

LESSON 11

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD: Part II

Introduction

This lesson discusses:

- 1. the use of the subjunctive mood after a main clause that expresses emotion; and**
- 2. irregular and stem changing verbs in the present subjunctive.**

Objectives

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

1. conjugate irregular verbs in the present subjunctive
2. conjugate stem changing verbs in the present subjunctive
3. use the subjunctive in the dependent clause after verbs denoting emotion

Prerequisites

You should be already familiar with:

Lessons 1-10

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 12 on page 219.

IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENTSUBJUNCTIVE

Introduction

All irregular verbs, except **SER**, **SABER**, **IR**, and **DAR** add the present subjunctive endings to the irregular stem of the verb.

Conjugation of irregular verbs in the present tense SUBJUNCTIVE

	TENER (TENG-)	VENIR (VENG-)
Yo	tenga	venga
Tú	tengas	vengas
Él/Ella/Usted	tenga	venga
Nosotros	tengamos	vengamos
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	tengan	vengan

IR DAR SABER SER

IR (to go)	DAR (to give)	SABER (to know)	SER (to be)
vaya	dé	sepa	sea
vayas	des	sepas	seas
vaya	dé	sepa	sea
vayamos	demos	sepamos	seamos
vayan	den	sepan	sean

Note: The verb dar is regular in the present subjunctive, except for the written accent on “**dé**” to differentiate it from the preposition “**de**.”

PRACTICE ACTIVITY I

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

1. ...que yo (venir)_____
2. ...que él (salir) _____
3. ...que tú (saber) _____
4. ...que nosotros (tener) _____
5. ...que María (hacer)_____
6. ...que ellos (decir)_____
7. ...que usted (poner) _____
8. ...que ella y yo (ir) _____
9. ...que ustedes (ser)_____
10. ...que él (dar)_____

Go to page 214 to check your responses.

STEM CHANGING VERBS

Introduction

The **-AR** and **-ER**, and **-IR** ending verbs which undergo a stem change in the present indicative do the same in the present subjunctive.

-AR -ER

	CONTAR (to count)		PERDER (to lose)
o to ue	cuente	e to ie	pierda
o to ue	cuenste	e to ie	pierdas
o to ue	cuente	e to ie	pierda
No change	contemos	No change	perdamos
o to ue	cuente	e to ie	pierdan

-IR

	SENTIR (to feel)		MORIR (to die)
e to ie	sienta	o to ue	muera
e to ie	sientas	o to ue	mueras
e to ie	sienta	o to ue	muera
e to i	sintamos	o to u	muramos
e to ie	sientan	o to ue	mueran

PEDIR SERVIR

	PEDIR (to ask)	SERVIR (to serve)
e to i	pidas	sirva
e to i	pidas	sirvas
e to i	pidas	sirva
e to i	pidamos	sirvamos
e to i	pidan	sirvan

Note: Other verbs that undergo stem changes are: **CERRAR** (to close), **PODER** (can, to be able), **MORDER** (to bite), **VOLVER** (to return), **QUERER** (to want)

PRACTICE ACTIVITY II

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

1. ...que yo (dormir)_____
2. ...que tú (morir) _____
3. ...que él (servir) _____
4. ...que nosotros (pedir) _____
5. ...que María (contar)_____
6. ...que usted (perder)_____
7. ...que ellos (dormir) _____
8. ...que yo (querer) _____
9. ...que ustedes (poder)_____
10. ...que él (morder)_____

Go to page 215 to check your responses.

EXPRESSING EMOTION

Introduction

Verbs that express emotion in the main clause require the use of the subjunctive in the dependent clause. It is necessary that there be different subjects in the main and dependent clauses.

Examples

The Subjunctive is used in the dependent clause when the main clause implies emotion:

Me alegro que tú vengas.
(I am happy that you are coming)

Es fantástico que él vaya.
(It is fantastic that he is going.)

Temo que Pablo cante.
(I am afraid that Pablo will sing.)

The main clause indicates “emotion.” There are separate subjects in both clauses.

Ojalá

Ojalá is an impersonal expression that means to want or wish something intensely. It is always followed by the subjunctive.

