

# **Past Simple**

Irregular verbs (affirmative sentences)





### O texto a seguir descreve eventos no presente ou passado?

Last year, I took the best trip of my life. I went to England. I had the opportunity to practice my English and, besides that, I saw so many wonderful places. I thought my English was bad, but I could communicate with everyone quite well. People said my English was great, so I got incredibly pleased. I spent only one week there, so I hope to come back soon.

Preste atenção aos **verbos destacados**: eles estão conjugados no passado.

Repare também que há um indicador de tempo: last year.





## Regular

I **used** public transportation **yesterday**.

Julie played volleyball in 2008.

Yesterday, my colleagues replied their e-mails in the afternoon.

Os *verbos regulares* no passado, são formados pela adição do sufixo *ed*, seguindo algumas regras gerais.

# Irregular

I saw many movies last week.

Julie went to a volleyball match two weeks ago.

Yesterday, my parents had pizza for dinner.

Os *verbos irregulares* não seguem uma regra de formação porque a raiz da palavra fica diferente no passado.

Caso você ainda não tenha visto como os verbos regulares são formados, consulte o material: Past Simple - Regular Verbs (Affirmative sentences)





### Vamos ver agora alguns dos verbos irregulares mais comuns.

O sujeito da frase está destacado em *vermelho*, o verbo em *azul*. Em roxo estão expressões que especificam uma época, período, ano, mês, semana, dia, hora ou momento específico. Vamos lá?

### to be $\rightarrow$ was / were

I was excited about the trip last year.

Jack was excited about the trip this morning. = He was excited...

My father and I were excited about the trip two weeks ago. = We were excited... My brothers were excited about the trip yesterday. = They were excited...

O verbo to be é o mais frequentemente usado. Ele tem duas formas:

(l/he/she/it) was. | (they/we/you) were



to have  $\rightarrow$  had

My sister had a terrible headache last weekend.

to do  $\rightarrow$  did

Bob did his homework in the morning.

to go  $\rightarrow$  went

Kayla went to England two years ago.

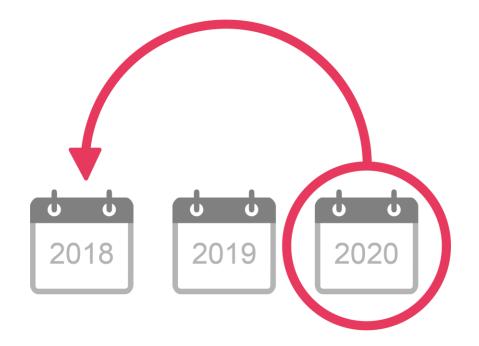
to say  $\rightarrow$  said

My sister said her first word two days ago.

to get  $\rightarrow$  got

Myrna got happy to see us when we arrived.

NOTE: If this year is 2020, two years ago was 2018.





to make  $\rightarrow$  made

My sister made a cake two days ago.

to take  $\rightarrow$  took

Mom took me to the airport when I traveled to Germany.

to come  $\rightarrow$  came

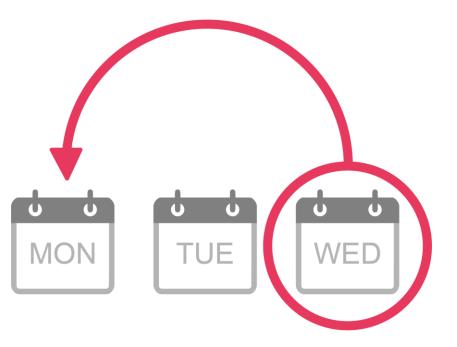
Stephen came to Brazil in 2017.

to see  $\rightarrow$  saw

We saw a movie together the day before yesterday.

#### NOTE:

If today is **Wednesday**, **the day before yesterday** is **Monday**.





Quando queremos **enfatizar** que a ação que aconteceu no passado, podemos usar o auxiliar *did* antes do verbo principal usado na sua forma base.

Por exemplo, se eu quiser dizer "Eu realmente fui fazer compras ontem à noite." em inglês, posso dizer:

I **<u>really</u> went** shopping last night.

I did go to your house last night.



Note que o verbo *did go* pode ser traduzido como *fui* ou *realmente fui* ou ainda como *fui mesmo*. Nessa frase, *did* não é o passado do verbo *to do*, mas sim um auxiliary verb (verbo auxiliar), que aqui cumpre a função de enfatizar e indicar que a ação aconteceu no passado.

# **Principais verbos irregulares**

infinitive	past	infinitive	past	infinitive	past
be	was/were	fall	fell	leave	left
go	went	feed	fed	lend	lent
beat	beat	feel	felt	let	let
become	became	fight	fought	lie	lay
begin	began	find	found	lose	lost
break	broke	fly	flew	make	made
bring	brought	forget	forgot	mean	meant
build	built	get	got	meet	met
buy	bought	give	gave	overtake	overtook
catch	caught	go	went	рау	paid
choose	chose	hang	hung	put	put
come	came	have	had	read	read
cost	cost	hear	heard	ride	rode
cut	cut	hide	hid	ring	rang
do	did	hit	hit	rise	rose
draw	drew	hold	held	run	ran
drink	drank	hurt	hurt	say	said
drive	drove	keep	kept	see	saw
eat	ate	know	knew	sell	sold



# **Principais verbos irregulares**

infinitive	past
send	sent
set	set
shake	shook
shine	shone
shut	shut
sing	sang
sink	sank
sit	sat
sleep	slept
slide	slid
speak	spoke
spend	spent
stand	stood
steal	stole
stick	stuck
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told

infinitive	past
think	thought
throw	threw
understand	understood
wake	woke
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote

## CNAGO

# Dica de estudo



Agora que você aprendeu a usar os **verbos irregulares** no **Simple Past**, aqui vai nossa dica para ajudá-lo a memorizar todas essas regras e verbos:

- Selecione 5 ou 6 verbos por semana;
- Estude a forma do verbo e veja quais regras que aprendeu se aplicam a ele;
- Anote o verbo em seu caderno e escreva seu próprio exemplo com ele;
- A cada dois dias, escreva um exemplo usando cada um dos verbos que você selecionou, mas tente não olhar o que você escreveu no dia anterior.

Assim, você irá realmente memorizar a forma e o uso do verbo, assim como a estrutura do **Simple Past**. Bons estudos!







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