

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: 28 de marzo

UNIT 6: ¡DE COMPRAS!



Calentamiento 1

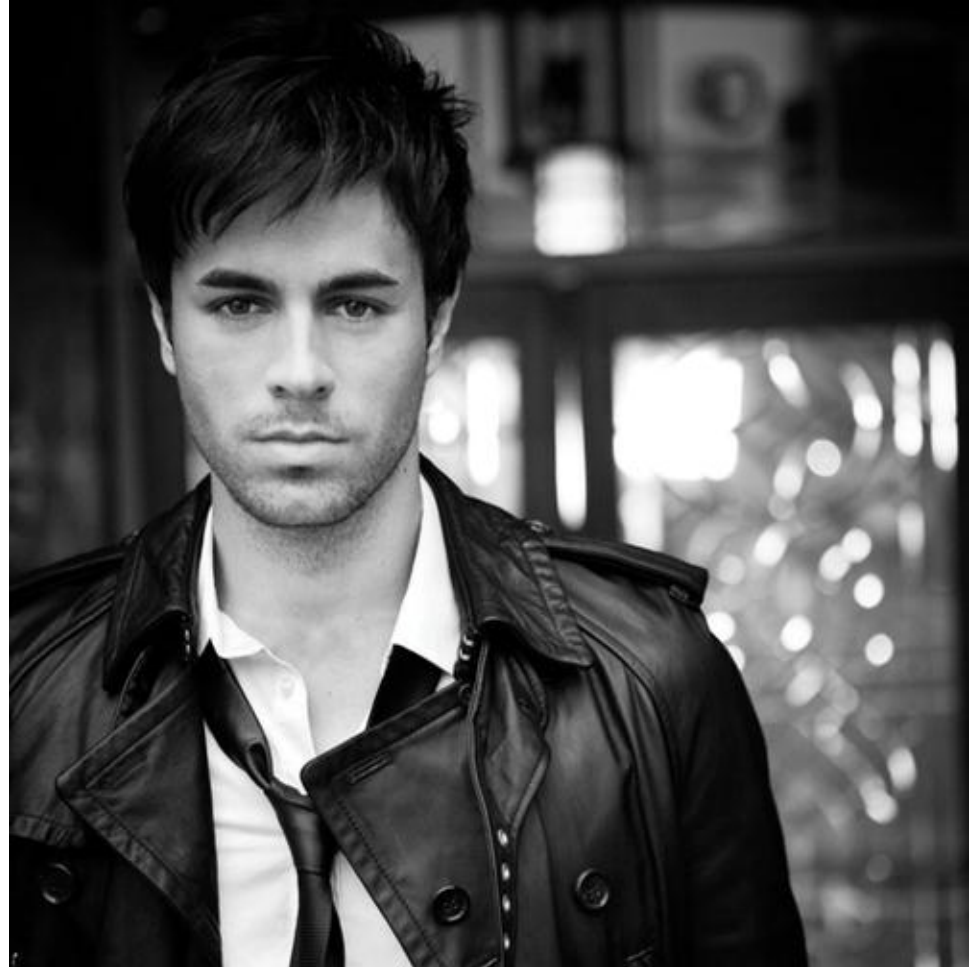
1. María compra blusas para mí
2. Yo doy un regalo a Uds.
3. Nosotros pagamos la cuenta por tí
4. Patricia compra los zapatos para su hermana Ester
5. A vosotros, yo doy los guantes

Calentamiento 2

- Marca con una raya el DOP y un círculo el IOP.
Después escribe las oraciones con ambos:
 - Ana prepara unos tacos para tí
 - Pablo no escribe una carta a mí
 - Presto el dinero a Luisa
 - Compramos unos regalos a los niños
 - María habla a nosotros

New Song

□ DIMELO!!!



DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS



Placement of the Double Object Pronouns

- When there is only one conjugated verb:
 - **Place the direct and indirect object pronouns in front of the verb.**
- **The indirect object pronoun must always precede the direct object pronoun.**
 - He brings *flowers* to me.
 - Él trae *las flores* **para mí**.
 - Él **me** *las* trae.

Placement of the Double Object Pronouns

- When There are Two Verbs, a Conjugated Verb and an Infinitive:
 - ▣ **Place the direct and indirect object pronouns in front of the conjugated verb OR attach them to the infinitive, if you have one.**
- **The indirect object pronoun must still come before the direct object pronoun.**

Placement of the Double Object Pronouns

- He is going to bring *flowers* **to me**.
 - **Él me** *las* va a traer.
 - **Él** va a traer**me***las*.

The Third Person Object Pronouns

- When both the indirect and direct object pronouns are in **the third person singular or plural**, the *indirect object pronoun still precedes the direct object pronoun*, but it is written as “**se**” rather than “**le**” or “**les**”.
- He buys flowers for her.
- Él se las compra.

Important Notes to Remember

- Remember:
 - ▣ Indirect before direct before the conjugated verb (or attached to the infinitive if you have one).
 - ▣ You can't "le lo", you must "se lo", "se la", "se los", or "se las".

Now It's Your Turn

- He speaks Spanish to me.
- Él me lo habla.

- We are going to wash the dishes for her.
- Nosotros se los vamos a lavar.
- Nosotros vamos a lavárselos.

Boleta de ida

- Marca con una raya el DOP y un círculo el IOP.
Después escribe las oraciones con ambos:
 - Ana prepara unos tacos para tí
 - Pablo no escribe una carta a mí
 - Presto el dinero a Luisa
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 - María habla a nosotros

The Preterit of Regular Verbs

(El pretérito de los verbos regulares)



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.

comi	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**

almorcé **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.

