

1) Complete com: IN,ON ou AT

Can you come _____ monday

It rains a lot _____ winter.

My birthday is _____ the 6th of May.

I usually get up _____ half past eight.

I will meet her _____ two months.

We usually have lunch _____ one .

We've got English _____ Thursday

My grandfather died _____ 1987.

Paul isn't here _____ the moment.

I'll be back _____ ten minutes.

I'm going to Italy _____ a week.

Come and see us _____ Christmas Day.

Regras de formação do Past Continuous

O *Past Continuous* é formado pela união do verbo auxilar *to be* conjugado no *Simple Past* (Passado Simples) + gerúndio (*-ing* acrescido a um verbo principal).

As flexões do verbo to be no Simple Past são was e were.

Was é usado com a terceira pessoa do singular (*he, she* e *it*) e *were* é usado com as demais pessoas verbais (*I, you, we* e *they*).

Forma Afirmativa (Affirmative Form)

Nas frases afirmativas no Past Continuous, a forma correta de construção frasal é:

Sujeito + Verbo to be no Simple Past + Verbo principal com -ing + Complemento

Exemplo: She was going to my house. (Ela estava indo para a minha casa.)

Forma Negativa (Negative Form)

Nas frases negativas, utiliza-se o not após o verbo to be. Observe a formação correta:

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Sujeito + Verbo to be no Simple Past + not + Verbo principal com -ing + Complemento
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Exemplo: She was not going to my house. (Ela não estava indo para a minha casa.)

Forma Interrogativa (Interrogative Form)

Na formação das frases interrogativas, a seguinte construção frasal é utilizada:

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Verbo to be no Simple Past + Sujeito + Verbo principal com -ing + Complemento

Exemplo: Was she going to my house? (Ela estava indo para a minha casa?)

2) Complete com a forma correta do past continu	uous.
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Julie ______ (sleep) at three o'clock.

You _____ (study) at three o'clock.

Luke _____ (read) at three o'clock.

John ______ (play) tennis at three o'clock.

We _____ (travel) to London at three o'clock

Mr Black ______ (not/work) in his study when the murder happened.

3) Escreva a estrutura do Past continuous na forma Afirmativa, Negativa e Interrogativa.

Tree climbing (): arvorismo Bodyboarding **()**: bodyboard Bungee jumping •): bungee jumping Kayaking **()**: caiaque Mountain biking (): mountain bike, mountain biking, ciclismo de montai Parkour (): parkour Skateboarding (): skate Surfing (): surfe, surf, surfing Zip-lining (): tirolesa Triathlon •): triatlo, triathlon Windsurfing (): windsurf, prancha à vela Snowboarding (): snowboard, snowboarding BMX biking (), bicycle motocross (): BMX, bicicross Motocross •): motocross Freeflying (): Voo livre Hot air ballooning (): balonismo

Climbing (rock climbing, ice climbing): escalada Underwater diving (): mergulho Parachuting (), skydiving (): paraquedismo Abseiling (): rapel Skiing (): ski

Afirmattive

Na afirmativa para os verbos regulares, eles recebem apenas o -d, -ed ou -ied porém existem algumas exceções, vamos ver na tabelinha abaixo.

Verbos terminados em -E, acrescenta apenas o -D	To love – loved; to live – lived; to Lie- Lied;
Regulares terminados CVC (consoante+ Vogal + Consoante) dobra a última letra e adiciona o -ED	
Regulares terminados com – Y que é precedido de vogal, apenas acrescentamos o -ED.	
Regulares terminados em -Y que é precedido de consoante, retira-se o -Y e acrescenta o -IED.	

Structure:

Subject + verb in the past + complement.

I cried last night. She slept after work.

Negative

É necessário o uso do auxiliar DID + NOT, com isso o verbo principal não é conjugado no passado, já que o DID está expressando o tempo verbal.

Structure: Subject + did + not + main verb + complement

They did not (didn't) eat the dinner. He did not (didn't) buy milk at supermarket yesterday.

Interrogative

Aqui também precisaremos do auxiliar DID, porém ele ocupará uma ordem diferente em sua estrutura.

Structure: Auxiliar verb + subject + main verb + complement

Did you change your password? Did he make a cake last week?