

Possessive with 's

my brother's car, my sister's husband

- o apóstrofo seguido de s ['s] colocado depois de um substantivo indica o possuidor.

the boy's name

the cat's eyes

the men's cars

Charles's book

the girl's dress

the boy's books

- No caso de substantivo plural terminado em s, acrescenta-se apenas o apóstrofo ['].

the babies' toys

the girls' books

the wives' presents

- Quando o possuidor for um objeto, usa-se a construção com **of** ou um substantivo composto.

The door of the car **ou** The car door

The leg of the table **ou** The table leg

- Quando o possuidor for um substantivo composto, é sempre tratado como substantivo simples.

My father-in-law's car.

- O ['s] também pode ser usado para se referir a lugares.

I'm going to Grandma's → Grandma's house.

- Quando há mais de um possuidor:

- para indicar posse comum, apenas o último possuidor recebe o ['s].

Sally and Susan's car → o mesmo carro.

- para indicar posse individual, usa-se o ['s] para cada um dos possuidores.

Bob's and Jane's fathers → pais diferentes

- Pode-se ainda usar o ['s] em referências ao tempo, lugares que levam nomes de pessoas e corpos celestes.

a-day's work

two weeks' vacation

St. Peter's Cathedral

the moon's surface



I. Underline the correct word in each sentence.

Example: About 70% of the Earth's / Earths' surface is covered by salt water.

- The doctors' / doctor's wife is a friend of mine.
- The womens' / women's husbands are waiting.
- My fathers' / father's car is in the garage.
- The boys' / boy's bicycles are outside.
- The children's / childrens' toys are in the basket.
- I will graduate in two years' / year's time.



III. Complete the sentences by adding ('s) or (') to the nouns in parentheses.

Example: We are having a children's party on Sunday. (a party for children)

1. Do you know John? He's David and Steve's father. (David and Steve)
2. I borrowed James' car. (James)
3. My sister-in-law's family is very artistic. (sister-in-law)
4. Bob's and Jane's fathers are both architects. (Bob and Jane)
5. I'm going to Grandma's. Do you want to come with me? (Grandma)

IV. Rewrite the questions below using ('s) or (').

Example: What's the name of your mother? What's your mother's name?

1. What's the favorite pastime of your parents? What's the parents' favorite pastime?
2. What's the new film of the actress? What's the actress' new film?
3. What is the job of your father-in-law? What is the father-in-law's job?
4. Which are the cars of Fred and Eric? Which are the Fred's and Eric's cars?
5. Are they the toys of your son? Are they your son's toys?



V. Rewrite these sentences. Follow the example.

Example: The door of the car is open. The car door is open.

1. I can't find the keys of the house. I can't find the house keys.
2. The manager is using the car of the company. The manager is using the company's car.
3. The window of the kitchen is dirty. The window kitchen is dirty.

VI. Use ('s) to form new sentences. Follow the example.

Example: The population of the world is increasing. The world's population is increasing.

1. The beaches of Bali are crowded in summer. The Bali's beaches are crowded in summer.
2. These sunglasses filter the rays of the sun. These sunglasses filter the rays' sun.
3. That shop sells clothes for women. That shop sells women's clothes.



Susan's dog



Jane's dog

Present Continuous I

I am studying, he is studying.

- O present continuous é formado pelo presente do verbo **to be** + verbo principal + **ing**.

I	am	
You	are	
He		
She	is	working
It		
We		
You	are	
They		

- O presente contínuo é usado para expressar ações que:

- acontecem no momento da fala.

Look! It's raining.

- O presente contínuo é geralmente usado com advérbios de tempo: **at the moment**, **at present**, **now** etc.

Lucas is studying **at the moment**.

- O presente contínuo também pode ser usado para expressar ações que estão ocorrendo na atualidade.

I **am taking** driving classes.

I'm **having** English lessons.

- E eventos futuros que tenham sido planejados e confirmados.

I **am seeing** John this evening.

I'm **going** on vacation next week.

Negativa

He **is not** working.

Interrogativa

Is he working?

Formas abreviadas

am ⇒ 'm

are ⇒ 're

is ⇒ 's

am not ⇒ 'm not

are not ⇒ aren't

is not ⇒ isn't



I. Complete the sentences with the *present continuous* of the verbs in parentheses.

- My sister and I **Are doing** (do) our homework now.
- My neighbors **are traveling** (travel) around the world.
- The cat **Is sleeping** (sleep) in the garden.
- The children **Are watching** (watch) TV in their room.
- The teacher **Is correcting** (correct) our exercises now.
- "Susan, can you answer the phone?" "Sorry, I can't. I **Am washing** (wash) the dishes.
- All of them **Are wearing** (wear) black trousers.
- Why are you **Working** (work) so hard?



Complete the questions with the *present continuous* of the verbs in parentheses.

- Where are you working (work) these days?
- Are they meeting (meet) their friends after school?
- What is she having (have) for dinner tonight?
- Who is coming (come) to dinner tomorrow?
- Are they building (build) their house next year?

Look at the picture and write sentences. Follow the example.

Example: (The man / not read)

The man isn't reading. He is playing ball.

1. (The tall woman / not play ball)

The tall woman isn't playing ball. She is doing nails.

