ESTADO DE MATO GROSSO DO SUL
MUNICÍPIO DE LADÁRIO
SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL DE EDUCAÇÃO

ESCOLA MUNICIPAL: Professor João Baptista
PROFª: Rosemary Souza Cafaro_
TURMA: 8° "B" Ensino Fundamental II
TURNO: Vespertino
ALUNO(A):_____
COMPONENTE CURRICULAR: LINGUA INGLESA
PERIODO:08 /06/2020 A 30/06/2020
QUNTIDADE DE AULA:08 aulas
OBJETO DE CONHECIMENTO: Verb to be past tense Presente simples e contínuo (formas afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa)
HABILIDADE: (MS.EF06LI19.s.23)
VIDEO AULA: - APOIO/EXPLICAÇAO **https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DeI3HwRlF5g**

AULA 01

Conjugação do verbo to be – (paste tense- was, were) -Significado – era, eram e estava, estavam

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

1) Complete com was ou were.

a) She _____ my girlfriend.
b) You _____ my teacher.
c) We _____ doctors.
d) It _____ a big Lion.
e) They _____ best friends
f) I_____a beautiful girl
g) It _____ my dog.

AULA 02

Atividade –Verb to be –Passado simples

1) Coloque was ou were nas sentenças abaixo
I was
You were
He _____
She _____
It _____
We _____
You _____
They_____

2) Preencha os espaços com was ou were.

a) She _____ my teacher.
b) He _____ my friend.
c) You _____ my doctor.
d) We _____ happy.
e) It _____ a big dog.
f) They _____ my friends.
g) You _____ my student.
h) I _____ happy.
i) I _____ a good teacher.

AULA 03

1) Complete as sentenças com was ou were e depois escreva - as na forma negativa contraída
Veja:

I was not	I wasn't
You were not	You weren't
He _____	He _____
She _____	She _____
It _____	It _____
We _____	We _____
They_____	They_____

2) Complete com wasn't ou weren't.

a) She _____ my mother.
b) He _____ my brother.
c) You _____ my father.
d) We _____ happy.
e) It _____ a big cat.
f) They _____ good students
g) We _____ friends.
h) You _____ my cousin.
i) I _____ happy.
i) He _____ a good man

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AULA 04- PRESENT CONTINOUS

O present continuous indica uma ação que está sendo realizada agora, que começou e continua ainda – se realizando.
O present continuous é formado pelo verbo to be (am,is,are)
Formação do present continuous:
Sujeito´+ verbo to be (am,is,are) +ing no verbo principal + complemento.
He is studying English now (Ele está estudando inglês agora)

He is study**ing** English now

Sujeito
Verb to be → verbo principal +ing

Gerúndio

Forma –se o gerúndio, em inglês acrescentando a terminação –ing, na construção frasal desse tempo verbal.

Nas frases afirmativas, podemos usar as formas contraídas do verbo to be:
I am – I'm
You are – You're
He is – He's
She is – She's
It is – It's
You are – You're
We are – We're
They are – They're

Forma Negativa

Na forma negativa, acrescenta-se o not depois do verbo to be (am,is,are)
Exemplo:
She **is not** watching TV. (Ela não está assistindo TV.)
Veja como é feita a contração
I am not –I'm not
You are not – You aren't
She is not – She isn't
He is not – He isn't
It is not – It isn't
We are not – We aren't
You are not – You aren't
They are not – They aren't

*** Forma contraída de are not é aren't e de is not é isn't**

Forma Interrogativa

Na forma interrogativa, o to be (am,is,are) aparece no início da frase antes do sujeito.
Exemplos:
Am I eat**ing**? (Eu estou comendo?)
Are you eat**ing**? (Você está comendo?)
Is he eat**ing**? (Ele está comendo?)
Is she eat**ing**? (Ela está comendo?)
Is it eat**ing**? (Ela(e)) está comendo?)
Are you eat**ing**? (Vocês estão comendo?)
Are we eat**ing**? (Você estamos comendo?)
Are they eat**ing**? (Elas(es) estão comendo?)

