



# VERB TO BE: PRESENT

## VERBO TO BE: PRESENTE

| ✗ Errado                    | ✓ Correto                 | 💡 Por quê?                                         |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <b>She are happy.</b>    | <b>She is happy.</b>      | Com 'she', usamos 'is', não 'are'.                 |
| 2. <b>He am a teacher.</b>  | <b>He is a teacher.</b>   | Com 'he', usamos 'is'.<br>'Am' só é usado com 'I'. |
| 3. <b>They is students.</b> | <b>They are students.</b> | Com 'they', usamos 'are'.                          |
| 4. <b>I is tired.</b>       | <b>I am tired.</b>        | Com 'I', usamos 'am'.                              |
| 5. <b>We is ready.</b>      | <b>We are ready.</b>      | Com 'we', usamos 'are'.                            |
| 6. <b>It are cold.</b>      | <b>It is cold.</b>        | Com 'it', usamos 'is'.                             |
| 7. <b>You am my friend.</b> | <b>You are my friend.</b> | Com 'you', usamos 'are'.                           |
| 8. <b>He are at home.</b>   | <b>He is at home.</b>     | Com 'he', usamos 'is'.                             |



# VERB TO BE: PAST

## VERBO TO BE: PASSADO

| ✗ Errado                      | ✓ Correto                   | 💡 Por quê?                                            |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <b>They was at school.</b> | <b>They were at school.</b> | Com 'they', no passado do verbo to be, usamos 'were'. |
| 2. <b>She were tired.</b>     | <b>She was tired.</b>       | Com 'she', usamos 'was'.                              |
| 3. <b>He were happy.</b>      | <b>He was happy.</b>        | Com 'he', usamos 'was'.                               |
| 4. <b>We was ready.</b>       | <b>We were ready.</b>       | Com 'we', usamos 'were'.                              |
| 5. <b>I were late.</b>        | <b>I was late.</b>          | Com 'I', no passado, usamos 'was'.                    |
| 6. <b>It were cold.</b>       | <b>It was cold.</b>         | Com 'it', usamos 'was'.                               |
| 7. <b>You was there.</b>      | <b>You were there.</b>      | Com 'you', usamos 'were'.                             |
| 8. <b>They was students.</b>  | <b>They were students.</b>  | Com 'they', usamos 'were'.                            |



# SIMPLE PRESENT: DO / DOES

## PRESENTE SIMPLES: DO / DOES

| Errado                   | Correto                 | Por quê?                                                 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. She play soccer.      | She plays soccer.       | Na 3ª pessoa do singular, o verbo normalmente recebe -s. |
| 2. He don't like coffee. | He doesn't like coffee. | Com 'he', usamos 'doesn't', não 'don't'.                 |
| 3. Does she studies?     | Does she study?         | Depois de 'does', o verbo volta para a forma base.       |
| 4. He do his homework.   | He does his homework.   | Com 'he', usamos 'does'.                                 |
| 5. Do she work here?     | Does she work here?     | Com 'she', a pergunta é feita com 'does'.                |
| 6. She doesn't plays.    | She doesn't play.       | Depois de 'doesn't', o verbo fica na forma base.         |
| 7. Does he works?        | Does he work?           | Depois de 'does', o verbo não recebe -s.                 |
| 8. They doesn't study.   | They don't study.       | Com 'they', usamos 'don't'.                              |



# SIMPLE PAST: DID

## PASSADO SIMPLES: DID

| ✗ Errado                       | ✓ Correto          | 💡 Por quê?                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <b>Did you went?</b>        | Did you go?        | Depois de 'did', usamos o verbo na forma base.  |
| 2. <b>She didn't studied.</b>  | She didn't study.  | Depois de 'didn't', o verbo fica na forma base. |
| 3. <b>He goed to school.</b>   | He went to school. | O passado de 'go' é 'went', não 'goed'.         |
| 4. <b>They didn't went.</b>    | They didn't go.    | Depois de 'didn't', usamos a forma base.        |
| 5. <b>Did she studied?</b>     | Did she study?     | Depois de 'did', o verbo não fica no passado.   |
| 6. <b>He didn't came.</b>      | He didn't come.    | Depois de 'didn't', usamos a forma base 'come'. |
| 7. <b>We didn't went.</b>      | We didn't go.      | Com 'didn't', o verbo deve ficar na forma base. |
| 8. <b>She eated the apple.</b> | She ate the apple. | O passado de 'eat' é 'ate', não 'eated'.        |



# PRESENT CONTINUOUS

## PRESENTE CONTÍNUO

| ✗ Errado                   | ✓ Correto                   | 💡 Por quê?                                           |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. She is study now.       | She is studying now.        | No present continuous, usamos verbo + ing.           |
| 2. They are go to school.  | They are going to school.   | Depois de 'are', o verbo deve ficar com -ing.        |
| 3. He is plays soccer.     | He is playing soccer.       | No present continuous, usamos 'is' + verbo com -ing. |
| 4. I am have lunch.        | I am having lunch.          | Depois de 'am', o verbo deve ficar com -ing.         |
| 5. She is not studyng.     | She is not studying.        | A forma correta é 'studying', com spelling correto.  |
| 6. We are run in the park. | We are running in the park. | O verbo precisa ficar no gerúndio: 'running'.        |
| 7. He is haveing fun.      | He is having fun.           | A grafia correta é 'having', sem 'e'.                |
| 8. They is sleeping.       | They are sleeping.          | Com 'they', usamos 'are', não 'is'.                  |



