

# 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
<b>He</b>	<b>does not</b> work
<b>She</b>	<b>does not</b> work
<b>It</b>	<b>does not</b> 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  
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a. make

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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

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- 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:

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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.



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

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

# 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