

### Se for Unintentional Occurrences

The **verb** of an unintentional occurrence is expressed with the impersonal pronoun **se** and agrees with the subject. An **indirect object pronoun** indicates the person to whom the action occurred.

#### Verbs Used to Express Unintentional Occurrences

acabárasele (a uno)	perdiórasele (a uno)
caerárasele (a uno)	quedárasele (a uno)
ocurrírsele (a uno)	rompiórasele (a uno)
olvidárasele (a uno)	

**Se me olvidaron las entradas** al teatro.  
*I forgot the theater tickets.*

### REPASO Uses of the Subjunctive

The **subjunctive** expresses ideas whose certainty may not be known.

Hope:	<b>Espero</b> que él <b>se dé</b> cuenta del error.
Doubt:	<b>Es dudoso</b> que nosotros <b>podamos</b> venir.
Influence:	<b>Recomendó</b> que Ana <b>escribiera</b> dramas.
Emotion:	<b>Me alegro de</b> que los actores <b>sean</b> tan buenos.
Unknown:	<b>Buscamos</b> actores que <b>conozcan</b> el drama.
Conjunctions:	Les enseñó <b>para que sepan</b> todo.
	Vete <b>tan pronto como</b> Cristina <b>llegue</b> .
	<b>Aunque llueva</b> , jugaremos el partido.

### Past Progressive

The most common form of the **past progressive** is the **imperfect** of **estar** plus the **present participle** of the main verb. In this form, it often expresses an action that was interrupted.

¿Qué **estabas haciendo** cuando te llamé ayer?  
*What were you doing when I called yesterday?*

To emphasize that an action continued for a period of time and then came to an end, use the **preterite** of **estar** plus the **present participle** of the main verb.

**Estuvimos hablando** toda la tarde.  
*We were talking all afternoon.*

### Conjunctions

The subjunctive is always used after these **conjunctions**.

a fin de que	con tal (de) que	sin que
a menos que	en caso de que	para que
antes de que		

The following conjunctions can be used with the **indicative** or the **subjunctive**.

cuando	en cuanto	tan pronto como
después de que	hasta que	

- You use the **indicative** to say that the outcome definitely occurred in the past.
- You use the **subjunctive** to say that the outcome may occur in the future.
- Aunque** is used with the **indicative** when followed by a known fact. Use the **subjunctive** when it is not known to be true.