FLASHFEED STUDY GUIDE

Spanish: Food & Shopping

Study guide by FlashFeed

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Spanish: Food & Shopping: study guide

Latin American Spanish for the table and the store: food and drink, ordering and paying at a restaurant, then shopping, sizes, prices, paying and money.

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In the app	flashfeedlearningapp.com/packs/spanish-food-shopping

How to use this guide

Take one lesson at a time: read the study guide, then go over any key facts. Where a lesson has a self-test, try it from memory before you check the answer key at the back. Follow the Go deeper links when you want more.

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LESSON 1 OF 2

Lesson 1: Food & Eating Out

Part 1: At the Restaurant · Part 2: Common Foods · Part 3: Drinks and Sweets

WHAT YOU'LL BE ABLE TO DO

- Order food and manage restaurant interactions (menu, waiter, ordering, bill, tip).
- Recognize paella as a rice-and-olive-oil dish from Valencia.
- Name kitchen staples and identify proteins and fish.
- Identify specific meats and fish (pollo, cerdo, cordero, pescado).
- Order drinks and desserts, including jugo for juice.

Food & Eating Out

Food is where Spanish becomes useful in a hurry. The vocabulary you actually need at a table is small, but it's specific, and getting it wrong is the difference between eating what you wanted and eating whatever the waiter assumed you meant. This lesson covers three slices: ordering at a restaurant, naming staples in a kitchen, and the drinks-and-dessert end of a meal.

At the Restaurant

The menu is **el menú**; **la carta** means the same thing. In Spain, **el menú** usually means something else — the fixed-price set meal, the **menú del día**, which is one of the better deals at lunch — so there, ask for **la carta** when you want the full list of dishes (some places do also use *menú* for that list).

The waiter is **el mesero** in most of Latin America (**el camarero** in Spain). To order, **quisiera...** (*I would like...*) is polite and unfailingly correct. **Para mí, el pollo** (*for me, the chicken*) is the casual version people actually use at the table when going around. **Me gustaría** also works.

When food arrives, **buen provecho** is the table-wide *enjoy your meal*. You say it to people you're eating with, and it's perfectly normal to say it to strangers as you walk past their table in a small restaurant. It's not optional politeness — it's expected.

For the bill: **la cuenta, por favor**. In Spain, servers don't drop the check on the table; you have to ask. Tipping (**la propina**) is commonly around 10 percent. In Mexico it is voluntary, and a restaurant may not add it to the bill without your consent. In Spain it is light — round up, leave a euro or two on a normal meal.

One practical note for Spain: bottled water is what usually arrives unless you ask for **agua del grifo** (tap water). Since April 2022, Spanish law (Ley 7/2022) requires bars and restaurants to offer tap water free of charge.

Common Foods

The Spanish pantry runs on **aceite de oliva** (*olive oil*), which appears in almost everything, and **sal** (*salt*). Two basic starches are **pan** (*bread*) and **arroz** (*rice*) — paella is built on the latter, and *la paella lleva mucho aceite de oliva*. The classic **paella valenciana** comes from Valencia: saffron rice with rabbit, chicken and beans, with no seafood in the traditional version (seafood paella, *paella de marisco*, is a separate dish). The oil is heated first to cook the *sofrito* (the sautéed base) before the rice goes in.

For proteins: **pollo** is *chicken*, **carne de res** is *beef* (the usual term in Mexico and much of Latin America; **ternera** is *veal* in Mexico, the meat of a young calf, while in Spain it is the usual word for beef, specifically young beef, with older cuts sold as **vaca** or **buey**), **cerdo** is *pork*, **cordero** is *lamb*. **Pescado** is *fish as food* — once it's caught and on a plate. A fish still swimming is **el pez**. Spanish makes this distinction; English doesn't.

Verduras covers *vegetables* broadly, with **legumbres** for *legumes* (lentils, chickpeas, beans — central to a lot of Spanish cooking). **Fruta** is *fruit*. To compliment a meal afterwards, **me encantó** (*I loved it*) lands better than the literal **fue bueno**.

