

## Minulý čas průběhový – past continuous

### Použití:

- děj v minulosti se zdůrazněním trvání (past activity that has a duration)  
*They were learning for the test for two hours.*
- dva děje probíhaly současně (two actions happening at the same time)  
*I was reading a good book and my brother was watching a football match.*
- v povídkách k nastavení, popisu scény (describing a scene of a story)  
*It was raining and people were hurrying so I decided to take a bus.*
- probíhající děj, který byl přerušen jinou akcí (a continuous activity that was interrupted by another action)  
*She was having a bath when someone knocked the door.*

### Tvoření

Nesmíme zapomínat, že slovesný tvar v tomto čase má dvě části: **pomocné sloveso BE** a **významové sloveso s koncovkou -ING**

*I was drinking, I was studying, I was having breakfast*  
*He was drinking, he was studying, he was having breakfast*  
*You were drinking, you were studying, you were having breakfast*  
*We were drinking, we were studying, we were having breakfast*  
*They were drinking, they were studying, they were having breakfast*

### Zápor

Zápor tvoříme s pomocným slovesem **být v minulém čase**, tedy **was/were** takže českému záporu **NE** odpovídá stažený tvar:

wasn't not (was not), weren't (were not)

*I wasn't getting up, I wasn't studying, I wasn't having breakfast*  
*She wasn't drinking, she wasn't studying, she wasn't having breakfast*  
*You weren't drinking, you weren't studying, you weren't having breakfast*  
*We weren't drinking, we weren't studying, we weren't having breakfast*  
*They weren't drinking, they weren't studying, they weren't having breakfast*

- Dále platí, že v anglické větě je pouze jeden zápor! Je-li ve větě použito jiné záporné slovo, např. nobody, never etc., sloveso **BÝT** (was, were) bude v kladném tvaru.

### Otázka

Protože minulý čas průběhový se tvoří s pomocným slovesem **BÝT** (was, were) a **významovým slovesem s koncovkou -ING**, otázka se tvoří přehozením pomocného slovesa před podmět.

Jak tedy bude vypadat **otázka zjišťovací**, na niž lze odpovědět pouze Ano/Ne?

*Was I walking in the park?*  
*Was she walking? Was he walking?*  
*Were you walking? Were we walking? Were they walking?*

Na tyto otázky se odpovídá tzv. krátkými odpověďmi (short answers), které se skládají ze tří částí:

Ano/ne + zájmeno + pomocné sloveso pro daný čas, tj. Yes/No + I/you/we/they/he/she/it + was/were nebo wasn't/weren't.

*Were you writing an e-mail? Yes, I was. – No, I wasn't.*  
*Was Paul drinking coffee? Yes, he was. – No, he wasn't.*

Druhým typem jsou **otázky doplňovací**, na které nelze odpovědět Ano/Ne a začínají tzv. tázacím výrazem (Wh-questions).

*Why – Why were they learning English?*  
*Where – Where was she walking?*  
*What – What were you doing?*