

FRENTE: INGLÊS

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ASSUNTO: TEMPOS VERBAIS (PRESENT AND PAST)

## EAD – ITA

### AULA 17



### Resumo Teórico

#### Simple Present Tense

Form: Subject + Verb(s)

The Simple Present Tense describes something that was true in the past, in the present and is still true in the future. It is used for general statements of fact.

**Ex.:** The earth **goes** around the sun.  
Ice **melts** under the sun.  
Most birds **fly**.

The Simple Present Tense describes habitual or everyday actions.

**Ex.:** I **take** a shower twice every day.  
My classes **begin** at one thirty and **finish** after nine every weekday.  
My mother always **has** chicken soup for dinner.

The Simple Present can be used to describe future actions which are on a definite schedule or timetable. These sentences normally contain future time adverbs. The most common verbs used in this way are: **open, close, begin, end, start, finish, arrive, leave, come, return.**

**Ex.:** The school **opens** at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.  
My plane **leaves** at 6 p.m. next Friday.

#### The Present Continuous Tense

Form: Subject + be + verb(ing)

The Present Continuous Tense describes actions that are in progress at the exact moment of speaking. This action started in the recent past, is still going on at present, and probably will come to an end at some point in the future.

**Ex.:** We **are studying** English right now.  
Listen. The teacher **is explaining** a very interesting topic. Pay attention!  
Look, that student **is using** his cell phone in the classroom.  
What a shame!

The Present Continuous Tense describes actions of a general nature. Something often in progress this week, this month, this year.

**Ex.:** My brother **is studying** so much this year. He is **taking** ITA exams in December.  
It **is not raining** enough in Ceara this year.

The Present Continuous Tense can be used to describe things that are changing over a long period.

**Ex.:** The number of motorcycles in the cities and in the country **is increasing**.  
The weather **is changing** drastically in the planet.

**Note:** Some verbs in English are classified as *nonprogressive*. These verbs are not used in any of the progressive tenses. They describe states (conditions that exist); they do not describe activities that are in progress.

#### Most Common Nonprogressive Verbs:

- Mental State:** know, believe, imagine, want, realize, feel, doubt, need, understand, suppose, remember, prefer, recognize, think\*, forget, mean.
- Emotional State:** love, hate, fear, mind, like, dislike, envy, care, appreciate.
- Possession:** possess, have\*, own, belong.
- Sense Perceptions:** taste\*, hear, see\*, smell\*, feel\*.
- Other Existing States:** seem, cost, be\*, consist of, look\*, owe, exist, contain, appear\*, weigh\*, include.

\* The asterisk indicates verbs that are also commonly used as progressive verbs, with a difference in meaning, as in the examples below:

VERB	NONPROGRESSIVE	PROGRESSIVE
Think	I <b>think</b> he is the best.	I <b>am thinking</b> about what she told me.
Have	My teacher <b>has</b> a nice watch.	The students <b>are having</b> some fun at the gym.
Taste	This ice cream <b>tastes</b> wonderful.	The sommelier <b>is tasting</b> the British wine.
Smell	The little baby <b>smells</b> so good.	Jessy <b>is smelling</b> the food to see if it is okay.
See	I <b>see</b> some people over there.	The physician <b>is seeing</b> my mother right now.
Feel	This fabric <b>feels</b> so soft.	The man <b>is feeling</b> the texture of the fabric.

Look	Brian <b>looks</b> tired. He's been studying a lot.	The girl <b>is looking</b> at her cell phone.
Appear	The dog <b>appears</b> to be sick.	The actress <b>is appearing</b> on the stage.
Weigh	That box is so heavy. It <b>weighs</b> a lot.	The cashier <b>is weighing</b> the onions.
Be	My mother <b>is</b> so tired today.	That kid <b>is being</b> so ridiculous.

