

PAST CONTINUOUS

Wann verwendet man das Past Continuous?

Das **Past Continuous** (auch Past Progressive genannt) ist eine Zeitform in der englischen Sprache, die du verwendest über eine Handlung **in der Vergangenheit** zu sprechen, die zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt noch nicht abgeschlossen war.

BILDUNG (FORMATION)

Subjekt + "**was / were**" + **Verb-ing**

I **was learning** English.

We **were learning** English.

POSITIVE AUSSAGEN

I **was reading** - ich habe gelesen

you were reading - du hast gelesen

he was reading - er hat gelesen

she was reading - sie hat gelesen

it was reading - es hat gelesen

we were reading - we haben gelesen

you were reading - ich habt gelesen

they were reading - sie haben gelesen

PAST CONTINUOUS

VERWENDUNG (USE)

Du verwendest das **Past Continuous**, um über Folgendes, zu sprechen:

Eine längere Handlung in der Vergangenheit zu sprechen, die zu einem bestimmten Sprachzeitpunkt ablief und nicht abgeschlossen war.

Yesterday at 8 pm in the evening I **was doing** my homework.
Two days ago at 6 pm, he **was playing** football with his friends.
Last month at this time my parents **were flying** to London.
She **was wearing** a red dress at the party.

Zwei längere a n d a u e r n d e Handlungen in der Vergangenheit, die mithilfe von "while" verbunden sind.

I **was reading** a book while my sister **was watching** TV.

Zwei Handlungen, eine längere und eine kurze Handlung. Die längere Handlung wird von einer kürzeren Handlung unterbrochen.

While I **was watching** TV (längere, nicht abgeschlossene Handlung), my phone rang (kurze Handlung im Past Simple).

PAST CONTINUOUS

VERWENDUNG (USE)

Du verwendest das **Past Continuous**, wenn du den Hintergrund für eine Erzählung beschreibst.

At eight o'clock yesterday, I **was watching** a film on TV. My mum was in the kitchen and she **was making** dinner, and my younger sister **was doing** her homework. Suddenly, we heard a loud noise ...

NOTIZEN

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

PAST CONTINUOUS

“JA-NEIN” FRAGEN

Was I **reading** a book?
Were you **reading** a book?
Was he **reading** a book?
Was she **reading** a book?
Was it **reading** a book?
Were we **reading** a book?
Were you **reading** a book?
Were they **reading** a book?

KURZE ANTWORTEN

Yes, I **was**.
Yes, you **were**.
Yes, he **was**.
Yes, she **was**.
Yes, it **was**.
Yes, we **were**.
Yes, you **were**.
Yes, they **were**.

No, I **was not**. I **wasn't**.
No, you **were not**. You **weren't**.
No, he **was not**. He **wasn't**.
No, she **was not**. She **wasn't**.
No, it **was not**. It **wasn't**.
No, we **were not**. We **weren't**.
No, you **were not**. You **weren't**.
No, they **were not**. They **weren't**.

W-FRAGEN

What **was** I **reading** a book?
What **were** you **reading** a book?
What **was** he **reading** a book?
What **was** she **reading** a book?
What **was** it **reading** a book?
What **were** we **reading** a book?
What **were** you **reading** a book?
What **were** they **reading** a book?

PAST CONTINUOUS

NEGATIVE AUSSAGEN mit ABKÜRZUNGEN

I **was not reading** - I **wasn't reading**
you **were not reading** - you **weren't reading**
he **was not reading** - he **wasn't reading**
she **was not reading** - she **wasn't reading**
it **was not reading** - it **wasn't reading**
we **were not reading** - we **weren't reading**
you **were not reading** - you **weren't reading**
they **were not reading** - they **weren't reading**

SIGNALWÖRTER

WHILE - Während

While she **was drawing**, he **was solving** Maths problems.
He **was solving** Maths problems while she **was drawing**.

PAST CONTINUOUS

ZUSTANDSVERBEN (STATIVE VERBS)

Es gibt so genannte Stative Verbs (state=Zustand) - Zustandsverben, die normalerweise **keine Continuous-Form** haben. Diese Verben beschreiben oft Zustände, Gedanken, oder Gefühle, die einige Zeit andauern.

I know - ich weiß, ich kenne

I like - ich mag

I consider. - ich betrachte

I want - ich will

I understand - ich verstehe

I believe - ich glaube, denke

I remember - ich erinnere mich

I see - ich verstehe

I forgive - ich vergebe

I don't mind - ich habe nichts dagegen

I like reading English books.

He knows her.

I don't mind you opening the window.

PAST CONTINUOUS

ZUSTANDSVERBEN (STATIVE VERBS)

BEACHTEN

Im Englischen einige Verben können "stativ" als auch "dynamisch" sein:

STATIV = Gefühle, Meinungen, Gedanken, Zustände

DYNAMISCH = Handlungen, Aktivitäten

"Have"

I have a dog. - ich habe / besitze - STATIV

I **am having** a shower now. - Ich dusche. - DYNAMISCH

I **am having** breakfast now. - Ich frühstücke. - DYNAMISCH

"Be"

You are silly. - STATIV

You **are being** silly. - Gerade jetzt, nicht immer. - DYNAMISCH

"Think"

I think that he will pass the exam. - Meine Meinung - STATIV

I **am thinking** about going to the USA. - Ich erwäge - DYNAMISCH

"Taste"

This soup tastes delicious. - STATIV

I **am tasting** the soup. - Verkostung - DYNAMISCH

"See"

I see you. - Ich sehe dich. - STATIV

I **am seeing** you soon. - Wir treffen uns bald. - DYNAMISCH