

Spanish

Describing school facilities [3 / 3] Worksheet

Using the imperfect tense to describe what your primary school used to be like

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La fonética

[v] y [b]

ventana

bota



¿Cómo se pronuncian?

Opción 1

Victor **v**a **v**acilando.

Opción 3

Ga**b**o **V**ega **v**aga**b**undea dando
bandazos en **B**arcelona.

Opción 2

La **b**ota de **v**ino no contiene **v**ino sino
vinagre.

Opción 4

Un a**b**uelo **b**izcorneto **v**uela a**v**iones
sobre las **v**ioletas en **v**ientos **v**olátiles, en
vientos **v**olátiles **v**uela a**v**iones el abuelo.



1	ESO (Educación Secundaria Obligatoria)	<i>secondary education</i>
2	Bachillerato	<i>A-levels</i>
3	antes	<i>before</i>
4	una obra de teatro	<i>a play</i>
5	aprender	<i>different</i>
6	cursar	<i>to study</i>
7	ahora	<i>now</i>
8	enorme	<i>huge</i>
9	solo	<i>only</i>
10	el compañero de clase	<i>classmate</i>



We use the imperfect tense to talk about things that **used to happen** in the past.

There are 2 different endings you will need to remember:

-aba (-ar verbs)

Antes, estudi**aba** español.



Before, I used to study Spanish.

-ía (-er/ir verbs)

Antes, hac**ía** deporte.



Before, I used to do sports.



To talk about more than one person or thing, the ending is **-aban/ían**:

Mis compañeros de clase siempre com**ían** en el comedor.



My classmates always used to eat in the dining hall.

Very few imperfect tense verbs are irregular. →

era(n) =
he/she/it(they)
used to be
había = there
used to be



El imperfecto

1. The imperfect is used to describe routines in the **past**.
2. To use the imperfect, we need to remember 2 main endings: **-aba** and **-ía**.
3. We have learned 2 imperfect irregular verbs today: **-era(n)** and **-había**.
4. Antes = **before** Ahora = **now**
5. Cuando **era** pequeño **tenía** clases de español.

