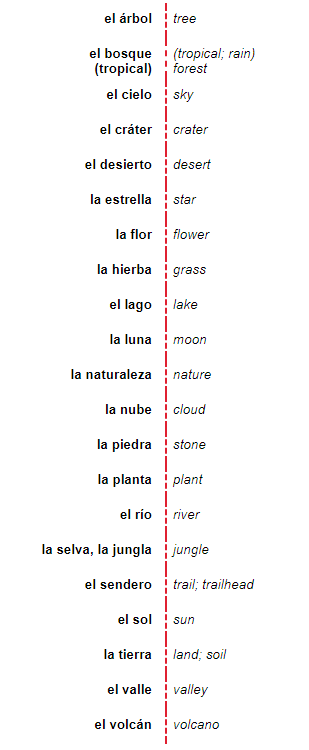
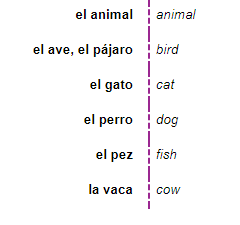
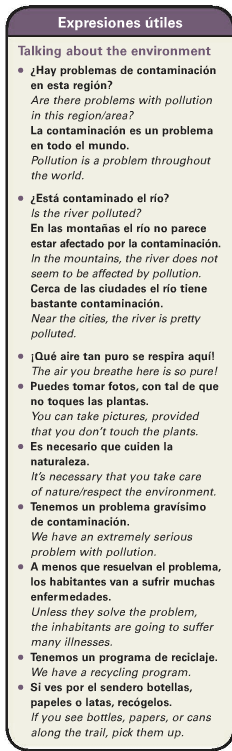
Me llamo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Español 2 Lección 4: La naturaleza

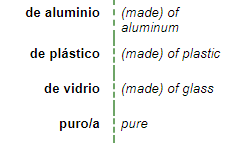
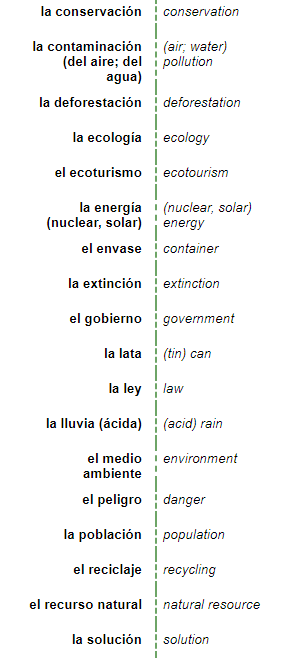
1. **La naturaleza B. Los animales**



Otros animales:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| El delfín  La mariposa  El colibrís/picaflor  El perezoso |  |

**C. El reciclaje D. El medio ambiente**



**las botellas** |*the bottles*

**las latas** | *the cans*

**E. Los verbos**



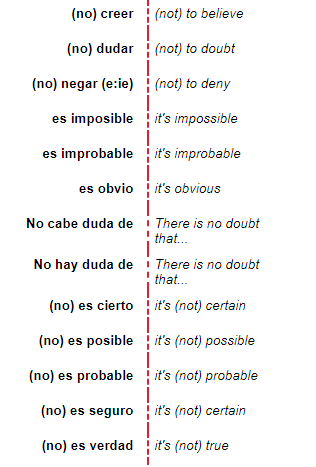
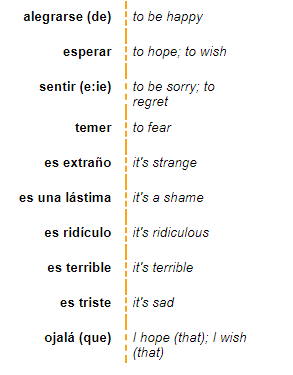
**en peligro de extinción** |*endangered (in danger of extinction)*

**la gente sin hogar** |*the homeless*

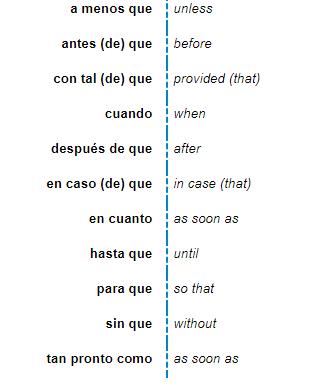
**el calentamiento global** |*global warming*

**el cambio climático** |*climate change*

**extinto /extinguido** |*extinct (no longer in existence)*

**F. Las emociones G. Las dudas y certezas**

/“there’s no room for doubt that”

**H. Las conjunciones**

Apuntes: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Un repaso del pretérito:**

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**-AR -ER/ -IR:**

**Proteger: presente Proteger: pretérito**

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**Cazar: presente cazar: pretérito**

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**Resolver: presente resolver: pretérito**

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**Construir: presente construir: pretérito**

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| **construyó** |  |

**Destruir: presente Destruir: pretérito**

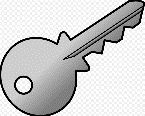
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**Gramática: ¡el subjuntivo!**

* The subjunctive is mainly used to express:   
  1 ) impersonal expressions (it’s \_\_\_ that) 2) will and influence, 3) emotion, 4) doubt, disbelief, and denial, and 5) indefiniteness and nonexistence (basically everything)

