



COMPONENTE CURRICULAR: LÍNGUA INGLESA

ANO DE ESCOLARIDADE: 3º ANO – EM

ESCOLA ESTADUAL JOÃO LOURENÇO

PROFESSORA: ALINE MARTINS

ESTUDANTE:

TURMA:

TURNOS: MANHÃ

EIXO TEMÁTICO:

Recepção e Produção de Textos Orais e Escritos de Gêneros Textuais variados em Língua Estrangeira.

TEMA/TÓPICOS:

Leitura e Aspectos léxico-sistêmicos

HABILIDADES:

- Construir relações explícitas e/ou inferir sentido em textos de gêneros textuais diferentes.
- Relacionar informação verbal e não-verbal na compreensão de textos de vários gêneros.
- Fazer uso adequado dos diversos tipos de tempo passado e passado contínuo no processo de recepção/produção do texto oral e escrito de vários gêneros textuais.

SEMANA 1

Passado Contínuo ou Progressivo - Past Continuous or Progressive

O **Passado Contínuo**, basicamente, descreve uma ação que **estava** ocorrendo em um certo período no passado.

- FORMAÇÃO:

O **Past Continuous** é formado pelo **passado simples** do verbo **to be (was/were)** + o gerúndio (**-ing**) do verbo principal.

PAST CONTINUOUS: SUJEITO + PASSADO SIMPLES DO VERBO *TO BE* + GERÚNDIO DO VERBO PRINCIPAL (-ING)

- FORMA AFIRMATIVA:

I	was working
You	were working
He	was working
She	was working
It	was working
We	were working
You	were working
They	were working

- USOS:

O Past Continuous é usado para:

1. Descrever uma ação em andamento num determinado momento no passado:

Fred **was dancing** with his girlfriend. (Fred estava dançando com sua namorada.)

In 2001 he **was living** in Dublin. (Em 2001 ele estava morando em Dublin.)

2. Narrar as circunstâncias de uma situação passada:

It was almost midnight and I **was getting** tired, but I couldn't go to bed because I had lots of things to study.

(Era quase meia-noite e eu estava ficando cansado, mas não podia dormir porque tinha muitas coisas para estudar.)

3. Descrever ações em andamento simultâneo. Nesses casos, geralmente usa-se a conjunção **while**:

Susan **was playing** while Mary **was studying** for her test. (Susan estava brincando enquanto Mary estava estudando para sua prova.)

I **was having** a shower when the phone rang. (Eu estava tomando banho quando o telefone tocou.)

While my father **was reading** the newspaper, my brother **was washing** the car. (Enquanto meu pai estava lendo o jornal, meu irmão estava lavando o carro.)

Atividades :

1. Look at the pictures and answer the questions below:

	play soccer	prepare breakfast	play computer games	wash the car	swim in a pool
	wash dishes	play a guitar	do the laundry	play with the dog	get up
	8:00 a.m.	11:15 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
Jake					
Jake's father					

- a. What was Jake doing at 8:00 a.m.? *He was getting up.*
- b. What was Jake's father doing at 5:30 p.m.? _____
- c. What was Jake's father doing at 11:15a.m.? _____
- d. What was Jake doing at 2:00 p.m.? _____
- e. What was Jake's father doing at 8:00 a.m.? _____
- f. What was Jake doing at 11:15 a.m.? _____
- g. What was Jake's father doing at 2:00 p.m.? _____
- h. What was Jake doing at 7:45 p.m.? _____
- i. What was Jake doing at 5:30 p.m.? _____
- j. What was Jake's father doing at 7:45 p.m.? _____

2. What about you? Responda de acordo com sua rotina.

- a. What were you doing at seven o'clock this morning?

- b. What were you doing yesterday afternoon at three o'clock?

- c. What were you thinking about a few minutes ago?

SEMANA 2

Formas negativa e interrogativa do Passado Contínuo

A **Forma Negativa** do Passado Contínuo é feita acrescentado-se **not** entre o passado simples do verbo **to be** + o gerúndio (**-ing**) do verbo principal. Observe a tabela abaixo.

I	was not working
You	were not working
He	was not working
She	was not working
It	was not working
We	were not working
You	were not working
They	were not working

* **FORMAS ABREVIADAS:** was not - wasn't / were not - weren't. Ambas as formas são corretas e bastante comuns na Língua Inglesa. Observe alguns exemplos com as formas abreviadas:

I **wasn't watching** TV last night. (Eu não estava assistindo TV ontem à noite.)

