



MUNICÍPIO DA ESTÂNCIA BALNEÁRIA DE PRAIA GRANDE

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SEDUC - Secretaria de Educação

SEMANAS 31 e 32

SALA DE AULA



Disciplina: Língua Inglesa

8º ano do Ensino Fundamental

VERB TO BE IN THE PAST

Nesta atividade, vamos aprender as formas do verbo *to be* no passado. É bem simples: **WAS** e **WERE** são as flexões do verbo *to be* no passado.

A flexão **WAS** (singular) é usada com os pronomes **I** (eu), **he** (ele), **she** (ela), **it** (ele/ela – utilizado para fazer referência a um animal e/ou objeto).

Já a flexão **WERE** (plural) é usada com os pronomes **you** (você/vocês), **we** (nós) e **they** (eles/elas).

Assim como acontece com o verbo *to be* no presente, o significado dessas formas verbais está relacionado com os verbos “ser” e “estar”. O que indicará o sentido de cada utilização será o contexto da frase.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE			
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE		INTERROGATIVE
I was	I was not	I wasn't	Was I...?
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you...?
He was	He was not	He wasn't	Was he...?
She was	She was not	She wasn't	Was she...?
It was	It was not	It wasn't	Was it...?
We were	We were not	We weren't	Were we...?
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you...?
They were	They were not	They weren't	Were they...?

Observe exemplos nas formas afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa (há exemplos no presente e no passado para que você observe o uso do verbo *to be* em ambos os tempos verbais):

Affirmative form (forma afirmativa)

Assim como na língua portuguesa, a estrutura da frase afirmativa em inglês segue a ordem sujeito + verbo:

They are at school. (Eles estão na escola) > *They **were** at school.* (Eles estavam na escola)

I am late. (Eu estou atrasado) > *I **was** late.* (Eu estava atrasado)

He is my teacher. (Ele é meu professor) > *He **was** my teacher.* (Ele era meu professor)

Negative form (forma negativa)

Para a forma negativa, basta acrescentarmos *not* após o verbo:

They are not at school. (Eles não estão na escola.) > *They **were not (weren't)** at school.*
(Eles não estavam na escola)

I am not late. (Eu não estou atrasado.) > *I **was not (wasn't)** late.* (Eu não estava atrasado)

He is not my teacher. (Ele não é meu professor.) > *He **was not (wasn't)** my teacher.* (Ele não era meu professor)

Interrogative form (forma interrogativa)

Para a construção da forma interrogativa, a flexão verbal **was/were** deve ser posicionada antes do sujeito:

Is she at school? (Ela está na escola?) > ***Was** she at school?* (Ela estava na escola?)

Are you late? (Você está atrasado?) > ***Were** you late?* (Você estava atrasado?)

Is he your teacher? (Ele é seu professor?) > ***Was** he your teacher?* (Ele era seu professor?)

<https://www.todamateria.com.br/was-e-were/>

Para conhecer e praticar a pronúncia, acesse o link: <https://youtu.be/7mDsmtYB3rl>

Now, let's practice!

Complete as lacunas a seguir com a forma correta do verbo *to be* no Simple Past Tense:

1. A long time ago London _____ an important city, but it _____ different from London today. There _____ not very many big buildings. There _____ a lot of small boats on the river.

- a) is, is, are, are
- b) was, is, are, are
- c) was, was, were, were
- d) was, is, were, were

2. Sara _____ at school when John arrived, but she _____ in the classroom yet. She _____ at the library studying for the test.

- a) was, wasn't, were
- b) was, wasn't, was
- c) was, was, were
- d) wasn't, was, were

3. Complete as frases com **WAS** ou **WERE**:

a) A: Where _____ your mother yesterday?

B: I think she _____ at the cinema with friends.

b) A: What time _____ the football match last night?

B: I think it _____ at 8.00pm

c) What _____ the boys doing?

d) I liked the girls who _____ at the party.

e) The meeting _____ at Hyde Park corner.

f) All the students _____ very kind with me.

g) Dorothy _____ in love with Stephen.