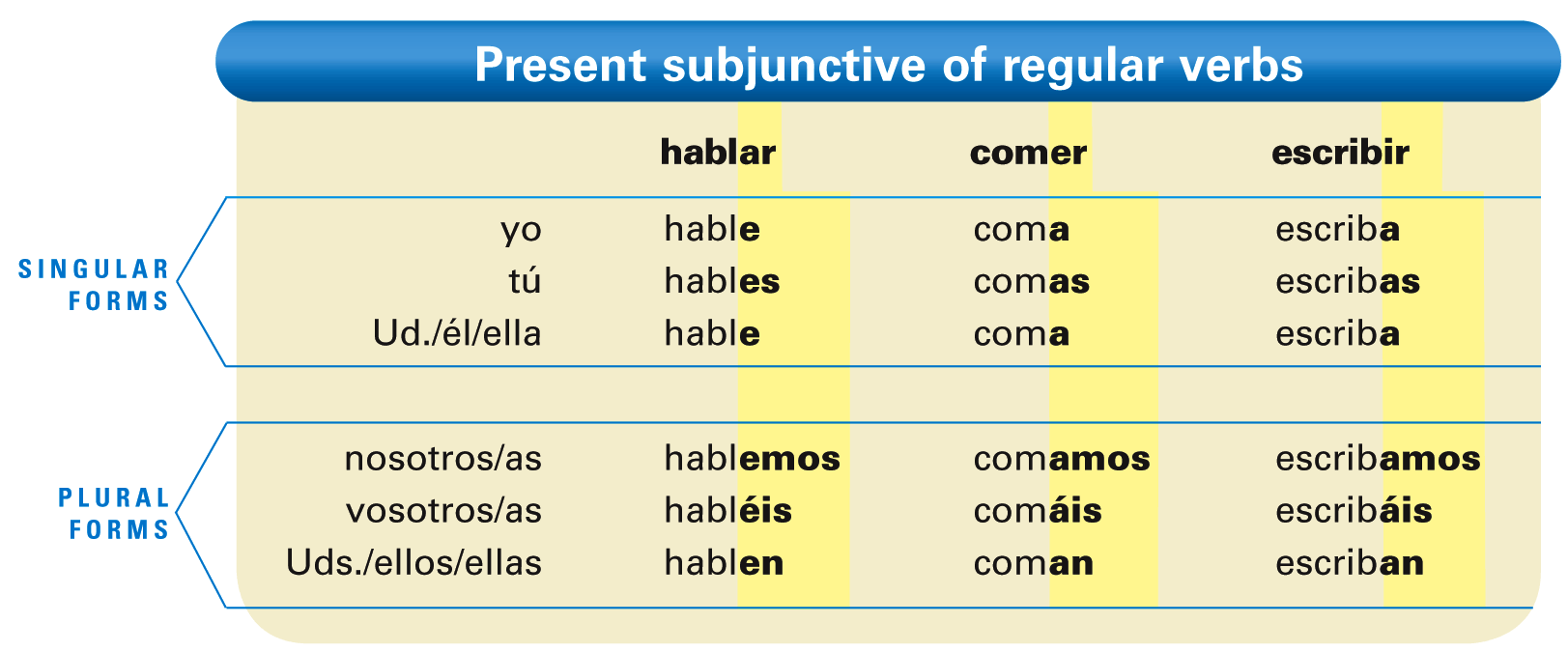
**This is your recipe for the subjunctive:**

