ETE

ESCOLA TÉCNICA ESTADUAL

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Inglês Técnico Instrumental

Aula 4

Objectives

- Aplicar o modo *simple present* e *present continuous* de forma correta.

- Trabalhar alguns exemplos práticos em informática com as novas palavras em inglês.

Content

- Simple Present Tense

- Do e Does

- Present Continuous Tense

Simple Present Tense

- Verbo com acréscimo de *-s*
  - He needs.
  - She wants.
  - It eats.
- Verbo sem acréscimo de *-s*
  - I drink.
  - You speak.
  - We play.
  - They work.

Simple Present Tense

"S" or "ES"

1) Para a maioria dos verbos, adicionamos somente o *-s*

   - He sings.
   - She needs.

2) Verbos terminados com *-s, -z, -sh, -ch, -o,* adicionamos *-es*

   - He watches.
   - It goes.

Simple Present Tense

"S" or "ES"

3) Verbos terminados com consoante + *-y*, tiramos o *-y* adicionamos *-ies*

- She studies.
- It flies.

Inglês Técnico Instrumental: Aula 4

Simple Present Tense

Learning Activities

1) Preencha as lacunas com o *simple present*.

   a) Peter _____ (read) his magazine everyday.

   b) Sophie _____ (do) her exercise at school.

   c) Susan _____ (learn) English at home.

   d) Bernard _____ (wash) his car.

   e) Charles _____ (play) guitar.

   f) Mary _____ (go) to Manaus next Friday.

Do e Does

As palavras "do" e "does" funcionam como verbo e também como auxiliar no momento de perguntar ou negar alguma coisa.

Neste caso está sendo explanada sua utilização como uma partícula que auxilia o verbo principal da oração no momento de fazer uma pergunta ou fazer uma negação.

Não é difícil, é só prestar atenção e praticar.

Do e Does

Examples

- Affirmative form
  - You like my friend.
- Negative form
  - You do not (don't) like my friend.
- Interrogative form
  - Do you like my friend?
  - Aff. short answer: Yes, I do.
  - Neg. short answer: No, I don't.

Do e Does

Examples

- Affirmative
  - He wants water.
- Negative
  - He does not (doesn't) want water.
- Interrogative
  - Does he want water?
  - Aff. short answer: Yes, he does.
  - Neg. short answer: No, he doesn't.

Do e Does

As formas interrogativas e negativas são feitas com o verbo auxiliar do/does e não possuem tradução fixa, mas são dotadas de sentido.

Do e Does

Do/does são usados no simple present nas formas negativa e interrogativa quando nós não temos o verbo *to be* na sentença.

Do e Does

Learning Activities

1) Passe as sentenças abaixo para as formas negativa e interrogativa.

   a) A computer scientist wants to sort the cards.

   b) He wants to order them by number.

   c) Computer science uses special methods.

   d) Computer science looks at the theoretical parts of computers.

Present Continuous Tense

- Verbo *to be* + verbo acrescido de *-ing*
- Usado para
  a) Expressar ação que está acontecendo no momento da fala
     - I am writing a letter to you.
  b) Expressar ação que está acontecendo no presente momento, mas não necessariamente quando falado
     - I am taking a course in Computer Science.

Present Continuous Tense

- Também pode indicar ação futuras, intenções, objetivos ou prováveis acontecimentos
  - I am planning to travel to Rio de Janeiro.

Present Continuous Tense

More rules

- Verbos terminados em -e
  - Perdem o *-e* e recebem *-ing*
    - I am loving you.
- Verbos terminados em *-ee*
  - Seguem a regra geral, apenas recebendo *-ing*
    - He is agreeing with you.

Present Continuous Tense

More rules

- Verbos terminados em consoante + vogal + consoante
  - Dobram a consoante final e recebem *-ing*
    - They are swimming now.

Present Continuous Tense

Examples

- Affirmative form
  - He is dancing alone.
- Interrogative form
  - Is he dancing alone?
- Negative form
  - No, he isn't dancing alone.

Present Continuous Tense

Verb To Have

- O verbo *to have* não recebe *-ing* quando está indicando posse
  - I am having a headache. (wrong)
  - I have a headache. (right)
- Expressões como *to have lunch* e *to have fun* recebem -ing
  - He's having lunch.
  - I'm having fun.

Present Continuous Tense

Learning Activities

1) Passe as sentenças para as formas afirmativa e negativa do *present continuous tense*, seguindo o exemplo abaixo.

    a) He / drive / a car.
       He is driving a car. He is not driving a car.

    b) We / eat / oranges.

    c) You / read / my magazine.

    d) We / play / the piano.

Learning Activities

1) Preencha as lacunas com o *simple present*.

   a) Andrew _____ in São Paulo, Brazil. (to live)

   b) Jennifer and I _____ up early on Saturdays. (to get)

   c) We _____ in good luck and bad luck. (to believe)

   d) I _____ a blue dress every Sunday. (to wear)

   e) He _____ soccer every Saturday with friends. (to play)

Learning Activities

f)   Julio ____ his father at work. (to help)

g) Sarah ____ the dish after work. (to wash)

h) Lisa ____ English at school. (to study)

i)   She always ____ downtown with her friends. (to go)

Learning Activities

2) Conjugue os verbos abaixo no *simple present*.

	To work	To pass	To fly
I			
You			
He/She/It			
We			
You			
They			

Learning Activities

3) Passe as sentenças para as formas negativa e interrogativa.

   a) They play soccer every weekend.
   b) It needs to be fed.
   c) We really have to go.
   d) He wants to eat bread and cheese.
   e) I go to study in the evening.
   f) Laura drink a cup of coffee every night.

Present Continuous Tense

Learning Activities

4) Passe as sentenças para as formas afirmativa e negativa do *present continuous tense*, seguindo o exemplo abaixo.

   a) She / eat / bread with cheese and ham.
      She is driving a car. He is not driving a car.

   b) We / eat / oranges.

   c) You / read / my magazine.

   d) We / play / the piano.

References

- ARAÚJO, Fabiane de Matos. **Inglês para Informática**. Manaus: Centro de Educação Tecnológica do Amazonas, 2010. (Apostila)