

Palabras

(Pages 46–47)

¿Qué te gusta hacer?

Me gusta...
Me gusta mucho...
No me gusta...
No me gusta nada...
chatear
escribir correos
escuchar música
jugar a los videojuegos
leer
mandar SMS
navegar por Internet
salir con mis amigos
ver la television
porque es...
porque no es...
aburrido/a
divertido/a
estúpido/a
guay
interesante

What do you like to do?

*I like...
I really like...
I don't like...
I don't like at all...
to chat online
to write emails
to listen to music
to play videogames
to read
to send text messages
to surf the net
to go out with friends
to watch TV
because it is...
because it is not...
boring
amusing, funny
stupid
cool
interesting*

¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre?

bailo
canto karaoke
hablo con mis amigos
monto en bici
saco fotos
toco la guitarra

What do you do in your spare time?

*I dance
I sing karaoke
I talk with my friends
I ride my bike
I take photos
I play the guitar*

Expresiones de frecuencia

a veces
de vez en cuando
nunca
todos los días

Expressions of frequency

*sometimes
from time to time
never
every day*

¿Qué tiempo hace?

hace calor

hace frío

hace sol

hace buen tiempo

llueve

nieva

¿Qué haces cuando llueve?

What's the weather like?

it's hot

it's cold

it's sunny

it's nice weather

it's raining

it's snowing

What do you do when it's raining?

Las estaciones

la primavera

el verano

el otoño

el invierno

The seasons

spring

summer

autumn

winter

¿Qué deportes haces?

Hago artes marciales.

Hago atletismo.

Hago equitación.

Hago gimnasia.

Hago natación.

Juego al baloncesto.

Juego al fútbol.

Juego al tenis.

Juego al voleibol.

¡Me gusta!

¡Me gusta mucho!

¡Me gusta muchísimo!

¡Me encanta!

What sports do you do?

I do martial arts.

I do athletics.

I do/go horseriding.

I do gymnastics.

I do/go swimming.

I play basketball.

I play football.

I play tennis.

I play volleyball.

I like it!

I like it a lot!

I really, really like it!

I love it!

Los días de la semana

lunes

martes

miércoles

jueves

viernes

sábado

domingo

los lunes

los martes

The days of the week

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

on Mondays, every Monday

on Tuesdays, every Tuesday

Algunas preguntas

¿Qué...?

¿Cuándo...?

Some questions

What/Which...?

When...?

2 Mi tiempo libre



MODULE 2

¿Dónde...?
¿Cómo...?
¿Cuántos...?

Where...?
How/What...?
How many...?

Palabras muy frecuentes

con
cuando
generalmente
mucho
no
o
pero
porque
sí
también
y
¿Y tú?

High-frequency words

with
when
generally
a lot
no
or
but
because
yes
also, too
and
And you?

Gramática

The infinitive is the form of the verb you find in the dictionary or word list. It often translates as 'to do something'.

escuchar v to listen

In Spanish, all infinitives end in **-ar**, **-er** or **-ir**. How many of each group can you find in exercise 1?

When **me gusta** is followed by another verb, that verb must be in the infinitive.

Me gusta escuchar música.
I like **to listen/listening** to music.

	Me gusta...	hacer... navegar...	porque es	interesante.
	Me gusta mucho...			guay.
	No me gusta...			divertido.
	No me gusta nada...			estúpido. aburrido.

You can make your sentences longer by using connectives such as **y**, **pero** and **porque**.

No me gusta nada jugar a los videojuegos **porque es** aburrido.

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Non-literal translations

In all languages there are some things that you can't translate word for word. The exact meaning of **me gusta** is 'it pleases me', but in English we say 'I like'.

Pronunciación

Do you remember how to pronounce the **j** in **jugar** and **videojuegos**?



Gramática

Hacer (to do) is an important irregular verb. The **c** changes to **g** in the 'I' form. Learn it by heart.

hago	I do
haces	you do
hace	he/she does
hacemos	we do
hacéis	you (plural) do
hacen	they do

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Cuando as a connective

Cuando (when) is a useful connective. Use it to make your sentences as long and interesting as you can.

Pronunciación

Do you remember how to pronounce the **ll** in **llueve**?



Gramática

There are three types of verbs: **-ar**, **-er** and **-ir**. The biggest group is **-ar** verbs. Once you know the pattern, you can apply the rules to new **-ar**.

hablar to speak

(yo)	hablo	I speak
(tú)	hablas	you speak
(él/ella)	habla	he/she speaks
(nosotros)	hablamos	we speak
(vosotros)	habláis	you (plural) speak
(ellos)	hablan	they speak

In brackets you can see the pronouns I, you, he/she, we, you, they. Often these are not used in Spanish because the verb endings make it clear who is speaking.

There are two ways of saying 'you' in Spanish. Use the **tú** form when you are talking to one person, and the **vosotros** form when you are talking to more than one person.

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Giving opinions

You can use these expressions on their own (without an infinitive), to give an opinion about something you've already mentioned.

¡Me gusta!



¡Me gusta mucho!



¡Me gusta muchísimo!



¡Me encanta!



Pronunciación

The letter **c** has a soft sound ('thee') when it comes before **e** and **i**. For example: **hace natación**.

lunes Monday

los lunes on Mondays/
every Monday

sábado Saturday

los sábados on Saturdays/
every Saturday

Cognates

Some words are spelt the same in Spanish and English. These are called **cognates**.

Even though they look the same, they may be pronounced differently. Watch out for this!

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Near-cognates

Some words are not spelt exactly the same but are similar, so we can still work out what they might mean. These are called **near-cognates**.

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Using question words

To take part in a longer conversation you need to know your question words. These are the question words you know already:

¿Qué...?	What/Which?
¿Cuándo...?	When?
¿Dónde...?	Where?
¿Cómo...?	How/What?
¿Cuántos...?	How many?

Questions in Spanish always begin with an upside-down question mark ¿.

Gramática

Jugar (to play) is a stem-changing verb. Some people call these 'boot' verbs.

juego	I play	jugamos	we play
juegas	you play	jugáis	you (plural) play
juega	he/she plays	juegan	they play

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Using context

You can sometimes guess the meaning of new words from the **context** (what the rest of the sentence or text is about).

La **camiseta** de fútbol mexicana es verde.

The Mexican football  is green.

Can you guess the meaning of **camiseta**?

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Making sentences more interesting

To make your sentences longer and more interesting, include:

- connectives (e.g. **y**, **cuando**)
- intensifiers (e.g. **muy**)
- reasons (e.g. **porque es...**)
- expressions of frequency (e.g. **todos los días**).