



## Notes

N1 · B1 · Unitat 7  
"Anem al mercat?"

**parla · CAT**

## Index

Presentation	1
Asking and saying where we can buy some products	2
Asking for our turn in a shop	4
Identifying products	5
Saying what we want in a shop	10
Asking the price and paying	16

## 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 saying where we can buy some products.
  - Asking for our turn in a shop.
  - Identifying products.
  - Saying what we want in a shop.
  - Asking the price and paying.
-

## 1. Asking and saying where we can buy some products

### Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- the present indicative of the verb *poder*,
  - the structure to ask the place where to buy a product,
  - vocabulary: shops.
- 

### The present indicative of the verb *poder*

The verb *poder* is irregular and it is conjugated as follows:

	<i>poder</i>
jo	puc
tu	pots
ell / ella / vostè	pot
nosaltres	podem
vosaltres	podeu
ells / elles / vostès	poden

With this verb we can express the possibility or opportunity of doing something.

—On **puc** comprar ous?

—En **pots** comprar a la botiga de la cantonada.

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## 1. Asking and saying where we can buy some products

**Structure to ask the place where to buy a product**

If we don't know where to buy a product, we ask this question:

on +  *verb poder* +  comprar +  *product?*

- **On puc comprar raïm?**
- **On podem comprar vedella?**

Note that we conjugate the verb *poder*, whereas the verb *comprar* always goes in infinitive.

We answer in a similar way:

al  
 a la  
 a l' +  *type of shop*

- **Al mercat.**
- **A la carnisseria.**

**Vocabulary**

**Shops:**

la botiga; la carnisseria; el forn; la fruiteria; el mercat; la parada; la peixateria; la xarcuteria.

## 2. Asking for our turn in a shop

### Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- the structures to ask for our turn in a shop.
- 

### Structures to ask for our turn in a shop

When we walk into a shop and there are people, we usually ask who the last to arrive was. Thus, we know when we will be served. This is called *demanar tanda*:

+  +

—Qui és l'últim?

—Jo.

The shop assistant also asks who he/she has to serve, and he/she does it like this:

—Qui és ara?

—Jo.

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### 3. Identifying products

#### Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- the neutral demonstratives *això* and *allò*,
- the gender and number of adjectives,
- the pronunciation and spelling of the final *-a* and *-e*,
- the structures to identify products.
- vocabulary: the food.

#### Neutral demonstrative *això*

We use the demonstrative *això* to designate nearby things we don't know the name of.



If the thing we are referring to is further away, we refer to it with the demonstrative *allò*.



### 3. Identifying products

#### Gender and number of adjectives

These are some of the characteristic endings for the masculine and feminine forms:

masculine singular	feminine singular
Ø prim	-a Prima
-at salat	-ada Salada
-ut gruixut	-uda Gruixuda

Most masculine plural nouns are built by adding an -s to the singular form. However, if the singular noun ends in -s or -ç, we add -os for the plural form.

masculine singular	masculine plural
prim, gruixut, salat	-s prims, gruixuts, salats
-s, -ç gros, dolç	-os grossos, dolços

Feminine plural changes the final -a for -es:

feminine singular	feminine plural
-a prima, gruixuda, salada, grossa, dolça	-es primes, gruixudes, salades, grosses, dolces



### 3. Identifying products

#### Pronunciation and spelling of the final *-a* and *-e*

Many food names end with an unstressed *-a* or *-e*. Most Catalan speakers pronounce these vowels in the same way: a sound that lies somewhere between *a* and *e*.

Note, though, that masculine nouns are usually spelt with an *-e*:

- el pollastre
- el formatge
- el sucre

In contrast, most feminine words are spelt with an *-a*:

- la taronja
- la xocolata
- la patata

However, in the plural, all these words are spelt with *-es*, and the last vowel is pronounced in the same way.

- els pollastres
  - els formatges
  - els sucres
  - les taronges
  - les xocolates
  - les patates
-

### 3. Identifying products

#### Structures to identify products

When we don't know the name of a product, we can make the following question:

què és això?

Or:

què és allò?

We answer like this:

això / allò és  
això / això són + *noun*

- **Això és** formatge.
  - **Allò són** maduixes.
-

### 3. Identifying products

#### Structures to identify products

If we don't know the name of a product in Catalan, but we know it in another language, we can ask:

com es diu + *name in another language* + en català?

· Com es diu *tomato* en català?

And we answer like this:

· Tomàquet

In order to talk about a product we don't know, we can refer to its taste, like this:

de què + *verb tenir* + gust?

de / d' + *type of taste*

—De què té gust aquest pastís?

—De maduixa.

#### Vocabulary

Food:

l'all (*m.*); l'api (*m.*); la botifarra; la ceba; el cigró; el cogombre; el fuet; el julivert; la lletia; el lluç; la maduixa; la mantega; el meló; la mongeta; l'oli (*m.*); l'oliva (*f.*); la pastanaga; la patata; el pernil dolç; el pernil salat; el pèsol; el plàtan; el pollastre; la poma; el producte; el raïm; el rap; la sardina; la taronja; el tomàquet; la tonyina; la vedella; el xai; la xocolata; el xoriço.

## 4. Saying what we want in a shop

### Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- the present indicative of the verb *voler*,
- the simple conditional of the verb *voler*,
- the structures to ask and say the product we want,
- the structures to ask and say the quantity of the product we want,
- the pronoun *en*,
- the structures to ask and say the quality of the product we want,
- the pronouns *el, la, els, les*,
- the adverbs *molt, bastant, força, no gaire*,
- the structures to ask and say the weight of a product,
- vocabulary: weights, measures, pieces, containers, qualities and colour of the food.

