



Spanish

Y8 Autumn 1: A Comer



La gramática: past & present tenses

Regular verb endings – present tense

		AR verbs	ER verbs	IR verbs
I	yo	o	o	o
you	tú	as	es	es
he/she/it	él/ella	a	e	e
we	nosotros	amos	emos	imos
you(pl)	vosotros	áis	éis	ís
they	ellos	an	en	en

el pretérito de verbos regulares

-ar	-er	-ir
é	í	í
aste	iste	iste
ó	í	ieron

Negatives

To make a sentence negative, put **no** before the verb:

No bebo leche. I don't drink milk.

Nunca means 'never'. It usually comes before the verb.

Nunca bebo café. I never drink coffee.

No... nada means 'nothing' or 'not anything'. It makes a 'sandwich' around the verb.

No ceno nada. I don't eat anything for dinner.



There are different verbs in Spanish for different meals:

desayunar to have breakfast

comer to have lunch

cenar to have dinner

Ceno pollo con ensalada.

I have chicken with salad for dinner.

Comer is also the general verb for 'to eat'.



When you use **me gusta(n)** make sure you use **el, la, los** or **las** before the noun. You don't use 'the' in English, but you must do so in Spanish.

Vocabulario

¿Qué te gusta comer y beber? What do you like to eat and drink?

¿Qué no te gusta comer/beber? What don't you like to eat/drink?

Me gusta(n) mucho... I really like...

Me encanta(n)... I love...

No me gusta(n) nada... I don't like... at all.

Odio... I hate...

Prefiero... I prefer...

el agua water

el arroz rice

los caramelos sweets

la carne meat

la fruta fruit

las hamburguesas hamburgers

los huevos eggs

la leche milk

el marisco seafood/shellfish

el pescado fish

el queso cheese

las verduras vegetables



en punto on the dot
anoche last night
todos dicen everybody says

Gramática

Direct object pronouns are words like 'it' and 'them'. They replace the object of the verb.

I eat chicken. → I eat **it**.

Como pollo. → **Lo** como.

In Spanish, direct object pronouns come in front of the verb. They change according to the gender and number of the object they are replacing.

	singular (it)	plural (them)
masculine	lo	los
feminine	la	las

¿Qué desayunas? What do you have for breakfast?

Desayuno...	For breakfast I have...
cereales	cereal
churros	churros (sweet fritters)
tostadas	toast
yogur	yogurt
café	coffee
Cola Cao™	Cola Cao (chocolate drink)
té	tea
zum de naranja	orange juice
No desayuno nada.	I don't have anything for breakfast.
¿Qué comes?	What do you have for lunch?

Como...	I eat ... /For lunch I have...
un bocadillo	a sandwich
¿Qué cenas?	What do you have for dinner?
Ceno...	For dinner I have...
patatas fritas	chips
pollo con ensalada	chicken with salad
¿A qué hora desayunas/comes/cenas?	At what time do you have breakfast/lunch/dinner?
Desayuno a las siete.	I have breakfast at 7:00.
Como a las dos.	I have lunch at 2:00.
Ceno a las nueve.	I have dinner at 9:00.

Moving up a level

You can bring your presentation up to a higher level by...

- using connectives: donde, pero, también, además
- giving opinions and reasons: Me gusta mucho la carne porque es deliciosa.

¿A qué hora?

Saying at what time you do something

A la una y media = at 1:30

A las dos y cuarto = at 2:15

A las cinco menos diez = at 4:50

