



Fontana Unified School District  
Division of Teaching and Learning  
**Department of Multilingual Programs and Services**

**World Languages Units/Lessons**  
**Spanish 2**

Course Name: Spanish 2

Unit Objective: I can use different simple and compound tenses to describe scenarios, actions, and events in the past.

Learning Progressions:

- I will describe single events from the past using Regular Preterite verb forms.
- I will describe single events from the past using Stem-Changing, and Spelling Changing Preterite verb forms.
- I will describe single events from the past using Irregular Preterite verb forms.
- I will describe scenarios or people from the past, as well as on-going or repeated actions from the past using Imperfect verb forms.
- I will describe the past using combinations of Past Tense verb forms.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITIES are included in each lesson for Native Spanish Speakers, or other students who wish to extend their language use.

Lesson: 1

Lesson Objective: I will use the Preterite Tense of regular -ar/-er/-ir verbs to describe single events or actions from the past.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY: Make a list of ten things you did last semester in your favorite class. Use the Preterite tense.

Use these notes to support your work throughout the Unit.

A quick review of Verb Forms covered so far.	Infinitives: Verb forms in Spanish ending in -ar, -er, or -ir. In English, the infinitives are the "to + verb" form.  Ex. Bailar = To dance Comer = To eat Abrir = To open	The conjugations in Spanish change based on time, and match the Subject of the sentence.  Typically, they are presented in Singular forms:  Yo Tú Él/Ella/Usted
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	<p>Stems: A stem is the form of the verb without the -ar, -er, or -ir ending.</p> <p>Ex. Bailar → bail-          Comer → com-          Abrir → abr-</p> <p>Sometimes we use the infinitives, but often we add endings to communicate time, frequency, duration, etc.          Endings that vary based on the subject are called conjugations.</p>	<p>And Plural forms:</p> <p>Nosotros (-as)          Vosotros (-as)*          Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes</p> <p>*We will skip Vosotros as it is rarely used.</p>
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Below see the different conjugations for Present tense (studied throughout Spanish 1 and 2) and Preterite tense verbs.

-AR Verbs

Subject	Infinitives/Stems	Present Tense	Preterite Tense
Yo	Bailar/bail- Cantar/cant- Hablar/habl-	Bailo Canto Hablo	Bailé Canté Hablé
Tú		Bailas Cantas Hablas	Bailaste Cantaste Hablaste
Él/Ella/Usted		Baila Canta Habla	Bailó Cantó Habló
Nosotros		Bailamos Cantamos Hablamos	Bailamos Cantamos Hablamos
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes		Bailan Cantan Hablan	Bailaron Cantaron Hablaron



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Use the present tense to say what someone does regularly, currently or right now:

Mi hermano baila muy bien. → My brother dances very well.

Nosotros cantamos en el carro frecuentemente. → We frequently sing in the car.

Yo hablo con mi amiga por teléfono. → I am talking to my friend on the phone.

Use the preterite tense to say what someone did at one time in the past. (Look for “time cues” or adverbs of frequency that indicate a single event or moment in the past.)

Anoche mi hermano bailó en la fiesta. → Last night my brother danced at the party.

La semana pasada tú cantaste en el concierto del coro. → Last week you sang in the choir concert.

Ayer, mis padres me hablaron por teléfono. → Yesterday, my parents talked to me on the phone.

-ER and -IR Verbs

Subject	Infinitives/Stems	Present Tense	Preterite Tense
Yo	Comer/Com- Correr/Corr- Escribir/Escrib-	Como Corro Escribe	Comí Corrí Escribí
Tú		Comes Corres Escribes	Comiste Corriste Escribiste
Él/Ella/Usted		Come Corre Escribe	Comió Corrió Escribió
Nosotros		Comemos Corremos Escribimos*	Comimos Corrimos Escribimos
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes		Comen Corren Escriben	Comieron Corrieron Escribieron

\*Notice that the “nosotros” form in Present Tense is the only time -er/-ir verb endings differ.



