

SIMPLE PAST

O past tense ou simple past corresponde, em português, ao pretérito perfeito e ao imperfeito do indicativo. Exemplos:

I lived = eu morei, eu morava

They lived = eles moravam, eles moraram

SIMPLE PAST OF TO BE

Forma afirmativa	Forma negativa	Forma interrogativa
I was	I was not = wasn't	Was I ...?
You were	You were not = weren't	Were you...?
He was	He wasn't	Was he...?
She was	She wasn't	Was she...?
It was	It wasn't	Was it...?
We were	We weren't	Were we...?
You were	You weren't	Were you...?
They were	They weren't	Were they...?

Exemplos:

She was in Rio last month. = Ela estava no Rio o mês passado.

They were in London last year. = Eles estavam em Londres o ano passado.


Complete as frases a seguir usando o tempo passado do verbo TO BE :

1. You _____ at home yesterday.
2. I _____ happy last weekend.
3. We _____ hungry on Sunday.
4. He _____ sad on Saturday.

SIMPLE PAST - REGULAR VERBS

1. Write the past tense of these regular verbs.

REGULAR VERBS



A black and white illustration of a man in a hat and work clothes painting a wooden structure, possibly a fence or a small building. He is holding a brush and a bucket of paint. There are trees and a bird in the background.

Observe:

to work - worked (trabalhou, trabalhava)
to live - lived (morou, morava)

Forma-se o passado dos verbos regulares acrescentando-se **ed** ou **d** ao infinitivo.

to study - studied (estudou, estudava)
Quando o verbo terminar em **y**, precedido de consoante, muda-se o **y** por **i** e acrescenta-se **ed**.

Past tense
To work (eu trabalhei; trabalhava)

I worked
you worked
he worked
she worked
we worked
you worked
they worked

SIMPLE PAST - IRREGULAR VERB

1. Write the past tense of the verb to see.

- I saw
- You _____
- He _____
- She _____
- It _____
- We _____
- You _____
- They _____

IRREGULAR VERBS


Observe:

to speak - spoke (falou, falava)
to find - found (encontrou, encontrava)

São verbos irregulares aqueles que não têm o passado terminado por **ed**.

Past tense
To find

I found (eu achei, achava)
you found
he found
she found
we found
you found
they found



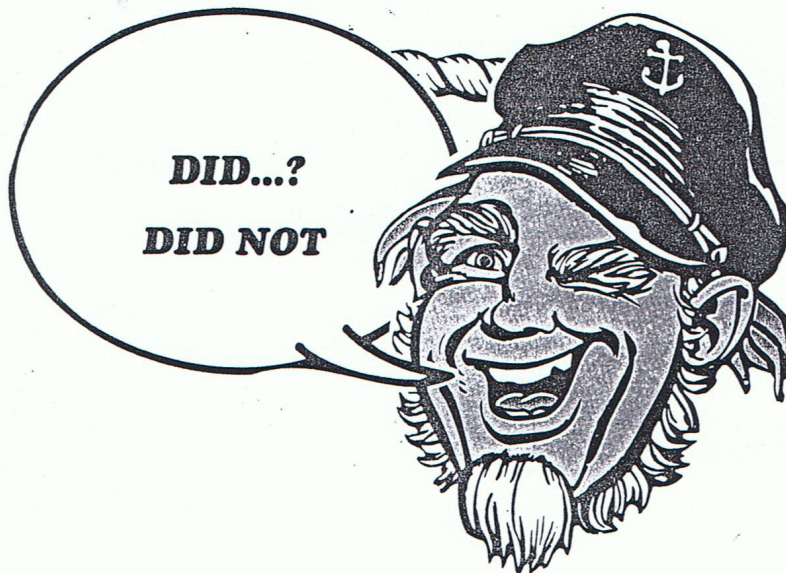
A black and white illustration of a man and a child sitting at a desk. The man is holding a newspaper and looking at the computer screen. The child is looking at the keyboard. There are books on the desk.



PAST TENSE

INTERROGATIVE FORM

NEGATIVE FORM



FORMA INTERROGATIVA NO PASSADO

Observe os exemplos:

Mary **worked** yesterday.
(Maria trabalhou ontem.)

Did Mary **work**** yesterday?
(Maria trabalhou ontem?)

