

Sumário

Inglês 1^E

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Inglês

1^E

Text study

English, an international language



Why learn English?

Because English is the most important international language in the world. Some facts prove that: English is the international language of air and sea travels, of computing, of pop music, of politics, of science and medicine, sports, TV and films.

The world today is a very small place. Communication and travel are extremely quick: think of jet planes, satellite TV, telephones, telex, fax and e-mails, for example.

Because of this, we need a common language, and this language is English. English is the first language in:



Australia



Canada



The United Kingdom



The United States



Ireland



New Zealand

And it is the official second language in many other countries like: India, Nigeria, South Africa, Israel...

About the text

01. Identifique as palavras usadas no texto com suas traduções:

- a) why () palavra
- b) to learn () isso
- c) because () por que (em perguntas)
- d) most () porque (em respostas)
- e) country () provar
- f) world () mais, maioria
- g) some () aprender
- h) fact () fato
- i) to prove () algum(ns), alguma(s)
- j) that () país
- () mundo

Structure

Observe os verbos destacados nas frases:

English is the most important language in the world.

Communication and travel are extremely quick.

I am not American. I am Brazilian.

English is not the official language in Brazil.

Are you interested in English?

Todas as frases apresentam o verbo *to be* na sua construção. Em português, ele corresponde a **ser** ou **estar** e é um dos verbos mais usados na Língua Inglesa. Pode aparecer sozinho ou acompanhando um outro verbo. Obedece à seguinte conjugação:

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I am	Am I?	I am not
You are	Are you?	You are not
He is	Is he?	He is not
She is	Is she?	She is not
It is	Is it?	It is not
We are	Are we?	We are not
You are	Are you?	You are not
They are	Are they?	They are not

Veja como fica em português o verbo *to be*, conjugado na forma afirmativa, no presente:

Pronomes Retos	Verbo TO BE	Forma Contracta
I (eu)	AM (sou, estou)	I'M
YOU (você)	ARE (é, está)	YOU'RE
HE (ele)	IS (é, está)	HE'S
SHE (ela)	IS (é, está)	SHE'S
IT (ele, ela)	IS (é, está)	IT'S
WE (nós)	ARE (somos, estamos)	WE'RE
YOU (vocês)	ARE (são, estão)	YOU'RE
THEY (eles, elas)	ARE (são, estão)	THEY'RE

Forma negativa contracta:

is not - isn't ou **'s not**
are not - aren't ou **'re not**

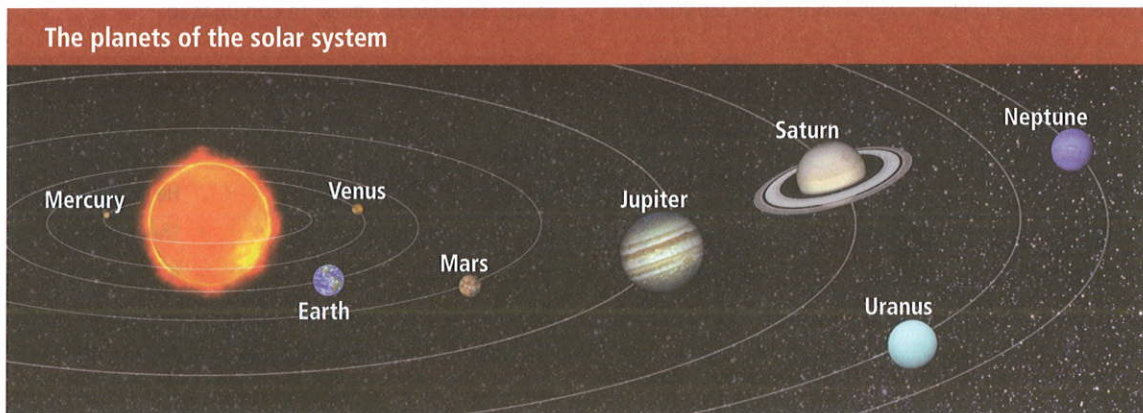
Exercises

02. Complete the sentences with the correct form of to be:

- a) She _____ American.
- b) They _____ Canadian.
- c) You _____ a pop star.
- d) Sarah _____ Italian.
- e) Jimmy and I _____ learning English.

Text study

No texto a seguir, grande parte das palavras são parecidas com o português. Outras, que você não conhece, serão colocadas logo abaixo do texto. Se surgirem mais palavras desconhecidas para você, tente orientar-se pelo contexto, fazendo deduções. Para responder às perguntas sobre o texto, não é necessário traduzi-lo, mas compreendê-lo, procurando captar as informações importantes.



- f) Jet planes _____ extremely quick.
- g) English _____ the most important international language.

h) I _____ Brazilian. My name _____ Brenda.

03. Rewrite the sentence using contracted forms:

- a) They are not from New Zeland.

- b) He is not Chinese.

- c) You are not in a public school.

- d) I am not in the university.

04. Rewrite the sentences in the interrogative form

- a) Portuguese is our official language.

- b) It is possible to learn more than one language.

- c) You are interested in communication.

- d) Paul and Grace are friends.

There are billions of huge star families in the Universe. They are called galaxies. The Milky Way is one of these galaxies. The Solar System is in the Milky Way. There is one sun and there are nine planets in the Solar System.

Mercury, the planet closest to the Sun, has no atmosphere. On Mars it is very thin. Venus is surprisingly similar to the Earth in size and mass. It has a dense atmosphere made up chiefly of carbon dioxide, and a surface temperature of over 400°C. Several planets have moons. The Earth has one moon. Jupiter has fourteen. Saturn, ten (discounting its rings). Uranus has five; and Neptune, two moons. Mars also has two satellites, but these are less than 24 km in diameter and of a different type from the Earth's moon.

Adapted from: The Earth and Man. In: A Rand McNally World Atlas, edited by Tony Loftas.

Vocabulary

- Also: _____
 Called: _____
 Chiefly: _____
 Closest: _____
 Huge: _____
 Less than: _____
 Made up: _____
 Rings: _____
 Size: _____
 Surface: _____
 Thin: _____
 Type: _____

About the text

05. Responda em português:

a) Qual o planeta mais próximo do Sol?

b) Como é a atmosfera de Marte?

c) Quantas luas tem Júpiter?

Structure I

There is / There are

Quando queremos dizer que algo existe (ou não existe) em algum lugar, usamos *there is* (no singular) e *there are* (no plural).

Observe:

There is = há, existe

There is one sun in the Solar System.

Há um sol no Sistema Solar.

There's a galaxy called Milky Way.

Há uma galáxia chamada Via Láctea.

Is there anybody out there?

Há alguém aí?

There isn't any atmosphere on Mercury.

Não existe nenhuma atmosfera em Mercúrio.

There are = há, existem

There are nine planets in the Solar System.

Há nove planetas no Sistema Solar.

There are billions of galaxies in the universe.

Há bilhões de galáxias no universo.

Are there stars in the sky tonight?

Há estrelas no céu esta noite?

There aren't any stars in the sky tonight.

Não há nenhuma estrela no céu esta noite.

Forma Afirmativa	Forma Interrogativa	Forma Negativa
There is (There's)	Is there?	There is not (There isn't)
There are	Are there?	There are not (There aren't)

Exercise

06. Complete with the different forms of there is / there are:

- a) _____ only one moon around the Earth.
 b) _____ eight planets in the Solar System.
 c) _____ life on other planets?
 d) _____ fifteen planets in the Solar System.
 e) _____ oxygen on the Moon.
 f) _____ some scientists in the observatory.
 g) _____ thirty-one days in April.

- h) _____ an important problem to discuss.
- i) _____ oceans on Jupiter.
- j) _____ many doubts about extraterrestrials.

Structure II

This – these – that – those

Singular	Plural
THIS (este, esta, isto)	THESE (estes, estas)
THAT (esse, essa, isso, aquele, aquela, aquilo)	THOSE (aqueles, aquelas)

- Usamos *this* e *these* quando algo ou alguém está perto.

Examples:

This is my new car.
Este é meu carro novo.

These students are organized.
Estes alunos são organizados.

- Usamos *that* e *those* quando algo ou alguém não está tão próximo.

Examples:

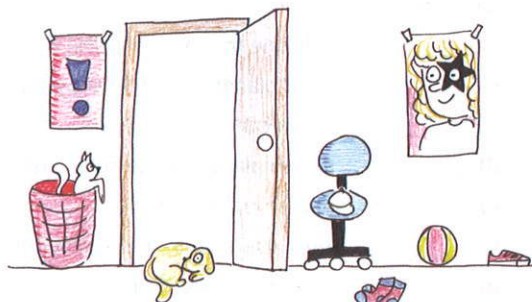
That woman over there is a lawyer.
Aquela mulher lá é advogada.

Those students over there aren't brothers.
Aqueles alunos lá não são irmãos.

✓ Tests

Importante: Leia sempre com atenção as instruções que acompanham cada teste. O objetivo é ajudá-lo a verificar se assimilou bem o conteúdo e, ao mesmo tempo, familiarizá-lo com questões de múltipla escolha.

01. Assinale a alternativa que não corresponde à ilustração abaixo:



- a) There is a chair in the room.
- b) The dog is sleeping at the door.
- c) There aren't posters on the wall.
- d) There is a cat in the basket.
- e) The door of this room is open.

02. Which alternative completes the sentences?

"Hello, _____ we all here today?"

"No. Robert _____ here."

- a) are – am.
- b) is – am.
- c) are – aren't.
- d) are – isn't.
- e) is – are.

03. Marque a alternativa que completa corretamente os espaços em branco da sentença abaixo:

"The Milky Way is a galaxy, and it _____ billions of stars. _____ millions of galaxies like the Milky Way in the Universe."

- a) has – There are.
- b) is – There is.
- c) have – Have.
- d) has – Have.
- e) there are – There are.

04. (FCC-AL) Which alternative can complete the sentence below?

John, are _____ books here yours?

- a) this.
- b) these.
- c) that.
- d) those.
- e) there.

05. Assinale a alternativa que responde à seguinte pergunta:

Are the children happy?

- a) Yes, he is.
- b) Yes, it is.
- c) Yes, they are.
- d) No, I am not.
- e) No, they are.

06. (UNEB-BA) Assinale a alternativa correta:

" _____ a clock on the wall."

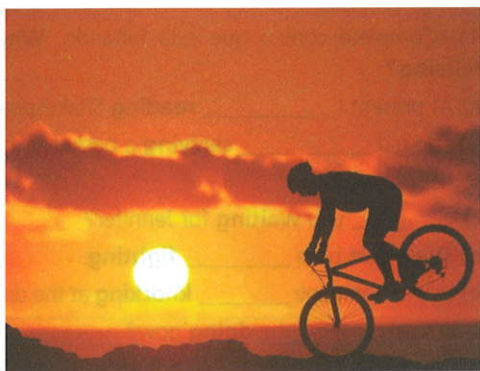
- a) There are.
- b) There are not.
- c) There is.
- d) There were.
- e) Were there.

07. (ESAM-RN) Mark the correct alternative:
It's possible to control inflation but it ____ easy.
- a) is.
 - b) are.
 - c) isn't.
 - d) hasn't.
 - e) be.

08. Which alternative is **wrong**?
- a) There is thirty days in February.
 - b) There are seven days in a week.
 - c) There aren't oceans on Jupiter.
 - d) There isn't oxygen on the moon.
 - e) Are there twelve months in a year?

Text study

Staying alive



How are you living? What are you doing to stay healthy? Are you not eating and sleeping accordingly? Are you working and worrying too much? Aren't you exercising? Even being very useful, these questions are often boring to answer.

If you are taking care of your life, congratulations! But if you are smoking cigarettes, cigars or pipes; making use of drugs like pot or cocaine; drinking alcoholic beverages in excess; eating too much and sleeping late, my sympathies! You are entering the roll of people facing actual risky factors.

Your chances of a long and healthy life are not many. At least, these are some of the medical conclusions all over the world.

Vocabulary

Actual: _____
Alive: _____

At least: _____
Beverages: _____
Boring: _____
Even: _____
Healthy: _____
My sympathies!: _____
Roll: _____
Taking care: _____
Useful: _____

About the text

07. O que você não pode inferir do texto?
- a) Você deve deitar e levantar cedo.
 - b) Devemos comer com moderação.
 - c) Deve-se dormir adequadamente.
 - d) É importante nos preocuparmos com a saúde.
 - e) Você não deve ter preocupações excessivas.

08. Qual das citações abaixo não se enquadra no texto?
- a) O Ministério da Saúde adverte: fumar pode causar diversos males à sua saúde.
 - b) Diga não às drogas.
 - c) Dormir é o melhor remédio.
 - d) Mente sã corpo são.
 - e) Prevenir é melhor que remediar.

09. O texto apresenta:
- a) questionamentos e ameaças;
 - b) dicas e deveres;
 - c) indicações e avisos;
 - d) receitas e sugestões;
 - e) críticas e estímulos.

Structure III

The present continuous tense

Quando queremos dizer, em inglês, que algo está acontecendo agora, usamos o *present continuous*, que se forma com o verbo *to be* no presente, mais ING no verbo principal:

Observe estes exemplos:

It's **snowing**.
Está nevando.



He is **dancing** now.
Ele está dançando agora.



Look! That man is **taking** a photo of you!
Olhe! Aquele homem está fotografando você!



It's **raining** at the moment.
Está chovendo no momento.

Are you **studying** at present?
Você está estudando no momento?



Nas sentenças encontraremos, na sua maioria, termos como **now, at the moment, at present**, etc. para enfatizar o momento da ação do verbo.

! Importante saber

Para o acréscimo de **ING** (gerúndio) obedecemos algumas normas:

- Verbos terminados em "E" após consoante, perdem o "E" antes do **ING**.

Example: Live – **living** (morar – morando)

- Com verbos em C – V – C (consoante – vogal – consoante) forte, dobra-se a última letra.

Example: Stop – **stopping** (parar – parando)

- Verbos terminados em "Y" simplesmente recebem **ING**:

Example: Buy – **buying** (comprar – comprando).

- Verbos terminados em "EE" recebem apenas **ING**.

Example: See – **seeing** (ver – vendo).

- O verbo **TO BE** também não perde o "E".

Example: Be – **being** (ser, estar – sendo, estando).

Exercises

10. Pratique, escrevendo no gerúndio os seguintes verbos:

- Have (ter) - _____
- Try (tentar) - _____
- Read (ler) - _____
- Sit (sentar) - _____
- Run (correr) - _____
- Rain (chover) - _____
- Stay (ficar) - _____
- Open (abrir) - _____
- Write (escrever) - _____
- Be (ser, estar) - _____

11. Complete com o que está faltando. **What's missing?**

- At present I _____ **reading** Shakespeare.
- The girl _____ **carrying** a basket of food to her grandmother.
- _____ you **waiting** for Jennifer?
- Those two boys _____ **fighting**.
- Listen! Someone _____ **knocking** at the door.
- What _____ he **doing** now?
- The students _____ not **eating** hot dogs, they _____ **eating** salad.

12. Complete the sentences using the verbs in parentheses in the present continuous tense:

- The students _____ English exercises now. (do)
- He _____ abroad tonight. (travel)
- We _____ at an American company now. (work)
- I _____ a salad and drinking an orange juice. (eat)
- The boys _____ basketball now. (play)
- She _____ the new computer now. (use)
- His daughter _____ TV in her bedroom. (watch)
- The virus _____ great problems to the computer programs. (cause)
- i) _____ you _____ any book at present? (read)

Tests

(UFMS) Look carefully at the picture and answer the questions 09 to 11.



09. Choose the alternatives that correctly describe the picture:

- a) The boys are wearing glasses.
- b) There is a dog under the table.
- c) Two boys are playing cards.
- d) There are seven people in the picture.
- e) A girl is playing the guitar.

10. According to the picture, complete the sentence with the correct alternative:

Some people at the picture are _____.

- a) sleeping.
- b) talking.
- c) eating.
- d) reading.
- e) travelling.

11. According to the picture which alternatives contain correct answer for the following question: Are there some young people in the picture?

- a) Yes, there are three girls and four boys.
- b) No, there ins't.
- c) Yes, there is.
- d) No, there aren't.
- e) Yes, there aren't.

Choose the right alternative to complete the sentence:

12. She's very busy at the moment. She _____ some documents.

- a) type.
- b) typing.
- c) to type.
- d) is typing.

13. Answer the telephone, please! It _____.

- a) ring.
- b) rings.
- c) is ringing.
- d) ringing.

14. Wait a minute! He _____ his dinner.

- a) finish.
- b) is finishing.
- c) finishes.
- d) finishing.

15. (PUCSP) Ms. Taylor arrives home in the evening and asks: "Where is Tom?" "He is uptairs _____ his favorite TV program."

- a) watch.
- b) watching.
- c) watches.
- d) to watch.

16. Hello, Ann. What are you doing?

I _____ for my shoes.

- a) looking.
- b) am looking.
- c) to look.
- d) are looking.

17. (UC-MG) Don't talk so loud. The young man _____.

- a) sleep.
- b) are sleep.
- c) is sleeping.
- d) to sleep.

18. Which alternative can answer the question below?

Are you feeling well?

- a) Yes, you are.
- b) Yes, I am.
- c) No, it isn't.
- d) Yes, I do.

Text study

Lazy Jane

Lazy
lazy
lazy
lazy
lazy
lazy
Jane,
she
wants
a
drink
of

water
so
she
and
waits
and
waits
and
waits
and
waits
for
it
to
rain.



Source: SILBERSTEIN, S. *Where the sidewalk ends* Harper & Row Publishers, New York, p. 87.

About the text

13. De acordo com o texto, por que Jane está nessa posição?

- a) Porque ela está cansada.
- b) Porque acabou de desmaiar.
- c) Porque é preguiçosa.
- d) Porque não consegue ficar de pé.

14. Por que o autor escreveu o texto dessa forma?

- a) Para ser diferente e irônico.
- b) Para mostrar todas as palavras alinhadas.
- c) Para chamar a atenção do leitor.
- d) Para fazer lembrar a chuva caindo.

Vocabulary improvement

Adjectives

Adjetivos são palavras que descrevem, que qualificam os substantivos. São palavras como *lazy*, *expensive*, *beautiful*, *yellow*, *sweet*, etc.

Examples:

Lazy Jane.
Jane preguiçosa.

A **beautiful** girl.
Uma garota bonita.

An **expensive** car.
Um carro caro.

Sweet dreams.
Doces sonhos.

O adjetivo sempre descreve alguma coisa, tem a função de mostrar como algo ou alguém é. Em inglês não tem gênero (masculino/feminino) e nem número (singular/plural). Normalmente é usado antes do substantivo que descreve.

Estude bem estes importantes adjetivos, completando as traduções que estão faltando:

Big / large	grande
Clean	limpo
Dangerous	
Dry	seco
Early	
Easy	
Expensive	
False	
Fast / quick	
Fat	gordo
Full	
Good	
Happy	
High	
Hot	quente
Long	
Near	
Noisy	barulhento
Old	
Poor	pobre
Right	
Strong	
Sweet	doce
Tall	alto
Useful	
Wide	largo
Wrong	
Small	
Dirty	
Safe	seguro, que não oferece perigo
Wet	
Late	tardio, atrasado
Difficult / hard	

Cheap	barato
True	
Slow	lento
Thin	
Empty	vazio
Bad	
Sad / unhappy	
Low	baixo
Cold	
Short	
Far	
Quiet	
New / young	
Rich	
Left	esquerdo
Weak	fraco
Bitter	
Short	
Useless	inútil
Narrow	
Right	certo

Exercise

15. Pratique, passando para o inglês:

- Vida longa - _____
- Lugar pequeno - _____
- Ônibus cheio - _____
- Computadores úteis - _____
- Memória ruim - _____
- Menina preguiçosa - _____
- Carros azuis - _____
- Boa cozinha - _____
- Números errados - _____
- Água quente - _____
- Rua perigosa - _____

Structure IV

The simple present tense

No texto *Lazy Jane* o autor descreve o mau hábito de Jane de esperar pela água, com um tempo verbal

que em inglês é chamado de *simple present* (presente simples). Ao escrever "... she waits and waits and waits..." (...ela espera e espera e espera...) a rotina preguiçosa de Jane é devidamente colocada pelo autor através deste tempo verbal, o qual deve ser utilizado na descrição de hábitos, de coisas do dia a dia.

Verbs

Para você entender os verbos em inglês – aquelas palavras que expressam ação, existência ou ocorrência – primeiro deverá saber identificá-los no infinitivo, que é a forma do verbo sem referência à pessoa ou tempo. Simplesmente, o nome do verbo. O **infinitive** geralmente vem acompanhado da partícula **TO**.

Examples:

To fly	- voar
To sing	- cantar
To speak	- falar
To eat	- comer
To see	- ver
To sleep	- dormir

Simple present

Para a formação deste tempo verbal, basta cortarmos a partícula **TO** do infinitivo e colocarmos um sujeito antes do verbo. Assim:

I work	- Eu trabalho
You study	- Você estuda
We sing	- Nós cantamos
They speak	- Eles falam

- Com HE, SHE, IT acrescentamos **S**:

She eats	- Ela come
He sleeps	- Ele dorme
It runs	- Ele ou ela corre
Jane waits	- Jane espera

Regras especiais

- Com verbos terminados em CH, SH, O, S, Z e X, he, she, it recebem **ES**:

To watch (assistir)	- He watch es (Ele assiste)
To wash (lavar)	- She wash es (Ela lava)
To do (fazer)	- It do es (Ele ou ela faz)
To kiss (beijar)	- Lucy kiss es (Lucy beija)
To waltz (valsar)	- Bob waltz es (Bob valsa)
To fix (consertar)	- He fix es (Ele conserta)

- Quando o verbo terminar em Y precedido por consoante, ele recebe a terminação **IES** em lugar do Y para he, she, it:

To try (tentar) - He **tries** (Ele tenta)
 To cry (chorar) - It **cries** (Ele ou ela chora)

• Verbos terminados em Y precedidos por vogal, recebem apenas **S** para he, she, it:

To say (dizer) - She **says** (Ela diz)
 To pray (rezar) - He **prays** (Ele reza)

To have = ter

Atenção para sua conjugação no *simple present*:

I (Eu)	have (tenho)
You (Você)	have (tem)
He (Ele)	has (tem)
She (Ela)	has (tem)
It (Ele, ela)	has (tem)
We (Nós)	have (temos)
You (Vocês)	have (têm)
They (Eles, elas)	have (têm)

Observe mais estes exemplos de *simple present*:

They **walk** every morning.
 Eles caminham todas as manhãs.

I seldom **sleep** early.
 Raramente durmo cedo.

She always **recycles** paper, plastic, and aluminium.
 Ela sempre recicla papel, plástico, e alumínio.

We usually **take** that bus.
 Nós geralmente tomamos aquele ônibus.

Os exemplos acima demonstram um dos principais usos do *simple present*: o de exprimir ações habituais. Os advérbios ou locuções adverbiais (palavras que descrevem ou que dão um certo significado aos verbos) a seguir, são frequentemente empregados nas sentenças com esse tempo verbal. Estude-os bem:

Always	sempre
Never	nunca
Often	frequentemente
Frequently	frequentemente
Seldom	raramente
Rarely	raramente
Generally	geralmente
Sometimes	às vezes
Usually	usualmente

Every	Day	Todos os dias
	Week	Toda semana
	Month	Todo mês
	Year	Todo ano
	Morning	Toda manhã

Once twice three times a etc.	Day	Uma vez por dia
	Week	Duas vezes por semana
	Month	Três vezes por mês

On	Sundays	Aos domingos
	Fridays	Nas sextas

Outro uso do *simple present* é relatar fatos gerais:

Water **boils** at 100°C.
 A água ferve aos 100°C.

