

PAST CONTINUOUS  
or  
PAST PROGRESSIVE  
(Passado Contínuo ou Progressivo)

- O **Passado Contínuo/Progressivo** basicamente, descreve uma ação que **estava** ocorrendo em um certo período no passado.

## FORMAÇÃO:

**PAST CONTINUOUS: SUJEITO + PASSADO SIMPLES DO VERBO *TO BE* (WAS/WERE) + GERÚNDIO DO VERBO PRINCIPAL (-ING)**

# FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I	<b>WAS</b> WORKING
YOU	WERE WORKING
HE	<b>WAS</b> WORKING
SHE	<b>WAS</b> WORKING
IT	<b>WAS</b> WORKING
WE	WERE WORKING
YOU	WERE WORKING
THEY	WERE WORKING

# USOS:

O Past Continuous é usado para:

**1. Descrever uma ação em andamento num determinado momento no passado:**

- Fred **was dancing** with his girlfriend.  
(Fred estava dançando com sua namorada.)
- They **were screaming** last night.  
(Eles estavam gritando ontem à noite.)

## 2. Narrar as circunstâncias de uma situação passada:

- It was almost midnight and I **was getting** tired, but I couldn't go to bed because I had lots of things to study.

(Era quase meia-noite e eu estava ficando cansado, mas não podia dormir porque tinha muitas coisas para estudar.)

### 3. Descrever ações em andamento simultâneo. Nesses casos, geralmente usa-se a conjunção *while*:

- Susan **was playing** **while** Mary **was studying** for her test.

(Susan estava brincando enquanto Mary estava estudando para sua prova.)

- **While** my father **was reading** the newspaper, my brothers **were washing** the car.

(Enquanto meu pai estava lendo o jornal, meus irmãos estavam lavando o carro.)

4. Falar, indicar uma ação habitual que ocorria no passado. Normalmente usa-se os advérbios de frequência: *constantly, often, always* entre o passado simples do verbo *to be* e o verbo principal:

- She **was** constantly **talking** to her classmates. Her teacher didn't like that.

(Ela estava constantemente falando com seus colegas. Sua professora não gostava disso.)

- They **were** always **asking** the same questions.

(Eles estavam sempre fazendo as mesmas perguntas.)



# FORMA NEGATIVA

I	<b>WAS NOT</b> WORKING
YOU	WERE <b>NOT</b> WORKING
HE	<b>WAS NOT</b> WORKING
SHE	<b>WAS NOT</b> WORKING
IT	<b>WAS NOT</b> WORKING
WE	WERE <b>NOT</b> WORKING
YOU	WERE <b>NOT</b> WORKING
THEY	WERE <b>NOT</b> WORKING

## FORMAS ABREVIADAS:

**was not - wasn't / were not - weren't.**

- Ambas as formas são corretas e bastante comuns na Língua Inglesa. Observe alguns exemplos com as formas abreviadas:
- I **wasn't watching** TV last night.  
(Eu não estava assistindo TV ontem à noite.)
- They **weren't waiting** for her at the airport.  
(Eles não estavam esperando por ela no aeroporto.)

# FORMA INTERROGATIVA

- Na Forma Interrogativa do Passado Contínuo, o **sujeito posiciona-se entre o passado simples do verbo *to be* e o gerúndio (-ing) do verbo principal**. Observe a tabela abaixo:

<b>WAS I</b>	<b>WORKING?</b>
<b>WERE YOU</b>	<b>WORKING?</b>
<b>WAS HE</b>	<b>WORKING?</b>
<b>WAS SHE</b>	<b>WORKING?</b>
<b>WAS IT</b>	<b>WORKING?</b>
<b>WERE WE</b>	<b>WORKING?</b>
<b>WERE YOU</b>	<b>WORKING?</b>
<b>WERE THEY</b>	<b>WORKING?</b>

# Veja outros exemplos:

- **Was she sleeping?**  
(Ela estava dormindo?)
- **Were they studying** for the test?  
(Eles estavam estudando para a prova?)
- What **were** the children **doing** in the bedroom?  
(O que as crianças estavam fazendo no quarto?)

# ortografia

Em alguns verbos ocorrem alterações ortográficas:

1. Verbos terminados em **e**, elimine o **e** e acrescente **-ing**:

live**e** – liv**ing**

dance**e** - danc**ing**

2. Verbos terminados em **ie**, elimine o **ie** e acrescente **-ying**:

to die – d**ying**

to lie - l**ying**

3. Verbos monossílabos terminados em consoante + vogal + consoante (cvc), repita a consoante final e acrescente -ing:

run-running    get-getting    stop-stopping

↓                    ↓                    ↓

CVC                    CVC                    CVC

4. Verbos dissílabos terminados em consoante + vogal tônica + consoante (cvc), repita a consoante final e acrescente -ing:

admit–admitting      forget – forgetting

Porém: open – opening



OBS.: **NÃO** se dobra a consoante final  
de verbos terminados em **X** e **W**:

fix – fixing      show – showing

relax - relaxing

5. Verbos terminados em **ic**,  
acrescente **k** + **-ing**:

mim**ic** – mim**ick**ing

pan**ic** – pan**ick**ing

# EXERCISES

1. Segundo o estudo sobre “Past continuous”, qual das alternativas a seguir está nesse tempo verbal da língua inglesa?

- a) She was think his all day long.
- b) I'm studying for maths this morning.
- c) Maysa was playing video game when I left.
- d) We all were very confuse with this mess.

