



**UNIVERSIDAD
DEL QUINDÍO**

**Unidad 3 - E.A.1
GRAMMAR PAST PROGRESSIVE**

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Grammar past progressive

ENGLISH



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Competencias y Resultados de Aprendizaje



Nota: Para interactuar con este recurso de clic sobre cada una de las imágenes.

1

Identify and
recognize the
grammatical
structure of verb to
be in past.

2

Create ideas,
expressions and
phrases using past
progressive tense.

3

Identify, recognize and
recall the action verbs
that can take ing
ending.

Methodological Recommendations

RUTA

1

Recommendations

To complete this Learning Space Successfully you should:

- Read all instructions and guidance carefully.
- Keep contact with your tutor.
- Plan the activities to be carried out.
- Take into account the dates for the development of the activities.
- Do not forget that the activities have opening and closing dates.
- It was suggested that you make a schedule of activities.
- All activities must be carried out and developed by yourself.
- It was extremely important don't use electronic translator.
- Keep in mind that the degree of responsibility in a virtual course was 100% yours as a student.
- You must be aware about tasks submitting, forums, and synchronous session's participations.





2

Requirements

To complete successfully this learning space, you should have completed the learning space 3 from unit 2, and you should have clearly about the paragraph structure.



3

Estimated time

You have 6 days to complete this Learning Space

Thematic's Introduce



Appreciated students you are welcome to this unit 3 and this learning space grammar.

In this learning space you will find the grammar structures for past progressive tense. We use the past progressive tense to express:

- Actions were in progress at special time in the past
- An action in the past which overlaps another action or a time
- Two actions were happening at the same time in the past
- To emphasize that something lasted for a while
- Temporary habits or habits that happen more often than we expect in the past
- We can use the past continuous for the background of a story

To introduce the topic, I invite you to watch the following video where you will find a grammar explanation about present progressive uses, auxiliaries was/were and an illustration for when and while. In this video you will watch a teacher explaining present progressive structures, the correct use of the auxiliaries was/were and an explanation about when and while uses.



Video. The past continuous

Rodriguez M . (2015). The past continuous [Archivo de video]. Recuperado el 23/03/2019 en https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=DxE3lb0gJlw

VER VIDEO

1

Af rmative way

To develop this thematic successfully, it is important you watch and analyze the following charts where you will find the grammar rules and structure for the present progressive in its three different forms, affirmative, negative and interrogative.

The past progressive grammar structure

In affirmative way, subject + the simple past form of the verb to be + action with ing + complement when is necessary.

⊕ Affirmative way

Subject	TO be	Action + ing	Example
I	was	action+ing	+ I was writing this guide
HE SHE IT	was	action+ing	+ He was reading the documents + She was paying her bills + It was raining all day
WE YOU THEY	were	action+ing	+ We were Talking to the shareholders + You were analyzing the results + They were designing the new staff

Este recurso es interactivo y por lo tanto deberás dirigirte a la plataforma para su correcto desarrollo.

2

Negative way

The past progressive grammar structure

In **negative way**, subject + past simple of verb to be in its negative way, (was not / were not) + action with ing+ complement when is necessary

⊕ Negative way

Subject	TO be+NOT	Action + ing	Example
I	was+NOT	action+ing	+ I was not writing this guide
HE SHE IT	was+NOT	action+ing	+ He was not reading the documents + She was not paying her bills + It was not raining
WE YOU THEY	were+NOT	action+ing	+ We were not Talking to the shareholders + You were not analyzing the results + They were not designing the new staff

Este recurso es interactivo y por lo tanto deberás dirigirte a la plataforma para su correcto desarrollo.

Interrogative way

The past progressive grammar structure

Interrogative way, the past simple of verb to be (was / were) + the subject + action with ing+ complement when is necessary, and the question mark is.

+ Interrogative way			
TO be	Subject	Action + ing	Example
Was	I	action+ing	+ Was I writing this guide?
Was	he she it	action+ing	+ Was he reading the documents? + Was she paying her bills? + Was it raining?
Was	we you they	action+ing	+ Were we Talking to the shareholders? + Were you analyzing the results? + Were they designing the new staff?

Este recurso es interactivo y por lo tanto deberás dirigirte a la plataforma para su correcto desarrollo.



Recalling:

Adding **ing**

Verbs ending: "**e**", you delete "**e**" and add "**ing**".

- **write** - **writing**
- **analyze** - **analyzing**

Verbs ending **consonant + vowel +consonant**, let's double the final consonant

- **run** - **running**
- **stop** - **stopping**
- **plan** - **planning**



Most of the cases you just add **ing**

- **cook – cooking**
- **study – studying**
- **speak – speaking**

Contrast between simple past and past progressive

After watching the following slides, you will be able to understand the differences between the past simple and the past continuous structures and uses.

