

SIMPLE PRESENT

Presente do Indicativo

Com os Pronomes Pessoais **I, You, We** e **They**, o Presente Simples se forma com o verbo no infinitivo **sem TO**. Já com os Pronomes Pessoais **He, She** e **It**, o Presente Simples é formado com o verbo no infinitivo **sem TO** e ao verbo é acrescentado a letra **-s** no fim.

EXEMPLOS

I	work
You	work
He	works
She	works
It	works
We	work
You	work
They	work

FORMAÇÃO DO PRESENTE (SIMPLE PRESENT)

Na conjugação de alguns verbos, basta acrescentar a letra **-s** à 3ª pessoa do singular (**He, She, It**) para formar o Presente Simples. Os outros pronomes, **I, You, We** e **They** formam a conjugação do Presente Simples com o verbo no infinitivo **sem TO** e **não** recebem a letra **-s** ao final do verbo, como consta na tabela anteriormente apresentada.

EXEMPLOS

- He **loves** her.
(Ele a ama.)

- This washing machine **works** well.
(Esta máquina de lavar funciona bem.)



- We **study** at Cambridge University.
(Estudamos na Universidade de Cambridge.)

Regras - HE, SHE e IT

1. Com os verbos terminados em **-o, -s, -ch, -sh, -x e -z**, acrescenta-se **-es** a eles para formar o Presente Simples.

Exemplos:

She **washes** her hair every day.

(Ela lava o cabelo todos os dias.)



He **goes** to the park on weekends.

(Ele vai ao parque nos finais de semana.)

- Daniel **watches** television everyday.
(Daniel assiste televisão todos os dias.)
- Carol **does** her homework regularly.
(Carol faz sua lição de casa regularmente.)
- Bee **buzzes** among the flowers.
(A abelha produz um zumbido entre as flores.)

2. Se os verbos terminarem em **-y precedido de consoante**, troca-se o -y por -i e acrescenta-se **-es** a eles para formar o Presente Simples.

Exemplos:

He **studies** engineering. → study

(Ele estuda engenharia.)



- She **tries** to do a good work as a dentist. → try
(Ela tenta fazer um bom trabalho como dentista.)



- This baby **cries** so much. → cry
(Este bebê chora muito.)



3. O verbo **to have** possui a forma **has**.

- Robert **has** a beautiful car.
(Robert tem um belo carro.)



- Amanda **has** two brothers.
(Amanda tem dois irmãos.)



USOS

- **O Simple Present é usado para expressar:**

1. Fatos e situações atuais:

- Anthony **lives** in New York.

(Anthony mora em Nova Iorque.)

- My daughter **works** in a hospital as a nurse.

(Minha filha trabalha como enfermeira em um hospital.)

- Banks **open** at 10:00 a.m.

(Os bancos abrem às dez da manhã.)

2. Hábitos: Geralmente são empregados com advérbios de tempo como: **always, often, usually, rarely, frequently, sometimes, never, every day, on weekends, on Tuesdays, etc.**

- I **go** to the gym every day.
(Vou à academia todos os dias.)
- He never **watches** tv.
(Ele nunca assiste tv.)



3. Verdades Universais:

- Birds **fly**. (Pássaros voam.)
- Dogs **bark**. (Cachorros latem.)
- The sun **goes down** in the west.
(O sol se põe no oeste.)



4. Opiniões, sentimentos, desejos, preferências e gostos:

- She **likes** cake.
(Ela gosta de bolo.)
- I **think** you are right.
(Acho que você está certo.)
- I **hope** so.
(Espero que sim.)



5. Fatos históricos, relatar acontecimentos, filmes, piadas, uma transmissão esportiva com mais dramaticidade; é o chamado "**Presente Histórico**". Nestes casos, os fatos que ocorreram no passado **são reproduzidos ou imaginados** *como se* estivessem acontecendo no **momento presente**.

- ... at that moment the woman **enters** the saloon and **starts** to talk ...
(... naquele momento a mulher entra na sala e começa a falar ...)

6. Ações futuras relacionadas com horário fixado.

- I **start** to work next week
(Eu começo a trabalhar na próxima semana).
- My flight **leaves** at 9:00 p.m.
(Meu voo sai às nove da noite.)
- My parents **arrive** tonight.
(Meus pais chegam esta noite.)



ATENÇÃO!

Com pronomes indefinidos como **somebody**, **nobody**, **everybody**, **nothing**, **everything**, use-se o verbo na terceira pessoa:

EXEMPLOS:

- **Nobody** likes you.
(Ninguém gosta de você.)
- **Everything** ends up some day.
(Tudo acaba um dia.)
- **Nothing** interests me.
(Nada me interessa.)

FORMA NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA:

As formas negativas e interrogativas do Simple Present são feitas com o verbo auxiliar **Do (do/does)**, acompanhado do verbo principal no infinitivo sem to.

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1. Forma Negativa:

Para formar uma oração negativa no Simple Present, usa-se **do not** para os Pronomes Pessoais **I, You, We, You** e **They** e **does not** para a 3ª pessoa do singular, **He, She, It**.

