



INGLÊS

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Present simple

n an egg-shaped wi iding mouthpiece ing an almost pui oca goose, se, from oca goose, (au'kersi) n Sean (jo:n) ou New Juno and plays include Juno and p_{lay}, n a variant spelh. azor na variant spelling of ev. for occasional (ly).

(keisan) n 1 (sometimes fo akerson, and a secures for event. 2 (secures to do or be llar nappetities of event. 2 (so do or be son or cause (to do or be son or cause to complain 3 or cause complain. 3 an concavion to complain. 4 a special o occasion to compiann. 3 an compian s); chares a special even occasion 5 o arty was greation. to have the se we call demands of ne special of an optival of the bring about vall one to bring about, est

OBIG C14: from L occasio a o lan (əˈkeɪʒənəl) adj 1 takinş nal (əˈkeɪʒənəl) regular 2 cf raking taking taking traking traking traking traking as a serving as a occasions. 3 serving as an

onal table n a small table nt ('bksident) n a literary or ORIG C14: via OF from on the setting sun

ent ('pksident) n (usually ent Consumity and Americ

ital (0k'SIPIt's) adj 1 of or re or skull. ital bone in the bone that

skull and part of its base. pital lobe n the posterior plia concerned with the nisphere, concerned with the iput ('oksi,pat) n, pl occiput

iput of the head or skull ck Par back of + caput head lude (a'klu:d) vb occludes, ock of stop up (a passage of revent the passage of. orate (a substance) orace to form or cause to Dentistry. to produce or cause hewill's chandere to close

PRESENT SIMPLE

USED IN

- Hábitos I watch the news every night.
- Atividades regulares/rotina Emma studies every day.
- Situações estáveis/fato I teach English at FP Cursos Online.
- ► Futuro institucional The plane leaves in 30 minutes.
- ► Passado jornalístico "Plane falls in the Mediterranean Sea", The Washington Post.

STRUCTURE

- ▶ **Afirm.** Subject + verb (present) + complement Garry works for me. You work for me.
- Subject + auxil. + Not + verb (inf.) + Compl. Neg. Garry does not (doesn't) work for me. You do not (don't) work for me.
- Auxiliary + subject + verb (inf.) + Compl.? Does garry work for me? Do you work for me?

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)

- -s → regra geral (work/works; help/helps...)
- ► -es \rightarrow 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)



- " Meteoro





they ecology at school in Brasil?

- a) Does study
- b) Do study
- c) Do studies
- d) Does studies
- e) Are study
- What is the NEGATIVE of "John cries all night."?
- a) John doesn't cries all night.
- b) John not cry all night.
- c) John don't cries all night.
- d) John doesn't cry all night.
- e) John aren't cry all night.
- Marque a alternativa cuja frase esteja correta em relação ao uso do Simple Present.

- a) I washes the dishes.
- b) They corrects the composition.
- c) You need money.
- d) She live in New York.
- e) You aren't working now.
- A conjugação correta dos verbos abaixo na 3ª pessoa (he/ she/ it), no presente simples, afirmativa é:

to fly - to stay - to kiss - to drink

- a) flies staies kiss drinkies
- b) flys stays kisses drinkes
- c) flys staies kissies drinks
- d) flies stays kisses drinks
- e) flying staying kissing drinking
- Put the sentence: "We cry when we are sad" in the 3rd person singular.
- a) I cry when I am sad.
- b) They cry when they are sad.
- c) She cries when she is sad.
- d) You cries when you is sad.
- e) He crys when he is sad.







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