

Nombre: _____ Apellido: _____

Asignación: Para Hacer Ahora (PHA) March 7-11 FOURTH

Hoy es el siete de marzo.

La meta: I can translate meats and fruits from Spanish to English and English to Spanish.

Unscramble the word, then translate it into English.

ONICTO 1. _____

ADINSA 2. _____

CASDOPE 3. _____

VAUS 4. _____

Hoy es el ocho de marzo.

La meta: I can tell what foods people like and do not like even if they are plural.

Write C for CARNE if the food is a meat and F for FRUTA if the word is a fruit.

_____ 1. La salchicha

_____ 5. El tocino

_____ 2. El pescado

_____ 6. La naranja

_____ 3. El plátano

_____ 7. Las cerezas

_____ 4. La pera

Hoy es el nueve de marzo.

La meta: I can tell what foods people like and do not like even if they are plural.

Circle GUSTA or GUSTAN based on what the person likes.

1. A mí me (**gusta** / **gustan**) las fresas.

2. A ella le (**gusta** / **gustan**) el jamón.

3. A ustedes les (**gusta** / **gustan**) las manzanas.

4. A nosotros nos (**gusta** / **gustan**) el pollo.

5. A tí te (**gusta** / **gustan**) las uvas. .

Hoy es el diez de marzo.

La meta: I can tell what foods people like and do not like even if they are plural.

Translate the following sentences to Spanish:

1. I like grapes. _____

2. Sara likes bacon. _____

3. We like cherries. _____

Hoy es el once de marzo.

La meta: I can tell what foods people like and do not like even if they are plural.
Circle the correct form of gustar and fill in the blank with the proper vocabulary word.

1. A mí me (gusta / gustan) _____ . (potatoes)
2. A ellos les (gusta / gustan) _____ . (juice)
3. A nosotros nos (gusta / gustan) _____ . (broccoli)
4. A Miguel le(gusta / gustan) _____ . (soda)

Al Fin

Each day we will complete an "Al Fin" to wrap up class.

Lunes- ¿Qué le gusta a la persona?



Martes- Circle the correct form of gustar.

A mi hermano y yo no (gusta / gustan) las zanahorias.

Miércoles- Write the word shown in the picture in Spanish:





Jueves- Write the word in Spanish:

coffee _____

tea _____

Viernes: - Viernes: - Solve the riddle!

Yo soy una verdura roja. También yo soy una fruta roja.

Yo soy _____

GUSTAR = TO LIKE

Some verbs use indirect object pronouns, which we will call I.O.P.'s.
What are I.O.P.'s in Spanish?

SUBJECT	Clarifier	I.O.P	Subject	Clarifier	I.O.P
(Yo)	A mí	me	(Nosotros)	A nosotros	nos
(Tú)	A ti	te	(Vosotros)	A vosotros	os
(Ud.)	A Ud.	le	(Uds.)	A Uds.	les
(Él)	A él	le	(Ellos)	A ellos	les
(Ella)	A ella	le	(Ellas)	A ellas	les
(Juan)	A Juan	le	(Ana y Paco)	A Ana y a Paco	les

To write these types of sentences we will follow this format:

1. _____ (A mí, A ti, A él, A nosotros...)
2. _____ (me, te, le, nos, os, les)
3. _____ (S: _____ / P: _____)
4. _____ (comer, el helado, las frutas)

How it works:

1. There are 2 forms for GUSTAR:
 - Singular: _____
 - Plural: _____
2. We use GUSTA for a _____ noun. We also use GUSTA when we have _____ or a _____ of verbs.
3. We use GUSTAN for a _____ noun or a _____ of nouns.

GUSTAR = TO LIKE

1. He likes french fries.

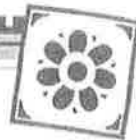
2. All of you like to eat salad.

3. We like bread.

4. You like cheese and yogurt.

5. I do not like to eat peas.

Nombre _____



(No) me gusta... / I (Don't) Like...

State whether you like or dislike the foods shown below.
Use *Me gusta(n)* or *No me gusta(n)*.

