

# CAPÍTULO 12

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

*¡Ven conmigo! Level 2, p. 360*

**In English** Verbs may be in one of three moods: **indicative**, **imperative**, or **subjunctive**. Most verbs used in writing and speaking are in the **indicative mood**.

- The **indicative mood** is used to make statements of fact: She sits down.
- The **imperative mood** is used for commands: Sit down!

The **subjunctive mood** is not used frequently in English. The only common uses of the subjunctive mood in English are to *express a condition contrary to fact* and to *express a wish*.

She acted as though I **were** her daughter. (*condition contrary to fact*)  
I wish she **were** my sister. (*wish*)

**A** Indicate whether the underlined verbs are in the indicative (IND), imperative (IMP), or subjunctive (SUB) mood.

|  | IND   | IMP   | SUB   |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. I wish we <u>were</u> finished with the work. | _____ | _____ | ✓     |
| 2. We <u>are</u> finished with the work.         | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. She wished they <u>were</u> done.             | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. <u>Finish</u> the work!                       | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Elena <u>rides</u> her bicycle.               | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Eduardo wishes he <u>had</u> a bicycle.       | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7. Please <u>leave</u> all bicycles outside.     | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8. I wish you <u>were</u> there.                 | _____ | _____ | _____ |

**In Spanish** Verbs may also be in the **indicative**, **imperative**, or **subjunctive** mood.

- The **indicative mood** is used to make statements of fact. Nosotros comemos.
- The **imperative mood** is used for commands. ¡Come!

Unlike English, the **subjunctive mood** is common in Spanish and can be applied to many situations. One common use of the subjunctive mood is to talk about events in the indefinite future. The following are frequently used expressions that use the subjunctive.

**Cuando llegue** mi abuela...  
**Cuando termine** el examen...  
**Cuando tenga** dinero...

**Cuando vuelva** a clase...  
**Cuando encuentre** un empleo...

**B** Indicate whether the underlined verbs are in the indicative (IND), imperative (IMP), or subjunctive (SUB) mood.

|  | IND   | IMP   | SUB    |
|--|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. Cuando <u>llegue</u> a casa, voy a comer.           | _____ | _____ | _____✓ |
| 2. Lorenzo y Natalia <u>nadan</u> en la piscina.       | _____ | _____ | _____  |
| 3. ¡ <u>Mira</u> las estrellas!                        | _____ | _____ | _____  |
| 4. Quiero comprar un carro cuando <u>tenga</u> dinero. | _____ | _____ | _____  |
| 5. Cuando <u>termine</u> la clase, jugamos al fútbol.  | _____ | _____ | _____  |
| 6. <u>Ayúdame</u> con la tarea.                        | _____ | _____ | _____  |
| 7. Cuando <u>tenga</u> tiempo, vamos a salir.          | _____ | _____ | _____  |
| 8. <u>Quiero</u> ir a un restaurante cubano.           | _____ | _____ | _____  |
| 9. <u>Pide</u> el arroz con pollo.                     | _____ | _____ | _____  |
| 10. Cuando <u>vuelva</u> a casa, voy a estudiar.       | _____ | _____ | _____  |

**C** Circle the verb that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Cuando Teresa (llega/llegue) a casa, va a dormir.
2. Cuando (encuentro/encuentre) un empleo, voy a comprar un carro nuevo.
3. Cuando (terminan/terminen) las clases, todos vamos a la fiesta.
4. Cuando (tengo/tenga) más dinero, voy a visitar España.
5. Cuando (llega/llegue) mi primo, vamos a ver un partido de béisbol.
6. Cuando mi tío (tiene/tenga) un nuevo empleo, va a estar muy contento.
7. Cuando (vuelvo/vuelva) a México, voy a ir a un concierto de mariachis.
8. Cuando (encuentro/encuentre) mi tarea, la voy a entregar.

**D** Think about the verb endings in the subjunctive mood. What other verb form is like this one?

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# CAPÍTULO 7

## EXPRESSIONS OF FEELINGS

*¡Ven conmigo! Level 3, p. 196*

**In English** The **indicative** mood is usually used in that clauses that follow expressions of feelings such as **I'm happy, I fear, I hope, it's sad**.

I'm happy that you **feel** better.

Alex is afraid that he **is getting** sick.

We hope that grandma **visits** us soon.

**A** Underline the expression that conveys feeling in each sentence, and circle the verb in the **that** clause.

1. It's sad that we **(have)** to go home.
2. I fear that Blanca will arrive very late.
3. Francisco hopes that his team will win the game.
4. I'm happy that you are going out with us!
5. I am angry that you eat all my snacks!
6. We hope that you can come.
7. Patricia is afraid that Paco has too much work to do.

**In Spanish** The **subjunctive** mood is used with expressions that convey feelings such as **alegrarse que, temer que, ojalá que, and es triste que**.

