

# La Lista De Horrores

## «Horror»

**La problema**

**La tema**

**La mapa**

**Le asisto** a mi hermana con su tarea.

(asistir, soportar, realizar, etc.)  
**Veo Silvia hoy.**

**Una otra solución**

**Busco por el libro.**

**Espero por el autobús.**

Ella está enamorada **con él.**

Va a casarse ella. (*He is going to marry her*)

**Sra. Alonso** es tan lista como **profesor Gómez.**

**Amor** es un problema.

**Cincuenta años pasados**

**Tuve un buen/mal tiempo.**

Sara **y** Ingrid;

Olivia **o** Oscar

**Muchos tiempos**

## Explicación gramatical

Careful with gender irregularities!  
Many words of Greek origin which end in **-ma, -pa, -ta** are masculine, although they end in **-a**.

Pay special attention to false cognates as you learn your vocabulary.

When the direct object is a specific person or people, it must be preceded by the personal *a*. If the direct object comes after the verb **tener** or is an indefinite or unknown subject, you do not use the personal *a*.

Never use the indefinite article before **otro/a/os/as.**

The use of prepositions must be memorized. Some verbs take no prepositions where they do in English, some take a different preposition from their English counterpart, and some take a preposition where they do not in English.

When you are talking about someone, you must include the article before the title. The article is eliminated when speaking directly to the person.

Remember that the direct article is used much more often in Spanish than in English, especially before the subject of a sentence.

You must use an **hace...que** construction to express “years, weeks, days...ago.”

This has no meaning in Spanish. To express “to have a good time/bad time,” you must use these expressions.

**Hace cincuenta años que...**  
**Lo pasé bien/mal.**

**(No) me divertí mucho (nada).**

The word **y** changes to **e** before a word beginning with an “i” sound. **O** changes to **u** before a word beginning with an “o” sound.

Tiempo refers to the concept of time and weather. When you want to refer to a number of times, use **veces**.

## «Forma correcta»

**El problema**

**El tema**

**El mapa**

**Le ayudo** a mi hermana con su tarea.

**Veo a Silvia hoy.**

**Tengo tres hermanas.**

**Busco una persona** que hable español.

**Otra solución**

**Busco el libro.**

**Espero el autobús.**

Ella está enamorada **de él.**

Va a casarse **con ella.**

**La Sra. Alonso** es tan lista como **el profesor Gómez.**

Sergio: «**Sra. Alonso**, ¿conoce Ud. **al profesor Gómez?** »

**El amor** es un problema.

**Hace cincuenta años que...**

**Lo pasé bien/mal.**

**(No) me divertí mucho (nada).**

Sara **e** Ingrid;

Olivia **u** Oscar

**Muchas veces**