d

II.

1. tomes
2. compre
3. estudiat
4. coma
5. leamos
6. beba
7. llamemos
8. escriban
9. descubran
10. recibas

III.

1. b
2. ba
3. c
4. a
5. c
6. a

LESSON TEST DECISION TABLE

	If	Then
	You took the lesson test as a pretest and you scored 100%	Go to next lesson
Decision Table	You missed more than two questions in each section (I , II or III)	Go back to page 195, 196, 197
	You missed fewer than two questions in each section	Congratulations! You are ready for the next lesson