

Español 9

# Gramática

## U2L1

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Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_

## U2L1

### EL VOCABULARIO

#### TELL TIME AND DAILY SCHEDULES

¿A qué hora es...?	At what time is...?
¿Qué hora es?	What time is it?
a la(s)	at... o'clock
es la.../ son las...	it is... o'clock
de la mañana	in the morning (with a time)
de la tarde	in the afternoon (what a time)
de la noche	at night (with a time)
la hora	hour; time
el horario	schedule
menos	to, before (telling time)
el minuto	minute
...y cuarto	quarter past
...y (diez)	(ten) past
...y media	half past

#### DESCRIBE FREQUENCY

de vez en cuando	once in awhile
muchas veces	often, many times
mucho	a lot
nunca	never
siempre	always
todos los días	every day

## DESCRIBE CLASSES

### School Subjects

El arte	Art
Las ciencias	Science
El español	Spanish
La historia	History
El inglés	English
Las matemáticas	Math

### Classroom Activities

contestar	to answer
enseñar	to teach
llegar	to arrive
necesitar	to need
sacar una buena/ mala nota	to get a good/bad grade
tomar apuntes	to take notes
usar la computadora	to use the computer

## OTHER WORDS AND PHRASES

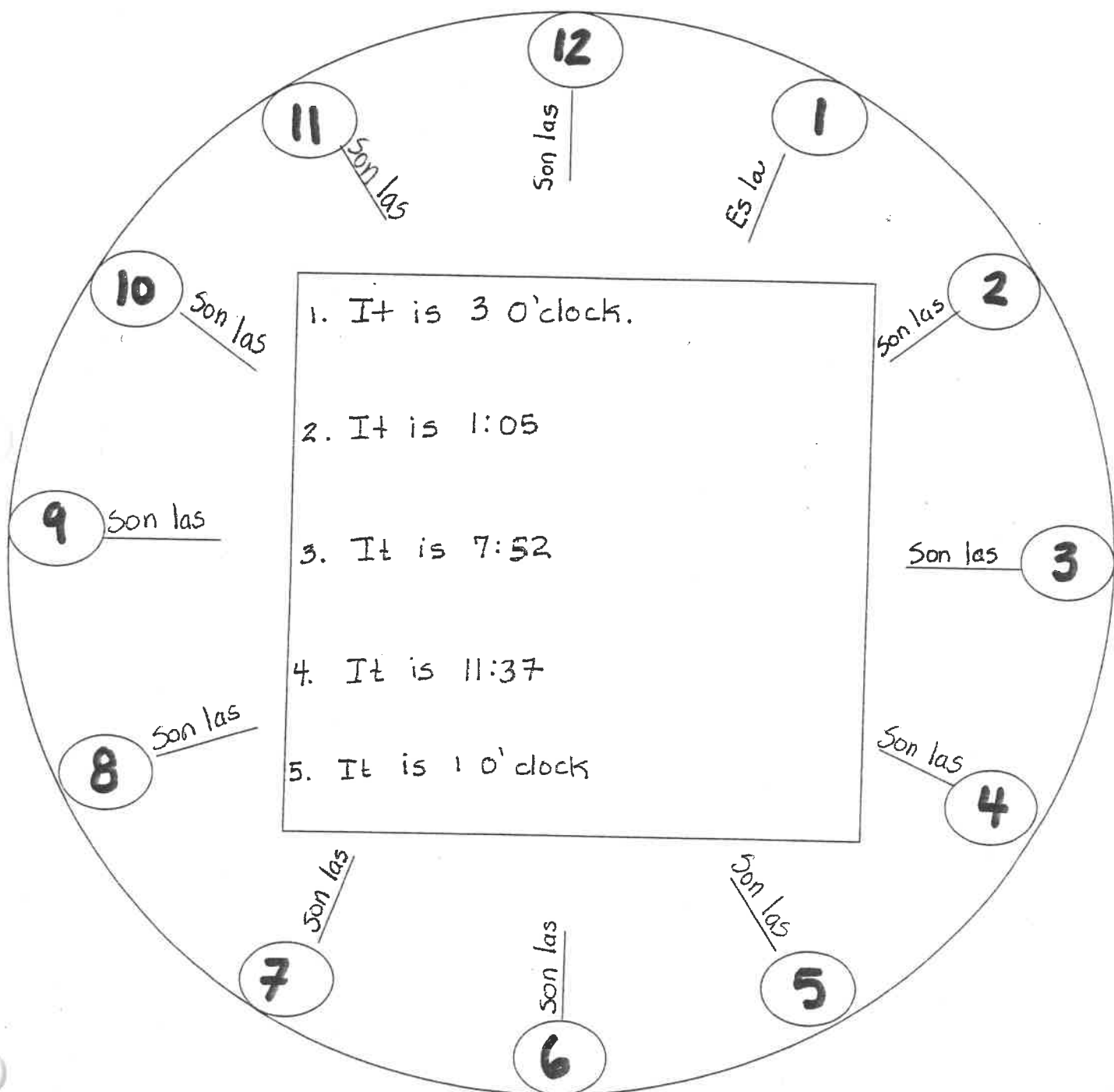
casi	almost
¿Cuántos (as)...?	How many?
difícil	difficult
en	en
el examen (pl. los exámenes)	exam, test
fácil	easy
hay..	there is, there are...

muchos (as)	many
tarde	late
temprano	early
tener que	to have to

## LA HORA

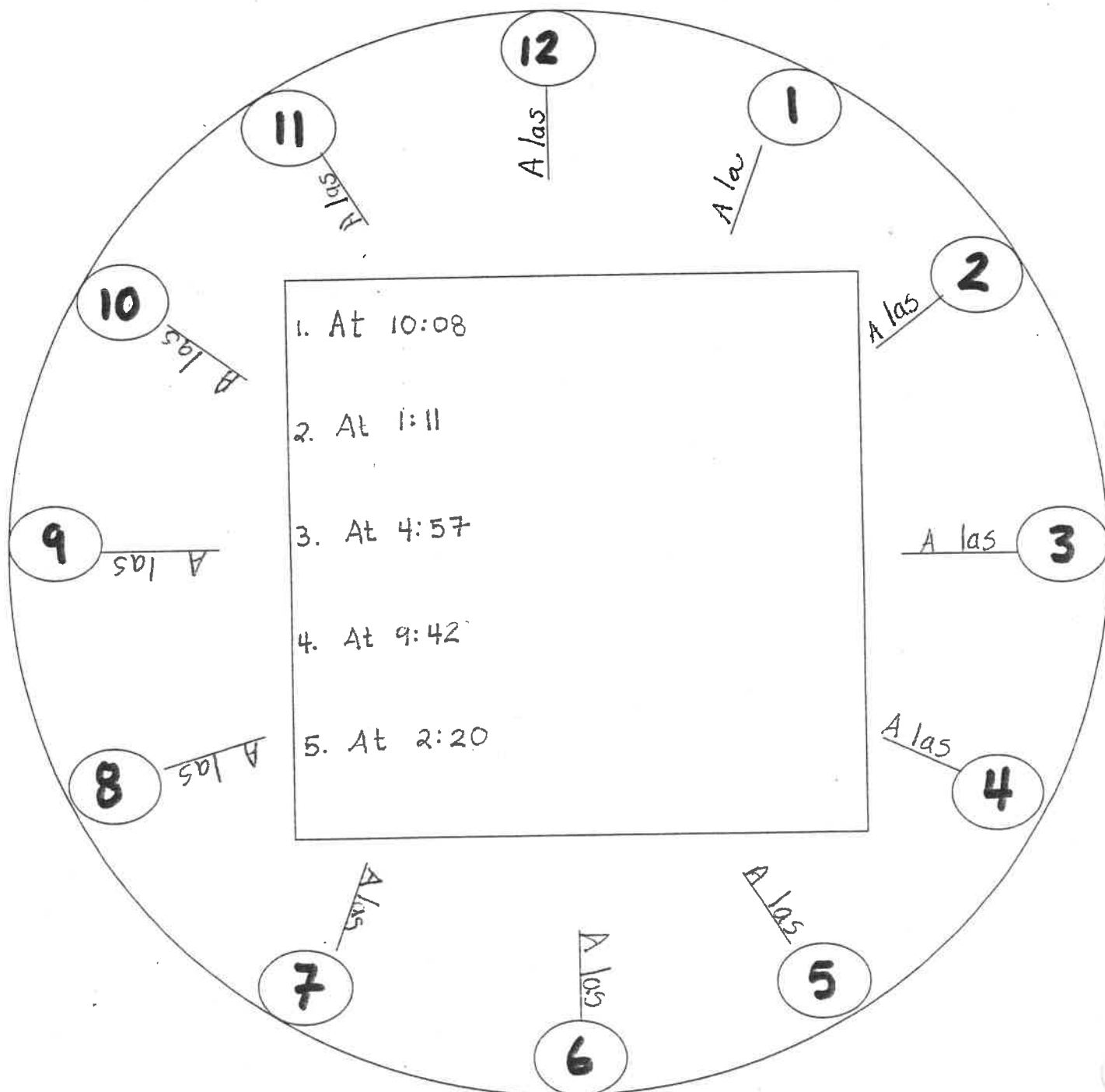
¿Qué hora es?    What time is it?

