Colégio Estadual Professor Braz

Braz Simões Borges





9Th

Interview



a) What is your first name?
A:_____
b) How old are you?
A: I'm _____years old.
c) What´s your nickname?
A: My nickname is_____
d) Do you have brothers or sisters? How many?
A: _____
e) What are your parent´s names?
A:_____
f) What city do you live?
A: _____
g) What city were you born?
A:_____
h) What series do you study?
A:_____
i) Do you play any kind of sport? which one?
A:_____
j) What kind of music do you listen to?
A:_____
k) What is your favorite movie?
A:_____
l) Do you like animals? Have any? What?
A:_____
m) What do you like to do in your spare time?
A:_____
n) What is the name of your favorite song?
A:_____
o) Twists to some sports team? Which One?
A:_____
p) What is the name of your best friends?
A:_____
r) If only on a desert island, what would you take there?
_____
s) What you hate in others?
_____
t) What is your big dream for the future?
_____

Dialogue

Alice: Good afternoon!_____

Rick: Good afternoon!_____

Alice: My name is Alice._____

Rick: Nice to meet you. My name is Rick._____

Alice: Nice to meet you, too._____

Rick: How old are you?_____

Alice: I am eleven years old. And you?_____

Rick: I am ten years old._____

Alice: Are you in the 6th grade?_____

Rick: Yes, I am. And you?_____

Alice: Me too._____

Rick: How nice! What is the number of your classroom?_____

_____

Alice: It's room 27._____

Rick: So, we are classmates. My classroom is number 27, too._____

_____

Alice: Fine, we can study together for the tests._____

Rick: That's it, good idea!_____

Alice: Who is that man?_____

Rick: He is Frank, the director. He is Spanish._____

Alice: Let`s go to the library?_____

Rick: Ok._____

Vocabulary:

so: então; **classmates**: colegas de classe; **can**: podemos; **study**: estudar; **together**: juntos; **that's it:** é isso aí

1ª Questão: Responda em Português:

a) Em que série estão Rick e Alice?

_____

b) Qual é a idade de Rick e de Alice?

_____

c) O que Rick achou quando Alice sugeriu que eles estudassem juntos para os testes?

_____

d) Quem é Frank? De onde ele é?

_____

2ª Questão: Substitua as palavras grifadas por Pronomes Pessoais:

a) <u>Rick</u> is a good student.

_____

b) <u>Alice</u> is a pretty girl.

_____

c) <u>Rick and Alice</u> are classmates.

_____

d) <u>The classroom</u> is number 27.

_____

3ª Questão: Mude as sentenças abaixo para a forma Negativa:

a) Alice is ten years old.

NEG.:

_____.

b) The students are in the cafeteria.

NEG.:_____.

c) Rick is eleven years old.
NEG.: _____.

d) You are good students.
NEG.: _____.

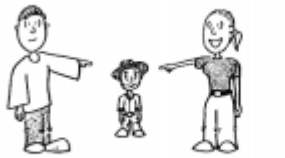
4ª Questão: Marque a opção correta de acordo com o verbo “to be”.
(a) She am my mother.
(b) They are a good student?
(c) John and I is in the classroom.
(d) Kevin not is a lawyer.
(e) She is my best friend.

5ª Questão: As profissões **maid, cook, waiter** e **lawyer** em Português são, respectivamente:

(a) dona de casa, cozinheiro, advogado e garçom.
(b) empregada, garçom, cozinheiro e advogado.
(c) empregada, cozinheiro, garçom e advogado.
(d) empregada, garçom, enfermeiro e bombeiro.
(e) dona de casa, cozinheiro, bombeiro e enfermeiro.

6ª Questão: Escreva as frases em Inglês:
a) Ele é um bombeiro. _____.
b) Ela é uma dona de casa. _____.
c) Sue e Jim são médicos. _____.
d) Eu sou um enfermeiro. _____.

7ª Questão: Os pronomes adequados às situações abaixo são, respectivamente:


1.


2.

(a) He - I
(b) It - I
(c) I - It
(d) It - We.
(e) She – I

8ª Questão: A forma afirmativa da frase abaixo é:
a) Great hair is not hard.
b) Is great hair hard.
c) Great hair is hard.
d) Is not great hair hard.
e) Great hair hard is.

9ª Questão: “Who is she?” A resposta correta é:
a) She is 26 years old.
b) She is Sheila.
c) She is in the Kitchen.
d) She is fine, thanks.
e) She is a teacher.

10ª Questão: Complete as frases e marque a resposta certa.
It _____ a black dog.
Paul and Mary _____ at school now.
I _____ a nurse.
a) am – is - are
b) is – are – am
c) are – is – are
d) is – is – am
e) are – is – am

11ª Questão: Complete as frases com What, Where, Who ou How.
a) _____ are you?
We are in the bedroom.
b) _____ is your father?
He is a policeman.
c) _____ old is she?
She is 4 years old.
d) _____ is she?
She is our English teacher.
e) _____ is he from?
He is from Brazil.

12ª Questão: Complete as frases com o verbo to be na forma afirmativa:
a) She _____ an excellent nurse.
b) I _____ at home now.
c) Willie _____ my dog.
d) They _____ tired.
13ª Questão: Complete as sentenças usando o nome de membros da família em Inglês:
a) This is Peter, he is my _____ (irmão) and that is Sally, she
is my _____ (irmã).
b) These are my _____ (avós).
c) My _____ (pai) is not in São Paulo.

14ª Questão: Leia o texto abaixo e responda às perguntas em Inglês:

Hello, my name is Maria. I am 5 years old. It is my birthday today. I am very happy. All my friends are here today. Allison is my mother. She is 40 years old. She is a nurse. My father is a teacher. His name is Fred. He is very funny.

Jack is my brother. Jack is 14 years old. His hobby is playing the guitar. Molly and Peggy are my best friends. I am happy to see them on my birthday.

a) How old is Maria? _____

b) What is Allison? _____

c) Who is Jack? _____

d) What is the father? _____

e) Who are the best friends? _____

1. Leiam atentamente os diálogos 1 e 2 e respondam as perguntas que vem a seguir.



Diálogo1:
Anna: How are you?
Mike: I'm fine, and you?
Anna: I'm fine, too.
Mike: What's new?
Anna: Well, I'm going to college and stuying English during my free time. And you?
Mike: I have a new job and I am now living with my parents.
Anna: Really? What do you think of it all?
Mike: Well, my parents are nice and my new job is great.
Anna: Good! I'm happy for you.
Diálogo 2:

Anna: Did you travel on your last vacation, Daniel?
Daniel: Yes, I visited my cousin Andrew in Miami and I learned how to dance the salsa there.
Anna: That's nice!
Daniel: Now, Anna, I want to know about your last vacation.
Anna: Oh, Daniel, unfortunately, I didn't travel and I stayed at home all the time watching TV.
2. Answer with (Yes) or (No):

a.( ) "I'm good" pode ser usado no lugar de "I'm fine" no contexto apresentado?
b.( ) A expressão "what's new?" equivale a "o que há de novo?" ?
c.( ) "Parents" pode ser traduzido como "parentes"?
d.( )"Think of" pode ser sinônimo de "think about" ?
e.( ) "Did" é usado para formar o passado em inglês?
f.( )"Vacation" equivale a "vaga para trabalho"?
g.( ) "Nice" é um adjetivo que pode ser usado como "legal", "bom", "bacana" ?

2. Ligue as perguntas às respostas adequadas usando a numeração correta:

(1) How are you?
(2) Can I help me?
(3) Where are you from?
(4) How old are you?
(5) What time is it please?
(6) How many things there are in the basket?
(7) What is your telephone number?
(8) See you later!
(9) What is happening here?
(10) There is anybody there?
(11) Do you Speak English?
(12) Where do you live?
(13) Where are the police?
(14) May I say "chave" in English?
(15) What game do you like?

( ) I´m from Brazil.
( ) So…so, I speak a little bit.
( ) Sure! I can help you!
( ) I live in Porteirão.
( ) I like to play God of War.
( ) There are six strawberries and two passion fruits.
( ) I´m fine! Thanks! And you?
( ) They are walking on the street.
( ) There was an accident with cars.
( ) It´s 97560083.
( ) You say "key"
( ) I´m fifteen years old.
( ) It´s ten o´clock.
( ) See you!
( ) Yes! I´m in the kitchen!

1.Qual é a forma do verbo **to be** que completa o espaço em branco na tirinha?



(I think we _____ safe here!)

(a) am
(b) is
(c) are
(d) be
(e) isn`t

2. Questão: Assinale os nomes das partes da casa mostradas abaixo:



(a) kitchen – garden – bedroom
(b) garden – kitchen – library
(c) garden – laundry – living room
(d) garden – kitchen – living room
(e) garden – kitchen – bedroom

3. Questão: Mude as sentenças a seguir para a forma Interrogativa:

a) Beth and Carlos are at school.
INT.: _____?
b) You are good students.
INT.: _____?
c) Joe and I are best friends.
INT.: _____?
d) Astor is a beautiful animal.
INT.: _____?

ALGUMAS FRASES USADAS EM SALA DE AULA.
Pedir para entrar na classe: May I come in? (Posso entrar?)
Pedir para sair da classe: May I go out? (Posso sair?)
Pedir para tomar água: Can I drink some water? (Posso tomar água?)
Pedir para o professor repetir o que foi dito: Can you repeat it, please?
Pedir desculpas: I'm sorry. (Desculpe-me)
Agradecer: Thanks. (Obrigado)
Permissão para ir ao banheiro. Teacher, may I go in the bathroom? (Professor posso ir ao banheiro?)
Chamar até sua mesa: Teacher come here, please! (Professor venha aqui por favor!)
Perguntar como se diz alguma palavra: Teacher How I say "bicicleta" in English? Professor como eu digo bicicleta em inglês/

My School

I am Mr. Morgan. I'm thirty years old and I'm a History teacher at St. Paul's Secondary School. I live in Pretoria, in South Africa.
I have a very busy life. I usually get up at seven o'clock. I prepare my breakfast and after I go to school by bus. School starts at 8.30.
My school is very big and old. There are two floors. On the first floor there are ten classrooms, two Art rooms, two Music rooms, four toilets and the School office is on the right of the main door. On the second floor there are more ten classrooms and four toilets. The library is between the Headmaster's Office and the Staffroom. The Coffee bar is next to the Computer room. There is also an Auditorium.
The Gymnasium is in the second building.
Classes finish at three o'clock and then I go back home. I have a cup of tea and prepare my lessons. Sometimes I play football with my friends before dinner. I always have dinner with my family at 8 o'clock. After I help with the dishes and watch TV. I always read before I go to bed.



Read the text carefully.

A) Answer the questions about the text.

1 – Who is Mr. Morgan?

_____

2 - How old is he?

_____

3 - Is he an English teacher?

_____

4 – What time does he get up?

_____

5 – How does he go to school?

_____

6 – Does school start at eight o'clock?

_____

7 – His school is big. How many floors are there?

_____

8 – How many Art rooms are there?

_____

9 – Are there three Music rooms?

_____

10 – Is there an Auditorium?

_____

11- Where is the Gymnasium?

_____

12- Where is the Staffroom?

_____

13 – Where is the Library?

_____

14 – How often does he read before he goes to bed?

_____

15 – How often does he have dinner at seven o'clock?

_____

B) Complete the questions with **do** or **does**.

1 – What time _____ Mr. Morgan get up?
2 – What _____ he have for breakfast?
3 – _____ Mr. Morgan go to school by bus?
4 – Where _____ Mr. Morgan have dinner?
5 – What time _____ classes finish?

C) Write the time you do these things.

get up _____
go to school _____
have lunch _____
do the homework _____
have dinner _____
go to bed _____

D) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb (Present Simple).

1 – She _____ (get up) at 8 o'clock.
2 – They always _____ (go) to school on foot.
3 – He _____ (not drink) coke.
4 – Peter _____ (like) to play computer games.
5 – Susan and Bill _____ (study) after dinner.
6 – Sue _____ (do) her homework every day.
7 – We _____ (brush) our teeth after lunch.
8 – Sara _____ (not have) lunch at the canteen

E) Complete with nationalities:

1. They are from Portugal. They are Portuguese.
2. She is from Spain. She is _____
3. He is from _____. He is Italian.
4. She is from France. _____
5. He is from_____. He is British.
6. He is from _____. He is Irish.
7. She is from_____. She is Greek.
8. She is from Netherlands. She is _____.
9. She is from Luxembourg. She is _____.
10. She is from Belgium. She is _____.

Pronomes/Pronomes possessivos

Em inglês, existem duas formas de pronome possessivo, uma para os pronomes adjetivos possessivos (*possessive adjectives*) e outra para os pronomes substantivos possessivos (*possessive pronouns*).

Exemplos

a) Este é **meu livro**. - *This is **my book**.*=> ***possessive adjective***

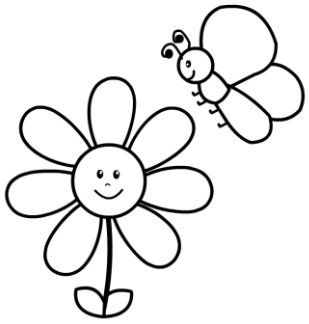
b) Este livro é **meu**. - *This book is **mine**.*=> ***possessive pronoun***

Nota-se que, em inglês, ***mine*** substitui ***my book***. Já, em português, usa-se a mesma forma (**meu**) para ambos os casos.

Em inglês, são sete os pronomes possessivos substantivos (***mine***, ***yours***, ***his***, ***hers***, ***its***, ***ours*** e ***theirs***).

Subject Pronouns	***Possessive Adjectives***	***Possessive Pronouns***
I *live here.*	*This is **my house**.*	*This house is **mine**.*

***You** live here.*	*This is **your house**.*	*This house is **yours**.*
***He** lives here.*	*This is **his house**.*	*This house is **his**.*
***She** lives here.*	*This is **her house**.*	*This house is **hers**.*
***It** stays here.*	*This is **its place**.*	*This place is **its**.*
***We** live here.*	*This is **our house**.*	*These houses are **ours**.*
***You** live here.*	*This is **your house**.*	*These houses are **yours**.*
***They** live here.*	*This is **their house**.*	*These houses are **theirs**.*



Os **possessive pronouns** (pronomes substantivos) ocorrem quando:

- Há verbo *to be* o separando do substantivo:

  *This flower <u>is</u> **hers***. (Esta flor é dela.)

  - Em construções com *of*:

  *Sylvia and Claudia are good **friends of ours**.* - A Sylvia e a Claudia são **amigas nossas**.

  *Let me introduce you **a friend of mine**.* - Deixe-me apresentar-lhe **um amigo meu**.

  *I would like to read **some poems of yours**.* - Gostaria de ler **uns poemas seus**.

  Os **possessive adjectives** (pronomes adjetivos) ocorrem:

  Quando acompanhados por substantivo sem verbo *to be* para separá-los:

  *This <u>is</u> **her** flower.* (Esta é a flor dela.)

O *–s* no final de "*yours*", "*hers*", "*its*", "*ours*" e "*theirs*" não indica plural. Em inglês, os pronomes possessivos têm a mesma forma no singular e no plural.

Exemplos

*This is **her car**. - This car is **hers**.*

*These are **her cars**. - These cars are **hers**.*

Em inglês, nunca se usa artigo (*the*, *a*, *an*) na frente dos pronomes possessivos.

Exemplos

O carro do José e da Maria são parecidos, mas **o dela** é azul claro. - *José's and Maria's car are similar, but **hers** is light blue.* (e não ***the hers*** ou ***the her***)

Meus poemas são bons, mas não como **os dele**. - *My poems are good, but not like **his**.* (e não ***the his***)

A. Passe para o inglês:

01) O meu lápis está na mesa._____

02) Meu lápis está na mesa._____

03) A minha caneta está na mesa._____

04) Minhas canetas estão na mesa._____

05) Nossa caneta está na mesa._____

06) Sua caneta está na mesa. _____

07) Sua caneta está na mesa. _____

08) Seu lápis está na mesa. _____

09) Suas canetas estão na mesa._____

10) O monitor dele é grande. _____

11) Seus livros são brancos. _____

12) Seus livros são brancos. _____

13) A caneta delas é azul._____

14) Suas canetas são azuis. _____

15) Seus livros são bons._____

B. Choose the correct alternative:

1 - (OSEC – SP) My house is new. _____ windows are red

a) their
b) it
c) its
d) they
e) you

2 - (PUC – PR) Which of these books is yours ? _____ is that thick one

a) your
b) me
c) my
d) mine
e) his

3 - (FEEQ – CE) The apartment belongs to that man and his wife. It is _____ apartment

a) his
b) them
c) her
d) their

4- (PUC – SP) “What is the name of that man?” “_____ name is Tim Baker.”

a) her
b) his
c) your
d) hers

C. (PUC – PR) Assinale a alternativa que preenche adequadamente as lacunas

She is Fernanda Montenegro, but ____ real name is Arlete Torres
You are Grande Otelo, but _____ real name is Sebastão Prata
He is Ringo Star, but _____ real name is Richard Stakney
You are Gal, but _____ real name is Maria da Graça
We are Pelé and Zico, but ____ real names are Edson and Artur

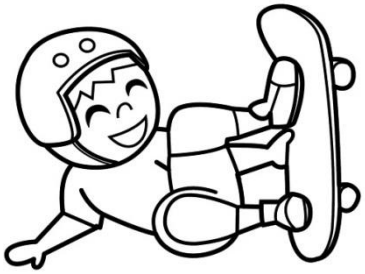
a) your – your – his – your – their
b) her – your – his – your – their
c) her – his – his – your – their
d) her – your – his – your – our
e) her – your – his – our – your

D. (FUVEST – SP) Complete as respostas com o pronome possessivo adequado

a) Is this Mary's book ? Yes it is _____
b) Is this your brother's house ? Yes, it is _____

E. Choose the correct word for each space.

1. My telephone is out of order, but _____ is working.
( ) your
( ) our
( ) his
( ) their



2. This bird has broken _____ wing.
( ) it's
( ) its'
( ) hers
( ) its
3. We gave them _____ telephone number, and they gave us _____.
( ) ours, their
( ) our, their
( ) ours, theirs
( ) our, theirs
4. These grammar books are different. _____ has 278 pages, but _____ has only 275.
( ) Yours, mine
( ) Your, my
( ) Yours, my
( ) Your, mine
5. _____ computer is a Mac, but _____ is a PC.
( ) Your, mine
( ) Yours, mine
( ) Your, my
( ) Yours, my

6. Jody has lost _____ book.
( ) mine
( ) her
( ) hers
( ) theirs
7. Junko has eaten her lunch already, but I'm saving _____ until later.
( ) hers
( ) her
( ) my
( ) mine
8. _____ pencil is broken. Can I borrow _____?
( ) Mine, yours
( ) Your, mine
( ) My, yours
( ) Yours, mine
9. You can't have any chocolate! It's _____!
( ) your
( ) its
( ) her
( ) mine
10. Was _____ grammar book expensive?
( ) your
( ) yours
( ) your's
( ) you

Verbos

Lista com os principais verbos em Inglês . Em Inglês para que um verbo esteja no infinitivo é obrigatório o uso do To + verbo, por exemplo: to paint, to cook etc.
As palavras entre parêntesis são como se devem ser pronunciadas em Português.

To ask (tchu ésk) : perguntar
To answer (tchu ensor) : responder
To listen (tchu lissem) : ouvir
To say (tchu sei) : dizer
To do (tchu du) : fazer (realizar ações)
To make (tchu meique) : Fazer (construir, produzir algo)
To draw (tchu dró) : desenhar
To wear (tchu uér) : usar
To see (tchu si) : ver
To sleep (tchu eslip) : dormir
To open (tchu open) : abrir
To close (tchu clouse) : fechar
To erase (tchu ereise) : apagar
To call (tchu cól) : Chamar / ligar
To drink (tchu drinque) : beber
To act (tchu éct) : agir
To eat (tchu it) : comer
To kiss (tchu quis) : beijar
To meet (tchu mit) : conhecer / encontrar-se
To avoid (tchu avóid) : evitar

To bake (tchu beique) : assar

To cook (tchu cuque) : cozinhar

To boil (tchu bóiol): ferver

To imagine (tchu imégine) : imaginar

To describe (tchu describe) : descrever

To try (tchu trai) : tentar

To talk (tchu tolk) : conversar

To sell (tchu sél) : vender

To buy (tchu bai) : comprar

To wish (tchu uiche) : desejar

To walk (tchu uólque) : caminhar, andar

To run (tchu ran) : correr

To sing (tchu singue) : cantar

To park (tchu pârk) : estacionar

To drive (tchu draive) : dirigir

To create (tchu crieite) : criar

To feel (tchu fil) : sentir

To learn (tchu lerm) : aprender

To dance (tchu dence) : dançar

To write (tchu uraite) : escrever

To believe (tchu bilive) : acreditar

To be (tchu bi) ; ser / estar

To appear (tchu apir) : aparecer

To carry (tchu quéry) : carregar

To change (tchu chenge) : trocar

To wash (tchu uache) : lavar

To wait (tchu ueit) : esperar

To watch (tchu uatche): assistir /

To paint (tchu peint) : pintar

To hold (tchu hold) : segurar

To solve (tchu saulve) : resolver

To lend (tchu lend) emprestar

To live (tchu live) viver

To arrive (tchu arrive) :chegar

To leave (tchu liive) : sair

To start (tchu estart) : começar

To pay (tchu pei): pagar

To spend (tchu espend) : gastar

To save (tchu seive) economizar, salvar

To choose (tchu chuse) escolher

To build (tchu bild) construir

To come (tchu câm) vir

To find (tchu faind) encontrar

To give (tchu give) dar

To agree (tchu agri) : concordar

To accept (tchu acépte) : aceitar

To complain (tchu compleim) : reclamar

A) Translate into Portuguese:

a) I don´t believe in ghosts, witches or dragons.

_____

b) Do you eat rice, beans and meat?

_____

c) Jheny doesn´t drink coffee.

d) I can to walk, dance, play soccer, build a house or sing songs.

_____

e) He parks your car in front of the supermarket.

_____

B) Conjugate the verbs, following the example:

See	Say	Listen	Go
I see: Eu vejo			
You see: Você vê.			
He sees : Ele vê			
She sees: Ela vê			
It sees: Ele (a) vê			
We see: Nós vimos			
They see: Eles veem			
I don´t see: Eu não vejo			

wait	Speak	drive	live
I			
You			
He			
She			
It			
We			
They			
I don´t			

C) Make the correspondence:

(1) write	( ) pagar
(2) wish	( ) mudar, trocar
(3) buy	( ) escrever
(4) change	( ) lavar
(5) wash	( ) dormir
(6) sleep	( ) desejar
(7) open	( ) comprar
(8) close	( ) abrir
(9) pay	( ) começar
(10) start	( ) fechar

D) Write in English:

a) Eu limpo minha casa todos os dias.

_____

b) Nós encontramos uma criança na rua.

_____

c) Eles compraram cigarros.

_____

d) Eu sinto sua falta aqui.

_____

e) Ela não fala português

_____

E) Write verbs according the following pictures:

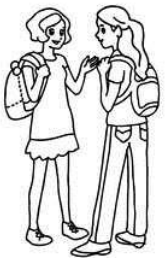






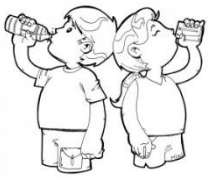
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____







_____ _____ _____ _____ _____







_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

1. Leia o texto e responda.

<u>English poet and dramatist</u>

(1564 – 1616)

Shakespeare is considered to be the greatest English dramatist of all time. His work influenced generations of later artists. We know little about Shakespeare's early years. His father, John Shakespeare, was a merchant and a man of some importance in his local community. His mother, Mary Arden, was of higher social class. (…)

Shakespeare's plays are still performed more often than those of any other playwright. Film versions appear frequently.

http://www.englishclub.com/reading/author-shakespeare.htm

Sobre o texto, podemos afirmar que:

(a) além de escritor, Shakespeare tocava e tinha uma boa performance.

(b) apesar do trabalho de Shakespeare influenciar gerações, não foram produzidos filmes com muita frequência inspirados em suas obras.

(c) Mary Arden, mãe de Shakespeare, pertencia à classe alta da sociedade.

(d) Shakespeare é considerado um dos maiores dramaturgos de todos os tempos, já que seus pais eram também grandes escritores.

2. Na propaganda abaixo, o pão com gergelim de um sanduíche simula algo que pode ser comparado ao seio materno. Foi intenção do publicitário:



(a) deixar claro que os mesmos nutrientes que possui o leite materno, são encontrados nos pães do McDonald's.
(b) evidenciar o contato com os produtos do McDonald's desde a infância.
(c) lançar o site www.mcdonalds.at, que, como sugere a foto, é uma criação recente.
(d) mostrar que os sanduíches do McDonald's causam um retardo na aprendizagem das crianças.

3. Leia o texto e responda:

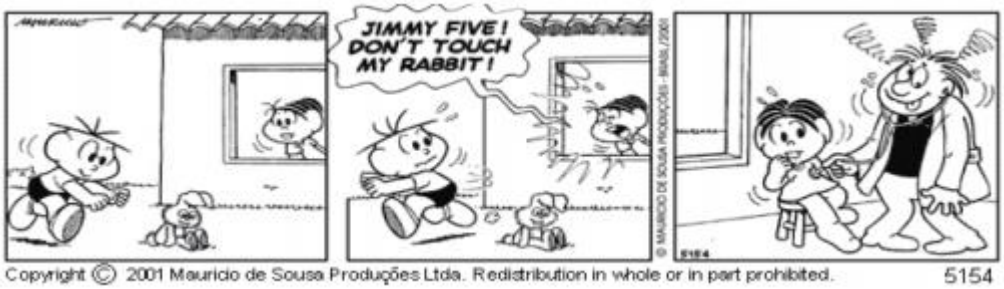
Eat Like a Star

Unless you're the ridiculously healthy Gwyneth Paltrow, chances are that from time to time, you eat things that aren't good for you. Now we often think about foods being bad for our figure, but did you realize that what you put in your body can also affect your looks in other ways? Some foods, for example, can add years to your looks -- something no one wants. Find out exactly what these aging foods are so you can avoid them on an all-new episode of "The Thread"!

By Raechal Leone Shewfelt | The Thread on omg! – Wed, Nov 23, 2011 8:27 AM PST

O texto "Eat Like a Star", trata-se de:
(a) um relato de uma "estrela" sobre seus hábitos alimentares.
(b) uma notícia sobre comida e beleza no universo feminino.
(c) uma série de dicas para os cuidados com a beleza e saúde.
(d) uma sinopse de um episódio sobre hábitos alimentares.