Comparative chart:



Past Simple vs. Past Continuous

- Auxillary

DID

- Structure

- Affirmative

Subject + **verb** in past

- Negative

Subject + **didn't** + infinitive

- Interrogative

Did + subject + infinitive

- Auxilaries

Was / Were

- Structure

- Affirmative

Subject + **Was / Were** + **verb** + **ing**

- Negative

Subject + **Wasn't / Weren't** + **verb** + **ing**

- Interrogative

Was / Were + **subject** + **verb** + **ing**

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- Regular verbs

Are the verbs that take **d** or **ed** to form their past simple or past participle tenses.

For example

- Love - Loved
- Design - Designed
- Correct - corrected

Past Simple

- Irregular verbs

Are the verbs that do not follow any rule.

For example

- Do - Did - Done
- Go - Went - Gone
- Write - Wrote - Written
- Buy - bought - bought

Past Continuous

- ing Adding

In general terms, to form the gerund of the verb, we need to add **ing** to the verb base.

- cook – cooking
- study – studying
- speak – speaking

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Past Simple vs. Past Continuous

- We use the past simple to talk about actions that started in the past and finished in the past.

- We use the past simple to talk about actions that took place in a specific moment in the past.

- We use the past progressive to talk about actions that happened simultaneously.

- We use the past progressive to talk about a long action in the past interrupted for another action in the past.

- We use past progressive to talk about actions that were usually made in the past.

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Past Simple vs. Past Continuous

Monica **was watching** tv The telephone **rang** She **stopped** watching TV She **answered** the phone



12: 04



12: 10



12: 11



12: 12

She began watching

The telephone rang

She stopped watching

She answered the phone

PERTINENTE CREATIVA INTEGRADORA



Past Simple vs. Past Continuous

12: 04

She began watching

12: 10

The telephone rang

12: 11

She stopped watching

12: 12

She answered the phone

What **did** you do yesterday afternoon?
I **watched** TV.

A already finished action

What **were** you doing at 3:00 pm?
I **was** **watching** TV.

Unfinished action

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Now In the following video you can find an example that shows clearly the differences between past simple and past continuous inside a context.

Video. Past Continuous Tense vs. Past Simple: The Mysterious Stalker

Oomongzu . (2016). Past Continuous Tense vs. Past Simple: The Mysterious Stalker [Archivo de video]. Recuperado el 24/03/2019 en https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=0_1rUe7sAAc

VER VIDEO

Contrast between When and While

To clarify the differences between when and while, I invite you to see the following comparative table where you will find a contrast between when and while, their use inside contexts and some examples.



WHEN

To introduce past simple
ideas...

1 When is used to express an action happened
in the course of another action. **In the past.**
Actions that are finished.

Example: When we were in the city center, we went to nice
restaurants.



PERTINENTE CREATIVA INTEGRADORA

WHEN

2 When is used to express an action happened
immediately after another action. **In the past,**
actions that are finished.

Example: When Diego entered into the office, Erik started
to finish the reports.



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WHILE

1 While is used to express two continuous actions happened at the same time.
Progressive tenses.

Example: While Doris and Fernanda were working in the office, Adriana was sleeping.



WHEN OR WHILE

1 While or When is used when a continuous long action is interrupted by a short action.
(while) To past progressive, **(when)** to past simple

Example: **While** I was sleeping, the telephone rang.

Example: I was sleeping **when** the telephone rang.

Just while or when in the same idea,
not both of them at the same time.

To conclude

You use past simple to express action that happened in the past and finished in the past.

You use past progressive to express.

- hobbits in the past, (actions that people used to do)
- continuous actions in the past
- a long action in the past that was interrupted for a short action in the past too

Autonomous Activity

Estimated students, please do not forget that autonomous activities are designed to help you improve your skills about English language.

These activities should be made by yourselves, and you can do them as many times as you want.

Autonomous Activity 1

Getting in the power speak platform, complete the following activities:

- Get in: Power speak Languages, English (ESL), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FebeWTSGwSY>
- Go to unit 6
- Lesson 2
- Activities 15,16 y 17
- More practice 1,2,3,4



Thematic Summary



Past Simple vs. Past Continuous

She started to watch TV.



12: 04

She **was watching** TV when the telephone rang.



12: 10

She finished to watch TV.



12: 11

She **was watching** TV while they...

they **were riding** bike.



He **was playing** his guitar.

She **was dancing**.



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Estimado estudiante. Si está observando este mensaje, es porque acaba de finalizar el recorrido por las lecturas y los recursos de esta sección. Por tanto, para salir de aquí, y continuar con el desarrollo del curso, vaya a la parte superior y dé clic en:

[Salir de la actividad](#)



Glossary



Past Progressive

It is a tense used to express ideas that were common in past.

Past simple

It is the tense used to express actions, events or ideas that come and finished in the past.

Subordinated clause

Is an idea that depends on a before idea.

When

Is a coordinating conjunction, a coordinating conjunction is a word that links or joins subordinated clauses.

While

is a word to express two continuous actions happened at the same time.



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