~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~**Gramática**~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

The subjunctive for the unknown or nonexistent (adjective clauses).

1. Compare these 3 sentences.
   1. I’m looking for a phone that has a lot of storage. = Busco un celular que tenga mucho almacenamiento.
   2. I’m using a phone that has a lot of storage = Uso un celular que tiene mucho almacenamiento.
   3. I need the phone that has a lot of storage. Yo necesito el celular que tiene mucho almacenamiento.

Compare sentence A to sentence B.

Consider the words ‘the/a’ (definite/indefinite articles)

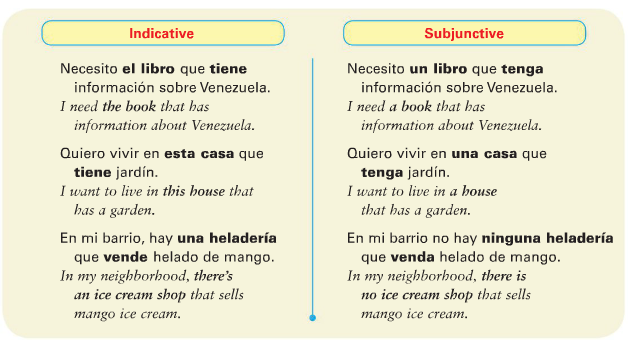
Consider the form of “has/tener”

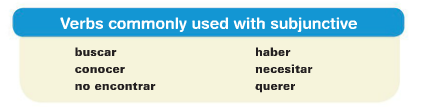
Compare sentence A to sentence C.

Consider the words ‘the/a’ (definite/indefinite articles)

Consider the form of “has/ tener”

1. What is important about the role of “the/el/la” vs “a /un/una” in these sentences? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What rule could you make about the indicative vs the subjunctive use of tener? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The subjunctive I used in an adjective clause that referse to a person, place, thing or idea that either does not exist or whose existence is uncertain or indefinite.



Verbs like **buscar, querer, ​or ​necesitar ​**plus **​que ​**are used with the ​​subjunctive when they introduce something that is not known for certain. ​​For example, you might say, **I’m looking for a car that *is* fast.**

The **looking for** part is **indicative**. The *is fast* has to be subjunctive because it’s not certain whether this specific car exists. = **Busco un coche que *sea* rápido.**

**Use the indicative for the first verb and the subjunctive ​for ​​​the second verb. ​**

I want a computer that doesn’t cost a lot. Quiero una computadora que no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (costar) mucho.

You also need to use the subjunctive ​with expressions that **ask about something** ​​that **may not exist. ​**

1. **Is there a \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_? = ¿Hay \_\_\_ que\_\_\_? ​** Is there pizza that doesn’t have cheese? ¿Hay pizza que no *tenga* queso?
2. **Do you know a \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_? = ¿Conoces a\_\_\_ que\_\_\_? ​** Do you know a teacher who speaks Chinese? ¿Conoces a un maestro que *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* chino?
3. **Do you have a \_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_? = ¿Tienes\_\_\_ que\_\_\_? ​**Do you have a pen that writes with red ink? ¿Tienes una pluma que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ con tinta roja?

~~~~~~~~~~If you are stating a fact, **like I know someone who does this, or I have something that does this**, it’s **indicative**, not subjunctive.~~~~~~~~~~

Let’s change these existent statements to non-existent/uncertain/subjunctive statements. The first one is done for you.

1. There is a Web site that ​has ​the information. Hay un sitio web que ​**tiene** ​la información. ​​
2. Change the above statement to a subjunctive situation. \_*Busco un sitio web que tenga la información. I am looking for a website that has the Information.*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I know a family that has 2 pools. Conozco a una familia que **tiene** dos albercas.
4. Change the above statement to a subjunctive situation. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. You know some students who speak Portuguese. Conoces a unos estudiantes que **hablan** portugués.
6. Change the above statement to a subjunctive situation. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. A note about the A personal. When you’re talking about a hypothetical person, don’t use an “A” before the person. But if they definitely exist, use the “A.” When using “alguien” (anyone) and “nadie” (no one) as a direct object (NOT A SUBJECT) then use the A.
8. Busco una persona que *pueda* escribir en japonés = I’m looking for a person who can write in Japanese. Existence is uncertain.

VS.

1. Busco a la persona que *puede* escribir en japonés. I’m looking for THE person who can write in Japanese. They do exist.
2. No conozco a nadie que sepa jugar al hockey = I don’t know anyone who knows how to play hockey.

Try these! Primero, decide si la oración es subjuntivo o indicativo. Después, escribe en español.

1. We are looking for a student who understands math. S or I? en español: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We are looking for the student who understands science. S or I? en español: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Is there a hotel that has a pool? S or I? en español: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you know a teacher who lives in Newcastle? S or I? en español: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Are you looking for the hotel that has a pool? S or I? en español: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. I don’t know anyone who gets 100 (sacar cien) in chemistry. S or I? en español: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. We need to talk to the student who gets 100 in chemistry. S or I? en español: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Try these! Decide whether they are S or I. then, fill in the correct verb form.

1. Necesito una persona que  (puede/**pueda**) cantar bien. (need a person = uncertain = subjunctive)
2. Buscamos a alguien que (tiene/tenga) paciencia.
3. ¿Hay restaurantes aquí que  (sirven/sirvan) comida japonesa?
4. Tengo una amiga que  (saca/saque) fotografías muy bonitas.
5. Hay una carnicería que  (está/esté) cerca de aquí.
6. No vemos ningún apartamento que nos (interesa/interese).
7. Conozco a un estudiante que  (come/coma) hamburguesas todos los días.
8. ¿Hay alguien que  (dice/diga) la verdad?
9. Buscamos un hotel que  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tener) piscina.
10. ¿Sabe usted dónde \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_    (quedar) el Correo Central?
11. ¿Hay algún buzón por aquí donde yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (poder) echar una carta?
12. Ana quiere ir a la carnicería que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (estar) en la avenida Lecuna.
13. Encontramos un restaurante que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (servir) comida típica venezolana.
14. ¿Conoces a alguien que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (saber) mandar un *fax* por computadora?
15. Necesitas al empleado que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (entender) este nuevo programa de computación.
16. No hay nada en este mundo que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (ser) gratis.

**B.Termina las oraciones con los verbos en el banco.**

Ex: Mi hermana necesita ***un vestido que sea verde y blanco para la fiesta.***

1. Un collar/tener diamantes verdaderos
2. Una bicicleta /ser nueva
3. Una esposa / venir de una buena familia
4. Vecinos nuevos / ser amables
5. Un doctor / entender sus problemas físicos
6. Boletos /permitir entrar el escenario
7. Un gato /ser su amigo

1. Mi abuelo necesita\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Mi papá quiere\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_​​

3. Mi hermana busca\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_​​

4. Mi hermano desea\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_​​

5. Yo espero encontrar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_​​

6. Mi mejor amigo(a) espera recibir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Termina la oración con sus propias ideas ☺**

7. Necesito un coche que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. En la playa, quiero encontrar a unos amigos que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. En la universidad, busco \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Los recién casados buscan una casa que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

11. La niña de cinco años quiere \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ que\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.