

Knowledge Organiser Module 2

Mi vida en el insti

G Opinion verbs

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Interesar works like **gustar** and **encantar**. It uses a pronoun like **me** or **te**.

Me interesa el dibujo. Art interests **me**.
¿Te interesan los idiomas? Do languages interest **you**?

Odiar and **preferir** don't need a pronoun. Remember to use the definite article (*el/la/los/las*) when giving opinions about nouns.

G Asking questions

To form questions, follow the question word with the verb.

Vamos a llegar a las dos. We are going to arrive at two.
¿Cuándo vamos a llegar? When are we going to arrive?

Simply start 'Yes/No' questions with the verb.
¿Llevas uniforme? Do you wear a uniform?

Remember to use an inverted question mark at the start, and a 'tilde' on each question word.

G Adjectival endings for colours

Remember to make colour adjectives agree with the noun.

ending	singular		plural	
	masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
-o	blanc o	blanc a	blanc os	blanc as
-e	verd e	verd e	verd es	verd es
consonant	azul	azul	azul es	azul es

Naranja, rosa and **violeta** often do not change, but some people add an -s with plural nouns.

A colour followed by **claro** (light) and **oscuro** (dark) always takes the masculine form:

unos calcetines azul claro, unas medias azul oscuro

G Verbs with an infinitive

To describe rules, use these structures followed by the **infinitive**:

está prohibido it is forbidden to
no se permite you are not allowed to
no se debe you/one must not
hay que it is necessary to
tenemos que we have to
No se permite ser agresivo o grosero.

G Comparatives and superlatives

Comparatives

más... que more... than
menos... que less... than
mejor que... better than...
peor que... worse than...
tan... como... as... as...

*El español es **más fácil que** el mandarín.
 La informática es **tan creativa como** la tecnología.*

Superlatives

el/la más... the most...
el/la menos... the least...
el/la mejor... the best...
el/la peor... the worst...

*Mi profesora de inglés es **la más divertida**.
 El español es la asignatura **más interesante**.*

G Desde hace

To say how long you've been doing something use **desde hace** and the **present tense** of the verb.

¿Desde hace cuánto tiempo tocas el piano?

G The near future

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Use the **near future tense** to say what you are going to do. Use the present tense of **ir** + **a** + **infinitive**.

voy
vas
va
vamos a **visitar**
vais **comer**
van **salir**

G Negatives

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These negatives are often used after the verb as a 'sandwich' with **no** before the verb.

No *hago nada.* I **don't** do **anything**.
No *conozco a nadie.* I **don't** know **anyone**.
No *tenemos ni tabletas ni ordenadores.* We **don't** have **either** tablets **or** computers.
No *tiene ningún laboratorio.* It **doesn't** have a **single** laboratory.
No *tiene ninguna pista de tenis.* It **doesn't** have a **single** tennis court.
Nunca can go **before** or **after** the verb. When after, use **no** in front of the verb as well.
Nunca *estudia.* He/She **never** studies.
No *estudia nunca.* He/She **never** studies.
Tampoco (not either) usually goes in front of the verb.
Tampoco *hay piscina.* There **isn't** a swimming pool **either**.

G Direct object pronouns

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Direct object pronouns replace the **noun** which has just been mentioned and avoid repetition. The pronoun agrees with the noun it replaces:

	masculine	feminine
singular	lo	la
plural	los	las

It usually goes before the verb:

*Toco **el saxofón**. **Lo** toco.*
 I play **the saxophone**. I play **it**.

*Participé en **una competición**. **La** gané.*
 I took part in **a competition**. I won **it**.

With the near future tense, the direct object pronoun can go either at the end of the infinitive or before the present tense of *ir*:

*Voy a **hacerlos**.* I am going to do **them**.
Los voy a **hacer**. I am going to do **them**.

The pattern is the same for other verb + infinitive structures:

*Puedo **hacerlo**.* I can do **it**.
Lo puedo **hacer**. I can do **it**.