

### 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.

### Tú, usted, ustedes

- Use **tú** if you are talking to one person you know well.
- Use the polite 'you' singular **usted** if you are talking to someone you don't know very well.
- Use the polite 'you' plural **ustedes** if you are talking to more than one person you don't know very well.

**tú** → you (singular, familiar)

¿Qué **vas** a tomar? (you singular verb form)

**usted** → you (singular, polite)

¿Qué **va** a tomar? (he/she verb form)

**ustedes** → you (plural, polite)

¿Qué **van** a tomar? (they verb form)

### The near future tense

To say what you are going to do, you use the near future tense. Turn to page 133 to see how to form this for all parts of the verb. You use the present tense of the verb **ir** followed by **a** plus the infinitive:

**Voy a** bailar. I am going to dance.

8 Write six sentences using an element from each section. Translate your sentences into English.

el fin de semana que viene  
el año que viene  
el viernes que viene

voy a  
vas a  
va a  
vamos a  
vais a  
van a

comer  
beber  
ir  
ser  
bailar  
tomar

a un restaurante  
un filete  
flipante  
con un chico guapo/una chica guapa  
un helado  
limonada

### Using three tenses together

Use the **present tense** to say what you **normally do**.

Los fines de semana **juego** al fútbol. At the weekend, I play football.

Use the preterite tense to say what you did.

El fin de semana pasado **fui** a una fiesta. Last weekend I went to a party.

Use the **near future tense** to say what you are **going to do**.

El fin de semana que viene **voy a cantar**. Next weekend I am going to sing.

## Palabras

### ¿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?	los caramelos	sweets
Me gusta(n) mucho...	I really like...	la fruta	fruit
Me encanta(n)...	I love...	las hamburguesas	hamburgers
No me gusta(n) nada...	I don't like... at all.	los huevos	eggs
Odio...	I hate...	la leche	milk
Prefiero...	I prefer...	el marisco	seafood/shellfish
el agua	water	el pescado	fish
el arroz	rice	el queso	cheese
la carne	meat	las verduras	vegetables

### ¿Qué desayunas? What do you have for breakfast?

Desayuno...	For breakfast I have...	Como...	I eat.../For lunch I have...
cereales	cereal	un bocadillo	a sandwich
churros	churros (sweet fritters)	¿Qué cenas?	What do you have for dinner?
tostadas	toast	Ceno...	For dinner I have...
yogur	yogurt	patatas fritas	chips
café	coffee	pollo con ensalada	chicken with salad
Cola Cao™	Cola Cao (chocolate drink)	¿A qué hora desayunas/ comes/cenas?	At what time do you have breakfast/lunch/dinner?
té	tea	Desayuno a las siete.	I have breakfast at 7:00.
zumos de naranja	orange juice	Como a las dos.	I have lunch at 2:00.
No desayuno nada.	I don't have anything for breakfast.	Ceno a las nueve.	I have dinner at 9:00.
¿Qué comes?	What do you have for lunch?		

### En el restaurante At the restaurant

buenos días	good day, good morning	nada más	nothing else
¿Qué va a tomar (usted)?	What are you (singular) going to have?	La cuenta, por favor.	The bill, please.
¿Qué van a tomar (ustedes)?	What are you (plural) going to have?	la ensalada mixta	mixed salad
¿Y de segundo?	And for main course?	los huevos fritos	fried eggs
¿Para beber?	To drink?	la sopa	soup
¿Algo más?	Anything else?	el pan	bread
Voy a tomar...	I'll have...	las chuletas de cerdo	pork chops
de primer plato	as a starter	el filete	steak
de segundo plato	for main course	el pollo con pimientos	chicken with peppers
de postre	for dessert	la tortilla española	Spanish omelette
Tengo hambre.	I am hungry.	el helado de chocolate/ fresa/vainilla	chocolate/strawberry/ vanilla ice cream
Tengo sed.	I am thirsty.	la tarta de queso	cheesecake
		la cola	coke

## Una fiesta mexicana A Mexican party

¿Qué vas a traer/ comprar?	What are you going to bring/buy?	un pimiento verde/rojo	a green/red pepper
Voy a traer...	I'm going to bring...	un aguacate	an avocado
quesadillas	quesadillas (toasted cheese tortillas)	un kilo de tomates	a kilo of tomatoes
limonada	lemonade	medio kilo de queso	half a kilo of cheese
Voy a comprar...	I am going to buy...	200 gramos de pollo	200 grammes of chicken
una lechuga	a lettuce	un paquete de tortillas	a packet of tortilla wraps
		una botella de limonada	a bottle of lemonade

## ¿Y tú? ¿Qué opinas? And you? What do you think?

Pues...	Well...	Eh...	Er...
Depende...	It depends...	A ver...	Let's see...
No sé...	I don't know...	Bueno/Vale...	OK...

## Lo siento, pero no entiendo I'm sorry, but I don't understand

¿Qué significa '...'? ¿Puedes repetir?	What does '...' mean? Can you repeat that?	¿Puedes hablar más despacio, por favor?	Can you speak more slowly, please?
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## Palabras muy frecuentes High-frequency words

a las...	at... o' clock	lugar	place
bastante	quite	para	for
día	day	por ejemplo	for example
favorito/a	favourite	pasado/a	last
hora	time	que viene	next

### Estrategia 3

#### Past, present or future?

Verbs in the near future tense are easy to spot, because they are made up of three parts: **1** part of the verb *ir* (to go), **2** the word *a*, **3** an infinitive.

**Vamos a comer** paella. We are going to eat paella.

To tell whether a verb is in the present tense or the preterite, you have to look at the verb ending.

Bebo zumo de naranja. I drink orange juice.

Bebí zumo de naranja. I drank orange juice.

Decide which tense each of the following verbs is in. Then translate the sentences.

- Compró pan.
- Vas a bailar salsa.
- Bebimos limonada.
- Jugué al fútbol.
- Van a ir a la fiesta.
- Como patatas fritas.