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Again, use the present tense for what someone does regularly, currently, or right now.

Generalmente, yo no como el pescado. → Generally, I do not eat fish.

Mis primos corren muy rápido. → My cousins run very fast.

Tú siempre escribes los apuntes en tu cuaderno. → You always write the notes in your notebook.

**Use the preterite tense to say what someone did at one time in the past. (Look for “time cues” or adverbs of frequency.)**

El verano pasado yo comí unos tacos de pescado. → Last summer I ate some fish tacos.

Miguel corrió con su perro anoche. → Michael ran with his dog last night.

Una vez, yo escribí mis apuntes en la computadora. → One time, I wrote my notes on the computer.

**PRACTICE: For the verbs below, write 5 sentences (using all subjects) in the Present Tense. Then, add a past tense “time stamp” (ayer, anoche, la semana pasada, etc.) to write 5 new sentences in the Preterite Tense.**

Caminar (to walk)

Beber (to drink)

Recibir (to receive)

Lesson 2:

Lesson Objective: I will use the Preterite Tense of stem-changing verbs, and spelling changing verbs to describe single events or actions from the past.

Review notes from Lesson 1 to remind yourself of key grammar terms regarding verbs, conjugations, and tenses.

**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY:** Have a conversation with a family member. Tell them at least five things you did last week, using the Preterite Tense.



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**APUNTES:**

	<p><b>Spelling Changing Verbs in the Preterite</b></p> <p>-ER and -IR verbs with stems ending in a vowel have a spelling change for the Él/Ella/Usted and Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes forms.</p> <p>Instead of adding -ió and -ieron, add -yó and -yeron.</p> <p>Additionally, an accent is added to the tú and nosotros forms.</p> <p>-AR verbs ending in -car, -gar, or -zar have a spelling change in the Yo form of the preterite. This occurs to maintain the pronunciation of the stem.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Ex.</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Pret. Ending for "yo"</th> <th style="width: 33%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>buscar</td> <td>-qué</td> <td>busqué</td> </tr> <tr> <td>llegar</td> <td>-gué</td> <td>llegué</td> </tr> <tr> <td>empezar</td> <td>-cé</td> <td>empecé</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Only apply this spelling change to the "Yo" form.</p>	Ex.	Pret. Ending for "yo"		buscar	-qué	busqué	llegar	-gué	llegué	empezar	-cé	empecé	<p>Ex.: Leer in the Preterite        Yo leí        Tú leíste        Él/Ella/Usted leyó        Nosotros leímos        Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes leyeron</p> <p><b>PRACTICE:</b>        Conjugate the verbs "construir" and "creer" in the Preterite.</p> <p><b>PRACTICE: Use the Preterite for the following sentences; include the spelling change, if needed.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Ayer mi hermano empacó sus maletas para el viaje. Yo _____ las mías anoche. (empacar)</li> <li>2) Yo _____ un poco más chile a mi receta. (agregar)</li> <li>3) Mis amigos almorzaron en casa, pero yo _____ en el café.</li> <li>4) ¿Cuándo _____ estudiar el español, tú?        Yo _____ hace dos años. (empezar)</li> </ol>
Ex.	Pret. Ending for "yo"													
buscar	-qué	busqué												
llegar	-gué	llegué												
empezar	-cé	empecé												



