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Preterite vs imperfect worksheet

HomeCulpeper Language CenterLanguagesSpanishUn viaje al ecuador Spanish Verb Trainer at Verbuga.eu- First select desired tense (tiempo) or tenses. Select (Pretérito) Indefinido for Preterite and (Pretérito) Imperfecto for Imperfect. Next select the verbs you want to practice ("Todos" for all verbs of that category). Finally click "De Acuerdo" to begin. Preterite vs. Imperfect Excercises by Enrique Yepes at Bowdoin College Video and Lesson on Preterite vs. Imperfect by Señor Jordan. Preterite vs. Imperfect: Part I at Study Spanish.com- Basic explanation of preterite versus imperfect use along with some additional resources on the left hand navigation. (Basic Quiz, Mini-Test, and Oral 1 are accessable without a paid account) Preterite vs. Imperfect: Part II at Study Spanish.com- Additional explanation of preterite versus imperfect use along with some additional resources on the left hand navigation. (Basic Quiz, Mini-Test, and Oral 1 are accessable without a paid account) Preterite vs. Imperfect: Part III at Study Spanish.com- Even more explanation of preterite versus imperfect use along with some additional resources on the left hand navigation. (Basic Quiz, Mini-Test, and Oral 1 are accessable without a paid account) Antes yo no (1. sabía/supe) nada sobre Colombia, pero el diciembre pasado (2. viajaba/viajé) a Bogotá y (3. aprendía/aprendí) mucho sobre el país. Durante mi visita, (4. conocía/conocí) varios centros comerciales, discotecas, universidades y parques inmensos. También (5. podía/pude) ver las obras originales de Fernando Botero, el famoso pintor de figuras voluminosas. El último día, un guía turístico me (6. decía/dijo) que yo no (7. podía/pude) irme sin ver el Museo del Oro, e inmediatamente (8. decidía/decidí) visitarlo. Afortunadamente, esa misma tarde (9. podíamos/pudimos) ir al museo. Allí (10. había/hubo) impresionantes piezas de oro elaboradas por la cultura Muisca, los indígenas de esa región. También (11. sabíamos/supimos) que los muiscas nunca (12. querían/quisieron) revelar el secreto de El Dorado –la legendaria ciudad de oro– a los españoles, quienes no (13. podían/pudieron) encontrarlo jamás. Paradójicamente, los colombianos (14. daban/dieron) el nombre de "Eldorado" al aeropuerto internacional de la capital. Gracias a este viaje, (15. sabía/supe) que Bogotá es una ciudad muy moderna con una rica historia. (1) I didn't know anything about Colombia before, but last December (2) I traveled to Bogotá and (3) learned a lot about the country. During my visit, (4) I became familiar with several shopping malls (for the first time), dancing clubs, universities, and huge parks. I also (5) managed to see Fernando Botero's original works –the famous artist with the voluminous shapes–. On our last day, a turist guide (6) told me that (7) I could not leave without seeing the Gold Museum, and immediately (8) I decided to visit it. Fortunately, that same afternoon (9) we managed to go to the museum. (10) There were impressing gold pieces elaborated by the Muisca culture, the indigenous group from that region. We also (11) learned that the Muiscas always (12) refused to reveal the secret of El Dorado –the legendary golden city– to the Spaniards, who (13) failed to find it at all. Paradoxically, Colombians (14) gave the capital's international airport the name of "Eldorado". Thanks to this trip, I (15) learned that Bogotá is a very modern city with a rich history. Home El pretérito y el imperfecto Preterite vs. Imperfect Choose from the options below. ¡Superhombre! Select the preterite or imperfect. Great feedback! ¡Superhombre en Chile! Select the preterite or imperfect in this NEW episode. Great feedback! Ricitos de Oro #1 Goldilocks and the Three Bears - select between the preterite or the imperfect. Lots of feedback and explanations! Ricitos de Oro #2 A variation of Ricitos #1. This time fill in the correct forms of the preterite or the imperfect. Great practice with lots of irregular verbs. Study Module on Preterite vs Imperfect ¡Qué miedo pasé! Watch a video about a hotel receptionist's horrendous day and practice the preterite and the imperfect. Given a sentence, choose either the indicative preterit or indicative imperfect tense for the verb in parenthesis.(Vosotros - comer) en este restaurante frecuentemente. We use cookies to improve your experience on our site. By pressing ACCEPT, you agree to our use of cookies to process your personal data to personalize your experience. Spanish Preterite Vs Imperfect Reference Guideby Product Information:This is a one-page quick-reference guide to review the uses of preterite and imperfect verb tenses in Spanish. It includes rules to memorize, key words that trigger one tense or the other, ways to visualize events on a timeline, and meaning changers. I've included a version witGrades:Preterite vs Imperfectby In thinking about how to describe the differences between the preterit and imperfect, I use this umbrella analogy to help explain the differences. The past is like an umbrella which encompasses both the preterit past and the imperfect past. The rigid metal frame represents the preterit, while theEl hombre, el niño y el burro - Preterite vs Imperfectby This is a really fantastic tale of the Man, the Boy, and the Donkey (El hombre, el niño y el burro), and your students can choose between the preterite and imperfect while reading it, along with answering the 11 questions. ¡Qué sea a su total agrado!Page 2Preterite