They **weren't waiting** for her at the airport. (Eles não estavam esperando por ela no aeroporto.)

NEGATIVE FORM: SUJEITO + PASSADO SIMPLES DO VERBO *TO BE* + NOT + GERÚNDIO DO VERBO PRINCIPAL (-ING)

Forma Interrogativa

Na **Forma Interrogativa** do Passado Contínuo, **o sujeito posiciona-se entre o passado simples do verbo *to be* e o gerúndio (-ing) do verbo principal**. Observe a tabela abaixo:

Was	I working?
Were	You working?
Was	He working?
Was	She working?
Was	It working?
Were	We working?
Were	You working?
Were	They working?

Veja outros exemplos:

Were you **sleeping**? (Você estava dormindo?)

Was it **snowing** this morning? (Estava nevando esta manhã?)

INTERROGATIVE FORM: PASSADO SIMPLES DO VERBO *TO BE* + SUJEITO + GERÚNDIO DO VERBO PRINCIPAL (-ING)

Atividades:

1. Leia a charge e responda:



a. Charge é um gênero textual cuja intencionalidade principal é fazer uma crítica por meio do humor. Qual a crítica apresentada na charge acima?

b. Que elementos levaram você à esta conclusão?

c. Qual o tempo verbal predominante neste texto? Quando este tempo verbal é usado?

d. Retire do texto uma frase do Past Continuous na forma negativa.

e. Reescreva a última frase da fala na **forma interrogativa**.

2. Complete com o verbo **to be** no tempo passado para formar o Past Continuous:

1. A: Were they watching TV at midnight? B: No, they weren't.
2. We _____ eating lunch in the cafeteria at noon.
3. A: _____ you talking on the phone a few minutes ago? B: No, I _____.
4. I _____ walking home when I saw the car accident.
5. My classmate and I _____ studying together at the library.
6. While he _____ cleaning the house, we _____ cooking.
7. A: What _____ you doing at one o'clock? B: I _____ sleeping.
8. The car engine _____ working, so I had to fix it.
9. A: _____ you listening to the teacher? B: Yes, I _____.
10. At seven o'clock, Mr. Smith _____ robbing the bank.
11. Steven _____ doing his homework, he was playing with his friends.
12. It _____ raining last night, so I took my umbrella.
13. Anne _____ studying in London last year.
14. I _____ working as a teacher when I first met your mother.
15. We _____ swimming while you _____ playing volleyball.

SEMANA 3

O **Simple Past** descreve uma ação que já ocorreu e que não ocorre mais. **A ação teve início e fim no passado**. No Simple Past **o verbo não é flexionado em nenhuma pessoa**, repetindo-se em todas elas.

Verbos Regulares - Regular Verbs

Primeiramente iremos estudar o Simple Past dos verbos regulares que, de um modo geral, é formado acrescentando **-d** ou **-ed** ao infinitivo dos verbos. Observe a tabela abaixo:

- FORMA AFIRMATIVA:

I	worked yesterday
You	worked yesterday
He	worked yesterday
She	worked yesterday

It	worked yesterday
We	worked yesterday
You	worked yesterday
They	worked yesterday

- PARTICULARIDADES DA ORTOGRAFIA DO SIMPLE PAST:

1. Os verbos terminados em **e** recebem apenas a letra **-d** ao infinitivo do verbo. Veja alguns exemplos abaixo:

hope - hoped

change - changed

2. Se o verbo tiver uma única sílaba ou terminar em sílaba tônica formada por **consoante/vogal/consoante**, dobra-se a última consoante e acrescenta-se **-ed**:

stop – stopped

permit - permitted

rob - robbed

prefer - preferred

3. Os verbos terminados em **y** precedido de consoante trocam o **y** por **-ied**:

study - studied

carry - carried

OBSERVAÇÃO: Quando o **y** for precedido de vogal, **não** há mudança ortográfica, bastando apenas acrescentar **-ed** ao verbo:

pray - prayed

enjoy - enjoyed

4. Os verbos terminados em **consoante/vogal/consoante** cuja sílaba tônica não é a última **não** dobram a consoante, apenas recebem **-ed**:

listen - listened

develop – developed

- USOS:

O Simple Past é usado para expressar:

1. Ações acabadas em um **tempo definido**, é frequentemente usado com advérbios de tempo como **yesterday, yesterday morning, last week, last month, last night, the day before yesterday, three years ago, in 1998, in the twentieth century**, etc. O **quando** o fato ocorreu pode ser expresso ou apenas subentendido.