The Earth **goes** around the sun.
 A Terra gira em torno do Sol.

Exercises

16. Pratique escrevendo os verbos no *simple present*:

- To wait - She _____
- To write - They _____
- To rain - It _____
- To carry - He _____
- To teach - She _____
- To mix - He _____
- To brush - She _____
- To go - The boy _____
- To have - Ted _____
- To say - She _____

17. Sublinhe a forma correta do verbo entre parênteses:

- Sarah always (eat / eats) spaghetti.
- He (work / works) in a bank from Monday to Friday.
- Michelle often (come / comes) home at seven.
- They seldom (travel / travels) at night.
- Mr. Clark (hate / hates) rock' n' roll.
- The students generally (arrive / arrives) early.
- We all (need / needs) love and peace.
- Cathy and Sue (live / lives) in a small apartment.
- We (brush / brushes) our teeth after meals.

18. Complete with the simple present of the verbs in parentheses:

- a) He never _____ soccer on Saturday. (to play)
- b) I seldom _____ before midnight. (to sleep)
- c) It often _____ in Manaus. (to rain)
- d) We sometimes _____ our holidays on the beach. (to spend)
- e) She always _____ to the supermarket for her mother. (to go)
- f) Steve and Carol _____ every afternoon. (to study)
- g) My father _____ for a big company. (to work)
- h) Bob _____ to Rio once a month. (to fly)
- i) Miss Grace _____ English at this school three times a week. (to teach)
- j) They usually _____ breakfast before 8. (to have)

✓ Tests

Choose the correct alternative:

19. He usually _____ late.
- a) sleep.
 - b) to sleep.
 - c) sleeps.
 - d) sleeping.
20. My sister always comes here on Saturday. "Always" means:
- a) nunca.
 - b) raramente.
 - c) frequentemente.
 - d) sempre.
21. My friends _____ sports.
- a) practices.
 - b) practice.
 - c) to practice.
 - d) is practice.
22. It frequently _____ in March.
- a) raining.
 - b) to rain.
 - c) rain.
 - d) rains.
23. They _____ vegetables every day.
- a) eat.
 - b) eats.
 - c) to eat.
 - d) eating.

24. (UCF-RJ) "Some people _____ to be home on Sundays."

- a) like.
- b) likes.
- c) are liking.
- d) is liking.

25. (EASAN-SP) February _____ before March.

- a) come.
- b) comes.
- c) is coming.
- d) are coming.

26. (ITA-SP) John is a good student, so he _____ to school every day.

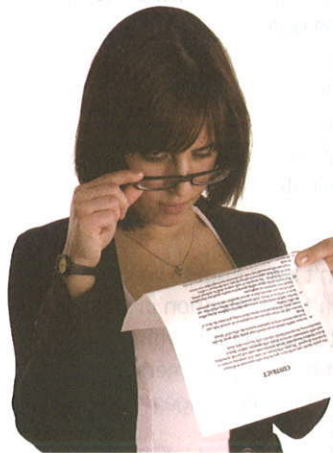
- a) gone.
- b) go.
- c) going.
- d) goes.

27. Which alternative is correct?

- a) I know what she want.
- b) My friend like his trip.
- c) Monkeys eats bananas.
- d) Brazilians like football.

Text study

A mother in doubt



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

Aretha Thompson

Dear Mrs. Thompson,

I don't think Laura has a bad memory for languages. She is a bright student. Maybe your daughter lacks interest or she doesn't like the subject for one reason or another. Perhaps she is studying at a wrong time of the day. You say that she "tries to study". Why doesn't she really study? I mean, study and not try to.

Sometimes people pretend to study, but unconsciously they don't pay attention to what they are doing. Ask Laura to talk to her teacher before it is late.

Ken Clover – Coordinator



Vocabulary

Before: _____

Bright: _____

Doubt: _____

Maybe: _____

Subject: _____

To lack: _____

To mean: _____

To pretend: _____

To think: _____



About the text

Mark the correct answer:

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

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

20. Laura:

- a) doesn't learn English well.
- b) doesn't pay attention in school.
- c) don't study English with attention.
- d) don't have a good memory.
- e) doesn't like languages.

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

- a) bad student.
- b) good daughter.
- c) girl without memory.
- d) good student.
- e) bad daughter.

22. The text is about:

- a) school problems.
- b) discipline.
- c) learning difficulties.
- d) adolescence conflicts.
- e) bad students.

Structure V

Negative and interrogative forms (do / does)

Study these examples:

Interrogative sentences

Do you like sports?

Você gosta de esportes?

Do they work in a hospital?

Eles trabalham num hospital?

Does she live in a flat?

Ela mora em um apartamento?

Does Nick eat meat?

Nick come carne?

Do the children watch too much TV?

As crianças assistem TV demais?

Negative sentences

I **don't** like onions.

Não gosto de cebolas.

We **don't** want to go now.

Nós não queremos ir agora.

He **doesn't** swim very well.

Ele não nada muito bem.

Teresa **doesn't** sleep early.

Teresa não dorme cedo.

They **don't** pay attention.

Eles não prestam atenção.

- A maioria dos verbos na Língua Inglesa necessita de um auxiliar para interrogar e negar. Usa-se **DO** para I – YOU – WE – THEY e **DOES** para HE – SHE – IT. O verbo principal fica no infinitivo, sem a partícula TO. Observe:

Forma afirmativa:

She drinks diet coke. (Ela toma coca diet.)

Forma interrogativa:

Does she drink diet coke? (Ela toma coca diet?)



verbo principal sem S

Forma negativa:

She doesn't drink diet coke. (Ela não toma coca diet.)

↓
verbo principal sem S

Do	I You	Don't
Does	He She It	Doesn't
Do	We You They	Don't

 **Exercises**

23. Do or Does? Complete properly:

- a) _____ they listen to the music?
- b) _____ he teach Biology?
- c) _____ Ms. Green prefer white coffee?
- d) _____ the Earth have two moons?
- e) _____ you have a computer?
- f) _____ you think recycling is important?

24. Don't or Doesn't? Complete properly:

- a) She _____ know how to cook.
- b) They _____ shout at the stadium.
- c) Classes _____ start at 7.
- d) My friend _____ work in a supermarket from Monday to Saturday.
- e) Mr. and Mrs. Springfield _____ like their neighbours.
- f) Laura _____ have a bad memory for languages.

25. Write in a correct order.

Example:

you / have / a brother or a sister?
Do you have a brother or a sister?

- a) to study / you / do / like / English?

- b) work / don't / they / here.

- c) she / have / blue eyes / does?

- d) good / is / student / she / a?

 **Tests**

28. Choose the correct alternative:

- a) Does butterflies flies?
- b) Dogs does not like cats.
- c) Do they work in that restaurant?
- d) We doesn't live here.

29. Which sentence is wrong?

- a) Do they like animals?
- b) It don't fly.
- c) She doesn't work here.
- d) Allan goes to the beach every summer.

30. Complete properly:

"_____ they _____ Ecology?"

- a) Do – study.
- b) Does – study.
- c) Does – studies.
- d) Do – studies.

31. The students often _____ their homework in the afternoon, but today they _____ in the garden.

- a) does – play.
- b) do – are playing.
- c) do – playing.
- d) does – to play.

32. Complete the answer:

"Do you usually recycle aluminum cans?"

"Yes, I _____."

- a) am.
- b) do.
- c) have.
- d) am not.

33. "_____ Mr. Clover think learning English is important?"

"Yes, he does."

- a) Have.
- b) Does.
- c) Has.
- d) Do.

34. (UNICURITIBA-PR) Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a forma negativa correta de:
"John McEnroe plays soccer."

- a) John McEnroe doesn't plays soccer.
- b) John McEnroe doesn't play soccer.
- c) John McEnroe don't play soccer.
- d) John McEnroe not play soccer.
- e) John McEnroe don't plays soccer.

