

Inglês · 1º ano · Simple Past · material completo de estudo

SIMPLE PAST – MATERIAL COMPLETO PARA ESTUDO

1. SIMPLE PAST: O QUE É?

O **Simple Past (Passado Simples)** é usado para falar de **ações concluídas no passado**, em um momento **definido** (mesmo que esse momento não apareça explicitamente).

- A ação começou e terminou no passado.
- Não está acontecendo mais agora.
- É muito comum vir acompanhado de **marcadores temporais**: *yesterday, last week, two years ago, in 2010*, etc.

Exemplos:

- *She visited her grandparents last weekend.*
(Ela visitou os avós no fim de semana passado.)
- *They went to the cinema yesterday.*
(Eles foram ao cinema ontem.)
- *We studied English two hours ago.*
(Nós estudamos inglês há duas horas.)

2. VERBOS REGULARES NO SIMPLE PAST

Os **verbos regulares** formam o Simple Past com **-ed** (ou apenas **-d**).

2.1. Formação básica

- play → played
- work → worked
- clean → cleaned
- talk → talked
- open → opened

Exemplos em frases:

- *She played soccer yesterday.*

- *We watched a movie last night.*
- *They worked hard last week.*

2.2. Regras de ortografia importantes

1. Verbo termina em “e” → acrescenta só -d

- live → lived
- love → loved
- like → likedExemplo:
- *He lived in São Paulo in 2010.*

2. Verbo termina em consoante + “y” → troca o y por i + -ed

- study → studied
- try → tried
- carry → carriedExemplo:
- *She studied English last night.*

3. Verbo curto CVC (consoante + vogal + consoante) (geralmente uma sílaba) → dobra a última consoante + -ed

- stop → stopped
- plan → planned
- hop → hopped

Exemplo:

- *They planned a trip last month.*

4. Verbo termina em vogal + “y” → acrescenta apenas -ed

- play → played
- enjoy → enjoyed

Exemplo:

- *We enjoyed the party last Saturday.*

OBS.: Em inglês britânico, alguns verbos com duas sílabas também dobram a consoante dependendo da tonicidade (ex.: travel → travelled). Em inglês americano: traveled.

3. VERBOS IRREGULARES NO SIMPLE PAST

Os **verbos irregulares** NÃO seguem uma regra como -ed. A forma do passado muda e precisa ser **memorizada**.

3.1. Tabela de verbos irregulares comuns

Base Form	Simple Past	Português
be	was / were	ser / estar
begin	began	começar
break	broke	quebrar
bring	brought	trazer
build	built	construir
buy	bought	comprar
come	came	vir
do	did	fazer
drink	drank	beber
eat	ate	comer
feel	felt	sentir
find	found	encontrar
get	got	conseguir / obter
give	gave	dar
go	went	ir
have	had	ter
know	knew	saber / conhecer
make	made	fazer
read	read ("red")	ler
say	said	dizer
see	saw	ver
speak	spoke	falar
take	took	pegar / levar
think	thought	pensar
write	wrote	escrever

3.2. Exemplos com verbos irregulares

- *They went to the park last week.*
- *She ate pizza yesterday.*
- *I saw him at the supermarket two days ago.*
- *We had a party last month.*
- *He wrote a letter in 2019.*

4. ESTRUTURA DAS FRASES NO SIMPLE PAST

4.1. Frases afirmativas

Estrutura:

Sujeito + verbo no Simple Past + complemento

Com verbo regular:

- *She played soccer yesterday.*
- *We watched a great movie last night.*

Com verbo irregular:

- *He went to school last Monday.*
- *They had an important test last week.*

4.2. Frases negativas com DID NOT (DIDN'T)

Para **todos os verbos**, exceto o verbo **to be**, usamos o auxiliar **did** no passado.

Estrutura:

Sujeito + did not (didn't) + verbo na forma base + complemento

- *I didn't visit my uncle yesterday.*
- *He didn't go to the gym last week.*
- *They didn't watch a movie last night.*

Regras importantes:

- **did / did not** já está no passado.
- O verbo principal fica na **forma base** (sem -ed, sem forma irregular).

Errado:

- *He didn't went to school.*

Certo:

- *He didn't go to school.*

Mais exemplos:

- Afirmativa: *She studied for the test.*
Negativa: *She didn't study for the test.*

- Afirmativa: *They ate pizza yesterday.*
Negativa: *They didn't eat pizza yesterday.*

4.3. Frases interrogativas com DID

Estrutura:

Did + sujeito + verbo na forma base + complemento + ?

