

# Simple Present

**Structure:** Subject + verb + complement

*I*      **read**      a book at night .

*You*   **read**      a book at night.

*He*     **reads**      a book at night.

*She*   **reads**      a book at night.

*It*     **reads**      a book at night.

*We*     **read**      a book at night.

*You*   **read**      a book at night.

*They* **read**      a book at night.

# Simple Present

É usado para:

**Routine:** She watches soap opera at 7:00 p.m.

**habitual action:** I never\* eat breakfast.

**future reference:** The principal leaves in ten minutes.

**Observations and declarations:** I love you.

# Simple Present

**Spelling:** Third person rules ( he, she, it):

We add **-s, -es** or **-ies** in the third person singular.

- If the verbs ending in: **-s / -ss/ -sh / -ch / -x / -o** we add **-es**

*to watch (assistir) - watches*

*to push (empurrar) - pushes*

*to kiss (beijar) - kisses*

*to go (ir) - goes*

*to fix (consertar) - fixes*

# Simple Present

If the verbs ending in: **consonant + y** we add **-ies**

*to fry (fritar) - fries*

*to fly (voar) - flies*

*to study (estudar) - studies*

*to worry (preocupar-se) - worries*

The other verbs not included in this rule we only add **-s**

*to say (dizer) - says*

*To love (amar) – loves*



### Simple present (affirmative form)

1 Read these sentences from the audio on the previous page and identify the verbs.  
Leia as frases da compreensão auditiva da página anterior e identifique os verbos.

- ▶ I hope you're all okay.
- ▶ It takes me quite a little time to wake up.
- ▶ I reach out, get my phone, check my social media.
- ▶ I remove the blanket from my body and I lift up my legs from the pillow underneath.

2 Based on the sentences above, choose the best option to answer the question and to complete the sentence below.

Com base nas frases acima, escolha a melhor opção para responder à pergunta e completar a frase abaixo.

a) What do these sentences indicate?

- Past events.
- Routine and habits.
- Future plans.

b) The verb is added -s when the subject is...

- I / you
- he / she / it
- we / you / they

We use the simple present to describe

- a fact or a general truth: Brazilians study English in elementary school.
  - a repeated action or a habit: Susan walks to school every morning.
- In affirmative sentences, we use the base form of the verb, but add -s for the third person singular (he, she, it). Example: I wake up at 6:30 a.m., but he wakes up at 6:45 a.m.

3 Pay attention to the rules when adding -s to the verb. Match each example to the corresponding rule.

Preste atenção às regras sobre a adição do -s aos verbos. Associe cada exemplo à regra correspondente.

- |                                                                       |                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) Add -s to most verbs.                                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Matt always carries his favorite book around. |
| b) Add -es when the verb ends in -ch, -o, -s, -sh, -x, -z.            | <input type="checkbox"/> Chris works with my sister.                   |
| c) Add -ies when the verb ends in consonant + y, but drop the -y off. | <input type="checkbox"/> Lila has a cute little dog.                   |
| d) Pay attention to some exceptions (be → is; have → has).            | <input type="checkbox"/> Brian brushes his teeth 5 times a day.        |



### activities

1 Read about Jim and Tim's weekly routine and complete the sentences with verbs in the simple present.

Leia sobre a rotina semanal de Jim e Tim e complete as frases com verbos no presente simples.



We always \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) early in the morning and we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school. At school, we \_\_\_\_\_ (play) with our classmates and \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) a lot.

We sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch at home, and sometimes Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch at our grandma's house. That's because Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (play) soccer near her house on Mondays.

We sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (play) computer games too. I never \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV, but Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (love) drama series.

In the evening, we sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (help) our parents around the house and \_\_\_\_\_ (play) boardgames. After that, we always \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a shower and go to sleep. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) earlier than me.

2 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false statements.

As frases são verdadeiras ou falsas? Corrija as afirmativas falsas.

- |                                                                        |                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) <input type="checkbox"/> Jim and Tim always wake up early.          | d) <input type="checkbox"/> Jim and Tim never take a shower at night. |
| b) <input type="checkbox"/> They never have lunch at home.             | e) <input type="checkbox"/> Tim never helps their parents at night.   |
| c) <input type="checkbox"/> Jim sometimes watches TV in the afternoon. |                                                                       |

3 Write sentences in the simple present. Pay attention to the subject.

Escreva frases no presente simples. Preste atenção ao sujeito.

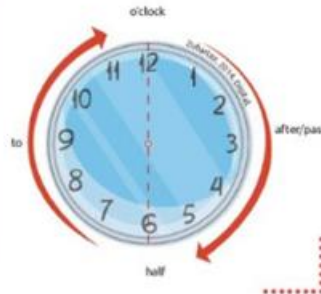
- a) My friends and I go to school by bus. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Carol's sister have a cat. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) You learn English every week. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) James listen to rock every day. \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Louis and Terry play the guitar. \_\_\_\_\_

Check out the following conversation. Has something like this ever happened to you?  
Observe o seguinte diálogo. Algo similar já aconteceu com você?



a quarter (1/4) = 15 minutes.  
half (1/2) = 30 minutes.  
a.m. (ante meridiem) = before midday.  
p.m. (post meridiem) = after midday.  
midday or noon = 12.00 in the daytime.

