

**Spanish**

**Talking about work experience [3 / 3]**

**- Using imperfect and preterite together**

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## Ante-penultimate syllable stress (palabras esdrújulas)

When a word is stressed on the ante-penultimate syllable, there will **always** be an accent.

**sa**-ba-do

**sá**bado

Saturday

ro-**man**-ti-co

ro**mán**tico

romantic

fan-**tas**-ti-co

fant**ás**tico

fantastic



sábado

simpático

[nice]

romántico

fantástico

tarántula



If the stress is on the ante-penultimate syllable,  
there will always be an accent.

Escucha cada palabra y escribe la/s letra/s que no está/n. ¿Tiene acento o no?

1 s\_á\_bado

2 c\_o\_rren

3 p\_á\_gina

4 \_e\_xamen

5 \_a\_mi\_ga

6 p\_á\_j\_a\_ro

7 \_A\_m\_é\_rica

8 v\_e\_nde

9 r\_á\_p\_i\_do

10 m\_a\_rtes



la habilidad	skill
el descanso	break
llevarse bien / mal con	to get on well / badly with
las prácticas laborales	work experience
conocer	to meet (for the first time)
los compañeros / el jefe / la jefa	colleagues / boss
empezar / terminar	to start / to finish
en equipo	in a team
archivar	to file
valer la pena	to be worth it
maleducado	rude



# When talking or writing about events in the past you will often need to use the imperfect and preterite together.

Use **Imperfect** for repeated actions in the past, with no clear beginning or end and to describe things in the past.

Cada día **ayudaba** a los niños.

We do not know when exactly the “helping” began or ended. It happened repeatedly.

Use **preterite** for completed actions in the past.

Un día **ayudé** a los niños.

We know that the “helping” began and ended on a particular day. It is a completed action.



# ¿Pretérito o imperfecto?

1. hace un mes

P

2. todos los días

I

3. cuando tenía once años

I

4. la semana pasada

P

5. un día

P



skill

work  
experience

boss

rude

break

to know

to start

to get on  
badly with

to get on  
well with

colleagues

to finish

to be  
worth it

in a team

to file

