

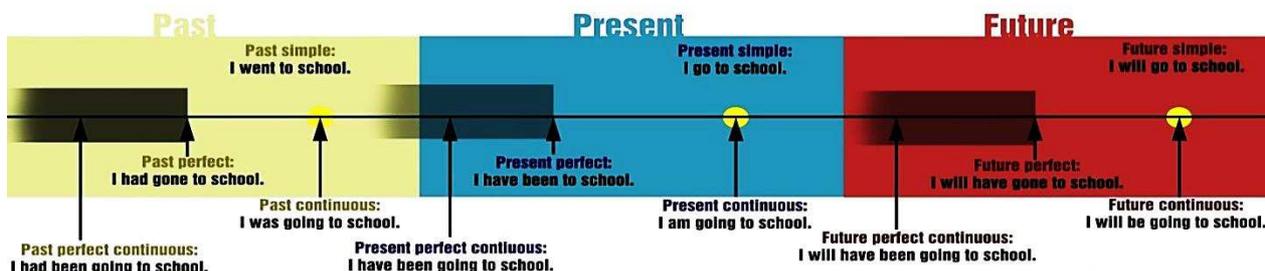


SigRECUPERAÇÃO

LÍNGUA INGLESA • 2ª Série • Ensino Médio

(Units 1 and 2)

- Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary
- Verbal Tenses – Perfect and Perfect Continuous (Present, Past and Future)
- Verbal Tenses – Simple and Continuous Tenses (Present, Past and Future)
- Simple Past × Present Perfect
- Simple Past × Past Perfect
- Parts of speech/word class (noun, verb, adverb, adjective, preposition, ...)



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1-SIMPLE PRESENT

The simple present (also called present simple) is a verb tense which is used to show repetition, habit or generalization.

The simple present is just the base form of the verb. Questions are made with DO/ DOES and negative forms are made with DO NOT/ DOES NOT (third person).

Statement: You speak English. **Question:** Do you speak English? **Negative:** You do not speak English.

Statement: He speaks English. **Question:** Does he speak English? **Negative:** He does not speak English.

USE 1 Repeated Actions

Examples:

I play tennis. / She does not play tennis. / Does he play tennis?

The train leaves every morning at 8 AM. / The train does not leave at 9 AM.

USE 2 Facts or Generalizations

Examples:

Cats like milk. / Birds do not like milk. / Do pigs like milk?
California is in America.

USE 3 Scheduled Events in the Near Future

Examples:

The train leaves tonight at 6 PM. / The bus does not arrive at 11 AM, it arrives at 11 PM.

When do we board the plane? / The party starts at 8 o'clock.

2-PRESENT CONTINUOUS

The present continuous (also called present progressive) is a verb tense which is used to show what is happening now, either at the moment of speech or now in a larger

sense. The present continuous can also be used to show that an action is going to take place in the near future.

The present continuous is formed using **AM/IS/ARE + present participle**. Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and am/is/are. Negatives are made with **NOT**.

Statement: You are watching TV. / **Question:** Are you watching TV? / **Negative:** You are not watching TV

USE 1 Now

Examples:

You are learning English now. / You are not swimming now. / Are you sleeping?

USE 2 Longer Actions in Progress Now

Examples: (All of these sentences can be said while eating dinner in a restaurant.)

I am studying to become a doctor. / I am not studying to become a dentist.

USE 3 Near Future

Examples:

I am meeting some friends after work. / I am not going to the party tonight. /

Is he visiting his parents next weekend?

USE 4 Repetition and Irritation with "Always"

Examples:

She is always coming to class late. / He is constantly talking. I wish he would shut up.

I don't like them because they are always complaining.

A. SIMPLE PRESENT / PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Exercise

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses

1. Every Monday, Sally (drive) _____ her kids to football practice.
2. Usually, I (work) _____ as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) _____ French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.
3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) _____
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) _____

5. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) _____

6. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) _____ because everybody (talk) _____ so loudly.

7. Justin (write, currently) _____ a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.

8. Jim: Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?
Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) _____ to a movie tonight with some friends.

