**Spanish I**

**Chapter 3.1 and Chaper 3.2**

**Listening exercises**

[**http://www.laits.utexas.edu/spe/int02.html**](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/spe/int02.html)

**There are 6 natives talking about time…**

**with scripts**

**http://www.laits.utexas.edu/spe/vid/int02ex.html**

|  |
| --- |
| http://www.laits.utexas.edu/spe/images/transdot.gif  **Transcript** |
| **Simplified Example: Spanish**  Hay diferentes maneras de expresar el tiempo, las más comunes son: ¿qué hora es?, ¿qué horas son? En Latinoamérica se dice "es un cuarto para las tres", pero en España se dice "son las tres menos cuarto". Para dar la hora en los aeropuertos y las estaciones de trenes se dice, "son las cuatro y veintidós" porque es necesario ser preciso. Así que la misma hora puede expresarse de diver |

**Extra credit websites:**

**Class subjects:**

<http://quizlet.com/11970219/ven-conmigo-level-i-31-flash-cards/>

<https://quizlet.com/6188579/spanish-school-subjects-flash-cards/> with pictures

<https://quizlet.com/85007229/school-subjects-flash-cards/> with pictures

<https://quizlet.com/37005402/4-1-school-subjects-supplies-flash-cards/> school supplies and classes with pictures

<https://quizlet.com/102598522/spa-1-u2l1-vocabulary-school-subjects-time-flash-cards/>

with pictures

How to tell time links:

<https://quizlet.com/7259458/spanish-telling-time-flash-cards/>

<http://quizlet.com/15055227/ven-conmigo-131-clock-times-flash-cards/>

**https://quizlet.com/513706/telling-time-in-spanish-flash-cards/**

[**https://quizlet.com/77360658/i-00-pe-telling-time-in-spanish-flash-cards/**](https://quizlet.com/77360658/i-00-pe-telling-time-in-spanish-flash-cards/) **with pictures**

[**https://quizlet.com/27099895/telling-time-in-spanish-flash-cards/**](https://quizlet.com/27099895/telling-time-in-spanish-flash-cards/) **with pictures**

[**https://quizlet.com/2355190/telling-time-flash-cards/**](https://quizlet.com/2355190/telling-time-flash-cards/) **with pictures**

[**https://quizlet.com/90784862/spanish-telling-time-flash-cards/**](https://quizlet.com/90784862/spanish-telling-time-flash-cards/) **with pictures**

**Useful Videos explaining conjugations**

1. [**Telling time in Spanish - Explanation (Basic) - YouTube**](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=5&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CDMQtwIwBGoVChMIgO7fmZiGyQIVFOhjCh0gAA9a&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DPvPh6-9BgQU&usg=AFQjCNFys2HQquETO2tEPHXRDHz2qhykhQ)

[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PvPh6-9BgQU**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PvPh6-9BgQU)

|  |
| --- |
| **LEARNING TARGET** Spanish I |
| 1. **Talking about classes and sequencing events** 2. **Telling time** 3. **Verbs SER, TENER** 4. **Numbers** |

Hoy es de noviembre del dos mil ocho.

¿Cuánto estudias?   Yo estudio..... minutos

|  |
| --- |
| **LEARNING TARGET** Spanish I |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CORNELL NOTES**  **SHEET** | **Name: KattyaRomero**  **Class: Spanish I and II**  **Topic: Spanish**  **Date: Hoy es del dos mil quince**  **Period primero, tercero** |
| **PREGUNTAS** | **APUNTES** |
| **What are we studying?** | 1. **Talking about classes and sequencing events** 2. **Telling time** 3. **Verbs SER, TENER** 4. **Numbers** |
| **What is our focus?** | **Telling time an classes** |
| **What are we reviewing?** | **Present tense verb conjugations**  PLURAL  When word ends in  Vowel: A E I O U-🡪 -S  Consonant: N T R-🡪 -ES  Except: Z🡪 -ces  FEMININE WORDS MACULINE WORDS  -A OR –DAD OR –ión  -O or  Chica, cuidad, nación GREEK end in –MA –TA –PA  El problema  El mapa |
| **What’s an irregular verb?**  **What’s a regular verb?**  **What the endings for ALL verbs in Spanish?** | **Irregular verbs have a change in the root**  **Regular verb keeps the same root of the verb**  **All verbs in Spanish end in –ar, -er and –ir.** |
| **What is the vocabulary we are reviewing?** | 1. **Talking about classes and sequencing events** 2. **Telling time** 3. **Verbs SER, TENER** 4. **Numbers** |
| **SUMMARY: Write 4 or more sentences describing specific learning from these notes.**  **I am learning how to tell time, reviewing numbers and learning how to organized ideas in chronological order.** | |

