



Colégio FAAT
Ensino Fundamental e Médio

Lista de exercícios de Inglês - 2º Bimestre

Nome: _____ Nº.: _____
Ano: 8º A / B Prof. Meg / /17

Conteúdo:

- *simple past regular verbs/ irregular verbs negative/ affirmative/interrogative/wh questions/verb to be in the past/there was / there were/*

Lista de exercícios

1.Complete the sentences with the verbs below:

jumped	studied	Loved	worked	walked	appeared	created	Lived
--------	---------	-------	--------	--------	----------	---------	-------

Scooby- doo_____ hot dogs. The

Smurfs sometimes_____ and sometimes they walked.

Fred and Wilma _____ near their neighbors.

Bart Simpson and his sister _____ at a crazy school .

The cartoonist Peyo _____ the smurfs.

The Flintstons _____ for the first time on TV in 1960.

All the people in the cartoon The Flintstons _____ with no shoes.

2.What is the meaning in Portuguese of the WH questions:

Who _____

What _____

Where _____

When _____

How _____

Why _____

Verbo to be no passado –

Quando escrevemos outra língua, temos que entender o significado e o uso do que escrevemos. Vamos falar do verbo To be.

1.O verbo to be é o infinitivo do verbo ser e estar. quando conjugado se transforma no presente em estou/sou - no passado em estava/ era.

vamos conjugá-lo?

coloque os verbo to be no presente : am/is/are de acordo com o pronome:

Verbo em português	Presente
Eu sou/estou	I _____
Você é/está	You _____
Ele/ela é/está	He/she _____
Ele/ela(objeto) é/está	It _____
Nós somos/estamos	We _____
Vocês são/ estão	You _____
Eles/elas são/estão	They _____

2. Agora vamos conjugar o verbo to be no passado com Was e were:

Verbo em português	Passado
Eu era/estava	I _____
Você era/estava	You _____
Ele/ela era/estava	He/she _____
Ele/ela(objeto) era/estava	It _____
Nós éramos/estávamos	We _____
Vocês eram/estavam	You _____
Eles/elas eram/estavam	They _____

3. Agora vamos fazer alguns exercícios sobre você e seus amigos nas férias, onde eles estavam?

Jessica _____ at home during her vacation.

Israel _____ in Bragança.

Alexandre and Lucas _____ in Europe!

Isaura _____ in her aunt's house.

I _____ in Mato Grosso.
You _____ at home.
The teachers at Faat _____ at home preparing this exercise.
Miassumi _____ in Russia.
Prof. Marcos and Gustavo _____ in Argentina.

4. Continue completando com o verbo no passado.

- a) Who _____ Ayrton Senna?
He _____ a famous Formula 1 driver.
- b) In 2011 there was a great tsunami. Where _____ it?
It _____ in Japan.
2011 _____ the year Dilma became president of Brazil.
- c) Who _____ the Beatles?
They _____ four famous English singers .

5) Complete as sentenças com os verbos no passado simples.

- a) The children _____ in the garden. (to play)
- b) They _____ the window because it was very hot. (to open)
- c) It _____ the whole night. (to rain)
- d) My grandfather just _____ working in the age of 80. (to stop)
- e) Mary _____ very hard. (To study)
- f) All my friends _____ the trip very carefully. (to plan)

6) Coloque o verbo to be no passado simples:

- a) Dad is busy.

- b) John and Fred are at the library.

- c) Karen is very happy.

- d) Our neighbors are in Miami.

7) Complete com there was ou there were:

- a) _____ a car accident near my house.
- b) _____ many girls at the party.
- c) _____ thirty five students in the classroom an hour ago.
- d) _____ a man reading a newspaper at the park three hours ago.

8) Escreva os verbos regulares (ed) em inglês e passe os para o passado:

Verb	Em Inglês	passado
Estudar		
Brincar		
Dançar		
Amar		
Gostar		
Morar		
Visitar		
Viajar		
Esperar		

9. Agora traduza para o Inglês os verbos irregulares (lista de verbos) e depois escreva o passado deles de acordo com a lista (coluna do meio)

Verb	Em Inglês	passado
Comer		
Beber		
Dormir		
Dizer		
Começar		
Sair		
Deixar		
Cortar		
Comprar		
Vir		
Pegar		
Dar		
Acordar		
Entender		
Vestir		

Escrever		
Ver		

10) Em qual sentença você consegue achar um erro?

- a) There weren't children in the park this morning.
- b) There was a terrible accident on the road yesterday.
- c) Were there special books on sale last weekend?
- d) There wasn't insects in that laboratory.