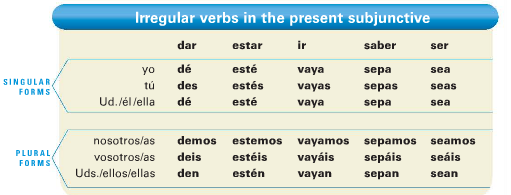


**(Key)**

**~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~How to form the present subjunctive~~~~~~~~~~~~~**

**Take present yo, drop o, add opposite ending!** Sound familiar? ☺



**Irregular verbs in the present subjunctive:**

**D I S H E S !**

**D**AR = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

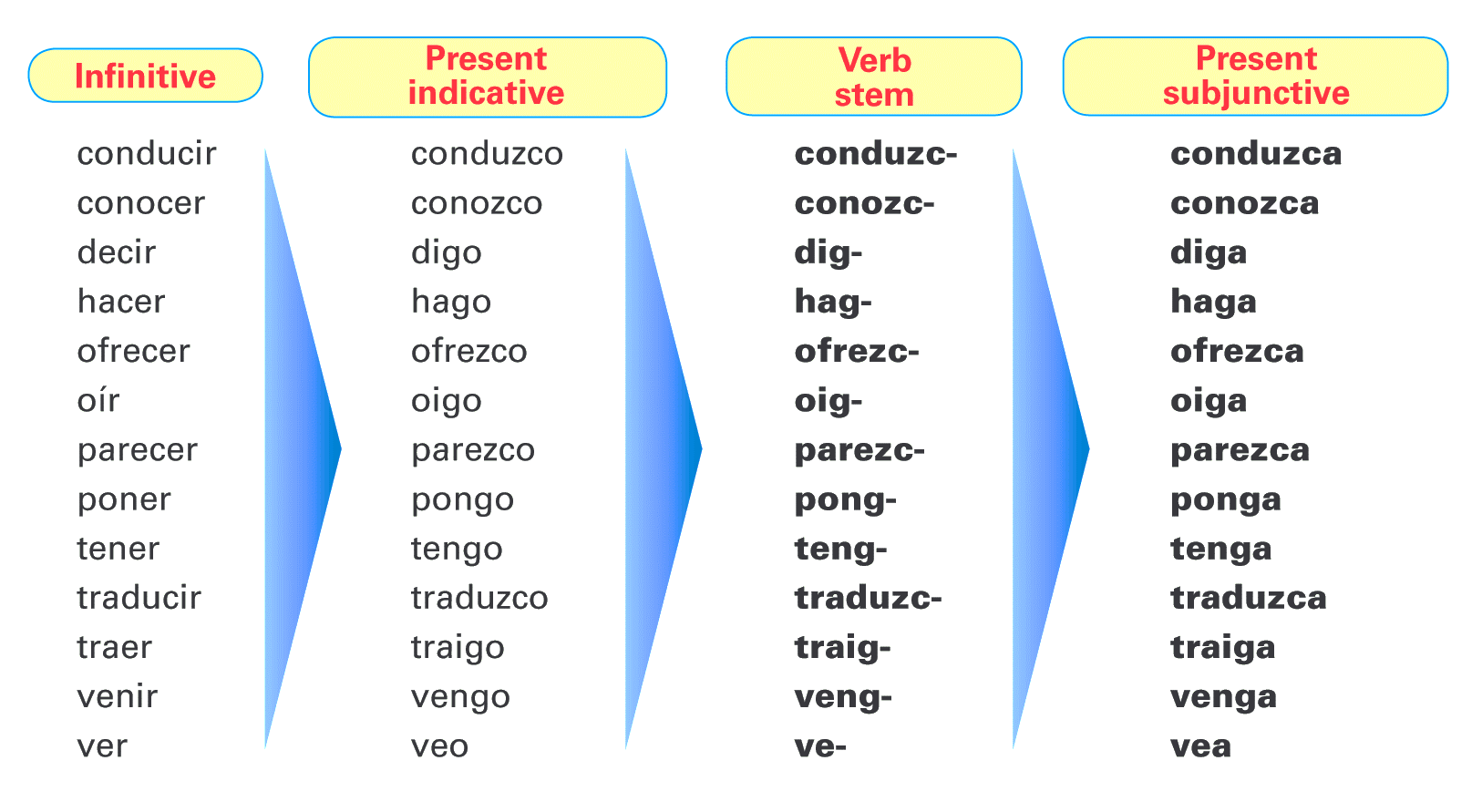
**I**R \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**S**ER \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**H**ABER \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**E**STAR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**S**ABER \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Irregular yo**