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<p><b>Stem Changing Verbs in the Preterite</b></p> <p>-IR verbs with Present Tense stem changes, will have stem changes in the Él/Ella/Usted and Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes forms.</p> <p>REMEMBER: Only apply the stem change to Él/Ella/Usted and Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes forms of the Preterite!</p>	<p>1) -AR and -ER verbs do NOT have any stem-changes in the Preterite</p>	<p>Ex. 1) volver (o→ue in present, but no stem change in preterite) Mi hermano volvió tarde a la casa anoche. (My brother returned home late last night.)</p>
	<p>2) Those with e→ie and e→i stem changes in the Present Tense, will change e→i in the Preterite Tense.</p>	<p>Ex. 2) pedir (e→i, e→i in preterite) Mis amigos le pidieron más tiempo en la prueba al maestro. (My friends asked the teacher for more time on the quiz.)</p> <p>Preferir (e→ie in present, e→i in preterite) Ayer mi padre prefirió almorzar en casa. (Yesterday my father preferred to eat lunch at home.)</p>
	<p>3) Those with o→ue stem changes in the Present Tense, will change o→u in the Preterite Tense.</p>	<p>Ex. 3) Dormir (o→ue in present, o→u in preterite) Ricardo y Esteban durmieron en la casa de sus abuelos el sábado pasado. (Ricardo and Esteban slept in their grandparent's house last Saturday.)</p>
	<p><b>Practice:</b> Decide if you need a stem change for the preterite form of the verb in parenthesis.</p> <p>1) Generalmente, yo me levanto a las cinco, pero ayer yo _____ hasta las seis y media. (dormir)</p> <p>2) En la taquería tú _____ tacos de pollo, pero tu hermano _____ tacos de carne asada. (pedir)</p> <p>3) El mesero nos _____ tacos de carnitas. (server)</p> <p>4) Mis abuelos _____ en 2005, y mi tío _____ en 2018. (morir)</p>	



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Lesson 3:

Lesson Objective: I will use the Preterite Tense of irregular verbs to describe single events or actions from the past.

CHALLENGE: Watch an episode of a program in Spanish, or a Spanish Language movie.. Turn on the captions in Spanish. Take note of the dialogue, and note how often people use Preterite forms to tell another person what happened.

<p>Some verbs are highly irregular (meaning they don't follow the normal conjugation rules). Even so, certain patterns become evident. Notice how the endings for the Tú , Nosotros, and Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes forms are quite similar to regular preterite verbs?</p>	<p>The verbs <b>“ir”, “ser”, “ver”, and “dar”</b> have the following irregular forms:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Ir</td> <td>Ser</td> <td>Ver</td> <td>Dar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fui</td> <td>Fui</td> <td>Vi</td> <td>Di</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fuiste</td> <td>Fuiste</td> <td>Viste</td> <td>Diste</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fue</td> <td>Fue</td> <td>Vio</td> <td>Dio</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fuimos</td> <td>Fuimos</td> <td>Vimos</td> <td>Dimos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fueron</td> <td>Fueron</td> <td>Vieron</td> <td>Dieron</td> </tr> </table> <p>Notice: Ir and Ser Preterite forms are the same. Context clues help to know what someone means.</p>	Ir	Ser	Ver	Dar	Fui	Fui	Vi	Di	Fuiste	Fuiste	Viste	Diste	Fue	Fue	Vio	Dio	Fuimos	Fuimos	Vimos	Dimos	Fueron	Fueron	Vieron	Dieron																					
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<p>Several verbs have irregular forms in the Preterite Tense. Instead of using the “stem”, they have a new base to which a special set of Preterite endings are added.</p> <p>The endings for these new Preterite Bases appear to be a blend of the Regular Preterite endings, but they don't have accents. All the endings for this group are the same, regardless of whether the infinitive is -ar, -er, or -ir.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subject</th> <th>Irregular Preterite Ending</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yo</td> <td>-e</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tú</td> <td>-iste</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Él/Ella/Usted</td> <td>-o</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nosotros</td> <td>-imos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes</td> <td>-ieron</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Subject	Irregular Preterite Ending	Yo	-e	Tú	-iste	Él/Ella/Usted	-o	Nosotros	-imos	Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	-ieron	<p>These verbs have a new base that includes the vowel “u”:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Infinitive</th> <th>New Base</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Estar</td> <td>Estuv-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tener</td> <td>Tuv-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saber</td> <td>Sup-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poder</td> <td>Pud-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poner</td> <td>Pus-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Andar</td> <td>Anduv-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>These verbs have a new base that adds the consonant “j”:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Infinitive</th> <th>New Base</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Traer</td> <td>Traj-*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conducir</td> <td>Conduj-*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traducir</td> <td>Traduj-*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes forms after the bases that include a “j”, are -eron (instead of -ieron).</p>	Infinitive	New Base	Estar	Estuv-	Tener	Tuv-	Saber	Sup-	Poder	Pud-	Poner	Pus-	Andar	Anduv-	Infinitive	New Base	Traer	Traj-*	Conducir	Conduj-*	Traducir	Traduj-*	<p>These verbs have a new base that includes the vowel “i”:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Infinitive</th> <th>New Base</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Querer</td> <td>Quis-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hacer</td> <td>Hic-/Hiz**-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decir</td> <td>Dij-*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Venir</td> <td>Vin-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>**The Él/Ella/Usted form of hacer is the only one that uses hiz- → hizo . Mi hermano no hizo su tarea ayer. (“My brother did not do his homework yesterday.)</p> <p><b>Practice:</b>        Conjugate these verbs in the Preterite: <b>tener, traer, venir</b></p> <p><b>Practice:</b>        A) Translate these sentences to English.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Mis amigos no dijeron la verdad.</li> <li>2) Mi abuelo tuvo una fiesta en febrero.</li> <li>3) Yo fui al banco la semana pasada.</li> </ol>	Infinitive	New Base	Querer	Quis-	Hacer	Hic-/Hiz**-	Decir	Dij-*	Venir	Vin-
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Lesson 4:

Lesson Objectives: I will use the Imperfect Tense to describe ongoing, repeated, or habitual events from the past. I will use the Imperfect Tense to describe places and people from the past.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY: Listen to a news broadcast in Spanish. Identify the Imperfect verb forms used to describe the scenes and background information for their report.

NOTES:

The Imperfect tense is formed by adding new endings to the stem of -ar, -er, and -ir verbs.	-AR Verbs		-ER/-IR Verbs	
	Yo	-aba	Yo	-ía
	Tú	-abas	Tú	-ías
	Él/Ella/Usted	-aba	Él/Ella/Usted	-ía
	Nosotros	-ábamos	Nosotros	-íamos
	Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	-aban	Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	-ían
Only three verbs are irregular in the Imperfect Tense	Ir → iba, ibas, iba, íbamos, iban Ser → era, eras, era, éramos, eran Ver → veía, veías, veía, veíamos, veían			
Use the Imperfect Tense: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To say what someone was doing in the past</li> <li>To say what someone used to do in the past</li> <li>To describe a place in the past.</li> <li>To describe a person in the past.</li> <li>To give dates or times.</li> </ul>	Ex. Mis hermanitos jugaban con sus carritos. ("My little brothers were playing with their little cars.")  Ex. Manuel trabajaba en un banco. ("Manuel used to work in a bank.")  Ex. La playa era hermosísima. Las aguas eran limpias y había sombra debajo de los árboles. ("The beach was very pretty. The waters were clean and there was shade under the trees.")  Ex. Cuando yo tenía nueve años era muy activa. Me gustaba jugar afuera. Era atlética y fuerte. ("When I was nine years old I was very active. I liked to play outside. I was athletic and strong.")		Ex. Eran las tres y media. ("It was three thirty.")  Ex. Era el 7 de mayo. ("It was the 7 <sup>th</sup> of May.")  <b>PRACTICE: Use the Imperfect to describe yourself when you were little. Include your physical features, habits, and preferences.</b>	



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Lesson 5:

Lesson Objectives: I will use the Preterite and Imperfect Tenses to tell a story.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY: Interview a family member about a memorable event in their life. Write out their story from their point of view. Compare the event they chose to share with a similar event from your life.

Review the uses and forms of the Preterite and Imperfect Tenses.

Write a story about a memorable or important event from your past. Use the Imperfect Tense to describe the scene and what was happening as your story unfolds. Use the the Preterite Tense to describe the specific events that happened. Include details about what different people did that makes the event memorable or important for you.