***Review Present Subjunctive & Irregulars
***Review WEIRDO - What triggers Subjunctive - Is there a change in subject?
***Main Clause, Subordinate Clause
***Relative Pronouns, specifically "que"

Lección 2 - Senderos 3

2.1 - The subjunctive in adjective clauses (p.60)

- Subjunctive is used in an adjective (or subordinate) clause that refers to a person, place, thing, or idea that either does not exist or whoa existence is uncertain or indefinite.
- When the adjective clause refers to a person, place, thing, or idea that that is clearly known, certain, or definite, the indicative is used.
- The subjunctive is commonly used in questions with adjective clauses when the speaker is trying to find out information about which he or she is uncertain.
- Verbs commonly followed by adjective clauses in the subjunctive:
  - Buscar
  - Conocer
  - Encontrar
  - Haber
  - Necesitar
  - Querer

2.2 - Nosotros/as Commands (p.64)

- Correspond to the English "Let's"
- Both affirmative and negative nosotros/as commands are generally formed by using the first-person plural form of the present subjunctive
- To express "Let's go" the present indicative form of ir (vamos) is used not the subjunctive. For the negative command, however, the subjunctive is used.
- Object pronouns are always attached to affirmative nosotros/as commands. A written accent is added to maintain the original stress, (2nd to last syllable of the root word)
- Object pronouns are placed in front of negative nosotros/as commands.
  - ****When nos or se is attached to an affirmative nosotros/as command, the final -s is dropped from the verb ending

2.3 - Past Participles used as adjectives (p.67)

- Past participles in English verbs often end in "-ed" but many are irregular
- In Spanish, regular "-ar" verbs form the past participle with "-ado".
- Regular "-er" & -"ir" verbs form the past participle with "-ido".
  - Past Participle of "er" & "-ir" verbs whose stems end in -a, -e, or -o carry a written accent mark on e the "I" of the -ido ending.
    - Caer, Creer, Leer, Oír

- Irregular Past Participles:
  - Abrir - abierto
  - Decir - dicho
  - Describir - descrito
  - Descubrir - descubierto
  - Escribir - escrito
  - Hacer - hecho
  - Morir - muerto
  - Poner - puesto
  - Resolver - resuelto
  - Romper - roto
  - Ver - visto
  - Volver - vuelto
- Past participles can be used as adjectives.
  - They are often used with the verb estar to describe a condition or state that results from an action
  - They must agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify

Vocabulary

Lección 3 - Senderos 3

3.1 - The Present Perfect (p.92)

- Compound Tense that uses the past participle
- Used to talk about what someone has done.
- Formed with the present tense of the auxiliary verb haber and a past participle.

He	Hemos
Has	Habéis
Ha	Han

- The past participle does not change in form when it is part of the present perfect tense; it only changes in form when it is used as an adjective.
- Usually refers to the recent past
- Haber and the past participle cannot be separated
- The word no and any object or reflexive pronouns are placed immediately before haber.
- To form the present perfect of hay, use the third-person singular of haber ha + habido.

3.2 - The Past Perfect (p.96)

- Used to talk about what someone had done or what had occurred before another past action, event, or state.
- Uses a form of haber (the imperfect) plus the past participle.

Había	Habíamos
Habías	Habíais
Había	Habían

- Often used with the word ya (already) to indicate that an action, event, or state ha already occurred before another
- Often used in conjunction with antes de + [noun] or antes de + [infinitive] to describe when the action (s) occurred.

3.3 - The present perfect subjunctive (p.99)

- Is used to talk about what has happened.
- Formed using the present subjunctive of the auxiliary verb haber and a past participle.

Haya	Hayamos
Hayas	Hayáis
Haya	Hayan

- Same conditions that trigger the use of the present subjunctive apply to the present perfect subjunctive. (WEIRDO, main & subordinate clause, change in subject)
- The action expressed by the present perfect subjunctive is seen as occurring before the acton expressed in the main clause.

Vocabulary

Lección 4 - Senderos 3

4.1 - The Future

- Simple tense that consists of one word, whereas in English it is made up of the auxiliary verb will or shall, and the main verb.
- The following endings are attached the infinitive forms of -ar, -er, & -ir verbs.

-é	-emos
-ás	-éis
-á	-án

- Irregular verbs in the future; add the endings to the irregular stem
  - Decir > dir
  - Hacer > har
  - Poder > podr
  - Poner > pondr

- Querer > querr
- Saber > sabr
- Salir > saldr
- Tener > tendr
- Venir > vendr
- Haber > habr
- Valer > valdr
- The future of hay (inf. Haber) is habrá (there will be)
- The future may also be used in the main clause of sentences in which the present subjunctive follows a conjunction of time such as cuando, después (de) que, en cuanto, hasta que, and tan pronto como

4.2 - The Future Perfect (p.130)

- Is formed with the future form of haber and the past participle
- Used to talk about what will have happened by some future point in time

-habré	-habremos
-habrás	-habréis
-habrá	-habrán

- The phrases para + [time expression] and dentro de +[time expression] are used with the future perfect to talk about what will have happened by some future point in time.

4.3 - The past subjunctive (p.132)

- Also called the imperfect subjunctive
- Used mainly in multiple-clause sentences that express states and conditions such as will, influence, emotion, commands, indefiniteness, and non-existence
- To form the past subjunctive —> start with 3rd person plural of preterite tense, drop the "ron"
- Add the following endings to the stem:

-ra	- 'ramos
-ras	-rais
-ra	-ran

- Verbs with irregular preterites, add the past subjunctive endings to the irregular stem
- alternate endings: se, ses, se, ´semos, seis, sen - only used in literature
- Tense of main clause determines tense of dependent clause:

Main Clause	**Dependent Clause**

Imperfect
Preterite
Past Progressive   Imperfect (Past) Subjunctive
Conditional
Past Perfect

3 questions:
1. Is there a trigger? (WEIRD)
2. Is there a change of subject?
If the answer to both 1 and 2 is yes - you will use subjunctive but must determine
3. What tense?

Vocabulary

Lección 5 - Senderos 3

5.1 - The Conditional (p.162)
- Expresses what you would do or what would happen under certain circumstances.
- Add the following endings to the infinitive of -ar, -er, & -ir verbs.

-ía	- íamos
-ías	-íais
-ía	-ían

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- Irregular verbs in the conditional; add the endings to the irregular stem
  - Decir > dir
  - Hacer > har
  - Poder > podr
  - Poner > pondr
  - Querer > querr
  - Saber > sabr
  - Salir > saldr
  - Tener > tendr
  - Venir > vendr
  - Haber > habr
  - Valer > valdr
- Used to make polite requests.
- Conditional expresses the future in relation to a past action or state of being.
- Conditional indicates what would happen.

5.2 - The Conditional Perfect (p.166)
- Compound Tense formed with the future form of haber + [past participle]

- Used to express an action that would have occurred , but didn't.

habría	habríamos
habrías	habríais
habría	habrían

5.3 - The Past Perfect Subjunctive (p.169)
- Formed with the past subjunctive of haber + [past participle]

Hubiera	Hubiéramos
Hubieras	Hubierais
Hubiera	Hubieran

- Past subjunctive is used in subordinate clauses under the same conditions that you have learned for other subjunctive forms, and in the same way
- It refers to actions or conditions that had taken place before another action or condition in the past.

Vocabulary

CRÉDITO EXTRA: 17 Autonomous regions of Spain - match them on a map