



PRESENT SIMPLE



Used in: hábitos (I eat eggs every morning.)
atividades regulares (I give classes every Friday.)
situações estáveis (I teach at Saint Peter School.)

Structure:

Afirm. subject + verb(present) +complement
SHE WATCHES THE NEWS EVERYDAY.

I WATCH THE NEWS EVERYDAY

Neg. subject + auxil. + not + verb(inf.) + compl.

SHE DOES NOT (DOESN'T) WATCH THE NEWS EVERYDAY.

I DO NOT(DON'T) WATCH THE NEWS EVERYDAY.

Inter. Auxiliary +subject + verb(inf.) + compl.?
DOES SHE WATCH THE NEWS EVERYDAY?
DO YOU WATCH THE NEWS EVERYDAY?

Regra geral:

 o verbo permanece na sua forma infinitiva sem o TO (I/ YOU/WE/THEY)

ex: They live in a small house.

3ª pessoa do singular: (HE / SHE / IT)

- ightharpoonup s ightharpoonup regra geral (work/works; help/helps...)
- es → o, ss, sh, ch, x, z (go/goes; buzz/buzzes, mix/mixes...)
- y → precedido de vogal (say/says; play/plays...) precedido de consoante (study/studies)

Frequency Adverbs

100% (always) 80% (usually) 70% (often)

50% (sometimes)

30% (seldom)

10% (rarely/hardly ever)

0% (never)

01. President Obama has outlined a slimmer version of the NSA program that data from millions of Americans' phone calls in a proposal that phone companies to hold the records, but mandates law enforcement to win a secretive court's approval to search them.

- a) collect / allow
- b) collected / allow
- c) collects / allow
- d) collect / allowed
- e) collects / allows

02. (UNIFOR)

In the age-old battle between independence-seeking teenagers and worried parents, the older generation is packing some new weapons. Caller ID tells parents who is calling their kids. Cell-phone bills detail every local number the kid has called. New computer programs track just about everything – every Web site visited, every e-mail sent – that a teenager does online.

Parental reconnaissance is going to get worse – or good, depending on your perspective.

(Wall Street Journal)



- a) worried has called does tells
- b) detail track get is packing
- c) worried visited sent is calling
- d) is packing is calling is going has called
- e) tells detail track does

03. (UNCISAL)

Minister Norman Baker wants ends to UK animal tests

By Brian Wheeler

Political reporter

The minister in charge of regulating animal experiments in the UK has said he wants to see an end to all testing.[...]

Disponível em: www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-28580792

Ao seguir a regra gramatical de conjugação de verbos, de acordo com o exemplo da manchete da reportagem acima, a frase "He ______ his goal at any price" será completada da seguinte forma com o verbo "to pursue".

- a) pursued.
- b) pursuing.
- c) pursuyed.
- d) pursues.
- e) pursue.

04. Complete the sentences with the correct auxiliary:

She _____ go to school on Saturdays. She only ____ on weekdays. And you? ____ you study on weekends?

- a) is/studying/Do
- b) doesn't/studies/Do
- c) don't/studies/Does
- d) doesn't/study/Do
- e) isn't/ studied/are you

- 05. Classify the usage of the Present Simple according to its functions:
- I Car crashes and five are injured.
- II The train departures in 5 minutes.
- III Paul is an English teacher.
- IV Ken has an yogurt every morning.
- V Peter works from 9 to 5 every single day.
- a) fact/ habit/ routine journalistic past/ institutional future
- b) institutional future/ fact/ habit/ routine/ journalistic past
- c) institutional future/ journalistic past/ / fact/ habit/routine
- d) journalistic past/ institutional future/ fact/ habit/ routine
- e) journalistic past/ routine/ institutional future/ fact/ habit





Who: Usado para referir-se a o sujeito da frase subordinada.

She is the girl who talked to me.

"Ela é a garota que falou comigo."

Whom: Usado para referir-se a o objeto da frase subordinada.

She is the girl whom I talked to.

"Ela é a garota com a qual eu falei."

Which (que): Usado para referir-se a animais e coisas, diferentemente do "who".

The book which I left here on the bed is mine.

"O livro que eu deixei aqui sobre a cama é meu."

Where (onde): Refere-se a um lugar físico.

Where are you now?

"Onde você está agora?"

When (quando): Refere-se a um tempo.

1964 was the year when the Dictatorship started in Brazil.

"1964 foi o ano no qual a Ditadura começou no Brasil."

Whose (cujo): Usado para indicar posse.

This is the boy whose father is my friend.

"Este é o garoto cujo pai é meu amigo."

il OBS:

O **THAT** pode substituir todos os pronomes relativos, exceto **WHOSE**. E, também, nunca pode estar precedido de vírgula ou preposição.



01. (FADBA) Marque a alternativa que melhor completa as frases com os pronomes respectivamente:

I – I cut	with	ı a pair	of scis	sors.		
II - Did you talk to		yesterday?				
III - Susan likes		love	with	Paul.	She	really
IV – Is this						

V - We bought new things at the mall last night. By the way, _____ shoes are the same color.

- a) yourself, her, he, yours, ours.
- b) myself, her, him, yours, our.
- c) mine, hers, him, yours, ours.
- d) myself, herself, he, it, we.
- e) my, her, him, your, we.

"This new theory builds on the idea that around four billion years ago the Earth was struck by a Mars-like planet, but instead of the smash producing enough debris for one moon, this scientific essay argues there was enough for two."

02. (UNICENTRO) The only question to which there is no answer in this fragment is in alternative

- a) What was that planet like?
- b) What were the moons made of?
- c) Why was there the creation of two moons?
- d) How often did those collisions use to happen?
- e) When did another planet crash into the Earth?

03. (UNIFESP) Na sentença, "Some soy plantations in central Brazil are being transformed to sugarcane ethanol operations and environmentalists say that could lead soy farmers to move into the Amazon for their crop, which is also in high demand worldwide, particularly from China". – a palavra which refere-se

- a) ao etanol de cana.
- b) aos produtores de soja.
- c) à soja.
- d) à Amazônia.
- e) à China.



04. (UFMG) The	word they in this	cartoon re	ters to t	he
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- a) lies.
- b) means.
- c) press.
- d) senators.
- e) truth.

05 are great frie	ends and I am sure everybody in
our work admire	We are very loyal not only to
each other but also to _	

- a) You and me / you and I / him
- b) Me and you / I and you / their
- c) He and she / him and her / them
- d) You and I/ you and me / them
- e) We / we / they