

- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *did* o *didn't*.
Did she use to travel abroad? Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
(¿Solía viajar / Viajaba al extranjero? Sí. / No.)

El Past Continuous

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
I was eating	I was not / wasn't eating
You were eating	You were not / weren't eating
He was eating	He was not / wasn't eating
She was eating	She was not / wasn't eating
It was eating	It was not / wasn't eating
We were eating	We were not / weren't eating
You were eating	You were not / weren't eating
They were eating	They were not / weren't eating

INTERROGATIVA	RESPUESTAS BREVES	
	AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
Was I eating?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you eating?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he eating?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she eating?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it eating?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we eating?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were you eating?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were they eating?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + *was / were* + un verbo terminado en *-ing*.
I was cooking in the kitchen.
(Estaba cocinando en la cocina.)

En los siguientes casos, hay que fijarse en estas reglas ortográficas para añadir *-ing*:
- Si acaba en *e* muda, se pierde la *e*:
dance - dancing
- Si es de 1 sílaba y acaba en 1 vocal + 1 consonante que no sea *w*, *x* o *y*, se dobla esta consonante:
put - putting sit - sitting pero *show - showing*
- Si es de 2 sílabas y tiene el acento en la última, se dobla la última consonante:
refer - referring begin - beginning
pero *happen - happening*
- Si acaba en *l*, se dobla esa letra:
travel - travelling
- Si acaba en *ie*, se cambia *ie* por una *y*:
lie - lying
- **Negativa:** sujeto + *was / were* + la partícula *not* o la contracción *n't* + un verbo terminado en *-ing*.
They weren't playing tennis.
(No estaban jugando al tenis.)

- **Interrogativa:** *Was / Were* + sujeto + un verbo terminado en *-ing*.
Was Sue taking pictures?
(¿Sue estaba haciendo fotos?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *was / were* sin contraer en afirmativa o contraído con la partícula *not* en negativa.
Was it raining yesterday? Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.
(¿Estuvo lloviendo ayer? Sí. / No.)
- Con el *Past Continuous* se suelen usar las siguientes expresiones temporales: las que llevan *ago* (hace) al final de la expresión, *at* + una hora, *yesterday morning / afternoon* (ayer por la mañana / tarde), *last night* (anoche), etc. Pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.
They were watching a match at six o'clock yesterday.
(Estaban viendo un partido ayer a las seis en punto.)

Los usos del Past Continuous

Expresar lo que estaba ocurriendo en el pasado	<i>At eight o'clock last night, we were swimming.</i> (Anoche a las ocho en punto, estábamos nadando.)
Describir dos o más acciones prolongadas y simultáneas en el pasado, unidas por <i>while</i> o <i>as</i>	<i>She was talking to her friend while / as she was driving.</i> (Ella estaba hablando con su amiga mientras estaba conduciendo.)

Contraste Past Continuous / Past Simple

- El *Past Simple* indica que la acción ocurrió y terminó en el tiempo indicado en la frase, mientras que el *Past Continuous* habla de acciones prolongadas que estaban ocurriendo en el pasado.
He did his homework last Monday.
(Hizo los deberes el lunes pasado.)
He was doing his homework yesterday afternoon.
(Estuvo haciendo los deberes ayer por la tarde.)
- Con el *Past Simple* se suele utilizar *when* y con el *Past Continuous* las conjunciones *while* o *as*.
We were listening to the news when he arrived.
(Estábamos escuchando las noticias cuando llegó.)
While / As we were listening to the news, he arrived.
(Llegó mientras estábamos escuchando las noticias.)