

Español Mundial Chapter 10

REVISION NOTES

1. Expressing obligation

There are two verbs commonly used in Spanish to express obligation: **tener que** and **deber**. The impersonal form **hay que** can also be used, which is similar to the French *il faut*. All are followed by an infinitive.

Tener que can be translated as *must, have to*; **deber** (which suggests a duty) is stronger and is usually translated as *ought to, should*. **Hay que** can be translated by *it is necessary to*, where an impersonal construction is appropriate.

Often, the differences can be quite subtle, depending on the degree of obligation that is afforded to the task.

- Examples:**
- i. **Tienes que** hacer tus deberes (*because we are going out later*)
 - ii. **Debes** hacer tus deberes (*because that's what pupils should do*)
 - iii. **Hay que** hacer los deberes (*as (ii), but general and impersonal*)

2. Three common irregular preterite tense verbs

Irregular Preterite Tense Verbs (2)			
	Decir (to tell/say)	Poner (to put)	Venir (to come)
Yo	Dije	Puse	Vine
Tú	Dijiste	Pusiste	Viniste
El/Ella/Usted	Dijo	Puso	Vino
Nosotros	Dijimos	Pusimos	Vinimos
Vosotros	Dijisteis	Pusisteis	Vinisteis
Ellos/Ustedes	Dijeron	Pusieron	Vinieron

Note: There are no accents on irregular verbs in the preterite tense.

3. Common verbs used in the imperfect tense

Infinitive	English	Present (1 st / 3 rd)	Imperfect (1 st & 3 rd)
Ser	To be	Soy / Es	Era
Estar	To be	Estoy / Está	Estaba
Hacer	To do / make	Hago / Hace	Hacía
Querer	To want	Quiero / Quiere	Quería
Tener	To have	Tengo / Tiene	Tenía
Saber	To know	Sé / Sabe	Sabía
Poder	To be able	Puedo / Puede	Podía

4. Uses of **por** and **para**

Por usually has the meaning of *via, through, in exchange of, by means of, on behalf of, because of, during*; **para** usually expresses *a purpose, a deadline, an objective*, and is used with the infinitive to mean *in order to*.

Sometimes, both uses will be correct but will have different meanings, as below.

Examples: Lo hice **por** ti (i.e. *on your behalf*, because you weren't able to)
Lo hice **para** ti (e.g. a birthday cake, something offered as a gift)

There are a number of 'set phrases' that always use **por**

Examples: **Por** ejemplo = For example
Por cierto = By the way
Por eso = So, therefore
Gracias **por** = Thanks for

5. Jobs and Professions

English	Spanish
Pilot	Un / una piloto
Doctor (profession)	Un / una médico
Doctor (title)	Doctor/a
Gardener	Jardinero/a
Secretary	Secretario/a
Postman/woman	Cartero/a
Architect	Arquitecto/a
Nurse	Enfermero/a
Shop assistant	Dependiente/a
Footballer	Futbolista (masc. & fem.)
Dentist	Dentista (masc. & fem.)
Taxi driver	Taxista (masc. & fem.)
Journalist	Periodista (masc. & fem.)

JCW
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