

## ATIVIDADE DOMICILIAR – 2º ANO

**PROFESSOR ULYSSES**

**DISCIPLINA:** LÍNGUA INGLESA

**ESTUDANTE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATA:** \_\_\_\_\_

### TEMPOS VERBAIS EM INGLÊS

#### Simple Future

O *Simple Future* (Futuro Simples) expressa ações que irão ocorrer, ou seja, que ainda não aconteceram.

Esse tempo verbal é formado pela seguinte estrutura:

Auxiliar modal *will* + infinitivo do verbo principal sem o “to”.

#### Conjugação do verbo *to love* (amar) no *Simple Future*

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| I         | will love |
| you       | will love |
| he/she/it | will love |
| we        | will love |
| you       | will love |
| they      | will love |

#### Exemplos:

- *They will love to travel.* (Eles amarão viajar.) - AFFIRMATIVE
- *Will they love to travel?* (Eles amarão viajar?) - INTERROGATIVE
- *They won't love to travel.* (Eles não amarão viajar.) - NEGATIVE

### Questões – Simple Future (Will)

- 1. Choose the correct sentence:

A) I will to travel next year.  
B) I will travel next year.  
C) I travel will next year.  
D) I am will travel next year.

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- 2. Which sentence expresses a future plan?

A) He walks every morning.  
B) He will walk tomorrow.  
C) He walked yesterday.  
D) He walking now.

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- 3. Complete: We \_\_\_\_\_ a test next Monday.

A) has  
B) having  
C) will have  
D) will has

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- 4. Choose the correct negative form:

A) She will not goes to school.  
B) She not will go to school.  
C) She won't go to school.  
D) She doesn't will go to school.

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- 5. What is the correct question form?

A) Will you come to the party?  
B) You will come to the party?  
C) Do you will come to the party?  
D) Come you will to the party?

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- 6. Complete: They \_\_\_\_\_ help us later.

A) will  
B) did  
C) do  
D) are

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- 7. Which sentence is correct?

A) I will goes to the doctor.  
B) I go will to the doctor.  
C) I will go to the doctor.  
D) I am will going to the doctor.

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- 8. Complete: My friends \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.

A) be  
B) will be  
C) was  
D) is

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- 9. Negative form: "He will arrive soon." →

A) He will no arrive soon.  
B) He won't arrives soon.  
C) He not will arrive soon.  
D) He won't arrive soon.

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- 10. Choose the correct alternative:

"What \_\_\_\_\_ you do if it rains tomorrow?"  
A) do  
B) did  
C) will  
D) are

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## 6. Future Continuous ou Future Progressive

O *Future Continuous* (Futuro Contínuo), também chamado de *Future Progressive* (Futuro Progressivo), expressa ações contínuas que acontecerão no futuro.

Em outras palavras, podemos dizer que ele descreve um fato que estará acontecendo em um momento específico no futuro.

Esse tempo verbal do inglês segue a seguinte estrutura:

Simple Future do verbo *to be* (*will be*) + gerúndio (*-ing*) do verbo principal

### Conjugação do verbo *to love* (amar) no *Future Continuous*

|           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| I         | will be loving |
| you       | will be loving |
| he/she/it | will be loving |
| we        | will be loving |
| you       | will be loving |
| they      | will be loving |

### Exemplos:

- *She will be loving the trip by this time next year.* (Ela estará amando a viagem por esta altura no ano que vem.) - AFFIRMATIVE
- *Will she be loving the trip by this time next year?* (Ela estará amando a viagem por esta altura no ano que vem?) - INTERROGATIVE
- *She won't be loving the trip by this time next year.* (Ela não estará amando a viagem por esta altura no ano que vem.) - NEGATIVE

## Questões – Future Continuous

- 1. Choose the correct sentence:  
A) I will working tomorrow at 10 AM.  
B) I working tomorrow at 10 AM.  
C) I will be working tomorrow at 10 AM.  
D) I will be work tomorrow at 10 AM.
- 

- 2. Which sentence is in the *future continuous*?  
A) She will studies tomorrow.  
B) She will be studying tomorrow.  
C) She studies every day.  
D) She study tomorrow.
- 

- 3. Complete: At 9 PM, we \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.  
A) will be having  
B) will have  
C) will has  
D) have
- 

- 4. Choose the correct negative form:  
A) He won't be playing football tonight.  
B) He won't playing football tonight.  
C) He not will be playing football.  
D) He doesn't be playing football.
- 

- 5. What is the correct question form?  
A) Will be they studying at noon?  
B) Are they be studying at noon?  
C) Will they be studying at noon?  
D) They will be studying at noon?
- 

- 6. Complete: She \_\_\_\_\_ in the library at that time.  
A) will being  
B) will be  
C) be  
D) will
- 

- 7. Which sentence is correct?  
A) We will be wait for you.  
B) We will waiting for you.  
C) We will be waiting for you.  
D) We are be waiting for you.
- 

- 8. Complete: Tomorrow at this time, I \_\_\_\_\_ my English homework.  
A) will doing  
B) will be doing  
C) will do  
D) doing
- 

- 9. Negative form: "They will be traveling next week." →  
A) They won't be traveling next week.  
B) They won't traveling next week.  
C) They not be traveling next week.  
D) They will not traveling next week.
- 

- 10. Choose the correct alternative:  
"While you are watching TV, I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner."  
A) will cook  
B) will be cooking  
C) am cooking  
D) cook
-

## 7. Present Perfect Simple

O *Present Perfect Simple* (Presente Perfeito Simples) expressa ações influenciadas pelo presente e que ainda estão acontecendo ou que terminaram recentemente.

É formado de acordo com a seguinte estrutura:

Verbo auxiliar “*to have*” conjugado no *Simple Present* (Presente Simples), ou seja, “*has/have* + *Past Participle* (Particípio Passado) do verbo principal”

### Conjugação do verbo *to love* (amar) no *Present Perfect Simple*

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| I         | have loved |
| you       | have loved |
| he/she/it | has loved  |
| we        | have loved |
| you       | have loved |
| they      | have loved |

### Exemplos:

- *He has loved her during his entire life.* (Ele a amou durante toda a vida dele.) - AFFIRMATIVE
- *Has he loved her during his entire life?* (Ele a amou durante toda a vida dele?) - INTERROGATIVE
- *He hasn't loved her during his entire life.* (Ele não a amou durante toda a vida dele.) - NEGATIVE

## Questões – Present Perfect

- **1. Choose the correct sentence:**

- A) She have gone to the mall.
  - B) She has gone to the mall.
  - C) She gone to the mall.
  - D) She is gone to the mall.
- 

- **2. Which sentence uses the *present perfect*?**

- A) I saw this movie yesterday.
  - B) I see this movie now.
  - C) I have seen this movie before.
  - D) I was seeing this movie.
- 

- **3. Complete: We \_\_\_\_\_ many countries so far.**

- A) visited
  - B) have visited
  - C) visit
  - D) has visited
- 

- **4. Choose the correct negative form:**

- A) He hasn't finished his homework.
  - B) He didn't finished his homework.
  - C) He hasn't finish his homework.
  - D) He not has finished his homework.
- 

- **5. What is the correct question form?**

- A) Have you ever been to Paris?
  - B) You have ever been to Paris?
  - C) Do you have ever been to Paris?
  - D) Did you ever been to Paris?
- 

- **6. Complete: I \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ my project.**

- A) have / done
  - B) has / did
  - C) have / do
  - D) did / have
- 

- **7. Which sentence is correct?**

- A) They have went to school.
  - B) They has gone to school.
  - C) They have gone to school.
  - D) They go to school.
- 

- **8. Complete: My sister \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ sushi.**

- A) has / eat
  - B) have / ate
  - C) has / eaten
  - D) has / ate
- 

- **9. Negative form: "She has traveled a lot." →**

- A) She hasn't traveled a lot.
  - B) She didn't traveled a lot.
  - C) She has not travel a lot.
  - D) She don't traveled a lot.
- 

- **10. Choose the correct alternative:**

- "They \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ the news."
  - A) have / heard
  - B) has / hear
  - C) have / hear
  - D) had / heard
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## 8. Present Perfect Continuous ou Present Perfect Progressive

O *Present Perfect Continuous* (Presente Perfeito Contínuo), também é chamado de *Present Perfect Progressive* (Presente Perfeito Progressivo).

Ele expressa ações contínuas que iniciaram no passado e continuam até o presente ou que terminaram há pouco tempo.

A conjugação de verbos em inglês flexionados nesse tempo verbal segue a seguinte estrutura:

Verbo *to have* conjugado no *Simple Present* (Presente Simples), ou seja, *have/has* + verbo *to be* conjugado no *Present Perfect* (Presente Perfeito) + o gerúndio (*-ing*) do verbo principal

### Conjugação do verbo *to love* (amar) no *Present Perfect Continuous*

|           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| I         | have been loving |
| you       | have been loving |
| he/she/it | has been loving  |
| we        | have been loving |
| you       | have been loving |
| they      | have been loving |

### Exemplos:

- *She has been loving the new car.* (Ela tem amado o carro novo.) - AFFIRMATIVE
- *Has she been loving the new car?* (Ela tem amado o carro novo?) - INTERROGATIVE
- *She hasn't been loving the new car.* (Ela não tem amado o carro novo.) - NEGATIVE

## Questões – Present Perfect Continuous

- 1. Choose the correct sentence:  
A) She has being working all day.  
B) She has been working all day.  
C) She have been working all day.  
D) She been working all day.

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- 2. Which sentence uses the *present perfect continuous*?  
A) He is studying English.  
B) He has studied English.  
C) He has been studying English.  
D) He studied English.

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- 3. Complete: I \_\_\_\_\_ been waiting for you since 9 AM.  
A) have  
B) has  
C) had  
D) am

---

- 4. Choose the correct negative form:  
A) They haven't being playing well.  
B) They not have been playing well.  
C) They haven't been playing well.  
D) They didn't been playing well.

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- 5. What is the correct question form?  
A) Has he been working hard?  
B) He has been working hard?  
C) Do he has been working hard?  
D) Did he been working hard?

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- 6. Complete: She \_\_\_\_\_ been sleeping for ten hours.  
A) have  
B) has  
C) is  
D) had

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- 7. Which sentence is correct?  
A) We has been studying all night.  
B) We have been study all night.  
C) We have been studying all night.  
D) We had studying all night.

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- 8. Complete: My friends \_\_\_\_\_ been playing football.  
A) has  
B) have  
C) are  
D) is

---

- 9. Negative form: "He has been reading." →  
A) He hasn't been reading.  
B) He not has been reading.  
C) He doesn't been reading.  
D) He haven't been reading.

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- 10. Choose the correct alternative:  
"They \_\_\_\_\_ been working on this project for weeks."  
A) has  
B) are  
C) have  
D) is

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