

Subjunctive with Verbs of Necessity and Obligation

Worksheet

The subjunctive follows verbs of necessity and obligation like *il faut que*, *falloir*, and *exiger* to express required or compulsory actions. The main clause subject and subjunctive clause subject must be different.

Questions

1. Which verb form completes: *Il faut que nous ___ avant minuit?*

- A) partir
- B) partions
- C) portions
- D) partions

2. Does '*Je veux que tu viennes*' use subjunctive?

- A) No, use infinitive
- B) Yes, because it expresses volition/necessity
- C) Only if polite
- D) Never after *vouloir*

3. *Il faut que vous ___ les règles.* (follow)

- A) suiviez
- B) suivez
- C) suivent
- D) suivez

4. Which does NOT trigger subjunctive?

- A) *Il faut que...*
- B) *Il est certain que...*
- C) *Exiger que...*
- D) *Interdire que...*

5. *Il faut que tu fasses tes devoirs.* (It is necessary that you do your homework.)

6. *L'employeur exige que les employés arrivent à l'heure.* (The employer demands that employees arrive on time.)

7. *Il est nécessaire que vous participiez à la réunion.* (It is necessary that you participate in the meeting.)

8. Define: When do you use subjunctive after necessity verbs?

9. Define: Example of *il faut que*

10. Define: Does *exiger* trigger subjunctive?

Answer Key

1. A) partir — After il faut que, use the subjunctive. 'Partir' is ambiguous here; the correct subjunctive form is 'partions' (we leave). The option 'partir' (1) represents present subjunctive first-person plural.
2. B) Yes, because it expresses volition/necessity — Yes. Vouloir (to want) is a volition verb that triggers subjunctive: Je veux que tu viennes (I want you to come).
3. A) suiviez — With vous (formal/plural) in subjunctive, faire → faciez, suivre → suiviez. Present subjunctive 2nd-person plural = -iez ending.
4. B) Il est certain que... — Il est certain que... (It is certain that) expresses certainty → uses indicative mood, not subjunctive.
5. Main clause: Il faut (impersonal, third person) Subjunctive trigger: necessity verb Subjunctive clause: que tu fasses (you + present subjunctive of faire)
6. Main clause: L'employeur exige (employer demands) Subjunctive trigger: exiger (to demand) Subjunctive clause: que les employés arrivent (they + present subjunctive of arriver)
7. Main clause: Il est nécessaire (it is necessary) Subjunctive trigger: necessity expression Subjunctive clause: que vous participiez (you formal + present subjunctive of participer)
8. After il faut que, falloir, exiger, interdire when expressing obligations or requirements. The subject of the main and subjunctive clauses must differ.
9. Il faut que je parte demain. (It is necessary that I leave tomorrow.)
10. Yes. Exiger means 'to demand' and always requires subjunctive: L'entreprise exige qu'on finisse le projet.

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