

Sticky Knowledge:

- Recall school subjects with the correct article
- Say if you like them or not using *me gusta / no me gusta / me encanta / odio / prefiero*
- Recall adjectives to describe how you feel about subjects.
- Apply adjectival agreement according to the gender of the noun.
- Use a subordination to say why you like / dislike a subject porque.
- Use it is *es* to give a justification about why you like / dislike a subject.



Adjectives

Divertido - fun

Fácil - easy

Difícil - difficult

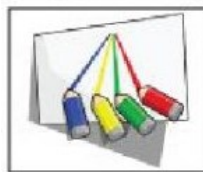
Útil - useful

Importante

Aburrido - boring

Interesante

Creativo



Opinions

Me gusta – I like

No me gusta – I don't like

Me encanta – I love

Odio – I hate

Prefiero – I prefer

¿Te gusta? – Do you like?

Key Phrases

Es – It is

Son – they are

Porque - because

Hay – there is / are

Tengo – I have

Y – and

Pero – but

También – also

En – In

Subjects

El francés

El deporte

El dibujo

El teatro

El español

El inglés

La tecnología

La geografía

La música

La religión

La historia

Las Matemáticas

Las Ciencias

Glossary:

- Article - the word that goes in front of a noun, the word "the" (*el, la, los, las*)
- Gender - all nouns have a gender—they are either masculine or feminine.
- Singular - a single noun, one thing / person / place.
- Plural - more than one noun / person / place
- Subject - subject pronouns replace the specific names of people or things I, he, she (*yo, él, ella*)
- Verb - indicates an action (to walk, to run, to go)
- Conditional tense – to say what you would like.
- Noun - a word that represents a person, place, or thing.
- Adjective - a word that describes a noun (shape, colour, size, nationality, etc.) In Spanish adjectives follow the noun they describe e.g. *un gato blanco*
- Adjectival agreement – the adjective has to agree with the noun it is describing according to gender / plurality e.g. *un gato blanco / una casa blanca*
- Subordination – use the word because to join a sentence.