



PASADO CONTINUO. FORMACIÓN.

¿ QUÉ HAY QUE SABER?

- ✗ ¿ Cómo se forma el pasado continuo.
- ✗ Uso del pasado continuo en contraste con el pasado simple?
- ✗ Adverbios y expresiones temporales que pueden acompañar al pasado simple y continuo

▪ El pasado continuo se forma con el pasado del verbo to be + - **Ving**

I	Was	} working hard.
You	Were	
He	Was	
She		
It	Were	
We		
You		
They		

Negativa: **I was not (wasn't) working hard**
 Interrogative : **Were you working hard?**

PRACTICE

1.- Fill in the Past Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- a) We couldn't play yesterday. The rain _____ (fall) heavily all day long.
- b) What _____ (you, do) when I called you last night?
- c) While Rooney _____ (study) for his exam, Sandra _____ (watch) TV
- d) I _____ (go) to the library when it started to snow.
- e) Who _____ (drive) when police stopped you?
- f) They _____ (not, talk) about that. They _____ (play) video games instead
- g) Why _____ (you, not, pay) attention while I _____ (explain) the grammar structure?



USOS DEL PASADO SIMPLE Y PASADO CONTINUO

▪ Pasado Simple:

1.- Acciones que ocurrieron en el pasado en su momento y que no tienen continuidad en el presente. (Acción acabada en un periodo de tiempo acabado)

“Last year I went to lots of pop concerts”

2.- Acciones que ocurren consecutivamente en una secuencia de hechos. *“ I opened the door and I saw all my friends outside. They wanted to congratulate me on my graduation”.*

▪ Pasado continuo:

1.- Acciones que duraron cierto tiempo en el pasado.

“We were working hard last weekend”

2.- Acciones que estaban ocurriendo a la vez en el tiempo. Normalmente introducidas por las conjunciones **While / as** (mientras)

“ While we were having coffee, the kids were playing in the playground”

3.- Acción que estaba sucediendo en el pasado y se ve interrumpida por otra acción.

“ They were going on their way home when it started to rain heavily”

▪ **IMPORTANTE:** Es muy frecuente confundir pretérito perfecto simple (pasado simple) con el pretérito imperfecto, (con diferentes posibilidades en inglés, en función de la intención comunicativa).

Yo fui al cine: *I went to the cinema.*

Yo iba al cine: ~~I went to the cinema~~ → *I was going to the cinema* o *I used to go to the cinema.* (veremos en breve cuando se emplea cada uno).



PRACTICE

1.- Fill in the Past Simple or Past Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- a) When I _____ (get) home, everybody _____ (watch) TV
- b) Why _____ (you. decide) to stay at home on Friday?
- c) Strong winds _____ (blow) all day.
- d) Nobody _____ (heard) anything while we _____ (sleep).
- e) As she _____ (describe) her feelings, I _____ (begin) to understand everything
- f) Why _____ (you, tell) her those nasty words last night?
- g) He _____ (skip) his classes and _____ (lie) to all of us.
- The whole family _____ (sit) at the table when they _____ (hear) the news

4.- EXPRESIONES TEMPORALES EN AMBOS TIEMPOS.

- ✓ A week ago; a month ago, a year ago, some minutes ago, a long time ago.
- ✓ last week, last month, last year, last night, last Tuesday.
- ✓ yesterday, the day before yesterday, ...
- ✓ while, as.