

What were you doing? Pasado continuo

Volvemos a los tiempos verbales que tanta utilidad estamos encontrando. En este caso son el Present Perfect y el Pasado Continuo para completar así los tiempos pasados. Estos tiempos verbales nos sirven, entre otras cosas, para contar diferentes situaciones pretéritas. Hacemos hincapié en contrastar estos tiempos con el anterior que habíamos visto: el Pasado Simple. Debemos hacerlo para distinguirlos bien y no confundir unos con otros. En el apartado de pronunciación presentamos un clásico del género: la diferencia entre el inglés que se habla en las Islas Británicas y el que se habla en Estados Unidos. Hay otras variantes pero éstas son las más comunes y, por tanto, a las que vamos a dedicar este espacio.

Inglés

Módulo IV
Unidad Didáctica 3

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1. Present perfect tense (Pretérito perfecto compuesto)

1.1. Formación

Formamos el present perfect (pretérito perfecto compuesto) con:

Have (conjugado en presente simple) + Verbo (en participio)*

Se traduciría: He/has/ha/hemos/habéis/han trabajado.

I have You have He has She has It has We have You have They have	(Participio) worked	Yo he Tú has Él ha Ella ha Eso ha Nosotros hemos Vosotros habéis Ellos han	trabajado
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Ejemplo: verbo WORK (trabajar):

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have worked You have worked He has worked She has worked It has worked We have worked You have worked They have worked	I have not worked You have not worked He has not worked She has not worked It has not worked We have not worked You have not worked They have not worked	Have I worked? Have you worked? Has he worked? Has she worked? Has it worked? Have we worked? Have you worked? Have they worked?
Contracted forms:		
I have worked = I have not worked = He has worked = He has not worked =	I've worked I haven't worked He's worked He hasn't worked	

Ejemplos:

Have you finished the job?

No, I haven't finished yet.

Yes, I have already finished.

She's just finished her job.

¿Has acabado el trabajo?

No, todavía no.

-Sí, ya he acabado.

Acaba de terminar el trabajo.

Recuerda la formación de los participios de los verbos:

Como regla general para los VERBOS REGULARES se forma así:

Verbo regular + -ed

play - played

visit - visited

finish –finished

1.2. Ortografía (spelling)

Regla general: infinitive sin 'to' + ED

to work → I have worked

Verbos acabados en E o IE: infinitive sin 'to' + D

to die → He has died

Verbos acabados en Y, precedida de consonante: Y se vuelve IED

to try → She has tried

Verbos acabados en L, precedida de vocal: L se duplica + ED

to travel →--> We have travelled

Verbos acabados en IC: a la C la sigue K + ED

to panic → They have panicked

**Verbos de una sílaba acabados en una consonante precedida de vocal:
se duplica la consonante + ED**

to plan → You have planned

1. En los VERBOS IRREGULARES no hay una regla común y hay que memorizarlos según la lista de verbos irregulares (ver Unidad 3.1. Apartado 3.2.):

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle
be	was/were	been
come	came	come
go	went	gone
do	did	done
meet	met	met

Actividad 1. Complete these affirmative sentences with these verbs:

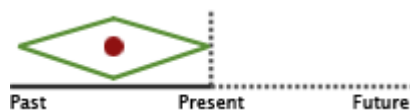
to break - to buy - to finish - to take - to tell

1. Can I have this newspaper? Yes, I _____ with it.
2. I _____ some new boots. Do you want to see them?
3. Look! Somebody _____ that window.
4. Does she know you are going away? Yes, I _____ her.
5. I can't find my umbrella. Somebody _____ it.

1.3. Usos

El pretérito perfecto o "present perfect" se usa:

- 1 Para acciones o estados pasados que han **acabado recientemente** o que tienen repercusión en la actualidad. Pone el énfasis en el resultado.



The goalkeeper has broken his right hand -El portero se ha roto la mano derecha

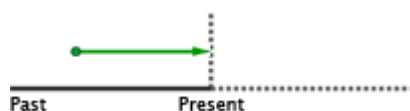
- 2 Cuando nos referimos a acciones pasadas en las que **no se indica el tiempo**.

