

A06

MORE CONDITIONS: THE SUBJUNCTIVE

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I. Write T (true) or F (false).

1. ___ In a sentence with an implied condition (using words like **otherwise** or **if so**), the verb in the result clause must change its form.
2. ___ The phrase **but for** is generally reserved for formal writing and speech.
3. ___ To create an inverted condition, you delete the word **if** and switch the positions of the subject and the verb.
4. ___ When using the inverted form of **should** (e.g., "Should you return..."), it implies that the action is very likely to happen.
5. ___ In a negative inverted condition, it is correct to use a contraction, such as "Hadn't I received the call..."
6. ___ In the subjunctive mood, the verb **be** should be used as **were** for all persons (I, you, he/she, etc.) when expressing unreal conditions.
7. ___ When using the subjunctive in a noun clause (after verbs like **insist**), the verb changes its form if the main clause is in the past tense.
8. ___ To make a subjunctive verb negative, you should place the word not immediately before the base form of the verb.
9. ___ It is grammatically correct to use an infinitive (to + verb) after the verb **suggest** (e.g., "He suggested us to talk").
10. ___ Adjectives like essential, crucial, and mandatory can be followed by a "that-clause" using the subjunctive base form of a verb.

II Choose the best answer.

1. How does changing "If I had known" to "Had I known" affect the sentence?

- A) It makes the sentence more formal; the meaning stays the same.
- B) It makes the sentence informal; the result clause must change.

2. Regarding the Subjunctive Mood In "It was essential that he be on time," why use **be** instead of **was**?

- A) The word essential requires the base form, regardless of the main tense.
- B) The main clause is in the past, so the subjunctive must be plural.