4. O uso da fonte em negrito na fala da personagem indica que:



(a) é para Cebolinha repassar a mensagem de Mônica.
(b) Mônica está aconselhando o Cebolinha.
(c) Mônica está gritando com Cebolinha.
(d) o médico pediu à Mônica que desse um recado.

Interrogative Words (palavras interrogativas)

Who (quem) – é uma palavra usada como o sujeito da oração.
Exemplos: Who is that beautiful girl?
(Quem é aquela moça bonita?)

Which (qual, quais)
Exemplos: Which of those men is your father?
(Qual daqueles homens é seu pai?)

What (o que, que)

Where (onde)
Exemplos: Where is Mary?
(Onde está Mary?)

Why (por que)

When (quando)

How (como)



1. Fill in the blanks with interrogative words: who / what / which / where / when / why / how:

1) " _____ is your car?" __"It's in the garage."
2) " _____ lives in the White House?" ___"The president of the United States lives there."
3) " _____ do you go to the beach?" ___"On Saturdays."
4) " _____ are you today?" ___"Very well, thank you."
5) " _____ do you drink at dinner?"___"I drink water."
6) " _____ color do you prefer, red or blue?" ___"I prefer red."
7) " _____ cigaretts do you smoke?" ___"I smoke about ten a day."
8) " _____ do you smoke?" ____"Because I am a fool."

2. Ana Pierre and Miguel Sanchez are new students. Ana is from Haiti and Miguel is from Cuba. Ana is in the ninth grade. She is 14. Miguel is in the eighth grade. He is 13. Ana is short and thin. Miguel is tall and heavy. Ana and Miguel are in Mrs. Smith's English class. Miguel is also in a computer class and Ana is in a cooking class.

a)Where is Miguel from? _____
b) Is Miguel a new student? _____
c) Is Miguel in the ninth grade? _____
d) How old is Miguel? _____
e) Where is Ana from? _____
f) Who is Ana and Miguel's English teacher? _____
g) Is Ana tall? _____
h) Is Ana in a computer class? _____
i) Is Ana in a cooking class? _____
j) Who is 14? _____

B: Fill in the blank with the correct word.

What	**Where**	**Who**
1. _____	is Miriam from?	Haiti
2. _____	class is Rafael in?	Math
3. _____	is your teacher?	Mrs. Perez
4. _____	is this?	It's a pencil.
5. _____	is from Ecuador.	Denise
6. _____	is the school?	It's in Miami

Interview

1. What´s your name?

_____

2. What city do you live?

_____

3. What do you like to eat?

_____

4. What movies do you like best?

_____

5. When is your birthday?

_____

6. Who is the best singer in your opinion?

_____

7. Where are you right now?

_____

8. How old are you?

_____

9. What are your favorite subjects?

_____

10. What do you want to be in the future?

_____

11. Who are your best friends?

_____

12. When and where it is important to obey rules?

_____

13. Why we love each other?

_____

14. Do you use social networks? Which Ones?

_____

15. Do you work?

_____

16. Where you work?

_____

17. How do you consider yourself?

_____

18. What usually leaves you very happy?

_____

19. What advice can you give me at that stage of my life?

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Make the correspondence between dialogues:

Where is my mother Dad?	He is my best friend Paul.
What´s your address?	She is in the supermarket now.
Do you eat fruits?	320 president Kennedy street.
Who is he?	Yes, I do. I eat all types of fruits.

Synopsis of the movie

"Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part I" Gender: Drama, Action & Adventure, Kids & Family, Mystery & Suspense, Science Fiction & Fantasy In this seventh and final installment of the beloved Harry Potter series, Harry faces new troubles; he must collect all of the Horcruxes that the evil Lord Voldemort has left behind. He has no idea where these are and he has to destroy them all, even without the faintest idea how to do so.

1. Relacione a 2ª coluna de acordo com a 1ª coluna:

(1) seventh and final installment
(2) evil
(3) new troubles
(4) He has to destroy them all
(5) He has no idea

( ) perverso
( ) Ele não tem ideia
( ) sétima e última parte
( ) novos problemas
( ) Ele tem que destruir todos eles

2. Complete, em português, os espaços com os gêneros do filme Harry Porter. Siga a ordem em que eles se apresentam no texto.

Drama, _____ e _____, Crianças e_____, _____e _____, _____ e Fantasia.

Observe as ações (verbos) grifados nas frases retiradas da sinopse do filme Harry Potter.

• Harry faces new troubles. (Harry enfrenta novos problemas)

• He has no idea where these are and he has to destroy them all) (Ele não tem ideia de onde eles estão e tem que destruí-los).

Você notou que apesar de estarmos contando uma história, os verbos estão no presente? Esta é uma característica das sinopses: usar os verbos na forma do presente. Comece a prestar atenção nisso.

Adjectives

Adorável - Adorable, Lovely
Alegre - Joyful
Alto - Tall
Amigável - Friendly
Animado - Cheerful
Ansioso - Anxious
Arrogante - Arrogant
Assustador – Creepy
Baixo - Short
Barato - Cheap, Inexpensive
Bobo - Goofy, Silly
Bondoso - Kind
Bonita - Beautiful, Pretty
Bonito - Handsome
Burro – Dumb
Cansado - Tired
Carinhoso - Caring
Caro - Expensive
Chato - Boring
Ciumento - Jealous
Contente - Glad
Corajoso - Brave, Gutsy, Plucky
Doente – Sick
Engraçado - Funny
Esperto - Smart, Brainy
Feliz - Happy
Feio – Ugly
Forte - Strong
Furioso – Angry
Gordo - Fat
Grande – Big
Pesado - Heavy
Pequeno - Small
Pobre - Poor
Preguiçoso – Lazy
Rico – Rich
Lento – Slow
Limpo: clean
Mal - Bad
Magro – Thin
Novo - New
Sujo: Dirty
Triste – Sad
Velho - Old
Bom. boa – Good

Uso dos Adjetivos Quantitativos

Quantitative	Tradução	Uso	Exemplo
Many	muitos, muitas	com substantivos contáveis (geralmente no plural)	My mother speaks **many** languages. (Minha mãe fala **muitas** linguas)
Much	muito, muita	com substantivos incontáveis (geralmente no singular)	There is **much** work today. (Há **muito** trabalho hoje)
Few	poucos, poucas	com substantivos contáveis (geralmente no plural)	There were **few** students in class. (Havia **poucos** alunos na sala)
Little	pouco, pouca	com substantivos incontáveis (geralmente no singular)	We had **little** time to study. (Nós temos **pouco** tempo para estudar).

1 Marque a alternativa que completa corretamente as frases abaixo usando os quantitatives.
I – She drinks _____ coffee.
II – How _____ cups of coffee do you drink?
III – There was _____ milk in the pot. It was almost empty.
IV – There are _____ bottles on that shelf.
V – How _____ money do you have?

a) little, many, little, few, many.
b) many, much, little, few, many.
c) much. few, little, few, many.
d) much, many, little few, much.

2. Empregue corretamente os quantitativos **many** ou **much** e em seguida marque a alternativa com a seqüência correta.

_____ things.
_____ people.
_____ advice.
_____ time.

a) many – much – many – much.
b) many – many – much – much.
c) much – many – much – many.
d) much – much – many – many.

3. Complete as frases abaixo com **little** ou **few** e em seguida marque a alternativa com a seqüência correta.

There are _____ chairs in the classroom.
There was _____ milk in the glass.
I don't like _____ sugar in my coffee.
There were _____ trees in this Forest.

a) few – few – little – little.
b) little – few – few – little.
c) few – little – little – few.
d) little – little – few – few.

4. Marque a alternativa cuja frase esteja correta, de acordo com o uso dos quantitatives.

a) They need much water.
b) She has many money.
c) I have few time.
d) We have little cookies.

5. Marque a alternativa que completa corretamente as frases abaixo, usando os quantitatives.

I – How _____ girls are there in the classroom?
II – Fernando had _____ food to eat.
III – We need _____ information.
IV – _____ children were swimming in the pool.

a) many – little – much – few.
b) many – few – much – little.
c) much – few – many – little.
d) much – little – many – few.

6. Marque a afirmação incorreta, de acordo com o uso dos quantitativos.

a) Many é o oposto de few.
b) Much é o oposto de little.
c) Os quantitatives são sempre usados antes dos substantivos nas frases.
d) A expressão a lot of pode substituir few e little.

7. Match the adjectives about your expressions:



_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

8. Draw the expression bellow in this boy:



kind lazy ugly tired glad

Advertisement

This is an advertisement against dengue:

1. Answer the question in Portuguese:



a) What is the subject matter of the message?

_____

b) What does this advertisement?

_____

_____

_____

c) What is the advertisement title?

_____

_____

2. Create a cool advertising talking about dengue.

Comparative and Superlative

Em inglês não é muito diferente do português quando se trata de graus. Existem dois graus: comparativo e superlativo (comparative and superlative). O comparativo tem sua divisão bem clara e distinta em: inferioridade, igualdade e superioridade. O superlativo pode ser de inferioridade e superioridade.

1. Comparativo de inferioridade:

LESS + ADJETIVO + THAN

*A silver ring is **less expensive than** a gold ring. (Um anel de prata é menos caro que um anel de ouro)*
*This homework is **less difficult than** the previous one. (Este dever de casa é menos difícil que o anterior)*

2. Superlativo de inferioridade:

THE LEAST + ADJETIVO

*Of the six rings, this one was the **least new**. (Dos seis anéis, este era o menos velho)*
*This lesson was the **least easy** of all. (Esta lição foi o menos fácil de todos)*

3. Comparativo de igualdade:

AS + ADJETIVO + AS

*Peter **is as short as** his father. (Peter é tão baixo quanto seu pai)*
*Chris was **as beautiful as** her sister. (Cris estava tão bonita quanto sua irmã)*

4. Comparativo de superioridade:

ADJETIVO + ER + THAN

ADJETIVO	GRAU SUPERLATIVO SUPERIORIDADE
OLD (velho)	The oldest
CLEAR (claro)	The clearest
TALL (alto)	The tallest
STRANGE (estranho)	The strangest
FAT (gordo)	The fattest
HOT (quente)	The hottest
BIG (grande)	The biggest
THIN (magro)	The thinnest
PRETTY (bonito)	The prettiest
EASY (fácil)	The easiest
BUSY (ocupado)	The busiest

Joana is the oldest of the group. (Joana é a mais velha do grupo)
This is the easiest lesson in the book. (Esta é a lição mais fácil do livro)

Adjetivos com três ou mais sílabas formam o comparativo com "more" e o superlativo com "most":

Dangerous (perigoso)	*more dangerous*	*the most dangerous*
Difficult (difícil)	*more difficult*	*the most difficult*
expensive(caro)	*more expensive*	*the most expensive*
traditional (tradicional)	*more traditional*	*the most traditional*

1. Read the text below:



Josh is a university student and he is twenty nine years old. Actually, he's older than his sister and his brother . Josh likes to play baseball on weekends and he always plays well - some people say that nobody plays as well as Josh, which means he's the best player in town. Josh is dating a nice girl and they want to get married as soon as possible. Josh is younger than his girlfriend but it's not a problem. Josh's gilfriend is one of the most important people in his life and they really like each other.

Josh started a business and he's saving money to buy a house. He knows it's not easy but he really believes he'll succeed because he's doing his best.

2. Answer the questions:

a. How old is Josh?

_____

b. Is he older than his parents?

_____

c. Does Josh play well?

_____

d. Is Josh as old as his girlfriend?

_____

e. Who is one of the most important people in Josh's life?

_____

f. What do you think about Josh?

_____

2. Put the phrases in Superlative:

a) The _____(big) town in Canada is Toronto.
b) The _____ (bad) TV programs are reality shows.
c) Who is the _____(tall) person in your family?
d) London is the _____ (expensive) town in Europe.
e) Where are the _____ (nice) beaches in your country?
f) You are my _____ (good) friend.
g) What's the _____ (dangerous) animal in the world?
h) February is the _____ (cold) month of the year in my country.
i) Shakira is the _____ (pretty) pop start.
j) Hebrew is the _____ (difficult) language in the world.

3. Choose the option with the best translation of the sentences in the superlative (superiority and inferiority) .

<u>She was the most important person in his life.</u>

(A) Ela foi a pessoa mais importante na vida dele.
(B) Ela foi a pessoa menos importante na vida dela.
(C) Elas foram as pessoas mais importantes na vida dele.

It is the least important part of the game.
(A) É a parte mais importante do jogo.
(B) É a parte menos importante do jogo.
(C) É a parte importante do jogo.

English is the most popular language in the world.
(A) Inglês é um idioma muito popular no mundo.
(B) Inglês é o idioma mais popular do mundo.
(C) Inglês é o idioma menos popular do mundo.

It happened when we least expected.
(A) Aconteceu quando mais esperávamos.
(B) Aconteceu como esperávamos.
(C) Aconteceu quando menos esperávamos.