3-PRESENT PERFECT

The present perfect is a verb tense which is used to show that an action has taken place once or many times before now. The present perfect is most frequently used to talk about experiences or changes that have taken place, but there are other less common uses as well.

The present perfect is formed using **HAS/HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE**. Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and has/have. Negatives are made with **NOT**.

Statement: You have seen that movie many times.

Question: Have you seen that movie many times?

Negative: You have not seen that movie many times.

USE 1 Unspecified Time Before Now**Examples:**

I have seen that movie twenty times. / I think I have met him once before.

There have been many earthquakes in California. / People have traveled to the Moon.

Have you read the book yet? / Has there ever been a war in the United States?

TOPIC 1 Experience

You can use the present perfect to describe your experience. It is like saying, "I have the experience of..." You can also use this tense to say that you have never had a certain experience. The present perfect is **NOT** used to describe a specific event.

Example:

I have been to France.

This sentence means that you have had the experience of being in France. Maybe you have been there once, or several times.

TOPIC 2 Change Over Time

We often use the present perfect to talk about change that has happened over a period of time.

Examples:

You have grown since the last time I saw you. / The government has become more interested in arts education.

TOPIC 3 Accomplishments

We often use the present perfect to list the accomplishments of individuals and humanity. You cannot mention a specific time.

Examples:

Man has walked on the Moon. / Our son has learned how to read.

TOPIC 4 An Uncompleted Action You Are Expecting

We often use the present perfect to say that an action which we expected has not happened. Using the present perfect suggests that we are still waiting for the action to happen.

Examples:

James has not finished his homework yet. / Susan hasn't mastered Japanese, but she can communicate.

Time Expressions with Present Perfect

When we use the present perfect it means that something has happened at some point in our lives before now. Remember, the exact time the action happened is not important.

Sometimes, we want to limit the time we are looking in for an experience. We can do this with expressions such as: **IN the last week, IN the last year, this week, this month, so far, up to now, etc.**

Examples:

Have you been to Mexico in the last year? / I have seen that movie six times in the last month.

NOTICE

"**LAST YEAR**" and "**IN THE LAST YEAR**" are very different in meaning. "Last year" means the year before now, and it is considered a specific time which requires simple past. "In the last year" means from 365 days ago until now. It is not considered a specific time, so it requires **present perfect**.

Examples:

I went to Mexico last year. / I went to Mexico in the calendar year before this one.

I have been to Mexico in the last year. / I have been to Mexico at least once.

USE 2 Duration from the Past Until Now (Non-Continuous Verbs)**Examples:**

I have had a cold for two weeks. / She has been in England for six months.

4-PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

The present perfect continuous is formed using **HAS/HAVE + BEEN + PRESENT PARTICIPLE**. Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and has/have. Negatives are made with **NOT**.

Statement: You have been waiting here for two hours.

Question: Have you been waiting here for two hours?

Negative: You have not been waiting here for two hours.

USE 1 Duration from the Past Until Now**Examples:**

They have been talking for the last hour. / She has been working at that company for three years. / What have you been doing for the last 30 minutes?

USE 2 Recently, Lately**Examples:**

Recently, I have been feeling really tired. / She has been watching too much television lately.

Have you been exercising lately?

B. PRESENT PERFECT / PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS**Exercise:**

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses:

Robin: I think the waiter (forget) _____ us. We (wait) _____ here for over half an hour and nobody (take) _____ our order yet.

Michele: I think you're right. He (walk) _____ by us at least twenty times. He probably thinks we (order, already) _____. Robin: Look at that couple over there, they (be, only) _____ here for five or ten minutes and they already have their food.

Michele: He must realize we (order, not) _____ yet! We (sit) _____ here for over half an hour staring at him.

Robin: I don't know if he (notice, even) _____ us. He (run) _____ from table to table taking orders and serving food.

Michele: That's true, and he (look, not) _____ in our direction once.

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses:

1. Judy: How long (be) _____ in Canada?

Claude: I (study) _____ here for more than three years.

