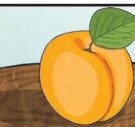
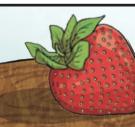
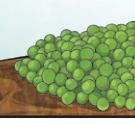


## Key Vocabulary - Fruit and Vegetables

**f = feminine      m = masculine**

la manzana (f)	el albaricoque (m)	el plátano (m)	la fresa (f)
			
el melocotón (m)	el arándano (m)	la naranja (f)	la pera (f)
			
un pimiento (m)	una cebolla (f)	un guisante (m)	un champiñón (m)
			
una zanahoria (f)	un calabacín (m)	una coliflor (f)	una patata (f)
			

¿Te gusta...? (singular) / ¿Te gustan...? (plural)

Do you like...?

Me gusta(n) mucho.

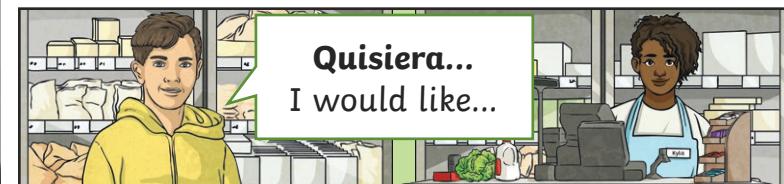


No me gusta(n) nada.



## Key Vocabulary - Clothes

un vestido (m)		un abrigo (m)	
un jersey (m)		unos pantalones (m)	
una camiseta (f)		una chaqueta (f)	
una falda (f)		unas botas (f)	



## Key Vocabulary - Shops

la tienda de ropa (f)		la pastelería (f)		la carnicería (f)		la joyería (f)	
la zapatería (f)		el kiosko (m)		la panadería (f)		el mercado (m)	

# Shopping

Key Language in Context		Key Language and Grammar
<p><b>¿Dónde puedo comprar...?</b> Where <i>can I buy...</i>?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Un</b> and <b>una</b> mean ‘a’. Use <b>un</b> before a masculine singular noun and <b>una</b> before a feminine singular noun, e.g. <b>Quisiera un pimiento</b> [I would like <i>a</i> pepper].</li> <li><b>Unos</b> and <b>unas</b> mean ‘some’. Use <b>unos</b> before masculine plural nouns and <b>unas</b> before feminine plural nouns, e.g. <b>Quisiera unas patatas</b> [I would like <i>some</i> potatoes].</li> </ul>
<p><b>Puedes comprarlo en la joyería.</b> You can buy <i>it</i> at the jeweller's.</p>	<p><b>Puedes comprarlos en la zapatería.</b> You can buy <i>them</i> at the shoe shop.</p>	<p><b>Adjective</b> endings change to agree with the noun they describe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the <b>adjective</b> ends with an <b>-o</b>, swap it with an <b>-a</b> for feminine nouns, e.g. <b>un vestido amarillo</b> [<i>a yellow</i> dress], <b>una chaqueta amarilla</b> [<i>a yellow</i> jacket].</li> <li>If the <b>adjective</b> ends with an <b>-e</b> or a <b>consonant</b>, it doesn't change, e.g. <b>una camiseta verde</b> [<i>a green</i> T-shirt].</li> <li>If the noun is plural, remember to add <b>-s</b> if it ends with a <b>vowel</b> and add <b>-es</b> if it ends with a <b>consonant</b> e.g. <b>unas botas azules</b> [<i>some blue</i> boots].</li> </ul>
<p><b>¿Cuánto vale un bocadillo?</b> How much is the sandwich?</p>	<p><b>¿Cuánto valen los helados?</b> How much are the ice creams?</p>	<p>The <b>pronouns lo/la/los/las</b> replace nouns in sentences. See the following examples with the verb ‘comprar’ [to buy]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>lo</b> is used to replace masculine singular items. e.g. <b>Puedes comprarlo</b> [You can buy <i>it</i>], to replace <b>un reloj</b> [watch].</li> <li><b>la</b> is used to replace feminine singular items. e.g. <b>Puedes comprarla</b> [You can buy <i>it</i>], to replace <b>una pera</b> [a pear].</li> <li><b>los</b> is used to replace masculine plural items or a mix of masculine + feminine items. e.g. <b>Puedes comprarlos</b> [You can buy <i>them</i>], to replace <b>unos zapatos</b> [shoes].</li> <li><b>las</b> is used to replace feminine plural items. e.g. <b>Puedes comprarlas</b> [You can buy <i>them</i>], to replace <b>unas salchichas</b> [some sausages].</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Son tres euros con cincuenta céntimos.</b> It's three euros and fifty cents.</p>	<p><b>¿Cuánto vale el pastel?</b> How much is the cake?</p> <p><b>Aquí tienes cuatro euros.</b> Here is four euros.</p> <p><b>Aquí tienes el cambio. ¡Gracias!</b> Here is the change. Thanks!</p>	