

My English Notebook

My full name is _____

I am _____ years old.

My English teacher is named _____

I'm in _____ grade.

My school is _____

My telephone number: _____

My address: _____

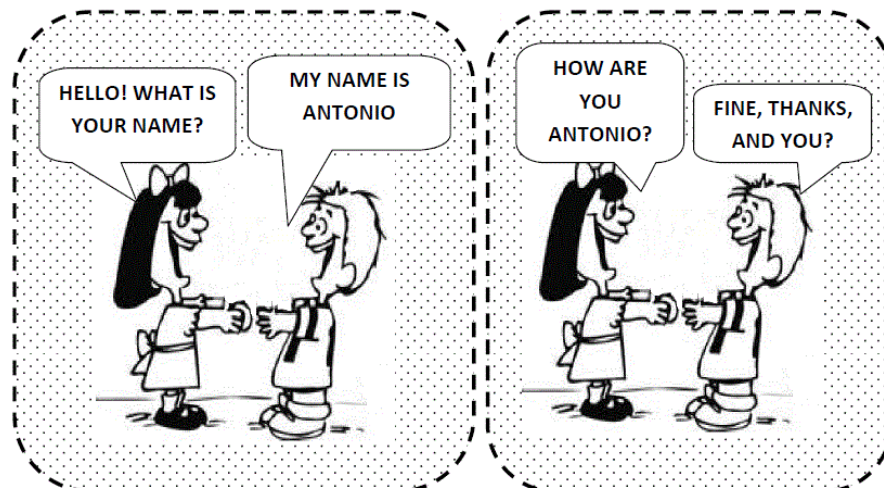
City: _____

Zip Code: _____

State: _____ Country: _____



Saying Hello!



Read and translate:

Hello Carlos! How are you?

Hello Tina! I am fine! And you?

I am fine too.

Good Morning Mr Harry!

Good Morning Mrs Maggy!

How are you? _____

I am not okay! _____

Clothes and accessories in english



Dress



Pants



Sweater



Skirt



Shirt



Jeans



Gloves



Hat



Socks



Coat

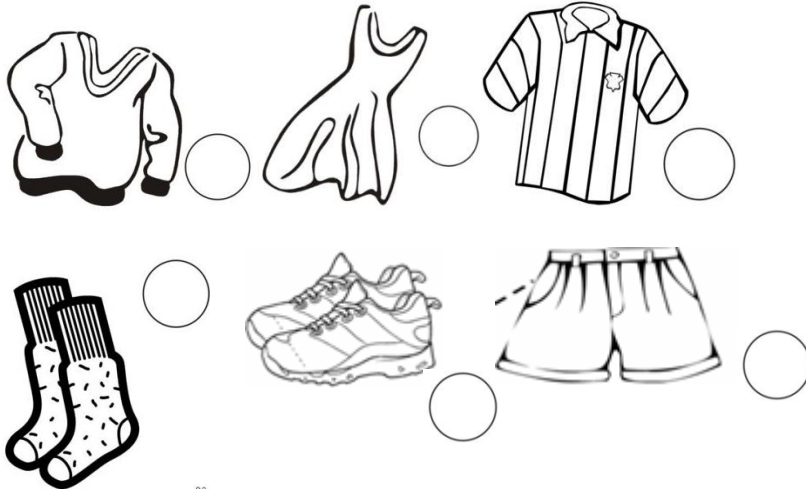


Shorts



Shoes

1. Make the clothes according the legend:



- (1) I am wearing the sweater
 (2) You wear the tennis shoes.
 (3) He wear the socks.
 (4) She wear the dress.
 (5) They wear the t-shirt.
 (6) We wear the shorts.

2. Complete about you using the clothes:

a) Today I wearing _____, _____ and _____.

b) My mother likes to use _____ and _____ to go in the church.

c) My father usually wear _____ and _____ to work.

d) My prefer clothes are: _____

3. Procure saber os nomes destas outras peças em inglês:

Boné: _____ carteira: _____

Cinto: _____ brinco: _____

Pulseira: _____ óculos de sol: _____

4. What are they wearing?



He is wearing brown cap, black t-shirt, blue jeans and gray sneakers.



She's wearing a red T-shirt, a white jacket, a red shorts, a white socks with yellow stripes and a white and red shoes.

a)



b)



Drinks

Water: água
Wine: vinho

Juice: Suco
Soft Drink: refrigerante

Tea: chá
Coke: Coca

Beer: cerveja
Milk: leite

Foods

Rice: arroz	Beans: feijão	Meat: carne	Chicken: frango	Fish: peixe
Pasta: macarrão	Salad: salada	Potato: batata	Eggs: ovos	Ice cream: sorvete
Pudding: pudim		Candy: Doce	Gelatin: gelatina	

Activities:

1. Translate the phrases in to Portuguese:

- (a) I eat rice, beans, salad and meat. () Ela come macarrão e toma vinho.
 (b) You drink beer every day. () Eu como arroz, feijão, salada e carne.
 (c) She eats pasta and drink wine. () Você bebe cerveja todos os dias.
 (d) We drink soft drink and eat chicken. () Eu como meu almoço.
 (e) I eat my lunch. () Nós bebemos refrigerante e comemos frango
 (f) He eats your dinner. () Ele come seu jantar.

2. What do you eat?

(he, pizza) He eats pizza.

(She, pudding) _____

(Liz, potato) _____

(We, candy) _____

3. What do you drink?

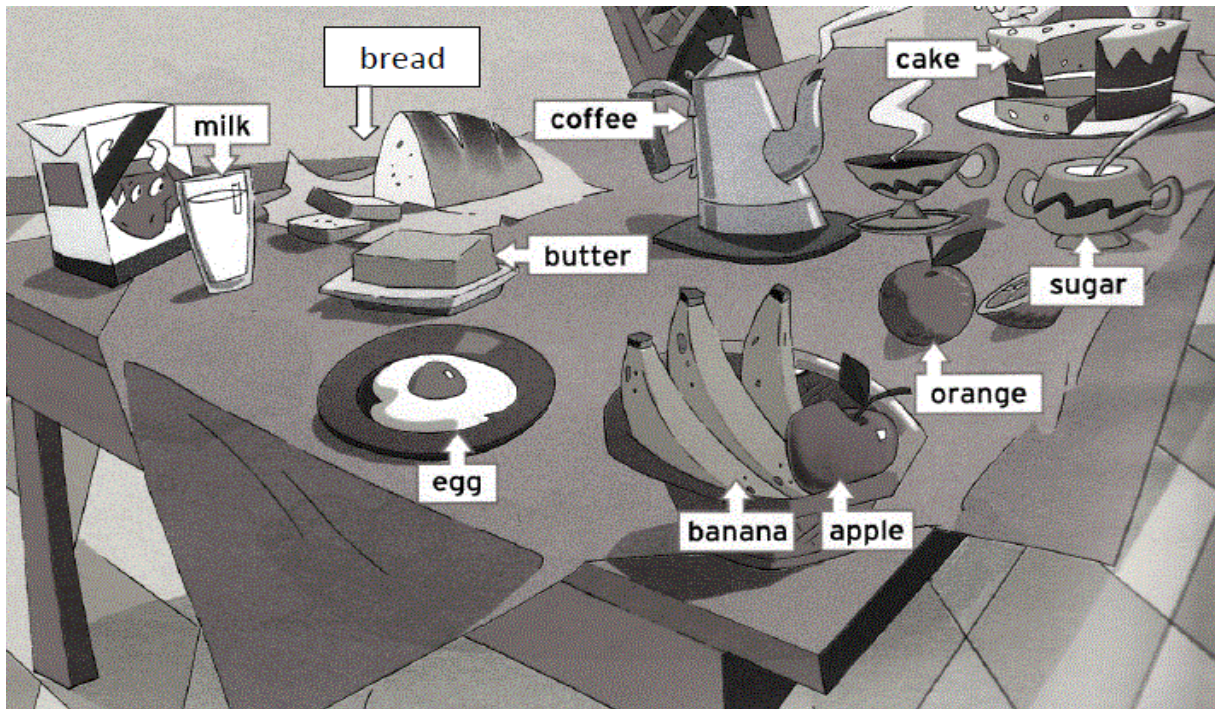
(he, tea) He drinks tea

(She, orange juice) _____

(Mario, milk) _____

(They, water) _____

4. Look the breakfast and answer:



Milk: _____ bread: _____

Sugar: _____ Butter: _____

Cake: _____ Coffee: _____

Orange: _____ Egg: _____

Apple: _____ banana: _____

Read the text below:

Brazilian cuisine

Some typical dishes are Feijoada, considered the country's national dish; and regional foods such as vatapá, moqueca, polenta and acarajé. There's also caruru, which consists of okra, onion, dried shrimp, and toasted nuts (peanuts and/or cashews), cooked with palm oil until a spread-like consistency is reached; moqueca capixaba, consisting of slow-cooked fish, tomato, onion and garlic, topped with cilantro; and linguíça, a mildly spicy sausage.

The national beverage is coffee and cachaça is Brazil's native liquor. Cachaça is distilled from sugar cane and is the main ingredient in the national cocktail, Caipirinha. Salgadinhos, cheese buns, pastéis and coxinha are common finger food items, while cuscuz branco, milled tapioca, is a popular dessert.

2. Answer the questions

a. What is your favorite food?

b. What do you like to drink?

c. Do prefer Brazilian food or American food?

d. Do you like Coca Cola?

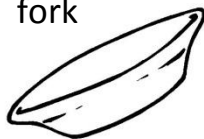
e. What do you think about Brazilian food?



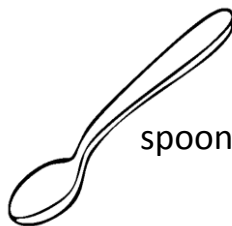
Cutlery



fork



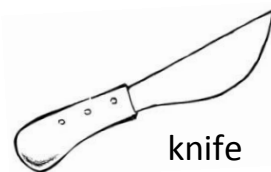
plate



spoon



glass



knife



Jug/mug



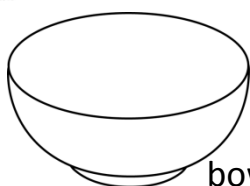
glass



pot



Cup



bowl



bottle

Adjectives

Tall – alto.....Short – baixo
 Big – grande.....Small – pequeno
 Rich – rico.....Poor – pobre
 Long – longo.....Short – curto
 Fat – gordo.....Thin – magro
 Old – velho.....New – novo(coisas)
 Old – velho.....Young – jovens (pessoas)
 Good – bomBad – mau
 Dirty – sujo.....Clean – limpo
 Beautiful–bonito.....Ugly – feio
 Wrong - errado.....Right – certo
 Cheap - barato.....Expensive - caro

Activities:

1. Answer about the pictures:



a)

Pelé



b)

Ana Paula Arósio



c)

Brad Pitt



d)

Naomi Campbell

() She is white, beautiful and rich. She is an actress. She is Brazilian. She has blue eyes and curly hair.

() He is Brazilian. He is intelligent, black, rich and tall. He is a football player.

() She is English. She is a top model. She is rich, beautiful, thin and black. She has curly hair and green eyes.

() He is American. He is blond, tall, white. He is an actor. He is handsome (beautiful).

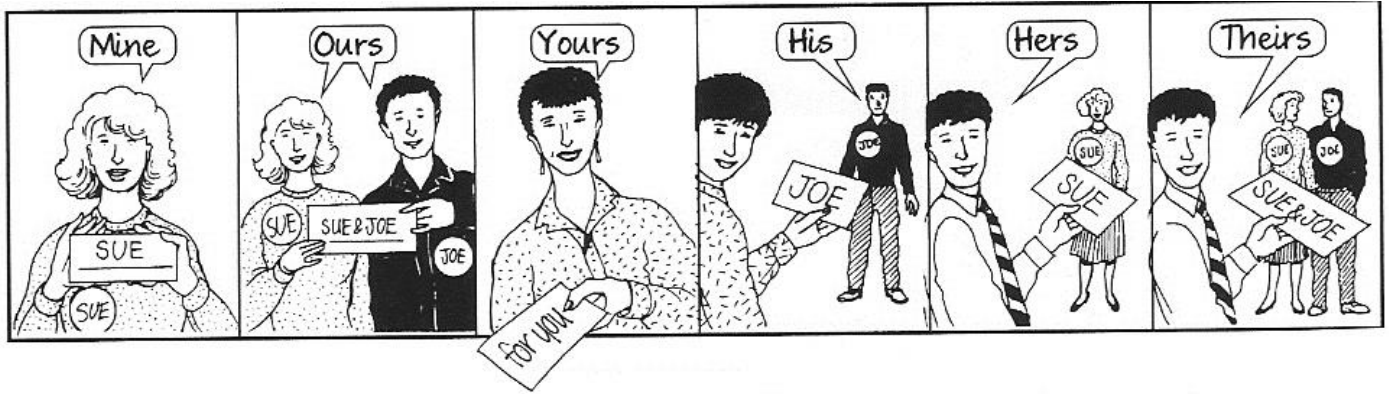
2. Now! Write about the following picture:



She is Gisele Bündchen



Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns



I → **my** → **mine**
 we → **our** → **ours**
 you → **your** → **yours**
 he → **his** → **his**
 she → **her** → **hers**
 they → **their** → **theirs**

It's **my** money. It's **mine**.
 It's **our** money. It's **ours**.
 It's **your** money. It's **yours**.
 It's **his** money. It's **his**.
 It's **her** money. It's **hers**.
 It's **their** money. It's **theirs**.

