



ES.G16 An Introduction to the Present Subjunctive for GCSE Higher Tier

Total Marks

AQA 8692 · Calculators not allowed · about 30 minutes

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / ____

This higher-tier pack practices the present subjunctive for GCSE Spanish. Write full sentences when the question asks you to translate. Note: accents, the enye (n with tilde) and inverted punctuation have been omitted from the Spanish in this pack for print compatibility; students should write them correctly in exam answers. This pack focuses only on the limited present-subjunctive uses taught at GCSE (formation, ojala, cuando meaning a future action, and the irregulars sea/tenga/haga/vaya/pueda). It does not extend to wider subjunctive triggers such as doubt, emotion or purpose clauses.

- 1** Formation practice: give the first-person singular (yo) present subjunctive form of each regular Spanish verb below, in the context of 'es importante que...'. (1)
- (a) 1a) hablar -> Es importante que yo _____ con mis profesores. (1)
- (b) 1b) comer -> Es importante que yo _____ verduras. (1)
- (c) 1c) vivir -> Es importante que yo _____ en un barrio seguro. (1)
- (d) 1d) estudiar -> Es importante que yo _____ antes del examen. (1)
- (e) 1e) beber -> Es importante que yo no _____ tanto cafe. (1)

(Total for Question 1 is 5 marks)

2 Key irregulars: give the correct present subjunctive form that fits each sentence after 'ojala que...' (wish expressions).

(a) 2a) ojala que ella _____ la verdad. (ser) **(1)**

(b) 2b) ojala que yo _____ tiempo para ayudar. (tener) **(1)**

(c) 2c) ojala que ellos _____ el trabajo pronto. (hacer) **(1)**

(d) 2d) ojala que ella no _____ sola al pueblo. (ir) **(1)**

(e) 2e) ojala que yo _____ ayudar. (poder) **(1)**

(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)

- 3** Choose subjunctive or indicative: for each sentence about future plans or habitual actions decide whether the verb in brackets should be in the present subjunctive or the present indicative. Put 'subjunctive' or 'indicative' and give the correct one-word verb form to complete the sentence. Remember the GCSE rule: cuando + a future action requires the subjunctive; when it refers to habitual or past events use the indicative.
- (a) 3a) Cuando tenga tiempo, yo (hacer) _____ un curso de fotografía. (1)
- (b) 3b) Cuando vamos al colegio, siempre (ver) _____ a muchos amigos. (habitual) (1)
- (c) 3c) Te llamare cuando (llegar) _____ a casa esta noche. (1)
- (d) 3d) Cuando era niño, (ir) _____ al parque todos los sábados. (past habitual) (1)
- (e) 3e) Cuando (terminar) _____ el trabajo, te avisare. (future) (1)
- (f) 3f) Siempre me siento feliz cuando (estar) _____ con mis amigos. (habitual) (1)

(Total for Question 3 is 6 marks)

4 Match each trigger phrase to the correct mood required for the verb that follows it. Write the letter of the mood for each trigger. Moods: A = subjunctive, B = indicative. Triggers: cuando (referring to a future action), cuando (habitual or past), ojala que, despues de que (when used for a past event).

(a) 4a) cuando (referring to a future action) (1)

(b) 4b) cuando (habitual or past) (1)

(c) 4c) ojala que (1)

(d) 4d) despues de que (when used for a past event) (1)

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 Translate into Spanish. Use the present subjunctive where required by the triggers in the English sentence. Write full Spanish sentences.

(a) 5a) I hope that she is kind. (use ojala) (2)

(b) 5b) When I have time, I will call you. (cuando + future action) (2)

(c) 5c) I go to the park when it is sunny. (habitual, indicative) (2)

(d) 5d) After I arrived home, I cooked dinner. (past, indicative) (2)

(Total for Question 5 is 8 marks)

Mark scheme · ES.G16 An Introduction to the Present Subjunctive for GCSE Higher Tier

Question 1

- (a) **B1** hable
- (a) **Answer: hable**
- (b) **B1** coma
- (b) **Answer: coma**
- (c) **B1** viva
- (c) **Answer: viva**
- (d) **B1** estudie
- (d) **Answer: estudie**
- (e) **B1** beba
- (e) **Answer: beba**

Question 2

- (a) **B1** sea
- (a) **Answer: sea**
- (b) **B1** tenga
- (b) **Answer: tenga**
- (c) **B1** hagan
- (c) **Answer: hagan**
- (d) **B1** vaya
- (d) **Answer: vaya**
- (e) **B1** pueda
- (e) **Answer: pueda**

Question 3

- (a) **B1** subjunctive: haga
- (a) **Answer: subjunctive: haga**
- (b) **B1** indicative: vemos
- (b) **Answer: indicative: vemos**
- (c) **B1** subjunctive: llegue
- (c) **Answer: subjunctive: llegue**
- (d) **B1** indicative: iba
- (d) **Answer: indicative: iba**
- (e) **B1** subjunctive: termine
- (e) **Answer: subjunctive: termine**
- (f) **B1** indicative: estoy
- (f) **Answer: indicative: estoy**

Question 4

- (a) **B1** A
- (a) **Answer: A**
- (b) **B1** B
- (b) **Answer: B**
- (c) **B1** A
- (c) **Answer: A**
- (d) **B1** B
- (d) **Answer: B**

Question 5

- (a) **B1** ojala que ella sea amable
- (a) **B1** allow equivalent: ojala ella sea amable
- **(a) Answer: ojala que ella sea amable**
- (b) **B1** cuando tenga tiempo, te llamare
- (b) **B1** allow alternative order: te llamare cuando tenga tiempo
- **(b) Answer: cuando tenga tiempo, te llamare**
- (c) **B1** voy al parque cuando hace sol
- (c) **B1** allow 'cuando esta soleado' as alternative
- **(c) Answer: voy al parque cuando hace sol**
- (d) **B1** despues de que llegue a casa - preterite llegue (accent omitted; llegue), NOT subjunctive
- (d) **B1** cocine la cena - preterite cocine (accent omitted; cocine)
- **(d) Answer: despues de que llegue a casa, cocine la cena**