

Colégio Estadual Professor Braz Simões Borges

WE ARE
YOUNG.



I



English

8th

DON'T WORRY,
BE HAPPY!



My English Notebook 8th grade.

My full name is: _____

My school is: _____

Teacher: _____

Grade: _____

Class: _____

Year: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Cep: _____

Street: _____

#: _____

Read: _____

Dear Betty,

I'm Lucy. I have two brothers and one sister. We're from Australia. It's very cold here. My favorite animal is the kangaroo, of course. I speak English and I'm a secretary in a big international company. I'm forty two years old. I like my country very much. It's very cold here.

Bye for now!

Lucy

1. Quem escreveu a carta?.....
2. Qual a idade de Lucy?.....
3. Qual a profissão de Lucy?.....
4. Quantos irmãos a Lucy tem?.....
5. Qual o animal favorito de Lucy?.....

WHAT DAY IS TODAY? (QUE DIA É HOJE?)

DAYS OF THE WEEK (DIAS DA SEMANA)

Sunday (domingo)

Thursday (quinta-feira)

Monday (segunda-feira)

Friday (sexta-feira)

Tuesday (terça-feira)

Saturday (sábado)

Wednesday (quarta-feira)

MONTHS OF THE YEAR (MESES DO ANO)

January

July

February

August

March

September

April

October

May

November

June

December

PRAYER –(Oração)

Our father who are in heaven,

hallowed be thy name

thy kingdom come.

Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven

give us this day our daily bread,

and forgive us our debts

as we forgive those who sin against us,

and lead us not into temptation,

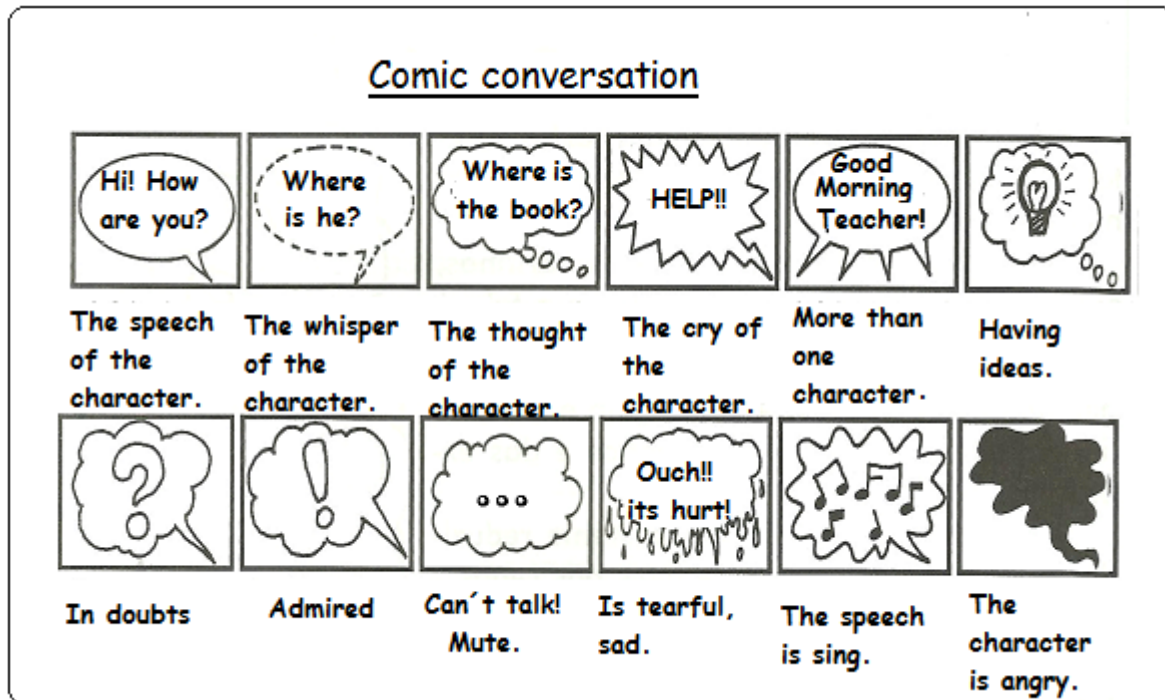
but deliver us from the evil one. Amen

SELF-PITY IS OUR WORST ENEMY AND IF WE YIELD TO IT, WE CAN NEVER DO ANYTHING WISE IN THE WORLD. HELEN KELLER.

(A auto piedade é a nossa pior inimiga e se nos curvamos a ela jamais faremos algo proveitoso neste mundo. Helen Keller.)

Comics.

A comic is a medium used to express ideas via images, often combined with text or other visual information. Comics frequently take the form of juxtaposed sequences of panels of images. Often textual devices such as speech balloons, captions, and onomatopoeia indicate dialogue, narration, sound effects, or other information.



Read:

Comics and Graphic Novels improve your reading

While Americans tend to view comics as “fodder for children,” people in Europe and Japan have a more positive view of the medium, explains John Lowe, who is chair of the Sequential Art Department at the Savannah College of Art and Design in Georgia. Lowe thinks comics deserve more credit, especially since they launched his interest in literature. “I started reading comics, and then I got into other types of fiction and literature. I stopped reading comics a little later, but I don’t think I would have made the leap [to literature] if it weren’t for comics.” In his case, Lowe says, he literally went from reading “Batman to Faulkner.” Now he works with students who are interested in cartoons, graphic novels, and manga—Japanese comics and graphic novels—which Lowe notes are especially popular among female students. He has seen a steady increase of interest in the school’s sequential art offering since the program started to take shape in the early nineties.

Properly complete text translation with the missing words:

Enquanto os americanos tendem a ver a história em quadrinhos como " _____," as pessoas na Europa e Japão têm uma visão _____ do _____, explica John Lowe, que é presidente do Departamento de Arte Sequencial no Colégio Savannah de Arte e Design na Geórgia. Lowe acha que os _____ merecem _____, especialmente desde que lançou seu interesse pela literatura. " _____ a ler quadrinhos, e então eu tenho em outros tipos de ficção e literatura. Eu parei de ler quadrinhos um pouco mais tarde, mas eu não acho que eu teria feito o salto [a literatura], se não fosse para os quadrinhos. "No seu caso, diz Lowe, ele literalmente passou de _____!" Batman para Faulkner. "Agora _____ com os alunos que estão interessados em _____, fotonovelas e mangás japonês e romances gráficos-que notas Lowe são especialmente populares entre os estudantes do sexo feminino. Ele tem visto um aumento constante de interesse em oferecer arte sequencial da escola desde que o programa começou a tomar forma no início dos _____.



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7115

1. Write T (True) or F (False):

- ☐ Cebolinha teve uma ideia que deu certo.
- ☐ Chess significa cheque.
- ☐ Mônica concordou com a ideia de Cebolinha.
- ☐ Ambos ficaram felizes no final.
- ☐ Mônica resolveu à sua maneira.

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

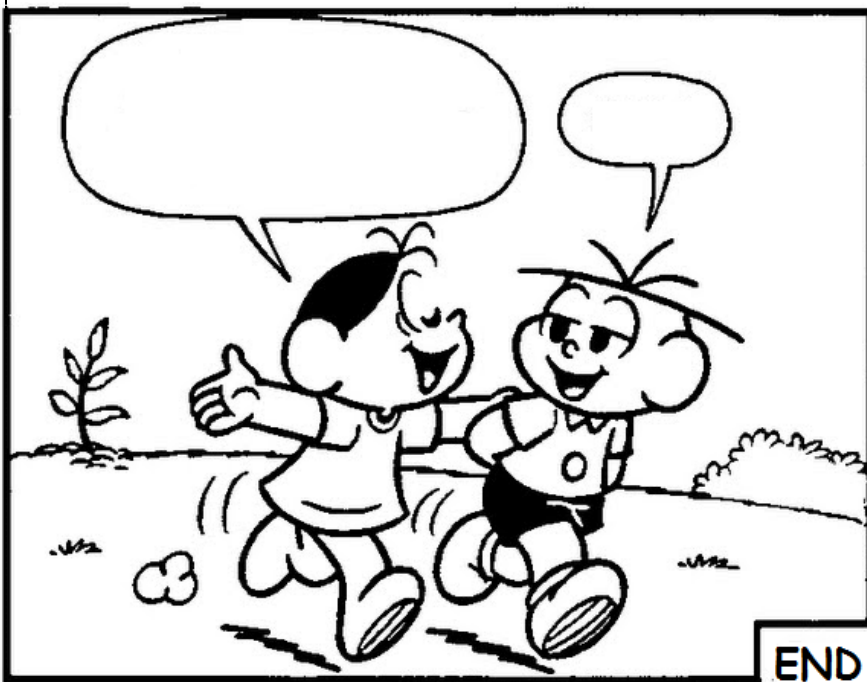
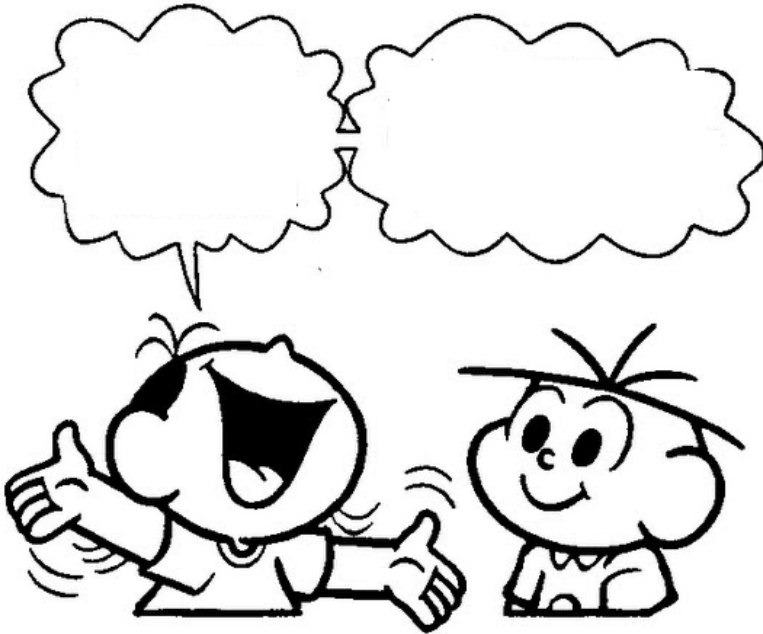
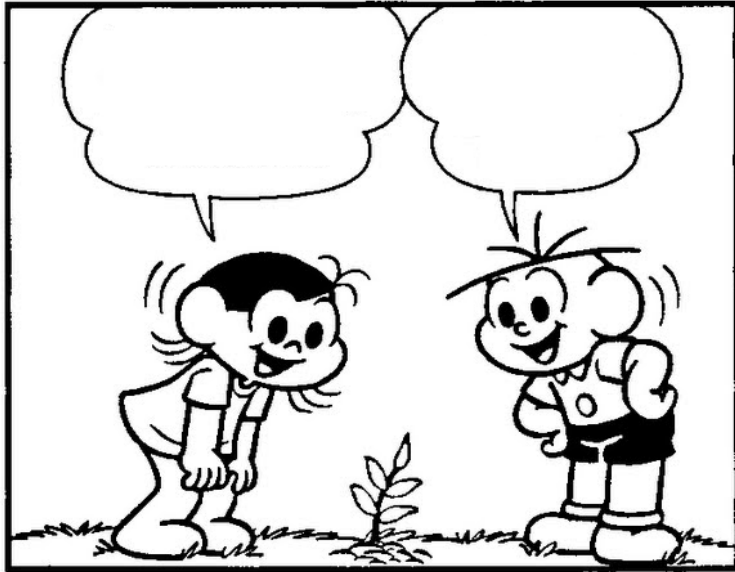


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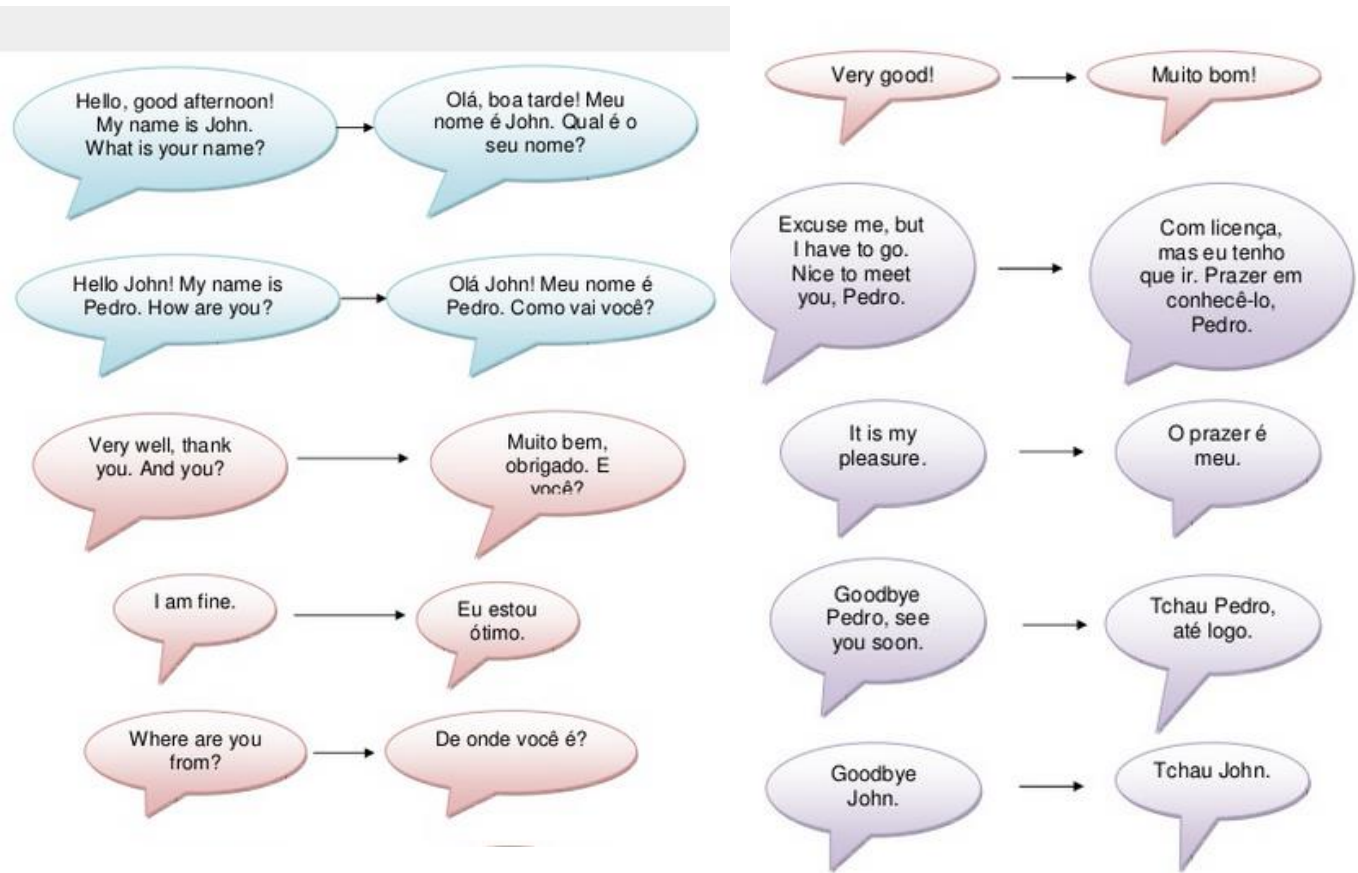
- é para Cebolinha repassar a mensagem de Mônica.
- Mônica está aconselhando o Cebolinha.
- Mônica está gritando com Cebolinha.
- o médico pediu à Mônica que desse um recado.

