

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!



Traducción de velocidad (5 min...)

- Me gusta llevar un sombrero cuando hace mucho calor.
- Yo necesito unas gafas de sol para el verano.
- María quiere comprar una bolsa en las rebajas.
- Mi esposo debe conseguir un suéter para su viaje a Canadá.
- En el Almacén Alameda encuentras vestidos de baño, ropa interior, zapatos, pantalones, camisas y mucho más.
- Mi abuela compra un abrigo para el invierno cada año.
- A mi tía Mariela le gusta mirar su vestido favorito todos los días.
- Gustavo compra muchos regalos para sus sobrinos.

Continúa otros 5 min

- Voy al centro comercial con mi novia a comprar la ropa para las vacaciones.
- — ¿Le gusta este vestido señora Olarte? — No, es muy feo.
- Juan le regala unas gafas de sol a Mariela.
- — ¡Hay mucho dinero en esta bolsa! — Sí, pero no debemos gastarlo porque no es nuestro.
- Yo compro mis trajes en el almacén Alameda. Ellos son muy bonitos y no gasto mucho dinero.
- — Señora Cárdenas, gracias por su compra. — De nada, me gusta mucho este almacén.
- Mi hermanastra Alicia está muy guapa con su vestido negro.

Los últimos 3 min...

- — ¿Qué piensas de estos zapatos? Son cómodos.
— ¡Son muy grandes!
- Llevo sandalias para caminar en la playa.
- José va a la caja para pagar.
- Las gemelas González tienen muchos trajes en su almacén.
- — ¿Paga con tarjeta de crédito? — Sí, señor.

The Preterit of Regular Verbs

(El pretérito de los verbos regulares)

¿Les gustó
la paella?



The preterit

So far you have learned to use verbs in the present indicative tense. In this chapter you will learn about the preterit, one of two simple past tenses in Spanish. In *Capítulo 8* you will be introduced to the imperfect, which is also used to refer to events in the past.

The preterit tense is used to express:

- An action that is terminated or completed at a given point in the past
- An action or state that occupies a limited period of time
- An action with a specific and indicated beginning or ending

The conjugation of regular **-ar** verbs

tomar = to take, to drink

Just as with present tense verbs, we always start with the stem of the verb.

tomé	tomamos
tomaste	tomasteis
tomó	tomaron

Except for single-syllable verb forms,* the first- and third-persons singular of regular preterit verbs always bear a written accent on the final syllable.

*For example, the first- and third-persons singular of *ver*: **vi**, **vio**

The conjugation of regular **-ar** verbs

tomar = to take, to drink

Tomé el autobús al supermercado esta mañana.

I took the bus to the supermarket this morning.

Elena tomó un refresco en la cena anoche.

Elena drank a soft drink at dinner last night.

Los estudiantes tomaron un examen ayer.

The students took an exam yesterday.

The conjugation of regular **-ar** verbs

The first-person plural, or *nosotros*, form of **-ar** verbs is the same in the preterit as in the present tense. This does not normally cause confusion since context usually clarifies the meaning.

Tomamos el autobús al centro todos los días.

We take the bus downtown every day.

Tomamos el autobús a la escuela ayer.

We took the bus to school yesterday.

The conjugation of regular **-er** verbs

comer = to eat

We start with the stem.

comí	comimos
comiste	comisteis
comió	comieron

Except for single-syllable verb forms, the first- and third-persons singular of regular preterit verbs always bear a written accent on the final syllable.

The conjugation of regular **-er** verbs

comer = to eat

Comí los frijoles envueltos en una tortilla.

I ate the beans wrapped in a tortilla.

Comimos en la cafetería de la universidad.

We ate at the university cafeteria.

Juan comió en casa de sus abuelos.

Juan ate at his grandparents' house.

The conjugation of regular **-ir** verbs

vivir = to live

We start with the stem.

viví	vivimos
viviste	vivisteis
vivíó	vivieron

Notice that **-ir** verbs conjugate exactly like **-er** verbs.

Except for single-syllable verb forms, the first- and third-persons singular of regular preterit verbs always bear a written accent on the final syllable.

The conjugation of regular **-ir** verbs

vivir = to live

Viví en Perú por tres años.

I lived in Peru for three years.

¿Viviste en Guatemala alguna vez?