2. I (have) _____ the same car for more than ten years. I'm thinking about buying a new one.

3. I (love) _____ chocolate since I was a child. You might even call me a "chocoholic."

4. Matt and Sarah (have) _____ some difficulties in their relationship lately, so they (go) _____ to a marriage counselor. I hope they work everything out.

5. John (work) _____ for the government since he graduated from Harvard University. Until recently, he (enjoy) _____ his work, but now he is talking about retiring.

6. Lately, I (think) _____ about changing my career because I (become) _____ dissatisfied with the conditions at my company.

7. I (see) _____ Judy for more than five years and during that time I have (see)

_____ many changes in her personality.

1- SIMPLE PAST

The simple past is a verb tense which is used to show that a completed action took place at a specific time in the past. The simple past is also frequently used to talk about past habits and generalizations. The simple past is formed using the **VERB + ED**. In addition, there are many verbs with irregular past forms. Questions are made with **did** and negative forms are made with **DID NOT**.

Statement: You called Debbie. / **Question:** **DID** you call Debbie? / **Negative:** You **DID NOT** call Debbie.

USE 1 Completed Action in the Past**Examples:**

I saw a movie yesterday. / I didn't see a play yesterday.

/Last year, I traveled to Japan. /

Did you have dinner last night?

USE 2 A Series of Completed Actions

We use the simple past to list a series of completed actions in the past. These actions happen 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and so on.

Examples:

I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim.

He arrived from the airport at 8:00, checked into the hotel at 9:00, and met the others at 10:00.

Did you add flour, pour in the milk, and then add the eggs?

USE 3 Duration in the Past

The simple past can be used with a duration which starts and stops in the past. A duration is a longer action often indicated by expressions such as: for two years, for five minutes, all day, all year, etc.

Examples:

I lived in Brazil for two years. / Shauna studied Japanese for five years.

They sat at the beach all day. / They did not stay at the party the entire time.

USE 4 Habits in the Past

The simple past can also be used to describe a habit which stopped in the past. To make it clear that we are talking about a habit, we often add expressions such as: always, often, usually, never, when I was a child, when I was younger, etc.

Examples:

I studied French when I was a child. / He played the violin. / They never went to school, they always skipped class.

2- PAST CONTINUOUS

The past continuous (also called past progressive) is a verb tense which is used to show that an ongoing past action was happening at a specific moment of interruption, or that two ongoing actions were happening at the same time.

The past continuous is formed using **WAS/WERE + PRESENT PARTICIPLE**. Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and **WAS/WERE**. Negatives are made with **NOT**.

Statement: You **WERE** study**ING** when she called.

Question: **WERE** you study**ING** when she called?

Negative: You **WERE NOT** study**ING** when she called.

USE 1 Interrupted Action in the Past

Use the past continuous to indicate that a longer action in the past was interrupted. The interruption is usually a shorter action in the simple past. Remember this can be a real interruption or just an interruption in time.

Examples:

I was watching TV when she called.
When the phone rang, she was writing a letter.
What were you doing when the earthquake started?

USE 2 Specific Time as an Interruption

In USE 1, described above, the past continuous is interrupted by a shorter action in the simple past. However, you can also use a specific time as an interruption.

Examples:

Last night at 6 PM, I was eating dinner. /At midnight, we were still driving through the desert.

USE 3 Parallel Actions

When you use the past continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions were happening at the same time. The actions are parallel.

Examples:

I was studying while he was making dinner.
While Ellen was reading, Tim was watching television.
Were you listening while he was talking?
I wasn't paying attention while I was writing the letter, so I made several mistakes.

USE 4 Repetition and Irritation with "Always"

The past continuous with words such as "always" or "constantly" expresses the idea that something irritating or shocking often happened in the past. The concept is very similar to the expression used to but with negative emotion. Remember to put the words "always" or "constantly" between "be" and "verb+ing."

Examples:

She was always coming to class late.
He was constantly talking. He annoyed everyone.

C. SIMPLE PAST / PAST CONTINUOUS**Exercise:**

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses:

Last night, while I was doing my homework, Angela (call) _____ . She said she _____ (call) _____ me on her cell phone from her biology classroom at UCLA. I asked her if she (wait) _____ for class, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she (talk) _____ to me. I couldn't believe she (make) _____ a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on.

She said her biology professor was so boring that several of _____ the students _____ (sleep, actually) _____ in class. Some of the students (talk) _____ about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her (draw) _____ a picture of a horse. When Angela (tell) _____ me she was not satisfied with the class, I (mention)

_____ that my biology professor was quite good and _____ (suggest) _____ that she switch to my class.

While we were talking, I _____ (hear) _____ her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?" Suddenly, the line went dead. I (hang) _____ up the phone and went to the kitchen to make dinner. As I (cut) _____ vegetables for a salad, the phone rang once again. It (be) _____ Angela, but this time she wasn't sitting in class.

3- PAST PERFECT

The past perfect expresses the idea that something occurred before another action in the past. It can also show that something happened before a specific time in the past.

FORM [HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE]**Examples:**

You had studied English before you moved to New York.
Had you studied English before you moved to New York?
You had not studied English before you moved to New York.

USE 1 Completed Action BEFORE Something in the PAST

The past perfect expresses the idea that something occurred before another action in the past. It can also show that something happened before a specific time in the past.

Examples:

I HAD never SEEN such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.
I did not have any money because I HAD LOST my wallet.
Tony knew Istanbul so well because he HAD VISITED the city several times.
HAD Susan ever STUDIED Thai before she moved to Thailand?

USE 2 Duration Before Something in the Past (Non-Continuous Verbs)

With non-continuous verbs and some non-continuous uses of mixed verbs, we use the past perfect to show that something started in the past and continued up until another action in the past.

Examples:

We had had that car for ten years before it broke down.
By the time Alex finished his studies, he had been in London for over eight years.
They felt bad about selling the house because they had owned it for more than forty years.

4- PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS**FORM [HAD BEEN + PRESENT PARTICIPLE]****Examples:**

You HAD BEEN WAITING there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.
HAD you BEEN WAITING there for more than two hours when she finally arrived?

USE 1 Duration Before Something in the Past

We use the past perfect continuous to show that something started in the past and continued up until

another time in the past. "For five minutes" and "for two weeks" are both durations which can be used with the past perfect continuous.

Examples:

They had been talking for over an hour before Tony arrived.

She had been working at that company for three years when it went out of business.

How long had you been waiting to get on the bus?

Mike wanted to sit down because he had been standing all day at work.

USE 2 Cause of Something in the Past

Using the past perfect continuous before another action in the past is a good way to show cause and effect.

Examples:

Jason was tired because he had been jogging. /Sam gained weight because he had been overeating.

Past perfect continuous emphasizes a duration of time before something in the past, including expressions such as "for five minutes," "for two weeks" or "since Friday."

He was tired because he had been exercising so hard.

This sentence emphasizes that he was tired because he had been exercising over a period of time. It is possible that he was still exercising at that moment OR that he had just finished.

D. SIMPLE PAST / PAST PERFECT**Exercise:**

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses:

I can't believe I (get) _____ that apartment. I (submit) _____ my application last week, but I didn't think I had a chance of actually getting it. When I (show) _____ up to take a look around, there were at least twenty other people who (arrive) _____ before me. Most of them (fill, already) _____ out their applications and were already leaving. The landlord said I could still apply, so I did.

I (try) _____ to fill out the form, but I couldn't answer half of the questions. They (want) _____ me to include references, but I didn't want to list my previous landlord because I (have) _____ some problems with him in the past and I knew he wouldn't recommend me. I (end) _____ up listing my father as a reference.

It was total luck that he (decide) _____ to give me the apartment. It turns out that the landlord and my father (go) _____ to high school together. He decided that I could have the apartment before he (look) _____ at my credit report. I really lucked out!

E. PAST PERFECT / PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS**Exercise:**

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses.

I'm sorry I left without you last night, but I told you to meet me early because the show started at 8:00. I (try)

_____ to get tickets for that play for months, and I didn't want to miss it. By the time I finally left the coffee shop where we were supposed to meet, I (have) _____ five cups of coffee and I (wait) _____ over an hour. I had _____ to leave because I (arrange) _____ to meet Kathy in front of the theater.

When I arrived at the theater, Kathy (pick, already) _____ up the tickets and she was waiting for us near the entrance. She was really angry because she (wait) _____ for more than half an hour. She said she (give, almost) _____ up and (go) _____ into the theater without us.

Kathy told me you (be) _____ late several times in the past and that she would not make plans with you again in the future. She mentioned that she (miss) _____ several movies because of your late arrivals. I think you owe her an apology. And in the future, I suggest you be on time!

ANSWER KEY:**A) SIMPLE PRESENT / PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

1. Every Monday, Sally (drive) drives her kids to football practice.
2. Usually, I (work) work as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) am studying French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.
3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) is sleeping.
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) is raining.
5. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) always rains.
6. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) are saying because everybody (talk) is talking so loudly.
7. Justin (write, currently) is currently writing a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.
8. Jim: Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?
Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) am going to a movie tonight with some friends.

B) PRESENT PERFECT / PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Robin: I think the waiter (forget) has forgotten us. We (wait) have been waiting here for over half an hour and nobody (take) has taken our order yet.

Michele: I think you're right. He (walk) has walked by us at least twenty times. He probably thinks we (order, already) have already ordered.

Robin: Look at that couple over there, they (be, only) have only been here for five or ten minutes and they already have their food.

Michele: He must realize we (order, not) have not ordered yet! We (sit) have been sitting here for over half an hour staring at him.

Robin: I don't know if he (notice, even) has even noticed us. He (run) has been running from table to table taking orders and serving food.

Michele: That's true, and he (look, not) hasn't looked in our direction once.

1. Judy: How long (be) have you been in Canada?
2. Claude: I (study) have been studying here for more than three years.
3. I (have) have had the same car for more than ten years. I'm thinking about buying a new one.
4. I (love) have loved chocolate since I was a child. You might even call me a "chocoholic."
5. Matt and Sarah (have) have been having some difficulties in their relationship lately, so they (go) have been going to a marriage counselor. I hope they work everything out.
6. John (work) has worked for the government since he graduated from Harvard University. Until recently, he (enjoy) has enjoyed his work, but now he is talking about retiring.
7. Lately, I (think) have been thinking about changing my career because I (become) have become dissatisfied with the conditions at my company.
8. I (see) have been seeing Judy for more than five years and during that time I have (see) have seen many changes in her personality.

C) SIMPLE PAST / PAST CONTINUOUS

Last night, while I was doing my homework, Angela (call) called. She said she (call) was calling me on her cell phone from her biology classroom at UCLA. I asked her if she (wait) was waiting for class, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she (talk) was talking to me. I couldn't believe she (make) was making a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on.

She said her biology professor was so boring that several of the students (sleep, actually) were actually sleeping in class. Some of the students (talk) were talking about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her (draw) was drawing a picture of a horse. When Angela (tell) told me she was not satisfied with the class, I (mention) mentioned that my biology professor was quite good and (suggest) suggested that she switch to my class.

While we were talking, I (hear) heard her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?" Suddenly, the line went dead. I (hang) hung up the phone and went to the kitchen to make dinner. As I (cut) was cutting vegetables for a salad, the phone rang once again. It (be) was Angela, but this time she wasn't sitting in class.

D) SIMPLE PAST / PAST PERFECT

I can't believe I (get) got that apartment. I (submit) submitted my application last week, but I didn't think I had a chance of actually getting it. When I (show) showed up to take a look around, there were at least twenty other people who (arrive) had arrived before me. Most of them (fill, already) had already filled out their applications and were already leaving. The landlord said I could still apply, so I did.

I (try) tried to fill out the form, but I couldn't answer half of the questions. They (want) wanted me to include references, but I didn't want to list my previous landlord because I (have) had had some problems with him in the past and I knew he wouldn't recommend me. I (end) ended up listing my father as a reference.

It was total luck that he (decide) decided to give me the apartment. It turns out that the landlord and my father (go) went to high school together. He decided that I could have the apartment before he (look) looked at my credit report. I really lucked out!

E) PAST PERFECT / PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I'm sorry I left without you last night, but I told you to meet me early because the show started at 8:00. I (try) had been trying to get tickets for that play for months, and I didn't want to miss it. By the time I finally left the coffee shop where we were supposed to meet, I (have) had had five cups of coffee and I (wait) had been waiting over an hour. I had to leave because I (arrange) had arranged to meet Kathy in front of the theater.

When I arrived at the theater, Kathy (pick, already) had already picked up the tickets and she was waiting for us near the entrance. She was really angry because she (wait) had been waiting for more than half an hour. She said she (give, almost) had almost given up and (go) gone into the theater without us.

Kathy told me you (be) had been late several times in the past and that she would not make plans with you again in the future. She mentioned that she (miss) had missed several movies because of your late arrivals. I think you owe her an apology. And in the future, I suggest you be on time!

Word Transformation

1. Transform the words in brackets () so as to fill in the blanks according to the context :

Propaganda has been around since the beginning of time. It is 1-_____ (basic) a type of message aimed at 2-_____ (influence) the behavior, opinions, and 3-_____ (decide) of people. Propaganda doesn't 4-_____ (necessary) have to take a moral path and can often be 5-_____ (lead) and even exaggerated. 6-_____ (main) used in politics, propaganda is 7-_____ (huge) influenced by methods of influence used in public 8-_____ (relate) and advertising. Propaganda is

often defined as the 9- _____ (spread) of ideas, information, or rumor for the purpose of helping or injuring an institution, a cause or a person.

During the 20th century, the term propaganda 10- _____ (acquisition) a negative meaning in the 11- _____ (west) countries. It meant, a 12- _____ (deliberation) 13- _____ (disseminate) of 14- _____ (frequent) false, but 'obligating' 15- _____ (justify) of certain 16- _____ (politics) ideologies. The 17- _____ (propaganda) seeks to alter the way people understand an issue in favor of the interest group.

(adapted from buzzfeed.com)

2. Classify the words according to their grammatical classes (parts of speech):

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

A brief explanation of **word class**:

A noun is a word that identifies: a person (man, girl, engineer, friend) /a thing (horse, wall, flower, country) / an idea, quality, or state (anger, courage, life, luckiness)

A verb describes what a person or thing does or what happens. For example, verbs describe:

an action – jump, stop, explore / an event – snow, happen / a situation – be, seem, have

An adjective is a word that describes a noun, giving extra information about it. For example:

an exciting adventure / a green apple

An adverb is a word that's used to give information about a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

Ex: they sang loudly / she's very pretty / he writes really well

Pronouns are used in place of a noun that is already known or has already been mentioned. This is often done in order to avoid repeating the noun. For example:

Laura left early because she was tired. / Anthony brought the avocados with him

That is the only option left. /Something will have to change

A preposition is a word such as after, in, to, on, and with. Prepositions are usually used in front of nouns or pronouns and they show the relationship between the noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence

Her bag was under the chair. /They arrived on Sunday. / We went by train.

A conjunction (also called a connective) is a word such as and, because, but, for, if, or, and when. Conjunctions are used to connect phrases, clauses, and sentences. The two main kinds are known as coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.

A determiner is a word that introduces a noun, such as a/an, the, every, this, those, or many (as in a dog, the dog, this dog, those dogs, every dog, many dogs).

Answer Key:

1. Basically – adverb.
2. influencing (verb+ ing)
3. decisions – noun
4. necessarily – adverb.
5. misleading – adjective
6. mainly – adverb.
7. hugely
8. relations – noun
9. spreading – noun
10. -acquired – verb
11. Western – adjective
12. -deliberate – adjective
13. dissemination – noun
14. frequently – adverb.
15. justification – noun
16. political – adjective
17. propagandista – noun