Capítulo 4, Gramática 1

Nombre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Indefinite articles

1. In English the indefinite articles are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

We choose which to use based on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the noun.

1. In Spanish there are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ indefinite articles, depending on the gender

and number of the noun.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | singular | plural |
| masculine |  |  |
| feminine |  |  |

Questions and adjectives to talk about amounts

1. In Spanish when asking “how much” or “how many”, we change the endings of these words to match our nouns in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **How much?**  singular | **How many?**  plural |
| masculine |  |  |
| feminine |  |  |

1. We also always change the endings of our adjectives to match the endings of our nouns.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **a lot of, much**  singular | **a lot of, many**  plural |
| masculine |  |  |
| feminine |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **little, not much**  singular | **few, not many**  plural |
| masculine |  |  |
| feminine |  |  |

1. The adjectives *describing an amount* always come \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the noun.

Examples:

¿\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tarea tienes? (How much homework do you have?)

Tengo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tarea. (I have a lot of homework.)

Tener and tener phrases/idioms

1. Tener means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Tener is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) verb (e 🡪 ie).
3. Tener also has an irregular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form (drop the –er and add –\_\_\_\_\_\_).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| yo | nosotros |
| tú | vosotros |
| él/ella/  usted | ellos/ellas/  ustedes |

1. Some tener phrases/idioms are:
   1. tener que + *infinitive* = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. tener ganas de + *infinitive* = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. tener (mucha) hambre = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. tener (mucha) sed = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   5. tener prisa = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. When using the tener phrases/idioms, be sure to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tener to say who is doing the action.

Examples:

We are very hungry. = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Are you thirsty? = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I have to go shopping. = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Venir

1. Venir means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Venir, like tener, is a stem-changing (boot) verb with an irregular yo-to-go form.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| yo | nosotros |
| tú | vosotros |
| él/ella/  usted | ellos/ellas/  ustedes |

“A” + time

1. To say **at** what time something happens, put the preposition “a” before the time.

Examples:

¿\_\_\_\_\_ qué hora vienes al colegio? Vengo \_\_\_\_\_ las siete y media.

¿\_\_\_\_\_ qué hora es la clase de álgebra? Es \_\_\_\_\_ la una de la tarde.