

My holiday experiences Year 8 Spanish ARE 3

Knowledge Organiser

Reflexive verbs, the preterite (past tense)



A **verb** is a doing, being or having word. e.g. to speak, to eat, to be.
Reflexive verbs in Spanish are verbs which usually mean an action done to yourself (e.g. wash yourself, shower etc.). Many are regular -ar verbs and they need an extra **reflexive pronoun**. We know a Spanish verb is reflexive because it will have «se » on the end of its infinitive eg. lavarse (to wash) and levantarse (to get yourself up).

The **preterite** is the past tense used in Spanish to describe a completed action at a specific time in the past (e.g. ayer (yesterday), el año pasado (last year)). For regular we take off -ar, -er – ir and add the below endings :

	-AR	-ER / -IR
I	é	í
You (sg)	aste	iste
He/she/it	ó	ió
We	amos	imos
You (pl)	asteis	isteis
They	aron	ieron

Subject pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
yo (I)	me
tú (you)	te
él (he), ella (she)	se
nosotros/as (we)	nos
vosotros/as (you) (pl)	os
ellos/ellas (they)	se

Examples:

Tomar = to take
 To form " I took"

~~TOMAR~~ > tom > tomé

Hablar = to speak
 To form "she spoke"

~~HABLAR~~ > habl > habló

Examples:

lavarse - to wash

me lavo > I wash

levantarse- to get up

nos levantamos > we get up

Ducharse- to shower

Te duchas > you shower

Careful! Not all verbs are regular in the preterite. Some key irregulars are :

Hacer (to do)	hice, hiciste, hizo, hicimos, hicisteis, hicieron
Ir (to go)	fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron
Ser (to be)	fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron
Tener (to have)	tuve, tuviste, tuvo, tuvimos, tuvisteis, tuvieron