Os "possessive adjectives" não se flexionam, ou seja, valem tanto para o singular como para o plural. Empregue os "possessive adjectives" antes de substantivos (possessive adjective + substantivo)

Ex:

My car, my cars

Your car, your cars

PRONOME PESSOAL	POSSESSIVO ADJETIVO	POSSESSIVO PRONOME	TRADUÇÃO
I	MY	MINE	MEU(S), MINHA(S)
YOU	YOUR	YOURS	SEU(S), SUA(S)
HE	HIS	HIS	SEU(S), SUA(S), DELE
SHE	HER	HERS	SEU(S), SUA(S), DELA
IT	ITS	ITS	SEU(S), SUA(S), DELE, DELA
WE	OUR	OURS	NOSSO(S), NOSSA(S)
YOU	YOUR	YOURS	SEU(S), SUA(S)
THEY	THEIR	THEIRS	SEU(S), SUA(S), DELES, DELAS

1. Complete with Possessives adjectives:

a) You are _____ teacher. (meu)

b) I'm _____ student. (teu)

c) It is _____ car. (dele)

d) _____ hair is black. (dela)

e) The dog is eating _____ food. (dele neutro)

f) _____ cat is on the table. (nosso)

g) This is _____ house. (deles)


Homework

1. Complete with my, your, his, her, its, our or their.

a) Paul and Helen are students.



..... School is big.

b) I'm a taxi driver.  This is taxi.

c) You're a musician. Is that piano?



d) The horse is brown. tail is black.



e) He's a doctor. This is coat.



f) We are tennis players. These are



Tennis racquets.



g) Peter is a photographer. This is camera.

h) That is Jim and Mike. father is



French.

2. Underline the correct adjective.

a) These are (he's - his) boots.



b) Is Anne's skirt long?



Yes, (her - its) skirt is long.

c) This isn't my dress. Is it (you - your)



dress?



d) That's (I - my) family.

e) Is this the woman's scarf? Yes, it is (their



- her) scarf.



f) The cat is fat. (his - its) tail is long.

3. Look and write as in the example.

Name	TOM	PAM	JOHN	TIM
Favourite Pet	CAT	DOG	FISH	PARROT

a) His name is Tom. His favourite pet is a cat.

b)

c)

d)

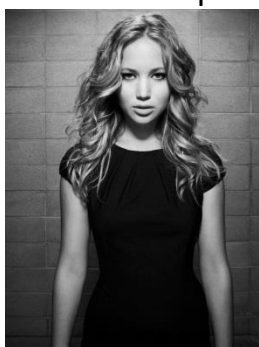
1. Complete com o adjetivo possessivo adequado.

- a) That is _____ gift. (pertence a tu)
- b) This is _____ sister. (pertence a eu)
- c) _____ car is red. (pertence a ela)
- d) She lives with _____ boyfriend. (pertence a ela)
- e) I like _____ job. (pertence a eu)
- f) _____ names are Kevin and Susan. (pertencem a nós)
- g) What is _____ name? (pertence a tu)
- h) They went to _____ school. (pertence a eles)
- i) We visited _____ parents. (pertencem a nós)
- j) Michael is at home with _____ wife. (pertence a ele)

2. Ordena as palavras e forma as frases corretas.

- a) sister / I / with / my / live _____
- b) English / she / her / teacher / likes _____
- c) They / mother / live / their / with _____
- d) new / I / your / student / am _____
- e) coat / brown / His / is / one / the _____
- f) cat / this / my / is _____
- g) grandparents / live / we / our / with _____
- h) likes / with / Kevin / friends / his / dancing _____
- i) my / is / daughter / Lucy _____
- j) loves / her / Martha / home / new _____

Answer about the person in this pictures:



Jennifer Lawrence

Age: _____

Occupation: _____

She was born in _____

Nationality _____



Chris Hemsworth

Age: _____

Occupation: _____

He was born in _____

Nationality _____

Labels (rótulos)

1. Turn on the labels of products sold by each brand:



- Toys to children.
- Corn starch
- Basic t-shirts.
- Cornflakes
- Chocolate powder
- Milk derivatives
- Candy

2. Do research and write that products sell these labels:



3. Look this Label

- a) As this product has calories? _____
- b) As this product has Sodium? _____
- c) As this product has protein? _____
- d) This product is rich in protein? _____
- e) Is it a calorie product? _____

Nutrition Facts Valeur Nutritive

Per 1/4 pack (100 g) Par 1/4 paquet (100 g)

Amount Teneur	% Daily Value % valeur quotidienne
Calories / Calories 240	
Fat / Lipides 0.5 g	1 %
Saturated / Saturés 27 g + Trans / Trans 0 g	2 %
Cholesterol / Cholestérol 0 mg	0 %
Sodium / Sodium 30 mg	2 %
Carbohydrates / Glucides 63 g	21 %
Fibre / Fibres 0 g	
Sugars / Sucres 0 g	
Protein / Protéines 3 g	0 %

Language Focus

Read the following biography of Justin Bieber:



- Whose blog that appears in the picture? _____.
- How old is Justin Bieber? _____.
- What country was he born? _____.
- Who are his friends? _____.
- What he likes to do after school? _____.

1. Complete text and make yourself your autobiography.

I am _____. I'm _____ and I'm _____.

I study at a great school in _____. My favorite school objects are _____ and _____. After school

I like _____.

I have two friend's. They're _____ and _____.

My mother's name is _____ and my father is _____.

Vocabulary

To study: estudar

To like: gostar

To listen: ouvir, escutar

To play: jogar , tocar, brincar.

After: depois, mais tarde.

great: grande

have: ter

Whose: de que, de qual

Who: quem

Was born: nasceu

To do: fazer

THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

ESTRUTURA

SUJEITO + VERBO PRINCIPAL

(no infinitivo sem o to)

verbo principal

infinitivo	passado	particípio	passado	tradução
to work	worked	worked		trabalhar



I work

You work

He works**She works****It works**

We work

You work

They work

every day.

3ª pessoa do singular

See the examples:

1. I drink milk.
2. We drink water.
3. She drinks juice.

verbo principal

infinitivo	passado	particípio	tradução
to drink	drank	drunk	beber

É formado a partir do verbo principal no infinitivo sem a partícula **TO**.

Na 3ª. pessoa do singular,
(**HE, SHE, IT**),

o **VERBO PRINCIPAL** recebe **S**.

USOS: O presente simples é usado para expressar:

- a) verdades universais;
- b) ações habituais.

EXERCISES A: Complete as frases abaixo com o presente simples do verbo entre parênteses:

- 1) I _____ in the park every day. (to walk)
- 2) She _____ up early. (to get)
- 3) You _____ Mathematics. (to like)
- 4) We _____ the work every week. (to do)
- 5) He _____ against corruption. (to protest)
- 6) Tom and Mary _____ every day. (to meet)
- 7) It _____ hard today. (to rain)
- 8) Susan _____ good here. (to feel)

PARTICULARIDADES DA 3ª PESSOA DO SINGULAR (HE, SHE, IT)

REGRA GERAL	O verbo recebe S .	Ex.:	1. to read – He reads .
PARTICULARIDADE I	Verbos terminados em CH, SH, S, X, O ou Z recebem ES .	Ex.:	1. to watch – He watches 2. to dress – It dresses 3. to fix – It fixes 4. to go – She goes
PARTICULARIDADE II	Verbos terminados em Y precedido de consoante mudam o Y para I e recebem ES .	Ex.:	1. to study – He studies 2. to try – It tries
PARTICULARIDADE III	O verbo TO HAVE (ter), tem a forma HAS para a 3ª pessoa do singular.	Ex.:	1. to have – He has 2. to have – She has

EXERCISES B: Complete as frases abaixo com o presente simples do verbo entre parênteses:

- 1) I _____ to school in the morning and my sister _____ in the evening. (to go)
- 2) The cat _____ the street. (to cross)
- 3) He _____ his teeth every morning. (to brush)
- 4) She _____ every night. (to cry)
- 5) Anne _____ her mother every day. (to kiss)
- 6) She _____ the soap opera every night. (to watch)
- 7) John _____ his car once a month. (to fix)
- 8) I _____ lunch at school, but Jane _____ lunch at home. (to have)

II – THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE - NEGATIVE FORM

See the examples:

1. We do not drink milk.
2. She does not drink juice.

VERBO PRINCIPAL			
infinitivo	passado	particípio passado	tradução
to drink	drank	drunk	beber
Coloca-se a partícula de negação NOT depois do verbo auxiliar DO ou DOES .			
OBS.: Na 3ª pessoa do singular (HE, SHE, IT), o verbo principal volta para a forma de infinitivo sem o to, perdendo o S ou ES ou trocando o IES por Y .			
FORMA CONTRAÍDA		do not = don't does not = doesn't	

ESTRUTURA			
SUJEITO +	DO DOES	+ NOT +	VERBO PRINCIPAL (no infinitivo sem o to)
VERBO PRINCIPAL			
infinitivo	passado	particípio passado	tradução
to work	worked	worked	trabalhar
I do not work. You do not work.		I don't work. You don't work.	
3ª. pes. sin.	He does not work. She does not work. It does not work.	He doesn't work. She doesn't work. It doesn't work.	
We do not work. You do not work. They do not work.		We don't work. You don't work. They don't work.	

EXERCISES C Coloque as frases abaixo na forma negativa:

- 1) You like Mathematics. *n.:* _____
- 2) We do the work every week. *n.:* _____
- 3) She studies English. *n.:* _____
- 4) He has a car. *n.:* _____

III – THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE - INTERROGATIVE FORM

See the examples:

1. Do we drink water?
2. Does she drink juice?

verbo principal			
infinitivo	passado	particípio passado	tradução
to drink	drank	drunk	beber
Coloca-se o verbo auxiliar DO ou DOES antes do SUJEITO .			
OBS.: Na 3ª pessoa do singular (HE, SHE, IT), o verbo principal volta para a forma de infinitivo sem o to, perdendo o S ou ES ou trocando o IES por Y .			

ESTRUTURA			
DO DOES	+ SUJEITO	+ VERBO PRINCIPAL (no infinitivo sem o to)	
verbo principal			
infinitivo	passado	particípio passado	tradução
to work	worked	worked	trabalhar
Do I work? Do you work?		Do I work? Do you work?	
3ª. pes. sin.	Does he work? Does she work? Does it work?	Does he work? Does she work? Does it work?	
Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?		Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?	

EXERCISES D: Coloque as frases abaixo na forma interrogativa:

- 1) You like Mathematics. *i.:* _____
- 2) We do the work every week. *i.:* _____
- 3) She studies English. *i.:* _____
- 4) He has a car. *i.:* _____

ADVÉRBIOS - O presente simples geralmente é acompanhado de advérbios de frequência ou de tempo:

antes do Verbo principal	1. always 2. never 3. sometimes	4. seldom 5. often	6. rarely 7. frequently	8. usually 9. generally
no fim da frase	1. every...	day week month year	2. once... 3. twice... 4. three times 5. four times	a day a week a month a year
	6. on...	Monday Tuesday	7. in...	January February
	8. today 9. tonight	10. in the morning	11. in the afternoon	12. at night

FOOD

- 1 Food is very important. We need to eat fruits, vegetables and meat to be in good health. We have to drink water,
- 4 milk and juices too. We have coffee and milk, fruit, juice fruit, cheese, jam, toast, cookies, bread and butter for breakfast.
- 7 For lunch or dinner, we eat rice, beans, eggs, vegetables, salad and one kind of meat: beef, chicken, fish or pork. After
- 10 these meals, we have a dessert: fruit, pudding, pie, ice cream, fruit salad or sweets.

A) Combine as colunas adequadamente com base no significado das palavras:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) dinner | () comida |
| (2) drink | () fruta |
| (3) eat | () carne |
| (4) food | () comer |
| (5) fruit | () beber |
| (6) have | () água |
| (7) health | () jantar |
| (8) meat | () leite |
| (9) milk | () saúde |
| (10) water | () ter |

B) De acordo com o texto, escreva certo (C) ou errado (E) em cada frase a baixo:

- () Nós precisamos comer apenas vegetais para estar bem de saúde.
- () Não devemos comer salada no almoço.
- () Frutas podem ser comidas tanto no café da manhã como para sobremesa,

VOCABULARY

a = um, uma
 after = depois de
 and = e
 beans = feijões
 beef = bife (carne de boi)
 bread = pão
 breakfast = café da manhã
 butter = manteiga
 cheese = queijo
 chicken = galinha
 coffee = café
 cookies = biscoitos
 dessert = sobremesa
 eggs = ovos
 fish = peixe
 for = para
 good = bom, boa
 health = saúde
 ice cream = sorvete
 is = é
 in = em
 jam = geléia

juices = sucos
 kind = tipo
 lunch = almoço
 meals = refeições
 milk = leite
 need = precisar
 of = de
 one = um
 or = ou
 pie = torta
 pork = porco
 pudding = pudim
 rice = arroz
 salad = salada
 sweets = doces
 these = essas
 to be in = estar em
 toast = torrada
 to = para
 too = também
 vegetables = vegetais
 very = muito

C) De acordo com o texto, escreva certo (C) ou errado (E) em cada frase a baixo:

- () Desserts are after others meals.
- () We eat cheese, Bread and butter for dinner.
- () We have to drink only water.

D) Responda EM PORTUGUÊS segundo o texto:

Cite dois tipos de sobremesas:

E) Responda EM INGLÊS segundo o texto:

What do we need to eat?

