**Instructional Packet (#27 - 31)**

**Spanish 4**

We have seen Present Tense Subjunctive verbs earlier this semester as we were reading ***Vida o muerte en el Cusco*** and in episodes 11 - 20 of ***El cuarto misterioso***. Instructional Packets # 27 - 31 will focus on how this verb works and looks. Here are some places to find out more:

1. **Spanish Present Subjunctive Verbs** info (below ↓)
2. Purple Verb Chart we did in class
3. www.spanishdict.com

**Present Tense (Subjunctive)**

**Present Tense (Subjunctive)** verbs are used in any language to talk about what is happening **now (the present)**, *under certain circumstances*. These are the verbs that world language students (like Spanish) usually learn after they start to learn about the other verb tenses and moods. They are more challenging for English speakers because the Subjunctive mood is not nearly as commonly used in English.

The word **Subjunctive** is a type of **mood** in Spanish verbs. The subjunctive is used to express desires, doubts, the unknown, the abstract, and emotions and when there is **uncertainty** in what is being expressed, and when there is **doubt**.

**“WEIRDO”** The acronym ***WEIRDO*** stands for **W**ishes, **E**motions, **I**mpersonal Expressions, **R**ecommendations, **D**oubt / **D**enial, and **O**jalá, which are all situations in which you´re likely to use the subjunctive.

1.) **W**ishing, wanting, demanding, desiring, expecting, ordering, and preferring all fall into this category of wishes.

* *Esperamos que* ***cocines*** *bien. (We hope that you* ***cook*** *well.) (from* ***cocinar - to cook)***

2.) Expressing **E**motions with the Subjunctive

Being annoyed, angry, happy, regretful, sad, scared, or surprised all fall into this category

* *Me alegro de que* ***sonrías****. (It makes me happy that you* ***smile****.) (from* ***sonreír - to smile****)*

3.) **I**mpersonal Expressions with the Subjunctive.

Impersonal expressions work a lot like emotions in that they express someone´s opinion or value judgement. They focus on the subjectivity of the statement and not on the actual truth or reality of the situation.

* *Es necesario que Jaime* ***lea*** *este libro. (It is necessary that Jaime* ***read*** *this book.) (from* ***leer - to read****)*

4.) **R**ecommendations and Requests

When a person recommends, suggests, wants, or asks another person to do (OR **NOT** do) something, the Subjunctive is used.

* *Mi doctor recomienda que yo* ***beba*** *agua. (My doctor recommends that I* ***drink*** *water.) (from* ***beber - to drink****)*

5.) **D**oubt or **D**enial with the Subjunctive

To doubt or deny something is to question its connection with reality or to express that it´s hypothetical.

* *Dudo que él* ***tenga*** *mi número de teléfono. (I doubt that he* ***has*** *my telephone number.) (from* ***tener - to have****)*

6.) **O**jalá with the Subjunctive

Ojalá means *I hope / pray to God, God willing, I hope, I wish,* ***OR*** *If only*

* *¡Ojalá que* ***recuerde*** *nuestro aniversario! (I hope to God he* ***remembers*** *our anniversary.) (from* ***recordar - to remember****)*

Just like our English verbs, Spanish verbs can be either **“regular”** or **“irregular”**. They can sometimes be **“slightly irregular”** or **“extremely irregular”**. The 12 Super Verbs are mostly **“irregular”**, which means they don’t “follow the rules” of how “regular” verbs are conjugated.

When Spanish verbs are “regular”, they will have the following endings ( in **bold** ) attached to the *verb stem* in the **Present Tense (Subjunctive)** to make verb conjugations like in these examples:

**-ar ending verb -er ending verb -ir ending verb**

Hablar ( To Speak , To Talk ) Leer ( To Read ) Vivir ( To Live )

yo habl**e** nosotros habl**emos** yo le**a**  nosotros le**amos** yo viv**a** nosotros viv**amos**

tú habl**es** tú le**as**  tú viv**as**

él habl**e** ellos habl**en**  él le**a** ellos le**an** él viv**a** ellos viv**an**

ella habl**e**  ellas habl**en** ella le**a** ellas le**an** ella viv**a**  ellas viv**an**

usted habl**e** ustedes habl**en** usted le**a** ustedes le**an** usted viv**a** ustedes viv**an**

* **-ar** ending verbs ***flip*** to an **-e, -es, -emos,** OR **-en** ending in the Present Subjunctive
* **-er,** and **-ir** ending verbs ***flip*** to an **-a, -as, -amos,** OR **-an** ending in the Present Subjunctive

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| ***ESPAÑOL 4*** PAQUETE DE TAREA #27Read above ***Spanish Present Subjunctive Verbs***, to learn how these verbs work. Then, match the following English and Spanish sentences:1. I hope the new girl is nice. \_\_\_ Ellos están seguros de que ella está.2. They doubt she is there. \_\_\_ Sabemos que él es inteligente.3. The new girl is nice. \_\_\_ Yo quiero que ellos sean confiables.4. They´re sure she is there. \_\_\_ Ellos saben que nosotros estamos.5. I hope to God he is intelligent. \_\_\_ Ellos son confiables.6. We know that he is intelligent. \_\_\_ Ellos dudan que ella esté.7. I want them to be trustworthy. \_\_\_ Ellos están felices que nosotros estemos.8. They are trustworthy. \_\_\_ Yo espero que la chica nueva sea simpática.9. They´re happy we are here. \_\_\_ La chica nueva es simpática.10. They know we are here. \_\_\_ Ojalá que él sea inteligente. |
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***ESPAÑOL 4*** PAQUETE DE TAREA #28

