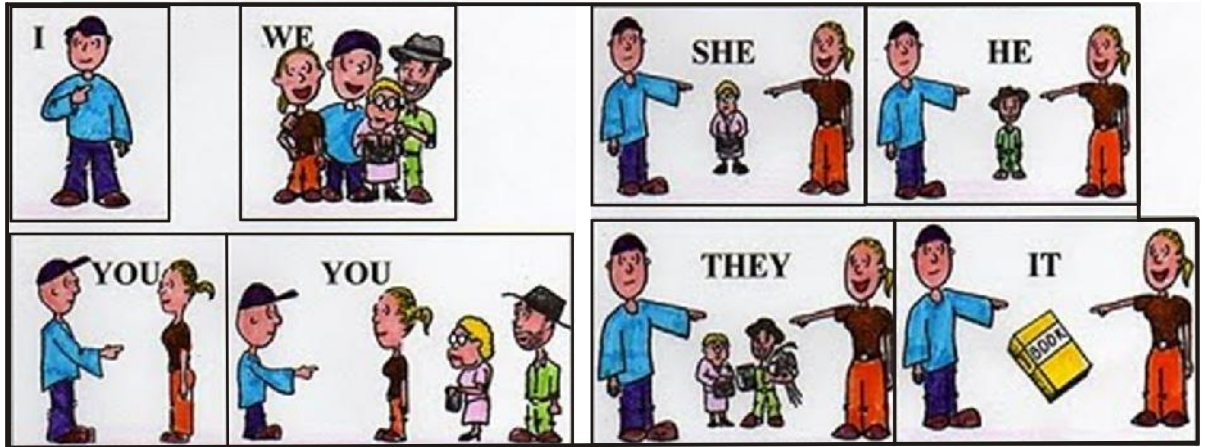


Subject pronouns



Como este é o primeiro tempo verbal, apresentado no curso, é conveniente antes nos familiarizarmos com pronomes sujeitos, que correspondem em português aos pronomes pessoais do caso reto.

São eles:

I - 1ª pessoa do singular - eu

YOU - 2ª pessoa do singular - tu ou você

HE - 3ª pessoa do singular masc. - ele

SHE - 3ª pessoa do singular fem. - ela

IT - 3ª pessoa do singular neutro - ele, ela (animais, coisas)

WE - 1ª pessoa do plural - nós

YOU - 2ª pessoa do plural - vós ou vocês

THEY - 3ª pessoa do plural - eles/elas

Convém analisar melhor as três formas de pronomes da 3ª pessoa no singular: **he, she, it**.

He - masculino usado para homens - **He** is a good boy

She - feminino usado para mulheres - **She** is a busy girl.

It - neutro em geral para animal, objeto e coisa.

VERBO TO BE

Formas verbais

• Afirmativa

Tendo os pronomes, vamos então ver o tempo verbal completo, na forma afirmativa.

SINGULAR

I am
You are
He is
She is
It is

PLURAL

We are
You are
They are

• Negativa

Para se formar a negativa, basta colocarmos a palavra "not", depois das formas verbais.

Observação:

Formamos a *Negativa Contraída* com a junção das formas verbais ao "not", retirando a letra "o" do mesmo e acrescentando um apóstrofo em seu lugar.

SINGULAR

I am not (I'm not)
You are not (You aren't)
He is not (He isn't)
She is not (She isn't)
It is not (It isn't)

PLURAL

We are not (We aren't)
You are not (You aren't)
They are not (They aren't)

- **Interrogativa**

O recurso usado para formar a forma interrogativa é a inversão. Isto é, invertemos a posição do sujeito com as formas verbais. Não esquecendo de no final da sentença colocar o sinal de interrogação.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Am I?	Are we?
Are you?	Are you?
Is he?	Are they?
Is she?	
Is it?	

ANOTAÇÕES

Artigo indefinido A /AN

A – significa um/ uma

- Usado somente diante de palavras no singular;
- Usado diante de qualquer gênero masculino/ feminino;
- Usado diante de consoantes;

• Exceto diante das palavras:

- ▷ a university (universidade)
- ▷ a uniform (uniforme)
- ▷ a unit (unidade)
- ▷ a useful (útil)
- ▷ a ewer (jarro)
- ▷ a European (europeu)
- ▷ a one

An- significa um / uma

- Usado somente diante de palavras no singular;
- Usado diante de qualquer gênero masculino / feminino;
- Usado diante de vogais;

• Exceto diante das palavras:

- ▷ an honor (honra)
- ▷ an honest (honesto)
- ▷ an hour (hora)
- ▷ an heir (herdeiro)
- ▷ an humor (humor)

Exemplos:

- 1) He is an actor. (Ele é um ator)
- 2) She is a nurse. (Ela é uma enfermeira)

As principais regras dos substantivos plurais no inglês

No inglês, assim como no português, a regra básica para transformar um substantivo singular em plural é acrescentar a letra “s” ao final da palavra. Mas, também como no português, alguns substantivos fogem à regra geral. Aprendendo as informações apresentadas nas tabelas a seguir, você poderá dominar as regras que regem a grande maioria dos substantivos plurais na língua inglesa.

regra	singular	plural
acrescentar s regra básica	book	books
	hat	hats
	dog	dogs
	boy	boys
finais após os quais acrescentar es	bus	buses
	potato	potatoes
	box	boxes
	beach	beaches
	dish	dishes
	class	classes
consoante + y ies	city	cities
	lady	ladies
	baby	babies
	story	stories
	army	armies
	fly	flies
f/fe ves *aplica-se exclusivamente a esses 13 substantivos	calf	calves
	elf	elves
	half	halves
	knife	knives
	leaf	leaves
	life	lives
	loaf	loaves
	self	selves
	sheaf	sheaves
	shelf	shelves
	thief	thieves
	wife	wives
	wolf	wolves

Alguns substantivos não seguem nenhuma regra, enquanto que outros mantêm a mesma grafia tanto no singular como no plural e ainda outros sequer possuem forma singular:

regra	singular	plural
irregular sem regra fixa	man	men
	woman	women
	child	children
	foot	feet
	tooth	teeth
	mouse	mice

Verbo There to be

haver(no sentido de existir)

•There to be- na afirmativa

▷ **There is** (há)- usado somente no singular.

▷ **There are** (há)- usado somente no plural.

Ex: There is a pen on the desk (Há uma caneta na carteira).

There are pens on the desk (Há canetas na carteira).

•There to be - na negativa

▷ **There is not** = there isn't (não há).

Usado somente no singular.

▷ **There are not** = there aren't (não há).

Usado somente no plural.

Ex: There is not a boy in the classroom.

There are not boys in the classroom.

• There to be- na interrogativa

▷ **Is there ?** (há ?) – usado somente no singular.

▷ **Are there ?** (há?) – usado somente no plural.

Ex: Is there a boy in the classroom?

Are there many boys in the classroom?

Anotações

Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns



This is **my** picture.



These are **your** shoes.



They are listening to **their** teacher.



These books are **mine**.
(These are **my** books.)



This gift is **yours**.
(This is **your** gift.)



This pair of shoes is **hers**.
(**She** is the owner of the shoes.)

Pessoas	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Tradução
I	My	Mine	Meu(s), minha(s)
You	Your	Yours	Teu(s), tua(s), seu(s), sua(s), de você
He	His	His	Dele(s), seu(s), sua(s)
She	Her	Hers	Dela(s), seu(s), sua(s)
It	Its	Its	Dele(s), dela(s), seu(s), sua(s)
We	Our	Ours	Nosso(s), nossa(s)
You	Your	Yours	Vosso(s), vossa(s), seu(s), sua(s), de vocês
They	Their	Theirs	Dele(s), dela(s), seu(s), sua(s)

Uso dos Possessive Adjectives

Os "possessive adjectives" não se flexionam, ou seja, valem tanto para o singular como para o plural. Empregue os "possessive adjectives" antes de substantivos (possessive adjective + substantivo):

- My car, my cars
- Your car, your cars
- His car, his cars
- Their car, their cars

Usos dos Possessive Pronouns

Os "possessive pronouns" não se flexionam, ou seja, valem tanto para o singular como para o plural. Empregue os "possessive pronouns" para substituir a combinação (possessive adjective + substantivo), para evitar repetições:

- My car is blue, yours is red. (Em vez de "My car is blue, your car is red".)
- Your car is red, mine is blue. (em vez de "Your car is red, my car is blue.")
- His car is green, hers is pink (em vez de "His car is green, her car is pink.")

Ensino Fundamental

- Indefinite article a/an
- Verb to be
- Verb there to be
- Possessives Adjectives
- Possessives Pronouns

Inglês



O gabarito das questões desse CADERNO DE EXERCÍCIOS encontra-se no final da apostila.