Drinks and Sweets

Drinks split by region in one important place. *Juice* in Latin America is **jugo**; in Spain it's **zumo**. Ordering **zumo de naranja** in Mexico will be understood but will mark you as having learned Spanish in Spain. The other way around, **jugo** in Madrid sounds Latin American.

The reliable rest: **agua** (*water*), **refresco** (*soft drink*), **cerveza** (*beer*), **vino** (*wine*) — **tinto** for *red*, **blanco** for *white*. A **caña** is a small draft beer in Spain, ordered constantly.

For dessert: **el postre**. **Dulce** is *sweet* both as the flavor and as the noun for a sweet treat. Spanish desserts skew toward custards and creams — **flan**, **natillas**, **crema catalana** — rather than the dense American cake-and-pie tradition. After **el postre** in Spain, the meal usually ends with **un café** (*an espresso*, by default) and the bill, in that order.

Key concepts

pollo

- One of the proteins you name when ordering a main course.
- In the casual order 'para mí, el ___,' this is the poultry option.
- It's chicken.

carne de res

- A Spanish phrase for a type of red meat.
- It comes from a cow or bull; in Mexico it is the everyday term, and 'ternera' means veal instead.
- It's beef.

cerdo

- One of the main proteins in Spanish cooking.
- It comes from a pig.
- It's pork.

cordero

- A meat you might order as a main dish.
- It comes from a young sheep.
- It's lamb.

pescado

- A Spanish food word that draws a distinction English doesn't.
- It names this animal only once it's caught and on a plate; while still swimming it's 'el pez.'
- It's fish, as food.

Key facts

> **The Meaning of Buen Provecho**
>
> It is common courtesy to say **Buen provecho** (*Enjoy your meal*) when food is served or when walking past people who are eating. It fosters a communal, social atmosphere.



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El menú vs la carta

El menú is the list of dishes you order from, and **la carta** means the same thing. In Spain, **el menú** usually means something else: the **menú del día**, a fixed-price set meal and one of the better deals at lunch. Order from the menu with *Quisiera...*, or — casually, as the waiter works around the table — *Para mí, el pollo*.

> **Para mí, el pollo**
>
> When a waiter goes around the table, 'Para mí, el pollo' ('For me, the chicken') is the natural, polite way to state your order.

> **La cuenta, por favor**
>
> In Spain, servers don't bring the check automatically, so diners ask for it with 'la cuenta, por favor.'

The four meats

Four common meats on Spanish menus: **pollo** (*chicken*), **cerdo** (*pork*), **cordero** (*lamb*), and **carne de res** (*beef*), the usual term in Mexico and much of Latin America. **Ternera** is veal in Mexico, the meat of a young calf. In Spain it is the usual word for beef, specifically young beef, and meat from an older animal is sold as **vaca** or **buey**.

Legumbres

'Legumbres' means legumes — like lentils and chickpeas — a word distinct from the broader 'verduras' (vegetables).

Carne de res

'Carne de res' is the Spanish phrase for beef, one of the meats commonly listed on menus in Mexico and much of Latin America. 'Ternera' is veal in Mexico.

Juice Changes Its Name Mid-Atlantic

Juice is **jugo** through most of Latin America and **zumo** in Spain. Order **zumo de naranja** in Mexico City and you will be understood perfectly — and instantly marked as someone who learned their Spanish in Spain.

In Spain: una caña, un tinto

Cerveza is beer, but in a bar in Spain the order you hear constantly is **una caña** — a small draft beer. Wine comes **tinto** (*red*) or **blanco** (*white*); red wine is normally called *tinto*, not *rojo*.

El postre

'El postre' means dessert in Spanish — unlike 'refresco' (soft drink), 'cerveza' (beer), and 'vino' (wine), which are all drinks.

Cerveza

'Cerveza' is the Spanish word for beer, distinct from 'vino' (wine), 'jugo' (juice), and 'agua' (water).

Matched pairs

Each item on the left goes with the one on the right.

La cuenta → The bill / check

El mesero → The waiter

El menú → The menu

La propina → The tip

Quisiera... → I would like...

Aceite (de oliva) → Olive oil

Arroz → Rice

Pollo → Chicken

Pescado → Fish (food)

Verduras → Vegetables

Fruta → Fruit

Refresco → Soft drink / Soda

Jugo → Juice

Cerveza → Beer

Vino → Wine

El postre → The dessert

Dulce → Sweet

Self-test

Answer each question from memory, then check your work against the answer key.