It is ... = \_\_\_\_\_



# ¿A qué hora? At what time?

At ... = \_\_\_\_\_



## OTHER VOCABULARY

NOON:

AM:

MIDNIGHT:

PM:

### Used with time

In the morning:

In the afternoon:

In the evening:

### When no time is mentioned

In the morning:

In the afternoon:

In the evening:

Quarter to:

Quarter after:

Half past:

## PRACTICA

1. It is 12 o'clock
2. At 12 o'clock
3. 2:05 am
4. 2:05 in the morning
5. 9:50
6. 3:30
7. I have math class at 11:55
8. It is 1 o'clock
9. At 1 o'clock



## TENER

**TENER =** \_\_\_\_\_

Tener is used to talk about \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Example of possession:

Example of obligation:

### How do we conjugate TENER?

Pronoun	Conjugation	Meaning
Yo		I have
Tú		You have
Él/ella/Ud.		He has She has You have
Nosotros		We have
Ellos/Ellas/Uds.		They have You all have

Let's Practice!

**FOR POSSESSION**

Formation:        TENER   +    ITEM POSSESSED

**FOR OBLIGATIONS**

Formation:        TENER   QUE +    VERB

## EXPRESSIONS OF FREQUENCY

Used to describe how often you do something.

The following are placed BEFORE the verb:

(1) Always –

(2) Never –

The following are placed at the START or END of a sentence:

(3) Once in a while –

(4) Many times –

(5) Everyday –

The following is placed AFTER a verb:

(6) A lot -

## The Present Tense

What are **Verbs**?

Verbs are \_\_\_\_\_ words:

I run in the park

Bob runs in the park

There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of verbs in Spanish:

(1)

(2)

(3)

In order to use these verbs with a subject pronoun, we have to \_\_\_\_\_ the verb.

Examples:

Here's how we conjugate **-AR** verbs:

<b>The Infinitive Verb</b> To talk	<b>The Subject Pronoun</b>	<b>The Ending</b>	<b>The Conjugated Verb</b>	<b>The Meaning</b>
Hablar	Yo			I talk
Hablar	Tú			You talk
Hablar	Él/ella Ud.			He talks She talks You all talk
Hablar	Nosotros Nosotras			We talk
Hablar	Ellos/ellas Uds.			They talk You all talk

## Let's practice!

- (1) descansar = to rest
- (2) hablar por telefono = to talk on the phone
- (3) escuchar la música = to listen to music
- (4) pasear = to go for a walk
- (5) jugar al fútbol – to play football