Telling Time in Spanish http://www.spanish411.net/Spanish-Times-Dates.asp

**¿Qué hora es?**

To ask someone what time it is in Spanish, say this:

**¿Qué hora es?***What time is it?*

To tell someone what time it is use this formula:

***son* + *las* + the hour**

**Note:** It's also acceptable to write times in numerical format in Spanish   
(e.g. *Son las 7:00*).

Think of it as telling someone how many hours there are (or have been) since 12:00. For example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Son las siete.** *It's 7:00.* | **Son las once.** *It's 11:00.* |

One major exception occurs at 1:00. Since there is only one hour, switch to a singular verb and article:

**Es la una.***It's 1:00.*

To indicate that the time is exactly on the hour, include *en punto* ("on the dot"):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Es la una en punto.** *It's exactly 1:00.* | **Son las siete en punto.** *It's 7:00 on the dot.* |

To express time past the top of the hour use *y* and the number of minutes:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Es la una y cinco.** *It's 1:05.* | **Son las dos y diez.** *It's 2:10.* |

**Note:** Don't confuse *cuatro* (four) with *cuarto* (quarter).

To express quarter hours you can use either *quince* or *cuarto* (quarter):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Es la una y quince.** *It's 1:15.* | **Son las tres y cuarto.** *It's 3:15.* |

To express half hours you can use either *treinta* or *media* (half):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Es la una y treinta.** *It's 1:30.* | **Son las cuatro y media.** *It's 4:30.* |

For times greater than a half hour you can either add the appropriate number of minutes or skip ahead to the next hour and subtract:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Es la una y cuarenta.** *It's 1:40.* | **Son las dos menos veinte.** *It's 1:40. / It's twenty to 2:00.* |

**Check Out**: [Current Local Times in Spanish-Speaking Countries](http://www.spanish411.net/Current-Local-Times-Spanish-Speaking-Countries.asp)

Times past the half hour may also be expressed using *para* and/or *faltar* (to lack) like this:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Faltan diez para las dos.** *It's 1:50. / It's ten to 2:00.* | **Son diez para las siete.** *It's 6:50. / It's ten to 7:00.* |

Times in Other Tenses

**Note:** Use the [imperfect tense](http://www.spanish411.net/Spanish-Imperfect-Tense.asp) when stating times in the past.

You are not limited to the present when talking about time:

**Era la una de la mañana.***It was 1:00 in the morning.*

**En dos horas serán las once.***In two hours it will be 11:00.*

Other Useful Time Expressions in Spanish

**Note:** AM stands for *Ante Meridiem* ("before midday" in Latin). PM stands for *Post Meridiem* ("after midday" in Latin).

Most Spanish speakers do not use "AM" or "PM." To specify the period of the day you should add *de la mañana* (in the morning), *de la tarde* (in the afternoon), or *de la noche* (in the evening):

**Es la una de la mañana.***It's 1:00 in the morning. / It's 1:00 AM.*

**Son las tres de la tarde.***It's 3:00 in the afternoon. / It's 3:00 PM.*

**Son las nueve de la noche.***It's 9:00 in the evening. / It's 9:00 PM.*

For more information: [24-hour clock](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/24-hour_clock) http://www.spanish411.net/images/ArrowRight.gif

Many digital clocks and printed schedules in Spanish speaking countries use a 24-hour time format for simplicity:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| English: |  | Spanish: |
| **9:30 AM 9:30 PM** | **→** | **09:30 21:30** |

Use *mediodía* to say "noon." Use *medianoche* to say "midnight":

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Es mediodía.** *It's noon.* | **Es medianoche.** *It's midnight.* |

To ask when something will occur, use *a que hora* or *cuándo*:

**¿A qué hora es la clase de ciencias sociales?***At what time is the Social Studies class?*

**La clase es a las doce de la tarde.**

## Asking at What Time Something Will Occur

When you need to ask the time that a meeting or certain activity is going to take place, you can use the phrase:

**¿A qué hora . . . ?** *(At what time . . .?).* You can express the answer to that question with **A la una** or **A las** + any time after 1:

* **¿A qué hora vienen?** (At what time are they coming?)
* **A la una.** (At 1 o’clock.)
* **A las tres y cuarto.** (At 3:15.)