EXERCISES E: Complete as frases abaixo com o presente simples dos verbos entre parênteses:

- 1) They _____ alone. **(to live)**
- 2) She _____ Portuguese. **(to speak)**
- 3) They _____ in the morning. **(to smoke)**
- 4) We _____ everything. **(to know)**
- 5) He _____ a car. **(to have)**
- 6) My mother _____ me twice a year. **(to visit)**
- 7) They _____ TV in the morning. **(to watch)**
- 8) We _____ well. **(to dance)**
- 9) He sometimes _____ in the park at night. **(to play)**
- 10) I usually _____ the newspaper every morning. **(to read)**
- 11) They always _____ the homework. **(to do)**

EXERCISES F: Passe as frases abaixo no presente simples para as formas negativa e interrogativa:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) They work hard every day. | n.: _____
i.: _____ |
| 2) You do your best every day. | n.: _____
i.: _____ |
| 3) He has a good job. | n.: _____
i.: _____ |
| 4) She talks a lot every class. | n.: _____
i.: _____ |
| 5) We drink milk. | n.: _____
i.: _____ |

EXERCISES G: Traduza para o Português:

- 1) You study English every Tuesday. *res.:* _____
- 2) They like cars. *res.:* _____
- 3) Do you study alone? *res.:* _____
- 4) She does not do the exercises. *res.:* _____
- 5) We don't need help. *res.:* _____
- 6) Does it like milk? *res.:* _____

EXERCISES H: Traduza para o Inglês:

- 1) Nós estudamos Português três vezes por semana. *res.:* _____
- 2) Ela assiste TV todas as noites? *res.:* _____
- 3) Eles não vão ao clube à tarde. *res.:* _____
- 4) Peter não tem um livro de inglês. *res.:* _____
- 5) Vocês fazem seus exercícios? *res.:* _____
- 6) Ele tem muitos amigos. *res.:* _____

THE RIGHT TO DIE

In recent years, advances in medical technology have made it possible for people to live longer than in the past. New medicines and machines are being developed every day to extend life. However, some people, including some doctors, are not in favor of these life-extending measures, and they argue that people should have the right to die when they want. They say that the quality of life is as important as life itself, and that people should not be forced to go on living when the conditions of life have become unbearable. They say that people should be allowed to die with dignity and to decide when they want to die. Others argue that life under any circumstances is better than death and that the duty of doctors is always to extend life as long as possible. And so the battle goes on and on without a definite answer.

VOCABULARY

advances = avanços	always = sempre
allowed = permitida(s)	argue = argumentam (argumentar)
answer = resposta	as important as = tão importante quanto
any = quaisquer	as long as possible = tanto tempo quanto
battle = batalha	better than = melhor que
being = sendo	by few = por poucos
day = dias	developed = desenvolvidas, produzidas
death = morte	go on living = continuar a viver (vivendo)
doctors = médicos	goes on and on = continua sem parar
due to = devido a	have agreed = concordam
every = todos	have become = tornaram-se
have = ter	have lived = vivem, tem vivido
In favor = a favor	have made = tem feito, fazem, tornaram
in the = no	however = entretanto, contudo
in the = no	It is up to = Competir a, Caber a, Ser da responsabilidade de
life = vida	Itself = ela mesma, ela própria
longer than = mais que	life-extending = prolongamento da vida
medicines = remédios	measures = medidas
of = de	unbearable = insuportáveis
of these = destas	unbearable = insuportáveis
of these = destes	used to = costumavam, estavam acostumadas
others = outros, outras	want = quiserem, querer
past = passado	what = que, o que, qual, quais
people = pessoas	with = com
say = dizem	
so = portanto	
some = alguns, algumas	
some = alguns, algumas	
should = deveria(m)	
that = que	
the = a, o, as, os	
under = sob, em	
when = quando	
without = sem	

A) Combine as colunas segundo o texto:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| (1) die | () viver |
| (2) duty | () máquinas |
| (3) extend | () dever, obrigação |
| (4) live | () morrer |
| (5) machines | () direito |
| (6) right | () prolongar, estender |

B) Escreva C (certo) ou E (errado) de acordo o texto.

- () As pessoas costumavam viver mais no passado.
- () Cada um tem o direito de morrer quando quiser.
- () Medidas para prolongar a vida são aprovadas por alguns médicos.
- () A discussão sobre o direito de morrer está definida, pois com os avanços tecnológicos é dever dos médicos manter os pacientes vivos quanto mais tempo possível.

C) Escreva C (certo) ou E (errado) de acordo o texto.

- () It is up to the doctors to decide when a person should die.
- () Some people deny the idea that we should decide when to die.
- () Fortunately, people now seem to have agreed about the discussion around the debate The Right to Die.
- () People have lived longer due to medical advances.

D) Responda EM PORTUGUÊS de acordo com o texto:

Qual o argumento de algumas pessoas que dizem que o dever dos médicos é sempre prolongar a vida tanto tempo quanto for possível? (0,5)

E) Responda EM INGLÊS de acordo com o texto:

What are new medicines and machines being developed to?

F) A opção que também serve como título do texto é:

- 1) The Doctor's Duty
- 2) Euthanasia
- 3) Abortion
- 4) Medical Advances

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

See the examples:

1. I **am working** at the moment.
2. You **are studying** at present.
3. She **is practicing** English now.

Verbo Principal			
INFINITIVO	PASSADO	PARTICÍPIO PASSADO	TRADUÇÃO
to work	worked	worked	trabalhar
to study	studied	studied	estudar
to practice	practiced	practiced	praticar
É formado a partir do presente simples do verbo TO BE (am, is, are) mais o verbo principal acrescido de ING , a terminação de gerúndio.			
Forma Contraída do Verbo To Be		am = 'm is = 's are = 're	

ESTRUTURA				
Presente simples do verbo TO BE		INFINITIVO, SEM O TO, DO		
SUJEITO	+	AM IS ARE	+	VERBO PRINCIPAL TERMINADO EM -ING
	Verbo Auxiliar			
	Verbo Principal			
INFINITIVO	PASSADO	PARTICÍPIO PASSADO	TRADUÇÃO	
to work	worked	worked	trabalhar	
3ª pes. sin.	I am working. You are working. He is working. She is working. It is working. We are working. You are working. They are working.		I'm working. You're working. He's working. She's working. It's working We're working. You're working. They're working	

EXERCISES A: Complete as frases abaixo com o **PRESENTE CONTÍNUO** do verbo entre parênteses:

- 1) We _____ English now. (to study)
- 2) I _____ the lesson now. (to explain)
- 3) You _____ new words. (to learn)
- 4) They _____ to the club now. (to go)
- 5) She _____ too much. (to worry)
- 6) He _____ the exercise. (to answer)
- 7) It _____. (to work)
- 8) The girls _____ soccer at this moment. (to play)
- 9) They _____ for us. (to wait)
- 10) I _____ now. (to kid)
- 11) The teacher _____ you. (to watch)
- 12) The telephone _____ now. (to ring)
- 13) The policemen _____ the traffic. (to control)
- 14) Some students _____ good marks. (to get)
- 15) We _____ our English. (to improve)
- 16) The soccer player _____. (to exercise)
- 17) It _____ outside. (to rain)
- 18) The cat _____ the tree. (to climb)
- 19) The teacher _____ to laboratory. (to go)
- 20) He _____ outside. (to wait)

SPELLING (FORMAÇÃO DO GERÚNDIO)

Regra geral - Os verbos não sofrem modificação ao receber a terminação **ING**.

Ex.: to work – working

PARTICULARIDADES

I) Se o verbo **termina** em um **único E**, ele **perde** este **E** ao receber **ING**.

Ex.: to love – loving

II) Se o verbo **termina** em **consoante + vogal + consoante**, **dobra-se** a **última** consoante e acrescenta-se **ING**.

Ex.1: to run – running

Ex.2: to swim – swimming

Ex.3: to begin – beginning

OBS.1: nos verbos de duas ou mais sílabas isso ocorre apenas quando a sílaba tônica é a última.

Ex.: to travel – traveling

OBS.2: Não se dobra a **consoante** final de verbos terminados em **X** ou **W**:

Ex.1: show – showing

Ex.2: to relax – relaxing

III) Se o verbo **termina** em **IE**, ele **perde** este **IE**, e **acrescenta-se Y**, ao receber o **ING**.

Ex.: to lie – lying

Ex.: to die – dying

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE – NEGATIVE FORM

See the examples:

1. I **am not working** at the moment.
2. You **are not studying** at present.
3. She **is not practicing** English now.

Verbo Principal			
INFINITIVO	PASSADO	PARTICÍPIO PASSADO	TRADUÇÃO
to work	worked	worked	trabalhar
to study	studied	studied	estudar
to practice	practiced	practiced	praticar
Coloca-se a partícula de negação NOT depois do presente simples do Verbo TO BE (am, is, are) , o verbo auxiliar.			
Forma Abreviada do Verbo To Be		am not = (NÃO HÁ) is not = isn't are = aren't	

ESTRUTURA			
presente simples do verbo TO BE		INFINITIVO, SEM O TO, DO	
SUJEITO +	AM	+ NOT +	VERBO PRINCIPAL
	IS		TERMINADO EM -ING
	ARE		
Verbo Auxiliar			
Verbo Principal			
INFINITIVO	PASSADO	PARTICÍPIO PASSADO	TRADUÇÃO
to work	worked	worked	trabalhar
I am not working.		I am not working.	
You are not working.		You aren't working.	
3a. pes. sin.	He is not working.	He isn't working.	
	She is not working.	She isn't working.	
	It is not working.	It isn't working.	
	We are not working.	We aren't working.	
	You are not working.	You aren't working.	
	They are not working.	They aren't working.	

EXERCISES B: Coloque as frases abaixo na forma negativa:

- 1) We are studying English now.

n.: _____

- 2) He is answering his exercise now.

n.: _____

- 3) I am working at present.

n.: _____

- 4) They are talking in the classroom.

n.: _____

- 5) People are taking care of their life.

n.: _____

- 6) Many animal species are dying at present.

n.: _____

- 7) The show is beginning now.

n.: _____

- 8) We are studying Portuguese now.

n.: _____

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE – INTERROGATIVE FORM

See the examples:

1. **Am I working** at the moment?
2. **Are you studying** at present?
3. **Is she practicing** English now?

Verbo Principal			
INFINITIVO	PASSADO	PARTICÍPIO PASSADO	TRADUÇÃO
to work	worked	worked	trabalhar
to study	studied	studied	estudar
to practice	practiced	practiced	praticar
Coloca-se o presente simples do verbo TO BE (am, is, are) , o verbo auxiliar, antes do SUJEITO .			

ESTRUTURA			
presente simples do verbo TO BE		INFINITIVO, SEM O TO, DO	
AM	+SUJEITO	+	VERBO
IS			PRINCIPAL
ARE			TERMINADO EM -ING
Verbo Auxiliar			
Verbo Principal			
INFINITIVO	PASSADO	PARTICÍPIO PASSADO	TRADUÇÃO
to work	worked	worked	trabalhar
Am I working?			
Are you working?			
3ª.	Is he working?		
pes.	Is she working?		
sin.	Is it working?		
Are we working?			
Are you working?			
Are they working?			

EXERCISES C: Coloque as frases abaixo na forma interrogativa:

- 1) We are studying English now.

i.: _____

- 2) He is answering his exercise now

i.: _____

- 3) I am working at present.

i.: _____

- 4) They are talking in the classroom.

i.: _____

- 5) People are taking care of their life.

i.: _____

- 6) Many animal species are dying at present.

i.: _____

- 7) The show is beginning now.

i.: _____

- 8) We are studying Portuguese now.

i.: _____

IN THE SCHOOL YARD

- 1 It is ten o'clock in the morning. There are many students in the school yard. Six boys are playing soccer and four girls are playing volleyball. Paul and Cindy are buying sandwiches at the snack bar. Ted is eating a hamburger and Carol is drinking a coke. A man is reading a newspaper. He's Rubens, the Portuguese teacher.

A) Combine as colunas adequadamente com base no significado das palavras:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| (1) and | () garotas |
| (2) drinking | () professor, mestre |
| (3) four | () escola |
| (4) girls | () estudantes, alunos |
| (5) newspaper | () futebol |
| (6) playing | () bebendo |
| (7) school | () jogando |
| (8) soccer | () meninas |
| (9) students | () e |
| (10) teacher | () quatro |

B) De acordo com o texto, escreva certo (C) ou errado (E) em cada frase a baixo:

- () Os estudantes estão na sala de aula.
- () Paul está comendo um hambúrguer.
- () Carol está bebendo um refrigerante.
- () Há seis meninos jogando futebol.

C) De acordo com o texto, escreva certo (C) ou errado (E) em cada frase a baixo:

- () Paul and Cindy are at the snack bar.
- () Six boys are buying sandwiches.
- () Mr. Rubens is playing soccer.
- () Ted is drinking a coke.

D) Responda EM PORTUGUÊS segundo o texto:

O que Cindy está fazendo?

E) Responda EM INGLÊS segundo o texto:

What are the four girls doing?

EXERCISES D: Complete as frases abaixo com o PRESENTE CONTÍNUO do verbo entre parênteses:

- 1) She _____ for the test. (to study)
- 2) You _____ good progress in your studies. (to make)
- 3) I _____ the correct answers. (to choose)
- 4) They _____. (to cry)
- 5) Some students _____ a lot. (to talk)
- 6) He _____ the exercise. (to do)
- 7) The English class _____ now. (to begin)
- 8) We _____ our English. (to improve)
- 9) I _____ a home at the moment? (to build)
- 10) The children _____. (to sleep)
- 11) It _____ now. (to rain)
- 12) The girl _____ a T-shirt. (to dress)

Uso do Presente Contínuo

1. Expressa ações que estão acontecendo na atualidade.

Ex.: **Our kids are growing fast.**

2. Expressa ações que estão acontecendo no exato momento em que se fala. Neste caso, são geralmente usados com:

- ☒ **now**
- ☒ **at this moment**
- ☒ **at present.**

Ex.: **She is studying now.**

3. Pode expressar ações futuras. Geralmente usado com:

- ☒ **next (week, month, year)**
- ☒ **tomorrow.**

Ex.: **I am traveling next week.**

EXERCISES E: Coloque as frases abaixo nas formas negativa e interrogativa:

- 1) It is beginning to rain.

n.: _____

i.: _____

- 2) They are reading the book.

n.: _____

i.: _____

- 3) I am planning to travel to Piauí.

n.: _____

i.: _____

- 4) We are walking every morning.

n.: _____

i.: _____

- 5) She is laughing at the joke.

n.: _____

i.: _____

- 6) The birds are flying south.

n.: _____

i.: _____

EXERCISES F: Traduza as frases abaixo para o português:

- 1) They are waiting for you. *r.:* _____
- 2) Are they eating now? *r.:* _____
- 3) It is raining now. *r.:* _____
- 4) She's sleeping at the moment. *r.:* _____
- 5) Am I doing the exercise? *r.:* _____
- 6) We aren't dancing now. *r.:* _____

EXERCISES G: Traduza as frases abaixo para o Inglês:

- 1) Eu estou esperando o ônibus. *r.:* _____
- 2) Eles estão dormindo? *r.:* _____
- 3) Ele não está jogando futebol. *r.:* _____
- 4) Eu não estou dormindo agora. *r.:* _____
- 5) Está chovendo agora? *r.:* _____
- 6) Jonh e Lucy estão assistindo a um filme. *r.:* _____

TALKING AT A SNACK BAR

- 1 It is three o'clock now and Peter and Lucy are talking to their friends. They are not studying today because it is a school holiday.
- 4 They are at a snack bar having fun.
- Lucy, an eighteen-year-old girl, is having some chocolate ice cream. She is
- 7 waiting for her boyfriend. Her friend Sally is eating a big sandwich and drinking an orange juice.
- 10 Peter, a twenty-two-year-old boy, is sitting at another table with Betty and Philip. They are telling jokes and playing cards.
- 13 There are bottles of beer on the table.
- Mr. Calvin, the waiter, is serving them.

