



Notes

N1 · B1 · Unitat 6
"Un dia de cada dia"

parla · CAT

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Presentation

Objectives

Next you will find the notes for all topics learnt in this unit. Once learnt, you will be able to reach the following goals:

- Asking and giving information about one's working activities.
 - Asking and giving information about one's daily activities.
 - Asking and giving information about one's gastronomic habits.
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1. Asking and giving information about one's working activities

Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- the present indicative of 3rd conjugation inchoative verbs,
- some adverbial expressions of time: *al matí, al migdia, a la tarda, al vespre, a la nit, a la matinada,*
- vocabulary.

Present indicative of 3rd conjugation inchoative verbs

3rd conjugation verbs are those whose infinitives end in *-ir*.

Most verbs from this conjugation follow the inchoative model:

	repart	ir	
jo	repart	eix	o
tu	repart	eix	es
ell / ella / vostè	repart	eix	Ø
nosaltres	repart		im
vosaltres	repart		iu
ells / elles / vostès	repart	eix	en

Note that the first and second person plural do not take the infix *-eix*.

- El carter **reparteix** cartes.
- Nosaltres **dirigim** una empresa.
- Vosaltres **conduïu** autobusos.

1. Asking and giving information about one's working activities

Some adverbial expressions of time

In order to indicate the moment of the day in which we do an action, we use the parts of the day introduced by the preposition *a*.

When necessary, we contract this preposition and the article that follows. Note:

a	+	el	=	al	+	matí / migdia / vespre
		la		a la		tarda / nit / matinada

Vocabulary

Verbs:

conduir; dirigir; plegar; repartir; servir.

Nouns:

repcionista; taxista.

2. Asking and giving information about one's daily activities

Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- the present indicative of 1st conjugation regular verbs,
- the present indicative of 2nd conjugation regular verbs,
- the present indicative of 3rd conjugation regular verbs,
- the time expressions of frequency: *de vegades, mai, sovint...*
- the prepositive phrases *després de, abans de,*
- adverbs and adverbial expressions of time: *tard, d'hora, havent sopat, el cap de setmana...*
- the verbal periphrasis of frequency *acostumar a + infinitiu,*
- the verbal periphrasis *estar + gerundi,*
- vocabulary.

Present indicative of 1st conjugation regular verbs

The infinitive of first conjugation verbs ends in *-ar*.

Most first conjugation verbs are regular. They follow this model:

	treball	ar
jo	treball	o
tu	treball	es
ell / ella / vostè	treball	a
nosaltres	treball	em
vosaltres	treball	eu
ells / elles / vostès	treball	en

Some first conjugation verbs are conjugated with a pronoun. Note:

	llevar-se
jo	em llevo
tu	et lleves
ell / ella / vostè	es lleva
nosaltres	ens llevem
vosaltres	us lleveu
ells / elles / vostès	es lleven

2. Asking and giving information about one's daily activities

Present indicative of 2nd conjugation regular verbs

The infinitive of second conjugation verbs ends in *-er* or *-re*.

Second conjugation verbs follow two different conjugation models. Note:

Ending in *-re*

	perd	re
jo	perd	o
tu	perd	s
ell / ella / vostè	perd	Ø
nosaltres	perd	em
vosaltres	perd	eu
ells / elles / vostès	perd	en

Ending in *-er*

	tém	er
jo	tem	o
tu	tem	s
ell / ella / vostè	tem	Ø
nosaltres	tem	em
vosaltres	tem	eu
ells / elles / vostès	tem	en

2. Asking and giving information about one's daily activities

Present indicative of 3rd conjugation regular verbs

The infinitive of third conjugation verbs ends in *-ir*.

Third conjugation verbs follow two models of conjugation. Most of them are conjugated like *repartir* (with the infix *-eix-*). Note:

with *-eix-*

	repart		ir
jo	repart	eix	o
tu	repart	eix	es
ell / ella / vostè	repart	eix	Ø
nosaltres	repart		im
vosaltres	repart		iu
ells / elles / vostès	repart	eix	en

without *-eix-*

	dorm	ir
jo	dorm	o
tu	dorm	s
ell / ella / vostè	dorm	Ø
nosaltres	dorm	im
vosaltres	dorm	iu
ells / elles / vostès	dorm	en

Some third conjugation verbs are conjugated with a pronoun. Note:

	vestir
jo	em vesteixo
tu	et vesteixes
ell / ella / vostè	es vesteix
nosaltres	ens vestim
vosaltres	us vestiu
ells / elles / vostès	es vesteixen

2. Asking and giving information about one's daily activities

Time expressions of frequency

In order to indicate the regularity with which we carry out our daily activities, we can use several expressions. Note:

100% frequency



0% frequency

sempre
gairebé sempre
cada dia
normalment
sovint
de tant en tant
de/a vegades
algunes vegades
gairebé mai
mai

We usually indicate the frequency or regularity with which we do an activity by using the following structure:

expression of frequency + *conjugated verb*

- En Pere **de tant en tant** va al cinema.
- La Laura **gairebé sempre** fa la migdiada.

Sometimes, this expression of frequency can be found either at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

- **De tant en tant** en Pere va al cinema.
- La Laura fa la migdiada **gairebé sempre**.

2. Asking and giving information about one's daily activities

Prepositive phrases

In order to give information about what we normally do, we need to indicate the precise moment in which we carry out our daily activities. There are several structures to do so.

We often use the moment in which we carry out a daily activity as a time reference.

