



Futura Language  
Professionals

Adult Conversation Class  
Advanced Part 2

Week 1

# Week 1 contents

- 1. Get to know you with a Conversation practice; Icebreakers
- 2. Three Moods of Spanish
- 3. Introduction to the Subjunctive
- 4. Conversation practice- break out rooms!
- 5. Vocabulary: Subjunctive Signifier vocabulary

# Get-to-know-you Conversation

- Introduce yourself to the class in Español-Spanish:
  1. Tell us your name
  2. Tell us how you're feeling
  3. Tell us one or two things about yourself
  4. Tell us why you are interested in learning Spanish

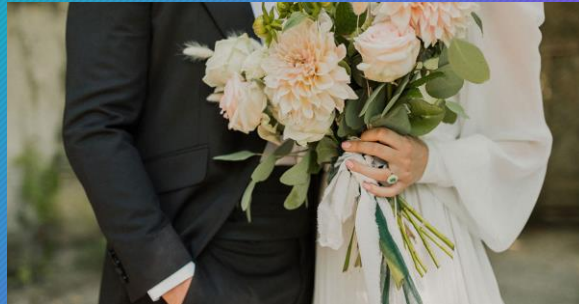


# Three Moods in Spanish

- 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

# 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).
- 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** (mnemonic 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!



# WEDDING Acronym

- **W**ish, wants, requests
- **E**motion
- **D**oubt
- **D**esire
- **I**mpersonal expressions
- **N**egation
- **G**eneral statements, gratitude

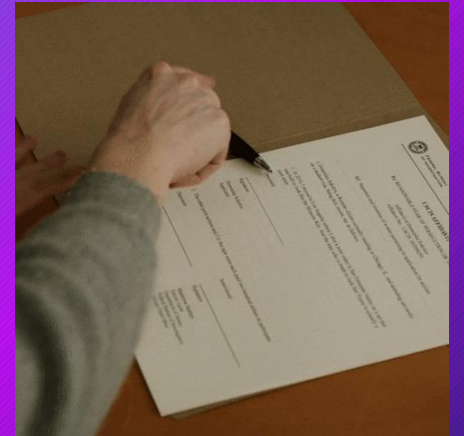


(\*Note: There will be more specifics and examples for each of these to come in future classes.)

# 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 firme 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 vendamos la casa.* She hopes we’ll sell the house.**



# 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)



# Subjunctive present tense conjugations

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

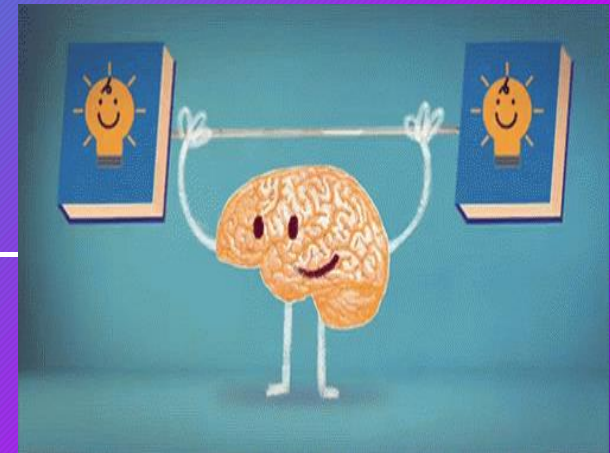
# Subjunctive present tense conjugations

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

<b>-AR verbs</b>	<b>-IR verbs</b>	<b>-ER verbs</b>
cantar hablar nadar	vivir dormir reir	beber vender correr

# Practice conjugation

- 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) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Vamos a practicar las preguntas de conversación



# Palabras claves

## 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.

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