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Present subjunctive exercises

..... (For information and Copyright notice, click here In French, the subjunctive is used in a number of subordinate clauses. As it occurs rather frequently, it is important to learn the rules that govern its use. In the exercises that follow, fill in the blanks with the appropriate verb form. Be aware: You must in each case determine in the first place whether and why the subjunctive is used (as opposed to the indicative or the infinitive). Main Menu Grammatical NotesEx. #1 - Vocab.? (1) (2) (3) Ex. #2 - Vocab.? (1) (2) (3) Ex. #3 - Vocab.? (1) (2) (3) Ex. #4 - Vocab.? (1) (2) (3) Ex. #5 - Vocab.? (1) (2) (3) Ex. #6 - Vocab.? (1) (2) (3) Ex. #7 - Vocab.? (1) (2) (3) Ex. #8 - Vocab.? (1) (2) (3) Ex. #9 - Vocab.? (1) (2) (3) Ex. #10 - Vocab.? (1) (2) 1 valid answers Top Not a valid choice. Improper use of the subjunctive after a verb. Try again. Explanations?Back to Ex. 1 Not a valid choice. Improper formation of the subjunctive. Try again. Explanations?Back to Ex. 1 Correct! Proper use of the subjunctive after a verb. The subjunctive is used when the verb of the main clause expresses a necessity or an obligation (il faut que, ...), a will (vouloir que...), an emotion (être triste/heureux/fâché/étonné... que, craindre que, regretter que...), a possibility or an impossibility (il est possible/impossible que) or a doubt (douter que...). Back to Ex. 1 Correct! Proper use of the subjunctive vs. the infinitive. The subjunctive is used after a conjunction only if the subjects of the 2 clauses are different. If the subjects are the same, the infinitive is used after the conjunction, and the que of the conjunction changes to the preposition de. (eg: J'irai nager à condition qu'il fasse beau./ J'irai nager à condition de me sentir bien.) Exceptions are sans que>sans and pour que>pour. Also note that the concessive conjunctions (bien que, quoique) always take the subjunctive. Back to Ex. 2 Not a valid choice. Improper use of the subjunctive vs. the infinitive. Try again. Explanations?Back to Ex. 2 Not a valid choice. Improper use of the subjunctive vs. the infinitive. Try again. Explanations?Back to Ex. 2 Correct! Proper use of the subjunctive with croire, penser, ... Be aware: Certain verbs take the subjunctive only in the negative and interrogative form: croire que, penser que, être certain/sûr que. (eg: Je pense qu'il est là./ Je ne pense pas qu'il soit là.) Back to Ex. 3 Not a valid choice. Improper use of the subjunctive with croire, penser, ... Try again. Explanations?Back to Ex. 3 Not a valid choice. Improper formation of the subjunctive. Try again. Explanations?Back to Ex. 3 Not a valid choice. Improper use of the subjunctive with croire, penser, ... Be aware: Certain verbs take the subjunctive only in the negative and interrogative form: croire que, penser que, être certain/sûr que. (eg: Je pense qu'il est là./ Je ne pense pas qu'il soit là.) Back to Ex. 4 Correct! Proper use of the subjunctive with expressions of uncertainty or superlativity. The subjunctive is sometimes used in a subordinate clause to express a desired but uncertain condition. (eg: Je cherche un homme qui soit beau, charmant et intelligent./ Je connais un homme qui est beau.....) This subjective attitude is also expressed with superlatives and requires the use of the subjunctive. (eg: C'est l'homme le plus charmant que je connaisse.) Proper use of the past subjunctive. The past subjunctive is formed with the present subjunctive of the auxiliary être or avoir followed by the past participle. It is used when the action of the subordinate clause precedes the action of the main clause. (eg: J'ai peur qu'il ait attrapé un rhume hier soir.) Rules for determining the correct choice of auxiliary and the agreement of the past participle are the same as for other compound tenses.(cf. The passé composé vs. the imparfait I and II) Back to Ex. 5 Not a valid choice. Improper use of the past subjunctive. Try again. Explanations?Back to Ex. 5 Not a valid choice. Improper use of the subjunctive with expressions of uncertainty or superlativity. Try again. Explanations?Back to Ex. 5 Not a valid choice. Improper formation of the subjunctive. Try again. Explanations?Back to Ex. 6 Not a valid choice. Improper use of the subjunctive after a verb. Try again. Explanations?Back to Ex. 6 Correct! Proper use of the subjunctive after a verb. The subjunctive is used when the verb of the main clause expresses a necessity or an obligation (il faut que, ...), a will (vouloir que...), an emotion (être triste/heureux/fâché/étonné... que, craindre que, regretter que...), a possibility or an impossibility (il est possible/impossible que) or a doubt (douter que...). Back to Ex. 6 Correct! Proper use of the subjunctive after a conjunction. The subjunctive is used after