

Spanish

Talking about who you admire

[3/3]

The imperfect tense vs the preterite tense

Reflexive verbs

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Loss of accents in the plural form

Nouns and adjectives ending in **-n** or **-s** that **stress the final syllable** in the **singular lose the accent in the plural** form:

Can you think of any examples that you have seen in other lessons?

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|------|---|-----------------------|------|
| 1. | el ingl é s | (sg) | > | los ingles e s | (pl) |
| 2. | la lesi ó n | (sg) | > | las lesiones | (pl) |



Fill in the missing words with the accents where necessary. Use the singular or plural form to help you work out the missing word.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------|----------------------|------|
| 1. la | (sg) | > las civilizaciones | (pl) |
| 2. el avión | (sg) | > los | (pl) |
| 3. la canción | (sg) | > las | (pl) |
| 4. el | (sg) | > los holandeses | (pl) |



Answers

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|------|---|-------------------------|------|
| 1. | la civilizaci ó n | (sg) | > | las civilizaciones | (pl) |
| 2. | el avi ó n | (sg) | > | los aviones | (pl) |
| 3. | la canci ó n | (sg) | > | las canciones | (pl) |
| 4. | el holand é s | (sg) | > | los holand e ses | (pl) |



El vocabulario

seguir	to follow, following
luchar	to fight, fighting
recaudar	to raise, raising
los derechos	rights
los fondos	funds
la pobreza	poverty
la organización benéfica	charity
el modelo	role model



The preterite tense...
denotes a **completed**
action in the **past**. There
is often reference to a
specific time, e.g., **last**
month.

The imperfect tense ...
often describes a **habitual**
action in the **past**. There is
often reference to
non-specific time, e.g.
always.



Recognising the tense by verb endings

The preterite tense verb endings

	AR verbs	ER/IR verbs
I	é	í
He/she	ó	ió

The imperfect tense verb endings

	AR verbs	ER/IR verbs
I	aba	ía
He/she	aba	ía



Irregular verbs

The preterite of *ser*

fue = he/she/it was

The imperfect of *ser*

era = I was (used to be)
he/she/it was (used to be)



Using verbs reflexively

Most verbs can be used reflexively. The reflexive use of an infinitive verb is indicated by the **-se** at the end:

Sometimes, the reflexive form of a verb changes its meaning completely.

E.g.,

Llevar una cámara - **to carry** a camera

llevarse bien con (alguien) - **to get along** well with someone

However, most verbs use reflexive pronouns without the fundamental meaning changing:

Hablar - **to speak**

Hablarse - **to speak to oneself**



Using verbs reflexively in the 'I' form

The reflexive pronoun used to mean '(to) *myself*' is 'me'.

It goes in front of the verb. This is true for all tenses:

Me hablo - I speak to myself

Me hablé - I spoke to myself

Me hablaba - I used to speak to myself

Me voy a hablar - I am going to speak to myself



Using verbs reflexively in the 'he/she' form

To mean '(to) *himself/herself*' use the reflexive pronoun 'se'.

It goes in front of the verb. This is true for all tenses:

Se habla - **he/she** speaks to him/herself.

Se habló - **he/she** spoke to him/herself.

Se hablaba - **he/she** used to speak to him/herself.

Se va a hablar - **he/she** is going to speak to him/herself.



'me' or 'se'?

1. I made myself a sandwich.

..... hice un bocadillo.

2. I took a selfie.

..... saqué un selfie.

3. My mum wrote herself a to-do list.

Mi madre escribió una lista.

4. I looked in the mirror.

..... miré en el espejo.



'me' or 'se'?

1. I made myself a sandwich.

me hice un bocadillo.

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me miré en el espejo.



El vocabulario

comportarse	to behave, behaving
meterse	to get into, getting into
quedarse	to end up, ending up



Using reflexive verbs to refer to 'I'

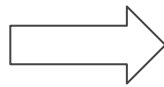
comportarse se $\Rightarrow$ me comportar $\Rightarrow$ me comport...

me comporté = I behaved
(the preterite)

me comportaba = I used to behave
(the imperfect)



Using reflexive verbs to refer to 'he/she'

comportarsese  se comportar  se comport...

se comportó = He/she behaved
(the preterite)

se comportaba = He/she used to behave
(the imperfect)



'Me' or 'se'?

1. metí en problemas en el colegio por soñar.
2. comporté bien ayer en el colegio.
3. No quedó con un premio anoche.
4. No quedé con lesiones después del partido.
5. quedó con una victoria en el partido.



‘Me’ or ‘se’?

1. **Me** metí en problemas en el colegio por soñar.
2. **Me** comporté bien ayer en el colegio.
3. No **se** quedó con un premio anoche.
4. No **me** quedé con lesiones después del partido.
5. **Se** quedó con una victoria en el partido.



The preterite or the imperfect?

1. Siempre **me** comportaba bien como mi ídolo.
2. Nunca **me** metía en problemas con la policía porque tenía un buen ídolo.
3. Piqué no **se** comportó bien ayer en el campo.
4. Shakira no **se** quedó con un premio anoche.
5. Nadal **se** quedó con lesiones después del partido.
6. Ramóns **se** quedó con una victoria en el partido.



Jigsaw translation into English

1. **Siempre me comportaba bien** like my role model.
2. **Nunca me metía en problemas con la policía** because **yo tenía** a good role model.
3. **Piqué no se comportó bien** yesterday on the pitch.
4. **Shakira no se quedó con** an award last night.
5. **Nadal se quedó con lesiones** after the match.
6. **Ramós se quedó con una victoria** in the match.



Jigsaw translation into English (Respuestas)

1. **I always behaved well** like my role model.
2. **I never got into trouble with the police** because **I had** a good role model.
3. **Piqué didn't behave well** yesterday on the pitch.
4. **Shakira didn't end up with** an award last night.
5. **Nadal ended up with injuries** after the match.
6. **Ramós ended up with a victory** in the match.



Summary: the imperfect tense vs the preterite tense

- 1. The preterite tense is used to describe 'completed actions at a specific moment in time'.**
- 2. To refer to 'he/she' in the preterite tense you would use '-ó/-ió'.**
- 3. 'Quedarse' in English means 'to end up'.**
- 4. 'Mi modelo a seguir siempre se comportaba bien' in English means 'my role model always used to behave well.'**

