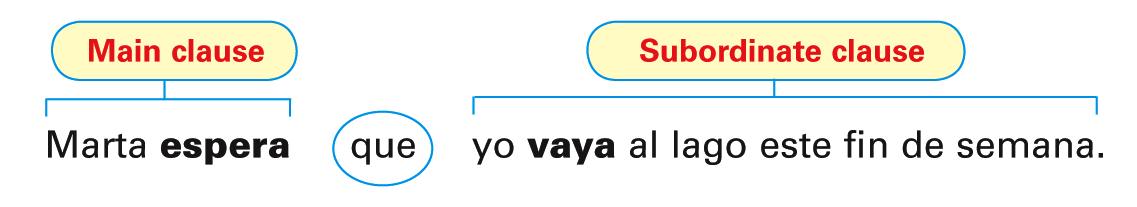
GUÍA DE ESTUDIO DE LA LECCIÓN 4.

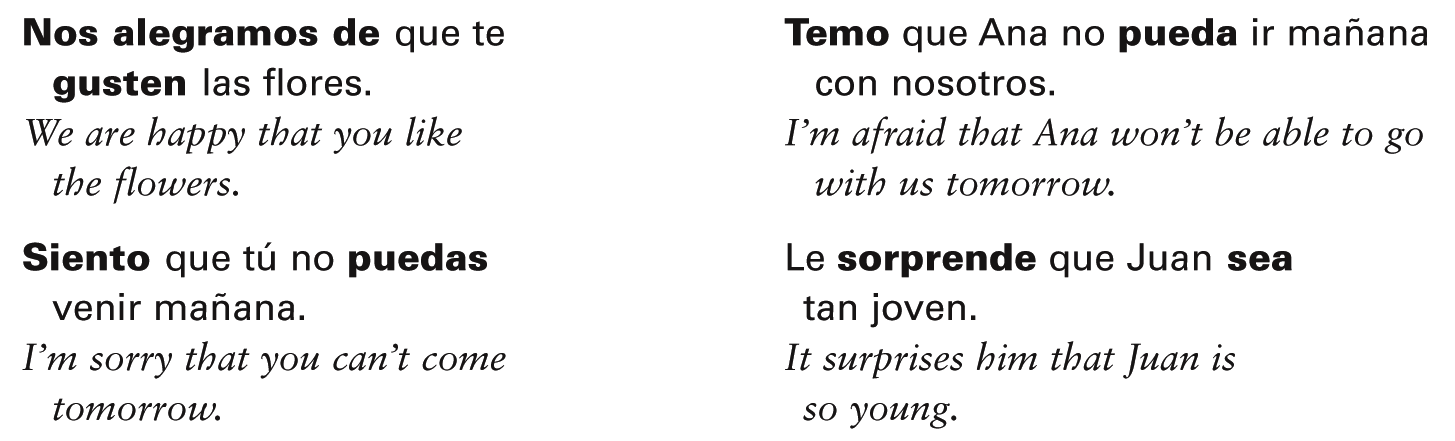
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| a menos que |  |  |
| alegrarse (de) |  |  |
| el animal |  |  |
| antes (de) que |  |  |
| el árbol |  |  |
| el ave, el pájaro |  |  |
| el bosque (tropical) |  |  |
| el calentamiento global |  |  |
| el cambio climático |  |  |
| cazar |  |  |
| el cielo |  |  |
| con tal (de) que |  |  |
| la conservación |  |  |
| conservar |  |  |
| la contaminación (del aire; del agua) |  |  |
| contaminar |  |  |
| controlar |  |  |
| el cráter |  |  |
| (no) creer |  |  |
| cuando |  |  |
| cuidar |  |  |
| de aluminio |  |  |
| de plástico |  |  |
| de vidrio |  |  |
| la deforestación |  |  |
| dejar de (+ inf.) |  |  |
| desarrollar |  |  |
| descubrir |  |  |
| el desierto |  |  |
| después de que |  |  |
| destruir |  |  |
| (no) dudar |  |  |
| la ecología |  |  |
| el/la ecologista |  |  |
| ecologista |  |  |
| el ecoturismo |  |  |
| en caso (de) que |  |  |
| en cuanto |  |  |
| la energía (nuclear, solar) |  |  |
| el envase |  |  |
| (no) es cierto |  |  |
| es extraño |  |  |
| es imposible |  |  |
| es improbable |  |  |
| es obvio |  |  |
| (no) es posible |  |  |
| (no) es probable |  |  |
| es ridículo |  |  |
| (no) es seguro |  |  |
| es terrible |  |  |
| es triste |  |  |
| es una lástima |  |  |
| (no) es verdad |  |  |
| esperar |  |  |
| estar afectado/a (por) |  |  |
| estar contaminado/a |  |  |
| la estrella |  |  |
| evitar |  |  |
| la extinción |  |  |
| la fábrica |  |  |
| la flor |  |  |
| el gato |  |  |
| el gobierno |  |  |
| hasta que |  |  |
| la hierba |  |  |
| el lago |  |  |
| la lata |  |  |
| la ley |  |  |
| la luna |  |  |
| el medio ambiente |  |  |
| mejorar |  |  |
| la naturaleza |  |  |
| (no) negar (e:ie) |  |  |
| no cabe duda de |  |  |
| no hay duda de |  |  |
| la nube |  |  |
| ojalá (que) |  |  |
| para que |  |  |
| el peligro |  |  |
| el perro |  |  |
| el pez (sing.), los peces (pl.) |  |  |
| la piedra |  |  |
| la planta |  |  |
| la (sobre)población |  |  |
| proteger |  |  |
| puro/a |  |  |
| el reciclaje |  |  |
| reciclar |  |  |
| recoger |  |  |
| el recurso natural |  |  |
| reducir |  |  |
| renovable |  |  |
| resolver (o:ue) |  |  |
| respirar |  |  |
| el río |  |  |
| la selva, la jungla |  |  |
| el sendero |  |  |
| sentir (e:ie) |  |  |
| sin que |  |  |
| el sol |  |  |
| la solución |  |  |
| tan pronto como |  |  |
| temer |  |  |
| la tierra |  |  |
| la vaca |  |  |
| el valle |  |  |
| el volcán |  |  |