4. Fill in the blanks with the comparative or superlative form of the adjective given in the brackets.

1. How is your mother today? Is she any ……..? (Good)



2. In India May is …… than June. (Hot)

3. Julie is …….. than her sister. (Pretty)

4. Who is the …… girl in your class? (Beautiful)

5. Which is the …….. of all metals. (Precious)

6. Her husband is ten years …… than her. (Old)

7. All of us are bad singers, but I sing the …….. of all. (Bad)



8. I think you require a …….. diet. (Nutritious)

9. Which is the …… part of India? (Dry)

10. It was the …….. moment of my life. (Proud)

EXERCISE
1) Escreva as frases, empregando os adjetivos no grau comparativo de superioridade:

a- This lesson – easy – last one. This lesson is easier than the last one.
b- Your bag – heavy – mine. _____
c- Betty – pretty – Jane. _____

2) Escreva as frases no grau superlativo:
a- This lesson – easy – in the book. This lesson is the easiest in the book.
b- Jane – pretty girl – in my school. _____
c- I am – happy man – in the world. _____

3) Escreva as frases, empregando os adjetivos no grau comparativo de superioridade:

a- Mount Everest – big – Itatiaia. Mount Everest is bigger than Itatiaia.
b- Today – hot – yesterdey. _____
c- Paul – good – John. _____

4) Escreva as frases, empregando os adjetivos no grau superlativo:

a- This – hot day – of the year. This is the hottest day of the year.
b- She – fat girl – in the class. _____
c- It – big truck – in the world. _____

5) Observe o modelo e empregue o grau comparativo de igualdade:

a- This lesson – difficult – the last one. This lesson is as difficult as the last one.
b- I am – happy – you. _____
c- Peter – intelligent – Bob. _____

6) Observe o modelo e empregue o grau comparativo de superioridade:

a- Bob – intelligent – Peter. Bob is more intelligent than Peter.
b- This chair – comfortable – that one. _____
c- Chinese – difficult – English. _____

7) Escreva as frases, empregando o comparativo de inferioridade:

a- Your sofa – comfortable – mine. Your sofa is less comfortable than mine.
b- Peter – handsome – you. _____
c- This matter – important – last one. _____

8) Escreva o comparativo de inferioridade, empregando a forma negativa:

a- Jane is as beautiful as Meg. Jane is not so beautiful as Meg.
b- Your house is as comfortable as mine. _____
c- Bob is as intelligent as Joe. _____

9) Escreva as frases, empregando o grau superlativo:

a- You – intelligent - in your class. You are the most intelligent in your class.
b- This – difficult lesson in the book. _____
c- She – beautiful girl in my school. _____

Simple Present (Affirmative)

Usamos o simple present quando queremos indicar ações habituais, repetidas ou um fato real. Observe este exemplo: *Harry faces new troubles. (Harry enfrenta novos problemas).*

Para você usar um verbo no presente simples, basta você tirar o (to) do infinitivo dos verbos e eles ficarão assim:

To face (enfrentar)	To destroy (destruir)	To have (ter)	To do (fazer)
I face	I destroy	I have	I do
You face	You destroy	You have	You do
He faces	He destroys	He has	He does
She faces	She destroys	She has	She does
It faces	It destroys	It has	It does
We face	We destroy	We have	We do
You face	You destroy	You have	You do
They face	They destroy	They have	They do

Você observou que nos verbos do quadro anterior as terminações dos pronomes **he**, **she** e **it** variam? Ora terminam em **s**, ora em **es** ou tem uma forma que não segue a regra geral, como o verbo (to) have. A regra geral é você usar s nos pronomes he, she e it. Nos demais pronomes (I, you, we, they), o verbo não varia, permanecendo em sua forma de infinitivo sem o **to**. Observe algumas regrinhas a seguir.

• Nos verbos terminados em o, s, sh, ch, x e z você deve acrescentar **es** às pessoas he, she, it.
(to) go – goes (ir), (to) watch- watches (ver, assistir), (to) pass – passes (passar), (to) fi x- fi xes (fi xar, consertar), (to) wash- washes (lavar), (to) buzz- buzzes (zumbir, sussurrar).

• Nos verbos terminados em y precedido de vogal você deve acrescentar apenas o s: (to) play – plays (jogar, brincar, tocar)

• Nos verbos terminados em y precedido de consoante, você deve substituir o y por i e acrescentar es: (to) study- studies (estudar)

Será que você é capaz de fazer a próxima atividade? Você pode (e deve) consultar as regrinhas acima, pois afinal de contas você está começando a aprender o presente simples.

1. They _____ all of their experience to stay alive. (use)
2. Iron Man _____ pressure from the government. (face)
3. Wall.E _____on a space journey. (embark)
4. Harry Potter _____ to destroy all the Horcruxes. (have)
5. Hannah _____ overseas. (go).

Você vai continuar aprendendo o Simple Present, agora em suas formas interrogativa e negativa. Você vai ver que não é difícil.

Simple Present (Interrogative and Negative)

Existe um verbo que nos auxilia a fazer perguntas no presente simples. É o verbo **Do**. Quando ele é usado em perguntas, não tem tradução. Você vai aprender a usá-lo como verbo auxiliar do Presente Simples.

I do	We do
You do	You do
He, she, it does	They do

É muito simples fazer uma pergunta no presente simples. Vamos ver como fazer agora!

Interrogative

Vamos relembrar o verbo to have (ter)? Vamos novamente conjugá-lo na afirmativa para que você possa compará-lo com a interrogativa.

Affirmative	Interrogative
I have	Do I have? (Eu tenho?)
You have	Do you have? (Você tem?)
He has	Does he have? (Ele tem?)
She has	Does she have? (Ela tem?)
It has	Does it have? (Ele/Ela tem?)
We have	Do we have? (Nós temos?)
You have	Do you have? (Vocês têm?)
They have	Do they have? (Eles/ Elas têm?)

Você percebeu a diferença? Na interrogativa o verbo principal, no caso **have,** não muda sua forma, é usado no infinitivo sem o **to**. Ele tem a mesma forma em todas as pessoas. Observe os exemplos a seguir:

• Harry Potter has to collect all the Horcruxes. (Harry Potter tem que reunir todos os Horcruxes).

Na interrogativa, a frase fi ca: Does Harry Potter have to collect all the Horcruxes? (Harry Potter tem que coletar todos os Horcruxes?)

• They have to go now. (Eles têm que ir agora). Na interrogativa teremos: Do they have to go now? (Eles têm que ir agora?)

Agora você vai estudar a negativa do presente simples.

Negative

Observe o quadro a seguir:

Affirmative	Negative
I face	I don't face
You face	you don't face
He faces	he doesn't face
She faces	she doesn't face
It faces	it doesn't face
We face	we don't face
You face	you don't face
They face	they don't face

Você reparou que na negativa basta acrescentar not às formas do (do not) e does (does not). As formas simplificadas são: (do not = don't) e (does not = doesn't). Tanto na negativa, quanto na interrogativa, o verbo principal (no caso da tabela anterior, o verbo face) tem a forma de infinitivo sem a partícula (to).

A seguir, você lerá a sinopse do filme "Eat, Pray, Love" (Comer, Rezar, Amar) com a atriz Julia Roberts, e observará alguns verbos no presente simples, já que este tempo verbal é frequentemente usado no gênero textual sinopse. Logo depois, você fará a última atividade desta aula. Será uma atividade pequena e bem simples.

Synopsis of the movie “Eat, Pray and Love”
Gender: Drama
While trying to get pregnant, a happily married woman realizes her life needs to go in a different direction, and after apainful divorce, she takes off on a roundthe-world journey.
(Abridged and adapted from http://www. rottentomatoes.com/m/eat_pray_love/)



Responda às questões abaixo:
1. Retire do texto dois verbos no presente simples.

_____

2. Transforme a seguinte afirmativa em negativa. ”She realizes her life needs to go in a different direction” (Ela percebe que sua vida precisa mudar). Responda em inglês.

_____

Activities

1. Complete the sentences with DO or DOES:

a) _____ Bill drink juice?
b) _____ it play in the garden?
c) _____ they speak Japanese?
d) _____ you like volleyball?
e) _____ he have a blue bike?
f) _____ Kate watch games on tv?
g) _____ you love Helen?
h) _____ she have a sister?
i) _____ they close the window?
j) _____ Kim eat tomatoes?
k) _____ it drink milk?
l) _____ Jonathan study German?

* Sabe-se que as formas interrogativa e negativa na terceira pessoa do presente simples(he,she,it) são feitas com 'Does' e 'Doesn´t'.Com isso, faça o exercício abaixo.

2. Rewrite the phrases in the Interrogative and negative:
a. Affirmative: She calls her mother in the morning.
Interrogativa:_____
Negativa:_____
b. Affirmative: He goes to college at night.
Interrogativa:_____
Negativa:_____
c. Affirmative: It rains a lot in summer.
Interrogativa:_____
Negativa:_____
d. affirmative :He likes to eat junk food.
Interrogativa:_____
Negativa:_____
e. Affirmative: She lives with her parents.
Interrogativa:_____
Negativa:_____

f. Affirmative: It has a beautiful color.
Interrogativa:_____
Negativa:_____
3. Translate into Portuguese:
Are you going to de doctor?

_____
Do you like chocolate?

_____
Does your mother teach English?

_____
Is Mary your sister?

_____
Do you live in Rio de Janeiro?

_____
Are your friends French?

_____
What are you doing?

_____
Where is your house?

_____
How old are you?

_____
What's her phone number?

_____
What is your nationality?

_____
Are you Brazilian?

_____
Does Paul work in a bank?

_____
Does Maria spend all the money?

_____
Is Ricky Martin a singer?

_____
Where do you go every morning?

_____
Do you like watching TV?

_____
Why are you sad?

_____
Where were you going last Sunday morning?

_____
Who is that boy?

_____
What's your father's name?

_____
Which is the best football team in the world?

_____
Where is going to be the next World Cup?

_____

Where is my brother?

_____

Where did you go after the last night party?

_____

Is everything all right?

_____

Can you tell me the time please?

_____

What time is it please?

_____

Where is the bakery?

_____

Do you go to school by car or on foot?

_____

Does she has a boyfriend?

_____

I don´t have idea about this proof.

_____

He doesn't believe in ghosts, witches or monsters.

_____

Complete the sentences using the following verbs:

cause close	drink	live	open	speak	take	place

a) Ann _____German very well.
b) I never _____ coffee.
c) The swimming pool _____ at nine o'clock and _____ at half past six every day.
d) Bad driving _____ many accidents.
e) My parents _____ in a very small flat.
f) The Olympic Games _____ every four years.

8. Circle the correct form of the verb:

a) My grandfather live / lives in São Paulo.
b) I eat / eats lunch at one thirty every day.
c) My sisters walk / walks t school every day.
d) My best friend like / likes math.
e) My brother and I eat / eats breakfast at seven thirty.
f) My cousin study / studies math and biology.
g) We go / goes to the movies on the weekends.
h) my friends play / plays basketball after school.

9. Fill in the blanks with the Simple Present of verbs in parentheses. Add: S, ES ou IES, When necessary:

a) Sanjit Ray _____ (work) for a computer company in Los Angeles, California.
b) He _____ (write) computer programs. But he _____ (not /go) to Los Angeles every day. In fact, he_____ (not / live) in the USA. He _____ (live) in India.

c) Every day he _____(take) the bus into Bombay and he _____(go) to an office there. The computer company _____(send) information to him by e-mail. He_____(work) on the information on a computer and then he sends the program back to California.

d) On the weekends he _____(watch) videos,_____ (play) with his children and _____(relax).

10) Use the correct form of the verbs:

catch	study	try	have	kiss	close	buy	wash
				go	start		

a) The boys _____ the bus at half past seven in the morning.
b) The shopping Mall _____ at ten o'clock p.m. every day.
c) My classes _____ at seven twenty.
d) Brenda _____ to help Patrícia with her English.
e) We _____ bread at the supermarket.
f) Alan _____ his father's car at the weekend.
g) I always _____ my mother when I leave home.
h) Pablo usually _____ lunch at the school cafeteria.
j) She never _____ on her holidays.
i) They _____ to school in the morning.

Verb to be in the Past Tense

Ele apresenta dois significados: ser/estar e duas formas de escrevê-lo em inglês**: was** e **were.**

FORM

Positive

I She He It	was	working.
You We They	were	

Negative

I She He It	wasn't (was not)	working.
You We They	(were not)	

Question

Was	I she he it	working?
Were	you we they	

Short answers

Yes, No,	I she he it	was. wasn't.
	you we they	were. weren't.

Na forma negativa, a estrutura acima é a mesma, porém acrescenta-se o "not" após o verbo. Temos a "full form" (forma completa) e a "contract form" (forma abreviada).

I was not = I wasn't *We were not = we weren't*

He was not= He wasn't *They were not= they weren't*

*** Wasn't** e **weren't** contract form de was not e were not, respectivamente, e significam: não era, não estava, etc.

Temos, também a forma interrogativa deste verbo, a qual dá-se pela inversão de was e de were, colocando-se antes do personal pronoun (pronome pessoal). Acompanhe:

Was I...? *Were you...?*

Was he...? *Was she...?*

Activities

1) Write the significate Verb To Be in the past tense:

I was:_____

You were:_____

He was:_____

She was:_____

It was:_____

We were:_____

You were:_____

They were:_____

2. Use **Was** or **Were** according the personal pronoun:

a) The weather _____ good yesterday.

b) We _____ tired when we arrived home, so we went to bed.

c) The examination _____ failed by all the students.

d) She _____ reading in bed at 9 o'clock last night

e) Dinosaurs _____ prehistoric animals.

f) They _____ at the party until midnight.

g) _____ you at the cinema last night?

3.Write the phrases in English:

a. Eu estava de férias:_____

b. Você estava doente?_____

c. Ela estava aqui:_____

d. Elas eram dos EUA:_____

e. Eu não era ruim:_____

f. Você não era casada:_____

4. This is a very famous place in London called Piccadilly Circus. The photo was taken in 1896. Look at the photo and choose the correct option.



