



Notes

N1 · B1 · Unitat 4
"A quina hora passa el tren?"

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 telling the time.
 - Asking and saying the day.
 - Asking and giving timetables.
 - Getting information about how to get around by public transport.
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1. Asking and telling the time

Objectives

In order to achieve this objective, you need to know:

- the structures to ask and tell the time,
 - the interrogatives *quin, quina*,
 - the use of *que* when making questions,
 - the present indicative of the verb *ser*,
 - the present indicative of the verb *tenir*,
 - the definite article,
 - the time,
 - the contraction of the preposition *de* with the definite article.
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Structures to ask and tell the time

We also use the verb *ser* to answer.

- **És** la una.
- **Són** les dotze.
- **Són** les quatre (en punt).

When we say *la una*, we do not apostrophe the female definite article preceding the time. The expression *en punt* is optional and only emphasizes that the time is on the clock.

1. Asking and telling the time

Interrogatives *quin*, *quina*

Note that, if we want to ask about something within a group, we use the interrogative *quin / quina / quins / quines*, which agrees with the noun that follows:

quin	+	masculine singular noun	+	verb?
quina	+	feminine singular noun	+	

- **Quin** dia és?
- **Quina** hora és?

Use of *que* when making questions

Questions which have as answer *sí* or *no* can also be introduced by *que*.

- Tens hora?
- Sí, són tres quarts de vuit.
- Que tens hora?
- No, ho sento.

Present indicative of the verb *ser*

jo	sóc
tu	ets
ell / ella / vostè	és
nosaltres	som
vosaltres	sou
ells / elles / vostès	són

Present indicative of the verb *tenir*

jo	tinc
tu	tens
ell / ella / vostè	té
nosaltres	tenim
vosaltres	teniu
ells / elles / vostès	tenen

1. Asking and telling the time

Definite article

We only use the definite article when giving times *en punt*.

- És **la** una (en punt). (= 13.00)
- Són **les** dues. (= 14.00)
- És **Ø** un quart de **Ø** dues. (= 13.15)
- Són **Ø** dos quarts de **Ø** dues. (= 13.30)
- Són **Ø** tres quarts de **Ø** dues. (= 13.45)

Contraction of the preposition *de* with the definite article

The preposition *de* and the masculine article *el* join and become *del*.

de	+	el	=	del
de	+	la	=	de la

- Són les onze **del** matí.
- Són les cinc **de la** tarda.
- Són les nou **del** vespre.

1. Asking and telling the time

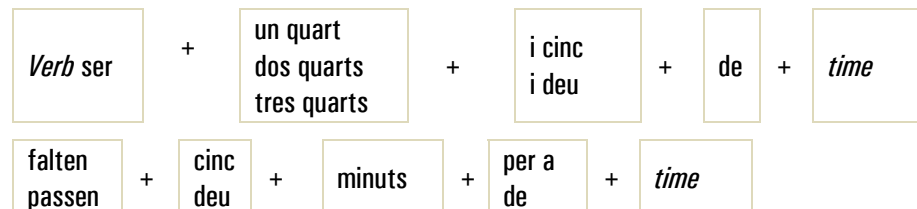
The time

In order to tell the time in Catalan, we need to bear in mind that one hour has four quarters and that the time reference is usually the future (the next hour), not the past (the previous hour).

- la una (= 13.00)
- un quart de dues (= 13.15)
- dos quarts de dues (= 13.30)
- tres quarts de dues (= 13.45)
- les dues (= 14.00)
- un quart de tres (= 14.15)
- dos quarts de tres (= 14.30)
- tres quarts de tres (= 14.45)

The Catalan time is based on the hand clock, so it may not be 100% accurate, that is, there might be an oscillation of three minutes. If it is 1:02 we will say it is 1:00.

