

¡BIENVENIDOS! – WELCOME!

1. Ice Breakers & Get to know each other conversation practice to get started.

- Introduce yourself to the class in Spanish and share ¿*Qué hora es?* ¿*De dónde eres?* What time is it? Where are you from? *Goal to use lots of Spanish.

2. Accessing Futura website & Parent Portal.

- Please, check your confirmation email that includes the password and the step-by-step instructions on how to login to Futura's portal so you can access all the handouts and materials ahead of time for this class! *All the steps were also shared on Day 1.

3. Vocabulary Lesson #1: ADJETIVOS SINGULARES -Singular Adjectives. *Vamos a aprender adjetivos singulares en español.* We are going to learn singular adjectives in Spanish.

➡ Click [HERE](#) to practice online with flashcards and interactive games on Quizlet

---Quién/Qué es AND ¿Qué es (lo opuesto) de?

ADJETIVOS SINGULARES	SINGULAR ADJECTIVES
alto – tall	bajo - short
bueno – good	malo - bad
interesante -interesting	aburrido - boring
simpático – nice, pleasant, likeable	antipático – unpleasant, disagreeable
largo - long	corto - short
grande - big	chico - small
guapo – handsome (man)	feo - ugly
bonita -pretty (woman)	fea - ugly
delgado – thin	gordo - fat
moreno - brunette	rubio - blond
caro - expensive	barato - cheap
nuevo - new	viejo - old
joven - young	anciano/ viejo – elderly / old
pesado – heavy	ligero - light
ancho - wide	angosto - narrow

fuerte - strong	débil - weak
amable – kind, polite	grosero - rude
inteligente - intelligent	tonto - dumb
difícil – difficult	fácil - easy

4. NOTA GRAMATICAL – Grammar note.



1) If an adjective and noun are separated in an English sentence, do not change the order of words when the sentence is translated into Spanish. For example, “Marta is skinny.” becomes “Marta es delgada.”

The order of the words is the same in Spanish and English. However, if there is a situation where a noun and adjective are next to each other in an English sentence, they will trade places in the Spanish sentence. For example, “Juan is a tall boy.” Boy is a noun; tall is an adjective. The Spanish sentence is “Juan es un chico alto.” (Juan is a boy tall.)

2) In a situation where “bueno” or “malo” comes next to a noun, they may follow the rule about placement from the previous paragraph. “Juan es un chico bueno y Juana es una chica buena.” However, bueno and malo do not have to trade places with the noun – they are unique from other adjectives – but if they do not trade places with the noun, and if the noun is masculine and singular, “bueno” loses its “o” and becomes “buen.”

For example, “Juan es un buen chico y Juana es una buena chica.” Because “chico” is masculine and singular, “bueno” became “buen.” Because “chica” is feminine and singular, nothing happened.



5. CONVERSATION PRACTICE - ¡Vamos a conversar! Your teacher will split the class into breakout rooms in Zoom. Use the answers from above to help you with the Q&A. Feel free to fill in the blanks before going into the breakout rooms.

1. ¿Cómo eres? How are you like?
2. ¿Cómo es ella? How is she like?
3. ¿Cómo es tu amigo /a? How is your friend like?
4. Martha no es alta, ella es... _____.
5. Julio no es feo, él es... _____.
6. ¿Qué te gusta de él? What do you like about him?
7. ¿Cómo es tu casa? How is your house like?
8. ¿Cómo quieres que sea tu carro? How would you like your car to be?
9. ¿Cómo es tu mascota? How is your pet like?
10. ¿Cómo no quieres ser? How do you not want to be?

Yo soy _____. I am_____.

Ella es _____. She is_____.

Él/Ella es _____. He / She is_____.

Martha is not tall, she is _____.

Julio is not ugly, he is _____.

Me gusta que sea _____. I like that he is_____.

Mi casa es _____. My house is_____.

Lo quiero _____. I would like it to be_____.