## Spelling of the present participle (ing)

- General rule: Verb + ING.  
**Ex.:** To ask – asking  
To eat – eating
- Verbs that end in E – drop the E and add ING.  
**Ex.:** To dance – dancing  
To leave – leaving  
  
\* If a verb ends in EE, the final E is not dropped.  
**Ex.:** To see – seeing  
To flee – fleeing.
- Verbs that end in a vowel and a consonant – double the consonant if the verb has only one syllable.  
**Ex.:** To plan – planning  
To rob – robbing
- Verbs that end in a vowel and a consonant – double the consonant if the verb has two syllables and the last one is stressed. If the last syllable is not stressed, the consonant cannot be doubled.  
**Ex.:** To **begin** – beginning  
To **control** – controlling  
  
To **open** – opening  
To **listen** – listening  
  
\* If a verb ends in W or X, the consonant is never doubled.  
**Ex.:** To grow – growing  
To fix – fixing
- Verbs that end in Y – apply the general rule. The Y is never omitted or dropped.  
**Ex.:** To study – studying  
To enjoy – enjoying
- Verbs that end in IE – change the IE to Y, and add ING.  
**Ex.:** To lie – lying  
To die – dying.

## The Simple Past Tense

Form: Subject +Verb(ed)/Irregular Form

The Simple Past tense describes actions that start and finish at a certain time in the past. The time of the action can be expressed or be understood as being totally completed.

**Ex.:** I **came** to school by bus yesterday. It **was** the first time in my life that I **had** to take a bus to come to school. It **was** very fun. My brother **lived** in Rio all his life, but now he is living in São Paulo due to a better job opportunity.

World War II **started** with the invasion of Poland. The Simple Past Tense describes habitual action in the past.  
**Ex.:** I **studied** for 6 hours every day last year, but this year I think I have to focus a bit more.  
I **used** to play with my dolls when I was a child.  
My mother **took** us to the shopping mall every time we **were** on vacation. She doesn't need to do it anymore.

## Spelling of the regular verbs (ed)

- General rule: Verb + ED.  
**Ex.:** To work – worked  
To want – wanted
- Verbs that end in E – just add D.  
**Ex.:** To love – loved  
To date – dated
- Verbs that end in a vowel and a consonant – double the consonant if the verb has only one syllable.  
**Ex.:** To stop – stopped  
To plan – planned
- Verbs that end in a vowel and a consonant – double the consonant if the verb has two syllables and the last one is stressed. If the last syllable is not stressed, the consonant cannot be doubled.  
**Ex.:** To **occur** – occurred  
To **prefer** – preferred  
  
To **remember** – remembered  
To **listen** – listened  
  
\* If a verb ends in W or X, the consonant is never doubled.  
**Ex.:** To mix – mixed  
To sew – sewed
- Verbs that end in Y – apply the general rule if the Y is preceded by a vowel.  
**Ex.:** To play – played  
To deploy – deployed
- Verbs that end in Y – change the Y for IED if the Y is preceded by a consonant.  
**Ex.:** To study – studied  
To cry – cried.  
  
\* Some verbs in English have an irregular past form. There are no rules to form these verbs. Each verb has its own form.  
**Ex.:** To eat – ate  
To buy – bought  
To put – put

## The Past Continuous Tense

The Past Continuous Tense describes an action that was in progress at a certain time in the past.

**Ex.:** I was watching a nice TV program last night.  
My sister was having dinner with her friends last Sunday night.  
The plane was flying at a normal speed.

The Past Continuous Tense describes a continuing situation contrasted with a sudden event.



13. The dinosaur \_\_\_\_\_ 100 million years ago. It \_\_\_\_\_ on two legs. Its arms \_\_\_\_\_ very small and its mouth \_\_\_\_\_ very big. It had long teeth. It ran fast and it \_\_\_\_\_ big animals.  
 A) lives, walks, are, is, kill  
 B) will live, walk, are, is, killed  
 C) lived, walked, were, was, killed  
 D) lived, walked, was, were, kill  
 E) lived, was walking, were, was, killed

14. He \_\_\_\_\_ so tired, didn't he?  
 A) looked  
 B) looks  
 C) is looking  
 D) looking  
 E) was looking

15. Preencha os espaços em branco com a forma verbal correta:

When she \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ to do my work.

- A) has arrived – had tried
- B) arrived – was trying
- C) arrives – was trying
- D) has arrived – has tried
- E) arrived – try

GABARITO									
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
-	-	E	B	B	A	B	D	C	C
11	12	13	14	15					
C	B	C	A	B					

- Desmonstração.



## Anotações