1. The waiter is going around the table taking orders. Which is the natural, casual way to state your order for the chicken?

- A Dame el pollo.
- B ¿Hay pollo esta noche?
- C Yo quiero pollo.
- D Para mí, el pollo.

2. In a restaurant, what does 'el menú' refer to?

- A The menu you order from
- B The waiter's tip
- C The reservation you made
- D The bill at the end

3. When you're ready to pay, what do you say to ask for the check?

- A Buen provecho
- B El menú, por favor
- C La cuenta, por favor
- D La propina, por favor

4. What does 'la propina' mean?

- A The waiter
- B The tip
- C The bill
- D The menu

5. What word for 'the waiter' is common in most of Latin America?

- A El gerente
- B El dependiente
- C El mesero
- D El cocinero

6. Saffron ___ with rabbit, chicken, and beans — a classic dish of Valencia.

- A bread
- B vegetables
- C olive oil
- D rice

7. Paella is most closely associated with which region of Spain?

A Valencia
B Galicia
C Catalonia
D Andalusia

8. Complete: 'La paella necesita mucho ___ para cocinar el sofrito.'

A refresco
B aceite
C arroz
D pan

9. Paella valenciana combines rabbit, chicken, and beans over what base?

A Potatoes
B Bread
C Saffron rice
D Fresh egg noodles

10. Which is NOT a traditional ingredient of paella valenciana?

A Rabbit
B Fish
C Chicken
D Beans

11. Which of these Spanish phrases means beef?

A Carne de cordero
B Carne de cerdo
C Carne de pollo
D Carne de res

12. What does 'aceite de oliva' mean?

A Olive oil
B Bread
C Salt
D Rice

13. Which Spanish word means 'rice'?

A Pan
B Arroz
C Sal
D Legumbres

14. What does 'pollo' mean?

A Chicken
B Lamb
C Pork
D Beef

15. Which word means 'legumes' (lentils, chickpeas)?

A Fruta
B Condimentos
C Legumbres
D Verduras

16. What does 'cerdo' mean?

A Lamb
B Chicken
C Beef
D Pork

17. What does 'cordero' mean?

A Lamb
B Pork
C Beef
D Fish

18. 'Carne de res' refers to which kind of meat?

A Fish
B Beef
C Lamb
D Pork

19. Spanish distinguishes a swimming fish from fish on a plate. Which word means fish as food?

A Pez
B Cerdo
C Pescado
D Pollo

20. Which of these is NOT a meat?

A Cordero
B Carne de res
C Cerdo
D Fruta

21. What is the standard word for orange juice in Latin America?

A Refresco de naranja
B Agua de naranja
C Helado de naranja
D Jugo de naranja

22. What is the usual word for 'juice' in most of Latin America?

A Jugo
B Refresco
C Agua
D Cerveza

23. What does 'cerveza' mean?

A Water
B Juice
C Beer
D Wine

24. When ordering wine, which word means 'red'?

A Dulce
B Tinto
C Blanco
D Rosado

25. Which of these is NOT a drink?

A Postre
B Vino
C Cerveza
D Refresco

Go deeper

WATCH Para Mí, el Pollo 0:30 · YouTube
To order politely, say quisiera: I would like. Going around the table, people often say para mí, el pollo. For me, the chicken.

WATCH Pescado Is Caught, Pez Swims 0:31 · YouTube
Spanish splits one English word in two. A fish still swimming in the water is el pez.

WATCH Jugo or Zumo 0:31 · YouTube
In Latin America, juice is jugo. In Spain, it's zumo. Order zumo in Mexico, and it marks you as having learned Spanish in Spain.

ONLINE This lesson on the web flashfeedlearningapp.com/study-guides/spanish-food-shopping/lesson-1-food-and-eating-out

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LESSON 2 OF 2

Lesson 2: Shopping & Money

Part 1: At the Shop · Part 2: Clothing and Sizes · Part 3: Paying and Bargaining

WHAT YOU'LL BE ABLE TO DO

- Navigate a shop (store, assistant, window, sales) and try on clothes.
- Name common clothing items.
- Distinguish talla (clothing size) from número (shoe size) and ask for a different size.
- Describe prices as cheap/expensive/discounted and identify the verb for haggling.
- Handle money vocabulary (coin/currency, banknote, cashier/ATM).

