**SUBJUNCTIVE NOTES #2**

Now that you know how to form the present subjunctive, let’s look at the reasons of why we use it.

W - Wishes, Wants, Desires

E - Emotions

I - Impersonal expressions

R - Requests

D - Doubt, Denial, Uncertainty

O - Ojalá

You will use the subjunctive when one of the above reasons is made on the part of the subject of your sentence. There are two parts of the sentence containing a subjunctive clause.

1. the main clause – contains a subject and one of the above reasons
2. the subordinate clause – contains that which is being considered (should use subjunctive form)

Example: *I doubt* that *he works much*.

The main clause is *I doubt*. The subordinate clause is *he works much*. Because uncertainty (doubt) is expressed in the main clause, we can use subjunctive in the subordinate clause. In Spanish this sentence would be written:

 *Yo dudo* **que** *él trabaje mucho*.

**REMEMBER: When you use subjunctive follow the formula:**

1. **Subject 1 (S1) and WEIRDO verb 1 (V1) in first clause**
2. **Subject 2 (S2) and SUBJUNCTIVE verb 2 (V2) in second clause**

SO….. the subjects MUST be different and the first verb MUST be a WEIRDO reason verb, and the second verb will be conjugated in the subjunctive.

**FORMULA:** $S^{1}+WV que S^{2}+ SV$

Let’s look at the acronym **WEIRDO** more closely.

**W - Wishes, Wants, Desires**

Subjunctive is used in expressions of advice, command, demand, desire, hope, permission, preference, request, suggestion, and prohibition.

Examples in English : 

I hope *that you are happy.*

I suggest *that you buy the red car.*

We demand *that he pay in cash.*

He prays *that you get well.*

You insist *that we wash the dishes.*

**Verbs commonly used:**

aconsejar to advise

desear to wish for

esperar to hope

exigir to demand

insister en to insist (on)

ojalá que God willing; I strongly hope

pedir (e>i) to request; to ask for

permitir to permit

preferir(e>ie) to prefer

prohibir to prohibit

querer (e>ie) to wish, to want

rogar (o>ue) to pray, beg

sugerir(e>ie) to suggest

suplicar to beg

que=that

qué=why?

Example 1: He prefers that I speak.

 Él prefiere que yo **hable**.

Example 2: I want John to study.

 Think this way: I want that John studies.

Yo quiero que John **estudie**.

Example 3: I hope that they live in the house.

Example 4: They pray that I speak Spanish.

Practice for **W - Wishes, Wants, Desires**

Write how you need to think in English and put in parentheses next to sentence if needed. Then translate to Spanish on the line.

1. I hope that she speaks with me tomorrow.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I want you to eat the bread. (*I want that you eat the bread.*)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He wants me to write a letter. (*He wants that I write a letter.*)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We pray that you are well.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They want us to do it. ( )

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She hopes that you can come to the party.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They suggest that you do it.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I insist (on) that you (Uds.) work.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He requests that we be here at 9:00.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Why do you request that I do it?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I prefer that we not leave the house until 5:00.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She hopes that you know her.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We insist (on) that you (tú) eat with us.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Do you want me to count the money? ( )

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They suggest that we put the papers in the cabinet (*el gabinete*).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**E - Emotions and feelings – (fear, joy, sorrow, regret, surprise)**

Subjunctive is used in expressions of emotion. Most of these verbs are REFLEXIVE!

Examples in English:

Were you glad *that she went* to Europe?

Are you angry *that he stood her up*?

I am happy *that you invited* me to the North Formal. 

**Verbs commonly used:**

alegrarse to make happy

alegrarse de to be happy that

asustarse to scare, to frighten

asustarse de to be scared, to be frightened

enojarse to anger

enojarse de to get angry

estar contento to be happy

estar triste to be sad

estar + feeling + de to be + feeling

extrañarse to be amazed at

molestarse to be offended

preocuparse to worry

preocuparse de to worry about

sentir to regret, to be sorry

sorprenderse to be surprised

temer to fear

tener miedo de to be afraid (of)

Example 1: She is happy that John wants to be her boyfriend.

Ella está contenta que John **quiera** ser su novio.

Example 2: I am amazed that you can form the subjunctive!

¡Yo me extraño que tú puedas formar el subjuntivo!

