**Sección A: En el restaurante**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **¿Me ayuda a pedir?** | Could you help me to order? |
| **¿Me trae...?** | Could you bring me...? |
| **el menú** | menu |
| **pedir (e-->i)** | to ask for, to order, to request |
| **Quisiera...** | I would like |
| **el (la) mesero(a)** | waiter (waitress) |
| **el restaurante** | restaurant |
| **servir (e-->i)** | to serve |
| **traer** | to bring |
|  | spoon |
|  | knife |
|  | cup |
|  | fork |
|  | napkin |
|  | very tasty, very rich |
|  | How much is it? |
|  | How much do I tip? |
|  | bill, check |
|  | The check please |
|  | Separate checks |
|  | Is...included? |
|  | tip |
|  | I went.../you went... |
| **¡Buen provecho!** |  |

**Sección B: Algo de comer**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | hot, warm |
|  | delicious |
|  | sweet |
|  | spicy |
|  | tasty, rich |
|  | vegetarian |
|  | rice |
|  | sugar |
|  | steak |
|  | meat |
|  | enchilada |
|  | salad |
|  | lettuce |
|  | bread |
|  | chicken |
|  | cheese |
|  | salsa, sauce |
|  | soup |
|  | beverage, drink |
|  | coffee |
|  | lemonade |
|  | tea |
|  | caramel custard dessert |
|  | sweet roll |
|  | cake |
|  | dessert |

**Sección C: Frases útiles**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **algo** |  |
| **alguien** |  |
| **alguno(a)** |  |
| **desayunar** |  |
| **el desayuno** |  |
| **la lengua** |  |
| **listo(a)** |  |
| **nada** |  |
| **nadie** |  |
| **ninguno(a)** |  |
| **poner** |  |
| **poner la mesa** |  |
| **el pueblo** |  |
| **sin** |  |
| **tampoco** |  |
| **todavía** |  |

**Gramática**

**GUSTAR:** to be enjoyable to someone, To say who things are enjoyable to / to say who likes to do something

You first learned gustar in this way to say who likes to do an action (you used an infinitive)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| GUSTA | GUSTA |
| GUSTA |  |
| GUSTA | GUSTA |

Now you will learn how to say people like certain things! If you are saying that ONE THING is enjoyable, use “GUSTA.” If MORE THAN ONE THING is enjoyable, use GUSTAN.

Ex: Me **gusta** *la hamburguesa* (singular item) Me **gustan** *los tacos* (plural item)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I like (plural item) | We like (plural item) |
| You like (plural item) |  |
| He/She/ Your formal likes (plural item) | They / all of you like (plural item) |

Try these!

We like rice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

He likes bread \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

They like the soups \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Do you like the enchiladas? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yes, I like the enchiladas. They are spicy! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Do they like salads without meat? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

We like to eat cheese with our hot soup. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Affirmative and Negative Words**:

~When you use negative words in Spanish, you often use a double negative. If you use “no” before the verb, then you need to have two negatives in the sentence:

Ex: I don’t want anything = No quiero nada. (I don’t want nothin)

I don’t know anyone = No conozco a nadie. ( I don’t know no one)

**Try these:** You don’t buy anything. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

He doesn’t eat anything. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

She doesn’t know anyone. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

She does not have any friends. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

| **Affirmatives** | **Negatives** |
| --- | --- |
| sí (yes) | no (no) |
| alguien (somebody) | nadie (nobody) |
| algo (something) | nada (nothing) |
| también (also) | tampoco (neither) |
| o … o (either … or) | ni … ni (neither … nor) |
| siempre (always) | nunca, jamás (never) |
| alguno (algún, alguna, | ninguno (ningún, ninguna, |
| algunos, algunas) (some) | ningunos, ningunas) (none, not any) |

Alguno(a) and ninguno(a) must match the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the noun they replace/modify. When used before masculine singular nouns, the “o” drops off. The “u” gets an accent: algún and ningún.

Examples: Las chicas quieren **algún** postre, pero Carlos no quiere **ningún** postre.

(The girls want **some** dessert, but Carlos **does not** want **any** dessert.

~If the negative word you are using comes before the verb in the sentence, you do not need two negatives. Put the negative word before the verb: I never study = Yo nunca estudio.

He never listens: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

No one knows the answer. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

No one shops at the jewelry store\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Algo means something and nada means nothing. When a sentence is negative, nada must be used rather than algo—even when the English sentence would use “something.” Nada can also be used as an adverb that has the effect of a negative intensifier. In this case, it means “not at all”:

No trabajas nada = You don’t work at all. No me importa nada = I don’t care at all.