

## 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.	<b>Did</b>	I You He She It We You they	work <u>k</u> ?	I You He She It We You they	<b>Did</b> <b>not</b> <b>Didn't</b>	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...	<b>Have</b>	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...
	<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	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**...