



Ensino Médio Inglês

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Simple present (do/does)

Affirmative form:

- Como se forma: verbo no infinitivo sem “to”. Na terceira pessoa do singular recebe “s”, “es” ou “ies”.

I walk

You walk

He walks

She walks

It walks

We walk

You walk

They walk

Negative form

I do not walk

You do not walk

He does not walk

She does not walk

It does not walk

We do not walk

You do not walk

They do not walk

Interrogative form

Do I walk?

Do you walk?

Does he walk?

Does she walk?

Does it walk?

Do we walk?

Do you walk?

Do they walk?

Perceba que nas formas negativa e interrogativa, o acréscimo do verbo auxiliar “does” faz com que o verbo principal retorne a sua forma infinitiva sem o “to”.

O presente simples é usado para expressar ações habituais. É geralmente empregado com advérbios de tempo, como: *always, often, never, frequently, usually, sometimes, on Mondays, etc.*

Ex: *I usually walk to school.*

He works every day.

O presente simples pode também expressar verdades universais e ações futuras planejadas.

Ex: *Birds fly*

The train leaves in five minutes.

Para formar a terceira pessoa do singular, geralmente se acrescenta “s” ao verbo. Caso o verbo termine em ss, sh, ch, x, z ou o, acrescenta-se “es”

Ex: *kiss-kisses fix-fixes wash-washes go-goes watch-watches*

Se o verbo terminar em “y” precedido de consoante, troca-se o “y” por “ies”

Ex: *try-tries hurry-hurries study-studies*



Turn the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms of the *simple present*:

a) We tell them about our plans.

N: _____

I: _____

b) She lives in New York.

N: _____

I: _____

c) That child likes ice-cream.

N: _____

I: _____

d) It rains in the spring.

N: _____

I: _____

Present continuous (Affirmative form)

- Como se forma: presente do verbo "to be" + o particípio presente do verbo principal (verbo + ing).

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

* O presente contínuo é usado para expressar ações que estão acontecendo no mesmo momento em que está ação está sendo realizada. É geralmente empregada com advérbios de tempo: *now, at this moment, etc.*

* O presente contínuo pode expressar também ações futuras. Ex: *I am working next saturday.*

She is leaving tomorrow.

Supply the *Present Continuous Tense* of the verbs in the parentheses:

- My sister and I _____ (do) our homework now.
- My neighbors _____ (travel) around the world.
- The cat _____ (sleep) in the garden.
- The children _____ (watch) TV in their room.
- The teacher _____ (correct) our exercise now.
- We _____ (go) to school.
- My father _____ (work) in the garden now.
- Lucy _____ (wash) the dishes.
- Those boys _____ (look) at you.
- The boy _____ (do) his exercise correctly.
- I _____ (work) very hard.
- The women _____ (wear) black clothes.
- Why _____ you _____ (study) só hard?
- She _____ (clean/negative) her room.



Present continuous (negative form)

I am not studying
You are not studying
He is not studying
She is not studying
It is not studying
We are not studying
You are not studying
They are not studying

* Formas abreviadas: *isn't (is not)*, *aren't (are not)*

* Geralmente os verbos não sofrem modificações ao receber a terminação ING. Porém:

a) Se o verbo termina em E, ele perde o E ao receber ING.

Ex: *drive-driving* *write-writing* *love-loving*

b) Se o verbo termina em consoante/vogal/consoante, dobra-se a última consoante e acrescenta-se ING.

Ex: *cut-cutting* *swim-swimming* *run-running*

Put the sentences into the negative form:

a) The boys are writing letters.

b) Karen is making a cake.

c) The cat is running around the table.

d) The secretary is buying popcorn.

e) We are studying english.

f) You are playing Chopin.

g) They are riding their horses.

i) The teacher is reading an old book.

j) My father is sleeping on the sofa.

k) It is raining.

