

Leaving Cert Spanish Grinds - **Week 9**

Topic: The Subjunctive; El
Mundo del Trabajo



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Leaving Cert
Spanish
Grinds

Week 9:

The
Subjunctive; El
Mundo del
Trabajo

Sound & Visual Check

“I am now talking....”

“If you **cannot** hear me or see my screen please say “Cannot hear/see you” on the chat.

“If some of you can’t hear me, please restart your computer and join the class again.”

Leaving Cert Spanish Grinds

Week 9:

The Subjunctive; El Mundo del Trabajo

Lesson Overview:

By the end of this lesson you should:

- Understand what the subjunctive mood is.
- Learn how to conjugate regular, radical changing and irregular verbs in the Present Subjunctive.
- Learn when to use the Present Subjunctive.
- Learn when to use the Imperfect Subjunctive.
- Learn how to conjugate regular verbs in the Imperfect Subjunctive.
- Learn a new section of vocabulary- El Mundo del Trabajo

The Subjunctive

El subjuntivo is often referred to as the subjunctive mood. This is correct in that all verbs fall into one of three moods.

The Indicative Mood	The Imperative Mood	The Subjunctive Mood
Statements of fact, certainty or reality	Commands	Statements that contain elements of uncertainty, doubts, unreality or influence
Uses tenses like the ones you have been studying- present, past, imperfect, future, conditional, present perfect.	Uses verbs in the tú imperative, vosotros imperative or the formal structure.	Uses four tense- present , imperfect , present perfect, pluperfect- but in a subjunctive format.



The Subjunctive

Consider the verb 'to sit' in the following:

John sits down



Indicative
(fact)

Sit down, John!



Imperative
(command)

I want John to sit down



Subjunctive
(uncertainty- he may or may
not sit down)



The Subjunctive

<i>I want</i> John to sit down.	Quiero que Juan se sienta .
<i>I tell</i> John to sit down.	Le digo a Juan que se sienta .
<i>I hope</i> that John sits down.	Espero que Juan se sienta .
<i>I prefer</i> that John sits down.	Prefiero que Juan se sienta .
<i>It's necessary</i> that John sits down.	Es necesario que Juan se sienta .
<i>It's possible</i> that John will sit down.	Es posible que Juan se sienta .
<i>I doubt</i> that John will sit down.	Dudo que Juan se sienta .



Formation of the Present Subjunctive

	Hablar (to speak)	Comer (to eat)	Vivir (to live)
Yo	Habl e	Com a	Viv a
Tú	Habl es	Com as	Viv as
Él/Ella/Usted	Habl e	Com a	Viv a
Nosotros/as	Habl emos	Com amos	Viv amos
Vosotros/as	Habl éis	Com áis	Viv áis
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	Habl en	Com an	Viv an



Radical Changing verbs in the Present Subjunctive

1) **e > ie** and **o > ue** Stem Changes with **-ar** and **-er** Verbs

For verbs in this group, the **e** in the last syllable of the stem (the **yo** form of the present indicative) changes to **ie**, or the **o** in the last syllable of the stem (the **yo** form of the present indicative) changes to **ue**.

All subjunctive forms follow the stem change except for **nosotros** and **vosotros**, which use the infinitive stem

e.g. Querer (to want)

quiera

quieras

quiera

queramos

queráis

quieran



Radical Changing verbs in the Present Subjunctive

2) **e > ie** and **o > ue** Stem Changes with **-ir** Verbs

All **e > ie** and **o > ue** stem-changing **-ir** verbs follow the same changes as in the present indicative, except the **nosotros** and **vosotros**, forms, in which the **e** changes to **i** and the **o** changes to **u**.

