

## Grammar Rules – Viva 2, Module 1

### The preterite of regular verbs

You use the preterite (simple past tense) to talk about completed events in the past.

-AR VERBS		-ER VERBS		-IR VERBS	
bailar	to dance	conocer	to meet	escribir	to write
bailé	I danced	conocí	I met	escribí	I wrote
bailaste	you (s) danced	conociste	you (s) met	escribiste	you (s) wrote
bailó	he/she danced	conoció	he/she met	escribió	he/she wrote
bailamos	we danced	conocimos	we met	escribimos	we wrote
bailasteis	you (pl) danced	conocisteis	you (pl) met	escribisteis	you (pl) wrote
bailaron	they danced	conocieron	they met	escribieron	they wrote

### Irregularities

Some verbs change their spelling in the “I” form: sacar → saqué, jugar → jugué

The “I” form of **ver** does not take an accent: vi = I saw

### The preterite of ir and ser

**Ir** and **ser** are irregular verbs. They are identical in the preterite.

	ir = to go	ser = to be
fui	I went	I was
fuiste	you (s) went	you (s) were
fue	he/she went	he/she was
fuimos	we went	we were
fuisteis	you (pl) went	you (pl) were
fueron	they went	they were

### Making a verb negative

To make a statement or a question negative, put “**no**” before the verb.

EG: **No fui** a la playa. = I **didn't** go to the beach.

Mi hermano **no jugó** al golf. = My brother **didn't** play golf.

¿**No comiste** paella Carlos?