A. Combine as colunas adequadamente com base no significado das palavras:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) because | () amigos |
| (2) beer | () cerveja |
| (3) bottles | () divertindo-se |
| (4) eating | () contando piadas |
| (5) friends | () conversando |
| (6) having fun | () comendo |
| (7) holiday | () estudando |
| (8) orange juice | () feriado |
| (9) sitting | () garçom |
| (10) snack bar | () garrafas |
| (11) studying | () lanchonete |
| (12) talking | () porque |
| (13) telling jokes | () sentado |
| (14) waiter | () suco de laranja |

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| a = um, uma | It is... o'clock = São... horas. |
| an = um, uma | of = de |
| and = e | on the = na |
| another = outra | some = um pouco de, algum |
| at = em | their = seus, deles |
| for = por, pelo | them = lhes, a eles |
| Her = dela, seu, sua | There are = há (plural) |
| it is = é | today = hoje |
| now = agora | with = com |

B. Responda, EM PORTUGUÊS, as questões abaixo sobre o texto:

- 1) Onde Peter e Lucy estão conversando?

- 2) Quem está jogando cartas?

- 3) O que Sally está bebendo?

Text

- A. Read the text. Write T (True) or F (False).

My name is Angela Brown. I work six days a week in a restaurant. My favorite day is Monday because it is my day off. On Mondays I get up at 11:30 a.m. I have an enormous breakfast but I don't have lunch. In the afternoon I go to my computer class. I enjoy computing very much. In the evening I sometimes meet my friends or watch TV. I like horror films and musical shows.

- () Angela doesn't work on Mondays.
- () She works from Tuesday to Sunday.
- () On Mondays she gets up at 10:30 a.m.
- () On Monday evenings she sometimes watches TV.
- () She doesn't like horror films.

- C. Match the columns.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) How often do you watch TV? | () My sister. |
| (2) Who is that blonde girl? | () In New York. |
| (3) Where do you live? | () Bread and white coffee. |
| (4) When do you go to school? | () Three times a week. |
| (5) What do you have for breakfast? | () In the afternoon. |

Numbers

1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	40 forty
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	50 fifty
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	60 sixty
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	70 seventy
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	80 eighty
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	90 ninety
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	100 a/one hundred
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	1,000 a/one thousand
10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty	1,000,000 a/one million

Activities:

1. Write the numbers bellow in English:

33: _____ 42: _____
 65: _____ 19: _____
 15: _____ 76: _____
 89: _____ 94: _____
 57: _____ 71: _____
 103: _____
 118: _____
 223: _____
 506: _____
 870: _____
 999: _____
 1 576: _____
 2015: _____

What: O que ,que, qual. Usado principalmente no começo de frases interrogativas.

2. Text your knowledge and answer the questions (Use cardinal numbers):

- The year has _____ months.
- The month has _____, _____, _____ or _____ days.
- The day has _____ hours.
- One hour has _____ minutes.
- One minute has _____ seconds.
- The year has _____ days.
- How old are you?
I am _____ years old.

How Much and How Many

How much = quanto custa

Many é usado para algo contável.

Exemplo:

How many apples do you have?

(Quantas maçãs você tem?)

Much é usado para algo incontável ou dinheiro.

Exemplo:

How much is this book?

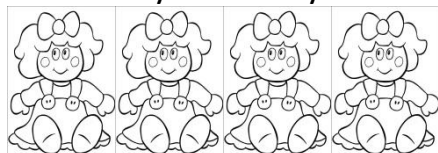
(Quanto custa esse livro?)

ATIVIDADES

1) Complete as frases com How much ou How many. Observação: não se esqueça de começar a frase com letra maiúscula.

Observe o modelo abaixo.

How many dolls do you have?



I have four dolls.

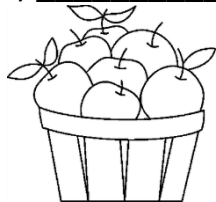
How much is this schoolbag?



\$25,00

Its costs twenty five dollars

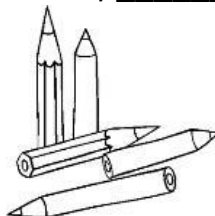
a) _____ are these apples?



\$ 5,50

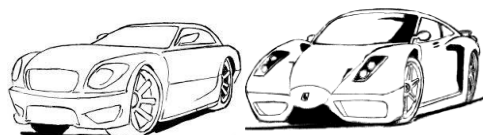
It's costs five dollars and fifty cents.

B) _____ pencils you have?

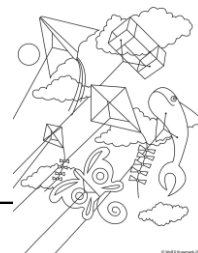


I have five pencils.

C) _____ cars you have?



D) _____ kites you have?

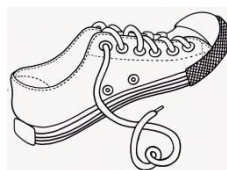


E) _____ is this sweater?



\$ 65,20

F) _____ is this tennis shoes?



\$ 99,90

2. Look the comic and answer:



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Quantas bolas de sorvete a Magali pediu?

() algumas () todas elas () apenas uma.

3. Note the correct answer:

- a) How many legs does a spider have? (8) (6) (4)
- b) How many days are there in the month of April? (29) (30) (31)
- c) How many players are there in a basketball game? (5) (6) (12)
- d) How many bones are there in the human body, more than 200 or less than 200?
(More than 200) (More than 300) (Less than 200)
- e) How many letters are there in the English alphabet? (26) (27) (28)
- f) How many states are there in Brazil? (26) (25) (27)
- g) How many meters are there in a kilometer? (1000) (2000) (100)

4. Match the correspondence according the legend:

- ☐ He's a detective who solved many crimes with the help of his friend, Watson.
- ☐ He's the painter who painted Mona Lisa.
- ☐ He's a very famous writer who wrote Romeo and Juliet and Hamlet.
- ☐ He's the player who scored a goal with his hand for Argentina in the World Cup of 1986.
- ☐ She's the actress who played the part of Silvia in "Duas Caras"
- ☐ She was a beautiful princess who died in a car accident in 1997. She had two sons, William and Harry.
- ☐ He's the president who heard the question "Por que no te callas?" from the King of Spain
- ☐ He's the athlete who won eight medals in swimming in the last Para-Olympic games of 2008.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hugo Chávez | 2. Shakespeare | 3. Princess Diana | 4. Sherlock Holmes |
| 5. Alinne Moraes | 6. Maradona | 7. Leonardo da Vinci | 8. Daniel Dias |

5. Let's put into practice what we've just learned (Vamos praticar o que acabamos de aprender):

Fill the sentences with "how much" or "how many":

(Complete as sentenças com "how much" ou "how many")

- 1- _____ is that bottle of wine? (Quanto é aquela garrafa de vinho?)
- 2- _____ rooms are there in your apartment? (Quantos quartos têm o seu apartamento?)
- 3- _____ students are there in your class? (Quantos alunos têm na sua turma?)
- 4- I don't know _____ this book is. (Eu não sei quanto custa este livro.)
- 5- Do you know _____ are those CDs? (Você sabe quanto custa aqueles cds?)
- 6- Look at his collection! _____ magazines does he have? (Olhe a coleção dele. Quantas revistas ele tem?)
- 7- _____ is it? (Quanto custa?)
- 8- Can you tell me _____ cars she has? (Você pode me falar quantos carros ela tem?)
- 9- _____ money do you have? (Quanto dinheiro você tem?)
- 10 - I love you. _____ times do I need to tell you that? (Eu te amo. Quantas vezes preciso te falar isso?)

6. Look the prices and answer:



Coat S\$ 120,00



Hat S\$ 50,00



Shoes S\$ 70,50



Skirt S\$ 35,70



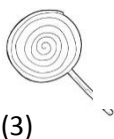
Short S\$ 27,90

- a) How much is this hat? _____
- b) How much is this coat? _____
- c) How much is this skirt? _____
- d) How much is this shoes? _____
- e) How much are two shorts? _____

7. find out prices and answer :



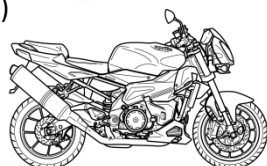
(1)



(3)




(4)



(2)

- () It's costs six hundred and fifty thousands.
- () It's costs two hundred and fifty dollars.
- () It's costs five cents.
- () It's costs



Jose's Snackbar

MENU

X-BACON _ BREAD, EGG, HAMBURGER, BACON, CHEESE
CORN, TOMATO AND SLICE _____ \$ 8,50

X-SALAD _ BREAD, EGG, HAMBURGER, CORN, CHEESE,
TOMATO AND SLICE. _____ \$ 6,00

Nachos _ corn chips baked with salsa & cheese . Served
with sour cream add bacon, chicken, or Italian sausage \$ 9,95

Garlic Bread _____ \$ 2,95

Soft drinks _____ \$ 1,20

Pizza Big _____ \$ 20,50

Pizza medium _____ \$ 10,60

Juice Fruits _____ \$ 3,00

Onion rings _____ \$ 14,20

French fries _____ \$ 13,20

Soup of the day _____ \$ 4,35

Desserts

Pudding _____ \$ 2,00


Ice cream _____ \$ 1,80

Gelatin _____ \$ 0,50

Pumpkin Sweet _____ \$ 3,40

Water _____ \$ 0,30

Thank you for preference



- a) How much are 1 X-salad , 1 French fries and 1 juice fruits? _____
- b) How much is a pudding more a onion ring? _____
- c) How much a X-bacon more a soft drink? _____
- d) How much is a gelatin? _____
- e) How much is the nacho? _____

7. Se você fosse pedir o XTUDO dessa lanchonete. (Geralmente ele vem com todos os ingredientes dos lanches que estiverem no menu). Que ingredientes viriam? Faça uma lista com todos eles.

8. Faça um pedido reunindo três itens do menu, perguntando o valor. E em seguida dê o valor total do seu pedido.

Do and Does (Auxiliary Verbs)

O **Do** é um verbo auxiliar que indica presente, ações que expressam rotina e é usado para sujeitos que **NÃO** são 3ª pessoa do singular em sentenças interrogativas e negativas, acrescido do " not " (= don't)

O **Does** é um verbo auxiliar que indica presente, ações que expressam rotina e é usado para sujeitos na 3ª pessoa do singular em sentenças interrogativas e negativas , acrescido do " not " (= doesn't)

Nas respostas do tipo Yes/No, observe que você apenas precisa inverter o verbo auxiliar e o sujeito.

Nas respostas completas, quando afirmativas, nada muda, mas não se esqueça de colocar um **S** no verbo para indicar a 3ª pessoa do singular.

Para as sentenças completas negativas, observe os exemplos abaixo:

I don't study English. // I don't love flowers.

He doesn't study English. // She doesn't live in São Paulo.

Usamo-los concordando com o sujeito em questão:

Do I?	Does he?
Do You?	Does she?
Do We?	Does it?
Do they?	

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? |

2. Fill in the blanks using "the", "do not", "does" or "does not" correctly.

- a. He loves his job _____ you know where he works? No, I _____.
- b. She _____ need to come here. Just tell her I'm going to call her tomorrow.
- c. They _____ help anyone. They only care about themselves. _____ they?
- d. This doctor _____ see patients every day. _____ he work at night?
- e. What _____ you want from me? Well, I _____ know. Maybe a little more attention.

* 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.

3. Rewrite the phrases in the Interrogative and negative:

a.Afirmativa:She calls her mother in the morning.

Interrogativa:_____

Negativa:_____

b.Afirmativa:He goes to college at night.

Interrogativa:_____

Negativa:_____

c.Afirmativa:It rains a lot in summer.

Interrogativa:_____

Negativa:_____

d.Afirmativa:He likes to eat junk food.

Interrogativa:_____

Negativa:_____

e.Afirmativa:She lives with her parents.

Interrogativa:_____

Negativa:_____

f.Afirmativa:It has a beautiful color.

Interrogativa:_____

Negativa:_____

3. Translate into Portuguese:

Are you going to be 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 have a boyfriend?

I don't have idea about this proof.

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

Imperative Form

* Utilizamos o Imperativo para dar uma ordem

Wash the dishes, Leonardo! (Lave as vasilhas, Leonardo!)

Turn off the radio! (Desligue o som!)

Listen to me! (Me ouça!)

* Para fazer um pedido

Please, help me! (Por favor, me ajude!)

Please, stop singing. I'm trying to think! (Por favor, pare de cantar! Eu estou tentando pensar!)

