

English Classes

You can go where you want, just believe it.

Class 1

The Alphabet

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Ei Bi Si di I Éf Dji Eight Ai Djei Kay El Ém Èn Ou Pi Quiu Ár ÉS Ti lu Vi
Dabliú Éckis Uai Zi

Pronouns

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
He/she/It	Him/Her/It	His/Her/its	His/Hers/Its
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
They	Them	Their	Theirs

Main Verbs

To have

To Watch

To Drink

To come

To Be

To Go

To Smell

To Do

To Walk

To Sell

To Eat

To Sleep

To Wash

To Can

To listen

To Wait

To Make

To Play

To Buy

To Speak

To Run

To Laugh

Verb To Have

Example

Pronaun	Verb	Complement
---------	------	------------

I	Have	a book
---	------	--------

You	Have	a book
-----	------	--------

She	Has	a book
-----	-----	--------

We	Have	a book
----	------	--------

They	Have	a book
------	------	--------

Verbo To be

Example

Pronaun	Verb	Complement
I	Am	smart
You	are	intelligent
He/she	is	a nice person
We	are	a very nice people
They	are	a gentle people

Verb to eat

Example

Pronoun	Verb	Complement
I	eat	a delicious fruit
You	eat	a nice meat
He/she	eats	a good fish
We	eat	fast food
They	eat	rice and beans

Hello! My name is Gordon Wilson. I come from Aberdeen in Scotland, but now I live and work in London. I have a Small flat near the centre. I am waiter and I'm also a drama student. I work in an Italian restaurant. I eat Italian food and I drink Italian and French wine. I don't drink beer. I don't like it. And I don't play sports. I speak three languages – English, French, and a little Italian, I want to became na actor.

Text 2

The Williams Family is very big. Mary and George Williams have 11 Children – 7 Girls and 4 boys, The youngest is Mina, She's six. The oldest is Elizabeth she is 35. Elizabeth lives in a different city and she has a little girl. Bernard, the oldest boy, also lives in a different city and has a little boy. So Mary and George are parents and grandparents now. Elizabeth's and Bernard's children are lucky – They have a lot of aunts and uncles. What about the children still at home? They are not just brothers and sisters, but friends and classmates, too, They go to school together in their house they are homeschooled. Their mother is their teacher. They really like sports. They run, play soccer, and play volleyball together. They are a big happy family.

Prepositions Of Time

**Using the
prepositions of
time IN / ON / AT**

Preposition In

In the 20th Century

In the 1960s

In the 2020

In Winter

In March

In the Morning

In the afternoon

In the evening

Preposition

In

In

We use **IN** for centuries, decades, years , seasons, and months:

*Peru was colonized **in** the 16th century.*

*My grandfather was born **in** the twenties.*

*He earned his degree **in** the year 1998.*

*What time does it get dark **in** the summer.*

*My parents got married **in** December.*

Examples

In

We also

use **IN** with *morning, afternoon* and *evening*.

*She takes a shower **in** the morning.*

*They take a nap **in** the afternoon.*

*What time do you get home **in** the evening?*

Preposition on

On my birthday

On may 6th

On last January

On Cristmas Day

On the weekend

On monday morning

On New's Years Eve

Preposition on

ON

We use **ON** for specific days and dates:

*They're arriving **on** Wednesday.*

*They got married **on** Friday the 13th.*

*I get paid **on** the 30th of every month.*

*We ate too much **on** Christmas Eve.*

Examples

We also use **ON** in the following expressions:

***on** Monday mornings*

***on** Sunday night*

In American English **ON** is used with *weekend*:

*I don't work **on** the weekend.*

Preposition At

At seven o'clock

At 15:00

At lunch Time

At midday

At midnight

At Night

At the weekend

Preposition At

We use **AT** with specific times:

*I woke up **at** 8 o'clock.*

*What are you doing **at** lunchtime?*

*They left the party **at** midnight.*

We use **AT** with *night*:

*It's eleven o'clock **at** night in Barcelona.*

Examples

We also use **AT** for holiday periods:

*It's nice to be with family **at** Christmas.*

In British English **AT** is used with *weekend*:

*What did you do **at** the weekend?*

Prepositions list

about above across after against among around at before behind
between beyond but by
concerning despite down during except
following for from in including into
like near of off on onto out over past plus
since throughout to towards under until
up upon up to with within without

Exercices

- 1- You have to choose ____ fish or meat. R: Under // Between // Around
- 2- The match starts ____ half past nine. R: In // Of // At
- 3- The baby cried ____ three hours. R: of // from // For
- 4- It hasn't rained ____ Monday. R: since // for // At
- 5- Go ____ the stairs. R: For // Up // With.
- 6- Who's ____ the car? R: About // Until // Behind.
- 7- The ducks swam ____ the river. R: During // Across // out of
- 8- We sat ____ the fountain. R: Around // between // from
- 9- My friends live ____ London. R: On // in // at

What is a conjunction

A conjunction is a part of speech that is used to connect two or more than two different words, phrases, clauses in a sentence .

A conjunction is a word which is used to link thoughts and ideas within a sentence. You might think of them as being 'the glue' of the phrase. Without the use of a conjunction, you would not be able to express your thoughts and ideas in a manner which flows. Your sentences would be forced into being simple and concise. Let's take a look at an example. Consider the following sentence.

- *The girl is pretty **and** kind. She has blonde hair **with** green eyes **and** she is wearing a blue jacket **on top of** a white t-shirt.*

You can see how the words highlighted in bold (the conjunctions) bring each of the ideas together to create a flowing sentence. Without the use of a conjunction, the wording would be much more different.

Coordinating Conjunction

- 1- I chose that car as a birthday gift For my son.
- 2- Rambo and Charlie are good soldiers.
- 3- Angela is good at singing but poor at dancing.
- 4- The Theme of tonight's party is yet to decided.
- 5- We can go to play, or we can study at home.
- 6- His car was dirty, so he washed it.
- 7- He does not want to play nor does he study.

Examples of Coordinating conjunction

For - We listened eagerly, For he Brought news of our families

And - She didn't speak to anyone, and nobody spoke to her

Nor - I don't expect children to be rude, nor do I expect to be disobeyed

But- They rushed to the hospital, But they were too late.

Or - I will go shopping, or I will go camping

Yet - Kelly was convicted criminal, Yet many people admired him.

So - I was feeling hungry, so I made myself a sandwich.

Subordinating conjunction

- 1- Because of the nonstop rain, we had to cancel our trip.
- 2-The stadium was looking like garbage after the match had finished.
- 3-I feared lest he said something inside?
- 4- The lawyer has provided the essential documents in the courtroom.
- 5- You will not crack the examen Unless you prepare well.
- 6- If you wish for peace, be prepared for war.
- 7- Our bus won't start because the battery is flat.

Examples of Subordinating conjunction

He is staying Because it is raining outside

As long as you want to satey here, you can stay.

Till we finishour work, you stay and wacth outside.

The darkest hour is that Before the dawn.

She was looking gourgeous When she was in shimla.

The rain has been continuos since this morning.

Belive me! Once you look at that car, you will like it.

Correlative conjunction

- 1- She became a topper not only in the district But Also in the state.
- 2- They can have either whiskey or wine at the party.
- 3- Both my brother and I are gamers.
- 4- Neither the shopkeeper nor my Friend has this game set.

Examples of Correlative conjunction

Not Only-But Also: Max not only lost but also disappointed us.

Either - Or: Jon must be living either in Canada or in Brazil.

Neither – Nor: Neither George nor his brother is very tall.

Both - and: Michael can both read and write.

So – that: My mother speaks so quickly that nobody understands what she says.