E.G. SENTIR (TO FEEL)	E.G. DORMIR (TO SLEEP)
sienta	duerma
sientas	duermas
sienta	duerma
sintamos	durmamos
sintáis	durmáis
sientan	duerman



Radical Changing verbs in the Present Subjunctive

3. **e > i** stem-changing **-ir** verbs I

All **e > i** stem-changing **-ir** verbs in the present indicative maintain the stem change in **all** forms of the present subjunctive

e.g. Pedir (to ask for/request)
pida
pidas
pida
pidamos
pidáis
pidan



Radical Changing verbs in the Present Subjunctive

4) **-car, -gar,** **and -zar Verbs**

- Verbs ending in **-car, -gar,** and **-zar** undergo a change in the final consonant before **-ar**.
- These consonants change to **qu, gu,** and **c,** respectively.
- Some of these verbs, such as **empezar,** also under go stem changes.

e.g. Sacar (to take out)	e.g. Llegar (to arrive)	e.g. Empezar (to begin)
saque	llegue	empiece
saques	llegues	empieces
saque	llegue	empiece
saquemos	lleguemos	empecemos
saquéis	lleguéis	empecéis
saquen	lleguen	empiecen



Irregular verbs in the Present Subjunctive

Estar (to be)	Dar (to give)	Ir (to go)	Ser (to be)	Saber (to know)	Haber (to have)
esté	dé	vaya	sea	sepa	haya
estés	des	vayas	seas	sepas	hayas
esté	dé	vaya	sea	sepa	haya
estemos	demos	vayamos	seamos	sepamos	hayamos
estéis	deis	vayais	seáis	sepáis	hayáis
estén	den	vayan	sean	sepan	hayan



Uses of the Present Subjunctive

A. Following verbs of emotion/influence

- Verbs such as esperar, querer, desear, preferer, pedir, rogar, insistir en, sugerir, exigir, suplicar, estar content/a de.
- And the expression ojalá.

Ejemplos:

- Espero que vayas a casa pronto = I hope she goes home soon.
- Él quiere que ella toque el piano = He wants her to play the piano
- El profesor prefiere que yo hable despacio = The teacher prefers that I speak slowly



Uses of the Present Subjunctive

B. Following verbs of doubt/ignorance/disbelief

no creer que	not believe that
no estar convencido/a de que	not be convinced that
no estar seguro/a de que	not be sure that
no imaginarse que	not imagine that
no parecer que	not seem that/not appear that
no pensar que	not think that
no suponer que	not suppose that
temer que	fear that
negar que	deny that
dudar que	doubt that



Uses of the Present Subjunctive

C. After impersonal expressions/opinions

conviene que	it's advisable that
es bueno que	it's good that
es fantástico que	it's fantastic that
es fundamental que	it's fundamental that
es importante que	it's important that
es imposible que	it's impossible that
es improbable que	it's improbable that
es increíble que	it's incredible that
es mejor que	it's better that
es obligatorio que	it's obligatory that
es justo que	it's fair that



Uses of the Present Subjunctive

D. After certain conjunctions of time and purpose

When the action preceding the conjunction of time indicates a future time, the present subjunctive is used.

Time	Purpose
Comeremos cuando Roberto llegue.	Te dare el dinero para que lo puedas comprar.
We will eat when Robert arrives.	I'll give you the money so that you can buy it.



Uses of the Present Subjunctive

Common Conjunctions of Time	
cuando	when
hasta que	until
en cuanto	as soon as
tan pronto como	as soon as
mientras	while
antes de que	before
después de que	after

Common Conjunctions of Purpose	
para que	so that
a fin de que	so that
en caso de que	in case
a menos que	unless
con tal (de) que	provided that
a condición de que	on condition that
suponiendo que	supposing that



The Imperfect Subjunctive

- In general, el **préterito imperfecto de subjuntivo** is used in the same circumstances as the present subjunctive but the main verb will be in the **past**. The same concepts of unreality, doubt and uncertainty still apply.
- Ejemplos
- Quería que **te quedaras** en casa. = *I wanted you to stay at home.*
- No creía que Nadal **fuera** un buen tenista. = *I didn't think that Nadal was a good tennis player.*
- Era posible que Juan **tuviera** el dinero. = *It was possible that John had the money.*