Mi clase de ciencias es a las (it’s at) tres y cuarto.

<https://conjuguemos.com/print_vocabulary_list.php?id=136&source=public>

Verb Conjugations

TO NEED

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I need | We need |
| You need  informal | You all need |
| He  She need  You formal | They need  You plural formal need |

 NECESITAR TO NEED

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yo     NECESITo | nosotros NECESITamos |
| tú NECESITas | vosotros NECESITáis |
| él  ella NECESITa  usted | ellos  ellas  NECESITan  ustedes |

To Have

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I have | We have |
| You have  Informal singular | You all have |
| He she you formal singular  Have | They have  You plural formal have |

TENER

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yo    tengo | Nosotros tenemos |
| Tú tienes | vosotros  tenéis |
| él  ella  tiene  usted | ellos  ellas  tienen  ustedes |

HABER THERE IS-ARE COSTAR TO COST

|  |
| --- |
| HAY |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CUESTA | CUESTAN |

Verb Conjugations

Querer

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yo    quiero | Nosotros queremos |
| Tú quieres | vosotros  queréis |
| él  ella  quiere  usted | ellos  ellas  quieren  ustedes |

To want

Singular Plural

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I want | We want |
| You want  Informal singular | You all want |
| He  She want  You formal singular | They want  You plural formal want |

Review from chapter 1

TO BE SER USED FOR

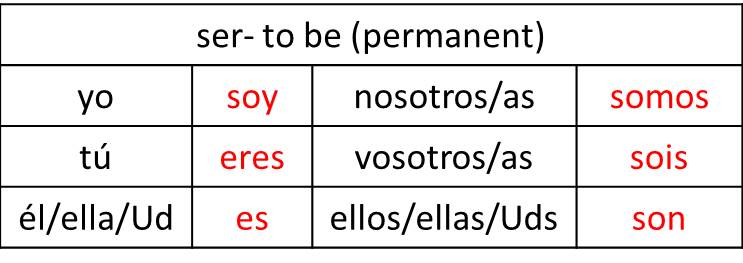
CHARACTERISTICS

NATIONALITY

ORIGIN

TIME

EVENT



ESTAR TOBE

USED FOR LOCATION (WHERE ARE YOU?) AND CONDITION I AM WELL, ETC.



Chapter 3.2   Oral Spanish I

Student 1                     Hello! How are you?

**¡Buenos días! ¿Cómo estás?**

Student 2                     I am fine, thank you!

**¡Yo estoy bien, mal, horrible, etc., gracias!**

Student 3                     What is your schedule in the morning (afternoon, vening)?

**¿Cuál es tu horario en la mañana, tarde, noche?**

Student 4                   My schedule in the morning first…, second…, third…, then…,

                                 later...,finally….

**Mi horario es primero....., segundo...,tercero..., después..., luego...,**

**por fin..., finalmente...**

Student 1                     At what time do you have your…. class  (lunch, recess)?

**¿A qué hora  tienes el almuerzo, la clase de..., el**

**descanso?**

Student 2                  My lunch it’s at 2.    **Mi almuerzo es a las dos.**

                                  What time is it?**¿Qué hora es?**

Student 3                    It’s…… I am late! I am in a hurry…

**¡Estoy atrasada(o)!.  ¡Tengo prisa**!

Student 4                 Yes, you are late! You are running late… Hurry up!

**¡ Sí. Estás  atrasada(o)!. ¡Date prisa!**

All students              I have to go!   Let’s go!  See you later!

**¡Tengo que irme!  ¡Vámonos!  ¡Hasta luego!**

Chapter 3.2   Oral Spanish I

Student 1                     Hello! How are you?

Student 2                     I am fine, thank you!

Student 3                     What is your schedule in the morning (afternoon, vening)?

Student 4                   My schedule in the morning first…, second…, third…, then…,

                                 later...,finally….

Student 1                     At what time do you have your…. class  (lunch, recess)?

Student 2                     What time is it?

Student 3                    It’s…… I am late! I am in a hurry…

Student 4                 Yes, you are late! You are running late… Hurry up!

All students              I have to go!   Let’s go!  See you later!