Me alegro que tú te sientas mejor.

Alex teme que se enferme.

Esperamos que abuelita nos visite pronto.

**B** Underline the expression that conveys feeling in each sentence, and circle the verb in the **que** clause.

1. Me alegro que Carlota **(quiera)** visitarnos.
2. Ojalá que Ricardo pueda venir también.
3. Esperamos que haga buen tiempo.
4. Temo que vaya a llover el sábado.
5. Me frustra que no tengamos tiempo para ir a la playa.
6. Espero que todos traigan bañador.
7. Es triste que Manolo esté enfermo.

**C** Combine the sentences to form one complete sentence in the subjunctive mood.

1. David tiene un nuevo empleo. Estoy feliz.

Estoy feliz que David tenga un nuevo empleo.

2. Lisa habla español. Mamá está orgullosa.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Abuelo no se siente bien. Estamos preocupados.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Luis no entiende las instrucciones. Mónica está frustrada.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Laura puede estar mintiendo. Olga tiene miedo.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Isabel siempre gana. A Elena no le gusta.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Raquel va a lavar los platos. Yo espero.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Mis amigos juegan conmigo. Me alegro.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Anita tiene tarea. Temo.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Jorge no habla con su hermano. Es triste.

\_\_\_\_\_

**D** Sometimes the subjunctive mood is not needed after a verb that conveys feelings. Using the following sentences as examples, write a rule to explain when the subjunctive is used with verbs that convey feelings and when it is not.

Me encanta cantar con el coro.

Me encanta que Pedro cante con el coro.

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

**In English** The **indicative** mood is used to express *disagreement* and *denial*, as well as *affirmation*.

It is not true that dogs **are** better pets than cats. (*disagreement*)

Sofia denies that girls only **want** to shop. (*denial*)

It is true that Ricardo's brothers **are** excellent musicians. (*affirmation*)

**A** Underline the phrase that expresses disagreement or denial, and circle the verb that follows.

1. I disagree that all actors **are** arrogant.
2. It is not true that male athletes train more diligently than female athletes.
3. Teresa denies that the city is more interesting than the country.
4. It is not true that teachers are unfriendly.
5. We disagree that our employers acted unfairly.
6. It is not true that all tourists are annoying.
7. Elisa denies that musicians only think about music.
8. Eduardo disagrees that lawyers are dishonest.

**In Spanish** The **subjunctive** mood is used to express *disagreement* and *denial*.

No es verdad que los perros **sean** mejores mascotas que los gatos. (*disagreement*)

Sofia niega que las chicas solamente **quieran** ir de compras. (*denial*)

The **indicative** mood is used to express *affirmation*.

Es verdad que los hermanos de Ricardo **son** músicos talentosos. (*affirmation*)

No niego que **tienen** talento. (*affirmation*)

**B** Underline the phrase that expresses disagreement or denial, and circle the verb that follows.

1. Yo niego que los científicos no **escriban** bien.
2. No es verdad que los hombres sólo hablen de deportes.
3. No es cierto que los niños no quieran hablar con los abuelos.
4. Paco niega que los profesores sean aburridos.
5. No es verdad que los jóvenes no se preocupen por la política.
6. Verónica niega que las chicas no puedan ser matemáticas.
7. No es cierto que los hombres no sepan cocinar.
8. No es verdad que los atletas sean bobos.

**C** Fátima is expressing opinions about education. Use the fragments to write complete sentences using the appropriate mood to express her opinions: indicative or subjunctive.

1. Es verdad / los maestros / tener un trabajo importante

Es verdad que los maestros tienen un trabajo importante.

2. No estoy de acuerdo / las mujeres / ser mejores maestras

\_\_\_\_\_

3. No niego / los estudiantes / trabajar duro

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Mi maestro niega / los muchachos / sacar mejores notas

\_\_\_\_\_

5. No es verdad / todos los estudiantes / aprender de la misma forma

\_\_\_\_\_

6. No es cierto / todos los asiáticos / comprender las matemáticas

\_\_\_\_\_

**D** The subjunctive mood is used more often in Spanish than in English. Review the following topics and tell whether the clause following each requires the **subjunctive** or the **indicative** mood in each language.

|                                      | ENGLISH | SPANISH |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. to express affirmation            |         |         |
| 2. to express disagreement or denial |         |         |
| 3. to express wishes                 |         |         |
| 4. to express feelings               |         |         |
| 5. with impersonal expressions       |         |         |
| 6. to make recommendations           |         |         |

# CAPÍTULO 8

## IMPERSONAL EXPRESSIONS

*¡Ven conmigo! Level 3, p. 232*

In English **impersonal expressions** are so called because the subject of the phrase is not a person but *it*. These expressions usually consist of the verb *to be* and an adjective: **it's important, it's necessary, it's doubtful, it's true, it's obvious, it's evident.**

- The **indicative** mood is used after most impersonal expressions.

