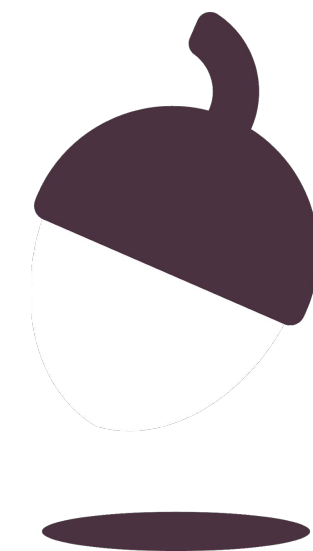


Spanish

- Experiences now and in the past [2/2]
- *Present vs preterite tenses: 3rd person singular*
- *AR verbs*
- *Hacer*

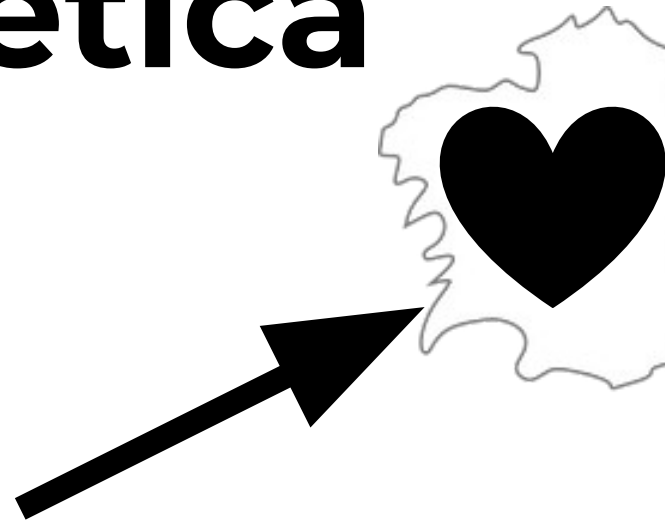
Señorita Allinson



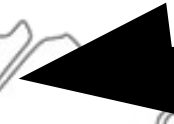
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ACADEMY

La fonética

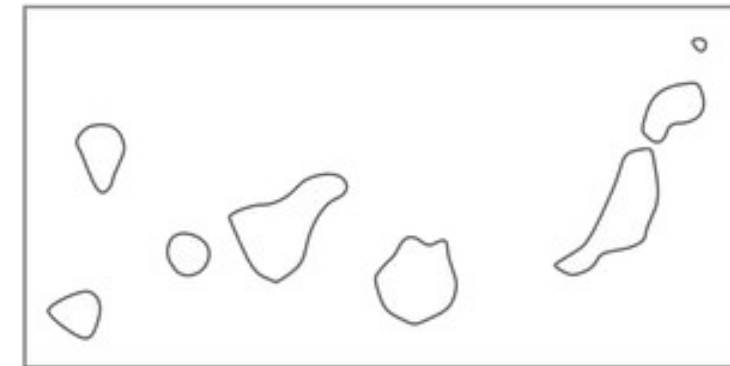
Galicia



Bilbao



Lleida



el examen	the exam
hacer	to do, doing; to make, making
repasar	to revise, revising
pronunciar	to pronounce, pronouncing
la cultura	culture
después	afterwards
el ejercicio	exercise
ayer	yesterday
por la tarde	in the afternoon/evening
por la mañana	in the morning
sobre	about
hoy	today



Present tense - ar verbs

3rd person singular ('s/he, it' form)

To mean 's/he' or 'it' with **ar** verbs in the present tense, remove –ar and add **–a**.

This part of the verb is called the 'stem'.

hablar



habl



habla

(he/she/it speaks)

repasar



repas



repasa

(he/she/it revises)



Preterite tense - ar verbs

3rd person singular ('s/he, it' form)

To mean 's/he' or 'it' with **ar** verbs with actions completed in the past, remove **-ar** and add **-ó**.

hablar	→	habl	→	habló <i>(he/she/it spoke)</i>
repasar	→	repas	→	repasó <i>(he/she/it revised)</i>



HACER

Remember, some verbs don't follow the regular patterns.
The verb HACER is an example of this.

	Present tense		Preterite tense	
hacer (to do, doing; to make, making)	hace	<i>he/she/it does/makes</i>	hizo	<i>he/she/it did/made</i>



Summary

1. The AR verb ending for 'he/she/it' in present tense is: -a
2. The AR verb ending for 'he/she/it' in preterite tense is: -ó
3. The word for "s/he did/made" is: hizo
4. Translate: "pronunció las palabras" "he pronounced the words"
5. "He spoke with the teacher after the exam" is: "Habló con el profesor después del examen."