Note the drawings in the comics complete their lines and create a really cool little story:



Conversation

É sempre bom estar atento e aprender a se comunicar em outras línguas. Entender outras culturas, e agora aprenderemos a nos comunicar em inglês com falantes de Língua Inglesa:



Activity

1. Write a dialogue among the people bellow:



Imperative Form and Signs

O imperativo é a forma que usamos para darmos ordens, fazemos sugestões, dar conselhos ou instruções, encorajar alguém a fazer algo, etc. Note que em todas elas, a ideia expressa é de ordem, conselho, advertência, encorajamento.

- » **Come here.** (Venha aqui!)
- » **Go with them.** (Vá com eles!)
- » **Study hard.** (Estude bastante!)
- » **Look at this.** (Olhe pra isso!)
- » **Try again.** (Tente de novo !)
- » **Open the door.** (Abra a porta!)

Agora digamos que você queira dizer à pessoa para não fazer algo. Mais uma vez será fácil; pois, basta colocar **“don’t”** ou **“do not”** antes de tudo:

- » **Don’t come here.** (Não venha aqui!)
- » **Don’t go with them.** (Não vá com eles!)
- » **Don’t study hard.** (Não estude muito!)
- » **Don’t look at this.** (Não olhe para isso!)
- » **Don’t try again.** (Não tente de novo!)
- » **Don’t open the door.** (Não abra a porta!)



Por fim, anote aí que você pode ser mais educado e gentil em seu pedido fazendo uso da famosa palavrinha mágica, que em inglês é **“please”** (*por favor*). Nesse caso há duas maneiras de colocar o **“please”** na sentença:

- » **Please come here.** | **Come here, please.**
- » **Please go with them.** | **Go with them, please.**
- » **Please study hard.** | **Study hard, please.**
- » **Please look at this.** | **Look at this, please.**
- » **Please try again.** | **Try again, please.**
- » **Please open the door.** | **Open the door, please.**



Exercises:

1. Write that say these signs:

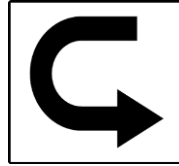








2. And these?



3. Translate:



1



2



3



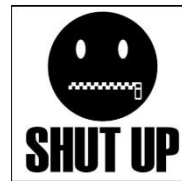
4



5



6



7



8

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

4. Read these signs and answer:



a) Where these signs could be?

- () In front of the hospitals.
- () Next school.
- () Next church.
- () behind the subway.

5. Put the phrases in the negative form: Use **Don't** for Negative imperative form:

- a) Take a bus. _____
- b) Push the door. _____
- c) Close the window. _____
- d) Keep calm. _____
- e) Take a pen. _____

Verbs related to cooking

Peel: descascar	Bake: assar (massas)
Mix: misturar	Beat: bater
Roast: assar	Fry: fritar
Dice: picar	Melt: derreter
Sprinkle: polvilhar	Break: quebrar
Cook: cozinhar	Add: adicionar, pôr, colocar
Heat: esquentar	
Boil: ferver (cozinhar)	
Slice: cortar	



1. Observe que as seguintes frases estão no imperativo também: Escreva as seguintes frases em inglês.

- a) Cozinhe as batatas. _____
- b) Corte as cenouras. _____
- c) misture a massa. _____
- d) Bata os morangos e o leite. _____
- e) Asse o frango com cebolas. _____
- f) Polvilhe açúcar. _____
- g) descasque as pêras. _____

2. Complete according to the verbs in the parentheses:

What are you doing?

- a) I am _____ the lunch. (cozinhar)
- b) I am _____ the cake. (assar)
- c) I am _____ the carrots. (cortar)
- d) I am _____ the vegetables. (ferver)
- e) I am _____ the eggs. (fritar)
- f) I am _____ the apples. (descascar)
- g) I am _____ the sugar and the milk (bater)

3. Write the names of the pictures:



Verbs

1. Put the phrases in the correct picture:



dance
 talk on the phone
 sleep
 read
 cook
 play tennis
 write
 cry

play the piano
 wash dishes
 play kickball
 play guitar
 wake up
 sing
 do my homework
 do karate

Passado dos 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*

Passado dos Verbos irregulares

Afirmações

As frases afirmativas com verbos irregulares se compõem do sujeito+passado simples do verbo:

I saw (eu vi)

She said (ela falou)

Interrogações (regulares e irregulares)

As interrogações no simple past pedem ajuda do auxiliar **DID** (passado de DO) + a forma normal do verbo:

Did you drink? (Você tomou?)

Did she sleep? (Ela dormiu?)

*Note que quem está no passado é o auxiliar **DID**, o verbo principal continua na sua forma básica.

Negações

Adiciona-se o **DID+NOT (didn't)** após o sujeito (serve para todas as pessoas):

You did not drink. (Você não tomou.)

She did not sleep. (Ela não dormiu.)

Activities

1) Write these regulars verbs in the Past:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 01) walk (andar) _____ | 02) wash (lavar) _____ |
| 03) work (trabalhar) _____ | 04) arrive (chegar) _____ |
| 05) live (morar, viver) _____ | 06) play (jogar, brincar) _____ |
| 07) study (estudar) _____ | 08) beg (implorar) _____ |
| 09) open (abrir) _____ | 10) control (controlar) _____ |

02) Translate:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 01) closed: _____ | 02) opened: _____ |
| 03) stopped: _____ | 04) ignored: _____ |
| 05) loved: _____ | 06) smoked: _____ |

1. Passe as sentenças abaixo do Presente Simples para o Passado Simples.

a) The baby cries.

b) You open the windows.

c) Sharon visits her aunt.

d) They copy the exercises.

e) The scientists invent new machines.

f) I talk to the doctor.

g) You believe in ghosts.

h) She lives in Viena, Austria.

i) The little boys ask for help.

j) Daniel smiles at Jessica.

2. Complete as sentenças com o Passado Simples dos verbos dados.

a) The cat _____ the fence. (to jump).

b) The children _____ the school bus. (to miss)

c) You _____ a beautiful poem. (to write)

d) My friends _____ to understand Arabic language. (to try)

e) They _____ Math in their rooms. (to study)

3. Traduza (para o português) as orações do exercício 2.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

4. Agora, negue todas as orações do exercício 2.

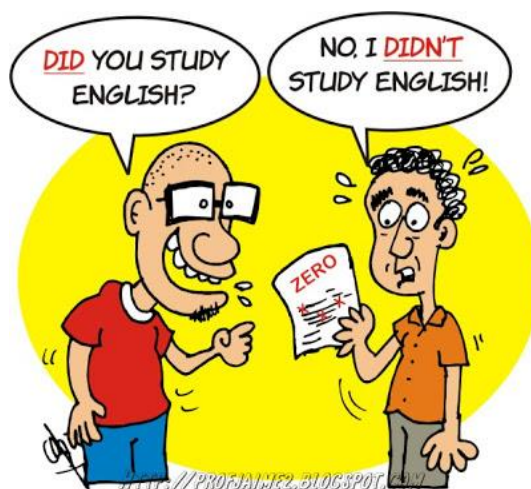
a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____



5. Após ter feito os outros quatro exercícios, interrogue todas as orações do exercício 2.

- a) _____ e) _____
 b) _____
 c) _____
 d) _____

6. Dê respostas curtas às questões do exercício 5.

- a) Yes, _____
 b) No, _____
 c) No, _____
 d) Yes, _____
 e) No, _____



6) PUT THE SENTENCES INTO SIMPLE PAST:

A) I want to go to church.

B) We need to study a lot.

C) Ane makes a chocolate cake.

D) He stops to work this afternoon.

E) I wear a beautiful dress today.

7) PUT THE SENTENCES INTO NEGATIVE FORM:

A) She wore a new pants yesterday.

B) My father stopped to buy chocolate for me.

C) I saw my boyfriend yesterday.

D) Peter carried a lot of things in your car.

E) He found my old book.

8) PUT THE SENTENCE INTO THE INTERROGATIVE FORM:

A) We worked all day long.

B) They studied English last week.

C) You traveled last month.

D) You found my red dress.

E) He needed some water to climb the mountain.

9. Translate into Portuguese:

a) It wanted to bark when I arrived! _____

b) We liked your way of life. _____

c) They had to buy a boat. _____

d) I fell on the ground. _____

e) It rained all night. _____

f) We sold everything! _____

g) They got off the bus at that very moment. _____

h) We married last year. _____

i) Mr. Brown tried to combine colors. _____

j) Did you watch TV last night? _____

k) No, I didn't. I had to study. _____

l) Did you play soccer on Saturdays? _____

m) I didn't play. I was out of town. _____

n) Did you do your homework? _____

o) Yeah, sure I did my homework. _____

Prepositions

As preposições de lugar mais simples seriam:

on – em cima

under – embaixo

behind – atrás

between – entre (usado para algo que está posicionado entre duas coisas)

in front of – na frente

in: dentro, por dentro

out: fora, por fora

Aqui é importante ressaltar o uso do “in front of” quando estamos numa rua. Se dissermos que estamos “in front of the bank”, estamos na frente do banco, mas na mesma calçada. Se você quiser dizer que está na frente do banco, mas do outro lado da rua, deve dizer: “I’m opposite the bank”.

next to – ao lado de

near – perto, próximo

Cuidado com esses dois últimos que costumam ser confundidos, se você está exatamente ao lado de alguém ou algo, deve usar next to. Exemplo:

I am sitting next to Susan. (Eu estou sentada ao lado da Susan.)

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

Temos ainda:

over – sobre

below – abaixo

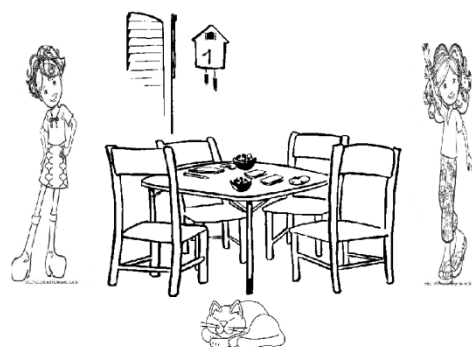
Activities

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

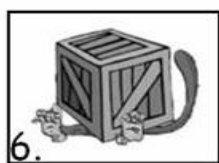
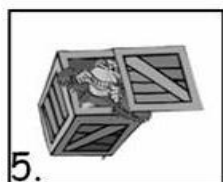
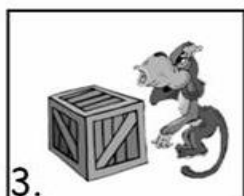
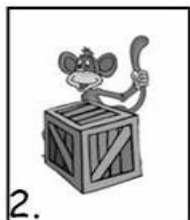
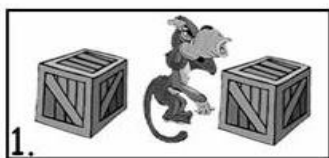
1. He is sitting [atrás] the house. a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under	2. We are [na frente da] the school right now. a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under	3. John is [ao lado da] the bed. a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under
4. We live [atrás da] the mountain. a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under	5. The book isn't [sobre] the green table. a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under	6. There are magazines [em baixo] the bed. a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under
7. Don't stand [ao lado] the fridge. a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under	8. Somebody left a frog [debaixo] her bed. a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under	9. Your umbrella is [atrás]the door. a. In front of b. Behind c. On d. Next to e. Under

2. Look the picture and answer with correct preposition:

- The cat is _____ the table.
- The table is _____ the girls.
- The clock is _____ the table.
- The breakfast is _____ table.
- The chairs are _____ the table.



3. Make the correspondence between pictures and legends:



[] **IN FRONT OF**
 [] **IN**
 [] **ON**
 [] **UNDER**
 [] **BEHIND**
 [] **NEXT TO**
 [] **BETWEEN**

Prepositions II

Preposição é uma palavra que liga dois termos e estabelece relações entre eles. Uma das maiores dúvidas dos estudantes da língua inglesa é, justamente, o uso das principais preposições: in, on e at. Sabemos que elas possuem o mesmo significado (no, na, em, etc.), no entanto, frequentemente são usadas incorretamente. Vejamos agora as principais aplicações de cada uma dessas preposições:

In

Usamos "in" para designar algo dentro de um determinado espaço; não necessariamente um espaço físico. Falando mais diretamente, usamos "in" quando estamos nos referindo a cidades, estados e países; anos; meses; estações do ano; etc. Exemplos:

- In Sao Paulo (em São Paulo)
- In April (em Abril)
- In France (na França)
- In the spring (na primavera)
- In 2001 (em 2001)

On

A preposição "on" passa a ideia de contato de uma coisa sobre outra, como na famosa frase "The book is on the table". "On" também é usado para se referir a dias da semana e datas. Exemplos:

- On Sunday (no Domingo)
- On March 9th (em 9 de Março)
- On the table (sobre a mesa)
- On Friday (na Sexta-feira)

At

Já a preposição "at" é usada quando queremos falar em algo situado em um ponto exato. Em outras palavras, o "at" é usado quando falamos de lugares ou momentos específicos. Exemplos:

- At 2 o'clock (às 2h)
- At my home (em minha casa)
- At Christmas (no Natal)
- At New Year (no Ano Novo)
- At church (na igreja)
- At school (na escola)

A partir dessas preposições, são formadas inúmeras expressões idiomáticas. Alguns exemplos:

- *At the time* (na época)
- *At the moment* (neste momento)
- *At one time* (houve época em que)
- *At full speed* (a toda velocidade)
- *In tears* (em lágrimas)
- *In a hurry* (com pressa)
- *In danger* (em perigo)

Activities

1. Fill in the blanc with correct alternative:

a) John lives _____ a farm; we live _____ São Paulo and my parents live _____ as small village near Campinas.

- (a) at – at – at (b) on – at – on (c) in – at – at (d) in – in – in (e) on – in – at

b) If you insist _____ going there, try at least to take some advantage _____ going there.

- (a) on – on (b) on – in (c) in – in (d) about – of (e) of – of

2. Complete with a preposition adequate: (by , in , on, from)

- a) I always travel _____ bus.
- b) I put my money _____ a safe.
- c) He was interested _____ playing cards.
- d) Don't insist _____ going there.
- e) I'll protect you _____ him.

3. Complete with: IN – ON – AT:

_____ Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

_____ the weekend.

_____ Sunday morning, Monday afternoon, Tuesday evening.

_____ January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

_____ January 1st, January 2nd, January 3rd, January 4th, January 5th.

_____ 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2009, 2010.

_____ January 10th, 2010.

_____ one clock, two-ten, a quarter to four, a quarter past five, half past nine.

_____ Christmas, Easter.

_____ the past, the future.

_____ the summer, the winter, the spring, the fall/autumn.

4. Complete with **on** or **at**.

I have to be _____ time for my job interview.

The bus leaves _____ 8 o'clock.

We are meeting _____ midday in front of the cafeteria.

I study English _____ Mondays and Wednesdays.

What are you doing _____ Friday evening?

I always get up late _____ the weekend.

I love Paris _____ night.

I clean my apartment _____ Friday.

I have a dentist appointment _____ half past three.

I usually go to bed _____ midnight.

5. Complete with **in, on** or **at**.

We are going to Paris _____ the summer.

Millions of people left Europe _____ the nineteenth century.

The opening will be _____ January.

I think driving _____ night is very dangerous.

I have one cup of coffee _____ the morning and another one _____ the afternoon.

Albert Einstein was born _____ March 14, 1879 and died _____ December, 1936.

Millions of people celebrate New Year's _____ January first every year.

The tests will begin tomorrow early _____ the morning and will last all day long.

I was born _____ a Saturday.

I prefer to work _____ the evening and I hate to get up early _____ the morning.

Read:

1. Read the text below - leia o texto abaixo.

Last year

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

- By Paolo Johnson

Vocabulary:

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

2. Answer the questions:

a. Who did Paolo Johnson visit last year?

b. What languages did he learn?

c. Where did he go last year?

