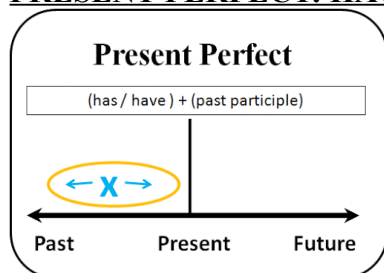


## REVISÃO- 2ºBIMESTRE 2025- 9ºANO

### PRESENT PERFECT: HAVE/HAS + PAST PARTICIPLE(3ªforma DO VERBO)



AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE			NEGATIVE
I <b>HAVE</b> EATEN... You <b>HAVE</b> EATEN... We <b>HAVE</b> EATEN... They <b>HAVE</b> EATEN...  He <b>HAS</b> EATEN... SHE <b>HAS</b> EATEN... IT <b>HAS</b> EATEN...	<b>Have</b>	I You We they	Eaten... ?	I <b>HAVE NOT</b> EATEN... You <b>HAVE NOT</b> EATEN... We <b>HAVE NOT</b> EATEN... They <b>HAVE NOT</b> EATEN...  He <b>HAS NOT</b> EATEN... SHE <b>HAS NOT</b> EATEN... IT <b>HAS NOT</b> EATEN...
	<b>Has</b>	He She it	Eaten... ?	

HAVE NOT=HAVEN'T

HAS NOT=HASN'T

1ªFORMA- INFINITIVE	2ªFORMA-PAST	3ªFORMA-PAST PARTICIPLE	TRADUÇÃO
To eat	Ate	<b>Eaten</b>	comer
To be	Was,were	<b>been</b>	Ser ou estar

I have **already** been to Canada. (**already**:já na afirmativa)

I have **never** been to Canada. (**never**: nunca)

I haven't been to Canada **yet**. (**yet**: ainda na negativa)

Have you **ever** been to Canada? (**ever**: já para perguntas-alguma vez na vida)

Have you taken a shower **yet**? (**yet**: já para perguntas comuns)

Bob has **just** arrived (**just**: acabou de acontecer)

I have studied here **for** 2 years. (**for**:há)

I have studied here **since** 2016. (**since**: desde)

I have been in London \_\_\_\_\_ two days.

She has lived here \_\_\_\_\_ last year

He has studied \_\_\_\_\_ 9am.

#### **Have/has+ past participle**

I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) the book.

She \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a cake.

You \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Mike **yet**.

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) snails?

He \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the bus.

### Simple Past(specific time)

Affirmative	Interrogative			Negative		
I <u>worked</u> .	<u>Did</u>	I	work <u>ed</u> ?	I	<u>Did</u>	Work <u>ed</u> .
You worked.		You		You	<u>not</u>	
He worked.		He		He	<u>Didn't</u>	
She worked.		She		She		
It worked.		It		It		
We worked.		We		We		
You worked.		You		You		
They worked.		they		they		

### VERBOS REGULARES:

- 1) Acrescentamos "ed" nos verbos regulares : work (presente)/ workeded(passado)
- 2) Nos verbos terminados em "e" acrescentamos apenas o "d": moved/ movedd
- 3) Nos verbos terminados em "consoante + y" tiramos o "y" e acrescentamos "ied": try/ triedd
- 4) Nos verbos terminados em "consoante + vogal + consoante", dobramos a última letra e acrescentamos "Ed": stop/ stopped (**sílaba forte**)

Yesterday: ontem

Yesterday morning: ontem de manhã/ yesterday afternoon/ yesterday evening

Last night: noite passada/ last week: semana passada/ last month: mês passado/

last summer: verão passado

Two days ago: dois dias atrás/ a week ago: uma semana atrás/ a month ago/ a year ago

### Simple past x present perfect

I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Bob **yesterday**.

Alice \_\_\_\_\_ (finish)the test yet

I \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the homework.

She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) **last night**.

present	Past	Past participle	translation
be			
break			
buy			
drive			
eat			
fall			
feel			
forget			
go			
have			
know			
lose			
make			
pay			
read			
ride			
run			
see			
sleep			
swim			

speak			
take			
think			
understand			
write			
dance			
study			
stop			
listen			

SUFFIX	PREFIX
<b>Useful</b> <b>Useless</b> <b>Quickly</b> <b>Enjoyable</b> (agradável/gratificante) <b>Countless</b> <b>Careful</b> <b>Comfortable</b> <b>Powerful</b> <b>Breakable</b> <b>Teacher</b> <b>Actor/governor</b> <b>Friendship</b> <b>Reaction</b> <b>Reality</b> <b>sadness</b>  <b>recyclable</b> <b>wearable (easy to wear)</b> <b>reimagined (reinterpreted)</b>	<b>Overlook</b> <b>Unpleasant</b> <b>Impossible</b> <b>Uncomfortable</b> <b>Disagree</b> <b>Misunderstand</b> <b>Illegal</b> <b>Disloyal</b> <b>Irresponsible</b> <b>Illegible</b> <b>Insincere</b> <b>Dishonest</b> <b>Immoral</b> <b>Unkind</b> <b>irregular</b> <b>upcycle</b> (reuse to create a new product- a t-shirt that became a bag) <b>revamp</b> (renovate) <b>eco-couture</b> (alta costura) <b>ecosystem</b> (a biological community)

Put the words below in the correct column.

Count- friend- sad- real- power- equal- help- <b><u>partner</u></b>
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____ful	____ity	____ness	____ship	____less
			<b><u>partnership</u></b>	

Put the words below in the correct column.

Possible- regular- honest- capable- moral- responsible- connected- legal- <b><u>legible</u></b>
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IM_____	IR_____	DIS_____	IL_____	IN_____
			<b><u>illegible</u></b>	

### Comparative

São Paulo is **more** dangerous **than** Tupã.

São Paulo is colder **than** Tupã.



<u>Long</u> adjectives: <u>more</u>	<u>Short</u> adjectives: <u>er</u>
_____ expensive	Big _____
_____ interesting	(consoante+vogal+consoante-sílaba forte: dobra a última letra e acrescenta- er)
_____ dangerous	Sunny _____
_____ comfortable	(consoante + Y: tira o <b>Y</b> e acrescenta- <b>IER</b> )
	Large _____ (quando termina em <b>E</b> acrescentamos apenas <b>R</b> )
	Small _____
	Easy _____
	Fat _____
	Pretty _____
	Old _____
	Tall _____

Exceptions: **Good** \_\_\_\_\_

**Bad** \_\_\_\_\_

**Far:** further/farther

### Superlative

São Paulo is **the most** expensive city.

São Paulo is **the coldest** city.



Burj Khalifa is **the tallest** building in the world.

<u>Long</u> adjective: <b>The most</b>	<u>Short</u> adjective: <b>the</b> _____ <b>est</b>
_____ beautiful	_____ fast _____
_____ difficult	_____ big _____ (consoante+ vogal+ consoante: dobramos a última letra e acrescentamos <b>est</b> )
	_____ easy _____ ( consoante + y:tiramos o <b>y</b> e acrescentamos <b>iest</b> )
	_____ large _____ (quando o adjetivo termina em <b>E</b> acrescentamos apenas <b>ST</b> )

**Exceptions:** Good \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Far: the furthest/farthest

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives to make true sentences,

- a) Math is \_\_\_\_\_ **than** Art. (difficult)
- b) Neymar is \_\_\_\_\_ soccer player. ( good)
- c) Pedro is \_\_\_\_\_ **than** Carlos. (tall)
- d) The cheetah is \_\_\_\_\_ animal. . (fast)
- e) SP is \_\_\_\_\_ **than** Tupã. . (ugly)
- f) Gisele is \_\_\_\_\_ **than** Mariana. . (beautiful)
- g) Bob is \_\_\_\_\_ student . (bad)

## 1<sup>st</sup> If-clause (if=se)

If I **study**, I **will pass**. Se eu estudar, eu irei passar.(I **will pass** if I **study**)

If + presente + vírgula+ future (will+verbo)

