

PLANOS DE ESTUDOS INGLÊS – 2ª SÉRIE  
DE 18/3 A 27/3

**Instruções:**

- Realizar atividades de revisão anexadas.
- Realizar atividades do capítulo 4, páginas 29, 30, 31.

Tais atividades são de leitura e interpretação de texto, além de um ponto gramatical essencial: pronomes indefinidos.

- Estudar slides com conteúdo e exercícios sobre pronomes indefinidos (ANEXO I).

**Present Perfect Continuous / Progressive**

We usually use the **Present Perfect Continuous** to talk about actions that started in the past and continue up to now. But, as the **Present Perfect Simple** is also used for this end, we may say their differences are based on the FOCUS they choose to have.

Let's take the Comic strip below as an example.



There are many things we can **FOCUS** on by using the **Present Perfect Continuous** instead of the **Present Perfect Simple**, like:

1 – **Actions that are not over yet**

- He **has discussed** with Hobbes about the report. (Present Perfect Simple – PPS)
  - The discussion **may be over**.
- He **has been discussing** with Hobbes about the report. (Present Perfect Continuous – PPC)
  - The discussion is probably **not over yet**

2 – **Repeated actions (for some time)**

- Calvin **has lied** to his parents. (PPS)
  - Maybe he did it **only once – recently**
- Calvin **has been lying** to his parents. (PPC)
  - He has probably done it **repeatedly** / for some time

### 3 – Emphasis on time

- He **has played / talked** to Hobbes for years. (PPS)
  - Connection: **past and present** (started in the past and continues in the present)
- He **has been playing / talking** to Hobbes **for years**. (PPC)
  - The same connection, **emphasizing duration**

### 4 – Emphasis on process / effort

- He **has dug** a hole for the report. (PPS)
  - Focus on **result** (the hole)
- He **has been digging** a hole for the report. **He's tired** now. (PPC)
  - There is a present result but the focus is on the **process or effort**

### Structure of the Present Perfect Continuous:

#### Affirmative

- They **have been** waiting for 2 hours to get seated in that restaurant.

#### Negative

- She **hasn't been** talking to me these days.

#### Interrogative

- **Have you been** watching this show lately?

So, basically, the structure is:

SUBJECT + **HAVE / HAS + BEEN + V-ing** + COMPLEMENT

Only **HE, SHE and IT** use the auxiliary **HAS**

### BE CAREFUL WITH THE **ING**

- Live = Living (if you don't pronounce the E, you don't use it)
- See = Seeing (if you pronounce the E, you keep it)
- Die = Dying (IE is replaced by Y)
- Dye = Dyeing (you keep the YE)
- **Run** = Running (CVC)
- **Prefer** = Preferring (CVC)
- **Listen** = Listening (it is NOT CVC)

### Exercises (PAY ATTENTION TO THE EMPHASIS)

- 1 - I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football for five years. (emphasis on time/duration)
- 2 - My team \_\_\_\_\_ (win) only two matches so far.(it's over)
- 3 - The others \_\_\_\_\_ (be / always) better. (fact, connection between past and present)
- 4 - Are we not there yet? We \_\_\_\_\_(walk) for hours. (not over yet / emphasis on duration)
- 5 - He \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) the walls since this morning. He's really tired. (emphasis on process/effort)
- 6 - They \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) their friends. (only once – recently. They are home now)

### KEY

- 1 - I **have been playing** football for five years. (emphasis on time/duration)
- 2 - My team **has won** only two matches so far.(it's over)
- 3 - The others **have always been** better. (fact, connection between past and present)
- 4 - Are we not there yet? We **have been walking** for hours. (not over yet / emphasis on duration)
- 5 - He **has been painting** the walls since this morning. He's really tired. (emphasis on process/effort)
- 6 - They **have visited** their friends. (only once – recently. They are home now)

### Past Continuous / Progressive

We usually use the Past Continuous tense to talk about actions that were in progress at some time in the past, but not only that. The uses are:

#### 1 – To emphasize progress at a certain time in the past

- Yesterday at six o'clock, Colin was playing football.