Present Continuous (interrogative form)

Am I studying?
Are you studying?
Is he studying?
Is she studying?
Is it studying?
Are we studying?
Are you studying
Are they studying?



* Para formarmos a forma interrogativa do *Present Continuous* precisamos inverter o pronome pessoal e o verbo auxiliar (*to be*).

Put the sentences into the interrogative form of the *Present Continuous Tense*:

a) The children are swimming in the lake.

_____ ?

b) I am cutting apples to make a pie.

_____ ?

c) She is walking in the park.

_____ ?

d) It is beginning to rain.

_____ ?

e) We are leaving for school.

_____ ?

f) The children are running in the park.

_____ ?

g) The boys are waiting for the girls.

_____ ?

Past Continuous Tense

- O passado contínuo é usado para expressar:

a) Ações que estavam acontecendo num determinado momento do passado.

Ex: *They were studying ten minutes ago.*

I was working yesterday morning.

b) Ações que estavam acontecendo quando uma outra ação ocorreu.

Ex: *They were studying when I arrived.*

I was working when you called.

c) Duas ações que estavam acontecendo no mesmo momento.

Ex: *They were studying while I was working.*

Affirmative	negative	Interrogative
<i>I was studying</i>	<i>I was not studying</i>	<i>Was I studying?</i>
<i>You were studying</i>	<i>You were not studying</i>	<i>Were you studying?</i>
<i>He was studying</i>	<i>He was not studying</i>	<i>Was he studying?</i>
<i>She was studying</i>	<i>She was not studying</i>	<i>Was she studying?</i>
<i>It was studying</i>	<i>It was not studying</i>	<i>Was it studying?</i>
<i>We were studying</i>	<i>We were not studying</i>	<i>Were we studying?</i>
<i>You were studying</i>	<i>You were not studying</i>	<i>Were you studying?</i>
<i>They were studying</i>	<i>They were not studying</i>	<i>Were they studying?</i>

Supply the Past Continuous Tense of the verbs in the parentheses:

a) They _____ (travel) to Japan when the accident happened.

b) I _____ (walk) in the garden when I hurt my foot.

c) When you arrived, I _____ (take) a bath.

d) We _____ (wash) the dishes while she _____ (sweep) the floor.

e) The sun _____ (shine) when I woke up this morning.

f) She _____ (play) Mozart five minutes ago.

g) Richard and I _____ (read) the newspaper when you called.

i) Susan _____ (talk) when I fell from the tree.



Put the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms:

a) We were calling to the doctor.

N: _____

I: _____?

b) She was entering the room while I was sleeping.

N: _____

I: _____?

c) Sally was eating her dinner faster than ever.

N: _____

I: _____?

d) Heroes were fighting for justice in the last war.

N: _____

I: _____?

Prepositions

a) *In*: em, dentro de:

The water is in a glass

A água está num (ou dentro de um) copo.

“In” pode ser usado também para:

Século: *In the 20th century.*

Década: *In the 50's.*

Estação do ano: *In summer.*

Mês: *In June.*

Períodos do dia, exceto “*night*”: *In the morning*

Continente, país, estado, bairro: *In Africa. In England. In Minas Gerais. In Ipanema.*

b) *On*: sobre, em cima de:

The book is on the table.

O livro está sobre a mesa.

c) *Under*: sob, em baixo de:

The cat is under the chair.

O gato está sob a cadeira.

d) *Of*: de:

A book of english. A cup of tea.

Um livro de inglês. Uma xícara de chá.

e) *Before*: antes:

Saturday comes before sunday.

Sábado vem antes de domingo.

f) *After*: depois:

Sunday comes after saturday.

Domingo vem depois de sábado.

g) *On, At*: observe o emprego de “*on*” com dias da semana e “*at*” com as horas:

On saturday at six o'clock.

No sábado, às seis horas.

“*At*” também é usado para lugares específicos, data específica sem a palavra “*day*” e com a palavra “*night*”.