3. True or False :

a. Paolo had a lot of problems. (_____)

b. Paolo didn't make many friends. (_____)

c. Paolo worked a lot last year. (_____)

d. Last year was the best year of Paolo's life. (_____)

OS PRONOMES - THE PRONOUNS

Pronome é a classe de palavras que acompanha ou substitui um substantivo ou um outro pronome, indicando sua posição em relação às pessoas do discurso ou mesmo situando-o no espaço e no tempo. Os pronomes nos ajudam a evitar repetições desnecessárias na fala e na escrita. São divididos em:

Pronomes Pessoais - Personal Pronouns

Os Pronomes Pessoais referem-se a alguma pessoa, lugar ou objeto específico e são subdivididos em **Pronomes Pessoais do Caso Reto (Sujeito) - *Subject Pronouns*** e **Pronomes Pessoais do Caso Oblíquo (Objeto) - *Object Pronouns***.

Caso Reto (Sujeito) Subject Pronoun	Caso Oblíquo (Objeto) Object Pronoun
I (eu)	me (me, mim)
you (tu, você)	you (lhe, o, a, te, ti, a você)
he (ele)	him (lhe, o, a ele)
she (ela)	her (lhe, a, a ela)
it (ele, ela [neutro])	it (lhe, o, a)
we (nós)	us (nos)
you (vocês, vós)	you (vos, lhes, a vocês)
they (eles, elas)	them (lhes, os, as)

1. Os Pronomes Pessoais do Caso Reto desempenham papel de sujeito (subject) da oração:

Rachel and I go to the park every day. (Eu e Raquel vamos ao parque todos os dias.)

She is Brazilian. (Ela é Brasileira.)

2. Os Pronomes Pessoais do Caso Oblíquo desempenham as seguintes funções:

a) Objeto direto ou indireto:

Alfred loves her. (Alfredo a ama.)

b) Objeto de preposição:

We talked to him last night. (Nós falamos com ele ontem à noite.)

OBSERVAÇÕES:

1. É indispensável que se saiba claramente a diferença entre sujeito e objeto.

We saw him at the bookstore. (Nós o vimos na livraria.)

(s.) (o.)

He saw us at the bookstore. (Ele nos viu na livraria.)

(s.) (o.)

I gave you a flower. (Eu lhe dei uma flor.)

(s.) (o.)



Atividades

1. Marque, dentre as alternativas abaixo, qual o pronome possessivo adjetivo que substitui corretamente "Joana" na frase: Joana's bus is leaving at 4 o'clock.

- a) his bus is leaving at 4 o'clock.
- b) your bus is leaving at 4 o'clock.
- c) her bus is leaving at 4 o'clock.
- d) hers bus is leaving at 4 o'clock.
- e) our bus is leaving at 4 o'clock

2. Complete a frase corretamente com o pronome pessoal do caso oblíquo: Take these books and put _____ in the table.

- a) it
- b) them
- c) their
- d) its
- e) that

3. Complete a lacuna da frase com o Pronome Possessivo Substantivo correto: I've already done my homework. Have you done _____?

- a) yours
- b) your
- c) its
- d) it
- e) theirs

4. Complete a lacuna da frase com o Pronome Demonstrativo correto: Who is _____ woman over there?

- a) this
- b) those
- c) these
- d) that
- e) it

5. Complete the sentences below with the appropriate pronouns:

1. _____ watched a movie with _____ at the mall.

(*Nós assistimos um filme com eles no shopping.*)

2. _____ are very late.

(*Você está muito atrasada.*)

3. _____ is an English teacher.

(*Ele é professor de inglês.*)

4. Jane was looking at _____.

(*A Jane estava olhando para ele.*)

5. _____ lives in an apartment.

(*Ela mora num apartamento.*)

6. _____ have to study for the test tonight.

(*Nós temos que estudar para a prova hoje à noite.*)

7. _____ guys need to do your homework.

(*Vocês precisam fazer sua tarefa.*)

8. _____ like to have chicken for lunch.

(*Eles gostam de comer frango no almoço.*)

9. _____ talked to _____ yesterday.

(Ela conversou com ele ontem.)

10. _____ work downtown.

(Eu trabalho no centro.)

11. _____ wants to work with _____.

(Ele quer trabalhar com ela.)

12. _____ didn't say anything about _____.

(Eles não disseram nada sobre nós.)

13. _____ had dinner with _____.

(Eu jantei com eles.)

14. William will go to the party with _____.

(O William vai à festa conosco.)

15. _____ forgot to do _____.

(Eu me esqueci de fazê-la (a tarefa).)

6. Cuidado! O pronome oblíquo toma o lugar de um objeto = quem ama, ama alguém ou alguma coisa e, às vezes, esse objeto requer uma certa reflexão antes de se transformar em pronome oblíquo.

I love my book.

I = sujeito

love = verbo

my book = objeto (o objeto não é apenas "my", mas sim "my book"), então:

I love my book = I love it.

Observe as palavras a seguir e troque o objeto da frase por um Object Prounoun adequado:

a) I love **her brother**. _____

b) I want **that car**. _____

c) I teach **their sister**. _____

d) She travel **with me and my family**. _____

e) They buy **clothe's her**. _____

7. Coloque um pronome pessoal oblíquo no lugar do objeto em cada sentença:

01) I walk to school with Mary. _____

02) I walk to school with Bill. _____

03) I walk to school with the boys. _____

04) I walk to school with my cellular phone. _____

05) He wants a book now. _____

06) He wants the books now. _____

07) He wants a very expensive new book now. _____

08) He wants to invite John and me. _____

09) She kisses her father every day. _____

10) She kisses their sister every day. _____

11) She kisses their sisters every day. _____

12) He always drives his mother to work. _____

Headlines and News. (Manchetes e Notícias)

1. Read this Headline and answer:

ELECTION  2012

1 'MORE WORK TO DO'

2
The Take: Can president build new landscape?



3
The strategy that paved Obama's winning path

4
Md. and Maine: Voters approve same-sex marriage

PRESIDENT
SENATE
HOUSE



270 electoral votes to win

303 OBAMA 206 ROMNEY





See full live presidential results ▶ Next auto-update: 0:49

A) Is headline was taken from that part of the newspaper?

- () crime pages. () health page () politic page
() entertainment page. () sports page.

B) List the translations in accordance with the following headlines:

- () Votos aprovam o casamento entre pessoas de mesmo sexo.
() Obama saí na frente na pesquisa apontada.
() Mais trabalho para fazer.
() O presidente consegue construir uma nova paisagem (para o cenário político)?
() A estratégia que abriu caminho para a vitória de Obama.

2. Translate the headline in this newspaper:



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HOME
NEWS
SPORT
SHOWE

Politics
Captain Crunch
Sun City
Forces
Sun Justice
Sun Says
Your View

News

Give police a chance: John Lennons responsible for crimewave in Brazil

By MATT QUINTON Published: 04th February 2013

 Like < 85
  Tweet < 6
  +1

IMAGINE that: a city has been rocked by a crimewave from crooks who all share a name with late Beatles legend John Lennon.

Hard-pressed police in Belo Horizonte in the south-east of Brazil have arrested **THREE** people with the iconic moniker in recent weeks.



Favourite ... John Lennon
Rex

3. Leia o texto e responda.

New iPad: First Hands-On Look at Updated Apple Tablet

Now that's a beautiful screen.

That was my first impression of Apple's new iPad. While the first thing people noticed about the iPad 2 was how thin it was in comparison to the original iPad, the display on the new iPad is what Apple hopes will get people talking. And it will.

<http://abcnews.go.com/Technology/apple-new-ipad-impressions-tablet-retina-display-high-definition/story?id=15871530>

1. Qual a característica do produto apresentado destacada pela autora da matéria?

- Ser mais fino.
- Ter mais recursos.
- Ter uma tela mais bonita.
- Caber na palma da mão.
- Ser um produto da Apple

2. What's the main subject of the headline?

3. What or who is this headline about?

4. What happened?

5. Where did it happen?

6. How did it happen?

7. What will happen?

1. Read the text below

A dedicated teenager

Jane is a very intelligent teenager. She is fifteen years old and has two brothers. She goes to school in the morning and helps her parents in the afternoon. In the evening, she studies English at a school. She loves ice cream and barbecue; she eats an ice cream every day and, on the weekend, she eats barbecue. Her brothers don't like to study but they help their parents too. They want to open a small restaurant because they like to work with food. Jane likes science and she wants to be a doctor. Her father tells her that it is necessary to study a lot to be a doctor. Jane tells her father: "Yes, you are correct. This is my dream and I know it is possible because I am dedicated."

Jane's family has problems but they believe there are solutions and they never give up. Jane doesn't have everything she wants but she works hard.

Vocabulary:

- Teenager: adolescente
- Has (have na terceira pessoa, forma afirmativa): tem
- Want: querer
- Open: abrir
- Tell: dizer, contar
- A lot: muito
- Dedicated: dedicado(a)
- Give up: desistir

- Everything: tudo
- Works hard: trabalha duro, se esforça bastante.

2. Answer the questions :

a. How old is Jane?

b. When does she go to school?

c. Does Jane have everything she wants?

3. True or False - Verdadeiro ou Falso

- a. Jane doesn't help her mother in the afternoon. (_____)
- b. Jane studies English at a university. (_____)
- c. She doesn't like meat. (_____)
- d. Her brothers love to study. (_____)
- e. Jane wants to be a doctor. (_____)

Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

A COLD DAY

It is a frigid January day in York, Pennsylvania. The temperature is below freezing. Snow is starting to fall.

Dr. James turns on the television to check the weather. He must leave for his work at the hospital soon. "Today is going to be very cold," says the TV weatherman. "Be sure to wear very warm clothes when you go outside. Also, be careful driving on the roads. Snowfall will make them slippery. In fact, if you can stay home today, do it!"

Dr. James cannot stay home. Very sick people are waiting to see him at the hospital. He goes to his closet. He takes out the warmest clothes he has. He puts on a sweater, jacket, gloves, socks, boots, and a hat. He opens his front door to go to work. A gust of cold air blows inside.

"Wow, it is very cold outside," Dr. James says. He is from Miami and is not used to the cold. "The weatherman was right!" Before he can drive to work, Dr. James must clear the snow off his car. He does this very fast. He hops in the car. He shivers. His neck feels especially cold. Dr. James drives slowly to work. Everyone else is driving slowly, too. There is a lot of traffic on the road. There are cars in front of and behind him.

Suddenly, the cars in front of Dr. James come to a stop. There has been an accident!

Dr. James hurries from his car to check on the driver of the car that has swerved off the road. "Is everyone okay?"

Dr. James asks. "Yes, yes, we are fine. We slipped on a patch of ice," the driver says. "This would have been a good day to stay home in bed."

1) If the weather is frigid, it is very

- (a) cold (b) rainy (c) windy (d) slippery

2) In what city does this story take place?

- (a) Florida. (b) Miami.
(c) Pennsylvania. (d) York.

- 3) Dr. James doesn't stay home because
 (a) there are sick people waiting for him.
 (b) he listens to the weatherman.
 (c) he has to clear snow off his car.
 (d) he must help the people in the accident.
- 4) What could Dr. James have put on his neck to keep it warm?
 (a) Gloves.
 (b) A scarf.
 (c) Another hat.
 (d) A jacket.

Modal Verbs

- **CAN** /ken/ ou /kan/ : poder,
- **MAY** /mêi / : poder,
- **MUST** /mâst/ : dever,
- **SHOULD** /xud / : dever.

Vale lembrar que esses verbos especiais também são conhecidos como: Anômalos.

Características Principais:

1. A conjugação dos modais (ou anômalos) é feita de modo diferente dos outros verbos, ou seja, não há acréscimo de "s" nas terceiras pessoas (He, She e It).
2. Não são seguidos de "To", no infinitivo, ou seja, É ERRADO DIZER: "TO CAN", "TO MUST", pois não são seguidos pela partícula "To". Logo, TAMBÉM É ERRADO DIZER: "I CAN TO GO". O CORRETO É: I CAN GO. (eu posso ir)... Com exceção de "OUGHT TO". QUE É SINÔNIMO DE SHOULD, ele já tem o "To" no seu verbo.
3. Não são conjugados no futuro com "Will" e não são usados nos tempos contínuos. Veja este exemplo:
 - I CAN HELP YOU TOMORROW: Posso te ajudar amanhã - Passando para o futuro, teremos que usar o sinônimo de CAN , que é: BE ABLE TO. Logo,
 - I WILL BE ABLE TO HELP YOU TOMORROW: Eu serei capaz de te ajudar amanhã.

Sinônimos dos Modais:

CAN: poder, conseguir, saber, tem como sinônimo, BE ABLE TO e expressa: capacidade física, habilidade, possibilidade e permissão(informal). O seu passado é: COULD.

Eg.:(ex.):

- *She can play the guitar : Ela sabe tocar violão.*
- *I can lift 50 kilos : Eu posso levantar 50 kilos.*
- *Excuse me, can I come in? : Licença, posso entrar?*
- *You could have sang that song. : Você podia ter cantado aquela canção.*

MAY: poder. - sinônimo : To be possible to. Expressa: possibilidade futura e permissão (formal). O seu passado é MIGHT.

Eg.:(ex.):

- *May I come in? : Posso entrar?*
- *It may rain tonight! : Pode chover hoje à noite.*
- *She might have gone there : Ela poderia ter ido lá.*

MUST: dever, precisar, ter. - sinônimo: HAVE/ HAS TO. - expressa: obrigação, necessidade forte. O seu passado é HAD TO.

Eg.:(ex.):

- *He must drink much water or he will die.* : *Ele deve beber muita água ou ele morrerá.*
- *We had to leave earlier.* : *Nós tivemos que sair mais cedo.*
- *I must / have to study hard to become an engineer:* *Eu devo/ tenho que estudar muito para me tornar um engenheiro.*

SHOULD: dever.- sinônimo : OUGHT TO : expressa : conselho, obrigação moral. O seu passado é: não necessário.

Eg.:(ex.):

- You should obey your parents : Você deve obedecer seus pais.
- You look so pale, I guess you should see your doctor. : Você parece tão pálido, eu acho que você deve consultar seu médico.

Negativas:

- CAN : **can't, can not, cannot.** (= Não posso)
- COULD : **could not, couldn't.**
- MAY : **may not, mayn't** (pouco usado).
- MIGHT : **might not, mightn't.**
- MUST : **must not, mustn't.**
- SHOULD : **should not, shouldn't.**
- OUGHT TO : **ought not to, oughtn't to.**



Activities

A. Complete these phrases with **Can** or **Can't**:

1. Her dad only speaks English. He _____ speak French.
2. I _____ swim a hundred meters.
3. _____ you make a fire?
4. _____ he cook? No, he _____ .
5. What sports _____ you play?
6. Marc _____ climb trees, he is ill.
7. There's party tonight. _____ I come?
8. Peter doesn't want to go to the pool because he _____ swim.
9. Cats _____ climb trees.
10. Rabbits _____ sing.
11. It is really dark. I _____ see anything.
12. I've got a new bike, no I _____ ride it.
13. He hurt his leg so he _____ run fast.
14. She's a singer. She _____ sing nicely.
15. A girl _____ fly.
16. Ducks _____ swim.
17. Babies _____ ride bikes.
18. A dog _____ play tennis.
19. Squirrels _____ climb trees.

B. Use one of the modal verbs in brackets to fill each gap.

- 1 They (can/might)_____ be away for the weekend but I'm not sure.
- 2 You (may/might)_____ leave now if you wish.
- 3 (Could/May)_____ you open the window a bit, please?
- 4 He (can/could)_____ be French, judging by his accent.
- 5 (May/Can)_____ you play the piano?
- 6 Listen, please. You (may not/might not)_____ speak during this exam.
- 7 They (can't/may not)_____ still be out!
- 8 You (couldn't/might not)_____ smoke on the bus.
- 9 With luck, tomorrow (can/could)_____ be a sunny day.