Examples: *Me gusta el helado*.....I like ice cream.
No me gustan las cebollas.....I don't like onions.



las frambuesas

1. _____

2. _____



las aceitunas

3. _____

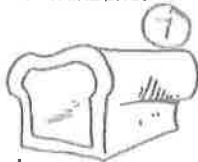
4. _____



las manzanas

5. _____

6. _____



el pan

7. _____

8. _____



los guisantes

9. _____

10. _____



la sandía

11. _____

12. _____



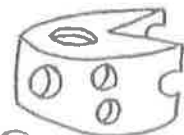
los pepinos



las naranjas



los plátanos



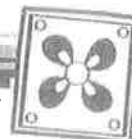
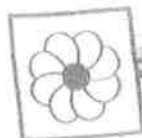
el queso



los rábanos



el pescado

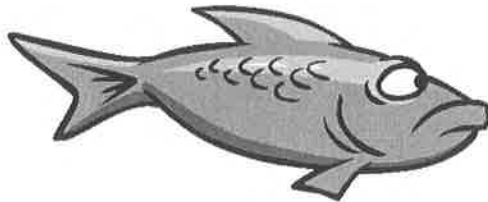


Nombre: _____ Apellido: _____
 Fecha: Es el _____ de _____
 Asignación: FK 1 Review (Gustar, Meats and Fruits)

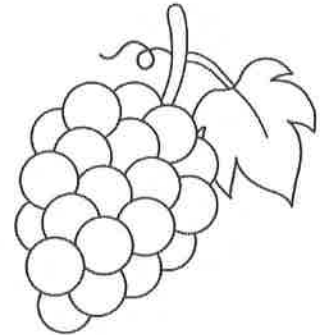
A. Identify the foods below in Spanish (use el, la, los, or las).



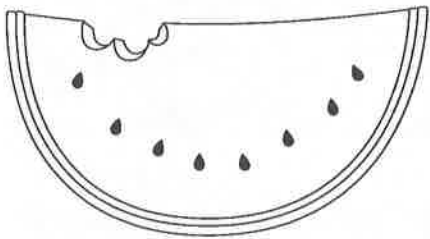
1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

B. Match each word on the left with its equivalent on the right.

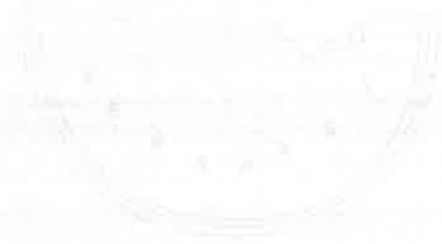
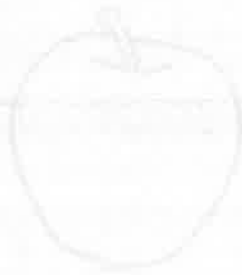
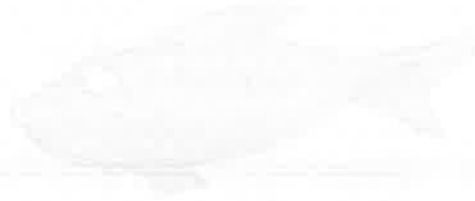
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. _____ la pera | a. hamburger |
| 2. _____ el limón | b. cherries |
| 3. _____ la hamburguesa | c. strawberry |
| 4. _____ las cerezas | d. ham |
| 5. _____ el pollo | e. pear |
| 6. _____ la fresa | f. chicken |
| 7. _____ la salchicha | g. sausage |
| 8. _____ el jamón | h. lemon |

C. Circle the correct form of gustar in each sentence.

1. A mí me (gusta / gustan) las naranjas.

2. A Ricardo le (gusta / gustan) el bistec.

3. A ti te (gusta / gustan) el pavo.



Nombre: _____ Apellido: _____

¿Qué soy? – What am I?