Open your books on page 23! (Abram seus livros na página 23!)

Para dar um conselho

Take care! (Se cuide!)

Be careful! (Tenha cuidado!)

Watch out! There's a stone. (Olhe! Tem uma pedra.)

Para fazer um oferecimento

Have a cup of coffee! (Tome uma xícara de café.)

Have a rest before the homework. (Descanse antes da tarefa de casa.)

Have another piece of cake. (Pegue mais um pedaço de bolo.)

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

O Imperativo, na forma afirmativa, é da maneira como mostramos nos exemplos anteriores, sem a partícula **to**.

Come here! (Venha aqui!)

Silence! (Silêncio)

Answer the question! (Responda a pergunta!)

FORMA NEGATIVA

Na forma negativa, basta acrescentar o verbo auxiliar do mais a partícula negativa **not** seguida do verbo sem a partícula **to**:

Do not be late! (Não se atrase!)

Do not talk to strange people! (Não fale com pessoas estranhas.)

Do not drive fast. (Não dirija em alta velocidade.)

FORMA ABREVIADA DA FORMA NEGATIVA

A forma abreviada é bastante utilizada no cotidiano, em ambientes informais. Para construir a forma negativa, basta abreviar a forma do **+ not** e ela se tornará **don't**:

Don't talk to me! (Não fale comigo!)

Don't drink too much! (Não beba muito!)

Don't sleep! Study! (Não durma! Estude!)

Observação: Para realizar uma proposta, um convite, utilizamos a forma imperativa **Let's + verbo**.

Afirmativa: Let's visit Cezar today? (Vamos visitar o Cezar hoje?)

Negativa: Let's not go out today? I'm tired! (Vamos não sair hoje? Eu estou cansado!)

Activities

Use os verbos dos parênteses para transformar as sentenças em imperativo **AFIRMATIVO**.

1- _____ outside (wait)

2- _____ those books to your cousin (lend)

3- _____ a car for your son today is his birthday (buy)

4- _____ me this knife boy (give)

5- _____ the door of your car, this is LA police (open)

6- _____ the door Peter (close)

7- _____ him now! (call)

8- I tell you every day: _____ of the light (turn)

Cards, announcements and advertisements. (Placas, anúncios e propagandas)



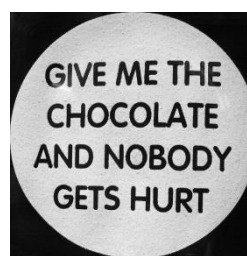
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

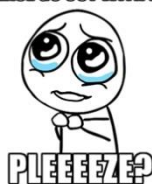


(5)



(6)

PLEASE GO OUT WITH ME?



(7)



(8)



(9)



(10)



(11)

a) What numbers indicate advertisements? _____

b) What announcements have humor? _____

c) Which one do a campaign against drugs ? _____

2. Translate the pictures according the number:

#1: _____

#2: _____

#3: _____

#4: _____

#5: _____

#6: _____

#7: _____

#8: _____

#9: _____

#10: _____

#11: _____



3. What says this announcement? Translate:

TAN, don't burn USE COPPERTONE

Only Coppertone gives you sure protection from the sun plus a rich, dramatic Coppertone tan.

Make the most of every moment in the sun this summer!
Use Coppertone whenever you're working outdoors
... taking part in sports ... enjoying family
fun in your own back yard ... and, of course,
when sunning at the beach or pool!

Only Coppertone gives you a special combination of lanolin, to help keep skin soft ... cocoa butter, to encourage a smooth, beautiful tan ... and homomenthyl salicylate, the magic ingredient that screens out harmful burning sun rays.

P.S. For babies and extra-sensitive skin—new Coppertone Shade!

DON'T BE A PALEFACE!



Florida's Famous COPPERTONE®

LOTION, OIL, CREAM, SPRAY, AND SHADE, LIPKOTE, NOSKOTE—ON SALE EVERYWHERE!
Also available in Canada Copyright 1958, The Coppertone Corp.

4. Use sua criatividade e faça um bom anúncio em inglês:

Review

1. Rewrite the sentences in the imperative form and bellowing translate:

- To work hard today _____ = _____
- To speak loud _____ = _____
- To eat the dessert. _____ = _____
- To close the door. _____ = _____
- To smoke here. _____ = _____

2. Now put the phases above in the negative imperative form:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

3. Leia a tirinha abaixo e faça o que se pede:



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(to feed=alimentar)

a) Na tirinha, o personagem usou uma forma verbal no imperativo. Copie-a.

b) Passe esse imperativo para a forma afirmativa.

c) Transforme esse imperativo em uma sugestão, usando Let's.

4. Complete o espaço em branco da tirinha abaixo com imperativo negativo do verbo to touch (tocar):



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5. Qual é a forma negativa da propaganda abaixo:



- Let's run not.
- Not let's run.
- Let's don't run.
- Don't let's run.
- Let's not run.

6. Escolha os verbos que completam as frases:

- 1) Please, don't ____ my answers.
- 2) ____ your hands before having dinner.
- 3) ____ a lot of water!
- 4) Don't ____ game now!

- a) wash, drink, play, see
- b) see, wash, drink, play
- c) wash, see, drink, play
- d) drink, wash, play, see
- e) see, play, wash, drink

7. Escreva em Inglês:

- a) Responda! _____
- b) Cozinhe as batatas! _____
- c) Não corte a cebola! _____
- d) Vamos fatiar o pepino! _____
- e) Não vamos cortar a cenoura. _____

8. Qual é a forma negativa do imperativo usado na tirinha.



- a) Not open this frame right now.
- b) Open don't this frame right now.
- c) Don't open this frame right now.
- d) Let's don't open this frame right now.
- e) Open not this frame right now.

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9. Traduza os verbos abaixo:

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| a) to do: _____ | h) to clean: _____ | o) to paint: _____ |
| b) to eat: _____ | i) to cut: _____ | p) to buy: _____ |
| c) to listen: _____ | j) to remember: _____ | r) to stay: _____ |
| d) to read: _____ | k) to forget: _____ | s) to learn: _____ |
| e) to work: _____ | l) to believe: _____ | t) to smell: _____ |
| f) to write: _____ | m) to say: _____ | u) to feel: _____ |
| g) to see: _____ | n) to wash: _____ | v) to take: _____ |

10. Traduza as frases:

- a) Let's cut the beetroot. _____
- b) Buy the carrots. _____
- c) Let's study! _____
- d) Don't prepare the cauliflower. _____

11. Baseado no uso da forma do imperativo marque a alternativa incorreta:

- a) Don't buy that car!
- b) Sit down!
- c) Don't walk on the grass!
- d) To eat vegetables!
- e) Do the homework!

Leia o texto e responda às perguntas em Português.

My home town

My home town was a big and beautiful city full of old houses and good restaurants.

There was a **church** on the corner of my house. Beside the church there was a supermarket.

On Main Street there were some shops: the **bakery**, the **grocery**, the **drugstore** and the **butchery**. There were also a lot of restaurants.

On Saturdays and Sundays the shops and the restaurants were full of people.

a) Traduza as palavras destacadas no texto.

b) Como era a cidade natal?

c) Em quais dias da semana as lojas e restaurantes ficavam cheios?

d) Onde ficava o açougue?

e) Passe a seguinte frase para o presente: There was also a lot of restaurants.

Countries and Nationalities

AUSTRALIA [Austrália] / **AUSTRALIAN** [australiano]

BELGIUM [Bélgica] / **BELGIAN** [belga]

BOSNIA (BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA) [Bósnia (Bósnia e Herzegovina)] / **BOSNIAN** [bósnio]

BRAZIL [Brasil] / **BRAZILIAN** [brasileiro]

CAMEROON [Camarões] / **CAMEROONIAN** [camaronês]

CHILE [Chile] / **CHILEAN** [chileno]

COLOMBIA [Colômbia] / **COLOMBIAN** [colombiano]

COSTA RICA [Costa Rica] / **COSTA RICAN** [costa-riquenho]

CROATIA [Croácia] / **CROATIAN** [croata]

ECUADOR [Equador] / **ECUADORIAN** [equatoriano] Cf.

ENGLAND [Inglaterra] / **ENGLISH** [inglês]

FRANCE [França] / **FRENCH** [francês]

GERMANY [Alemanha] / **GERMAN** [alemão]

GHANA [Gana] / **GHANAIAN**, **GHANIAN** [ganense, ganês]

GREECE [Grécia] / **GREEK** [grego]

HONDURAS [Honduras] / **HONDURAN** [hondurenho]

IRAN [Irã] / **IRANIAN** [iraniano]

ITALY [Itália] / **ITALIAN** [italiano]

IVORY COAST (CÔTE D'IVOIRE) [Costa do Marfim] / **IVORIAN** [marfinense]

JAPAN [Japão] / **JAPANESE** [japonês]

NETHERLANDS [Holanda] / **DUTCH** [holandês]

PORTUGAL [Portugal] / **PORTUGUESE** [português]

SOUTH KOREA (REPUBLIC OF KOREA) [Coreia do Sul] / **KOREAN** [coreano]

SPAIN [Espanha] / **SPANISH** (adj.) [espanhol]; **SPANIARD** (n.) [espanhol (natural da Espanha)]

SWITZERLAND [Suíça] / **SWISS** [suíço]

UNITED STATES [Estados Unidos] / **AMERICAN** [americano] Cf. Curiosidades: AMERICA

URUGUAY [Uruguai] / **URUGUAYAN** [uruguaio]

Activities

1. Complete with nationalities or countries:

- I'm from _____. I'm Brazilian.
- Shakira is from Colombia, She is _____.
- He was born In Greece, He is _____.
- The Germany wins the World Cup 2014. They _____ were champion!
- The _____ come from Switzerland's.
- Leonel Messi lives in Buenos Aires. He is _____.
- The sushi is a _____ food.

2. Write the nationalities according to the cities:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| a) Barcelona: _____ | i) Berlin: _____ |
| b) Atenas: _____ | j) London: _____ |
| c) Paris: _____ | k) Canberra: _____ |
| d) Washington: _____ | l) Santiago: _____ |
| e) Goiânia: _____ | m) Zagreb: _____ |
| f) Zurich: _____ | n) Beijing: _____ |
| g) Amsterdam: _____ | o) Oslo: _____ |
| h) Rome: _____ | p) Stockholm: _____ |

3. Write the sentences about the persons. Look the example:

a) **Name:** Heng

Place: Beijing, China – *Heng lives in Beijing, China.*

Language: Mandarin – *He speaks Mandarin.*

b) **Name:** Omar

Place: Amman, Jordan – _____

Language: Arabic – _____

c) **Name:** João and Rosa

Place: Salvador, Brazil – _____

Language: Portuguese – _____

d) **Name:** Elena

Place: Santiago, Chile – _____

Language: Spanish – _____

e) **Name:** Mareen and James

Place: Dublin, Ireland – _____

Language: English – _____

4. Fill in the blanks with **do, does, don't** or **doesn't**.

A: _____ Patricia live in New York?

B : No, she _____.

A: Where _____ she live?

B: She lives in San Diego.

A: _____ your parents like to go out?

B: Yes, they _____. They love going to the movies.

5. Complete with the verbs in the parentheses: **Add S – ES – IES** . When necessary!

a) John _____ (go) to school in the morning.

b) They _____ (like) to dance.

c) She _____ (love) Peter.

d) I _____ (drink) milk for breakfast.

e) He _____ (wash) his car on the weekend.

f) We _____ (travel) to the beach every year.

g) My dogs _____ (eat) bread.

h) You _____ (study) English.

i) The baby _____ (cry) a lot.

j) My mom _____ (watch) films every week.

k) Bill and Kate _____ (come) to school by bike.

6. Change the sentences for Negative or Interrogative form:

a) She lives in Marilia.

Int – _____?

b) They talk to the principal every day.

Neg – _____

c) You speak English very well.

Int – _____?

d) He likes vegetables.

Neg – _____

7. 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 to 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.

TextA MOTHER IN DOUBT

Dear Mr. Clover,

My daughter Laura tries to study English every day. But she never learns it well. Do you think that she has a bad memory for languages?

Aretha Thompson

Dear Mrs. Thompson,

I don't think Laura has a bad memory for languages. She is a bright student. Maybe your daughter lacks interest or she doesn't like the subject for one reason or another. Perhaps she is studying at a wrong time of the day. You say that she "tries to study". Why doesn't she really study? I mean, study and not try to. Sometimes people pretend to study, but unconsciously they don't pay attention to what they are doing. Ask Laura to talk to her teacher before it is late.

Ken Clover (coordinator)

Mark the correct answer.

1. Mrs. Thompson writes to Mr. Clover in the condition of a:

(a) student. (b) mother. (c) teacher. (d) daughter. (e) coordinator.

2. Laura:

(a) doesn't learn English well. (b) doesn't pay attention in school.

(c) don't study English with attention. (d) don't have a good memory.

(e) doesn't like languages.

3. Mr. Ken Clover thinks that Laura is a:

(a) bad student. (b) good daughter. (c) girl without memory.

(d) good student. (e) bad daughter.

4. According to the text:

(a) Mrs. Thompson is being impatient with Mr. Clover.

(b) Mr. Clover is worrying too much.

(c) Mrs. Thompson is searching for another school for Laura.

(d) Mr. Clover is planning another classroom for Laura.

(e) Mrs. Thompson is trying to help Laura.

5. The text is about:

(a) school problems. (b) discipline. (c) learning difficulties. (d) adolescence conflicts.

(e) bad students.

6. Write Do or Does:

a) Where ____ you go to school?

b) What ____ your brother eat for breakfast?

c) How ____ you spell that?

d) What ____ Mario do on the weekends?

e) Where ____ Russell and Paul live?

f) How ____ you say that in English?

g) When ____ the film start?

