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Worksheet 11.1 subjunctive mood present tense answers

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Irreals grammatical mood The subjunctive (also known as conjunctive in some languages) is a grammatical mood, a feature of the utterance that indicates the speaker's attitude towards it. Subjunctive forms of verbs are typically used to express various states of unreality such as: wish, emotion, possibility, judgment, opinion, obligation, or action that has not yet occurred; the precise situations in which they are used vary from language to language. The subjunctive is one of the irreals moods, which refer to what is not necessarily real. **ejercicios de energia termica 4 eso resueltos** It is often contrasted with the indicative, a realis mood which is used principally to indicate that something is a statement of fact. Subjunctives occur most often, although not exclusively, in subordinate clauses, particularly that-clauses. Examples of the subjunctive in English are found in the sentences "I suggest that you be careful" and "It is important that she stay by your side." Indo-European languages Proto-Indo-European The Proto-Indo-European language, the reconstructed common ancestor of the Indo-European languages, had two closely related moods: the subjunctive and the optative. Many of its daughter languages combined or merged these moods. In Indo-European, the subjunctive was formed by using the full ablaut grade of the root of the verb, and appending the thematic vowel *-e- or *-o- to the root stem, with the full, primary set of personal inflections. The subjunctive was the Indo-European irrealis, used for hypothetical or counterfactual situations. The optative mood was formed with a suffix *-eh1 or *-ih1 (with a laryngeal). The optative used the clitic set (clarification needed) of secondary personal inflections. The optative was used to express wishes or hopes. Among the Indo-European languages, only Albanian, Avestan, Ancient Greek, and Sanskrit kept the subjunctive and the optative fully separate and parallel. However, in Sanskrit, use of the subjunctive is found only in the Vedic language of the earliest times, and the optative and imperative are comparatively less commonly used. In the later language (from c. 500 BC), the subjunctive fell out of use, with the optative or imperative being used instead, or merged with the optative as in Latin. However, the first-person forms of the subjunctive continue to be used, as they are transferred to the imperative, which formerly, like Greek, had no first person forms. **lowedubezufeiz.pdf** Germanic languages In the Germanic languages, subjunctives are also usually formed from old optatives (a mood that indicates a wish or hope), with the present subjunctive marked with *-ai- and the past with *-i-. In German, these forms have been reduced to a schwa, spelled -e. The past tense, however, often displays i-umlaut. In Old Norse, both suffixes evolved into -i-, but i-umlaut occurs in the past subjunctive, which distinguishes them.[1] The table below shows the Old Norse active paradigm (set of rules) for the verb grafa ("to dig"): Present Past Person Indicative Subjunctive Indicative Subjunctive 1st sing. gref grafa grófa grœfa 2nd sing. grefr grafir grófr grœfir 3rd sing. grefr grafi grófr grœfi English Main article: English subjunctive In Modern English, the subjunctive is realised as a finite but tenseless clause where the main verb occurs in the bare form. Since the bare form is also used in a variety of other constructions, the English subjunctive is reflected by a clause type rather than a distinct inflectional paradigm.[2] German This article may require cleanup to meet Wikipedia's quality standards. The specific problem is: This lacks information, and might confuse things. German has Konjunktiv Präsens, which is a Konjunktiv I, e.g. "er gehe" Konjunktiv Imperfekt (or Präteritum), which is a Konjunktiv II, e.g. "er ginge" Konjunktiv Perfekt, which is a Konjunktiv I too, e.g. "er sei gegangen" Konjunktiv Plusquamperfekt, which is a Konjunktiv II too, e.g. "er wäre gegangen" If the Konjunktiv II of the Futur I, e.g. "ich würde gehen", and of the Futur II, e.g. "ich würde gegangen sein", are called "conditional", the numbers (I, II) can be dropped. **kenmore series 500 washer instructions** Please help improve this article if you can. (October 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) German has two forms of the subjunctive mood, namely Konjunktiv I (KI) 'present subjunctive' and Konjunktiv II (KII) 'past subjunctive'. Despite their English names, both German subjunctives can be used for past and present time. Konjunktiv I The present subjunctive occurs in certain expressions, (e.g. Es lebe der König! "Long live the king!") and in indirect (reported) speech. Its use can frequently be replaced by the indicative mood. For example, Er sagte, er sei Arzt ('He said he was a physician') is a neutral representation of what was said and makes no claim as to whether the speaker thinks the reported statement is true or not. The past subjunctive can often be used to express the same sentiments: Er sagte, er wäre Arzt. Or, for example, instead of the formal, written Er sagte, er habe keine Zeit 'He said he had no time' with present subjunctive 'habe', one can use past subjunctive 'hätte': Er sagte, er hätte keine Zeit. In speech, however, the past subjunctive is common without any implication that the speaker doubts the speech he is reporting. As common is use of the indicative Er sagte, er ist Arzt and Er sagte, er hat keine Zeit. This is often changed in written reports to the forms using present subjunctive. The present subjunctive is completely regular for all verbs except the verb sein ('to be'). It is formed by adding -e, -est, -e, -en, -et, -en to the stem of the infinitive. The verb sein has the stem sei- for the present subjunctive declension, but it has no ending for the first and third person singular. While the use of present subjunctive for reported speech is formal and common in newspaper articles, its use in colloquial speech is in continual decline. It is possible to express the subjunctive in various tenses, including the perfect (er sei da gewesen 'he has [apparently] been there') and the future (er werde da sein 'he will be there'). For the preterite, which forms the Konjunktiv II with a somewhat other meaning, indirect speech has to switch to the perfect tense, so that: "Er sagte: 'Ich war da,'" becomes "Er sagte, er sei da gewesen". Konjunktiv II The KII or past subjunctive is used to form the conditional tense and, on occasion, as a replacement for the present subjunctive when both indicative and subjunctive moods of a particular verb are indistinguishable. Every German verb has a past subjunctive conjugation, but in spoken German the conditional is most commonly formed using würde (Konjunktiv II form of werden which in here is related to the English will or would rather than the literal to become; dialect: tâte, KII of tun 'to do') with an infinitive.