Read the riddles below and see if you can match them with the correct word the riddle describes. Hint: All words are Veggies or Drinks.

el agua	el café	la ensalada	la leche	la limonada
el maíz	la papa	el tomate	el refresco	la zanahoria

1. Yo soy muchas verduras. Yo soy la lechuga, el tomate, la cebolla y más.

2. Yo soy una bebida blanca. Yo soy de las vacas, un animal grande que es blanco y negro.

3. Yo soy una bebida y yo **no** tengo color. Muchas personas beben esta cosa regularmente.

4. Yo soy una verdura anaranjada. También a los conejos (*rabbits*) les gusta comer mucho.

5. Yo soy una verdura roja. También yo soy una fruta roja.

6. Yo soy una verdura marrón. Muchas personas comen esta verdura con las hamburguesas en la forma de papas fritas.

7. Yo soy una bebida negra o marrón. Muchas personas beben esta cosa por la mañana.

8. Yo soy una bebida amarilla. Muchas personas beben esta cosa cuando hace mucho calor.

9. Yo soy una verdura amarilla. Muchas personas comen esta cosa en el verano con mantequilla y sal.

10. Yo soy una bebida deliciosa. Hay muchos tipos de esta cosa. Muchas personas beben esta cosa cuando comen una hamburguesa con papas fritas.

Nombre: _____ Apellido: _____

Asignación: Cultura: Readings About Food – Spanish is Fun Excerpts

Read the excerpts about food and shopping in the accompanying packet, then answer the questions below for each section.

Going Shopping

1. What is a “*supermercado*”?

2. What is a store called that sells **dairy products**?

3. What is a store called that sells **bread**?

4. What is a store called that sells **fruit**?

5. What is a **candy** store called?

6. What is a store called that sells **cakes**?

7. What is a “*bodega*” in Spain?

Los Batidos de Fruta

8. What are 3 words for a shake in Spanish?

9. What ingredients are used to make a *Batido de Fruta*?

Churros y Chocolate

10. What is a churro? _____

11. What is "la masa"?. _____
12. When do Spanish-speaking people typically eat churros? _____
13. What do people usually drink with their churros? _____

El sandwich cubano

14. What is a "*sándwich cubano*" similar to? _____
15. What is the name of the bread used to make a "*sándwich cubano*"? _____
16. What ingredients are in a "sandwich cubano"? Write Spanish (left) & English (right):

17. Is "*sándwich cubano*" served cold? _____

La tortilla

18. What food is tortilla española compared to in the passage? _____
19. When is tortilla española served? _____
20. What is a tortilla mexicana made from? _____
21. What group of people developed the tortilla mexicana? _____
22. The tortilla mexicana is compared to what food? _____

More about the wonderful tortilla

23. What is "carne de res"?

24. What is "guajolote"?

25. What are "frijoles refritos"?

26. What is "salsa picante"?

27. What are "huevos rancheros"?

28. What ingredients are in a guacamole?

El café

29. In Spanish-speaking countries do young people enjoy drinking coffee?

30. What is "un blanco y negro"?

31. What is "un granizado de café"?

32. What "café con leche"?

33. What is "un cortado"?

34. What is "un café solo"?

Las comidas

35. What time is “*el desayuno*” served in Spain? _____

36. Breakfast is usually a (big / small) meal in Spain.

37. What is another word for “*el almuerzo*” in Spain? _____

38. What time is “*el almuerzo*” typically served? _____

39. Lunch is a (big / small) meal in Spain.

40. What is “*la cena*” called in Latin America? _____

41. What time is “*la cena*” typically served? _____

Tapas anyone?

42. What is a late-afternoon or early-evening snack called? _____

43. What is another word for “tapas”? _____

44. What is a “*ración*”? _____

45. What are some “tapas” dishes? Write in Spanish (left) and English (right)

Going shopping

Most Americans shop in supermarkets. **Supermercados** exist as well in Spain and Latin America, but smaller stores specializing in particular products are still an important part of the marketing scene. Milk, cheese, butter, and other dairy products are sold at the *lechería*. Bread can be bought at a *panadería*, fruit at a *frutería*, candy at a *dulcería*, and cakes at a *repostería*.