Shopping & Money

Shopping in Spanish moves you from pointing-and-paying to specifying what you actually want. At this level the goal is to enter a store, deflect the staff while you browse, ask for a different size, and pay without confusion about what you owe in pesos. The vocabulary splits cleanly into three buckets: the shop itself, the clothes you might try on, and the money mechanics at the register.

At the Shop

La tienda is the generic word for a shop, and the person who greets you is **el dependiente** (*shop assistant*) or **la dependienta**. In Latin America you will often hear **el vendedor**. The front window display is **la vitrina** in much of Latin America (also **la vidriera** in Argentina and Uruguay; in Spain: **el escaparate**) — a small regional split worth noting, because it is exactly what staff will gesture toward when they are explaining where something is.

The single most useful phrase in this lesson is *"Solo estoy mirando"* — *"I am just looking."* It is the polite, non-committal answer to the standard *"¿Le puedo ayudar?"* and it shuts down the sales pitch without rudeness. When the seasonal discounts hit — **las ofertas** or **liquidación** (**las rebajas** is the usual term in Spain and is also heard in parts of Latin America) — the same phrase still works.

If something catches your eye, **probarse** (*to try on*) is the reflexive verb you need: *"¿Me lo puedo probar?"* (*"Can I try it on?"*). The room itself is **el probador** (*fitting room*).

Clothing and Sizes

The core wardrobe vocabulary: **la camisa** (*shirt*), **los pantalones** (*pants*, normally used in the plural even for one garment, though singular **el pantalón** is also standard), **la falda** (*skirt*), and **los zapatos** (*shoes*). Sizes split by category in a way English does not bother with. **La talla** is usually your size for clothing; **el número** is usually your size for shoes. In some places, such as Mexico and Argentina, asking *"¿Qué talla usa?"* about footwear is not the usual way to ask, though some countries (for example Colombia and Peru) also say talla for shoes.

The phrase to memorize for the fitting room verdict is **quedar** — a verb that means *to fit* or *to suit* in this context. *"No me queda bien"* is *"It does not fit me well."* *"Me queda grande"* is *"It is too big on me."* If you need to scale up: *"Necesito una talla más grande"* (*"I need a larger size"*). The grammar mirrors **gustar** — the garment is doing the fitting *to you*, not the other way around.

Paying and Bargaining

Caro (*expensive*) and **barato** (*cheap*) are the two adjectives that drive every price negotiation. **El descuento** is a discount; the verb **regatear** (*to haggle*) applies in markets and street stalls, not in department stores, where the price tag is the price.

Money itself splits into **moneda** (*coin*, also the general word for *currency*) and **billete** (*banknote*) — yes, the same **billete** that means a train ticket in Spain. Context disambiguates. **El cajero** is both the human cashier and the ATM machine — short for **cajero automático**.

One word does double duty: **el cambio** means both *change* (the coins handed back) and *the exchange rate* (**tipo de cambio**). All this commerce occasionally takes its toll on the body, which is where the next lesson begins.

Key concepts

la camisa

- A core wardrobe garment you might take into the fitting room to try on.
- A buttoned top worn on the upper body.
- The Spanish word for a shirt.

los pantalones

- A garment usually named in the plural in Spanish, much like English "pants."
- You wear this pair on your legs, below the waist.
- The Spanish word for trousers.

la falda

- A garment for the lower body, but not a pair of anything.
- It hangs from the waist and is open at the bottom, worn instead of trousers.
- The Spanish word for a skirt.

los zapatos

- For these you usually give your size as a número, not a talla.
- You wear a pair of them on your feet.
- The Spanish word for shoes.

Key facts

Solo Estoy Mirando: The Polite Brush-Off

The moment you walk into **una tienda**, **el dependiente** (*shop assistant*) will ask *"¿Le puedo ayudar?"* The single most useful reply is **"Solo estoy mirando"** — *"I'm just looking."* It ends the sales pitch without a hint of rudeness.

