

AULA 2
IMPERATIVE
TEORIA

O “Imperative” é um dos modos verbais estudados no cenário da língua inglesa.

1. IMPERATIVE

O “Imperative” é um modo verbal usado para expressar um comando. Além disso, pode expressar outras ideias.

FORMAS

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA	ENFÁTICA	COLETIVA
<i>Study.</i>	<i>Don't study.</i>	<i>Do study.</i>	<i>Let's study.</i>

- a) **Ordem**
Get out!
- b) **Pedido**
Please, pass me the salt.
- c) **Conselho**
Never talk to strangers.
- d) **Instrução**
Remove the cartridge carefully.

EXERCÍCIOS

1. (AFA 1999) The sentence “just do it” which is Nike’s slogan is in:
- a) the present tense
b) the present perfect tense
c) the imperative affirmative
d) the contracted emphatic form
2. (EEAR 2013) The correct negative form of the sentence underlined in the dialog is:
- A: *Look! That’s John over there.*

B: *Let’s call him.*

A: *John, come here!*
- a) John, don’t come here!
b) John, won’t come here!
c) John, didn’t come here!
d) John, doesn’t come here!
3. (ITA 1991) A alternativa abaixo que contém o verbo que preenchendo a lacuna de “_____ be a good boy!” encerra a ideia de imperativo afirmativo enfático é:
- a) should;
b) do;
c) have;
d) may;
e) must.
4. (EFOMM 2007) Mark the correct alternative.
Alan, _____ the lights when you leave the room.
- a) you always to turn off
b) always turned off
c) you always turning off
d) always turn off
e) always you turn off
5. (EN 2014) Which of the alternatives below contains a mistake?
- a) Be punctual.
b) Do make an effort to be on time.

- c) Arrive in time for the dessert, then.
d) Don’t be late, will you?
e) This time try to not be late.