**Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ¿Qué te inspira?**

1. **A. Para describir a la gente**

**auténtico(a)** ………………………………authentic

**comportarse bien / mal** …………………… *to behave well / badly*

**la conducta** …………………… *behavior*

**destacarse por...** …………………… *to be remarkable for, to stand out (from others) for . . .*

**idealizar (a alguien)** …………………… *to idealize (someone)*

**imitar**…………………… *to imitate*

**representar** …………………… *to represent*

**realista** ………………………………realistic

**personificar**…………………… *to personify*

**práctico(a)** ………………………………practical, down-to earth

**sorprendente**………………………………surprising

**verdadero(a)** ………………………………real, true, sincere

1. **B. Características personales**

**atrevido(a)** …………………… *daring*

**comprensivo(a)** …………………… *understanding*

**considerado(a)** …………………… *considerate*

**dedicado (a)** …………………… *dedicated*

**desagradable** …………………… *disagreeable*

**fiel** …………………… *faithful*

**generoso(a)** …………………… *generous*

**impaciente** …………………… *impatient*

**ingenioso(a)** …………………… *clever*

**modesto(a)** …………………… *modest*

**orgulloso(a)** …………………… *proud*

**paciente**…………………… *patient*

**popular** …………………… *popular*

**presumido(a)** …………………… *presumptuous*

**razonable** …………………… *reasonable*

**sincero(a)** …………………… *sincere*

**sobresaliente** …………………… *outstanding*

**tímido(a)** …………………… *shy*

**vanidoso(a)** …………………… *vain*

1. **C.Las profesiones**

**Note: when you want to ask someone what their job is, ask, “A qué te dedicas?” You answer this “Me dedico a ser\_\_.”**

**el (la) artista** ………………………………artist

**el (la) astronauta**…………………… *astronaut*

**el (la) bombero(a)** ……………………………… firefighter

**el (la) carpintero(a)** ………………………………carpenter

**el (la) cartero(a)** ………………………………mail carrier

**el (la) científico(a)** …………………… *scientist*

**el (la) detective** …………………… *detective*

**el (la) electricista** …………………… *electrician*

**el (la) empresario(a)** …………………… *businessperson*

**el (la) entrenador(a)** …………………… *trainer, coach*

**el (la) mecánico(a)** …………………… *mechanic*

**el (la) músico(a)** ………………………………musician

**el (la) obrero(a)** …………………… *laborer*

**el (la) periodista** ………………………………journalist

**el (la) policía**……………………………… police officer

**el (la) político(a)** ……………………………… politician

**el (la) piloto**…………………… *pilot*

**el (la) programador(a)** …………………… *programmer*

**el (la) trabajador(a) social**…………………… *social worker*

**el (la) secretario(a)** ………………………………secretary

**el (la) técnico(a)** ………………………………technician, repairperson

**el (la) vecino(a)** ………………………………neighbor

**el (la) veterinario(a)**………………………………veterinarian

1. **D. Para decir que debe hacer**

**aconsejar(que)** …………………… *to advise that*

**dejar (que)** …………………… *to allow that*

**exigir (que)** …………………… *to demand that*

**mandar(que)** …………………… *to order, command that*

**prohibir (que)** ………………… *to prohibit that (gets an accent over the i when conjugating all forms but nosotros)*

**sugerir (ie, i) (que)** …………………… *to suggest that*

**insistir en (que)** …………………… *to insist that*

**(recomendar, pedir)**

1. **E. Las acciones**

**actuar**……………………………… to act (accent on U in the boot conjugation)

**aparecer**……………………………… to appear

**arriesgarse**……………………………… to risk

**convertirse en**……………………………… to turn into

**figurar en**……………………………… to appear in

**lograr** ……………………………… to attain, to achieve

1. **F. Más palabras**

**la amistad**……………………………… friendship

**el deber**……………………………… duty

**la fama** ……………………………… fame

**el honor**……………………………… honor

**la imagen**……………………………… image

**el logro** ……………………………… achievement, success

**la meta** ……………………………… goal

**por eso** ……………………………… for that reason, that’s why

**por lo tanto**……………………………… therefore

**el propósito** ……………………………… purpose, aim

**el sacrificio** ……………………………… sacrifice

**sin embargo**……………………………… nevertheless, however

**la valentía** ……………………………… bravery

Suffixes:  Many of the adjectives you have learned can be changed to nouns ​​ by adding some common suffixes. These suffixes **(-cia, -ez(a), -dad, -ción)**​ create​ feminine nouns.​

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Adjective | Noun |
| paciente | La paciencia |
| Tímido | La timidez |
| sincere | La sinceridad |
| Considerado | La consideración |
| Feliz |  |
| Libre |  |
| bella |  |
| pobre |  |

 **~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~Más Subjuntivo: ¡Sorpresa! (no tanto)~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~**

In English, you express the following:

* what you want ​​someone **to do** ​with an **infinitive**
* what you **hope someone ​does** ​​with the **present** tense
* what you wish someone **would do** in what’s called the **conditional tense**.

