**1. Conversation Practice~** In break out rooms or together as a class if small group practice basic conversation/small talk and asking and answering questions to get to know each other more. *¿Cómo estás?* *¿Cómo va tu semana?* *¿Cómo es el clima en tu ciudad esta semana? ¿Te gusta el invierno o prefieras la primavera?* etc. \*Goal to encourage participants to speak/practice Spanish.

**2. Spelling changes in the present subjunctive: -AR verbs whose stems end in -c, -g, -z change those letters as follows in the present subjunctive.**

C 🡪 qu

G 🡪 gu

Z 🡪 c

Bus**ca**mos casa. 🡪 Es necesario que bus**qu**emos casa.

Lle**ga**n el lunes. 🡪 Espero que lle**gu**en el lunes.

Almor**za**mos aquí. 🡪 Prefiero que almor**ce**mos aquí.

**-ER and -IR verbs whos stems end in -g, -gu, or -c change those letters as follows in the present subjunctive. \*Note: Irregular verbs like hacer and conocer don’t follow this spelling change rule.**

G 🡪 j

Gu 🡪 g

C 🡪 z

Esco**ge**s otro plato. 🡪 Queremos que esco**ja**s otro plato.

Si**gu**en andando. 🡪 Es posible que si**ga**n andando.

Te conven**ce** su idea. 🡪 Espero que te conven**za** su idea.

**3. Práctica: Practice the subjunctive verb conjugation and translate the sentences.**

1. *Espero que tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tus planes. (realizar)* 
   1. Answer key: realices; I hope that you realize your plans.
2. *Es probable que los chicos \_\_\_\_ muy buenas notas. (sacar)*
   1. Answer key: saquen, It is probable that the boys get good grades.
3. *¡Qué lástima que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a llover! (comenzar)*
   1. Answer key: comience; What a pity that it starts to rain!
4. *Insisten en que nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ las luces. (apagar)*
   1. Answer key: apaguemos; They insist that we turn of the lights.
5. *Tenemos miedo de que los soldados no \_\_\_\_\_ a sus enemigos. (vencer)*
   1. Answer key: venzan; We fear that the soldiers will not defeat their enemies.

**4. Use of Subjunctive:** There are variations for the “G” in the acronoym WEDDING for using subjunctive. Here are some examples of what it can refer to:

“**G**enerality of space and time” IE: *Quizás vivamos un tiempo en Barcelona.*

“**G**eneral statements” IE: *Hay alguien que tenga la tarea de hoy?*

“**G**od-willing- not any God in particular)” IE:  *Ojalá* *no llueva hoy.*

or “**G**ratitude”-IE: *Me hace feliz que estés aquí*.

5. **Use of Subjunctive vs Indicative:** Can you tell if subjunctive or indicative should be used in the subordinate clause of sentences? As we’ve discussed, important steps to as are: Is there doubt/denial/wish/emotion/impersonal expression, etc. Is there a change in subject and “que”?

**Here are some additional questions to ask when determining this:**

Is it existent/unknown or not? If something is unknown or non-existent (exaggerated) the subjunctive would be used. If something is known and specifically referred to, indicative would be used.

**Examples:**

*Busco un libro que sea muy corto.* I’m looking for a book that is very short.

(Why use subjunctive? The existence of the book they are looking for is unknown)

Vs.

*Buscamos a la maestra que enseña el español.* We are looking for the teacher that teaches Spanish. (Why use indicative? The teacher that teaches Spanish exists and their existence is not unknown.)

*¿Hay un restaurante que sirva comida peruana?* Is there a restaurant that serves Peruvian food?

(Why use subjunctive? The existence of a Peruvian restaurant is unknown.)

Vs.

*Conocemos un restaurante que sirve comida peruana.* We know a restaurant that serves Peruvian food. (Why use indicative? The existence of the Peruvian restaurant is known.)

5. ***El Vocabulario* –** Vocabulary: Adverbial clauses that always signify the use of subjunctive and some that occasionally signify the use of subjunctive.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Always Subjunctive** | **Occasionally Subjunctive** |
| *para que* | *cuando* |
| *a fin de que* | *apenas* |
| *a menos que* | *en cuanto* |
| *salvo que* | *tan pronto como* |
| *a no ser que* | *aunque* |
| *antes de que* | *a pesar de que* |
| *con tal de que* | *después de que* |
| *sin que* | *mientras* |
| *en caso de que* | *hasta que* |

**6. Práctica:** Decide whether to use subjunctive in the following sentences.

1. *¿Hay alguien aquí que \_\_\_\_ médico? (ser)*
   1. Answer key: sea; Is there anyone here who is a doctor? (subjunctive)
2. *Necesito la tienda que \_\_\_\_ la camisa. (vender)* 
   1. Answer key: vende; I need the store that sells the shirt. (not subjunctive)
3. *No hay nadie que no le \_\_\_\_ la pizza (gustar)*
   1. Answer key: guste; There is nobody that doesn’t like pizza. (subjunctive)
4. Necesito un esposo que \_\_\_\_\_ bien (cocinar)
   1. Answer key: cocine; I need a husband that cooks well. (subjunctive)
5. *Vamos al parque a menos que \_\_\_\_\_. (llover)*
   1. Answer key: llueva; We go to the park unless it rains. (subjunctive)
6. *Viene cuando \_\_\_\_\_\_. (poder)*
   1. Answer key: puede; He comes when he can. (not subjunctive)
7. *La cuenta llega después de \_\_\_\_\_\_ (comer; nosotros).* 
   1. Answer key; comemos; The bill comes after we eat. (not subjunctive)

**7. Conversation Practice- Break out rooms! Encourage participants to practice speaking Spanish related to traveling. This can be giving advice for traveling using impersonal expressions or ideas for a friend or others for traveling. The goal is to use subjunctive but also to think about statements that may not use subjunctive. They can also talk about past travel experiences in Spanish to maintain good conversation without focusing too much on using subjunctive.**

Examples:

*Queremos viajar cuando me jubile.*

*Es importante que practiques español antes de viajar a Latino América.*

**8. Más practica:** Translate the following sentences into Spanish and decide whether you would use subjunctive or indicative.

1. We don’t know anyone that is from Ecuador.
   1. Answer key: *No conocemos a nadie que sea de Ecuador.*
2. We want to buy the house that has a garage.
   1. Answer key*: Queremos comprar la casa que tiene un garaje.*
3. There is no one who plays basketball like her.
   1. Answer key: *No hay nadie que juegue al baloncesto como ella.*
4. There are three students that know the answer.
   1. Answer key: *Hay tres estudiantes que saben la respuesta.*
5. Do you know anyone that paints well?
   1. Answer key: *¿Conoces a alguien que pinte bien?*
6. She knows someone that speaks many languages.
   1. Answer key: *Ella conoce a alguien que habla muchos idiomas.*