Susan **helped** him last night. (Susan o ajudou ontem à noite.)

Those students **studied** hard last semester. (Aqueles alunos estudaram bastante no último semestre.)

2. Um fato anterior ao momento da fala, mas que ainda dura no momento do passado que está sendo mencionado. Nesses casos é comum aparecer expressões como **when, while, whenever**.

While the cicada **sang**, the ant **worked**.
(Enquanto a cigarra cantava, a formiga trabalhava.)

3. Indicar hábitos ou situações passadas. Nesses casos também é comum aparecer expressões como *when, while, whenever*.

When I **lived** in London, I **worked** in a pub. (Quando morei em Londres, trabalhei em um bar.)

Atividades:

1. Analise o texto abaixo e responda:



- Quais as duas cidades citadas no texto? _____
- How did they travel to Rio? _____
- What time did they arrive in Rio? _____
- Quais verbos aparecem no texto? _____
- Como eles são classificados? Por quê? _____

2. Preencha as lacunas das frases com "regular verbs".

- I _____ a good film yesterday. (to watch)
- He _____ her friends last weekend. (to visit)
- They _____ the violin at the party. (to play)
- They _____ hard last month. (to work)
- You _____ your living room very well! (to clean)
- In the afternoon I _____ along a lake. (to walk)
- My cousin _____ the piano and I _____ the drinks. (to play/to prepare)
- In the morning I _____ the birds and the sunset. (to watch)
- On weekends we _____ parties. (to organize)

SEMANA 4

Verbos Irregulares - Passado simples

Os **verbos irregulares** não seguem as regras gerais de formação do Simple Past, isto é, cada um tem uma forma própria de passado. Sendo assim, é necessário estudá-los um a um.

IRREGULAR VERBS								
infinitive to ...	past simple	past participle have/has ...	infinitive to ...	past simple	past participle have/has ...	infinitive to ...	past simple	past participle have/has ...
be	was/were	been	grow	grew	grown	set	set	set
beat	beat	beaten	hang	hung	hung	sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
become	became	become	have	had	had	shake	shook	shaken
begin	began	begun	hear	heard	heard	shine	shone	shone
bite	bit	bitten	hide	hid	hidden	shoot	shot	shot
blow	blew	blown	hit	hit	hit	show	showed	shown/showed
break	broke	broken	hold	held	held	shrink	shrank	shrunk
bring	brought	brought	hurt	hurt	hurt	shut	shut	shut
build	built	built	keep	kept	kept	sing	sang	sung
buy	bought	bought	know	knew	known	sink	sank	sunk
catch	caught	caught	lay	laid	laid	sit	sat	sat
choose	chose	chosen	lead	led	led	sleep	slept	slept
come	came	come	leave	left	left	smell	smelt	smelt
cost	cost	cost	lend	lent	lent	speak	spoke	spoken
cut	cut	cut	let	let	let	spend	spent	spent
do	did	done	lie	lay	lain	spread	spread	spread
draw	drew	drawn	light	lit	lit	stand	stood	stood
dream	dreamt (-ed)	dreamt (-ed)	lose	lost	lost	steal	stole	stolen
drink	drank	drunk	make	made	made	stick	stuck	stuck
drive	drove	driven	mean	meant	meant	strike	struck	struck
eat	ate	eaten	meet	met	met	swim	swam	swum
fall	fell	fallen	pay	paid	paid	swing	swung	swung
feed	fed	fed	put	put	put	take	took	taken
feel	felt	felt	read	read [red]*	read [red]*	teach	taught	taught
fight	fought	fought	ride	rode	ridden	tear	tore	torn
find	found	found	ring	rang	rung	tell	told	told
fly	flew	flown	rise	rose	risen	think	thought	thought
forget	forgot	forgotten	run	ran	run	throw	threw	thrown
forgive	forgave	forgiven	say	said	said	understand	understood	understood
freeze	froze	frozen	see	saw	seen	wake	woke	woken
get	got	got	seek	sought	sought	wear	wore	worn
give	gave	given	sell	sold	sold	win	won	won
go	went	gone	send	sent	sent	write	wrote	written

