

NOMBRE DEL DOCENTE: JHON HEILER GARCIA MOSQUERA

ÁREA O ASIGNATURA: INGLES GRADO 10 GRUPO (S): 10

TEMA(S): **Past (progressive, perfect, perfect progressive)**
MES JUNIO AÑO 2020

1. DESARROLLO TEÓRICO DE LA TEMÁTICA CON SUS RESPECTIVOS EJEMPLOS

Past Continuous = pasado progresivo

Form (*Forma*)

Para formar el pasado continuo se utiliza el verbo auxiliar “to be” y el verbo+ing. El verbo auxiliar “to be” está en el pasado simple, pero ten en cuenta que “to be” es un verbo irregular.

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...

Structure (*Estructura*)

1. Affirmative Sentences (*Frases afirmativas*)

- | I was **talking**. (*Estaba hablando.*)
- | He was **eating**. (*Estaba comiendo.*)
- | They were **learning**. (*Estaban aprendiendo.*)

2. Negative Sentences (*Frases negativas*)

- | 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*)

- | **Were you talking?** (*¿Estabas hablando?*)
- | **Was he eating?** (*¿Estaba comiendo?*)
- | **Were they learning?** (*¿Estaban aprendiendo?*)

Past Perfect

Form (*Forma*)

Igual que en el presente perfecto, se forma el pasado perfecto con el verbo auxiliar “**to have**” y el **participio pasado**. El verbo auxiliar estará en pasado.

Sujeto	Verbo Auxiliar	Forma Corta	Participio Pasado
I, you, he, she, it, we, they	had	I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd, it'd, we'd, they'd	studied, visited, worked...

I, you, he, she, it, we, they	had	I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd, it'd, we'd, they'd	studied, visited, worked...
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Nota: Ten cuidado porque la contracción “-’d” también se utiliza con el verbo modal “**would**” para formar el condicional. Como tal, **la forma corta “I’d” puede tener dos significados diferentes. Podemos distinguir entre estos dos significados por la forma del verbo principal que les sigue.** Si queremos decir “I’d” en el sentido de pasado perfecto, el verbo principal está en la forma de participio pasado, mientras que con el condicional, “I’d” va seguido por el verbo en infinitivo. Para más información, ver la lección sobre [las frases condicionales](#).

Structure (*Estructura*)

1. Affirmative Sentences (*Frases afirmativas*)

Sujeto + “had” + participio pasado...

- | **I had [I'd] visited** the Louvre before, so I knew where the Mona Lisa was.(Había visitado el Museo del Louvre antes, así que sabía donde estaba la Mona Lisa.)
- | **They had [They'd] studied** English before they went to London.(Habían estudiado inglés antes de irse a Londres.)
- | **Henry changed careers because he had [he'd] worked** as an accountant for many years and **was bored.**(Henry cambió de profesión porque había trabajado como contable durante muchos años y estaba aburrido.)

2. Negative Sentences (*Frases negativas*)

Sujeto + “had” + “not” + participio pasado...

- | **I had not [hadn't] visited** the Louvre before so I didn't know where the Mona Lisa was.(No había visitado el Museo del Louvre antes, así que no sabía donde estaba la Mona Lisa.)
- | **They had not [hadn't] studied** English before they went to London.(No habían estudiado inglés antes de irse a Londres.)
- | **Henry changed careers even though he had not [hadn't] worked** as an accountant for long.(Henry cambió de profesión a pesar de que no había trabajado como contable durante mucho tiempo.)

3. Interrogative Sentences (*Frases interrogativas*)

“Had” + sujeto + participio pasado...?

- | **How did you know where the Mona Lisa was? Had you visited** the Louvre before?(¿Cómo sabías dónde estaba la Mona Lisa? ¿Habías visitado el Museo del Louvre antes?)
- | **Had they studied** English before they went to London?(¿Habían estudiado inglés antes de irse a Londres?)
- | **Had Henry worked** as an accountant for long before he changed careers?(¿Henry había trabajado como contable durante mucho tiempo antes de cambiar de profesión?)

