

## Preterite of –ar Verbs

The **preterite** tense in Spanish tells what happened at a particular moment in the past. You form the **preterite** tense of regular verbs by adding tense endings to the verb stem.

| Visitar to visit       |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| yo visité              | nosotros(as) visitamos       |
| tú visitaste           | vosotros(as) visitasteis     |
| usted, él, ella visitó | ustedes, ellos(as) visitaron |

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

| ir to go / ser to be |          | hacer to do; make |           |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| fui                  | fuiimos  | hice              | hicimos   |
| fuiсте               | fuiстеis | hiciste           | hicisteis |
| fue                  | fueron   | hizo              | hicieron  |

  

| ver to see |         | dar to give |         |
|------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| vi         | vimos   | di          | dimos   |
| vi         | visteis | diste       | disteis |
| vio        | vieron  | dió         | dieron  |

**Nota gramatical:** Each interrogative word has a written accent and some have masculine, feminine, and plural forms.

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| adónde to where   | cuántos how many |
| cómo how  | dónde where      |
| cuál (es) which (ones)  | por qué why      |
| cuándo when   | qué what         |
| cuánto(a) how much  | quién (es) who   |
| <b>Qué</b> can be followed directly by a noun but <b>cuál</b> cannot. |                  |
| ¿Qué hotel es el mejor? What hotel is the best?                       |                  |
| ¿Cuál de las llaves necesito? Which key do I need?                    |                  |

## Direct Object Pronouns

**Ser** means **to be**. Use **ser** to identify a person or say where he or she is from.

| Singular |                          | Plural |                |
|----------|--------------------------|--------|----------------|
| me       | me                       | nos    | us             |
| te       | you (familiar)           | os     | you (familiar) |
| lo       | you (formal),<br>him, it | los    | you, them      |
| la       | you (formal),<br>her, it | las    | you, them      |

## Indirect Object Pronouns

| Singular |                           | Plural |                |
|----------|---------------------------|--------|----------------|
| me       | me                        | nos    | us             |
| te       | you (familiar)            | os     | you (familiar) |
| le       | you (formal),<br>him, her | les    | you, them      |

**Nota gramatical:** When a person is the object of a **verb**, the **personal a** must be used after the **verb** and before the person that is the object. In general, **tener** does not take the **personal a**.  
¿Conoce usted a la profesora de ciencias? Do you know the science teacher?