Exercises

1-I visit the Grand Canyon _____ I go to Arizona. (once, whenever, wherever)

2-This is the place _____ we stayed last time we visited. (where, when, how)

3-_____ you win first place, you will receive a prize. (wherever, if, unless)

4- You won't pass the test _____ you study. (when, if, unless)

5- I could not get a seat, _____ I came early. (as, though, when)

Exercises 2

- 6- We are leaving Wednesday _____ or not it rains. (if, whether, though)
- 7- Pay attention to your work _____ you will not make mistakes. (so that, unless, or)
- 8-The musicians delivered a rousing performance _____ they had rehearsed often.
(though, as, once)
- 9- She's honest _____ everyone trusts her. (if, so, when)
- 10- Write this down _____ you forget. (or, when, lest)

Exercises 3

11-I plan to take my vacation _____ in June _____ in July.
(whether / or, either / or, as / if)

12-_____ I'm feeling happy _____ sad, I try to keep a positive attitude.
(either / or, whether / or, when / I'm)

13-_____ had I taken my shoes off _____ I found out we had to leave again.
(no sooner / than, rather / than, whether / or)

14-_____ only is dark chocolate delicious, _____ it can be healthy.
(whether / or, not / but, just as / so)

15-_____ I have salad for dinner, _____ I can have ice cream
for dessert. (if / then, when / than, whether / or)

Exercises 4

16-_____ flowers _____ trees grow _____ during warm weather. (not only / or, both / and, not / but)

17-_____ do we enjoy summer vacation, _____ we _____ enjoy winter break. (whether / or, not only / but also, either / or)

18-Calculus is _____ easy _____ difficult _____ (not / but, both / and, either / or)

19-It's _____ going to rain _____ snow tonight. (as / if, either / or, as / as)

20-Savory flavors are _____ sweet _____ sour. (often / and, neither / nor, both / and)

MORNING

He wakes up. He sees the sun rise. He brushes his teeth. His teeth are white. He puts on his clothes. His shirt is blue. His shoes are yellow. His pants are brown. He goes downstairs. He gets a bowl. He pours milk and cereal. He eats. He gets the newspaper. He reads.

In a small town a greengrocer had opened a shop that was located above a deep cellar. Every night, mice came in droves out of this cellar into the shop. They ate apples and pears, grapes and nuts and did not spare the vegetables and potatoes either. No goods that were in the shop were safe from the small intrusive rodents between midnight and sunrise. As long as there was noise in the streets at night and cars were driving by, the mice still stayed quietly in the cellar. But as soon as the old clock on the town hall had struck midnight and it became quiet in the street, they came out in droves, enjoyed the sweet fruits and celebrated real feasts, whose remains filled the owner with despair every morning when he entered the shop. So he tried to protect himself against the mice. At first he set up traps all over the shop.

Business

Many people dream of having their own business. But if you want this dream to come true, you should be hard-working, ambitious, self-disciplined and obsessed with your passion. Running your own business can give you a lot of benefits. And it seems a lot better than working for a boss for the rest of your life. If you want to be a successful businessman or a businesswoman, you should be self-organized. It's not as easy as it seems, as you should have many skills, know how to organize your time and to communicate effectively with different types of people. You also need a lot of patience in order to achieve your goals. And you should be strong enough to take responsibility for your actions.

Business

As a kid, I used to dream that I would make a lot of money when got older. But now I realize that I don't have all the needed qualities for becoming a successful businessman. I wish I had these qualities. Then I would open a cozy bookshop. I don't have any business idols, but I respect people who have passion in their heard and do everything possible to achieve their dreams. In my humble opinion I would be a good, kind and understanding boss for my employees, but I don't have the possibility to check it out.



Dreams

I don't often dream at night and don't like having dreams because usually my dreams are bad. Sometimes I even have nightmares. And it means that something is disturbing me mentally. While being younger I didn't have bad dreams so often, but now I see that it's some kind of a pattern for me.