#### 2 – To talk about actions which were happening at the same time in the past

- She was cooking while he was watching TV.



#### 3 – Actions already in progress (when another one

happened)

- He was reading a book when the phone rang.



### Structure of the Past Continuous / Progressive

#### Affirmative

- She **was reading** a message during class

- They **were watching** TV

### Negative

- She **was NOT reading** a message during class
- They **were NOT watching** TV

### Questions

- **Was** she **reading** a message during class?
- **Were** they **watching** TV?

So, basically, the structure is:

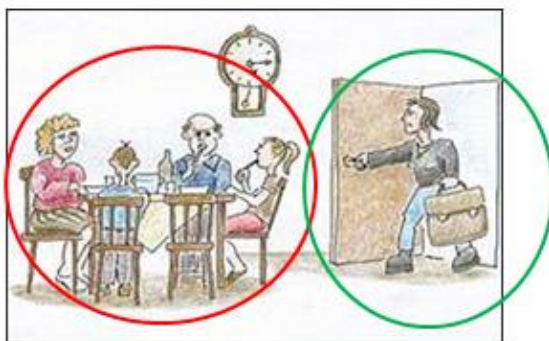
SUBJECT + **WAS/WERE** + V-ing + COMPLEMENT

Only I, HE, SHE and IT use the auxiliary WAS (singular pronouns, except for YOU)

When we compare the **Past Simple** and the **Past Continuous**, we can talk about things like:

They **were having** dinner when she **arrived** from work.

She **arrived** from work while they **were having** dinner.



- **We use the Past Continuous to describe an action in progress in the past.**
- **We use the Past Simple to describe an action that happened in the past during another one (already in progress), sometimes interrupting it.**

### WHEN / WHILE

#### While – enquanto

- We usually use it to focus on an action in progress, which has a duration that is longer than other actions in the past (past continuous).

She was talking **while** I **was taking** notes.

While they **were studying**, he decided to watch TV.

### When – quando

- We usually use it to introduce a simple, short action (past simple).

I was doing some exercises **when** my computer **went off**.

**When** I **looked** at him, he was making funny faces and I laughed.

### Exercises - Past Continuous or Past Simple

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a movie when you called .
- It was raining when I \_\_\_\_\_ (get up).
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (bleed) when he came to hospital.
- While they \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the windows , you were watering the garden.
- While Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for me, I arrived.

### Exercises – When or While

- I was having lunch \_\_\_\_\_ James arrived.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I heard the doorbell, I went to the door.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Jo was washing her hair, I did my homework.
- Someone stole my bag \_\_\_\_\_ I was shopping.
- \_\_\_\_\_ he burnt his finger, he was cooking.
- \_\_\_\_\_ we were standing outside the cinema, someone picked my pocket.