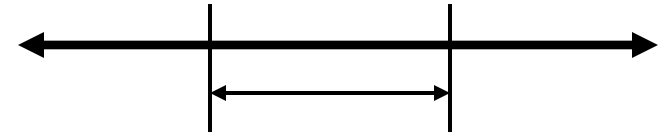


2. An action or state that occupies a limited period of time.

Lorena *estudió* por dos horas.

Llovió todo el día.

Estuvimos en Oaxaca todo el mes de julio.

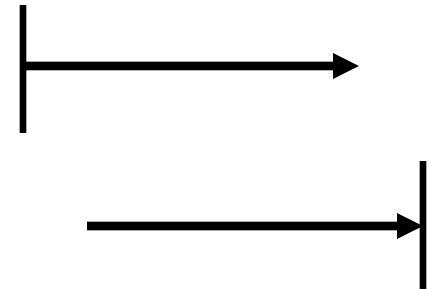


3. An action with a specific and indicated beginning or ending.

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

6.3 Preterite tense of regular verbs

ANTE TODO

In order to talk about events in the past, 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.

Preterite of regular -ar, -er, and -ir verbs

		-ar verbs comprar	-er verbs vender	-ir verbs escribir
SINGULAR FORMS	yo	compré / <i>bought</i>	vendí / <i>sold</i>	escribí / <i>wrote</i>
	tú	compraste	vendiste	escribiste
	Ud./él/ella	compró	vendió	escribió
PLURAL FORMS	nosotros/as	compramos	vendimos	escribimos
	vosotros/as	comprasteis	vendisteis	escribisteis
	Uds./ellos/ellas	compraron	vendieron	escribieron

6.3 Preterite tense of regular verbs

- ▶ **¡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.



6.3 Preterite tense of regular verbs

- ▶ 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.

6.3 Preterite tense of regular verbs

- ▶ **-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)

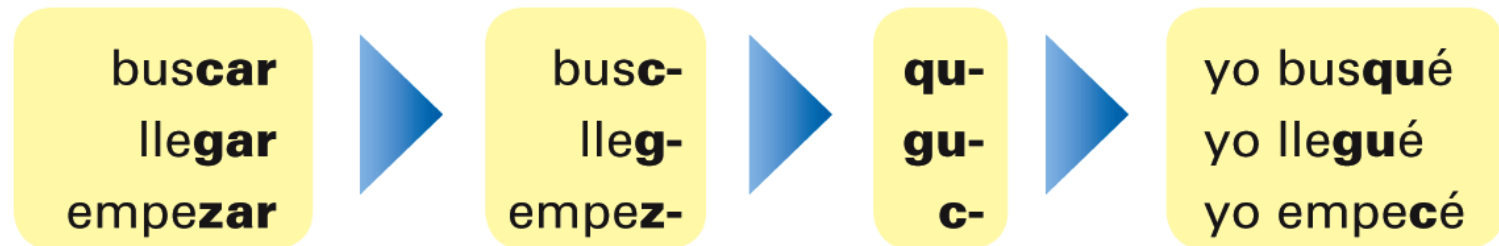
Él **juega** al fútbol.

Él **jugó** al fútbol.

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

6.3 Preterite tense of regular verbs

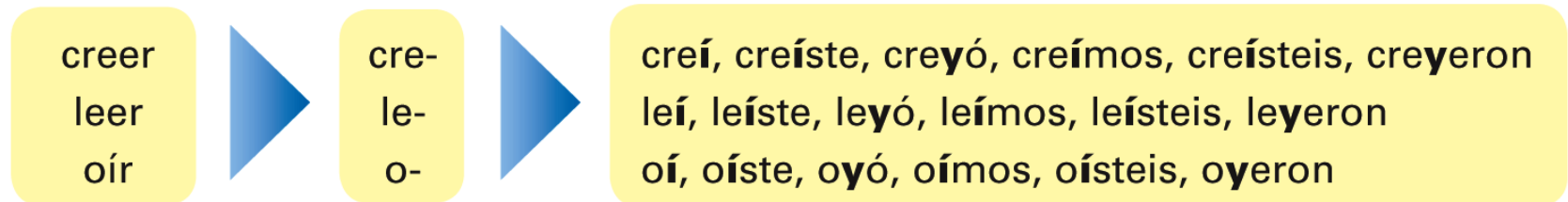
- ▶ Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change in the first person singular (**yo** form) in the preterite.



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

6.3 Preterite tense of regular verbs

- ▶ Three other verbs—**creer**, **leer**, and **oír**—have spelling changes in the preterite. The **i** of the verb endings of **creer**, **leer**, and **oír** 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.



6.3 Preterite tense of regular verbs

- ▶ **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	<i>last night</i>	pasado/a (adj.)	<i>last; past</i>
anteayer	<i>the day before</i>	el año pasado	<i>last year</i>
	<i>yesterday</i>	la semana pasada	<i>last week</i>
ayer	<i>yesterday</i>	una vez	<i>once; one time</i>
de repente	<i>suddenly</i>	dos veces	<i>twice; two times</i>
desde... hasta...	<i>from... until...</i>	ya	<i>already</i>

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.

6.3 Preterite tense of regular verbs



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

comenzaron

leyeron

2. tú _____

3. usted _____

4. nosotros _____

5. yo _____

Entonces...aquí hay un pequeño video de el Pretérito para ayudarte a recordar.

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e6cNc2T0oWE>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ggc2i_fOIVM

- http://www.sparkenthusiasm.com/the_past_tense.html