

## **Español Mundial Chapter 8**

### **REVISION NOTES**

#### **1. Parts of the body**

<b>Spanish</b>	<b>English</b>
El ojo	Eye
La boca	Mouth
La oreja	Ear
El oído	Ear (inner)
La nariz	Nose
El hombro	Shoulder
El cuello	Neck
El pulgar	Thumb
El dedo	Finger
El brazo	Arm
La muñeca	Wrist
La mano	Hand
El codo	Elbow
La rodilla	Knee
La pierna	Leg
El pie	Foot
El dedo del pie	Toe
El estómago	Stomach
La cabeza	Head
La barbilla	Chin
El diente	Tooth
La muela	Tooth (back)

#### **2. Describing pain with parts of the body**

*Doler* (to hurt, ache) is used in the same way as “gustar” with the indirect object pronoun. Remember that it is a root-changing verb though (*o > ue*):

<b>Me</b> duele (n)	<b>Nos</b> duele (n)
<b>Te</b> duele (n)	<b>Os</b> duele (n)
<b>Le</b> duele (n)	<b>Les</b> duele (n)

#### **Examples:**

Me duelen los dedos.  
*My fingers hurt.*

¿Te duele la rodilla?  
*Does your knee hurt?*

As with “gustar”, you need to distinguish between two third person sentences to avoid ambiguity by including the prepositional forms, e.g. “a él”, “a ella”:

**A él** le duele la pierna pero **a ella** le duele la mano.  
*His leg hurts but her hand hurts.*

**A ella** le duelen las piernas y **a él** también.  
*Her legs hurt and so do his.*

With some ailments, as in English, an alternative form may be used: “*tener dolor de*” + part of body. **In this case, the article (el, la, los, las) is omitted.**

**Compare the following examples:**

Me duele **el** estómago  
*My stomach hurts*

Tengo dolor de estómago  
*I've got stomach ache*

¿Te duelen **las** muelas?  
*Do your teeth hurt?*

¿Tienes dolor de muelas?  
*Do you have tooth ache?*

**3. Demonstrative adjectives**

Demonstrative adjectives are (usually) placed before the noun they modify and must agree in number and gender.

	Singular		Plural	
<b>Masculine</b>	este (this)	ese (that)	estos (these)	esos (those)
<b>Feminine</b>	esta (this)	esa (that)	estas (these)	esas (those)

**Consider the following examples:**

Me gusta **este** libro.  
*I like this book.*

**Estos** libros son caros.  
*These books are expensive.*

**Esta** mesa es pequeña.  
*This table is small.*

**Estas** casas son grandes.  
*These houses are big.*

Me gusta menos **ese** libro.  
*I like that book less.*

**Esos** libros son más baratos.  
*Those books are cheaper.*

**Esa** mesa es más grande.  
*That table is bigger.*

**Esas** casas son más pequeñas.  
*Those houses are smaller.*

**Note:** a neuter pronoun (**esto** – this; **eso** – that) is required if there is no noun in the sentence with which the demonstrative adjective can agree:

**For example:**

¡**Esto** es! – that's it!  
¿Qué es **eso**? What's that?

**4. Demonstrative pronouns**

If the meaning of your sentence is clear, you can avoid unnecessary repetition of nouns by using demonstrative pronouns (basically, the demonstrative adjective minus the noun); to distinguish the demonstrative adjectives (table above) from the demonstrative pronouns, an accent is added:

	Singular		Plural	
<b>Masculine</b>	éste (this one)	ése (that one)	éstos (these ones)	ésos (those ones)
<b>Feminine</b>	ésta (this one)	ésa (that one)	éstas (these ones)	ésas (those ones)

**Consider the following examples:**

Me gusta **éste**.  
*I like this one. (masc. sing.)*

**Éstos** son caros.  
*These (ones) are expensive. (masc. pl.)*

**Ésta** es pequeña.  
*This one is small (fem. sing.)*

**Éstas** son grandes.  
*These (ones) are big. (fem. pl.)*

Me gusta menos **ése**.  
*I like that one less. (masc. sing.)*

**Ésos** son más baratos.  
*Those (ones) are cheaper (masc. pl.)*

**Ésa** es más grande.  
*That one is bigger (fem. sing.)*

**Ésas** son mas pequeñas.  
*Those (ones) are smaller (fem. pl.)*

## 5. Expressions with “tener” + noun

I have added the two expressions from Chapter 8 to those covered already in Chapter 4, by way of revision:

Spanish	English
Tener fiebre (f)	To have a temperature
Tener tos (f)	To have a cough
Tener hambre (f)	To be hungry
Tener sed (f)	To be thirsty
Tener frío (m)	To be cold
Tener calor (m)	To be hot
Tener sueño (m)	To be sleepy
Tener miedo (m)	To be afraid

**Note the gender of the nouns in the above table:**

Tengo mucha **tos**.  
*I have a bad cough.*

Tenemos mucho **miedo**.  
*We are very afraid.*

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