

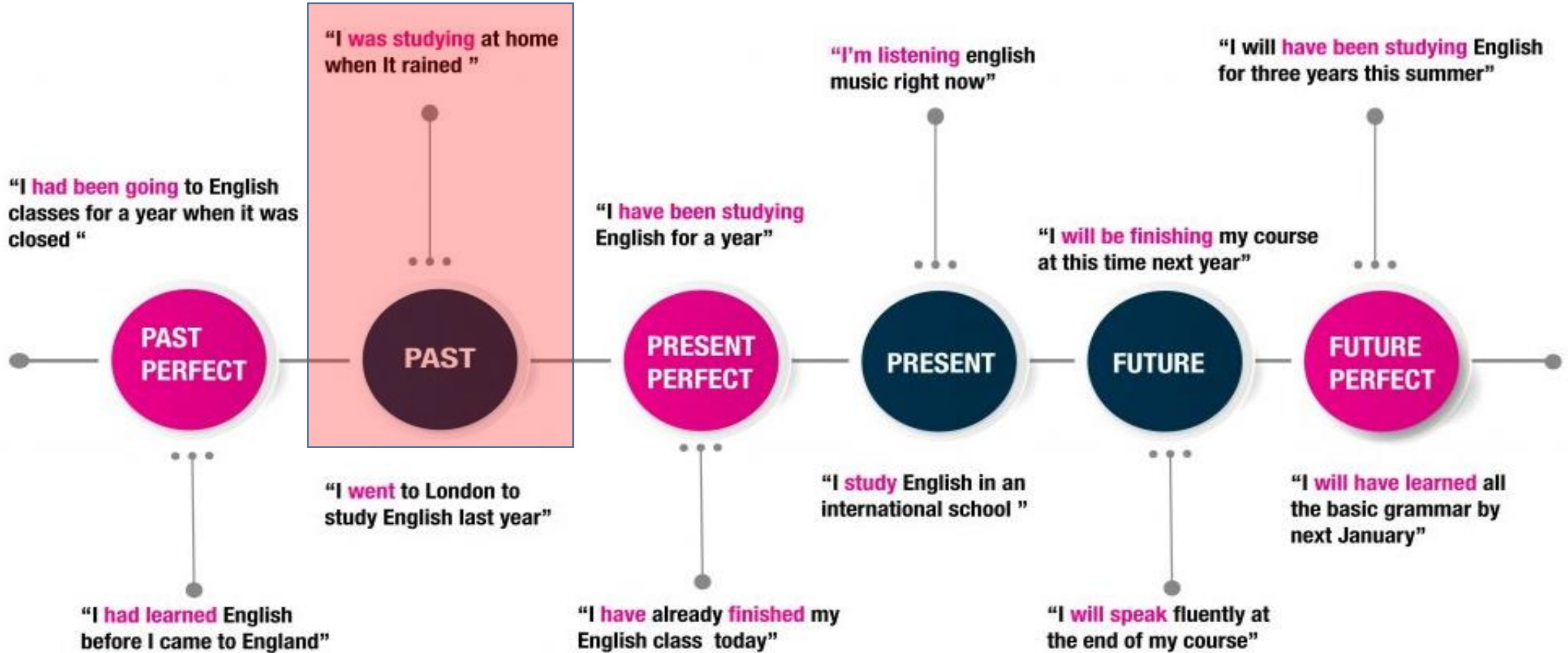


ENGLISH CLASS LEVEL 6

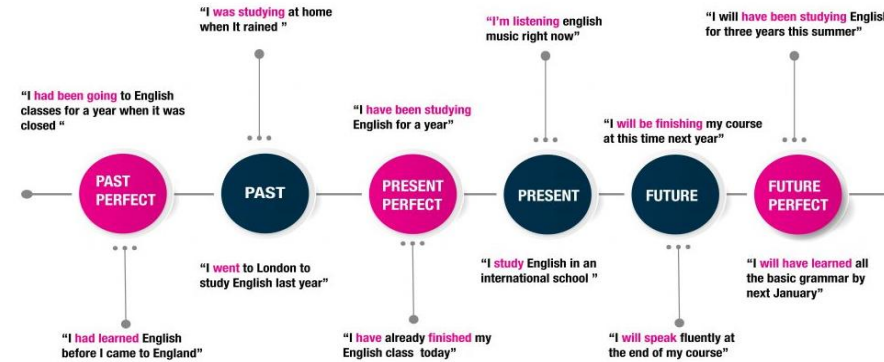
Past Continuous

VERBAL TENSES

Continuous



Simple



Simple

Tiempos del pasado

Past perfect simple:

Usamos el pasado perfecto simple cuando hablamos de una secuencia de eventos en el pasado y con este destacar el que ocurrió primero. Digamos que es el más lejano de los tiempos en el pasado.

Past perfect continuous:

El pasado perfecto continuo es usado cuando hablamos de un primer acto en el pasado el cual empieza antes que un otro tiempo simple.

Past simple:

Para hablar de acciones que empezaron y acabaron en un momento concreto en el pasado utilizamos el pasado simple.

Past continuous:

El pasado continuo se utiliza para hablar de una acción que ocurrió y se desarrolló en el pasado, pero no está determinada en el tiempo.

Tiempos del presente

Present perfect:

Usamos el presente perfecto simple para referirnos a eventos en el pasado pero que se conectan con el presente.

Present perfect continuous:

El presente perfecto continuo se usa para hablar sobre una actividad ya finalizada en el pasado reciente.

Present simple:

Usamos el presente simple para hablar de hechos generales que son verdaderos y permanentes en el mundo.

Present continuous:

Usamos el presente continuo para hablar de eventos los cuales están en progreso en el momento que se habla.