Probarse vs. El Probador

To try clothes on you need the reflexive verb **probarse**: *"¿Me lo puedo probar?"* (*"Can I try it on?"*). The room you do it in is **el probador**. Don't mix it up with **la vitrina**, which is the window out front, or **el dependiente**, who is a person.

La Vitrina

In shop vocabulary, la vitrina (the shop window or display) is the odd one out among words for shop workers — it names a place, not a person like the shop assistant or seller.

Quedar: The Garment Does the Fitting

The fitting-room verdict runs on **quedar**, which behaves like **gustar** — the garment does the fitting *to you*, not the other way around. *"No me queda bien"* is *"it doesn't fit me well"*; *"me queda grande"* is *"it's too big on me."* The fix: *"Necesito una talla más grande."*

Pantalones Is Usually Plural

Los pantalones is normally used in the plural, even for a single garment — much like English *pants*. The singular **el pantalón** is also correct and common, especially in retail (*un pantalón de mezclilla*). **La camisa** (*shirt*) and **la falda** (*skirt*) stay singular, while **los zapatos** (*shoes*) are plural for the obvious reason: there are two of them.

La Camisa

La camisa means the shirt in Spanish, worn on the torso — distinct from la falda, the skirt.

La Falda

La falda means the skirt in Spanish, distinct from la camisa (the shirt) and los zapatos (shoes).

Lo Barato Sale Caro

The two price adjectives meet in a proverb every Spanish shopper knows: **"Lo barato sale caro"** — *"cheap turns out expensive."* **Barato** is cheap, **caro** is expensive, and the saying is the Spanish version of *you get what you pay for*.

Caro

Caro is the Spanish word for expensive. Its opposite is barato, meaning cheap.

> **Barato**
> Barato is the Spanish word for cheap or inexpensive. Caro is its opposite, meaning expensive, while descuento means a discount.

Matched pairs

Each item on the left goes with the one on the right.

La tienda → The shop / store

El dependiente → The shop assistant

Las ofertas → The sales (discounts)

La vitrina → The shop window

Probarse → To try on (clothes)

El probador → The fitting room

La camisa → The shirt

Los pantalones → The pants / trousers

La falda → The skirt

Los zapatos → The shoes

La talla → The size (clothes)

El número → The size (shoes)

Barato → Cheap / Inexpensive

Caro → Expensive

El descuento → The discount

La moneda → The coin / currency

El billete → The banknote / paper money

El cajero → The cashier / ATM

Self-test

Answer each question from memory, then check your work against the answer key.

1. What are seasonal discounts commonly called in Latin America?

A Ofertas
B Propinas
C Monedas
D Tallas

2. What does the phrase "Solo estoy mirando" mean?

A Can I try it on?
B I will take it
C How much does it cost?
D I am just looking

3. Which Spanish word means "the fitting room"?

A El dependiente
B El probador
C La tienda
D La vitrina

4. Which of these is NOT a word for a person who works in a shop?

A La dependienta
B El vendedor
C La vitrina
D El dependiente

5. You spot a shirt you like. Which reflexive verb do you use to try it on?

A Probarse
B Quedar
C Mirar
D Regatear

6. Which of these is something you wear on your legs?

A Los zapatos
B La camisa
C Los pantalones
D El probador

7. What does "la camisa" mean?

A The shoes
B The shirt
C The skirt
D The pants

8. Which Spanish word means "the skirt"?

A La camisa
B Los pantalones
C Los zapatos
D La falda

9. How is "pantalones" normally used in Spanish?

A With a feminine article, like "la falda"
B In the plural, but only when two or more people wear them
C In the plural, even for one garment
D In the singular, like "la camisa", with no plural form

10. Which of these is NOT an article of clothing?

A La falda
B La vitrina
C Los zapatos
D La camisa

11. What is "la talla" usually used to describe?

A Clothing size
B Shoe size
C A coin
D The price

12. Which word usually means your size for shoes?

A La moneda
B La talla
C El billete
D El número

13. Complete: to say "I need a larger size," say "Necesito una talla más ___."

A grande
B cara
C larga
D pequeña

14. You are buying shoes. Which question uses the word this lesson teaches for shoe sizes?

A ¿Qué talla usa?
B ¿Qué número usa?
C ¿Qué moneda usa?
D ¿Qué cambio usa?