For groceries in general, you would go to a grocery store. There are many different names for this type of store, depending on the country. In some places, it is called *una tienda de comestibles*, in others *una tienda de abarrotes*, or *una abarrotería*. In still others, it's *una pulpería* or *una tienda de ultramarinos*. In Puerto Rico, it's called *una bodega*. But a *bodega* in Spain is a store that sells only wine from barrels.

So, when in doubt, go to a **supermercado!**



Los batidos de fruta

In Mexico and in many countries of the Caribbean, ice-cold shakes made from tropical fruits are extremely popular. Night and day, there are stands on the streets of every city and town preparing and dispensing **batidos** (in some countries they are called **batidas** or **licuados**).

Would you like to know how they are made? It's really very simple. You can make one for yourself right at home. The main ingredients of every **batido** are fruit (bananas, pineapple, or other fruits), milk, sugar, crushed ice, and — if you really want a thick, rich shake — a raw egg. Mix all the ingredients in a blender for two to three minutes, pour into a tall glass, and enjoy!



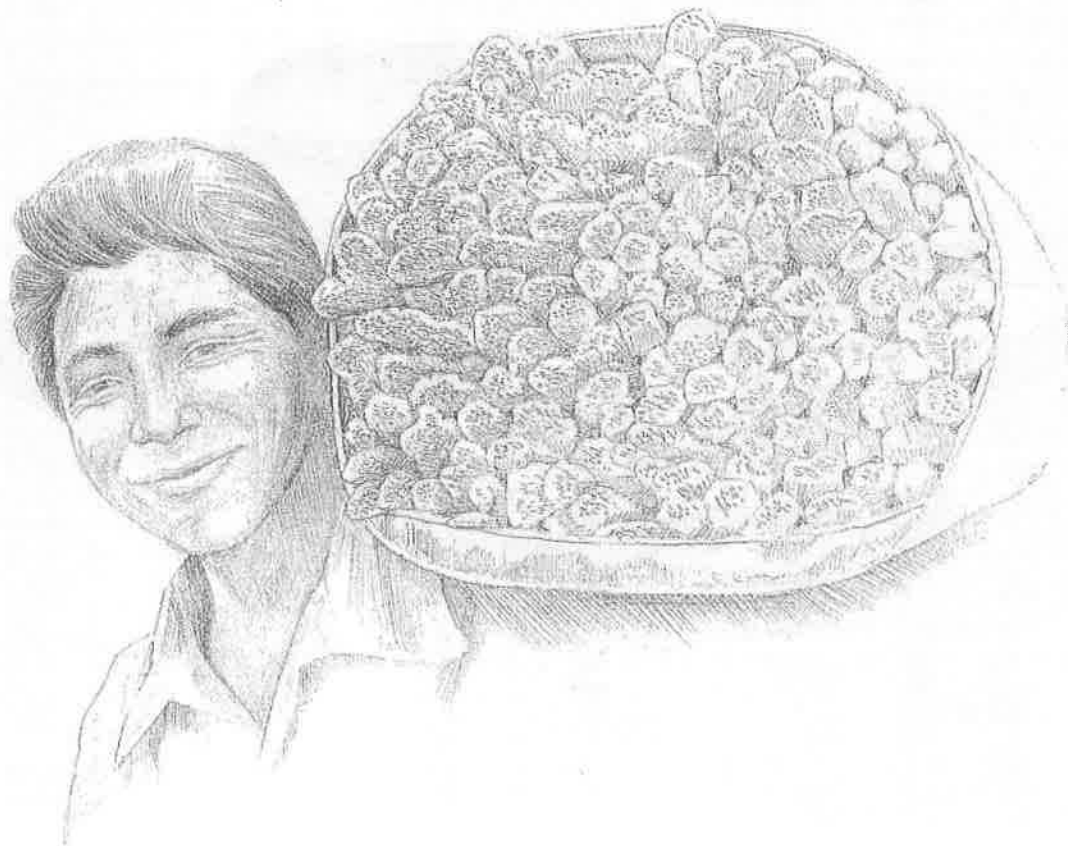
Churros y chocolate

Do you ever get the urge to have something sweet and delicious? Then why not try some Spanish **churros**?