35. (UFPA) Do you usually _____ breakfast at seven or at eight o'clock?

- a) eats.
- b) is eating.
- c) eat.
- d) are eating.
- e) to eat.

36. (UEPG-PR) Ela não gosta de cozinhar.

- a) She don't like to cook.
- b) She not like to cook.
- c) She like not to cook.
- d) She doesn't like to cook.
- e) She likes not to cook.

37. "Do you practise any sports?"
Which alternative can answer the question above?

- a) Yes, you play volleyball.
- b) Yes, they learn it every afternoon.
- c) No, tennis.
- d) No, all day long.
- e) Yes, football.

Text study

Animals in danger



What do tigers, whales, wolves, and deer have in common? They are all animals in danger of extinction. They have many natural enemies, but man is their

principal problem. In many countries, men (women and children, too) pollute the air, rivers, seas, beaches, and valleys with their industries. They take land and food from the animals when they build their cities, roads and farms. People kill animals to make coats, shoes and bags, or just to put them on walls for decoration.

Today, about one thousand species of animals are in danger. If you want to help save their lives, write to these societies for information (in English, please):

- International Society for the Protection of Animals
106 Jermyn Street, London, S. W. 1, England.
- International Union for Conservation of Nature
1110 Morges, Switzerland.
- World Wildlife Fund
1196 Gland, Switzerland.

Vocabulary

- Bags: _____
- Coats: _____
- Danger: _____
- Deer: _____
- Enemies: _____
- Farms: _____
- Land: _____
- Roads: _____
- Seas: _____
- Walls: _____
- Whales: _____
- Wolves: _____

About the text

26. According to the text, mark **true** or **false**.
- () Man is the principal enemy of all animals in danger of extinction.
 - () Pollution is not a problem for those animals.
 - () Only industries cause problems for those animals.
 - () People kill animals for no reason.
 - () There is not anything we can do for those animals.
 - () There are many species of animals in danger of extinction.

Structure VI

Plural form

Normas para a formação do plural		
Regra geral	+ S	student - students
Sibilantes	+ ES	church - churches
Cons. + Y	-Y + IES	city - cities
Vogal + Y	+ S	day - days
Cons. + O	+ ES	potato - potatoes
F ou Fe	+S	chief - chiefs
	-F, -Fe + VES	life - lives
Irregulares	Não existe regra	man (homen) - men
		woman (mulher) - women
		child (criança) - children
		ox (boi) - oxen
		foot (pé) - feet
		goose (ganso) - geese
		tooth (dente) - teeth
		mouse (camundongo) - mice
		louse (piolho) - lice
		die (dado) - dice

! Importante saber

- Palavras de origem estrangeira, terminadas em **o**, fazem o plural com o simples acréscimo de **s**:

Examples:

Radio(s), piano(s), photo(s), casino(s), studio(s).

- Substantivos terminados em **oo** também recebem apenas **s**:

Examples:

Kangaroo(s), bamboo(s), tattoo(s), zoo(s).

- Certos substantivos terminados em **ch**, com som de **k** recebem apenas **s** para formar o plural:

Examples:

Stomach(s), matriarch(s), patriarch(s), epoch(s)

- Alguns substantivos terminados com **f** ou **fe** mudam para **ves** no plural:

Knife (faca) - knives

Wife (esposa) - wives

Thief (ladrão) - thieves

Wolf (lobo) - wolves

Leaf (folha) - leaves

Half (metade) - halves

Loaf (pão) - loaves

Shelf (prateleira) - shelves

! Importante saber

- Alguns substantivos não mudam no plural:

Examples:

Deer – veado, veados

Sheep – ovelha, ovelhas

Chinese – chinês, chineses

Portuguese – português, portugueses

- Alguns substantivos não possuem singular:

Examples:

Glasses – óculos

Scissors – tesoura

Pants / trousers – calças

Pliers – alicate

! Exercise

27. Give the plural of:

a) Key: _____

b) Window: _____

c) Body: _____

d) Flash: _____

e) Safe: _____

f) Discovery: _____

g) Bus: _____

h) Holiday: _____

i) Policeman: _____

j) Dish: _____

k) Box: _____

l) Sandwich: _____

m) Daisy: _____

n) Dictionary: _____

o) Fly: _____

p) Sheep: _____

q) Wolf: _____

r) Sky: _____

s) Child: _____

t) Ice cream: _____

u) Roof: _____



Tests

38. Escolha a alternativa que apresenta o plural correto:

- a) Tomatoes - oxen - countries - wives.
- b) Wolfs - babies - pianoes - cliffs.
- c) Geoses - pens - teeth - dynamos.
- d) Days - houses - matches - citys.
- e) Oxen - men - mouses - roves.

39. Escolha a alternativa que apresenta os plurais de **armchair, louse, sheep** e **wolf**:

- a) Armchairs - lice - sheep - wolves.
- b) Armchairs - louse - sheeps - wolfs.
- c) Armchair - lices - sheep - wolfs.
- d) Armchairs - louses - sheeps - wolfs.
- e) Armchair - louse - sheep - wolves.

40. Todas as palavras seguem a mesma regra para formar o plural, exceto:

- a) Plural em ies - daisy, lady, baby, city, fly.
- b) Plural em es - watch, church, negro, dish, brush.
- c) Plural em s - cowboy, valley, key, way, day.
- d) Plural em ves - wife, safe, loaf, chief, leaf.
- e) Mudança de vogal interna - goose, tooth, foot, louse, mouse.

41. (FEI-SP) A alternativa que apresenta erro na forma singular-plural é:

- a) Tablet - tablets.
- b) Discovery - discoveries.
- c) Headache - headaches.
- d) Role - roles.
- e) Day - days.

42. (UNICURITIBA-PR) Dê o plural da seguinte frase: "This room is too small for our class."

- a) Those rooms are too small for our classes.
- b) These rooms are too smalls for our classes.
- c) That rooms are too smalls for our classes.
- d) These rooms are too small for our classes.
- e) This rooms are too small for our classes.

43. Mark the alternative that completes correctly the sentences below:

"Who's _____ girl at _____ table over there? And who are _____ boys with her?"

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

44. Marque a alternativa em que o plural foi usado corretamente:

- a) Wolfes / babies / pianos / mices.
- b) Men / children / foots / days.
- c) Wives / tomatoes / holidays / citys.
- d) Women / kisses / dolls / policewomen.
- e) Walls / heroes / chiefs / childrens.

45. "She is a good baby-sitter." In the plural form:

- a) They are good baby-sitters.
- b) She's good babies-sitters.
- c) She's a goods babies-sitter.
- d) They are good babys-sitters.
- e) They are baby-sitters goods.

Text study

83 Pennard Green
Twerton
Bath BA2 1SE
England
March 27, 2007

Dear Frank,

My name is Larry Miller. I am 15 years old and I am a student at St. Edward's. I have a brother and a sister. My brother's name is Philip. He is 13. I like him very much. We always play games together. My sister's name is Brenda. She is 8. She collects teddy bears. She has thirteen or fourteen different teddy bears in her bedroom. She is simply crazy about them!

I like music very much. Do you like it too?

My friends and I have a band, The Angels, and I play the drums, but I don't play them very well.

What about you? Can you play an instrument?

I'm also fond of sports. Volleyball is my favorite sport. Do you have any hobbies? Please tell me about them.

Well, that's all for now. Please write to me as soon as you can.

Best wishes,
Larry

About the text

28. Brenda is:

- a) Philip's friend;
- b) 13 years old;
- c) Very fond of teddy bears;
- d) Larry's brother.

29. The pronoun them in the first paragraph refers to:

- a) Brenda's bedroom;
- b) Brenda's teddy bears;
- c) The games;
- d) Philip and Larry.