15. In the fitting room, what does "No me queda bien" mean?

A I need a discount
B I am just looking
C It does not fit me well
D It is too expensive for me

16. What is the verb for 'to haggle' or 'bargain'?

A Pagar
B Comprar
C Vender
D Regatear

17. What does "caro" mean?

A Expensive
B Inexpensive
C Coin
D Discount

18. Which word means "cheap" or "inexpensive"?

A Billete
B Barato
C Caro
D Descuento

19. What does "el descuento" mean?

A The cashier
B The banknote
C The exchange rate
D The discount

20. The opposite of "barato" is ___.

A descuento
B gratis
C caro
D moneda

21. What does "la moneda" mean?

A The coin
B The discount
C The cashier at the register
D The banknote

22. Which word means "banknote / paper money"?

A La moneda
B El billete
C El cajero
D El descuento

23. What does "el cajero" refer to?

A The banknote
B The coin
C The shop window
D The cashier or the ATM

24. Which of these does NOT relate to handling money?

A El billete
B La moneda
C La vitrina
D El cajero

25. Besides "change" (coins handed back), "el cambio" can also mean what?

A The exchange rate
B The clothing size
C The discount
D The shirt

Go deeper

WATCH Solo Estoy Mirando 0:30 · YouTube
The most useful phrase in a shop: solo estoy mirando. I'm just looking.

WATCH Talla or Número 0:28 · YouTube
Spanish sizes split by what you wear. La talla is usually your clothing size. El número is usually your shoe size.

WATCH El Cambio Means Two Things 0:31 · YouTube
Caro is expensive. Barato is cheap. El descuento is a discount.

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Answer key

Lesson 1: Lesson 1: Food & Eating Out

1. D Para mí, el pollo.
'Para mí...' is the natural, casual way to state your order when the waiter is going around the table.

2. A The menu you order from
'El menú' is the menu you order from, and 'la carta' means the same thing. In Spain, 'el menú' usually means the fixed-price set meal (menú del día) rather than the full list of dishes.

3. C La cuenta, por favor
'La cuenta, por favor' asks for the bill. 'El menú' is the menu and 'la propina' is the tip.

4. B The tip
'La propina' is the tip. In Mexico it is voluntary: a restaurant may not add it to the bill without your consent.

5. C El mesero
'El mesero' is the usual Latin American word (in Spain: 'camarero'). 'Gerente' is manager, 'cocinero' is cook, 'dependiente' is shop clerk.

6. D rice
Paella is built on rice (arroz), colored and flavored with saffron.

7. A Valencia
Paella is Valencia's signature dish. It originated in the Valencian Community.

8. B aceite
Sofrito is cooked in oil ('aceite') before the rice goes in. 'Pan' (bread), 'arroz' (rice) and 'refresco' (soft drink) aren't what you cook the sofrito in.

9. C Saffron rice
Paella is built on rice (arroz), colored and flavored with saffron.

10. B Fish
Paella valenciana uses rabbit, chicken, and beans over saffron rice; fish is not part of the traditional Valencian version.

11. D Carne de res
'Carne de res' is beef. 'Carne de pollo' is chicken, 'carne de cerdo' is pork and 'carne de cordero' is lamb.

12. A Olive oil
'Aceite de oliva' is olive oil, the pantry staple in almost everything. 'Sal' is salt, 'arroz' rice, 'pan' bread.

13. B Arroz
'Arroz' is rice. 'Pan' is bread, 'legumbres' are legumes and 'sal' is salt.

14. A Chicken
'Pollo' is chicken. 'Cordero' is lamb, 'carne de res' beef, and 'cerdo' pork.

15. C Legumbres
'Legumbres' are legumes, central to Spanish cooking. 'Verduras' is the broader word for vegetables.

16. D Pork

'Cerdo' is pork. 'Cordero' is lamb, 'carne de res' beef, 'pollo' chicken.

17. A Lamb

'Cordero' is lamb. 'Cerdo' is pork, 'carne de res' beef, 'pescado' fish.

