



- \_\_\_\_\_ I can describe past activities and events \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ I can ask for and talk about items in a marketplace \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ I can express myself courteously \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ I can use "hace +" expressions of time \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ I can use irregular preterite verbs \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ I can use preterite, stem-changing verbs \_\_\_\_\_

**Culture – Answer in complete sentence responses.**

1. ¿Qué es la máscara del vejigante? ¿Cuándo se ponen las máscaras la gente de Puerto Rico? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. ¿Qué es la bomba? \_\_\_\_\_
3. ¿Qué son las parrandas? Describe la tradición. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. ¿Qué pasa cuando un grupo de cantantes llega a una casa? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. ¿Qué papel tienen las máscaras en las celebraciones de Puerto Rico? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## TEMA: ¿Filmamos en el mercado?

### Items at the Market

los artículos \_\_\_\_\_  
barato(a) \_\_\_\_\_  
la escultura \_\_\_\_\_  
fino(a) \_\_\_\_\_  
una ganga \_\_\_\_\_  
la pintura \_\_\_\_\_  
el retrato \_\_\_\_\_  
único(a) \_\_\_\_\_  
(estar) hecho(a) a mano \_\_\_\_\_  
ser de... \_\_\_\_\_  
...cerámica \_\_\_\_\_  
... cuero \_\_\_\_\_  
... madera \_\_\_\_\_  
... metal \_\_\_\_\_  
... oro \_\_\_\_\_  
... piedra \_\_\_\_\_  
... plata \_\_\_\_\_

### Expressions of Courtesy

Con mucho gusto \_\_\_\_\_  
Con permiso \_\_\_\_\_  
De nada \_\_\_\_\_  
No hay de qué \_\_\_\_\_  
Pase \_\_\_\_\_  
Perdóneme \_\_\_\_\_



### Ask for Help

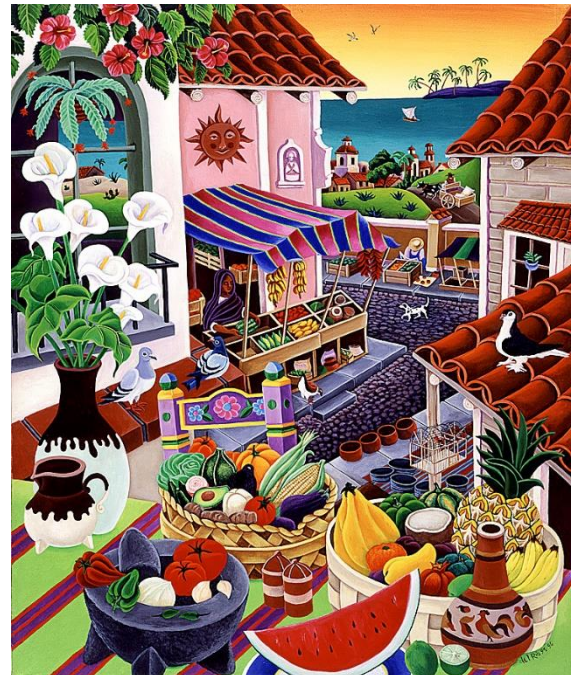
¿Me deja ver...? \_\_\_\_\_

### ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY (p. R7)

delicado(a) \_\_\_\_\_  
el (la) comprador(a) \_\_\_\_\_  
la venta \_\_\_\_\_  
frágil \_\_\_\_\_  
ofrecer \_\_\_\_\_  
el pago \_\_\_\_\_  
pedir una rebaja \_\_\_\_\_  
el puesto \_\_\_\_\_  
el (la) vendedor(a) \_\_\_\_\_  
¿Me puede ayudar? \_\_\_\_\_  
Necesito ayuda \_\_\_\_\_

### VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Highlight all words from the list that have an *accent mark*.
- 2) Underline all cognates. How many did you find? \_\_\_\_
- 3) Write each verb three times each.



