

**Warm Up:**

**Translate:**

**Juan is buying balloons for the party**

**\*\*Please take out a blank sheet of paper**

## **Ticket Out the Door**

**FIB (Fill in the blank) with a  
form of saber or conocer**

**Vosotros \_\_\_\_\_ la hora.**

### Preposition: *para*

The reasons for using *para* can easily be remembered with the acronym PRODDS:

- **Purpose**
- **Recipient**
- **Opinion**
- **Destination**
- **Deadline**
- **Standard**

**PURPOSE:** *Para* is used with an infinitive to express **the purpose of doing something**. The phrase “**in order to**” is sometimes used in front of an infinitive to indicate purpose. The following example sentences show the use of *para* when the speaker is stating a **purpose**:

- *Trabajamos para ganar dinero.* ----- We work to earn money.
- *Viajo para entender las otras culturas.* ---- I travel in order to understand other cultures.
- *Yo como las legumbres para la salud.* ---- I eat vegetables for health.
- *Esta agua es para beber.* ---- This water is for drinking.

**RECIPIENT:** The intended recipient of an object is indicated with the preposition *para*.

- *Yo traje la comida para mi abuela.*
- I brought the meal for my grandmother.

An exception to this rule is when you want to express **the recipient of an emotion**, which is done with *por*.

- *Siento mucho amor por mi abuela.*
- I feel much love for my grandmother.

**OPINION:** *Para* is also used **to indicate a personal opinion**.

- *Para mí los derechos humanos son importantes.*
- In my opinion, human rights are important.
  
- *Las compañías grandes son importantes para el líder.*
- The big companies are important to the leader.

**DESTINATION:** *Para* is used to indicate the destination of something in a real, physical sense or in a figurative, metaphorical sense.

- *Las toallas son para el baño.*
- The towels are for the bathroom.
  
- *Salimos para las islas del Caribe mañana.*
- We leave for the Caribbean Islands tomorrow.

**DEADLINE:** *Para* is used to indicate a deadline or due date.

- *El proyecto es para el veinte de mayo.*
- The project is due the 20th of May.
  
- *Es necesario terminar el programa para las dos.*
- It's necessary to finish the program by two o'clock.

**STANDARD:** The standard is **what is considered “normal.”** To express that something strays from the norm, the preposition “for” is used in an expression like, “She’s very cool for a teacher.” In Spanish, this expression of something that is contrary to the established or understood standard is stated using *para*.

- *Su hijo habla muy bien para su edad.*
- His son speaks very well for his age.
- *Para ser extranjera, ella habla inglés bien.*
- For being a foreigner, she speaks English well.

### Preposition: *por*

The reasons for using *por* can easily be remembered with the acronym DEEMMMS:

- Duration
- Emotions
- Exchange
- Motivation
- Means
- Movement
- Substitution

**DURATION:** *Por* is used to express the duration of time, or the length of time something lasts.

- *Vivimos en Puerto Rico por dos años.*
- We lived in Puerto Rico for two years.

**EMOTIONS:** The recipient of an emotion is expressed with the preposition *por*. Don't forget that *para* is used for the recipient of everything other than emotions.

- *Su amor no es por mí.*
- His love is not for me.

*EXCHANGE:* When one thing is exchanged for another as in when money is exchanged for something.

- *Talia pagó veinte dólares por los zapatos.*
- Talia paid twenty dollars for the shoes.
  
- *Quiero darte mi coche por tu coche.*
- I want to give you my car (in exchange) for your car.

Whether or not you realize it, **when you thank someone, you are exchanging your words of gratitude for something that has been done for you or given to you.** For this reason, *por* is used after *gracias*, or the verb *agradecer* (to thank).

- *Los estudiantes les agradecen a sus maestros por las lecciones.*
- The students thank the teachers for the lessons.
  
- *Te doy las gracias por tu ayuda.*
- I give you thanks for your help.



**MOTIVATION:** Motivation is the equivalent to the English expression “due to.” If you could replace the Spanish preposition with “due to,” then the Spanish preposition should be *por*. **Motivation is the cause behind it rather than the goal in front of it.** The following examples show the different uses of *por* and *para*:

- *Tengo muchas muestras de champú por el viaje de negocios.*
- I have many samples of shampoo due to the business trip.
  
- *Tengo muchas muestras de champú para el viaje.*
- I have many samples of shampoo for the trip.

Verbs that indicate motivation: *Andar* (to walk), *caminar* (to walk), *ir* (to go), *regresar* (to return), *volver* (to return), *enviar* (to send), and verbs similar to them **will be followed by *por* when the purpose or motive is being provided.**

- *Ellos van a la tienda por la leche.*
- They go to the store for milk.
  
- *Raul regresó por la comida de su madre.*
- Raul returned for his mother's food.

**MEANS:** When you want to indicate a means of communication or transportation, *por* is used. Listed are some typical expressions with *por* indicating means of communication and transportation:

<i>por autobús</i>	<i>by bus</i>
<i>por avión</i>	<i>by plane</i>
<i>por barco</i>	<i>by boat</i>
<i>por computadora</i>	<i>by computer</i>
<i>por correo</i>	<i>by mail</i>
<i>por correo electrónico</i>	<i>by e-mail</i>
<i>por escrito</i>	<i>in writing</i>
<i>por fax</i>	<i>by fax</i>
<i>por ferrocarril</i>	<i>by train</i>
<i>por medio de</i>	<i>by means of</i>
<i>por teléfono</i>	<i>by phone</i>

**MOVEMENT:** *Por* indicates **movement within an area**. you should use *por* anytime the idea expresses “**through, by, or along.**”

- *Viajamos por los pueblos blancos de la Costa del Sol.*
- We travel through the whitewashed villages of the Costa del Sol.
  
- *Caminamos por las orillas del río.*
- We walked by the bank of the river.
  
- *Ella sigue por la calle principal.*
- She continues along the main street.

***SUBSTITUTION:*** The best way to know that the preposition is indicating substitution is to try the English expression “in place of” or “instead of.” If these expressions sound appropriate, the preposition is indicating a substitution which requires the use of *por*. Compare the following pairs of sentences:

- *Isabel compra el regalo por su madre. Su madre está enferma y no puede ir de compras.*
- Isabel buys the gift for (in place of) her mother. Her mother's ill and can't go to the store.
  
- *Isabel compra el regalo para su madre. Es el cumpleaños de su madre.*
- Isabel buys the gift for her mother. It's her mother's birthday.
  
- *Marta canta para Yolanda. A Yolanda le gusta la música.*
- Marta sings for Yolanda. Yolanda likes music.
  
- *Marta canta por Yolanda. Yolanda no puede cantar porque tiene laringitis.*
- Marta sings in place of Yolanda. Yolanda can't sing because she has laryngitis.