In Spanish, ALL OF THESE ARE SUBJUNCTIVE.

Quiero

Espero

Deseo

 I want you to dance.

BAILES

tú

I hope you dance.

que

I wish you would dance!

After ​verbs of ​​hope, desire, or want, use the ​subjunctive ​if there is a change of subject. ​​

Conjugate the hope verb for the subject hoping, then use QUE, then use the subjunctive form of the verb for the new subject. You can put the new subject before or after the subjunctive verb.

First

subject

Verb of hope or desire or wish

que

New subject

Subjunctive verb

You only use the subjunctive with these verbs for expressing wishes when **there is a change of subject in the sentence.**

“Yo quiero que me digas la verdad”

In this example, “Yo quiero que me digas la verdad,” the first clause has “quiero,” which is conjugated for the subject “yo.” In the second clause, the subject is “digas” for “tú” The subject begins as “I” but then we have a new subject, “you” **so the subjunctive is used.**

Intentemos otros ejemplos: Mi amiga quiere que vayas a la fiesta.

The first subject is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the second subject is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so the subjunctive is used.

Mi amiga quiere ir a la fiesta= not subjunctive. Infinitive instead! Why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mis padres desean que mis hermanos y yo hagamos la tarea.

The first subject is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the second subject is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so the subjunctive is used.

When there is no change of subject, you use the infinitive instead of the subjunctive.

Ejemplo: Yo deseo viajar a Inglaterra. = I want to travel to England.

 (I want that I travel to England, both subjects are “I.”)

Compare:

Yo quiero que tú asistas (attend) a la ceremonia. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yo quiero asistir a la ceremonia. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Quiero que me lleves a casa = I want **you to take** me home (that you take me home)

 (notice that in English we make the subjunctive part an infinitive)

**Ojalá =** The word “Ojalá” is derived from Arabic (there is much Arabic influence in Spain) and it always is followed by a subjunctive. It is derived from a phrase meaning “Allah-willing” so you can use it for things like “hopefully” and “Oh I really hope!” You generally follow Ojalá with “que,” but sometimes in speaking, people do not use the “que.” When used with the past subjunctive, it best translates to “Oh, how I wish!”

Ojalá que no llueva mañana = I really hope/ hopefully it doesn’t rain tomorrow.

OR Ojalá no llueva mañana.

#### La formación del imperfecto del subjuntivo

**The Imperfect Subjunctive**

You already know the present subjunctive (Espero que llegues pronto).

There are also past forms of the subjunctive. Use the imperfect subjunctive instead of the present subjunctive when **the entire context of the sentence is in the past**.

So when you have a subjunctive KEY but it’s in the past, you generally use the past subjunctive.

Present context:

Los padres quieren que ayudemos a su hija. = The parents want us to help (that we help) their daughter.

Past context:

The parents wanted us to help (that we helped) their daughter.

Los padres **querían** que **ayudáramos** a su hija.

Present context:

Mi madre sugiere que haga mi tarea = My mother suggests that I do my homework.

Past context:

Mi madre sugirió que hiciera mi tarea = My mother suggested that I do my homework.

**Let’s look at formation:**

You form the imperfect subjunctive by taking the **3rd person plural form of the preterite tense of the verb (ellos)**, **removing the “ron,”** and **adding** the set of **endings** found in the table.

 Good news: The endings are the same for –AR, –ER, and –IR verbs!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ra | ramos (with an accent on the vowel right before the r) |
| ras | X |
| ra | ran |

 (and they sound like Lady Gaga)

**Hablar 🡪Hablaron – ron = Habla Escribir 🡪**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Hablara  | Habláramos |
| Hablaras | X |
|  Hablara | hablaran |

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Comer -> \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Ten cuidado: if it was irregular in the preterite, it’s gonna be irregular in the past subjunctive!

To the tune of “La Cucaracha:” **La Canción del Pretérito Irregular**

Tener es tuve

Estar estuve

Ir es fui

Y también ser

Poner es puse

Poder es pude

Traje es para traer

 Hacer; hice

Haber; hube

Saber; supe

Querer; quise

Decir; dije

Venir; vine

Dar; di

Ver; vi

Sin acentos

Escribe las formas del imperfecto del subjuntivo.

Tener\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Poder\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Hacer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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IR\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Pedir

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Venir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Poner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Decidir\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Buscar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Vivir\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Saber \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Conocer

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#### Estar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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#### Estudiar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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#### Solicitar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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#### Poner\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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#### Ganar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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#### Querer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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#### Traer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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#### Obtener\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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#### Ver \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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#### Ir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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#### Ser \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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You use the imperfect subjunctive when you have a subjunctive KEY but it’s in the past. That way, your whole sentence has the correct context.

