

# Lesson 2a Support Notes

In this lesson we will consolidate the school subject nouns and then extend what pupils are able to say by introducing a range of opinions. With focus on why there are the two options of *gusta/gustan* and *encanta/encantan*. It concentrates on the target question '¿Qué te gusta?' ('What do you like...?') and teaches children how to answer incorporating the school subjects with a selection of opinions. Lesson 2b will then focus on justifying this opinion and explore adjectival agreement. For this reason, there are two lessons. We highly recommend completing both lessons.

## Key Language

¿Qué te gusta ? = What do you like?

¿ Te gusta...? / ¿Te gustan...? \* = Do you like...?

Me gusta... / Me gustan... \* = I like...

Me encanta... / Me encantan... \* = I love...

No me gusta... / No me gustan... \* = I do not like...

Odio = I hate...

Sí, me gusta... / Sí, me gustan... \*\* = Yes, I like...

Sí, me encanta... / Sí, me encantan... \*\* = Yes, I love...

No, no me gusta... / No, no me gustan... \*\* = No, I do not like...

No, odio \*\* = No, I hate...

Y = And

Pero = But

\*\* *In Spanish, when we reply to a question using an opinion, it is more natural to reply including a "yes" or "no" as well as our opinion. We do the same in English too. That is why we have included 'Sí' and 'No' with our opinion language above.*

## \*GRAMMAR NOTE

In this lesson, there are a couple of more complex structures. Teachers may like to understand better the grammar involved with the conjugation of the Spanish verb "gustar" ("to like"). This explanation is not to be shared with the children as the lesson will explain it to them in simpler terms. When expressing an opinion on school subjects you will notice in the lesson that this verb will change conjugation depending on whether the school subject we are talking about is SINGULAR or PLURAL. It does not change based on the person expressing that opinion. It will be either "me gusta" or "me gustan" (or "no me gusta" and "no me gustan" for the negative options).

To explain in more detail, grammatically this is because, in Spanish when talking about opinions of school subjects, we say a subject "**is pleasing to me**" (*singular subject*) or "**are pleasing to me**" (*plural subjects*). For the negative responses we use "**is not pleasing to me**" (*singular subject*) or "**are not pleasing to me**" (*plural subjects*). It is not actually 'I like' or 'I do not like' as we often translate in English. The Spanish sentences we are looking at in this lesson include *direct* and *indirect* objects. Which of these we are referring to in our sentence, will have an impact on how the verb in a sentence (the verb "gustar" in our lesson) is conjugated. As in English:

- Direct objects answer the question "what" in a sentence.
- Indirect objects answer the question "to whom" or "for whom" in a sentence.

In our sentences in this lessons, the *school subjects* we are talking about are the *direct object* (the "what" of our sentence) whilst the *indirect object* (the "to whom" or "for whom") of our sentence is the *speaker* (or person expressing the opinion) and is represented by an indirect object pronoun "me" ("me") or "te" ("you").

As seen in this lesson:

"Me gusta la historia."

"Me" is the indirect object of the sentence (the speaker) and is represented by the **indirect object** pronoun "Me". This answers the question of "to whom" or "for whom" in our sentence.

"gusta" is the conjugated version of the verb "gustar" ("to like") and must agree with the **direct object** of the sentence (the school subject). As "la historia" is a singular noun, the verb is in singular conjugation.

"la historia" is the **direct object** of the sentence (the school subject) and answers the question of "what" in our sentence. This school subject is a singular noun.

## \*GRAMMAR NOTE CONTINUED

The literal translation of the sentence "Me gusta la historia" would be "history is pleasing to me" (with "me" being the indirect object pronoun in the sentence and the school subject "history" being the direct object). As this sounds a little clunky in English, we actually translate the sentence into the more fluent and modern English phrase, "I like history." This translation into English however is often why it can be difficult to understand the sentence structure and grammar involved!

In all the Spanish sentences we look at in this lesson, the **direct object** of the sentence is the **school subject** we are talking about and the **person saying the phrase** (or expressing the opinion) becomes the **indirect object** of the sentence.

In simple terms, the verb "gustar" is conjugated to AGREE with the **school subject (direct object)** in the sentence. This means that the forms of the verb "gustar" used in the sentences we see in this lesson will always be either "gusta" or "gustan" as the **school subject (direct object)** will always only be either plural or singular. This is why we focus on whether the school subjects nouns are singular or plural a lot in the lessons.

It is NOT dependent on the person saying the phrase (the **indirect object**). For example, "gusta" will be used for any of the **indirect object pronouns**; "me" (I), "te" (you) or "nos" (we), if the **school subject** we are talking about is SINGULAR, for example "la historia".

If the **school subject (direct object)** of the sentence is PLURAL, for example "las matemáticas", then "gustan" the plural version of the verb "gustar" will be used. Again, "gustan" will be used for any of the **indirect object pronouns**; "me" (I), "te" (you) or "nos" (we), when the subject we are talking about/expressing an opinion on is PLURAL.

For SINGULAR school subjects we use "¿te gusta...?" / "me gusta..." / "no me gusta..." / "me encanta..." but when we talk about PLURAL school subjects (like "las matemáticas" and "las ciencias" we change to "¿te gustan...?" / "me gustan..." / "no me gustan..." / "me encantan..." (the same rules apply for "encanta/encantan" which means "to love" or rather "to be very pleasing").

