



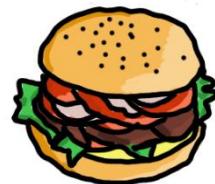
Lesson 1: ¿Qué te gusta comer?

Set phrases:

- ¿Qué te gusta comer? – what do you like to eat?
- Me gusta comer... - I like to eat...
- Me gusta/n... - I like...

Infinitive verbs:

- comer – to eat
- beber – to drink
- tomar – to take (eat or drink)
- desayunar – to have breakfast
- almorzar – to have lunch
- picotear – to have a snack
- merendar – to have an afternoon snack
- cenar – to have dinner
- cocinar – to cook
- preparar – to prepare

Food (*la comida*):

- la fruta – fruit
- la manzana – apple
- la naranja – orange
- el plátano – banana
- la piña – pineapple
- la fresa – strawberry
- la frambuesa – raspberry
- la pera – pear
- las uvas – grapes
- el maracuyá – passion fruit
- las verduras – vegetables
- las patatas – potatoes
- el brócoli – broccoli
- los guisantes – peas
- los frijoles – beans
- la cebolla – onion
- el tomate – tomato
- el ajo – garlic
- la zanahoria – carrot
- el huevo – egg
- la carne – meat
- el pescado – fish
- la leche – milk
- el pan – bread
- el arroz – rice

Extra food (less common)

- la miel – honey
- la sopa – soup
- la ensalada – salad
- el té – tea
- el café – coffee
- el zumo/jugo de naranja – orange juice
- el agua – water
- el vino – wine
- la cerveza – beer
- el yogur – yoghurt
- los cereales – cereal
- las tostadas – toast
- la mantequilla – butter
- la mermelada – jam
- las hamburguesas – burgers
- el queso – cheese
- el jamón – ham
- el bocadillo – sandwich
- las aceitunas – olives
- las gambas – prawns
- el marisco – seafood
- la harina – flour
- el azúcar – sugar
- la sal – salt

Quizlet Link:



Gustar:

- me gusta/n – I like
- te gusta/n – you like
- le gusta/n – he/she/it likes
- nos gusta/n – we like
- os gusta/n – you pl like
- les gusta/n – they like

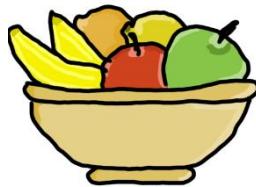
Other similar verbs:

- me encanta/n – I love
- me mola/n – I really like
- me flipa/n – I really like
- no me gusta/n – I don't like

Lesson 2: ¿Por qué te gusta este plato?

Set phrases:

- **¿Por qué te gusta? – Why do you like it?**
- **Me gusta porque es/está... – I like it because...**



Adjectives (generally with ser):

- sano – healthy
- saludable – healthy
- sabroso – tasty
- nutritivo – nutritious
- delicioso/rico – delicious
- salado – savoury
- dulce – sweet
- crujiente – crunchy
- picante – spicy
- grasiento - fatty/greasy
- frito – fried

Adjectives (generally with estar)

- fresco – fresh
- caliente – hot
- frío – cold
- podrido – rotten
- agrio – sour

Quizlet Link:



Lesson 3: ¿Qué sueles comer?

Set phrases:

- **¿Qué sueles comer? – What did you tend to eat?**
- **Suelo comer... – I tend to eat...**
- **Tengo sed – I'm thirsty**
- **Tengo hambre – I'm hungry**



Time references (Present):

* note, you cannot use “suelo” with a time reference as it's already included in the verb conjugation

- normalmente – normally
- por lo general – generally
- siempre – always
- nunca – never
- casi nunca – almost never
- de vez en cuando – from time to time
- a menudo – often
- dos veces a la semana – twice a week

Infinitive verbs:

- **comer** – to eat
- **beber** – to drink
- **tomar** – to take (eat or drink)
- **desayunar** – to have breakfast
- **almorzar** – to have lunch
- **picotear** – to have a snack
- **merendar** – to have an afternoon snack
- **cenar** – to have dinner
- **cocinar** – to cook
- **preparar** – to prepare

Quizlet Link:



Lesson 4: ¿Qué comiste ayer?