1 C.Translate into Portuguese:

- 1 a) May I smoke here? _____
- b) No, but you may smoke outside. _____
- c) You may not smoke inside. _____
- d) You must stop. _____
- e) He must be at home. _____
- f) We must help her. _____
- g) You must wear your coat, it is too cold outside. _____
- h) You must not shoot this place. _____
- i) Children mustn't see this movie. _____
- j) He must be very rich. _____
- k) You have been working all day, you must be tired. _____
- l) You should to carry some cash, but not much. _____
- m) Angela should to be more careful. _____
- n) We should to give her a present. It's her birthday. _____
- o) Everybody should to wear car seat belt. _____
- p) Demi Moore may come to Brazil. _____
- q) It may rain. _____
- r) May you help me? _____
- s) May I read for you? _____
- t) May I leave now? _____
- u) You may go now. _____
- v) I can speak English. _____
- w) We can do that. _____
- y) She can lift 100 kilos. _____

z) Can we do something to make you feel better?

D. Ask questions using What, Who, How much or Where.

a) She is studying in her school.

b) He is watching TV.

c) The bananas are two dollars each.

d) The girls are running in the park.

e) Paul is reading a good book.

2) Complete the answers.

Example: It's five dollars.

a) How much is the radio? (\$10)

It is dollars.

b) How much is an orange? (\$2)

It is dollars.

c) How much is the book ? (\$5)

It is dollars.

d) How much is a suitcase? (\$9)

It is dollars.

e) How much is the chair? (\$8, 13)

It is dollars and cents.

f) How much are the eggs? (\$3,50)

They are dollars and cents.

3) Complete the exercises using "How much? "

(bananas - 70 c a dozen)

How much are the bananas?

They are seven cents a dozen.



a) (oranges – 20c each)

_____?

b) (pineapples- US\$ 4,00 each)

_____?

c) (apples – 30c each)

_____?

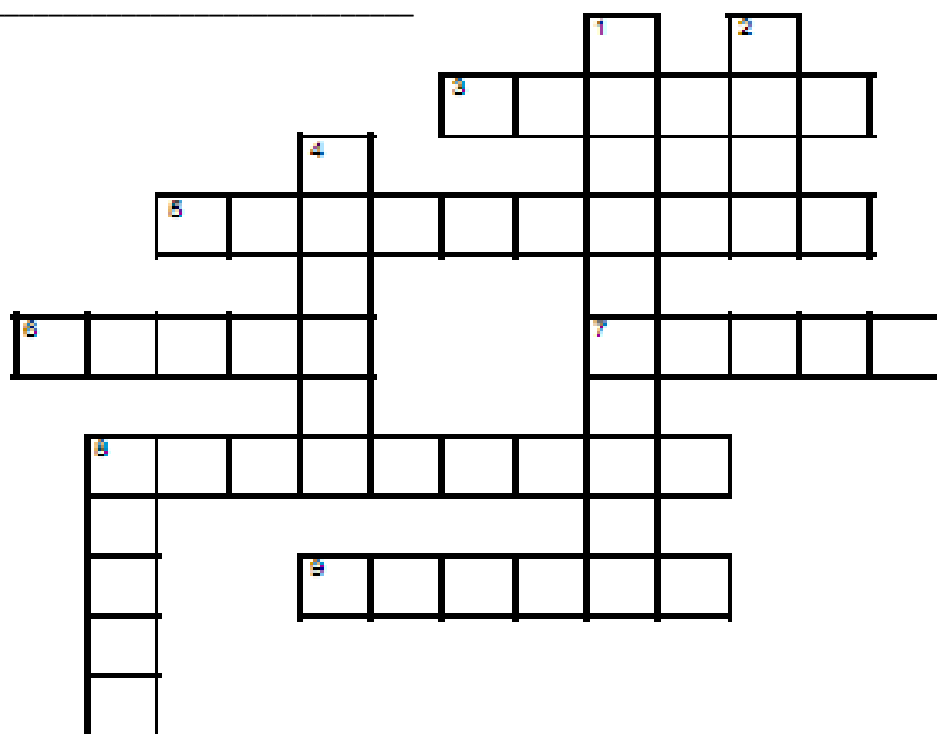
4) Fruits crossword.

Across

Grape
Strawberry
Lemon
Mango
Pineapple
Banana

Down

Watermelon
Pear
Orange
Peach



5) Complete with the to be (is, am, are)

- The girl _____ drinking milk.
- The boy _____ playing the piano.
- The dog _____ jumping.
- Mary and Paulo _____ dancing.
- Bob and Tom _____ playing soccer.
- The student _____ studying English.
- My mother _____ watching TV.

6. Change the sentences into the negative form.

a. My friend Richard is living in London now.

b. The students are opening the English books.

c. Sam is speaking French.

d. The boys are playing soccer.

7) Look at Mariana's diary for this week and answer the question.

Example: What's Mariana doing on Friday?

She's washing her hair.

1. What's Mariana doing on Sunday?

2. What's Mariana doing on Wednesday?

3. What's Mariana doing on Saturday?

4. What's Mariana doing on Monday?

Monday: meet friends

Tuesday: visit grandmother

Wednesday: have lunch
with Mario.

Friday: wash hair

Saturday: go to the movies
with Ann

8) Complete the sentences using **can** and the appropriate verb from the box.

go - use - drink - dance - turn on - skateboard - play - speak - run - ride

Model: He can play the guitar.

a). The children _____ English very well.

b) I _____ a bike.

c) We can _____ the computer every day.

d) Those girls _____ rock'n'roll.

e) That man _____ ten kilometers in an hour.

f) Fred _____ very well.

g) Her daughter _____ the TV only after six o'clock.

h) You _____ to the mall only on Saturdays.

i). Those boys _____ soccer.

k). She _____ a hot chocolate



09) Put the words in order to form questions (**Q**), then write answers (**A**)

a. bike/you/can/a/ride

Q: _____

A: _____

b. your/can/surf/friends

Q: _____

A: _____

c. some/can/instrument/you/play

Q _____

A: _____

10) Choose the correct answer.

- a. I (can/ can't) go out tonight. I have to work.
- b. Can you (come/to come) to movies tomorrow?
- c. You (can/can't) park here. It's no parking.
- d. She (can/can't) speak English very well.
- e. I (can/can't) play soccer, but not basketball.

12) Interview a friend. Then write what he or she **can** or **can't** do

- a. Can you draw?
- b. Can you paint pictures?
- c. Can you speak Spanish?
- d. Can you prepare a sandwich?

He/She can _____

but he/she can't _____

13) Match the beginnings and the ends of the sentences.

- 1. Answer... () late! The movie starts at 6:00 pm.
- 2. Don't be... () the radio.
- 3. Let's go... () to them and tell them what you think.
- 4. Please turn off () the questions in complete sentences!
- 5. Write... () loudly in the library! People are studying there.
- 6. Turn left... () to the beach early tomorrow.
- 7. Don't talk... () at the next corner and then go straight on!

14) Change these sentences from the affirmative to the negative form.

Example: Tell him what I told you!

Don't tell him what I told you.

1. Go outside!

2. Let's give the books to him.

3. Put your shoes on the table.

4 Do that now!

15) Choose the correct alternative.

- 1. Don't (open – wait) the window.
- 2. Let's not (wait – buy) her.
- 3. (Wait – Go) for me.
- 4. Don't (read – disturb) her.

5. (Put – Go) the magazine on the table.

6. Let's (listen – open) to him.

16) Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box.

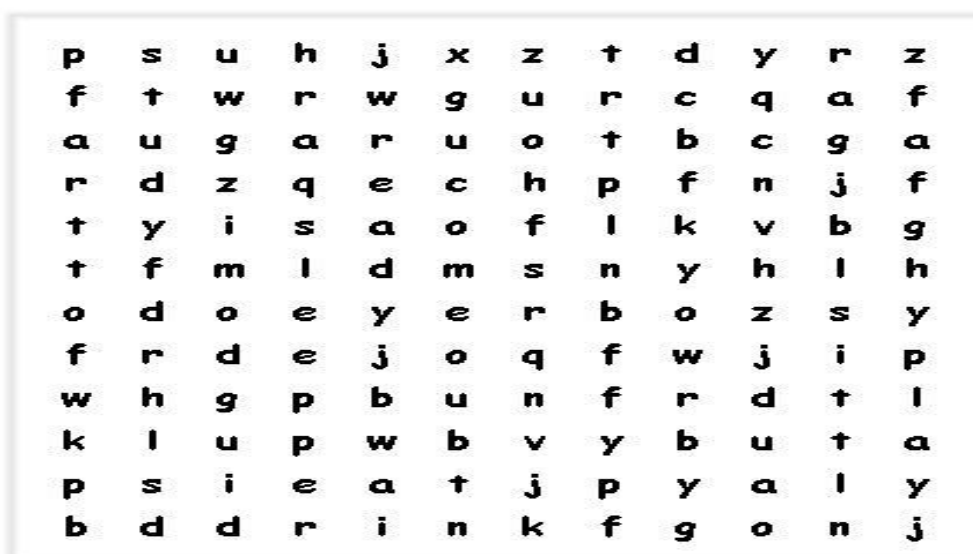
Open	Close	Write	Repeat	Go	Read
------	-------	-------	--------	----	------

- _____ to the physical education class.
- _____ your name on this sheet of paper.
- _____ your Geography book to page 34.
- _____ : "Flower".
- _____ that new book.

17) Find these verbs.



Verbs



eat play drink
read sit study sleep
do go come

Comparative and Superlative

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

1. Comparativo de inferioridade:

LESS + ADJETIVO + THAN

*A silver ring is **less expensive than** a gold ring. (Um anel de prata é menos caro que um anel de ouro)*

*This homework is **less difficult than** the previous one. (Este dever de casa é menos difícil que o anterior)*

2. Superlativo de inferioridade:

THE LEAST + ADJETIVO

*Of the six rings, this one was the **least new**. (Dos seis anéis, este era o menos velho)*

*This lesson was the **least easy** of all. (Esta lição foi o menos fácil de todos)*

3. Comparativo de igualdade:

AS + ADJETIVO + AS

*Peter **is as short as** his father. (Peter é tão baixo quanto seu pai)*

*Chris was **as beautiful as** her sister. (Cris estava tão bonita quanto sua irmã)*

4. Comparativo de superioridade:

ADJETIVO + ER + THAN

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

Joana is the oldest of the group. (Joana é a mais velha do grupo)

This is the easiest lesson in the book. (Esta é a lição mais fácil do livro)

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

<i>Dangerous (perigoso)</i>	<i>more dangerous</i>	<i>the most dangerous</i>
<i>Difficult (difícil)</i>	<i>more difficult</i>	<i>the most difficult</i>
<i>expensive(caro)</i>	<i>more expensive</i>	<i>the most expensive</i>
<i>traditional (tradicional)</i>	<i>more traditional</i>	<i>the most traditional</i>

1. Read the text below:

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

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

2. Answer the questions:

a. How old is Josh?

b. Is he older than his parents?

c. Does Josh play well?

d. Is Josh as old as his girlfriend?

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

f. What do you think about Josh?

2. Put the phrases in Superlative:

a) The _____ (big) town in Canada is Toronto.

b) The _____ (bad) TV programs are reality shows.

c) Who is the _____ (tall) person in your family?

d) London is the _____ (expensive) town in Europe.

e) Where are the _____ (nice) beaches in your country?

f) You are my _____ (good) friend.

g) What's the _____ (dangerous) animal in the world?

h) February is the _____ (cold) month of the year in my country.

i) Shakira is the _____ (pretty) pop star.

j) Hebrew is the _____ (difficult) language in the world.

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

She was the most important person in his life.

(A) Ela foi a pessoa mais importante na vida dele.

(B) Ela foi a pessoa menos importante na vida dela.

(C) Elas foram as pessoas mais importantes na vida dele.

It is the least important part of the game.

(A) É a parte mais importante do jogo.

(B) É a parte menos importante do jogo.

(C) É a parte importante do jogo.

English is the most popular language in the world.

(A) Inglês é um idioma muito popular no mundo.

(B) Inglês é o idioma mais popular do mundo.

(C) Inglês é o idioma menos popular do mundo.

It happened when we least expected.

(A) Aconteceu quando mais esperávamos.

(B) Aconteceu como esperávamos.

(C) Aconteceu quando menos esperávamos.

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

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

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

3. Julie is than her sister. (Pretty)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXERCISE

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

a- This lesson – easy – last one. This lesson is easier than the last one.

b- Your bag – heavy – mine. _____

c- Betty – pretty – Jane. _____

2) Escreva as frases no grau superlativo:

a- This lesson – easy – in the book. This lesson is the easiest in the book.

b- Jane – pretty girl – in my school. _____

c- I am – happy man – in the world. _____

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

a- Mount Everest – big – Itatiaia. Mount Everest is bigger than Itatiaia.

b- Today – hot – yesterday. _____

c- Paul – good – John. _____

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

a- This – hot day – of the year. This is the hottest day of the year.

b- She – fat girl – in the class. _____

c- It – big truck – in the world. _____

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

a- This lesson – difficult – the last one. This lesson is as difficult as the last one.

b- I am – happy – you. _____

c- Peter – intelligent – Bob. _____

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

a- Bob – intelligent – Peter. Bob is more intelligent than Peter.

b- This chair – comfortable – that one. _____

c- Chinese – difficult – English. _____

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

a- Your sofa – comfortable – mine. Your sofa is less comfortable than mine.

b- Peter – handsome – you. _____

c- This matter – important – last one. _____

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

a- Jane is as beautiful as Meg. Jane is not so beautiful as Meg.

b- Your house is as comfortable as mine. _____

c- Bob is as intelligent as Joe. _____

9) Escreva as frases, empregando o grau superlativo:

a- You – intelligent - in your class. You are the most intelligent in your class.

b- This – difficult lesson in the book. _____

c- She – beautiful girl in my school. _____

TEST OF ENGLISH

Name: _____

1) Escreva no grau comparativo de superioridade, em inglês:

a- Brazil / big / France _____

b- Japanese / difficult / Portuguese _____

2) Escreva no grau comparativo de igualdade, em inglês:

a- Paul / old / Mary _____

b- You / intelligent / me _____

3) Escreva no grau comparativo de inferioridade, em inglês:

a- Paul / young / Beth _____

b- Your city / dirty / mine _____

4) Escreva no superlativo.

a- This lesson / easy / in the book _____

b- Paul / strong / in my class. _____

5) Escolha a alternativa correta:

a- I _____ never _____ in a bank.

() didn't / work

() have / worked

b- They _____ yet.

() didn't come

() haven't come

6) Preencha os espaços com os adjetivos possessivos adequados.

a- You are from Brazil. _____ country is Brazil.

b- The city is famous. _____ name is San Francisco.

7) Complete as frases usando have ou has:

a- I _____ a nice family.

b- London _____ green parks.

3) Passe as frases abaixo para o plural.

a- This lesson is easy. _____

b- That computer is new. _____

8) Pergunte o que é (são) isto e o que é (são) aquilo, de acordo com as indicações (perto) ou (longe) antes de cada frase. Dê a resposta escolhendo os nomes das frutas escritos ao lado.

a- (longe) _____ ? _____ (oranges)

b- (perto) _____ ? _____ (pear)

c- (longe) _____ ? _____ (melon)

d- (perto) _____ ? _____ (pineapples)

9) Faça perguntas com os termos entre parênteses e complete as respostas:

a- (you / cook) _____ ? No, I _____

b- (they / use a computer) _____ ? Yes, they _____

1) Complete as frases pela forma do comparativo de superioridade:

a- (long) The Amazon River is _____ the Thames.

b- (big) São Paulo is _____ Rio.

c- (easy) I think English is _____ French.

d- (good) Orange juice is _____ lemonade, I think.

e- (difficult) Portuguese is _____ English.

10) Passe as frases do tempo presente (present tense) para o tempo passado (past tense).

a- The film begins at 7 o'clock. _____

b- They like you. _____

11) Passe as frases para a forma interrogativa:

a- They come from Brazil. _____

b- They lived in São Paulo. _____

c- You knew my name. _____

d- I studied English yesterday. _____

12) Passe as frases para a forma negativa:

a- She found the lesson easy. _____

b- They played football. _____

c- We went to the club. _____

d- The baby cried all night yesterday. _____

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 _____

Activities

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?

