

Español 3 /Capítulo 3 – Repaso de gramática

1. Por / Para
2. Past Progressive (was _ing)
3. Past Perfect (had _ed)

por	para
the idea of passing through The path passes through the forest	to express the idea of a deadline This has to be done by Friday
general rather than specific location (e.g. around here) There's an ATM somewhere around here	destination We're leaving for Mexico tomorrow
how long something lasts We lived there for many years	the purpose for which something is done Let's take the shortcut in order to save time
the cause of something We couldn't go because of the storm	to express an opinion For me, bicycling is terrific
an exchange Bob paid \$250 for that old truck	to contrast or compare For a math teacher, he doesn't know 2+2
doing something in place of or instead of someone else I'll wash the dishes for you if you put away	to indicate for whom something is done Let's buy a new dishwasher for mom.
a means of transportation I like to travel by train	

The Past Progressive

You use the past progressive to emphasize that an action was in progress at a particular time in the past. For example - I was talking (estaba hablando). It is usually formed by using:

imperfect form of **estar** + present participle (-ando / -iendo / -yendo)

Yo estaba	Nosotros estábamos
Tú estabas	Vosotros estabais
Él/ella/Usted estaba	Ellos / ellas /Ustedes estaban

¿Qué estabas haciendo a las cinco de la tarde? Estaba estudiando y haciendo la tarea.
(What were you doing at 5 in the afternoon? I was studying and doing homework.)

PAST PERFECT

The Past Perfect refers to an action that had already occurred when something else happened, and from the viewpoint of the past. Both actions are in the past, one occurring before the other. To form the Past Perfect:

Past Perfect = Imperfect of haber + Past Participle	
Yo había hablado	Nosotros habíamos hablado
Tú habías hablado	Vosotros habíais hablado
Él, ella, usted había hablado	Ellos, ustedes habían hablado

In both the Present Perfect and Past Perfect, object pronouns and reflexive pronouns are placed before the conjugated form of **haber**:

¿Te has duchado?	Have you showered?
¿Te habías duchado antes de que perdimos la electricidad?	Had you showered before we lost electrical power?

Irregular Past Participles – (Did Harry Potter and Ron Create Magic? Voldemort Evil Villian)

D _____ , H _____ , P _____ A _____ , R _____
 C _____ , M _____ ,
 V _____ , E _____ , V _____