

Palabras

(Pages 46-47)

¿Qué haces con tu móvil?

Chateo con mis amigos.
Comparto mis vídeos favoritos.
Descargo melodías o aplicaciones.
Hablo por Skype.
Juego.
Leo mis SMS.
Mando SMS.
Saco fotos.
Veo vídeos o películas.

What do you do with your mobile?

*I chat with my friends.
I share my favourite videos.
I download ringtones or apps.
I talk on Skype.
I play.
I read my texts.
I send texts.
I take photos.
I watch videos or films.*

¿Con qué frecuencia?

todos los días
dos o tres veces a la semana
a veces
de vez en cuando
nunca

How often?

*every day
two or three times a week
sometimes
from time to time
never*

¿Qué tipo de música te gusta?

el rap
el R'n'B
el rock
la música clásica
la música electrónica
la música pop
¿Qué tipo de música escuchas?
Escucho rap.
Escucho la música de Adele.
Escucho de todo.

What type of music do you like?

*rap
R'n'B
rock
classical music
electronic music
pop music
What type of music do you listen to?
I listen to rap.
I listen to Adele's music.
I listen to everything.*

Opiniones

Me gusta...
Me gusta mucho...
Me encanta...
No me gusta...
No me gusta nada...
la letra
la melodía
el ritmo
porque es guay, triste, horrible
¿Te gusta la música de
One Direction?

Opinions

*I like...
I like... very much
I love...
I don't like...
I don't like... at all
the lyrics
the tune
the rhythm
because it is cool, sad, horrible
Do you like One Direction's music?*

Me gusta la música de Adele.
mi canción favorita
mi cantante favorito, favorita
mi grupo favorito
En mi opinión...

*I like Adele's music.
my favourite song
my favourite singer
my favourite group
In my opinion...*

Me gustan las comedias

un programa de música
un programa de deportes
un concurso
un documental
un reality
una comedia
una serie policíaca
una telenovela
el telediario
más... que...
divertido
informativo, informativa
interesante
aburrido, aburrida
emocionante

I like comedies

*a music programme
a sports programme
a game show
a documentary
a reality show
a comedy
a police series
a soap opera
the news
more... than...
funny
informative
interesting
boring
exciting*

¿Qué hiciste ayer?

Bailé en mi cuarto.
Fui al cine.
Hablé por Skype.
Hice gimnasia.
Hice kárate.
Jugué en línea con mis amigos.
Jugué tres horas.
Monté en bici.
Vi una película.
Salí con mis amigos.
No hice los deberes.
ayer
luego
por la mañana
por la tarde

What did you do yesterday?

*I danced in my room.
I went to the cinema.
I talked on Skype.
I did gymnastics.
I did karate.
I played online with my friends.
I played for three hours.
I rode my bike.
I watched a film.
I went out with my friends.
I didn't do my homework.
yesterday
later, then
in the morning
in the afternoon*

un poco más tarde

a bit later

Palabras muy frecuentes

así que
más... que...

High-frequency words

so (that)
more... than...

mi, mis
su, sus
normalmente
no
nunca
o
porque
también
y

my
his/her
normally
no, not
never
or
because
also, too
and

You use the present tense to talk about what usually happens.

There are three groups of regular verbs:

■ -ar verbs

hablar	to talk
hablo	I talk
hablas	you talk
habla	he/she talks
hablamos	we talk
habláis	you (pl.) talk
hablan	they talk

■ -er verbs

leer	to read
leo	I read
lees	you read
lee	he/she reads
leemos	we read
leéis	you (pl.) read
leen	they read

■ -ir verbs

compartir	to share
comparto	I share
compartes	you share
comparte	he/she shares
compartimos	we share
compartís	you (pl.) share
comparten	they share

Some verbs are stem-changing:

jugar → to play **juego** → I play

When you give opinions with **me gusta**, make sure you use **el, la, los** or **las** before the noun. You may not use 'the' in English, but you must use **el, la, los** or **las** in Spanish.

Me gusta **el** rap.

I like rap.

Le encanta **la** música pop.

He/she loves pop music.

However, you don't need **el** or **la** if you are saying what style of music you listen to.

Escucho rap. I listen to rap.

When you want to compare two things, you use the comparative.

más + adjective + que... more... than...

The adjective must agree with the noun.

Los realitys son más divertidos que los concursos.

Reality shows are funnier than game shows.

Las series policíacas son más aburridas que las telenovelas.

Police series are more boring than soaps.

You use:

- the **present tense** to talk about what **usually happens**.
- the **preterite** to talk about **past events**.

All types of verbs (regular **-ar**, **-er** and **-ir** verbs, stem-changing verbs and irregular verbs) change their endings to show whether they are in the present or the preterite.

Present

monto, juego, veo,
salgo, hago, voy

Preterite

monté, jugué, vi,
salí, hice, fui

Gramática

The verb **hacer** (to do/to make) is irregular. Learn its preterite form by heart.

hice	I did
hiciste	you did
hizo	he/she did
hicimos	we did
hicisteis	you (plural) did
hicieron	they did

SKILLS

Making everything match up

When you use the he/she/it form, you often need to change other elements of the sentence:

me gusta (I like) →
le gusta (he/she likes)

mi programa favorito
(my favourite programme) →
su programa favorito
(his/her favourite programme)

mis amigos (my friends) →
sus amigos (his/her friends)

mi grupo favorito (masculine)
mi canción favorita (feminine)
mi cantante favorito (male)
mi cantante favorita (female)

Giving opinions

- Use a range of opinion-giving phrases to make your sentences more interesting:
♥♥♥ **Me encanta...**
☹☹ **No me gusta nada...**
- Give a reason: **porque es guay/triste/horrible...**
porque me gusta el ritmo...
- Make an exclamation: **¡Qué va! ¿Estás loco/a?**

Make sure you use the correct article and remember to change singular to plural.

Es **un** concurso. → Me gustan **los** concursos.

Es **una** comedia. → Me gustan **las** comedias.

Note: The word **programa** is masculine (un programa de.../los programas de...).

Time markers can sometimes help you to work out whether someone is referring to the **present** or the **past**. For example:
normalmente (present);
ayer (past).