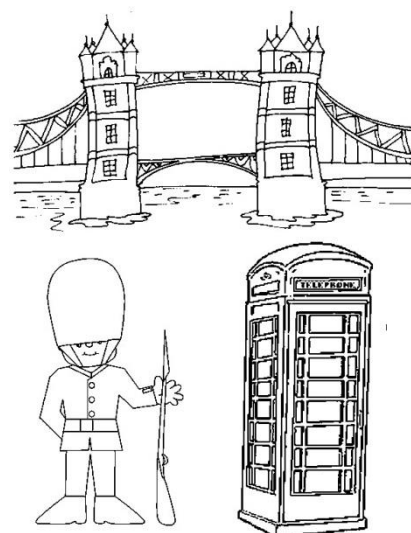
Read the text:

Dear friends, I am not writing from Washington, I'm writing from London now. It's a beautiful morning and the sun is shining. It is not raining now. It's half past eleven and I am standing in front of Buckingham Palace, the Queen's home in London. There are a lot of tourists here, from all over the world. We are watching the great show. They are changing the guard. The band is playing and the soldiers are marching. I am taking a picture. You are looking at it now! Love, Mary.

Vocabulary:

Shining: brilhando
 Raining: chovendo
 Writing: escrevendo
 Beautiful: maravilhoso/a
 Queen's home: casa da rainha
 Half: meio/a
 From: de
 Now: agora
 Picture: foto
 Here: aqui
 Watching: assistindo
 Great: grande
 All over: de todo

There are: há
 Changing: trocando
 Guard: guarda
 Soldiers: soldados
 Marching: marchando
 Standing: parado
 Past: passado
 Eleven: onze
 Taking: tirando
 Looking at: olhando para
 A lot of: muitos
 Tourists: turistas



1- De acordo com o texto, onde está Mary?

- a- () Nos Estados Unidos
 c- () Na França

- b- () Na Inglaterra
 d- () Na Escócia

2- De acordo com Mary o sol está:

- a- () brilhando
 c- () entre nuvens

- b- () muito forte
 d- () fraco

3 - Qual é o grande show que ela está assistindo?

- a- () um show de rock
 c- () uma peça de teatro

- b- () a troca da guarda da rainha
 d- () a troca da guarda municipal

4- A que horas ela para em frente ao Palácio de Buckingham?

- a- () 7 horas
 c- () 8:30 min

- b- () 11:30 min
 d- () 12:30 min

5- Mary tira uma foto do quê?

- a- () de um soldado do exército
 c- () do sol

- b- () do casal real
 d- () da troca da guarda da rainha

6- Que gênero textual é esse?

a- () um anúncio

b- () uma notícia

c- () uma carta

d- () uma entrevista

7- As formas afirmativa e interrogativa, respectivamente, da frase em destaque no texto "*I am not writing from Washington*" são:

a- () I am writing from Washington. / Am I writing from Washington?

b- () I am writing from Washington? / Am I writing from Washington.

c- () Not I am writing from Washington. / Not Am I writing from Washington?

d- () Don't I am writing from Washington? / Am I don't writing from Washington.

LEIA OS TEXTOS ABAIXO E DEPOIS RESPONDA ÀS QUESTÕES:

TEXTO I

There is something strange happening in my city.

This summer is very hot, much hotter years ago. My teacher says it's because of global warming. She says that men are destroying our planet with pollution. With global warming, people, animal and plants suffer with the changes of weather.

Vocabulary:

There is: há

Something: algo

Strange: estranho

Happening: acontecendo In: em

Our: nosso

People: pessoas

Suffer: sofrem

Hot: quente

Much hotter: mais quente

Years ago: anos atrás

Says: diz

It's: é, está

Because: por causa

Changes: mudança

Of: do

Warming: aquecimento

Destroying: destruindo

Weather: tempo.

2. TEXTO II

Today is a very important day.

We are participating in the recycling campaign. It is very important to recycle and reduce our consumption and reuse the things we buy. For example, you can reuse the plastic bottles of the soda to save water in the fridge or to make a toy or a vase for plants.

8- O texto I fala sobre:

a- () aquecimento global

b- () preservação ambiental

c- () reciclagem

d- () poluição

9- O texto II fala sobre:

a- () aquecimento global

b- () preservação ambiental

c- () reciclagem

d- () poluição

10- No texto I, o verbo grifado em "My teacher says it's because..." está com "s" porque:

(a) está no plural

(b) está na terceira pessoa do singular

(c) está no present continuous

(d) está na terceira pessoa do plural

11- De acordo com o texto I, o verão está:

a- () mais fresco que nos últimos anos

b- () mais seco que nos últimos anos

c- () mais quente que nos últimos anos

d- () mais úmido que nos últimos anos

LEIA O TEXO E RESPONDA:

ONLY HUMAN

During a bull session about human nature, a friend made this observation: "When we Americans make sandwiches, we begin with square bread, round meat, rectangular pickles, slices of tomatoes, chopped onions and flat lettuce. We then cut the sandwiches diagonally and get angry when pieces of them fall on the floor".

12- O plural das palavras foot, man, mouse, tooth, woman é:

- a- () foots, men, mice, teeth, womans b- () feet, men, mice, teeth, women
c- () feet, man, mouses, tooths, women d- () feet, mans, mice, teeth, womens

13- Quem fica nervoso quando pedaços do sanduíche caem no chão?

- a- () um amigo b- () o Justin Bieber
c- () Os Americanos d- () Os Brasileiros

Futuro Simples - Simple Future

O **Futuro Simples** é a forma verbal comumente usada para expressar eventos que ainda não aconteceram. É formado com o **auxiliar modal (modal auxiliary) will** + o infinitivo do verbo principal **sem 'TO'** para todas as pessoas, ou seja, este tempo verbal não sofre nenhuma flexão para expressar o futuro. Observe as formas e os usos deste tempo verbal:

*** FORMA CONTRAÍDA: I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They' ll**

- FORMA AFIRMATIVA:

I **will wait** for you in front of the College. (Esperarei por você na frente da faculdade.)

They **will help** us when they have a time. (Eles nos ajudarão quando tiverem tempo.)

She **will only be** at home next month. (Ela só estará em casa no mês que vem.)

AFFIRMATIVE FORM: SUJEITO + WILL + INFINITIVO DO VERBO PRINCIPAL SEM 'TO'.

- FORMA NEGATIVA:

A **forma negativa** do **Simple Future** forma-se acrescentando **not** após o auxiliar modal **will**. O verbo principal permanece no infinitivo **sem 'TO'**. Veja alguns exemplos:

*** FORMA CONTRAÍDA: WILL + NOT = WON'T**

Rachel **won't come**. (Raquel não virá.)

I think it **will not rain** in the day of your marriage. (Acho que não choverá no dia do seu casamento.)

He **won't go** with us. (Ele não irá conosco.)

I **will not celebrate** my birthday next year, I've spent much money in my last birthday's party. (Não comemorarei meu aniversário no ano que vem, gastei muito dinheiro em minha última festa de aniversário.)

NEGATIVE FORM: SUJEITO + WILL + NOT + INFINITIVO DO VERBO PRINCIPAL SEM 'TO'.

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Na **forma interrogativa** do **Simple Future** o auxiliar modal **will** **posiciona-se antes do sujeito**. O verbo principal permanece no infinitivo **sem 'TO'**. Veja alguns exemplos:

Will he **travel** abroad? (Ele viajará para o exterior?)

Where **will** you **spend** your vacation? (Onde você passará as férias?)

INTERROGATIVE FORM: WILL + SUJEITO + VERBO PRINCIPAL SEM 'TO'

OBSERVAÇÃO:

Com a primeira pessoa do singular (**I**) e a primeira do plural (**We**), é possível substituir **will** por **shall**. Esta forma é mais comum em perguntas, oferecimentos, sugestões e convites. A forma **shall** também é considerada mais formal.

Activities

1. Complete the phrases bellow in the Simple future with the verbs in parentheses:

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

2. Put the phrases bellow in the negative future form:

- a) They will see the movie next week.
neg.: _____
- b) He'll play soccer tomorrow.
neg.: _____
- c) We'll go to the party.
neg.: _____
- d) I'll watch the movie "Deadpool".
neg.: _____

3. Put the phrases bellow in the interrogative future form:

- a) They will see the movie next week.
int.: _____
- b) He'll play soccer tomorrow.
int.: _____
- c) You'll work tomorrow.
int.: _____
- d) She will come back late.
int.: _____

3. Coloque os verbos entre parênteses no futuro simples nas frases abaixo:

- 1) You _____ the book which you need. (to find)
- 2) He _____ you tomorrow (to call)
- 3) She _____ me with the English (to help)
- 4) They _____ in the disco. (to meet)
- 5) It _____ a sunny day tomorrow. (to be)

- 6) We _____ well the job. (to do)
7) I _____ next week. (to travel)
8) You _____ to the movies next Monday. (to go)
9) She _____ a book tomorrow. (to read)
10) We _____ new friends (to make)

4. Coloque as frases abaixo nas formas negativa e interrogativa:

1) She will meet you at home.

neg.: _____

int.: _____

2) I'll work hard tomorrow.

neg.: _____

int.: _____

3) They will play soccer tomorrow.

neg.: _____

int.: _____

4) It will cost 47 dollars to fix the car.

neg.: _____

int.: _____

5) We will take the children to the park.

neg.: _____

int.: _____

6) The girls will talk to you.

neg.: _____

int.: _____

7) We will arrive on time.

neg.: _____

int.: _____

8) The bus will leave at 10 o'clock.

neg.: _____

int.: _____

Read the text and answer:

ONE DAY

One day I will go to Brazil. I will visit the North and the South. I will eat typical food, like “feijoada” and “acarajé”. I will talk to the people. I will make new friends. I will dance Brazilian music, like “Samba” and “Axé”. Yesterday I watched a program on TV about Brazil. It is a beautiful place, I will love this country located in South America. I will see wonderful beaches and I will learn Portuguese.

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

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) about | () pessoas |
| (2) beaches | () aprender |
| (3) country | () sobre, a respeito |
| (4) eat | () como, tais como |
| (5) learn | () fazer |
| (6) like | () lugar |
| (7) make | () maravilhoso |
| (8) people | () país |
| (9) place | () praias |
| (10) wonderful | () comer |

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

- () O Brasil é localizado no continente sul-americano.
- () Samba e axé são músicas típicas do Brasil.
- () Feijoada e acarajé são comidas típicas do sul do Brasil.

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

- () Brazilian typical music is only “Samba”.
- () Portuguese is not Brazil official language.
- () Brazil is beautiful country.

D) Responda EM PORTUGUÊS segundo o texto:

Quais são as comidas típicas brasileiras citadas?

E) Responda EM INGLÊS segundo o texto:

What will the author see in Brazil?

Leia a história em quadrinhos abaixo e responda as questões de A a E.



A) Sobre a história em quadrinhos acima, julgue os seguintes itens [Certo (C) ou Errado (E)]:

- 1) () Gary e Nigel fizeram uma aposta.
- 2) () Nigel estava confiante da vitória.
- 3) () Gary pediu para Nigel parar de dançar.
- 4) () Depois de desenhar as linhas, Nigel ficou confuso e voltou para verificar.
- 5) () Os bastões têm propriedades mágicas.
- 6) () Linha paralelas se encontram se traçadas por bastões.
- 7) () Linhas paralelas parecem se encontrar.
- 8) () Eles usaram os bastões para medir as linhas.

B) A frase, "...did you know...?", está em que tempo verbal? Forma negativa, interrogativa ou afirmativa?

R.: _____

Neg.: _____

Int.: _____

C) Na oração "I'll take a stick." qual é o tempo verbal? Por quê? Coloque esta frase na forma negativa e interrogativa.

R.: _____

Neg.: _____

Int.: _____

D) Qual o nome do fenômeno que explica para o Gary o "suposto" encontro das linhas paralelas e por que ele perdeu a aposta para o Nigel.

R.: _____

D) Traduza as frases abaixo no futuro simples para o PORTUGUÊS:

1) She will go to the disco tomorrow.

res.: _____

2) Will John write a book?

res.: _____

3) We will not answer the exercise tomorrow.

res.: _____

4) Will the English lesson start now?

res.: _____

5) The exercises will be easy.

res.: _____

6) I'll do the work next week.

res.: _____

7) He won't work hard.

res.: _____

E) Traduza as frases abaixo no futuro simples para o INGLÊS:

1) Você viajará para Europa próxima semana?

res.: _____

2) Choverá amanhã de manhã.

res.: _____

3) Eu escreverei um livro sobre mim?

res.: _____

4) Eu estudarei próximo fim de semana.

res.: _____

5) Você gostará do livro?

res.: _____

6) As crianças irão ao parque amanhã.

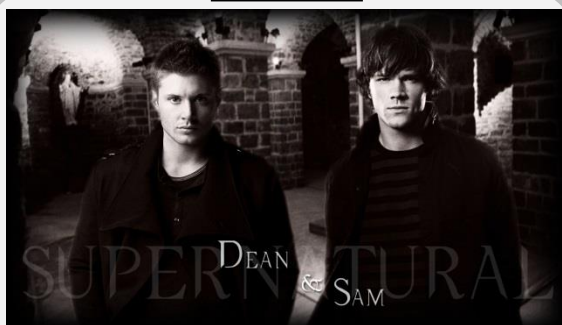
res.: _____

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS

Tv programs

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

SERIES



SOAP OPERA

QUIS SHOW

TALK SHOW

THE NEWS

CARTOON

2. Answer:

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

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

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

3. Sort the programs according to the legend below:



Big Brother Brasil

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

5. Complete with this types of programs in box:

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

- a) The Simpsons are a type of _____.
- b) Jornal Nacional is a type of Brazilian _____.
- c) Maleficent is a _____ with Angelina Jolie.
- d) Everybody hates Chris is a funny _____.
- e) Ellen Degeneres presents a _____.
- f) Palmirinha has a _____.
- e) The Discovery Channel is a channel specialized in _____.
- f) The _____ Avenida Brasil was successful in many countries.
- g) SPN is a channel specialized in _____.
- h) Topa ou Não Topa is a _____ presents to Silvio Santos.

Escolham os verbos mais adequados e comuns nas opções a seguir.

1. Eu tomo água.

- a. Drink
b. Take
c. Hold

2. Você ouve música.

- a. Listen to
b. Heard
c. Play

3. Ela frequenta a faculdade.

- a. Goes
- b. Frequents
- c. Takes

4. Ele toma remédio.

- a. Drinks
- b. Takes
- c. Does

5. Nós saímos para passear.

- a. Leave
- b. Go out
- c. Pass

6. Compre carne.

- a. Sell
- b. Buy
- c. Eat

7. Jogue a caixa para ele.

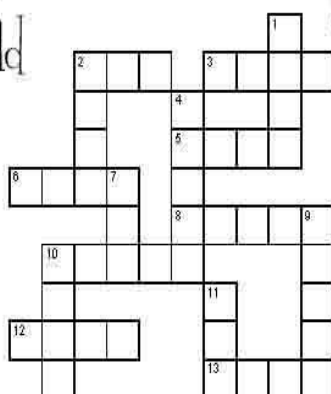
- a. Play
- b. Throw
- c. Look

8. Olhe para mim.

- a. See
- b. Look at
- c. View

Verbs I

Boggle's World



Across

- 2. ___ down your book.
- 3. I ___ books at night.
- 5. I like to ___ my bicycle.
- 6. I am going to ___ a cake.
- 8. ___ up.
- 10. Let's ___ a movie.
- 12. I want to ___ soccer.
- 13. I ___ the bus to school.

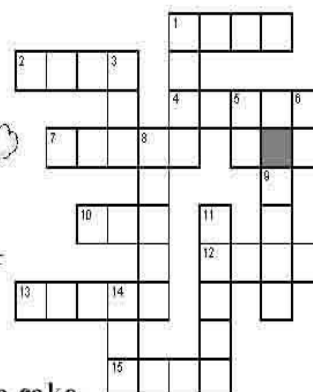
Down

- 1. I ___ up at 6 AM.
- 2. ___ up your book.
- 4. I ___ my teeth everyday.
- 7. I ___ pizza every tuesday.
- 9. I ___ my car to work.
- 10. I ___ to school.
- 11. ___ down.



