

6.3

Preterite tense of regular verbs



Tutorial

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 / bought tú compraste Ud./él/ella compró	vendí / sold vendiste vendió	escribí / wrote escribiste escribió
PLURAL FORMS	nosotros/as compramos vosotros/as comprasteis Uds./ellos/ellas compraron	vendimos vendisteis vendieron	escribimos escribisteis escribieron

- **¡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.
- As the chart shows, the endings for regular **-er** and **-ir** verbs are identical in the preterite.

¿Qué compraste?



Compré estos aretes.



- 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 clothes.

Anoche **compramos** unos zapatos.
Last night we bought some shoes.

- **-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

PREFERITE

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.

CONSULTA

There are a few high-frequency irregular verbs in the preterite. You will learn more about them in **Estructura 9.1**, p. 310.

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

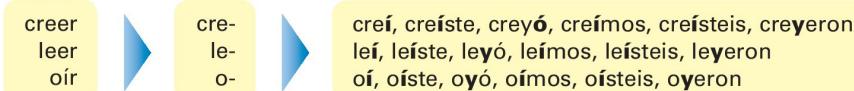
CONSULTA

You will learn about the preterite of -**i**r stem-changing verbs in **Estructura 8.1**, p. 274.

- 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.
- 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.



- **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>
ayer	<i>yesterday</i>	la semana pasada	<i>last week</i>
de repente	<i>yesterday</i>	una vez	<i>once</i>
desde... hasta...	<i>suddenly</i>	dos veces	<i>twice</i>
	<i>from... until...</i>	ya	<i>already</i>

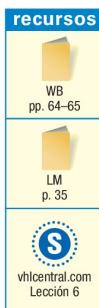
Ayer llegué a Santiago de Cuba.
Yesterday I arrived in Santiago de Cuba.

Anoche oí un ruido extraño.
Last night I heard a strange noise.

- **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.



¡INTÉNTALO!

Provide the appropriate preterite forms of the verbs.

comer

- ellas comieron
- tú _____
- usted _____
- nosotros _____
- yo _____

salir

- salieron
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

comenzar

- comenzaron
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

leer

- leyeron
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____