

AULA 1
VERBOS
(Regulares e Irregulares)

TEORIA

Em inglês, os verbos podem ser divididos em “*Regular Verbs*” e “*Irregular Verbs*”.

1. VERBOS REGULARES

Os “*Regular Verbs*” são aqueles que possuem a terminação “ED” no “*Simple Past*” e no “*Past Participle*”.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO PLAY	PLAY ED	PLAY ED
TO WORK	WORK ED	WORK ED

2. VERBOS REGULARES TERMINADOS EM “E”

Verbs terminados em “E”, recebem apenas o “D”.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO CREATE	CREAT ED	CREAT ED
TO DANCE	DANC ED	DANC ED

3. VERBOS REGULARES TERMINADOS EM “Y”

Verbs terminados em “Y” precedido de consoante, trocam o “Y” por “I” e recebem o “ED”.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO CRY	CR IED	CR IED
TO WORRY	WOR RIED	WOR RIED

4. VERBOS REGULARES TERMINADOS EM “C”

Verbs terminados em “C”, acrescenta-se o “K” e depois o “ED”.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO MIMIC	MIMIC KED	MIMIC KED
TO PANIC	PANIC KED	PANIC KED

5. VERBOS REGULARES MONOSSÍLABOS TERM. EM “CVC”

Verbs monossílabos terminados em CONSOANTE + VOGAL + CONSOANTE (Exceto X, Y e W), dobram a consoante final e recebem “ED”.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO PLAN	PLAN NED	PLAN NED
TO ROB	ROB BED	ROB BED

6. VERBOS REGULARES DISSÍLABOS TERMINADOS EM “CVC” QUANDO A SÍLABA TÔNICO FOR A ÚLTIMA

Verbs dissílabos terminados em CONSOANTE + VOGAL + CONSOANTE também dobram a consoante final se a sílaba tônica for a última e recebem “ED”.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO PERMIT	PERMIT TED	PERMIT TED
TO PREFER	PREFER RED	PREFER RED

7. VERBOS REGULARES DISSÍLABOS TERMINADOS EM “CVC” QUANDO A SÍLABA TÔNICO FOR A PRIMEIRA

Verbs dissílabos terminados em CONSOANTE + VOGAL + CONSOANTE cuja sílaba tônica é a primeira NÃO dobram a consoante final, recebendo apenas o “ED”.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO OPEN	OPEN ED	OPEN ED
TO VISIT	VISIT ED	VISIT ED

8. VERBOS IRREGULARES

Os “*Irregular Verbs*” são aqueles que NÃO formam o “Simple Past” e o “Past Participle” com o acréscimo de “ED”. Eles podem apresentar três diferentes configurações.

9. VERBOS UNIFORMES

São aqueles que apresentam a mesma forma no Infinitivo, no Passado e no Particípio Passado.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO CUT	CUT	CUT
TO HURT	HURT	HURT

10. VERBOS BIFORMES

São aqueles que apresentam duas formas diferentes.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO COME	CAME	COME
TO MAKE	MADE	MADE

11. VERBOS TRIFORMES

São aqueles que apresentam três formas diferentes no Infinitivo, no Passado Simples e no Particípio Passado.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO BREAK	BROKE	BROKEN
TO WRITE	WROTE	WRITTEN

EXERCÍCIOS

- (AFA 2002) The infinitive form of these verbs are respectively:
WAS – SAW – HAD – THOUGHT – TOOK.
 - am / see / has / thank / taking
 - be / see / have / think / take
 - is / seen / has / thinks / taken
 - are / sees / have / thinking / takes
- (AFA 1999) The past tenses are correct in:
 - meant – shook – understood – shaved
 - taught – touched – lent – earned – burnt
 - kept – trusted – bought – stole – owned
 - dreamt – spoke – hurted – realized – thought
- (ESFCEX 2010) Choose the alternative that correctly shows the past tense of the verbs below:
SEE – LIE – THROW – PUT
 - saw – lied – threw – put.
 - seen – laid – thrown – putted.
 - saw – lain – throwed – put.
 - seen – lied – throwed – putted.
 - seed – laid – threw – put.

4. (CN 2017) Mark the option in which all the verbs are written in the Simple Past.

- a) put - drank - ate - heard - taken
- b) knew - brought - wanted - made - was
- c) wrote - come - felt - had - flew
- d) told - were - begun - gave - read
- e) left - spent - slept - swum – traveled

5. (EEAR 2020) The words “become” and “meet” are

- a) regular verbs in the infinitive.
- b) irregular verbs in the infinitive.
- c) irregular verbs in the past tense.
- d) regular verbs in the present tense.

