



SigRECUPERAÇÃO

LÍNGUA INGLESA • 8º Ano • Ensino Fundamental

Units 1 to 4

- Reading Comprehension
- Simple Past Form (regular and irregular verbs) – affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
- Auxiliary verb – Did/Didn't
- Lista of irregular verbs (page 143)
- Question Words (-wh questions)
- Verb to be (past form) and verb there to be (present and past forms)

READING COMPREHENSION

Televisions show sounds and pictures. They get data from cables, discs, or over-the-air signals. They turn this data into sounds and images. People watch news and shows on them. You probably call them TVs.

John Baird made the first TV in 1925. It had one color. It could only show 30 lines. This was just enough room for a face. It didn't work well, but it was a start.

The first TV station was set up in 1928. It was in New York. Few people had TVs. The broadcasts were not meant to be watched. They showed a Felix the Cat doll for two hours a day. The doll spun around on a record player. They were experimenting. It took many years to get it right.

By the end of the 1930s, TVs were working well. America got its first taste at the 1939 World's Fair. This was one of the biggest events ever. There were 200 small, black and white TVs set up around the fair. The U.S. President gave a speech over the TVs. The TVs were only five inches big but the people loved it.

They wanted TVs. But World War II was going on during this time. Factories were busy making guns and bombs. When the war was over, TV spread across the country.

By 1948 there were 4 big TV networks in America. They aired their shows from 8 to 11 each night. Local shows were aired at other times. Most of the time, nothing was shown at all. TV was not "always on" like it is now.

Color TVs came out in 1953. They cost too much money for most. Also, shows were aired in black and white. By 1965, color TVs were cheaper. TV stations started airing shows in color. People had to switch if they wanted to see the shows.

Now most TVs are high-def. This means that they have many lines on them. This makes the image clear. TVs have come a long way since Baird's 30 line set. High-def TVs have 1080 lines. There are state of the art sets called 4K TVs. These TVs have 3,840 lines. Some people watch TV in 3D. I wonder what they will come up with next. Smell-o-vision anyone?

(Adapted from Hello Teens)

1. Why did many families switch to color TVs in 1965?

- (A) Color TVs cost a lot of money.
- (B) Many shows were only shown in color.
- (C) Color TVs came out in 1965.
- (D) World War II ended and troops returned home.

2. Why was 1939 an important year for TV?

- (A) Many Americans were introduced to TV.
- (B) The first color TV was released.
- (C) The first TV station began broadcasting.
- (D) John Baird created the first TV.

Part II SIMPLE PAST FORM

Quase todos os verbos em inglês têm três formas principais: *infinitive, simple past e past participle*.
Conhecendo estas três formas, conseguimos conjugar todos os tempos verbais, mas daremos foco no Simple Past.

Examples: *Infinitive*

to live
to go

Simple Past

lived
went

1. Regular verbs – examples

Infinitive

to miss
to start
to greet

Simple Past

missed
started
greeted

Os verbos regulares recebem o sufixo **ed** no Simple Past e no Past Participle.

2. Irregular verbs – examples

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Simple Past</i>
to lose	lost
to know	knew
to read	read

Os verbos irregulares não seguem regra quanto à formação do *Simple Past* e do *Past Participle*. Por esta razão devem ser memorizados.

a) Write the main forms of these regular verbs.

infinitive	Simple Past	translation
1. to design	_____	_____
2. to remember	_____	_____
3. to travel	_____	_____

b) Write the main forms of these regular verbs.

infinitive	Simple Past	translation
1. to place	_____	_____
2. to like	_____	_____
3. to die	_____	_____

c) Write the main forms of these regular verbs.

infinitive	Simple Past	translation
1. to fry	_____	_____
2. to cry	_____	_____
3. to study	_____	_____
4. to play	_____	_____

d) Write the main forms of these regular verbs.

infinitive	Simple Past	translation
1. to drop	_____	_____
2. to stop	_____	_____
3. to fit	_____	_____
4. to plan	_____	_____

e) Write the main forms of these regular verbs.

infinitive	Simple Past	translation
1. to admit	_____	_____
2. to control	_____	_____
3. to prefer	_____	_____
4. to permit	_____	_____

Empregamos o *Simple Past tense* para expressar uma ação ocorrida em um tempo definido do **passado**.

Examples: Yesterday I **missed** the train to New York. // I **went** to Boston by bus last week.

1. Simple past - affirmative form

Regular verb		Irregular verb	
Infinitive	Simple past	Infinitive	Simple past
to miss	missed	to go	went
I	missed the train.	I	went to New York.
You	missed the train.	You	went to New York.
He	} missed the train.	He	} went to New York.
She			
It			
We			
You	missed the train.	You	went to New York.
They	missed the train.	They	went to New York.

Este tempo verbal é muitas vezes acompanhado de:

yesterday	the day before yesterday
last {	two hours {
year	a week } ago
month	ten days }
night	etc.
etc.	

Last night I met some friends' at the club.
We had our breakfast **two hours ago**.

***Não esqueça de estudar a lista de verbos que está no final do livro Our Way 04.**

1. Use the Simple Past Tense.

- a) (to feel) I _____ more confident after some days.
- b) (to leave) He _____ home to live in Los Angeles.
- c) (to arrive) We _____ at 6 o'clock yesterday.
- d) (to do) The student _____ his homework before lunch.
- e) (to speak) She _____ English with the American family.
- f) (to lose) She _____ her voice last night.
- g) (to get) Henry _____ nervous because of the test.
- h) (to say) Alice _____ hello to me this morning.
- i) (to buy) Mr. Garner finally _____ a new suit.
- j) (to drink) Paul _____ lemonade.