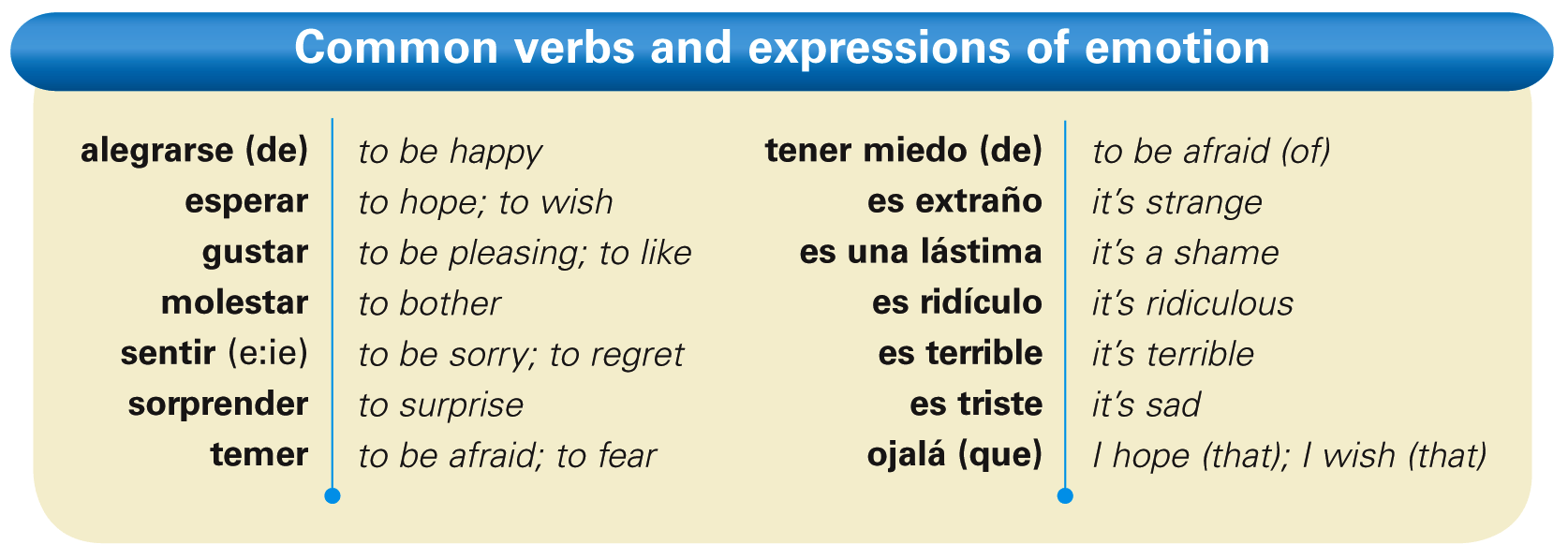
**4.1 THE SUBJUNCTIVE WITH VERBS OF EMOTION**

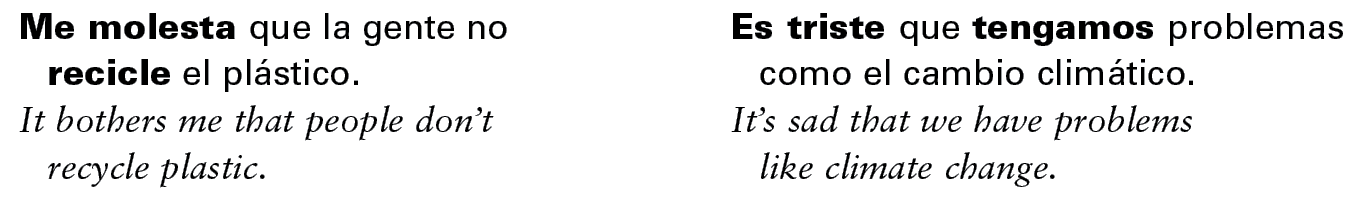
**In the previous lesson, you learned how to use the subjunctive with expressions of will and influence. You will now learn how to use the subjunctive with verbs and expressions of emotion.**



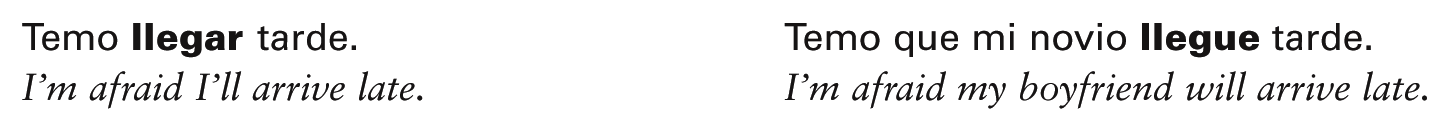
* When the verb in the main clause of a sentence expresses an emotion or feeling such as hope, fear, joy, pity, or surprise, the subjunctive is required in the subordinate clause.



