| | |
|---|---|
| indefinite articles, ¿cuánto?, muco, y poco (p. 124-5) | • un and una are used to say a or an before a singular noun<br>• To talk about amount use cuantos, muchos, and pocas for plural and cuanto, mucho, and poco for singular<br>• They agree with gender and number of the noun<br>• Indefinite articles can be left out especially when dealing with plural nouns<br>• the 4 indefinite articles are un, una, unos, unas<br>• we use cuánto(a), mucho(a) and poco(a) to show amounts |

|  |  |
|---|---|
| tengo | tenemos |
| tienes | tenéis |
| tiene | tienen |

**Tener and tener with idioms**

(p. 126-7)

- **tener prisa**     to be in a hurry
- **tener sed**      to be thirsty
- **tener hambre**    to be hungry
- **tener ganas de** *(with an infinitive verb here)*    to feel like doing something
- **tener mucha hambre**    to be very hungry
- **tener que** *(with an infinitive verb here)*  to have to ...do some activity
- **tener calor**      to be warm
- **tener frío**       to be cold

|  |  |
|---|---|
| vengo | venimos |
| vienes | venís |
| viene | vienen |

- venir – to come (to a place)
- it's a yo-go and e→ie stem changer, very similar to *tener*
- use venir with "a" to say what time people come to places

**venir**
(p. 127-8)

"A" means both "at" and "to". With time, it's usually translated in English as "at".
Ejemplos:

**a + time**
(p. 127-8)

¿A qué hora vienes al colegio?          (At) what time do you come to school?
    Vengo a las siete y cuarto.              I come at 7:30.

¿A qué hora es la reunión?          What time is the meeting?
    Es a las tres en punto de la tarde.          (The meeting) is at 3:00pm.

*NOTE: Here we use "Es a las", not "Son las" because the subject of the sentence is the meeting, not the "horas" or time.*

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(Resumen/Summary)

*In Spanish, it's important to match adjectives to their nouns, even when talking about amounts. The verbs tener and venir are similar in conjugation, but differ in how they are used. Tener is used for many common phrases in Spanish, while venir is used straightforwardly to talk about people coming to places. "A" is used to talk about at what time people do things.*