

online LÍNGUA INGLESA

Frente: Inglês

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EAD - ITA

AULA 17

Assunto: Tempos Verbais (Present and Past)



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 $\ensuremath{\textbf{is explaining}}$ a very interesting topic. Pay attention!

Look, that student $\ensuremath{\textbf{is using}}$ 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:

- a) Mental State: know, believe, imagine, want, realize, feel, doubt, need, understand, suppose, remember, prefer, recognize, think*, forget, mean.
- b) **Emotional State:** love, hate, fear, mind, like, dislike, envy, care, appreciate.
- c) **Possession:** possess, have*, own, belong.
- d) Sense Perceptions: taste*, hear, see*, smell*, feel*.
- e) **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:

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



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

Spelling of the present participlie (ing)

- a) General rule: Verb + ING. **Ex.:** To ask – asking To eat – eating
- b) Verbs that end in E drop the E and add ING.
 Ex.: To dance dancing To leave – leaving
 - * If a verb ends is EE, the final E is not dropped.
 - Ex.: To see seeing
 - To flee fleeing.
- c) 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
- d) 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 con**trol** controlling

To **o**pen – opening To **lis**ten – listening

* If a verb ends in W or X, the consonant is never doubled. **Ex.:** To grow – growing To fix – fixing

- e) Verbs that end in Y apply the general rule. The Y is never omitted or dropped.
 Ex.: To study – studying
 - To enjoy enjoying
- f) 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** as to the shopping mall every time we **were** on vacation. She doesn't need to do it anymore.

Spelling of the regular verbs (ed)

- a) General rule: Verb + ED. **Ex.:** To work – worked To want – wanted
- b) Verbs that end in E just ad D.
 Ex.: To love loved To date – dated
- c) 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
- d) 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 pre**fe**r preferred

To re**mem**ber – remembered To **lis**ten – listened

- If a verb ends in W or X, the consonant is never doubled.
 Ex.: To mix mixed To sew - sewed
- e) Verbs that end in Y apply the general rule if the Y is preceded by a vowel.
 Ex.: To play – played To deploy – deployed
- f) 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.

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while.

A) says death

B) said dead

A) have, has

B) has, is having

C) is having, has D) have, is having E) is having, have

E) are saying to die

C) say die D) is saying die



05. She _____ his proposal, but she _____ a decision for a

07. John normally _____ a drink before meals, but now he _____ an

A) considers – doesn't need to make B) is considering – doesn't want to make

C) has considered – had to take

E) considered – needs to take

D) has been considering – is taking

06. Everybody ______ is not the end of everything.

orange juice. What is the best answer?

Ex.: I was taking a nap when my telephone rang.

While they were waiting for the bus, they met Carol. The kids were playing videogame when the lights went out.

The Past Continuous Tense describes two actions that were in progress simultaneously in the past.

Ex.: We were studying English while the other students were taking a Physics

test.

At the same time my mother was cooking, my father was reading the newspaper.

My cousin was visiting Rome while his sister was taking an English course in Cambridge.

The past Continuous Tense describes a number of continuing situations, such as background description.

Ex.: The airport was full of people. Some were sleeping on benches, some **were**

shopping, others were reading. Everyone was waiting for news of the

delayed plane.



 O1. Complete the sentences below with either the Simple Pre or the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets: A) Jonathan couldn't come to school today because the day off. (To take) B) Jonathan he is tired. (To take / To feel) C) Morgan normally in the back ro 	 a) studies, are playing b) are studying, play c) study, plays time D) study, are playing E) is studying, are playing
 C) Morgan normally in the back ro the class, but exceptionally today he in the first row. (To sit / To sit) D) Shut up! The children to finish homework. (To try) E) he always to people like t (To talk) 	their the yard. A) is listenning, is runing B) is listening, is runing C) is listening, is running D) is listen, runs
 02. Choose the correct word or phrase from each highlighted p A) While I washed / was washing my hair, the phone raringed. B) How did you felt / did you feel yesterday afternoon? C) When I got / was getting home I heard / was hearing Daphone call. D) Last summer, I was going swimming / went swimmevery weekend. E) When the dog bit / was biting Laura's leg, she screamed / 	ang / 10. Nothing can be done! The old lady A) die A) die avid's B) was dying C) is dying D) dyeing E) is diping E) is diping
screaming. 03. He doesn't anymore. A) smoking B) no smoking C) smokes D) smoked E) smoke.	 11. That old man the street very fast last night. A) acrossed B) crossd C) crossed D) crosses E) is crossing
 04. She often on weekends, poor girl! A) work B) works C) working D) have worked E) having worked 	 12. The Brazilian soccer team had a problem, so it last week. A) played B) didn't play C) don't play D) didn't played E) plays
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- **13.** The dinosaur ______ 100 million years ago. It ______ on too 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	В	В	А	В	D	С	С	
11	12	13	14	15						
С	В	С	А	В						

- Desmonstração.

Anotações

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