

¡BIENVENIDOS! – WELCOME!

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

- Share with the class information about the future by answering *¿A dónde vas a ir mañana?* Where are you going tomorrow? *Goal to use lots of Spanish using the formula **pronoun + VOY conjugation + infinitive verb**.

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!

3. Vocabulary #1. LAS PREPOSICIONES -Prepositions. *Vamos a aprender las preposiciones y sus usos.* We are going to learn prepositions and their uses.

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

¿Qué es una preposición? Prepositions are words that connect two elements of a sentence. Spanish prepositions have no number or gender. Let's connect the words "casa" (house) and "oro" (gold)

*casa **de** oro* (house **of** gold)

4. Vocabulary #2. LAS PREPOSICIONES -Prepositions.

List of Simple Spanish Prepositions Part 1 *ordered by frequency of use

de – of, from, about

Usage

"De" is commonly used to express possession, nationality, subject, and cause. It can even be used to express what something is made of or the time in which something happened.

Examples

- *Esa es la casa de mi madre.* (That's my mother's house.)
- *Soy de México.* (I am from Mexico.)
- *No sé nada de ella.* (I know nothing about her.)
- *Murió de desnutrición.* (He died of malnutrition.)
- *¡Mira mi vestido de seda!* (Look at my silk dress!)
- *Estudio de noche.* (I study at night.)

Important: When the preposition "de" appears before the definite article "el", it becomes "del".

- *Soy de el Reino Unido.* (incorrect)
- *Soy del Reino Unido.* (correct – I am from the United Kingdom)

a – to, at

Usage

“To” or “at” in Spanish is “**a**”. It is used when the direct object of a verb is an animal or a person or something personified. We also use “a” to introduce an indirect object, to express time, to give an order, to indicate manner and motion.

Examples

- *Busco a mi padre.* (I am looking for my father.)
- *Escribe una carta a tu madre.* (Write a letter to your mother.)
- *Nos vemos a las 6:00 pm.* (See you at 6:00 pm.)
- *¡A comer!* (Go eat!)
- *Llegué allí a pie.* (I got there on foot.)
- *Voy a Paris.* (I am going to Paris.)

Important: When the preposition “a” is before the definite article “el”, it becomes “al”.

- *Voy a el parque.* (incorrect)
 - *Voy al parque.* (correct – I am going to the park.)
-

en – in, on, at, by

Usage

“**En**” can be used to mean “in”, “on”, “at” or “by” in Spanish, and it is used to indicate location and time. It is also used to indicate how people get to other places.

Examples

- *en navidad* (at Christmas)
- *en octubre* (in October)
- *en la cocina* (in the kitchen)
- *en el piso* (on the floor)
- *en un coche* (in a car)
- *en la puerta* (at the door)
- *en carro* (by car)

Important: “En” is not used with specific hours or days of the week.

- *a las 3:00 pm* (at 3:00pm)
 - *el lunes* (on Monday)
-

por – for (only when it appears before a period of time), because of, by

Usage

“**Por**” is used to express time, cause, and gratitude. It can mean “for”, “because of”, or “by” in Spanish, and it is also used in multiplications.

Examples

- *Viajaré por varias semanas.* (I will travel for several weeks.)
 - *Está triste por ti.* (He is sad because of you.)
 - *¡Gracias por tu tiempo!* (Thanks for your time!)
 - *dos por dos* (two by two, two times two)
-

con – with

Usage

“with” or “**con**” in Spanish can be used to indicate the instrument utilized to perform an action.

Examples

- *Escribe con este lápiz.* (Write with this pencil.)
 - *Quiero café con leche.* (I want coffee with milk.)
-

para – for, to

Usage

“Para” is used to establish deadlines and to indicate purpose and destination.

Examples

- *Necesito el reporte para el viernes.* (I need the report by Friday.)
 - *Estudio para tener buenas notas.* (I study hard to get good grades.)
 - *El regalo es para ti.* (The gift is for you.)
-

sin – without

Usage

“Without” or “**sin**” in Spanish expresses lack of something.

Examples

- *No puedo vivir sin ti.* (I can’t live without you.)
 - *Café sin leche* (Coffee without milk)
-

5. PRÁCTICA ESCRITA -Written practice! Complete the sentences using the right preposition:
de / a / en / por / con / para / sin.

1. Voy ____ la escuela todos los días.
2. Este regalo es ____ mi mejor amigo.
3. Vamos a vernos ____ Navidad.
4. María estudia español ____ mucho entusiasmo.

5. No puedo vivir ____ música.
6. La casa ____ mis abuelos está en el campo.
7. Gracias ____ tu ayuda, terminé el proyecto.
8. Prefiero el café ____ azúcar.
9. Llorando ____ tí.
10. Ellos van ____ la playa el sábado.

6. CONVERSATION PRACTICE - ¡Vamos a conversar! Since this is a conversational class, your teacher will divide the class into breakout rooms in Zoom. You will get to practice your Spanish skills with a partner. Use the questions and answers from below as reference.

🗨️ Conversación: Un día en la ciudad	🗨️ Conversation: A Day in the City
A: ¡Hola, Carlos! ¿Vas a la ciudad hoy? B: Sí, voy a comprar un regalo para mi hermana. Es el cumpleaños de ella mañana. A: ¡Qué bien! ¿Vas en autobús o en coche? B: Creo que iré en tren, porque el tráfico está terrible. Además, quiero pasar por la librería antes de llegar al centro. A: ¿Vas con alguien o solo? B: Voy con mi primo. Él necesita comprar un abrigo para el viaje de invierno. A: ¡Ah, cierto! Él va a Chile, ¿verdad? B: Exacto. No puede viajar sin su abrigo, hace mucho frío allí. A: Bueno, que te vaya bien en el viaje a la ciudad. ¡Salúdame a tu hermana! B: Gracias, Lucía. ¡Nos vemos en clase mañana!	A: Hi, Carlos! Are you going to the city today? B: Yes, I'm going to buy a gift for my sister. It's her birthday tomorrow. A: That's great! Are you going by bus or by car? B: I think I'll go by train because the traffic is terrible. Besides, I want to stop by the bookstore before getting downtown. A: Are you going with someone or by yourself? B: I'm going with my cousin. He needs to buy a coat for his winter trip. A: Oh, right! He's going to Chile, isn't he? B: Exactly. He can't travel without his coat — it's very cold there. A: Well, have a great trip to the city. Say hi to your sister for me! B: Thanks, Lucía. See you in class tomorrow!