I have cleaned the house -He limpiado la casa

*Si se especificara el tiempo habría que usar el pasado simple.

I cleaned the house yesterday -Limpié la casa ayer (indico el tiempo)

- 3 Lo podemos utilizar junto a una referencia temporal si la acción o estado empieza en el pasado y **continúa en el momento actual**.



I have lived here since 2002 -He vivido aquí desde el 2002 (y sigo)

(Si se considera que ha acabado se usará el pasado simple.)

I lived here for 10 years -Viví aquí durante 10 años (ya no)

- 4 Para hablar de acciones o estados que tuvieron lugar una vez, nunca o un número de veces específico.

I have never been to New York -Nunca he estado en Nueva York

Actividad 2. Put the affirmative, negative or interrogative forms of the Present perfect .

1. Would you like something to eat? No thanks. I _____ (just / to have) lunch.
2. _____ (to be / ever / you) in California?
3. What time is David leaving? He _____ (already / to leave).
4. Do you like caviar? I _____ (never / to try) it.
5. We _____ (to go) skiing since last winter.

1.4. Preposiciones y adverbios con el pretérito perfecto

- **Since** + momento concreto de tiempo: desde

I haven't studied since Tuesday -No he estudiado desde el martes

- **For** + período de tiempo: durante, desde hace

I have studied for three days -He estudiado durante tres días

I have had a computer for 5 years -Tengo un ordenador desde hace 5 años

- **Never**: nunca

Va en oraciones afirmativas para evitar la doble negativa. Se coloca entre "have" y el participio.

She has never studied English -Nunca ha estudiado inglés

- **Ever**: alguna vez

Se usa en oraciones interrogativas y se coloca delante del participio.

Have you ever studied English? -¿Has estudiado alguna vez inglés?

- **Just**: acabar de

Se coloca entre "have" y el past participle.

I have just studied the lesson -Acabo de estudiar la lección

- **Already**: ya

Se utiliza en las oraciones afirmativas y en algunas interrogativas.

.Oraciones afirmativas: se coloca entre "have" y el participio.

I have already studied -Ya he estudiado

.Oraciones interrogativas: Se usa cuando se espera una respuesta afirmativa.

Has she already finished the lesson? -¿Ya ha terminado la lección?

- **Yet**: ya, todavía, aún

Se usa en oraciones **interrogativas** y **negativas**.

Se coloca siempre al final de la oración y la respuesta puede ser afirmativa o negativa.

I have not studied yet -No he estudiado aún

Have you studied yet? Yes I have/ No I haven't -¿Has estudiado ya? Sí/No

Actividad 3. Make sentences in the PRESENT PERFECT with these words.

1 Peter / already / finish his studies?

Has Peter already finished his studies?

2 You / ever / be to China?

3 The sun just / hide behind that mountain.

4 I my bike / since / not ride Tuesday.

5 Ann always / be my best friend.

6 We not study / for/ Japanese five years.

7 'You / not eat / yet ?' 'No, I haven't.'

8 It be / a nice week / so far

9 We not meet / for / each other two months.

10 She come / twice to my house.

1.5. Contraste entre present perfect y past simple

Es muy importante conocer ambos verbos y hacer un estudio comparativo para poder distinguirlos claramente.

<u>Past simple</u> (pretérito perfecto simple)	<u>Present perfect</u> (pretérito perfecto compuesto)
Acción acabada <i>They cut down trees to build this skyscraper.</i>	Acción pasada con consecuencias presentes <i>They have cut down trees to build a skyscraper.</i>
Fecha concreta <i>He flew a balloon in London in 2003</i>	Sin fecha <i>He has flown balloons before.</i>
yesterday, last summer (week, month,...), ten years (weeks, days, minutes,...) ago <i>The family ate one hour ago.</i>	this morning (year, month,...) just, since, for, ever, never, yet, already <i>The cat has just eaten the bird.</i>
Se sobreentiende el pasado lejano. <i>Elvis wrote a lot of songs.</i>	

Actividad 4. Choose the correct tense: past simple or present perfect?

