



## I. Simple Past

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 / wasn't	Was he?
She was	She was not / wasn't	Was she?
It was	It was not / wasn'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 vacation.

### 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.



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



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