30. The pronoun them in the third paragraph refers to:

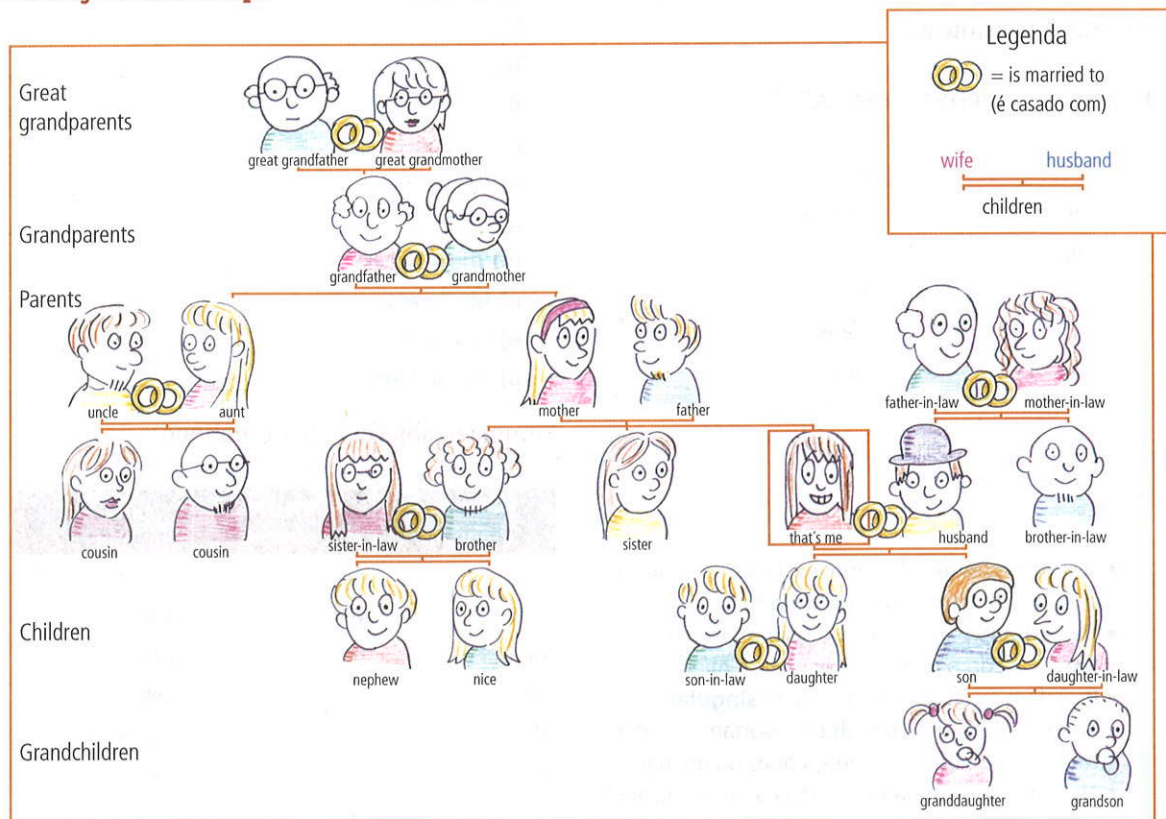
- a) some sports;
- b) the drums;
- c) volleyball;
- d) Frank's hobbies.

31. Larry lives in:

- a) Dear Frank;
- b) The United States;
- c) America;
- d) England.

Vocabulary improvement

Family relationships



Decide which is the correct option:

32. The father of my mother is my...

- a) grandson.
- b) grandfather.

33. Your mother's brother is your...

- a) uncle.
- b) aunt.

34. His uncle's son is his...

- a) daughter.
- b) cousin.

35. The daughter of my mother's sister is her...

- a) cousin.
- b) niece.

36. My brother's son is my...

- a) nephew.
- b) cousin.

37. Her uncle's wife is her...
 a) niece. b) aunt.
38. The husband of your daughter is...
 a) brother-in-law. b) son-in-law.
39. The mother of your husband is your...
 a) mother-in-law. b) sister-in-law.
40. His wife's sister is his...
 a) daughter-in-law. b) sister-in-law.
41. The parents of our parents are our...
 a) grandparents. b) grandchildren.

Structure VII

Personal pronouns

Pronomes subjetivos (caso reto)

I	Eu
YOU	Você, tu
HE	Ele
SHE	Ela
IT	Ele, ela
WE	Nós
YOU	Vocês, vós
THEY	Eles, elas

Usos

- Estes pronomes funcionam como sujeito da oração, portanto vindo antes do verbo.
- **He:** É usado para pessoa do sexo masculino.
- **She:** É usado para pessoa do sexo feminino.
- **It:** Refere-se à coisa ou animal no **singular**.
- **They:** É o plural de **he, she, it**, portanto, poderá se referir a homens, mulheres, coisas ou animais.
- **It** também acompanha sentenças que "falam" sobre o tempo, o clima e a distância.

Examples:

It's 8:30.
São 8:30.

It's cold today.
Está frio hoje.

It's Friday.
É sexta-feira.

It's far from here.
É longe daqui.

It's raining.
Está chovendo.

Exercise

42. Pratique, substituindo os seguintes substantivos por he, she, it, we, you ou they:

- a) Mrs. Howard: _____
- b) Miss Taylor: _____
- c) Mr. White: _____
- d) Teddy bear: _____
- e) The children: _____
- f) My sister: _____
- g) The stars: _____
- h) You and I: _____
- i) The planet: _____
- j) The angels: _____
- k) That man: _____
- l) Blue eyes: _____
- m) The beaches: _____
- n) My parents: _____
- o) Jane and Joan: _____
- p) You and Bill: _____

Pronomes objetivos (caso oblíquo)

Subjective Pronouns	Objective Pronouns	
I	me	me, mim
YOU	you	te, ti
HE	him	o, ele
SHE	her	a, ela
IT	it	o, a, ele, ela
WE	us	nos
YOU	you	vós
THEY	them	os, as, eles, elas

Usos

- Estes pronomes funcionam como objeto da oração, portanto vindo depois do verbo:

Example:


I like **him** very much.
Eu gosto muito dele.

- Usado também depois de preposição:

Example:

Please, write to me.
Por favor, escreva para mim.

Nunca usado no início das orações.

 **Exercises**

43. Pratique o uso dos pronomes pessoais:
Fill in with the correct pronouns. Follow the model:

Roger loves Sarah.

He her

a) Tom and I like Martha. She is a good friend.

b) Mr. and Mrs. Jones don't know England.

c) The girls are helping mother at present.

d) Father and I play tennis with Bill and John.

e) Grace sits near Brenda, doesn't she?

f) The teacher always speaks to me and Fred.

g) This teddy bear belongs to my niece.

h) I know Frank and Richard very well.

44. Mark the correct alternative with an X:

a) _____ are from different cities.

() They. () Them. () He.

b) My daughter always talks to _____.

() we. () me. () she.

c) Don't tell _____ my secret.

() she. () her. () they.

d) _____ likes to walk in the morning.
() Him. () Her () She.

e) Do you love _____?
() him. () she. () he.

f) They often see _____.
() we. () they. () us.

g) _____ collect antiques.
() She. () I. () Me.

h) Lets' go with _____ to the beach.
() us. () them. () we.

45. Change the words in parentheses for a personal pronoun:

a) Chocolate is not good for small children.

Don't give _____ to _____.
(chocolate / small children)

b) We have to do something about pollution.
_____ is a bad thing. (Pollution)

c) Boys and girls – what are the differences between _____?
(boys and girls)

d) Helen is worried about what other people think about _____.
(Helen)

e) I'm fond of sports. _____ are good for health.
(sports)

f) I can play the drums. Do you know how to play _____?
(the drums)

 **Tests**

Choose the correct alternative:

46. (UFPE) "Is the bird flying?"

"Yes, _____ is."

- a) he.
- b) it's.
- c) itself.
- d) it.
- e) she.

47. (UFPE) "Is Henry tired?"

"Yes, _____ is tired."

- a) she.
- b) it.
- c) they.
- d) him.
- e) he.

48. (FCMSC-SP) The teacher wants to see _____ now.
 a) we.
 b) us.
 c) they.
 d) he.
 e) she.

49. (UGF-RJ) The curtains are dirty. Please wash _____ today.
 a) it.
 b) they.
 c) them.
 d) her.
 e) its.