I don't know how people find strength to watch horror movies, let alone love them. I used to like horror movies — you know, the time when you're thirteen and you want to prove your friends that you're old enough to watch them. But now I never watch such movies because I can't sleep normally after them. I have an overactive imagination, so even if I watch a horror movie even in the daytime, I can't sleep well at night.

I also daydream a lot — almost always. It helps me to escape the reality. I imagine events which will never happen to me. But in the world of my dreams everything is possible. Sometimes my brain even mixes up the reality and a dream.

FRIENDSHIP

I believe that there is no perfect friend as well as there is no perfect person. But there are some features of character, which I appreciate in people and which I hate in them.

First of all one of the most important qualities in people is the ability to keep secrets. There are problems sometimes that you can't share even with your parents, but only with your friends. So I'd like my friend to keep silent about my secrets.

Then, I think, you must have something in common with your friend. For example, we should have the same hobbies or interests.

FRIENDSHIP

A friend must be able to give good advice. He or she must support you, your decisions and actions.

I never tell lies, so I can't stand my friend telling me lies. Where there is no trust, there is no friendship. The main base for good relations between people is confidence. But there is no place for confidence if one of the partners is a liar.

And at last there is an important quality that I would like my friend to have. It is the ability to enjoy other person's success and happiness.

As I have already mentioned before, it is nearly impossible to find all these features in one person, so I have several friends with different good and bad features. Overall, I love my friends and hope that they feel the same to me.



Adverbs of Place in English

Adverbs of place answer the question "Where"? It describes where something happens. Most important adverbs of place list;

- About
- Anywhere
- Backward/s
- Down
- Elsewhere
- In
- Near
- On
- Over
- Towards
- Underground
- Along

- Under
- Above
- Away
- Behind
- Downstairs
- Far
- Indoors
- Nearby
- Out
- Upstairs
- Overseas
- Somewhere

- There
- Up
- Abroad
- Back
- East
- Here
- Inside
- Off
- Outside
- Next door
- Right
- Below

%

ADVERB OF FREQUENCY

EXAMPLES

100%	Always	I always brush my teeth at night.
90%	Usually	I usually walk to work.
80%	Normally / Generally	I normally get good marks.
70%	Often / Frequently	I often read in bed at night.
50%	Sometimes	I sometimes sing in the shower.
30%	Occasionally	I occasionally go to bed late.
10%	Seldom	I seldom add salt to my food.
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely	I hardly ever get angry.
0%	Never	Vegetarians never eat meat.

ONLY APPROXIMATE NUMBERS

Subject + Adverb + Main VerbDaniel **always** passes his exams.**Subject + BE + Adverb**He is **always** happy.**Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Adverb + Main Verb**Susan has **always** lived in New York.**CORRECT
WORD
ORDER**

ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS OF MANNER

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ADJECTIVE

careful
quick
slow
bad

happy
easy
noisy

reasonable
incontrollable

good

hard
fast
early
late
right
wrong

ADVERB OF MANNER

carefully
quickly
slowly
badly

happily
easily
noisily

reasonably
incontrollably

well

hard
fast
early
late
right
wrong

SPELLING CHANGES

➡ general rule
add **-ly**

➡ adjectives ending in **-y**
change **-y** to **-i**; add **-ly**

➡ adverbs ending in **-le**
change **-le** to **-ly**

➡ irregular adverb

➡ Adjectives and adverbs
that have the same
form.



Adverbs of **TIME**

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| • Always | • Immediately | • Rarely |
| • Already | • Infrequently | • Regularly |
| • Annually | • Just | • Recently |
| • Before | • Last | • Seldom |
| • Constantly | • Late | • Sometimes |
| • Daily | • Later | • Since |
| • Early | • Lately | • Soon |
| • Earlier | • Monthly | • Still |
| • Eventually | • Not until | • Then |
| • Ever | • Now | • Today |
| • Frequently | • Normally | • Tomorrow |
| • Finally | • Never | • Tonight |
| • First | • Next | • Yesterday |
| • Formerly | • Often | • Usually |
| • Fortnightly | • Occasionally | • Yet |
| • Generally | • Previously | • Weekly |
| • Hourly | • Quarterly | • Yearly |

ZERO CONDITIONAL

ENGLISH

GRAMMAR LESSON


ZERO CONDITIONAL

IF CONDITION + RESULT

PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE

✓ If you leave ice in the sun, it melts.

