Español II Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6-1 Notes

Talking About What You Used to Like and Dislike

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| As a child | De pequeño/a |
| What did you like to do when you were… years old? | ¿Qué te gustaba hacer cuando tenías… años? |
| What did you do when you were a little boy / girl? | ¿Qué hacías de niño(a)? |
| I used to… | Solía… |
| What did you want to be? | ¿Qué querías ser? |
| I dreamed of being… | Soñaba con ser… |
| Astronaut | el / la astronauta |
| No way! | ¡Al contrario! |
|  |  |
| Stuffed animal | los animales de peluche |
| Dolls | las muñecas |
| Cartoons | los dibujos animados |
| With blocks | con bloques |
| With cars | con carros |
| Trading cards | las láminas |
|  |  |
| To play | jugar |
| Tag  | al pilla-pilla |
| Hide and seek | al escondite |
| House | a la casita |
| Checkers | a las damas |
|  |  |
| To swing on a swing | columpiarse |
| To share toys | compartir los juguetes  |
| To tell jokes / stories | contar chistes / cuentos |
| To climb trees | trepar a los árboles |
| To jump rope | saltar a la cuerda |
| To play trick | hacer travesuras |
| To run a race | echar carreras |
| To love | Fascinar (like “gustar”) |
| To annoy | Fastidiar (like “gustar”) |
| To bother  | Molestar (like “gustar”) |
| To get along with well / badly | llevarse bien / mal |
| To fight | Pelearse |
| To get good / bad grades | sacar buenas / malas notas  |

GRAMMAR:

Imperfect of Regular Verbs (see p.210)

1. The **imperfect** is used to talk about the past, but it has different uses than the preterite. The **imperfect** tells what someone used to do, what things were like, or how things used to be.
2. Form the **imperfect** by removing the **-ar, -er,** or **-ir** infinitive ending and adding the imperfect endings below. Note that the **yo** and **él**/**ella**/**usted** forms are the same. Context makes it clear who the subject is.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * **AR**
 | **-ER** |  **-IR** |
| -aba | -ía | -ía |
| -abas | -ías | -ías |
| -aba | -ía | -ía |
| -ábamos | -íamos | -íamos |
| -abais | -íais | -íais |
| -aban | -ían | -ían |

1. The **imperfect** forms of the verb **soler** with an **infinitive** are used to say someone *usually did* something or *tended to do* something.
2. The **imperfect** is often used with expressions such as **muchas veces,** **a veces, (casi) siempre,** and **todos los años**.

Imperfect of “ver” and “ir” (see p.212)

1. The verbs **ir** and **ver** are irregular in the imperfect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ir** | **ver** |
| iba | veía |
| ibas | veías |
| iba | veía |
| Íbamos | veíamos |
| Ibais | veíais |
| Iban | veían |

Verbs with Reciprocal Actions (see p.214)

1. **Reciprocal actions** involve two or more people doing something *to* or *for each other*, such as helping one another or calling one another.
2. To show that an action is reciprocal, use the **reciprocal pronouns** **nos, os**, or **se** with a plural verb form.

*NOTE*: These pronouns are identical to the reflexive pronouns, but have a different meaning. The rules for the placement of reciprocal pronouns are the same as those for reflexive pronouns.

1. Context will make clear when an action is **reflexive** or **reciprocal**.
2. Some verbs commonly used to express reciprocal actions are **abrazarse** to hug each other, **ayudarse**, **quererse** to love each other, **respetarse** to respect each other, and **contarse cuentos/chistes** to tell each other stories/jokes.