

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, dependendo 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 (vocês eram/ vocês estavam) ---> **OBS:** este sujeito pode estar no singular ou no plural, dependendo 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) (vocês não eram/ vocês não estavam) ---> **OBS:** este sujeito pode estar no singular ou no plural, dependendo 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, Continuous)

Слово «быть» в настоящем, прошлом

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

Present



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, _____.
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, _____.



PRESENT CONTINUOS E PASSADO CONTINUOS

• O Present Continuos indica uma ação habitual pelo sujeito, uma ação que está em progressão, ou seja, algo e/ou uma ação que está acontecendo. No **present continuos**, 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 **Presente Continuos** é o **velho gerúndio** conhecido na Língua Portuguesa.

Regras

1. Quando o verbo for monossilabo 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) dinner.
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.