IF CONDITION RESULT



We are talking about a fact or a general truth.

ZERO CONDITIONAL

CONDITION RESULT

IF CLAUSE + MAIN CLAUSE

If you stand in the rain, you get wet. ← COMMA IS NECESSARY

RESULT CONDITION

ZERO CONDITIONAL

IF CONDITION + RESULT

PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE

- ✓ If you leave ice in the sun, it melts.
- ✓ If you stand in the rain, you get wet.
- ✓ If you keep milk in the fridge, it lasts longer.
- ✓ If you put water in the freezer, it becomes ice.
- ✓ If I drink coffee at night, it takes me a long time to fall asleep.



ZERO CONDITIONAL

CONDITION RESULT

We can often use **WHEN** instead of **IF** and it has the same meaning.

CONDITION RESULT

If you keep milk in the fridge, it lasts longer.

When you keep milk in the fridge, it lasts longer.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR ZERO CONDITIONAL

IF CONDITION + RESULT

PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE

✓ If you leave ice in the sun, it melts.

IF CONDITION RESULT



Zero conditionals are used for facts that are generally true and do not change. It refers to a general situation that always happens if a condition is met.

CONDITION RESULT


IF CLAUSE + MAIN CLAUSE

If you stand in the rain, you get wet. ← COMMA IS NECESSARY

RESULT CONDITION

MAIN CLAUSE + IF CLAUSE

You get wet if you stand in the rain. ← NO COMMA



CONDITIONALS



ZERO CONDITION

If + Condition + Result

IF

+

Simple
Present
Tense

+

Simple
Present
Tense

USE

- General Truths
- Habits
- Real World
- Scientific Facts, etc.

EXAMPLES:

- If it rains, the ground gets wet.
- If I cry, I have a headache.
- If you mix yellow and blue, you get green.
- If you are tired, you go to bed early.
- If you leave the object, it drops
- If you pour oil on water, it floats.
- If you smoke, you get old early.
- If you leave the object, it drops.



Zero Conditional

Structure

IF + Present Simple, Present Simple.

Usage

**To talk about things that are always true,
like a scientific fact**

Examples



- If you **freeze** water, it **turns** into ice.
- And, if you **heat** water at 100 degrees, it **boils**.
- If students **miss** an exam, the professor **fails** them.
- If my wife **has** a cold, I usually **catch** it.
- I **get** tired if I **work** too much.
- If I'm late for dinner, **start** eating without me.

First Conditional

Structure

IF + Simple Present, Simple Future

(S + will/won't + V(bare form))

Usage

To talk about possibilities in the present or in the future

Examples

- If it **rains**, I **will stay** at home.
- If I **wake** up late, I **will miss** the bus.





- ➔ If you **study**, you **will pass** the exam.
- ➔ If he **doesn't call**, you **should tell** me immediately.
- ➔ If your room **is** tidy, you **can leave**.
- ➔ If we **win**, we **will celebrate** soon.

SECOND CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF+ Past Simple, Present Conditional

(To be: use WERE) (would/wouldn't + Verb (bare form)).

Usage

Imaginary situations in the present or future

Examples

- If I **won** a million dollars, I **would buy** a new car.
- If I **were** you, I **would quit** smoking.



Examples of the second conditional

SECOND CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF+ Past Simple, Present Conditional

(To be: use WERE) (would/wouldn't + Verb (bare form)).