When this new action happened earlier:



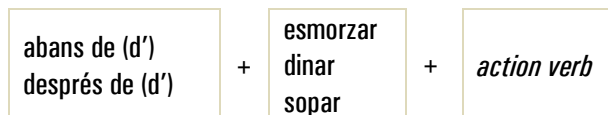
· **Abans d'**anar a dormir, escolto música.

If we want to say that this new action happened later:



· **Després de** treballar, vaig al gimnàs.

We can also have meals as a reference. Note:



· **Abans de** dinar, vaig a comprar.

· **Després de** sopar, rento els plats.

2. Asking and giving information about one's daily activities

Adverbs and adverbial expressions of time

In order to indicate that an action takes place after a meal, we can use the following structure:



- **Havent dinat**, anem al cinema.
- **Havent sopat**, rento els plats.

In order to clarify whether an action takes place before or after an expected moment in time, we use the adverbs of time.

If the action takes place before the usual or expected time:



- Em llevo **aviat**, a les 6 del matí.
- Em llevo **d'hora**, a les 6 del matí.
- Dinem **d'hora**, a la una del migdia.

If the action takes place after the usual or expected time:



- Em llevo **tard**, a les 12 del migdia.
- Sopem **tard**, a les 11 de la nit.

Remember how we refer to the days of the week:

de dilluns a divendres	dissabte i diumenge
els dies de cada dia entre setmana	el cap de setmana

2. Asking and giving information about one's daily activities

Verbal periphrasis of frequency *acostumar a* + infinitive

In order to indicate that we carry out an activity with a certain frequency, apart from the adverbs, we can also use the periphrasis *acostumar a* + infinitive. Note:

verb *acostumar conjugated* + *a* + *verb in infinitive*

· **Acostumo a rentar** els plats després de dinar. (= Gairebé sempre rento els plats després de dinar.)

Periphrasis *estar* + gerund

When we want to emphasize that an action is taking place in this moment, we can use the periphrasis *estar* + gerund. It is formed with the present indicative of the verb *estar* and the gerund of the verb that expresses the action we are referring to.

jo	estic	+ <i>gerund</i>
tu	estàs	
ell / ella / vostè	està	
nosaltres	estem	
vosaltres	esteu	
ells / elles / vostès	estan	

- Què **estàs fent**?
- Estic treballant**.
- I vosaltres, què **esteu fent** en aquest moment?
- Estem rentant** els plats.

We form the gerund by adding the suffixes *-ant*, *-ent* or *-int* to the root of the verbs:

infinitive ending in <i>-ar</i>	dinar → dinant
infinitive ending in <i>-er</i>	córrer → corrent
infinitive ending in <i>-ir</i>	dormir → dormint
infinitive ending in <i>-ir</i> (inchoative)	repartir → repartint

Note that inchoative verbs (*conduir*, *repartir*...) form their gerunds like the rest of verbs ending in *-ir*.

Some verbs have irregular gerunds. Here are some of them:

- dir → **dient**
- viure → **vivint**
- beure → **bevent**
- veure → **veient**

2. Asking and giving information about one's daily activities

Vocabulary

Daily activities

Verbs:

ballar; berenar; comprar; córrer; cuinar; despertar-se; dinar; dormir; dutxar-se; escoltar; esmorzar; esquiar; llegir; llevar-se; menjar; mirar; nedar; passejar; rentar; sopar; sortir; vestir-se; viatjar.

Nouns:

·Places:

la discoteca; el gimnàs.

·Activities:

l'esport (*m.*); la migdiada.

3. Asking and giving information about one's gastronomic habits

Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- the present indicative of the second conjugation verbs *beure* and *prendre*,
- expressions to refer to mealtimes,
- vocabulary.

Present indicative of the verbs *beure* and *prendre*

The verbs *beure* and *prendre* belong to the second conjugation. They are irregular verbs.

Verb *beure*

jo	bec
tu	beus
ell / ella / vostè	beu
nosaltres	bevem
vosaltres	beveu
ells / elles / vostès	beuen

Verb *prendre*

jo	prenc
tu	prends
ell / ella / vostè	pren
nosaltres	prenem
vosaltres	preneu
ells / elles / vostès	prenen

3. Asking and giving information about one's gastronomic habits

Expressions to refer to mealtimes

We use the following structure to refer to mealtimes:

per esmorzar
per dinar
per berenar
per sopar

- Quedem diumenge **per dinar**?
- El Joaquim beu cafè **per esmorzar**.
- **Per berenar** els nens mengen fruita.
- Què acostumes a menjar **per sopar**.

We also use the same formula to refer to the dessert.

- **Per postres** menges un iogurt?

Note that we can find these expressions either at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

Vocabulary

Nouns:

- Food and drink:

l'aigua (*f.*); el cafè; la carn; l'entrepà (*m.*); el formatge; la fruita; el iogurt; el llegum; la llet; l'ou (*m.*); el pa; la pasta; el peix; la sal; el sucre; la verdura.

4. Phonetic and orthographic content

Pronunciation of unstressed *o*

In a large part of the Catalan-speaking territory, when one *o* appears in an unstressed syllable it is pronounced [u].

Thus, the endings of the first person singular of verbs ending in *-o* are always pronounced [u].

- canto [u]
- condueixo [u]

In some Catalan dialects, the *o* is pronounced [o] even though it appears in an unstressed syllable. (In most regions of Lerida and Tarragona, in Majorca and in the Valencian Community).

Pronunciation of unstressed *e*

In Catalan, when an *e* is in an unstressed position, it is pronounced [ə].

- bevem [ə]
- prenen [ə]

However, this sound doesn't exist in some Catalan dialects. Thus, the *e* in an unstressed syllable is pronounced [e] in the Valencian Community and in one part of Catalonia (Lerida and the south of Tarragona).
