**1. Ice Breakers & Get to know each other conversation practice to get started.**

* Introduce yourself to the class in Spanish, tell us how you’re feeling, and one or two things about yourself, and why you are interested in learning Spanish. ¿Cómo te llamas? ¿Cómo estás? \*Goal to encourage participants to speak/practice Spanish.

2. **Three Moods in Spanish:** Moods is a grammatical category to differentiate verb tenses. They are not the same as tenses, which communicate when things happen. In this semester/course, we will be focusing on the Subjunctive Mood.

1. Indicative Mood- describes facts and real situations
2. Subjunctive Mood- conveys concepts as subjectivity, doubt, wishful thinking, hypothetical situations, and more
3. Imperative Mood- Ordering or commanding someone else to do something

3. **Introduction to the Subjunctive:** The subjunctive mood in Spanish is used when expressing feelings (emotional perception or attitude) about an action taking place instead of referring to the action itself (or stating a fact). There are three moods in Spanish. Indicative is used to state facts. Imperative is used when giving commands or directions.

* Goal/Tip: Focus on the meaning of using subjunctive instead of worrying about all the rules. For example- think about what you want to say or write and if it follows the subjunctive mood.
* A helpful acronym (mneumonic device) that covers the main noun clauses for using subjunctive is WEDDING. \*One note- there are always 2 people who get married at a wedding. The subjunctive requires two different subjects in two different clauses. The “que” is essential to join the clauses together and is like a wedding ring in this case!
* **W**ish, wants, requests
* **E**motion
* **D**oubt
* **D**esire
* **I**mpersonal expressions
* **N**egation
* **G**eneral statements, gratitude
* (\*Note: There will be more specifics and examples for each of these to come in future classes.)

4. **The Present Subjunctive:** The subjunctive is used after main clauses expressing emotion, judgement, doubt, denial, wishes, etc.

* Subjunctive is used when there are **two verbs** in the sentence, with a **“que”** in between them. IE: *Ella quiere que firm****e*** *el contrato*. She wants me to sign the contract.
* The ‘person’ of the first verb is different to the ‘person’ of the second verb.
* The first of those two verbs express uncertainty, doubt, a wish or any kind of emotion. IE: *Ella espera que vend****amos*** *la casa.* She hopes we’ll sell the house.

5. **When NOT to use Subjunctive…**

* If the sentence is talking about the same person. IE: *Espero ir a la fiesta del domingo.* I hope I’ll go to the party on Sunday.
* If there is not a signal to use subjunctive. There will always be a signal/trigger that describes emotion, a change in person, good wishes expressed to someone else or the word, “Ojalá.” (I hope)

6. **How to conjugate regular present subjunctive endings**:

* Begin with the stem used for the first-person present indicative.
* Then make the same vowel switch you use for the “Usted” imperative tense. The ‘a’ in the -AR verbs become the ‘e’. The ‘e’ or ‘i’ in the -ER and -IR verbs become the ‘a’. This includes the first person yo forms.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Pronoun | AR verbs | IR and ER verbs |
| yo | -e | -a |
| Tú | -es | -as |
| Usted, él, ella | -e | -a |
| Nosotros | -emos | -amos |
| Vosotros | -éis | -áis |
| Ustedes, ellos, ellas | -en | -an |

**Examples:**

**Hablar:** To talk

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | hable | nosotros | hablemos |
| tú | hables | vosotros | habléis |
| Usted, él, ella | hable | Ustedes, ellos, ellas | hablen |

**Abrir:** To open

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo  | abra | nosotros | abramos |
| tú | abras | vosotros | abráis |
| Usted, él, ella | abra | Ustedes, ellos, ellas | abran |

**Practice the subjunctive verb conjugation using the infinitive verb and the subjects below.**

**1. Cantar (yo, tú, ellos) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**2. Vivir (ellos, tú, vosotros) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**3. Beber (nosotros, ella) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**4. Hablar (tú, vosotros) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**5. Vender (ellos, tú, vosotros, Usted) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

7. **Conversation Practice- Break out rooms!** Practice speaking Spanish related to the following topics and conversation starters. Use subjunctive when applicable.

*¿Qué esperas que tu profesora enseñe?*

*¿Te gusta que aprendas el subjunctivo?*

*¿De qué tienes miedo?*

*Describe algo que es importante que un/a estudiante haga.*

*Describe algo que es bueno.*

*Cuéntame de algo malo.*

8. **Práctica:** Conjugate the verb in the sentences below and translate.

1. Quieres unas computadoras que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (funcionar) bien.
2. Prefieren que no \_\_\_\_\_\_ (tú; abrir) las ventanas.
3. Quiero que me \_\_\_\_\_\_ (tú; ayudar).
4. Esperamos que \_\_\_\_\_\_ (él; conseguir) el trabajo.
5. Ojalá que \_\_\_\_\_\_ (ellos; ganar) el partido.
6. Explain why this sentence uses the subjunctive*: Quiero una televisión que sea grandísima.*
7. Explain why this sentence does not use the subjunctive: *Hay un tigre al zoológico que me asusta.*

9. ***El Vocabulario* – Vocabulary: Subjunctive Signifier Phrases and Verbs
Common phrases with subjunctive:**

1. **¡Que pases un buen finde!** I hope you have a nice weekend!
2. **¡Que tengas buen viaje!** I hope you have a good trip!
3. **¡Que te mejores!** I hope you get better!
4. **Que te vaya bien.** All the best to you.
5. **Que duermas bien.** Sleep well.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Ojalá* | I hope |
| *querer* | to want |
| *esperar* | to hope |
| *preferir* | to prefer |
| *exigir* | to demand |
| *aconsejar* | to advise |
| *insistir en* | to insist |
| *rogar* | to request |
| *proponer* | to propose |
| *recomendar* | to recommend |
| *sugerir* | to suggest |
| *suplicar* | to beg |
| *creer* | to believe |
| *tal vez* | maybe |
| *quizás* | perhaps |
| *dudar* | to doubt |

10**. Más practica:**

1. Dudo que Jorge \_\_\_\_ no (poder) venir hoy.
2. Insisten en que tú los \_\_\_\_ (ver) lo antes posible.
3. Me alegro de que ellos \_\_\_\_ (traer) una botella de vino.
4. No pienso que ella \_\_\_\_\_ (almorzar) hoy.
5. Ellos temen que las piratas informáticos en Internet \_\_\_\_ (vender) su información.