

Present tenses: (simple/continuous)

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Inglês

SIMPLE PRESENT (AFFIRMATIVE)

É usado para expressar fatos, ações habituais ou generalizações.

Affirmative: *sujeito + verbo no modo infinitivo sem to*

I go to college four times a week. (ação habitual)

Kids like sweet. (generalização)

The Earth revolves around the sun. (fato)

He watches TV every night.

The girl studies a lot.

Exemplos:

She understands English.

He goes to work every morning.

It mixes the sand and the water.

She washes the dishes every day.

He tries very hard.

She enjoys playing the piano.

Para sujeitos **HE, SHE, IT** acrescenta-se **s** no verbos.

- Terminados em *s / ss / sh / ch / z / x / o* – **es**
- Terminados em consoante + *y* – **ies**

Verbos terminados em **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -z, -x e -o**

É preciso acrescentar **-es** no final do verbo.

Exemplos:

to teach (ensinar) - *teaches*

to watch (assistir) - *watches*

to push (empurrar) - *pushes*

to kiss (beijar) - *kisses*

to go (ir) - *goes*

to fix (consertar) - *fixes*



Verbos terminados em **-y** precedido de consoante

Retira-se o **-y** e acrescenta-se **-ies**

Exemplos:

to fry (fritar) - *fries*

to fly (voar) - *flies*

to study (estudar) - *studies*

to worry (preocupar-se) - *worries*



Verbos terminados em **-y** precedido de vogal

Acrescenta-se somente o **-s**.

Exemplos:

to say (dizer) - *says*

to play (brincar; jogar) - *plays*



SIMPLE PRESENT (NEGATIVE)

A forma negativa do presente simples exige o verbo auxiliar – do ou does – para constituir a frase negativa. Tal verbo não agrega qualquer significado à frase, no entanto faz-se necessário na construção dela.

Negative:

Sujeito + auxiliar (do / does) + not + verbo no modo infinitivo sem to

*We **don't** eat fish.*

*She **doesn't** eat fish.*



DO – I, YOU, WE, THEY

DOES – HE, SHE, IT

SIMPLE PRESENT (INTERROGATIVE)

A forma interrogativa do presente simples exige o verbo auxiliar – do ou does – para constituir a frase interrogativa. Tal verbo não agrega qualquer significado à frase, no entanto faz-se necessário na construção dela.

Interrogative:

Auxiliar (do / does) + sujeito + verbo no modo infinitivo sem to

Do you live near here?

Does she eat fish?

DO – I, YOU, WE, THEY

DOES – HE, SHE, IT

My brother said I know nothing about babies, but I do know some things.

Meu irmão falou que eu não sei nada sobre bebês, mas eu sei algumas coisas sim.

She thought I didn't know how to drive but I do know it.

Ela pensou que eu não sabia dirigir, mas eu sei sim.

Mom keeps saying I don't study for tests, but I do study!

Mãe vive falando que eu não estudo para provas, mas eu estudo sim!

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

O presente contínuo descreve ações que estão ocorrendo no momento da fala e ações que, possivelmente, acontecerão em um futuro próximo.

AM	ARE	IS
I	YOU	HE
	WE	SHE
	THEY	IT

FORMAS:

- **Afirmativa:** sujeito + verbo to be (am/is/are) + verbo principal -ing

The teacher is writing her name on the board.

They are practicing a lot.

You are doing exactly what you like.

She is travelling tomorrow.

- **Negativa:** sujeito + verbo to be (am/is/are) + NOT + verbo principal -
ing

*They are **NOT** (aren't) having a good time.*

We **aren't** swimming now.

*She **isn't** talking to him.*

*It **isn't** working.*

*I'm **not** cooking today.*

- **Interrogativa:** verbo to be (am/is/are) + sujeito + verbo principal -ing

Are you enjoying the walk?

Is she sleeping?

Is he working on any special projects at work?

Am I a good candidate?

Emphasis can be signalled by different linguistic elements. The underlined element that expresses emphasis is:

a) scientific studies **have** shown that phenotypic differences have a genetic basis,

x) These patterns **do** appear to also hold in humans,

c) this phenotype **may** be an adaptation to food limitations,

d) the adaptation **must** have occurred rapidly,

Leia o texto e complete as lacunas com a forma adequada do verbo.

Dear John,

How are you? Here I am in Mayflower in an English class with my cousin. Here in Mayflower the students _____ to school in the morning, but in Brazil there _____ the option to study during the morning or after lunch. I think this option _____ because of the weather: in Brazil the sun is up early so people start the day earlier.

I miss you and I hope to see you soon.

Love,

Lucy.

a) goes / are / happened

X) go / is / happens

c) goes / have / happens

d) go / got / happen

e) go / is / happen