I am at the hotel. We will celebrate at christmas. I like to walk at night.

Eu estou no hotel. Nós celebraremos no natal. Eu gosto de caminhar à noite.



“On” Também é usado com nome de rua, avenida ou praça.

I live on Tiradentes avenue.

Eu moro na avenida Tiradentes.

h) *From*: de. “from” indica origem, procedência, começo:

I come from France. This cheese is from Minas.

Eu venho da França. Este queijo é de Minas.

i) *To*: para. “to” indica destino, fim de uma ação:

I go to Rio. Give the book to me. I work from one o'clock to seven.

Eu vou para o Rio. Dê o livro para mim. Eu trabalho da uma hora até as sete.

j) *Between*: entre (dois seres ou dois grupos de seres)

I am between Mary and John.

Eu estou entre Maria e João.

k) *Among*: entre (no meio de muitos)

I am among friends.

Eu estou entre amigos.

l) *With*: com.

I go with you. Come with me.

Eu vou com você. Venha comigo.

m) *Without*: sem.

Don't go out without money.

Não saia sem dinheiro.

n) *Behind*: atrás de

The mouse is behind the wall.

O rato está atrás da parede.

Supply the appropriate prepositions:

a) Helen is ____ home.

b) The girls are ____ the tree and the house.

c) We are going ____ to school for our first French lesson.

d) Tom is sleeping ____ that tree.

e) We don't go to school ____ sundays.

f) There must be a spy _____ us.

g) He is studying ____ Paris.

h) My birthday is ____ July.

Imperative form

Affirmative: O imperativo indica uma ordem, um pedido ou um conselho. Em inglês, formamos o imperativo afirmativo tirando a partícula “TO” do infinitivo do verbo.

Ex: infinitive: *To go* (ir) : Imperative: *Go!* (vá)

To mix (misturar) : Imperative: *Mix!* (misture)

To shut (fechar): Imperative: *Shut!* (feche)

A forma negativa do imperativo é feita colocando-se “Don't” na frente da frase: *Don't go.*

Don't mix

Don't shut.



Change the sentences from the affirmative to the negative form:

- a) Go outside. _____
- b) Put your books on the table. _____
- c) Call me in the morning. _____
- d) Turn off the TV set. _____
- e) Buy a new car. _____

Future forms

- Simple future tense:

* Como se forma: WILL + verbo principal

I will study

You will study

He will study

She will study

It will study

We will study

You will study

They will study

* Afirmativa: They will (They'll) study

* Negativa: They will NOT study

* Interrogativa: Will they study?

Formas abreviadas: 'll (will); won't (will not).

O futuro simples é usado para expressar uma ação futura.

Ex: *They will arrive tomorrow.* (Eles chegarão amanhã.)

Change the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms:

a) We will see you in the morning.

N: _____.

I: _____?

b) You will learn mathematics.

N: _____.

I: _____?

c) I will pay the bill.

N: _____.

I: _____?

d) They will help us tomorrow.

N: _____.

I: _____?

Going To

* Como se forma: presente do verbo to be + goin + infinitivo do verbo principal

I am going to study

You are going to study

He is going to study

She is going to study

It is going to study

We are going to study

You are going to study

They are going to study



- * Afirmativa: She is going to study
- * Negativa: She is not going to study
- * Interrogativa: Is she going to study?

“Going to” é usado para expressar:

- a) Ações que vão ocorrer no futuro próximo.
- b) Planos ou intenções.
- c) Probabilidade.

Put the verb in the parentheses into the going to form:

- a) Henry _____ (work) tomorrow morning.
- b) _____ Jane _____ (play) volleyball with us?
- c) I _____ (have/not) pudding. I'm on a diet.
- d) We _____ (give) Kelly a nice birthday present.
- e) My mother _____ (write) a post card from London.
- f) _____ they _____ (help) us or not
- g) Bob _____ (buy/not) a new car this year. It's very expensive.

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