vs Imperfect Study Guideby A preterite/imperfect four page study guide. The first two pages cover conjugations and the last two pages cover uses. Here is the answer key, which I forgot to put in my download: Grades:9th - 12th, Higher EducationSecondary Spanish Ebook 2017: Tips and FREE Resourcesby Welcome back, Teachers! Find some inspiration for your Grades 6-12 Spanish classes this year with tips and freebies from many of the top Spanish sellers on TpT. Each page is packed with tips, freebies, and other resources to help you add some fun and engagement to your classroom - year round. Be surPreterit vs. Imperfect- NOTESby This is how I introduce these 2 concepts. Before we ever learn any of it in Spanish we completely master the concepts in English. I do this in a variety of ways- whether it's reading simple stories or see my T-chart cut/glue activity. The acrostic for CHEATS is: Characteristics, Habits, EmotionTypes:Page 3PPT in PDF format for several grammar fill in the blanks found in the textbook: pg. 31 Preterit, pg. 75 Imperfect, pg. 83 Preterit vs Imperfect, pg. 87 Preterit vs Imperfect, pg. 157 Present Subjunctive, pg 181 Future & Conditional, pg. 233 Present Perfect, pg. 265 Past Perfect, Conditional Perf Please send comments or report errors by clicking here.© 1997–2021 Study Languages, LLC. All Rights Reserved. Welcome to our grammar lesson on the differences between the Preterite and Imperfect tense in Spanish. In this lesson, we will learn how to choose between Preterite and Imperfect, and how to mix them in sentences and paragraphs. Then we will practice with several useful exercises. For clarity, we will associate the color orange with the Preterite, and the color green with the Imperfect. A sentence that mixes the preterit and the Preterite Note: In holaquepasa.com, we also have a separate grammar lesson for each tense, where we explain its conjugations and provide more example sentences: The Spanish PreteriteThe Spanish Imperfect Preterite vs Imperfect – The general idea We use both the Preterite and the Imperfect to talk about the past, but in different ways. In general… The Preterite is the tense for main actions. It answers the question: "What happened?". The Imperfect is the tense for background information: descriptions, habitual actions, ongoing situations… It answers the question: "What was going on?". Let's go a bit more into detail for each tense. Uses of the Preterite Tense The Preterite is a tense for main actions. We use it to talk about completed actions that happened in the past. It tends to answer the question: "What happened?". Some specific cases where we use the Preterite are: Past actions with a stated number of timesPast actions with a stated durationBeginnings and endings in the pastA chain of events in the past, one after another Example sentences: Juan compró una lavadora ayer.Juan bought a washing machine yesterday. (past action that happened once)El año pasado estuve enfermo dos veces.Last year I was sick twice. (past action that happened a stated number of times)Viví diez años en Perú.I lived in Peru for ten years. (duration is stated)La película empezó a las diez.The movie started at ten. (expresses beginning or ending)Ayer, Laura se levantó a las siete de la mañana. Luego se duchó, desayunó, se vistió y se fue a hacer la compra.Yesterday, Laura got up at seven in the morning. Then she showered, had breakfast, got dressed, and went shopping. (a chain of events, one after another) Uses of the Imperfect Tense The Imperfect is a tense for background information in the past. It tends to answer the question: "What was going on?". Some cases where we use it are: descriptions of people (physical or psychological), places and things in the pasthabitual actions and ongoing situations in the pastactions and situations that serve as background for something elsetime frames in the past: date, time, age… Example sentences: Nuestra casa era grande y tenía tres plantas.Our house was big and it had three floors. (a description in the past)Cuando yo era niño, mi padre trabajaba en una fábrica. Todos los días volvía a casa muy tarde.When I was a child, my father worked in a factory. Every day he came home very late. (habitual actions in the past)Era el año 2005 cuando…It was the year 2005 when… (background info for something else, as well as time frame)Cuando yo tenía 20 años…When I was 20… (background info for something else, as well as time frame) Preterite and Imperfect in the same sentence Imagine our Spanish teacher wants us to translate a sentence that contains two different verbs. He tells us that one of the verbs should be in Imperfect, and the other one in Preterite. In that case, this trick will usually work: If a sentence includes 2 past actions that happened simultaneously, but one took longer than the other, the longer action tends to be in Imperfect, because it is considered "background information" for the shorter action. That the shorter action tends to be in Preterite. We can understand it visually with the following graph: The ongoing, longer action in Imperfect Tense. The main shorter action in Preterite. Example: "Yesterday there was good weather, so I went out". For example: Ayer hacía buen tiempo y por eso salí.Yesterday there was good weather, so I went out. Practice Now that we know the basic theory, we are going to practice how to choose between Preterite and Imperfect with useful exercises. Try to do the exercises yourself before checking the analysis and the solution. Exercise 1: Choose Preterite