

# ***La clase de hoy***

- Anuncios

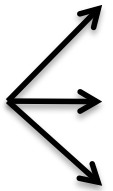
- El examen parcial el 13 de febrero
  - Lecciones 1-9
- ‘Charlas’ – OLAS (*Organization of Latin American Students*)
  - Los jueves de 3-4 en la calle St. George, 33 (*Centre for International Experience*)
- ¿Huelga (*strike*)?

- Hoy

- Repasar el uso del pretérito
- Introducir el imperfecto (282-283)
- Hablar del contraste pretérito-imperfecto (284-286)

# *El imperfecto de indicativo (282-283)*

- The *imperfecto* (imperfect) is a second past tense in the indicative in Spanish.
- It is identical in meaning to the *imparfait* in French and equivalent to English in the following three ways:

(1) Yo vivía en Madrid. 

- I was living in Madrid.*
- I use to live in Madrid.*
- I lived in Madrid.*

# ***El imperfecto de indicativo (282-283)***

- The *imperfecto* is used to describe ***habitual, repeated*** or ***incomplete actions*** in the past with no reference to a beginning or an end.

(2) Cuando vivían en Barcelona, iban mucho al teatro.  
(When they lived in Barcelona, they use to go/went to the theatre a lot.)

(3) Ella tocaba y tocaba, pero nadie abría la puerta.  
(She knocked and knocked at the door, but nobody opened the door.)

## ***El imperfecto de indicativo (282-283)***

- The imperfect may also express a past action, event or condition that is ***in the process of happening***, while contrasted with another past action that is expressed by the preterite.

(4) Dormíamos ya cuando Ana **regresó**.

*(We were already sleeping when Ana arrived.)*

## ***El imperfecto de indicativo (282-283)***

- Other uses of the *imperfecto* include the expression of the time in the past.

(5) Eran las once de la noche cuando Pablo llegó.  
*(It was 11 p.m. when Pablo arrived.)*

(6) Era la una cuando la clase empezó.  
*(It was one o'clock when the class started.)*

# *El imperfecto de indicativo (282-283)*

- Imperfect conjugations: regular forms
  - To form the *imperfecto*, add the following endings to the verb root.
  - *-ER* and *-IR* endings are identical. Note the accent on first *í*.

-AR verbs	-ER verbs	-IR verbs
<i>HABLAR</i>	<i>COMER</i>	<i>VIVIR</i>
habl- <b>aba</b>	com- <b>ía</b>	viv- <b>ía</b>
habl- <b>abas</b>	com- <b>ías</b>	viv- <b>ías</b>
habl- <b>aba</b>	com- <b>ía</b>	viv- <b>ía</b>
habl- <b>ábamos</b>	com- <b>íamos</b>	viv- <b>íamos</b>
habl- <b>abais</b>	com- <b>íais</b>	viv- <b>íais</b>
habl- <b>aban</b>	com- <b>ían</b>	viv- <b>ían</b>

# ***El imperfecto de indicativo (282-283)***

- Imperfect irregular forms
  - The following three verbs are irregular in the *imperfecto*: ***ir, ser, ver***

IR	SER	VER
iba	era	veía
ibas	eras	veías
iba	era	veía
íbamos	éramos	veíamos
ibais	erais	veíais
iban	eran	veían

# ***El imperfecto de indicativo (282-283)***

- Ejercicios de práctica
  - Práctica A (283)
  - Práctica C (283)



# ***El pretérito contrastado con el imperfecto (284-286)***

- When telling a story or giving an account of a past event:
  - (a) the ***imperfecto*** is used to describe circumstances and situations that have duration with no reference to beginning or end;
  - (7) Cuando éramos niños jugábamos en la playa todos los veranos.

# ***El pretérito contrastado con el imperfecto (284-286)***

(b) the ***pretérito*** is used to describe actions or events that are completed and/or took place at a precise moment in time.

(8) En diciembre de 2004 fui a París.

- Let's look at more specific uses of each tense on p. 284.
- Ejercicios de práctica
  - Práctica A (286)
  - Práctica B (286)

# ***El examen parcial (13 de febrero)***

- Lecciones 1-9
- Adverbs
- Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns
- Direct and indirect object pronouns (used together in the same sentence)
- Present tense
  - Regular and irregular -AR, -IR, -ER verbs
  - Stem-changing verbs (*e:ie, e:i, o:ue*)
- Preterit (*el pretérito*)
  - Regular and irregular -AR, -IR, -ER verbs
- *Por y para*
- Possessive pronouns
- Reflexive verbs
- Vocab, vocab, vocab! (focus: *Lecciones 8-9*)