Churros are long and skinny strips of dough, which are fried in vats of very hot oil. The **churreros** have a special machine that squeezes out the dough (**la masa**) in the shape of a spiral. Some spirals are a yard long. The spirals of fried dough are removed from the oil, cut into pieces, and then sprinkled with powdered sugar.

Churros may be eaten as a snack at any time. Most people in Spain and other Spanish-speaking countries prefer to have their **churros** in the morning with a cup of coffee or thick hot chocolate.

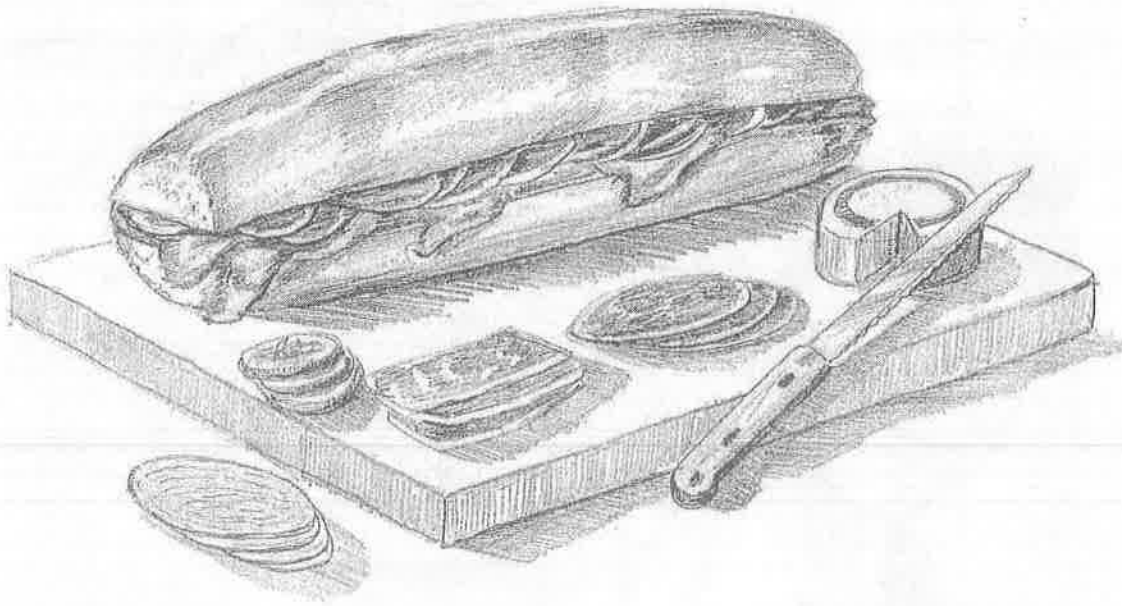
Of course, **churros** should always be dunked into the hot chocolate for a real treat. ¡Qué rico!



El sandwich cubano

Have you ever eaten a hero, a hoagie, or a sub(marine)? These are all, of course, different names for that wonderful sandwich made from a half-loaf of crisp Italian or French bread and filled with all sorts of cold cuts, cheeses, spreads, and other delicacies.

But did you know that Latin American countries have a similar food item called **un sandwich cubano**. This sandwich is made from a long, crusty bread called **pan de flauta** (*flute bread*) and is filled with **jamón** (*ham*), **mortadela** (a type of bologna), **pierna de puerco** (*fresh pork*), **queso** (*cheese*), and **pepinillos** (*pickles*). It is placed in the oven just before being served, so that the cheese melts. Mmmm! What are you waiting for?



