


Presentación de GRAMÁTICA

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn how to form and use the past perfect tense. Then talk about events that had taken place before other events. **Actividades 6–9**

 **¿Recuerdas?** Places in the neighborhood pp. 332–333,
Past participles as adjectives p. 337

English Grammar Connection: The **past perfect** describes actions that had occurred before other actions in the past. In English, it is formed with the verb *had* and the past participle of the main verb. In Spanish, you use **haber**.

We **had** already **eaten** when she called. Ya **habíamos comido** cuando llamó.

Past Perfect Tense

ANIMATED GRAMMAR
my.hrw.com

Use the **past perfect** tense to show that an event had already occurred (or not occurred) at a specific moment in the past.

Here's how: Conjugate the verb **haber** in the imperfect tense and add the past participle of the main verb. The past participle always ends in **-o**.

haber	
había	habíamos
habías	habíais
había	habían

+ past participle

Yo **había visitado** Toledo antes. *I had visited Toledo before.*

When used with another verb, the action expressed with the **past perfect** occurred before the other **past action**.

Cuando Felipe **volvió**, sus tíos ya **se habían ido**.
When Felipe returned, his aunt and uncle had already gone.

The words **ya** and **todavía** are often used with the **past perfect** tense. **Ya** is used in affirmative statements and means *already*.

Irma **ya había salido** cuando Alberto llegó.
Irma had already left when Alberto arrived.

Todavía is used in negative statements and means *not . . . yet* or *still . . . not*.

Maite **todavía no había comprado** el pan cuando la panadería cerró.
Maite still hadn't bought the bread / hadn't bought the bread yet when the bakery closed.

Más práctica

Cuaderno pp. 272–274

Cuaderno para hispanohablantes pp. 273–275

 **HOMETUTOR** my.hrw.com
Leveled Practice