**Apuntes guiados: el verbo gustar**

In Spanish, the infinitive “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” In English the equivalent is “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

* In English we say: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* In Spanish we say: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

Last class we talked about different parts of a basic sentence. We identified that all sentences have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-the person/thing that does the action
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the action that occurs

Let’s practice identifying the parts of a sentence.

 I like the book.

* Who is the subject? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* What is the verb (remember, it’s the action)? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Most sentences also have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-the person or thing that receives the action of the verb.

Let’s go back to our original sentence:

 I like the book.

* Subject: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Verb: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Direct Object (ask yourself, who/what is being liked?): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In Spanish, our sentence is structured differently than it is in English.

* It contains something called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-to whom/ or for whom an action is being completed.

Let’s rewrite our original sentence to make sense using the Spanish structure. Remember, “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” really means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in Spanish!

* Original: I like the book.
* New order: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Our new sentence is…

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* Who is the subject? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* What is the verb? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Who is the indirect object? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

So, in Spanish we write this sentence backwards.

* The book is pleasing to me.

 3 2 1

* Me gusta el libro.

 1 2 3

To make a statement negative, put no at the beginning.

* The book is not pleasing to me.
* \_\_\_\_\_ me gusta el libro.

Let’s practice.

1. I like the pencil.

🡪

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I like to dance.

🡪

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I like to write stories.

🡪

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I like to sing.

🡪

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I do not like the pen.

🡪

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Let’s talk about what is pleasing to other people. Remember, these are our indirect objects that go in spot #1 in Spanish!

* To me = \_\_\_\_
* To you = \_\_\_\_
* To him, to her, to you (formal) = \_\_\_\_
* To us = \_\_\_\_
* To y’all = \_\_\_\_
* To them, to you all (formal) = \_\_\_\_
1. You like the pencil.

🡪

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. You (formal) like to dance.

🡪

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He likes to write stories.

🡪

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Y’all like to sing.

🡪

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We do not like the pen.

🡪

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The ultimate formula.** Things in parentheses **( )** are optional. You don’t **HAVE** to have them for your sentence to be grammatically correct, but they can help clarify what you are trying to say.

**(A person) + (no) + indirect object + gusta + (mucho/nada) + subject**

 [el/la or infinitive]

(A mí) me gusta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(A ti) te gusta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**(A él)** le gusta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**(A ella)** le gusta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**(A usted)** le gusta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(A nosotros) nos gusta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(A vosotros) os gusta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**(A ellos)** les gusta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**(A ellas)** les gusta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**(A ustedes)** les gusta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Let’s practice. Use clarification phrases this time!

1. I like to run a lot.

🡪

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She likes to watch TV.

🡪

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We don’t like to ski at all.

🡪

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They like to practice sports.

🡪

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Do you like to draw?

🡪

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He likes to listen to music a lot.

🡪

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. You all like the new student. (el estudiante nuevo)

🡪

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Más práctica:

Complete the sentence with the correct clarification phrase from the ultimate formula (a + person).

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me gusta mucho esquiar.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nos gusta ir a la escuela.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le gusta practicar deportes. (to Luís)
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ les gusta dibujar. (to Elena and María)
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ te gusta trabajar.

Write each sentence in Spanish. Use the ultimate formula.

1. I like to eat in elegant restaurants. (comer en restaurantes elegantes)
2. 🡪

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. You (formal) like to listen to classical music. (escuchar música clásica)

🡪

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We like to study in the library. (estudiar en la biblioteca)

🡪

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Y’all like to practice sports in the afternoon. (practicar deportes por la tarde)

🡪

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They like to run in the park. (correr en el parque)

🡪

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She likes to watch horror movies. (ver películas de horror)

🡪

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the blanks with the missing information. Use the ultimate formula.

1. A nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ver la tele.
2. A él \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ escuchar música.
3. A ti \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leer.
4. A mí \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ correr.
5. A ellos \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jugar al fútbol.
6. A mí \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ montar en monopatín.
7. A nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hablar por teléfono.
8. A usted \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trabajar.

Complete the paragraph with the missing information. Use the ultimate formula.

 Me llamo Pablo Morales. A mí \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mucho ir al parque. A mis amigos \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ practicar deportes en el parque y a nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pasar tiempo allí. Mi mejor amigo Antonio no juega bien al fútbol. A él no \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ correr. En realidad, a él \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jugar videojuegos. Y a ti, ¿Qué \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hacer?