

Revisão-9º ano-1ºbimestre

CONNECTORS(words or groups of words that show logical relationship between clauses in a sentence)

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**.

Sequence: Firstly, we will discuss the problem. **Subsequently**, we will propose solutions.

Additive: additionally (além disso), furthermore, moreover(além disso), also, in addition...

Contrast: but(mas), on the other hand (por outro lado), in contrast, although(embora), despite (apesar de)...

Cause and effect: because(porque), consequently, therefore(portanto), so(então), due to=por causa de...

Sequential: second(ly), third(ly), next, then(depois), finally(finalmente)...

Comparative: similarly, just as, in comparison, compared to, like(como)...

Illustrative: for example, for instance(por exemplo), such as(tais como), in particular, specifically...

Summative: in conclusion, to sum up(resumindo), in summary...

Emphasizing: indeed(de fato), certainly, without a doubt, undoubtedly, clearly, unquestionably...

Escolha o melhor connector para as frases abaixo.

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(magra).

Do your homework (then/due to/because) you can relax.

Simple present (habits, routines)

| AFFIRMATIVE | INTERROGATIVE | NEGATIVE |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| I work | Do I work? | I don't work |
| You work | Do you work? Yes, I do | You don't work |
| He works | No, I don't | He doesn't work |
| She works | Does he work? | She doesn't work |
| It works | Does she work? | It doesn't work |
| We work | Does it work? | We don't work |
| You work | Do we work? | You don't work |
| They work | Do you work? | They don't work |
| <u>He/she/it</u> + verbo+ s/es/ies | Do they work? | |

What do you eat in the morning?

Where do you study?

Simple Past

| Affirmative | Interrogative | | | Negative | | |
|--------------|---------------|------|-------|----------|----------------|-------|
| I worked. | Did | I | work? | I | Did not | work. |
| You worked. | | You | rk? | You | not | rk. |
| He worked. | | He | | He | Didn't | |
| She worked. | | She | | She | t | |
| It worked. | | It | | 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": move/ moved
- 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 (**sílaba forte**)

VERBOS IRREGULARES:

cut/cut/read/read/swim/swam/go/went(segunda coluna)

specific time: yesterday: ontem/last night: noite passada/

3 days ago: 3 dias atrás

What did you eat yesterday?

Where did you go last night?

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

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------|-----------|------------------------|
| I HAVE EATEN... | Have | I | Eaten...? | I HAVE NOT EATEN... |
| You HAVE EATEN... | | You | | |
| We HAVE EATEN... | Has | We | | We HAVE NOT EATEN... |
| They HAVE EATEN... | | they | | They HAVE NOT EATEN... |
| He HAS EATEN... | | He | Eaten...? | He HAS NOT EATEN... |
| SHE HAS EATEN... | | She | | SHE HAS NOT EATEN... |
| IT HAS EATEN... | | it | | IT HAS NOT 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 **yet** been to Canada (**yet**: ainda na negativa)

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)

for=há/since=desde

I _____ (find) a wallet.

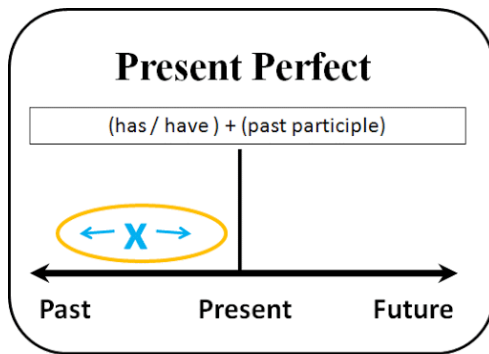
She _____ (break) her finger.

You _____ (see) Mike.

_____ you _____ (eat) pizza?

_____ he _____ (take) the bus?

I have worked here _____ 1 year/ _____ 2024.



Present perfect Continuous(emphasize the duration of an action/recently completed actions/temporary situation)

have/has+**been**+verb+**ing**

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| I have been playing | I haven't been playing | Have I been playing? |
| You have been playing | You haven't been playing | Have you been playing? |
| She has been playing | She hasn't been playing | Has he been playing? |
| He has been playing | He hasn't been playing | Has she been playing? |
| It has been playing | It hasn't been playing | Has it been playing? |
| They have been playing | They haven't been playing | Have they been playing? |
| We have been playing | We haven't been playing | Have we been playing? |

Complete with Present Perfect Continuous.

- a) I _____ (work) a lot.
- b) She _____ (study) here since the beginning of the year.
- c) How long _____ you _____ (implement) these practices?

Idioms:

the apple of my eye

This means someone or something that is very special to you, like your favorite person or thing.

Spice of life: variety makes life interesting

Full of beans: energetic and enthusiastic

What's cooking?: "What's happening?" or "What's going on?"

Stay cool as a cucumber: stay very calm

You are in a pickle:you're in a difficult or tricky situation. Just like being stuck in a jar of pickles

Piece of cake:something is very easy to do

Go easy on something:not take too much of something

To go bananas:go crazy or act in a wild and irrational manner

Bring home the bacon:earn money for your family

It's not my cup of tea:"não é minha praia", "não é do meu gosto" ou "não é meu tipo"

one smart cookie: inteligente, espertinho

finger in many pies:envolvido em muitas coisas

cheap as chips: muito barato, preço de banana

spilling the beans: revelar informações confidenciais

Kick the bucket: to die.

Break a leg: to wish someone good luck.

Under the weather: not feeling well.

Once in a blue moon: rarely.

Beat around the bush: to avoid saying something.

Hit the sack: to go to bed.

By the skin of your teeth: por pouco

There is an elephant in the room: Há um problema que está sendo ignorado.