



I. Simple Present → Do / Does

I	}	Do
You		
He	}	Does
She		
it		
We	}	Do
You		
They		

Nós usamos o simple present para falar principalmente sobre dois casos: rotinas e fatos. Rotinas são ações que ocorrem com frequência e são marcadas por alguma palavra que indique a frequência ou o período na qual elas ocorrem.

Ex.: She teaches Spanish on Wednesdays.

Fatos são marcados pela ausência de marcadores temporais.

Ex.: My mother works at a school.

Ex.: His car is black.

1) Forma afirmativa:

Ex.: You work at a library.

Ex.: My dog barks every day.

2) Forma negativa:

Ex.: You do not / don't work at a library.

Ex.: My dog does not / doesn't bark every day.

3) Forma interrogativa:

Ex.: Do you work at a library?

Ex.: Does my dog bark every day?

Não usamos os auxiliares do / does com o verbo To be:

Ex.: Do your parents are traveling? (wrong)

Are your parents traveling? (correct)

4) Regra de conjugação para 3ª pessoa do singular:

A. Verbos terminados em -SS, -SH, -CH, -X, -Z e -O:

To cross / crosses

To push / pushes

To watch / watches

To fix / fixes

To buzz / buzzes

To go / goes

B. Verbos terminados em -Y:

B1. -Y precedido de consoante:

To try / tries

To dry / dries

B2. -Y precedido de vogal:

To play / plays

To pray / prays



C. Para os demais verbos:
To dance / dances
To like / likes

Exceção: To have - has

5) Forma enfática:
I do imagine a better world.
She does like her car.



- 01. (VUNESP)** Many countries ____ with nuclear reactors
- is experimenting
 - experimenting
 - are experimenting
 - experiments
 - would experimenting
- 02. (UFSC)** The carnival begins on Saturday and ____ until Tuesday.
- continued
 - continues
 - was ending
 - has continued
 - ends
- 03. (ITA)** John is a good student, so he ____ to school every day.
- gone
 - go
 - went
 - going
 - goes
- 04.** Anyone who ____ to a psychiatrist ought to have his head examined.
- go
 - to go
 - goes
 - gone
 - going
- 05.** Jane is an excellent student. At this moment she ____ her lesson.
- studing
 - studied
 - is studied
 - has studying
 - is studying
- 06. (UEPA)** Do you usually ____ breakfast at seven or eight o'clock?
- eats
 - is eating
 - will eat
 - eat
 - are eating
- 07.** Ela não gosta de cozinhar.
- She don't like to cook.
 - She not like to cook.
 - She like not to cook.
 - She doesn't like to cook.
 - She likes not to cook.



- 08.** Mark the wrong sequence:
- to dry – drying
 - to prefer - preferring
 - to cut – cutting
 - to teach - teaching
 - to remain – remaining
- 09.** I'm taking my umbrella in case it _____ later on.
- rains
 - rain
 - raining
 - is raining
 - rained
- 10.** A: I'm sorry: I forgot to post your letter.
B: Never mind! I'll post it myself when I _____ out.
- going
 - am go
 - go
 - goes
 - gone
- 11.** As long as I _____ I'll not move from my home town.
- lives
 - to lives
 - live
 - am living
 - to live
- 12.** Turn the sentences into interrogative form:
- It rains for hours.
 - They swim every day.
 - You study because you like to.
 - We study in the same class.
 - He gets up at 7 AM.
- 13.** Find the mistakes:
- I like don't to be a child.
 - She never say she's intelligent.
 - It does bites.