1. I (to see) him two weeks ago.
2. I (to live) here since 2000.
3. When I (to leave) school I got a job.
4. I (not to finish) my homework yet, so I can't go.
5. He (to go) out half an hour ago.
6. Shakespeare (to write) Hamlet.
7. We (not to have) a holiday last summer.
8. My friend is a writer. She..... (to write) many books.
9. When I first (to come) here it was quiet.
10. But now it (to become) very noisy

2. Pasado continuo (past continuous tense)

2.1. Formación

Formamos el pasado continuo con el pasado del verbo TO BE + Verbo -ing

Ejemplo: verbo WORK (trabajar):

<u>AFFIRMATIVE</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>	<u>INTERROGATIVE</u>
I was working estaba trabajando	I was not working no estaba trabajando	Was I working? ¿estaba trabajando?
You were working estabas trabajando	You were not working no estabas trabajando	Were you working? ¿estabas trabajando?
He/She/It was working estaba trabajando	He/She/It was not working no estaba trabajando	Was he/she/it working? ¿estaba trabajando?
We were working estábamos trabajando	We were not working no estábamos trabajando	Were we working? ¿estábamos
You were working estabáis trabajando	You were not working no estabáis trabajando	Were you working? ¿estabáis trabajando?
They were working estaban trabajando	They were not working no estaban trabajando	Were they working? ¿estaban trabajando?

APRENDE

La forma negativa corta es:

was not → wasn't / were not → weren't + *V-ing*

-It was not raining the whole day →

It wasn't raining the whole day

-They were not playing tennis with Pete →

They weren't playing tennis with Pete

RECUERDA

Short answers (respuestas cortas)

-Were you playing tennis at half past six?

-Yes, I was /

-No, I wasn't.

-Was it raining at midday?

-Yes, it was /

-No, it wasn't.

Actividad 5. Write these sentences in the past continuous tense using the correct verb:

wear read paint bake work

- 1 My sister a new skirt last night.
- 2 At 8.30 she a newspaper.
- 3 Sarah the kitchen yesterday.
- 4 She a cake this morning.
- 5 She in Italy last week.

2.2. Usos

Usamos el pasado continuo para:

- Hablar sobre una actividad en progreso en un momento concreto del pasado:

We were watching TV yesterday at 10:30.

-Ayer a las 10:30 estábamos viendo la tele.

Where was your sister yesterday morning?

-¿Dónde estaba tu hermana ayer por la mañana?

She was doing an exam at school.

-Estaba haciendo un examen en el colegio.

- Describir o narrar acontecimientos en pasado:

Last Saturday it was raining and the wind was blowing.

-El sábado pasado estaba lloviendo / llovía y el viento estaba soplando / soplabla.

- Hablar de dos actividades que están ocurriendo al mismo tiempo en el pasado:

I was reading a book while my sister was watching TV.

-Yo estaba leyendo un libro mientras mi hermana estaba viendo la tele.

- Expresar una acción que estaba sucediendo cuando fue interrumpida por otra (pasado simple).

I was reading (pasado continuo) a book when my mother arrived (pasado simple).

-Yo estaba leyendo un libro cuando mi madre llegó.

She fell down (pasado simple) when she was painting (pasado continuo) her bedroom.

-Ella se cayó cuando estaba pintando su habitación.

Today is cleaning day for Andy -Hoy es día de limpieza para Andy



At 10:30 am

At half past ten in the morning he was hanging the clothes

(hang the clothes = colgar la ropa)



Now it's 5:00 pm

Now it's five o'clock and he is washing the floor

(wash the floor = fregar el suelo)

Fuente: <http://www.edu.xunta.es/web/>

Actividad 6. Answer these questions using the past continuous tense.

1. What were you doing at half past eight yesterday evening?
2. What was your sister wearing last night?
3. What was your mother watching on TV yesterday afternoon?
4. Was it raining in the evening?
5. What was your sister reading this morning?

Example: Yesterday at three o'clock John was playing tennis

Yesterday at Jenny

Yesterday at Carol

Yesterday at Mary and Jo

Yesterday at the dogs

Actividad 7. What were they doing at five o'clock yesterday?

