



Quando levamos os verbos para o passado, estes sofrem algumas modificações. Com o verbo "To Be" não é diferente.

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I was	I was not / wasn't	Was I?
You were	You were not / weren't	Were you?
He was	He was not / wa- sn't	Was he?
She was	She was not / wasn't	Was she?
It was	It was not / was- n't	Was it?
We were	We were not / weren't	Were We?
You were	You were not / weren't	Were you?
They were	They were not / weren't	Were they?

Ex.: He was good at playing piano.

Ex.: He was not / wasn't good at playing piano.

Ex.: Was he good at playing piano?

Usamos o "simple past" para falar sobre uma ação que iniciou e terminou em um tempo específico no passado; descrever uma sequência de ações que já foram finalizadas; e ações que tiveram uma duração, mas que também já começaram e terminaram.

Ex.: I watched a film with Jane last night.

Ex.: He did his test yesterday.

Ex.: I woke up, ate my breakfast and went to my job.

Ex.: He stayed in the hospital for one week.

Assim como no "simple present", quando queremos escrever frases nas formas negativas e interrogativas, é necessário que se use o auxiliar para indicar o tempo verbal. O auxiliar do "simple past" é o "Did". Diferentemente do "simple present" que usa "Do" ou "Does", o "simple past" usa o "Did" para todos os pronomes.

1) Negativa:

Ex.: The kid did not / didn't take a shower yesterday. Ex.: He did not / didn't work last month. He was on va cation.

2) Interrogativa:

Ex.: Did the kid take a shower yesterday?

Ex.: Did he work last month?

Para colocarmos o verbo no passado é necessário que saibamos de algumas regrinhas. Mas primeiro precisamos entender que há dois tipos de verbos, os regulares e os irregulares. Os verbos regulares apresentam a desinência ED ao final de sua forma infinitiva, enquanto que os irregulares devem ter suas formas memorizadas.



Para colocar o verbo no passado, devem-se seguir algumas regrinhas:

**A)** Verbo terminado em Y, precedido de consoante, retiramos o Y e acrescentamos IED: Ex.: To study / studied Ex.: To marry / married

**B)** Verbo terminado em Y, precedido de vogal, apenas colocamos o ED: Ex.: To play / played Ex.: To pray / prayed

## Atenção com os verbos irregulares:

Ex.: To pay / paid Ex.: To say / said

**C)** Caso o verbo seja oxítono e termine em C + V + C, dobramos a última consoante: Ex.: To knit / knitted Ex.: To stop / stopped

**Obs.:** Se o verbo não for oxítono, não se dobra a última consoante. Ex.: To open / opened Ex.: To remember / remembered

**D)** Verbos terminados em E, apenas se acrescenta o D: Ex.: To close / closed Ex.: To dance / danced

## II. Past Continuous

Para escrever o "past continuous" devemos usar o passado do verbo "to be" mais o verbo principal no gerúndio. Usamos o "past continuous" para:

A) Falar sobre ações que estavam acontecendo ao mesmo tempo no passado:

Ex.: I was studying while they were playing video game.

Ex.: She was washing the dishes when her brother asked for help.

É comum usarmos depois de "when" a forma do "simple past", enquanto que depois de "while" a forma do "past continuous".

Ex.: I was talking to him when his cell phone rang.

Ex.: While I was talking to him, his cell phone rang.

B) Falar sobre uma ação que estava em progresso.

Ex.: We were beginning our dating last year.

## III. Used to / To be used to / Be supposed to

Nós usamos o "Used to" (costumava) para indicar ações que eram feitas com alguma frequência no passado, mas que não são mais realizadas no presente. A estrutura a ser usada é Pronome Subjetivo + used to + verbo.

Ex.: I used to go to the beach every sunday when I was younger.

Ex.: He used to study more last year.

O "to be used to" (estar acostumado a) é utilizado para falar de ações que acontecem com alguma frequência no presente. A estrutura a ser utilizada é Pronome subjetivo + verbo to be + used to + verbo no gerúndio. Repare que neste caso o verbo vai para o gerúndio após



o uso do "to". O tempo verbal da sentença não importa, desde que o verbo principal esteja no gerúndio.

