

Vocabulario y Gramática de Capítulo 9A

<p><i>to talk about television shows</i> el canal channel el programa de concursos game show el programa deportivo sports show el programa de dibujos animados cartoon show el programa de entrevistas interview program el programa de la vida real reality program el programa de noticias news program el programa educativo educational program el programa musical musical program la telenovela soap opera</p> <p><i>to talk about movies</i> la comedia comedy el drama drama la película de ciencia ficción science fiction movie la película de horror horror movie la película policíaca crime movie, mystery la película romántica romantic movie</p> <p><i>to give your opinion of a movie or program</i> cómico (-a) funny emocionante touching, inspiring fascinante fascinating infantil for children, childish realista realistic tonto (-a) silly, stupid violento (-a) violent me aburre it bores me me aburren they bore me me interesa it interests me me interesan they interest me</p> <p><i>to ask and tell about movies or programs</i> el actor actor la actriz actress dar to show durar to last empezar (e → ie) to begin terminar to end más de more than menos de less than medio (-a) half ¿Qué clase de...? What kind of...?</p>	<p><i>verbs similar to gustar</i> aburrir to bore doler (o → ue) to hurt, to ache encantar to please very much, to love faltar to be missing interesar to interest quedar to fit</p> <p><i>other useful expressions</i> antes de before casi almost ¿De veras? Really? especialmente especially por eso therefore, for that reason sobre about ya already</p> <p><i>to talk about what has just happened</i> When you want to say that something has just happened, use the present tense of acabar + de + infinitivo.</p> <p>Acabo de ver el programa de noticias. I just saw the news program.</p> <p>Acabamos de ir al cine. We just went to the movies (cinema).</p> <p>Mis padres acaban de salir por la fiesta. My parents just left for the party.</p> <p>Although the actions took place in the past, the present tense forms of acabar are used.</p>
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*verbs similar to **gustar***

Even though we usually translate the verb *gustar* as “to like,” it literally means “to please.” When you say *Me gustan los programas deportivos*, you’re really saying “Sports programs are pleasing to me.” The subject of the sentence is *programas deportivos* and *me* is the indirect object.

Here is the pattern of the expression:

indirect object + form of *gustar* + subject

The subject in a sentence with *gustar* usually follows the verb. You need to know if the subject is singular or plural to know which form of *gustar* to use. For a singular subject or an infinitive, use **gusta**. For a plural subject, use **gustan**.

Me gusta el actor en la telenovela pero no me gustan las actrices.

I like the actor in the soap opera but I don’t like the actresses.

A mis amigos les gusta ver películas de horror.

My friends like to see horror movies.

To emphasize who is pleased, you can use an additional *a* + pronoun:

A mí me gustan las películas románticas, pero a él no le gustan.

I like romantic movies, but he doesn’t like them.

Here are some other verbs similar to *gustar*:

aburrir to bore

doler (o → ue) to hurt, to ache

encantar to please very much, to love

faltar to be missing

interesar to interest

quedar to fit

A María le duele la cabeza.

María’s head hurts (her).

Nos interesan los programas educativos.

Educational programs interest us.

Me faltan la sal y el pimienta.

I am lacking salt and pepper.

¿Te falta un lápiz?

Are you missing a pencil?

Los zapatos me quedan bien.

The shoes fit me well.