

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #2

Where's the Bread in the Spanish Store?

CONTENTS

- 2 Formal Spanish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

2

FORMAL SPANISH

1. JORGE: Buenas tardes. ¿Me indica por favor, dónde están los panes?
2. EMPLEADO: Claro que sí. Están en el pasillo 6.
3. JORGE: Gracias, joven.
4. ANDREA: Yo voy a buscar la verdura y nos vemos en el pasillo 6.

ENGLISH

1. JORGE: Good afternoon. Could you please tell me where the bread section is?
2. EMPLEADO: Yes, of course. It's on aisle six.
3. JORGE: Thank you, sir.
4. ANDREA: I'll get the vegetables and we'll meet on aisle six.

VOCABULARY

Spanish	English	Class	Gender
por favor	please	phrase	
pan	bread	noun	masculine
Claro que sí.	Yes, of course.	phrase	
el pasillo	hall, aisle	noun	masculine
gracias	thanks, thank you	phrase, expression	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>¡Vamos por favor! "Let's go please!"</p>	<p>El pan blanco no es saludable para ti. "White bread is not healthy for you."</p>
<p>Prefiero el pan integral. "I prefer whole wheat bread."</p>	<p>Venden pan y queso en la tienda. "They sell bread and cheese at the store."</p>
<p>¿Si quiero venir? ¡Claro que sí! "Do I want to come? Yes, of course!"</p>	<p>Los panes están en el pasillo seis. "Breads are on aisle six."</p>
<p>¡Gracias por tu ayuda! "Thank you for your help!"</p>	<p>Gracias por su ayuda. "Thank you for your help."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

por favor ("please") This polite phrase may occur at the beginning, end, or middle of a sentence.

el pan ("bread") This noun may refer to the mass concept of bread as well as individual loaves.

Claro que sí ("Yes, of course.") Literally, this is "clearly yes"; we use it to show agreement and affirmation.

el pasillo ("aisle.") This word refers to an aisle, for example, in a grocery store; it also refers to a hallway or corridor.

gracias ("thank you") One common response to this courtesy word is **de nada** ("you're welcome").

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Ask about Location.

¿Me indica por favor dónde están los panes?

"Can you please tell me where the bread section is?"

The interrogative pronoun *¿dónde?* is the Spanish equivalent of "where." As with all interrogative pronouns, *¿dónde?* carries a written accent mark, which differentiates it from the relative pronoun of identical pronunciation.

Giving Locations with the Verb *Estar*

The verb *estar* is one of two verbs that we often translate as "to be" (the other is *ser*). As *estar* is limited to temporary, changeable situations, we often use it to give the location of people and things. The chart below shows *estar* conjugated in the present tense.

Spanish	"English"
<i>Estoy</i> en la oficina.	"I'm at the office."
<i>Estás</i> en la oficina.	"You are at the office."
<i>Está</i> en la oficina.	"He/she/it is at the office." "You are at the office." (formal)
<i>Estamos</i> en la oficina.	"We are at the office."
<i>Estáis</i> en la oficina.	"You are at the office." (familiar Spanish, plural)
<i>Están</i> en la oficina.	"You are at the office." (plural) "They are at the office."

Asking for Locations

To ask for the location of a person, place, or object, use the formula *¿dónde + estar + [name of person, place, object]*? Here are some common objects and people whose locations you might be asking about...

Object or Person Being Searched for	"English"	Location Question	"English"
<i>el baño</i>	"the restroom"	<i>¿Dónde está el baño?</i>	"Where is the restroom?"
<i>la salida</i>	"the exit"	<i>¿Dónde está la salida?</i>	"Where is the exit?"
<i>la entrada</i>	"the entrance"	<i>¿Dónde está la entrada?</i>	"Where is the entrance?"
<i>el correo</i>	"the post office"	<i>¿Dónde está el correo?</i>	"Where is the post office?"
<i>tus padres</i>	"your parents"	<i>¿Dónde están tus padres?</i>	"Where are your parents?"
<i>mis llaves</i>	"my keys"	<i>¿Dónde están mis llaves?</i>	"Where are my keys?"
<i>mi esposo</i>	"my husband"	<i>¿Dónde está mi esposo?</i>	"Where is my husband?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Getting Their Attention Using Spanish

Across the Spanish speaking world, **señor** ("sir"), **señora** ("madame"), and **señorita** ("miss") are the standard titles used to politely get someone's attention in a public situation. In Mexico, however, it is very common to hear younger men addressed as **joven** ("young man").

In restaurants in Mexico, **joven** can be interpreted as "waiter." However, in other public situations, you may politely address any young man, including a customer, as **joven**.