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

AFFIMATIVE		NEGATIVE
l work	He/she/ it + verbo+ es	l don't work
You work	(wa sh /wat <u>ch</u> /fi <u>x</u> /g o /	You don't work
He work <u>s</u>	ki <u>ss</u> -para verbos terminados em	He <u>doesn't</u> work
She work <u>s</u>	"sh/ch/x/o/s" acrescentamos	She <u>doesn't w</u> ork
It work <u>s</u>	"ES")	It <u>doesn't w</u> ork
We work	Pl <u>ay</u> s (vogal + y=	We don't work
You work	acrescentamos apenas o "s")	You don't work
They work	T <u>ry</u> /tr <u>ies(</u> consoante	They don't work
	+ y= tiramos o "y" e colocamos	
	"ies")	
	Para os verbos que	
	não se encaixam nessas regras	
	acrescentamos apenas o "s"	
I	•	

SIMPLE PRESENT

<u>She</u>____ He

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

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

ls not=isn't/ are not= aren't

CUIDADO:

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

Danc<u>e</u>- danc<u>ing</u>

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

Stop-stopping

Now=agora	
Right now= exatamente agora	
At this moment/at the moment/ at present/ at the present moment	

<u>l am</u>		
<u>He is</u>		
She is		

Simple Past

Affirmative	Interrogat	tive		Negative		
l work ed .	Did	I	wor k ?	1	Did	Wor <u>k</u> .
You worked.		You	_	You	<u>not</u>	
He worked.		He		He	<u>Didn't</u>	
She worked.		She		She		
It worked.		lt		It		
We worked.		We		We		
You worked.		You		You		
They worked.		they		they		

VERBOS REGULARES:

1) Acrescentamos "ed" nos verbos regulares : work (presente)/ worked(passado)

2) Nos verbos terminados em "e" acrescentamos apenas o "d": moved moved

3) Nos verbos terminados em "consoante + y" tiramos o "y" e acrescentamos "ied": t**ry**/ tri**ed**

4) Nos verbos terminados em "consoante + vogal + consoante", dobramos a última letra e

acrescentamos "Ed": stopp/ stoppped

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

I_____He

She

SIMPLE FUTURE

SUJEITO + <u>WILL</u> + VERBO (AFIRMATIVA) <u>WIIL</u> + SUJEITO + VERBO ? (INTERROGATIVA) SUJEITO + <u>WILL + N OT</u> + VERBO (NEGATIVA) WILL + NOT= **WON'T**

THERE WILL BE = HAVERÁ

<u>I WILL</u>

<u>I WON'T</u>

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

Passive voice (verb to be + 3ªforma 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/wereThe students planted trees.Trees were planted by the students.

3) se a frase estiver no futuro o verb to be ficara no futuro- will beThe 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.
- b) My grandparents founded this city 50 years ago.
- c) My mom is selling an old watch.

d) John will repair the road.

e) Ecologists defend the animals in danger.

f) The kids use the school bus.

g) The mechanic will fix the car tomorrow.

h) The postman is delivering the mail.

i) Brazilian kids played soccer yesterday.