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 PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE**

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TENER (TENG-)</th>
<th>VENIR (VENG-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yo</td>
<td>tenga</td>
<td>venga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tú</td>
<td>tengas</td>
<td>vengas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Él/Ella/Usted</td>
<td>tenga</td>
<td>venga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nosotros</td>
<td>tengamos</td>
<td>vengamos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes</td>
<td>tengoan</td>
<td>vengan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IR**
**DAR**
**SABER**
**SER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IR (to go)</th>
<th>DAR (to give)</th>
<th>SABER (to know)</th>
<th>SER (to be)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vaya</td>
<td>dé</td>
<td>sepa</td>
<td>sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vayas</td>
<td>des</td>
<td>sepas</td>
<td>seas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaya</td>
<td>dé</td>
<td>sepa</td>
<td>sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vayamos</td>
<td>demos</td>
<td>sepamos</td>
<td>seamos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vayan</td>
<td>den</td>
<td>sepan</td>
<td>sean</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CONTAR (to count)</th>
<th>PERDER (to loose)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>-AR</strong></td>
<td><strong>-ER</strong></td>
<td><strong>-IR</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o to ue</td>
<td>cuente</td>
<td>e to ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o to ue</td>
<td>cuenste</td>
<td>e to ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o to ue</td>
<td>cuente</td>
<td>e to ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No change</td>
<td>contemos</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o to ue</td>
<td>cuenten</td>
<td>e to ie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SENTIR (to feel)</th>
<th>MORIR (to die)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e to ie</td>
<td>sienta</td>
<td>o to ue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e to ie</td>
<td>sientas</td>
<td>o to ue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e to ie</td>
<td>sienta</td>
<td>o to ue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e to i</td>
<td>sintamos</td>
<td>o to u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e to i</td>
<td>sientan</td>
<td>o to ue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEDIR</th>
<th>SERVIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e to i</td>
<td>pida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e to i</td>
<td>pidas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e to i</td>
<td>pida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e to i</td>
<td>pidamos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e to i</td>
<td>pidan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Subjunctive is used in the dependent clause when the main clause implies emotion:</th>
<th>The main clause indicates “emotion.” There are separate subjects in both clauses.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Me alegro que tú vengas.</strong> (I am happy that you are coming)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Es fantástico que él vaya.</strong> (It is fantastic that he is going.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temo que Pablo cante.</strong> (I am afraid that Pablo will sing.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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)_________ 11. que nosotros (dormir)___________
2. que Juan (tener) __________ 12. que tú (servir) _____________
3. que yo (decir) ____________ 13. que él y yo (pedir) ___________
4. que ellos (hacer) __________ 14. que yo (contar) _____________
5. que nosotros (poner)_______ 15. que María (morir)
6. que ustedes (dar)__________ 16. que ellos (querer)____________
7. que usted (ser) ____________ 17. que Mario (perder) __________
8. que ellos (ir) _____________ 18. que usted (volver) ___________
9. que yo (salir)_____________ 19. que ustedes (cerrar) __________
10. que tú (hacer)____________ 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. sepas
4. tengamos
5. haga
6. digan
7. ponga
8. vayamos
9. sean
10. dé
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. hagas
ANSWER KEY

Lesson Test

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

II.
1. estudiemos
2. pida
3. aprendan
4. cantes
5. sea
6. hagamos
7. regañen
8. dé
9. vaya
10. duerma
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If</th>
<th>Then</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You took the lesson test as a pretest and you scored 100%</td>
<td>Go to next lesson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decision Table</strong></td>
<td><strong>Decision Table</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You missed more than two questions in section I (1-10)</td>
<td>Go back to page 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You missed more than two questions in section I (11-20)</td>
<td>Go back to page 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You missed more than 2 answers in section II</td>
<td>Go back to page 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You missed fewer than two questions in each section</td>
<td>Congratulations! You are ready for the next lesson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>