

## H. ¿Qué te gusta comer?: food vocabulary and GUSTAR/ Introduction to Demonstrative Adjectives

### ¿Qué te gusta comer? Student Resource- Page 1 Target Vocabulary and Concepts:

	vegetables		banana		dessert
	tomato		pineapple		cookies
	salad		lemon		ice cream
	corn		salsa		water
	onion		rice		coffee
	carrot		beans		with
	potato		bread		without
	fruit		meat		ice
	strawberry		fish		milk
	apple		chicken		soft drink/soda
	orange		soup		juice
	grapes		yogurt		to be pleasing
	watermelon		eggs		One item is pleasing...
	avocado		cheese		More than one item is pleasing...

**¡RECUERDA!** **GUSTAR-** is an indirect way of saying that we like something.

*Me gusta el helado.* (one item= singular form)

*Me gustan las uvas.* (more than one item= plural form)

## ¿Qué te gusta comer?: Student Resource Page- Page 2

**OJO:** We usually will not use the verb *gustar* when talking about people that we like/that are pleasing to us. The ending depends on how many items are pleasing to the person.

**gusta** □ one item

**gustan** □ more than one item

Listen to your teacher as you fill in the blanks □

(A mí)	___ gusta(n)	(A nosotros)	___ gusta(n)
(A ti)	___ gusta(n)	(A vosotros)	___ gusta(n)
(A él) (A ella) (A usted)	___ gusta(n)	(A ellos) (A ellas) (A ustedes)	___ gusta(n)

### A. Singular:

1. They like the soup. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I like the soup. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You (inf.) like the soup. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We like the soup. \_\_\_\_\_
5. She likes the coffee. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Plural:

1. I like tomatoes. \_\_\_\_\_
2. You (inf.) like cookies. \_\_\_\_\_
3. They like tacos. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We like watermelon and strawberries. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You all (informal) like soup and crackers. \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Mixed, plus negatives!: NO starts your sentence.

1. We don't like onions. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She doesn't like sweets. \_\_\_\_\_
3. They don't like the fish. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I don't like tea. \_\_\_\_\_



## Demonstrative Adjectives: Student Resource- Page 3

	this		these
	this		these
	that (near)		those (near)
	that (near)		those (near)
	that (far)		those (far)
	that (far)		those (far)

\*Demonstrative Adjectives **MUST** agree in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Memorize this handy sentence:

‘This’ and ‘these’ have Ts.  
 ‘That’ and ‘those’ don’t.

### Práctica A: Try it out!

1. this dessert with those (near) cookies  \_\_\_\_\_ galletas
2. these potatoes with that (far) cheese  \_\_\_\_\_ queso
3. those (far) vegetables with this meat  \_\_\_\_\_ carne
4. this yogurt with these grapes  \_\_\_\_\_ uvas
5. these cookies with that (near) milk  \_\_\_\_\_ leche

### Práctica B: CON GUSTAR

1. This salad is pleasing to me. \_\_\_\_\_
2. That (near) chicken is pleasing to her. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Those (far) fruits are pleasing to them. \_\_\_\_\_
4. These eggs are pleasing to you (inf.). \_\_\_\_\_
5. That (far) soda is pleasing to him. \_\_\_\_\_

## Nota Cultural: El zócalo mexicano

The *zócalo*, occasionally called the *plaza principal* or the *plazuela* in different parts of the country, is the name for the main town square in towns and cities throughout Mexico. Although a single town may have many *plazas*, the *zócalo* is distinguishable as the *plaza principal* because it has a cathedral or church on one side, and on another side, a government building. Statues, fountains, and gardens are also common, especially in larger *zócalos*. The *zócalo* is a very busy, social place. Families stroll together to the strains of mariachi as ice cream and balloon vendors tempt children with sweets and brightly colored balloons. Old and young couples sit on shady park benches and enjoy the weather and the happy, relaxed pace of the *zócalo*.

Do you have a place like this in your own city? What are the advantages of having a place like this? How might it change how it feels to live in a city if there was a central place like this where so many people went every week?

*¿Te gusta el zócalo? ¿Qué te gusta?*

