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| Universidade Estadual de Maringá – Wikipédia, a enciclopédia livre | **UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE MARINGÁ**  **Instituto de Línguas**  Professor: **ELERSON CESTARO** /ecremundini@uem.br  Atividades remotas / Estágio: Pre I | ILG define prazo para solicitar desconto e isenção das mensalidades |

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS - REVIEW**

1. **In Portuguese, explain (in details) the difference in meaning between the two sentences below:**

Suzan comes from Scotland **VS** Suzan is coming from Scotland

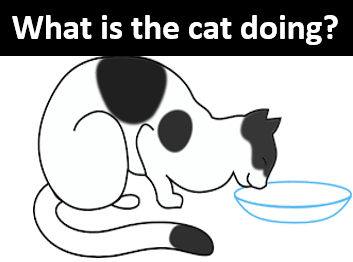
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1. **RULES FOR ADDING THE ING TO VERBS – take a look at this chart to help you learn how to add the ING to the verbs in the Present Continuous:**

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1. **Write down what is going on in the pictures:**

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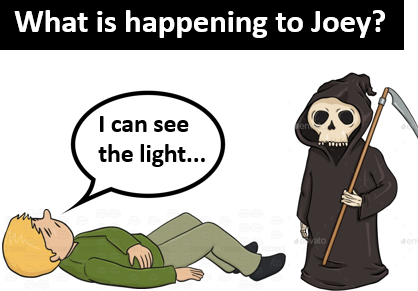
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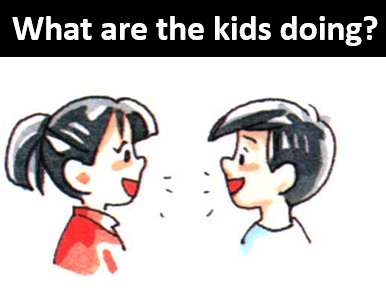
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1. **The information written below does not correspond to the actions illustrated by the pictures. So, you have to correct them by:**

**1st: writing a negative sentence to deny what is written;**

**2nd: writing an affirmative sentence to say what the characters are really doing.**

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| **Resultado de imagem para making a cake cartoon** | **E.g.**  **Brenda is making a pie.**  **N:** *No, she isn’t making a pie.*  **A:** *She is making a cake.* |

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| **Resultado de imagem para cleaning the house cartoon** | **The Johnsons are washing their car.**  **N:** *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*  **A:** *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.* |

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| Resultado de imagem para riding a bike cartoon | **Suzan is riding a horse.**  **N:** *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*  **A:** *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.* |

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| Resultado de imagem para playing guitar cartoon | **Dan is playing the piano.**  **N:** *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*  **A:** *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.* |

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| Imagem relacionada | **The dog is drinking water.**  **N:** *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*  **A:** *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.* |

**ANSWER KEYS**

1. **In Portuguese, explain (in details) the difference in meaning between the two sentences below:**

Suzan comes from Scotland **VS** Suzan is coming from Scotland

**A primeira sentença está no *simple present* (comes), e indica uma verdade absoluta, uma informação que não muda, ou seja, o fato de que Suzan VEM da Escócia, ela é nascida lá. Isso é um fato imutável, por isso usamos o *simple present*. Já na segunda sentença, temos o *present continuous*, que indica uma ação em curso no momento do enunciado. Nesse caso, estamos dizendo que Suzan ESTÁ VINDO da Escócia AGORA, NESSE MOMENTO. Ou seja, ela não necessariamente é de lá, mas apenas está se deslocando de lá até aqui, muito provavelmente dentro de um avião.**

**SUZAN COMES = ela vem de lá no sentido de ser de lá, de sua origem (nacionalidade);**

**SUZAN IS COMING = ela está vindo de lá no sentido de ponto de ponto de partida num deslocamento.**

**3)**

**She is buying food / she is doing the shopping / she is shopping for food**

**It is drinking milk**

**He is listening to music / he is dancing**

**They are singing**

**They are arguing**

**He is cooking / he is making dinner-lunch / he is preparing dinner-lunch**

**He is lying**

**She is running / she is jogging**

**It is talking / It is speaking**

**They are kissing / they are playing soccer / they are playing**

**He is dying**

**They are talking**

**He is stealing money / he is robbing a bank / he is running way / he is running from the police**

**He is opening the door**

**4)**

**No, they are not washing their car.**

**They are cleaning their house / They are doing the house cleaning.**

**No, she is not riding a horse.**

**She is riding a bike.**

**No, he is not playing the piano.**

**He is playing the guitar.**

**No, it is not drinking water.**

**It is eating dog food.**