

Hi dear students,

Nós já vimos que quando falamos sobre acontecimentos que ocorreram na vida de alguém, chamamos este gênero literário em Inglês de BIOGRAPHY.

Na BIOGRAPHY a maioria dos verbos/ações que apareceram no texto está no passado. Como identificamos isso? Primeiro temos que localizar os verbos no texto, normalmente eles aparecem logo após o sujeito (nome de quem fez a ação). Analise as frases abaixo:

Garfield was a very hungry ---> verb = was

Jon cooked Lasagna yesterday ---> verb = cooked

Os verbos acima estão todos no passado simples, falando de ações que foram finalizadas em um tempo no passado. Em inglês, os verbos no passado podem ser formados de dois modos: verbos regulares e verbos irregulares.

*Verbos regulares ---> são formados pela terminação:

ED/D → a maioria dos verbos apenas acrescentamos ED ou apenas D no caso de já terminar em e;

- live ---> lived
- support ---> supported

IED → verbos terminados em consoante+y, retira-se o y e acrescenta-se IED;

-study ---> studied
-try ---> tried

2xC + ED → verbos que são terminados em consoante + vogal + consoante (CVC), dobra-se a ultima consoante e acrescenta-se ED

- stop ---> stopped
- prefer ---> preferred

*Verbo irregular : verbo BE

Existem duas formas para o verbo BE no passado simples: WAS e WERE.

WAS → usa-se quando falamos de uma pessoa ou coisa (singular)

Jon **was** very happy with Garfield this morning.

WERE → usa-se quando falamos de mais de uma pessoa ou coisa (plural)

Garfield and Odie **were** on the couch all day long.

ESTRUTURA AFIRMATIVA: SUJEITO + VERBO (*regular: D/ED/IED*) + COMPLEMENTO

JON ODIE GARFIELD AND ODIE	STUDIED (<i>regular com ied</i>) WAS WERE	ENGLISH YESTERDAY. HUNGRY ON THE COUCH ALL DAY LONG.
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ESTRUTURA NEGATIVA: SUJEITO + DID NOT/DIDN'T + VERBO (*regular sem d/ed/ied*) + COMPLEMENTO

JON ODIE GARFIELD AND ODIE	DID NOT WAS NOT/ WASN'T WERENOT/ WEREN'T	STUDY HUNGRY ON THE COUCH ALL DAY LONG.	ENGLISH YESTERDAY. HUNGRY ON THE COUCH ALL DAY LONG.
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ESTRUTURA INTERROGATIVA: DID + SUJEITO + VERBO (*regular sem d/ed/ied*) + COMPLEMENTO

DID WAS WERE	JON ODIE THEY	STUDY HUNGRY? ON THE COUCH ALL DAY LONG?	ENGLISH YESTERDAY?
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1. Fill in the gaps with the verb **TO BE** in the Simple past tense form and change into NEGATIVE or INTERROGATIVE:

a) My friends happy yesterday.

N:

b) Charlie Chaplin a famous actor.

I:

c) The cats on the roof yesterday.

N:

d) My family on vacation last month.

I:

e) We best friends.

N:

f) I very sad yesterday.

I:

I HAD FUN YESTERDAY

I got up early,
Jumped out of bed,
I washed my hands
And stood on my head.



I jumped for joy
And put on my clothes,
I cleaned my teeth
And rubbed my nose.

I had my breakfast,
Brushed my hair,
I packed my things
And sat on the chair.



I went to my room,
Opened the door.
I saw my books
On the floor.



I picked them up,
Three or four,
Said "Good-bye",
Went to the door.



With happiness and joy
I ran to school,
My friends were there,
I studied a lot

I got an excellent mark,
My day was cool!



READING COMPREHENSION

1. Match each verb with its translation:

(a) stand	() ir
(b) brush	() abrir
(c) go	() correr
(d) open	() ficar em pé
(e) say	() escovar
(f) run	() dizer

2. What is the text about?

- a) A baby's daily routine.
- b) A student's daily routine.
- b) A teacher's daily routine.

3. In the last sentence of the text, "My day was cool!", the underlined word means:

- a) bad
- b) good
- c) horrible

4. A história está no

.....
(a) presente (b) passado (c) futuro

5. What kind of text is that?

- () Comic strip
- () Article
- () Poem

6. Did the kid like his day?

- () Yes, he did.
- () No, he didn't.
- () Yes, he didn't.

7. The word "yesterday" means...

- () a day before yesterday.
- () two days before today.
- () a day before today.

8. A cognate word:

- () door
- () cool
- () excellent

9. An interrogative sentence to the excerpt "I studied a lot":

- () Did you studied a lot?
- () Did you study a lot?
- () Did you studie a lot?

10. A regular verb in the simple past tense:

- () was
- () bed
- () brushed