

Inglês

Semana 20 a 24

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VERBO NO SIMPLE PRESENT

VERB SIMPLE PRESENT

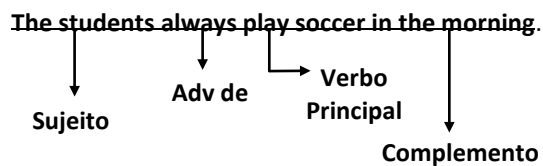
O "Simple Present" é usado para ações que praticamos no dia a dia, habituais. Nesse caso, a frase vem sempre acompanhada por um advérbio de frequência.

Usado também para indicar fatos reais, uma verdade universal, ações no futuro e narrativas. Nas terceiras pessoas do singular, na forma afirmativa, acrescentamos **-S, -ES** ou **IES**, sufixos que variam de acordo com a terminação do verbo. Veremos isto mais adiante. Nas formas interrogativas e negativas usamos os auxiliares "**Does**" para as terceiras pessoas e "**Do**" para as demais, e os verbos permanecem na forma do infinitivo.

A CONJUGAÇÃO DO SIMPLE PRESENT É:

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA
I like (Eu gosto)	I don't (do not) like	Do I like?
You like (Você gosta)	You don't (do not) like	Do you like?
He likes (Ele gosta)	He doesn't (does not) like	Does He like?
She likes (Ela gosta)	She doesn't (does not) like	Does she like?
It likes (Ele/Ela gosta)	It doesn't (does not) like	Does it like?
We like (Nós gostamos)	We don't (do not) like	Does we like?
You like (Vocês gostam)	You don't (do not) like	Do you like?
They like (Eles gostam)	They don't (do not) like	Do they like?

FORMAÇÃO DO SIMPLE PRESENT



● O “Simple Present” é usado para ações rotineiras, habituais ou indicando costume.

Nesse caso, a frase vem sempre acompanhada por um advérbio de frequência.

Ex:

Mary always cooks for her husband.

The engineer never works overtime.

Do you always read the newspaper at night?

● Quando estabelece um fato, uma verdade universal, uma informação científica.

Ex:

The earth goes round the sun.

Brazilian people drink more beer than Americans.

She loves David.

● Numa narrativa quando descreve características regulares de uma pessoa ou coisa.

Ex:

I live in a small town on the south coast. I work at home, but I often go abroad on business. I have two children, one is still at school and the other goes to college. Is speak French and Spanish, and I know a bit of German. I don't like sports but I enjoy the open air. I don't smoke, but I drink a lot of beer.

● Quando se estabelece uma opinião.

Ex:

She thinks Paris is better than New York to live.

In my opinion, Pepsi Twist is tastier than Coke Lemon.

They believe they will succeed at that company.

🕒 **Descrevendo um evento que acontecerá no futuro, geralmente com hora e ou data oficial.**

Ex:

There is a plane to São Paulo from Rio every half hour. **The next leaves** at 3:30 pm.

The show starts at 8 o'clock sharp tonight.

The meeting begins late at night tomorrow.

VERBOS QUE SÃO SEMPRE USADOS NO SIMPLE PRESENT

Opinions: assume, believe, consider, feel, think, find, suggest, suppose.

Mental states: expect, forget, imagine, know, mean, notice, remember, understand **Emotions/Feeling:**

care, envy, fear, hate, like, love, mind, prefer, regret, want, wish, detest.

Possession: belong to, have, hold, own, possess.

Measure/Relation: contain, cost, hold, measure, weigh, fit, carry

Perception: touch, see, hear, smell

Others: apply for, depend on, deserve, differ, exist, interest, look (resemble)

🕒 **Nota:** Alguns desses verbos podem ser usados no "Present Continuous" quando estiverem exercendo a função de ação (action) no contexto. Veja a diferença:

Ex:

She considers her father a love able person.(opinião dela em relação ao seu pai, usa o Simple Present)

She is considering her father's proposal in her room.(neste caso ela está pensando sobre o problema "action", usa o Present Continuous.

🕒 Todos os verbos no "Simple Present" são acrescidos de um **-S** na 3ª pessoa do singular (he, she, it e suas equivalentes).

Ex:

love loves take takes

think thinks

🕒 Verbos terminados em **-CH, -O, -SH, -SS, -X e -Z** recebem a terminação **-ES**.

Ex:

catch	catches
go	goes
slash	slashes
miss	misses
mix	mixes
buzz	buzzes

🟢 Verbos terminados em **-Y** precedido de consoante substituem o **-Y** por **-IES**.

Ex:

carry	carries
copy	copies
study	studies
worry	worries

🟢 Verbos terminados em **-Y** precedido de vogal recebem a terminação **-S**, normalmente.

Ex:

enjoy	enjoys
stay	stays
play	plays
buy	buys

🟢 **Nota:** Os auxiliares "**do**" e "**does**" são usados em frases afirmativas para indicar ênfases, sempre concordando com o sujeito da oração.

Ex:

I do love chocolate.

She does think Miami is the best place to live in The USA.



1. (EFOMM) John normally _____ a drink before meals, but now he _____ a tomato juice. a)
has, is having
b) is having, has
c) have, is having
d) is having, have
e) had, have
2. (EFOMM) Every time she _____ to school she says “hello” to her friends and _____ to her classroom. a)
get, go
b) got, goes
c) gets, goes
d) has got, have gone
e) will get, had gone
3. (EFOMM) The children usually _____ in the afternoon, but today they _____ in the garden. a)
studies, are playing
b) are studying, play
c) study, plays
d) study, are playing
e) studies, is playing
4. (UFSC) He _____ “The Times” now, but on Sundays he _____ “The Observer”.
a) is reading, reads
b) read, reads
c) reads, read
d) to read, is reading
e) are reading, reads

5. (EPCAR) John is a good student, so he ____ to school every day.

- a) go
- b) to go
- c) come
- d) goes

6. (ESC. NAVAL) Water ____ at 100 degrees Centigrade.

- a) boil
- b) boils
- c) to boil
- d) boiling
- e) are boiling

7. (UNITAU) Mom often ____ when we ____ a joke.

- a) laugh, tell
- b) laughs, tell
- c) laughs, tells
- d) laughes, tell
- e) laugh, tells

8. (FUVEST) Assinale a alternativa que completa corretamente a frase:

"Every time she _____ to school she _____ "hi" to her friends and _____ to her classroom. a)

- come / says / go
- b) comes / say / goes
- c) comes / says / goes
- d) is coming / is saying / is going
- e) is coming / say / goes

9. (UEMG) A alternativa que completa corretamente a frase:

"I am taking my umbrella just in case it _____" é a: a)

- rains
- b) rain
- c) is raining
- d) is rain
- e) "a" and "c" are correct

10. (EFEI) Assinale a alternativa correta:

- a) Isadora eats never breakfast quickly.
- b) Isadora never eats her breakfast quickly.

- c) Isadora never quickly eat her breakfast.
- d) Isadora never eats her quickly breakfast.
- e) Isadora never eat her breakfast quickly.

11. (AFA) Marque a alternativa correta.

I. From 8 to 10 p.m. frequently Robert studies. II. Robert frequently studies from 8 to 10 p.m.. III. Robert frequently from 8 to 10 p.m. studies. IV. Robert studies frequently from 8 to 10 p.m.. a) Only sentence I is correct.

- b) Only sentence II is correct.
- c) Only sentence III is wrong.
- d) Sentences III and IV are correct.

12. (EPCAR) Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence:

She _____ German very well. a) speaks and writes

- b) speaks and write
- c) speak and writes
- d) speak and write

13. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa correta:

He doesn't _____ anymore. a) smoking

- b) no smoking
- c) smokes
- d) smoked
- e) smoke

14. (EFOMM) Mark the CORRECT alternative to complete the sentence: His body _____ in the cemetery.

- a) lies
- b) laid
- c) lays
- d) lain
- e) lied

15. (MACKENZIE) Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence: I _____ when _____ that I have to study. a) don't like – she says

- b) never like – she will tell me
- c) can't like – she says
- d) mustn't like – she speaks
- e) don't like it – she tells me

16. (PUCRIO) In the sentence "Everyone lies", the present tense is being used to express a fact that will never change in time (historical present). In which of the alternatives below is the present tense being used to express a similar idea? a) It is hot and sunny today.
- b) Water freezes at 0° Celsius.
 - c) My plane leaves at 5pm tomorrow.
 - d) My cousin studies Computer Science.
 - e) Joe is late for work today.

17. (ESC. NAVAL) When children are frequently exposed to violent scenes on TV, they _____ about violence anymore because they _____ anything wrong in it. a) care – don't see

- b) don't care – don't see
- c) don't care – sees
- d) cares – see
- e) doesn't care – doesn't see

18. (PUC-SP) When Carlos has a headache, he _____ some tea. a) is drinking

- b) is drink
- c) drink
- d) drinks
- e) are drink

19. (EEAR) An umbrella _____ a very ordinary object. It _____ people against the rain and hot sun. You can fold most umbrellas, so it is easy _____ them.

– Choose the best alternative to complete the blanks in the Paragraph:

- a) is – puts – to hide
- b) was – keeps – to help
- c) was – brings – to buy
- d) is – protects – to carry

20. (UNESP) He _____ to return to his home.

- a) not want
- b) to want
- c) don't want
- d) wanting
- e) does not want