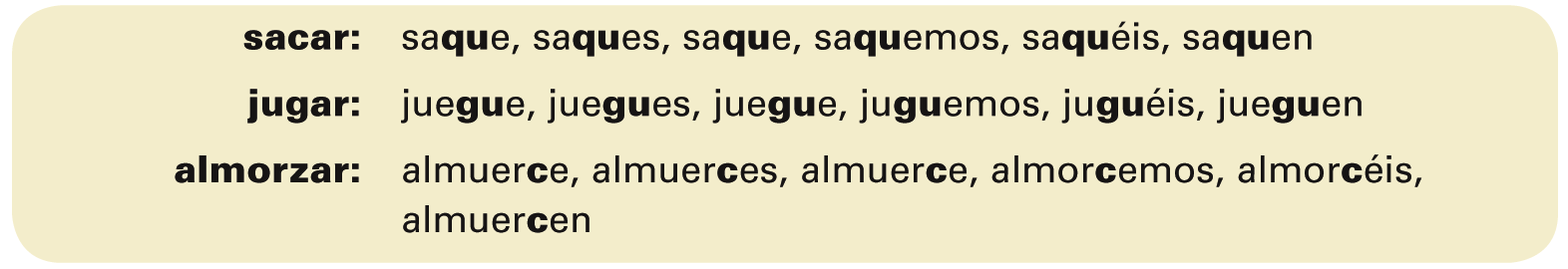
**will follow:**

**CAR GAR ZAR** will apply in all forms!

-CAR 🡪 -QUES,-QUEN,- QUEMOS

-GAR 🡪 -GUES, -GUEN,-GUEMOS

-ZAR 🡪 -CES, -CEN, -CEMOS

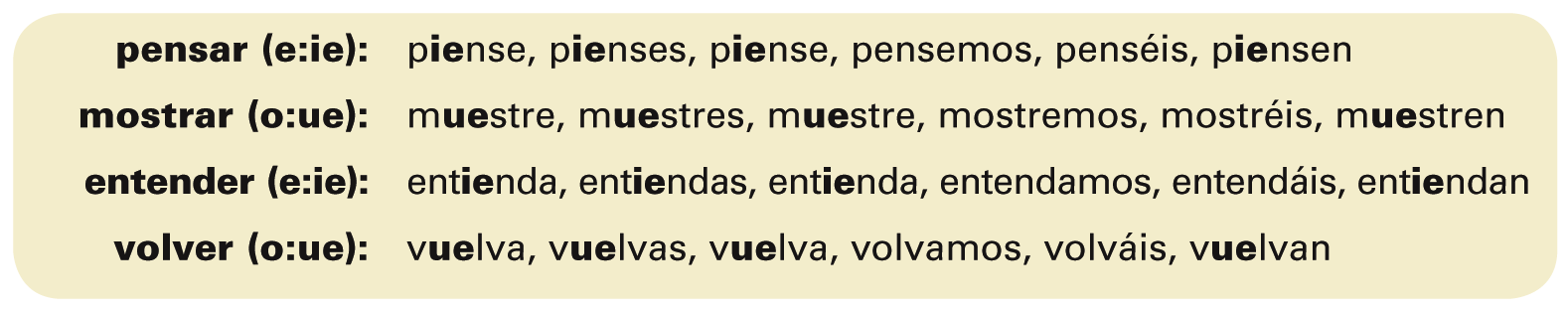


**-cer and -cir will often become zca =**

Conozca, traduzcas, produzcamos, conduzcan

**Stem-changing:**

In the present subjunctive, **stem-changing verbs that end with -AR or -ER will stem change in every form but nosotros** (and vosotros)



Ella ustedes nosotros

Jugar = jueguen, juguemos

Entender = Entienda, entendamos

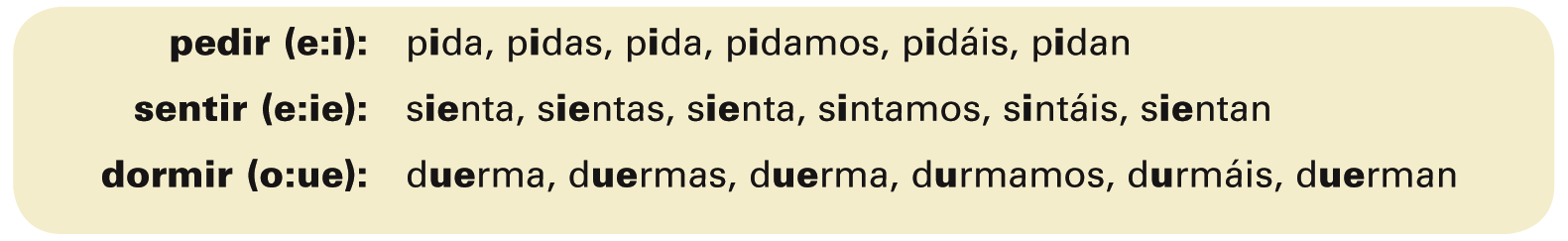
Empezar = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_empiecen\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Contar =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mostrar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Perder=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-IR verbs stem change **in every form of the subjunctive BUT t**he **nosotros form stem changes to only one letter: ( U or I )**



Ella ustedes nosotros

Pedir = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pida\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Servir =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dormir =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

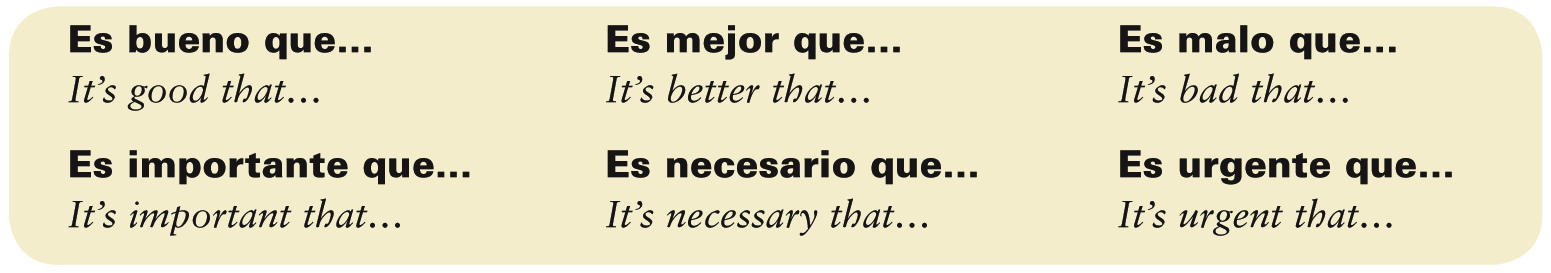
Vestir = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Preferir =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

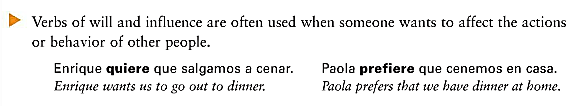
Sentir = =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Escribe las formas correctas del subjuntivo de los verbos indicados.
2. Alquilar, beber, vivir. Que yo alquile, beba, viva.
3. Estudiar, aprender, asistir. que tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Encontrar, poder, dormir. que ellos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Hacer, tener, venir. que nosotros\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Dar, hablar, escribir. Que nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Pagar, empezar, buscar. que nosotros\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Entender, dormir, saber. que ustedes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Ser, ir, saber. que tú\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Estar, dar, oír. que yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. **Key: The subjunctive with IMPERSONAL EXPRESSIONS**

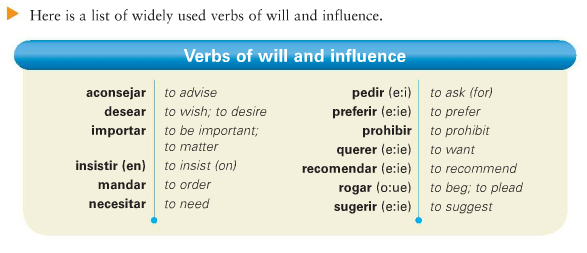
* ***These impersonal expressions are always followed by clauses in the subjunctive:***