Verbs II

Boggle's World



Across

- 1. I ___ up at 6 AM.
- 2. I am going to ___ a cake.
- 4. ___ up.
- 7. Let's ___ a movie.
- 10. ___ down your book.
- 12. I ___ books at night.
- 13. I ___ my teeth everyday.
- 15. I ___ the bus to school.

Down

- 1. I have to ___ my face and hands.
- 3. I ___ pizza every tuesday.
- 5. Look _ that!
- 6. I have to _ the dishes.
- 8. I am going to ___ some dragonflies.
- 9. I want to ___ basketball.
- 11. I ___ my car to work.
- 14. ___ down.



A) Look at the comic strip and answer the questions 31 and 32:

Calvin and Hobbes by Bill Watterson



<http://www.gocomics.com/calvinandhobbes/2013/04/15>

Vocabulary:

Unless: ao menos que

Probably: provavelmente

31. Ao final da queda, qual a conclusão que Calvin tirou?

- a) Que eles não sabem usar o carrinho.
- b) Que a queda foi super legal.
- c) Que o mundo é provavelmente mais engraçado para as pessoas que não vivem nele.
- d) Que o mundo é provavelmente triste.
- e) Que o mundo é legal, o que estraga são as quedas.

32. Na tirinha, a palavra "funnier" é para expressar uma comparação de:

- a) Igualdade
- b) Desigualdade
- c) Inferioridade
- d) Superioridade
- e) Superlativo

33. Choose the correct alternative for the sentence below:

_____ he play soccer on the weekends?
Yes, he plays soccer on the weekends.

- a) Do
- b) Don't
- c) Does
- d) Is
- e) Isn't

B) Mark the correct answer for the comparisons below:

Brazil is _____ Argentina.

Mark is _____ Jack.

This test is _____ the first one.

My mother is _____ my father.

- a) Largier than, intelligent than, more easy than, more curious than
- b) Larger than, more intelligent than, easier than, more curious than
- c) More large than, intelligent than, easier than, more curious than
- d) More largier than, more intelligent than, more easy than, more curious than
- e) More lager than, intelligenter than, more easier than, more curiouser than

MATHEMATICAL OPERATIONS

ADDITION					SUBTRACTION				
one	plus	two	equals	three	two	minus	one	equals	one
1	+	2	=	3	2	-	1	=	1
MULTIPLICATION					DIVISION				
two	times	two	equals	four	four	divided by	two	equal s	two
2	x	2	=	4	4	÷	2	=	2

EXERCISES

1. Efetue as operações abaixo. Siga o modelo:

a) five times three equals fifteen

$$\underline{\quad 5 \quad x \quad 3 \quad = \quad 15 \quad}$$

b) six minus one equals _____

c) twelve times three equals _____

d) forty divided by ten equals _____

e) one hundred minus ninety-nine equals _____

f) ninety one plus nine equal _____

g) seventy divided by five equals _____

h) twenty-one times four equal _____

2. Efetue as operações abaixo. Siga o modelo:

a) $23 + 44 = \underline{67}$

twenty-three plus forty-four equals sixty-seven

b) $85 - 79 =$ _____

c) $81 \div 27 =$ _____

d) $47 - 47 =$ _____

e) $78 + 5 =$ _____

f) $49 \div 49 =$ _____

g) $17 + 18 =$ _____

h) $10 \times 10 =$ _____

Passado Simples dos Verbos

Em inglês, o tempo verbal simple past (passado simples) é utilizado para expressar hábitos ou ações que aconteceram no passado e não irão mais acontecer.

I liked him very much. (Eu gostava muito dele)

She traveled alone. (Ela viajou sozinha)

Formas de uso:

O simple past pode ser formado na afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa seguindo as regras de uso explicadas abaixo:

Afirmativa: Formado pelo sujeito + passado do verbo principal, sendo que é necessário observar se o verbo é regular ou irregular e assim saberá sua conjugação.

VERBOS REGULARES: Formado pelo acréscimo das partículas “d” e “ed” nos verbos.

- se o verbo terminar em vogal + “y”: recebem “ed”.

Exemplo: I played the piano (Eu tocava piano)

- se o verbo terminar em consoante + “y”: troca-se por “ied”.

Exemplo: She tried to read that book. (Ela tentou ler aquele livro)

- se o verbo terminar em consoante/vogal/consoante sendo que a última sílaba é tônica dobra a última consoante + “ed”.

Exemplo: I preferred the blue shoes. (Eu preferia os sapatos azuis)

- se o verbo terminar em “e”: recebem “d”.

Exemplo: He arrived yesterday. (Ele chegou ontem)

VERBOS IRREGULARES: Os verbos irregulares variam quanto a escrita, veja alguns exemplos:

I wrote letters to my friends. (Eu escrevia cartas aos meus amigos) – verbo to write.

He paid the bills yesterday. (Ele pagou as contas ontem) – verbo to pay.

We knew to do the tests. (Nós sabíamos fazer os testes) – verbo to know.

She met my sister last week. (Ela conheceu a minha irmã semana passada) – verbo to meet.

That girl broke her arm. (Aquela garota quebrou o braço) – verbo to break.

He told the truth about you. (Ele contou a verdade sobre você) – verbo to tell.

Observação: É interessante verificar cada verbo irregular para saber sua conjugação.

Negativa: Ao formar frases negativas no simple past é necessário acrescentar o verbo did + not (forma contraída: didn't).

Exemplos:

The teacher didn't (did not) wait for the students. (O professor não esperou pelos estudantes)

She didn't (did not) sell her house. (Ela não vendeu a casa dela)

Sorry but I didn't (did not) understand your e-mail. (Desculpe-me, mas eu não entendi seu e-mail)

My daughter didn't (did not) finish her homework. (Minha filha não terminou a lição de casa)

They didn't (did not) want to live in that apartment. (Eles não queriam morar naquele apartamento)

We didn't (did not) know that beach. (Nós não conhecíamos aquela praia)

Interrogativa: Ao formar frases interrogativas no simple past é necessário colocar o auxiliar **did** antes do sujeito da frase.

Exemplos:

Did he wash his car last week? (Ele lavou o carro dele semana passada?)

Did the boy pay for the apple? (O garoto pagou pela maçã?)

Did she start to read that book? (Ela começou a ler aquele livro?)

Where did you put my sunglasses? (Onde você colocou meus óculos?)

What did you cook for lunch? (O que você cozinhou para o almoço?)

Did they play soccer? (Eles jogaram futebol?)

Com isso, pode-se concluir que o simple past é utilizado para expressar situações e ações que começaram e terminaram no passado. E deve-se levar em consideração as regras de uso para formar as formas interrogativas, negativas e afirmativas.

PRATICE

A. Escolham a opção que melhor completa as sentenças a seguir, fazendo uso da forma mais adequada de verbos regulares ou irregulares.

1. We.....the information on the magazine's website. (Find)

- a. Finded
- b. Found
- c. Founded

2. She didn't.....the man from going into the store. (Stop)

- a. Stopped
- b. Stop
- c. Stoped

3. Did you.....calling him this week? (Feel like)

- a. Felt like
- b. Feel like
- c. Feel liked

4. She.....a few mistakes but, even so, she won the game. (Make)

- a. Makes
- b. Maked
- c. Made

5. Serra was.....by Fernando Henrique and Dilma was.....by Lula. (Appoint)

- a. Appointed
- b. Appoint
- c. Appointied

B. Reescrevam as frases a seguir usando a forma correta do 'passado simples'.

1. I didn't talked to her because she avoid me at the last meeting.

R:.....

2. Where did you got this money?

R:.....

3. She call me yesterday and said she's doing all right.

R:.....

C. Passe as sentenças abaixo para o inglês.

1. Eu não sabia o que tinha acontecido ontem.

R:.....

2. Você pediu para ela vir aqui?

R:.....

D. Traduza a frase para o português: "They didn't care about it because it didn't give them an advantage."

R:.....

E. Complete a letra da música com os verbos na caixa, colocando-os no passado simples:

dance - kiss - have - pass- take - break - tow - rip - be - end - max - go

Last Friday Night - Katy Perry

There's a stranger in my bed,
There's a pounding in my head
Glitter all over the room
Pink flamingos in the pool
I smell like a minibar
DJ's (1) _____ out in the yard
Barbie's on the barbeque
This a hickie or a bruise
Pictures of last night
(2) _____ up online
I'm screwed
Oh well
It's a blacked out blur
But I'm pretty sure it ruled
Damn

Last Friday night
Yeah, we (3) _____ on tabletops
And we (4) _____ too many shots
Think we (5) _____ but I forgot
Last Friday night
Yeah, we (6) _____ our credit cards
And got kicked out of the bar
So we hit the boulevard

Last Friday night
We (7) _____ streaking in the park
Skinny dipping in the dark
Then (8) _____ a ménage à trois
Last Friday night

Yeah I think we (9) _____ the
law
Always say we're gonna stop
Op-oh-oh
This Friday night
Do it all again
This Friday night
Do it all again

Trying to connect the dots
Don't know what to tell my boss
Think the city (10) _____ my car
Chandeliers on the floor
(11) _____ my favorite party
dress
Warrant's out for my arrest
Think I need a ginger ale
That (12) _____ such an epic fail

Pictures of last night
Ended up online
I'm screwed
Oh well
It's a blacked out blur
But I'm pretty sure it ruled
Damn
This Friday night
Do it all again
T.G.I.F.

READ THE FOLLOWING TEXTS:

Hello!

My name is Andrew. I am 15 years old and I study in New York. Last Summer I went to France with my family. We visited Paris and all the monuments there. It was wonderful! I had a great time!

Hi!

I'm Jane! I'm 14 years old and I come from Australia. My last summer holidays were very exciting. I went camping with my friends to New Zealand. It was brilliant! No parents! We could do all that we wanted!!

A) COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TABLE ACCORDING TO THE TEXT:

NAME: _____
 PLACE HE/SHE WENT TO _____
 PEOPLE HE/SHE WENT WITH _____
 IMPRESSIONS ABOUT THE HOLIDAYS _____

B) COMPLETE THIS INTERVIEW MADE TO ANDREW BY THE REPORTER FROM HIS SCHOOL NEWSPAPER:

REPORTER: _____ ?

ANDREW: My name is Andrew.

REPORTER: _____ ?

ANDREW: I'm fifteen years old.

REPORTER: _____ ?

ANDREW: My address is Long Square, 50 New York.

REPORTER: _____ ?

ANDREW: My phone number is 976842105.

REPORTER: _____ ?

ANDREW: I'm from New York City.

REPORTER: _____ ?

ANDREW: I'm English.

REPORTER: _____ ?

ANDREW: I'm a student.

REPORTER: _____ ?

ANDREW: In my free time I play football and computer games.

C) COMPLETE THE SPACES WITH THE PRESENT SIMPLE OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS:

Mary _____ (be) a young and beautiful girl. Every day she _____ (get) up at 7 o'clock. But I don't! I only _____ (get) up at 8 because I _____ (go) to school by car and she goes on foot!

D) COMPLETE WITH THE CORRECT INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN: WHO / WHAT / WHEN / WHERE / WHY / HOW:

_____ is her surname? Smith.

_____ is my new book? Over there on the table!

_____ are you going on holiday? Next Monday.

_____ are those? They are my friends from school.

_____ did you arrive so late? I lost the bus!

_____ are you? I'm fine thanks!

E) COMPLETE THE SPACES WITH THE PAST SIMPLE OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS:

Last weekend I _____ (play) football with my friends at the beach. We _____ (travel) there by bus and we _____ (stay) there the whole day! At the end of the day we _____ (be) all very tired, but happy! I _____ (arrive) home around 7 o'clock, _____ (have) dinner and _____ (go) straight to bed! I _____ (be) beat up!

F) COMPLETE THE TABLE WITH THE MISSING FORMS OF THE VERBS:

TO DO: _____	TO DRINK: _____
WAS: _____	RECEIVED: _____
TO HAVE: _____	SAID: _____
SAW: _____	TO MAKE: _____
TO VISIT: _____	ATE: _____

G) ORDER THESE SENTENCES IN THE PAST SIMPLE:

JOHN / MARY / AND / PARIS / TO / GO / LAST MONTH

YOU / DO / HOMEWORK / YOUR /?

NOT HAVE / TIME / I

WHERE / YOU / HOLIDAYS / SPEND / YOUR /?

H) WRITE A TEXT DESCRIBING JANE!

NAME: JANE

AGE: 14

ADDRESS: ST. JOHN'S STREET, 50

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 61978204

ORIGIN: SYDNEY

NATIONALITY: AUSTRALIAN

JOB: STUDENT

FREETIME ACTIVITIES: VIDEO GAMES/HANDBALL

I) COMPLETE USING SIMPLE PRESENT

- Mary _____ (enjoy) singing.
- Peter sometimes _____ (lend) me his bike.
- I _____ (be) Peter. I _____ (not be) Paul.
- Cows _____ (eat) grass.
- Polar bears _____ (live) at the North Pole.
- Monkeys _____ (like) bananas.
- Tom _____ (collect) stamps.
- The earth _____ (go) around the sun.
- It often _____ (snow) in winter.
- We _____ (eat) three meals a day.

11. She _____ (be) Miss Lee. She _____ (be) a teacher.
12. Father _____ (take) the dog for a walk every morning
13. We always _____ (wash) our hands before meals.
14. The children _____ (go) to school by bus.
15. Bats _____ (sleep) during the day.
16. These toys _____ (belong) to Kathy.
17. Every pupil _____ (have) a good dictionary.
18. Most children _____ (learn) very fast.
19. They _____ (be) good friends. They _____ (be not) enemies.
20. Mr. Thomas _____ (teach) us science.
21. We never _____ (cross) the street without looking.
22. This shop _____ (close) on Sunday.
23. Winter _____ (come) after autumn.
24. We _____ (be) in the same class, but we _____ (be not) on the same team.
25. A dog _____ (bark).
26. You _____ (look) tired.
27. He _____ (be) my father. He _____ (be) a doctor. He _____ (be not) a lawyer.
28. Everyone _____ (make) mistakes.
29. Ali _____ (work) in a department store.
30. Judy _____ (speak) English very well.

J) ANSWER

1. Do you get up at six o'clock? _____
2. Does she have a shower at five o'clock? (yes) _____
3. Do you like swimming? _____
4. Do you like dancing? _____
5. Does he eat chocolates? (no) _____
6. Do they clean the house? (yes) _____
7. Do you do your homework every day? _____
8. Does she play tennis every Monday? (no) _____
9. Do you have breakfast at seven o'clock in the morning? _____
10. Does your mother cook every day? _____

K. Write the -ing form of the verb.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) watch _____ | b) live _____ |
| c) write _____ | d) sit _____ |
| e) study _____ | f) laugh _____ |
| g) walk _____ | h) chat _____ |
| i) win _____ | m) wear: _____ |
| n) talk _____ | o) take: _____ |
| p) begin _____ | q) play: _____ |
| r) smoke _____ | s) clean: _____ |
| t) eat: _____ | u) close _____ |

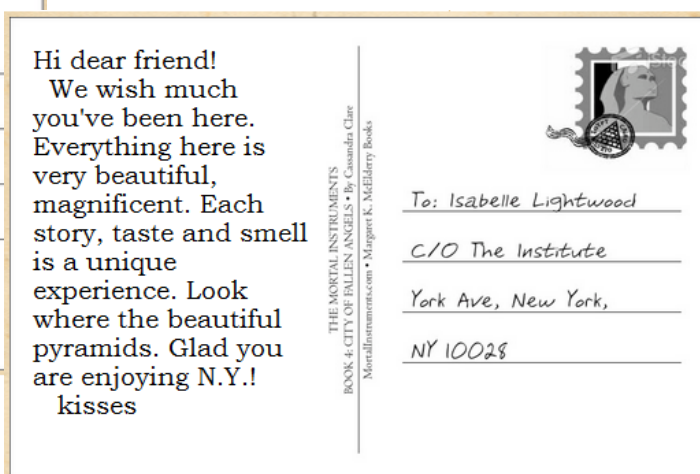
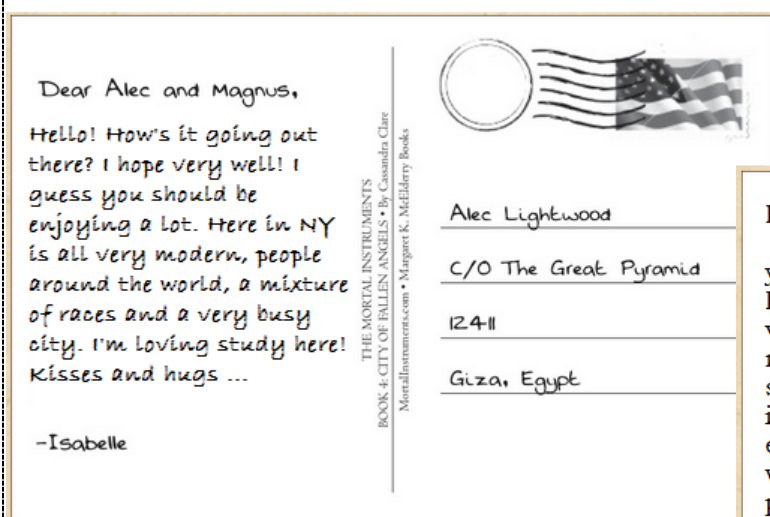
L) Look at the information. Are these sentences true (T) or false(F)?