11) escolha a opção correta para completar as sentenças

- a) Rose always (plays / is playing) tennis on weekends.
- b) We (work / are working) with a new computer now.
- c) (Does Bob (take / Is Bob taking) a bus every day?
- d) My friends (swim / are swimming) at the club at the moment.
- e) Robert (doesn't speak / isn't speaking) German.

Explicação:

Para fazer a frase na negativa colocamos not depois do verbo no passado ou usamos a forma contraída: Ex: I wasn't / they weren't e na interrogativa invertemos a sequencia da frase.

Ex: I was - Was I?

12. Vamos praticar!!

Verbo em Inglês	Passado negativo	Passado interrogativo
I was	I Wasn't	Was I ?
You_____	You _____	_____
He/she_____	He/she _____	_____
It _____	It_____	_____
We_____	We _____	_____
You_____	You _____	_____

They _____	They _____	_____

13) Passe as sentenças para o negativo e interrogativo:

a) His sons were outside all the afternoon.

N:

I:

b) The exhibition was really good.

N:

I:

c) I was at my English class.

N:

I:

d) She was at school.

N:

I:

14. Write T/F about urban legends:

a) They can be true or false stories ()

b) It's easy to know if they are true or false ()

c) They are passed from one person to another, ()


d) Their style is similar to tales. ()

e) There are some famous urban legends authors. ()

f) They are narratives about different situations in life ()

g) Aesop was a famous writer of urban legends ()

15. Retire os verbos sublinhados do texto, passe-os para o infinitivo e escreva o significado de cada um:

	<p>The babysitter</p> <p>Once, there was a nice babysitter. Her name was Mary . She loved her job. She worked for a very nice family. One day , a man called her and said he was inside the house that she was working. She got really afraid, but she took the kids out of the house and called the police from her cell phone. The cops came very fast and caught the criminal.</p>
---	---

Verb	Infinitive	Meaning

16. Complete the sentences with the verbs below:

jumped	studied	loved	worked	walked	appeared	created	Lived
---------------	----------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	-----------------	----------------	--------------

Scooby- doo _____ hot dogs.
 The Smurfs sometimes _____ and sometimes they walked.
 Fred and Wilma _____ near their neighbors.
 Bart Simpson and his sister _____ at a crazy school .
 The cartoonist Peyo _____ the smurfs.
 The Flintstons _____ for the first time on TV in 1960.
 All the people in the cartoon The Flintstons _____ with no shoes.

Explicação :

Como vc viu anteriormente, na afirmativa dos verbos em geral no passado colocamos ed ou seguimos a listinha e na negative e interrogative colocamos did :
exemplo; Neg: I didn't like the show

17. Complete the sentences with the simple past –didn't

- a) The children _____ in the garden. (not - to play)
- b) They _____ the window because it was very cold . (not - to open)
- c) It _____ the whole night. (not - to rain)
- d) My grandfather just _____ working in the age of 80. (not - to stop)

18. Write questions in the past with these words.

- 1. when / study English / you?
- 2. what / do / yesterday / she?
- 3. like / the film / he?
- 4. live / in Paris / your parents?
- 5. walk / down / the road / they?

Explicação:

**Usamos there was/ there were para dizer que algo existiu no passado ou que havia algo num lugar no passado **
na negative colocamos there wasn't e there weren't

e na interrogative invertemos was there e were there .

19. Complete as frases com there was(singular) / there were (plural)

- a) _____ a man in the park
- b) _____ two girls studying geography
- c) _____ a very old woman playing Bingo ?.
- d) _____ an old couple admiring the park.
- e) _____ a dog under the tree?
- f) _____ two boys taking pictures.

20. Complete the sentences with the regular verbs below in the past :

- a) Jerome _____ (visit) me last night.
- b) Patricia _____ (watch) my favorite show yesterday .
- c) My neighbors _____ (like) the movie "Frozen"
- d) Jason _____ to a new house with his family.
- e) Josephine _____ (to call) me on the cell phone last night.

- Você vai encontrar vários exercicios também nestes sites::

https://elt.oup.com/student/solutions/elementary/grammar/grammar_07_022e?cc=br&sellLanguage=pt

http://www.satriwit3.ac.th/files/1107091010014247_13101512123153.pdf

GABARITO

Verbo to be no passado –

Quando escrevemos outra língua, temos que entender o significado e o uso do que escrevemos. Vamos falar do verbo To be.