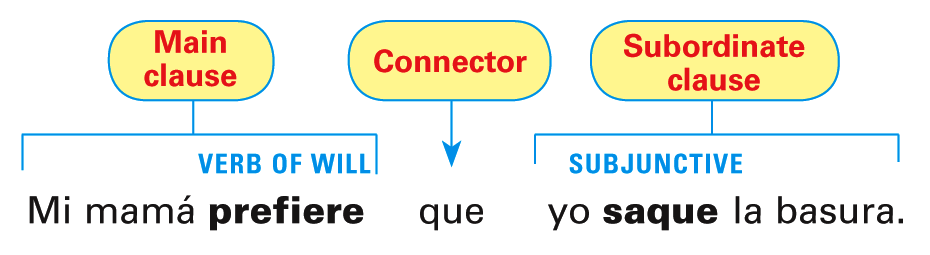


1. Complete the sentences with your own ending to the prompts. Use the subjunctive if you have 2 subjects.
2. Es importante / ustedes / llegar a tiempo *Es importante* ***que ustedes lleguen*** *a tiempo*
3. Es bueno / yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Es malo /tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Es terrible / los estudiantes / no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Es necesario / mis padres \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Es malo / tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Es terrible/ el maestro \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. **Key: The subjunctive with verbs of WILL AND INFLUENCE**



* **¡Atención! In English, verbs or expressions of will and influence often use the infinitive, such as *I want you to go*. This is not the case in Spanish, where the subjunctive would be used in a subordinate clause.**



* When the main clause contains one subject and an expression of will or influence, and you have a new subject, then the subjunctive is required in the subordinate clause.

My mom prefers that I take out the trash (Prefers for me to take out the trash)

If there is NO change of subject, use the infinitive. Mi mama **prefiere sacar** la basura. = My mom prefers to take out the trash.

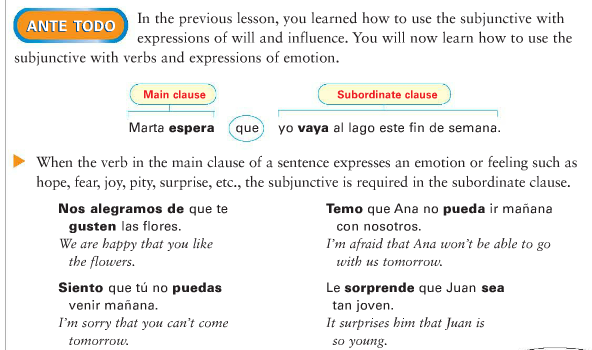
1. **Escoge el verbo correcto y escríbelo en el espacio.**

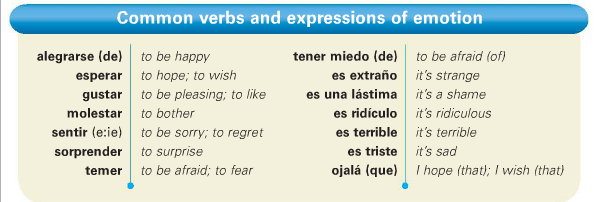
abramos hagan den comas llegue aprendan tomemos

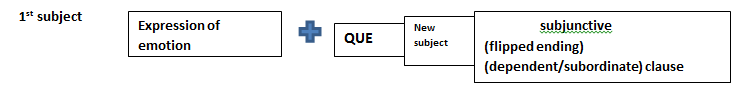
1. Yo sugiero que ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la tarea.
2. Recomendamos que tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en la cafetería.
3. Es bueno que las niñas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_muchas lenguas extranjeras.
4. El doctor prefiere que yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ temprano a la cita.
5. La enfermera recomienda que nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la medicina.
6. Ella insiste en que nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la puerta.

B.For the following examples, circle the subjects. If there are 2 subjects, you will need to use the subjunctive in the second clause. If there is only one subject (no subject change), then you will write the infinitive.

1. Yo recomiendo que ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arreglar) la sala.
2. Yo te sugiero que tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ir) con ella al supermercado.
3. Él necesita que yo le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (prestar) dinero.
4. No queremos que tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hacer) nada especial para nosotros.
5. Mis papás quieren que yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (limpiar) mi cuarto.
6. Ellos nos piden que nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ayudar) a preparar la comida.
7. Quieren que tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sacar) la basura todos los días.
8. Quiero \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (descansar) esta noche.
9. Es importante que ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (limpiar) los estantes.
10. Su tía les manda que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (poner) la mesa.
11. Te aconsejo que no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (salir) con él.
12. Mi tío insiste en que mi prima \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hacer) la cama.
13. Prefiero \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ir) al cine.
14. Es necesario \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (estudiar).
15. Recomiendo que ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pasar) la aspiradora.
16. **Escribe la forma correcta del verbo.**
17. Es interesante que ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ir) a España.
18. Necesito que ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(poner) la mesa.
19. Las chicas quieren que yo no les \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(dar) tarea.
20. Mi familia quiere que nosotros les \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(visitar).
21. El maestro pide que nosotros le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ayudar) con el proyecto.
22. Mis padres desean que yo les \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (decir) la verdad.
23. Tus amigos recomiendan que tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sacar) la basura.
24. Es importante que los estudiantes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(entender) la información.
25. Yo prefiero que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(empezar) la fiesta más tarde.
26. Crea oraciones nuevas con el subjuntivo.
27. Recomendar / terminar = Ustedes recomiendan **que** nosotros *terminemos el proyecto.*
28. Necesitar / lavar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
29. Pedir / limpiar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
30. Es malo / planchar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
31. Es urgente / arreglar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
32. Querer / jugar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Lección 4 Gramática****: El subjuntivo con emoción**





*Me molesta que* la gente no **recicle** el plástico = *It bothers me* that people don’t **recycle** plastic.