7. Vocabulary #3. LAS PREPOSICIONES -Prepositions.

List of Simple Spanish Prepositions Part 2 *ordered by frequency of use

sobre – on, about, regarding

Usage

“**Sobre**” is used to indicate location. It also means “about”.

Examples

- *Las flores están sobre la mesa.* (The flowers are on the table.)
 - *Tengo preguntas sobre la clase.* (I have questions about the class.)
-

hasta – up to, until

Usage

“**Hasta**” denotes limit.

Examples

- *Puedo contar hasta 100 en español.* (I can count up to 100 in Spanish.)
- *El bus no saldrá hasta las 9:00 am.* (The bus won't leave until 9:00 am.)

Important: In Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, “hasta” also means “at”.

El tren saldrá hasta las 12:00 pm. (The train will leave at 12:00 pm.)

entre – between, among, amid

Usage

“**Entre**” is used to express that someone or something is between, among or amid things.

Examples

- *Hay un espacio entre la pared y la silla.* (There is a space between the wall and the chair.)
 - *Hablaron del proyecto, entre otras cosas.* (They talked about the project, among other things.)
 - *El hombre está entre las ovejas.* (The man is amid the sheep.)
-

desde – from, since

Usage

“**Desde**” denotes a point in time or place and can mean “from” or “since” in Spanish.

Examples

- *Vivo aquí desde 1990.* (I have lived here since 1990.)
 - *¡Saludos desde España!* (Greetings from Spain!)
-

hacia – toward

Usage

“Toward” or “**hacia**” in Spanish is used to express a sense of movement.

Examples

- *Ve hacia las montañas.* (Go toward the mountains.)
-

contra – against

Usage

“Against” or “**contra**” in Spanish is used to express opposition.

Examples

- *No tengo nada contra ti.* (I have nothing against you.)
-

bajo – under

Usage

“**Bajo**” expresses dependence or subordination and means “under” in Spanish.

Examples

- *El niño está bajo mi cuidado.* (The child is under my care.)
- *La pelota está baja de la mesa.* (The ball is under the table.)

8. PRÁCTICA ESCRITA -Written practice! Complete the sentences using the right preposition: (sobre / hasta / entre / desde / hacia / contra / bajo).

1. El gato duerme ____ la mesa.
2. Caminamos ____ el parque todas las mañanas.
3. El museo está abierto ____ las cinco de la tarde.

4. El regalo está ____ las dos cajas grandes.
5. Viajamos ____ Madrid ____ Barcelona.
6. Ella corrió ____ la lluvia para llegar a tiempo.
7. Los niños se escondieron ____ la cama durante el juego.
8. Juan siempre lucha ____ las injusticias.
9. El pájaro voló ____ el norte.
10. Puse mi cuaderno ____ la mesa del profesor.

9. CONVERSATION PRACTICE - ¡Vamos a conversar! Since this is a conversational class, your teacher will divide the class into breakout rooms in Zoom. You will get to practice your Spanish skills with a partner. Use the questions and answers from below as reference.

🗨 Conversación: Disfrutando el otoño	🗨 Conversation: Enjoying Autumn
1: ¡Hola, Marcos! ¿Has notado cómo han cambiado los árboles desde la semana pasada? 2: ¡Sí! Los colores son increíbles. Las hojas caen bajo los árboles y forman una alfombra de tonos rojos y dorados. 1: Me encanta caminar entre las hojas secas. Su sonido es muy relajante. 2: A mí también. Estaba pensando en hacer una excursión hacia las montañas este fin de semana. ¿Quieres venir? 1: ¡Claro que sí! Podemos caminar hasta el mirador y tomar fotos. Dicen que la vista sobre el valle es espectacular en otoño. 2: Perfecto. Pero tendremos que abrigarnos bien. El viento sopla fuerte contra la colina y hace bastante frío allá arriba.	1: Hi, Marcos! Have you noticed how the trees have changed since last week? 2: Yes! The colors are incredible. The leaves fall under the trees and form a carpet of red and golden tones. 1: I love walking among the dry leaves. Their sound is very relaxing. 2: Me too. I was thinking about going on a hike toward the mountains this weekend. Do you want to come? 1: Of course! We can walk up to the lookout point and take pictures. They say the view over the valley is spectacular in autumn. 2: Perfect. But we'll have to dress warmly. The wind blows strongly against the hill and it's pretty cold up there.

1: Buena idea. Llevaré mi bufanda y un termo con chocolate caliente. 2: ¡Eso suena genial! Entonces, nos encontramos el sábado a las nueve en la estación, ¿te parece? 1: ¡Hecho! Estoy segura de que será un paseo inolvidable.	1: Good idea. I'll bring my scarf and a thermos with hot chocolate. 2: That sounds great! So, we'll meet on Saturday at nine at the station—sound good? 1: Deal! I'm sure it will be an unforgettable trip.
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10. OPTIONAL: TAREA /Homework. Would you like to review today's lesson during the week? Use the Quizlet links in your handout to explore the material in a more interactive way.