**Unidad 5, etapa 3 study guide**

* Know all the vocabulary on pg 389 (as well as the extra words on the vocab sheet passed out)
* **The preterite tense**

Last year you learned how to talk about the past using “acabar de” + an infinitive verb. This translates as what you have just done.

* Acabar de + infinitive verb = to have just done something

 Yo acabo de comer. = I just ate.

In English, the past tense is formed by adding -ed to regular verbs, so that "I talk" becomes "I talked." In Spanish, the preterite tense is formed by adding a specific ending to each verb, different than the present tense (except for the nosotros form that stays the same).

**Hablar = to talk**

Hablé = I talked hablamos = we talked

Hablaste = you talked hablasteis = you all talked

Habló = He talked hablaron = they talked

**Present tense**

Hablo hablamos

Hablas habláis

Habla hablan

* **Irregular Preterite verbs: spelling change**

**Car/Gar/Zar verbs**

**Tocar = to play Command form tú**

**toqué**  tocamos Toca No **toques**

tocaste tocasteis

tocó tocaron

**Llegar = to arrive**

**Llegué**  llegamos Llega No **llegues**

Llegaste llegasteis

Llegó llegaron

**Cruzar = to cross**

**crucé**  cruzamos Cruza No **cruces**

cruzaste cruzasteis

cruzó cruzaron

* **Irregular Preterite verbs: different forms and loss of accent marks**

There are many irregular forms of the preterite tense. Here are three of them:

**Hacer = To do, to make**

hice hicimos

hiciste hicisteis

hizo hicieron

**IMPORTANT:**

The verb hacer loses its accents for the yo and él/ella form. It also has a "z" for the él/ella form, so as to keep the same sound throughout the whole verb (kind of like the -car, gar, zar verbs)

**Ser = to be and Ir = To go**

fui fuimos

fuiste fuisteis

fue fueron

**IMPORTANT**

The verbs ser and ir are conjugated exactly the same. You need the context of the sentence and all the other words used to know which meaning is being used.

* **Superlatives**

A superlative is when you say that something is the most or least of a certain quality. The form you use must agree with the noun it is describing: in masculine, feminine, singular or plural.

**El/la mayor = the oldest**

**El/la menor = the youngest**

**El/la mejor = the best**

**El/la peor = the worst**

**Examples:**

Señora Roth is the best Spanish teacher!! = Señora Roth es la mejor profesora de español. ☺

Sharknado is the worst movie. = Sharknado es la peor película.

Flat Stanley es el peor libro. = Flat Stanley is the worst book.

Ana es la mayor de sus hermanos. = Ana is the oldest of her sbilings.

Juan es el mayor de sus hermanos. = Juan is the oldest of his siblings.

You can use this with any adjective to say which is the most or least of something:

**Examples:**

Matemáticas es la clase más difícil. = Math is the most difficult class.

Inglés es la clase más fácil. = English is the easiest class.

Ana es la menos alta. = Ana is the least tall.

Juan es el más alto. = Juan is the most tall.

Ana y Juan son los más inteligentes de la clase. = Ana and Juan are the most intelligent in class.

María y Juana son las más bonitas. = Maria and Juana are the prettiest.

Juan y Pedro son los más feos. = Juan and Pedro are the ugliest.