

Here comes the sun, doo, dun, doo, doo Here comes the sun, and I say It's all right

Little darling, it's been a long cold lonely winter Little darling, it feels like years since it's been here

Here comes the sun, doo, dun, doo, doo Here comes the sun, and I say It's all right

Little darling, the smile's returning to the faces Little darling, it seems like years since it's been here

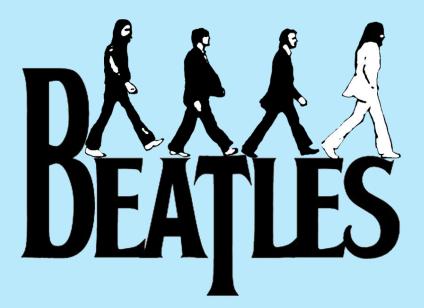
Here comes the sun, doo, dun, doo, doo Here comes the sun, and I say It's all right

 $[\ldots]$ 

Something in the way she moves
Attracts me like no other lover
Something in the way she woos me
I don't want to leave her now
You know I believe and how

Somewhere in her smile she knows
That I don't need no other lover
Something in her style that shows me
I don't want to leave her now
You know I believe and how

You're asking me will my love grow I don't know, I don't know
You stick around, now it may show I don't know, I don't know







O present simple é um tempo verbal que descreve uma ação que acontece o tempo todo ou com uma certa frequência.

Humans communicate in different ways.

My computer *needs* maintenance regularly.



Em geral, a forma do *present simple* coincide com a forma base ou o infinitivo em inglês.

We *use* our hands to talk.

You need a 7.5 to pass.

I have no time for you.

Americans *influence* the whole world.



Na 3ª pessoa do singular os verbos terminam com "s".



He thinks in English.

Donna frequently changes her mind.

It sounds like British to me.

Here comes the sun.

Something in the way she moves

Attracts me like no other lover

Something in the way she woos me



Alguns verbos sofrem modificações além do acréscimo do "s":

do - does

have - has

She does her homework every night.

He *has* a very nice car.





#### Verbos terminados em **consoante** + y

fly - flies

study - studies

That airplane **flies** at 400 km/h. The man **says** he is not the criminal.





Verbos terminados em S, O, CH, SH, S e Z

teach - teaches wish - wishes kiss - kisses

My mother *teaches* in a public school.

Anna *wishes* to travel abroad some day.

He always *kisses* his dogs when he gets home.





#### Forma interrogativa

Em perguntas, acrescentamos o auxiliar *do* (*does*, no caso da 3ª pessoa) antes do sujeito da oração.

**Do** you *like* to hip hop?

What **do** you have in your bag?

**Does** English influence Portuguese a lot?







#### Forma negativa

Na forma negativa, acrescentamos *don't* (*do not*) antes do verbo. Na 3ª pessoa do singular acrescentamos *doesn't* (*does not*) e mantemos o verbo na forma base sem "s" ou "es" no final.

We *don't* use much Chinese in Brazil. Arnold *doesn't* study any languages. I *don't* want to leave her now. I *don't* need no other lover.





#### Expressando frequência



É comum utilizarmos advérbios de freqüência com o *present* simple. Veja alguns:

Always (sempre)
Often (freqüentemente)
Usually (normalmente)
Sometimes (às vezes)
Hardly ever (raramente)

Never (nunca)
Seldom (raramente)
Rarely (raramente)
Once a week (uma vez por semana)
Twice a month (duas vezes por mês)
Three times a year (três vezes por ano)

Samuel *often* goes to basketball games. I *hardly ever* study at night.

We have English lessons *twice a week*. She *never* does these things you do.



5. Allow

## GLOBETREKKER Inglês para o ensino médio





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#### Write the correct he/she/it form of these verbs.

Escreva a forma correta dos verbos (na 3ª pessoa)

1. Cross	7. Want
2. Fix	8. Begin
3. Stay	9. Wash
4. Study	10. Do

- 11. Multiply \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Be \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Like \_\_\_\_\_





Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Complete as frases com a forma correta dos verbos em parênteses:

- 1. School \_\_\_\_\_ at 3.15. (finish)
- 2. Che Yuen \_\_\_\_\_ his homework quickly. (do)
- 3. Maggie \_\_\_\_\_ hard at school. (try)
- 4. Our dog \_\_\_\_\_ a long tail. (have)
- 5. Hung \_\_\_\_\_ in the latest fashion. (dress)
- 6. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ very fat. (be)
- 7. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the door after the lesson. (lock)
- 8. We \_\_\_\_\_ this street every day. (cross)





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The coming pictures show what Mimi does every day. Describe the pictures by completing the given sentences with the suitable form of the verbs from the box.

As figuras a seguir descrevem o que Mimi faz todos os dias. Descreva as figuras completando as frases dadas com a forma correta dos verbos em parênteses.

Make have help brush go practise Watch wash take start eat get







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Make get have help

Brush go watch wash

Take eat start practise

a. Mimi \_\_\_\_ up at 6 o'clock.









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Make get have help

Bush go watch wash

Take eat start practise

b. She	her bed,	her teeth,
29	her face and then _	
breakfa	ast at about half past six.	







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Make get have help

Brush go watch wash

Take eat start practise

c. After breakfast, she \_\_\_\_\_ the school bus to school.









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Make get have help

Brush go watch wash

Take eat start practise

d. In the afternoon, she sometimes \_\_\_\_\_

her mother to make cakes and biscuits.





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Brush go watch wash

Take eat start practise

e. After tea, she \_\_\_\_\_ the piano for about one hour.





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Make get have help

Brush go watch wash

Take eat start practise



f. She \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at about eight with her family. Then they \_\_\_\_\_ TV together for a while before she \_\_\_\_\_ doing her homework.



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Make get have help

Brush go watch wash

Take eat start practise

She usually\_\_\_\_\_to bed at about eleven.