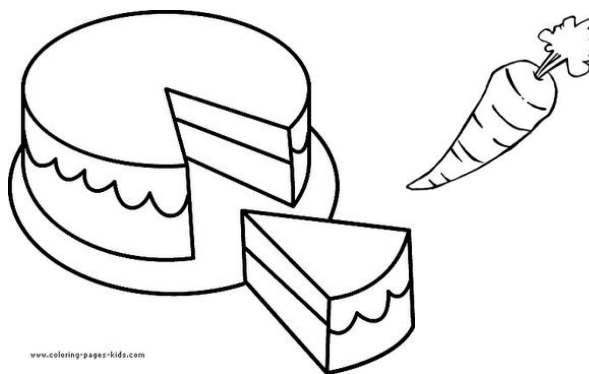
h) ____ you like your new school?

i) Why ____ Canada have a small population your brother wash his car?

i) When ____ your brother wash his car?

carrot cake

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 1/2 cup corn or sunflower oil
- 4 eggs, well beaten
- 2 cups flour
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 3 cups grated carrots



Preheat the oven to moderate (175°C / 350°F). Grease a tube pan well. In a large bowl, cream together the sugar and oil. Add the eggs and beat for a few minutes. Sift together the flour, cinnamon, baking soda and salt. Add to the sugar mixture. Mix the carrots. Pour the batter into the tube pan and bake for about 55 minutes. When cool, cover with Cream Cheese Frosting.

Translate:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

Ordinal Numbers

1 st First	11 th Eleventh	21 st Twenty-First	101 st One hundred and First
2 nd Second	12 th Twelfth	22 nd Twenty-Second	⋮
3 rd Third	13 th Thirteenth	30 th Thirtieth	200 th Two hundredth
4 th Fourth	14 th Fourteenth	40 th Fortieth	1000 th One thousandth
5 th Fifth	15 th Fifteenth	50 th Fiftieth	10,000 th Ten thousandth
6 th Sixth	16 th Sixteenth	60 th Sixtieth	100,000 th One hundred thousandth
7 th Seventh	17 th Seventeenth	70 th Seventieth	1,000,000 th One millionth
8 th Eighth	18 th Eighteenth	80 th Eightieth	
9 th Ninth	19 th Nineteenth	90 th Ninetieth	
10 th Tenth	20 th Twentieth	100 th One hundredth	

Não se esqueçam! O símbolo para indicar o Ordinal serão as últimas letras usadas no número por extenso.

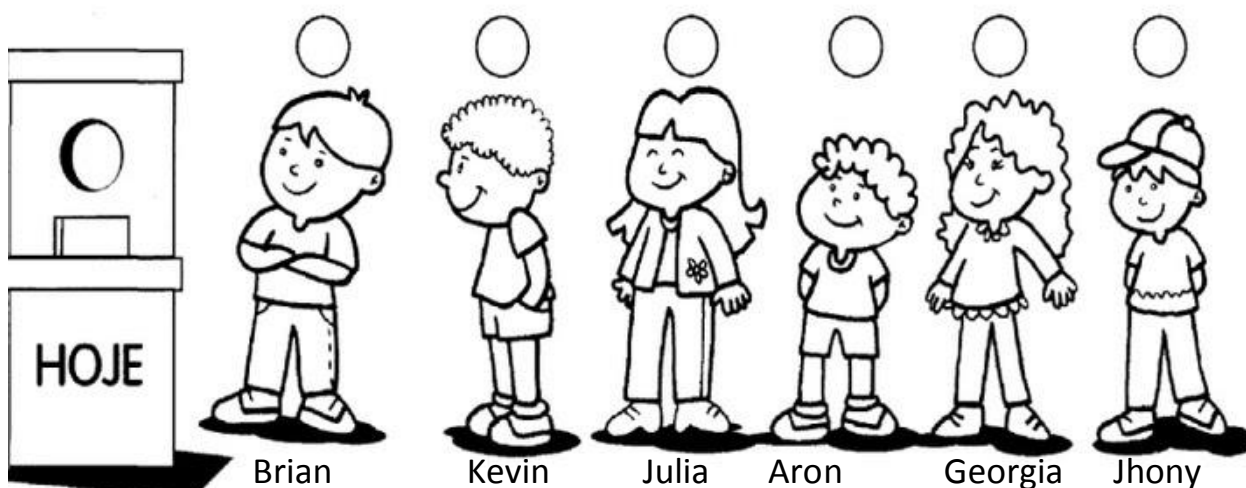
Activities:

1. Match the correct columns:

O número 34º, em inglês, seria: (a) Thirty-fourth (b) Thirth-four (c) Three-fourth (d) Thirteen-fourth (e) thirty-fort	O número 12º, em inglês, seria: (a) Twelveth (b) Tenth-two (c) Twelfth (d) Two-tenth (e) Dozenth
A abreviatura de THIRTY-FIRST seria: (a) 31rd (b) 31th (c) 31st (d) 13st (e) 13rd	Selecione a palavra que completa a sequência: third, fifth, seventh,... (a) ninth (b) eighth (c) eleventh (d) sixth (e) tenth

Read:

I and my classmates go to cine. Are you know try to identify me?



- (1) The third in line is my best friend.
 (2) The sixth in the line is my brother. Yes! He studied with me.
 (3) The second in the line is a smart boy.
 (4) I'm in the fourth place in the line. I'm short!
 (5) He is the first this line.
 (6) She is the fifth. She is nice!

1. Answer:

- a) How many brothers are in the line? _____
 b) and girls? _____
 c) Who is telling the reading? _____

2. Write the ordinal numbers bellow:

2 nd : _____	10 th : _____
12 th : _____	25 th : _____
3 rd : _____	6 th : _____
31 st : _____	42 nd : _____
100 th : _____	93 rd : _____

3. Translate:

- a) January is the first month of the year.

 b) Bob is the third winner.

 c) John is the ninth student of this line.

 d) Today is December 31st , 2015.

 e) Saturday is the seventh day in the week.

 f) Brazil won the World Cup for the fifth time.

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 to 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 below 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 was or were 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)

Text:THIS IS MY LIFE

My name is John I am 40 years old football player and this is my wife Amanda is 37 and she is a singer. Our daughter's name is Sophia, live in the city of Feira. Feira is a small city and very beautiful, people are happy the mayor is doing an excellent job, generating employment and improving the quality of life for people. I like to travel, my favorite food is pasta, my favorite music is jazz, and on the weekends I go to church with my family. I am a very happy man.

1- Responda as perguntas abaixo conforme texto.

a- Qual o nome da esposa de John e qual a sua profissão?

b- Qual a profissão de John?

c- O casal tem quantos filhos?

d- Como John descreva a cidade?

e- Como John descreve o trabalho do Prefeito?

f- Onde John costuma ir nos fins de semana?

g- Qual a comida preferida de John?

VOCABULARY

Wife	mulher
Weekends	fins de semana
Our	nossa,nosso
go to	ir a
Daughter	filha
Church	igreja
City	cidade
With	com
People	pessoas
Mayor	prefeito
Doing	fazendo
Generating	gerando
Employment	emprego
Improving	melhorando
Life	vida

CARLY'S FAMILY

Carly has a large family. She lives with four people. Carly also has two pets. Carly's mom is a doctor. Carly's mom works at the hospital. Carly's mom helps people who are sick. Carly's dad works at home. Carly's dad cooks for the family. Carly's dad drives the kids to soccer practice. Carly has two brothers. James is ten years old. Scott is fourteen years old.

Carly has two pets. Jinx is a small, black cat. Diego is a large, brown dog. Carly loves her family!

1) How many people are in Carly's family?

(a) four (b) five (c) six

2) Carly's mom works at the

(a) restaurant. (b) mall. (c) hospital.

3) This passage is mostly about Carly's

(a) family. (b) pets. (c) soccer team.

4) Which of the following is most likely true?

(a) Carly's mom coaches the soccer team. (b) James is the best soccer player in the family.

(c) Jinx and Diego are part of Carly's family.

5) The oldest brother in Carly's family is

(a) James. (b) Scott. (c) Diego.

Asking for directions

1. Maneiras de se pedir informações:

Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to...?

Com licença, você poderia me dizer como faço para chegar ao...?

Ex.: Could you tell me how to get to the bus station? [Você poderia me dizer como chegar ao terminal de ônibus?]

Can you tell me the way to....?

Você pode me dizer o caminho até...?

Ex.: Can you tell me the way to the movie theater? [Você pode me informar o caminho até o cinema?]

Do you know where the...is?

Você sabe onde fica o/a...?

Ex.: Do you know where the shopping mall is? [Você sabe onde fica o "shopping"?]

How can I...?

Como faço para...?

Ex.: How can I get there? [Como faço para chegar lá?]

Giving Answer:

It's this way. [É por aqui.]

It's that way. [É por ali.]

You're going the wrong way. [Você está indo pelo caminho errado.]

You're going in the opposite direction. [Você está indo na direção contrária.]

Turn right/ hang a right. [Vire à direita.]

On the right. [À direita.]

Turn left/ hang a left. [Vire à esquerda.]

On the left. [À esquerda.]

Go straight ahead. [Siga em frente.]

Go up/down the street. [Suba/desça a rua.]

It's across the street. [É do outro lado da rua.]

It's right there on the corner. [Fica logo ali na esquina.]

Intersection [Cruzamento]

Keep going... [Continue indo...]

At the (traffic) lights [No semáforo]

Blocks [Quarteirões]

Go past [Passar por]

Follow the signs [Siga as placas de sinalização]

Translate the following sentences about directions:

1. Go straight on for 80 meters until you get to the fire station, then turn left. You can't miss it!

2. It's on the corner of Victoria street, opposite the church.

3. It's about 30 minutes from here on foot.

4. Turn right at the intersection and continue till you see the parking lot on your left side.

5. Keep going for two blocks and turn left.

6. Continue as far as the traffic lights and then turn right.

Look the signs:



7. Write in English according the each picture:

- Pare: _____
- Primeiro socorros: _____
- Não é permitido fumar: _____
- Velocidade permitida: _____
- Banheiros: _____
- Sem saída _____
- Não perturbe! _____
- Atenção tinta fresca! _____
- Rua sem saída! _____
- Perigo eletricidade _____
- Perigo mantenha distância! _____
- Atenção olhe para baixo! _____
- Não entre! _____
- Dê a prioridade! _____

Places in a city

Supermarket: supermercado

Bakery: padaria

Square: praça

Museum: museu

Snack bar: lanchonete

Post Office: correio

School: escola

Activities:

Drugstore: farmácia

Butcher: açougue

City Hall: prefeitura

Library: biblioteca

Store: loja

Bank: banco

Gym: ginásio

Gas station: posto de gasolina

Cemetery: cemitério

Ice cream shop: sorveteria

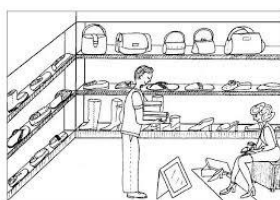
Downtown: Centro da cidade

Subway station: estação de metro.

Hospital: hospital

Mall: shopping

1. Write the names of places:



2. Answer the questions according your occupations:

- The teacher works in _____.
- My father is a salesman. He works in _____.
- Liza is a great baker. She works in a _____.
- My uncle is butcher. He works in a _____.
- Ismail is a principal in my _____.
- The caretaker takes care of the _____ of my city.
- My English teacher works in a _____ after school.
- The pharmaceutical didn't work today. Your _____ was closed.
- In the Saturday I meet my friends in the _____.

3. Now complete with adequate verb:

- I go to the store _____ shoes. (comprar)
- You are go to the cemetery _____ flowers. (levar)
- She goes to hospital _____ the vaccine. (tomar)
- They go to the Gym _____ handball. (jogar)
- Eric _____ to museum with classmates. (ir)
- The girls _____ to go at the shopping everyday. (gostar)

Lets sing!

Rude - Magic

Saturday morning _____

Jumped out of bed _____

And put on my best suit _____

Got in my car _____

Raced like a jet _____

All the way to you _____

Knocked on your door _____

With heart in my hand _____

To ask you a question _____

Cause I know that you're _____

And old fashioned man _____

Yeah, yeah _____

Can I have your daughter _____

For the rest of my life? _____

Say yes, say yes, cause _____

I need to know _____

You say ill never _____

Get your blessing till _____

The day I die _____

Tough luck my _____

Friend, but the _____

Answer is No _____

Why you gotta be so rude _____

Don't you know I'm human too _____

Why you gotta be so rude _____

I'm gonna marry her anyway _____

Marry that girl _____

Marry her anyway _____

I hate to do this _____

You leave no choice _____

I can't live without her _____

Love me or hate me _____

We will be boys _____

Standing at that altar _____

Or we will run away _____

To another galaxy you know _____

You know she's in love with me _____

She will go anywhere I go _____

Can I have your daughter _____

For the rest of my life? _____

Say yes, say yes, cause _____

1. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the Simple Present or the Present Continuous Tense.

1. Excuse me, _____ (you/speak) English?
2. Tom _____ (take) a shower at the moment.
3. They _____ (not/watch) TV every day.
4. Listen! Pavarotti _____ (sing).
5. How often _____ (you/read) a newspaper?
6. Excuse me, but you _____ (sit) in my place.
7. She _____ (not/run) in the park every morning.
8. What time _____ (she/finish) work every day?

2. Use the Present Continuous Tense of the verbs:

take - read - watch - not watch - cook - listen

The Hemingtons are at home this morning . Margareth _____ a magazine.

John is in the bathroom. He _____ a shower.

Grandma is in the kitchen. She _____.

Mr. Hemington is in the living room. He _____ TV.

Ms. Hemington is in the living room too. But she _____ TV.

She _____ to music .

3. Unscramble the sentences.

1. on - children - sitting - floor - the - are - the - ?

2. wearing - pants - am - blue - I - and - shirt - a - white - .

3. swim - penguins - can - but - can't - they - fly - .

4. Bob - are - eleven - Julie - old - and - years - .

5. repeat - the - can - answer - please - you - ?