2. (The boy / not do nails)

The boy isn't doing nails. He is drawing the wall.

3. (The girl / not paint the wall)

The girl isn't painting the wall. She is listening to music.

4. (the short woman / not listen to music)

The short woman isn't listening to music. She is singing.

5. (the dog / not barking)

The dog isn't barking. It is reading newspaper.



Look at Mariana's diary for this week and answer the questions.

Example: What's Mariana doing on Friday?

She's washing her hair.

1. What's Mariana doing on Sunday?

She is having a dinner with Maria.

2. What's Mariana doing on Wednesday?

She is having launch with Mário.

3. What's Mariana doing on Saturday?

She is going to the movies with Pedro.

4. What's Mariana doing on Tuesday?

She is visiting grandmother.

5. What's Mariana doing on Monday?

She is meeting friends.



drive – driving, cut – cutting, tie – tying

- ◆ Geralmente os verbos não sofrem modificações ao receber **ing**. Porém:

- se o verbo terminar em **e**, ele perde o **e** ao receber **ing**.

drive ⇒ driving write ⇒ writing love ⇒ loving

- ◆ Dobra-se a última consoante e acrescenta-se **ing** quando:

- o verbo termina em consoante / vogal / consoante

cut ⇒ cutting swim ⇒ swimming

- o verbo tem duas sílabas, sendo a última tônica.

begin ⇒ beginning omit ⇒ omitting

refer ⇒ referring

- ◆ Se o verbo terminar em **ie**, troca-se o **ie** por **y** e acrescenta-se **ing**.

tie ⇒ tying lie ⇒ lying die ⇒ dying

- Não se dobram as consoantes **w** e **x**.

snow → snowing

fix → fixing

- Em inglês britânico, dobra-se a consoante **l**.

travel → travelling



I. Complete the sentences with the *present continuous* of the verbs in parentheses.

Example: I **am traveling** (travel) a lot this year.

- The children **are swimming** (swim) in the lake.
- I **am cutting** (cut) apples to make a pie.
- He **is taking** (take) a walk in the park.
- Grandma **is knitting** (knit) a new sweater.
- We **aren't referring** (not refer) to your problem.
- She **is walking** (walk) along the beach.
- My brother **is borrowing** (borrow) my car tonight.
- They **are developing** (develop) some new research.
- It **is beginning** (begin) to rain.
- The boys **are tying** (tie) their shoelaces.
- I **am not writing** (not write) a letter. I **am writing** (write) a postcard.
- We **are leaving** (leave) for school.
- It **is snowing** (snow) again!
- We **are not going** (not go) out this weekend.
- I **am studying** (study) harder from now on!



III. Underline the mistakes in the sentences below and write the correct form of the verbs.

Example: They are rideing their bikes. Riding

1. It is rainning now. rainning
2. The birds are dieing because of the pollution. dying
3. Are the men fixxing that car? fixing
4. They are cuting down the trees. cutting
5. Is it snowwing outside? snowing
6. I am moveing to Paris. moving
7. Aren't you listenning to me? listening
8. Is Oscar makeing a cake? making
9. My friend sleeping on the sofa. sleeping
10. I was studing for my exams at the time. studying

IV. Unscramble and write questions.

Example: they / travel / at the moment? Are they travelling / traveling at the moment?

1. 'snow / outside / it / is? Is it snowing outside?
2. they / where / swim? Where they are swimming?
3. refer / you / to me? Are you referring to me?
4. the boys / behave well? Are the boys behaving well?
5. a letter / write / your mother? Are you writing a letter to your mother?



V. What are the people in the park doing? Look at the picture and write sentences about what you see.

swim fix argue tie lie

Example: The man isn't reading.
He's swimming in the lake.

1. The girl isn't dancing.
She is lying.
2. The little boy isn't doing exercise.
He is tying his shoes.
3. The teenage boy isn't riding his bicycle.
He is fixing his bicycle.
4. The couple isn't reading.
They are arguing.





Complete the text below with the *past continuous* of the verbs given.

Yesterday, I had a really bad day. I woke up late because my alarm clock was not work (not work). It was raining (rain) outside. The neighbors was shouting (shout). My head was hurting (hurt). I turned on the TV but there was anything interesting not showing (not show). I turned on the radio but there was no good music playing (play). I was feeling (feel) down.



Look at this diary and write what each person was doing at each time last week.

Day and Time	Activity
Saturday, 8:00 pm	Paulo and Maria / eat pizza
Sunday, 2:00 pm	Marcos and Mario / watch football
Monday, 9:00 pm	Joana / swim at the club
Tuesday, 9:30 am	Bruno / type a report
Wednesday, 7:00 am	Beth / fly to Brasilia
Thursday, 1:00 pm	Ligia / have a rest
Friday, 8:00 pm	Leo and Leticia / have dinner
Saturday, 11:00 am	Isabela / do her shopping

Example: (Tuesday, 9:30 am) Bruno was typing a report.

- (Wednesday, 7:00 am) Beth was flying to Brasilia
- (Friday, 8:00 pm) Leo and Leticias was having dinner.
- (Saturday, 8:00 pm) Paulo and Maria was eating pizza.
- (Monday, 9:00 pm) Joana was swimming at the club.
- (Sunday, 2:00 pm) Marcos and Mario was watching football.