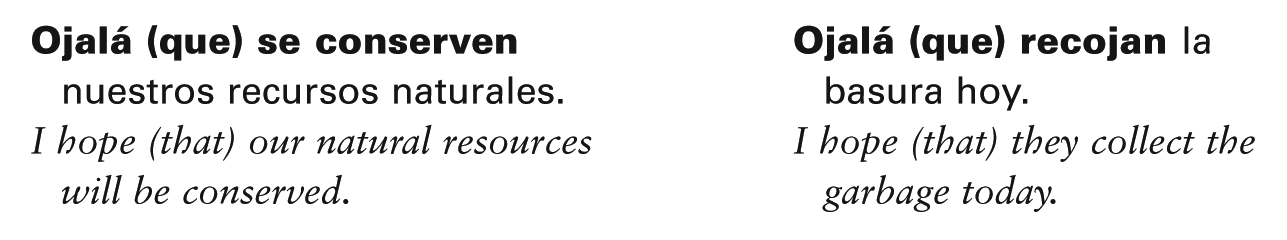




* **As with expressions of will and influence, the infinitive, not the subjunctive, is used after an expression of emotion when there is no change of subject.** Compare these sentences.



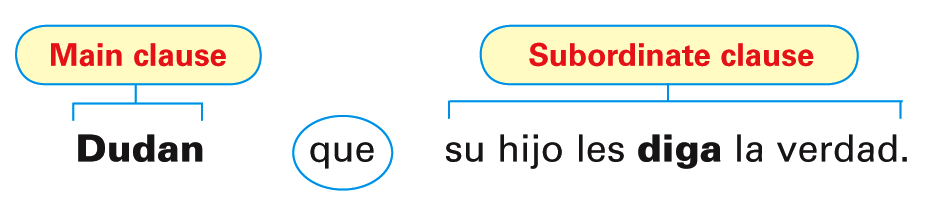
* **The expression ojalá (que) means *I hope* or *I wish*, and it is always followed by the subjunctive. Note that the use of que with this expression is optional.**



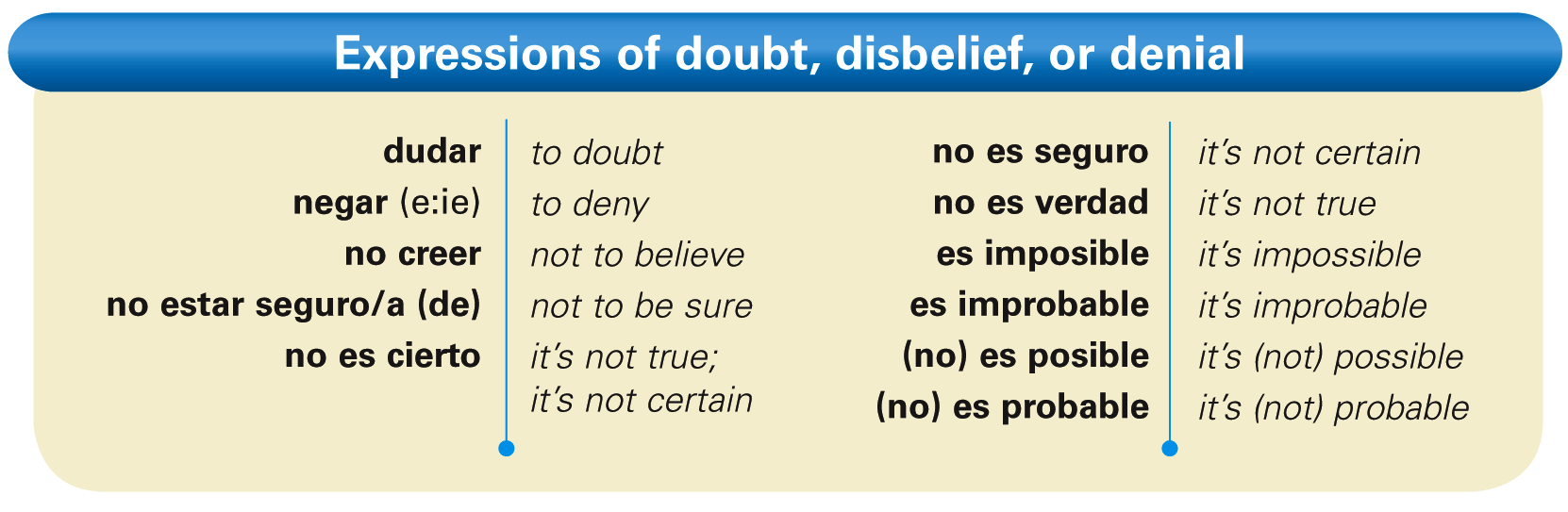
|  |
| --- |
| **Completa las oraciones con las formas correctas de los verbos.** |
| 1. Ojalá que ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (descubrir) nuevas formas de energía. 2. Espero que Ana nos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ayudar) a recoger la basura en la carretera. 3. Es una lástima que la gente no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (reciclar)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