Exercícios Propostos

1) SUBJECT PRONOUNS / VERBO TO BE

01) Sobre o uso do verbo TO BE, identifique a oração que foi escrita CORRETAMENTE:

- a) Marcos are tired.
- b) My parents is very old.
- c) The student is very intelligent.**
- d) Ana and I am cousins.
- e) I and Ana is cousins

02) Complete a frase abaixo no presente

"These books good"

- a) is
- b) are**
- c) am
- d) an
- e) a

03) Complete as frases a seguir utilizando o verbo to be e marque a alternativa correta.

"I a good singer."

"He a player."

- a) am, is**
- b) is, an
- c) are, are
- d) is, is
- e) an, an

04) Preencha com as formas verbais do verbo to be:

I _____ strong.

She _____ my girlfriend.

He _____ my boyfriend.

We _____ teachers.

- a) am - is - is - am
- b) am - is - is - are**
- c) are - is - is - are
- d) are - are - are - are
- e) am - is - am - am

05) Como fica a frase : "They are at school." na forma negativa.

- a) Are they at school?
- b) They don't are at school.
- c) They not are at school.
- d) They are not at school.**
- e) They doesn't are at school.

06) A negativa de "The watch is new" é:

- a) The watch are new.
- b) The watch is not new.**
- c) The watch doesn't is new.
- d) The watch aren't new.
- e) The watch are not new.

07) Como fica a frase : "You are at home", na forma interrogativa.

- a) You are at home?
- b) At home you are?
- c) Are you at home?**
- d) Is you at home?
- e) Home at are you?

08) A interrogativa de "He is from Brazil" é:

- a) Is he from Brazil?**
- b) From Brazil he is?
- c) He is from Brazil?
- d) Does he is from Brazil?
- e) Brazil from is he?.

09) Complete as frases e assinale a alternativa correta.

You and I _____ good friends.

Sarah _____ sick.

- a) are-are
- b) is-is
- c) am-is
- d) are-am
- e) are-is**

10) Complete as frases e assinale a alternativa correta.

The girl smart.

Paul and Jane famous

- a) is, are**
- b) are, are
- c) am, am
- d) is, am
- e) is, is

11) Complete com a forma correta do verbo be (am, is, are):

Gustavo _____ a designer.

Gustavo and Anne _____ dentists.

Sue and I _____ teachers.

- a) am/ is/ are
- b) are/ am/ are
- c) are/ is/ am
- d) is/ are/ are**
- e) is/ am/ are

12) Complete com a forma correta do verbo be (am, is, are):

_____ Carlos and Margareth at Shopping Mall now? (O Carlos e a Margareth estão no Centro de compras agora?)

- a) am b) is c) are
d) an e) a

13) Complete com a forma correta do "verbo be", na negativa:

You _____ pregnant. (Você não está grávida.)
a) are not b) is not c) am not
d) not e) not are

14) Qual é a forma negativa da frase "Our children are facing serious problems"?

- a) Not our children are facing serious problems.
b) Our children not are facing serious problems.
c) Our children are not facing serious problems.
d) Our children aren't are facing serious problems.
e) Our children is am facing serious problems.

15) Complete com a forma correta do verbo be (am, is, are):

She ___ a florist.
I ___ a florist.
They ___ florists.

- a) am/ is/ are b) are/ am/ are c) are/ is/ am
d) is/ am/ am e) is/ am/ are

16) A interrogativa da frase "She is from China" é:

- a) Is she from China?
b) She is from China?
c) Is she is from China?
d) She is not from China
e) Is she from Brazil?

17) Complete com a forma correta do "verbo be", na negativa:

Paulo and Joanna _____ married. (Paulo e Joanna não são casados.)

- a) are not
b) is not
c) am not
d) aren't
e) As letras "a" e "d" estão corretas.

18) Complete com a forma correta do verbo be (am, is, are):

Suzana _____ a waitress. (Suzana é uma garçonete.)

- a) are b) is c) am
d) an e) a

19) Complete com a forma correta do "verbo be", na interrogativa:

_____ you tired today? (Você está cansado hoje?)

- a) am b) is c) are
d) an e) a

20) Complete com a forma correta do verbo be (am, is, are):

Danielle _____ a nanny. (Danielle é uma babá.)

- a) are b) is c) am
d) an e) a

21) Complete com a forma correta do "verbo be", na negativa:

He _____ a paramedic, he is a fireman. (Ele não é um paramédico, ele é um bombeiro.)