Example 3: We regret that she cannot come to the party.

Example 4: I fear that Mrs. Green doesn’t know the answer.

Practice for **E – Emotions and Feelings**

Translate to Spanish on the line.

1. I fear that you don’t have time to finish the exam.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I am happy that all of you can attend my party.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I am sad that you don’t go with me.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We are sorry that María is in the hospital.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It bothers me (Me molesta) that people do not pick up their trash.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I am sorry that we don’t have more blankets (cobijas).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He is worried that she is not pretty.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I am angry that my sister never does her chores.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. All of you are surprised that Mrs. Green has a Jaguar.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We are happy that the test is easy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**I – Impersonal Expression of W.E.R.D., introduced by es + adjective; a verb or other expression that expresses influence.**

Subjunctive is used in impersonal expressions that denote an element of subjectivity. When an impersonal expression is in the main clause it expresses emotion, uncertainty, or unreality.

Examples in English:

It’s possible *that he reads* it.

It’s necessary *that all of you study*?

It’s probable *that he plays* football professionally.

**Verbs commonly used:**

**es aconsejable que** It’s advisable that

**es bueno** It’s good

**conviene que** It’s advisable that

**es difícil que** It’s difficult that

**es dudoso que** It’s doubtful that

**es fácil que** It’s easy that

**es fantástico que** It’s fantastic that

**es importante que** It’s important that

**es imposible que** It’s impossible that

**es improbable que** It’s unlikely that

**es increíble que** It’s incredible that

**es lástima que** It’s a pity that; It’s a shame that

**es malo que** It’s bad that

**es mejor que** It’s better that

**es necesario que** It’s necessary that

**es posible que** It’s possible that

**es preferible que** It’s preferible that

**es probable que** It’s probable that

**es raro que** It’s rare that

**es ridículo que** It’s ridiculous that

**es terrible que** It’s terrible that

**más vale que** It is better that

**ojalá que** I hope that; if only he (it, they, etc.) would, could, might; God willing that

**puede ser que** It may be that

Example 1: It’s a pity that I’m sick.

Es una lástima que yo **esté** enfermo.

Example 2: It’s important that you watch this program.

Es importante que tú **mires** este programa.

Example 3: It’s necessary that you go now.

Example 4: It may be that the students receive an “F” if they don’t study.

Practice for **I – Impersonal Expressions**

Translate to Spanish on the line.

1. It’s better that we eat in the kitchen.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It’s necessary that you call them tomorrow.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It’s preferable that you buy the eggs by the dozen (*por docenas)*.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. It’s unlikely that they’ll be ready by 5:00.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It’s advisable that you (tú) have an attorney (*el* *abogado*) with you.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It’s important that no one know (*saber*) that secret.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It may be that Mrs. Green doesn’t teach anymore (not anymore=*ya no* + conjugated verb).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It’s ridiculous that many politicians (los *politicos*) don’t tell the truth (*la verdad*).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It’s impossible that I be in two places at the same time (*al mismo tiempo*).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It’s incredible that she can speak twelve languages (*los idiomas*).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It’s a shame that ice cream has many calories (*las calorías*).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. If only Esmeralda wouldn’t sing at (*en*) the wedding (*la boda*).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It’s fantastic that we don’t have to sit (tener+que+infinitive)next to (*al lado de*)them.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It may be that he isn’t what (*lo que*) he says he is.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It’s impossible that I remain (*quedarse*) in this room one more minute.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**R - Requests / Recommendations**

Subjunctive is used with verbs of requesting, asking, demanding, commanding or causing. Basically, when you use commands in the formal (Ud./Uds.), nosotros (Let’s \_\_\_\_), and negative tú commands, you are forming them in the subjunctive.

**OJO:** If a sentence follows the regular formula for subjunctive and a request is being made, you will use subjunctive for the second clause.

Let’s see if you remember how to form these commands:

**IRREGULARS**

**No vayas** (ir) – Don’t go!

**No seas** – (ser) – Don’t be!

**No des** – (dar) – Don’t give!

**No estés** – (estar) – Don’t be!

**No sepas** – (saber) – Don’t know!

**Tú Commands (negative only)**

1. Put in “yo” form
2. Drop the “o”
3. Add opposite endings:
	1. –AR – add “es”
	2. –ER/-IR – add “as”
4. Put “no” in front of verb

Ex. Don’t speak.