When the hours and quarters are not exact, we use the minutes (in ranges of 5 and 10) in order to be more precise. The four quarters are the point of reference, thus, when they are exceeded we say the time *i cinc* or the time *i deu*. When it is before the quarters we say *falten cinc minuts per a* time or *falten deu minuts per a* time. As you can see in the following outline:



- Són dos quarts i cinc de vuit.
- Falten cinc minuts per a les tres.
- Passen deu minuts de les quatre.

2. Asking and saying the day

Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- the structures to ask and say the day,
- the interrogatives *quin, quina*,
- vocabulary.

Structures to ask and say the day

In order to ask and say the days of the week we use this structure, similar to the one we use to tell the time.

- Quin dia és (avui)?
- Avui és dijous.

Interrogatives *quin, quina*

Quin is an interrogative adjective which agrees with the noun that follows:

quin	+	masculine singular noun	+	verb?
quina	+	feminine singular noun	+	

- Quin dia és?
- Quina hora és?

Vocabulary

The days of the week:

dilluns; dimarts; dimecres; dijous; divendres; dissabte; diumenge.

The parts of the day:

la matinada; el matí; el migdia; la tarda; el vespre; la nit.

3. Asking and giving timetables

Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- the structures to ask and give timetables of establishments,
- the interrogatives *quin, quina, quins, quines*,
- the present indicative of the verbs *obrir, tancar* and *fer*,
- the present indicative of the verbs *començar* and *acabar*,
- the structures to ask about timetables of the means of transport,
- the present indicative of the verbs *arribar, sortir* and *passar*,
- vocabulary.

Structures to ask and give timetables of establishments

In order to ask about the timetable of an establishment or service we say:

- Quin horari fan?

In order to ask about the time an establishment opens we say:

- A quina hora obren?
- A quina hora obre el Museu Dalí?

In order to ask about the time an establishment closes we say:

- A quina hora **tanquen**?
- Quin dia **tanquen** els museus?
- A quina hora **tanca** el Museu Picasso?

We express the time scale with the following structures:

obren / tanquen + des (de) ... (fins) a...

- **Obren des de** les nou del matí **fins a** tres quarts de vuit del vespre.
- **Obren de** dimarts **a** dissabte.

verbs ser / estar + obert / oberta / oberts / obertes + des (de) ... (fins) a...

verbs ser / estar + tancat / tancada / tancats / tancades + des (de) ... (fins) a...

- El Museu Dalí **és obert des de** les nou del matí **fins a** les vuit del vespre.
- Els supermercats **són oberts fins a** les vuit del vespre.
- El dilluns els museus **estan tancats**.

We can indicate an establishment's opening and closing times in the following ways. Note that we use the preposition *a* to say the opening or closing time.

- El museu **obre a** les deu del matí i **tanca a** les vuit del vespre.
- De dilluns a divendres **obren a** les nou del matí.
- Els museus **tanquen** el dilluns.

3. Asking and giving timetables

Interrogatives *quin, quina, quins, quines*

	masculine	feminine
singular	quin (+ <i>masculine singular noun</i>)	quina (+ <i>feminine singular noun</i>)
plural	quins (+ <i>masculine plural noun</i>)	quines (+ <i>feminine plural noun</i>)

- **Quin** dia és avui?
- A **quina** hora és?
- **Quins** dies obren?
- A **quines** hores hi ha visites guiades?

Present indicative of the verbs *obrir, tancar* and *fer*

	obrir	tancar	fer
jo	obro	tanco	faig
tu	obres	tanques	fas
ell / ella / vostè	obre	tanca	fa
nosaltres	obrim	tanquem	fem
vosaltres	obriu	tanqueu	feu
ells / elles / vostès	obren	tanquen	fan

Present indicative of the verbs *començar* and *acabar*

In order to ask the time a show (cinema, theatre, etc.) starts and finishes, we must learn to use the present indicative of the verbs *començar* and *acabar*.

	començar	acabar
jo	començo	acabo
tu	comences	acabes
ell / ella / vostè	comença	acaba
nosaltres	comencem	acabem
vosaltres	comenceu	acabeu
ells / elles / vostès	comencen	acaben

- La pel·lícula **comença** a les 20:00 h.
- El teatre **acaba** a les 23:30 h.

