

7° ANO

SEMANA 30

1. Para expressar duas ou mais ações que acontecem ao mesmo tempo no passado

Nesse caso, é muito comum o uso da palavra *while* (enquanto).

Exemplos:

- *I was reading a book while he was watching TV.* (Eu estava lendo um livro enquanto ele estava assistindo TV).
- *My father was washing the dishes while my mother was vacuuming the house.* (Meu pai estava lavando a louça enquanto minha mãe estava passando o aspirador na casa.)
- *While the girls were playing basketball, the boys were playing volleyball.* (Enquanto as meninas estavam jogando basquete, os meninos estavam jogando vôlei.)

2. Para expressar uma ação contínua no passado, que já estava acontecendo, quando outra mais pontual ocorreu

Nesse caso, a ação pontual no passado é expressa pelo *Simple Past* (Passado Simples).

Exemplos:

- *I was watching Brazil's game when the phone rang.* (Eu estava assistindo o jogo do Brasil quando o telefone tocou.)
- *We were talking when the teacher arrived.* (Estávamos conversando quando a professora chegou.)
- *They were studying when somebody rang the bell.* (Eles estavam estudando quando alguém tocou a campainha.)

3. Para expressar uma ação contínua habitual que ocorria no passado

Nesse caso, geralmente são empregados advérbios de frequência como os indicados na tabela abaixo.

Advérbios de frequência	
<i>constantly</i>	constantemente
<i>often</i>	frequentemente
<i>rarely</i>	raramente
<i>occasionally</i>	ocasionalmente
<i>weekly</i>	semanalmente
<i>monthly</i>	mensalmente
<i>yearly</i>	anualmente

Exemplos:

- *He was constantly owing money to his friends.* (Ele estava constantemente devendo dinheiro aos amigos.)
- *She was often asking for help.* (Ela estava sempre pedindo ajuda.)
- *They were always making ~~x~~ the same mistakes.* (Eles estavam sempre cometendo os mesmos erros.)

Regras de formação do Past Continuous

O *Past Continuous* é formado pela união do verbo auxiliar *to be* conjugado no *Simple Past* (Passado Simples) + gerúndio (*-ing* acrescentado a um verbo principal).

As flexões do verbo *to be* no *Simple Past* são *was* e *were*.

Was é usado com a terceira pessoa do singular (*he, she* e *it*) e *were* é usado com as demais pessoas verbais (*I, you, we* e *they*).

Forma Afirmativa (Affirmative Form)

Nas frases afirmativas no *Past Continuous*, a forma correta de construção frasal é:

“ Sujeito + Verbo *to be* no *Simple Past* + Verbo principal com *-ing* +
Complemento

Exemplo: *She was going to my house.* (Ela estava indo para a minha casa.)

Forma Negativa (Negative Form)

Nas frases negativas, utiliza-se o *not* após o verbo *to be*. Observe a formação correta:

“ Sujeito + Verbo *to be* no *Simple Past* + *not* + Verbo principal com *-ing* +
Complemento ×

Exemplo: *She was not going to my house.* (Ela não estava indo para a minha casa.)

Forma Interrogativa (Interrogative Form)

Na formação das frases interrogativas, a seguinte construção frasal é utilizada:

“

Verbo *to be* no *Simple Past* + Sujeito + Verbo principal com *-ing* +
Complemento

Exemplo: *Was she going to my house?* (Ela estava indo para a minha casa?)



Past continuous



- 1 Look at this sentence in the past continuous and complete the rule about the structure of this verb tense. Pay attention to the highlighted verbs.

Soon the pair **was encouraging** other brave buddies to take the plunge.

The past continuous is formed by the verb _____ in the past (was/were) + main verb ending in _____.

- 2 Read about the uses of the past continuous. Which one matches the sentence in activity 1?

We use the past continuous

- () to say that something was in progress at a particular time in the past;
It was raining during the presentation.
- () to say that two actions were happening at the same time in the past;
While they were scuba diving, their friends were surfing.
- () to say that one action was in progress when another action happened. In this case, the longer action is in the past continuous and the interrupting action is in the simple past.
I was climbing a mountain when my cell phone rang.

