



Level 8

Vocabulary List

I encourage you to practice vocabulary at home with your children. Here are some new words we have learned

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|
| • Hablar | to speak/talk | • Aquí | Here |
| • Escuchar | to listen | • Todos los días | every day |
| • Desear | to wish | • A veces | sometimes |
| • Necesitar | to need | • De vez en cuando | on occasion |
| Days of week in plural | | • Nunca | never |
| • Los lunes | Mondays | • Bien/mal | good/bad |
| • Los martes | Tuesdays | • Sí/Si | yes/if |
| • Los miércoles | Wednesdays | | |
| • Los jueves | Thursdays | | |
| • Los viernes | Fridays | | |

Notas Culturales

**LAS FALLAS, VALENCIA
ESPAÑA**



Answering Yes/No questions

There are various ways to answer questions in Spanish; simple questions with one verb only, can be answered with *Sí* or *No*. Although just say the word *Sí* or the word *No* would technically answer the question, is required to make complete sentences, for example, if the question is, "Do you read a lot?" (*¿Lees (tú) mucho?*), the answer is "Yes, I read a lot" (*Si, (yo) leo mucho*) or "No, I don't read a lot". (*No, (yo) no leo mucho*).

The pronouns *tú* and *yo* can be omitted from Spanish questions and answers. The verb gives away what the subject is. For that reason, the "yo" can be omitted. Likewise, if a verb ends in -as or -es, the subject must be "tú", therefore, it does not have to be written.

About Days of the week....

In Spanish-speaking countries, the week begins on Monday.

the days of the week are not capitalized and are all masculine; *el lunes, el martes, el miércoles, el jueves, el viernes, el sábado, el domingo*

When used with the days of the week, the definite article has the special meaning "on." For example: *No trabajo el lunes.* I don't work On Monday.

Days of the week ending in -s do not change form in the plural. Only the article changes; *el lunes, los lunes*. Use the verb *Ser* to express the day; for example: *¿Qué día*

From the 1st to 19th March, Valencia, España is overturned by Fallas celebrations, a festivity that combines tradition, satire and art.

The origin of the Fallas comes from the old carpenter's tradition who, when celebrating the arrival of spring on 19th March, used to burn pieces of wood that were used to prop up their lights during the winter.

To this bonfire they gradually started to add old belongings and rags, which gave the wooden structure a human-looking aspect, until they became the monuments that we know today. The Valencian sense of humor soon gave the irony shown in the monument which is maintained at present.

The Fallas celebrations have evolved into temporary works of art which, in some cases, cost millions of euros.

Information

Please contact the Futura Language Professionals Coordinator, SandyO@FuturaAdventures.com with any questions about Spanish class.