4. Read the text and answer the questions. (Give complete answers).

Monday, August 16

Dear John,

I'm on vacation, in Brazil, with my family. We're having a good time. Brazil is a beautiful country. The weather is hot and sunny. Now we're having a spare time in the hotel. There are a lot of things to do here. Today I'm writing postcards and letters to my friends. My mother is swimming, and my brother and his friends are playing volleyball. My father is running and my sister is listening to the music. When I arrive I'll tell you all the news!

See you soon,

GeorgeC

A LETTER FROM BRAZIL

1. Where is George's mother?

2. Is George's father swimming?

3. Are George's brother and his friends playing volleyball?

4. How is the weather in Brazil?

5. Complete the text according to the picture. Use the Present Continuous Tense of the verbs:

cook, study, read, watch, sleep, not take, play

The Brown family is at home today. Leo and Toby are in the living room.

They _____ video game. The cat is in the yard. It is _____.

Mr. Brown is in the kitchen. He is _____.

Mrs. Brown is in the bathroom. She is _____ a shower. Kitty is in the bedroom.

She is _____ English. Fido is in the dining-room, but he _____ dinner!

6. Complete as sentenças com o Present Continuous Tense.

a) I _____ a letter to my friend. (to write)

b) Peter and Robert _____ tennis at the club. (to play)

c) Mrs. Taylor _____ her house today. (to clean)

d) My teacher _____ my composition. (to correct)

e) I _____ my black pencils. (count - contar)

f) Joe _____ to school now. (go - ir)

g) Mary _____ to Brenda now. (talk - conversar)

h) The teachers _____ at their students. (look at - olhar)

i) I _____ some milk right now. (drink - beber)

j) They _____ delicious sandwiches at the moment. (eat - comer)

k) We _____ to the teacher now. (listen to - ouvir)

l) The children _____ TV now. (watch - assistir)

m) Margareth _____ for a test today. (study - estudar)

n) The boys _____ soccer game in the yard. (win - ganhar)

o) The boy _____ the ball. (to kick) (chutar)

p) Bob _____ the math test (to take)

q) The teacher _____ a new lesson today. (to give) (dar)

r) They _____ about the accident. (to talk)

s) You _____ an apple pie. (to make)

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 Tamiatti, 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:

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

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**: dance = danced

Verbos terminados em **consoante+y**, perdem o **Y** e ganham **IED**: study = studied.

Verbos terminados em **vogal+y**, apenas ganham **ED**: play = played.

Verbos terminados em **consoante+vogal+consoante** e cuja última sílaba seja a tônica, dobram a última consoante e ganham **ED**: stop = stopped

Verbos irregulares

Afirmações

As frases afirmativas com verbos irregulares se compoem 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:

<u>Verb infinitive</u>	<u>Translation</u>	Past verb regular	<u>Translation</u>
<u>add</u>	<u>Adicionar, somar</u>	<u>added</u>	<u>Adicionei, somei</u>
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

Simple Past Tense – Passado Simples com auxiliar Did – frases interrogativas e negativas

O 'Simple Past' ou Passado Simples no inglês é um tempo verbal usado para indicar eventos e ações que iniciaram e se completaram em um momento definido do passado.

O verbo auxiliar '**Did**' é usado com todas as pessoas para formar frases negativas e interrogativas no Simple Past ou Passado Simples. O verbo principal não é conjugado nas frases interrogativas e negativas, permanecendo em sua forma básica.

Veja alguns exemplos de frases interrogativas no Simple Past ou Passado Simples com respostas curtas afirmativas e negativas:

Significado	Perguntas com Did	Respostas curtas
Você viajou no final de semana passado?	Did you travel last weekend?	Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
Ele foi ao cinema no sábado passado?	Did he go to the movies last Saturday?	Yes, he did. No, he didn't.
Eles tiraram férias no último verão?	Did they take a vacation last summer?	Yes, they did. No, they didn't.
Nós moramos no Brasil em 2001?	Did we live in Brazil in 2001?	Yes, we did. No, we didn't.

Agora, veja alguns exemplos de frases negativas no Simple Past ou Passado Simples:

Significado	Perguntas com Did
Eu não viajei no final de semana passado.	I didn't travel last weekend.
Ele não foi ao cinema no sábado passado.	He didn't go to the movies last Saturday.
Eles não tiraram férias no último verão.	They didn't take a vacation last summer.
Nós não moramos no Brasil em 2001.	We didn't live in Brazil in 2001.

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.

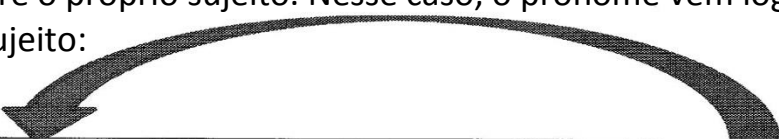
c) Did the radio transmit the ceremony?

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

Activities

1. Choose the sequence that completes the sentences:

_____ you like to play volley?
 _____ she like to watch TV?
 _____ they go to the cinema?
 He _____ not eat pasta.
 _____ I sit in the right place?

- (a) Do – Does – Do – Do – Does (b) Does – Do – Do – Does – Do
 (c) Do - Does – Do – Does – Do (d) Does – Do – Do – Do – Does
 (e) Do – Do – Does – Do – Do

2. Look at the strip and answer the question:



<http://www.gocomics.com/calvinandhobbes/2013/04/01>

Vocabulary:

- **Boring:** Chato ➤ **To kill:** matar
 ➤ **Principal:** Diretor ➤ **Messenger:** mensageiro

O Calvin foi mandado para a diretoria porque ele disse que aula estava

- a) Muito legal
 b) Chata
 c) Atrasada
 d) No final
 e) Na hora de acabar

3. Answer about the strip use Yes, he does or No, he doesn't:

- a) Does he is boring? _____
 b) Does he like to go in the principal's office? _____
 c) Does Calvin kill the messenger? _____
 d) Does Calvin cry in the classroom? _____

4. Match correctly:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| (1) She drink... | () ... around the lake |
| (2) Read... | () ...rice, beans, fruits and vegetables |
| (3) Eat... | () ...Miami ? |
| (4) Do you know... | () ...beer or juice. |
| (5) I can listen ... | () ...Romeu and Juliet. |
| (6) Let's walk... | () ... the birds singing. |

5. Choose the correct alternative:

a) My mother _____ in the Miami yesterday.

- (a) is (b) are (c) was (d) were

b) I _____ very tired in this morning.

(a) is (b) are (c) was (d) were

c) Jhon _____ an excellent singer today.

(a) is (b) are (c) was (d) were

d) Rafael and Michelangelo _____ famous painters in the Renaissance.

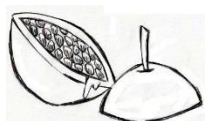
(a) is (b) are (c) was (d) were

e) We _____ great friends.

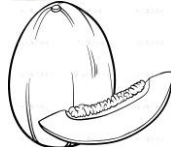
(a) is (b) are (c) was (d) were

6. Answer about the picture:

What is this?



This is a passion fruit.



7. Write in English using these pictures:

a) The  eat  _____

b) My  is new. _____

c) These  are  _____

d) The  work in the  _____

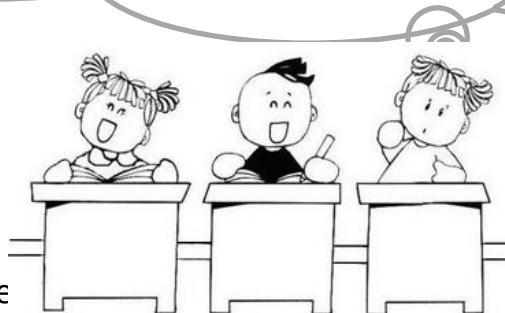
8. What are there in my school? Circle.

cap clock seeds table desks

pen tomatoes discipline teachers copybook blackboard chilly Gym

balloon principal curtain rainbow calculator sand eraser books

doctor nurse games magazines cup



9. Make the corresponde

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.

10. Write in English:

*O address (endereço) em inglês deve ser escrito na seguinte ordem: **NUMBER + STREET NAME + STREET**
número da casa ou prédio + nome da rua ou avenida + palavra street (rua) ou avenue (avenida)*

Por exemplo:

510 Paulista Avenue = Avenida Paulista, 510

320 President Kennedy Street = Rua Presidente Kennedy, 320

a) Rua Fortaleza, 655. _____

b) Avenida Goiânia, 103: _____

c) Rua das luzes, 14: _____

d) Avenida Piaui . 1324 _____

e) Rua Saturnino de Brito, 74: _____

f) Your address: _____

Activities:

1. Write this numbers:

34: _____	56: _____
66: _____	78: _____
43: _____	12: _____
89: _____	92: _____
20: _____	16: _____
31: _____	52: _____
0: _____	100: _____

2. Ouça a música com atenção e enumere as partes de acordo com que aparecem:

Three Little Birds

Bob Marley

Compositor: Composição: Bob Marley



[] "Don't worry about a thing,
'Cause every little thing is gonna be alright.
Singin': "Don't worry about a thing,
'Cause every little thing gonna be alright!"

[] Singin': "Don't worry 'bout a thing,
'Cause every little thing is gonna be
alright."
Singin': "Don't worry (don't worry)
'bout a thing,
'Cause every little thing is gonna be
alright!"

[] Singin': "Don't worry about a thing,
worry about a thing, oh!
Every little thing is gonna be alright. Don't
worry!"
Singin': "Don't worry about a thing" - I won't
worry!
"'Cause every little thing is gonna be alright."

[] Rise up this mornin',
Smiled with the risin' sun,
Three little birds
Sit by my doorstep
Singin' sweet songs
Of melodies pure and true,
Sayin', "This is my message to you-ou-ou:"

[] Rise up this mornin',
Smiled with the risin' sun,
Three little birds
Pitch by my doorstep
Singin' sweet songs
Of melodies pure and true,
Singin', ("This is my message to you-ou-ou:")

[] Singin': "Don't worry about a thing,
'Cause every little thing is gonna be alright" - I
won't worry!
Singin': "Don't worry about a thing,
'Cause every little thing is gonna be alright."
Singin': "Don't worry about a thing, oh no!
'Cause every little thing is gonna be alright!"

Bingo.

Adedonha

letter	object	animal	adjective	Food	verb	score
b						
p						
c						
e						
t						

Read the text and answer:

My band.



This is my band! I'm Lucy and I **have** ten years. I **sing** in my band named "song of Child".

There are four children in it.

Doug is playing drums, Meg is **playing** guitar, and Bob is playing piano. I only **sing**.

We all studied at the same school. And we **are** great

friends outside the band. We always **come** together to **make** the homework's and **play**.

I **love** them all!

1. Escreva em português todas as palavras em negrito no texto.

2. As palavras em negrito do texto são:

(A) substantivos (B) adjetivos (C) pronomes (D) verbos.

3. Em que tempo verbal se encontra o texto?

(A) presente (B) passado (C) futuro.

4. Todas as crianças citadas no texto aparecem na figura? Justifique sua resposta.

5. O que faz cada uma das crianças na banda?

(A) Doug	() está tocando piano
(B) Meg	() canta na banda
(C) Bob	() toca bateria.
(D) Lucy	() toca guitarra.

6. Write (F) for False and (T) for True.

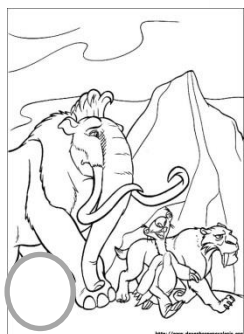
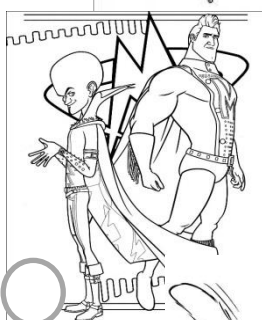
() O nome da banda é som da criança.
 () Eles não são amigos fora da banda.
 () Lucy tem 11 anos.
 () A narradora adora todos os seus amigos.
 () A banda é composta de 3 crianças.

2. Imagine que o MP3 player abaixo é seu. Escreva, nas linhas indicadas, o que acontece se você apertar:



Activities:

Observe as imagens e relacione com os nomes dos títulos em inglês:



1. How to train your Dragon.
2. Puss in boots.
3. Megamind.
4. The Addams Family.
5. The adventures of Tintin.
6. The little Mermaid.
7. Rise of the guardians.
8. Happy Feet.
9. Ice Age.

Atividades Extras.

1. Alguns super-heróis tiveram seu nome da junção, formação de dois nomes em inglês: Descubra e escreva os nomes deles em inglês:



Super-man
Super + Homem



Aranha + homem



Mulher + Maravilha



Homem + morcego

2. Agora junte as palavras, traduza e encontre novos nomes de super-heróis:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Hawk + woman: _____ | b) iron+man: _____ |
| c) cat+ woman: _____ | d) bat+girl: _____ |
| e) Aqua+ man: _____ | e) Ice+man: _____ |
| f) Invisible+ woman: _____ | f) X+mem: _____ |

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



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 B is trapped in R G.
- b) The C has a F.
- c) In a N living L and the E.
- d) The O doesn't eat M.
- e) The children in the door, asked: J or 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
Vampire

Mummy
Bat

Spider
Witch

candy
Pumpkin

Werewolf
Skeleton

MONSTER ADJECTIVES

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

shiny scary triangle
short plate orange brick
soft top tall lion juicy



young toast friendly
sad spooky 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.

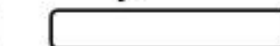
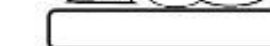
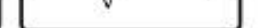
4. Draw your own monster here.



