

Chapter 9

Part 2

Spanish for Reading Knowledge - Summer 2020 - Nicole Rodriguez

Objective

Interrogative Pronouns

Imperfect vs. Preterite

The Pluperfect Tense

Interrogative Pronouns

¿Qué?	What
¿Quién? ¿quiénes?	Who
¿Dónde?	Where
¿Cuándo?	When
¿Por qué?	Why
¿Cuál?	Which (also what)
¿Cuántos? ¿Cuántas?	How many
¿Cuánto? ¿Cuánta?	How much
¿Cómo?	How

Interrogative Pronouns

- Interrogative pronouns may be accompanied by a preposition
 - In this case the preposition precedes the pronouns in Spanish

¿ A dónde vas? (¿ Adónde vas?)	Where are you going (to)?
¿ Con quién estabas?	Who were you with? (With whom were you?)

Imperfect vs. Preterite

Review

- The imperfect usually corresponds to the following:

1. Was, were + ing (action in progress)	
Yo comía cuando él vino.	I was eating when he arrived
2. Used to + infinitive (habitual actions)	
Ella venía los lunes.	She used to come on Mondays
3. A simple past (-ed) describing a physical, mental, or emotional state that took place	
Nosotros sufríamos mucho	We suffered a lot.
4. Would + infinitive (indicating a usual, repeated action).	
Ellos iban a la escuela.	They would go to school.

Imperfect vs. Preterite

Review

- The preterite must be translated using the simple past
 - The action is viewed as a single, completed event that started and stopped in the past.

Tú me diste un regalo.	You gave me a present.
------------------------	------------------------

The Pluperfect Tense

- The pluperfect tense (*had seen*) is formed with the imperfect of the verb **haber** and the past participle (**-ado, -ido**).

Examples:

Se cuenta que en Potosí habían construido hasta sesenta templos.	It is said that they <i>had built</i> up to 60 churches in Potosí.
Decayó la ciudad que había sido próspera.	The city that <i>had been</i> prosperous declined.

Imperfect of haber :	
yo había	nosotros habíamos
tú habías	vosotros habíais
él/ella/Ud. había	ellos/ellas/Uds. habían