



#CONQUISTANOESTUDO ▪ ETAPA1

ENSINO MÉDIO ▪ 3ª SÉRIE

INGLÊS

# **INGLÊS** □ Semana 1 □ 1º semestre EM

Neste Guia de Revisão, você vai estudar “Present perfect I” e “Present perfect II”

Págs. 9 a 13 Volume 5

Págs. 19 a 23 Volume 5

Prof. Juliana Alvarez

\*Caro(a) aluno(a), este Guia Conquista de Revisão tem o objetivo de dar o suporte necessário para que você ingresse no próximo ano letivo tendo, de fato, apreendido os conhecimentos do ano de 2020. Aqui você irá relembrar os conteúdos mais importantes e, portanto, essenciais para a sua formação.

Bom trabalho!

# Present Perfect I

Its structure is formed by:

PRESENT	PAST	PARTICIPLE
become	became	<b>become</b>
break	broke	<b>broken</b>
do	did	<b>done</b>
forgive	forgave	<b>forgiven</b>
have	had	<b>had</b>
dress	dressed	<b>dressed</b>
imagine	imagined	<b>imagined</b>
protect	protected	<b>protected</b>
pack	packed	<b>packed</b>
turn	turned	<b>turned</b>



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**Subject + have/has + verb in the participle + complement**

Jill **has done** great compositions at school.  
(**HAS** - he, she, it)

My friends **have enjoyed** their trip. (**HAVE** - I, you, we, they)

**Negative form** - we add "**not**" after the auxiliary have/has.

Jill **has not (hasn't)** done great compositions.

**Interrogative form** - we **invert** the subject and the auxiliary.

**Have my friends** enjoyed the trip?

# 1. Complete the sentences with the correct verb in the Present Perfect:

**fix – hurt – speak – drive – follow**

- a) That boy \_\_\_\_\_ me at school.
- b) My father \_\_\_\_\_ all the things at home.
- c) My brother \_\_\_\_\_ very fast. I'll talk to mom.
- d) They \_\_\_\_\_ her telling everybody that silly story.
- e) You \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese very well.



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a) has followed; b) has fixed; c) has driven; d) have hurt; e) have spoken

## 2. Read:

1. My grandpa **have told** us funny stories.
2. **Have she** slept over her friends'?
3. I **haven't have** time to read books lately.
4. He **has practiced** yoga to relax.



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Observing the Present perfect structure is correct to confirm that:

- a) sentences 1 and 2 are correct.
- b) sentences 2 and 4 are correct.
- c) sentences 3 and 4 are correct.
- d) all the sentences are correct
- e) only sentence 4 is correct.

## Present perfect II

Here we have some adverbs used in the Present perfect:

**EVER** (alguma vez) - Have you **ever** eaten oyster? Nothing like this **ever** happened to me.

**ALREADY** (já aconteceu) - She has **already** ignored him. Has he **already** gone paragliding?

**LATELY** (ultimamente) - I have studied a lot **lately**. My friends haven't talked to me **lately**.

**YET** (ainda) - Nancy hasn't found it **yet**. Have the children left **yet**?

**SINCE** (desde) - Jack has studied here **since** 2010. She has been at the hospital **since** I arrived.

**FOR** (por) - I have waited for the bus **for** 2 hours. Anthony has dated her **for** 5 months.

# 1. Answer the questions about you:

a) Have you ever eaten acarajé? \_\_\_\_\_

b) Has your mother already gone to the USA? \_\_\_\_\_

c) Have your friends already cheated on the test? \_\_\_\_\_

d) Haven't you lied to your parents yet? \_\_\_\_\_

e) Where have you gone lately? \_\_\_\_\_



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## 2. Complete the sentences with the correct adverb:

already – yet – since – for – ever – lately

- a) William hasn't traveled \_\_\_\_\_ 2015.
- b) Has she \_\_\_\_\_ dreamed about John?
- c) Who has Jessica dated \_\_\_\_\_?
- d) We haven't finished the school paper \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Look at him. He has \_\_\_\_\_ danced before.
- f) My sister has played the piano \_\_\_\_\_ years.



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a) since; b) ever; c) lately; d) yet; e) already; f) for

# **INGLÊS** □ Semana 2 □ 1º semestre EM

Neste Guia de Revisão, você vai estudar “Present perfect progressive” e “Past perfect”.

Págs. 28 a 31 do Volume 5

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Prof. Juliana Alvarez

# Present perfect progressive

Its structure is formed by:

**Subject + have/has + been + verb (ing) + complement**

Sally **has been** thinking about John. (think)

Jenny and Greg **have been** organizing their trip. (organize)

**Negative form** - we add “**not**” after the auxiliary has/have:

Sally **has not (hasn't)** thinking about John.

**Interrogative form** - we **invert** the subject and the auxiliary have/has:

**Have** Jenny and Greg **been organizing** their trip?



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1. Observe the Picture and write T or F:



- a) (  ) They have been having fun.
- b) (  ) The girls have been wearing summer clothes.
- c) (  ) The boys have been wearing sunglasses.
- d) (  ) They have been sunbathing.
- e) (  ) They haven't been swimming.
- f) (  ) They haven't been taking pictures.