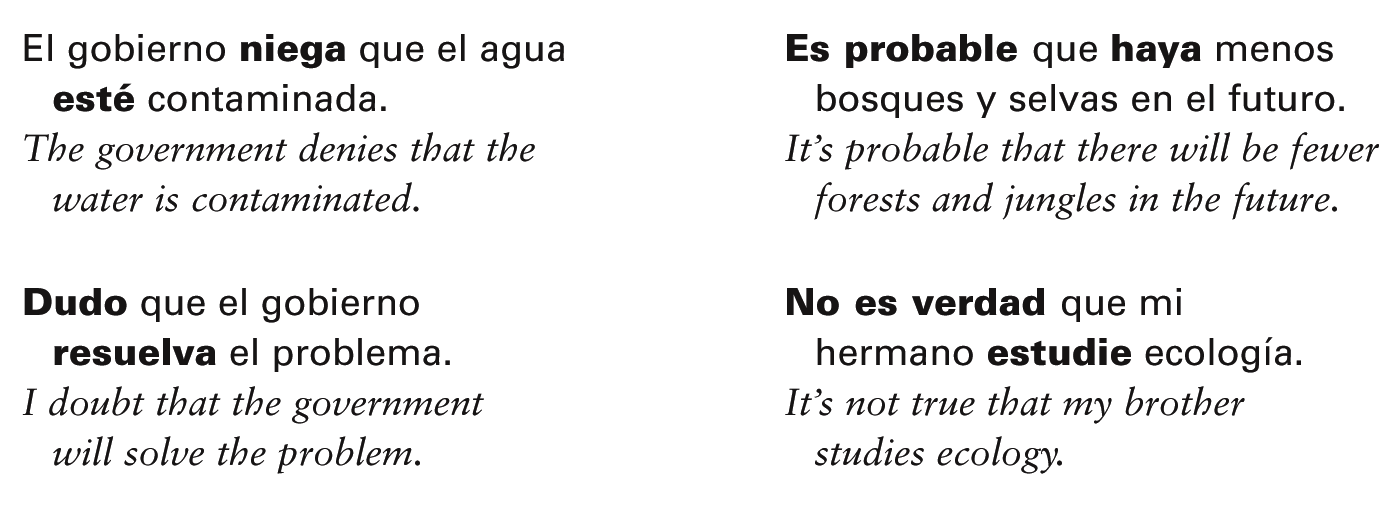
**4.2 THE SUBJUNCTIVE WITH DOUBT, DISBELIEF, AND DENIAL.**

* **Just as the subjunctive is required with expressions of emotion, influence, and will, it is also used with expressions of doubt, disbelief, and denial.**