It's obvious that you **dislike** the food.  
It's doubtful that Pablo **will come**.

- The **subjunctive** mood is used after impersonal expressions of need or necessity when the word *that* is used.

It's important that he **pass** the exam.  
It's necessary that she **help** him study.

**A** Check the appropriate column to tell whether each sentence expresses truth (T), doubt (D), or necessity (N).

|   | T     | D     | N     |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. It's true that I made a mistake.                       | ✓     | _____ | _____ |
| 2. It's uncertain whether Mark will come for dinner.      | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Elisa is sure that her sister is at home.              | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. It's obvious that Mandy is in love.                    | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. We doubt that we'll find cheap tickets to Spain.       | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6. It's important that the students understand the rules. | _____ | _____ | _____ |

In Spanish An **impersonal expression** consists of a form of the verb *ser* plus an *adjective*: **es importante, es necesario, es dudoso, es difícil.** When it is followed by **que** and a verb, the verb is usually in the **subjunctive**.

Es dudoso que **compremos** una computadora nueva.  
Es importante que Olga **llegue** a tiempo.

Impersonal expressions which denote truth or certainty, such as **es cierto, es verdad, es evidente**, and **no es dudoso**, are followed by the **indicative**.

Es verdad que Pilar **sale** en las noticias.  
No es dudoso que el reportaje **fue** interesante.

When expressions of truth are made negative, the **subjunctive** follows because they then imply doubt.

No es verdad que Carmela **sea** famosa.





# CAPÍTULO 10

## ■ VERB MOOD AFTER CONJUNCTIONS

¡Ven conmigo! Level 3, p. 253

**In English** The **indicative** mood follows subordinating **conjunctions** (*adverbs that connect clauses*) such as **unless, before, in case, so that, in order that, after, until, as soon as, and when.**

Unless you **have** other plans, we should make dinner.  
Pamela plans to leave as soon as Samuel **arrives**.  
After we **eat** dinner, we can play games.

**A** Underline the subordinating conjunction in each sentence and circle the verb that follows it.

1. Unless it (rains) we will have class outside.
2. As soon as I finish school, I leave for Venezuela.
3. When we have time, we will see the Statue of Liberty.
4. Adriana learns about Hispanic culture so that she can understand her heritage.
5. Alberto and Juan walk in Central Park until it starts to rain.
6. When you go to Costa Rica, you should explore the rainforest.
7. I have a guidebook in case we want to explore the city.
8. David will finish his work before you arrive.

**In Spanish** Unlike English, the **subjunctive** mood is often used with subordinating **conjunctions**.

- The subjunctive is always used with **a menos (de) que** (*unless*), **antes de que** (*before*), **con tal (de) que** (*provided*), **en caso de que** (*in case*), **para que** (*so, in order that*).

Voy a salir antes de que Elena **llegue**.

- The subjunctive follows conjunctions such as **cuando** (*when*), **en cuanto** (*as soon as*), **después de que** (*after*), **hasta que** (*until*), and **tan pronto como** (*as soon as*) when they refer to a future action that may or may not take place.

En cuanto **termine** la clase, salimos a jugar.

**B** Underline the subordinating conjunction in each sentence and circle the verb that follows it.

1. Cuando (vayamos) a Puerto Rico, vamos a visitar a mis abuelos.
2. Traigo un paraguas en caso de que llueva.
3. Mis abuelos nos dieron un mapa para que podamos explorar la ciudad.
4. En cuanto salgas de la clase, salimos para el aeropuerto.

5. Llámame tan pronto como llegues a San Juan.
6. Después de que visitemos a mis abuelos, vamos al campo.
7. Quiero aprender a hablar el español para que no pierda mi cultura.
8. Cuando vuelvas a Nueva York, ya hablarás mejor.

**C** Study the sentences in Activities A and B. Do they refer to the past, present, or future?

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The **indicative** mood is used after conjunctions when the action expressed happens regularly or has already happened.

Cuando hablamos por teléfono, siempre nos reímos.  
En cuanto llegó Leonardo, nos fuimos al concierto.

**D** Translate the following sentences into Spanish, using the context to help you choose the correct mood: subjunctive or indicative.

1. As soon as class ended, we went to the movies.

En cuanto terminó la clase, fuimos al cine.

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2. When you go to Ecuador, you should visit Quito.
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3. I want to learn Spanish history before I study in Madrid.
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4. When Luis travels, he always writes me letters.
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5. Sergio will go to school in New York, provided he wins the scholarship (*beca*).
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6. Señora Álvarez speaks Spanish at home so that Rosa will be bilingual.
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7. When I think about my future, I always dream about being an artist.
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**E** Explain how to decide when a verb following a conjunction should be in the subjunctive.

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