Usage

Imaginary situations in the present or future

Examples



- If I **won** a million dollars, I **would buy** a new car.
- If I **were** you, I **would quit** smoking.
- If I **were** the president, I **would lower** taxes.
- They **would stay** longer if they **had** more time.
- If I **won** a million dollars, I **could stop** working.
- If I **had** more free time, I **could travel** around the world.

THIRD CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF + Past Perfect, Perfect Conditional

(Would/wouldn't + have + Past Participle)

Usage

Imaginary situations in the past

Examples

- If I **had got** a gold medal, I **would have been** happy.
- If I **had met** Susan last week, I **would have given** her the book.
- If the weather **had been** good, we **would have gone** water-skiing.
- If you **had got** (**gotten-US**) up earlier, you **would have caught** the earlier train.



Present perfect

1. Ações que acabaram de acontecer

Pode ser empregado para designar ações que acabaram de ocorrer no momento da fala. Usualmente trazem novas informações à conversa, por exemplo:

- *I've just seen him on the corner.* – Eu acabei de vê-lo na esquina.
- *I've just lost five bucks.* – Acabei de perder seis reais.

Perceba que, ao falarmos de ações que acabaram de acontecer, a estrutura ganha o termo **just**:

Subject + have/has + JUST + past participle.

Present perfect

2. Ações que começaram no passado e ainda acontecem no presente

Com o *present perfect*, você pode se referir a ações que se iniciaram em um tempo qualquer no passado e ainda continuam acontecendo no momento da fala. Nesses casos é possível perceber que o *present perfect* é focado mais na ação em si do que em quando ela aconteceu. Veja os exemplos:

- *They have studied a lot for the exams.* – Eles têm estudado muito para os exames / Eles estudaram muito para os exames – aqui, o que importa, não é quando eles começaram a estudar, mas sim que eles começaram a ação no passado e continuam fazendo isso no presente.
- *She has worked in the same place for the last seven years.* – Ela trabalha no mesmo lugar há 7 anos. / Ela vem trabalhando no mesmo lugar pelos últimos 7 anos. – Ela começou a trabalhar há 7 anos e isso continua sendo sua realidade (em português, quando queremos expressar essa ideia, usamos o presente sim: eu trabalho nesta empresa há 3 anos).
- *John and Sarah have lived at the same place since I met them.* – John e Sarah moram no mesmo lugar desde que eu os conheci.

Perceba que, em todos os exemplos, o *present perfect* funciona para dar um foco maior à ação e à sua ideia de continuidade até o tempo presente

Present perfect

3. Ações que aconteceram no passado e ainda possuem efeitos no presente

O *present perfect* pode tratar de ações que aconteceram no passado e não necessariamente continuam ocorrendo no presente, mas ainda geram algum resultado no agora. Veja o exemplo:

- *Where are your glasses?* – **Onde estão seus óculos?**
- *I don't know. I've lost them!* – **Eu não sei. Eu os perdi!**

Perceba que no caso acima o ato de perder os óculos aconteceu em algum momento do passado e não continua acontecendo no presente. Porém, os efeitos da perda ainda impactam o momento da fala, visto que o interlocutor está sem os óculos porque os perdeu.

Present perfect

4. Ações que ocorreram em um tempo não preciso

O *present perfect* também pode ser utilizado para designar algo que ocorreu no passado e que não é possível saber ou não interessa exatamente quando. Perceba novamente que o tempo verbal procura dar ênfase à ação realizada, e não ao tempo. Veja:

- *She has lived in Amsterdam for a while.* – **Ela morou em Amsterdã por um tempo.**
- *I have eaten French fries only once!* – **Eu comi batatas fritas apenas uma vez!**
- *They have been to Rio de Janeiro.* – **Eles estiveram no Rio de Janeiro.**

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Present perfect

5. Coisas que você nunca fez

Como resposta às perguntas anteriores, você pode utilizar a estrutura *has/have never* para falar sobre coisas que você ou alguém nunca fez, como:

- *I have never been to China.* – **Eu nunca estive na China.**
 - *I have never watched The Godfather.* – **Eu nunca assisti O Poderoso Chefão.**
- 
- A decorative yellow dashed line is located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

Present Perfect: Forma Afirmativa

A estrutura afirmativa segue a sequencia de sujeito + auxiliar *have* ou *has* (se o sujeito for *he, she* ou *it*) + *past participle*. Vejamos alguns exemplos:

- *I have eaten the whole chicken and now I am feeling sick* – **Eu comi o frango inteiro e agora eu estou me sentindo enjoado.**
- *You have worked here since March* – **Você trabalha aqui desde março.**

Present Perfect: Forma negativa

A estrutura negativa é formada com a inserção de *not* após os verbos auxiliares *has* ou *have*. Veja:

- *They have not visited us for the last six years.* – **Eles não nos visitam há seis anos.**
- *She has not studied since she left the school.* – **Ela não estuda desde que deixou a escola.**

Present Perfect: Forma interrogativa

Você pode usar o *present perfect* para perguntar se alguém já fez algo, sem necessariamente precisar quando.

- *Have you eaten korean food?* – **Você comeu comida coreana?**
- *Have you watched The Godfather?* – **Você assistiu O Poderoso Chefão?**

A expressão *have you ever* é empregada quando você quer perguntar se alguém já fez algo na vida, deixando mais forte a ideia de imprecisão temporal. Veja:

- *Have you ever been to China?* – **Você já esteve na China?**
- *Have you ever visited the Louvre Museum?* – **Você já visitou o Museu do Louvre?**

COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

BARE FORM

- awake
- be
- beat
- become
- begin
- bend
- bet
- bid
- bite
- blow
- break
- bring
- broadcast
- build
- buy
- catch
- choose
- come
- cost
- cut
- dig
- do
- draw
- drive
- drink

PAST SIMPLE

- awoke
- was, were
- beat
- became
- began
- bent
- bet
- bid
- bit
- blew
- broke
- brought
- broadcast
- built
- bought
- caught
- chose
- came
- cost
- cut
- dug
- did
- drew
- drove
- drank

PARTICIPLE

- awoken
- been
- beaten
- become
- begun
- bent
- bet
- bid
- bitten
- blown
- broken
- brought
- broadcast
- built
- bought
- caught
- chosen
- come
- cost
- cut
- dug
- done
- drawn
- driven
- drunk

BARE FORM

- hold
- keep
- know
- lay
- lead
- leave
- lend
- let
- lie
- lose
- make
- mean
- meet
- pay
- put
- read
- ride
- ring
- rise
- run
- say
- see
- sell
- send
- sing

PAST SIMPLE

- held
- kept
- knew
- laid
- led
- left
- lent
- let
- lay
- lost
- made
- meant
- met
- paid
- put
- read
- rode
- rang
- rose
- ran
- said
- saw
- sold
- sent
- sang

PARTICIPLE

- held
- kept
- known
- laid
- led
- left
- lent
- let
- lain
- lost
- made
- meant
- met
- paid
- put
- read
- ridden
- rung
- risen
- run
- said
- seen
- sold
- sent
- sung

• eat	• ate	• eaten	• sit	• sat	• sat
• fall	• fell	• fallen	• sleep	• slept	• slept
• feel	• felt	• felt	• speak	• spoke	• spoken
• fight	• fought	• fought	• spend	• spent	• spent
• find	• found	• found	• stand	• stood	• stood
• fly	• flew	• flown	• swim	• swam	• swum
• forget	• forgot	• forgotten	• take	• took	• taken
• forgive	• forgave	• forgiven	• teach	• taught	• taught
• get	• got	• got (gotten)	• tear	• tore	• torn
• give	• gave	• given	• tell	• told	• told
• go	• went	• gone	• think	• thought	• thought
• grow	• grew	• grown	• throw	• threw	• thrown
• hang	• hung	• hung	• understand	• understood	• understood
• have	• had	• had	• wake	• woke	• woken
• hear	• heard	• heard	• win	• won	• won
• hit	• hit	• hit	• write	• wrote	• written

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

+

S + have/has + been + V-ing

They have been learning English for 2 years.

