

1. Review: Some important uses of the Preterite

- To show an event was completed in the past or that it happened once in the past.
 IE: *Carmen salió a las ocho.* Carmen left at eight.
Yo terminé mi trabajo. I finished my work.
- Some verbs have a different meaning when they are used in the preterite. In these examples, the verbs in the preterite focus on the beginning or completion of an action.
 - Saber (to know) *Supe la fecha hoy.* I found out the date today.
 - Conocer (to know) *Conocimos a Carmen ayer.* We met Carmen yesterday.
 - Tener (to have) *Tuvo una idea.* He got an idea.
 - Poder (to be able to, can) *No pudieron salir.* They didn't (manage to) go out.
 - Querer (to want) *No quisiste trotar.* You refused to jog.

2. New Lesson: Imperfect tense: This is used to describe background actions or situations in the past rather than events. It is mainly used for talking about something that was happening or used to happen.

The -AR verbs end in **-aba-** in all forms.

IE: Hablar (to talk)

hablaba	hablábamos
hablabas	hablabais
hablaba	hablaban

The -ER & -IR verbs end in **-ía-** in all forms.

IE: Vender (to sell)

vendía	vendíamos
vendías	vendíais
vendía	vendían

IE: Abrir (to open)

abría	abríamos
abrías	abríais
abría	abrían

Notes:

- The first- and third-person singular forms are identical for all verbs in the imperfect: hablaba, vendía, abría
- In the imperfect of -AR verbs, the nosotros form is the only one with a written accent.
- In the imperfect of -ER & -IR verbs, all forms have a written accent over the **i**.
- The imperfect of hay is había (there was, there were).
- Good news! There are only 3 irregular verbs in the imperfect. We will review that next week.

3. **Práctica- Practice:** Identify the missing/matching subject(s) or conjugated verb below.

1. _____ preparabais
2. Yo _____ (comprar)
3. _____ estaban
4. Ella _____ (trabajar)
5. Nosotros _____ (decir)
6. _____ asistías
7. Tú _____ (tomar)
8. _____ comía

4. **El Vocabulario – Vocabulary: Imperfect Signifier Vocabulary**

<i>soler</i> (infinitive verb always follows)	tend to, used to
<i>cada día/semana/mes/año/domingo...</i>	every day/week/month/year/Sunday...
<i>de vez en cuando</i>	from time to time
<i>frecuentemente/con frecuencia</i>	frequently
<i>en aquel tiempo/ en aquella época</i>	at that time, during that time

<i>generalmente</i>	generally
<i>a menudo</i>	often
<i>muchas veces</i>	many times
<i>nunca</i>	never
<i>siempre</i>	always

5. Break out Rooms- Conversation Practice: Using imperfect tense

¿Qué hacías cada verano? Otoño? Primavera? Invierno? (hobbies, pastimes, etc.)

¿Cuáles quehaceres hacías cada semana?

¿Qué solías hacer? (hobbies/pastimes/etc.)

6. Juego- Levánta la mano sí: The teacher will read a sentence and participants will raise their hand if they agree or it applies to them.

Sentences:

- *Siempre lavaba mis platos después de la cena.*
- *Nunca caminaba el perro en la noche.*
- *Mi familia hacía la cama cada mañana.*
- *Cada fin de semana, visitaba a mis amigos.*
- *Cada Navidad, cocinaba el postre.*
- *Cada invierno, viajaba a un lugar tropical.*
- (*Feel free to add more examples here to continue playing the game. Or invite participants to give a sentence.)

7. Práctica- Practice: Translate the sentences using imperfect or preterite.

1. He worked at the store for many years.
2. She cooked the best dinner.
3. They wanted to travel more.
4. I learned how to ride a bike.
5. They preferred watching movies.
6. Did you go out last night?
7. Did they have the gifts?

8. We always have fun at their parties.
9. They play golf on Saturdays.
10. You read a lot of books every month.

8. Más Práctica: More Practice: Make Spanish sentences using the information provided. Make sure to conjugate the verbs in the imperfect tense.

1. Yo/estudiar/español/often
2. Jorge/tocar/la guitarra/on Saturdays
3. Mi familia y yo/cocinar/on Sundays
4. Vosotros/salir/every night
5. Usted/abrir/the mail/every morning
6. Tú/leer/muchos libros/last summer
7. Yo/escribir/mensajes electrónicos a mis amigos
8. Tú y yo/hacer ejercicios/in the gym
9. Ustedes/enviar/ letters/ from time to time
10. Ellos/never/vender/food/on Sundays

9. Additional Breakout: *¿Qué hiciste este fin de semana? ¿Qué quisiste hacer este fin de semana?* (*any conversations using preterite or imperfect – past tenses)