Ben



They



The students



Sarah



<http://www.ite.educacion.es/es/recursos>

- a. Ben -----
- b. They -----
- c. The students -----
- d. Sarah -----

Actividad 8. Write was / were + V-ing to complete the questions.

Example: Where (you / live) → Where were you living in 1989? – In Segovia.

1. What (you / do) at four o'clock? –I was sleeping.
2. (it / rain)when you went out? –Yes, it was.
3. Why (you/drive)so slowly? –Because the road was very dangerous.
4. What (your sister / cook)for dinner? –She was cooking pizza.

2.3. Ortografía (spelling)

Cuando añadimos –ing a los verbos, se producen los siguientes cambios:

- ✓ Si el verbo termina en –e, ésta desaparece y se añade –ing.
make / making
dance / dancing
- ✓ Los verbos monosílabos que terminan en consonante+ vocal+consonante, doblan la última consonante.
get / getting
swim / swimming
- ✓ Los verbos que terminan en –ie, adoptan la terminación –ying.
lie / lying
tie / tying

- ✓ Si el verbo termina –y, ésta se conserva y se añade –ing.
play / playing
enjoy / enjoying

Actividad 9. Complete these sentences using the past continuous form.

1. In 1989 I..... (live) in Segovia.
2. When she wake up this morning, the sun (shine).
3. John (try) to repair his motorbike.
4. My cousin Mary (run) for an hour.
5. We (study) all the night.
6. Her grandmother (die) when the doctor arrived.
7. He (not/say) the truth when we asked him.

2.4. Contraste entre el pasado continuo y el pasado simple

APRENDE

El pasado continuo puede aparecer combinado en una oración con el simple. Cuando esto sucede el **pasado continuo** se refiere normalmente a una acción más larga, mientras que el **pasado simple** hace referencia a una acción más corta en el tiempo.

Ejemplos:

- ✓ The birds were singing (estaban cantando) when I got up (levanté) this morning.
- ✓ I wasn't watching (estaba viendo)TV when the football match started.(empezó)
- ✓ Were you cooking (estabas cocinando) when the phone rang (sonó)?

Actividad 10. Complete the sentences with the missing verbs: one is past simple and the other, past continuous.

Example: Lauren burned his fingers when she was making toast.

1. I at books in a second-hand bookshop when I a rare edition (look, find).
2. Jane her exercise when she a mistake (check, find).
3. Pete on the lake when the ice (skate, break).
4. Sarah her leg when she hockey (twist, play).
5. Johnny at 200kph when the police him (drive, stop).
6. I a museum when I an old friend (visit, meet).
7. I when a beach ball me on the face (sunbathe, hit).
8. The minister a speech when someone in the crowd an egg (make, throw).
9. Nick his finger when he potatoes. (cut, peel).
10. A thief Mrs Smith's handbag when she the statue. (steal, watch).

Actividad 11. Complete these sentences using the past continuous or the past simple tense of the verbs in brackets.

- a. When I (get)home last night, the baby..... (cry).
- b. While she (wait) to pay, a thief (steal) her purse.
- c. When I (walk) into the office, the secretary (talk)on the phone.
- d. I (watch) a mystery movie on TV, when the electricity (go)out.
- e. He (swim)when he (see)a shark .

Actividad 12. Write sentences with the words below. Use the past simple and past continuous.

1-John/ sit/ in house/ when/ the doorbell/ ring

.....

2-We/ play/ on beach/ when/ the tsunami/ hit

.....

3-A forest fire/ start/ while/ the friends/ have a picnic

.....

4-the rain/ start / while/ I/ walk/ in the park.

.....

2.5. Uso de conjunciones con el pasado continuo

- **while** (mientras)
- **when** (cuando)
- **because** (porque)

✓ Se utilizan para introducir dos acciones que coincidieron en el pasado: una acción larga y otra corta:

- Normalmente la acción más larga es introducida con *while*.
- La acción corta suele estar introducida por *when* e interrumpe a la más larga.