Past Perfect Continuous

Form (*Forma*)

Como en el presente perfecto continuo, se forma el pasado perfecto continuo con el verbo auxiliar “**to have**”, “**been**” y el verbo+ing.

Sujeto	Auxiliar	Verbo+ing
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I, you, he, she, it, we, they

had been

studying, working, traveling...

Structure (*Estructura*)

1. Affirmative Sentences (*Frases afirmativas*)

Sujeto + “had” + “been” + verbo+ing...

Ejemplos:

- | **I had [I'd] been studying English for 2 years when I went to London.** (*Había estado estudiando inglés durante 2 años cuando fui a Londres.*)
- | **Lindsay had been working at the store since 2005 when it closed.** (*Lindsay había estado trabajando en la tienda desde el año 2005 cuando se cerró.*)
- | **They were surprised when the airline lost their baggage as they had [they'd] been traveling for weeks without a problem.** (*Se sorprendieron cuando la aerolínea perdió su equipaje ya que habían estado viajando durante semanas sin problemas.*)

2. Negative Sentences (*Frases negativas*)

Sujeto + “had” + “not” + “been” + verbo+ing...

- | **I had not [hadn't] been studying English long when I went to London.** (*No había estado estudiando inglés mucho tiempo cuando fui a Londres.*)
- | **Lindsay had not [hadn't] been working at the store for long when it closed.** (*Lindsay no había estado trabajando en la tienda mucho tiempo cuando se cerró.*)
- | **They had not [hadn't] been traveling long before they had their first problem.** (*No habían estado viajando mucho antes de que tuvieran su primer problema.*)

3. Interrogative Sentences (*Frases interrogativas*)

“Had” + sujeto + “been” + verbo+ing?

- | **Had you been studying English for a long time before you went to London?** (*¿Habías estado estudiando inglés mucho tiempo antes de irte a Londres?*)
- | **Had Lindsay been working at the store for a long time when it closed?** (*¿Lindsay había estado trabajando mucho tiempo cuando se cerró?*)
- | **Had they been traveling for a long time when the airline lost their luggage?** (*¿Habían estado viajando mucho tiempo cuando la aerolínea perdió su equipaje?*)

2. ENLACES Y/O TEXTOS PARA PROFUNDIZAR LA TEMÁTICA

LINK DE APOYO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mZ5ibmL8S-w&t=186s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PQ6s89XUvz4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w4VKstoLUrg>

3. EJERCICIOS DE REPASO

TALLER

Past Perfect Continuous Quiz

You can do this grammar quiz **online** or **print it** on paper. It tests what you learned on the [Past Perfect Continuous](#) page.

1. My dad _____ smoking in the garage.

- has
- had
- had been

2. The printer _____ working well.

- had not been
- hadn't
- had not

3. Had the players _____ playing by the rules?

- been
- have

be

4. She _____ expecting the worst.

- had
- 'd been
- had being

5. Had the teachers _____ before the strike?

- been work
- working
- been working

6. Our pool pump _____ running properly before the storm.

- had not have
- hadn't been
- hadn't being

7. My sister's roommate was upset. She _____ been waiting for an hour.

- had

- has
- have

Past Perfect Quiz

You can do this grammar quiz **online** or **print it** on paper. It tests what you learned on the [Past Perfect](#) page.

1. We _____ finished eating dinner.

- had not
- not had
- 'd had not

2. Had they _____ to her before?

- spoke
- spoken
- spoked

3. You _____ not left yet.

- would
- 'd
- would had

4. I had never _____ her before.

- see
- saw
- seen

5. We arrived at 8:05, but the train _____ already left.

- has
- have
- had

6. Sarah thought she _____ to that zoo before.

- has been
- had be
- had been