Regras do Present Continuous

1. Quando o verbo principal termina em –e e é precedido de consoante, retira-se a vogal e acrescenta-se o –ing.
Exemplos:
To dance (dançar) - danc**ing**
To take (pegar, tomar) - tak**ing**
To make (fazer) - maki**ng**
To come (vir, chegar) - com**ing**
Exceção: verbo to be - being

2. Quando o verbo termina com –ie, troca-se essa terminação por –y e acrescenta-se –ing.
Exemplos:
Die (morrer) – dying
Lie (mentir) – lying
https://www.todamateria.com.br/present-continuous/

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AULA 05- Continuação- Present Continuous

3. Quando o verbo é monossílabo ou dissílabo e segue o padrão de consoante+vogal+consoante (CVC), duplica-se a última consoante.
To swim (nadar) – swimming
To travel (viajar) – travelling
To cut (cortar) – cutting
To run (correr) – running
To sit (sentar) – sitting

Exceção: se a sílaba tônica for a primeira, não se dobra a letra final. Acrescenta-se somente o –ing.
Exemplos:
open (abrir) – opening
happen (acontecer) – happening

ATIVIDADE
1 Reescreva os verbos acrescentando –ing. (Preste atenção nas regras para o recebimento do ing nos verbos)

a. camp _____
b. swim _____
c. travel_____
c. walk _____
e. have _____
f. write _____
g. cook _____
g. fix _____
i. work _____

AULA 06
1- Complete os espaços com o present continuous, use os verbos entre parênteses.

I **am learning** how to swim.(learn)

a. I _____ my lunch (eat).
b. I _____ television (watch)
c. She _____ a book (read).
d. He _____ to music(listen) .
e. He _____ his car(clean).
f. The dog _____ (bark) in the garden.
g. We _____ our favorite song (sing)
h. I _____ a computer game (play).
i. They _____ us a film (show) .
j. You _____ a book in the classroom (read) .
k. She _____ TV again (watch).

2) Reescreva as frases do present continuos , usando a forma negative contraída(aren't ou isn't)
Modelo
She is watching TV (Ela está assistindo TV)
She isn't watching TV (Ela não está assistindo TV)

a. He is reading a newspaper (Ele está lendo um jornal)
_____
_____
_____
b. She is speaking English very well (Ela está falando inglês muito bem)
_____
_____
_____
c. We are studying Portuguese on Saturday (Nós estamos estudando português aos sábados)
_____
_____
_____
c. They are studying Portuguese on Saturday (Nós estamos estudando português aos sábados)
_____
_____
_____

https://fadeibuoni.files.wordpress.com/2019/02/elementarypresentcontinuousexercises.pdf

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QUNTIDADE DE AULA:08 aulas
OBJETO DE CONHECIMENTO: Passado simples e contínuo (formas afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa)
HABILIDADE: (MS.EF07LI18.s.19)
VIDEO AULA: - APOIO/EXPLICAÇAO https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q35PWSrzKH0

AULA 07-
Past Continuous
O past continuous é utilizado para se referir a uma ação que estava em andamento no passado.
Estrutura do Past Continuos
Sujeito + was/were + verbo com terminação –ing.
Quando queremos falar alguma coisa basta utilizar was ou were:
Exemplo: Eu estava comendo

Forma afirmativa	**Forma negativa**
I was eating	I was not eating
You were eating	You were not eating
He was eating	He was not eating
She was eating	She was not eating
It was eating	It was not eating
We were eating	We were not eating
You were eating	You were not eating
They were eating	They were not eating
Forma negativa contraída	**Forma Interrogativa**
I wasn't eating	Was I eating?
You weren't eating	Were you eating?
He wasn't eating	Was he eating?
She wasn't eating	Was she eating?
It wasn't eating	Was it eating?
We weren't eating	Were we eating?
You weren't eating	Were you eating?
They weren't eating	Were they eating?

AULA 08

1) Complete as sentenças abaixo com was ou were
I was
You _____
He _____
She _____
It _____
We _____
You _____
They _____
2) Conjugue o verbo (to work) no Past continuous, usando a forma negativa contraída
Veja exemplo

I wasn't working
You _____
He _____
She _____
It _____
We _____
You _____
They _____

3) Marque com um X a forma correta do PAST CONTINUOUS para completar as frases

a. She ___ _____ yesterday. (Ela estava estudando ontem)
( ) was studying
( ) were studying
b. I ___ _____ about games with Elliot. (Eu estava falando sobre jogos com Eliot)
( ) were talking
( ) was talking
c. We _____ playing soccer yesterday. (Nós estávamos jogando futebol ontem)
( ) was playing
( ) were playing
d. They _____ working in the hospital last night. (Eles estavam trabalhando no hospital noite passada)
( ) was working
( ) were working
https://cursodeingles.online/2019/03/past-continuous-atividades/