18. B Beef

'Carne de res' is beef, the everyday term in Mexico; 'ternera' there is veal. It is not lamb, pork, or fish.

19. C Pescado

'Pescado' is fish as food; 'el pez' is a fish still swimming. English makes no such distinction.

20. D Fruta

'Fruta' is fruit. 'Cerdo' (pork), 'cordero' (lamb), and 'carne de res' (beef) are all meats.

21. D Jugo de naranja

In Latin America, 'jugo' is the word for juice; in Spain, it's 'zumo'.

22. A Jugo

'Jugo' is juice in Latin America; 'zumo' marks Spain. 'Refresco' is soda, 'agua' water, 'cerveza' beer.

23. C Beer

'Cerveza' is beer; a small draft in Spain is 'una caña.' 'Vino' is wine, 'jugo' juice, 'agua' water.

24. B Tinto

'Vino tinto' is red wine; 'blanco' is white. 'Dulce' means sweet and 'rosado' is rosé.

25. A Postre

'El postre' is dessert. 'Refresco' (soft drink), 'cerveza' (beer), and 'vino' (wine) are all drinks.

Lesson 2: Lesson 2: Shopping & Money

1. A Ofertas

'Ofertas' is a common term for seasonal sales and discounts.

2. D I am just looking

"Solo estoy mirando" is the polite, non-committal reply to "¿Le puedo ayudar?" and means "I am just looking."

3. B El probador

"El probador" is the fitting room. "La vitrina" is the shop window and "el dependiente" is the shop assistant.

4. C La vitrina

"La vitrina" is the shop window (a display), not a person. The others all name the shop assistant or seller.

5. A Probarse

"Probarse" means to try on clothes, as in "¿Me lo puedo probar?" "Quedar" is to fit and "regatear" is to haggle.

6. C Los pantalones

'Pantalones' are worn on the legs; 'camisa' on the torso.

7. B The shirt

"La camisa" is the shirt, worn on the torso. "La falda" is the skirt.

8. D La falda

"La falda" is the skirt. "La camisa" is the shirt and "los zapatos" are shoes.

9. C In the plural, even for one garment

"Los pantalones" is normally used in the plural, even for one garment worn by one person, much like English "pants" (the singular "el pantalón" also exists). "La camisa" and "la falda" are singular feminine nouns, while "pantalones" takes the masculine plural article "los".

10. B La vitrina

"La vitrina" is the shop window, not clothing. The others are shirt, skirt, and shoes.

11. A Clothing size

"La talla" is usually your size for clothing. Shoe size is usually "el número."

12. D El número

"El número" is usually the shoe size; "la talla" is usually the clothing size.

13. A grande

"Necesito una talla más grande" means "I need a larger size." "Pequeña" would mean smaller.

14. B ¿Qué número usa?

For shoes the word taught here is "el número" (used in Mexico and Argentina, for example). "¿Qué talla usa?" uses "talla", the usual word for clothing sizes, though some countries also say talla for shoes.

15. C It does not fit me well

"Quedar" means to fit here, so "No me queda bien" is "It does not fit me well." The grammar mirrors "gustar."

16. D Regatear

'Regatear' is the term used for negotiating a price.

17. A Expensive

"Caro" means expensive; its opposite is "barato" (cheap).

18. B Barato

"Barato" means cheap. "Caro" is expensive and "descuento" is a discount.

19. D The discount

"El descuento" is a discount. The exchange rate is "tipo de cambio" and the banknote is "el billete."

20. C caro

"Barato" (cheap) is the opposite of "caro" (expensive). "Descuento" is a discount and "moneda" is a coin.

21. A The coin

"La moneda" means coin, and also the general word for currency. "El billete" is the banknote.

22. B El billete

"El billete" is a banknote (and also a train ticket in Spain). "La moneda" is a coin.

23. D The cashier or the ATM

"El cajero" is both the human cashier and the ATM (short for "cajero automático").

24. C La vitrina

"La vitrina" is the shop window. Moneda (coin), billete (banknote), and cajero (cashier/ATM) all involve money.

25. A The exchange rate

"El cambio" means both change and the exchange rate ("tipo de cambio"); context disambiguates.

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