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| **SEMANA (week)** | **FECHA (date)** |
| Semana 6 |  |

**1. Food and Dining Review. Click here to practice online with flashcards and interactive games on Quizlet** [**La comida: food vocabulary**](https://quizlet.com/991632991/flashcards?funnelUUID=bd7400f5-5e12-4036-a15b-ea930dfc49c1)

**Planeando salir a comer – Planning dining out**

**1.** **Vamos a comer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** Let’s go eat breakfast, lunch OR dinner

**2. Si, vamos. ¡Tengo hambre!** Yes, let’s go. I am hungry!

**1. Te gusta el restaurante\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** Do you like the restaurant\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Si, me gusta \_\_\_\_ OR No, no me gusta\_\_\_\_\_.** Yes, I like it. OR No, I don’t like it.

**En el restaurante - At the restaurant**

**1. ¿Qué le gustaría comer?** What would you like to eat?

**2. Me gustaría \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ y \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** I would like\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**1. ¿Cuánto cuesta\_\_\_\_\_\_? OR ¿Cuánto cuestan\_\_\_\_\_\_?** How much does it cost? How much do they cost?

**2. Cuesta $\_\_\_\_dólar/dólares** It cost\_\_\_\_dollars.

**Comiendo- Eating**

**1. Mmm… ¡Qué rico!** Mmm… How delicious!

**2. Si. ¡Buen provecho!** Yes.Enjoy your meal!

**Hora de pagar - Time to pay**

**1. Disculpe. La cuenta, por favor.** Excuse me. The check, please.

**2. Aquí tiene. Pago solo en efectivo.** Here you go. Pay in cash only.

**1. ¿Cuánto es?** How much is is?

**2. Es \_\_\_\_ dólares y \_\_\_\_ centavos.** It is \_\_\_\_dollars and \_\_\_ cents.

**1. Gracias.** Thank you.

***2. La Gramática* – Grammar:  
¿El o la? Gender of Spanish Nouns**

* Gender can be determined by word meaning. The word for “man” will be masculine; for “woman” will be femenine: El hombre/la mujer. Some words that are otherwise very similar will change the article and sometimes shift slightly in spelling to reflect gender: el estudiante/la estudiante, el profesor/la profesora.
* **Languages, rivers, oceans, days of the week and months of the year are masculine**
* Often, words ending in d, ión, z and a are feminine. These are sometimes referred to as “DIONZA” (d-ión-z-a) words to help you remember which endings are often (but not always!) feminine. **So, DIONZA, (d-ión-z-a) endings are feminine.**
* Often (but not always!), words ending in “LONER” (l,o,n,e,r) are masculine. These may be referred to as “loner” words to help you remember the key endings.

So, **LONER (l-o-n-e-r) endings are maculine.**

* Remember that definite & indefinite articles (el , la, los las, un, uno, unas, unos, etc) also singular or plural have to match the noun in masculine or feminine. Ej. La casa, las casas, el parque, los parques, etc.

**Write down here some examples. Use the vocabulary words learned in prior classes (places, food, clothing, etc.)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FEMININE** | **MASCULINE** |
| **D-**  **I-**  **O-**  **N-**  **Z-**  **A-** | **L-**  **O-**  **N-**  **E-**  **R-** |

***3. Verbs Review*: ESTAR, SER, TENER, GUSTAR.**

**Click here to practice online with flashcards and interactive games on Quizlet.** [**ESTAR -TO BE**](https://quizlet.com/991641531/flashcards?funnelUUID=b2d801b9-469d-496a-b11e-c6963ba0cd26)

**Verbo ESTAR – to be**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Person** | **Singular** | |
| 1rst | I **am** | Yo **estoy** |
| 2nd | you **are informal** | tú **estás** |
| 3rth | he/she / you formal /it **is** | él/ella/ usted/ésto **está** |
|  | **plural** | |
| 1rst | we **are** | nosotros **estamos** |
| 2nd | you (all) formal **are**  you (all) informal **are** | ustedes **están**  vosotros **estáis** |
| 3rth | they **are (all boys or mixed)**  they **are (all girls)** | ellos **están**  ellas **están** |

**Examples:**

1. ***Yo estoy en la biblioteca.* I am in the library.**
2. **¿Dónde está? Where is it?**
3. ***¿Cómo está el clima?* What is the weather like today?**

A yellow and green chart with black text

Description automatically generated**Click here to practice online with flashcards and interactive games on Quizlet.** [**The Verb SER -TO BE**](https://quizlet.com/991598228/flashcards?funnelUUID=8bff8e7f-a228-449d-8446-d4f0bf076e90)

**Examples:**

1. ***Somos altos.* We are tall.**
2. ***Ellos son de México.* They are from Mexico.**
3. ***Ella es muy tímida.* She is very shy.**
4. ***Son las dos y media.* It is 2:30.**
5. ***Tú eres ingeniero.* You are an engineer.**
6. ***Él es mi hermano.* He is my brother.**

**The Verb TENER: Click here to practice online with flashcards and interactive games on Quizlet** [**TENER -to have**](https://quizlet.com/991630563/flashcards?funnelUUID=df526133-9e31-45de-8e79-b7cc0d09d7b4)

**Verbo TENER – to have**

**Singular Plural**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | tengo | nosotros  nosotras | tenemos |
| tú | **tienes** | ustedes | **tienen** |
| él, ella  usted | **tiene** | ellos  ellas | **tienen** |

**Examples:**

1. ***Yo tengo un carro.* I have a car.**
2. ***Tú tienes una casa.* You have a house.**

**Verbo GUSTAR – to like /to please. Click here to review the conjugations of the verb GUSTAR.** **[Video ME GUSTA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5jRouoB2S_0)**

A chart with red arrows pointing to different languages

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**Examples:**

1. ***Me gusta el pollo.* I like chicken.**
2. ***A ellos les gusta el pescado.* They like the fish.**

**Conversación / Conversation Practice: The goal of this review practice is to incorporate the verbs learned: Ser, Estar, Tener, and Gustar in a conversation setting.**

1. ¿Qué te gusta hacer? What do you like to do?
2. ¿Cómo eres? How would you describe yourself?
3. ¿Cómo estás? How are you feeling?
4. ¿Tienes hermanos? Do you have siblings?
5. ¿Qué te gusta más? What do you like better?
6. ¿Te gusta tu trabajo? Do you like your job/work?
7. ¿Tienes mascotas? Do you have pets?
8. ¿Cómo es tu mascota? How would you describe your pet?
9. ¿Cómo está el clima hoy? What is the weather like today?
10. ¿Cuántos años tienes? How old are you?
11. ¿De dónde eres? Where are you from?