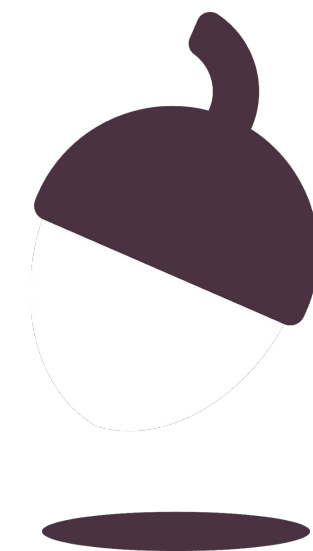


**Spanish**

# Talking about what you did on holiday [1/ 3]

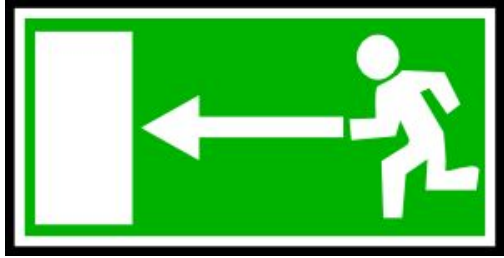
## - Preterite tense (-ar verbs)

Señorita Vázquez

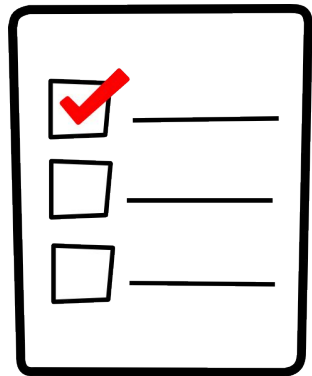


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# La fonética

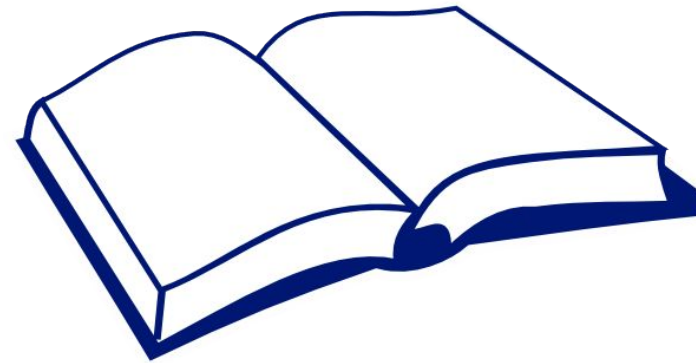


sa*l*ir



*l*ista

[ *l* ]



*l*ibro

[later;then]  
*l*uego



pa*l*abra



*l*uz



# La fonética

Laura

Lorena

Luna

Elena

Paula

Alonso

Carlos

Alfonso

Lucas

Emilio



|            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| pasear     | to walk           |
| viajar     | to travel         |
| el campo   | countryside/field |
| la playa   | beach             |
| el partido | match / game      |
| el parque  | park              |
| temprano   | early             |
| más        | more              |
| tarde      | late              |



# Present VS. Preterite tense

## -ar verbs: 1<sup>st</sup> person singular (I)

### Present

o

Viajo o a España.

I travel to Spain.

### Preterite

é

Viajé a España.

I travelled to Spain.

In the preterite, to mean 'I' with an -ar verb, remove -ar and add -é to the stem.

nadar



nado



nadé

cocinar



cocino



cociné

descansar



descanso



descansé





# Preterite

The preterite is a past tense. It is used to talk about actions in the past that are completed. The past action had a **definite beginning** and **definite end**.



# Preterite tense:

## -ar verbs: 1<sup>st</sup> person singular and plural (we)

I

-é

Viajé a España.

I travelled to Spain.

we

-amos

Viajamos a España.

We travelled to Spain.

To mean 'we' with an -ar verb, remove -ar and add -**amos** to the stem.

nad**ar**



nad**é**



nad**amos**

cocin**ar**



cocin**é**



cocin**amos**

descans**ar**



descans**é**



descans**amos**



# Preterite tense:

**-ar verbs: 3rd person singular and plural (s/he, it & they)**

**s/he, it**

**-ó**

Viaj**ó** a España.

*S/he travelled**ed** to Spain.*

To mean 's/he, it' with an –ar verb,  
remove –ar and add **-ó** to the stem.

**they**

**-aron**

Viaj**aron** a España.

*They travelled**ed** to Spain.*

To mean 'they' with an –ar verb, remove  
–ar and add **-aron** to the stem.





# Preterite tense:

-ar verbs: 3rd person singular and plural (s/he, it & they)

s/he, it

-ó

nadé



nadó



nadaron

cociné



cocinó



cocinaron

descansé



descansó



descansaron

they

-aron



# Accents & preterite tense

Viaj○ a España.

*I travel to Spain.*

Mand○ mensajes.

*I send messages.*

Viajó a España.

*S/he travelled**ed** to Spain.*

Mandó mensajes.

*S/he sent messages.*

Accents can fully change the meaning of the verb.

It also affects the pronunciation of the word as the stress fall into the last syllable.



# Las respuestas

1. The preterite is a future tense. True / **False**
2. In the preterite, to mean 'I' with an -ar verb, remove -ar and add -é to the stem.  
**True** / False
3. '-amos' is the ending for the 1st person plural ('we').  
**True** / False
4. 'Mandó' is translated as s/he, it sent.
5. Accents can fully change the meaning of the verb.  
**True** / False



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