

SAT Spanish Practice Paper - Prepositions

1. Quiero llegar a la fiesta antes ----- María.

- (A) de
- (B) de que
- (C) a
- (D) sin

2. La cafetería esta ----- la biblioteca.

- (A) alrededor de
- (B) en frente de
- (C) por abajo de
- (D) sobre

3. Mi escuela esta ----- la estación de autobús.

- (A) lejos de
- (B) por
- (C) dentro de
- (D) encima de

4. ----- un poco de suerte, no va a llover el día del casamiento!

- (A) A mas de
- (B) Por
- (C) Para
- (D) Con

5. La próxima semana ellos van ----- tocar aquí.

- (A) a
- (B) de
- (C) con
- (D) por

6. No me gusta ver las películas de horror ----- la noche.

- (A) tras de
- (B) sobre
- (C) en
- (D) durante

7. Me voy en excursión a Italia ----- poder aprender el italiano mas rápido.

- (A) por
- (B) en
- (C) para
- (D) a

1. **A Translation:** I want to arrive at the party ----- María.

- (A) before
- (B) before (preceding a verb)
- (C) at
- (D) without

In the original sentence, you're given **antes** followed by a blank, leaving it up to you to fill in the correct preposition. **Antes** tells you that you're going for "before," so **de** is the correct preposition. Choice (B) (**de que**) is one of those expressions that needs to be followed by a verb (in the subjunctive) because the word **que** always begins a new clause. The others are way off in terms of meaning.

2. **B Translation:** The coffee shop is ----- the library.

- (A) around
- (B) in front of**
- (C) underneath
- (D) on

We can deduce from the sentence that the coffee shop and the library are in some kind of physical relation to each other. Choice (A) does not work grammatically in this sentence, and choices (C) and (D) do not make logical sense. The correct answer is (B).

3. A Translation: My school is ----- the bus station.

- (A) far from**
- (B) for
- (C) inside of
- (D) on top of

As in the previous question, this sentence involves a geographical relationship between two places, the school and the bus station. Choice (B), **por**, does not make sense grammatically, and choices (C) and (D) do not make sense logically. Therefore, choice (A) is correct.

4. D Translation: ----- a little luck, it will not rain on the day of the wedding!

- (A) More than
- (B) For
- (C) For (expressing point of reference)
- (D) With**

This sentence can be a little tricky, since **por** (B) and **para** (C) are both choices. However, we wouldn't say "For a little luck"; therefore, neither (B) nor (C) is correct. Choice (A) also does not work in this context. Choice (D), "With a little luck," is clear and conveys the correct meaning, so it is the correct answer.

5. A Translation: Next week they are going ----- play here.

- (A) to**
- (B) of
- (C) with
- (D) for

This one is nice and easy, no tricks or traps, and it translates straight from English. This is an example of the use of **ir a**. Notice that **ir** is conjugated to agree with the subject of the sentence (**ellos**).

6. D Translation: I don't like to see horror films ----- the night.

- (A) behind
- (B) on
- (C) in
- (D) during**

This one is a pretty tough call between (C) and (D) because both sound fine in the blank, but one of them makes a little more sense than the other if you think carefully about the difference in meaning. Do you see films *in* (as in, "inside") the night, or *during* the night? They're sort of close, and the exact English would be "at night," but *during* makes a bit more sense.

7. C Translation: I am going on an excursion to Italy ----- to be able to learn Italian faster.

- (A) for
- (B) in
- (C) for (destination)**
- (D) to

Here we have **para** versus **por** again! In this case, the sentence states a clear purpose. Thus, choices (A) and (B) do not work. Choice (D) means “to,” but the the sentence states that someone is going on a trip to Italy for a specific reason. We have to use **para**, which is choice (C).