

FORMA:

AFIRMATIVA	SUJETO + WAS/WERE + GERUNDIO
NEGATIVA	SUJETO + WAS/WERE + NOT + GERUNDIO
INTERROGATIVA	WAS/WERE + SUJETO + GERUNDIO?
RES. CORTAS	YES, PRONOMBRE SUJETO + WAS/WERE NO, PRON. SUJETO + WAS/WERE + NOT

FORMACIÓN

- En general añadimos ING a la forma del infinitivo sin el to:
To listen listening To meet meeting
- Verbos acabados en consonante+e omiten la E final delante de ING:
To live living to write writing
- Verbos monosilábicos acabados en CONS+VOCAL+CONS, duplican la consonante final delante de ING:
To stop stopping To knit knitting
To put putting to swim swimming
To rob robbing to run running
- Verbos acabados en IE cambian la IE por Y delante de ING:
To die dying to lie lying.
- Verbos acabados en Y, la Y **no** cambia delante de ING:
To try trying to lay laying
- Verbos de dos o tres sílabas que acaben en consonante+vocal+consonante duplican la consonante final si el acento recae en la última sílaba:
To refer referring to occur occurring
Pero : to suffer suffering (aquí se acentúa la primera sílaba)
- Verbos acabados en vocal+L duplican la L final delante de ING excepto en el inglés americano:
To travel travelling.

GERUNDIO FORMACION

TO EAT	I was eating You were eating She/he/it was eating We were eating You were eating They were eating	I wasn't eating You weren't eating She/he/it wasn't eating We weren't eating You weren't eating They weren't eating	Was I eating? Were you eating? Was she/he/it eating? Were we eating? Were you eating? Were they eating?
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USO:

- Se usa para describir una actividad que ocurría en un momento específico del pasado:
At nine o'clock I was studying Literature.

- Para describir una actividad interrumpida por una acción más corta:

Acción larga (Past Continuous) when Acción corta (Past Simple).
He was reading the paper, when the phone rang.

Acción corta (Past Simple) while Acción larga (Past Continuous).
The phone rang while I was reading the paper

- Utilizamos el Past continuous para acciones que han acontecido en el pasado durante un corto periodo. Es algo que no se hace habitualmente:
Last week my mother was in hospital so I was staying with my aunt.

- Utilizamos el Past continuous cuando queremos enfatizar que algo ha acontecido continuamente entre un periodo:
Tom was doing his homework between 5 pm and 8 pm yesterday.
(so he didn't see the film).

- Si queremos decir que algo ha acontecido a menudo en el pasado, tenemos que utilizar El PAST SIMPLE y una expresión (every day...). Pero no el Past Continuous:
I went to the beach every day last summer.

- También podemos utilizar USED TO para indicar que algo ha acontecido de manera habitual en el pasado:
I used to go to the beach every day last summer.

- Podemos emplear el Past Continuous para quejarse o describir una mala costumbre. Para eso utilizamos adverbios de frecuencia como always – continually – constantly...
My sister was always getting into trouble at school when she was a child.

- No se puede emplear en algunos casos los STATE VERBS con el Past continuous. Se tiene que emplear el Past simple:
When I was on holiday, I saw the sights of New York.

- Para describir una escena al narrar una historia en pasado:
It was getting dark. The prince was walking silently around the hall...

- Para describir dos acciones simultaneas:
My mother was watching TV while my father was cooking.

- El tiempo verbal equivalente en castellano suele ser el pretérito imperfecto:
I was eating - Yo estaba comiendo/comía...