## Hace + Time

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To describe how long something has been going on (how long you've been doing something) use:

### Hace + the period of time + que + the present tense verb

Ejemplo: Hace meses que quiero comprar esa pintura, pero todavía no tengo dinero  
*I've been wanting to buy that painting for months, but I still don't have the money*

To ask how long something has been going on, use:

### Cuánto tiempo + hace + que + the present tense verb

Ejemplo: ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que quieres comprar esa pintura?  
*How long have you been wanting to buy that painting?*

### Práctica: translate the following sentences

1. I have been playing piano for three years \_\_\_\_\_
2. She has been teaching for ten years \_\_\_\_\_
3. We have been studying for a week! \_\_\_\_\_
4. How long have they had their new car? \_\_\_\_\_

To describe how long ago something took place, use:

### Hace + how long ago + que + the preterite tense verb

Ejemplo: Hace diez años que viví en España.  
*I lived in Spain ten years ago.*

To ask how long ago something took place, use:

### Cuánto tiempo + hace + que + the preterite tense verb

Ejemplo: ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que compraste zapatos nuevos?  
*How long has it been since you bought new shoes?*

### Práctica: translate the following sentences

1. I went to Puerto Rico two years ago \_\_\_\_\_
  2. She got dressed three hours ago \_\_\_\_\_
  3. How long has it been since you took an exam? \_\_\_\_\_
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## (More) Irregular Preterite Verbs

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We already know a few verbs that are irregular in the preterite tense. So far, these include:

\_\_\_\_\_

The verbs **estar**, **poder**, **poner**, **saber**, and **tener** are irregular in the preterite tense. To form the preterite of these verbs, you must change their stems and add irregular preterite endings.

Each of these verbs has a unique stem in the preterite, but they all take the same endings.

Verb	Meaning	Preterite Stem	Preterite Endings	
estar	to be			
poder	to be able			
poner	to put/place			
saber	to know			
tener	to have			

**\*\* The verb SABER usually has a different meaning in the preterite - \_\_\_\_\_.**

Ejemplos: ¿Dónde pusiste mi cartera?  
*Where did you put my wallet?*

Ella estuvo en casa ayer.  
*She was at home yesterday.*

Yo supe la verdad.  
*I found out the truth.*

### Práctica: completa el cuento con los verbos apropiados en el pretérito.

El sábado \_\_\_\_\_ (tener/saber) un problema. Fui a la panadería por la mañana con mi hermana. Cuando llegamos a casa, mi hermana no \_\_\_\_\_ (tener/poder) abrir la puerta. <<¡Está cerrada!>> ella exclamó. Le pregunté <<¿dónde \_\_\_\_\_ (poner/estar) tu llave?>> Me contestó, <<la \_\_\_\_\_ (saber/poner) en el abrigo, pero ahora no está allí>>. Después de tres largas horas llegó nuestra mamá. Le pregunté, <<¿dónde \_\_\_\_\_ (poder/estar)?>> Ella no \_\_\_\_\_ (tener/estar) que contestar porque yo lo \_\_\_\_\_ (tener/saber) cuando yo vi toda la nueva ropa que compró. Ella \_\_\_\_\_ (poder/estar) en el centro comercial. <<¿No tienen sus llaves?>> nos preguntó mamá. <<¡Ay, perdóneme, hijas, por favor! Pero... ¡compré botas nuevas para ustedes!>> ¡Por fin, \_\_\_\_\_ (saber/tener) suerte!

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## Preterite Stem-Changing Verbs (Review)

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If a verb is a stem changer in the present tense it will not stem change in the preterite tense unless it is an \_\_\_\_\_ verb. Even then, it will only stem change in the \_\_\_\_\_ conjugations.

o-ue verbs conjugate \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ forms only in the preterite.

e-ie verbs conjugate \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ forms only in the preterite.

e-i verbs conjugate \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ forms only in the preterite.

There is also a special case of an irregular verb (due to pronunciation) in the preterite tense: \_\_\_\_\_

It conjugates as below:


**Práctica:** Change the following verbs into the preterite form.

1. Ella comprende \_\_\_\_\_

3. Tú bebes \_\_\_\_\_

5. Yo comparto \_\_\_\_\_

7. Él sigue \_\_\_\_\_

9. Ella lee \_\_\_\_\_

2. Ustedes leen \_\_\_\_\_

4. Nosotros metemos \_\_\_\_\_

6. Mario abre \_\_\_\_\_

8. Ellos compiten \_\_\_\_\_

10. Tú entiendes \_\_\_\_\_

**Más Práctica:** Translate the following sentences

1. Gabriella scored a goal in the game. \_\_\_\_\_

2. We wrote letters to our family. \_\_\_\_\_

3. You opened the door in the Science class. \_\_\_\_\_

4. The boys understood the lesson. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Last summer you all ran in the national park. \_\_\_\_\_

6. He shared his dinner yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_

7. I ate dinner with my family last night. \_\_\_\_\_

8. They preferred to eat alone last night. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Sara slept until noon yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_

10. They read a good book the day before yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_

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