He **stole** my purse.
(Ele roubou minha bolsa.)

Did he **steal** my purse?
(Ele roubou minha bolsa?)

Para se perguntar, em inglês, no passado, com verbos não-auxiliares, usamos o auxiliar **did**. Neste caso, o auxiliar **did** não tem tradução. É simplesmente um indicador de que a pergunta está sendo feita no tempo passado.

ESQUEMA DA FORMA INTERROGATIVA NO PASSADO

<u>Verbo auxiliar</u>	<u>Sujeito</u>	<u>Verbo na forma básica</u> (infinitivo)	
Did	Mary	work	yesterday?
	Maria	trabalhou	ontem?
Did	he	steal	my purse?
	Ele	roubou	minha bolsa?



FORMA NEGATIVA NO PASSADO

Observe os exemplos:

Mary **worked** yesterday.
(Maria trabalhou ontem.)

Mary **did not work**** yesterday.
didn't work**
(Maria não trabalhou ontem.)

He **stole** the purse.
(Ele roubou a bolsa.)

He **did not steal** the purse.
didn't steal
(Ele não roubou a bolsa.)

ESQUEMA DA FORMA NEGATIVA NO PASSADO

<u>Sujeito</u>	<u>Negação</u>	<u>Verbo na forma básica</u> (infinitivo)	
Mary	did not	work	yesterday.
	didn't	work	

SIMPLE PAST - NEGATIVE FORM

1. Attention! When the sentence is negative, use the principal verb in the infinitive form.

- a. My mother called me.
My mother did not call me.
My mother didn't call me.

- b. She wanted to drink a cup of coffee.

- c. They liked to play tennis.

- d. We lived on a farm.

2. Change to the negative form.

- a. Mary cleaned the room
Mary didn't clean the room.
b. She worked in an office.

- c. The tourist spoke in English.

- d. I wrote a long letter.

- e. He gave me a present.

- f. They slept after dinner.

PAY ATTENTION !

1. Choose the correct verbal form.

a. go - went

- Did she go to the beach ?
- No, she didn't go to the beach.
- She went to the farm.

b. work - worked

- Did Bob _____ on a farm?
- No, Bob didn't _____ on a farm.
- Bob _____ in a factory.

c. see – saw

- Did you _____ Mary?
- No, I didn't _____ Mary.
- I _____ your friend John.

2. Follow the model, using short answers.

a. Did you arrive from the USA yesterday? (yes)

- Yes, I did.

b. Did they visit you last week? (No)

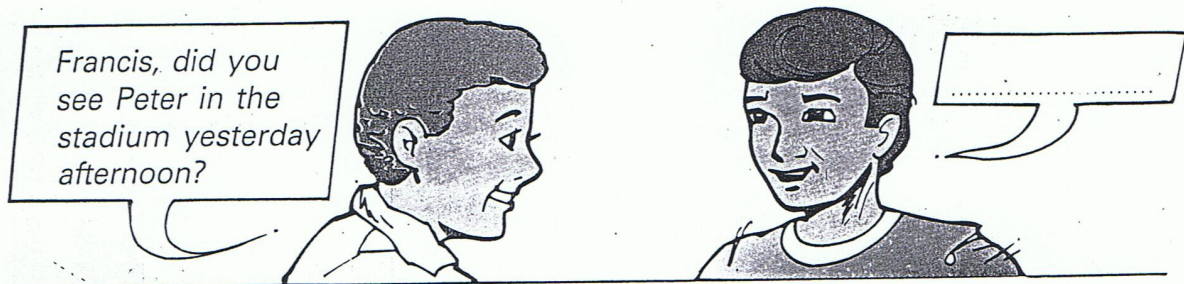
- No, they didn't.

c. Did she watch television last night? (no)

d. Did you study English yesterday afternoon ? (Yes)

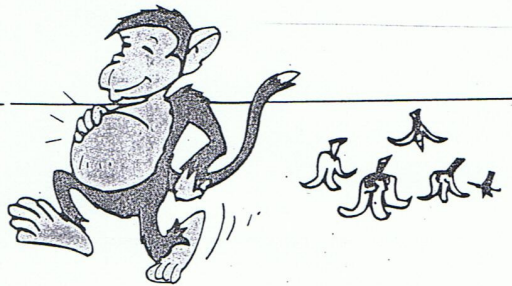
e. Did Mary sleep late last night? (no)