La tortilla

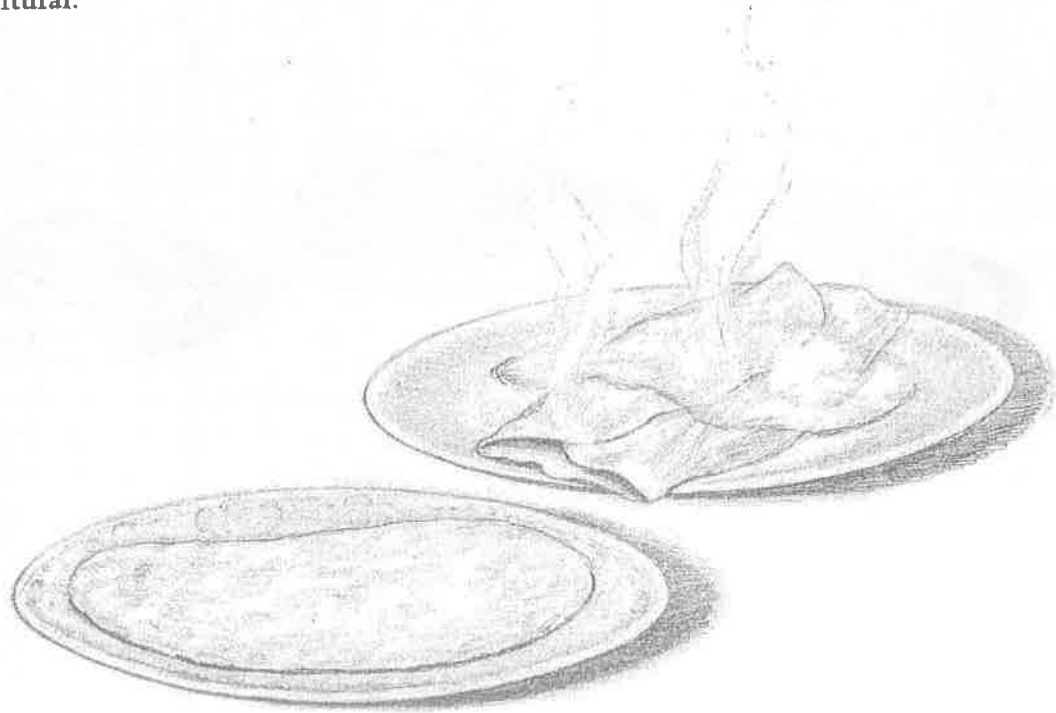
When someone mentions the word **tortilla**, what do you think of? If you're in Spain, it's probably a **tortilla española** — a kind of omelette made with potatoes, eggs, and onions. This omelette, which is quite thick, is allowed to cool, cut into wedges, and served as a snack or appetizer.

The **tortilla** that most North Americans think of, however, is the **tortilla mexicana**, which is different from the Spanish **tortilla**. The Mexican **tortilla** is a flat pancake, generally made of corn meal.

Tortillas date back more than a thousand years to the ancient Indian civilization of the Mayas in Mexico and Central America. Today these same **tortillas** are sold by street vendors and in supermarkets.

In Mexico and in many countries of Central America, the **tortilla** is an important part of the everyday diet. It is the basic bread of those cultures. Although they can be made with wheat flour, **tortillas** are generally made of corn meal. This corn flour is mixed with water to form the **masa**. The **masa** is then shaped into a round, thin, flat pancake, which is cooked and served hot along with the meal.

The **tortilla** may also be rolled and stuffed with other ingredients, fried crisp, and covered with sauce or cheese. More about the versatile **tortilla** in the next **Cápsula cultural**.