- a) are not b) is not c) am not
d) aren't e) not is

22) Complete a sentença utilizando corretamente as formas verbais do Verbo To be:

Carla and Paulo ___ classmates. (Carla e Paulo são colegas de sala.)

- a) am b) is c) are
d) an e) a

23) Complete as frases e assinale a alternativa correta.

It ___ your purse.

You ___ an engineer.

- a) is-am b) am-is c) is-is
d) is-are e) are-is

24) Complete com a forma correta do "verbo be", na negativa:

I _____ happy today. (Eu não estou feliz hoje.)

- a) are not b) is not c) am not
d) aren't e) not is

25) Complete com a forma correta do "verbo be", na negativa:

She _____ a dentist, She is a nurse. (Ele não é uma dentista, ela é uma enfermeira.)

- a) are not b) is not c) am not
d) aren't e) not is

26) Complete com a forma correta do verbo be (am, is, are):

Jô Soares ___ a comedian.

Marcelo Adnet and Fábio Porchat ___ comedians.

Susan and I ___ personal trainers.

- a) am/ is/ are b) are/ am/ are
c) are/ is/ am d) is/ are/ are
e) is/ am/ are

27) Complete a sentença utilizando corretamente as formas verbais do Verbo To be:

"Your car ___ very comfortable!"

- a) am b) are c) be
d) an e) is

28) Complete as frases, usando as formas verbais do verbo to be:

The boy..... happy.

The boys happy.

- a) are, are b) are,is c) is, is
d) am, are e) is, are

2) ARTIGO INDEFINIDO

29) Complete a frase a seguir utilizando os artigos indefinidos e marque a alternativa correta:

She is teacher.

- a) an b) na c) a
d) are e) am

30) Mrs. Mary is english woman

- a) an b) a c) na
d) so e) as

31) There is hat and shirt on the table.

- a) a, a b) an, an c) na, na
d) a, an e) an, na

32) Complete a frase "..... hotel and hour" e assinale a alternativa correta:

- a) An, an b) An, a c) A, a
d) A, an e) Am, a

33) Complete a frase a seguir utilizando o artigo indefinido e marque a alternativa correta.

"He is player."

- a) na b) a c) an
d) sa e) of

34) Escolha a alternativa incorreta quanto ao uso do artigo indefinido:

- a) a European Couple b) an umbrella
c) an hotel d) a singer
e) an honest

35) Assinale a alternativa que contém erro quanto ao uso do artigo indefinido:

- a) an orange; an heir.
b) a whale; an idea.
c) a book; a boy.
d) a heir; an uniform.
e) an heir; a uniform.

36) Preencha o espaço em branco usando "a" ou "an" adequadamente:

"Fernanda Montenegro is _____ actress".

- a) an b) --- c) it
d) a e) na

37) Preencha a lacuna usando o Artigo Indefinido corretamente:

- Juliana Paes is _____ Brazilian actress.

- a) an b) a c) the
d) ---- e) na

38) Preencha os espaços em branco usando "a" ou "an" adequadamente:

- She wants to eat _____ apple.

- a) a b) an c) me
d) na e) are

39) Complete as lacunas usando o artigo indefinido:

There is hat and shirt on the table.

- a) a / an b) a / a c) an / a
d) an / an e) am - are

40) Complete a lacuna usando o artigo indefinido corretamente:

Mrs. Margareth is english woman.

- a) an b) a c) a / an
d) am e) the

41) Escolham a opção com o artigo indefinido (a/an), que melhor preenche o espaço em branco.

Jerry is.....honest man.

- a) an b) a c) a e an
d) the e) am

42) Complete a lacuna com artigo indefinido:

Cauã Raymond is actor.

- a) a / an b) an c) a
d) the e) am

43) Assinale a alternativa que apresenta erros quanto ao uso do artigo indefinido:

- a) a hospital/ a horse
b) an actor/ an uniform
c) an orange/ an idea
d) a uniform/ an heir
e) an honest man/ a European

44) Complete a lacuna usando o artigo indefinido:

"My sister is nurse"

- a) an
b) the
c) am
d) a
e) na

3) VERBO THERE TO BE

45) Complete as frases com o "verbo there to be" e assinale a alternativa correta:

- _____ a boy in the classroom.
- _____ girls in the classroom.
- _____ many tourists in Brazil from many parts of the world.
- _____ a garden in front of the house.

