

INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA.

Jornada Nocturna

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Area : Inglés

Ciclo 3

Fecha : NOVIEMBRE 2021

GUIA No. 6

PAST CONTINUOUS

Estudiante: _____

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Favor resolver la guía y enviarla de regreso a SINAPSIS. Gracias



Lesson 7.2

Past Continuous

El pasado continuo

Compartir



El pasado continuo se utiliza para acciones que estaban pasando en un momento específico en el pasado. Como el presente continuo, se forma con el verbo auxiliar "to be" y el verbo+ing.

Grammatical Rules *(Reglas gramaticales)*

> Form *(Forma)*

Para formar el pasado continuo se utiliza el verbo auxiliar "to be" y el verbo+ing. El verbo auxiliar "to be" está en el pasado simple, pero ten en cuenta que "to be" es un verbo irregular.

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...

> Structure *(Estructura)*

1. Affirmative Sentences *(Frases afirmativas)*

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

Ejemplos:

- ⦿ I **was talking**. *(Estaba hablando.)*
- ⦿ He **was eating**. *(Estaba comiendo.)*
- ⦿ They **were learning**. *(Estaban aprendiendo.)*

2. Negative Sentences *(Frases negativas)*

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.)*

3. Interrogative Sentences *(Frases interrogativas)*

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

Ejemplos:

- ⦿ **Were you talking?** *(¿Estabas hablando?)*
- ⦿ **Was he eating?** *(¿Estaba comiendo?)*
- ⦿ **Were they learning?** *(¿Estaban aprendiendo?)*

Uses (Usos)

1. El pasado continuo se usa para una acción en desarrollo en el pasado cuando otra acción la interrumpe. La acción que interrumpe está en el pasado simple. "When" y "while" señalan el uso del pasado simple y continuo. En general, usamos el pasado simple directamente después de "when" y el pasado continuo después de "while".

Ejemplos:

- ▶ Jose called while I **was watching** the news. (Jose llamó mientras estaba mirando las noticias.)
- ▶ He **was walking** to work when he **fell**. (Estaba caminando hacia su trabajo cuando se cayó.)
- ▶ **Was it raining** when you left? (¿Estaba lloviendo cuando te fuiste?)

2. Se usa el pasado continuo para hablar sobre acciones en un tiempo específico en el pasado.

Ejemplos:

- ▶ Paula **wasn't living** in Spain in 2005. (Paula no estaba viviendo en España en el 2005.)
- ▶ We **were still working** at 10 o'clock last night. (Todavía estábamos trabajando a las 10 anoche.)

3. Se usa el pasado continuo para dos acciones que estaban ocurriendo al mismo tiempo en el pasado.

Ejemplos:

- ▶ My son **was reading** while I **was cooking**. (Mi hijo estaba leyendo mientras que yo estaba cocinando.)
- ▶ They **were talking** very loudly while we **were trying** to watch the movie. (Estaban hablando muy alto mientras nosotros estábamos intentando mirar la película.)

SEPTIEMBRE 13, 2020 POR LUCIE

REGLAS DEL ING – CÓMO FORMAR UN GERUNDIO



RULE #1:

- Verbs that end in “e”
- Delete the “e” and add “ing”-
- Examples:

1. make – making
 2. write – writing
 3. dance – dancing
-

RULE #2:

- Verbs that end in “ie”
- Delete the “ie” and add “ying”
- Example:

1. lie – lying
2. die – dying
3. tie – tying

RULE #3:

- One syllable verbs that end in one vowel and one consonant.
- Double the consonant and add “ing”.
- Examples:

1. swim – swimming
 2. stop – stopping
 3. run – running
-

RULE #4:

- If the verb ends in two consonants, don't double the consonants.
- Examples:

1. work – working
2. help – helping
3. wash – washing

RULE #5:

- If the verb ends in two vowels and one consonant, don't double the consonant.
- Examples:

1. need – needing
 2. wait – waiting
 3. speak – speaking
-

RULE #6:

- Verbs with two or more syllables.
- If the last syllable is not stressed, do not double the consonant.
- Examples:

1. happen – happening
2. visit – visiting
3. remember – remembering

RULE #7:

- Verbs with two or more syllables.
- If the last syllable is stressed, double the last consonant.
- Examples:

1. begin – beginning
 2. prefer – preferring
 3. forget – forgetting
-

RULE #8:

- If the verb ends in “y” or “w”, don’t double the consonant.
- Examples:

1. enjoy – enjoying
2. blow – blowing
3. study – studying
4. snow – snowing

Past Continuous - Positive and Negative

Make the positive or negative past continuous

1) Julie (sleep) at three o'clock.

[.]

2) You (study) at three o'clock.

[.]

3) Luke (read) at three o'clock.

[.]

4) I (work) at three o'clock.

[.]

5) They (eat) chocolate at three o'clock.

[.]

6) John (play) tennis at three o'clock.

[.]

7) We (watch) TV at three o'clock.

[.]

8) He (use) the internet at three o'clock.

[.]

9) You (cook) lunch at three o'clock.

[.]

10) We (travel) to London at three o'clock.

[.]

11) Mrs Brown (not/walk) in the garden when the murder happened.

[.]

12) Mr Black (not/work) in his study when the murder happened.

[.]

13) Miss Jones (not/talk) to Mr. White when the murder happened.

[.]

14) You (not/play) cards when the murder happened.

[.]

15) Dr Ford (not/read) in his room when the murder happened.

[.]

16) Mr. and Mrs. Green (not/eat)
in the dining room when the murder happened.
[.]

17) Mr Blue (not/drink) coffee in
the library when the murder happened.
[.]

18) The maid (not/clean) the
bedrooms when the murder happened.
[.]

19) I (not/listen) to music when
the murder happened.
[.]

20) The dogs (not/play) outside
when the murder happened.
[.]