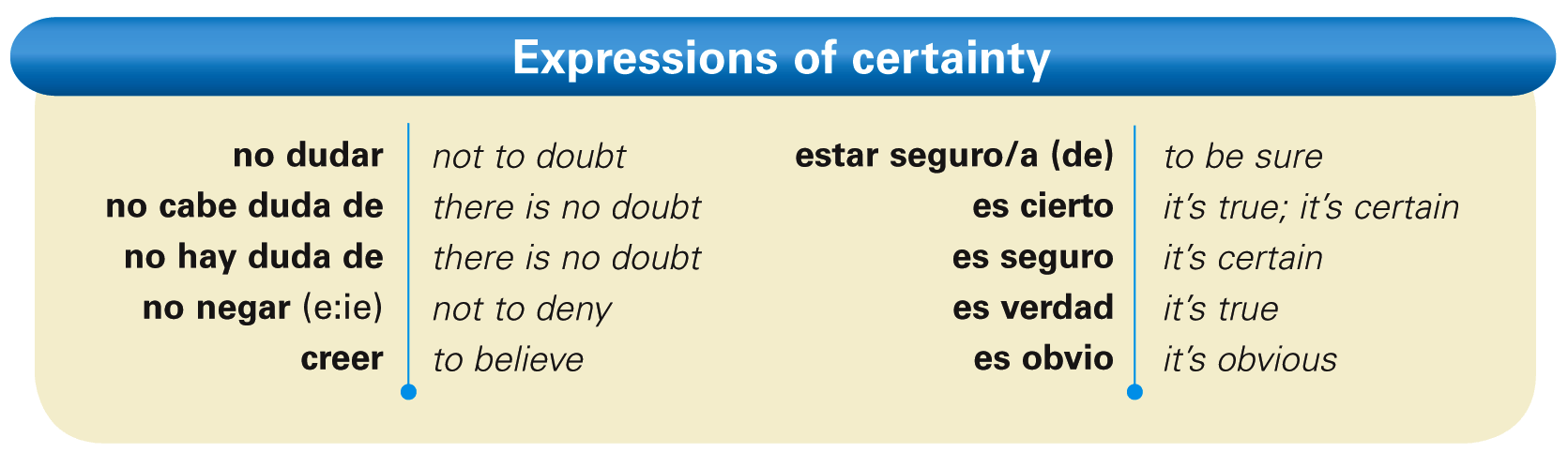


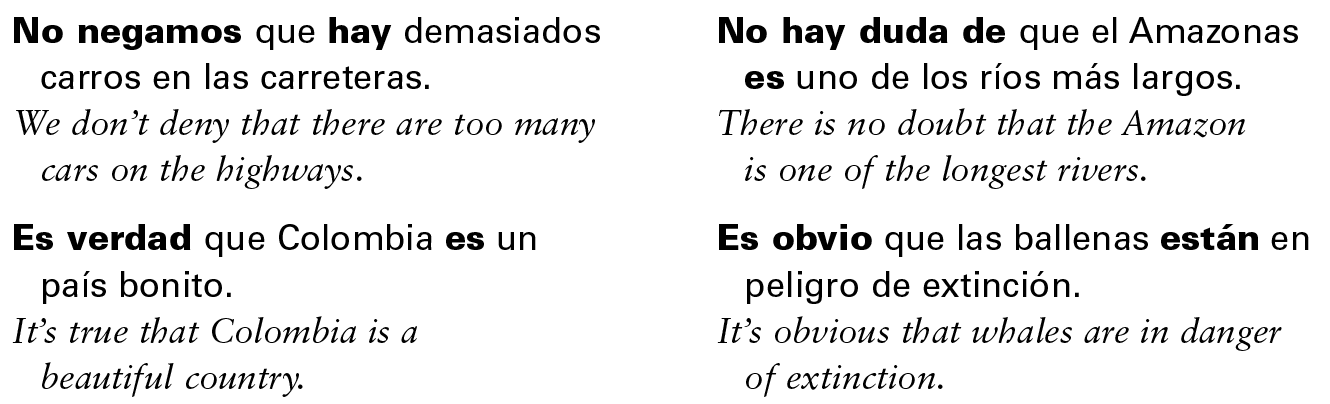
* **The subjunctive is always used in a subordinate clause when there is a change of subject and the expression in the main clause implies negation or uncertainty.**
* Here is a list of some common expressions of doubt, disbelief, or denial.



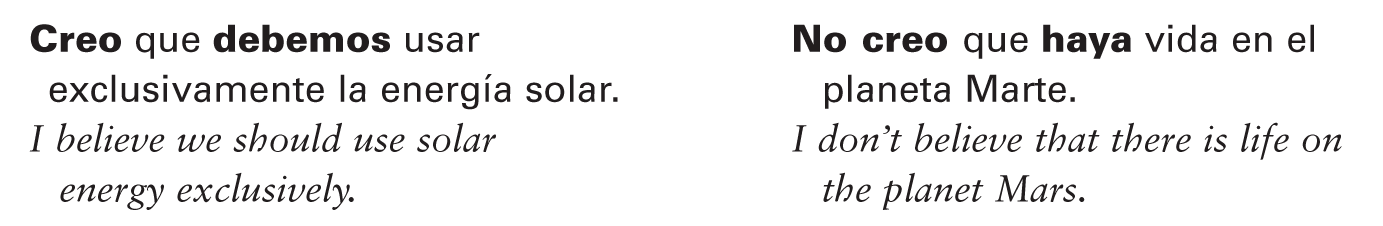


* **The indicative is used in a subordinate clause when there is no doubt or uncertainty in the main clause. Here is a list of some expressions of certainty.**



