

REVISÃO- 9º ANO- 4º BIMESTRE- TEACHER PATRICIA

SIMPLE PRESENT

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE
I work You work He works She works It works We work You work They work	<p><u>He/she/ it</u> + verbo+ es (wash/watch/fix/go/kiss -para verbos terminados em "sh/ch/x/o/s" acrescentamos "ES")</p> <p><u>Plays</u> (vogal + y= acrescentamos apenas o "s")</p> <p><u>Try/tries</u>(consoante + y= tiramos o "y" e colocamos "ies")</p> <p>Para os verbos que não se encaixam nessas regras acrescentamos apenas o "s"</p>	I don't work You don't work He <u>doesn't</u> work She <u>doesn't</u> work It <u>doesn't</u> work We don't work You don't work They don't work

I _____
 She _____
 He _____

Present Continuous: am/is/are + verb + ing

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I <u>am</u> visiting. You are visiting. He is visiting. She is visiting. It is visiting. We are visiting. You are visiting. They are visiting.	<u>Am I</u> visiting? Are you visiting? Is he visiting? Is she visiting? Is it visiting? Are we visiting? Are you visiting? Are they visiting?	I <u>am not</u> visiting. You are visiting. He is not visiting. She is not visiting. It is not visiting. We are not visiting. You are visiting. They are not visiting.

Is not= isn't/ are not= aren't

CUIDADO:

1)quando o verbo terminar com "e" tiramos o "e" e colocamos "ing":

Dance- dancing

2) Se o verbo terminar com consoante + vogal+ consoante, dobramos a última letra e acrescentamos "ing" (sílabas fortes)

Stop- stopping

Now=agora
 Right now= exatamente agora
 At this moment/at the moment/ at present/ at the present moment

I am _____
 He is _____
 She is _____

Simple Past

Affirmative	Interrogative			Negative		
I work <u>ed</u> . You worked. He worked. She worked. It worked. We worked. You worked. They worked.	<u>Did</u>	I You He She It We You they	work <u>k</u> ?	I You He She It We You they	<u>Did not</u> <u>Didn't</u>	Work <u>k</u> .

VERBOS REGULARES:

- 1) Acrescentamos "ed" nos verbos regulares : work (presente)/ worked(passado)
- 2) Nos verbos terminados em "e" acrescentamos apenas o "d": move/ movedd
- 3) Nos verbos terminados em "consoante + y" tiramos o "y" e acrescentamos "ied": try/ tried
- 4) Nos verbos terminados em "consoante + vogal + consoante", dobramos a última letra e acrescentamos "Ed": stop/ stopped

Yesterday: ontem

Yesterday morning: ontem de manhã/ yesterday afternoon/ yesterday evening

Last night: noite passada/ last week: semana passada/ last month: mês passado/ last summer: verão passado

Two days ago: dois dias atrás/ a week ago: uma semana atrás/ a month ago/ a year ago

I _____

He _____

She _____

SIMPLE FUTURE

SUJEITO + WILL + VERBO (AFIRMATIVA)

WILL + SUJEITO + VERBO ? (INTERROGATIVA)

SUJEITO + WILL + N OT + VERBO (NEGATIVA)

WILL + NOT= WON'T

THERE WILL BE = HAVERÁ

I WILL

I WON'T

<u>ON</u>	<u>NEXT</u>	<u>TOMORROW</u>
ON WEEKEND ON SATURDAY	<u>NEXT WEEK</u> <u>NEXT MONTH</u> <u>NEXT YEAR</u>	<u>TOMORROW</u> <u>TOMORROW MORNING</u> <u>TOMORROW AFTERNOON</u>

Passive voice (verb to be + 3ª forma do verbo)

1) Se a frase estiver no presente o **verb to be** ficará no **presente- is/ are**

The students **plant** trees.

Trees **are planted** by the students.

2) Se a frase estiver no passado o **verb to be** ficará no **passado- was/were**

The students **planted** trees.

Trees **were planted** by the students.

3) Se a frase estiver no futuro o **verb to be** ficará no **futuro- will be**

The students **will plant** trees.

Trees **will be planted** by the students.

4) Se a frase estiver no presente contínuo o **verb to be** ficará no **presente contínuo- is/ are being**

The students are **planting** trees.

Trees **are being planted** by the students.

a) The maid cleans the room every day.

b) My grandparents founded this city 50 years ago.

c) My mom is selling an old watch.

d) John will repair the road.

e) Ecologists defend the animals in danger.

f) The kids use the school bus.

g) The mechanic will fix the car tomorrow.

h) The postman is delivering the mail.

i) Brazilian kids played soccer yesterday.
