

Revisão- 9º ano- 2ºbimestre

Simple Past

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

VERBOS REGULARES:

- 1) Acrescentamos "ed" nos verbos regulares : work (presente)/ worked(passado)
- 2) Nos verbos terminados em "e" acrescentamos apenas o "d": movee/ movedd
- 3) Nos verbos terminados em "consoante + y" tiramos o "y" e acrescentamos "ied": try/ trieded
- 4) Nos verbos terminados em "consoante + vogal + consoante", dobramos a última letra e acrescentamos "Ed": stop/ stoppeded

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

VERBOS IRREGULARES:

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>
<u>Comprar-</u> <u>Dirigir-</u> <u>Ir-</u> <u>Ter-</u> <u>Perder-</u> <u>Ler-</u> <u>Escrever-</u> <u>Beber-</u> <u>Dormir-</u> <u>Esquecer-</u>	

I _____

He _____

PRESENT PERFECT: HAVE/HAS + PAST PARTICIPLE-3ªFORMA DO VERBO

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE						
I HAVE EATEN... You HAVE EATEN... We HAVE EATEN... They HAVE EATEN... He HAS EATEN... SHE HAS EATEN... IT HAS EATEN...	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Have</td> <td>I You We they</td> <td>Eaten...?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Has</td> <td>He She it</td> <td>Eaten...?</td> </tr> </table>	Have	I You We they	Eaten...?	Has	He She it	Eaten...?	I HAVE NOT EATEN... You HAVE NOT EATEN... We HAVE NOT EATEN... They HAVE NOT EATEN... He HAS NOT EATEN... SHE HAS NOT EATEN... IT HAS NOT EATEN...
	Have	I You We they	Eaten...?					
Has	He She it	Eaten...?						

HAVE NOT=HAVEN'T

HAS NOT=HASN'T

1ªFORMA-INFINITIVE	2ªFORMA-PAST	3ªFORMA-PAST PARTICIPLE	TRADUÇÃO
To eat	Ate	Eaten	comer
To be	Was,were	been	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-final da frase)

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-final da frase)

I _____ (find) a wallet.

She _____ (break) her finger.

You _____ (see) Mike.

_____ you _____ (eat) pizza?

_____ he _____ (take) the bus?

Simple past x present perfect

I _____ (see) Bob **yesterday**.

Alice _____ (finish) the test yet

I _____ already _____ (do) the homework.

She _____ (study) **last night**.

Already _____
 Never _____
 Yet _____
 Yet _____
 Ever _____

USED TO+ VERBO DA 1ªFORMA
You USED TO FLY A KITE
Did you use to fly a kite?
I did not use to fly a kite.

I _____ barbies (have)
 You _____ fairy tales (read)
 Did you _____ (play) with cars?
 I didn't _____ (write) letters.

I used to _____
 I used to _____
 I used to _____
 I used to _____
 I didn't use to _____
 I didn't use to _____

MAKE	DO
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- a) I always _____ my homework.
- b) Can you _____ a favor?
- c) It is easy to _____ friends.
- d) You never _____ a mistake.
- e) I love to _____ a cake.
- f) You have to _____ the housework.

CONNECTORS

But(mas), however(no entanto), instead(em vez disso)

are connectors that introduce a clause with an idea, opinion or action that is different from the other clause. They indicate a **contrast**.

We use the connectors **and(e), also(também), in addition and besides(além disso)** to indicate more information.

We use the connector **because(porque)** to indicate a **cause or reason**.

We use the connector **although(embora)** to indicate **contrast or opposition of ideas**.

I speak English and Spanish. I (because-also-however) speak Japanese.

I am not going to Bob's party. (Instead-and-besides) I am going to stay at home watching a movie.

Maria eats a lot of junk food. (However- and-besides) she is thin.

We use a **reflexive pronoun** when we want to refer back to the subject of the sentence or clause.

Reflexive pronouns end in **-self (singular) or -selves (plural)**.

Subject pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I	Myself
you	Yourself
he	Himself
she	Herself
it	Itself
we	Ourselves
you	Yourselves
they	themselves

The boy cut **himself**

Reflexive pronouns are used after main verb + preposition combinations. Examples:

If they believe **in** themselves, they will succeed.

Take care **of** yourselves while I'm away.

Did you hurt _____?

Yes, I cut _____ badly last night.

Bob always does the online tests by _____.

Ana likes to talk to _____.