1.O verbo to be é o infinitivo do verbo ser e estar. quando conjugado se transforma no presente em estou/sou - no passado em estava/ era.

vamos conjugá-lo?

coloque os verbo to be no presente : am/is/are de acordo com o pronome:

Verbo em português	Presente
Eu sou/estou	I AM
Você é/está	You ARE
Ele/ela é/está	He/she IS
Ele/ela(objeto) é/está	It IS

Nós somos/estamos	We ARE
Vocês são/ estão	You ARE
Eles/elas são/estão	They ARE

2. Agora vamos conjugar o verbo to be no passado com Was e were:

Verbo em português	Passado
Eu era/estava	I _WAS
Você era/estava	You _WERE
Ele/ela era/estava	He/she WAS
Ele/ela(objeto) era/estava	It WAS
Nós éramos/estávamos	We WERE
Vocês eram/estavam	You WERE
Eles/elas eram/estavam	They WERE

3. Agora vamos fazer alguns exercícios sobre você e seus amigos nas férias, onde eles estavam?

Jessica **WAS** at home during her vacation.

Israel **WAS** in Bragança.

Alexandre and Lucas **WERE** in Europe!

Isaura **WAS** in her aunt's house.

I **WAS** in Mato Grosso.

You **WERE** at home.

The teachers at Faat **WERE** at home preparing this exercise.

Miassumi in Russia.

Prof. Marcos and Gustavo **WERE** in Argentina.

4. Continue completando com o verbo no passado.

a) Who **WAS** Ayrton Senna?

He **WAS** a famous Formula 1 driver.

b) In 2011 there was a great tsunami. Where **WAS** it?

It WAS in Japan.

2011 WAS the year Dilma became president of Brazil.

c) Who WERE the Beatles?

They WERE four famous English singers .

5) Complete as sentenças com os verbos no passado simples.

a) The children PLAYED in the garden. (to play)

b) They OPENED the window because it was very hot. (to open)

c) It RAINED the whole night. (to rain)

d) My grandfather just STOPPED working in the age of 80. (to stop)

e) Mary STUDIED very hard. (To study)

f) All my friends PLANNED the trip very carefully. (to plan)

6) Coloque o verbo to be no passado simples:

a) Dad is busy.

DAD WAS BUSY

b) John and Fred are at the library.

JOHN AND FRED WERE AT THE LIBRARY.

c) Karen is very happy.

KAREN WAS VERY HAPPY.

d) Our neighbors are in Miami.

OUR NEIGHBORS WERE IN MIAMI.

7) Complete com there was ou there were:

a) THERE WAS a car accident near my house.

b) THERE WERE many girls at the party.

c) THERE WERE thirty five students in the classroom an hour ago.

d) THERE WAS a man reading a newspaper at the park three hours ago.

8) Escreva os verbos regulares (ed) em inglês e passe os para o passado:

Verb	Em Inglês	passado
Estudar		
Brincar		
Dançar		
Amar		
Gostar		

Morar		
Visitar		
Viajar		
Esperar		

9. Agora traduza para o Inglês os verbos irregulares (lista de verbos) e depois escreva o passado deles de acordo com a lista (coluna do meio)

Verb	Em Inglês	passado
Comer	EAT	ATE
Beber	DRINK	DRANK
Dormir	SLEEP	SLEPT
Dizer	SAY	SAID
Começar	BEGIN	BEGAN
Sair	LEAVE	LEFT
Deixar	LET	LET
Cortar	CUT	CUT
Comprar	BUY	BOUGHT
Vir	COME	CAME
Pegar	GET	GOT
Dar	GIVE	GAVE
Acordar	WAKE UP	WOKE UP
Entender	UNDERSTAND	UNDERSTOOD
Vestir	WEAR	WORE
Escrever	WRITE	WROTE
Ver	SEE	SAW

10) Em qual sentença você consegue achar um erro?

- a) There weren't children in the park this morning.
- b) There was a terrible accident on the road yesterday.
- c) Were there special books on sale last weekend?
- d) There wasn't insects in that laboratory.

11) escolha a opção correta para completar as sentenças

- a) Rose always (**plays** / is playing) tennis on weekends.
- b) We (work / **are working**) with a new computer now.
- c) (Does Bob (**take** / Is Bob taking) a bus every day?
- d) My friends (swim / **are swimming**) at the club at the moment.
- e) Robert (**doesn't speak** / isn't speaking) German.

Explicação:

Para fazer a frase na negativa colocamos not depois do verbo no passado ou usamos a forma contraída: Ex: I wasn't / they weren't e na interrogativa invertemos a sequencia da frase.

Ex: I was - Was I?

12. Vamos praticar!!

Verbo em Inglês	Passado negativo	Passado interrogativo
I WAS	I Wasn't	Was I ?
You WERE	You WEREN'T	WERE YOU
He/she WAS	He/she WASN'T	WAS HE/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

13) Passe as sentenças para o negativo e interrogativo:

- a) His sons were outside all the afternoon.

