

REVISÃO- 9º ANO- 4º BIMESTRE- TEACHER PATRICIA

**SIMPLE PRESENT**

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE
I work You work He works She works It works We work You work They work	<p><b>He/she/ it</b> + verbo+ es                      (wash/watch/fix/go/                      kiss -para verbos terminados em                      "sh/ch/x/o/s" acrescentamos                      "ES")</p> <p><b>Plays</b> (vogal + y=                      acrescentamos apenas o "s")</p> <p><b>Try/tries</b>(consoante                      + y= tiramos o "y" e colocamos                      "ies")</p> <p>Para os verbos que                      não se encaixam nessas regras                      acrescentamos apenas o "s"</p>	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

**Present Continuous: am/is/are + verb + ing**

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I <b>am</b> visiting. You are visiting. He is visiting. She is visiting. It is visiting. We are visiting. You are visiting. They are visiting.	<b>Am I</b> visiting? Are you visiting? Is he visiting? Is she visiting? Is it visiting? Are we visiting? Are you visiting? Are they visiting?	I <b>am not</b> visiting. You are not visiting. He is not visiting. She is not visiting. It is not visiting. We are not visiting. You are not visiting. They are not visiting.

**Is not= isn't/ are not= aren't**

CUIDADO:

1)quando o verbo terminar com "e" tiramos o "e" e colocamos "ing":

Dance- dancing

2) Se o verbo terminar com consoante + vogal+ consoante, dobramos a última letra e acrescentamos "ing" (sílabo forte)

Stop- stopping

Now=agora

Right now= exatamente agora

At this moment/at the moment/ at present/ at the present moment

**Past Continuous (was/were + verb+ing)**

**was not=wasn't/were not= weren't**

### Simple Past

Affirmative	Interrogative			Negative		
I work <u>ed</u> . You worked. He worked. She worked. It worked. We worked. You worked. They worked.	<u>Did</u>	I You He She It We You they	work <u>k</u> ?	I You He She It We You they	<u>Did not</u> <u>Didn't</u>	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/ tried
- 4) Nos verbos terminados em "consoante + vogal + consoante", dobramos a última letra e acrescentamos "Ed": stop/ stopped

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 FUTURE

SUJEITO + WILL + VERBO (AFIRMATIVA)

WILL + SUJEITO + VERBO ? (INTERROGATIVA)

SUJEITO + WILL + NOT + VERBO (NEGATIVA)

WILL + NOT= WON'T

THERE WILL BE = HAVERÁ

THERE WILL BE HUMAN CLONES

I WILL STUDY TOMORROW

I WILL WORK NEXT WEEK

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 AFTERNOON</u>

### Present Perfect (have/has + past participle)

Past Participle= 3<sup>rd</sup> form of the verb (regular verb: ED/D/IED or irregular verb:eat/ate/eaten) I HAVE STUDIED ENGLISH FOR 5 YEARS.

## PAST PERFECT (HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE)

had + not = hadn't

had= 'd

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I had decided	I hadn't decided	Had I decided?
You had decided	You hadn't decided	Had you decided?
She had decided	She hadn't decided	Had she decided?
We had decided	We hadn't decided	Had we decided?
They had decided	They hadn't decided	Had they decided?

had= 'd

I'd read the book before I watched the movie. (Eu **tinha lido** o livro antes de assistir o filme.)

**The movie had already started when we got to the movie theater.**

O filme já tinha começado quando nós chegamos ao cinema.

I **had already cleaned** the house when my mother **arrived**. (Eu já tinha limpado a casa quando minha mãe chegou.)

When I **arrived**, the maid **hadn't cleaned** the apartment **yet**. (Quando eu cheguei, a empregada não tinha limpado o apartamento ainda)

**Passive voice (verb to be + 3ª forma do verbo)**

1) Se a frase estiver no presente o **verb to be** ficara no **presente- is/ are**

The students **plant** trees.

Trees **are planted** by the students.

2) Se a frase estiver no passado o **verb to be** ficara no **passado- was/were**

The students **planted** trees.

Trees **were planted** by the students.

3) Se a frase estiver no futuro o **verb to be** ficara no **futuro- will be**

The students **will plant** trees.

Trees **will be planted** by the students.

4) Se a frase estiver no presente contínuo o **verb to be** ficara no **presente contínuo- is/ are being**

The students are **planting** trees.

Trees **are being planted** by the students.

a) The maid **cleans** the room every day.

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b) My grandparents **founded** this city 50 years ago.

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c) My mom **is selling** an old watch.

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d) John **will repair** the road.

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e) Ecologists **defend** the animals in danger.

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f) The kids **use** the school bus.

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g) The mechanic **will fix** the car tomorrow.

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h) The postman **is delivering** the mail.

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i) Brazilian kids **played** soccer yesterday.

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## TO BE + 3<sup>RD</sup> FORM OF THE VERB

IS

ARE

AM

WAS

WERE

WILL BE

IS/ARE BEING

WAS/WERE BEING

HAVE/HAS BEEN

irregular verb- eat/ate/eaten

regular verb- work/worked/worked

## RELATIVE CLAUSES (ARE SENTENCES WE USE TO GIVE EXTRA INFORMATION WHICH CAN BE RELEVANT OR NOT. TO INTRODUCE RELATIVE CLAUSES, WE USE RELATIVE PRONOUNS)

I like **people**. **They** are funny.

I like people **who** are funny. (**who**-usado para pessoas)

Children love **books**. **They** are colorful.

Children love books **which** are colorful. (**which**-usado para coisas)

This is the girl. **The girl's** father is our Geography teacher.

**Her** father

This is the girl **whose** father is our Geography teacher. (**whose**-usado para posse)

### possessive pronouns (my/your/his/her/its/our/their)

Complete com **who, which** ou **whose**.

- a) Children love **books** \_\_\_\_\_ are colorful.
- b) I've talked to the **lady** \_\_\_\_\_ broke a leg in the accident.
- c) The boy wants a **toy** \_\_\_\_\_ is unbreakable.
- d) Do you like **people** \_\_\_\_\_ are envious?
- e) This is the house \_\_\_\_\_ owner is my best friend.
- f) The girl \_\_\_\_\_ cat disappeared is my friend.