certain conjunctions. These conjunctions express purpose (pour que, afin que), restriction (à moins que, sans que), condition (à condition que, pouvu que), concession (bien que, quoique, malgré que) and temporality (avant que, jusqu'à ce que, en attendant que). Back to Ex. 7 Not a valid choice. Improper use of the subjunctive after a conjunction. Try again. Explanations?Back to Ex. 7 Not a valid choice. Improper use of the subjunctive after a conjunction. Try again. Explanations?Improper use of the subjunctive vs. the infinitive. Try again. Explanations?Back to Ex. 8 Correct! Proper use of the subjunctive vs. the infinitive The subjunctive is used only if the subject of the main clause is different from the subject of the subordinate clause. If the subjects are the same, the infinitive is used instead of the subjunctive (eg: Je veux que tu viennes./ Je veux venir.) Back to Ex. 8 Correct! Proper use of the past subjunctive. The past subjunctive is formed with the present subjunctive of the auxiliary être or avoir followed by the past participle. It is used when the action of the subordinate clause precedes the action of the main clause. (eg: J'ai peur qu'il ait attrapé un rhume hier soir.) Rules for determining the correct choice of auxiliary and the agreement of the past participle are the same as for other compound tenses.(cf. The passé composé vs. the imparfait I and II) Back to Ex. 9 Not a valid choice. Improper use of the past subjunctive. Try again. Explanations?Back to Ex. 9 Not a valid choice. Improper use of the subjunctive after a verb. Try again. Explanations?Improper use of the past subjunctive. Try again. Explanations?Back to Ex. 9 Not a valid choice. Improper use of the subjunctive with espérer. Try again. Explanations?Back to Ex. 10 Correct! Proper use of the subjunctive with espérer. Be aware: The verb espérer does not take the subjunctive though it expresses an emotion. (J'espère que tu es heureuse.) Back to Ex. 10Grammatical notes for the exercises in this page. In French, the subjunctive is used in a number of subordinate clauses. As it occurs rather frequently, it is important to learn the rules that govern its use. In the exercises that follow, fill in the blanks with the appropriate verb form. Be aware: You must in each case determine in the first place whether and why the subjunctive is used (as opposed to the indicative or the infinitive). The items covered are:1)- The formation of the subjunctive. The subjunctive is formed by dropping the -ent ending of the 3rd person plural of the present and adding the endings -e, -es, -e-, -ions, -iez, -ent. There are a rather large number of irregular verbs whose conjugation must be memorized. These verbs include very frequently used verbs such as être, avoir, pouvoir, vouloir, savoir, aller, faire, etc... Ex. 1 Ex. 3 Ex. 6 2)- The use of the subjunctive after a verb. The subjunctive is used when the verb of the main clause expresses a necessity or an obligation (il faut que, ...), a will (vouloir que,...), an emotion (être triste/heureux/fâché/étonné... que, craindre que, regretter que...), a possibility or an impossibility (il est possible/impossible que) or a doubt (douter que...). Ex. 1 Ex. 6 Ex. 9 3)- The use of the subjunctive vs. the infinitive The subjunctive is used only if the subject of the main clause is different from the subject of the subordinate clause. If the subjects are the same, the infinitive is used instead of the subjunctive (eg: Je veux que tu viennes./ Je veux venir.) Ex. 8 4)- The use of the subjunctive after a conjunction. The subjunctive is used after certain conjunctions. These conjunctions express purpose (pour que, afin que), restriction (à moins que, sans que), condition (à condition que, pouvu que), concession (bien que, quoique, malgré que) and temporality (avant que, jusqu'à ce que, en attendant que). Ex. 7 5)- The use of the subjunctive vs. the infinitive. The subjunctive is used after a conjunction only if the subjects of the 2 clauses are different. If the subjects are the same, the infinitive is used after the conjunction, and the que of the conjunction changes to the preposition de. (eg: J'irai nager à condition qu'il fasse beau./ J'irai nager à condition de me sentir bien.) Exceptions are sans que>sans and pour que>pour. Also note that the concessive conjunctions (bien que, quoique) always take the subjunctive. Ex. 2 Ex. 7 6)- The use of the subjunctive with espérer. Be aware: The verb espérer does not take the subjunctive though it expresses an emotion. (J'espère que tu es heureuse.) Ex. 10 7)- The use of the subjunctive with croire, penser, ... Be aware: Certain verbs take the subjunctive only in the negative and interrogative form: croire que, penser que, être certain/sûr que. (eg: Je pense qu'il est là./ Je ne pense pas qu'il soit là.) Ex. 3 Ex. 4 8)- The use of the