

AULA 22 TEMPOS VERBAIS

TEORIA

Os "Verb Tenses" determinam <u>quando a ação ocorre</u> e se ela <u>é habitual, está em andamento</u> ou <u>foi completada</u>. Em função disso, temos, ao todo, **12 tempos verbais**.

TENSE	SIMPLE	PROGRESSIVE	PERFECT	PERFECT PROGRESSIVE	
PRESENT	I study.	I am studying.	I have studied.	I have been studying.	
PAST	I studied.	I was studying.	I had studied.	I had been studying.	
FUTURE	I will study.	I will be studying.	I will have studied.	I will have been studying.	

1. SIMPLE PRESENT

SUBJECT	VERB	REST OF SENTENCE	
I / You / We / They	work	every day.	
He / She / It	works		

- APLICAÇÕES
- a) <u>Ações Habituais</u> I often study English.

She always eats red meat.

- b) <u>Verdades Universais</u>

 Water boils at 100° C.

 Parallel lines never cross.
- c) <u>Futuro Programado</u>

The train leaves at 6 pm.

The match starts at 9 o'clock.

REGRAS DE ACRÉSCIMO DO "S"

Verbos terminados em:

- 1) S, SH, CH, X, O e Z → ES
- ✓ TO KISS: kisses
- ✓ TO WASH: washes
- √ TO TEACH: teaches
- ✓ TO FIX:
- fixes aoes
- ✓ TO GO: goes ✓ TO BUZZ: buzzes
- 2) Y PRECEDIDO DE CONSOANTE → IES
- ✓ TO STUDY: studies
- ✓ TO TRY: tries

2. PRESENT PROGRESSIVE*

SUBJECT	"BE"	"ING"	REST OF SENTENCE
l I	am		
He / She / It	is	working	now.
You / We / They	are		

*Também denominado "Present Continuous".

- APLICAÇÕES
- a) <u>Ações Em Andamento</u> He is washing the dishes.

They are brushing their teeth.

b) Futuro Planejado

I am opening a store next week.

We are leaving tomorrow.

REGRAS DE ACRÉSCIMO DO "ING"

- 1) Verbos terminados em "E"
- ✓ TO CHOOSE: choosing
- 2) Verbos terminados em "IE"
- √ TO DIE: dy
- 3) Verbos terminados em "C"
- √ TO PANIC: panicking
- 4) Verbos monossílabos CVC
- ✓ TO S<u>TOP</u>: stopping
- 5) Verbos dissílabos CVC
- √ TO TRANSMIT: transmitting

3. SIMPLE PAST

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SUBJECT	VERB	REST OF SENTENCE
I / You / We / They He / She / It	worked	yesterday.

- APLICAÇÕES
- a) Passado Definido

He broke his leg last week.

They arrived two hours ago.

REGRAS DE ACRÉSCIMO DO "ED"

- 1) Verbos terminados em "E"
- TO DANCE: danced
- 2) Verbos terminados em "C"
- TO MIMIC: mimicked
- 3) Verbos terminados em "Y" precedido
- de consoante
- TO CRY: cried
- 3) Verbos monossílabos CVC
- TO PLAN: planned
- 4) Verbos dissílabos CVC
- TO PREFER: preferred

4. PAST PROGRESSIVE*

SUBJECT	"BE"	"ING"	REST OF SENTENCE
I / He / She / It	was	working	last night.
You / We / They	were	WOIKING	idot iligile.

*Também denominado "Past Continuous".

- APLICAÇÕES
- a) Ações Em Progresso no Passado

I was cooking my dinner.

They were playing on the beach.

CORRELAÇÕES VERBAIS

1) Past Continuous ↔ Simple Past = INTERRUPÇÃO

I was cooking my dinner when you called me.

2) Past Continuous ↔ Past Continuous = SIMULTANEIDADE

They were playing on the beach while he was swimming.

5. SIMPLE FUTURE

SUBJECT	"WILL"	VERB	REST OF SENTENCE
I / You / We / They He / She / It	will	work	tomorrow.

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- APLICAÇÕES
- a) <u>Previsões Sem Evidências</u>

 This movie is great. You will love it.
- b) <u>Decisões Rápidas</u>
 Oh, it's raining! I will take my umbrella.
- c) <u>Promessas</u> Don't worry. We will be careful.
- d) <u>Oferecimentos</u> You must be starving. She will make you a sandwich.

6. "GOING TO" FUTURE

SUBJECT	"BE"	"GOING TO"	VERB	REST OF SENTENCE
1	am			
He / She / It	is	going to	work	tomorrow.
You / We / They	are			

- APLICAÇÕES
- a) Planos Futuros

I am going to buy a new car soon.

We are going to cook dinner tonight.

b) <u>Previsões Com Evidências</u>
Look at those clouds. It is going to rain.

That hill is too steep. They are going to crash.

7. PRESENT PERFECT

SUBJECT	"HAVE" / "HAS"	PAST PARTICIPLE	REST OF SENTENCE	ŀ
I / You / We / They	have	worked	hard.	
He / She / It	has	worked	naru.	ŀ

- APLICAÇÕES
- a) Passado Indefinido

He has broken his leg.

They have arrived in London.

b) Ações que Começaram no Passado e Continuam no Presente.

I have worked here since 2005.

She has studied English for 10 years.

c) <u>Dar Informações ou Notícias</u>

Look! I have cooked dinner for us.

John has just washed the dishes.

8. PAST PERFECT

SUBJECT	"HAD"	VERB	REST OF SENTENCE
I / You / We / They He / She / It	had	worked	before the crisis happened.

- APLICAÇÕES
- a) <u>Ações que Aconteceram Antes de Outras no Passado</u>

The train had left before we arrived at the station.

When we <u>arrived</u> at the stadium the game had already started.

She eats red meat, doesn't she?

We have finished, haven't we?

EXERCÍCIOS

(EEAR 2011) The underlined verbs are in the

Everyone <u>wants</u> to be Irish on March 17th, the party of the patron saint of Ireland. A four-day event, the St. Patrick's Festival <u>attracts</u> over 1.3 million people from around the world.

- a) simple past.
- b) past perfect.
- c) simple present.
- d) present perfect.
- (EEAR 2018) The words "is making", underlined in the text, form a verb in the

The economic crisis is making the Brazilian consumer exchange meat for the traditional dish of rice and beans.

- simple past
- future tense

b)

d)

CLC)

d)

4.

d)

- c) simple present
 - present progressive
- . (EEAR 2013) Fill in the blank with the correct verb tense.

Since astronaut Yuri Gagarin became the first man to travel in space in 1961, scientists _____ what effects space travel has on the human body.

- have studied
- b) has studied
 - studied
 - study
 - (EEAR 2016) Select the alternative that best completes the dialogue below.

Jude: I ____ (see) Mary last Sunday.

John: Really? I ____ (not/see) her for years. How is she?

- saw haven't see
- b) saw haven't seen
- c) have seen didn't see
 - have seen haven't seen
- (EEAR 2013) All sentences below are being used for the future, except:
- a) Sara has left by plane recently.
- b) Sara will leave by plane next year.
- c) Sara is going to leave by plane next month.
- Sara is leaving by plane tomorrow morning.