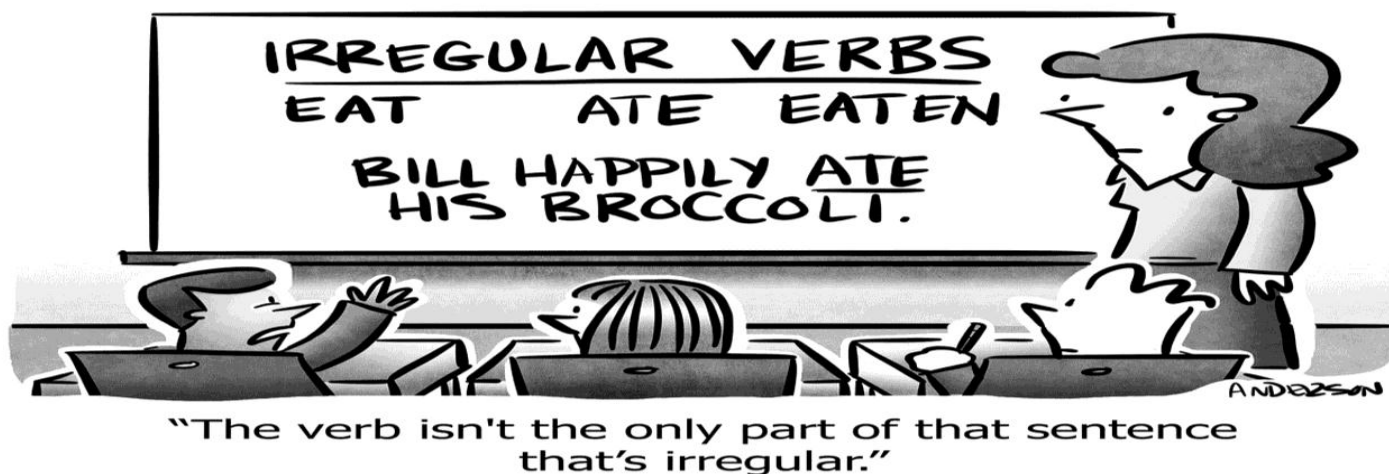
Atividades:

- Complete o quadro abaixo de acordo com a tabela de verbos irregulares e faça a tradução da forma infinitiva.

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
To win			
To teach			
To read			
To go			
To tell			
To buy			
To speak			
To sleep			
To sing			
To break			
To give			
To write			
To run			

2. Escolha três verbos do exercício anterior e escreva uma frase com cada no passado.

3. Leia o cartoon abaixo:



O **cartum** é um desenho humorístico, animado ou não, que tem como característica a **crítica**, de maneira breve, dos momentos que abrangem o dia a dia de uma sociedade.

a. Qual o efeito de humor causado pelo cartoon?

b. Que palavra enfatiza a fala do aluno ao dizer que não é apenas o verbo que está irregular?

c. Por que o verbo EAT é considerado um verbo irregular?

4. Leia (e se possível ouça) a música Yellow / Coldplay. Circule todos o verbos que estão no passado e classifique-os em regulares ou irregulares.

YELLOW

Look at the stars
Look how they shine for you
And everything you do
Yeah, they were all yellow

I came along
I wrote a song for you
And all the things you do
And it was called Yellow

So then I took my turn
Oh, what a thing to've done
And it was all yellow

Your skin
Oh, yeah, your skin and bones
Turn into something beautiful

Do you know
You know I love you so?
You know I love you so?

I swam across
I jumped across for you
Oh, what a thing to do
'Cause you were all yellow

I drew a line
I drew a line for you
Oh, what a thing to do
And it was all yellow

And your skin
Oh, yeah, your skin and bones
Turn into something beautiful

Do you know
For you I'd bleed myself dry?
For you I'd bleed myself dry?

It's true
Look how they shine for you
Look how they shine for you
Look how they shine for

Look how they shine for you
Look how they shine for you
Look how they shine

Look at the stars
Look how they shine for you
And all the things that you do

5. Faça um vídeo cantando ou lendo a música Yellow. Leia/cante pelo menos duas estrofes. E não esqueça de enviar para o professor.

REFERÊNCIA:

www.solinguainglesa.com.br

www.wizard.com.br

www.lettras.mus.br/coldplay

YOU ARE STRONGER THAN YOU THINK.