Yesterday – robbery at the National Bank!

	Fred	Bill
1.00	Walk to Bill's house	Plan the robbery
2.00	Lunch	
3.00	Drive to bank	
4.00	Steal the money	Wait the car
5.00	Escape	

- a) At 1.00 Fred was planning the crime _____.
- b) At 2.00 Fred and Bill were sleeping _____.
- c) At 3.00 Fred and Bill were driving to the bank _____.
- d) At 4.00 Fred was having lunch _____.
- e) At 4.00 Bill was waiting in the car _____.
- f) At 5.00 Fred and Bill were going shopping _____.

Postcards



1. Answer about the postcards:

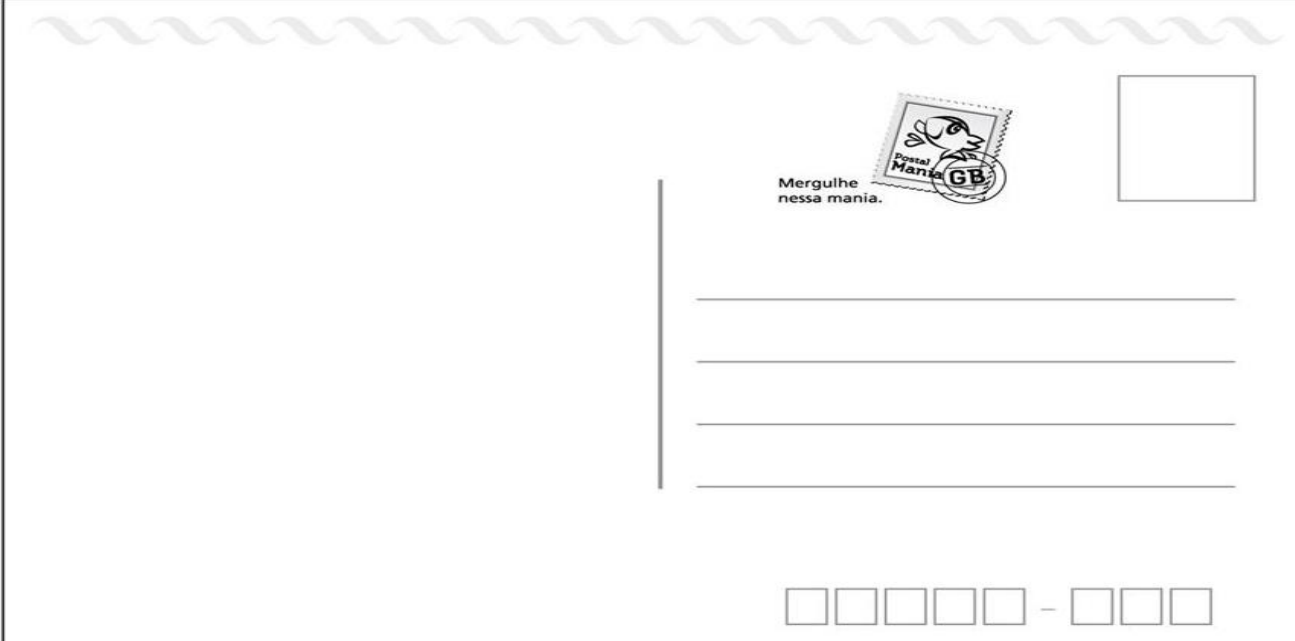
a) Where are Alec and Magnus?

b) Where is Isabelle Lightwood?

c) According the postcards are they relatives? Why?

d) Describe the place cited by Magnus and Alec.

2. Imagine a tourist place in Brazil and describe it in postcard below as if you were sending to a friend.



Mergulhe
nessa mania.

□□□□□ - □□□

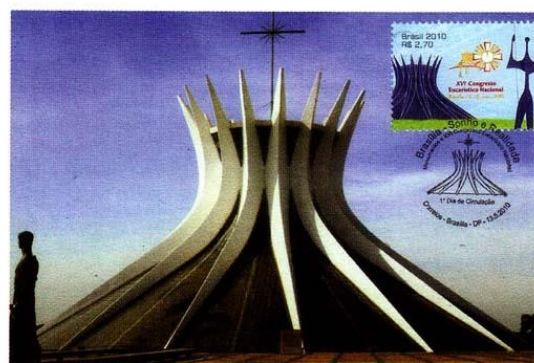
3. Read and translate the information in this postcard:

a) Where is the postcard?

b) Who was the creator of this pattern?

c) What year this postcard has been released?

d) What kind of pictures can be printed on postcards?



CATHEDRAL OF OUR LADY 'APARECIDA'

CREATOR: Alusio QUEIROGA, Brazil

STAMP: Issue: May 13, 2010.

For: XCVI Nat. Eucharistic Congress

CARD: Edicao Schmittstamps, nr. 73/2010

CANCEL: First Day, Brasilia, special mention,
concordant illustration(triple)

4. Make a postcard of your city.

City of Porteirão -Goiás

Edição: www.selosefiatelia.com

RPC

SELO

Name of place

Creator: _____

Stamp: _____

□□□□□ □□□

Immediate future: Going to

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

I'm going to try my best. (Vou fazer o possível.) – Forma afirmativa.

He isn't going to fire you. (Ele não vai te demitir.) – Forma negativa contraída.

Are they going to see the patients? (Eles vão atender os pacientes?) – Forma interrogativa.

3. Future with "ing"

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

We're having a party tomorrow. (A gente vai fazer uma festa amanhã.)

He isn't coming today. (Ele não vem hoje.)

Are they coming for dinner? (Eles vem pro jantar?)

Activities:

TRANSLATE INTO PORTUGUESE:

a) What color are you going to paint your kitchen?

b) I'm going to paint it white.

c) What are you going to do after class tonight?

d) I'm going to stop by at my uncle's house to pick up some books.

e) I think the concert is going to be good.

f) I think it's going to rain.

g) I think you'll do well on the test.

h) Maybe I'll go to the movies tonight.

i) I'm sure everything will be all right.

j) The phone's ringing! Don't worry, I'll get it.

k) Sir, will you have red wine or white wine? Mmm, I'll have red wine.

l) I will probably go to Salvador in December.

m) I don't know! But I think I will not go to the party next Saturday.

n) Maybe we will not be here tomorrow.

o) You are going to make a chocolate pie.

p) He is going to work on Saturday.

q) I am not going to come for the next class.

r) She is not going to travel on her vacation.

s) They are not going to present on the talent show.

t) Are you going to recite a poem?

u) Is he going to come for our party?

v) Are they going to have a big surprise?

w) I am going to go to São Paulo next week.

x))She is not going to go to Spain next month.

y) Are we going to go camping next week?

Choose the correct answer:

1 I feel really tired. I think I _____ go to bed.

(a) 'll

(b) 'm going to

2 Where are you going?

I _____ visit a customer.

(a) 'll

(b) 'm going to

3 Do you want me to help you?

No thanks. John _____ help me.

(a) 'll

(b) 's going to

4 Would you prefer tea or coffee?

I _____ have some coffee, please.

(a) 'll

(b) 'm going to

5. Would you like to come to my house for dinner and talk about this?

Good idea. I _____ bring some wine.

(a) 'll

(b) 'm going to

6 I've already decided. I _____ buy a new car

(a) 'll

(b) 'm going to

7 What are your plans for next week?

I _____ to fly to New York on business. Probably on Tuesday but I haven't bought my ticket yet.

(a) 'll

(b) 'm going to

A. Match the correct form to future tense:

1. I will talk to her in private.

a. I going to talk to her in private.

b. I'm going talk to her in private.

c. I'm going to talk to her in private

2. You will have better friends.

a. You're going to have better friends.

b. You going to have better friends.

c. You're going have better friends

3. He won't let it happen.

a. He is going to let it happen.

b. He's not going to let it happen.

c. He not going to let it happen.

4. Will she take a test?

a. Is she going to take a test?

b. She going to take a test?

c. Is she going take a test?

5. It will make your dream come true.

a. It going to make your dream come true.

b. It's going to make your dream come true.

c. It's not going to make your dream come true.

6. They will tell you what to do.

a. They're going to tell you what to do.

b. They is going to tell you what to do.

c. They're going tell you what to do.

7. Flamengo will win.

a. Flamengo is goin to win.

b. Flamengo going to win.

c. Flamengo is going to win.

What are you doing?

a) I am _____



b) I am _____



c) I am _____



d) I am _____



e) I am _____



f) I am _____



What is he doing?

a) He is _____



b) He is _____



c) He is _____



d) He is _____



Read the text:

Inventing the Future

Imagine a computer that will recognize faces of people and help you to remember their names, or a smart car that will wake up the driver when he is falling asleep at the wheel.

Scientists and engineers at the MIT – Massachusetts Institute of Technology – Media Lab believe all this and more will soon be possible. Projects like smart cars, smart houses, wearable computers and virtual pet dogs may contain the seeds of future innovations that will make life safer, easier, healthier or simply more fun. Scientists and engineers are literally inventing the future.

A car that will alert drivers to potential problems or wake up the driver if he is getting sleepy seems like a futuristic fantasy, but the scientists and engineers at the MIT are working to make this dream a reality. Computers in your shoes, clothing or eyeglasses may seem like science fiction, but on the MIT campus it is already happening. Computers in the future will also be quite different in brain power and applications from what we use today. You will probably talk to your future computer and it may even remind you of appointments and assignments or the names and faces of people you meet.

Vocabulary:

recognize: reconhecer;

to remember: lembrar-se;

smart: inteligente;

wake up: acordar;

to fall asleep: cair no sono;

wheel: volante;

to believe: acreditar;

more: mais;

may: poder;

seeds: sementes;

to seem: parecer;

quite: bastante;

remind: lembrar, fazer lembrar;

appointments: compromissos;

assignments: trabalhos.

1ª Questão:

Volte ao texto “Inventing the Future” e encontre exemplos de uso de will para expressar ações ou fatos no futuro, correspondentes a:

a) ...futuras inovações que farão a vida mais segura.

b) Um carro que alertará os motoristas...

c) Você provavelmente falará com o seu futuro computador.

d) Imagine um computador que reconhecerá rostos de pessoas...

e) Computadores no futuro também serão totalmente diferentes...

The new tower

Mayor: This is where the new tower Will be, ladies and gentlemen, and it will provide a lot of new office space.

Reporter 1: What's the timetable for the building, Mr. Mayor?

Mayor: As soon as the final plans are ready, the bulldozers will move in to the square. When they've cleared the site, we'll start building the new tower block. It will be finished by September and when we've moved in to our new offices the building will be officially opened. I invite you all to the opening.

Reporter 1: Why are you building the tower, Mr. Mayor?

Mayor: Because we need new offices.

Reporter 2: But why do you have to destroy this beautiful square?

Mayor: Progress, ladies and gentlemen, progress.

Vocabulary:*to provide: abastecer, suportar;**bulldozers: escavadoras;**to invite: convidar;**timetable: horário, período;**square: praça; site: local, lugar;**opening: abertura.**as soon as: assim que;**to start: começar;***2ª Questão:**

I) Responda, em Português, de acordo com o texto:

a) Quando a torre será terminada?

b) Por que Mr. Mayor tem que destruir a praça?

c) O que acontecerá quando as pessoas se mudarem para os novos escritórios?

d) Por que Mr. Mayor está construindo a nova torre?

II) Responda, usando short answer:

a) Will the tower be for living?

b) Would the square be destroyed?

3ª Questão: Encontre no texto:

a) Uma frase no Simple Future na forma afirmativa.

b) Mude a frase "a" para a negativa.

c) Mude a frase "a" para a forma interrogativa.

Extra-activity

Todo mundo sabe que o futuro é um tempo verbal utilizado para indicar ações que ainda não aconteceram. O futuro simples em inglês é construído através do uso do verbo modal ou auxiliar will, ou através do auxiliar menos comum shall, seguido do verbo principal no infinitivo, sem to.

Escreva frases de acordo com o se pede nas frases abaixo usando o futuro simples de A a G e no futuro imediato :

a) Uma decisão que está sendo tomada no momento da fala.

b) Uma oferta.

c) Uma predição sobre o futuro.

d) Um pedido.

e) Uma recusa.

f) Fazer uma promessa, uma ameaça, um comando, um aviso.

g) Um convite.

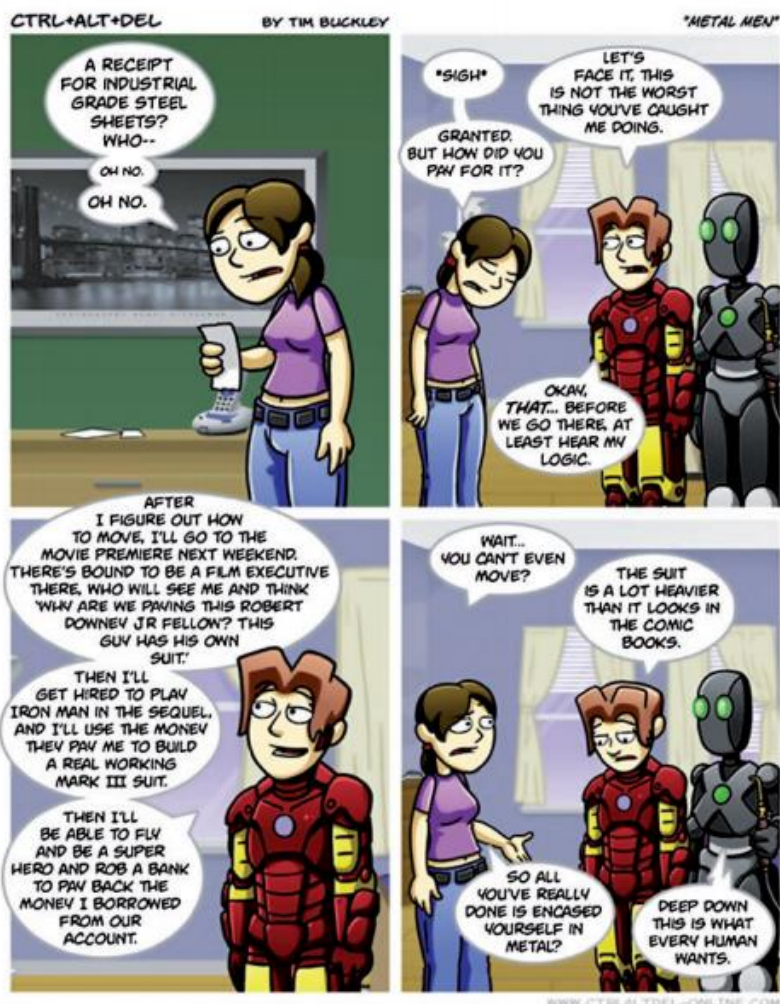
h) Falar de planos que foram feitos com antecedência.

i) usando a palavra probably, indicando algo provável.