5. Write two sentences describing your monster here.



Activities



CHRISTMAS

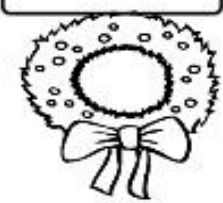
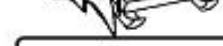
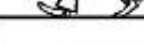
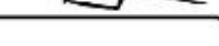
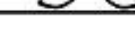
P	Z	E	L	L	S	I	C	K	R	S	C	G	T	S	I	Y
Q	O	N	G	O	O	H	S	E	N	A	H	N	R	G	I	E
S	D	H	E	G	N	C	K	D	N	A	E	I	E	N	P	N
X	A	I	S	K	A	R	C	H	N	W	D	R	E	I	R	M
N	G	N	T	K	A	E	O	V	T	A	S	A	W	K	E	S
H	H	E	C	R	A	X	G	A	Q	P	Q	O	B	C	O	I
P	S	J	A	N	E	O	L	E	Z	I	L	B	A	T	S	C
D	N	E	E	O	I	S	W	S	G	G	W	J	S	F	N	X
N	N	E	V	E	J	A	M	A	A	N	B	E	Z	S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

ANGEL— WREATH
CANDYCANE
CHRISTMAS
ELVES - X MAS LIGHTS
MRSCLAUS
RUDOLPH - SANTA

BABY JESUS
CAROLERS
COOKIES
FROSTY
NUTCRACKER
SNOWBOARDING

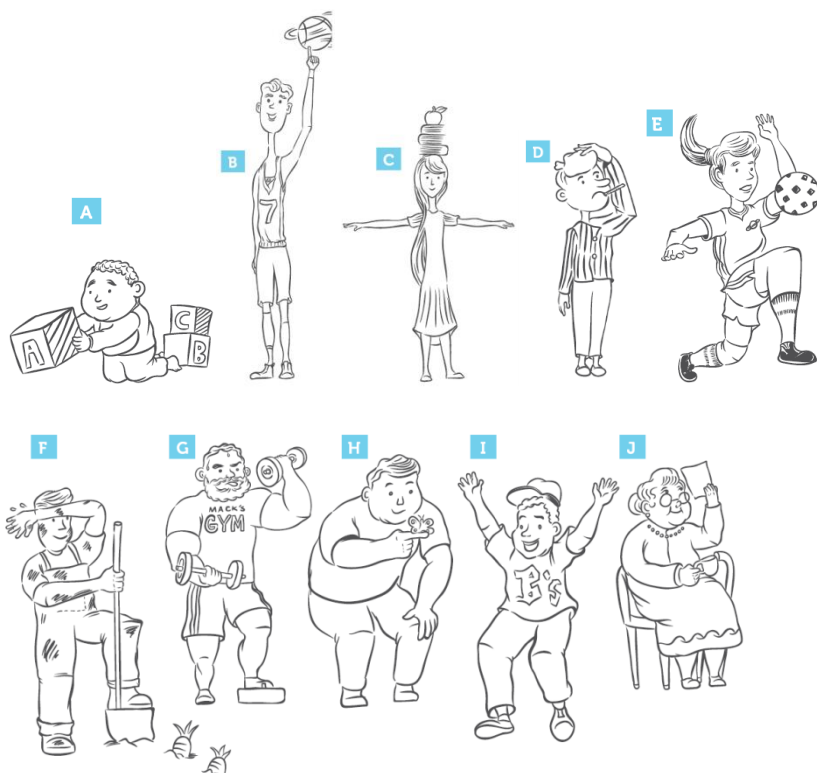
BELLS
CHIMNEY
EGGNOG
MISTLETOE
PRESENTS
SANTAS WORKSHOP

TREE
SNOWFLAKES
STOCKINGS
SCROOGE
SLEIGH



Adjectives for people

1. There are some adjectives that can tell how a person looks and feels. Match the people below to the adjectives that best describes them. There may be more than one answer:



Athletic _____ Young _____
 Sick _____ Dirty _____
 Slender _____ Strong _____
 Old _____ Tall _____
 Excited _____ Gentle _____

2. É comum, em páginas de relacionamento, como Facebook ou Orkut, preencher um “profile”, ou um perfil, com nossas principais características, hobbies ou gostos. Veja, por exemplo, o profile de Mr. Bean:



C:\Users\Lais\Desktop\perfil.png

First name: Rowan

Middle Name: Sebastian

Last name: Bean

Gender

☐ FEMALE ☒ MALE

Nickname: Mr. Bean

My age is: 48 I live in: London

My father is: Erik Bean

My mother is: Ella May Bean

My best friend(s) is(are):




Teddy


My favorite foods are:




My favorite films are:




My favorite books are:

Agora que você conhece um pouco sobre o Mr. Bean, responda às perguntas abaixo de acordo com as informações do profile:

a) Qual é o nome completo de Mr. Bean?

b) Quem é o melhor amigo dele?

c) Qual é a idade de Mr. Bean?

d) Quais os filmes e livros preferidos de Mr. Bean?

e) Onde ele vive?

f) Qual o nome dos pais de Mr. Bean?

WHAT A MESS! WHERE ARE MY THINGS?

Look at the picture below. Some things are missing and you are the one to find them. Check (X) the correct answer for each question



a) Where is my laptop?

- ☐ It's on the bed
- ☐ It's on the chair
- ☐ It's next to the door
- ☐ It's under the table

c) Where is my book?

- ☐ It's under the bed
- ☐ It's behind the door
- ☐ It's in the tennis shoes
- ☐ It's under the chair

b) Where are my sunglasses?

- ☐ It's behind the bed
- ☐ They're in the tennis shoes.
- ☐ It's on the table
- ☐ It's in front of the chair

4. I AM CONFUSED!

Look at the phrases below, they are a mess! Put these sentences in order, please!

- a) years old. twenty-one I am _____
 b) traveled Argentina I to year. last _____
 c) do exercises? you your Did _____

BILLIONS AND BILLIONS

The total number of people on Earth today is more than 6 billion. The total number of humans begins who have ever lived is probably seven tens of billion. But the total number of stars in the Milky Way Galaxy is about 250 billion. So, there are a lot more star in the Milky Way Galaxy than there are human beings who have ever lived – and there are billions of other galaxies.

5. Relacione as colunas de acordo com o texto:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1- Mais de 6 bilhões | _____ Pessoas que já viveram na Terra |
| 2- Provavelmente 70 bilhões | _____ Outras galáxias no Universo |
| 3- Cerca de 250 bilhões | _____ Pessoas que vivem na Terra agora |
| 4- Bilhões | _____ Estrelas na Via Láctea |

6. Write the **Simple Past** of these verbs:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| buy - _____ | see - _____ |
| have - _____ | think - _____ |
| eat - _____ | write - _____ |
| drink - _____ | fall - _____ |

7. Read the text and answer the questions below:

USA CLOWN COLLEGE: ENROLL TODAY!

The USA Clown College is the top training program for the clowns of tomorrow. Our goal is to teach students the skills they need to clown in today's fast-paced world. The average clown school lets students learn on a part-time basis, one course at a time. However, at USA Clown College, we ask that all students complete a full course of study. This includes at least one class in every subject we offer, including:

- Balloon Animal Engineering
- Mime: The French Art of Clowning
- Juggling for Fun and Profit
- The History of Clowning

To graduate, students must pass a final test. They must also be able to clown in at least one foreign language. To learn more about USA Clown College, visit our website. There, you'll find admissions information and a complete list of classes.

Disponível em: <<http://www.gcfllearnfree.org/reading/play/6>>. Acesso em: 04 fev. 2014.

8) Qual dos itens a seguir não é um requisito para se formar?

- (a) Ter boas notas.
- (b) Passar no teste final.
- (c) Ter uma aula em cada matéria.
- (d) Usar uma língua estrangeira.

9) Qual a diferença entre a Faculdade de Palhaço "USA" e as outras faculdades de palhaço?

- (a) Outras faculdades deixam você estudar apenas meio período.
- (b) Outras escolas fazem seus alunos passarem no teste.
- (c) A Faculdade de Palhaço USA é financeiramente acessível.
- (d) A Faculdade de Palhaço USA faz seus alunos aprenderem mímica.

10) Who is this advertisement aimed at?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Clowns. | (b) College students. |
| (c) People who love clowns. | (d) People who want to be clowns. |

11) How can you find out more about USA Clown College?

- (a) Call the admissions office.
- (b) Enroll in the school.
- (c) Look online.
- (d) Take a class.

12. Observe estes quadrinhos:



Dentro do contexto dos quadrinhos, a palavra **Segregation** significa:

- (a) Escolher ser um palhaço profissionalmente é arriscado por ser um mercado competitivo.
- (b) Fazer palhaçada.
- (c) Impor uma separação de uma raça ou classe do resto da sociedade.
- (d) Só

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

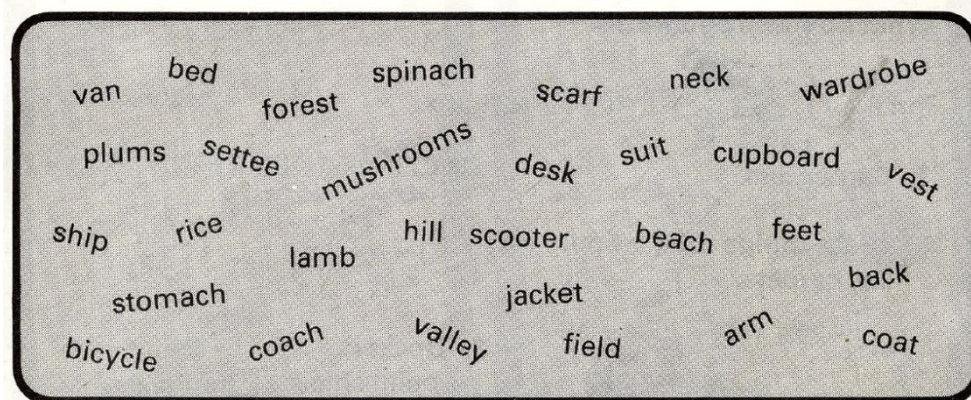
d) Who were Joseph and Mary?




() 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

Put these words in the correct category.



 FOOD rice	 CLOTHES	PARTS OF THE BODY 
.....
.....
.....
.....

TRANSPORT 	PLACES 	FURNITURE 
.....
.....
.....
.....

What do these people do?

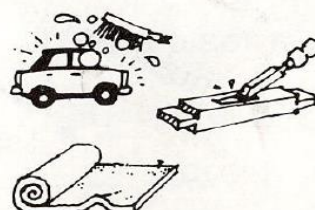
Put a ☒  in the correct box.

1. Carpenters

clean cars. ☐

make things from wood. ☐

lay carpets. ☐



2. Dockers

build ships. ☐

help in hospitals. ☐

load and unload ships. ☒



Where can you see these signs? Write the letter next to the correct place

**Passengers Must Not
Cross The Line**

A

**DO NOT LEAN
OUT OF THE
WINDOW**

B

**DO NOT WALK
ON THE GRASS**

C

**Please stand
on the right**

D

**NO
WAITING**

E

**Please Don't
Feed The Animals**

F

**QUEUE THIS
SIDE**

G

**Beware
of the dog**

H

**NO SMOKING
ON LOWER DECK**

I

**PUSH
PULL**

J

FASTEN SEAT BELTS

K

Fare	Extras
002.57	00.90

L

in a bus ☐in a zoo ☐on a bus stop ☐on a railway
station
platform ☐in a park ☐in or
on a taxi ☐in a street ☐on a door ☐on an
escalator ☐

1. Observe e leia a tirinha abaixo da "Monica's Gang":



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6737

O pai de Dustine, o único adulto da tirinha, cumprimentou aquele que ele achou que fosse o namorado de sua filha. Qual foi a expressão usada para cumprimentá-lo? Marque uma das alternativas:

a) Dad!

b) Over here!

c) Hi, There!

d) New boyfriend!

PICTURE STORY

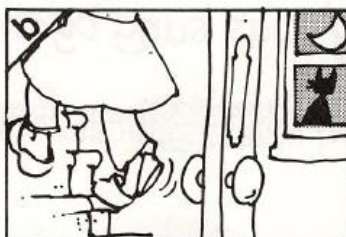
Put these pictures into the correct order to tell a story. Begin like this:

Last night . . .

Frank woke up. (c)
He heard a noise. (i)



switch on the light



go upstairs



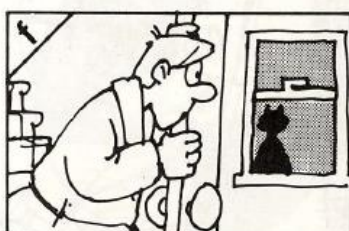
wake up



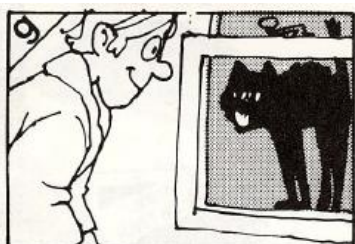
get into bed



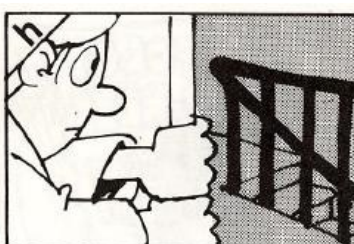
take off his dressing gown



open the door



see a cat outside the window



open the bedroom door



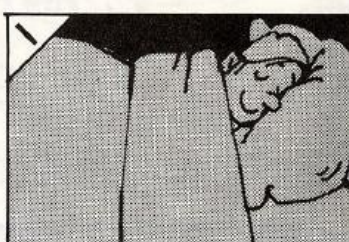
hear a noise



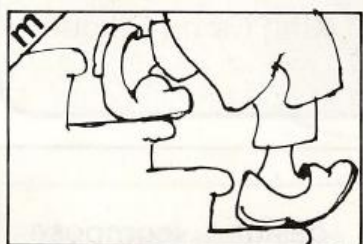
put on his dressing gown



switch off the light



go to sleep



go downstairs



listen at the door



get out of bed

Cut and put the text in order here:

