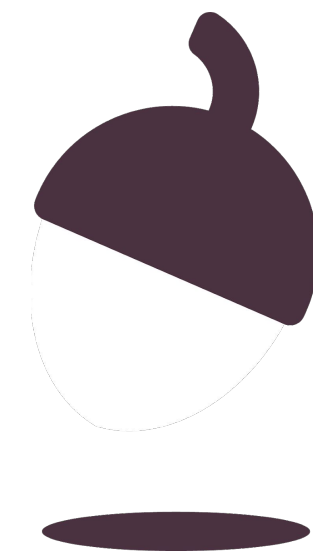


Spanish

Talking about what you and others like [1/2]

- *Gustar-type verbs*
- *Use of indirect object pronouns*
- *Use of 'a mí', 'a ti', 'a él/ella'*

Señorita Allinson



OAK
NATIONAL
ACADEMY

La fonética
[que]

¿qué?

porque
[because]

pequeño



La fonética

[qui]

quince

quiero
[I want...]

¿quién?



el cine	cinema
la playa	beach
la canción	song
el concierto	concert
voy	I go
gustar	to please/like, pleasing
encantar	to enchant, enchanting
molestar	to annoy, annoying
alegrar	to make happy, making happy
importar	to be important, being important
interesar	to interest



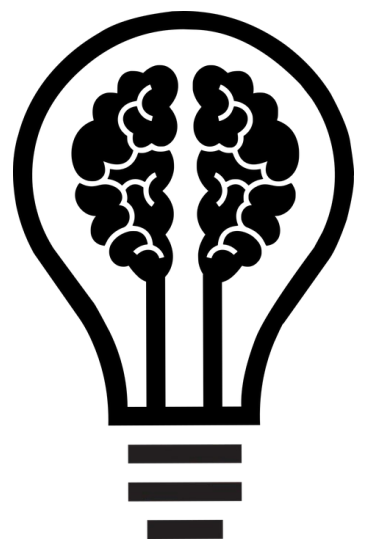
Gustar-type verbs



Remember!
The subject is the person or thing doing the action in a sentence.

Some other opinion verbs work in the same way as *gustar*:

- interesar
- encantar
- importar
- alegrar
- molestar



Opinion verbs with me/te/le

Remember that indirect objects are who the direct object is to/for.
We use them with opinion verbs like *gustar*, *encantar*, *interesar*.

Indirect object pronouns	
me	to/for me
te	to/for you
le	to/for him or her

Compare

Me gusta el vídeo.

The video pleases **me**.
(I like the video)

Te gusta el vídeo.

The video pleases **you**.
(You like the video)

Le gusta el vídeo.

The video pleases **him/her**.
(She/he likes the video)



Using 'a mi', 'a ti', 'a él/ella'

To emphasise a gustar-type verb, or make it more clear who it refers to, you can add these phrases to the start of the sentence:

A mí, me encanta la playa

A ti, te encanta la playa

A él/a ella le encanta la playa



Summary

1. Indirect object pronouns (from this lesson) in Spanish are: **me/te/le**
2. “Me gusta la canción”. The subject in this sentence is: **canción (song)**
3. “A él, le encanta la playa.” is: **“He loves the beach”**
4. ***A ___ te importan los amigos.*** **“ti”**
5. “A mí, me_____ el inglés. Es difícil” **“molesta”.**