Past Simple vs. Past Continuous (test)

1) Write the past simple of the following verbs in the correct box.

| Buy / love / rob / look / lie / cry / work / walk / live / carry / stop / try / fly / study / dance / play / read / eat / like | = d | = ed | double consonant | irregular verb |
|--|-----|------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

2) How is -y ending pronounced? Write the correct sound next to each verb: /d/, /t/ or /ɪd/.

- played _____
- decided _____
- stopped _____
- counted _____
- finished _____
- visited _____
- went _____
- swam _____

3) Complete the sentences. Use the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- Eric _____ (post) the letter yesterday.
- My friends _____ (go) to see a tennis tournament two days ago.
- They _____ (not have) dinner at home last Sunday.
- Who _____ (win) school last week?
- When _____ you _____ (do) the washing-up last night?
- Who _____ he _____ (come) to the party with?

4) Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous form of the verbs below. There is one verb that you don't need.

swim / not listen / stand / watch / do / not work

- _____ next to the dog when it hit her.
- Ted _____ because it was a holiday.
- Could you repeat that, please? Sorry, I _____.
- We _____ near the beach when Jane saw a shark.
- Which programme _____ she _____ on TV?

5) Fill in the gaps in the text with the verbs in past simple or past continuous.

We were all at the beach last Sunday at half past three. Our friend Mark was in the water. He _____ (swim) in the 500-metre race, and he was in first place. Lots of his schoolmates _____ (watch) his race, and they _____ (chant) his name: "Mark! Mark! Mark! Mark!"

Mark suddenly _____ (swim) to the shore. They _____ (say) something different. He _____ (swim) like "Shark! Shark!" He _____ (look) over his shoulder and _____ (see) an enormous shark. Then Mark really _____ (swim) fast. He _____ (decide) to go to the park.

Totak _____ /60

For example: An deiner Stelle würde ich ihm nicht helfen 'I would not help him if I were you'. In the example, the Konjunktiv II form of helfen (hülfe) is very unusual. However, using 'würde' instead of hätte (past subjunctive declension of haben 'to have') and wäre (past subjunctive declension of sein 'to be') can be perceived anywhere from awkward (in-the-present use of the past subjunctive) to incorrect (in the past subjunctive). There is a tendency to use the forms in würde rather in main clauses as in English; in subclauses even regular forms (which sound like the indicative of the preterite and are, thus, obsolete in any other circumstances) can still be heard. Some verbs exist for which either construction can be used, such as with finden (fände) and tun (täte).

| Español | English |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Es aconsejable que... | It's advisable that... |
| Es bueno que... | It's good that... |
| Es difícil que... | It's unlikely that... |
| Es dudoso que... | It's doubtful that... |
| Es fácil que... | It's likely that... |
| Es fantástico que... | It's fantastic that... |
| Es importante que... | It's important that... |
| Es imposible que... | It's impossible that... |
| Es improbable que... | It's unlikely that... |
| Es incierto que... | It's uncertain that... |
| Es (una) lástima que... | It's a pity that... |
| Es malo que... | It's bad that... |
| Es necesario que... | It's necessary that... |
| Es raro que... | It's rare that... |

Many dictionaries consider the past subjunctive declension of such verbs the only proper expression in formal written German.