Did you ever live in Guatemala?

Mis abuelos vivieron en Florida toda su vida.

My grandparents lived in Florida all their lives.

The conjugation of regular **-ir** verbs

The first-person plural, or *nosotros*, form of **-ir** verbs, as with **-ar** verbs, is the same in the preterit as in the present tense. Again, context usually clarifies the meaning.

Vivimos en Nueva York ahora.

We live in New York now.

Vivimos en Puerto Rico el año pasado.

We lived in Puerto Rico last year.

Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar**

Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have the following spelling changes in the first-person singular of the preterit. All other forms of these verbs are conjugated regularly.

c → qu Example: buscar

busqué buscamos

buscaste buscasteis

buscó buscaron

Busqué el programa en la tele.

I looked for the program on the TV.

Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar**

Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have the following spelling changes in the first-person singular of the preterit. All other forms of these verbs are conjugated regularly.

c → **qu** Other verbs of this type

explicar → *to explain*

Le expliqué el problema al policía.

I explained the problem to the policeman.

practicar → *to practice*

Practiqué el piano esta mañana.

I practiced the piano this morning.

tocar → *to touch; to play a musical instrument*

Toqué el agua con el dedo del pie.

I touched the water with my toe.

Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar**

Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have the following spelling changes in the first-person singular of the preterit. All other forms of these verbs are conjugated regularly.

g → gu Example: llegar

llegué llegamos

llegaste llegasteis

llegó llegaron

Llegué muy contento hoy.

I arrived very happy today.

Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar**

Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have the following spelling changes in the first-person singular of the preterit. All other forms of these verbs are conjugated regularly.

g → gu Other verbs of this type

jugar (a) → *to play (games, sports)*

Jugué (al) béisbol con mis amigos hoy.

I played baseball with my friends today.

pagar → *to pay*

Pagué la cuenta con tarjeta de crédito.

I payed the bill with a credit card.

Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar**

Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have the following spelling changes in the first-person singular of the preterit. All other forms of these verbs are conjugated regularly.

z → c Example: *almorzar*

almorce *almorzamos*

almorzaste *almorzasteis*

almorzó *almorzaron*

Almorcé poco hoy.

I had little for lunch today.

Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar**

Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have the following spelling changes in the first-person singular of the preterit. All other forms of these verbs are conjugated regularly.

z → c Other verbs of this type

empezar → *to begin*

Empecé a estudiar la lección siete.

I began to study lesson seven.

abrazar → *to hug or embrace*

Abracé a toda mi familia al volver de mi viaje.

I hugged my whole family upon returning from my trip.

rezar → *to pray*

Recé con mi familia antes de comer.

I prayed (said grace) with my family before eating.

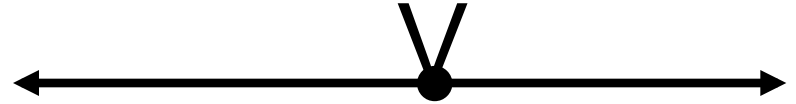
Criteria for the use of the preterit

1. An action that is terminated or completed.

Me *casé* en 1981.

Alfredo *salió* para España ayer.

Berta *compró* un coche nuevo el año pasado.

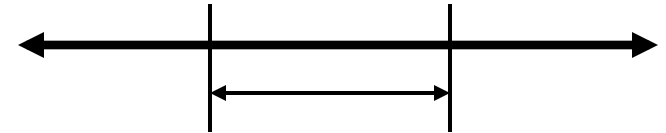


2. An action or state that occupies a limited period of time.

Lorena *estudió* por dos horas.

Llovió todo el día.

Estuvimos en Oaxaca todo el mes de julio.

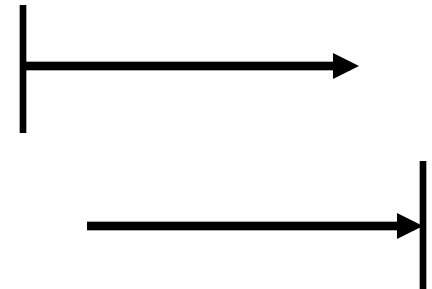


3. An action with a specific and indicated beginning or ending.

El concierto *comenzó* a las siete.

Empecé a trabajar en el proyecto ayer.

Cesó de llover a eso de las cinco de la tarde.



FIN