Answer bellow about this picture:

a) There_____hundreds of people.
b) There_____ any traffic lights.
b) There_____a double-decker bus.
c) There_____many horse-drawn carriages
d) There _____ a lot of traffic.
e) There_____any zebra crossings.
f) There_____ a roundabout.
g) There_____some old buildings.
h) c) There_____a flag on top of the building on the left.
h) There_____a great number of tourists

5. Complete with <u>was</u> or <u>were</u> and after translate:

She_____ sad yesterday. _____
We_____ at the Zoo yesterday._____
Mum and Dad_____ in a restaurant._____
They_____ in the disco club last night._____
You_____ late for school yesterday._____
I _____ very hungry._____
It_____ cold yesterday._____
I _____ in London in 2008._____
She _____ pretty when she was young._____

Sally_____ a good pupil._____
He_____born in May._____
Our teacher_____ very tired yesterday._____
Tom and Bill_____ best friends._____
My cousin_____ at school._____
The children_____ excited yesterday._____

6.Complete using **There was** or **There were**
a) _____a bank near my house.
b)_____ten children in the park.
c)_____ two kittens in the basket.
d)_____a small shop between the bank and the supermarket.
e)_____many bottles of milk in the fridge.
f)_____some pencils on the desk.
g)_____ only one book on the table.
h)_____ an old man in the street.
i)_____a lot of noise in the classroom.
j)_____a huge crocodile in the river.

There was= Havia, houve.Usado no **singular** para frases no passado.
There were= Haviam, houveram. Usado no **plural**.
There were many girls in the party(Haviam muitas garotas na festa.)
There was only one a girl in the party. (Havia apenas uma garota na festa)

Read the text and answer the questions.

Bands of Belo Horizonte

Jota Quest

Jota Quest is a pop rock band from Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil. The band was born in 1995. The members are: Rogério Flausino (vocals), Marco Túlio (guitar), Márcio Buzelin (keyboards), "PJ" -Paulo Roberto Diniz, Jr. (bass) and Paulinho Fonseca (drums). Jota Quest is one of the most famous bands of Belo Horizonte. Jota Quest sold over 4,000,000 copies in Brazil, Latin America and Portugal. The band's most successful song is "As Dores do Mundo".

Pato Fu

Pato Fu is a Brazilian musical band from Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais. The band was formed by the singer Fernanda Takai, the guitarist John Ulhôa and the bassist Ricardo Koctus, in 1992. The drummer, Xande Tamietti, joined the band in 1996, and the keyboardist, Lulu Camargo, in 2005. Pato Fu plays in pop rock style influenced by electronic music elements. The most famous songs are “Depois”, “Made in Japan”, and “Ando meio desligado”.

Skank

Skank is a Brazilian pop rock band, born in 1991, in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais. They sold approximately 5,200,000 albums. The members of the band are: Samuel Rosa (guitars, vocals), Henrique Portugal (keyboards), Lelo Zaneti (bass) and Haroldo Ferretti (drums). The most successful songs are “Garota Nacional”, “Vou deixar”, and “Vamos Fugir”. Skank and Jota Quest are the most famous bands of Belo Horizonte.

Glossário:

Was born – nasceu, surgiu *Keyboards – teclado*
Drums – bateria *Sold over – vendeu mais*
Singer – cantora *Bassist – baixista*
Joined – juntou-se *Sold – vendeu*

1. Answer the questions about the text:

Paulinho Fonseca é membro de qual banda? _____
Quando surgiu a banda Pato Fu? _____
Quem é o baixista do Skank? _____
Qual banda surgiu em 1995? _____
Quantos álbuns o Jota Quest vendeu? _____
Quais as músicas mais famosas do Pato Fu?_____
Dentre as bandas acima, quais são as mais famosas? _____
Qual banda vendeu mais álbuns?_____
Qual banda é influenciada pela música eletrônica?_____
O que as bandas têm em comum? _____

Verbos Regulares

Afirmações

Os verbos no simple past são constituídos da partícula **ED** no final, e para isso, deve-se seguir algumas regras:
Verbos já terminados em **E** apenas ganham o **D**: danc**e** = danc**ed**
Verbos terminados em **consoante+y**, perdem o **Y** e ganham **IED**: stu**dy** = stud**ied**.
Verbos terminados em **vogal+y**, apenas ganham **ED**: pl**ay** = play**ed**.
Verbos terminados em **consoante+vogal+consoante** e cuja última sílaba seja a tônica, dobram a última consoante e ganham **ED**: stop = sto**pped**

Verbos irregulares

Afirmações

As frases afirmativas com verbos irregulares se compõem do sujeito+passado simples do verbo:
I saw (eu vi)
She said (ela falou)

Activities:

1. Write the verbs in the Past regular form: Make like example:

Verb infinitive	**Translation**	Past verb regular	**Translation**
add	*Adicionar, somar*	*added*	*Adicionei, somei*
agree			
allow			
answer			
apologize			
arrive			
ask			
avoid			
believe			
belong			
brush			
burn			
call			
care			
carry			
change			
clean			
clear			
close			
cook			
cross			
cry			
dance			
desire			
destroy			
develop			
die			
discover			
dry			
enjoy			
fail			
hate			
help			
marry			
miss			
need			
use			
work			

2. Fill in the blanks with the Simple Past Tense of the verbs in parentheses

A) The teacher _____ late yesterday. (to arrive)
B) She _____ a very good meal last week. (to cook)
C) I _____ my homework the day before yesterday (to finish)
D) I _____ my kitchen yesterday. (to clean)
E) They _____ each other. (to kiss)
F) My cat _____ last week. (to die)
G) Paul _____ at home yesterday. (to stay)
H) My parents _____ until eleven o'clock a.m. yesterday. (to work)
I) It _____ a lot in Canada three years ago. (to rain)

3. Write in the past tense (os verbos não estão na 3ª pessoa do singular).

A) They believe in God.

_____

B) The women like to stay at home.

_____

C) We love our parents.

_____

D) I want to see the film.

_____

E) I work hard in the country.

_____

F) They stay at home all the times.

_____

G) The dogs bark all night long.

_____

H) I study in the morning.

_____

I) I try to understand you.

_____

J) The men carry the bags.

_____

4) Write in the past tense. (observe que o sujeito está na 3ª pessoa do singular).

A) He plays soccer.

_____

B) The baby cries all night long.

_____

C) She studies her lessons.

_____

D) Helena finishes her works.

_____

E) The teacher watches TV.

_____

F) He talks on the telephone.

_____

G) She moves to Rio.

_____

H) The student works a lot.

_____

5. Translate into Portuguese:

a) I washed the dishes yesterday.

_____

b) I loved the dinner we had together last night.

_____

c) You wasted money with something we don't need.

_____

d) My friend called me last night when I was sleeping.

_____

e) My mother watched TV all night long.

_____

f) I liked him very much. He is a funny person.

_____

g) I looked at you while you were sleeping.

_____

h) He wanted to tell me something

_____

i) She asked for help.

_____

j) I borrowed some money from him.

_____

k) She missed the classes.

_____

l) My father walked 3 miles in the afternoon.

_____

m) We talked about this before.

_____

n) I used the only beautiful dress that I had.

_____

o) I worked too much yesterday

_____

Activities:

1. Make interrogative phrases in the Past Tense:
a) You played soccer with your brothers.

_____

b) She worked hard yesterday.

_____

c) They invited everybody to party.

_____

d) The girls singed in the Coral.

_____

e) My parents asked for me.

_____

f) He smoked one cigar to day.

_____

g) Diana opened the door.

_____

2. Write the phrases in the past tense:
a) My grandmother open the window.

_____

b) My father don´t permit this.

_____

c) Noa make a boat before rain.

_____

d) The bus stop after the signal.

_____

e) Everybody pray in the church.

_____

3. Complete the sentences with the past of the verbs in the parentheses:

a) People_____(to talk) about the past.
b) The Indian tribes_____(to consist) of small groups.
c) A large fire_____(to destroy) part of the forest.
d) All the children_____(to play) after lunch.
e) The enemy _____(to declare) war.

4. Translate the following sentences:
a) Didn´t you exercise yesterday?

_____

b) I didn´t meet Jane yesterday.

_____

c) Did the radio transmit the ceremony?

_____

d) What did you study yesterday?

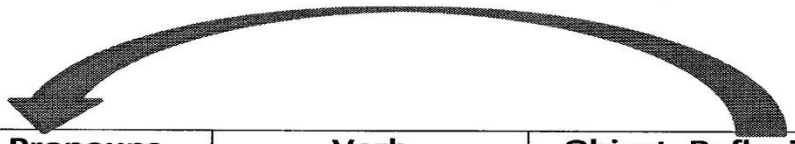
_____

e) Didn´t they receive my letter.

_____

Reflexive Pronouns

Os Pronomes Reflexivos (Reflexive Pronouns) são usados para indicar que a ação reflexiva recai sobre o próprio sujeito. Nesse caso, o pronome vem logo após o verbo e concorda com o sujeito:



Subject Pronouns	Verb	Object: Reflexive Pronoun
I	hurt	myself.
You	cut	yourself.
He	hit	himself.
She	loves	herself.
It (the cat)	washes	itself.
We	prepare	ourselves.
You	congratulated	yourselves.
They	support	themselves.

Estes pronomes se caracterizam pelas terminações self (no singular) e selves (no plural). Para cada Pronome Pessoal (Personal Pronoun) existe um Pronome Reflexivo (Reflexive Pronoun). Na tabela abaixo estão indicados os Pronomes Pessoais (Personal Pronouns) e os Pronomes Reflexivos (Reflexive Pronouns) aos quais eles se referem.

Personal Pronouns	Reflexive Pronoun
I (eu)	*myself* (a mim mesmo, -me)
you (tu, você)	*yourself* [a ti, a você mesmo(a), -te,-se]
he (ele)	*himself* (a si, a ele mesmo, -se)
she (ela)	*herself* (a si, a ela mesma, -se)
it [ele, ela (neutro)]	*itself* [a si mesmo(a), -se]
we (nós)	*ourselves* [a nós mesmos(as), -nos]
you (vocês, vós)	*yourselves* (a vós, a vocês mesmos(as), -vos,-se)
they (eles, elas)	*themselves (*a si, a eles mesmos, a elas mesmas, -se)

LEMBRAR: O Pronome Reflexivo (Reflexive Pronoun) usado em função reflexiva indica que a ação do verbo recai sobre o próprio sujeito que a praticou. Desse modo, o pronome vem imediatamente após o verbo e concorda com o sujeito.

Activities:

1. Choose the correct reflexive pronouns from the dropdown menu.

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

a) Robert made this T-shirt _____.
b) Lisa did the homework _____.
c) We helped_____ to some cola at the party.
d) Emma, did you take the photo by_____ ?
e) I wrote this poem_____ .
f) He cut_____ with the knife while he was doing the dishes.
g) The lion can defend_____ .
h) My mother often talks to_____ .
i) Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help_____ .
j) Alice and Doris collected the stickers_____ .

2. Translate:

a) Does history repeat itself?

_____

b) Take this money, Karen, and buy yourself an umbrella.

_____

c) The old man is shaving himself and his wife is combing herself.

_____

d) They have to free themselves from drugs.

_____

e) One always hurts oneself when love comes.

_____

f) We are asking ourselves several questions.

_____

g) The animals are adapting themselves to their new habitat.

_____

h) Fred and I discovered the answer by ourselves.

_____

i) I myself called the doctor.

_____

j) Little Paula dressed herself.

_____

k) Those thieves are going to kill themselves.

_____

Proverbs

1. A job worth doing.....a job worth doing well.

a. Be b. Are c. Is

2 .Great talkers are little..... .

a. Makers b. Doers c. Performers

3. Do unto others as you would have them..... unto you.

a. Done b. Doing c. Do

4. .....will move mountains.
a. Money b. Faith c. Power

5.If you want a thing done....., do it yourself.
a. Fast b. Good c. Well

B. Qual a melhor tradução para os provérbios abaixo?

1. Judge not, that ye be not judged:_____
2. The night is young:_____
3. The bigger they are, the harder they fall:_____

C. Quais os equivalentes em inglês a:

1. O crime não compensa:_____
2. A prática leva à perfeição:_____
3. Violência gera violência:_____
4. Dinheiro chama dinheiro:_____

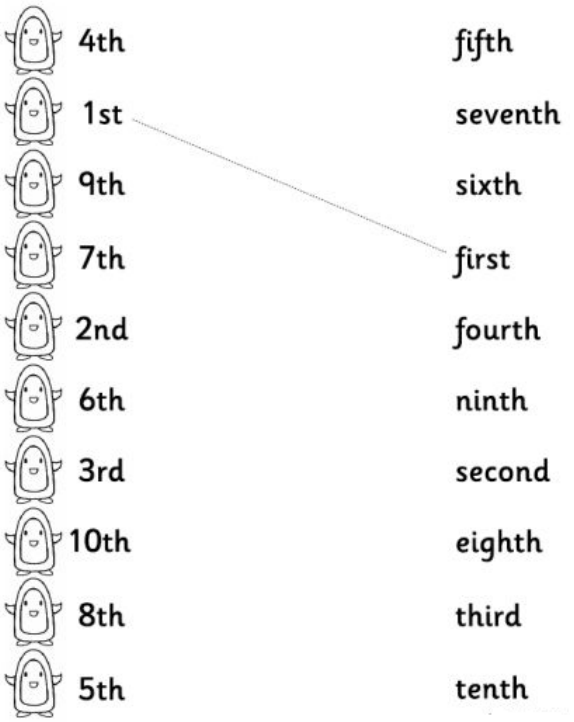
D) Translate:
There is no accounting for tastes.
_____
The buyer has need of a hundred eyes, the seller of but one.
_____
A friend in need is a friend indeed
_____
Absence makes the heart grow fonder .
_____
Half a loaf is better than no bread
_____
Money does not grow on trees
_____
Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.
_____
The bigger they are, the harder they fall
_____
A picture paints a thousand words.
_____
When in Rome, do as the Romans do .
_____
Don’t bite off more than you can chew.
_____
In unity there is strength
_____
You reap what you sow
_____
Actions speak louder than words .
_____
Good things come in small packages
_____

Ordinal Numbers

1st first	11th eleventh	21st twenty-first	31st thirty-first
2nd second	12th twelfth	22nd twenty-second	40th fortieth
3rd third	13th thirteenth	23rd twenty-third	50th fiftieth
4th fourth	14th fourteenth	24th twenty-fourth	60th sixtieth
5th fifth	15th fifteenth	25th twenty-fifth	70th seventieth
6th sixth	16th sixteenth	26th twenty-sixth	80th eightieth
7th seventh	17th seventeenth	27th twenty-seventh	90th ninetieth
8th eighth	18th eighteenth	28th twenty-eighth	100th one hundredth
9th ninth	19th nineteenth	29th twenty-ninth	1,000th one thousandth
10th tenth	20th twentieth	30th thirtieth	1,000,000th one millionth

Ordinal Numbers

Match up the numbers on the left to the words on the right.