## 2-Choose the correct alternative:

a) Carl \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) his clothes.

( ) have been washing ( ) has been washing ( ) has been wash

b) I \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) my bike.

( ) haven't been riding ( ) have been rideing ( ) has been riding

c) Greg and Frank \_\_\_\_\_ studying together.

( ) hasn't been ( ) has been ( ) haven't been

d) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping until late?

( ) has/been ( ) have/been ( ) hasn't/been

## Past perfect

Its structure is formed by:

**Subject + had + verb in the participle + complement**

Diane **had told** me the truth.

They **had kept** the secret.

**Negative form** - we add "**not**" after the auxiliary had:

Diane **had not (hadn't)** told me the truth.

**Interrogative form** - we **invert** the subject and the auxiliary had:

**Had they** kept the secret?



# 1. Complete with your own words in the Past Perfect Tense:

a) I had \_\_\_\_\_.

b) My best friend had \_\_\_\_\_.

c) My father had \_\_\_\_\_.

d) People in general had \_\_\_\_\_.

e) I hadn't \_\_\_\_\_.

f) My teacher had \_\_\_\_\_.



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## 2. Complete the sentences in the Present Perfect:

- a) Melanie \_\_\_\_\_ **(write)** beautiful poems.
- b) The mechanic \_\_\_\_\_ **(sell)** old cars.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ **(meet)** new people?
- d) He \_\_\_\_\_ **(not/stay)** in this hotel.



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The correct alternative that completes the sentences below is:

- a) had wrote - had sold - Had/met - hadn't stay
- b) had written - had sold - Had/meet - hadn't stayed
- c) had writed - had selled - Had/met - hadn't stayed
- d) had written - had sold - Had/met - hadn't stayed
- e) had wrotten - had sold - Had/met - hadn't stayed

# **INGLÊS** □ Semana 3 □ 1º semestre EM

Neste Guia de Revisão, você vai estudar “Past frame” e “Present simple”

Págs. 50 a 51 do Volume 5

Prof. Juliana Alvarez

# Simple past

In the Simple past we have two kinds of verbs:

- **Regular verbs** - are verbs ended with **D/ED/IED** = Megan closed the door. – Tracy **cried** a lot.

- **Irregular verbs** - **we can't add** D/ED/IED = We **heard** about that. – They **flew** to Mexico.

- **Negative form:** we add the auxiliar did + **not = didn't** after the verb. The verb comes to the **present**.  
Megan **closed** the door. Megan **didn't close** the door. / They **flew** to Mexico – They **didn't fly** to Mexico.



- **Interrogative form:** we start the sentence with the auxiliar DID and the verb comes to the **present**.  
Tracy **cried** a lot. **Did** Tracy **cry** a lot?



# 1. Observe:

- a) They \_\_\_\_\_ that movie before.
- b) We \_\_\_\_\_ to give you a present.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ by bus yesterday?
- d) My parents \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.

The correct order is:

- a) didn't watched - forgot - Did/come - said
- b) didn't watch - forgotten - Did/come - sayed
- c) doesn't watch - forgot - Did/come - sayed
- d) didn't watch - forgot - Did/come - said
- e) didn't watched - forget - Did/come - said



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## 2. (UEM - PR)



Choose the item to complete the answer.

- a) They will go to.
- b) They have gone.
- c) They went to.
- d) They would go to.

## Present simple

This verb tense expresses everyday routine:



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They **wake up** at 6:30 p.m.

My friend goes **es** jogging every day. (Observe that when the subject is, **HE, SHE, IT** we must add **S, ES, IES**)



- **Negative form** - we use the auxiliary **DON'T** for I, **you, we, they** and **DOESN'T** for **He, she, it**:

They **don't** wake up at 6:30 p.m. - My friend **doesn't** go jogging every day.

**take S/ES/IES** from the verb.) (When we use the auxiliary **we**)



- **Interrogative form** - we use the auxiliary **DO** and **DOES** in the beginning of the sentences:

**Do** they wake up at 6:30 p.m.? **Does** my friend go jogging everyday

from the verb.) (When we use the auxiliary **we take S/ES/IES**)



# 1. Match the questions to the answers:

- 1) 1) Where does she like to eat?
- 2) 2) Do they have conditions to live alone?
- 3) 3) What does he sell?
- 4) 4) Why don't we go by bus?
- 5) 5) How do they feel?

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- ( ) Of course not.
- ( ) Shoes and sunglasses.
- ( ) By car is faster.
- ( ) Much better now.
- ( ) At Beggie's.

## 2. (UNIOESTE - PR)

Assinale a(s) alternativa(s) que completa(m) o diálogo a seguir, expressando "informações de atividades de lazer".

**Tim:** What do you do in your free time?

**John:** \_\_\_\_\_.

- ( ) I pick you up tomorrow at 10:00.
- ( ) I like reading.
- ( ) My favorite pastime is watching movies.
- ( ) I'd like to have a pizza, please.
- ( ) Actually, I don't like pets.
- ( ) I enjoy playing cards.



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