2. Change from Simple Present to Simple Past.

- a) Peter finally begins to understand me. _____
- b) They want to buy some fruit. _____
- c) I prefer to pay in cash. _____
- d) Some people go to England to study English. _____
- e) They have to develop their creativity. _____

- f) He plays the piano at that restaurant. _____
- g) Those young girls wear mini-skirts. _____
- h) She goes to school by bus. _____
- i) They build apartments. _____
- j) We eat junk food. _____

Negative and interrogative forms

Example:

For three days I did not speak.

Did you speak after three days?

Infinitive		Simple past		
to speak		spoke		
Negative		Interrogative		
I	did not speak.	Did	I	speak?
You	did not speak.	Did	you	speak?
He			he	
She	did not speak.	Did	she	speak?
It				
We	did not speak.	Did	we	speak?
You	did not speak.	Did	you	speak?
They	did not speak.	Did	they	speak?
<p>1. Na negativa e na interrogativa do <i>Simple Past</i>, usamos o auxiliar did para todas as pessoas. O verbo principal fica no infinitivo sem to.</p> <p>2. Na forma interrogativa o auxiliar did antecede o sujeito.</p> <p>3. Contração: did + not = didn't → I didn't speak.</p>				

3. Change to negative form.

- 1. You paid attention to her words. _____
- 2. The students organized the book in the library last week. _____
- 3. Debbie lied about her intentions. _____
- 4. Jane wore too much lipstick in her party. _____
- 5. We tried to understand you. _____

4. Change to interrogative form.

- 1. The students understood the lessons. _____
- 2. He read a book about computers. _____
- 3. His creative ideas became a hit. _____
- 4. That man changed the school rules. _____
- 5. Becky expressed her feelings to Paul. _____

VERBO TO BE - Past Form

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I was	I was not	Was I?
You were	You were not (you weren't)	Were you?
He was	He was not (he wasn't)	Was he?
She was	She was not (she wasn't)	Was she?
It was	It was not (it wasn't)	Was it?
We were	not (we weren't)	Were we?
We were	You were not (you weren't)	Were you?
You were	They were not (they weren't)	Were they?
They were		

5. Supply the verb to be in the Past Form (affirmative).

- a) Mary Ann _____ my first girlfriend.
- b) I _____ in Rio in February.
- c) That cat _____ sick last week.
- d) We _____ at John's house last weekend.
- e) They _____ on vacation last July.
- f) You _____ not a good student two years ago.
- g) Jack and Bill _____ very good friends.
- h) Jack _____ at school last year.
- i) She _____ happy with the new dress.
- j) They _____ not in class yesterday.

6. Put the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms.

- a) James and I were in New York last month.

I: _____?

N: _____

- b) The birds were hungry.

I: _____?

N: _____

- c) Bill was in his bedroom.

I: _____?

N: _____

THERE TO BE - PASSADO

There was: havia. É usado com substantivos no singular.

There were: havia. É usado com substantivos no plural.

7. Supply **there was** or **there were**.

- a) _____ beautiful girls at the club last night.
- b) _____ two blue hats on this table two hours ago.
- c) _____ an Italian boy in my class last year.
- d) _____ a party at school last Saturday.
- e) _____ two famous artists at the hotel.
- f) _____ nice pictures on that wall.

Don't forget the interrogative Pronouns (- wh questions)

1. Who - quem?
2. Where - onde?
3. When - quando?
4. What - o que? Qual?
5. Which - Qual?
6. Whose - De quem?
7. How long - Quanto tempo?
8. How many - Quantos?
9. How much - Quanto?
10. How - Como?

Reading comprehension

1. B
2. A

Part 2

Designed- projetar/ remembered- lembrar/ travelled or traveled- viajar

Placed- situar/ liked- gostar/ died- morrer

Fried- fritar/ cried- chorar/ studied- estudar/ played- jogar, brincar, tocar

Dropped- cair, deixar/ stopped- parar/ fitted- ajustar/ planned- planejar

Admitted- admitir/ controlled- controlar/ preferred- preferir/ permitted- permitir

1. a. felt; b. left; c. arrived; d. did; e. spoke; f. lost; g. got; h. said; i. bought; j. drank.
2. Peter finally began to understand me.
2. They wanted to buy some fruit.
3. I preferred to pay in cash.
4. Some people went to England to study English.
5. They had to develop their creativity.
6. He played the piano at that café.
7. Those young girls wore mini-skirts.
8. She went to school by bus.
9. They built apartments.
10. We ate junk food.

GABARITO

3. a. You didn't pay attention to her words.
 - b. The students didn't organize the book in the library last week.
 - c. Debbie didn't lie about her intentions.
 - d. Jane didn't wear too much lipstick in her party.
 - e. We didn't try to understand you.
4. a. Did the students understand the lessons?
 - b. Did he read a book about computers?
 - c. Did his creative ideas become a hit?
 - d. Did that man change the school rules?
 - e. Did Becky express her feelings to Paul?
5. a. was/ b. was/ c. was/ d. were/ e. were/ e. were/ f. were/ g. were / h. was/ i. was/ j. were
6. a. Were James and I in New York last month? / James and I weren't in New York last month.
 - b. Were the birds hungry? / The birds weren't hungry.
 - c. Was Bill in his bedroom? / Bill wasn't in his bedroom.
7. a. There were/
 - b. There were/
 - c. There was/
 - d. There was /
 - e. There were/
 - f. There were



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