The lesson will show the children and explain everything they need but if they ask, we would recommend explaining that "me gusta" actually translates as "is pleasing to me" and "me gustan" actually translates as "are pleasing to me"! We often translate it as 'I like' as that is more common in English than to say 'is pleasing to me'.

## The slides in the PowerPoint are as follows:

<u>Slide 1</u>	Title of lesson	'¿Qué te gusta ?' ('What do you like...?') Read (play the audio file) and class repeats 2 or 3 times.
<u>Slide 2</u>	Revision	Quick revision of the 10 school subjects.
<u>Slides 3-6</u>	Revision of determiners	Quick recap of what articles/determiners are, finishing off with sorting the 10 school subjects into feminine singular, masculine singular and feminine plural (there are no masculine plural nouns in this unit).
<u>Slides 7-16</u>	Introduction to	'¿Te gusta... / gustan...?' Introduction of the question phrase '¿Te gusta...? / ¿Te gustan...?' ('Do you like...?').  <u>NB:</u> Please see the 'Grammar Note' explanation earlier in these Teacher Support Notes for a detailed explanation as to why there are two different versions of the verb "gustar" used. We show pupils the phrase and how to use it in relation to our school subjects using some examples.
<u>Slides 17-18</u>	Singular or plural?	Two slides grouping our school subjects into two categories – <u>SINGULAR</u> and <u>PLURAL</u> . We explain briefly how this impacts whether we use '¿te gusta...?' or '¿te gustan...?' depending on whether the subject we are speaking about is singular or plural. When on slide 17, encourage the children to highlight the differences between the nouns on the left side (that take ¿te gusta?) and the remaining two nouns on the right side of the PowerPoint (that take ¿te gustan?). Give them a moment as a class to discuss this and before moving onto slide 18 they should have concluded that the nouns on the left side are all singular and that the nouns on

the right are plural. Please see the 'Grammar Note' explanation earlier in these Teacher Support Notes for a detailed explanation as to why this happens.)

### Slides 19-20

Practicing asking the question

These slides show the children how to ask the question '¿Te gusta...? / ¿Te gustan...?' ('Do you like...?'). On slide 20, we practice asking the question with all 10 of our school subjects. Learning how to ask the question in a foreign language is just as important as learning how to answer it!

### Slides 21-25

Four different opinions in pictures

We introduce pupils to the following four opinions using images and audio:

- Me gusta... / Me gustan (I like...)
- Me encanta... / Me encantan... (I love...)
- No me gusta... / No me gustan (I do not like...)
- Odio... (I hate...)

### Slides 26-29

Four different opinions using words & pictures

We introduce pupils to the following four opinions using images, words and audio:

- Me gusta... / Me gustan (I like...)
- Me encanta... / Me encantan... (I love...)
- No me gusta... / No me gustan (I do not like...)
- Odio... (I hate...)

### Slides 30-31

Revision of four opinions

Two activities to help pupils revise the four opinions.

### Slides 32-35

Use of 'yes' and 'no'

In answer to the question phrase '¿Te gusta...? / ¿Te gustan...?' ('Do you like...?'), we explain why we introduce our opinion

including a 'Sí' ('yes') or 'No' ('no') along with our opinion.

### Slides 36-39

Question & answer examples

4 examples of the question phrase '¿Te gusta...? / ¿Te gustan...?' ('Do you like...?') with full answers provided using different school subjects and opinions.

### Slides 40-44

Singular and plural question & answer examples

These slides use different opinions and different school subjects to demonstrate and explain to pupils why we use different conjugated versions of the verb "gustar" ("to like").

### Slides 45-46

Exercise

One pupil asks the question '¿Te gusta...? / ¿Te gustan...?' ('Do you like...?') plus the school subject shown by the images for each question shown on slide 46. Another pupil provides a full answer to each question using the school subjects PLUS the opinions based on the images shown on slide 46. Depending on your preference, this could be done as a speaking or writing exercise. The questions and answers are as follows:

1. ¿Te gusta la geografía?  
No, no me gusta la geografía.
2. ¿Te gusta el inglés?  
Sí, me gusta el inglés.
3. ¿Te gusta la historia?  
No, odio la historia.
4. ¿Te gusta el arte?  
Sí, me gusta el arte.
5. ¿Te gustan las ciencias?  
Sí, me encantan las ciencias.

### Slides 47-48

Listening gap-fill exercise

Pupils should listen to the audio file provided on slide 47 and use the word bank at the

bottom of the slide to fill in the gaps in the passage of text shown on the screen. Print out copies of this exercise from the worksheet section of your resources so pupils (individually or in pairs) can fill in the correct words on their own sheets. Answers are shown on slide 48.

## Slide 45

Target question

A final reminder of the target question for this lesson '**¿Qué te gusta ?**' ('What do you like...?') Read (play the audio file) and class repeats a couple of times.

## Slides 50-54

Challenge section – speaking task

An opportunity for pupils to practice their speaking skills. Pupils should pretend to be Karim and say their name, age and which subjects they like, do not like, love and hate using the details shown on slide 51 (a copy is provided in your resources). Answers are shown on slide 52.

Slides 53 and 54 provide an opportunity for pupils to stretch themselves a bit further by introducing some conjunctions. They can repeat the exercise from slide 51 but this time make the spoken passage more fluent by using conjunctions like '**pero**' ('but') and '**y**' ('and').