Set phrases:

- **¿Qué comiste ayer? – What did you eat yesterday**
- **Ayer comí... – Yesterday I ate...**

Time references (Preterite):

- ayer – *yesterday*
- anoche – *last night*
- ayer por la mañana – *yesterday morning*
- ayer por la tarde – *yesterday afternoon*
- la semana pasada – *last week*

Preterite “yo” forms of food verbs:

- comí – *I ate*
- bebí – *I drank*
- tomé – *I took (ate/drank)*
- desayuné – *I had ... for breakfast*
- almorcé – *I had ... for lunch*
- cené – *I had ... for dinner*
- picoteé – *I snacked*
- merendé – *I had an afternoon snack*
- fui al restaurante – *I went to the restaurante*
- cociné – *I cooked*
- ayudé en la cocina – *I helped in the kitchen*

Opinions in the preterite:

- me gustó – *I liked it*
- me encantó – *I loved it*
- fue... - *it was*
- estuvo... - *it was*



Quizlet Link:



Lesson 5: ¿Llevas una dieta sana?

Set phrases:

- **¿Llevas una dieta sana? - Do you have a healthy diet?**
- **Llevo una dieta sana... – I have a healthy diet**
- **Llevo una dieta equilibrada – I have a balanced diet**
- **Llevo una dieta malsana – I have an unhealthy diet**
- **Debería + inf. – I should**
- **Deberíamos + inf. – we should**

Improvement verb infinitives:

- aprender a cocinar – *learn to cook*
- comer mejor – *eat better*
- comer más fruta – *eat more fruit*
- llevar una dieta equilibrada – *have a balanced diet*
- hacer deporte – *do sport*
- beber más agua – *drink more water*

Reactions:

- puaj – *bleurgh*
- ñam ñam – *yum yum*
- qué asco – *how disgusting*
- qué rico – *how tasty*

Quizlet Link:



Lesson 6: ¿Quieres venir al restaurante conmigo?

Set phrases:

- **¿Quieres venir al restaurante conmigo? – Do you want to come to the restaurant with me?**
- **Sí, quiero ir contigo – Yes, I want to go with you**
- **No, no quiero ir contigo – No, I don't want to go with you**
- **Me hace/n falta... – I'm missing...**

Restaurant verb infinitives:

- **traer – to bring**
- **pedir – to ask**
- **para llevar – to take away**
- **para aquí – for here**
- **pagar – to pay**
- **pagar con tarjeta – to pay by card**
- **pagar con efectivo – to pay with cash**

Excuses infinitive verbs:

- tener que – *to have to*
- pasear al perro – *to walk the dog*
- arreglar mi dormitorio – *to tidy my bedroom*
- lavarme el pelo – *to wash my hair*
- estudiar – *to study*
- hacer mis deberes – *to do my homework*
- hacer de canguro – *to babysit*
- cuidar a mis hermanos – *to look after my siblings*
- ir al médico – *to go to the doctor*
- ir al dentista – *to go to the dentist*
- salir – *to go out*
- venir – *to come*

At the restaurant nouns:

- un tenedor – *a fork*
- la cuchara – *a spoon*
- la navaja – *a knife*
- los cubiertos – *cutlery*
- el camarero/la camarera – *waiter/waitress*
- el recibo – *the receipt*
- la cuenta – *the bill*
- el efectivo – *cash*
- la plata – *cash*
- las servilletas – *napkins*
- el vaso – *glass*
- una mesa – *table*
- una silla – *chair*

Quizlet Link:



Grammar: Stem-changing/boot verbs

In the Present Tense in Spanish, there are some verbs whose stem (the part of the verb before the “ar/er/ir” ending) changes.

We call these verbs “stem-changing” or “boot verbs”.

These verbs change in all conjugations **except** nosotros and vosotros.

The possible changes are:

- o → ue
- u → ue
- e → ie
- e → i

Previously seen example: jugar – to play

	singular	plural
1st person	juego	jugamos
2nd person	juegas	jugáis
3rd person	juega	juegan

Important top-level verb: soler – to tend to (always followed by a verb infinitive)

	singular	plural
1st person	suelo	solemos
2nd person	sueles	soléis
3rd person	suele	suelen

Two more important ones:

preferir – to prefer (followed by a verb infinitive if a verb is used after)

	singular	plural
1st person	prefiero	preferimos
2nd person	prefieres	preferís
3rd person	prefiere	prefieren

almorzar – to have lunch

	singular	plural
1st person	almuerzo	almorzan
2nd person	almuerzas	almorzáis
3rd person	almuerza	almuerzan