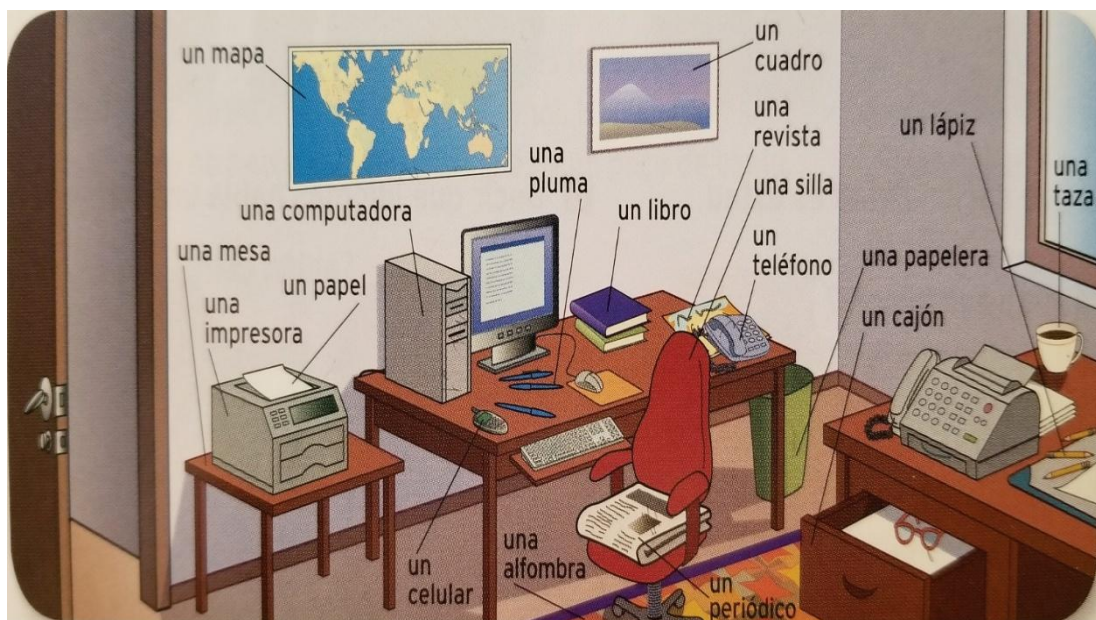
Él/ ella es _____. He / She is_____.

No quiero ser _____. I don't want to be_____.

6. Vocabulary Lesson #2: LUGARES y POSICIONES -Singular Adjectives. *Vamos a aprender lugares y posiciones en español.* We are going to learn places and positions in Spanish.

➡ Click [HERE](#) to practice online with flashcards and interactive games on Quizlet:

LUGARES Y POSICIONES	PLACES AND POSITIONS	LUGARES Y POSICIONES	PLACES AND POSITIONS
¿Dónde está?	Where is it?	afuera (de)	outside
de	of	izquierda	left
de + el = del	of the	derecha	right
encima de	on top of	en la esquina	in the corner
debajo de	underneath of/ below of	antes de	before of
arriba	above	después de	after of
abajo	down	no lo encuentro	I can't find it
adelante de/ en	in front of / forward	lo encontré	I found it
atrás de	back / backward	¿Puedes buscar...?	Can you find...?
entre	among, between	Estoy buscando...	I'm looking for...
a lado de	next to	¿Puedes mover...?	Can you move...?
adentro (de)	inside		





7. WHOLE CLASS ACTIVITY. Fill in the blanks using the right expression of places and positions in Spanish. We'll use the image from above as reference.

1. ¿Dónde está la calculadora? Where is the calculator? _____
2. ¿Qué es eso? What is that? _____
3. No encuentro el/la _____ ¿Dónde está? I can't find it. Where is it? _____
4. ¿Ya lo encontraste? Did you find it? _____
5. ¿Puedes buscar la revista? Can you look for the magazine? _____
6. ¿Dónde dejé el celular? Where did I leave the cellphone? _____
7. ¿Qué color es el libro? What color is the book? _____
8. ¿Cuántos _____ hay? How many are there? _____
9. ¿Cerca de qué está la impresora? Near what is the printer? _____
10. ¿Por dónde está el basurero? Where is the trash can? _____

8. Vocabulary Lesson #3: Practicing with DIRECTIONS. *Vamos a aprender ubicaciones y direcciones en español.* We are going to learn locations and directions in Spanish.