- a) There is/ There is/ There are/ There are
- b) There are/ There is/ There is/ There are
- c) There are/ There is/ There are/ There is
- d) **There is/ There are/ There are/ There is**
- e) There are/ There are/ There are/ There are

46) O verbo there to be na forma interrogativa fica: a hat on the table?

- a) there are
- b) there is
- c) **is there**
- d) are there
- e) there am

47) Complete com there to be e assinale a alternativa correta.

- a book on the table.
- a) It is
- b) It are
- c) There are
- d) **There is**
- e) Is there

48) _____ many children in the class.

- a) **There are**
- b) There is
- c) Are there
- d) There not
- e) There is?

49) Complete as frases abaixo usando o verbo "there to be".

- a book on the table
- an onion on the table
- a) **there is / there is**
- b) there are / there is
- c) there is / there are
- d) there are / there are
- e) there is / there a

50) A negativa da frase "there is a pen" é:

- a) there is a pen?
- b) there aren't a pen
- c) there is a pen!
- d) is there a pen?
- e) **there isn't a pen.**

51) Complete com "there to be" a frase abaixo e marque a alternativa correta.

- books on the desk.
- a) There is
- b) Is there
- c) Are there
- d) **There are**
- e) There am

52) Complete com o verbo There to Be:

- _____ cars in front of the stadium.
- _____ a boy in the classroom.
- _____ 3 books on the table.

- a) **There are / There is / There are**
- b) There are / There is / There to be
- c) There are / There are/ There Are
- d) There is / There are / There is
- e) There is / There is / There is

53) Complete a frase abaixo com there to be e assinale a alternativa correta:

- books on the table.
- a) **there are**
- b) there is
- c) are there
- d) is there
- e) there am

54) Complete com a forma correta do "verbo There to be", na negativa:

- _____ 5 classrooms at school. (Não há 5 salas de aula na escola.)
- a) **There are not**
- b) There is not
- c) There are
- d) Is there
- e) Are there

55) Complete com a forma correta do verbo There to be, na forma afirmativa no presente:

- _____ a post-office near my house. (Há uma agência dos correios perto da minha casa.)
- a) are
- b) Are there
- c) There
- d) There are
- e) **There is**

56) Complete as lacunas com as formas verbais do verbo There to be:

- _____ a beautiful car in the garage.
- _____ animals in the park.
- _____ men on the street.

- a) There is/ There is/ There is
- b) **There is/ There are/ There are**
- c) There are/ There are/ There are
- d) There are/ There is/ There is
- e) There is/ There are/ There is

57) Passe a frase "There is a dog under the table", para interrogativa:

- a) There is a dog under the table?
- b) **Is there a dog under the table?**
- c) Is there is a dog under the table?
- d) Are there a dog under the table?
- e) Are there are a dog under the table?

58) Passe para a interrogativa a frase abaixo: "There are many girls in my classroom"

- a) **Are there many girls in my classroom?**
- b) There are many girls in my classroom?
- c) Are there are many girls in my classroom?
- d) There are not many girls in my classroom?
- e) Is there many girls in my classroom?

59) Complete a lacuna com a forma verbal correta do verbo "there to be" na interrogativa:

"..... 10 boys in the classroom?"

- a) is there b) there is c) there are
d) are there e) there are not

4) ADJETIVO E PRONOME POSSESSIVO

60) Complete corretamente a frase abaixo, utilizando pronome possessivo.

This book is

- a) yours b) my c) our
 d) here e) your

61) A alternativa que completa corretamente a frase "This bicycle is " é:

- a) your b) my c) mine
 d) her e) he

62) Mary has house and John has apartment.

- a) his, his. b) her, her.
 c) my, mine. d) your, you.
e) her, his.

63) Quanto ao uso do pronome possessivo. Na frase: "My car is as expensive as your car". A melhor forma de reescrevê-la, para que não haja repetição de substantivo, é na frase:

- a) My car is as expensive as your.
 b) My car is as expensive as theirs.
 c) My car is as expensive as hers.
d) My car is as expensive as yours.
 e) My car is as expensive as his.

64) Quanto ao uso do pronome possessivo. Na frase: "Your book is as interesting as my book". A melhor forma de reescrevê-la, para que não haja repetição de substantivo, é na frase:

- a) your book is as interesting as my.
b) your book is as interesting as mine.
 c) your book is as interesting as his.
 d) your book is as interesting as mys.
 e) your book is as interesting as mines.