*Es triste que* **tengamos** problemas con la deforestación. = *It’s sad that* we **have** problems with deforestation.

These have nothing to do with whether something is true or not. The subjunctive is used for 2 reasons here:

1. **first clause being an emotion/feeling**
2. **the subject has changed**

If there is no subject change, just use the infinitive.

For example:

1. I hope I won’t arrive late = I hope not to arrive late = Espero no **llegar** tarde.
2. I hope (that) he will not arrive late = Espero que **él no llegue** tarde.

**Using ¡Ojalá!**

Ojalá is an expression that is used with the subjunctive. It means something like “I hope / hopefully” and it’s ALWAYS followed by the subjunctive. You can use “que” after it, but that’s optional.

The **word “Ojalá” i**s derived from Arabic (there is much Arabic influence in Spain and the Spanish language!) from a phrase meaning “Allah-willing” so you can use it for things like “hopefully” and “Oh I really hope!”

Ojalá que pueda ir al concierto = I hope/Hopefully I can go to the concert.

Ojalá me ayuden = I hope (that) they help me.

1. **Escribe la forma correcta del verbo.**
2. Ojalá que ellos  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(descubrir) nuevas formas de energía.
3. Espero que Ana nos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(  (ayudar) a recoger la basura en la carretera.
4. Es una lástima que la gente no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(reciclar) más.
5. Esperamos  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(proteger) el aire de nuestra comunidad.
6. Me alegro de que mis amigos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(querer) conservar la naturaleza.
7. Espero que tú\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(venir) a la reunión (*meeting*) del Club de Ecología.
8. Es malo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(contaminar) el medio ambiente.
9. A mis padres les gusta que nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(participar) en la reunión.
10. Siento que nuestras ciudades \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (estar) afectadas por la contaminación.
11. Ojalá que yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(poder) hacer algo para reducir la contaminación.

**Escribe en español:**

1. It’s sad that the animals don’t have a home. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We like that you are in our class. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. It’s a shame to buy lunch every day. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Try these! For each one, decide whether the sentence has 2 subjects. If so, use the subjunctive of the verb that makes the most sense. If only one subject is used, use the best infinitive.

Then, choose 10 of these 20 sentences, and write the meaning of the sentence in ENGLISH!

1. Siento que tus llaves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (estar / contaminar) perdidos.
2. Me alegro de que ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ir / hacer) de vacaciones.
3. Les gusta que su clase \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (empezar / descubrir) a las diez.
4. Nos sorprende que tú no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (descubrir /proteger) al medio ambiente.
5. ¿Te alegras de que yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (estar/ser) aquí?
6. Me sorprende \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fascinar /ver) a tu familia aquí.
7. Esperan que los hombres no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cazar / desarrollar) a los venados en el bosque.
8. Me alegro de que tú\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(poder/mejorar) ir a mi fiesta.
9. Tenemos miedo de que nuestros padres \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(conocer /saber) la verdad.
10. Ella espera que nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ser/conservar) el agua.
11. Queremos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(conservar/ prohibir) el agua en los ríos.
12. Ojalá mis abuelos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(vivir/reducir) por unos años más.
13. Mi abuela espera \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(conocer/saber) a su nieta nueva.
14. Le sorprende que los estudiantes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (respirar /robar) refrescos de las máquinas.
15. Sentimos que la tienda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (estar/comprar) cerrada hoy.
16. Nos sorprende que los chicos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(comer /escribir) el detergente.
17. Ojalá el ave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (reducir /respirar ) pronto con sus pulmones pequeños.
18. ¡Ojalá que los bebés \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(destruir /mejorarse) pronto!
19. Esperamos que el gobierno \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (destruir / desarrollar) un sistema para controlar la contaminación.
20. ¿Te molesta que nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (destruir / reciclar) la playa con basura?

Escribe en español:

1. It surprises us that you tell your friends the secrets. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. I don’t like that you walk home alone. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Termina la oración:

1. Me gusta que …tú y yo estemos en la clase juntos.
2. Me molesta que …\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Es una lástima que …\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Es triste …\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Más subjuntivo:…..(remember how I said that almost everything you want to say ends up being subjunctive?)**

**The Subjunctive with Doubt, Disbelief, and Denial**

**The subjunctive is required when you are expressing doubt, disbelief, and denial.**

**1st subject**

**New subject (usually)**

**Expression of doubt/disbelief/denial**

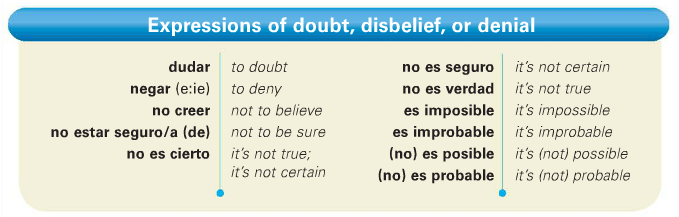
**QUE**

**subjunctive (flipped ending) (dependent/subordinate) clause**



**Ellos**

They doubt THAT their son tells (them) the truth.