3. Look the pictures and fill in the balloons. Use the affirmative form and short answers.



4. Observe the pictures and complete the sentences with verbs in the past tense. Use the verbs from the list below.

WORD LIST : to get up – to eat – to drink – to steal
to write – to read – to buy



1. The monkey was hungry. It all the bananas five minutes ago.



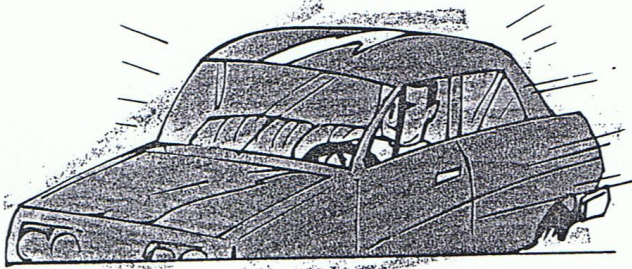
2. Jane a letter to a friend this morning.



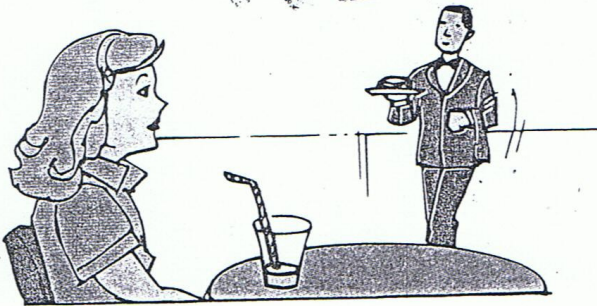
3. The thief Andrew's car a few minutes ago.



4. Jim at seven o'clock this morning.



5. Charles a new car last week.



6. The girl orange juice before having a sandwich.

5. Write (R) for regular verbs and (I) for irregular verbs.

INFINITIVE- PAST TENSE – TRANSLTION

- a. To live - lived () (morou)
- b. To work - worked () (trabalhou)
- c. To take - took () (pegou)
- d. To sleep - slept () (dormiu)
- e. To see - saw () (viu)
- f. To play - played () (jogou)
- g. To study - studied () (estudou)
- h. To look - looked () (olhou)

THE PAST PROGRESSIVE / THE PAST CONTINUOUS

Agora complete você a conjugação do verbo a seguir:

POSITIVE

NEGATIVE

QUESTIONS

I WAS WALKING

I WAS WALKING

WAS I WALKING?

YOU WERE...

YOU WERE...

WERE YOU ...?

HE WAS...

SHE WAS...

IT WAS...

WE WERE...

YOU WERE...

THEY WERE...

PAY ATTENTION!

Estrutura de uma frase:

SUJEITO + VERBO TO BE + VERBO PRINCIPAL ACRESCENTANDO _ ING +COMPLEMENTO.

Nome Present

ou ou

Pronome Past

Exemplos:

Mary *is studying* English now. (Present progressive)

Paul *was playing* tennis yesterday. (Past progressive)

1. Use short answers:

- a. Were Carol and Jane painting their house? No, _____
- b. Was Brian taking a shower? Yes, _____.
- c. Does Katherine play soccer? No, _____.
- d. Are you Daniel's brother? No, _____

2. Unscramble:

a. for - I - you - yesterday - waiting - was .

b. number - large - come - Greek - a - of - from - words.

c. they - Latin - in - talking - were - ?

d. have - dentist - do - go - to - you - to - the - ?

e. doing - what - night - last - were - you - ?

3. Match the questions with the answers:

What are you going to do after school?

- a. Which unit are we going to do next week?
- b. Where are you going to?
- c. When is the bus going to leave?
- d. Who was talking to you?

- () My girlfriend.
- () I don't know! Ask the driver.
- () I don't know! Maybe unit 4.
- () I'm going to study French.
- () I'm going to my grandpa's house.

4. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the Simple Present or the Present Continuous Tense.

- a. Excuse me, _____ (you/speak) English?
- b. Tom _____ (take) a shower at the moment.
- c. They _____ (not/watch) TV every day.
- d. Listen! Pavarotti _____ (sing).
- e. How often _____ (you/read) a newspaper?
- f. Excuse me, but you _____ (sit) in my place.
- g. She _____ (not/run) in the park every morning.
- h. What time _____ (she/finish) work every day?