50. (UNICURITIBA-PR) Substitua o que estiver grifado pelo pronome correspondente, assinalando a alternativa correta:

"Paul, Robert and I gave flowers to Helen."

- a) They - it.
 b) They - its.
 c) We - its.
 d) We - them.
 e) They - them.

51. (UNICURITIBA-PR) As palavras grifadas na frase "My father and my mother came to see me and my wife" podem ser substituídas por:

- a) we - us. d) you - him.
 b) they - us. e) we - them.
 c) we - her.

52. (PUCSP) Your children are very nice. I like _____.

- a) him. d) me
 b) it. e) you.
 c) them.

53. _____ is reading the story to _____.

- a) Him - him. d) He - them.
 b) Him - them. e) She - they.
 c) They - him.

54. Just between you and _____. It's a secret.

- a) I.
 b) me.
 c) she.
 d) they.
 e) we.

55. Tell your uncle I need to talk to _____.

- a) her.
 b) him.
 c) it.
 d) you.

Text study



Football is a very popular sport in the United States. But American football is not like international football (or soccer). Like soccer, American teams have eleven players. But they play a very different game: the field, the ball, the rules, and the object of the game are not the same. The players wear special clothes, with helmets on their heads, because American football is a dangerous game.

Vocabulary

- Clothes: _____
 Dangerous: _____
 Field: _____
 Heads: _____
 Helmets: _____
 Rules: _____
 Same: _____

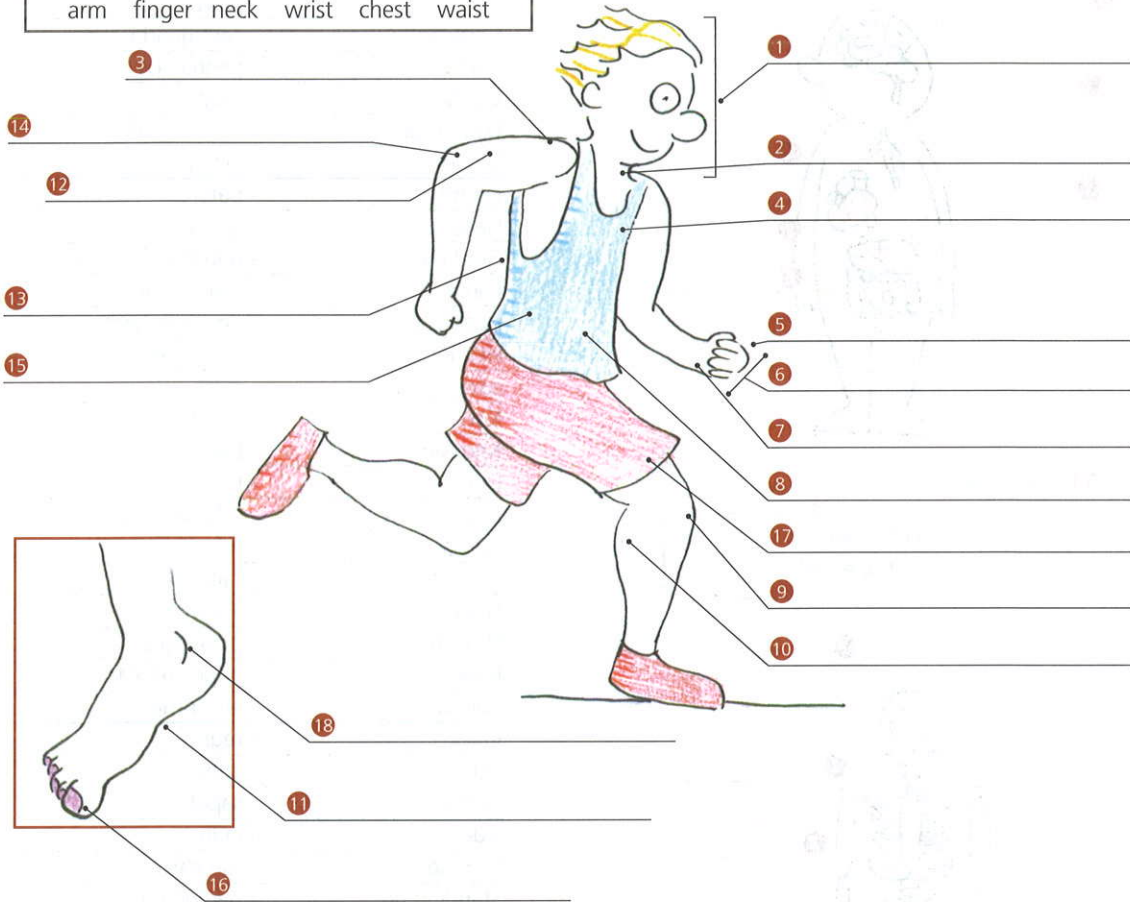
About the text

46. According to the text, mark true or false:
 () Americans and Brazilians play the same kind of football.
 () Americans play football in the same way as the rest of the world.
 () American football is not like soccer.
 () Football and soccer have rules.
 () The players wear helmets because soccer is a dangerous game.
 () Americans like football.

The human body

47. Distribua as partes do corpo relacionadas abaixo, colocando-as ao lado de cada número:

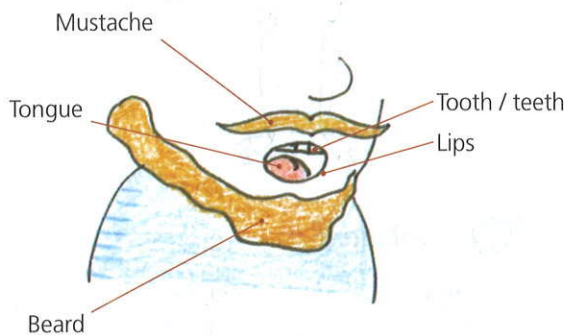
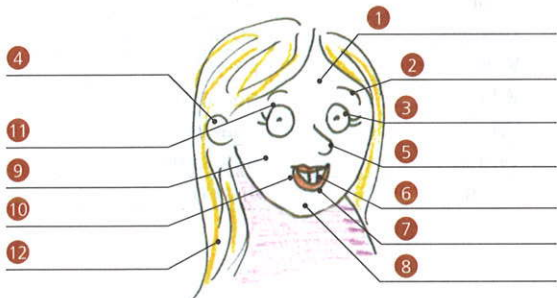
shoulder hand toe knee ankle back
leg foot head elbow stomach thigh
arm finger neck wrist chest waist



48.

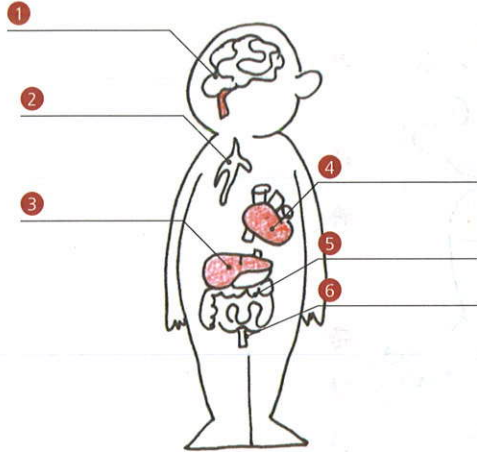
eye lips cheek eyelash ear
mouth nose eyebrow forehead
chin tooth hair

