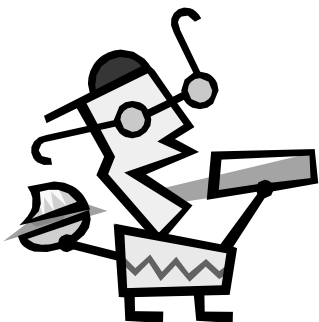


A COMER

Unidad 6



El paquete de apuntes

Nombre: _____

Base: _____

Clase: _____

Unidad 6: A COMER

This unit covers information found in your textbook in Chapters 3A, 3B and 5B.

Objectives: In this unit you will learn:

Breakfast foods (pp. 124, 144)
Lunch and dinner foods (pp. 125, 144, 148, 152, 153, 168)
Desserts (p. 168)
Beverages (pp. 124, 129, 144, *El mate* 152)
Expressing hunger and thirst (p.168)

Fruits and Vegetables (pp. 138, 139, 148)
Purchasing items at a market

Describing foods (pp. 130, 135, 144, 156, 159, 168)

Table setting (pp. 249, 254)

Ordering in a restaurant (pp. 253, 254, 260, 261, 263)

Healthy habits (pp. 149, 162, 164, and 168)

-er and **-ir** verbs; *comer, beber, hacer, compartir* (p. 132)

Cultural information (pp. 131, 137-140, 156)

Mealtimes (p. 264)

Typical Mexican and Spanish foods

Typical Mexican eateries

Mexican custom of bartering

Outdoor markets (pp. 146-147 and 160)

 This symbol indicates that the vocabulary word can be found in your textbook.

Las Comidas - the foods



¿Tienes hambre? - **Are you hungry?**

 **Tengo hambre. I am hungry.**

 **El desayuno - the breakfast**

(libro páginas 124, 144)

 el cereal - **cereal**

 los huevos - **eggs**

 el pan - **bread**

 *fyi: el pan tostado*

 la mantequilla - **butter**

 el yogur - **yogurt**

 las galletas - **cookies**

 p. 140 los churros - **fried dough sticks**

Breakfast in Spain usually consists of coffee or hot chocolate served with toast and jam. It is not a large meal. In Mexico breakfast can be a large meal of eggs, tortillas, refried beans and fresh



Snacks are eaten often in Spanish – speaking countries. La *merienda* is a snack eaten around 5:00pm and 8:00pm. Typically people will have a drink with their snack. The *merienda* is often eaten at a café with friends or family. *Tapas* are popular evening snacks in Spain. They are small portions of food that usually accompany a drink and include bits of sausage, olives, cold cuts, shrimp, clams, mussels, squid, potato

 **el almuerzo - the lunch**

(libro páginas 125, 144, 148, 152, 153, 168)

en la cafetería - in the cafeteria

 el sándwich - **sandwich**

 las papas fritas - **french fries** /

 la pizza - **pizza**

 el perrito caliente - **hot dog**

 la hamburguesa - **hamburger**



La *comida* is the main meal of the day. It is typically eaten between 1:00 and 3:00. Most people return home from work and school to eat with their family. The foods eaten are comparable to our dinner.

 **La comida - the food (lunch)**

 **La cena - the dinner**
(libro páginas 125, 144, 148, 152, 153, 168)

La *cena* is a light meal eaten between 7:00 PM and 10:30 PM.

 **la carne - meat**

 **el pollo - chicken**

 **el bistec - steak**

 **el jamón - ham**

FYI:

las chuletas de cerdo - **pork chops**

el arroz con pollo - **rice with chicken**

el pavo - **turkey**

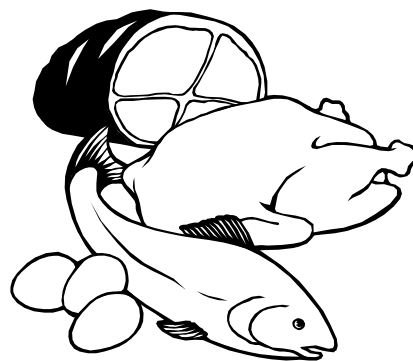
 ***el pescado - fish**

las gambas - **shrimp** - los camarones

la langosta - **lobster**

los mariscos - **seafood**

FYI: la paella - **paella**



***Note:** *El pescado* is fish that has been prepared to be eaten. *El pez* is a live fish.



 **los espaguetis - spaghetti**

 **el arroz - rice**

 **el queso - cheese**

 **la sopa - soup**
(la sopa de **pollo** - **chicken soup**)

 **la ensalada - salad**
(la ensalada mixta - **mixed salad**)

 **la ensalada de frutas - fruit salad**

Español 7 Unidad 6



Dessert is usually fruit but many sweets are eaten as well. A very popular dessert is flan. Flan is custard with a caramel sauce.

los postres - the desserts

el helado - **ice cream**

el pastel - **cake/pie**

la torta - **pie/cake**

las galletas - **cookies**

los dulces - **candy**

el flan - **flan**

FYI: ¡ñam, ñam! = yum, yum!