# GOING TO: FUTURE

## FUTURO COM GOING TO

| ✗ Errado                      | ✓ Correto                | 💡 Por quê?                                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. They are going to playing. | They are going to play.  | Depois de 'going to', usamos o verbo na forma base.       |
| 2. She is going to plays.     | She is going to play.    | Depois de 'going to', o verbo não recebe -s.              |
| 3. He are going to travel.    | He is going to travel.   | Com 'he', usamos 'is'.                                    |
| 4. I am going to studied.     | I am going to study.     | Depois de 'going to', usamos a forma base do verbo.       |
| 5. We is going to eat.        | We are going to eat.     | Com 'we', usamos 'are'.                                   |
| 6. She going to work.         | She is going to work.    | Falta o verbo 'is' antes de 'going to'.                   |
| 7. He is going to went.       | He is going to go.       | Depois de 'going to', usamos a forma base, não o passado. |
| 8. They going to study.       | They are going to study. | Falta o verbo 'are' antes de 'going to'.                  |



# WILL: FUTURE

## FUTURO COM WILL

| ✗ Errado                    | ✓ Correto              | 💡 Por quê?                                           |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. She will plays soccer.   | She will play soccer.  | Depois de 'will', usamos o verbo na forma base.      |
| 2. He wills come.           | He will come.          | 'Will' não recebe -s.                                |
| 3. They will to go.         | They will go.          | Depois de 'will', não usamos 'to'.                   |
| 4. I will studied tomorrow. | I will study tomorrow. | Depois de 'will', o verbo fica na forma base.        |
| 5. She will going to work.  | She will go to work.   | Depois de 'will', usamos a forma base 'go'.          |
| 6. He won't to eat.         | He won't eat.          | Depois de 'won't', não usamos 'to'.                  |
| 7. Will she plays?          | Will she play?         | Depois de 'will', o verbo não recebe -s.             |
| 8. They will are happy.     | They will be happy.    | Depois de 'will', usamos 'be' para formar 'will be'. |



# PREPOSITIONS: IN / ON / AT

## PREPOSIÇÕES: IN / ON / AT

| ✗ Errado              | ✓ Correto          | 💡 Por quê?                                         |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. In the table.      | On the table.      | Para algo sobre a superfície da mesa, usamos 'on'. |
| 2. On July.           | In July.           | Para meses, usamos 'in'.                           |
| 3. At Monday.         | On Monday.         | Para dias da semana, usamos 'on'.                  |
| 4. In 7 o'clock.      | At 7 o'clock.      | Para horas exatas, usamos 'at'.                    |
| 5. On the school.     | At school.         | A expressão correta é 'at school'.                 |
| 6. At the morning.    | In the morning.    | A expressão correta é 'in the morning'.            |
| 7. In Monday morning. | On Monday morning. | Para 'Monday morning', usamos 'on'.                |
| 8. On the night.      | At night.          | A expressão fixa é 'at night'.                     |



# PLURAL & COUNTABLE

## PLURAL E CONTÁVEL

| ✗ Errado                        | ✓ Correto                    | 💡 Por quê?                                          |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <b>Much books.</b>           | <b>Many books.</b>           | 'Books' é contável no plural, então usamos 'many'.  |
| 2. <b>Many water.</b>           | <b>Much water.</b>           | 'Water' é incontável, então usamos 'much'.          |
| 3. <b>I have informations.</b>  | <b>I have information.</b>   | 'Information' é incontável e não vai para o plural. |
| 4. <b>She has two childs.</b>   | <b>She has two children.</b> | O plural correto de 'child' é 'children'.           |
| 5. <b>Much people are here.</b> | <b>Many people are here.</b> | 'People' é plural contável, então usamos 'many'.    |
| 6. <b>I need furnitures.</b>    | <b>I need furniture.</b>     | 'Furniture' é incontável e não recebe -s.           |
| 7. <b>He has three womans.</b>  | <b>He has three women.</b>   | O plural correto de 'woman' é 'women'.              |
| 8. <b>Much students came.</b>   | <b>Many students came.</b>   | 'Students' é plural contável, então usamos 'many'.  |



# MIXED ERRORS

## ERROS MISTURADOS

| ✗ Errado                  | ✓ Correto                 | 💡 Por quê?                                      |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. She are happy.         | She is happy.             | Com 'she', usamos 'is'.                         |
| 2. Does he works?         | Does he work?             | Depois de 'does', o verbo fica na forma base.   |
| 3. Did you went?          | Did you go?               | Depois de 'did', usamos a forma base.           |
| 4. They are go to school. | They are going to school. | No present continuous, usamos verbo + ing.      |
| 5. She is going to plays. | She is going to play.     | Depois de 'going to', usamos a forma base.      |
| 6. He won't to eat.       | He won't eat.             | Depois de 'won't', não usamos 'to'.             |
| 7. At Monday.             | On Monday.                | Para dias da semana, usamos 'on'.               |
| 8. I have informations.   | I have information.       | 'Information' é incontável e não recebe plural. |