3. Asking and giving timetables

Structures to ask about timetables of the means of transport

In order to ask and say the departure time of a means of transport, we use the present indicative of the verb *sortir*:

	sortir
jo	surto
tu	surts
ell / ella / vostè	surt
nosaltres	sortim
vosaltres	sortiu
ells / elles / vostès	surten

horari del tren Balaguer-Lleida	
Balaguer	08.00
Térmens	08.10
Vilanova de la Barca	08.16
Alcoletge	08.22
Lleida-Pirineus	08.30

—A quina hora **surt** el tren a Lleida?

—(El tren **surt**) a les vuit del matí.

In order to ask and say the arrival time of a means of transport, we use the verb *arribar*:

	arribar
jo	arribo
tu	arribes
ell / ella / vostè	arriba
nosaltres	arribem
vosaltres	arribeu
ells / elles / vostès	arriben

horari del tren Balaguer-Lleida	
Balaguer	08.00
Térmens	08.10
Vilanova de la Barca	08.16
Alcoletge	08.22
Lleida-Pirineus	08.30

3. Asking and giving timetables

Structures to ask about timetables of the means of transport

- A quina hora **arriba** el tren a Lleida?
- (El tren **arriba**) a dos quarts de nou del matí.

In order to say the place or places a means of transports stops at, we use the verb *passar* and the preposition *per*:

	passar
jo	passo
tu	passes
ell / ella / vostè	passa
nosaltres	passem
vosaltres	passeu
ells / elles / vostès	passen

horari del tren Balaguer-Lleida	
Balaguer	08.00
Térmens	08.10
Vilanova de la Barca	08.16
Alcoletge	08.22
Lleida-Pirineus	08.30

- El tren de Balaguer a Lleida **passa per** Térmens, Vilanova de la Barca i Alcoletge.

Notice that we use the preposition *a* to indicate the destination, while we indicate the place of origin with the preposition *de*. Note that we can also use the preposition *a* to indicate the time when something happens, in this case, the departure or arrival time of a means of transport.

- El tren **a** Lleida surt **a** les vuit del matí.
- El tren arriba **a** Lleida **a** dos quarts de nou del matí.
- El tren surt **de** Balaguer **a** les vuit del matí.

In order to ask about the frequency of a means of transport, we use:

cada quan	+	<i>verb</i>
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- **Cada quan** passa (per aquí) el tren a Lleida?
- **Cada quan** surt un autocar a Lleida?

3. Asking and giving timetables

Structures to ask about timetables of the means of transport

And we answer with:

cada + amount of time

- cada dia / cada hora / cada mitja hora / cada quinze minuts

In order to express the departure time of a timetable, we say:

a partir de + time marker

- Surten autocars **a partir de** les 10 del matí. (=No surten autocars abans de les 10 del matí.)

To say that something is going to happen (in this case, the departure or arrival of a means of transport) within a specific amount of time after the moment when we are speaking, we use:

d'aquí a + amount of time

- L'autocar surt **d'aquí a** deu minuts. (= Són les 16:50. L'autocar surt a les 17:00.)

Present indicative of the verbs *arribar*, *sortir* and *passar*

	arribar	sortir	passar
jo	arribo	surto	passo
tu	arribes	surts	passes
ell / ella / vostè	arriba	surt	passa
nosaltres	arribem	sortim	passem
vosaltres	arribeu	sortiu	passeu
ells / elles / vostès	arriben	surten	passen

Vocabulary

Meals:

l'esmorzar (*m.*); el dinar; el berenar; el sopar.

Public establishments:

el museu; el restaurant; el cinema.

Transports:

el metro; la bicicleta; l'autocar (*m.*).

