

## **Español Mundial Chapter 2**

### **REVISION NOTES**

#### **GUSTAR**

Gustar (regular –ar verb) means “to be pleasing” and is used where in English we say “to like”. As a result, it is used with an indirect object pronoun, to me, to you, to him, etc.

#### **Indirect Objects in Spanish**

<b>me</b>	to me	<b>nos</b>	to us
<b>te</b>	to you	<b>os</b>	to you
<b>le</b>	to him/her	<b>les</b>	to them

“I like Biology” = *Biology is pleasing to me* > me gusta la biología  
“Do you like Physics?” = *Is Physics pleasing to you?* > ¿Te gusta la física?  
“They like IT” = *IT is pleasing to them* > Les gusta la informática

*And with plural nouns:*

“He likes Maths” = Maths **are** pleasing to him > le **gustan** las mates  
“We like sciences” = Sciences **are** pleasing to us > nos **gustan** las ciencias

*Or with two or more singular nouns, the same applies:*

“We like English and History” = English and History **are** pleasing to us > Nos **gustan** el inglés y la historia.

When gustar is followed by another verb, the singular form of 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular of gustar is used, and the other verb is used in the infinitive form:

“I like dancing” = to dance is pleasing **to me** > **me** gusta bailar  
“Do you like swimming?” = to swim is pleasing **to you?** > ¿**te** gusta nadar?

#### **TELLING THE TIME**

Time uses “ser” in Spanish, in 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural for hours 2-12 (“son”) and 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular for the hour 1 (“es”).

The hour comes first, followed by the number of minutes to that hour (“menos”) or the number of minutes past that hour (“y”):

“it is 2:50” = it is **3** minus 10 > **son** las tres menos diez  
“it is 2:20” = it is **2** and 20 > **son** las dos y veinte  
“It is 12:50” = it is **1** minus 10 > **es** la una menos diez  
“It is 1:20” = it is **1** and 20 > **es** la una y veinte

The same plural/singular applies with “at” (**a la** if the hour is 1 and **a las** if the hours are 2-12):

“at 12:50” > **a la una** menos diez  
“at 2:20” > **a las dos** y veinte

For half and quarter, “media” and “cuarto” are preferred, rather than “15” or “30”.

“Son las tres y media”, **NOT** son las tres y treinta.

Other useful expressions:

en punto	on the dot
casi	almost
es mediodía	It is midday
es medianoche	it is midnight
a mediodía	at midday
a medianoche	at midnight

### EXPRESSING “OF/FROM/TO” WITH MASCULINE SINGULAR NOUNS

You will remember from French that *de + le* = DU and *a + le* = AU.

**A similar rule applies in Spanish:**

*de + el* = DEL  
*a + el* = AL

*For example:* El libro **DEL** chico > the book of the boy = the boy's book  
Voy **AL** colegio > I go to (the) school.

**BUT:** El libro **DE LA** chica > the book of the girl = the girl's book  
Voy **A LA** piscina > I go to the swimming pool

### ESTAR – TO BE

Yo	ESTOY	Nosotros	ESTAMOS
Tú	ESTÁS	Vosotros	ESTÁIS
Él/Ella/Usted	ESTÁ	Ellos/Ustedes	ESTÁN

Estar is used with location, **except with the location of an event** (e.g. fiesta, boda), so:

Pedro **está** en Madrid – Pedro is in Madrid  
Madrid y Barcelona **están** en España – Madrid and Barcelona are in Spain

**BUT:** ¿Dónde **ES** la fiesta? – Where is the party?  
La boda **ES** en Londres – The wedding is in London

### ESTÁ(N) / HAY DISTINCTION

These are often confused (partly because of flexible word order in Spanish), but the distinction is clear:

está	(it) is
están	(they) are
hay	<b>there is, there are</b>

*For example:* Arriba **hay** habitaciones – upstairs **there are** bedrooms  
Arriba **están** las habitaciones – upstairs **are** the bedrooms (i.e. the bedrooms are upstairs)

## ORDINAL NUMBERS

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It is only necessary to learn 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>. Beyond these, cardinal numbers tend to be used in everyday Spanish.

<b>first *</b>	primero, primera	<b>sixth</b>	sexto, sexta
<b>second</b>	segundo, segunda	<b>seventh</b>	séptimo, séptima
<b>third *</b>	tercero, tercera	<b>eighth</b>	octavo, octava
<b>fourth</b>	cuarto, cuarta	<b>ninth</b>	noveno, novena
<b>fifth</b>	quinto, quinta	<b>tenth</b>	décimo, décima

\* Before a **MASCULINE SINGULAR NOUN**, **first** and **third** drop the final 'o':

El <b>primer</b> chico	the first boy
El <b>tercer</b> hombre	the third man

## VOCABULARY – SCHOOL SUBJECTS

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<b>Art</b>	el arte
<b>Biology</b>	la biología
<b>Chemistry</b>	la química
<b>Drama</b>	el teatro
<b>English</b>	el inglés
<b>French</b>	el francés
<b>Geography</b>	la geografía
<b>History</b>	la historia
<b>IT</b>	la informática
<b>Mathematics (Maths)</b>	las matemáticas (las mates)
<b>Modern Languages</b>	las lenguas modernas (los idiomas)
<b>Music</b>	la música
<b>PE</b>	la educación física
<b>Physics</b>	la física
<b>Sciences</b>	las ciencias
<b>Spanish</b>	el español
<b>Sports (Sport)</b>	los deportes (el deporte)

## VOCABULARY – HOUSE & HOME

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<b>la planta baja</b>	the ground floor
<b>el primer piso</b>	the first floor
<b>el segundo piso</b>	the second floor
<b>el tercer piso</b>	the third floor
<b>el cuarto piso</b>	the fourth floor
<b>el comedor</b>	dining room
<b>la habitación (el dormitorio)</b>	bedroom
<b>el cuarto de baño</b>	bathroom
<b>el salón (el cuarto de estar)</b>	living room
<b>el jardín</b>	garden
<b>la piscina</b>	swimming pool
<b>el garaje</b>	garage
<b>el pasillo</b>	corridor
<b>la cocina</b>	kitchen
<b>el servicio</b>	toilet
<b>la terraza</b>	terrace
<b>arriba</b>	upstairs
<b>abajo</b>	downstairs
<b>pequeño (pequeña)</b>	small
<b>grande</b>	big
<b>bastante</b>	quite
<b>la casa</b>	house
<b>el piso</b>	flat
<b>abajo hay una cocina</b>	there is a kitchen downstairs
<b>abajo está la cocina</b>	the kitchen is downstairs

JCW  
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