Spanish

Talking about relationships [2/3] Worksheet

- The personal 'a'
- Indirect object pronouns

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La fonética

Many words in Spanish have stress on the final syllable, for example:

llevar

feliz

beber

papel

color

Some words in Spanish have stress on the final syllable and have an accent to show this. What's the pattern?

canción

quizás

también

después

opción



apoyar	to support
ayudar	to help
conocer	to get to know, getting to know to meet, meeting
reír	to laugh
juzgar	to judge
alegre	happy
criticar	to criticise
hace	ago
el consejo	advice



The personal 'a'

A personal 'a' is needed when the object of a verb is a known or identified person.

Conocí a Elena hace dos años.

I got to know Elena two years ago.

We don't need the personal 'a' when the person isn't identified yet.

Busco un amigo.

I'm looking for a friend.

Busco a mi amigo.

I'm looking for my friend.



Hace: ago

Hace: he/she it makes from hacer

When it means 'ago', hace is followed by a time phrase.

Conocí a mi novia hace dos meses.

Busco una novia que me hace reír.

Here, *hace* is followed by an infinitive.



Indirect object pronouns

We use these to make it clear who the action is happening to.

Let's look at some examples with the verb apoyar - to support.

The regular present tense verb ending in the s/he form.

Me apoya

Te apoya

Le apoya

The pronoun

comes before

the verb.

Nos apoya

Os apoya

Les apoya

S/he supports me

S/he supports you (singular)

S/he supports him/her

S/he supports us

S/he supports you (plural)

S/he supports them



Respuestas

- 1. We use the personal ' $\frac{a}{}$ ' when the object is specific or known.
- 2. Use 'te apoya' to say 'he supports you'
- 3. <u>Juzgar</u> means 'to judge'.
- 4. Translate: 'ten years ago' hace diez años
- 5. Translate: 'a good friend never criticises you' un buen amigo nunca te critica