4. Getting information about how to get around by public transport

Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- the personal structures to ask and say how to get around by public transport,
- the impersonal structures to ask and say how to get around by public transport,
- the present indicative of the verb *anar*,
- the present indicative of the verb *poder*,
- the interrogatives *com* and *amb què*,
- the locative pronoun *hi*,
- the prepositions *amb*, *en* and the expression *a peu*,
- vocabulary.

Personal structures to ask and say how to get around by public transport

We use the following structures to ask how to get around by public transport:

com / amb què + verb poder conjugated + verb anar in infinitive + a + place?

com / amb què + pronoun hi + verb poder conjugated + verb anar in infinitive?

And these structures to answer:

verb poder conjugated + verb anar in infinitive + a + place + en / amb
+ means of transport

pronoun hi + verb poder conjugated + verb anar in infinitive + en / amb
+ means of transport

–Com puc anar a Tarragona? / Com hi puc anar?

–Pots anar a Tarragona en tren. / Hi pots anar en tren.

–Amb què podem anar a Montserrat? / Amb què hi podem anar?

–Podeu anar a Montserrat amb ferrocarril. / Hi podeu anar amb ferrocarril.

4. Getting information about how to get around by public transport

Impersonal structures to ask and say how to get around by public transport

The expressions to get information about how to go to a public place can be expressed in an impersonal way, that is, without specifying who the subject of the action is. And we do this by placing the pronoun *es* before the verb, always in the 3rd person singular, or before the place pronoun *hi*.

pronoun es + *verb anar* → *es va*

pronoun es + *pronoun hi* + *verb anar* → *s'hi va*

- Com **es va** a València?
- **S'hi va** en tren.

pronoun es + *verb poder* + *verb anar* → *es pot anar*

pronoun es + *pronoun hi* + *verb poder* + *verb anar* → *s'hi pot anar*

- Com **es pot anar** a València?
- **S'hi pot anar** en tren.

Notice that when the pronoun *es* goes before the pronoun *hi*, it becomes *s'*.

Present indicative of the verb *anar*

jo	vaig
tu	vas
ell / ella / vostè	va
nosaltres	anem
vosaltres	aneu
ells / elles / vostès	van

4. Getting information about how to get around by public transport

Present indicative of the verb *poder*

We use the verb *poder* together with the forms of the present indicative and the infinitive of the verb *anar* to introduce the notion of possibility.

jo	puc
tu	pots
ell / ella / vostè	pot
nosaltres	podem
vosaltres	podeu
ells / elles / vostès	podem

4. Getting information about how to get around by public transport

Interrogatives *com* and *amb què*

We use the interrogatives *com* and *amb què* to enquire about the type of public transport to go somewhere.

- **Com** puc anar a Girona?
- **Amb què** es va a Saragossa?

Locative pronoun *hi*

Notice that every time we use the verb *anar* we usually indicate the place where we are heading for. Note that the words that designate place are always next to the verb and are always introduced by the preposition *a*.

subject + *verb anar* + *a place*

- En James **va a València**.
- Vosaltres **aneu a París** en avió.

In Catalan, when we need to use these place expressions more than once in nearby sentences, and we do not want to repeat them, we can substitute them for the pronoun *hi*. We will always find this pronoun before the verb.

subject + *pronoun hi* + *verb anar*
verb poder + anar

- En James va a València. La **Joana** també **hi va**.
- Vosaltres aneu a París en avió. **Els meus pares hi van** en tren.

Prepositions *amb*, *en* and the expression *a peu*

Note that when we explain how we get around by public transport, we can use either the preposition *amb* or the preposition *de* before the name of the transport. Thus, we can say that we go *en cotxe* or *amb cotxe*.

However, when we walk we say *anem a peu*.

Vocabulary

Transports:

l'aeroport (m.); l'autobús (m.); l'avió (m.); la bicicleta; la carretera; el cotxe; l'estació d'autobusos (f.); l'estació de metro (f.); l'estació de trens (f.); el metro; la moto; el port; el tren; el vaixell.