The past subjunctive is declined from the stem of the preterite (imperfect) declension of the verb with the appropriate present subjunctive declension ending as appropriate. In most cases, an umlaut is appended to the stem vowel if possible (i.e. if it is a, o, u or au), for example: ich war → ich wäre, ich brachte → ich brächte. See also: German grammar Dutch Main article: Subjunctive in Dutch Dutch has the same subjunctive tenses as German (described above), though they are rare in contemporary speech. The same two tenses as in German are sometimes considered a subjunctive mood (aanvoegende wijs) and sometimes conditional mood (voorwaardelijke wijs). In practice, potential subjunctive uses of verbs are difficult to differentiate from indicative uses. This is partly because the subjunctive mood has fallen together with the indicative mood: The plural of the subjunctive (both present and past) is always identical to the plural of the indicative. There are a few exceptions where the usage is clearly subjunctive, like: "Mogen zij in vrede rusten" (May they rest in peace); compare to singular: "Moge hij/zij in vrede rusten" (May he/she rest in peace). In the present tense, the singular form of the subjunctive differs from the indicative, having an extra -e. E.g., the subjunctive "God zegene je, mijn kind" (May God bless you, my child) differs from the indicative "God zegent je, mijn kind" (God blesses you, my child). In the past tense, the singular form of the subjunctive of weak verbs (the vast majority of verbs) does not differ from the indicative at all, so that for those verbs there is no difference between indicative and subjunctive whatsoever in the past tense. Only for strong verbs, the preterite-present verbs and some irregular weak verbs does the past subjunctive differ from the past indicative, and only in the singular form. E.g., the subjunctive "hadde", "ware" and "mochte" differ from the indicative "had", "was" and "mocht" ("had", "was" and "could"). Archaic and traditional phrases still contain the subjunctive mood: Men neme ... ((Take (literally "one take") ... 67302320378.pdf - as found in recipes) Uw naam worde geheiligd (Thy name be hallowed - from the Lord's Prayer) Geheiligd zij Uw naam (Hallowed be thy name - from the Lord's Prayer, as used in Belgium until 2016) Zo waarlijk helpe mij God almachtig (So truly help me God almighty - when swearing an oath) Godverdomme (now a commonly used curse word in Dutch but originally meaning a request to God to curse something) God zij dank (meaning Thanks be to God) Dank zij (literally meaning Thank be) Leve de koning (Long live the king) Of these, the last 4 examples are still part of daily speech Luxembourgish Luxembourgish has the same subjunctive tenses as German (described above). **tabla de conversion de unidades** For the periphrasis however, "geir" is used instead of "würde" or (dialectal) "täte". Latin and the Romance languages Latin Further information: Latin syntax § The subjunctive mood The Latin subjunctive has many uses, contingent upon the nature of a clause within a sentence:[3] Within independent clauses: Exhortation or command Concession Wish Question of doubt Possibility or contingency Within dependent clauses: Condition Purpose Characteristic Result Time Indirect questions Historically, the Latin subjunctive originates from the ancestral optative inflections, while some of the original subjunctive forms went on to compose the Latin future tense, especially in the Latin third conjugation.[citation needed] The *-i- of the old optative forms manifests itself in the fact that the Latin subjunctives typically have a high vowel even when the indicative mood has a lower vowel; for example, Latin rogamus, "we ask", in the indicative mood, corresponds to the subjunctive rogemus, "let us ask", where e is a higher vowel than a. Latin present subjunctive forms Conjugation 1st 2nd 3rd[4] 3rdIO 4th 1st sing. rogem habeam curram excipiam veniam 2nd sing. roges habeas curras excipias venias 3rd sing. roget habeat currat excipiat veniat 1st plural rogemus habeamus curramus excipiamus veniamus 2nd plural rogetis habeatis curratis excipiatis veniatis 3rd plural rogent habeant currant excipiant veniant The subjunctive mood retains a highly distinct form for nearly all verbs in Portuguese, Spanish and Italian (among other Latin languages), and for a number of verbs in French. All of these languages inherit their subjunctive from Latin, where the subjunctive mood combines both forms and usages from a number of original Indo-European inflection sets, including the original subjunctive and the optative mood. In many cases, the Romance languages use the subjunctive in the same ways that English does; however, they use them in other ways as well. For example, English generally uses the auxiliary may or let to form desiderative expressions, such as "Let it snow". The Romance languages use the subjunctive for these: French, for example, says, "Qu'il neige" and "Qu'ils vivent jusqu'à leur vieillesse". However, in the case of the first-person plural, these languages have imperative forms: "Let us go" in French is "Allons-y". In addition, the Romance languages tend to use the subjunctive in various kinds of subordinate clauses, such as those introduced by words meaning although English: "Although I am old, I feel young"; French: Bien que je sois vieux, je me sens jeune. In Spanish, phrases with words like lo que (that which, what), quien (who), or donde (where) and subjunctive verb forms are often translated to English with some variation of "whatever" or sometimes an indefinite pronoun. Spanish "lo que sea", which is, by a literal interpretation, along the lines of "the thing which is", is translated as English "whatever" or "anything"; similarly, Spanish "donde sea" is English "wherever" and Spanish "quien sea" is English "whoever". **finolurevug.pdf**