Read above ***Spanish Present Subjunctive Verbs***, to learn how these verbs work. Then, match the following English and Spanish sentences:

1. He has my book. \_\_\_ Estamos sorprendidos que ella quiera ir a Philippi.

2. She wants to go to Philippi. \_\_\_ No queremos ir a Philippi.

3. I´m happy that he has my book. \_\_\_ Estoy sorprendido que ellos no tengan mi libro.

4. We´re surprised that she wants to go to Philippi. \_\_\_ Dudo que ella quiera ir a Philippi.

5. They don´t have my book. \_\_\_ Ellos están sorprendidos que no queramos ir a Philippi.

6. We don´t want to go to Philippi. \_\_\_ Ella quiere ir a Philippi.

7. I´m surprised that they don´t have my book. \_\_\_ Dudo que él tenga su libro.

8. They´re surprised that we don´t want to go to Philippi. \_\_\_ Él tiene mi libro.

9. I doubt he has her book. \_\_\_ Ellos no tienen mi libro.

10. I doubt she wants to go to Philippi. \_\_\_ Me alegro que él tenga mi libro.

***ESPAÑOL 4*** PAQUETE DE TAREA #29

Read above ***Spanish Present Subjunctive Verbs***, to learn how these verbs work. Then, match the following English and Spanish sentences:

1. They know how to cook spaghetti. \_\_\_ Dudamos que ella vaya a Canaan Valley el sábado.

2. She´s going to Canaan Valley on Saturday. \_\_\_ No vamos a Canaan Valley el sábado.

3. We hope they know how to cook spaghetti. \_\_\_ Es importante que ella sepa cocinar espagueti.

4. We doubt she´s going to Canaan Valley on Saturday. \_\_\_ Ellos saben cocinar espagueti.

5. She doesn´t know how to cook spaghetti. \_\_\_ No estoy seguro que no vayamos a Canaan Valley el sábado.

6. We´re not going to Canaan Valley on Saturday. \_\_\_ Él está triste que ella vaya a Canaan Valley el sábado.

7. I can´t believe that she doesn´t know how to cook spaghetti. \_\_\_ Ella va a Canaan Valley el sábado.

8. I´m not sure we´re not going to Canaan Valley on Saturday. \_\_\_ Ella no sabe cocinar espagueti.

9. It´s important she knows how to cook spaghetti. \_\_\_ Esperamos que sepan cocinar espagueti.

10. He´s sad she´s going to Canaan Valley on Saturday. \_\_\_ No puedo creer que ella no sepa cocinar espagueti.

***ESPAÑOL 4*** PAQUETE DE TAREA #30

Read above ***Spanish Present Subjunctive Verbs***, to learn how these verbs work. Then, match the following English and Spanish sentences:

1. She sees the three black horses. \_\_\_ Ojalá que él haga pollo a la parrilla el domingo.

2. We hope she sees the three black horses. \_\_\_ Es importante que ellos vean el trabajo que has hecho.

3. He makes grilled chicken on Sunday. \_\_\_ Estamos felices que él haga el trabajo que le pedimos.

4. If only he makes grilled chicken on Sunday. \_\_\_ Tú ves el problema que tenemos.

5. They see the work you have done. \_\_\_ Él hace el trabjao que le pedimos.

6. It´s important that they see the work you have done. \_\_\_ Esperamos que ella vea los tres caballos negros.

7. He does the work that we ask of him. \_\_\_ Es necesario que tú veas el problema que tenemos.

8. We´re happy he does the work that we ask of him. \_\_\_ Ella ve los tres caballos negros.

9. You see the problem we have. \_\_\_ Ellos ven el trabajo que has hecho.

10. It is necessary that you see the problem we have. \_\_\_ Él hace pollo a la parrilla el domingo.

***ESPAÑOL 4*** PAQUETE DE TAREA #31

Read above ***Spanish Present Subjunctive Verbs***, to learn how these verbs work. Then, match the following English and Spanish sentences:

1. He gives her the $5 she asks for. \_\_\_ Espero que él nos diga la verdad.

2. He tells us the truth. \_\_\_ Le decimos y ella no nos escucha.

3. I doubt he gives her the $5 she asks for. \_\_\_ Dudo que ellos nos den los dos libros que necesitamos.

4. I hope he tells us the truth. \_\_\_ Es triste que le digamos y ella no nos escuche.

5. They give us the two books we need. \_\_\_ Él nos dice la verdad.

6. We tell her and she doesn´t listen to us. \_\_\_ Ella no cree que les demos los libros cada semana.

7. I doubt they give us the two books we need. \_\_\_ Les damos los libros cada semana.

8. It´s sad that we tell her and she doesn´t listen to us. \_\_\_ Él le da el $5 que ella pide.

9. We give them the books every week. \_\_\_ Ellos nos dan los dos libros que necesitamos.

10. She doesn´t believe we give them the books every week. \_\_\_ Dudo que él le dé el $5 que ella pide.