Tiempos del futuro

Future simple (Will and Shall):

Usamos **Will y Shall** para hacer predicciones y para establecer hechos en el futuro.

Future continuous:

Usamos el futuro continuo para referirnos a acciones temporales y eventos que estarán en progreso en un tiempo en concreto en el futuro.

Future perfect simple:

Usamos el futuro perfecto cuando miramos hacia atrás en el pasado desde un contexto en el futuro.

Future perfect continuous:

Usamos el futuro perfecto continuo cuando miramos hacia atrás en el pasado desde un punto en el futuro, pero además queremos enfatizar la duración de la actividad o evento.

Past Continuous

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.

Form

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...

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?)*

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.*)

GRAMMAR

The Past Continuous

- We use the Past Continuous to describe an activity that continued during a period of time in the past or at a specific time in the past.
Example: The car was making a funny sound while they were driving.
Example: Were the headlights working? (Yes, they were / No, they weren't).
Example: Who was driving your car at 10:00 last night?
- We form the Past Continuous with "was"/ "were" + present participle.
Example: The driver was speeding.
- We can use the Past continuous together with the Past Simple. The Past Simple describes a completed past action. We use "when" to combine a continuing past action with a completed action.

Example: It was raining ^{past continuous} when she had ^{simple past tense} an accident

Phrasal Verbs

GRAMMAR

Phrasal verbs.

- A phrasal verb is a combination of words (verb + preposition) that when used together, usually take on a different meaning to that of the original verb.

Example: turn + on = start (a machine).

- Many phrasal verbs are separable. This means that a direct object noun can come before or after the preposition. For example: "Turn on", "turn off", "pick up", "drop off" and "fill up" are separable.

direct object

direct object

- Be careful! With a separable phrasal verb, if the direct object is a pronoun, it must come before the particle.

Example: I'll drop it off. NOT I'll drop off it.

Example: Where will they pick us up? NOT Where they will pick up us?

Example: Did you feel them up? NOT did you feel up them?

Phrasal Verbs

Separable Phrasal Verbs

The following list contains separable phrasal verbs, which means that the object may come after the phrasal verb or it may separate the two parts.

Example: You have to do this paint job over.

Verb	Meaning	Example
blow up	explode	The terrorists tried to blow up the railroad station.
bring up	mention a topic	My mother brought up that little matter of my prison record again.
bring up	raise children	It isn't easy to bring up children nowadays.
call off	cancel	They called off this afternoon's meeting
do over	repeat a job	Do this homework over.
fill out	complete a form	Fill out this application form and mail it in.
fill up	fill to capacity	She filled up the grocery cart with free food.
find out	discover	My sister found out that her husband had been planning a surprise party for her.
give away	give something to someone else for free	The filling station was giving away free gas.
give back	return an object	My brother borrowed my car. I have a feeling he's not about to give it back.
hand in	submit something	The students handed in their papers and left the room.
hang up	put something on hook or receiver	She hung up the phone before she hung up her clothes.



Phrasal Verbs

look over	examine, check	The lawyers looked over the papers carefully before questioning the witness. (They looked them over carefully.)
look up	search in a list	You've misspelled this word again. You'd better look it up.
make up	invent a story or lie	She knew she was in trouble, so she made up a story about going to the movies with her friends.
pick out	choose	There were three men in the line-up. She picked out the guy she thought had stolen her purse.
point out	call attention to	As we drove through Paris, Francoise pointed out the major historical
put away	save or store	We put away money for our retirement. She put away the cereal boxes.
put off	postpone	We asked the boss to put off the meeting until tomorrow.
put on	put clothing on the body	I put on a sweater and a jacket.
put out	extinguish	The firefighters put out the house fire before it could spread. (They put it out quickly.)
read over	read carefully	I read over the homework, but couldn't make any sense of it.
set up	to arrange, begin	My wife set up the living room exactly the way she wanted it. She set it up.
take off	remove clothing	It was so hot that I had to take off my shirt.

Phrasal Verbs

talk over

discuss

We have serious problems here. Let's talk them over like adults.

throw away

discard

That's a lot of money! Don't just throw it away.

try on

put clothing on

She tried on fifteen dresses before she found one she liked.

to see if it fits

try out

test

I tried out four cars before I could find one that pleased me.

turn down

lower volume

Your radio is driving me crazy! Please turn it down.

turn down (2)

reject

He applied for a promotion twice this year, but he was turned down both times.

turn up

raise the volume

Grandpa couldn't hear, so he turned up his hearing aid.

turn off

switch off

We turned off the lights before anyone could see us.

electricity

turn on

switch on electricity

Turn on the CD player so we can dance.

use up

exhaust, use

The gang members used up all the money and went out to

completely

rob some more banks.

Phrasal Verbs

Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

With the following phrasal verbs, the lexical part of the verb (the part of the phrasal verb that carries the "verb-meaning") cannot be separated from the prepositions (or other parts) that accompany it.

Example: Who will look after my estate when I'm gone?

Verb	Meaning	Example
call on	visit	The old minister continued to call on his sick parishioners.
get over	recover from sickness or disappointment	I got over the flu, but I don't know if I'll ever get over my broken heart.
go over	review	The students went over the material before the exam. They should have gone over it twice.
look after	take care of	My mother promised to look after my dog while I was gone.
look into	investigate	The police will look into the possibilities of embezzlement.
run across	find by chance	I ran across my old roommate at the college reunion.
run into	meet	Carlos ran into his English professor in the hallway.
take after	resemble	My second son seems to take after his mother.

Note! These are just some of the phrasal verbs that exist. There are many, many more like three-word phrasal verbs (get rid of). Example: I began to suspect they were trying to get rid of me.



Complet Word Weekly Activity #2