Observe a tabela:

I	do not work
You	do not work
He	does not work
She	does not work
It	does not work
We	do not work
You	do not work
They	do not work

FORMAS ABREVIADAS

do not - don't

does not - doesn't

Ambas as formas são corretas e bastante comuns na Língua Inglesa.

EXEMPLOS

- I **don't** talk to them.
(Eu não falo com eles.)
- You **don't** need to tell me anything.
(Você não precisa me dizer nada.)
- He **doesn't** live here.
(Ele não mora aqui.)
- She **doesn't** like pizza.
(Ela não gosta de pizza.)

- It **doesn't** work well.
(Isto não funciona bem.)
- We **don't** read newspaper.
(Nós não lemos jornal.)
- You **don't** have children.
(Vocês não têm filhos.)
- They **don't** go out on weekends.
(Eles não saem nos finais de semana.)

2. Forma Interrogativa:

Para formar uma oração interrogativa no Simple Present, usa-se o verbo auxiliar **Do** ANTES DO SUJEITO para os Pronomes Pessoais **I, You, We, You** e **They** e **Does** para a 3ª pessoa do singular, **He, She, It**.

EXEMPLOS

- **Do** I need it? (Eu preciso disto?)
- **Do** you have a car? (Você tem carro?)
- Where **does** she work? (Onde ela trabalha?)
- **Does** it work? (Isto funciona?)
- **Do** we know her? (Nós a conhecemos?)

3. Forma Interrogativo-Negativa:

Para formar uma oração interrogativo-negativa no Simple Present, usa-se **do** ou **does** antes do sujeito e coloca-se not após o sujeito.

EXEMPLOS

- **Do I not** need it? (= **Don't** I need it?)
(Eu não preciso disto?)
- **Does** he **not** work? (= **Doesn't** he work?)
(Ele não trabalha?)
- **Do you not** have a dog? (= **Don't** you have a dog?)
(Você não tem cachorro?)

OBSERVAÇÕES:

1. **Do** e **Does** podem ser usados em sentenças afirmativas para dar ênfase ao que se fala. Por exemplo:

He **does** believe in God. (Ele acredita em Deus, sim.)

2. Na forma Interrogativo-Negativa, os verbos *be* posicionam-se antes do sujeito, assim como o auxiliar **do** / **does**. Por exemplo:

Are you **not** ready? (= **Aren't** you ready?)

(Você não está pronto?)

Is Lucy **not** at home? (= **Isn't** Lucy at home?)

(Lucy não está em casa?)

EXERCISES

1. Every time I see that movie, it _____ me
cry.

a. make

b. made

c. makes

d. making

e. makies

1. Every time I see that movie, it _____ me
cry.

a. make

b. made

c. makes

d. making

e. makies

2. Marque a alternativa cuja frase esteja escrita corretamente na forma afirmativa do Simple Present:

- a. Patrick plaies tennis here.
- b. Tim and Tom goes to the movies on Sundays.
- c. You work at night.
- d. They studies at UnB.
- e. She haves many brothers.

2. Marque a alternativa cuja frase esteja escrita corretamente na forma afirmativa do Simple Present:

- a. Patrick plaies tennis here.
- b. Tim and Tom goes to the movies on Sundays.
- c. You work at night.
- d. They studies at UnB.
- e. She haves many brothers.

3. Marque a alternativa que completa a frase:

_____ they _____ economy?

- a. Does / study
- b. Do / study
- c. Do / studies
- d. Does / studies
- e. Are / study

3. Marque a alternativa que completa a frase:

_____ they _____ economy?

- a. Does / study
- b. Do / study**
- c. Do / studies
- d. Does / studies
- e. Are / study

4. Qual é a forma negativa da frase: “The baby cries all night.”?
- a. The baby doesn't cries all night.
 - b. The baby not cries all night.
 - c. The baby don't cries all night.
 - d. The baby doesn't cry all night.
 - e. The baby don't cry all night.

4. Qual é a forma negativa da frase: “The baby cries all night.”?

a. The baby doesn't cries all night.

b. The baby not cries all night.

c. The baby don't cries all night.

d. The baby doesn't cry all night.

e. The baby don't cry all night.

5. A conjugação correta dos verbos abaixo na 3ª pessoa do singular para *to fly* / *to stay* / *to kiss* / *to drink* é:

- a. Flies / staies / kiss / drinkies
- b. Flys / stays / kisses / drinkes
- c. Flys / stais / kisses / drinks
- d. Flies / stays / kisses / drinkes
- e. Flies / stays / kisses / drinks

5. A conjugação correta dos verbos abaixo na 3ª pessoa do singular para *to fly* / *to stay* / *to kiss* / *to drink* é:

- a. Flies / staies / kiss / drinkies
- b. Flys / stays / kisses / drinkes
- c. Flys / stais / kisses / drinks
- d. Flies / stays / kisses / drinkes
- e. Flies / stays / kisses / drinks

6. Everybody _____ the same opinion. But I _____.

a. Have / don't

b. Has / don't

c. Haves / don't

d. Has / doesn't

e. Have / doesn't

6. Everybody _____ the same opinion. But I _____.

a. Have / don't

b. Has / don't

c. Haves / don't

d. Has / doesn't

e. Have / doesn't

7. My mother always _____ a lot.

a. Worry

b. Worres

c. Worries

d. Worrays

e. Don't worry

7. My mother always _____ a lot.

a. Worry

b. Worres

c. Worries

d. Worrays

e. Don't worry

8. Marque a alternativa que emprega o verbo auxiliar *do* corretamente.

- a. Does they eat pizza every week?
- b. Do not they eat pizza every week?
- c. Does they eats pizza every week?
- d. Do they eat pizza every week?
- e. Does they not eat pizza every week?