Remember: before **half**, don't use the word **after**.  
4:15 – It's fifteen **after/past** four.  
4:30 – It's **half past** four.



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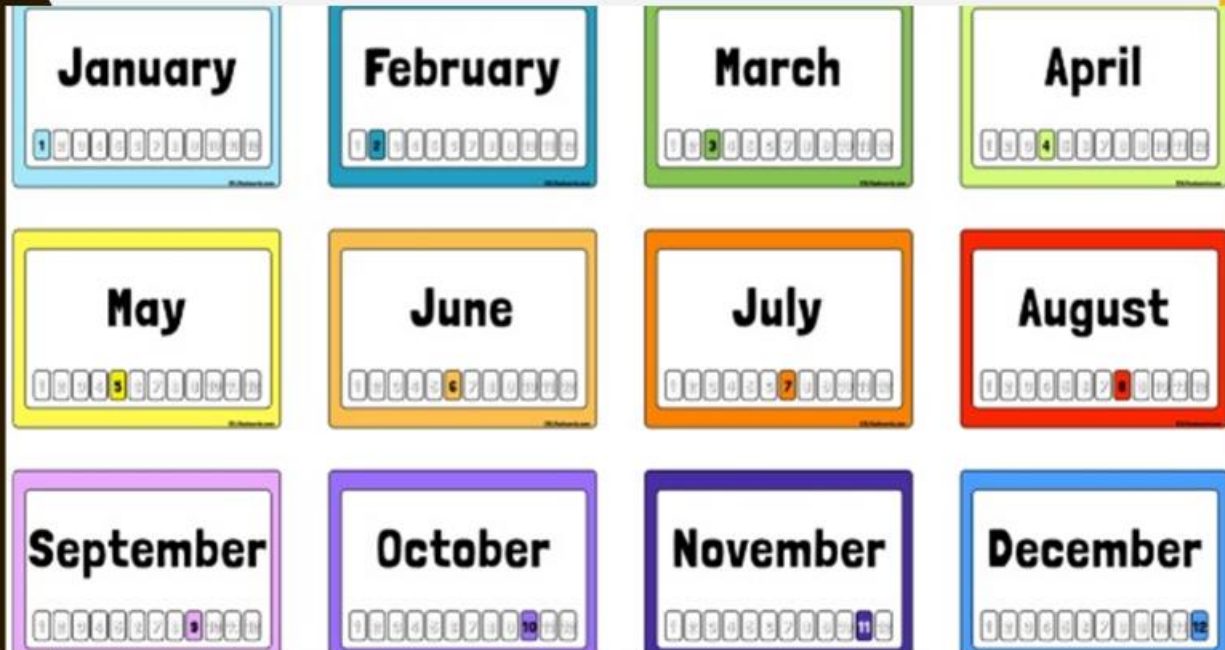
EUA

## Forma Americana de dizer as horas:

04:05	It's four five.
04:10	It's four ten.
04:15	It's four fifteen.
04:20	It's four twenty.
04:25	It's four twenty-five.
04:30	It's four thirty.
04:35	It's four thirty-five.
04:40	It's four forty.
04:45	It's four forty-five.
04:50	It's four fifty.
04:55	It's four fifty-five.

USA

	Dias da Semana	Days of the Week	
	Segunda	Monday	
	Terça	Tuesday	
	Quarta	Wednesday	
	Quinta	Thursday	
	Sexta	Friday	
Fim-de-Semana	Sábado	Saturday	Weekend
	Domingo	Sunday	



## IN / ON

- In é utilizado quando não temos uma data específica, apenas o ano e o mês

The Christmas is in December.

I were born in July 1998

- ON é utilizado quando temos uma data específica.

I were born on July 16th, 1998

The Christmas is in December 25th.

# Ordinal Numbers



1st	First	11th	Eleventh	21st	Twenty first
2nd	Second	12th	Twelfth	22nd	Twenty second
3rd	Third	13th	Thirteenth	23rd	Twenty third
4th	fourth	14th	Fourteenth	30th	Thirtieth
5th	fifth	15th	Fifteenth	40th	Fortieth
6th	Sixth	16th	Sixteenth	50th	Fiftieth
7th	Seventh	17th	Seventeenth	60th	Sixtieth
8th	Eighth	18th	Eighteenth	70th	Seventieth
9th	Ninth	19th	Nineteenth	80th	eightieth
10th	tenth	20th	twentieth	90th	ninetieth

