

VERBO TO BE - PAST TENSE.

O VERBO TO BE - PAST TENSE indica algo do passado que ERA ou ESTAVA. Você pode usar **WAS** OU **WERE**, dependendo do sujeito.

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I was (eu era/ eu estava)

You were (você era/ você estava) ---> **OBS.:** este sujeito pode estar no singular ou no plural, dependo do **SUBSTANTIVO**.

He was (ele era/ ele estava)

She was (ela era/ ela estava)

It was (**NEUTRO= para animais, objetos ou coisas**). (ele era/ ele estava)

We were (nós éramos/ nós estávamos)

You were (você eram/ vocês estavam) ---> **OBS.:** este sujeito pode estar no singular ou no plural, dependo do **SUBSTANTIVO**.

They were (eles(as) eram/ eles(as) estavam)

FORMA NEGATIVA

I was not (ou wasn't) (eu não era/ eu não estava)

You were not (ou weren't) (você não era/ você não estava)

He was not (ou wasn't) (ele não era/ ele não estava)

She was not (ou wasn't) (ela não era/ ela não estava)

It was not (ou wasn't) (**NEUTRO= para animais, objetos ou coisas**). (ele não era/ ele não estava)

You were not (ou weren't) (você não eram/ vocês não estavam) ---> **OBS.:** este sujeito pode estar no singular ou no plural, dependo do **SUBSTANTIVO**.

We were not (ou weren't) (nós não éramos/ nós não estávamos)

They were not (ou weren't) (eles(as) não eram/ eles(as) não estavam)

TO BE (Present Simple, Past Simple, Copositive e Negative)

PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE
+ I am he she it } is we you they } are	I was he she it } was we you they } were
? Am I { he she it } ? Is { we you they } ? Are { we you they } ?	Was { I he she it } ? Were { we you they } ?
- I am not he she it } is not (isn't) we you they } are not (aren't)	I was not (wasn't) he she it } was not (wasn't) we you they } were not (weren't)



Was or Were

Name _____

No. ____ Class ____ Date ____/____/____



Complete as frases usando
was or were.

1. She **WAS** very pretty.
2. They _____ at school.
3. He _____ at home last night.
4. I _____ very naughty.
5. We _____ in London last week.
6. They _____ good friends.
7. It _____ sunny yesterday.
8. I _____ at the cinema yesterday.
9. Lucy and Mary _____ good students.
10. We _____ single last year.



Complete as frases interrogativas
com os verbos que estão faltando:

1. **WAS** Mary a singer?
2. _____ the door open?
3. _____ your sister a nurse?
4. _____ the boys at home?
5. _____ you at the cinema?
6. _____ the book interesting?
7. _____ your father an actor?
8. _____ your parents happy?



Coloque as frases na forma negativa:

1. I was John's wife.

EX: I WAS NOT JOHN'S WIFE

2. My grandparents were poor.

3. Susan was a fat girl.

4. My hair was short.

5. We were artists.

6. They were husband and wife.



Responda as perguntas usando a forma curta:

1. Was Mr. Smith a mechanic? No, **He was not.**
2. Were you ill? No, _____.
3. Was I right? Yes, _____.
4. Was your father at home? No, _____.
5. Was it expensive? Yes, _____.
6. Was your mother a doctor? Yes, _____.
7. Were the children naughty? No, _____.
8. Was Sheila angry? No, _____.
9. Was I tall? Yes, _____.
10. Was the dog on the tree? Yes, _____.

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PRESENT CONTINUOS E PASSADO CONTINUOS

O Present Continuous indica uma ação habitual pelo sujeito, uma ação que está em progressão, ou seja, algo e/ou uma ação que está acontecendo. No **present continuous**, o verbo auxiliar é o **TO BE** (seja no presente ou no passado) e o verbo principal é o acrescentado de **ING** no final. O Present Continuous é o velho gerúndio conhecido na Língua Portuguesa.

Regras

1. Quando o verbo for monossílabo e terminar com consoante-vogal- consoante (CVC), **duplica-se a consoante + ING.**

Ex: JOG ----> JOGGING

RUN ----> RUNNING

✓ Sheila is running at the round of the house.

2. Verbos terminados em E, **acompanhado de vogal**, exclui-se as vogais e acrescenta-se **Y+ ING.**

Ex:

LIE ---> LYING

DIE ---> DYING

✓ Lidiane is **tying** the her shoes.

3. Verbos terminados em E, **acompanhado de consoante**, exclui-se o mesmo, e acrescenta-se **ING.**

Ex:

WRITE ---> WRITING

CHANGE ---> CHANGING

DANCE ---> DANCING

✓ Mr. Silva is **writing** a poem.

4. Verbos terminados em Y, acrescenta-se apenas **ING.**

Ex:

PLAY ---> PLAYING

STUDY ---> STUDYING

CRY ---> CRYING

✓ She was **crying** because she was very sad.

5. Verbos terminados em **SS, SH, X, O E CH**, acrescenta-se apenas **ING.**

Ex:

WASH ---> WASHING

WATCH ---> WATCHING

BOX ---> BOXING

DO ---> DOING

✓ Mrs. Brown was **washing** the dishes yesterday.

Presente Contínuos e Passado Contínuos

FORM:

To be + Main verb + ing

The **present Continuous** is used to describe something that is happening now, at the moment

Example:

He is playing.

4. Complete os verbos com o ING, preste atenção as regras:

- A) come COMING
 B) Take _____
 C) Fly _____
 D) Swim _____
 E) Study _____
 F) Stud _____

5. Escreva as frases na forma negativa:

- A) He is learning how to read.
He is not learning how to read.
 B) I am having a bath.

 C) I'm reading a fantastic book.

 D) Mark is driving a new car.

 E) I'm looking for my bag.

2. Look at the pictures:



2.1 O que eles estão fazendo? Use os verbos abaixo e escreva as frases

eat - cry - play - read - dance - watch

Ex: Tim is eating.

2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____

Tim(eat- comer) **Susan** (cry-chorar) **John** (play-tocar) **Mark**(read -ler) **Ann** (dance- dançar)

3.

Olhe as imagens novamente da 2ª questão e responda as perguntas com respostas curtas:

- A) Is Tom reading? NO, HE IS NOT
 B) Is Mark eating? _____
 C) Is Susan dancing? _____
 D) Is Peter watching TV? _____
 E) Is Ann crying? _____

6.Complete os espaços escrevendo os verbos no passado contínuos:

- A) You Was listening (listen) to the music.
 B) He _____ (cry).
 C) I _____ (swim) in the swimming pool.
 D) Susan _____ (wait) for her daughter.
 E) _____ she _____ (watch) TV?
 F) Who _____ he _____ (kiss)?
 G) Her husband _____ (not/ Cook) diner.
 H) Tim _____ (not / sing) a song.
 I) My brother _____ (not/ do) his homework.
 J) _____ your mother _____ (work) today?
 K) Mary and Sue _____ (Play) tennis.
 L) Tim and Jim _____ (not/ swim) in the lake.