

11. PAST CONTINUOUS (PASADO CONTINUO)

GRAMÁTICA INGLESA PARTE 11

11.1. Forma

El pasado continuo se forma con el pasado del verbo "to be" y el verbo principal en gerundio, esto es acabado en "-ing".

En la forma negativa incluiremos la partícula 'not' al verbo 'to be'.

Para crear preguntas alteraremos el orden del 'to be' en la oración precediendo al sujeto.

Affirmative

I **was** writing

You **were** writing

He/She/It **was** writing

We **were** writing

You **were** writing

They **were** writing

Negative

I **wasn't** writing

You **weren't** writing

He/She/It **wasn't** writing

We **weren't** writing

You **weren't** writing

They **weren't** writing

Interrogative

Was I writing?

Were you writing?

Was He/She/It writing?

Were we writing?

Were you writing?

Were they writing?

11.2. Reglas de ortografía del gerundio

Al añadir '-ing' a ciertos verbos se producen algunos cambios ortográficos.

- Los verbos acabados en consonante + 'e' pierden esta vocal al añadir 'ing'.
e.g. leave – leaving / live – living

- Los verbos de una sola sílaba acabados en consonante + vocal + consonante duplican la consonante final. e.g.
stop – stopping / run – running
- Aquellos verbos de 2 ó 3 sílabas acabados en consonante + vocal + consonante, duplican la consonante final si el acento recae en la última sílaba.
e.g. refer – referring / occur – occurring
- Los verbos acabados en vocal + 'l' duplican la 'l' final delante de ' -ing'.
e.g. travel – travelling

El verbo 'to be' se puede contraer con el sujeto en oraciones afirmativas (I'm, you're, he's...) y con 'not' en las negativas (a excepción de la 1ª persona del singular que en negativas no se contrae con 'not' si no con el sujeto. E.g. 'I'm not')

9.2. Uso

Se usa para hablar de acciones que estaban ocurriendo en un momento específico del pasado. El tiempo verbal nos indica que la acción ya había comenzado pero que no está terminada en el momento de relatarla.

- What were you doing at 8:30?
- It was raining, so we didn't go out.

Pueden ser acciones interrumpidas por otra acción y en este caso, irán acompañadas por un Pasado Simple, a menudo introducido por la partícula 'When'.

- I was walking by the street when I met James.
- When she arrived, the telephone was ringing.

La particular 'While' introducirá en cambio un pasado continuo.

- While we were having dinner, he brought the desserts.
- I was cleaning the house while he was tidying the room.

¡A PRACTICAR!

1. He all day yesterday. (**rest**)
2. We through the window when mother came in. (**look**)
3. They a newspaper when I entered. (**read**)
4. I to her but she didn't hear me. (**speak**)
5. I didn't go for a walk because it . (**rain**)
6. When you telephoned I my room. (**sweep**)
7. They with John's wife when I came in. (**talk**)
8. While we we heard a shot. (**play**)
9. She along the embankment when I met her yesterday. (**walk**)
10. We home when, it started to snow. (**go**)
11. I very hard when he called. (**study**)
12. She when his friend arrived. (**sleep**)
13. They to the lecture when the light went off. (**listen**)
14. She still when we returned home. (**work**)
15. When he his garden he found a silver coin. (**dig**)

¡Psst! Mira aquí solo si te has atascado:

Answers:
1. was resting, 2. were looking, 3. were reading, 4. was speaking, 5. was raining, 6. was sweeping, 7. were talking, 8. were playing, 9. was walking, 10. were going, 11. was studying, 12. was sleeping, 13. were listening, 14. was working, 15. was digging