8. Marque a alternativa que emprega o verbo auxiliar *do* corretamente.

- a. Does they eat pizza every week?
- b. Do not they eat pizza every week?
- c. Does they eats pizza every week?
- d. Do they eat pizza every week?
- e. Does they not eat pizza every week?

9. We _____ go to school on Sundays.

a. aren't

b. Isn't

c. Doesn't

d. Don't

e. Not

9. We _____ go to school on Sundays.

a. aren't

b. Isn't

c. Doesn't

d. Don't

e. Not

10. Karen _____ many books.

a. Has

b. Have

c. Haves

d. Hases

e. Don't have

10. Karen _____ many books.

a. Has

b. Have

c. Haves

d. Hases

e. Don't have

11. Bill _____ in a dormitory. He has a private room.

- a. lives
- b. doesn't live
- c. don't live
- d. live
- e. is live

11. Bill _____ in a dormitory. He has a private room.

a. lives

b. doesn't live

c. don't live

d. live

e. is live

12. He always _____ home at six.

- a. Goes
- b. Go
- c. Don't go
- d. Go not
- e. N.d.a

12. He always _____ home at six.

a. Goes

b. Go

c. Don't go

d. Go not

e. N.d.a

13. It _____ a lot in Canada.

- a. Snow
- b. Snowes
- c. Snowies
- d. Is snow
- e. Snows

13. It _____ a lot in Canada.

- a. Snow
- b. Snowes
- c. Snowies
- d. Is snow
- e. **Snows**

14. Complete the dialogue:

A: ___ you have brothers?

B: Yes, I _____. I have one brother and one sister.

A: What _____ your sister _____?

B: She _____ in a bank.

- a. Does / do / does / does / work
- b. Do / do / does / does / works
- c. Do / do / does / do / work
- d. Do / do / does / do / works
- e. Do / does / do / does / work

14. Complete the dialogue:

A: ___ you have brothers?

B: Yes, I _____. I have one brother and one sister.

A: What _____ your sister _____?

B: She _____ in a bank.

- a. Does / do / does / does / work
- b. Do / do / does / does / works
- c. Do / do / does / do / work
- d. Do / do / does / do / works
- e. Do / does / do / does / work

15. Children _____ so much.

a. Play

b. Plays

c. Plaies

d. Does play not

e. Doesn't play

15. Children _____ so much.

a. Play

b. Plays

c. Plaies

d. Does play not

e. Doesn't play

16. My family _____ a beach house.

a. have

b. don't have

c. has

d. haves

e. doesn't has

16. My family _____ a beach house.

a. have

b. don't have

c. has

d. haves

e. doesn't has

17. Check the correct alternative.

- a. Paul studies always English on Saturdays.
- b. Paul always studies English on Saturdays.
- c. Paul always studies on Saturdays English.
- d. On Saturdays Paul studies always English.
- e. Paul studies English always on Saturdays.

17. Check the correct alternative.

a. Paul studies always English on Saturdays.

b. Paul always studies English on Saturdays.

c. Paul always studies on Saturdays English.

d. On Saturdays Paul studies always English.

e. Paul studies English always on Saturdays.

18. Jane _____ a very intelligent teenager. She _____ fifteen years old and _____ two brothers. She _____ to school in the morning and _____ her parents in the afternoon.

- a. is/has/has/goes/helps
- b. 's/has/has/go/help
- c. isn't/is/have/goes/helps
- d. is/is/has/goes/helps
- e. 's/is/have/goes/helps

18. Jane _____ a very intelligent teenager. She _____ fifteen years old and _____ two brothers. She _____ to school in the morning and _____ her parents in the afternoon.

a. is/has/has/goes/helps

b. 's/has/has/go/help

c. isn't/is/have/goes/helps

d. is/is/has/goes/helps

e. 's/is/have/goes/helps

19. Complete the sentence.



"ON THE BRIGHT SIDE, JOEY... AT LEAST MARGARET _____ A TWIN SISTER."

- a. hasn't
- b. doesn't have
- c. don't have
- d. have
- e. hasn't have

19. Complete the sentence.



"ON THE BRIGHT SIDE, JOEY... AT LEAST MARGARET _____ A TWIN SISTER."

- a. hasn't
- b. doesn't have**
- c. don't have
- d. have
- e. hasn't have

20. What _____ you _____ in your free time?

a. X / do

b. are / do

c. does / do

d. do / did

e. do / do

20. What _____ you _____ in your free time?

a. X / do

b. are / do

c. does / do

d. do / did

e. do / do