Quizá / Quizás / Tal vez = ways to say maybe.

Often followed by subjunctive because they imply uncertainty.

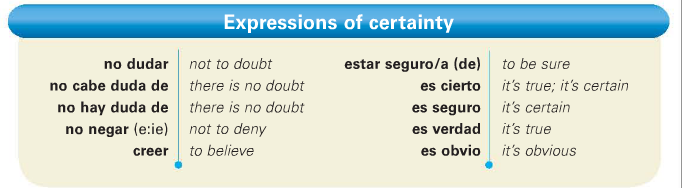
Circle the “doubt” aspect of the below sentences, then underline the subjunctive verb.

1. El gobierno niega que el agua esté contaminada. ( The government denies that the water is contaminated)
2. Dudo que resolvamos el problema. (I doubt we [will] resolve the problem)
3. Es probable que haya menos bosques y selvas en el futuro.
4. No es verdad que mi hermano estudie la ecología.

The subjunctive is **NOT used when expressing CERTAINTY**. Just use the indicative (normal formation, no flipped ending)

Here are some indicative/certainty expressions: **you do NOT use the subjunctive with these!**

**¡¡NO SUBJUNTIVO!!**



Circle the part of the clause that indicates truth/certainty. Underline the verb in the dependent clause.

1. No niego que hay mucho tráfico hoy.
2. Es verdad que Colombia es un país hermoso.
3. No hay duda de que la selva tropical tiene muchos animales.

Here’s where it gets crazy: if someone uses creer (to believe) or pensar (to think) to express an idea, then you DON’T use the subjunctive with it. Even if it’s not true. Even if it is an absurd statement.

Because it might be true to the speaker. So Creer and Pensar are followed by the indicative (not subjunctive).

1. **Creo que** *podemos* ir a la fiesta = I think we can go to the party.
2. **No creo que** *podamos* ir a la fiesta = now it implies doubt = (no creo) so subjunctive is used.
3. **Creo que** los gatos *son* verdes = I think the cats are green…..sounds bizarre, right? Still subjunctive because you can just assume it’s truth according to the speaker.

Try these! To help, first decide whether the main clause expresses doubt/uncertainty (subjunctive) or whether it’s certain/ true.

1. Dudo que ellos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (trabajar).
2. Es cierto que él\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (comer) mucho.
3. Es imposible que ellos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   (salir).
4. Es probable que ustedes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   (ganar).
5. No creo que ella\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   (volver).
6. Es posible que nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ir) también.
7. Dudamos que tú\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (reciclar).
8. Creo que ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   (jugar) al fútbol.
9. No niego que ustedes  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   (estudiar).
10. Es posible que ella no  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (venir) a casa.
11. Es probable que Lucio y Carmen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   (dormir).
12. Es posible que mi prima Marta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   (llamar).
13. Tal vez Juan no nos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   (oír).
14. Escribe en español: It’s not true that our grandparents live in Arizona \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. Escribe en español: There’s no doubt that the girls (will) come to the party. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

But wait…there’s more!

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~**The subjunctive with CONJUNCTIONS!** ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Conjunctions are words or phrases that connect other words in sentences. They usually introduce the adverbial clause. The adverbial clause answers how, why , when, and where.

For example:

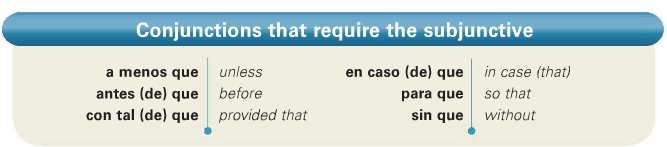
We are going to the mall **after**  we finish with work.

He will help me with my homework **unless** he makes other plans.

See how the bolded conjunctions tell us how or when?

In Spanish, you will use the subjunctive with these conjunctions when there is a hypothetical situation, some uncertainty, or the idea that some action may not occur.

These conjunctions always require the subjunctive in the dependent clause. But if you see them without the que, you can just use the infinitive.



*/ as long as*

Tu perro va a tener hambre **a menos que** *vayas a casa para darle comida.*

Your dog is going to be hungry **unless** you go home to feed him.

{main clause} (conjunction) {dependent/subjunctive}

José va a llevar un paraguas **en caso de que** *llueva hoy.*

José is going to take an umbrella in case it rains today.

{main clause} (conjunction) {dependent /subjunctive}

La mujer no puede caminar **sin descansar** por diez minutos.

The woman cannot walk **without resting** for 10 minutes.

You can also flip these statements around so the conjunction comes first, then the dependent clause, then the main clause.

Unless you help me, I am not going to understand the math problem.

(conjunction) {dependent clause/subjunctive} (main clause)

**A menos que** *me ayudes* no voy a entender el problema de matemáticas

Try these! Circle the preposition that opens the door for the subjunctive. Then write what the sentences mean below.

1. Debes ir al museo para que tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(aprender) de la historia de la ciudad.

Meaning?

1. Las chicas van a pasear en bicicleta a menos que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(empezar) a llover.

Meaning?

1. Vamos a pedir una pizza con tal de que mis padres nos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(dejar) dinero.

Meaning?

1. Antes de que tú\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ir) , por favor, arregla el coche.

Meaning?

1. Mi hermano va a Italia para que él \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(poder) conocer a su familia allá.

Meaning?

1. Jorge trata de usar su teléfono en clase sin que sus maestros lo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ver).

Meaning?

1. Para que tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(entender) la situación, vamos a decirte lo que pasó.

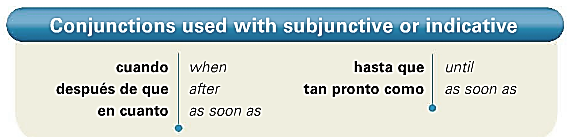
Meaning?

1. Puedes asistir a la universidad con tal de que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sacar) buenas notas.

Meaning?

**~~~Conjunctions that are sometimes but not always used with the subjunctive~~~~~**

* If the MAIN CLAUSE expresses a **future action or command**, then these conjunctions open the door for the subjunctive.



Clean your room **before** you go to your friend’s house=

Limpia tu cuarto **antes de que** *vayas* a la casa de tu amigo.

{main clause in command form} (conjunction) {dependent /subjunctive}

We are going to start the homework **as soon as** this program ends.

Vamos a empezar la tarea **tan pronto como** *termine* este programa.

(conjunction) {dependent /subjunctive}

Until he eats his vegetables, he won’t get any candy.

Hasta que *coma* sus verduras, no va a recibir ningún dulce.

(conjunction) {dependent /subjunctive} {main clause in future}

* If the verb in the main clause expresses a more habitual action (**always, customary**) or that something happened in the **past**, then use the indicative.

The students drive with their friends **when** they go out for lunch.

These statements imply **habit**, therefore the **indicative** is used.

Los estudiantes manejan con sus amigos **cuando** salen para almorzar.

Some students always arrive to class **as soon as** the bell rings.

Algunos estudiantes siempre llegan a la clase **tan pronto como** toca la campana.

These situations **definitely happened** in the past, so the **indicative** is used.

They polluted the river when they built that building. Contaminaron el río cuando construyeron ese edificio.

I called as soon as I got home. Llamé tan pronto como llegué a casa.

**Phrase to remember the ALWAYS subjunctive conjunctions when there’s a QUE….**

**En caso de que** **haya** una emergencia…..**call** the **CAPAS! OR wear your CAPAS!**

**Con tal de que**

**Antes de que**

**Para que**

**A menos que**

**Sin que**

**(note: without the “que,” these would not require the subjunctive. Instead, follow them with the infinitive form)**

A. Decide whether the subjunctive or indicative would best complete the sentence. Pay close attention to subjunctive vs. indicative conjunctions.

1. Vamos a tener la fiesta afuera a menos que… a. llueva b. llueve

2. Te dije tan pronto como …. a. encuentre el gato b. encontré el gato

3. Nunca vas a encontrar un trabajo a menos que…. a. busques por mucho tiempo b. buscas por mucho tiempo

4. Puedes venir a mi fiesta con tal de que… a. traigas pastel b. traes pastel

5.Necesitas llamarme en cuanto… a. llegues a la oficina b. llegas a la oficina

6. Bailábamos hasta que… a. estemos cansados b. estábamos cansados

7. Usa bloqueador solar en caso de que… a. haga sol b. hace sol

8. Siempre me ayudas cuando… a. tenga un problema b. tengo un problema

9. Dame la información antes de que… a. te vayas b. te vas

10. Es importante lavarte las manos antes de… a. comas b. comer

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Try these! Figure out the tense of the main clause in order to determine whether the second clause should be subjunctive or indicative. Then form the verb in the subjunctive or indicative.

The CAPAS ones are always subjunctive.

For the ones that don’t fit into CAPAS, your focus should be:

**main clause past /customary = indicative. Main clause future/command = subjunctive.**

Sometimes it helps to say the phrase “whenever that may be” at the end of the sentence to figure out if the subjunctive works there.

1. Voy a estudiar ecología cuando \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(volver) a la universidad.
2. A menos que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(empezar) a reciclar en tu casa, estás contaminando el medio ambiente.
3. Debes terminar la tarea antes de que tú\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(invitar) a tus amigos.
4. No podemos evitar la lluvia ácida a menos que todos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(trabajar) juntos.
5. No podemos conducir sin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (contaminar) el aire.
6. Siempre recogemos mucha basura cuando\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ir) al parque.
7. Recomiendo que tomen el tren para que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ver) el paisaje hermoso de España.
8. Para que tú\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (entender) la situación, escucha cuando ella habla.
9. Elisa habló con el presidente del Club de Ecología después de que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (terminar) la reunión.
10. Vamos de excursión para \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (observar) los animales y las plantas.
11. La contaminación va a ser un problema muy serio hasta que nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cambiar) nuestros sistemas de producción y transporte.
12. El gobierno debe crear más parques nacionales antes de que los bosques y ríos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (estar) completamente contaminados.
13. La gente recicla con tal de que no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ser) difícil.
14. Ellos van a comer todo el chocolate sin que su maestro los \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ver).

Escribe en español:

1. We can go to the park as soon as you finish preparing dinner. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. I am going to call you when I arrive.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. We went out together until we left for college. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. You always call me as soon as you arrive home.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Until you study abroad, you are not going to understand.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We are going to watch the movie together so that he isn’t scared (tener miedo).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_