

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: 12 de abril

UNIT 6: ¡DE COMPRAS!



Proyecto: LA MODA

Vamos a leer acerca del proyecto...

FECHA DE ENTREGA: 15 de abril



New Song

- DIMELO!!!
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6NlreX5Mkqo>



Time writing... 5 minutos!

Describe lo que llevan las modelos para esta temporada Primavera/Verano 2013. Usa los verbos:
LLEVA
USA
TIENE
PUESTO

Usa la mayor cantidad de detalles que puedas....



The Preterit of Regular Verbs

(El pretérito de los verbos regulares)



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.

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g → gu Example: llegar

llegué llegamos

llegaste llegasteis

Llegué muy contento hoy.

I arrived very happy today.

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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*

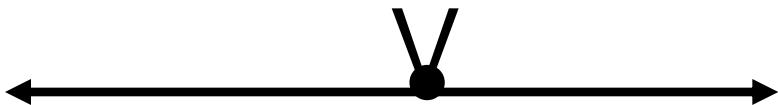
Recé con mi familia antes de comer.

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.

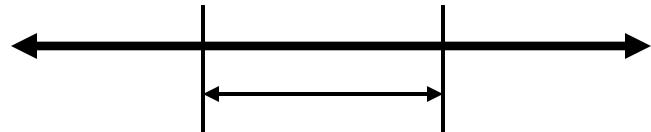


Alfredo salió para España ayer.

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.

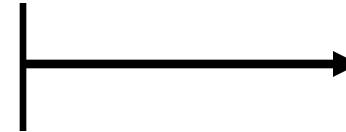


Llovió todo el día.

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

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

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

PRETERITE

La tienda **cerró** a las seis.Carlitos **volvió** tarde.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.