

DISCIPLINA: INGLÊS	PROF:	DATA: ____/____/____
ALUNO:	TURMA:	

ENGLISH LESSON

TIP: Pesquise e anote as palavras desconhecidas em dicionários online ou impresso sempre observando o seu significado ou sentido dentro do contexto)

SUGESTÃO : PORT-ING : <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/portuguese-english>

ING – PORT : <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english-portuguese>

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Emprega-se o **Simple Present** nas situações relacionadas com o nosso **cotidiano**: para descrever **verdades e/ou fatos**, para especificar as características físicas ou os estados emocionais, para contar histórias e acontecimentos, para quantificar a frequência com que fazemos algo, para descrever nossa rotina e nossos hábitos etc. Percebe-se que o uso do presente simples é amplo.

A) expressar hábitos e ações que acontecem no dia a dia – rotineiras*

- Ryan **always*** plays soccer at the club **twice a week**** .

* ações habituais geralmente são expressas com os **advérbios de frequência**

Always					All of the time
Usually					Most of the time
Often					Much of the time
Sometimes					Some of the time
Seldom /rarely					Almost never
Never					Not any time



** outras expressões de tempo ou frequência (no final da frase) :

Once..	} a day, a week, a year...	Every..	} ...day, week, year.. ... weekend ...morning , afternoon, evening, nightSaturday, Sunday, Monday etc
Twice..			
Three times..			
Four times...			

B) fazer referencia a situações permanentes

- Uncle Peter **lives** in Califórnia

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ra4oM7qtnzc>

C) Registrar verdades universais :

- Life **gives** you back everything you say or do.
- Winter **arrives** in Antarctica in March .
- The sun **rises** in the East.
- The Earth moves around the Sun.

D) Falar sobre ações que acontecerão no futuro com horários ou períodos agendados no presente: - The train **leaves** at 9 o'clock

CONJUGAÇÃO DO TEMPO PRESENTE E FORMAÇÃO DA 3ª PESS DO SING.										
	BE	HAVE	RG:	VERBOS TERMINADOS EM						C+Y=
			+ S	S / SS - SH - CH - X - O - Z = + ES						-Y+IES
			WORK	KISS	WASH	WATCH	FIX	DO	FIZZ	STUDY
I	AM	HAVE	WORK	KISS	WASH	WATCH	FIX	DO	BUZZ	STUDY
YOU	ARE									
HE	IS	HAS	WORKS	KISSES	WASHES	WATCHES	FIXES	DOES	BUZZES	STUDIES
SHE										
IT										
WE	ARE	HAVE								
YOU			WORK	KISS	WASH	WATCH	FIX	DO	BUZZ	STUDY
THEY										

FORMAÇÃO DA 3ª PESSOA DO SINGULAR:

★ Generally, in the Simple Present Tense the verb is added an **S** in the 3rd person (He, She, It).

Ex: I dance – She dances

★ When the verb ends in **Y** preceded by a consonant, it loses the Y and is added **IES**.

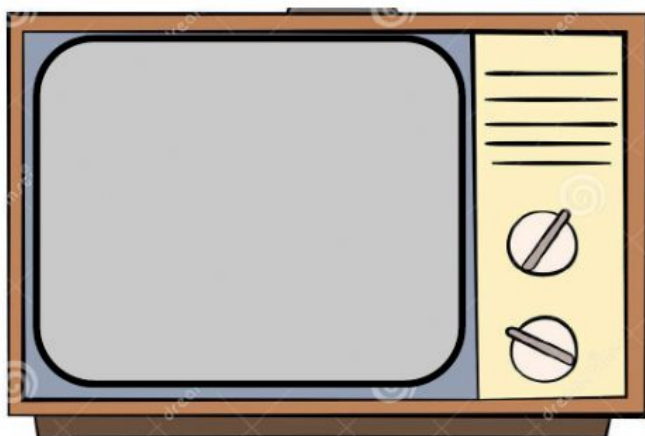
Ex: I study – She studies

★ When the verb ends in **Y** preceded by a vowel just add an **S** to it. Ex: I play – She plays.

★ When the verb ends in **SS, SH, CH, X, O & Z**, add **ES** to it.

Ex: I kiss – She kisses I brush – She brushes
I watch – She watches I fix – She fixes
I do – She does The bees buzz - The bee buzzes

ASSISTA OS VIDEOS



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eDZQ0FCh1_0



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ra4oM7qtnzc>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4fZco0hTIWE>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SknYjWljXn0>

CANAL	TÍTULO DO VIDEO	LINK:
Brasil Escola	Simple Present Tense: Affirmative Form - Brasil Escola 📺	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eDZQ0FCh1_0
Inglês Fácil	Aula 28 - Simple Present 1 - Inglês Fácil com Professor Marcondes 📺	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4fZco0hTIWE
PROFESSOR KENNY	COMO CONJUGAR QUALQUER VERBO EM INGLÊS - AULA 06 PARA INICIANTES - 📺	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SknYjWljXn0
Brasil Escola	Frequency Adverbs & Frequency Expressions - Brasil Escola 📺	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ra4oM7qtnzc

ATIVIDADES

ATENÇÃO: Para evitar que uma resposta **certa** seja considerada **errada** use sempre a letra maiúscula no início das frases e nos nomes próprios, deixe um espaço em branco entre as palavras e use a pontuação adequada no final das frases.

A) Put the words in the right order and make sentences.

EX: every / jogging / she / day / goes
She goes jogging every day.

1 week / I / tennis / a / play / twice .

2 best friend / her / evening / Maria's / every / phones .

3 usually / shopping / Saturday / Harry / on / goes .

4 baseball / we / lunchtime / never / at / play .

5 music / listen / they / often / to.

B) Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

PLAY - PLAYS - GO - GOES
WEAR - WEARS - EAT - EATS

EX: 1 Dogs EAT meat.

2 Julia _____ a red baseball cap.

3 Emma and Nicky _____ basketball.

4 Leo _____ to school with Matthew.

5 My brother _____ a lot of fruit and vegetables.

6 We _____ to a swimming club.

7 Footballers _____ long socks.

8 Jane _____ three musical instruments.

C) Match the words in group A with the words in group B and make sentences.

A

1 I often have spaghetti for lunch...

2 We never eat yoghurt...

3 Tim sometimes drinks coffee...

4 You're always late in the morning...

5 Suzanne usually gets up at 6.45...

6 He often catches the bus to school...

7 I always have a small breakfast...

8 Spiders are sometimes dangerous...

B

a because we don't like it.

b but they don't usually kill people.

c but she gets up late at the weekend.

d but he sometimes walks.

e because I love pasta. ✓

f because I'm never hungry in the morning.

g because you never go to bed before twelve o'clock.

h but he prefers tea.

EXEMPLO: 1. I often have spaghetti for lunch because I love pasta.

1 e	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

D) Write complete sentences. Put the adverbs in the right position:

Exemplo: Bears eat fish. (sometimes)

Bears sometimes eat fish.

1 I catch the 8.15 bus. (often)

2 We get up before seven o'clock. (never)

3 Dogs are intelligent. (usually)

4 Anna has toast and tea for breakfast. (always)

5 Maths is very difficult. (sometimes)
