

# PRESENT CONTINUOUS OR PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

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**(Presente Contínuo ou Progressivo)**

Teacher: Valéria

**O Presente Contínuo** descreve uma ação que está ocorrendo agora, neste exato momento, ou que está acabando de acontecer.

## USOS:

1. **Ações que ocorrem no momento da fala. A ação tem início antes do momento da fala, continua no momento em que se fala e, provavelmente, continuará depois do momento da fala:**

- **Carol is sleeping.**  
(Carol está dormindo)



- The maid **is sweeping** the house.

(A empregada está varrendo a casa.)



- He **is swimming**.

(Ele está nadando)



- The kids **are playing**.

(As crianças estão brincando).



- **2. Expressa uma ação presente, que **pode ou não** estar ocorrendo no momento em que se fala:**

- **I'm reading** a very interesting book.  
(Estou lendo um livro muito interessante.)



- My cousin is **studying** at Cambridge University.  
(Meu primo está estudando na Universidade de Cambridge.)
- **Is your mother working** at UnB?  
(A sua mãe está trabalhando na UnB?)

### 3. Descreve uma situação que está se alterando no momento ou na época em que se fala:

- The price of onion **is going up** again.  
(O preço da cebola está subindo de novo.)

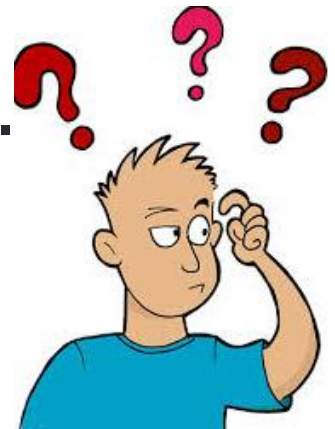


- The sky **is getting** cloudy.  
(O céu está ficando nublado.)



4. Descreve situações que se repetem constantemente. Nesses casos, o advérbio always é frequentemente usado e se posiciona entre o verbo to be e o verbo principal.

- You **are** always **asking** something.  
(Você está sempre perguntando algo.)





## 5. Refere-se a ações planejadas que ocorrerão em um futuro próximo:

- Next weekend I'm **going** to visit you.  
(Vou te visitar no próximo final de semana.)
- My boyfriend **is having** dinner with me tonight.  
(Meu namorado vai jantar comigo esta noite.)



# FORMAÇÃO:

- O **Presente Contínuo** é formado com o **presente simples do verbo to be** (como verbo auxiliar) + o **gerúndio (-ing)** do verbo principal:
- **They are playing tennis.**  
(Eles estão jogando tênis)



# Ortografia

Em alguns verbos ocorrem alterações ortográficas:

1. Verbos terminados em **e**, elimine o **e** e acrescente **-ing**:

live**e** – liv**ing**

dance**e** - danc**ing**

2. Verbos terminados em **ie**, elimine o **ie** e acrescente **-ying**:

to **die** – d**ying**

to **lie** - l**ying**

3. Verbos monossílabos terminados em consoante + vogal + consoante (cvc), repita a consoante final e acrescente -ing:

run-running  
↓  
CVC

get-getting  
↓  
CVC

stop-stopping  
↓  
CVC

4. Verbos dissílabos terminados em consoante + vogal tônica + consoante (cvc), repita a consoante final e acrescente -ing:

admit – ad**mit**ting      forget – for**get**ting

Porém: **o**pen – opening

OBS.: **NÃO** se dobra a consoante final  
de verbos terminados em **X** e **W**:

fix – **fixing**      show – **showing**

relax - **relaxing**

5. Verbos terminados em **ic**,  
acrescente **k + -ing**:

mim**ic** – mimick**ing**

pan**ic** – panick**ing**



# FORMAS:

## Afirmativa:

- **They are playing** basketball.  
(Eles estão jogando basquete.)



- **She is reading** a book.  
(Ela está lendo um livro)



## Negativa:

- A **Forma Negativa** do Presente Contínuo forma-se acrescentando ***not*** após o presente simples do verbo to be:
- You are **not working**.  
(= You **aren't** working.)  
(Você não está trabalhando.)

- I'm **not asking** help.  
(Não estou pedindo ajuda.)
  
- He is **not talking** to you.  
(= He **isn't** talking to you.)  
(Ele não está falando com você.)

# Interrogativa:

- Na **Forma Interrogativa** do Presente Contínuo o **sujeito se posiciona entre o presente simples do verbo *to be* e o gerúndio do verbo principal.**
- **Is she having dinner?**  
(Ela está jantando?)



- **Why is he crying?**  
(Por que ele está chorando?)



- **What are they watching?**  
(O que eles estão assistindo?)