More about the wonderful tortilla

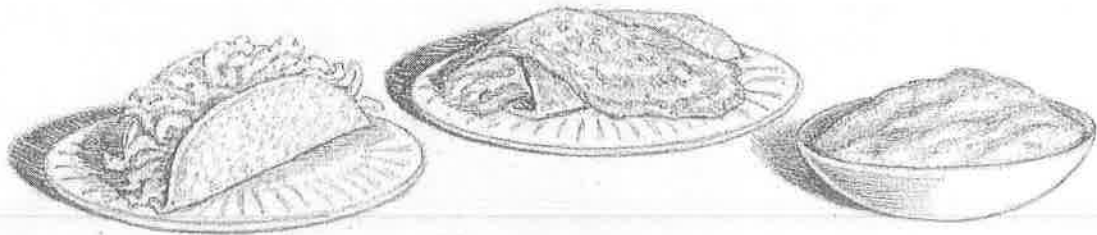
As you have seen, the humble **tortilla** can be prepared in a variety of ways to make several mouth-watering dishes:

Tacos are **tortillas** filled with beef (**carne de res**), turkey (**guajolote**), chicken (**pollo**), or refried beans (**frijoles refritos**). **Enchiladas** are **tortillas** stuffed with chicken or beef and cheese and covered with a spicy sauce (**salsa picante**). **Quesadillas** are fried **tortillas** covered with melted cheese and bits of tomato and pepper.

The famous Mexican breakfast of **huevos rancheros** consists of fried eggs in a **tortilla** covered with a spicy tomato sauce.

With **guacamole** (a spicy dip made with mashed avocados, tomatoes, chili, lemon juice, and chopped onions), the **tortilla** is used much like a cracker or piece of bread to scoop up the mixture.

It is hard to imagine a Mexican meal without plenty of **tortillas**.



El café

In Spanish-speaking countries throughout the world, coffee is a popular beverage for the young and old alike. There are, however, many different ways of serving it.

On hot days, Spanish children often drink **un blanco y negro** — a glass of iced, sweetened black coffee with a scoop of vanilla ice cream. **Un granizado de café** is another refreshing way to beat the heat. It consists of iced coffee served over crushed ice.

For breakfast, almost everyone has **un café con leche** — a large cup filled with a little strong coffee and a large portion of hot milk.

Coffee, the way most North Americans drink it, is called **un cortado** — hot coffee with a little milk.

After meals, it is customary to have a small cup (demitasse) of very strong black coffee without milk — **un café solo**.



Las comidas

It has often been said that the people of Spain and Latin America are different from others not only in what they eat but also when they eat.

El desayuno (*breakfast*) is served between seven and nine o'clock in the morning. A typical Spanish breakfast is usually light, consisting perhaps of **churros** (*fritters*) or toast and butter and **café con leche** (*coffee with hot milk*). Sometimes hot chocolate is substituted for the coffee.

Lunch (called **el almuerzo** in Latin America and **la comida** in Spain) is the biggest meal of the day and is eaten generally between noon and 2:00 P.M. Unlike our quick sandwich and soda or fast-food burger and fries, lunch is a full meal in many places, consisting of soup, meat or fish, vegetables, salad, and dessert.

Supper (called **la cena** in Spain and **la comida** in Latin America) is not eaten earlier than 7:00 P.M. and usually not until nine or ten o'clock at night.

This meal schedule leaves a large gap of time between lunch and supper without food. How is this problem solved? We will find out in the next **Cápsula cultural**.



Tapas anyone?

Because lunch in Spain or Latin America may be eaten as early as noon and supper not until after 9:00 P.M., a late-afternoon or early-evening snack called **la merienda** fills the long gap of time between meals.

The people of Madrid, for example, go to snack bars to feast on **tapas** — small portions of food similar to hors d'oeuvres, piled high in little dishes along the bars. A customer chooses what he likes and asks for **una ración**, a portion. One can go from snack bar to snack bar and order a glass of wine and some tapas in each one. Here is a sampling:

- Gambas a la plancha** (*large grilled shrimp*)
- Aceitunas rellenas** (*stuffed olives*)
- Chorizos calientes** (*fried sausages*)
- Calamares en su tinta** (*boiled squid*)
- Tortilla de patatas** (*potato and onion omelette*)

A snack bar will sometimes give a dish a humorous name. In one place, the **pescaditos fritos** (small fried fish or smelts) are called "**los que no quiere el gato**" (*those which the cat doesn't want*).

Getting hungry? Be careful. Once you start nibbling on this endless variety of tasty morsels, it's very hard to stop.

