

**1. Review: General notes for past tense in Spanish-** the preterite tense is used to express past actions that are seen as completed in the past or as having happened once. Next week we will begin learning about the imperfect tense.

Check in questions:

Do the -AR, -IR, & -ER ending verbs conjugate the same in preterite tense?

- No- the -AR ending verbs have its own set of endings. The -ER & -IR verbs share the same set of endings in the preterite, which are different than -AR verbs.

Do stem-changing verbs have stem changes in the preterite tense?

- Stem-changing -AR and -ER verbs do not have any stem changes in the preterite because the stem is not stressed in any of the forms. IE: Yo pienso. I think. Yo pensé. I thought.
- -IR verbs have a stem change in the present tense *do* have stem changes in *two forms* of the preterite tense, the él/ella/Usted form and the ellos/ellas/Uds.

-AR verbs whose stems end in what 3 letters have spelling changes in the yo form?

- The three letters are c, g, z.
  - c > qu, g > gu, z > c
  - The reason for this change is the Spanish spells the sounds /k/, /g/, /s/ (spelled z) differently before e and i.

**2. New Lesson: Preterite tense irregulars** *Hay muchos verbos irregulares en el pretérito.* There are many irregular verbs in the preterite tense. Let's review some of the irregulars from last class and learn additional irregulars today.

**Ser (to be) & IR (to go)**

Yo	fui	nosotros(as)	fuimos
tú	fuiste	vosotros(as)	fuisteis
él/ella/Usted	fue	ellos/ellas/ustedes	fueron

**Dar (to give) \*new**

Yo	di	nosotros(as)	dimos
tú	diste	vosotros(as)	disteis
él/ella/Usted	dio	ellos/ellas/ustedes	dieron

### Examples/Practice:

- Yesterday, she gave me a present for my birthday.
  - *Ayer, ella me dio un regalo por mi cumpleaños.*
- He gave her flowers on Valentine’s day last week.
  - *Él dio flores el día de San Valentín la semana pasada.*
- We gave them candy for Halloween.
  - *Les dimos dulces para el día de brujas.*

\*The preterite tense of **hay** is **hubo**.

**Ver (to see) \*This is regular in preterite, but the yo and él/ella/Usted forms are written without accent marks. This is because they are forms of one syllable.**

<b>Yo</b>	<b>vi</b>	<b>nosotros(as)</b>	<b>vimos</b>
<b>tú</b>	<b>viste</b>	<b>vosotros(as)</b>	<b>visteis</b>
<b>él/ella/Usted</b>	<b>vio</b>	<b>ellos/ellas/ustedes</b>	<b>vieron</b>

**New Lesson: More Irregular Past Tense Conjugations:** Irregular preterites in Spanish have two features: an irregular stem and a special set of endings. Note: the **yo** and **él** forms are stressed on the stem, not on the ending. When conjugated into the preterite tense, the root vowel in the stem of some verbs changes to -u. This change is the same for all forms of person (pronouns). For some verbs, the root vowel changes to -i. For some verbs, add -uv at the end of the root. For some verbs, add a -j. Please see the chart visual below for specific examples.

1. Hacer (to do or to make): hic-, \*hiz- (The **él/ella/Ud.** Form of **hacer** is spelled with a **z**, not a **c** as in the other forms.)
2. Querer (to want): quis-
3. Venir (to come): vin-
4. Estar (to be): estuv-
5. Tener (to have): tuv-
6. Andar (to go around): anduv-
7. Poder (to be able to): pud-
8. Poner (to put): pus-
9. Saber (to know): sup-

10. Decir (to say/tell): dij- (\*eron in ellos/ellas/Uds- in this form it loses the i of the **-ieron** ending.)
11. Traer (to bring): traj- (\*eron in ellos/ellas/Uds- in this form it loses the i of the **-ieron** ending.)
12. Caber (to fit): cup-

### Irregular Endings:

<b>-é</b>	<b>-imos</b>
<b>-iste</b>	<b>-isteis</b>
<b>-ó</b>	<b>-ieron/*eron</b>

All verbs ending in **-ducir** have a preterite stem with the vowel **u**.

Example: **Producir-** *to produce*

produce	produjimos
produjiste	produjisteis
produjo	produjeron

The verb **traer** has **a** in the stem of the preterite.

**Traer-** *to bring*

traje	trajimos
trajiste	trajisteis
trajo	trajeron

### Notes:

- All preterite stems ending in **j** lose the **i** of the **-ieron** ending, as in the preterite of the verb *decir*: *dijeron*.
- The verbs **conducir** *to drive* and **traducir** *to translate* are conjugated in the preterite like **producir**
- The compounds of the verbs above show the same irregular stems in the preterite.
  - Hacer; rehacer- *to do over*, satisfacer- *to satisfy*
  - Poner; componer- *to fix/compose*, proponer- *to propose*

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- Tener; detener- *to stop*, mantener- *to keep/support*, sostener- *to support*
- Traer; atraer- *to attract*, distraer- *to distract*
- Venir; convener- *to be suitable*, intervenir- *to intervene*, prevenir- *to notify/warn*

### 3. **Práctica- Practice:** Translate the sentences using irregular preterite verbs.

1. He wanted to go to the park.
2. She knew the party was last night.
3. They brought their luggage to the airport last night.
4. I had a dream about Christmas.
5. We wanted to surprise the family at Thanksgiving.
6. Did you put the decorations out last week?
7. Did you have the gifts last night?
8. We were sad the party ended.
9. They came over to the house for dinner.
10. You made the best desert last Thanksgiving.

### 4. **Break out Rooms- Conversation Practice: Using Preterite tense- Talking about what they did for past holidays/celebrations. \*Goal to use irregular verbs if possible: SER, IR, DAR,**

**La noche de brujas/Halloween,** ¿Diste dulces a los niños? ¿Fuiste en un disfraz? ¿Trajiste comida a una fiesta? ¿Viste una película de Halloween?

**La Navidad pasada,** ¿A quién diste regalos? ¿Hiciste algo especial para la Navidad?

¿Qué cocinaste?

**Más opciones para conversar:** ¿Viste las celebraciones del día de los muertos?

¿Qué hiciste este fin de semana? ¿Qué quisiste hacer este fin de semana?

### 5. **Más Práctica: More Practice: Make Spanish sentences using the information provided. Make sure to conjugate the verbs in the preterite tense.**

1. Yo/decir/the story/last night
2. Jose/traer/the recipe/the day before yesterday

3. Lucia y yo/hacer enchiladas/last Sunday
4. Vosotros/venir/yesterday
5. Usted/producir/last month
6. Tú/poder viajar/last summer
7. Yo/poner el vestido/seven years ago
8. Tú y yo/estar en el parque/last week
9. Ustedes/poner decoraciones /last Sunday
10. Ella/traducir el documento/four days ago

### 6. *El Vocabulario – Vocabulary: More Verbs*

<i>gozar</i>	to enjoy
<i>equivocarse</i>	to be mistaken
<i>explicar</i>	to explain
<i>secar</i>	to dry
<i>cargar</i>	to load
<i>rogar (o&gt;ue)</i>	to beg/ask
<i>madrugar</i>	to get up early
<i>abrazar</i>	to hug
<i>lanzar</i>	to throw
<i>averiguar</i>	to find out
<i>aprovechar</i>	to take advantage
<i>charlar</i>	to chat
<i>disfrutar</i>	to enjoy
<i>discutir</i>	to discuss/argue
<i>toser</i>	to cough

**7. Challenge for participants: Create your own example sentences in Spanish using the preterite tense and varied subjects/topics for these new verbs.**



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