

Past continuous

El pasado continuo se utiliza para hablar de acciones que estaban PASANDO EN UN MOMENTO ESPECÍFICO EN EL PASADO

COMO SE FORMA EL PASADO CONTINUO:

Para formar el pasado continuo se utiliza el verbo auxiliar "to be" y el verbo +ing.

SUJETO	AUXILIAR (TO BE)	VERB + ING
I, he, she, it	was	talking, eating, learning, doing, going...
you, we, they	were	talking, eating, learning, doing, going...

ESTRUCTURAS:

- AFIRMATIVA:

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + verbo+ing.

Ejemplos:

I *was talking*. (Estaba hablando.)

He *was eating*. (Estaba comiendo.)

They *were learning*. (Estaban aprendiendo.)

- NEGATIVA:

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + "not" + verbo+ing.

Ejemplos:

I *was not (wasn't) talking*. (No estaba hablando.)

He *was not (wasn't) eating*. (No estaba comiendo.)

They *were not (weren't) learning*. (No estaban aprendiendo.)

- INTERROGATIVA:

Verbo auxiliar (to be) + sujeto + verbo+ing?

Ejemplos:

Were you talking? (¿Estabas hablando?)

Was he eating? (¿Estaba comiendo?)

Were they learning? (¿Estaban aprendiendo?)

1. Put the verbs in the correct form (Conjuga los verbos entre paréntesis en past continuous.)

- Richard (*work*) on his computer at 9 o'clock yesterday.
- Lucy and Tom (*have*) dinner.
- I (*read*) an article in the newspaper.
- The children (*watch*) a film on TV at that time.
- Paula (*chat/not*) on the phone with a friend.
- When I came into the living room, the cats (*sit*) on the table.
- We (*play*) Monopoly when our neighbours rang at the door.
- Helen (*listen*) to the radio when she heard a strange noise in the garden.
- I (*prepare*) dinner yesterday when I noticed that the cooker (*work/not*) .
- (*what/do/you*) yesterday at six?
- (*Jane/practise*) the piano when you came home?
- (*who/talk/to you*) when I saw you last night?