-

S + have/has + not + been + V-ing

They have not been learning English for 2 years.

?

Have/has + S + been + V-ing

Have they been learning English for 2 years?

Usage

Express long actions that started in the past and continue until now

Express recent actions that have clear evidence or results now

Typically used for shorter, more temporary situations

Example

I've been living in Ireland for almost 4 years.

Her eyes are red because she's been crying all evening.

Have they been learning English this week?

Present Perfect Continuous - Inglês

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

+

S + have/has + been + V-ing

They have been learning English for 2 years.

-

S + have/has + not + been + V-ing

They have not been learning English for 2 years.

?

Have/has + S + been + V-ing

Have they been learning English for 2 years?

Usage

Example

Present Perfect Continuous

O *Present Perfect Continuous* or *Progressive* (Presente Perfeito Contínuo ou Progressivo) é um tempo verbal do inglês que **expressa ações contínuas desde o passado até o presente.**

Ou seja, ele indica ações que ainda estão inacabadas e que terminaram há pouco tempo.

Formação do Present Perfect Continuous

O Present Perfect Continuous é formado pelo verbo *to have* (have / has) conjugado no simple present (presente simples) + o verbo *to be* conjugado no present perfect (presente perfeito) + o gerúndio (-ing) do verbo principal.

Forma Afirmativa (Affirmative Form)

Para construir frases afirmativas no present perfect continuous segue-se a estrutura:

Sujeito + have/has + been + –ing + complemento

Exemplo: He has been working all day.

(Ele tem estado a trabalhar o dia todo)

Forma Negativa (Negative Form)

Para construir frases negativas no present perfect continuous acrescenta-se o “not” após o verbo *to have*:

Sujeito + have/has + not + been + –ing + complemento

Exemplo: He has not been working all day. (Ele não tem estado a trabalhar o dia todo)

Forma Negativa (Negative Form)

Na forma negativa, o verbo *to have* pode aparecer na forma contraída com o “not”:

I have not (I haven't)

You have not (You haven't)

He/She/It not (He/She/It hasn't)

We have not (We haven't)

You have not (You haven't)

They have not (They haven't)

Forma Interrogativa (Interrogative Form)

Na forma interrogativa, ou seja, para fazer perguntas no presente perfect continuous, o verbo *to have* vem antes do sujeito:

Have/Has + sujeito + been + -ing + complemento

Exemplo: Has he been working all day? (Ele tem estado a trabalhar o dia todo?)

Present Perfect Simple ou Progressive?

Com non-progressive verbs, o Present Perfect Progressive não é empregado, dando lugar ao Present Perfect Simple. Observe:

Mary's known her friend Juliet for three years.
(Não: Mary's been knowing her friend Juliet for three years.)

I've had this car since 2010.
(Não: I've been having this car since 2010.)

Present Perfect Simple ou Progressive?

Também não se emprega o Present Perfect Progressive com expressões que indiquem quantas vezes ou com que frequência realizamos alguma atividade. Observe:

I've travelled abroad three times.

(Não: I've been travelling abroad three times.)

That singer has recorded an album so far.

(Não: That singer has been recording an album so far.)

Present Perfect Simple x Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect Simple: trata-se de uma ação que já foi concluída ou que é permanente.

Formação: have/has + past participle do verbo principal.

Exemplo: I have worked on a new project. (Eu tenho trabalhado em um novo projeto)

Present Perfect Simple x Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect Continuous: trata-se de uma ação que não foi concluída, ou seja, que ainda está acontecendo, e provavelmente continuará acontecendo no futuro.

Formação: have/has + been + -ing

Exemplo: I have been working on a new project. (Eu tenho estado a trabalhar em um novo projeto.)