1. Complete adequate:

1. The clothing store is on the _____ floor. (terceiro)

2. My sister lives on the _____ floor. (sétimo)

3. Thirty-first = 31st Twenty-first = _____

4. 42nd = forty-second 62nd = _____

5.Complete a sequência:

fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-_____, fifty-fourth,

fifty-_____, fifty-_____, fifty-seventh,

fifty-_____, fifty-_____, sixtieth.

2. Translate:

a) Today is the seventh of July._____

b) This is the fifth time that I've been to Europe._____

_____

c) My apartment is on the ninth floor._____

d) He finished third in the race._____

e) Today is her fourth birthday. _____

f) Peter was the first to arrive. _____

g) She's just given birth to her third child_____

3. Write ordinal numbers:

a) My office is on the _____ floor.

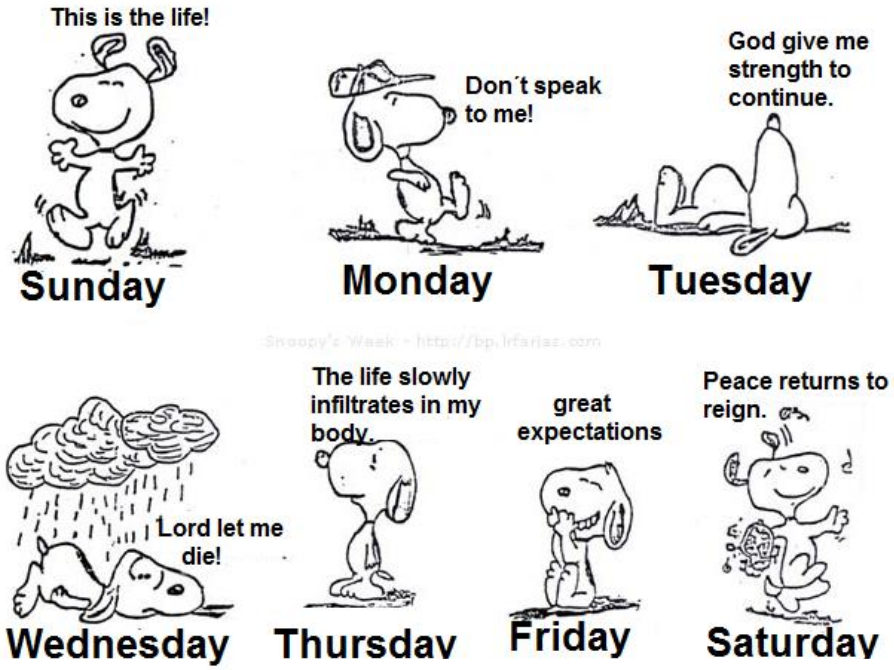
b) Hamilton won the race and finished in _____ position.

c) Please stop on the _____ station.

d) I'm celebrating this year my _____ birthday.

e) Gold medal is for first place, silver medal is for _____ place and bronze medal is for _____ place.

Evolution humor during the week.



(A) It´s begins to animate.	( ) Sunday
(B) It´s asks to die.	( ) Monday
(C) It´s excited!	( ) Tuesday
(D) It´s already powerless!	( ) Wednesday
(E) It´s very angry!	( ) Thursday
(F) It´s starting to feel better!	( ) Friday
(G) The animation is already guaranteed!	( ) Saturday

2. Read posting is social networks, reflect and give a like for better response:

SHARE QUESTION

Twitter
Facebook
Google+

RELATED TOPICS

A blind man is on a stranded island and he has 2 red pills and 2 white pills, completely identical, mixed in his pocket. He needs to take one red pill and one white pill (order doesn't matter). If he takes two of the same colour he dies. How does he do that?

Vivek Nagarajan
7 upvotes by Simon Kinahan, Malcolm Sargeant, Rabins Khalkho, (more)

I guess he could crush up all the pills together into a powder and take half of the resulting amount.

Written 1 Jan. 20,974 views.

( ) I LIKE ( ) I DISLIKE

Quora User, C++ and Haskell - nothing else!
3 upvotes by Anirban Ghoshal, Mads Bjørn, and Ashish Choubey.

He leaves them in the sun and after a few minutes he should be able to tell by touch that the red pills are a little warmer.

Written 4d ago. 10,537 views.

( ) I LIKE ( ) I DISLIKE



Quora User

Written 7d ago. 8,822 views. He can take half of all the 4 pills.

Upvote Downvote Comment

( ) I LIKE ( ) I DISLIKE

Prepositions

As preposições de lugar mais simples seriam:

on – em cima
under – embaixo
behind – atrás
between – entre (usado para algo que está posicionado entre duas coisas)
in front of – na frente
in: dentro, por dentro
out: fora, por fora
Aqui é importante ressaltar o uso do "in front of" quando estamos numa rua. Se dissermos que estamos "in front of the bank", estamos na frente do banco, mas na mesma calçada. Se você quiser dizer que está na frente do banco, mas do outro lado da rua, deve dizer: "I'm opposite the bank".
next to – ao lado de
near – perto, próximo
Cuidado com esses dois últimos que costumam ser confundidos, se você está exatamente ao lado de alguém ou algo, deve usar next to. Exemplo:

I am sitting next to Susan. (Eu estou sentada ao lado da Susan.)
Porém, se você estiver sentado próximo a algo ou alguém, mas não necessariamente ao lado, irá dizer: "I am sitting near the door." *(Eu estou sentada próximo à porta.)*

Temos ainda:
over – sobre
below – abaixo

Activities,

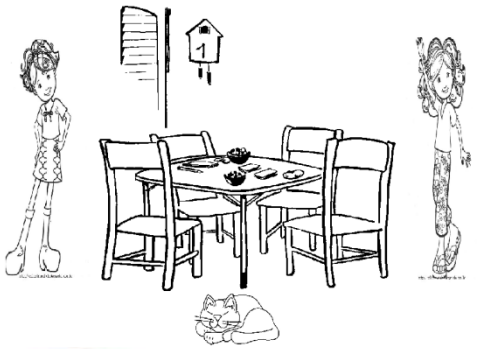
1. Choice the better option using "in front of, under, behind, on, next to".

1. He is sitting [atrás] the house.	2. We are [na frente da] the school right now.	3. John is [ao lado da] the bed.
a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under	a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under	a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under

4. We live [atrás da] the mountain. a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under	5. The book isn't [sobre] the green table. a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under	6. There are magazines [em baixo] the bed. a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under
7. Don't stand [ao lado] the fridge. a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under	8. Somebody left a frog [debaixo] her bed. a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under	9. Your umbrella is [atrás]the door. a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under

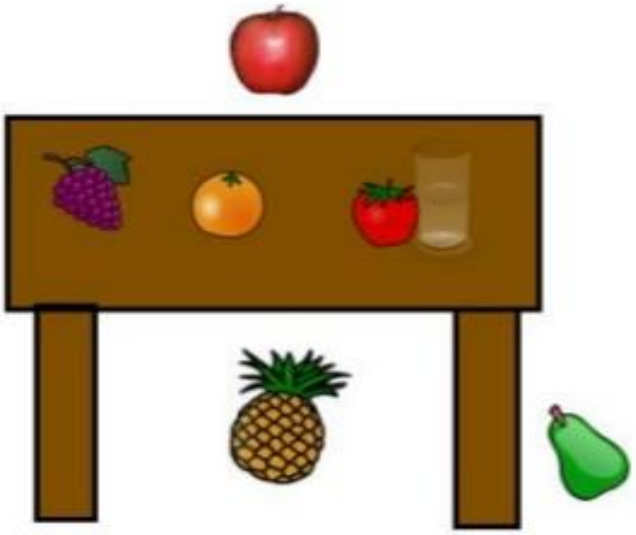
2. Look the picture and answer with correct preposition:

a) The cat is_____the table.
b) The table is _____the girls.
c) The clock is_____the table.
d) The breakfast is _____table.
e) The chairs are_____the table.



3. Complete with the correct preposition:

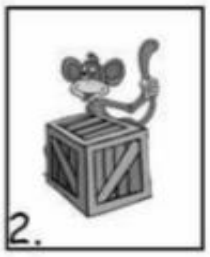
The Apple is _____ the table.
The tomato is _____ the glass.
The glass is _____ the table.
The water is _____ the glass.
The pineapple is _____ the talbe.
The pear is _____ the table.

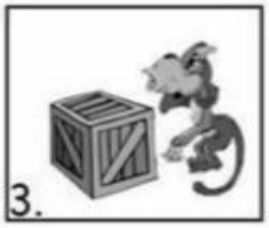


4. Write the preposition used in each picture:

IN FRONT OF	IN
ON	UNDER
BEHIND	NEXT TO
BETWEEN	

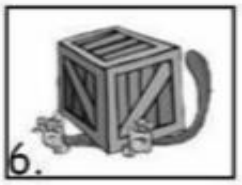














1- _____
2- _____
3- _____
4- _____
5- _____
6- _____
7- _____

Read:

1. Read the text below.

Last year

I visited my mother and studied French. I didn't have many problems and I made a lot of friends. I went to the USA and learned English a lot too. I saw different places and had time to take pictures. I didn't drink beer, I drank only soda. I ate barbecue and slept late on weekends. I started a business and worked a lot. My business helped me learn and understand things. I didn't want to live in the USA because I love Brazil. My life changed and I had many things to do every day. I also finished what I started in 2003: an English course. I didn't lose anything, I only won. This was the best year of my life. Everything went fine.

- By Paolo Johnson

Vocabulary:

- Last year: ano passado	- Made: fiz	- Went: fui	- Saw: vi
- Take pictures: tirar fotos	- Went fine: deu certo	- Many things: muitas coisas	

2. Answer the questions:

a. Who did Paolo Johnson visit last year?

_____

b. What languages did he learn?

_____

c. Where did he go last year?

_____

3. True or False :

a. Paolo had a lot of problems. (_____)
b. Paolo didn't make many friends. (_____)
c. Paolo worked a lot last year. (_____)
d. Last year was the best year of Paolo's life. (_____)

4. Look and answer:



Responda em português:

a) O que está acontecendo na tirinha?_____
b) No primeiro quadrinho, o que diz a viúva?_____
_____
c) Qual foi o pedido que o finado fez?
_____

Read the comics and answer:



A) Why the guard did not give the same warning to Magali?
_____
_____

5. Read the poem and translate:

Under the blue sky,

Near the ancient wood

Beside the trickling stream,

On the grassy bank

Under a bright umbrella

In the month of May.



WORDS,WORDS,WORDS

Tv programs

1. Paste in the spaces below TV programs according to what is asked:

SERIES



SOAP OPERA

QUIS SHOW

TALK SHOW

THE NEWS

CARTOON

2. Answer:

a) In this type of TV show, we learn how to prepare a particular food:

_____

b) In this type of TV show, we learn about certain events involving real people. There is a narrator explaining the facts:

_____

c) In this type of TV show, we watch events related to tennis, basketball, football, etc.:

_____

3. Sort the programs according to the legend below:











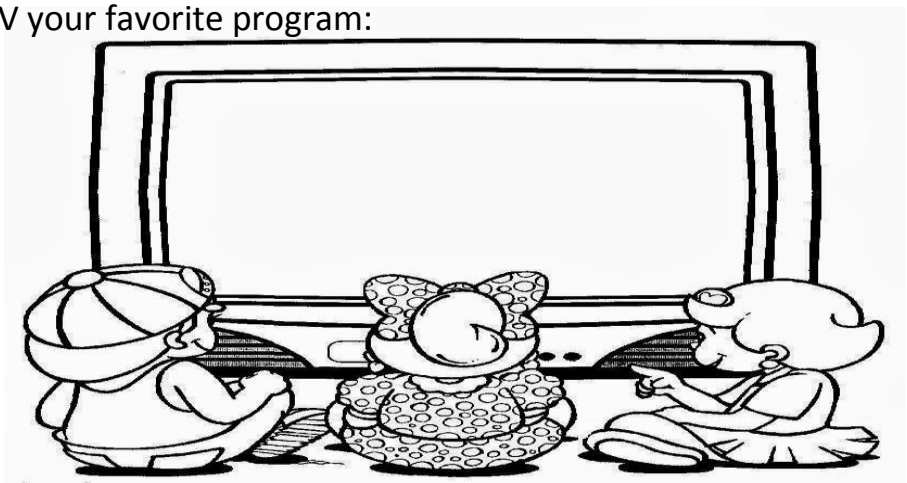
a) What is a film?_____
b) What is a cartoon?_____
c) What is soap opera?_____
d) What is a reality show?_____
e) What is a series or sitcom? _____

5. Complete with this types of programs in box:

cartoon- the news- soap opera- film- talk show- quiz show- sports programs- reality show- documentary- cooking program.

a) The simpsons are a type of_____.
b) Jornal Nacional is a type of Brazilian_____.
c) Maleficent is a _____with Angelina Jolie.
d) Everybody hates Chris is a funny_____.
e) Ellen Degeners presents a _____.
f) Palmirinha has a _____.
e) The Discovery Channel is a channel specialized in_____.
f) The _____ Avenida Brasil was successful in many countries.
g) SPN is a channel specialized in_____.
h) Topa ou Não Topa is a _____presents to Silvio Santos.