# EXERCISES

1. Look at the picture below and check the correct answer:

I. Two women are talking to each other.

II. Everybody is wearing glasses.

III. Two people are waiting by the elevator.

IV. Someone is wearing a red vest.

a. F / F / V / F

b. F / F / V / V

c. V / F / V / V

d. V / V / F / F

e. F / V / V / V



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  - I. Two women are talking to each other.
  - II. Everybody is wearing glasses.
  - III. Two people are waiting by the elevator.
  - IV. Someone is wearing a red vest.

a. F / F / V / F

b. F / F / V / V

c. V / F / V / V

d. V / V / F / F

e. F / V / V / V





2. Fernanda generally \_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich for lunch but now she \_\_\_\_\_ an apple.

- a. eat, is eating
- b. is eating, eats
- c. eats, is eating
- d. was eating, eats
- e. was eating, eat

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- a. eat, is eating
- b. is eating, eats
- c. eats, is eating**
- d. was eating, eats
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3. “What \_\_\_\_\_ ? “

“Peter \_\_\_\_\_ and Alice \_\_\_\_\_.”

- a. are Peter and Alice doing / is working / is cooking.
- b. Peter and Alice are doing / is working / is cooking.
- c. Do Peter and Alice do / is working / is cooking.
- d. Is Peter and Alice doing / is working / is cooking.
- e. Peter and Alice’s doing / works / cooks

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4. “What are Edward and Alice \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
“Edward is \_\_\_\_\_ his homework and Alice  
is \_\_\_\_\_ a cake.”

- a. doing / doing / making
- b. doing / making / making
- c. making / doing / doing
- d. making / making / making
- e. doing / doing / doing

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- b. doing / making / making
- c. making / doing / doing
- d. making / making / making
- e. doing / doing / doing

5. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.

a. is stoping

b. are stoping

c. `s stopping

d. stopping

e. stop

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b. are stoping

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6. Don't go out now! It \_\_\_\_\_!

a. is raining

b. isn't raining

c. is raining

d. rain

e. raining

6. Don't go out now! It \_\_\_\_\_!

a. is raining

b. isn't raining

c. is raining

d. rain

e. raining

7. Daniel \_\_\_\_\_ late!

a. is comeing always

b. is always comming

c. always is coming

d. is always coming

e. is coming always

7. Daniel \_\_\_\_\_ late!

a. is comeing always

b. is always comming

c. always is coming

d. is always coming

e. is coming always

8. Those men \_\_\_\_\_ my car.

a. is fixing

b. are fixxing

c. is fixxing

d. are fixing

e. n.d.a

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a. is fixing

b. are fixxing

c. is fixxing

d. are fixing

e. n.d.a

9. These girls \_\_\_\_\_ the rules.

a. aren't forgetting

b. are forgetting

c. is forgetting

d. isn't forgetting

e. are forgetting

9. These girls \_\_\_\_\_ the rules.

a. aren't forgetting

b. are forgetting

c. is forgetting

d. isn't forgetting

e. are forgetting



10. Nowadays Denise \_\_\_\_\_ so much because she doesn't have time.

- a. is studing
- b. isn't studing
- c. is studying
- d. isn't studying
- e. study

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a. is studing

b. isn't studing

c. is studying

d. isn't studying

e. study

11. Which alternative is in the progressive tense?

- a. After completing his task, he smiled so happily.
- b. Listening to music is my favorite hobby.
- c. Are the kids playing on the backyard?
- d. Flying makes me nervous.
- e. I enjoy studying English.

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a. After completing his task, he smiled so happily.

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12. The companies are expanding their business and they \_\_\_\_\_ all the help they can get. So they \_\_\_\_\_ several people.

- a. need – are employing
- b. are needing – are employing
- c. needed – are employing
- d. are to need – employed
- e. needing – employ

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a. need – are employing

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c. needed – are employing

d. are to need – employed

e. needing – employ

13. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentence below.

“The population of the world is \_\_\_\_\_.”

- a. going
- b. covering
- c. finding
- d. growing
- e. beginning

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“The population of the world is \_\_\_\_\_.”

- a. going
- b. covering
- c. finding
- d. growing
- e. beginning



14. Choose the negative sentence of the sentence below.

“Mike and Jane are having a good day.”

- a. Mike and Jane isn't having a good day.
- b. Mike and Jane not are having a good day.
- c. Mike and Jane are not having a good day.
- d. Are Mike and Jane having a good day?
- e. Are Mike and Jane not having a good day?

14. Choose the negative sentence of the sentence below.

“Mike and Jane are having a good day.”

- a. Mike and Jane isn't having a good day.
- b. Mike and Jane not are having a good day.
- c. Mike and Jane are not having a good day.**
- d. Are Mike and Jane having a good day?
- e. Are Mike and Jane not having a good day?

15. Choose the sentence that answers the question below.

“What are you doing now?”

- a. I'm not studying English these days.
- b. I'm reading a book.
- c. I am in Rio de Janeiro.
- d. I am sixteen years old.
- e. I am going to the movies next week.

15. Choose the sentence that answers the question below.

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