### Present indicative of the verb *voler*

The verb *voler* is irregular and it is conjugated as follows:

jo	vull
tu	vols
ell / ella / vostè	vol
nosaltres	volem
vosaltres	voleu
ells / elles / vostès	volen

### Simple conditional of the verb *voler*

jo	voldria
tu	voldries
ell / ella / vostè	voldria
nosaltres	voldríem
vosaltres	voldríeu
ells / elles / vostès	voldrien

## 4. Saying what we want in a shop

### Structures to ask and say the product we want

When we go shopping, the shop assistant asks us:

què + verb voler?

If we want to know if they have a product, we ask:

(que) + verb tenir + noun?

- **Que tenen** pernil?
- **Teniu** olives verdes?

If we already know that the product we want is sold in that shop, we answer the shop assistant with the verb *voler*, too, or by saying the name of the product straightaway.

—Què vol? (vostè)

—**Vull** cebes.

—Què vols? (tu)

—**Tomàquets**.

In these expressions, instead of using the present of the verb *voler* we can also use the conditional, which is more formal.

—Què **voldria**?

—**Voldria** un paquet de sucre, si us plau.

When we have already asked for a product, the shop assistant can ask us if we want something else in three different ways:

què més?

res més?

alguna cosa més?

## 4. Saying what we want in a shop

### Structures to ask and say the product we want

If we don't want to buy anything else, we can say:

no, (gràcies,) res més.

no, (gràcies,) ja està.

Or, simply:

no, gràcies.

### Structures to ask and say the quantity of the product we want

After asking for a product in a shop, the shop assistant asks us how much we want to buy.

quant quanta quants quantas	+	en	+	<i>verb voler?</i>
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—vull ous. → —quants en vols?

—vull maduixes. → —quantas en vols?

Notice we choose *quant*, *quanta*, *quants* or *quantas* depending on the gender and number of the product we want to buy.

To answer the question, we use the following structure:

—en + *verb voler* + *quantity*

—vull ous. → —quants en vols? → —en vull mitja dotzena.

## 4. Saying what we want in a shop

### Pronoun *en*

When we want to express the quantity of a product we have already mentioned, we use the pronoun *en* to refer to such product.

- Voldria tomàquets.
- Quants **en** vol?
- **En** vull dos quilos.

Note that, in this case, *en* refers to *tomàquets*.

### Structures to ask and say the quality of the product we want

Often, the shop assistant asks us which qualities we want the product to have:

com + el / la / els / les + verb voler?

—vull ous. → —com els vol?

—vull maduixes. → —com les vols?

To say how we want the product:

el / la / els / les + verb voler + (adverb) + adjective

- El vull força gros.
- Les vull madures.

### Pronouns *el, la, els, les*

We use the pronouns *el, la, els* or *les* to refer to the products already mentioned, when we specify their quality.

—vull ous. → —com els vols? → —els vull grossos.

Notice we choose the pronoun *el, la, els* or *les* depending on the gender and number of the product we want to buy.

## 4. Saying what we want in a shop

### Adverbs *molt*, *bastant*, *força*, *no gaire*

In order to express in which degree we want a product to have a specific quality, we use the following adverbs, from a higher to a lower degree:

molt  
bastant, força

- El vol gros, el meló?
- El vull **molt** gros, sí.

The adverb *molt*, becomes *gaire* in negative and interrogative expressions.

- El vol **gaire** gros, el meló?
- No **gaire**.

### Structure to ask the weight of a product

When we want to know the weight of a product, we ask this question:

quant + verb fer + product identification?

And we answer similarly:

(product identification) + verb fer + weight measure.

- Quant fa** aquest meló?
- Aquest meló **fa** un quilo i vuit-cents grams.
- Quant fan** aquestes cebes?
- Fan** 350 grams.



## 4. Saying what we want in a shop

### Vocabulary

Weights and measures:

el gram; el litre; el quilo.

Pieces:

la barra (de pa); la rajola (de xocolata); el tall; el tros.

Containers:

l'ampolla (*f.*), la bossa; la dotzena; la llauna; el pot.

Qualities:

gros, grossa; gruixut, gruixuda; madur, madura; petit, petita; prim, prima; salat, salada;  
verd, verda;

Colours:

groc, groga; verd, verda; vermell, vermella.

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## 5. Asking the price and paying

### Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- the structures to pay and ask the price of a product,
- the structures to say the price of a product.
- vocabulary: money.

### Structures to pay and ask the price of a product

In order to ask about the total cost of our shopping we use:

quant és tot?

- Quant és tot?
- Són cinc euros amb vuitanta cèntims.

Many products are sold by weight and their price is variable. In that case, we ask their price like this:

a quant + *verb anar | verb ser* + *noun?*

The shop assistant answers like this:

*(verb anar | verb ser)* + a + *price* + *measure | quantity*

- A quant van les taronges?
- A dos euros el quilo.
- A quant són els ous?
- A un euro i trenta-tres cèntims la dotzena.

If we ask the fixed price of a product, we use the following structure:

quant + *val | valen* + *product identification?*

- Quant val l'oli?
- Quant valen els cigrons?

Note that we use *val* for the singular and *valen* for the plural.

## 5. Asking the price and paying

### Structures to say the price of a product

In order to say the price of a product, we use the following structures:

*amount of euros* + euros + amb / i + *amount of cents* + cèntims.

- Dos euros amb quaranta-cinc cèntims.
- Deu euros i setanta-vuit cèntims.

We often simplify this structure without saying *i* or *amb*:

- Deu euros i setanta-vuit cèntims.

or without mentioning the name of the currency:

- Dos quaranta-cinc.

### Vocabulary

Money:

el cèntim; els diners; l'euro (m.).