

Chapter Problems

A. Complete the story by filling in the correct form of the verb in the indicative, the subjunctive, or the infinitive.

Es la Navidad y los señores Moreno preparan una comida muy deliciosa. Es cierto que (ser) 1 una fiesta magnífica. Todos los miembros de la familia tienen que (ayudar) 2 a la madre. El señor Moreno le aconseja a su esposa de que (empezar) 3 a hacer planes con dos días de antelación. Es una buena idea porque hay mucho que (hacer) 4. Es necesario que la señora Moreno (ir) 5 de compras y es dudoso que ella (poder) 6 comprar todos los comestibles en una sola tienda. Además, su esposo insiste en que ella (buscar) 7 todo en rebaja. Por eso, la señora Moreno recomienda que él la (acompañar) 8. Él prefiere (quedar) 9 en casa pero su esposa le exige que él la (conducir) 10 al centro. Es injusto que él (descansar) 11 cuando ella tiene tantas cosas que hacer. Más vale que el señor Moreno (decir) 12 "sí" y que no (quejarse) 13.

B. Complete the story by filling in the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

Es probable que hoy (ser) 1 un día horrible para Teresa. Es imperativo que ella (despertarse) 2 temprano. Ella tiene que (vestirse) 3 rápidamente. Es malo que ella no (comer) 4 nada antes de partir. Es urgente que ella (ir) 5 al consultorio de su doctor. Es esencial que ella (hacerse) 6 examinar la garganta. Es evidente que ella (estar) 7 enferma pero es dudoso que ella (tener) 8 fiebre. Es urgente que ella (llegar) 9 a su trabajo hoy. Es lamentable que ella no (sentirse) 10 bien porque su jefe quiere que ella (venir) 11 a la oficina temprano. Él insiste en que ella (explicar) 12 ciertas reglas a los otros empleados y que ella (comenzar) 13 un proyecto bastante importante.

Answers ana Solutions

- A**
- Answer: será.** The expression *es cierto que* takes the indicative because it shows certainty. The future is implied, so use the infinitive of the verb *ser* and add the future ending *-á* for *la fiesta*.
 - Answer: ayudar.** The expression *tener que* takes the infinitive despite the fact that it shows necessity. Thus, *ayudar* remains in its infinitive form.
 - Answer: empiece.** The verb *aconsejar* takes the subjunctive because it expresses advice. *Empezar* is a spelling-change verb that is irregular in its present tense *yo* form: *-z* changes to *-c*. Additionally, *empezar* is a stem-changing verb that has an internal change from *-e* to *-ie* in the *yo* form of the present. To form the subjunctive, take the *yo* form (*empiezo*), change *-z* to *-c*, and add *-e* as the subjunctive ending for *su esposa* (*ella*).
 - Answer: hacer.** The expression *hay . . . que* takes the infinitive despite the fact that it shows necessity. Thus, *hacer* remains in its infinitive form.
 - Answer: vaya.** The expression *es necesario que* takes the subjunctive because it shows need. *Ir* has an irregular subjunctive stem (*vay-*), which must be memorized. Add *-a* as the subjunctive ending for *la señora Moreno* (*ella*).
 - Answer: pueda.** The expression *es dudoso que* takes the subjunctive because it shows doubt. *Poder* is a stem-changing verb that has an internal change from *-o* to *-ue* in the *yo* form of the present. To form the subjunctive, take the *yo* form (*puedo*), drop the *-o*, and add *-a* as the subjunctive ending for *ella*.
 - Answer: busque.** The verb *insistir* takes the subjunctive because it shows demand. *Buscar* is a spelling-change verb that is irregular in its preterit tense *yo* form: *-c* changes to *-qu*. To form the subjunctive, take the *yo* form (*busque*), drop the *-é*, and add *-e* as the subjunctive ending for *ella*.
 - Answer: acompañe.** The verb *recomendar* takes the subjunctive because it shows a request. To conjugate regular *-ar* verbs in the present subjunctive, drop the *-ar* ending and add *-e* as the ending for *él*.
 - Answer: quedarse.** The verb *preferir* takes the infinitive in this case because there is only one clause. Thus, the verb *quedarse* remains in its infinitive form.
 - Answer: conduzca.** The verb *exigir* takes the subjunctive because it shows demand. *Conducir* is a spelling-change "vowel + *-cir*" verb that is irregular in its present tense *yo* form: *-c* changes to *-zc*. To form the subjunctive, take the *yo* form (*conduzco*), drop the *-o*, and add *-a* as the subjunctive ending for *él*.
 - Answer: descanse.** The expression *es injusto que* takes the subjunctive because it shows an opinion. To conjugate regular *-ar* verbs in the present subjunctive, drop the *-ar* ending and add *-e* as the ending for *él*.
 - Answer: diga.** The expression *es increíble que* takes the subjunctive because it shows doubt. *Decir* is a verb that is irregular in its present tense *yo* form. To form the subjunctive, take the *yo* form (*digo*), drop the *-o*, and add *-a* as the ending for *el señor Moreno* (*él*).
 - Answer: se queje.** The expression *es asombroso que* takes the subjunctive because it shows emotion. To conjugate regular *-ar* verbs in the present subjunctive, drop the *-ar* ending and add *-e* as the ending for *él*. The *-se* ending indicates that the verb *quejarse* is reflexive. Place the reflexive pronoun *se*, which agrees with the subject, before the conjugated verb.

- B**
- sea (the subjunctive after expressions of doubt, p. 319; the present of irregular verbs, p. 100)
 - se despierte (the subjunctive after expressions of need, p. 319; the subjunctive of stem-changing verbs, p. 316)
 - vestirse (the uses of the subjunctive, p. 318)
 - coma (the subjunctive after expressions of emotion, p. 319; the subjunctive of regular *-er* verbs, p. 309)
 - vaya (the subjunctive after expressions of need, p. 319; the subjunctive of irregular verbs, p. 317)
 - se haga (the subjunctive after expressions of need, p. 319; the subjunctive of irregular verbs, p. 317)
 - está (the subjunctive after expressions of doubt, p. 319; the present of irregular verbs, p. 100)
 - tenga (the subjunctive after expressions of doubt, p. 319; the subjunctive of irregular verbs, p. 317)
 - llegue (the subjunctive after expressions of need, p. 319; the subjunctive of spelling-change verbs, p. 314)
 - se sienta (the subjunctive after expressions of emotion, p. 319; the subjunctive of stem-changing verbs, p. 316)
 - venga (the subjunctive after verbs of wanting, p. 321; the subjunctive of irregular verbs, p. 317)
 - explique (the subjunctive after verbs of need, p. 321; the subjunctive of spelling-change verbs, p. 314)
 - comience (the subjunctive after verbs of need, p. 321; the subjunctive of stem-changing verbs, p. 316; the subjunctive of spelling-change verbs, p. 314)