## Past continuous L. Comp. Israel Ortega Ortiz Colegio Anáhuac

## Past continuous

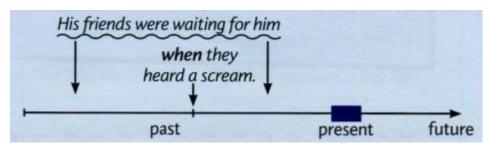
1. Use the past continuous to talk about events which were in progress at a particular time in the past.

At that time everyone was talking about the alligators in the sewers.

2. Use the past continuous to set the background to a story – to talk about what was going on when an event happened. The main events are usually in the past simple.

His friends were waiting for him in the street. They heard a scream.

3. Use when or while to link past simple and past continuous. We can use when before the past simple or the past continuous.



When his friends were waiting for him, they heard a scream.

We can also use **while** before the **past continuous**.

While his friends were waiting for him, they heard a scream.

4. Use **when** with the **past** continuous in both parts of a sentence to talk about situations going on at the same time.

While we were studying English, my wife and I were living in New York.

\* When **when** and **while** come at the beginning of a sentence, put a **comma** in the middle of the sentence.

While I was falling, I closed my eyes.

5. Use the **past continuous** to give the reason for a past event.

I forgot about the bath because I was talking on the telephone.

She **shouted** at me because I was driving fast.

6. Make the **past continuous** using the verb **was / were +** verb + -ing form.

	statement <b>√</b>	negative *
You / We / They	were working	were not (weren't) working
I / He / She / It	was working	was not (wasn't) working

question?		short answer	
Were	you / we / they	working?	Yes, (you) were.
			No, (you) were not (weren't).
Was	he / she / it	working?	Yes, (I) was.
			No, (I) were not (werent).

If a verb ends in **-e**, drop the **-e**.

dance → People were dancing. NOT ... dancing

If a verb ends in one vowel and one consonant, double consonant.

stop  $\rightarrow$  The train was stopping. NOT  $\underline{\dots}$  stoping

## -ing form

most verbs	+ -ing	work - work <b>ing</b>
verbs ending -e	remove e + -ing	come – coming
/ except <b>be</b> is irregular		be - b <b>eing</b>
verbs ending -ee	+ -ing	see → seei <b>ng</b>
verbs ending in <b>vowel</b> + b, g, m, n, p, t	double consonant + -ing	g <b>et</b> – getting
<pre>/ except if final syllable is not stressed</pre>		vis <b>it</b> - visi <b>t</b> ing
verbs ending -l	double l + ing	travel – travelling
! North American English ha one l	_	trave <b>l</b> ing
verbs ending in -ie	ie → y + ing	l <b>ie</b> – l <b>y</b> ing