N: His sons weren't outside all the afternoon.

I: weren't His sons outside all the afternoon?.

b) The exhibition was really good.

N: The exhibition wasn't really good.

I: Was the exhibition really good?

c) I was at my English class.

N: I wasn't at my English class.

I: was I at my English class?.

d) She was at school.

N: She wasn't at school.

I: Was She at school?

14. Write T/F about urban legends:

a) They can be true or false stories (T)

b) It's easy to know if they are true or false (F)

c) They are passed from one person to another, (T)


d) Their style is similar to tales. (T)

e) There are some famous urban legends authors. (F)

f) They are narratives about different situations in life (T)

g) Aesop was a famous writer of urban legends (T)

15. Retire os verbos sublinhados do texto, passe-os para o infinitivo e escreva o significado de cada um:

	<p>The babysitter</p> <p>Once, there was a nice babysitter. Her name was Mary . She loved her job. She worked for a very nice family. One day , a man called her and said he was inside the house that she was working. She got really afraid, but she took the kids out of the house and called the police from her cell phone. The cops came very fast and caught the criminal.</p>
---	---

Verb	Infinitive	Meaning
WAS	TO BE	SER/ESTAR
LOVED	TO LOVE	AMAR
CALLED	TO CALL	CHAMAR
SAID	TO SAY	DIZER
GOT	TO GET	CONSEGUIR
TOOK	TO TAKE	LEVAR
CAME	TO COME	VIR
CAUGHT	TO CATCH	PEGAR

16. Complete the sentences with the verbs below:

jumped	studied	loved	worked	walked	appeared	created	lived
--------	---------	-------	--------	--------	----------	---------	-------

Scooby- doo _____ **LOVED** _____ hot dogs.
 The Smurfs sometimes _____ **JUMPED** _____ and sometimes they walked.
 Fred and Wilma _____ **LIVED** _____ near their neighbors.
 Bart Simpson and his sister _____ **STUDIED** _____ at a crazy school .
 The cartoonist Peyo _____ **CREATED** _____ the smurfs.
 The Flintstons _____ **APPEARED** _____ for the first time on TV in 1960.
 All the people in the cartoon The Flintstons _____ **WALKED** _____ with no shoes.

Explicação :

Como vc viu anteriormente, na afirmativa dos verbos em geral no passado colocamos **ed** ou seguimos a listinha e na negative e interrogative colocamos **did** :

exemplo; Neg: I didn't like the show

17. Complete the sentences with the simple past –didn't

- a) The children _____ **DIDN'T PLAY** _____ in the garden. (not - to play)
- b) They _____ **DIDN'T OPEN** _____ the window because it was very cold . (not - to open)
- c) It _____ **DIDN'T RAIN** _____ the whole night. (not - to rain)
- d) My grandfather _____ **DIDN'T STOP** _____ working in the age of 80. (not - to stop)

18. Write questions in the past with these words.

- 1. when / study English / you**WHEN DID YOU STUDY ENGLISH..?**
- 2. what / do / yesterday / she**WHAT DID SHE DO YESTERDAY**?
- 3. like / the film / he**DID HE LIKE THE FILM.....?**
- 4. live / in Paris / your parents**DID YOUR PARENTS LIVE IN PARIS**?
- 5. walk / down / the road / they**DID THEY WALK DOWN THE ROAD**?

Explicação:

Usamos there was/ there were para dizer que algo existiu no passado ou que havia algo num lugar no passado \

na negative colocamos **there wasn't e thereweren't**

e na interrogative invertemos **was there e were there** .

19. Complete as frases com there was(singular) / there were (plural)

- g) _____ **THERE WAS** _____ a man in the park
- h) _____ **THERE WERE** _____ two girls studying geography
- i) _____ **WAS THERE** _____ a very old woman playing Bingo ?.
- j) _____ **THERE WAS** _____ an old couple admiring the park.
- k) _____ **WAS THERE** _____ a dog under the tree?

l) _____ **THERE WERE** _____ two boys taking pictures.

20. Complete the sentences with the regular verbs below in the past :

f) Jerome _____ **VISITED** _____ (visit) me last night.

g) Patricia _____ **WATCHED** _____ (watch) my favorite show yesterday .

h) My neighbors ____ **LIKED** _____ (like) the movie "Frozen"

i) Jason _____ **MOVED** _____ (moved) to a new house with his family.

j) Josephine ____ **CALLED** _____ (to call) me on the cell phone last night.