

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”: move/ 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/ 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

VERBOS IRREGULARES (2ªcoluna)

Present	Past
<u>ver-</u> <u>pensar</u> <u>dar-</u> <u>saber,conhecer-</u> <u>perder-</u> <u>pegar,tomar-</u> <u>ser, estar-</u> <u>correr-</u> <u>encontrar-</u> <u>falar-</u> <u>segurar-</u> <u>ir-</u> <u>comprar-</u> <u>quebrar-</u> <u>dormir-</u> <u>escrever-</u> <u>comer-</u> <u>beber-</u> <u>voar-</u> <u>conseguir-</u> <u>ter-</u> <u>pagar-</u>	

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

I HAVE EATEN... You HAVE EATEN... We HAVE EATEN... They HAVE EATEN... He HAS EATEN... SHE HAS EATEN... IT HAS EATEN...	Have	I You We they	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...
	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 -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 (costumava fazer e não faz mais)

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 _____.

PROVA ANGLO- MODULES 4,5,6,7 AND 8.

MAKE X DO

I **DO** A LOT OF THINGS EVERY DAY (brush my teeth, have breakfast, get dressed...)

MAKE A WISH

SOME PEOPLE WERE BAD BUT THE MAJORITY **WORKED**...