Quiero que ustedes vayan a la fiesta

Quería que ustedes fueran a la fiesta = I wanted you guys to go (that you guys went) to the party

(it is implied that they did not in fact go)

Mis padres insistieron en que yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tomar) cinco clases.

Las chicas querían que nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ir) a comer helado.

Tú recomendaste que yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leer) el libro.

**Now, the fun part ☺**

**The imperfect subjunctive with “if” clauses (si clauses) for hypothetical situations.**

In order to say what things would be like if circumstances were DIFFERENT, here is the formation:

*Si clause + imperfect subjunctive* with **conditional clause**

The **imperfect subjunctive in the si-clause** and the **conditional in the main clause.**

(Here is an if clause which is not subjunctive because it’s in the future:

1. **Si comes, te sentirás major = if you eat, you will feel better.**

**(indicative ) (future)**

1. **Si comieras, te sentirías mejor. = If you ate( you didn’t eat), you would feel better.**

(past subjunctive to

 indicate something contrary to fact) (conditional)

Compare:

In example A, let’s say that your friend might eat something. This is her initial reaction. The second future reaction is based on this initial reaction.

In example B, you know your friend is not going to eat something. If circumstances were **different** (if she ate) she’d feel better. However, before the speaker says this statement, the speaker already knows that this is an “unreal situation” aka NOT GONNA HAPPEN.

In both cases, the clauses can be switched:

1. Lo pasarás bien si me visitas. = You will have fun if you visit me.
2. Te sentirías mejor si comieras. = You would feel better if you ate (you didn’t, so you won’t)
3. Si yo fuera tú, yo no iría = If I were you, I wouldn’t go! = Am I you? No. Therefore, subjunctive is used.
4. Si tú **tuvieras** suerte, no **sacarías** una mala nota. If you were lucky (you are not) you wouldn’t get a bad grade.
5. **Si me visitaras, lo pasarías bien = If you visited (you didn’t visit), you would have a good time.**

NOTE: You can never have present subjunctive after “si.” It will always be imperfect subjunctive! Also, **the English word “would”** will usually help you determine if the if-clause should be subjunctive.

**So, in English: “If + past subjunctive, then + conditional.”**

**In Spanish, this formula will look like “Si imperfect subjunctive, subject conditional (or subject after verb) ”**

**(The “if-clause” does not always have to come first. You might see,**

**“Conditional, si imperfect subjunctive.”**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*ALSO KNOWN AS: “Si -Ra, -Ría……………-Ría, Si -Ra”\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Si yo fuera rico,** **compraría un coche.** |  | *If I were rich* [I am **not** rich] *I would buy a car.* |
| **¿Qué harías, si fueras presidente?** | *What would you do if you were president?* [you aren't] |
| **Si Juana estuviera aquí, ¿le dirías la verdad?** | *If Juana were here* [she isn't here], *would you tell her the truth?* |

Try these!

1. Si yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ guapo, yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ser) una estrella del cine.

2. Si tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inteligente, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(buscar) un trabajo.

3. Si yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tú, yo no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ir) al restaurante con él.

4.Si \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hacer) la tarea, no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tener)un problema.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(buscar) el gato perdido, si \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tener) tiempo libre?

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hacer) toda la tarea, si \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(poder) encontrar el libro.

7. Si tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sabes) la verdad, no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(salir) con ellos.

Escribe en español: Watch for Si -ra, ría, and -Ría, si - ra!

8.Would you all take Spanish if you had space in your schedule?

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

9.If I made the food, would you try it (probar)?

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

10.If you had a million dollars, what would you do? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11.Would you say that, if your mother were here?

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

12.Would you come to the party, if you had the chance? (oportunidad)

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

13.If you went with us, you would see your brother.

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

14.If you weren’t so mean (antipático), you would have friends.

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

15.If I were rich, I would buy lots of things.

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

**Contesta:**

* + 1. ¿Qué harías, si tuvieras un fin de semana libre?

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

* + 1. ¿Qué comprarías, si tuvieras 5 millones de dólares? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Adónde irías, si tuvieras el tiempo y el dinero? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. ¿Qué harían sus padres, si no tuvieran hijos?

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

5.¿Qué practicarías, si fueras más atlétic@?

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

**Reminders/tips**

* 1. Never use the PRESENT subjunctive after “si” (if). ONLY use **Imperfect Subjunctive (ra, ras)**
	2. **In unreal, hypothetical conditions**, the pattern is a past subjunctive in the “if”clause and a conditional tense in the main clause: *If we had time, we would visit.* ***Si tuviéramos tiempo, visitaríamos.***
	3. There are frequent tip-offs in English sentences that the conditional/past subjunctive combination is required in the corresponding Spanish sentence, like theuse of the past tense (“spoke” or “had”) in the “if” clause to indicate a present/future situation. (“If you *spoke* [right now]...”).