6. Draw in the TV your favorite program:



The Future

1. Future simple: **Will**

É usado para expressarmos uma ideia de futuro que muitas vezes dá a impressão se ser incerto, decidido na hora da fala. Porém, há situações em que esta incerteza não existe, tudo vai depender do contexto.

Exemplos:

I will drop by to see her. (Vou passar lá pra vê-la.) – Forma afirmativa.
They'll have a party. (Elas vão fazer uma festa.) – Forma contraída afirmativa.
Will you ring her? (Você vai ligar pra ela?) – Forma interrogativa.
We won't miss school. (A gente não vai faltar a aula.) – forma negativa contraída mais comum.

2. Immediate future: **Going to**

É usado para descrevermos uma ação futura que pode já estar planejada, pensada e certa de acontecer.

Exemplos:

I'm going to try my best. (Vou fazer o possível.) – Forma afirmativa.
He isn't going to fire you. (Ele não vai te demitir.) – Forma negativa contraída.
Are they going to see the patients? (Eles vão atender os pacientes?) – Forma interrogativa.

3. Future with "**ing"**

É usado para ações já planejadas. Principalmente com os verbos: come, go, begin, start, finish, have.

Exemplos:

We're having a party tomorrow. (A gente vai fazer uma festa amanhã.)
He isn't coming today. (Ele não vem hoje.)
Are they coming for dinner? (Elas vem pro jantar?)

4. Future with "**shall**"

Usado depois de I/we basicamente no mesmo contexto de "will". Porém menos comum e muito mais formal.

Exemplos:

I shall visit my mother. (Visitarei minha mãe.)
We shall choose a new president in 2010. (Nós escolheremos um novo presidente em 2010.)

Activities:

1. Put the phrases in the future simple. Use the verbs in the parentheses:

a) We _____ you by the lake. (to meet)
b) He _____ to the country in November. (to move)
c) Cars _____ lighter in the future. (to be)
d) They _____tomorrow morning. (to arrive) - forma abreviada

2. Translate into Portuguese:

a) I think I'll call him later. No. I'll call him now.

_____

b) We'll probably move to a bigger apartment.

_____

c) Maybe this help you. Will you please open the window?

_____

d) They will never come if you don't invite them.

_____

e) I am feeling horrible. I'm going to get sick.

_____

f) Now that I have all the money, I'm going to buy a new car.

_____

g) Where are you going? I'm going to fetch some coffee.

_____

1. Read the text below.

Today, I'm going to do the shopping and clean up the house. In the afternoon, I'm going to meet my friends and watch a video with them. We're going to spend some time together as we haven't seen each other for a while.

In the evening, I'm going to call my grandmother and tell her I'm going to send her some pictures of my wedding. She's really curious to see them.

Today, I'm not going to work too much because I don't want to get tired. I have an important party to go to on the weekend. I'm really excited about it!

See you!

By Jane Brown



2. Answer the questions:

a. Is Jane Brown going to buy things today?

_____

b. Is she going to wash anything?

_____

3. Mark True or false - Verdadeiro ou Falso

a. Jane is going to make a video with her friends. (_____)
b. She isn't going to spend any time with her friends. (_____)
c. Jane is going to call her grandmother. (_____)
d. Jane is going to work a little. (_____)
e. She has a party to go to on Monday. (_____)

Read the text bellow:

TREES

The tree is a beautiful machine that works for the benefit of humanity, animals, and plants. Most form of life on Earth need oxygen. We do not get oxygen from industrial machines. We get it from the tree machine. Trees make the oxygen that we need to take from the air. Industrial machines pollute the air. Trees do not pollute it. On the contrary, they clean it. The industrial machine makes a lot of noise. The tree machine does not make any noise. On the contrary, it filters noise.

The tree machine does not need coal, oil, gas or electricity to work. Its fuel comes from water, sunlight, and carbon dioxide. When a tree dies, it helps new plants. The combination of water, insects, and microorganisms in the soil causes the decomposition of the tree. When a tree dies, it gives nutrients to the soil for other trees to use as fuel. So, the tree does not die, really. It recycles its substance for the benefit of all animal and plant life.

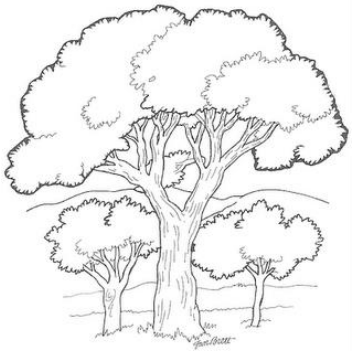
Please, remember: the tree is your friend. Do not destroy it !

Vocabulary:

Machine – maquina **Tree** – árvore **Noise** – barulho **Soil** – solo **Fuel** - combustível **Get** – obter
Benefit – benefício **Need** – necessitar **Coal** – carvão

Read the text above and judge W for WRONG or R for RIGHT.

( ) Only the humanity needs oxygen.
( ) There are industrial machines that produces oxygen.
( ) Industrial machines clean the air.
( ) When a tree dies, it helps another plants.
( ) Paragraph 1 is in simple present tense only
( ) "When a tree dies" the negative form of this sentence is: "When a tree don't die"
( ) The tree's fuel comes from water, too.
( ) The word "works" (l. 1) is an example of 3ª person in simple present tense.
( ) We have to protect our trees.
( ) There are many machines that produces noise, including a tree machine.



2- Put the verb into IMEDIATE FUTURE (going to).

Tomorrow I _____ (study) for my test.
They _____ (not/travel) around the world.
Luciana _____ (have) a crush with Alex.
We _____ (not/go) to the nightclub.
Palloma _____ (call) me tonight.

3- Fill in the blanks with the verbs in the simple future (will)

a) My sister and I _____ (do) our homework tonight.
b) My neighbors _____ (travel) around the world next mouth.
c) The cat _____ (sleep) in the garden.
d) Lucy _____ (wash) the dishes tomorrow.
e) The boy _____ (do) his exercises correctly again.

4- Follow the example:
Bob – play soccer – every week.
EXAMPLE: Bob is going to play soccer every week next year.

a- Jane – buy – a sound system.
_____
b- Sally – do her homework – every day.
_____

c- Pete – clean his bedroom – every week.

_____

d- Doug and Beth– eat – more vegetables and fruit.

_____

e- Helen – travel to Spain.

_____

f- Fred – wake up – early.

_____

g- I – rest – more.

_____

5. Conjugate the verbs in the future simple tense:

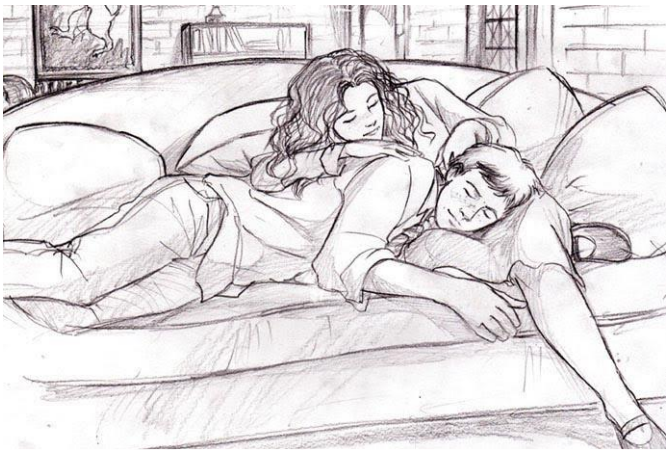
See	Translation
I	
You	
He	
She	
We	
They	
I won´t	

travel	Translation
I	
You	
He	
It	
We	
They	
I won´t	

buy	Translation
I	
You	
He	
She	
We	
They	
I won´t	

Do	Translation
I	
You	
He	
She	
We	
They	
I won´t	

Read the text below



My plans for the future.

I will work in a big city and I will be rich. I will have a happy life. I will have a beautiful wife.
My wife will have six children. My children will love me and I will love my children. I won't have serious problems and I won't feel down every day. I will work from Monday to Saturday - on Sundays, I won't work. My wife will help me and I will help her. We will be more than husband and wife: we will be best friends. I will have a great job and I will love my job. My family will be a very special family and we will love each other. In our family, there will be peace, love, faith, dedication, respect and sincerity. This is my dream!

- Allan Jones

Vocabulary:

Rich: rico	Wife: esposa
Serious: sério	Feel down: sentir-se triste
Too: também	More than: mais do que
Best: melhores	Job: trabalho, emprego
Each other: um ao outro	There will be: vai haver
Faith: fé	This: este
Dream: sonho	Her: ela, a ela

2. Answer the questions:
a. Where will Allan Jones work?

_____

b. Will Allan Jones be rich?

_____

c. Do you think Allan's dream is possible? Explain your answer.

_____

3. Mark True or False:

a. Allan Jones will not have a happy life. (_____)
b. Allan Jones won't have children. (_____)
c. Allan Jones will feel down every day. (_____)
d. Allan Jones will have a very good wife.(_____)
e. Allan Jones will have faith.(_____)
f. Allan Jones will love his job, his wife and his children.(_____)

THE SIMPLE CONDITIONAL TENSE

See the examples:

1) I **would travel** tomorrow.
2) She **would travel** in three days.
3) You **would travel** next year.

ESTRUTURA

SUJEITO + WOULD + VERBO PRINCIPAL (no infinitivo sem o "TO")

VERBO PRINCIPAL

INFINITIVO	PASSADO	PARTICÍPIO PASSADO	TRADUÇÃO
to **travel**	traveled	traveled	**viajar**

CONJUGAÇÃO NORMAL	CONJUGAÇÃO FORMA CONTRAÍDA
I would travel	I'd travel
You would travel	You'd travel
He would travel	He'd travel
She would travel	She'd travel
It would travel	It'd travel
We would travel	We'd travel
You would travel	You'd travel
They would travel	They'd travel

VERBO PRINCIPAL

INFINITIVO	PASSADO	PARTICÍPIO PASSADO	TRADUÇÃO
to **travel**	traveled	traveled	**viajar**

A **condicional simples** é formada pelo verbo auxiliar "**WOULD**" (para todas as pessoas) e pelo **verbo principal** no infinitivo **sem "TO"**.

FORMA CONTRAÍDA	**would = 'd**	Ex.: 1) **I'd travel** tomorrow. 2) She**'d travel** in three days. 3) You**'d travel** next year.
USO	☑ Usado para expressar ações que ocorreriam sob certas circunstâncias. ☑ Equivale ao futuro do preterido na língua portuguesa.	

EXERCISES A: **Complete as frases abaixo com o futuro simples dos verbos principais entre parênteses:**

1) I _____ hard tomorrow. **(to work – worked – worked)**
2) He _____ in December. **(to travel – traveled – traveled)**
3) They _____ tomorrow morning. **(to arrive – arrived – arrived) / forma contraída**
4) He _____ you by the cinema. **(to meet – met – met) / forma contraída**

ADVÉRBIOS - O tempo condicional simples geralmente é acompanhado de advérbios de tempo:

NO FIM DA FRASE	1. tomorrow	2. later	3. soon	
	4. next	day week weekend month year	5. in two (three, four…)	days weeks months years
	6. the following	day week weekend month year		

II) THE SIMPLE CONDITIONAL TENSE – NEGATIVE FORM

See the examples:

1) I **would not travel** tomorrow.

2) She **would not travel** next year.

VERBO PRINCIPAL			
Infinitivo	Passado	Particípio Passado	Tradução
to **travel**	traveled	traveled	**viajar**

Acrescenta-se a partícula de negação **"NOT"** depois do verbo auxiliar **"WOULD"**.

FORMA CONTRAÍDA	**would not = wouldn't**

Ex.:
1. I **wouldn't travel** tomorrow.
2. She **wouldn't travel** next year.