Example: Ojalá que los niños hagan la tarea.

Other Expressions of Emotion

temer (to fear), **sentir** (to be sorry), **es lástima** (it is a pity).

Example: Temo que ellos vengan.

Impersonal Expressions

The following expressions, when appearing in the main clause, are always preceded by an indirect object:

Entusiasmar (to be enthusiastic), **molestar** (to be bothered), and **gustar** (to be pleased), **sorprender** (to be surprised), **alegrar** (to be happy about)

Example: Me gusta que bailes.

Note: Impersonal expressions always use verbs conjugated in the third person singular (gusta).

PRACTICE ACTIVITY III

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in parenthesis:

1. Es lástima que Manuel (venir) _____.
2. Siento que ella (comer) _____ tanto.
3. Me molesta que Javier no (hacer) _____ la tarea.
4. Ojalá que ellos (terminar) _____ pronto.
5. Temes que yo (decir) _____ eso.
6. No me gusta que los niños (ver) _____ la televisión.
7. Te sorprende que nosotros (hablar) _____ de ese asunto.
8. Nos alegra que ella (comprender) _____ la lección.
9. Me entusiasma que la señora López (saber) _____ la buena noticia.
10. Le alegra que tú (hacer) _____ el trabajo.

Go to page 216 to check your responses.

LESSON TEST

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the present tense subjunctive:

1. que ella (venir)_____
2. que Juan (tener) _____
3. que yo (decir) _____
4. que ellos (hacer) _____
5. que nosotros (poner)_____
6. que ustedes (dar)_____
7. que usted (ser) _____
8. que ellos (ir) _____
9. que yo (salir)_____
10. que tú (hacer)_____
11. que nosotros (dormir)_____
12. que tú (servir) _____
13. que él y yo (pedir) _____
14. que yo (contar) _____
15. que María (morir)
16. que ellos (querer)_____
17. que Mario (perder) _____
18. que usted (volver) _____
19. que ustedes (cerrar) _____
20. que tú y él (poder) _____

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in parenthesis:

1. Es lástima que nosotros _____(estudiar) tan poco.
2. Ojalá que ella _____(pedir) permiso.
3. Me gusta que los niños _____(aprender) en la escuela.
4. Me molesta que tú _____(cantar) esa canción.
5. Te sorprende que él _____(ser) tan fresco.
6. Siente que nosotros no _____(hacer) el esfuerzo.
7. Tememos que ellos _____(regañar) a los niños.
8. Me alegro que mi madre _____(dar) el ejemplo.
9. Nos entusiasma que Juan _____(ir) con nosotros.
10. Temo que ella _____(dormir) temprano.

Go to page 217 to check your responses.

ANSWER KEY

Practice Activity I

1. venga
2. salga
3. sepa
4. tengamos
5. haga
6. digan
7. ponga
8. vayamos
9. sean
10. dé

ANSWER KEY

Practice Activity II

1. duerma
2. mueras
3. sirva
4. pidamos
5. cuente
6. pierda
7. duerman
8. quiera
9. puedan
10. muerda

ANSWER KEY

Practice Activity III

1. venga
2. coma
3. haga
4. terminen
5. diga
6. vean
7. hablemos
8. comprenda
9. sepa
10. haga

ANSWER KEY

Lesson Test

I.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. venga | 6. den |
| 2. tenga | 7. sea |
| 3. diga | 8. vayan |
| 4. hagan | 9. salga |
| 5. pongamos | 10. hagamos |
| 11. durmamos | 16. quieran |
| 12. sirvas | 17. pierda |
| 13. pidamos | 18. vuelva |
| 14. cuente | 19. cierren |
| 15. muera | 20. puedan |

II.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. estudiemos | 6. hagamos |
| 2. pida | 7. regañen |
| 3. aprendan | 8. dé |
| 4. cantes | 9. vaya |
| 5. sea | 10. duerma |

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 section I (1-10)	Go back to page 207
	You missed more than two questions in section I (11-20)	Go back to page 209
	You missed more than 2 answers in section II	Go back to page 211
	You missed fewer than two questions in each section	Congratulations! You are ready for the next lesson