**Describing things**

**el ajedrez -** chess

**los animales -** animals

**los carros -** cars

**la comida china (italiana, mexicana) -** Chinese (Italian, Mexican) food

**los deportes -** sports

**Es algo divertido(a). -** It's kind of fun.

**Es bastante bueno(a). -** It's quite good.

**Es delicioso(a). -** It's delicious.

**Es pésimo(a). -** It's awful.

**fenomenal -** awesome

**las fiestas -** parties

**formidable -** great

**las frutas -** fruit

**las hamburguesas -** hamburgers

**el helado -** ice cream

**horrible -** horrible

**interesante -** interesting

**los libros (de aventuras,de amor) -** (adventure, romance) books

**malo(a) -** bad

**la música (de...) -** music (of/by . . .)

**las películas (de ciencia ficción, de terror, de misterio)** - (science fiction, horror, mystery) movies

**la pizza -** pizza

**las verduras -** vegetables

**los videojuegos –** videogames

**Talking about what you and others like**

**Me da igual. -** It's all the same to me.

**Me gusta(n)... mucho. -** I like . . . a lot.

**Me gusta(n) más... -** I like . . . more.

**No, no me gusta(n)... -** No, I don't like . . .

**¿Te gusta(n)...? -** Do you like . . . ?

**¿Te gusta(n) más... o ...? -** Do you like . . . or . . . more?

**To describe something**

**¿Cómo es...? -** What’s . . . like?

**Es (muy) delicioso(a)/horrible. -** It’s (really) delicious/horrible.

**Es pésimo(a)/fenomenal/formidable. -** It’s awful/awesome/great.

**Es algo divertido(a)/interesante. -** It’s kind of fun/interesting.

**Es bastante bueno(a)/malo(a). -** It’s quite good/bad.

**Nouns and Definite Articles**

If a singular noun ends in a vowel, add -s to make it plural. If a singular noun ends in a consonant, add –es to make it plural.

estudiante – *student* estudiantes - *students*

animal - *animal* animales - *animals*

Adjectives must agree with the gender and number of the nouns they describe, just as they do when describing people.

La comida mexicana es deliciosa. Mexican food is delicious.

The definite articles can be used to say *the* with a specific noun. They have different forms that agree with the noun in gender and number.

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| --- |
| **DEFINITE ARTICLES** |
|  | Masculine | Feminine |
| Singular | el | la |
| Plural | los | las |

¿Cómo es el profesor? *What is the teacher like?*

El profesor es simpático. *The teacher is nice.*

Use definite articles to talk about a noun as a general category or when saying what you like with gustar.

¿Cómo es la pizza? *What’s pizza (in general) like?*

Es deliciosa. Me gusta la pizza. *It’s delicious. I like pizza.*

**The verb gustar, ¿por qué?, and porque.**

Use the verb gustar to say what people like. If the thing they like is singular, use gusta. If it's plural, use gustan. Use ¿qué? with gusta to ask what someone likes.

—¿Te gusta la pizza? *Do you like pizza?*

—Sí, y me gustan las verduras. *Yes, and I like vegetables.*

—¿Qué te gusta? *What do you like?*

—Me gustan los carros. *I like cars.*

Put one of these pronouns before gustar to say who likes something.

**Me gusta(n)** - *I like* ***Nos* gusta(n)** - *we like*

**Te gusta(n)** - *you* (tú) *like*

**Le gusta(n)** - *you* (usted) *like,he/she likes* ***Les* gusta(n)** – y*ou all like, they like*

Notice that le can stand for *you* (usted), *he, she* or *it;* and les can stand for *you* (ustedes) or *they.* To ask who is being talked about, use a quién or a quiénes. To clarify who is being talked about, use a + name(s).

—¿A quién le gusta la pizza? - *Who likes pizza?*

—A Juan le gusta la pizza. - *Juan likes pizza*

—¿A quiénes les gusta la pizza? - *Who likes pizza?*

*.* —A Juan y a Sara les gusta la pizza. - *Juan and Sara like pizza.*

Put the word no before the pronoun to say *don't* or *doesn't.*

—¿Te gusta la fruta? - *Do you like fruit?*

—No, no me gusta la fruta. - *No, I don’t like fruit.*

To ask *why,* say ¿por qué? Answer with porque *(because).*

—¿Por qué te gusta el helado? - *Why do you like ice cream?*

—Me gusta porque es delicioso. - *I like it because it’s delicious.*

**The Preposition de**

The word de is used to tell where someone is from.

- Julio es **de** Costa Rica. - *Julio is from Costa Rica.*

In addition, de can be used to indicate what type of thing you’re describing.

- los libros **de** aventuras - *adventure books*

- las películas **de** misterio - *mystery movies*

De is also used to show possession or relationship.

- Es el carro **de** Ernesto. - *It’s Ernesto’s car.*

- Son los amigos **de** la profesora. - *They’re the teacher’s friends.*

The preposition de followed by el makes the contraction del.

- el correo electrónico **del** profesor - *the teacher’s e-mail address*