- *Did you visit your uncle last month?*
- *Did he go to the gym yesterday?*
- *Did they watch a movie last night?*

Novamente:

- **Did** indica passado.
- O verbo principal fica na **forma base** (go, eat, watch, study).

Exemplos:

- Afirmativa: *He studied English last night.*
Interrogativa: *Did he study English last night?*
- Afirmativa: *They went to the park last Sunday.*
Interrogativa: *Did they go to the park last Sunday?*

5. O VERBO TO BE NO SIMPLE PAST: WAS / WERE

O verbo **to be** é especial. No passado, ele não usa **did** para formar negativa ou interrogativa.

5.1. Formas

- **was** → I, he, she, it
- **were** → you, we, they

5.2. Uso

Usamos **was/were** para falar de:

- estados (feliz, triste, cansado)
- condições
- localizações (em casa, na escola)
- identidade (aluno, professor, médico)
- datas e fatos no passado

5.3. Frases com WAS / WERE

Afirmativa

Sujeito + was/were + complemento

- *I was tired yesterday.*
- *She was a good student.*
- *It was cold last night.*
- *You were at home last weekend.*
- *We were happy with the results.*
- *They were friends in high school.*

Negativa

Sujeito + was/were + not + complemento

Formas contraídas:

- was not → wasn't
- were not → weren't

Exemplos:

- *I wasn't tired yesterday.*
- *She wasn't at home last night.*
- *It wasn't cold last week.*
- *You weren't at school yesterday.*

- *We weren't in class last Monday.*
- *They weren't ready for the test.*

Interrogativa

Was/Were + sujeito + complemento + ?

- *Was she at home yesterday?*
- *Was it cold last night?*
- *Were you at school yesterday?*
- *Were they happy with the news?*
- *Were we late for the meeting?*

5.4. Did x Was/Were

- Use **did / didn't** com **verbos de ação**:
- go, play, eat, study, work, watch, visit, travel, etc.
- Use **was/were** com o verbo **to be** (ser/estar).

Nunca misture **did** com **was/were**:

- Errado: *Did she was happy?*
Certo: *Was she happy?*
- Errado: *Did they were at home?*
Certo: *Were they at home?*

6. MARCADORES TEMPORAIS DO PASSADO (TIME EXPRESSIONS)

Os marcadores temporais mostram **quando** a ação aconteceu. São muito importantes no Simple Past.

6.1. YESTERDAY

“yesterday” = ontem

Geralmente aparece no fim da frase:

- *I studied English yesterday.*
(Eu estudei inglês ontem.)
- *She called me yesterday.*
(Ela me ligou ontem.)

Variações:

- yesterday morning (ontem de manhã)
- yesterday afternoon (ontem à tarde)
- yesterday evening (ontem à noite)

Exemplos:

- *We met them yesterday morning.*
- *He arrived yesterday evening.*

6.2. LAST + período de tempo

“**last**” = passado / último(a)

Usamos "last" antes de um período de tempo:

- last night (ontem à noite / noite passada)
- last week (semana passada)
- last month (mês passado)
- last year (ano passado)
- last Friday (sexta-feira passada)
- last weekend (fim de semana passado)

Exemplos:

- *They went to the beach last weekend.*
- *I visited my grandparents last month.*
- *She traveled to São Paulo last year.*
- *We had a test last week.*

6.3. AGO

“**ago**” significa “atrás” (há ... tempo).

Estrutura:

time expression + ago

- a week ago (há uma semana)

- two days ago (há dois dias)
- three months ago (há três meses)
- ten years ago (há dez anos)
- a long time ago (há muito tempo)

Exemplos:

- *I moved here two years ago.*
- *She called me five minutes ago.*
- *They met each other ten days ago.*

6.4. IN + ANO

Usamos **in + ano** para indicar um ano específico:

- in 2008, in 2010, in 2015, in 2020, etc.

Exemplos:

- *I was born in 2008.*
- *They moved to this city in 2015.*
- *The concert was in 2022.*

O verbo continua no Simple Past, e o **in + ano** indica quando a ação aconteceu.

6.5. Resumo dos marcadores de tempo

Use **Simple Past** com:

- **yesterday**

- *She studied English yesterday.*

- **last + período**

- last night, last week, last month, last year, last Friday, last weekend

- *We traveled last year.*

- **(número) + time + ago**

- two days ago, three weeks ago, ten years ago

- *He called me two hours ago.*

- **in + ano**
- in 2010, in 2018, in 2021
- *They graduated in 2020.*

Todos indicam um **momento definido no passado**.

