



2.1 Social Media Knowledge Organiser

Actividades - Activities

Use these infinitive activities to describe your hobbies.
Remember to conjugate if you want to write in different tenses.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Chatear en linea | - to chat online |
| Hacer las compras por internet | - to do online shopping |
| Mandar correos electronicos | - to send e-mails |
| Enviar mensajes | - to send messages |
| Descargar | - to download |
| Subir | - to upload |
| Colgar | - to post |
| Usar una sala de chat | - to use a chat room |
| Navegar por internet | - to surf the internet |
| Utilizar las redes sociales | - to use social networks |

Making comparisons with *más que* and *menos que*

The posts in activity 1 use *más que* (more than) or *menos que* (less than). You can use them to make comparisons in different contexts. Look at these examples:

Uso Facebook más que Twitter – I use Facebook more than Twitter.

Las salas de chat son más populares que los blogs – Chatrooms are more popular than blogs.

Paso menos tiempo en la red ahora que antes – I spend less time on the internet now than before.

Instagram es menos interesante que YouTube – Instagram is less interesting than YouTube.

Also learn about question words on page 38.

Gramática page 179

Listening for detail: *más* and *principal*

Sometimes in a listening or reading activity you may be asked to pick out what someone likes **most** or the **main** thing that someone does. Two key words may be *más* (more / most) and *principal* (main). Listen out for them in activity 2.

Infinitive constructions

Use these phrases with infinitives to make your work more interesting:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| Suelo... | - I tend to... |
| Intento... | - I try to... |
| Evito... | - I avoid ...ing |
| Me gusta... | - I like to... |
| Prefiero... | - I prefer to... |
| Pienso... | - I'm thinking of... |

Picking out key words when reading

When you read a text and have to answer questions on it, always look out for a key word or key words that will help you to find the part of the text in which the answer can be found. Look at the text and questions in activity 1 and see how the words in blue help you to find where the answer is.

Using verbs with prepositions

Some verbs in Spanish must be followed by a certain preposition when followed by another verb. Learn the following useful pairs.
empezar a – to begin to
ayudar a – to help to
atreverse a – to dare to
acabar de – to have just (done something)
tratar de – to try to
dejar de – to stop doing something
insistir en – to insist on
consistir en – to consist of
soñar con – to dream of
Skype me ayuda a hablar con mis parientes que viven en Alemania
– Skype helps me to talk to my relatives in Germany.

Sueño con vivir en Estados Unidos
– I dream of living in the USA.

Also learn about the perfect tense of irregular verbs. See page 38.

Las frecuencias - frequencies

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| por lo general | - generally |
| siempre | - always |
| muchas veces | - often |
| muy a menudo | - very often |
| a veces | - sometimes |
| de vez en cuando | - from time to time |
| todos los días | - every day |
| cada día | - each day |
| cada semana | - each week |
| el fin de semana | - at the weekend |
| por la tarde | - in the afternoon |

Using the perfect tense of regular verbs

The perfect tense is used in Spanish to say what has happened or what someone has done. It is made up of two components, a part of the verb *haber* (to have) + the past participle of the verb.

The verb *haber* is:

he – I have
has – you have
ha – he/she/it has
hemos – we have
habéis – you have
han – they have

The past participle is formed by removing the *-ar* from the infinitive and adding *-ado*, or the *-er / -ir* and adding *-ido*.

So *hablar* → *hablado*
comer → *comido* *vivir* → *vivido*

He pasado demasiado tiempo en internet – I have spent too much time on the internet.

Hemos decidido usar Skype – We have decided to use Skype.

No he usado Instagram – I haven't used Instagram (in the negative, 'no' comes before the part of *haber*).

Also learn about *había* (there was) and *era* (it/he/she was). See page 38.



2.1 Social Media Knowledge Organiser

Retrieval Grid Practice

Tengo familia en otros países y por eso me pongo en contacto por Skype y uso correo electrónico.

Las redes sociales como Facebook tienen mucho éxito entre mis amigos. Durante la pandemia han sido muy importantes para comunicarse.

Creo que Twitter es fácil porque tienes que mandar mensajes cortos

Uso Facebook desde hace varios años y para mí es lo mejor de las redes sociales.

He colgado muchas fotos en Instagram y es divertido ver las fotos después de un año o más, ya que el aspecto de la gente cambia

I don't like Twitter because I think it is less interactive than Snapchat.

I prefer to upload photos on Instagram because it is easier than Twitter.

Facebook is addictive and in the future I am not going to use it.

I have spent too much time online and I need to spend more time on my homework

Sometimes social networks have a negative impact on studies and it is important to limit your use.