**No hables.**

 Don’t drive (*conducer)*

**No conduzcas**

**CAR/GAR/ZAR verbs** – make changes:

c > qu

g > gu

z > c

**IRREGULARS**

1. **dar**  dé Ud. or den Uds.
2. **estar** esté Ud. or estén Uds.
3. **ir** vaya Ud. or vayan Uds.
4. **ser** sea Ud. or sean Uds.
5. **saber** sepa Ud. or sepan Uds.

**Usted and Ustedes Commands**

**(Formal Commands)**

1. Start with the **yo** form of the present indicative.
2. Then, drop the **–o** ending.
3. Add the following endings:

-ar verbs……… **–e** (for Ud.), **-en** (for Uds.)

-er and –ir verbs…**–a** (for Ud.), **-an** (for Uds.)

To make negative, just put no before the command.

**CAR/GAR/ZAR verbs**

– make changes:

c > qu

g > gu

z > c

Don’t pay.

**No pagues.**

 **Nosotros Commands**

A nosotros command is like saying “Let’s” do something. Example: Let’s dance!

**Formula:**

1. Make the present tense “yo” form of the verb.
2. Take off the “o” or “oy”.
3. Add opposite nosotros endings: AR -emos

 ER/IR - amos

Example: Let’s dance! = ¡Bailemos!

 Let’s eat! = ¡Comamos!

**Note:**

1. Stem-changing verbs will **NOT** change.
2. EXCEPTION: - IR stem changing verbs will make the following changes:

 oue verbs: ***o* changes to *u***(Ex. dormir - ¡Durmamos!)

e**ie verbs: ***e* changes to *i*** (Ex. mentir - ¡Mintamos!)

 ei verbs: ***e* changes to *i*** (Ex. pedir - ¡Pidamos!)

1. Verbs ending in –*car, -gar, -zar* will make necessary orthographic changes

(for pronunciation)

***cqu; ggu; zc***

Ex. – tocar - ¡Toquemos!

 pagar - ¡Paguemos!

 comenzar – ¡Comencemos!

1. Reflexive verbs – DROP the “s” of the conjugated verb before adding “nos.”

Otherwise, add all object pronouns directly.

Ex. levantarse – Levantemos + nos = ¡Levantémonos!

To make negative, just add the “**no**” before the verb

Ex. Don’t sit down! – sentarse – sentemos + nos = ¡No nos sentemos!

**IRREGULARS:**

**ir** ¡Vamos! =Let’s go!

**irse** ¡Vámonos! =Let’s go away!

**saber** ¡Sepamos! =Let’s know!

**ser** ¡Seamos! =Let’s be!

Practice for **R - Requests / Recommendations**

Write the command on the line. As you can see, some of these sentences are requesting that another person do something.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Drive the car. (Ud.)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Wash your hands. (Uds.)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Don’t open the door. (tú)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Fill (llenar) the bottle with water. (Ud.)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. I advise you to not rent scary movies. (tú)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Don’t leave (salir) before 8:00. (Ud.)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Let’s eat fruit and vegetables every day. (nosotros)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. I ask that all of you send (enviar) the letters tomorrow. (Uds.)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Change (cambiar) your clothes (su ropa) after the game. (Ud.)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Tell your friend that we are not going to the party. (Ud.)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Don’t forget (olvidar) to buy milk. (tú)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Tell the truth (la verdad). (Uds.)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Let’s close the windows. (nosotros)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Let’s pay the bill. (nosotros)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Go to the store. (Ud.)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Brush (cepillarse) your teeth. (Ud.)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Let’s do the homework. (nosotros)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. I advise you to throw (tirar) your homework in the garbage. (Uds.)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Don’t tell lies (las mentiras). (tú)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. Pack (hacer) the suitcase (la maleta). (Ud.)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 21. Let’s be careful (cuidarse). (nosotros)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 22. I recommend you to buy a new hat (el gorro). (Ud.)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 23. I advise you to never lie to Sra. Green. (tú)

**D – Doubt or Denial**

Subjunctive is used when the subject of the main clause acknowledges **uncertainty** or **ignorance** of the outcome of the action described in the subordinate clause. There HAS TO BE DOUBT!

