Students will be able to talk and describe clothing.

Students will be able to express preferences in the store.

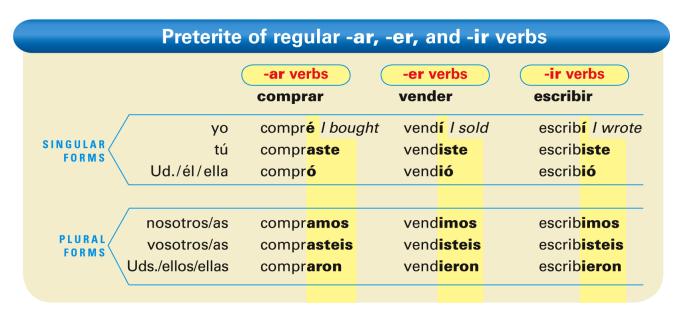
Student will be to negotiate and pay for items you buy.

FINAL DE LA UNIDAD: 30 de enero

UNIT 6: ¡DE COMPRAS!



Spanish uses two simple tenses: the preterite and the imperfect. In this lesson, you will learn how to form the preterite tense, which is used to express actions or states completed in the past.



- ► ¡Atención! The yo and Ud./él/ella forms of all three conjugations have written accents on the last syllable to show that it is stressed.
- ► The endings for regular -er and -ir verbs are identical in the preterite.





Note that the nosotros/as forms of regular -ar and -ir verbs in the preterite are identical to the present tense forms. Context will help you determine which tense is being used.

En invierno **compramos** ropa. In the winter, we buy clothing.

Anoche **compramos** unos zapatos. Last night we bought some shoes.

-Ar and -er verbs that have a stem change in the present tense are regular in the preterite. They do not have a stem change.

PRESENT

PRETERITE

cerrar (e:ie)La tienda cierra a las seis.La tienda cerró a las seis.volver (o:ue)Carlitos vuelve tarde.Carlitos volvió tarde.jugar (u:ue)Él juega al fútbol.Él jugó al fútbol.

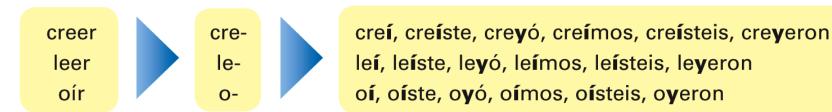
► ¡Atención! -Ir verbs that have a stem change in the present tense also have a stem change in the preterite.

Verbs that end in -car, -gar, and -zar have a spelling change in the first person singular (yo form) in the preterite.



Except for the yo form, all other forms of -car,
 -gar, and -zar verbs are regular in the preterite.

Three other verbs—creer, leer, and oir—have spelling changes in the preterite. The i of the verb endings of creer, leer, and oir carries an accent in the yo, tú, nosotros/as, and vosotros/as forms, and changes to y in the Ud./él/ella and Uds./ellos/ellas forms.



▶ Ver is regular in the preterite, but none of its forms has an accent.

ver — vi, viste, vio, vimos, visteis, vieron

Words commonly used with the preterite

anoche anteayer the day before yesterday the day before yesterday una vez de repente desde... hasta... the day before yesterday the day before yesterday the day before and pasado la semana pasada una vez dos veces ya

pasado/a (adj.)
el año pasado
semana pasada
una vez
dos veces
ya
last; past
last year
last week
once; one time
twice; two times

Ayer llegué a Santiago de Cuba. Yesterday I arrived in Santiago de Cuba. **Anoche** oí un ruido extraño. Last night I heard a strange noise.

- 6.3 Preterite tense of regular verbs
 - ► Acabar de + [infinitive] is used to say that something has just occurred. Note that acabar is in the present tense in this construction.

Acabo de comprar una falda.

I just bought a skirt.

Acabas de ir de compras.

You just went shopping.



Provide the appropriate preterite forms of the verbs. The first item in each column has been done for you.

comer	salir	comenzar	leer
1. ellas comieron	salieron	c <u>omenzaro</u> n	leyeron
2. tú			
3. usted			
4. nosotros			
5. yo			