or Imperfect In the following sentences, try to decide what's the right tense for each verb: 1. I went to the park yesterday.2. The Spaniards discovered America in 1492.3. As I child, I used to play video games everyday.4. My grandfather was always fun.5. We ate and then we went to the beach.6. First he lived in Denmark and then in Spain.7. You worked at the company for 25 years.8. She married twice. Analysis of each sentence 1. This sentence, without any other context, is just stating fact, a completed action I did yesterday → Preterite 2. Again, a completed action that happened once, staten as a simple fact → Preterite 3. This is an action, but it is a HABITUAL action, something I used to do regularly. That makes it background information: how my life was like at the time → Imperfect 4. This is a description of a person in the past → Imperfect 5. This sentence includes a chain of events, one after another → both verbs in Preterite 6. Another chain of events. Maybe each event was several years long, but it is still a chain of events one after another → Preterite 7. This is an action with a stated duration → Preterite. 8. This is an action that happened a stated number of times → Preterite Solutions: the sentences in Spanish 1. Yo fui al parque ayer.2. Los españoles descubrieron America en 1492.3. De niño, jugaba a videojuegos todos los días.4. Mi abuelo era siempre divertido.5. Comimos y luego fuimos a la playa.6. Primero vivió en Dinamarca y después en España.7. Tú trabajaste 25 años en la compañía.8. Ella se casó dos veces. Exercise 2: Preterite and Imperfect in the same sentence All of the following sentences includes two verbs. In each sentence, one verb should be in Preterite and the other one in Imperfect. Try to decide it!: 1. I was walking at the park when I saw her.2. I bought a watch because I needed it.3. When we were at the beach, we saw Roberto.4. Did you notice that the room was empty?5. I met a guy who was living in the jungle. Analysis 1. "Walking at the park" and "seeing her" both happened at the same time. But walking took longer, so it is considered background information. In other words: What was going on? I was walking. What happened? I saw her. → was walking = Imperfect, saw = Preterite 2. "Buying the watch" and "needing it" both happened at the same time. But needing it is longer, so it is considered background information for why I bought it. In other words: What was going on? I needed a watch. What happened? I bought it. → bought = Preterite, needed = Imperfect 3. Same thing, both happened at the same time, but "being at the beach" took longer than "seeing Roberto" → were = Imperfect, saw = Preterite 4. Both happen at the same time, but the room being empty is longer than noticing it. → notice = Preterite, was = Imperfect 5. At this point, you don't even need the explanation ☺ → met = Preterite, was living = Imperfect Solutions: the sentences in Spanish 1. Yo paseaba por el parque cuando la vi.2. Compré un reloj porque lo necesitaba.3. Cuando estábamos en la playa, vimos a Roberto.4. ¿Notaste que la habitación estaba vacía?5. Conocí a un tío que vivía en la jungla. Exercise 3: A story in one paragraph The following paragraph tells a story, and we have highlighted and numbered the verbs. Again, try to decide between Preterite and Imperfect for each verb: Once upon a time, there was (1) a princess who lived (2) in a big castle. She was (3) pretty, tall and blonde. The princess was (4) already 25 and still didn't have (5) a husband. One day a prince arrived (6) at the castle from a far away kingdom. He was (7) a bit ugly, but also friendly and fun. He invited (8) the princess to spend the day with him and she accepted (9). They rode (10) horses, sailed (11) on a lake and made (12) each other many presents. At night, while they were (13) looking at the stars, he asked (14) her if she wanted (15) to marry him. She said (16) no and the prince returned (17) to his kingdom. Analysis 1 and 2 = Background information, what was going on at the time, before the story really begins. Ongoing situation → Imperfect 3 and 4 = Description of her looks and age → Imperfect 5 = Still talking background info, what was going on at the time: she didn't have a husband → Imperfect 6 = A prince arrived. Main action that happened once → Preterite 7 = Description of the prince → Imperfect 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 = A chain of five events, one after another → Preterite 13 = Background info for other actions that appear in the sentence → Imperfect 14 and 15 = This one is a bit tricky. He asked whether she wanted to marry him. If we consider those two actions (him asking, her wanting to marry him or not), him asking is the shorter action. Her wanting (or not wanting) is, in comparison, longer: her feelings about him at the time. So 14 = Preterite and 16 and 17 = A chain of events one after another → Preterite Solution: the story in Spanish Había (1) una vez una princesa que vivía (2) en un gran castillo. Era (3) guapa, alta y rubia. La princesa ya tenía (4) 25 años y aún no tenía (5) un esposo. Un día llegó (6) al castillo un príncipe de un reino lejano. Era (7) un poco feo, pero también simpático y divertido. Invitó (8) a la princesa a pasar el día con él y ella aceptó (9). Montaron (10) a caballo, navegaron (11) por un lago y se hicieron (12) muchos regalos. Por la noche, mientras miraban (13) las estrellas, él le preguntó (14) si quería (15) casarse con él. La princesa dijo (16) que no, y el príncipe regresó (17) a su reino.