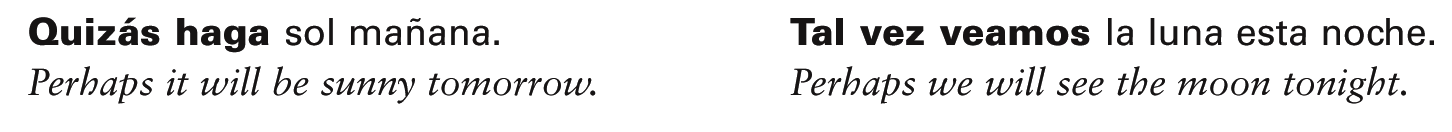


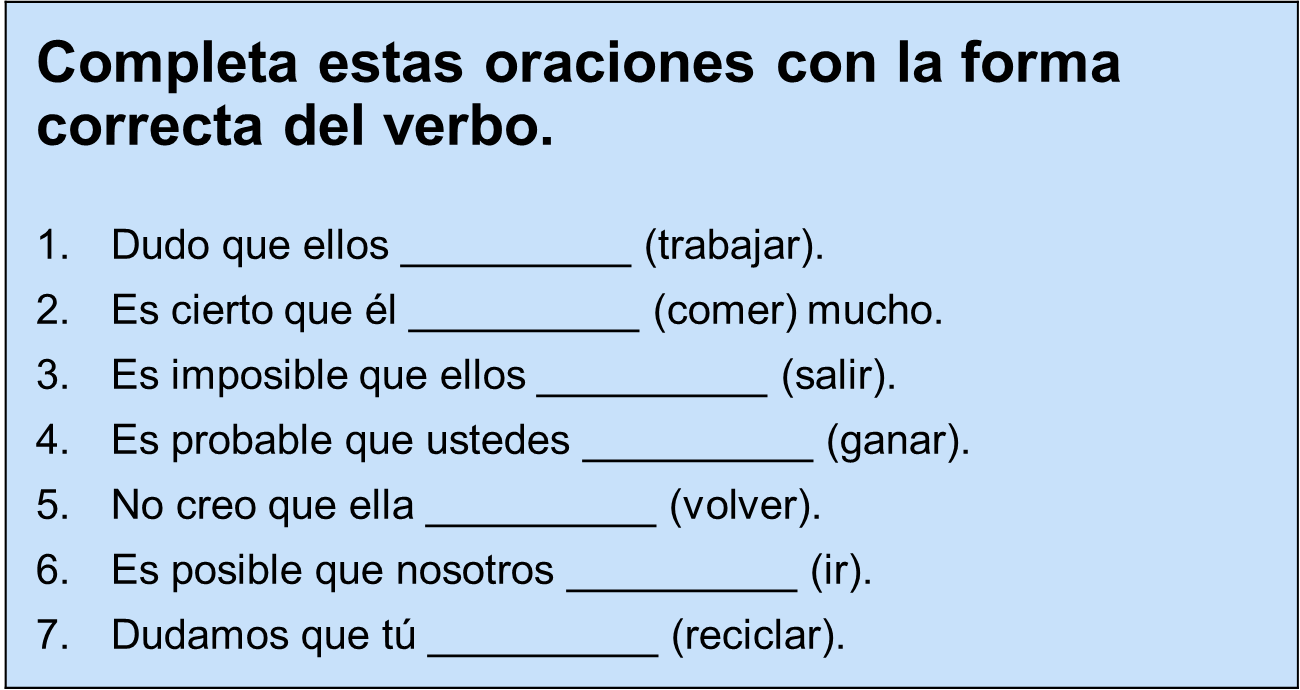
* **In affirmative sentences, the verb creer expresses belief or certainty, so it is followed by the indicative. In negative sentences, however, when doubt is implied, creer is followed by the subjunctive.**



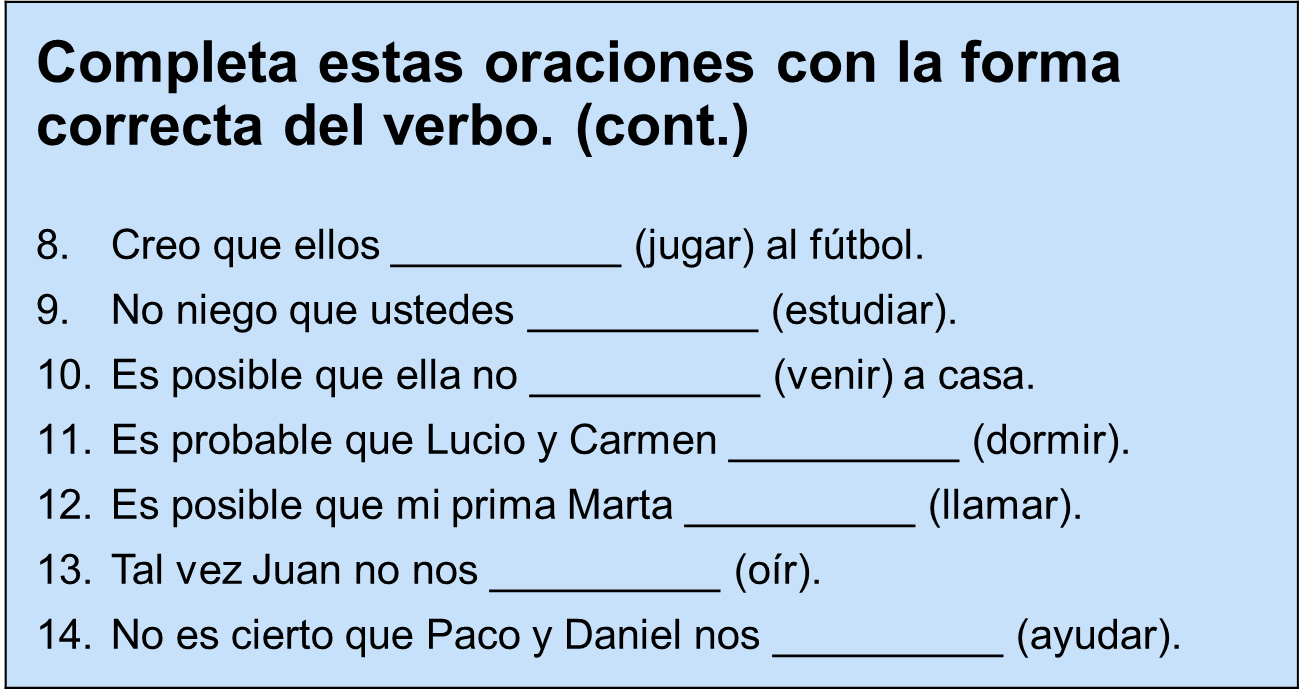
* **The expressions quizás and tal vez are usually followed by the subjunctive**

