Imperfect Tense Review 5A

Regular Endings

-ar verbs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| yo aba | nosotros ábamos |
| tú abas |  |
| él  ella aba  Ud. | ellos  ellas aban  Uds. |

-er and –ir verbs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| yo ía | nosotros íamos |
| tú ías |  |
| él  ella ía  Ud. | ellos  ellas ían  Uds. |

There are ONLY THREE irregulars in the whole Spanish language in this verb form 🡪

SER to be was, were\*

Do you remember the other verb that can mean “was” or “were” ?

estar and it is formed using regular imperfect endings estaba, estabas, estaba, estábamos, estaban )

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| era | éramos |
| eras | (erais) |
| era  . | eran  . |

IR to go went ver to see saw

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| iba | íbamos |  | veía | veíamos |
| ibas | (ibais) |  | veías | (veíais) |
| iba | iban |  | veía | veían |

We use the imperfect tense

1. to talk about ACTIONS that happened REPEATEDLY in the past

Words or phrases that are clues to using the imperfect tense are:

generalmente por lo general

a menudo muchas veces

de vez en cuando todos los días

nunca

1. to tell what time it was or what the weather was like when something happened

*Eran las cinco de la mañana y llovía mucho cuando el accidente ocurrió.*

1. to DESCRIBE someone or something especially physical, MENTAL, and emotional states (mental activity) of a person or thing when something happened.

*Ella* ***estaba*** *triste cuando él se murió*.

* estar (triste, content, cansado…)
* parecer
* pensar
* querer
* sentirse (bien, enfermo…)
* tener (calor, hambre, miedo…)

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NOTA

HABÍA and HUBO are past tenses for HAY

They both mean “there was” or “there were”

* HABÍA is used to describe a situation that existed in the past.
  + *Había mucho humo.*
* HUBO is used to say that an event took place
  + *Hubo un terremoto ayer.*