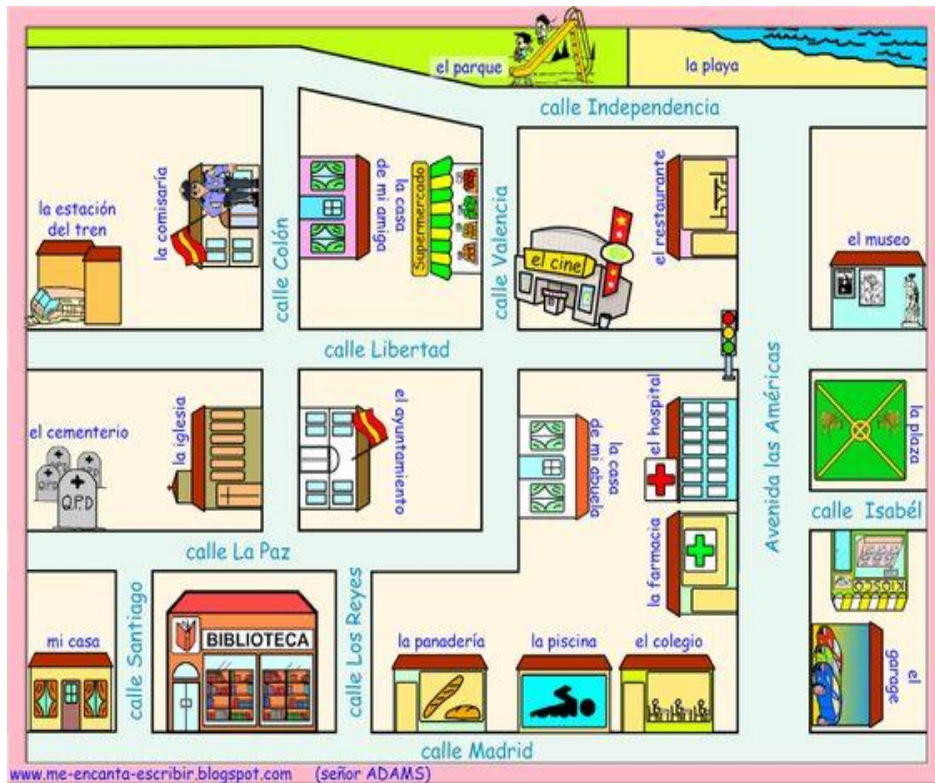


Click [HERE](#) to practice online with flashcards and interactive games on Quizlet:

DIRECCIONES	DIRECTIONS	DIRECCIONES	DIRECTIONS
¿Cómo llego a...?	How do I get to...?	vuelta a...	turn to...
¿Dónde estoy?	Where am I?	la derecha	the right
¿Dónde está?	Where is?	la izquierda	the left
vaya a ...	go to...	derecho, recto	straight
seguir	to follow, continue	el semáforo	the streetlight
pasar	to come/go past	la calle	the street
cruzar	to cross	la avenida	the avenue
hasta	until	la rotonda	the roundabout
esquina	corner	lejos de	far from
antes de	before	cerca de	near, close to
después de	after		

9. Conversación / Conversation element: Use the following questions to ask for directions about other places from the image.

1. ¿Cómo llego a **la casa de mi amigo**?
2. ¿Dónde está **la plaza**?
3. ¿La iglesia está lejos de **la playa**?
4. ¿Qué hay cerca **del parque**?



10. PLACES REVIEW AND NEW WORDS: Write down the English meanings of the places listed below. Use the image as a reference. You can also use [THIS LINK](http://www.me-encanta-escribir.blogspot.com) to help you with the answers.

- la estación del tren
- la comisaría
- el cementerio
- la Iglesia
- mi casa
- la farmacia
- la panadería
- la piscina
- el garaje
- la plaza
- la avenida
- el hospital
- el colegio
- la calle
- el parque
- la playa
- la casa de mi amiga
- el ayuntamiento
- el restaurante
- la biblioteca



11. OPTIONAL: TAREA /Homework Want to review today's lesson throughout the week? Use the Quizlet links provided in your handout to review the material in a more interactive way.