7. SIMPLE PAST x PRESENT SIMPLE

Muitos erros acontecem porque se confunde **Simple Past** com **Present Simple**.

Present Simple (presente simples)

Usado para:

- rotinas
- hábitos
- fatos gerais

Exemplos:

- *I go to school every day.*
- *She plays soccer on Saturdays.*

Simple Past (passado simples)

Usado para:

- ações concluídas em um momento específico no passado.

Exemplos:

- *I went to school yesterday.*
- *She played soccer last Saturday.*

Observe:

- “every day” → rotina → **Present Simple** (go, play)
- “yesterday / last Saturday” → passado → **Simple Past** (went, played)

8. ERROS COMUNS NO SIMPLE PAST

5. Usar o verbo no passado depois de DID

• Errado: *Did you went to the party?*

• Certo: *Did you go to the party?*

6. Misturar WAS/WERE com DID

• Errado: *Did she was happy?*

• Certo: *Was she happy?*

7. Colocar -ED em verbo irregular

• Errado: *I goed to school.*

• Certo: *I went to school.*

8. Esquecer de usar o passado quando há marcador de tempo

• Frases com “yesterday, last week, ago, in 2010” normalmente pedem **Simple Past**.

9. EXERCÍCIOS – SIMPLE PAST (PARTE 1)

9.1. Escolha a frase correta

1. A) She go to the market yesterday.

B) She goes to the market yesterday.

C) She went to the market yesterday.

D) She going to the market yesterday.

2. A) They are watching TV.

B) They watch TV every day.

C) They watched TV last night.

D) They watching TV now.

3. Complete: I my homework last night.

A) do

B) did

C) does

D) done

4. Escolha a forma negativa correta:

A) He didn't went to school.

B) He didn't go to school.

C) He not went to school. D) He doesn't went to school.

5. Pergunta correta:

A) Did you went to the party?

B) Did you go to the party?

C) Do you went to the party? D) Did go you to the party?

6. Complete: They in London in 2010.

A) lives

B) live

C) lived

D) living

7. Qual frase está correta?

A) I see her yesterday.

B) I saw her yesterday.

C) I seen her yesterday.

D) I sees her yesterday.

8. Complete: We _
a great time at the beach.

A) has

B) had

C) have

D) haved

9. Forma negativa: "She visited her grandma." →

A) She didn't visited her grandma.

B) She didn't visit her grandma.

C) She not visited her grandma.

D) She no visited her grandma.

10. Complete: "They the movie last weekend."

A) watches

B) watched

C) watching

D) watch

10. EXERCÍCIOS – SIMPLE PAST (PARTE 2)

10.1. Complete com o Simple Past correto (regulares e irregulares)

1. She (visit) her grandparents last weekend.

2. They (go) to the beach on their vacation.
3. I (study) English for two hours yesterday.
4. He (eat) all the cake.
5. We (watch) a great movie last night.
6. My mother (cook) dinner for us.
7. The students (finish) their homework quickly.
8. She (write) a letter to her friend.
9. They (have) a party last month.
10. I (see) him at the supermarket.

11. EXERCÍCIOS – SIMPLE PAST (PARTE 3)

11.1. Transforme as frases afirmativas em negativas e interrogativas (com DID)

9. She **cleaned** her room.

• Negativa: __

• Interrogativa: __

10. They **played** video games.

• Negativa: __

• Interrogativa: __

11. He **bought** a new car.

• Negativa: __

• Interrogativa: __

12. We **traveled** to Paris.

• Negativa: __

• Interrogativa: __

13. I **drank** coffee this morning.

• Negativa: __

- Interrogativa:

12. EXERCÍCIOS – WAS / WERE (PARTE 4)

12.1. Complete com WAS ou WERE

1. She happy yesterday.
2. They at the cinema.
3. I tired after the long trip.
4. The weather cold last week.
5. You late for the meeting.
6. We friends in high school.
7. He a doctor.
8. The books on the table.
9. It a beautiful day.
10. My parents busy.