subjunctive with expressions of uncertainty or superlativity. The subjunctive is sometimes used in a subordinate clause to express a desired but uncertain condition. (eg: Je cherche un homme qui soit beau, charmant et intelligent./ Je connais un homme qui est beau.....) This subjective attitude is also expressed with superlatives and requires the use of the subjunctive. (eg: C'est l'homme le plus charmant que je connaisse.) Ex. 5 9)- The use of the past subjunctive. The past subjunctive is formed with the present subjunctive of the auxiliary être or avoir followed by the past participle. It is used when the action of the subordinate clause precedes the action of the main clause. (eg: J'ai peur qu'il ait attrapé un rhume hier soir.) Rules for determining the correct choice of auxiliary and the agreement of the past participle are the same as for other compound tenses.(cf. The passé composé vs. the imparfait I and II) Ex. 5 Ex. 9 Back to Ex. 1Main Menu Vocabulary for Ex. #1 - Back to Exercise? Il faut: it is necessary absolument: absolutely savoir: to know la vérité: the truth Vocabulary for Ex. #2 - Back to Exercise? faire des exercices: to do exercises afin de: in order to être en bonne santé: to be in good health Vocabulary for Ex. #3 - Back to Exercise? croire: to think/believe vouloir: to want venir en vacances: to come on a vacation Vocabulary for Ex. #4 - Back to Exercise? penser: to think obtenir: to get un diplôme: a diploma cette année: this year Vocabulary for Ex. #5 - Back to Exercise? la chose: the thing la plus intéressante: the most interesting dire: to say/tell hier soir: last night Vocabulary for Ex. #6 - Back to Exercise? être triste: to be sad rire: to laugh peu: little ces jours-ci: these days Vocabulary for Ex. #7 - Back to Exercise? vouloir: to want aller: to go nager: to swim bien que: although être malade: to be sick Vocabulary for Ex. #8 - Back to Exercise? aimer: to like voir: to see nouveau: new le film: the film italien: italian dont: of which parler (de): to speak (about) Vocabulary for Ex. #9 - Back to Exercise? être heureux/heureuse: to be happy pouvoir: to be able to aider: to help lorsque: when avoir besoin: to need Vocabulary for Ex. #10 - Back to Exercise? Credo che Valentina _____ una bellissima ragazza. è siate sia furono Penso che a Marco _____ più tempo per preparare l'esame di informatica. serva serve servi servo Speriamo che Mattia e Monica _____ quello che la madre ha detto loro. facciamo fanno facciano faccia Ritengo che i tuoi zii _____ una casa splendida. abbiamo abbiamo hanno ho Voglio che il mio fidanzato mi _____ un diamante per il mio compleanno. regalò regalava regala regali Assicurati che i bambini non _____ niente prima di pranzo. mangiano mangiavano mangino mangiarono Carlo non vuole che tu _____ domani. parti parta partivi parto Non credo che il tuo fidanzato _____ essere così geloso. possa _____ può puoi poté Non penso che voi mi _____ fatto un favore dicendomi la verità. avete ho abbiamo abbiate Credo che gli italiani _____ pochissimi libri e giornali. leggano leggono leggo legeste We use cookies to improve your experience on our site. By pressing ACCEPT, you agree to our use of cookies to process your personal data to personalize your experience. Home > El presente del modo subjuntivo Verbos de emoción Present Subjunctive w/ Verbs of Emotion, Exercise 6 Use the correct button at the end of the exercise to see the correct answer which appears first and is followed by any "incorrect answer." Answer all questions to get a score. Use a verb of influence in the present INDICATIVE to trigger the SUBJUNCTIVE mood in the dependent clause, alegrarse to make happy esperar to hope molestar to bother ojalar hopefully quejarse de to complain about sentir to be sorry, to regret sorprender to surprise temer to fear, be afraid Pula para seleccionnar: á é í ó ú ü ñ Ä È Í Ö Ñ ¡ ¿. Score: If you find these exercises helpful, please leave a comment or let others know! Maybe you are also interested in the following post:Examples of the subjunctive in Spanish – 10 useful phrases to surviveThe Spanish imperfect tense | 3 useful tips and free exercisesThe Spanish preterite tense | regular verbs | 6 FREE exercises!3 essential tips to master the Spanish past tense Learn Spanish > Spanish lessons and exercises > Spanish test #18010Indicative or subjunctive present? Twitter ShareSpanish exercise "Indicative or subjunctive present?" created by hidalgo with The test builder. [More lessons & exercises from hidalgo]Click here to see the current stats of this Spanish test Please log in to save your progress.End of the free exercise to learn Spanish: Indicative or subjunctive present?A free Spanish exercise to learn Spanish.Other Spanish exercises on the same topic : Subjunctive | All our lessons and exercises

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