

SEMEEL

SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL DE EDUCAÇÃO, ESPORTE E LAZER

A mudança está em nossas mãos

Atividades Orientadoras



Ensino Fundamental

UNIDADE ESCOLAR:

PROFESSOR(A)

ANO DE ESCOLARIDADE

DATA

NOME:

HOJE É?

SEGUNDA TERÇA QUARTA QUINTA SEXTA

CÓDIGO BNCC


LÍNGUA INGLESA

To BE in the past



I was	I wasn't	Was I?
You were	You weren't	Were you?
He was	He wasn't	Was he?
She was	She wasn't	Was she?
It was	It wasn't	Was it?
We were	We weren't	Were we?
You were	You weren't	Were you?
They were	They weren't	Were they?



 Correct the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1. Correct the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

e.g. I was with my aunt. (dad)
No, I wasn't with my aunt. I was with my dad.

a) The kids were in the garden. (park)

b) Carol was shy. (frightened)

c) You were late. (in time)

d) I was Paula's best friend. (Linda's)

e) The book was on the shelf. (on the bed)

f) It was warm. (cool)

g) Frank was from Scotland. (Ireland)

2. Complete with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't*.



Hello! My name is Rebecca. Last summer _____ very special for me. My brother and I _____ at the summer camp in the south of Spain. It _____ the first camp for my brother because he went to one two years ago. We _____ both very happy. There _____ any other children from my school, but we made friends quickly. The weather _____ lovely. It _____ was sunny and warm. We had a great time.

3. Rewrite using the long forms.

a) The car wasn't red.

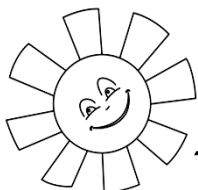
b) Maria wasn't French.

c) I wasn't surprised.

d) They weren't at the club.

e) You weren't an actress.

CHOOSE WAS/WERE



I, he, she, it + **was/wasn't**
You, we, they + **were/weren't**

1. Put was or were.

- a) My mother _____.
- b) Jason and Ann _____.
- c) The weather _____.
- d) My classmates _____.
- e) His sister _____.
- f) Garry's dog _____.
- g) The train _____.
- h) You _____.
- i) Her parents _____.
- j) My aunt and I _____.

2. Put wasn't or weren't.

- a) It _____ fun.
- b) They _____ happy.
- c) My mum _____ at work.
- d) He _____ a doctor.
- e) My cat _____ lazy.
- f) The car _____ old.
- g) My friends _____ at school.
- h) Their kids _____ hungry.

3. Put was or were.

- a) _____ you in Paris last week?
- b) _____ the film interesting?
- c) _____ Nick and Mario in town?
- d) _____ they tired?
- e) _____ your father happy?
- f) _____ it hot yesterday?
- g) _____ Mr. Danny late?
- h) _____ she angry?
- i) _____ the sportsmen in the park last week?
- j) _____ it a fun day for you?

Simple Past (Regular verbs)

O Simple Past é usado para indicar ações passadas **já concluídas**, ou seja, para falar de fatos que já aconteceram; que **começaram e terminaram** no passado.

Expressões temporais usadas com o Simple Past

Para reforçar o uso do Simple Past, muitas expressões temporais são utilizadas nas frases.

Os exemplos mais usuais são: yesterday (ontem), the day before yesterday (anteontem), last night (ontem à noite), last year (ano passado), last month (mês passado), last week (semana passada), ago (atrás), etc.

Formação do Simple Past

(+) AFFIRMATIVE

Sujeito + Verbo + D/ED/IED + complemento - *She played volleyball after class.*

- Aos verbos regulares terminados em – E, acrescenta-se somente o – D no final do verbo:

to love (amar) – loved

to lie (mentir) – lied

to arrive (chegar) – arrived

to like (gostar) – liked

- Aos verbos regulares terminados em consoante + vogal + consoante (CVC), duplica-se a última consoante e acrescenta-se o – ED:

stop (parar) – stopped

control (controlar) – controlled

plan (planejar) – planned

prefer (prefer) – preferred

- Aos verbos terminados em –Y precedido de consoante, retira-se o y e acrescenta-se o – ED:

to study (estudar) – studied

to worry (preocupar-se) – worried

to cry (chorar) – cried

to try (tentar) – tried

- Aos verbos terminados em –Y precedido de vogal, acrescenta-se somente o – ED (regra geral):

enjoy (aproveitar) – enjoyed

stay (ficar) – stayed

play (brincar; jogar) – played

(-) NEGATIVE

Sujeito + DID NOT (didn't) Verbo + complemento- *She didn't play volleyball after class.*

Para a construção de frases negativas no Simple Past, o **did** é empregado como verbo auxiliar.

O verbo principal não é conjugado no passado, uma vez que o auxiliar já indica o tempo verbal.

(?) INTERROGATIVE

Did + sujeito + verbo principal + complemento- *Did she play volleyball after class?*

Da mesma maneira que acontece na forma negativa, o **did** é o auxiliar utilizado para as frases interrogativas no Simple Past .

ATENÇÃO!!!!

- As alterações (D/ED/IED) só acontecem nas frases afirmativas.
- Só usamos DID em frases interrogativas e negativas.

Exercises

1. Complete the sentences using the Simple Past Tense:

- Jane _____ a film. (to watch)
- He _____ a box. (to carry)
- They _____ their father. (to help)
- John and Amy _____ things. (to swap)
- I _____ to Andrew. (to talk)
- Susan _____ with Peter. (to dance)
- The boys _____ basketball. (to try)
- We _____ a trip. (to plan)
- She _____ her hair. (to wash)
- The car _____ at the traffic lights. (to stop)

2 .Transform the sentences:

a) You arrived in England last week.

(-)

b) I didn't phone you yesterday.

(+)

c) Alice planned her Holiday last night.

(?)

d) Did Tom invite us to his birthday party?

(-)

e) The children didn't carry the books to the classroom.

(+)

f) We didn't finish the exam at half past three.

(?)

3. Complete the sentences by choosing the correct form of the verb "to be" (am, is, are, was, were).

a) Josh and Jeremy _____my best friends in school, we hang out every day after class.

b) In middle school, Andre _____ so lazy.

c) My grandfather _____ ninety year sold when he passed away.

d) Mrs. Ants _____ from Nicaragua, people love her.

e) Our neighbor's dog _____ barking so loud last night.

f) His uncle _____ very rich, he can buy anything he wants.

g) I _____ at my piano class at the moment.

4. There is a mistake in each sentence. Rewrite the sentences correcting the mistakes:

a) I didn't brushed my teeth last night.

b) Larry played tennis with his friends yesterday?

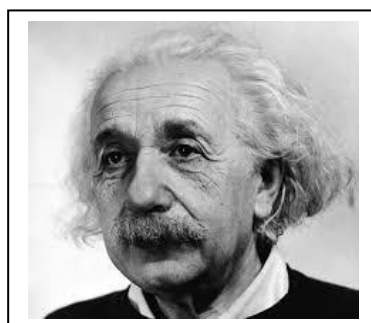
c) They studyed for their exam.

d) Susan talk to me quietly tem minutes ago.

5. Complete the text with WAS or WERE.

Last week, we where at the seaside. We _____ on holiday. The weather _____ very good. Our hotel _____ opposite the beach. The sea _____ lovely and warm. There _____ umbrellas on the beach. My brother an I _____ always in the sea, but my mum _____ usually in the sun! Next to the hotel, there _____ a lot of restaurants and cafés. The ice-creams _____ great! There _____ twenty different ice-creams! My favourite ice-cream _____ the chocolate one. There _____ also a very interesting reptile park near our hotel. There _____ a big crocodile and there _____ a lot of snakes. They _____ horrible. The beach _____ the best place to go!

Albert Einstein: A Short Biography



Introduction Albert Einstein, born on March 14, 1879, in Ulm, Germany, was one of the most influential physicists of the 20th century. He is best known for developing the theory of relativity, which revolutionized the understanding of space, time, and energy.

Early Life Einstein grew up in a secular, middle-class Jewish family. His father, Hermann Einstein, was an engineer and salesman, and his mother, Pauline Koch, was a homemaker. Young Albert showed an early interest in science and mathematics, although he struggled with the rigid educational system of the time. He was a quiet and introspective child, deeply curious about the natural world.

Academic and Professional Career Einstein's academic journey began at the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School in Zurich, where he studied physics and mathematics. After graduating in 1900, he faced difficulties finding a teaching position and worked at the Swiss Patent Office. During this period, Einstein produced some of his most significant work. In 1905, often referred to as his "Annus Mirabilis" or "Miracle Year," he published four groundbreaking papers. These papers included the theory of special relativity and the famous equation $E=mc^2$, which describes the relationship between mass and energy.

Einstein's work earned him recognition and respect in the scientific community. In 1915, he published the general theory of relativity, which provided a new understanding of gravity and the curvature of space-time. This theory was confirmed by observations of a solar eclipse in 1919, catapulting Einstein to international fame.

Personal Life Einstein married Mileva Marić in 1903, and they had two sons, Hans Albert and Eduard. The marriage, however, was troubled, and they divorced in 1919. Later that year, Einstein married his cousin Elsa Löwenthal. Despite his busy professional life, Einstein enjoyed sailing, playing the violin, and engaging in philosophical discussions.

Later Years and Legacy Einstein continued to contribute to theoretical physics and became an outspoken advocate for pacifism and civil rights. In 1933, with the rise of the Nazi regime, he emigrated to the United States, where he joined the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey. He became a U.S. citizen in 1940.

Einstein passed away on April 18, 1955, in Princeton. His work has left a lasting legacy, fundamentally changing the way we understand the universe. Einstein's theories continue to influence modern physics, and his name has become synonymous with genius.

Questions

1. Who was Albert Einstein?

2. What is he most famous for?

3. When and where was Albert Einstein born?

4. What was his family background like?

5. What were some key events or influences in his childhood?

6. Where did Einstein go to university, and what did he study?

7. What are some of his other major scientific contributions?

8. What were his personal interests and hobbies outside of science?

9. How is he remembered today, and what is his legacy?
