

Simple Present

Domine o uso do tempo verbal simple present.

O simple present é um tempo verbal utilizado para rotinas e hábitos do dia-a-dia. A conjugação no presente afirmativo é bem simples, nós só precisamos colocar o S no final do verbo para a terceira pessoa do singular (**he, she e it**), ou seja, quando estamos falando de uma pessoa, ou de uma coisa.

Lembrando que o primeiro passo para a conjugação é retirar o **to** do verbo, pois ele deixa o verbo no infinitivo.

Vamos conjugar os verbos a seguir: to love, to like, to do, to speak, to listen, to write, to read, to eat, to drink, to watch, to have, to live, to go, to think, to know, to sing, to talk, to run, to work, to study, to understand, to cook, to wash, to use, to wear, to brush, to take, to give, to get, to choose.

amar – to love
gostar – to like
fazer – to do
falar – to speak
ouvir – to listen (lissen)
escrever – to write
ler – to read
comer – to eat
beber – to drink
assistir – to watch
ter – to have
viver – to live
ir – to go
pensar – to think
saber – to know (nou)
cantar – to sing

conversar – to talk
correr – to run
trabalhar – to work
estudar – to study
entender – to understand
cozinhar – to cook
lavar – to wash
usar – to use
vestir – to wear
escovar – to brush
pegar – to take
dar – to give
conseguir – to get (muitas outras traduções)
escolher – to choose (tchuz)

to love - amar

I love - eu amo

You love - você ama

***He loves**

***She loves**

***It loves - isso ama**

We love

They love

to like - gostar

I

You

***He**

***She**

***It**

We

They

to do - fazer (geralmente os verbos que terminam em o - nós colocamos ES no final - does) does (dâz)

I

You

***He**

***She**

***It**

We

They

to speak - falar

I

You

***He**

***She**

***It**

We

They

to listen - ouvir

I

You

***He**

***She**

***It**

We

They

to write - escrever

I

You

***He**

***She**

***It**

We

They

to read - ler

I

You

***He**

***She**

***It**

We

They

to eat - comer

I

You

***He**

***She**

***It**

They

We

to drink - beber

I

You

*He

*She

*It

They

We

to watch - assistir (verbos terminados em H - adicionamos ES - watches)

I

You

*He

*She

*It

We

They

to have - ter (esse verbo é uma exceção - na terceira pessoa ele fica - has)

I

You

*He

*She

*It

We

They

to live - viver

I

You

*He

*She

*It

They

We

to go - ir (quando o verbo termina em O - nós adicionamos ES - goes)

I

You

*He

*She

*It

We

They

to think - pensar, achar

I

You

*He

*She

*It

They

We

to know - saber, conhecer (nou)

I
You
*He
*She
*It
They
We

to talk - conversar, falar (tók)

I
You
*He
*She
*It
They
We

to work - trabalhar (funcionar)

I
You
*He
*She
*It
They
We

to sing - cantar

I
You
*He
*She
*It
They
We

to run - correr

I
You
*He
*She
*It
They
We

to study - estudar (verbos terminados em Y que tem consoante antes do Y - tiramos o Y e colocamos IES - studies)

I
You
*He studies
*She
*It
We
They

to understand - entender

I

You

*He

*She

*It

They

We

to cook - cozinhar

I

You

*He

*She

*It

They

We

**to wash - lavar (verbos terminados em H
ficam com ES no final - washes)**

I

You

*He

*She

*It

We

They

To use - usar

I

You

*He

*She

*It

They

We

To wear - vestir

I

You

*He

*She

*It

We

They

To brush - escovar

I

You

*He brushes

*She

*It

They

We

To take - pegar, tomar, levar

I
You
*He
*She
*It
They
We

To give - dar

I
You
He
She
It
They
We

To get - pegar, receber, ficar, ganhar, comprar, chegar... (guét)

I
You
He
She
It
They
We

To choose - escolher (tchuz)

I
You
He
She
It
We
They

Aprendemos a conjugação por tabela, usando os pronomes pessoais. Porém, nem sempre citamos eles, mas usamos nomes de pessoas e nomes de coisas. Quando isso acontece, respeitamos a regra abaixo:

Singular – com S

Plural – sem S

My husband cooks well – meu marido cozinha bem
(marido é singular, colocamos S no verbo – marido seria HE – e com HE usamos S)

My parents travel a lot – meus pais viajam muito
(pais é plural, não colocamos S no verbo – pais seria THEY – e com THEY não usamos S)

Exercises:

Ana (to work) from home

Peter (to drive) to work

John and David (to talk) every day

My parents (to celebrate) their
anniversary

My computer (to work) very well

Your boss (to speak) English

**Outra coisa, everyone e everybody
(todo mundo) são conjugados como
singular:**

Everybody/everyone works

Everybody/everyone knows

Exemplos (traduza):

Todo mundo entende

Todo mundo bebe água

Todo mundo trabalha todos os dias

Todo mundo comete erros

Como vimos, o simple present é usado para rotinas, vamos ver o exemplo da rotina abaixo.

Mariana – student.

I wake up at 5:30 am from Monday to Friday, because I go to college in the morning. After I wake up I brush my teeth and I have breakfast, I normally eat bread and butter and I drink coffee or tea. I don't like to eat eggs in the morning.