Affirmative

Subject + verb **be** in the past + main verb with -ing

- I **was walking** at the park.
- They **were studying** for the test.

Negative

Subject + verb **be** in the past + not + main verb with -ing

- Pedro **wasn't (was not)** running.
- We **weren't (were not)** exercising in the evening.

Interrogative

Verb **be** in the past + subject + main verb with -ing?

- **Were** the kids **watching** TV late at night?
Yes, they **were**./No, they **weren't**.
- **Was** Sheila **going** to work when she crashed her car?
Yes, she **was**./No, she **wasn't**.

When (quando) liga o passado contínuo com o passado simples.

While (enquanto) liga o passado contínuo com o passado contínuo.

Exemplos:

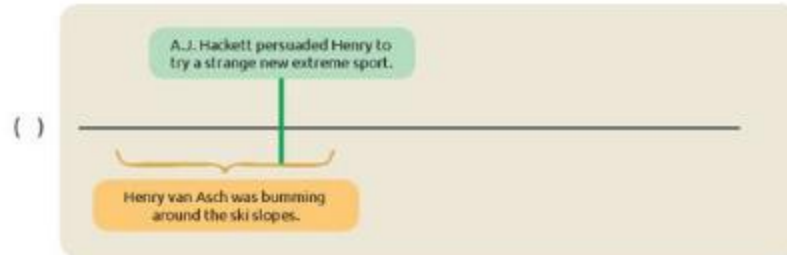
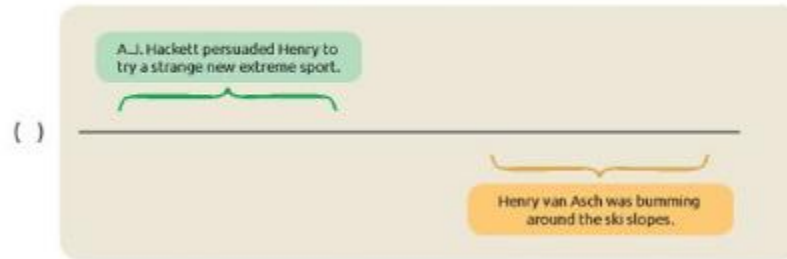
She was working when the telephone rang.

He was eating while I was reading the newspaper.

When vs while

3 Check out another sentence from the article. Read it again and choose the timeline that best represents it.

Henry van Asch **was bumming** around the ski slopes of Wanaka in the 1980s when another adventurous Kiwi **persuaded** him to try a strange new extreme sport.



Pay attention!

Use **while** or **when** to refer to background events in the past continuous:

- I met Peter **while** I was running in the park.
- I met Peter **when** I was running in the park.

Use **when** to introduce a single completed event that happens in the middle of a longer activity. In this case, **when** usually comes before the simple past.

- **When** I met Peter, I was running in the park.



1 Fill in the blanks with the verbs in parentheses in the past continuous.

- a) The cowboy _____ (ride) for days. He was really tired.
- b) The boys _____ (swim) in the lake when it started to rain.
- c) Last year, this restaurant chain _____ (open) new shops every month.
- d) My brother _____ (not sleep) when I got home. He _____ (have) dinner.
- e) We _____ (train) hard to run the marathon.
- f) Sorry, what _____ you _____ (say)?
- g) _____ the people still _____ (wait) for the bus when you arrived?
- h) He _____ (not expect) to win the lottery, but now he is a millionaire.
- i) Pinocchio's nose _____ (grow) more and more. That's how we knew he _____ (not tell) the truth.
- j) We _____ (begin) to get to know each other when she moved away.

2 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with verbs from the box in the simple past or the past continuous.

do play rain ring talk watch

a) The little girl _____ TV while her mom _____ the dishes.



b) The man _____ on the phone when the letter carrier _____ the bell.



c) The kids _____ in the playground while it _____.



3 Last night the lights went out in this building. Write about what people were doing at that moment. Use the expressions in the boxes to help you.

wash the dishes

blow-dry her hair

fix the car

dry the plates

have dinner

sleep

read the newspaper

watch TV