ESTRUTURA

SUJEITO + WOULD + NOT + VERBO PRINCIPAL (infinitivo sem "TO")

VERBO PRINCIPAL			
INFINITIVO	PASSADO	PARTICÍPIO PASSADO	TRADUÇÃO
to **travel**	traveled	traveled	**viajar**

CONJUGAÇÃO NORMAL	CONJUGAÇÃO FORMA CONTRAÍDA
I would not travel	I wouldn't travel
You would not travel	You wouldn't travel
He would not travel	He wouldn't travel
She would not travel	She wouldn't travel
It would not travel	It wouldn't travel
We would not travel	We wouldn't travel
You would not travel	You wouldn't travel
They would not travel	They wouldn't travel

EXERCISES B: **Coloque as frases abaixo na forma negativa:**

1) They would see the movie next week.

neg.: _____

2) He would play soccer tomorrow.

neg.: _____

3) She would work hard next month.

neg.: _____

4) We would travel in July.

neg.: _____

5) I would arrive tomorrow morning.

neg.: _____

6) She would meet me by the park tomorrow night.

neg.: _____

7) You would study a lot on the weekend

neg.: _____

8) She'd watch the movie tomorrow.

neg.: _____

9) We'd see the movie next week.

neg.: _____

A) Put the verbs into the correct form (conditional I simple).

1. They (walk)_____ to the station.
2. He (tell)_____ you the truth.
3. I (go) _____ home.
4. They (watch) _____ a scary movie.
5. You (not / say)_____ that.
6. She (not / do)_____ this.
7. (give / you) _____ him this letter?
8. I (not / wait) _____ any longer.
9. (wake / she)_____ me up at six o'clock?
10. (help / they)_____ him in the garden?

Google will make a phone



According to reports in today's newspapers, Google will be making a new mobile phone. The Internet search giant wants to produce a phone so that it can have another way to make money from advertising.

The new phone will look like a BlackBerry, but will be designed more for Internet use. Many computer companies, such as Apple, are designing new mobile phones.

1. The Internet search giant wants to produce a phone so that it can have another way to make money from advertising. "it" refers to:
( ) mobile phone
( ) Google
( ) the Internet

2. The new Google phone will be designed for people who don't use the Internet.
( ) True
( ) False

3. Google currently makes money from advertising.
( ) True
( ) False

4. The new phone will be called BlackBerry.
( ) True
( ) False

No Passport Required

Citizens from nine new European Union member states will soon be able to travel to other countries in the EU without a passport.

Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Czech Republic and Malta will not perform passport checks at their borders with other EU countries.



The expansion of the passport-free zone will allow millions of Europeans to travel more easily. It will take place one minute after midnight on December 21.

1. Hungary and Poland are members of the European Union.
( ) True
( ) False

2. After December 21, many more people will have to perform passport checks.
( ) True
( ) False

3. Nobody needs a passport to travel to the EU.
( ) True
( ) False

The changes in passport-checking procedures will affect a lot of people.
( ) True
( ) False

TEXT 1
MILLENIUM GOALS



01. Definidas pelos países membros da Organização das Nações Unidas e por organizações internacionais, as metas de desenvolvimento do milênio envolvem oito objetivos a serem alcançados até 2015. Apesar da diversidade cultural, esses objetivos, mostrados na imagem, são comuns ao mundo todo, sendo dois deles:

(a) O combate à AIDS e a melhoria do ensino universitário.
(b) A redução da mortalidade adulta e a criação de parcerias globais.
(c) A promoção da igualdade de gêneros e a erradicação da pobreza.
(d) A parceria global para o desenvolvimento e a valorização das crianças.
(e) A garantia da sustentabilidade ambiental e combate ao trabalho infantil.

Text: 2

Viva la Vida

I used to rule the world
Seas would rise when I gave the word
Now in the morning and I sleep alone
Sweep the streets I used to own
I used to roll the dice
Feel the fear in my enemy's eyes
Listen as the crowd would sing
"Now the old king is dead! Long live the king!"
One minute I held the key
Next the walls were closed on me
And I discovered that my castles stand
Upon pillars of salt and pillars of sand […]



Coldplay band

MARTIN, C. Viva la vida, Coldplay. In: Viva la vida or Death and all his friends. Parlophone, 2008.

01. Letras de músicas abordam temas que, de certa forma, podem ser reforçados pela repetição de trechos ou palavras. O fragmento da canção Viva la vida, por exemplo, permite conhecer o relato de alguém que:
(a) costumava ter o mundo aos seus pés e, de repente, se viu sem nada.
(b) almeja o título de rei e, por ele, tem enfrentado inúmeros inimigos.
(c) causa pouco temor a seus inimigos, embora tenha muito poder.
(d) limpava as ruas e, com seu esforço, tornou-se rei de seu povo.
(e) tinha a chave para todos os castelos nos quais desejava morar.

Text: 3

01. Considering the popular saying "Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime", one might correctly state that:
(01) all fishermen are liars.
(02) it is better to teach somebody how to get the food than to give food to this person.
(04) teachers and fishermen give food to people.
(08) if you give a fish to a man he will eat only fish his entire life.
(16) hungry people ought to know how to fish.

Text: 4

The Christmas

Christmas is both a sacred religious holiday and a worldwide cultural and commercial phenomenon. For two millennia, people around the world have been observing it with traditions and practices that are both religious and secular in nature. Christians celebrate Christmas Day as the anniversary of the birth of Jesus of Nazareth, a spiritual leader whose teachings form the basis of their religion. Popular customs include exchanging gifts, decorating Christmas trees, attending church, sharing meals with family and friends and, of course, waiting for Santa Claus to arrive. December 25--Christmas Day--has been a federal holiday in the United States since 1870.

1. Match (F) for False or (T) for True.

( ) O Natal é um feriado religioso sagrado e um fenômeno cultural.
( ) Os cristãos comemoram o dia de Natal como a morte do nascimento de Jesus.
( ) São costumes no Natal: a decoração de árvores , freqüentar a igreja, compartilhando refeições com a família e os amigos.
( ) O Natal é comemorado todos os anos em quase todo mundo.
( ) 25 de Novembro - Dia de Natal - foi um feriado federal nos Estados Unidos desde 1870.

2. What do you like to do on Christmas? (Choose only three and translate)



( ) travel with my family. ( ) go to church and pray.
( ) eat turkey. ( ) mount the Christmas tree.
( ) win many gifts. ( ) watch Christmas movies.
( ) win many kisses and hugs. ( ) be on vacation at home .

_____
_____
_____

Text your Knowledge about the Christmas.

a) When was born Jesus Christ?
( ) On September 15th ( ) On December 25th ( ) On January 25th

b) Where was he born?
( ) in Bethlehem. ( ) In Nazareth. ( ) In Egypt.

c) Where in Jesus born?
( ) in a carpentry ( ) in a stable ( ) In His house

d) Who were Joseph and Mary?
( ) The brothers of Jesus ( ) friends of Jesus ( ) Jesus' parents.

e) When Jesus was born something guided the three wise men. What?
( ) the star of Bethlehem ( ) a rainbow ( ) the snow

4. Cut the Christmas card bellow and write a cool message to a friend.
……



Fun Activities for Kids by © lucylearns.com

Halloween October 31st

The Halloween party is one of the most popular festivals in English-speaking countries. And commemorate the day of all saints. Children leave the streets asking for candy, costumes. And always ask people:
Trick Or Treating?

Encontre as palavras no diagrama e depois complete as frases com elas.

Halloween Party



P G P E S K E L E T O N
L A I Y Q R B D Z R E V
C K F M A I P G S E L F
Q A H M J K D Y B A O R
E R P U M P K I N T E A
W T C M F O S E O L I N
E I D A O U P J C G N K
B A T P X M I L A H Q E
M L S C A N D Y C O R N
E D A B H C E E B S I S
H J T C Y G R F V T A T
T R I C K F K A F I H E
N I D R A C U L A M L I
K G T N W J A L H I S N
E S U O H D E T N U A H

A	Pumpkin	G	Spider	M	Candy Corn
B	Bat	H	Spooky	N	Haunted House
C	Witch	I	Fall	O	Skeleton
D	Devil	J	Trick	P	Ghost
E	Mummy	K	Treat	Q	Frankenstein
F	Black Cat	L	Dracula	R	Web

a) A _____ is trapped in _____ _____.
B R G

b) The _____has a _____.
C F

c) In a _____living _____and the_____.
N L E

d) The _____doesn´t eat_____.
O M

e) The children in the door, asked: _____or _____?
J K

Complete as frases adequadamente com as palavras do quadro:

1. She is usually very ugly and she rides a broom._____
2. This monster is made of bones._____.
3. These are the spirits of dead people._____.
4. This monster is from the pyramids of Egypt._____.
5. This monster drinks blood._____,
6. This animal can be transformed into a vampire._____.
7. This animal makes a web._____.
8. You use this to make the Jack-o-lantern._____.
9. When they say "Trick or Treat!", children want… _____.
10. This monster comes out when the moon is full._____.

Ghosts	Mummy	Spider	candy	Werewolf
Vampire	Bat	Witch	Pumpkin	Skeleton

MONSTER ADJECTIVES

1. Adjectives are used to describe nouns (things). Circle the words that could be used to describe the monster.

shiny triangle scary short plate orange brick soft top tall juicy lion young toast friendly spooky sad hairy leafy red dog hair playful



Finish this sentence.

Look at that _____ and _____ _____ monster!

2. Replace each space with a suitable adjective from the oval below.

This _____ monster went trick or treating.
Look at his _____ bag. He was very successful!
I wonder if people were scared when they saw his _____ horns or _____ tail. I guess they thought he was a _____ child in costume.



googly pointy small bulging young zig-zag blue frightening red striped big ugly

3. Finish these sentences by filling in the missing adjectives.

The _____ monster ate ten _____ squid for dinner.
The seven _____ monsters went for a walk in the _____ graveyard.
A _____ _____ monster scared the _____ children.
A _____ eyed monster stopped the car with his _____ hand.

4. Draw your own monster here.

5. Write two sentences describing your monster here.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

VERBOS IRREGULARES

Infinitive	Past	Participle	Tradução
be	was, were	been	ser, estar
beat	beat	beaten	bater, derrotar, pulsar
become	became	become	tornar-se
begin	began	begun	começar
bite	bit	bitten	morder, picar
blow	blew	blown	soprar, tocar (instrumento de sopro)
break	broke	broken	quebrar, interromper
bring	brought	brought	trazer
build	built	built	construir
buy	bought	bought	comprar
catch	caught	caught	agarrar, pegar (doença)
choose	chose	chosen	escolher
come	came	come	vir, chegar, aproximar-se, acontecer
cost	cost	cost	custar
cut	cut	cut	cortar
deal	dealt	dealt	negociar, distribuir
dig	dug	dug	cavar
do	did	done	fazer, executar
draw	drew	drawn	desenhar, puxar, arrastar
dream	dreamt/ dreamed	dreamt/ dreamed	sonhar
drink	drank	drunk	beber, embriagar-se
drive	drove	driven	dirigir
eat	ate	eaten	comer
fall	fell	fallen	cair

feed	fed	fed	alimentar (se), suprir
feel	felt	felt	sentir
fight	fought	fought	lutar
find	found	found	encontrar
fly	flew	flown	voar
forget	forgot	forgotten	esquecer (se)
freeze	froze	frozen	gelar, congelar
get	got	got/ gotten	conseguir, ganhar
give	gave	given	dar, conceder
go	went	gone	ir
grow	grew	grown	crescer, cultivar
hang	hung	hung	pendurar
have	had	had	ter, possuir
hear	heard	heard	ouvir
hide	hid	hidden	esconder, ocultar (se)
hit	hit	hit	bater
hold	held	held	segurar, manter, conter
hurt	hurt	hurt	machucar
keep	kept	kept	guardar, manter, permanecer, ficar
know	knew	known	saber , conhecer
lay	laid	laid	pôr, colocar, botar (ovos)
learn	learnt	learnt	aprender
leave	left	left	deixar, partir
lend	lent	lent	emprestar
let	let	let	deixar, alugar
lie	lay	lain	jazer, deitar ou mentir, enganar

light	lit / lighted	lit/ lighted	iluminar, acender
lose	lost	lost	perder
make	made	made	fazer, produzir, fabricar
mean	meant	meant	significar, ter intenção
meet	met	met	encontrar-se com
pay	paid	paid	pagar
put	put	put	pôr
read	read	read	ler
rid	rid	rid	cavalgar, livrar, desembaraçar
ride	rode	ridden	viajar, cavalgar
ring	rang	rung	soa , tocar a campainha
rise	rose	risen	nascer, surgir, erguer-se
run	ran	run	correr, administrar
say	said	said	dizer
see	saw	seen	ver
sell	sold	sold	vender
send	sent	sent	enviar
set	set	set	colocar, fixar, arrumar
shake	shook	shaken	sacudir
shine	shone	shone	brilhar
shoot	shot	shot	atirar, disparar
show	showed	shown/ showed	mostrar
shut	shut	shut	fechar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sink	sank	sunk	afundar, naufragar
sit	sat	sat	sentar

sleep	slept	slept	dormir
slide	slid	slid	escorregar
slit	slit	slit	fender, rachar
smell	smelt	smelt	cheirar
speak	spoke	spoken	falar
spend	spent	spent	gastar
spread	spread	spread	difundir, divulgar, espalhar
stand	stood	stood	ficar de pé, aguentar
steal	stole	stolen	roubar
strike	struck	struck	fazer greve , bater
swear	swore	sworn	jurar, blasfemar
sweep	swept	swept	varrer
swim	swam	swum	nadar
swing	swung	swung	balançar
take	took	taken	tomar, pegar
teach	taught	taught	ensinar
tell	told	told	contar, dizer
think	thought	thought	pensar, achar
throw	threw	thrown	arremessar
understand	understood	understood	entender, compreender
wake	woke/ waked	woke/waked	acordar
wear	wore	worn	vestir, usar
wed	wed	wed	desposar
wet	wet	wet	umedecer
win	won	won	ganhar, vencer
wring	wrung	wrung	espremer