### SIMPLE PRESENT

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE		
I work You work He works She works It works We work You work They work		<b>He/she/ it + verbo+ es</b> (wash/watch/fix/go/ <u>kiss</u> -para verbos terminados em “sh/ch/x/o/s” acrescentamos “ES”) <b>Plays</b> (vogal + y= acrescentamos apenas o “s”) <b>Try/tries</b> (consoante + y= tiramos o “y” e colocamos “ies”) Para os verbos que não se encaixam nessas regras acrescentamos apenas o “s”		
		I don't work You don't work He <b>doesn't</b> work She <b>doesn't</b> work It <b>doesn't</b> work We don't work You don't work They don't work		
study	buy	teach	go	play
I _____	I _____	I _____	I _____	I _____
She _____	She _____	She _____	She _____	She _____
They _____	They _____	They _____	They _____	They _____

### SIMPLE FUTURE

SUJEITO + **WILL** + VERBO (AFIRMATIVA)

SUJEITO + **WILL + NOT** + VERBO (NEGATIVA)

WILL + NOT= **WON'T**

**THERE WILL BE=HAVERÁ**

**I WILL study tomorrow.**

**I WON'T travel on weekend.**

<u>ON</u>	<u>NEXT</u>	<u>TOMORROW</u>
ON WEEKEND ON SATURDAY	<u>NEXT WEEK</u> <u>NEXT MONTH</u> <u>NEXT YEAR</u>	<u>TOMORROW</u> <u>TOMORROW MORNING</u> <u>TOMORROW</u> <u>AFTERNOON</u>

If we \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) English, we \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a good job.

If She \_\_\_\_\_ (read) Harry Potter, **she** \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) it.

He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) sad if **he** \_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) to the night club.

They \_\_\_\_\_ (not travel) if it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain)

**verb to be – Present- am, is, are**

**verb to be- Future- will be**

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (cycle) to work, you \_\_\_\_\_ (save) money and stay fit.

If people \_\_\_\_\_ (carpool), there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fewer cars on the road.

We \_\_\_\_\_ (reduce) air pollution if we \_\_\_\_\_ (use) public transportation.

If the **government** \_\_\_\_\_ (invest) more in public transportation, people \_\_\_\_\_ (use) cars less frequently.

If cities \_\_\_\_\_ (promote) cycling infrastructure, more people \_\_\_\_\_ (opt) for biking as a mode of transport.

## **FAST FASHION**

rapid production and distribution of trendy clothing at a **low cost(custo baixo)**

**CATWALK-passarela**

**GARMENT** (vestuário)

**HIT THE SHELVES**

**RETAILERS (varejistas)**

**AFFORDABLE PRICES**

**negative** impact on the environment= excessive water usage

use of harmful chemicals

**EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS (DEVELOPING COUNTRIES)**

**LOW WAGES**(salaries)

**CLOTHING RETAILERS (ZARA, FOREVER 21, H&M...)**

**CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHES**

10%of global carbon emissions

2<sup>nd</sup> biggest consumer of water

**OVERLOOKED** by consumers (**not noticed**)

**BUY LESS, CHOOSE WELL, MAKE IT LAST**

## **RENEWABLE ENERGY**

### **Biomass**

does still emit CO2 and greenhouse gases.

It is formed from waste plant material from agriculture.

### **Hydropower**

Harnessing(UTILIZANDO) the power of moving water from dams(barragens/represas), waterfalls.. The more mountainous a country, the better

### **Wind**

The US and China alone were responsible for over 52% global wind power production

### **Biofuel**

Used in gasoline mixes

Cleaner than fossil fuels(combustível fóssil)

### **Solar**

China is the number one country

New technologies, more efficient panels, and simpler setups(instalações)

## **NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY**

### **Nuclear**

nuclear power

Strictly(rigorosamente) guarded and controlled by nations.

Given the risks, some populations simply do not see it as an option

### **Coal**

terrible polluter

Coal-fired power plants(centrais movidas a carvão) are cheap

### **Natural gas**

Can be shipped(transportada) as a liquid, and is cheap(barato)

### **Oil or petroleum**

Easier to control

Simple to transport

It will take time to move this from the top of the ranking



**Electric bikes (e-bikes)**

Pros	Cons
Environmentally friendly Cost-effective Health benefits Efficient commuting Reduced parking hassles(problems) Flexibility	Limited range Initial cost Charging infrastructure Safety concerns Weather dependence Risk of theft