


Presentación de GRAMÁTICA

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn how to form the preterite of **ir**, **ser**, **hacer**, **ver**, and **dar**. Then use these verbs to talk about the past. *Actividades 12–16*

 **¿Recuerdas?** Days of the week p. R13, parties p. R13

English Grammar Connection: Verbs that are regular in the past tense end in *-ed*. **Irregular verbs**, however, have a different past-tense form.

I **went** to the reception desk.

Fui a la recepción.

Preterite of **ir**, **ser**, **hacer**, **ver**, **dar**

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The verbs **ir**, **ser**, **hacer**, **ver**, and **dar** are irregular in the preterite tense. They are formed without regular past-tense endings.

Here's how:

The preterite forms of **ir** and **ser** are exactly the same.

You must use clues in the sentence to determine whether **ir** or **ser** is used in the preterite.

ir to go / **ser** to be

fui	fuimos
fuiste	fuisteis
fue	fueron

Fuimos al parque de diversiones.
We went to the amusement park.

¡Fue un día muy divertido!
It was a very fun day!

Hacer has its own preterite-tense forms. In the **usted/él/ella** form, the **c** of the stem becomes a **z** before **o**.

¿Qué **hizo** usted ayer? **Hice** la tarea.
What did you do yesterday? I did homework.

hacer to do; to make

hice	hicimos
hiciste	hicisteis
hizo	hicieron

The verbs **ver** and **dar** take regular **-er/-ir** past tense endings in the preterite but have no written accent marks.

ver to see

vi	vimos
viste	visteis
vio	vieron

Vimos mucho arte interesante en el museo.
We saw a lot of interesting art at the museum.

dar to give

di	dimos
diste	disteis
dio	dieron

Mi amigo me **dio** un regalo.
My friend gave me a gift.

Más práctica

Cuaderno pp. 30–32

Cuaderno para hispanohablantes pp. 31–34

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