

Gramática C1: Subjuntivo

El subjuntivo en inglés se utiliza principalmente en contextos formales para expresar deseos, sugerencias, requisitos o situaciones hipotéticas.

Usos del Subjuntivo

1. "That-clauses" después de ciertos verbos:

Verbos como **suggest**, **recommend**, **insist**, **demand**, **request**, **require**, **propose**, **order** a menudo van seguidos de una cláusula con "that" donde el verbo está en su forma base (sin "to" y sin conjugación de tercera persona singular).

Normal: My doctor suggested that I should stop smoking.

Subjuntivo: My doctor suggested that I stop smoking.

Normal: The manager insisted that everyone had to attend the meeting.

Subjuntivo: The manager insisted that everyone attend the meeting.

2. "That-clauses" después de ciertos adjetivos:

Adjetivos como **essential**, **important**, **vital**, **crucial**, **necessary**, **imperative**, **advisable** pueden ir seguidos de una cláusula con "that" y el subjuntivo.

Normal: It is important that you are on time.

Subjuntivo: It is important that you be on time.

Normal: It is crucial that the evidence is preserved.

Subjuntivo: It is crucial that the evidence be preserved.

3. "That-clauses" después de ciertos sustantivos:

Sustantivos como **suggestion, recommendation, insistence, demand, request, requirement, proposal, order** pueden ir seguidos de una cláusula con "that" y el subjuntivo.

Normal: His recommendation was that we should consider all options.

Subjuntivo: His recommendation was that we consider all options.

Normal: There was a demand that the prices should be lowered.

Subjuntivo: There was a demand that the prices be lowered.

4. El subjuntivo con "wish":

Utilizamos "wish" seguido de una cláusula en pasado simple para expresar deseos sobre el presente, y "wish" seguido de "had + participio pasado" para expresar deseos sobre el pasado.

Deseo sobre el presente: I wish I were taller. (En lugar de "was" en contextos formales)

Deseo sobre el pasado: I wish I had studied harder.

5. El subjuntivo con "if only":

"If only" se utiliza de manera similar a "wish" para expresar fuertes deseos o arrepentimientos.

Deseo sobre el presente: If only I didn't have to work tomorrow.

Arrepentimiento sobre el pasado: If only I hadn't said that.

6. El subjuntivo con "as if / as though":

Utilizamos "as if" o "as though" seguido del pasado simple para hablar de situaciones que no son reales en el presente, y seguido del pasado perfecto para hablar de situaciones que no fueron reales en el pasado.

He acts as if he were the boss. (Pero no lo es)

She looked as though she hadn't slept all night.

7. El subjuntivo "were" en contextos formales:

En contextos muy formales, a veces se utiliza "were" en lugar de "was" con la primera y tercera persona del singular en situaciones hipotéticas.

If I were to apply for the job, I would need a reference.

Ejercicio 1: Completa las siguientes oraciones utilizando la forma correcta del subjuntivo.

1. The company demanded that all employees
..... (attend) the training session.
2. It is essential that the report (be)
ready by Friday.
3. I wish I (know) the answer to that
question.
4. He spoke as if he (be) a millionaire.
5. The proposal is that we (delay) the
decision until next week.

Ejercicio 2: Reescribe las siguientes oraciones utilizando el subjuntivo.

1. It is important that she calls immediately.

Respuesta:

2. My father suggested that I should take a break.

Respuesta:

3. I regret not traveling more when I was younger. (Usa "wish")

Respuesta:

4. He acts like he owns the place. (Usa "as if")

Respuesta: