



- Causative verbs: have and get something done

- Future in the past

Teacher: Tânia Castro
9º ano azul

"My conscience has more weight to me than the opinion of the whole world."

Cícero



Causative verbs: have and get something done

- **Have something done**

Usamos **have something done** para expressar a ideia de que algo foi, é ou será feito para nós. A noção contida nessa estrutura é a de que solicitamos a realização de alguma atividade que será feita por outra pessoa.

Have + something + Past Participle

Ex.:

I had my car fixed.

Sally is having her nails done.

Marilyn had her skirt made.

Causative verbs: have and get something done

- **Get something done**

Usamos **get something done** para expressar a ideia de que algo foi feito para nós ou por nós. A noção contida nessa estrutura é a de que solicitamos a realização de alguma atividade que será feita por outra pessoa (nesse caso, o uso de *have* é mais formal) **ou por nós mesmos**.

Get + something + Past Participle

Ex.:

I got my car fixed.

Sally is getting her nails done.

I'm getting my homework done.*

Causative verbs: have and get + indirect object

- **Have someone do something**

Usamos **have someone do something** para expressar a ideia de que orientamos ou passamos a responsabilidade para alguém fazer algo por nós.

Have + someone + infinitive without to

Ex.:

I had the mechanic fix my car.

Justin had his friend Joshua help him with Mathematics.

Mr. Brownstone had his secretary report all the meeting information.

Causative verbs: have and get + indirect object

- **Get someone to do something**

Usamos **get someone to do something** para expressar a ideia de que nós convencemos alguém a fazer algo por nós.

Get + someone + to + verb

Ex.:

I got the mechanic to fix my car last Sunday morning.

Justin get his friend Joshua to help him with Mathematics.

How can teachers get their students to read?

Future in the past

Usamos o **Future in the past** para falar de coisas que pensávamos que aconteceriam no futuro, mas não ocorreram. Veja os exemplos:

- Jane **was going to** spend the summer in France, but she had problems with her passport.
- Don't tell me you're not ready to go! We told you we **were going to** pick you up at 9 a.m!

Future in the past

- Para formar **frases afirmativas** no *Future in the past*, devemos empregar a seguinte estrutura:

Subject + was/were + going to + main verb

- Em **frases negativas**, devemos acrescentar o advérbio de negação *not* após o verbo *to be*:

Subject + was/were + not + going to + main verb

Exemplos:

- *I thought **I was not going to do** well in the English test, but my grades are pretty good!*
- ***We weren't going to come*** to the party, but we thought it would be nice to have some fun.

Future in the past

- Para formar **frases interrogativas**, é preciso colocar o verbo *to be* antes do sujeito, e o ponto de interrogação ao final da frase, conforme a estrutura a seguir:

Was / Were + subject + going to + main verb + ?

Exemplos:

- ***Was Carl going to unclog the kitchen sink ?***
- ***Excuse me, were you going to say anything ?***

Future in the past

- Usamos a mesma estrutura de frases interrogativas para formar **wh-questions**, sendo necessário apenas acrescentar uma *wh-word* ao início da frase. Observe:

Wh-word + was / were + subject + going to + main verb + ?

Exemplos:

- *I'm sorry. I couldn't hear you. **When was Jonathan going to arrive** at the airport?*
- ***What were you going to say?***

REFERÊNCIA

- Coleção Ensino Fundamental 9º ano: -
Belo Horizonte: Bernoulli Sistema de Ensino,
2018.

86 p.: il.

Ensino para ingresso ao Nível Médio.
Bernoulli Educação

1. Língua Inglesa.

I – Título II – Bernoulli Sistema de Ensino III
– V.4