When I finish my breakfast, I take a shower, brush my teeth again and get dressed to go to college. I take a bus and a train to get to college.

I study from 7 am until 12:20 pm and I have a break at 9:30 am. During my break I usually eat something, like a coxinha.

When I leave college, I go straight to my house.

I normally do my homework and projects for college in the afternoon and later I go to the gym. When I get back from the gym I take a shower and watch movies and TV shows. I generally go to bed at 11 pm.

Vocabulary:

Mariana - student.

I wake up at 5:30 am from Monday to Friday, because I go to college in the morning.

wake up - acordar

college - faculdade

After I wake up I brush my teeth and I have breakfast, I normally eat bread and butter and I drink coffee or tea. I don't like to eat eggs in the morning.

to brush - escovar

teeth - dentes

have breakfast - tomar café da manhã

butter - manteiga

When I finish my breakfast, I take a shower, brush my teeth again and get dressed to go to college. I take a bus and a train to get to college.

take a shower - tomar banho

again - de novo

to get dressed - se vestir

to get to - chegar

I study from 7 am until 12:20 pm and I have a break at 9:30 am. During my break I usually eat something, like a coxinha.

until – até

break – pausa

during – durante

something – alguma coisa

like – como (comparação)

When I leave college, I go straight to my house.

I normally do my homework and projects for college in the afternoon and later I go to the gym.

to leave – sair

straight to – direto para

later – mais tarde

When I get back from the gym I take a shower and watch movies and TV shows. I generally go to bed at 11 pm.

get back – voltar

TV shows – Séries ou programas de TV

Perguntas e negações.

Para fazer perguntas no presente, nós utilizamos o **do** e **does** no começo da frase (antes do sujeito).

Do – I, you, we, they

Does – he, she, it

I – do

I wake up at 7 am

Do I wake up at 7 am?

You – do

You do the dishes

Do you do the dishes?

Quando nós usamos o DOES ele fica responsável pela conjugação do verbo. Então não podemos manter a conjugação do S, ES ou IES. Elas devem ser retiradas.

He – does

He **goes** to school

Does he **go** to school?

She – does

She **cleans** the house every day

Does she **clean** the house every day?

It – does

It **works**

Does it **work**?

They – do

They **work** together

Do they **work** together?

We – do

We **go** to school together

Do we **go** to school together?

Short answers

Do you like chocolate?

Yes, I do

No, I don't

Do you go to school?

Yes, I do

No, I don't

Do you work?

Yes, I do

No, I don't

Does he like me?

Yes, he does

No, he doesn't

Vamos transformar as frases abaixo em perguntas em inglês?

**(do - I, you, they, we
does - he, she, it)**

I cook very well

You help a lot of people

He **cleans** the house every week

She **does** her homework in the morning

It **works** very well

We work together

They wash the car every month

Para fazer as negações no presente nós utilizamos o don't (do not) e doesn't (does not) – depois do sujeito

(Don't – I, you, we, they

Doesn't – he, she , it)

I – don't

I brush my teeth every day

I don't brush my teeth every day

You – don't

You study every morning

You don't study every morning

Quando usamos DOESN'T (does not)
nós retiramos a conjugação de S, ES,
IES do verbo. Pois a função dele é
conjugar o verbo.

he – doesn't

He drinks water every day

He **doesn't drink** water every day

she – doesn't

She eats bread every morning

She **doesn't eat** bread every morning

it – doesn't

It smells bad

It **doesn't** smell bad

we – don't

We go out every day

We don't go out every day

they – don't

They study English almost every day

They don't study English almost every day

Vamos transformar as frases abaixo em negativas?

(Don't - I, you, they, we Doesn't - he, she , it)

I like French

You learn languages

He **paints** very well

She **sings** beautiful songs

It **washes** the dishes

We talk every day

They write letters

PRESENT SIMPLE X PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT SIMPLE – actions that repeat (every day, every week, always...)

structure: subject + verb

PRESENT CONTINUOUS – actions that are happening now (at this moment)

structure: subject + verb to be + verbING

PRESENT SIMPLE: I work every day

Negative: I don't work every day

Question: Do I work every day?

****OBSERVATION: WE CAN'T USE DO TO MAKE THE VERB TO BE QUESTION FORM – WE SIMPLY CHANGE THE ORDER OF THE VERB TO BE AND SUBJECT****

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: I am working now

Negative: I am not working now***

Question: Am I working now?**

*****OBSERVATION: WE CAN'T USE DON'T TO MAKE THE VERB TO BE NEGATIVE – WE SIMPLY USE NOT*****

PRESENT SIMPLE: I wash the dishes in the morning

Negative:

Question:

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: I'm washing the dishes at the moment

Negative:

Question:

PRESENT SIMPLE: She travels every weekend

Negative:

Question:

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: She is traveling now

Negative:

Question:

PRESENT SIMPLE: He watches TV every night

Negative:

Question:

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: He is watching TV now

Negative:

Question:

PRESENT SIMPLE: You study English every afternoon

Negative:

Question:

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: You are studying English at the moment

Negative:

Question: