Change the ending depending on the gender of the waiter

Here you use the formal you 'usted'. Choose 'le' if there is one customer or 'les' if there's more than one customer

Camarero/a: ¡Bienvenidos! ¿Cuántas personas?
(Welcome! How many people?)
Cliente: Una mesa para dos
(A table for two)

Camarero/a: ¿Qué le/les gustaría beber?
(What would you like to drink?)
Cliente: Tomo una botella de agua
(I'll have a bottle of water)

Camarero/a: ¿Quiere(n) algo de comer?
(Would you like something to eat?)
Cliente: ¿Qué me recomienda?
(What do you recommend to me?)
Camarero/a: ¡Claro! El plato más popular es la paella y mi favorito es el pollo con arroz.
(Of course! The most popular dish is the paella and my favourite is the chicken with rice)
Cliente: Vale, pruebo la paella.
(Okay, I will try the paella)

How to adapt:
➔ Change the food/drink
➔ Order for other people e.g. friends or family using 'toma'
➔ Talk about the food "fue delicioso" or "no me gustó el sabor"

Camarero/a: ¿Todo está bien con la comida?
(Is everything okay with the food?)
Cliente: Sí, todo es perfecto ¿Nos puede traer la cuenta, por favor?
(Yes, everything is perfect, can you bring us the bill please?)
Camarero/a: ¿Paga con tarjeta o efectivo?
(Do you want to pay with card or cash?)
Cliente: Con tarjeta
(With card)

Camarero/a: ¿Algo más?
(Would you like anything else?)
Cliente: ¿Hay postres?
(Are there any desserts?)
Camarero/a: Sí, hay queso de tarta, helado o fruta.
(Yes there is cheesecake, ice cream or fruit)
Cliente: Tomo el helado.
(I will have the ice cream)

Camarero/a: ¡Muchas gracias por su visita!
(Thank you very much for your visit)
Cliente: ¡Hasta luego!
(See you later!)

2.4 - EATING OUT AND DIET ¿QUÉ LE GUSTA COMER?

El restaurante - frases

El/ la camarero/a (waiter/waitress)
Cliente (client, customer)
La turista (tourist)
El dueño (owner)
La mesa (table)
La silla (chair)
El plato (plate, dish)
El vaso (glass)
El precio (price)
La cuenta (bill)

Reservar (to book, reserve)
Servir (to serve)
Pedir (to ask for, order)
Recomendar (to recommend)
Invitar (to invite)
Compartir (to share)
Comer fuera (to eat out)
Salir de comer (to go out to eat)

dentro (inside)
fuera (outside)
El menú (the menu)
Quisiera... (I would like...)
Una entrada (a starter)
Un plato principal (a main course)
Un costumbre (custom)

con (with)
sin (without)
la opción (option)
el producto (product)
el consejo (advice)
costar (to cost)
con tarjeta (by card)
en efectivo (with cash)
esperar (to wait)
¿Algo más? (anything else?)
sucio/a (dirty)

VERBOS - tomar

TOMAR = to take/have

(Yo) Tomo el pescado con arroz = I will take the fish with rice
The verb tomar is often used in cafes and restaurants

It can also be used in the context of picking up/holding something e.g. 'Toma la copa' (He/she picks up the glass)
Or it can be used for taking a mode of transport e.g. 'Tomamos el autobús' (We take the bus)

TOMAR
Tomo = I take
Tomas = you take
Toma = he/she takes
Tomamos = we take
Tomáis = you all take
Toman = they take

TOMAR in other tenses
tomé = I took...
tomó = he/she took...
voy a tomar = I am going to take...
tomaría = I/he/she would take...

Did you know...

Tapas is a traditional food from Spain. They are small dishes of food that can be a wide range of products. For example, a small slice of a Spanish omelette, patatas bravas (spicy potato chips), Iberian ham or croquettes. Each region has their own speciality tapas.

Spanish people do not say as many 'pleases' and 'thank yous' compared to British people. This isn't because they are rude, they simply do not think it is necessary. Using one or two of each during an interaction is often enough.

The Spanish word 'sobremesa' can't be directly translated into English, as we don't have a word to describe it. It is the period after a meal when everyone stays sat at the table and chats.