Las Bebidas - the drinks

(libro páginas 124, 129, 144)

¿Tienes sed? - Are you thirsty?

 Tengo sed. - I am thirsty.

 los refrescos - the drinks



 el café - **coffee**
(el café con leche - **coffee with milk**)

 el té - **tea**

 fyi: el té helado - **iced tea**

el chocolate - **hot chocolate**

 el jugo - **juice**

 la leche - **milk**

 la limonada - **lemonade**

la gaseosa - **pop**

el batido - **milk shake**

 el agua mineral - **mineral water**

FYI:

el agua mineral con gas - **carbonated mineral water**

el agua mineral sin gas - **non-carbonated mineral water**

sobre hielo = **over ice**



el vino - **wine**

la sangría - **sangria (fruit punch)**
(national beverage of Spain)

la cerveza - **beer**



(libro páginas 138, 139, 148)

Las frutas - **the fruits**

la manzana - **apple**

el melón - **melon**

la sandía - **watermelon**

la naranja - **orange**

la piña - **pineapple**

el tomate - **tomato**

la banana - **banana** - el plátano

la pera - **pear**

el limón - **lemon**

la fresa - **strawberry**

las cerezas - **cherries**

las uvas - **grapes**



las legumbres / las verduras - **the vegetables** - **los vegetales**

la lechuga - **lettuce**

la papa - **potato**

los frijoles - **beans(black, fried)**

la cebolla - **onion**



la zanahoria - **carrot**

las judías - **green beans**

el maíz - **corn**

los guisantes - **peas**

FYI:

los chiles - _____ el aguacate - _____

AL MERCADO (libro páginas 146-147 and 160)

Many towns and cities have a big centralized market where vendors sell various foods and all sorts of other items (house wares, clothing, crafts, and music). It is common to have a special market day which is usually in streets and *plazas* near the regular shopping areas.

In some places bargaining is expected, such as in an open-air market; in others, such as department stores and supermarkets, there is no bargaining. You should expect to bargain (*regatear*) if prices are not posted. Vendors will size up each potential buyer and quote a price they hope to get, leaving room for bargaining. The vendor will also point out all of the good qualities of their goods. Vendors consider the naive customer to be fair game for however high a price they can get. Tourists are very often their victims, paying two or three times what the vendor would settle for.

Bargaining should only be done if there is a sincere interest in buying, otherwise it could be considered offensive. A smart customer will be careful to show little interest and to offer a price lower than he thinks is fair. Also, a smart buyer will point out flaws in the articles. When a vendor refuses the best offer, he casually begins to walk away. If the vendor is called back for a reconsidered price, the customer can be sure to make a fair buy.

El Mercado - the market

¿Qué quisiera? - What would you like?

 Quisiera..... - I would like....

¿Cuántos kilos? - How many kilos?

*(Yo) Necesito..... - I need.....
un kilo de..... - a kilo of....
un medio kilo de....- a half kilo of...

1 kg. = 2.2 lbs.
<i>from x by</i>
kg --> lb 2.2
lb --> kg .45

5 lbs. = _____ kg.
3 lbs. = _____ kg.
2 kg. = _____ lbs.
1/2 kg. = _____ lbs.

el peso - _____ (pesos)
el Euro - _____ (Euros)

US \$1.00 = N\$ _____ US \$1.00 = _____ Euros.
(Fecha: / /)
 D M A

¿Cuánto cuesta(n)? How much does it cost?
Cuesta(n).... - It costs.....

¿Cuánto es? - How much is it?
Es..... It is....

¿Cuántos/as son? - How much are they?
Son..... They are....
_____ pesos/ dólares/ Euros. - _____

¿Cómo es la comida? – Describing foods

(libro páginas 130, 135, 144, 156, 159, 168)

¡Qué rico! - How rich! ¡Qué asco! - How awful!

- 📖 Es delicioso. - It's delicious.
 dulce. - It's sweet.
 fresco. - It's fresh.
 picante. - It's spicy.
 📖 salado. - It's salty.
 📖 horrible. - It's horrible.
 jugoso. - It's juicy.
 📖 sabroso. - It's tasty.
 📖 fyi: ...malo. - It's bad.

FYI:

sabor = flavor
 ácido = sour
 amargo = bitter

Está frío. - It's cold. Está caliente. - It's hot.

Es **demasiado** salado. - It's too salty.

