

## LESSON NOTES

# Absolute Beginner S3 #19

## Making an Appointment in Spanish

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Informal Spanish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

# 19

## INFORMAL SPANISH

1. ASHLEY: Buenas noches, Jorge, ¿a qué hora nos vemos mañana?
2. JORGE: A las diez, ¿está bien?
3. ASHLEY: Sí, está bien.
4. JORGE: Ok, hasta mañana.

## ENGLISH

1. ASHLEY: Good night, Jorge. What time shall we meet tomorrow?
2. JORGE: At ten o'clock, is that OK?
3. ASHLEY: Sure, that's fine.
4. JORGE: Okay, see you tomorrow.

## VOCABULARY

Spanish	English	Class	Gender
buenas noches	good night	expression	
hora	time, hour	noun	feminine
verse	to see each other, to meet	reflexive verb	
hasta	until, up to	preposition	
qué	what	adjective, pronoun, adverb	

diez	ten	number	masculine
a	to, at	preposition	
mañana	tomorrow, morning	fem. noun, adverb	
bien	good/well	adverb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Es la hora de dormir.</p> <p>"It's time to sleep."</p>	<p>¡Nos vemos pronto!</p> <p>"Let's meet again soon!"</p>
<p>No hay postre para tí hasta que termines tu cena.</p> <p>"No dessert for you until you finish your dinner."</p>	<p>¡Hasta la vista!</p> <p>"Good bye!"</p>
<p>Vamos a viajar desde Madrid hasta Barcelona.</p> <p>"We're going to travel from Madrid all the way to Barcelona."</p>	<p>¿Qué tienes?</p> <p>"What do you have?"</p>
<p>Son las diez.</p> <p>"It's ten o'clock."</p>	<p>¡Vamos a la playa!</p> <p>"Let's go to the beach!"</p>
<p>Me levantaba temprano cada mañana.</p> <p>"I used to get up early every morning."</p>	<p>Están bien.</p> <p>"They are fine."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## ***nos vemos***

*Nos vemos* is a phrase we use for making plans. Framed in the future tense, it is a way of playing events in one's head looking toward the future: we meet at such time, we see each other at such place, etc. *Nos* ("we") *vemos* ("see") "each other" is normally followed by a time and place.

## ***hasta mañana***

*Hasta mañana* is a common way to say "goodbye" whenever it is sure we are meeting the next day. It is not OK to say *hasta mañana* if we are not sure about the next day's plans or if we are not sleeping under the same roof. Other expressions we can use if we are unsure about future plans are *¡hasta pronto!* ("See you soon!") or *¡hasta la vista!* ("See you again!").

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is to Teach You How to Make An Appointment Using *¿a qué hora?* and *a las...***

***Buenas noches, Jorge, ¿a qué hora nos vemos mañana?***

**"Good night, Jorge. What time shall we meet tomorrow?"**

---

The correct use of articles in Spanish denotes mastery of the language. If we learn words from the beginning knowing what gender they belong to, then it's easy. Here are some examples.

### **For Example:**

Time arrangements:

---

<b>Question</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>"English"</b>
<i>¿A qué</i>	<i>Hora</i>	<i>nos vemos?</i>	"What time shall we meet?"
<i>¿A qué</i>	<i>Hora</i>	<i>salimos?</i>	"What time shall we leave?"

---

¿A qué	Hora	comemos?	"What time shall we have lunch?"
--------	------	----------	----------------------------------

\* Note that all verbs *vemos*, *salimos*, *comemos*, end in *...mos*. This is because the conjugation of the verb is in the first person plural since it refers to "you" and "me" (the two of us making plans).

Proposal (Verb)	Time	"English"
<i>Nos vemos</i>	<i>a las diez</i>	"Let's meet at ten o'clock."
<i>Salimos</i>	<i>a las doce</i>	"Let's leave at twelve o'clock."
<i>Comemos*</i>	<i>a la una</i>	"Let's have lunch at one o'clock."

\* In Mexico, we say "lunch" as *comida*, so the verb *comer* normally refers to "having lunch." "Having dinner" is *cenar*, and "having breakfast" is *desayunar*.

In this dialogue, Jorge suggested meeting Ashley the next day at ten o'clock, and he asked "Is that OK?" Ashley responded, *Sí, está bien* ("Sure, that's fine"), but what if she had disagreed? In that case, she could have said: *No, a las nueve por favor* ("No, at nine please"), or *No, a las once por favor* ("No, at eleven please") in case she wanted to catch up on some sleep.

### For Example:

1. ¿A qué hora desayunamos?  
"What time shall we have breakfast?"
2. ¿A qué hora cenamos?  
"What time shall we have dinner?"

### Examples From This Dialogue

1. ¿A qué hora nos vemos mañana?  
"What time shall we meet tomorrow?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## When to Say Good Night in Spanish

---

We use *buenas noches* both for greeting and for saying goodbye at the end of the day. You can use it as a greeting as long as it's already dark outside. However, *que duermas bien* ("I wish you sleep well") or *que descanses* ("may you have a good rest") is the common way to send someone off to sleep. You may say *buenas tardes* from around noon to seven or eight p.m., for example when entering a restaurant at night, as long as the feeling is still that business is going on. Just make sure you don't say *buenas tardes* when you see people wrapping things up to go back home.