The bell rang **while** I was having a shower

-Sonó el timbre mientras preparaba la cena

When the postman arrived I was having breakfast

-Cuando llegó el cartero yo estaba desayunando

APRENDE

- La oración que no lleve la partícula (*when* o *while*), será siempre la principal.
- El orden de las oraciones puede alternarse sin que se modifique el significado de la misma.

✓ Cuando las dos acciones son simultáneas (coinciden en el tiempo) y, además, tienen la misma duración, se utiliza **while**:

Carol was listening to the radio while she was making dinner

-Carol estaba escuchando música mientras hacía la cena

✓ Cuando queremos explicar la causa de una acción a veces se usa **because** con el pasado continuo:

We didn't go out because it was raining

-No salimos porque estaba lloviendo

She couldn't work because they were repairing her computer

-No pudo trabajar porque le estaban arreglando el ordenador

Actividad 13. Complete the sentences with *when* or *while*.

1. we went out, it was snowing.
2. She came in we were having dinner.
3. Peter arrived I was having a shower.
4. What were you doing I phoned you?
5. My brother was writing a letter I was reading a book.
6. We were waiting for the bus we saw an accident.
7. She got lost she was walking home.
8. We didn't do the activities the teacher was writing on the blackboard.

Actividad 14. Complete with the second part of the sentences.

...while he was climbing the tree.
...when the other car hit them.
...a rash appeared on her face.
...when he fell off.
...when I got an electric shock.

- a. He was climbing a mountain -----
- b. I was making a piece of toast -----
- c. While she was eating the cake -----
- d. The branch broke -----
- e. They were driving through the green light -----

Actividad 15. Answer these questions about you.

1. What was your mother doing yesterday morning?
2. What were you doing last evening?
3. What was your mother cooking yesterday?
4. What was your best friend doing while you were doing the homework?
5. What were your parents doing last Sunday?
6. What were you watching on TV last night?

WRITING

Actividad 16. Write what you and your friends were doing last Saturday evening.

At five o'clock I

At six o'clock we

At seven o'clock

At eight o'clock

At nine o'clock

At ten o'clock

At eleven o'clock

At twelve o'clock

Actividad 17. Write about an incident, accident, or something that happened to you. Use the simple past and the past continuous tenses. Use the answers to these questions as help.

- When did it happen?
- Where were you?
- What were you doing when you saw it?
- What did you do?

3. Pronunciación

3.1. Inglés británico e inglés americano

La mayoría de los hablantes de inglés como segunda lengua eligen una de las dos variedades a la hora de expresarse en la lengua anglosajona. La elección de una u otra dependerá de muchos factores: afinidad, proximidad con el país de origen, facilidad en la pronunciación, etc. Lo que sí debemos tener en cuenta siempre es que si elegimos una determinada variedad (o 'acento', como lo llaman ellos) tendremos que usar ésta en todo momento, y no estar saltando

de una a otra en lo que la escritura y pronunciación se refiere. Puede llevar a malentendidos. Para ello es necesario que conozcamos las principales diferencias entre ambas. Sería muy extenso exponer aquí las múltiples diferencias existentes entre ambas, ya que residen en:

- la acentuación (fuerza de voz en las sílabas): en algunos casos se acentúa en EE.UU. una sílaba distinta de la que lleva el acento en inglés británico ,
- la entonación: en el inglés de EE.UU. se habla con un ritmo más lento y un tono más monótono que en el de Gran Bretaña, debido al alargamiento de las vocales.
- la vocalización: se produce una nasalización de las vocales antes y después de consonantes nasales, y la 'r' se pronuncia con mayor fuerza en América.
- La ortografía: a este apartado, junto con el del vocabulario, le dedicamos los ejemplos que se exponen a continuación, por constituir las diferencias tan notables. No solamente se escriben las palabras de forma distinta (eliminando letras, cambiándolas de posición en las palabras, simplificando diptongos, escribiendo con 's' en lugar de 'c', etcétera), sino que existen palabras totalmente distintas para un mismo significado:

Algunas diferencias ortográficas:

Inglés británico	Inglés americano	Significado
colour	color	Color
centre	center	Centro
honour	honor	Honor
analyse	analyze	Analizar
fulfill	fulfil	Completar
cheque	check	talón
tyre	tire	Neumático
labour	labor	Trabajo
favour	favor	Favor
gray	grey	Gris
gipsy	gypsy	gitano

Algunas diferencias de vocabulario:

Inglés británico	Inglés americano	Significado
lift	elevator	Ascensor
boot	trunk	Maletero
trousers	pants	Pantalones
lorry	truck	Camión
autumn	fall	Otoño
biscuit	cookies	Galletas
petrol	gas	Gasolina

Ejercicios de autocomprobación

Ejercicio 1. Read the dialogue between Lauren and Jenny. After that, answer the questions.