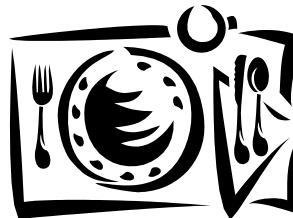
*to say "It's **too**", insert the word "**demasiado**" before the adjective.

I don't like it. It's too sweet. - No me gusta. Es demasiado dulce.

El cubierto – The table setting

(libro páginas 249, 254)

- 📖 el plato - plate
 📖 el tenedor - fork
 📖 el cuchillo - knife
 📖 la cuchara - spoon
 📖 la servilleta - napkin



- 📖 el vaso - glass
 📖 la taza - cup

- 📖 la sal - salt
 📖 la pimienta - pepper
 📖 el azúcar - sugar



If you are missing something, you can :

Me falta el tenedor. - I'm missing the fork.

altan las cucharas. - I'm missing the spoons.

el restaurante - the restaurant

(libro páginas 253, 254, 260, 261, 263)

el menú. - the menu la carta
el mesero - the waiter/waitress la mesera
 fyi: el camarero - the waiter/waitress la camarera

¿Qué va a pedir? - What are you going to order? - ¿Qué desea Ud.?
 Quisiera..... - I would like....

¡Buen provecho! - Enjoy your meal!

 ¿Algo más? - Anything else? ¿Postre? - Dessert?
 La cuenta por favor. - The check please.

¡Qué caro! - How expensive!
¡Qué barato! - How cheap!

Para mantener la salud – to maintain health

(libro páginas 149, 162, 164, and 168)

 hacer ejercicios - to do exercise

 (yo) hago... - I do...
Yo hago ejercicios. - I do exercise.

 (tú) haces... - You do....
¿Qué haces tú para mantener la salud? –
What do you do to maintain health?

 levantar pesas - to lift weights

Open your **libro** to **página 132**. Fill in the forms of **comer**.

COMER= _____

(yo)	(nosotros) (nosotras)
(tú)	(vosotros) (vosotras)
Ud. (él) (ella)	Uds. (ellos) (ellas)

What do you notice about the endings on this **-er** verb compared to the endings used on **-ar** verbs? _____

Now try another **-er** verb, **beber**.

BEBER= _____

(yo)	(nosotros) (nosotras)
(tú)	(vosotros) (vosotras)
Ud. (él) (ella)	Uds. (ellos) (ellas)

Refer again to your **libro**, **página 132**. Fill in the forms of **compartir**.

COMPARTIR= _____

(yo)	(nosotros) (nosotras)
(tú)	(vosotros) (vosotras)
Ud. (él) (ella)	Uds. (ellos) (ellas)

What do you notice about the endings on this **-ir** verb compared to the endings used on **-er** verbs? _____



LA COCINA MEXICANA - _____

Most Mexican restaurants throughout the United States are not truly representative of Mexican cooking. Many of the foods we are most familiar with (*tacos*, *quesadillas*, *tamales* - _____) are viewed by Mexicans as snacks.

Almost all Mexican cooking is united in its use of *chiles* (_____). *Chiles* range in flavor from very sweet to fiery hot. Other universally common ingredients in Mexican cooking are corn, beans, rice and the spices cumin, cinnamon and cloves.

Tortillas are the bread of this culture. There are both corn (hard crisp shell) and flour (soft) tortillas.*

The word *mole* means ground or mashed food. One you are probably familiar with is *guacamole* (mashed _____ seasoned with onion garlic and chilies). A delicious dish unique to Mexico is *mole poblano*. *Mole poblano* is a dark brown sauce served over turkey, which contains a variety of spices, ground poblano chilies and a hint of chocolate.

Other well know Mexican dishes:

chiles rellenos - _____

chilaquiles - _____

frijoles refritos - _____

enchiladas - _____

burritos - _____

salsa - _____

**Tortillas* in Spain are *totalmente diferente* (totally different)! In Spain a *tortilla* is an omelet made with eggs, potatoes and onions.

Locally, you might want to visit a Mexican restaurant to try some new Mexican foods! There are several options. Try;

Coyote Café - Main St., Hamburg

El Canelo – 3670 McKinley Parkway, Hamburg (in the TJMaxx Plaza!)

Cantina Loco - 191 Allen St, Buffalo · (716) 551-0160

Gramma Mora's – 1465 Hertl Ave. Buffalo

La Tolteca Authentic Mexican Restaurant- 7530 Transit Road, Buffalo, NY - (716) 565-0105

Salsarita's Fresh Cantina- 110 W Chippewa St, Buffalo, NY - (716) 845-5237 (also on Transit Rd)

Solé Restaurant- 5110 Main Street, Williamsville, NY - (716) 362-0356

Arriba Tortilla- 591 Main Street, East Aurora, NY - (716) 687-1115