12.2. Transforme as frases com WAS/WERE em negativas e interrogativas

14. He **was** a good student.

- Negativa: __

- Interrogativa:

15. They **were** at the party.

- Negativa: __

- Interrogativa:

16. I **was** sick last Monday.

- Negativa: __

- Interrogativa:

17. The movie **was** interesting.

- Negativa: __

• Interrogativa:

18. You **were** very quiet.

• Negativa: _

• Interrogativa:

13. EXERCÍCIOS – DID x WAS / WERE (PARTE 5)

13.1. Escolha a opção correta (DID, WAS ou WERE)

1. ____ you go to the concert? (Did / Was / Were)
2. She ____ not at home. (did / was / were)
3. They ____ play soccer. (didn't / wasn't / weren't)
4. ____ he tired after work? (Did / Was / Were)
5. We ____ not like the food. (didn't / wasn't / weren't)
6. ____ the children in the park? (Did / Was / Were)
7. I ____ finish my project. (didn't / wasn't / weren't)
8. ____ it rain yesterday? (Did / Was / Were)
9. They ____ happy with the news. (didn't / wasn't / weren't)
10. ____ you study for the test? (Did / Was / Were)

14. EXERCÍCIOS – MARCADORES TEMPORAIS (PARTE 6)

14.1. Complete com o marcador temporal correto

Use: **yesterday, last week, two years ago, in 2019, last month**

1. I started this course .
2. She visited her cousins .
3. They traveled to Rio .
4. We had an important test .
5. My family moved to this city .

14.2. Complete com o verbo no Simple Past e um marcador temporal adequado

Sugestões de marcadores: **yesterday, last night, last year, a week ago, in 2018**

1. They **(watch)** a horror movie_____.
2. I **(meet)** my best friend_____.
3. She **(start)** her job_____.
4. We **(travel)** to the beach_____.
5. He **(finish)** the project_____.

14.3. Transforme do presente para Simple Past, adicionando um marcador de tempo

Exemplo:

- Now: I play soccer.
- Past: I played soccer last Saturday.

a) I go to school.

→ _

b) She studies English.

→ _

c) They watch TV every day.

→ _

d) We eat pizza on Fridays.

→ _

e) He visits his grandparents.

→ _

15. GABARITO GERAL

15.1. Gabarito – Questões Iniciais (Parte 1)

1. C
2. C

3. B
4. B
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. B

15.2. Gabarito – Parte 2 (Completar verbos)

1. visited
2. went
3. studied
4. ate
5. watched
6. cooked
7. finished
8. wrote
9. had
10. saw

15.3. Gabarito – Parte 3 (Negativa e Interrogativa com DID)

19. She cleaned her room.

- Negativa: She didn't clean her room.
- Interrogativa: Did she clean her room?

20. They played video games.

- Negativa: They didn't play video games.
- Interrogativa: Did they play video games?

21. He bought a new car.

- Negativa: He didn't buy a new car.
- Interrogativa: Did he buy a new car?

22. We traveled to Paris.

- Negativa: We didn't travel to Paris.
- Interrogativa: Did we travel to Paris?

23. I drank coffee this morning.

- Negativa: I didn't drink coffee this morning.
- Interrogativa: Did you drink coffee this morning?

15.4. Gabarito – Parte 4 (Was / Were)

Complete com was / were

1. was
2. were
3. was
4. was
5. were
6. were
7. was
8. were
9. was
10. were

Transforme em negativa e interrogativa

24. He was a good student.

- Negativa: He wasn't a good student.
- Interrogativa: Was he a good student?

25. They were at the party.

- Negativa: They weren't at the party.
- Interrogativa: Were they at the party?

26. I was sick last Monday.

- Negativa: I wasn't sick last Monday.
- Interrogativa: Was I sick last Monday?

27. The movie was interesting.

- Negativa: The movie wasn't interesting.
- Interrogativa: Was the movie interesting?

28. You were very quiet.

- Negativa: You weren't very quiet.
- Interrogativa: Were you very quiet?

15.5. Gabarito – Parte 5 (Did / Was / Were)

1. Did
2. was
3. didn't
4. Was
5. didn't
6. Were
7. didn't
8. Did
9. weren't
10. Did

15.6. Gabarito – Parte 6 (Marcadores temporais)

9.1. Exemplo de respostas

1. I started this course **two years ago**.
2. She visited her cousins **last month**.

3. They traveled to Rio **last week**.
4. We had an important test **yesterday**.
5. My family moved to this city **in 2019**.

9.2. Exemplo de respostas

1. They **watched** a horror movie **last night**.
2. I **met** my best friend **a week ago**.
3. She **started** her job **in 2018**.
4. We **traveled** to the beach **last year**.
5. He **finished** the project **yesterday**.

9.3. Exemplo de respostas

a) I go to school.

→ I **went** to school **yesterday**.

b) She studies English.

→ She **studied** English **last week**.

c) They watch TV every day.

→ They **watched** TV **yesterday evening**.

d) We eat pizza on Fridays.

→ We **ate** pizza **two days ago**.

e) He visits his grandparents.

→ He **visited** his grandparents **last month**.