Lauren: Where did you stay when you came to Spain?

Jenny: We stayed in a wonderful hotel in Soria, in the north of the country. We were close to a shopping centre, a bus stop and a golf course.

A: What about the hotel facilities?

J: It had a lot of facilities. For example: restaurants, swimming-pools, pools for children, a disco, a theatre, tennis courts, spa, gym, bars, sauna, internet room, games room, lobby with sitting area, reading room, hairdresser and shops, children's playground, etc. It was surrounded by wonderful gardens.

L: It sounds great. Did you like the food?

J: Yes! We were eating all the time because it was an all-inclusive hotel.

L: What does it mean?

J: It means that you can eat and drink all you want because everything is included in the price.

L: Did you go to the theatre?

J: Yes, we saw a play and a live music show while we were drinking beverages. My favourite was a coconut cocktail.

L: Did you practise any sport?

J: Yes, we played table tennis and we were walking all the time through the gardens. In the mornings my friend Monica went to gym while I was swimming in the pool.

Ejercicio 2. Underline all the past continuous forms in the dialogue.

Ejercicio 3. Answer the following questions about the text:

1. What does "all-inclusive hotel" mean?
2. Write five hotel facilities.
3. What was Jenny's favourite beverage?
4. What sport did Monica practise in the morning?

Ejercicio 4. Are the following statements true or false? Justify your answer.

1. There was a golf course near the hotel. _____
2. They did not spend much time eating. _____
3. They saw two plays at the theatre. _____
4. They played tennis in the morning. _____

Soluciones a los ejercicios de autocomprobación

Ejercicio 1. Leer

Ejercicio 2. SOLUCIÓN

Lauren: Where did you stay when you came to Spain?

Jenny: We stayed in a wonderful hotel in the south of the country. We were close to a shopping centre, a bus stop, two beautiful beaches and a golf course.

L: What about the hotel facilities?

J: It had a lot of facilities. For example: restaurants, swimming-pools, pools for children, a disco, a theatre, tennis courts, spa, gym, bars, sauna, internet room, games room, lobby with sitting area, reading room, hairdresser and shops, children's playground, etc. It was surrounded by wonderful gardens.

L: It sounds great. Did you like the food?

J: Yes! *We were eating* all the time because it was an all inclusive hotel.

L: What does it mean?

J: It means that you can eat and drink all you want because everything is included in the price.

L: Did you go to the theatre?

J: Yes, we saw a play and a live music show while *we were drinking* beverages. My favourite was a coconut cocktail.

L: Did you practise any sport?

J: Yes, *we were playing* table tennis and *we were walking* all the time through the gardens. In the mornings my friend Monica went to gym while *I was swimming* in the pool.

Ejercicio 3. SOLUCIÓN

1. What does "all-inclusive hotel" mean?

It means all the food and drink that you can have, is included in the price.

2. Write five hotel facilities. *It had a disco, spa, sauna, internet room and games room.*

3. What was Jenny's favourite drink? *Her favourite drink was a coconut cocktail.*

4. What sport did Monica practise in the morning? *In the morning she went to gym.*

Ejercicio 4. SOLUCIÓN

1. There was a golf course near the hotel. *T*
2. They did not spend much time eating. *F*
3. They saw two plays at the theatre. *F*
4. They played table tennis. *T*

Sitios web de referencia

Para repasar o ampliar lo que has aprendido a lo largo de esta unidad te recomendamos una serie de sitios web que te podrán ayudar:

www.eflnet.com/grammar/pastprogrfill.php

www.eflnet.com/grammar/pastprognegative.php

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