Ex.: I'm used to swimming on the weekends.

Ex.: He was used to going to his grandmother's house.

O "be supposed to" normalmente tem três usos.

Para o primeiro caso, usamos o verbo "to be" no presente. Usamos para dizer o que alguém deve ou não fazer.

Ex.: You're not supposed to be here now.

Ex.: She's not supposed to miss the classes.

Para o segundo caso, usamos o verbo "to be" no passado. Usamos para dizer que uma ação era esperada, que deveria acontecer, como um expectativa.

Ex.: He was supposed to take a flight from Belém to São Paulo.

Ex.: We were supposed to be the best teachers in the school.

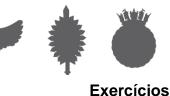
Para o terceiro caso, usamos o "verbo to be" no presente. Usamos para dizer que algo pertence a uma opinião da maioria, que muitos acreditam ser verdade.

Ex.: That car is supposed to be very expensive.

Ex.: Her boss is supposed to be rude.

Ex.: This cell phone is supposed to keep a lot of songs.

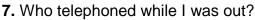
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- 1. (EFOMM) Which sequence completes the sequence below?
  - 1- Susan \_\_\_\_\_ down and closed her eyes.
  - 2- The boss \_\_\_\_\_\_ the papers on the table.
  - 3- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ in bed all day. Get up and do some work.
  - 4- The lake \_\_\_\_\_ beyond this hill.
  - a) laid laid lay lies
  - b) laid lay lay lies
  - c) ay laid lie lies
  - d) laid lay lie lays
  - e) lay lay lie lays
- 2. (EFOMM) Mark the correct alternative to complete the sentences:
  - 1) "\_\_\_\_\_ the tent down on the grass and I'll see how to put it up."
  - 2) "I \_\_\_\_\_ the papers on the table."
  - 3) "Don't \_\_\_\_\_ in bed all day. Get up and go to work."
  - 4) "You \_\_\_\_\_ to me when you said you loved me."
  - a) lay / laid / lie / lied
  - b) lay / laid / lat / had lied
  - c) lie / laid / lie / lied
  - d) lie / lie / lie / had lied
  - e) lie / lie / lay / lied
- **3. (EFOMM)** On the way home I \_\_\_\_\_\_ Jane at the bus stop. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful dress but she \_\_\_\_\_\_ happy.
  - a) met was wearing didn't look
  - b) meet was wearing didn't look
  - c) met wore doesn't looked
  - d) meet is wearing didn't look
  - e) met wears doesn't looked
- 4. The football player \_\_\_\_\_ his leg during the last game.
  - a) hurts b) has hurt c) hurt
  - d) will hurt e) was hurting
- 5. That woman found (1) much money by chance.
  - My wife founded (2) a school two years ago.
  - Os infinitivos dos verbos (1) e (2) são, respectivamente:
  - a) found found
  - b) find finded
  - c) founded founded
  - d) find found
  - e) finds founds
- 6. (AFA) Taking some irregular verbs in the simple past tense:
  - WAS SAW HAD THOUGHT TOOK. The infinitive form of these verbs are respectively:
  - a) am / see / has / thank / taking
  - b) be / see / have / think / take
  - c) is / seen / has / thinks / taken
  - d) are / sees / have / thinking / takes

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- a) I am not knowing.
- b) Tom telephone.
- c) Tom did.
- d) Was Tom.
- e) None of the above applies.
- 8. (ABC) "The telephone rang..."
  - a) while she was taking a bath.
  - b) while she is taking a bath.
  - c) while she took a bath.
  - d) while she has taken a bath.
  - e) while she had taken a bath.
- 9. Complete com o tempo verbal adequado as frases abaixo:
  - a) Francis \_\_\_\_\_\_ home yesterday. (to leave)
  - b) I \_\_\_\_\_ to Guarujá last week. (to go)
  - c) She \_\_\_\_\_\_ that house a year ago. (to buy)
  - d) Mark \_\_\_\_\_\_ to you last month. (to write)
- 10. I \_\_\_\_\_ what he \_\_\_\_ but I could not understand it.
  - a) hear / said
  - b) heard / says
  - c) hear / say
  - d) heard / said
  - e) hearing / saying