65) A palavra sublinhada da frase "the girl is mine" é:

- a) substantivo.
 b) adjetivo.
 c) pronome sujeito.
 d) adjetivo possessivo.
e) pronome possessivo.

66) Analisando a frase: "They decided to spend their vacation in the Soviet Union." A palavra grifada, morfologicamente é:

- a) pronome pessoal **b) adjetivo possessivo**
 c) pronome possessivo d) verbo
 e) advérbio

67) He said he was going to pass exam.

- a) his** b) her c) its
 d) their e) our

68) Complete as frases usando os adjetivos possessivos correspondentes:

_____ name is carlos.

_____ name is sheila.

_____ names are carlos and sheila.

- a) Her/ His/ Their b) Hers/ His/ Theirs
 c) His/ Her/ Theirz d) His/ hers/ Their
e) His/ Her/ Their

69) Complete a lacuna, usando o adjetivo possessivo correspondente.

..... name is John.

- a) ours. b) mine. c) theirs.
d) his. e) hers.

70) Na frase: "His pen is as beautiful as her pen". A melhor forma de reescrevê-la, para que não haja repetição de substantivo "Pen", é na frase:

- a) His pen is as beautiful as her.
b) His pen is as beautiful as hers.
 c) His pen is as beautiful as Mine.
 d) His pen is as beautiful as ours.
 e) His pen is as beautiful as his.

71) Complete a frase abaixo, usando o Pronome Possessivo e assinale a alternativa correta:

"This book is"

- a) my b) your c) her
d) mine e) it

72) Complete a frase usando o pronome possessivo corretamente:

"This car is _____."

- a) my b) her c) your
 d) it **e) mine**

73) Complete a frase, usando corretamente o adjetivo possessivo: "This is book". A alternativa é:

- a) yours. b) mine. c) mys.
d) my. e) hers.

74) Complete as lacunas usando corretamente o adjetivo possessivo, correspondente aos seus sujeitos:

Paulo drives _____ car every day.

Mary and Sheila do _____ homework together.

Gabriela writes a letter to _____ aunt every week.

- a) mine/ her/ her
- c) his/ her/ my
- e) her/ their/ his
- b) her/ his/ her
- d) his/ their/ her

75) Quanto ao uso do adjetivo possessivo. Complete a frase e marque a alternativa correta: "Gal Costa was born in Bahia. She began career as a dancer".

- a) his.
- b) your.
- c) her.
- d) my.
- e) mine.

76) Complete a frase abaixo, usando corretamente o adjetivo possessivo correspondente ao sujeito:

- Mary has hat.
- a) mine
 - b) hers
 - c) she
 - d) his
 - e) her

77) Complete as frases usando os adjetivos possessivos correspondentes:

- He has book
She has book
- a) his, my
 - b) his, her
 - c) her, his
 - d) my, his
 - e) mine, his

78) Complete as frases usando os adjetivos possessivos correspondentes:

- _____ name is carlos.
_____ name is sheila.
_____ names are carlos and sheila.

- a) Her/ His/ Their
- c) His/ Her/ Theirs
- e) His/ Her/ Their
- b) Hers/ His/ Theirs
- d) His/ hers/ Their

79) Quanto ao uso do Pronome Possessivo complete a frase: "These books are".

- a) my.
- b) mine.
- c) our.
- d) I.
- e) they.

GABARITO DO CADERNO DE EXERCÍCIOS DE INGLÊS FUND. 2019

AS QUESTÕES DESSE GABARITO COMEÇAM NA PÁGINA 6

01-C	11-D	21-B	31-A	41-A	51-D	61-C	71-D
02-B	12-C	22-C	32-D	42-B	52-A	62-E	72-E
03-A	13-A	23-D	33-B	43-B	53-A	63-D	73-D
04-B	14-C	24-C	34-C	44-D	54-A	64-B	74-D
05-D	15-E	25-B	35-D	45-D	55-E	65-E	75-C
06-B	16-A	26-D	36-A	46-C	56-B	66-B	76-E
07-C	17-E	27-E	37-A	47-D	57-B	67-A	77-B
08-A	18-B	28-E	38-B	48-A	58-A	68-E	78-E
09-E	19-C	29-C	39-B	49-A	59-D	69-D	79-B
10-A	20-B	30-A	40-A	50-E	60-A	70-B	