### KEY Exercises - Past Continuous or Past Simple

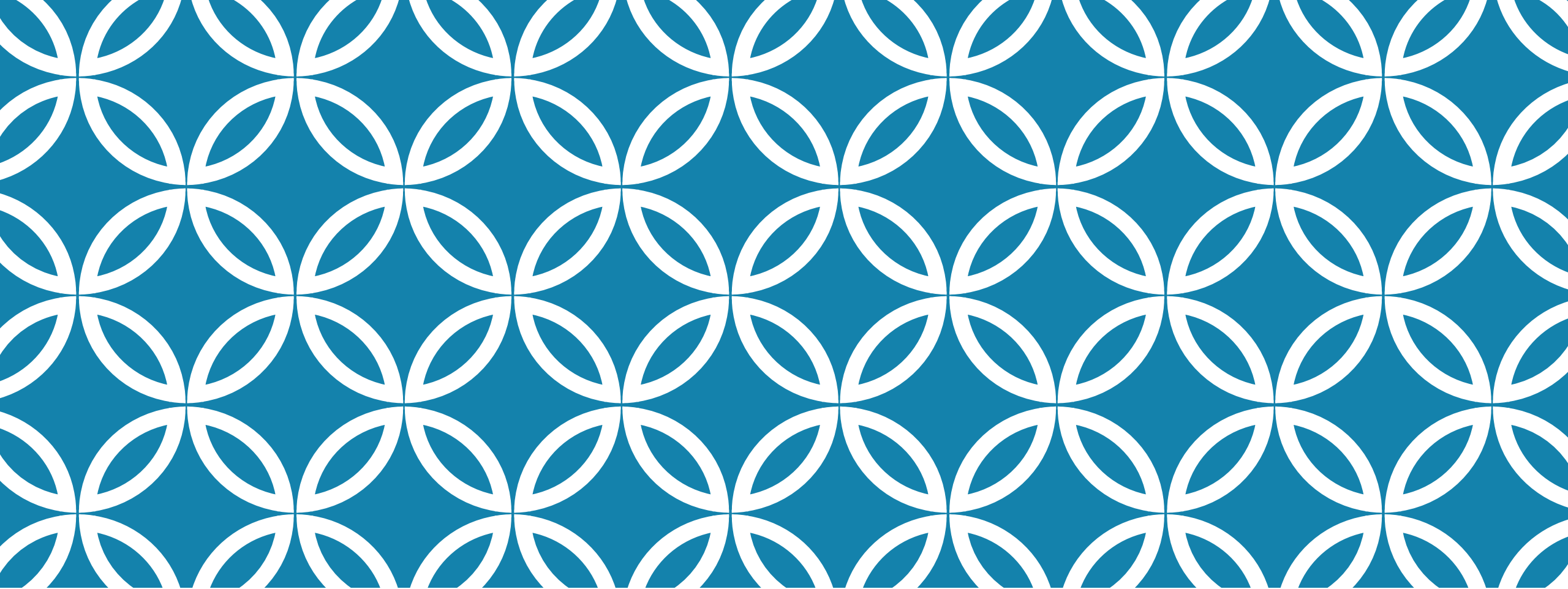
- I **was watching** a movie when you called .
- It was raining when I **got up**.
- He **was bleeding** when he came to hospital.
- While they **were cleaning** the windows , you were watering the garden.
- While Jenny **was waiting** for me, I arrived.

### KEY Exercises – When or While

- I was having lunch **WHEN** James arrived.



2. **WHEN** I heard the doorbell, I went to the door.
3. **WHILE** Jo was washing her hair, I did my homework.
4. Someone stole my bag **WHILE** I was shopping.
5. **WHEN** he burnt his finger, he was cooking.
6. **WHILE** we were standing outside the cinema, someone picked my pocket.



# INDEFINITE PRONOUNS



# ANALYSE THE EXAMPLES

I have some money with me.

We ate some bread this morning.

He always drinks some wine at lunchtime.

I'll make us some coffee.

There is some rice left on the fridge.

There are some students outside the class.

They bought some apples for the pie.

She has some friends who live in Europe.



# SO...

I have **some** money with me.

We ate **some** bread this morning.

SOME – affirmative

He always drinks **some** wine at lunchtime.

Used for UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

I'll make us **some** coffee.

Used for PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS

There is **some** rice left on the fridge.

When we do not know, do not want to/cannot specify the

There are **some** students outside the class.

quantity.

They bought **some** apples for the pie.

She has **some** friends who live in Europe.

# ANALYSE THE EXAMPLES

I don't have any money with me.

We didn't have any bread this morning.

He never drinks any wine at lunchtime.

I won't make you any coffee today.

There isn't any rice left on the fridge.

Are there any students outside the class?

Did they buy any apples for the pie?

Does she have any friends who live in Europe?

# SO...

I don't have **any** money with me.

We didn't have **any** bread this morning.