1. Segundo o estudo sobre “Past continuous”, qual das alternativas a seguir está nesse tempo verbal da língua inglesa?

a) She was think his all day long.

b) I'm studying for maths this morning.

c) Maysa was playing video game when I left.

d) We all were very confuse with this mess.

2. Marque a alternativa que completa corretamente a frase:

“ \_\_\_\_\_ the boys \_\_\_\_\_ TV an hour ago?

- a) Was – watch.
- b) Were – watch.
- c) Was – watching.
- d) Were – watching.

2. Marque a alternativa que completa corretamente a frase:

“ \_\_\_\_\_ the boys \_\_\_\_\_ TV an hour ago?

- a) Was – watch.
- b) Were – watch.
- c) Was – watching.
- d) Were – watching.

3. Qual é a alternativa que completa corretamente a frase:

“My father \_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa”?

- a) was sleeping.
- b) were sleeping.
- c) were sleep.
- d) was sleep.



3. Qual é a alternativa que completa corretamente a frase:

“My father \_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa”?

a) was sleeping.

b) were sleeping.

c) were sleep.

d) was sleep.

4. Qual é a forma negativa da frase “It was raining outside”?

- a) It not was raining outside.
- b) It was not raining outside.
- c) It not wasn't raining outside.
- d) Not it was raining outside.

4. Qual é a forma negativa da frase “It was raining outside”?

a) It not was raining outside.

**b) It was not raining outside.**

c) It not wasn't raining outside.

d) Not it was raining outside.

5. Qual é a alternativa que completa corretamente a frase:

“While the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the subject, the students \_\_\_\_\_”?

- a) were explain – was talk.
- b) was explain – were talk.
- c) was explaining – were talking.
- d) were explaining – was talking.

5. Qual é a alternativa que completa corretamente a frase:

“While the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the subject, the students \_\_\_\_\_”?

a) were explain – was talk.

b) was explain – were talk.

c) was explaining – were talking.

d) were explaining – was talking.

6. Complete the sentences with the correct use of the Simple Past and the Past Continuous.

- I was waiting for the bus when I \_\_\_\_\_ her.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ when the teacher arrived.
- Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ to music when the lights \_\_\_\_\_ out.

**To fill in the gaps respectively, mark the right option.**

- a) saw / was arguing / were listening / went
- b) was seeing / was arguing / listened / were
- c) were seeing / argued / listened / were
- d) saw / were arguing / was listening / went

6. Complete the sentences with the correct use of the Simple Past and the Past Continuous.

- I was waiting for the bus when I \_\_\_\_\_ her.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ when the teacher arrived.
- Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ to music when the lights \_\_\_\_\_ out.

**To fill in the gaps respectively, mark the right option.**

- a) saw / was arguing / were listening / went
- b) was seeing / was arguing / listened / were
- c) were seeing / argued / listened / were
- d) saw / were arguing / was listening / went

## 7. Complete the dialogue.

Dad: \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday at six?

Son: I \_\_\_\_\_ Math, dad.

- a) What you were doing / am studying
- b) What was he doing / were studying
- c) What were you doing / was studying
- d) What did you doing / studied



## 7. Complete the dialogue.

Dad: \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday at six?

Son: I \_\_\_\_\_ Math, dad.

- a) What you were doing / am studying
- b) What was he doing / were studying
- c) What were you doing / was studying
- d) What did you doing / studied

8. Choose the best alternative.

I \_\_\_\_\_ when a plate crashed.

a) cooked

b) were cooking

c) cooking

d) was cooking

8. Choose the best alternative.

I \_\_\_\_\_ when a plate crashed.

a) cooked

b) were cooking

c) cooking

d) **was cooking**

9. Complete the sentence:

From 6 to 6:30, Daniel and I \_\_\_\_\_ pictures while we were having a walk.

- a) taken
- b) were taking
- c) taking
- d) was taking

9. Complete the sentence:

From 6 to 6:30, Daniel and I \_\_\_\_\_ pictures while we were having a walk.

a) taken

b) were taking

c) taking

d) was taking

10. Complete the sentence:

When I saw Dave, he \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) is working
- b) worked
- c) was working
- d) has worked

10. Complete the sentence:

When I saw Dave, he \_\_\_\_\_.

a) is working

b) worked

c) was working

d) has worked