Examples in English:

I doubt that *John has the money*.

I do not think that *the answer is correct*.

I don’t believe *that she stood him up*. She is too kind.

**Verbs commonly used:**

**dudar que** to doubt that

**no creer que** to not believe that

**no estar convencido(a)de que** to not be convinced that

**no estar seguro** to not be sure that

**no imaginarse que** to not imagine that

**negar que (e>ie)** to deny that

**no parecer que** to not seem that

**no pensar que (e>ie)** to not think that

**no suponer que** to not suppose that

**temer que** to suspect, to fear that

Example 1: I do not think that we work on Saturdays.

Yo no pienso que nosotros trabajemos por los sábados.

Example 2: I am not convinced that he has a girlfriend.

No estoy convencido(a) de que él tenga una novia.

Example 3: I doubt that they are going to the movie theatre.

Example 4: I suspect that she is the criminal (el criminal).

**¡CUIDADO!**

If there is NO doubt, then you CANNOT use the subjunctive. Use the indicative.

**For example,**

I am sure that you are the best for the position. (Use regular indicative.)

Practice for **D – Doubt,Denial, Uncertainty**

Translate to Spanish on the line.

1. I doubt that she eats in that restaurant.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I don’t suppose that you will tell me his name .

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They don’t believe that he plays the piano. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. She isn’t sure that the coffee is ready.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We don’t think that the Colts will win the game.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He is not convinced that I need so much (tanto) money.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Why don’t you believe that we know him?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We aren’t convinced that the moon (la luna) is made (ser) of green cheese.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He doubts that they know the answer.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She isn’t sure that we always tell the truth (la verdad).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Why aren’t you convinced that I am always right (tener razón)?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It doesn’t seem that he wants to be here.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I’m not sure you can read this.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He doesn’t believe that I’m his cousin.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I don’t imagine that you believe my story (la historia).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**O – Ojalá que**

**Spanish Word of the Day: ojalá**

*by*RAMSES*on NOVEMBER 13, 2008 ·*[COMMENTS (15)](http://www.spanish-only.com/2008/11/spanish-word-day-ojal/#idc-container)

Spain and the Iberian Peninsula have a great history which has been influenced by different ethnic groups and languages. Most people think that Spanish only has been influenced by Latin, but forget that also the Celts and the Moors influenced customs and the Spanish language over time. One of the words of Arabic origin which is still used in Spanish is *ojalá*.

If you go to the roots of the word (in Arabic it’s وشاء الله – wa-šā’ allāh), you’ll see that it roughly means “if God [Allah] wants it” or “and may God will it”. However, the best translation nowadays is “hopefully”, “let’s hope” or “I hope”.

Some people may argue that it’s the same as *esperar*, but *ojalá*is definitely a stronger way of saying that you hope something will happen.

taken from [http://www.spanish-only.com](http://www.spanish-only.com/)

Write 2 sentences in Spanish using Ojalá que……

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Subjunctive or Indicative?**

Thinking of all the reasons under the acronym WEIRDO for using the subjunctive, decide if the sentence should be in the subjunctive or the indicative. Write **S** or **I** in the blank next to the sentence. On the other side of the sentence write the acronym of WEIRDO of why you chose the subjunctive. Leave it blank if choosing indicative.

 \_\_\_\_\_ 1. He doubts that you will write to him. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 2. They do not deny that the children are in the room. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 3. They want us to answer that question. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 4. It hurts me that you are angry. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 5. She needs you to help her. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 6. I am looking for a dress that has long sleeves. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 7. She found a blouse that fit her well. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 8. I am sure that you will go to see him. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 9. He is afraid that he will be late. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 10. I hope that you get well soon. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 11. I know that girl. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 12. There is no doubt that this is the best place to be. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 13. His father tells them that they need to clean the garage. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 14. I want to leave with you. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 15. We doubt that the teacher is wrong. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 16. I have a dog that barks a lot. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 17. I want a dog that does not bark at all. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 18. We are looking for those who smoke in the bathrooms. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 19. It is a pity that Daddy can’t buy the horse. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 20. I am happy because I got an A on the test. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 21. I am pleased that you can come. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 22. I know that he will be on time. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_23. My brother has a green car. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 24. It’s horrible that you are so stupid! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_ 25. I am sorry that you are angry with me. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_