He never drinks **any** wine at lunchtime.

I won't make you **any** coffee today.

There isn't **any** rice left on the fridge.

Are there **any** students outside the class?

Did they buy **any** apples for the pie?

Does she have **any** friends who live in Europe?

ANY – negative or interrogative

Used for UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS  
Used for PLURAL COUNTABLE  
NOUNS

When we do not know, do not  
want to/cannot specify the  
quantity.

# ANALYSE THE EXAMPLES

Would you like **some** tea?

Do you want to eat **some** bread?

SOME – interrogative

Used to OFFER.

# ANALYSE THE EXAMPLES

I need **any** money you can lend me.

You can ask **any** person you want.

ANY – affirmative

If you have **any** questions, please write me.

Means NOT SPECIFIC.

**Any** child can understand this math problem.

# NO / NONE

I have **no** money left.

She ate **no** cake.

NO = NOT ANY  
affirmative

Which pair of socks do you want?

I want **none of** them.

I want **none**.

NONE / NONE OF = NOT ANY OF  
THAT  
affirmative

# COMPOUNDS

	FRASES AFIRMATIVAS E PERGUNTAS EXPRESSANDO SUGESTÃO, OFERTA E/OU SOLICITAÇÃO.	FRASES NEGATIVAS E INTERROGATIVAS.	FRASES AFIRMATIVAS EM QUE NÃO IMPORTE, QUANDO, QUEM, O QUE OU O QUAL.	FRASES AFIRMATIVAS COM SENTIDO NEGATIVO.	FRASES AFIRMATIVAS NEGATIVAS E INTERROGATIVAS.
PESSOAS	Somebody Someone	Anybody Anyone	Anybody Anyone	Nobody No one None	Everybody Everyone
OBJETOS	Something	Anything	Anything	Nothing None	Everything
LUGARES	Somewhere	Anywhere	Anywhere	Nowhere	Everywhere

For further information on indefinite pronouns and compounds, go to <http://www.english.pt.vu/> click on DETERMINERS


# EXERCISES

I think \_\_\_\_\_ here is going to succeed and learn the pronouns.




# EXERCISES

I think EVERYBODY here is going to succeed and learn the pronouns.



There's \_\_\_\_\_that I need to  
study more. Can you explain it to me,  
please?




There's SOMETHING that I need to study more. Can you explain it to me, please?




I went \_\_\_\_\_ that  
Saturday. I stayed home.



I went NOWHERE that Saturday. I  
stayed home.




I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ to help  
me with my science project. I think I'll  
have to do it alone.




I don't have ANYONE/ANYBODY to help me with my science project. I think I'll have to do it alone.

Sandra is sad because  
\_\_\_\_\_ remembered her  
birthday.





Sandra is sad because NOBODY / NO  
ONE remembered her birthday.




It is too hot! I would move to  
----- cold right now.




It is too hot! I would move to  
**ANYWHERE** cold right now.




“Did you hear what I said” “No, I  
didn't hear \_\_\_\_\_ because  
I was on the phone.”




“Did you hear what I said” “No, I didn't hear ANYTHING because I was on the phone.”



I'm sorry, but there is  
----- I can do to  
help you.



I'm sorry, but there is **NOTHING** I  
can do to help you.



People say that \_\_\_\_\_ in  
the end of the rainbow there is a pot  
of gold.





People say that SOMEWHERE in the  
end of the rainbow there is a pot of  
gold.



“Do you know \_\_\_\_\_  
who speaks German?”



“Do you know ANYBODY /  
ANYONE who speaks German?”



“Yes, I know  
----- His name  
is Stefan.”



“Yes, I know **SOMEBODY** /  
**SOMEONE**. His name is Stefan.”



Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ to drink?



Do you want **SOMETHING** to drink?



I could eat \_\_\_\_\_ that  
is in the refrigerator now. I'm  
starving!





I could eat **EVERYTHING** that is in  
the refrigerator now. I'm starving!