**because they imply doubt about something.**



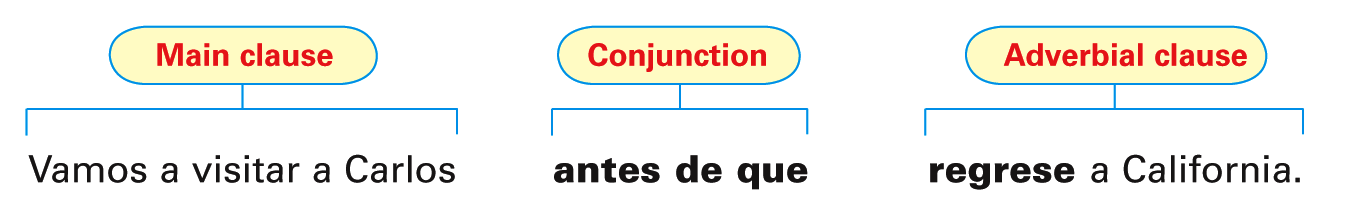


**trabajen**

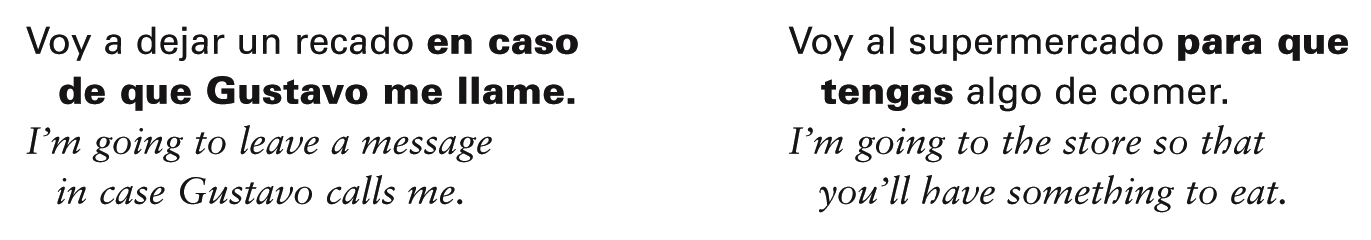


**4.3 THE SUBJUNCTIVE WITH CONJUNCTIONS**

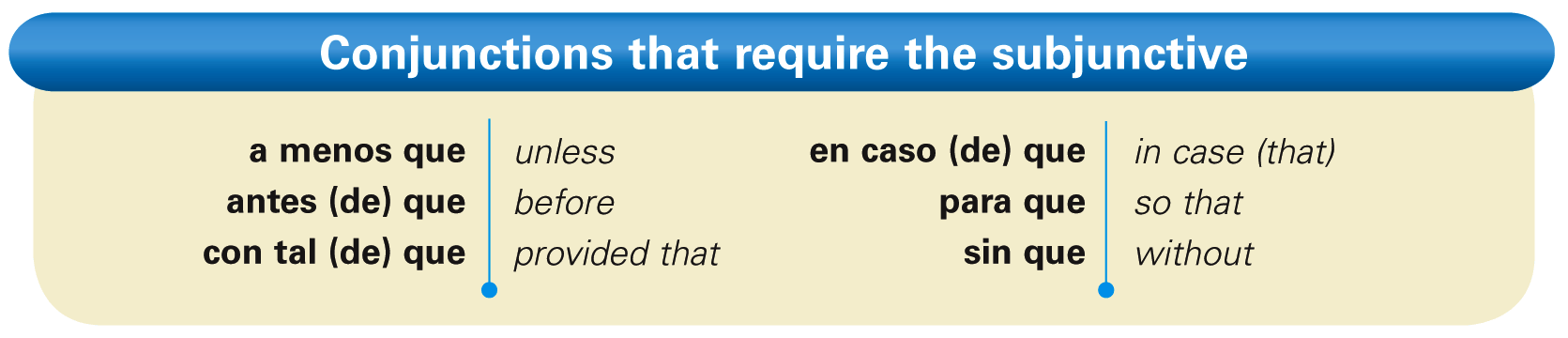
* **Conjunctions are words or phrases that connect other words and clauses in sentences. Certain conjunctions commonly introduce adverbial clauses, which describe *how*, *why*, *when*, and *where* an action takes place.**

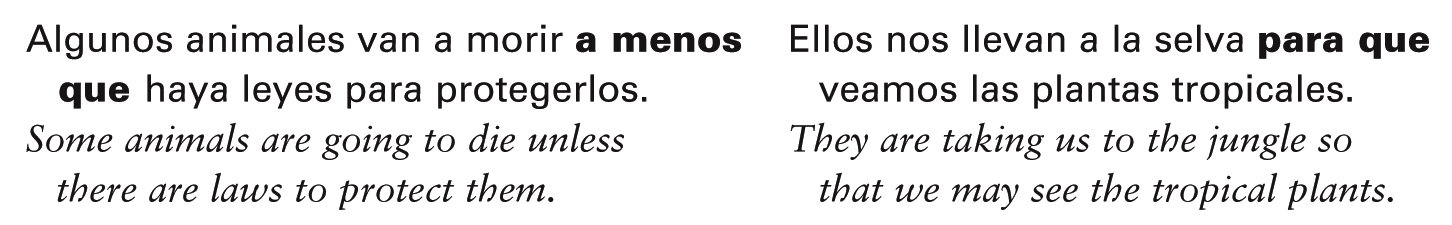


* **With certain conjunctions, the subjunctive is used to express a hypothetical situation, uncertainty as to whether an action or event will take place, or a condition that may or may not be fulfilled.**