J) Usando a expressão “gonna”.

1. Observe os textos a seguir e responda as questões.

TEXTO 1



Fonte: <<http://www.cad-comic.com/comics/20080426.jpg>>. Acesso em: 4 out. 2008.

a) Qual o tema de cada texto?

b) Identifique o uso do futuro simples nos textos.

c) Porque o rapaz do Texto 1 está vestido com o uniforme do Homem de Ferro? Que tipo de uso do futuro simples ele faz? Comenta um futuro certo ou provável?

d) Por que o rapaz com roupa de homem de ferro fica triste no último quadrinho?

e) Com quem o rapaz que está de pé, no Texto 2 está falando ao telefone.

TEXT 2



Fonte: <<http://teluguone.com/funtime/imagesnew/FutureTense3.jpg>>. Acesso em: 4 out. 2008.

Futuro Contínuo

A forma "Futuro Contínuo" (future continuous) na língua inglesa apresenta-se de duas maneiras fundamentais, que são: **"will be doing"** e **"be going to be doing."**

Diferentemente do padrão do "futuro simples", as formas do futuro contínuo são geralmente intercambiáveis.

Padrão do futuro contínuo utilizando "will":

(will be + present participle)

Exemplos:

You will be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight. (Você estará esperando por ela quando o avião dela chegar hoje.)

Will you be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight? (Você estará esperando por ela quando o avião dela chegar hoje?)

You will not be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight. (Você não estará esperando por ela quando o avião dela chegar hoje.)

Padrão do futuro contínuo utilizando "be going to":

(am/is/are + going to be + present participle)

Exemplos:

You are going to be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight. (Você estará esperando por ela quando o avião dela chegar hoje.)

Are you going to be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight? (Você estará esperando por ela quando o avião dela chegar hoje?)

You are not going to be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight. (Você não estará esperando por ela quando o avião dela chegar hoje.)

Importante salientar que é possível utilizar tanto "will" como "be going to" para criar o futuro contínuo com mínima diferença de significado.

Caso primeiro: Ação interrompida no futuro

O futuro contínuo é usado para indicar que uma ação prolongada no futuro será interrompida por uma outra, mais breve, no futuro. Pode tratar-se de uma interrupção real ou apenas uma interrupção no tempo.

Exemplos:

I will be watching TV when she arrives tonight. (Estarei vendo TV quando ela chegar hoje.)

I will be waiting for you when your bus arrives. (Estarei te esperando quando seu ônibus chegar.)

I am going to be staying at the Madison Hotel, if anything happens and you need to contact me. (Estarei no Hotel Madison, caso algo aconteça e você precise entrar em contato comigo.)

He will be studying at the library tonight, so he will not see Jennifer when she arrives. (Ele estará na biblioteca estudando hoje, então não verá quando Jennifer chegar.)

Activities

A. Escolham a opção entre as sentenças a seguir que melhor traduz o futuro contínuo.

1. Quando chegarmos em casa, ela estará dormindo.

- a. By the time we get home, she will sleep.
- b. By the time we get home, she will be sleeping.
- c. By the time we gets home, she will be sleeping.

2. Você estará trabalhando novamente daqui a duas semanas.

- a. You will be working again in two weeks' time.
- b. You will be work again in two weeks' time.
- c. You will are working again in two weeks' time.

3. Você vai voltar com a sua família?

- a. Will you be coming back with your family ?
- b. Will you are coming back with your family?
- c. Will you be coming back your family?

4. Eu vou estar dormindo quando você chegar aqui.

- a. I will sleeping when you arrive here.
- b. I will be sleep when you arriving here.
- c. I will be sleeping when you arrive here.

B. Passe as frases abaixo para a forma negativa.

1. I will be talking to her when you finish the work.

2. You will be living abroad when they start college.

C. Passe as frases abaixo para a forma interrogativa.

1. You will be working hard when we return home.

2. She will be doing better when they call her again.

1. Leia a letra da música e tente identificar qual seria a melhor opção para completa-la. Faça com atenção! Em seguida seu professor colocará a música para verificarmos as respostas certas.

WONDERFUL TONIGHT - Eric Clapton

It's **early** - **late** - 8 o'clock in the evening

She's wondering what clothes to wear

She puts on her make up

And brushes her **short** - **curly** - **long** blonde hair

And then she asks me

Do I look all right

And I say yes, you look wonderful **tonight** - **today** - **this morning**

We go a **club** - **party** - **game**

And everyone turns to see

This **pretty** - **cute** - **beautiful** lady

That's walking around with me

And then she asks me

Do you feel all right

And I say yes, I feel **good** - **wonderful** - **great** tonight

I feel wonderful

Because I see the love light in your **eyes** - **face** - **hair**

And the wonder of it all

Is that you just don't realize

How many - **how much** - **why** I love you

It's time to go home now

And I've got an aching **body - head - leg**

So I give her the car **door - seats - keys**

And she helps me to **bed - sleep - the bedroom**

And then I tell her

As I turn out the **TV - stereo - light**

I say my darling, you were wonderful tonight

Oh my darling, you were wonderful tonight

2. Faça a correspondência entre a letra original e sua tradução:

You're beautiful (Part I)

() My life is brilliant. (2x)

() My love is pure.

() I saw an angel.

() Of that I'm sure.

() She smiled at me on the subway.

() She was with another man.

() But I won't lose no sleep on that,

() 'Cause I've got a plan.

() You're beautiful. You're beautiful.

() You're beautiful, it's true.

() I saw your face in a crowded place,

() And I don't know what to do,

() 'Cause I'll never be with you.

1. Eu vi seu rosto num lugar cheio de gente

2. Você é bonita, é verdade.

3. Meu amor é puro.

4. E eu não sei o que fazer

5. Minha vida é ótima.

6. Você é bonita. Você é bonita.

7. Porque eu nunca estarei com você.

8. Eu vi um anjo.

9. Porque eu tenho um plano.

10. Ela estava com outro homem.

11. Disso eu tenho certeza.

12. Mas eu não vou perder o sono por isso

13. Ela sorriu pra mim no metrô.

3. Observe a tradução da segunda parte da música e complete corretamente os espaços:
You are beautiful (Part II)

Yeah, _____ caught my eye, *Sim, ela chamou a minha atenção*

As _____ we walked on by. *Quando nós passamos (um pelo outro)*

She could see from my _____ that I was, *Ela pode ver pela minha cara que eu estava*

Flying high, *Voando alto*

And I don't think that I'll _____ her again, *E eu acho que não vou vê-la de novo*
 But we shared a _____ that will last till the _____. *Mas nós compartilhamos um momento que vai durar até o fim.*

You're beautiful. You're beautiful

You're beautiful, it's true.

I saw your face in a crowded place,

And I don't know what to do,

'Cause I'll never be with you.

You're beautiful. You're beautiful. You're beautiful, it's true.

There must be an _____ with a _____ on her _____, *Deve haver um anjo com um sorriso no rosto*

When she thought up that I should be _____ you. *Quando pensou que eu deveria estar com você.*

But it's _____ to face the truth, *Mas é hora de encarar a verdade,*

I will _____ be with you. *Eu nunca estarei/ficarei com você.*

4. Complete the lyrics with the past tense of the verbs in parenthesis

My life is brilliant. My love is pure.

I saw an angel. Of that I'm sure.

She _____ at me on the subway. (smile)

She _____ with another man. (be)

But I won't lose no sleep on that, 'Cause I've got a plan.

You're beautiful. You're beautiful. You're beautiful, it's true.

I _____ your face in a crowded place, (see)

And I don't know what to do, 'Cause I'll never be with you.

Yeah, she _____ my eye, (catch)

As we _____ on by. (walk)

She _____ see from my face that I was flying high (can)

And I don't think that I'll see her again,

But we _____ a moment that will last till the end. (share)

You're beautiful. You're beautiful. You're beautiful, it's true.

I saw your face in a crowded place, And I don't know what to do,

'Cause I'll never be with you.

You're beautiful. You're beautiful. You're beautiful, it's true.

There must be an angel with a smile on her face,

When she _____ up that I should be with you. (think)

But it's time to face the truth, I will never be with you.



California dreamin'

All the leaves are brown (1)	() Ele sabe que eu vou ficar
And the sky is gray (2)	() Eu estaria seguro e aquecido
I've been for a walk (3)	() Eu fui caminhar
On a winter's day (4)	() Sonhando com a Califórnia
I'd be safe and warm (5)	() Que eu passei no caminho

If I was in L.A. (6)	() Todas as folhas estão marrons
California dreaming (7)	() Se eu estivesse em Los Angeles
On such a winter's day (8)	() E fingi rezar
I stepped into a church (9)	() Eu entrei numa igreja
I passed along the way (10)	() Num dia assim de inverno
Well, I got down on my knees (11)	() Bem, eu me ajoelhei
And I pretend to pray (12)	() E o céu está cinza
You know the preacher likes the cold (13)	() Você sabe que o pregador gosta do frio
He knows I'm gonna stay (14)	() Num dia de inverno
California dreaming (7)	
On such a winter's day (8)	



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

LISTEN

OUÇA A MÚSICA COM ATENÇÃO E CIRCULE A PALAVRA QUE A COMPLETE ADEQUADAMENTE.

WALKING ON THE MOON - The Police

Giant steps are what you _____ **fake/take/make**

Walking on the moon

I hope my _____ don't break **arms/ neck/ legs**

Walking on the moon

We could _____ forever **walk/ talk/ chalk**

Walking on the moon

We could _____ together **be/ stay/ live**

Walking on, Walking on the moon

Walking _____ from your house **away/back/fast**

Walking on the moon

Walking _____ from your house **away/back/fast**

Walking on the moon

Feet they hardly touch the _____ **ground/ round/ sound**

Walking on the moon

My feet don't hardly make no _____ **ground/ round/ sound**

Walking on, Walking on the moon

Some may _____ **stay/obey/say**

I'm _____ these days away wishing/fishing/washing

No way

And if it is the _____ I pay **price/prince/tax**

Some say

Tomorrow's another _____ **day/way/hay**

You stay

I may as well _____ **stay/play/obey**

Giant steps (repeat)

Some may say (repeat)

Text 1.

This mad bomber has struck at least a dozen times. His airmailed bombs killed 12 addressees and injured 21. His targets have ranged from New York to California. His motive is unknown. The search for the terrorist has turned into a massive manhunt. Postal inspectors have studied the names of more than 80,000 people. FBI agents across the nation and, through the Interpol, around the world have been alerted. There is a \$ 60,000 reward for information leading to his arrest and conviction.

**HELP
FIND
THIS
MAD
BOMBER**



Male Caucasian
Height: 5' 30"
Weight: 180 lbs
Hair: Brownish-blond
Age: Mid-forties

HELPING VOCABULARY

strike : atacar

addressee: destinatário

conviction: condenação

ANSWER QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO TEXT I.

01. The heading "HELP FIND THIS MAD BOMBER" is similar in meaning to

- A) Help the police find this man and become a national hero.
- B) Press the government into reorganizing the Postal Service security.
- C) Contact authorities immediately if you have any information about this man.
- D) Arrest this criminal if you happen to come across him.
- E) Offer a donation to sponsor a nationwide search.

02. One of the objectives of the text is to

- A) give details about a massive manhunt.
- B) advertise a prisoner's 'wanted' poster.
- C) alert the agents around the world to prepare for action.
- D) get the population involved in the search for the criminal.
- E) warn the residents about the risk of being attacked by the mad anthrax killer.

03. The mad bomber

- A) sent letters to people also living in areas outside New York and California.
- B) chose addressees who lived exclusively either in New York or in California.
- C) has been hunted by the FBI agents around the world.
- D) used a different explosive device in each of his letters.
- E) worked for the Postal Service.

04. After reading line 01, we may say that the killer attacked

- A) less than a dozen times.
- B) no less than a dozen times.
- C) much more than a dozen times.
- D) much less than a dozen times.
- E) exactly a dozen times.

05. We can infer that the terrorist

- A) planned biological attacks to New York and California.
- B) called the FBI and threatened more lethal letters.
- C) used different pseudonyms in the letters he sent.
- D) was silent for nearly twelve months.
- E) may have left the United States.

06. Mark the option that contains the right comment about the bomber's appearance.

- A) A hairless man.
- B) A man with a long beard.
- C) A man that has a thin mustache.
- D) A man whose stature is unknown.
- E) A 45 - year old man approximately.

TEXT II – Last Call

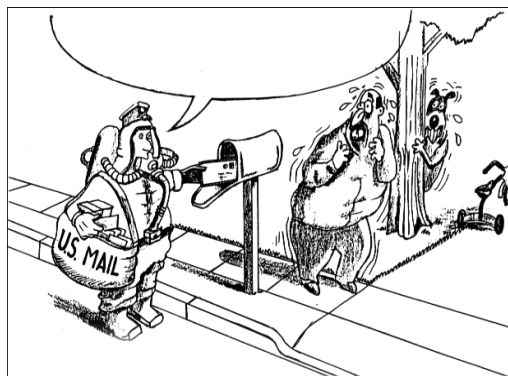
TEXT II – Last Call

- 01 **911(*)**: What's the problem?
 02 **Caller**: I might have been exposed to anthrax.
 03 **911**: Do you know when?
 04 **Caller**: It was a week ago, last Saturday morning at work. I work for the Postal Service. I
 05 went to the doctor Thursday, he took a culture, but he never got back to me with the
 06 results. I went through an achiness and headachiness, which started Tuesday. Now I'm
 07 having difficulty breathing, and just to move any distance, I feel like I'm going to faint.
 08 **911**: O.K., which post office do you work at?
 09 **Caller**: This is the post office downtown. A woman found an envelope, and I was in the
 10 vicinity. It had powder in it. They never let us know whether the thing had anthrax or not.
 11 They never, ah, treated the people who were around this particular individual and the
 12 supervisor who handled the envelope. So I don't know if it is or not. But the symptoms that
 13 I've had are what was described to me in a letter they put out. Except for vomiting. I'm not
 14 bleeding, and I don't have diarrhea either.
 15 **911**: I'm going to get the call in to the ambulance.
 (*) **911** – 24-hour emergency service

ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. We may infer that
- A) the person who made the last call during that day was the supervisor.
 - B) 911 accepted no other phone calls after the postal worker's.
 - C) the postal worker made his last call from the hospital.
 - D) the caller died while being taken to the hospital.
 - E) the caller might have died after the call.
2. Mark the option that contains the correct statement.
- A) Vomiting is not a symptom that results from anthrax.
 - B) The symptoms the caller describes to the 911 operator are consistent with anthrax.
 - C) The postal worker is completely sure he was exposed to anthrax last Saturday morning.
 - D) The postal worker's body movements haven't been affected by what he thinks is anthrax.
 - E) A week before the call, the postal worker handled an envelope presumed to have anthrax.
3. The caller had information concerning the symptoms caused by anthrax because
- A) the supervisor had told him about them.
 - B) he had attended a lecture on the subject.
 - C) he had seen a documentary about the topic.
 - D) he had read informative material on anthrax.
 - E) the Postal Service had shown a film on the effects of anthrax.

• TEXT III - CARTOON



4. Study the context and choose the words the postman is saying in the cartoon.
- (a) "Stop calling me. You can't get out of paying your bills just by claiming the envelopes may contain anthrax."
 - (B) "Relax man, you don't even know what you're laughing at! This isn't an explosive agent... It's a free sample of a new kind of powder soap."
 - (C) "Now, now just get your life to normal. There's no need to panic about your mail."
 - (D) "Freeze! You're under arrest! You have the right to remain silent."

VERBOS IRREGULARES

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

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

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

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