5. Complete the sentences using Simple Past.

Yesterday my friend Sally and I (go) to the supermarket to buy food. We (find) everything we (want), except my favorite cookies.

John usually goes to school by bus, but yesterday he (walk) because it (be) a beautiful day.

When Mary and Jake (arrive) at the party, they (look) for Mike but couldn't find him.

We (see) Star Wars last week. I (like) it a lot, but my friends didn't.

My TV (be) broken last week, so I (read) all my magazines in my free time.

Janet (make) three delicious dishes for lunch last Saturday. We (eat) all the food - there was nothing left.

Tony and Tim (play) basketball as children. Tim also (study) French and piano.

I (lose) my wallet yesterday, but thankfully a girl from my school (find) it and (give) me a call.
13.

Where Monica and Sandra (be) children, they (have) three dogs and a bird. They (live) in a farm, so the dogs (have) a lot of space to play.

6. Past Simple irregular

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple form of the verbs.

- 1 We to Sydney last year. (go) _____
- 2 My brothers born in 1984 and 1986. (be) _____
- 3 I a sofa for €800. (buy) _____
- 4 He in London last Saturday. (be) _____
- 5 I my friend Tom to a restaurant yesterday. (take) _____
- 6 Tom the restaurant was very nice. (say) _____

7. Questions and answers

Match the questions and answers. Type the letter in the box.

1 ()	How many rooms are there?	A Yes, it's next to the bank.
2 ()		B No, there aren't.
3 ()	Where is my bag?	C It's in the bedroom.
4 ()	Are there any sofas?	D There are three.
5 ()	Where do you live?	E Yes, there is.
6 ()	Is there a cinema near here?	F Near the harbour.

8. She bought the _____ food.
- a) dog's
 - b) dog
 - c) of dog's
 - d) of the dogs
 - e) dogs's

9. Here you have _____ grades.
- a) James'
 - b) Of James'
 - c) James's
 - d) James
 - e) Of James

Countable e uncountable nouns

1 - Which alternative can complete the sentence correctly ?

“ _____ eggs do you want?”

“ _____ wine does she drink ?”

“ _____ glasses of beer do they want?”

- a) how much - how many - how many
- b) how many - how much - how many
- c) how many - how many - how many
- d) how much - how much - how much
- e) how much - how many - how much

2 - (UNIV. TUIUTI - PR) How _____ of you want to go to law school ?

- a) much
- b) many
- c) a lot of
- d) none
- e) n.d.a

3 - (PUC - PR) Which alternative completes the sentences correctly ?

_ Why do you drink so _____ water ?

_ The food had too _____ salt

- a) much - little
- b) few - much
- c) little - few
- d) few - few
- e) much - much

4 - (PUC - PR) Qual a alternativa errada ?

“We had _____ records”

- a) a lot of
- b) many
- c) only a few
- d) lots of
- e) very

5 - (UFPR) Which of the underlined expression is used correctly ?

- a) **much Brazilian children** go to Disney World
- b) People spend **many time** visiting one another
- c) **Many people** travel during their vacations
- d) **Many money** is spent during holidays
- e) **Much special fruit and vegetables** are prepared during thanksgiving

6 - (FAC. SÃO LUÍS) “Do you have 10 dollars?”

“No, I don’t, but Peter has _____ money with him”

- a) a lot of
- b) much of
- c) many
- d) many of
- e) lots

7 - (FUND. CARLOS CHAGAS - BA) “Only _____ survived the accident”

- a) much
- b) many
- c) any
- d) a few
- e) a lot

8 - (UnB - DF) “He has _____ friends but _____ enemies

- a) few - many
- b) many - one
- c) lots of - little
- d) much - a few
- e) a lot of - much

9 - (UFSC) Complete the sentences using the right alternative

“She drinks _____ coffee”

“How _____ cups of coffee do you drink every day ?”

“He says there was _____ milk in the pot. It was almost empty”

“There are _____ bottles on that shelf”

“How _____ money do you have?”

- a) little - many - little - few - many
- b) many - much - little - few - many
- c) much - few - little - few - many
- d) much - many - little - few - much

10 - (FMU - SP) There were too _____ people in the room

- a) little
- b) many
- c) much
- d) a little