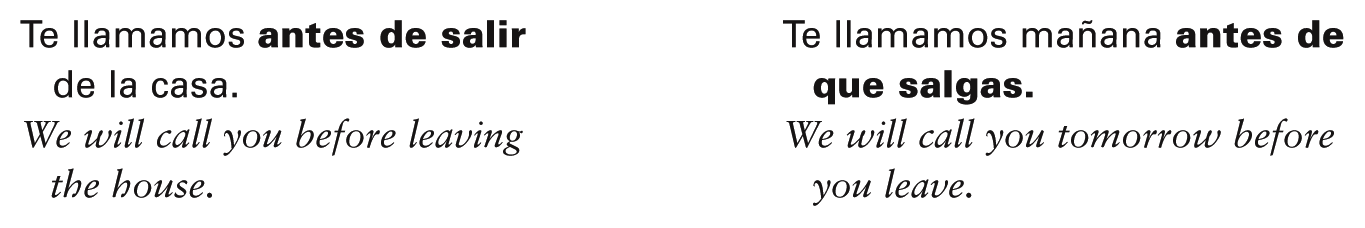


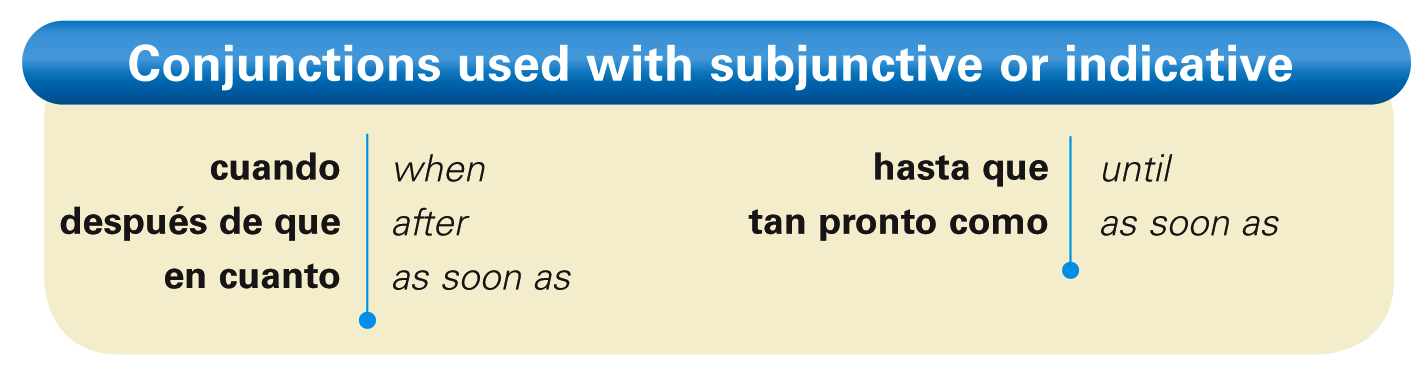
* **Here is a list of the conjunctions that always require the subjunctive.**



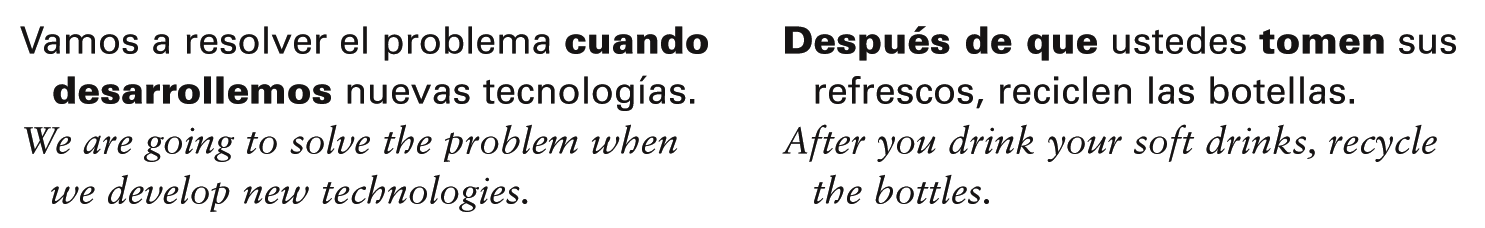


* **The infinitive, not que + [*subjunctive*], is used after the prepositions antes de, para, and sin when there is no change of subject. ¡Atención! While you may use a present participle with the English equivalent of these phrases, in Spanish you cannot.**





* **With the conjunctions above, use the subjunctive in the subordinate clause if the main clause expresses a future action or command.**



* **With these conjunctions, the indicative is used in the subordinate clause if the verb in the main clause expresses an action that habitually happens, or that happened in the past.**