Formation of the Imperfect Subjunctive

The general rule is to take the 3rd person plural of the Preterite tense (they), **remove the ending -ron** and add:

e.g. Hablar (to speak)		
yo	-ra	hablara
tú	-ras	hablaras
él/ella/usted	-ra	hablara
nosotros	-ramos	hablaramos
vosotros	-rais	hablarais
ellos/ellas	-ran	hablaran



Formation of the Imperfect Subjunctive

- There is an alternative way to form the imperfect subjunctive.
- **You only need to be aware of this in case you are reading. It is recommended that when forming the imperfect subjunctive, stick to the formation on the previous slide.**
- Take the third person plural of the preterite, remove the ending –ron and add the following endings:

		e.g. Hablar (to speak)
yo	-se	hablase
tú	-ses	hablases
él/ella/usted	-se	hablase
nosotros	-semos	hablasemos
vosotros	-seis	hablaseis
ellos/ellas	-sen	hablasen



Using the Imperfect Subjunctive

A. When the verb in the main clause (purple below) is in the past.

El profesor quería que yo hablara en español.
The teacher wanted us to speak in Spanish.

Era importante que los estudiantes supieran el subjuntivo.

It was important that the students knew the subjunctive.



Using the Imperfect Subjunctive

B. When the verb in the main clause is in the present and the verb in the subordinate clause is in the past

Pedro espera que yo ganara el premio = Pedro hopes that I won the prize.

Siento que no conociéramos a Carlos = I'm sorry that we didn't meet Carlos.



Using the Imperfect Subjunctive



Vocabulario: El Mundo del Trabajo



lawyer	abogado	surgeon	cirujano	engineer	ingeniero
actor/actress	actor/actriz	cook	cocinero	gardener	jardinero
builder	albañil	driver	conductor	jeweller	joyero
architect	arquitecto	accountant	contable	judge	juez
astronaut	astronauta	dentist	dentista	book seller	librero
air hostess	azafata	shop assistant	dependiente	doctor	médico
fireman	bombero	electrician	electricista	mechanic	mecánico
waiter	camarero	nurse	enfermero	hairdresser	peluquero
lorry driver	camionero	writer	escritor	journalist	periodista
singer	cantante	scientist	científico	policeman	policía
butcher	carnicero	plumber	fontanero	teacher	profesor





la crisis económica mundial	the global economic crisis
los recortes del gasto público	government cutbacks
el desempleo / el paro	unemployment
la exclusión del mercado laboral	exclusion from the jobs market
el paro juvenil	youth unemployment
la inactividad	inactivity
el mundo laboral	the world of work
el salario mínimo	the minimum salary
la tasa de paro / el índice de desempleo	the unemployment rate/level
a precariedad laboral	job insecurity
la seguridad laboral	job security
la estabilidad laboral	stability of employment



Learning Objectives

- Understand what the subjunctive mood is.
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Revision Questions

Escribe en español.

1. I hope that she comes to my birthday party.
2. She wants us to wash the dishes.
3. I don't understand why it's necessary that we take a taxi.
4. We insist that you (f.) eat dinner at our house.
5. The Spanish want to win the world cup this year.
6. I'm happy that we went to Spain on holidays.
7. It's incredible that he didn't lose his passport.
8. I would buy a new phone if I had enough money.



Solutions

1. Espero que venga a mi fiesta de cumpleaños.
2. Ella quiere que lave los platos.
3. No entiendo por que es necesario que cojamos un taxi.
4. Insistimos en que usted cene en nuestra casa.
5. Los españoles desean que España gane la Copa del Mundo.
6. Estoy content de que fuéramos a Esaña de vacaciones.
7. Es increíble que él no perdiera su pasaporte.
8. Compraría un nuevo teléfono si tuviera el dinero suficiente.



Next Weeks Lesson:

Leavinf Cert

Spanish

Grinds - **Week 10**

Topic: The Passive Voice;
Adverbs; News Items;
Inequality



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