The mouth



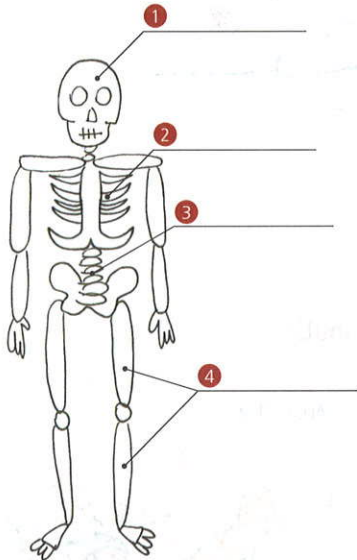
49. The internal organs:

veins liver heart intestine
bladder lungs brain kidneys



50. The skeleton:

skull bones
backbone rib



 Vocabulary

Almost	- quase
Also	- também
Armchair	- poltrona
Bathroom	- banheiro

Bedroom	- quarto
Before	- antes
Belongs	- pertence
Below	- abaixo
Busy	- ocupado
Cans	- latas
Carrying	- carregando
Cliffs	- penhascos
Clothes	- roupas
Dining room	- sala de jantar
Dinner	- jantar
Drums	- bateria
Field	- campo
Fighting	- brigando
Foreign	- estrangeiro
Headache	- dor de cabeça
Helmet	- capacete
Juice	- suco
Kitchen	- cozinha
Knocking	- batendo
Later	- mais tarde
Living room	- sala de estar
Meals	- refeições
Missing	- faltando
Neighbours	- vizinhos
Next to	- próximo a
Role	- papel, função
Round	- em torno
Rules	- regras
Safe	- cofre
Shoes	- sapatos
Side	- lado
So loud	- tão alto
Standing up	- parado em pé
Tired	- cansado
To hate	- detestar
Tonight	- esta noite
Typing	- digitando
Trip	- viagem
Under	- embaixo
Until	- até
Upstairs	- no andar de cima
Wall	- parede
When	- quando
Which	- qual, quais
Within	- dentro de
Wrong	- errado

 **Respostas**

Exercise 01: J, A, C, I, D, B, H, G, E, F

Exercise 02: a) is; b) are; c) are; d) is; e) are; f) are; g) is; h) am / is.

Exercise 03:

a) They aren't from New Zealand. b) He isn't Chinese.
c) You aren't in a public school. d) I'm not in the university.

Exercise 04: a) Is Portuguese our official language?

b) Is it possible to learn more than one language?
c) Are you interested in communication? d) Are Paul and Grace friends?

Exercise 05: a) Mercúrio; b) Densa e formada principalmente de dióxido de carbono. c) Catorze.

Exercise 06: a) There is; b) There are; c) Is there; d) There are; e) There isn't; f) There are; g) There aren't; h) There is; i) There aren't; j) There are.

Exercise 07: e

Exercise 08: c

Exercise 09: d

Exercise 10: a) having; b) trying; c) reading; d) sitting; e) running; f) raining; g) staying; h) opening; i) writing; j) being.

Exercise 11: a) am; b) is; c) are; d) are; e) is; f) is; g) are/are.

Exercise 12: a) are doing; b) is traveling; c) are working; d) am eating; e) are playing; f) is using; g) is watching; h) is causing; i) Are / reading.

Exercise 13: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 14: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 15: a) long life; b) small place; c) full bus; d) useful computers; e) bad memory; f) lazy girl; g) blue cars; h) good kitchen; i) wrong numbers. j) hot water; k) dangerous street.

Exercise 16: a) waits; b) write; c) rains; d) carries; e) teaches; f) mixes; g) brushes; h) goes; i) has; j) says.

Exercise 17: a) eats; b) works; c) comes; d) travel; e) hates; f) arrive; g) need; h) live; i) brush.

Exercise 18: a) plays; b) sleep; c) rains; d) spend; e) goes; f) study; g) works; h) flies; i) teaches; j) have.

Exercise 19: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 20: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 21: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 22: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 23: a) Do; b) Does; c) Does; d) Does; e) Do; f) Do.

Exercise 24: a) doesn't; b) don't; c) don't; d) doesn't; e) don't; f) doesn't.

Exercise 25: a) Do you like to study English? b) They don't work here. c) Does she have blue eyes? d) Is she a good student?

Exercise 26: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 27: a) keys; b) windows; c) bodies; d) flashes; e) safes; f) discoveries; g) buses; h) holidays; i) policemen j) dishes; k) boxes; l) sandwiches; m) daisies; n) dictionaries; o) flies; p) sheep; q) wolves; r) skies; s) children; t) ice creams; u) roofs.

Exercise 28: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 29: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 30: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 31: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 32: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 33: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 34: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 35: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 36: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 37: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 38: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 39: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 40: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 41: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 42: a) She; b) She; c) He; d) It; e) They;
f) She; g) They; h) We; i) It; j) They; k) He; l) They;
m) They; n) They; o) They; p) You.

Exercise 43: a) We; her; b) They; it; c) They; her;
d) We; them; e) She; her; f) He / She; us; g) It; her;
h) them.

Exercise 44: a) They; b) me; c) her; d) she; e) him;
f) us; g) I; h) them.

Exercise 45: a) it; them; b) it; c) them; d) her; e) they;
f) them.

Exercise 46: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 47: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 48: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 49: Em sala de aula.

Exercise 50: Em sala de aula.

 **Gabarito**

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01) C | 02) D | 03) A | 04) B | 05) C | 06) C |
| 07) C | 08) A | 09) D | 10) B | 11) A | 12) D |
| 13) C | 14) B | 15) B | 16) B | 17) C | 18) B |
| 19) C | 20) D | 21) B | 22) D | 23) A | 24) A |
| 25) B | 26) D | 27) E | 28) C | 29) B | 30) A |
| 31) B | 32) B | 33) B | 34) B | 35) C | 36) D |
| 37) E | 38) A | 39) A | 40) D | 41) B | 42) D |
| 43) D | 44) D | 45) A | 46) D | 47) E | 48) B |
| 49) C | 50) D | 51) B | 52) C | 53) D | 54) B |
| 55) B | | | | | |

Sumário

Inglês **2**^E

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Avaliações

Anotações

Health and fitness quiz

How healthy and fit do you think you are? Guess your health and fitness score from 0 (very unhealthy) to 55 (very healthy).



Your food and nutrition

Points

1. How many meals do you eat each day?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Four or five small meals | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Three meals | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> One or two meals | 0 |

2. How often do you eat at regular times during the day?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Always | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Usually | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hardly ever | 0 |

3. How many servings of fruits and vegetables do you eat each day?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Five or more | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> One to four | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> None | 0 |

4. How much junk food do you eat?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very little | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> About average | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A lot | 0 |

5. Do you take vitamins?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, every day | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | 0 |

Your fitness

Points

6. How often do you exercise or play a sport?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Three or more days a week | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> One or two days a week | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 0 |

7. Which best describes you?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A fitness freak | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A sports fan | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A couch potato | 0 |

8. How important is physical exercise to you?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very important | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fairly important | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not important | 0 |

Your health

Points

9. Which best describes you weight?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ideal | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Almost ideal | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Far from ideal | 0 |

10. How often do you get a physical exam?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Once a year | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Every two or three years | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely | 0 |

11. How often do you sleep well?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Always | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Usually | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hardly ever or never | 0 |

Rate yourself

Total points:

46 to 55: Excellent job! Congratulations!

31 to 45: Good! Not bad!

16 to 30: Your health and fitness are a little below average.

15 or below: You should improve your health and fitness.



Vocabulary

Almost	- quase
Average	- média
Below	- abaixo
Couch potato	- pessoa sedentária (que só assiste TV)
Fitness	- boa forma
Fitness freak	- louco por atividade física
Hardly ever	- quase nunca
Health	- saúde
Improve	- melhorar
Junk food	- comida que não é saudável
Meals	- refeições
Should	- deveria
Unhealthy	- doente, nocivo

Structure I

Interrogative words

A seguir, estão as principais palavras interrogativas. Observe como para cada uma delas existe emprego específico, ou seja, conforme a pergunta usa-se uma palavra interrogativa apropriada.

What – O quê? Qual?

É usado como referência a coisas e pessoas de modo abrangente. Pergunta também sobre profissões.

Examples:

What is that?
O que é aquilo?

What is your name?
Qual é o seu nome?

What is he? He's a dentist.
O que ele é? Ele é dentista.

Who – Quem?

É usado para perguntas em relação à identificação da pessoa.

Examples:

Who is she? She is Ms. Larry.
Quem é ela? É a Sra. Larry.

Who is helping you?
Quem está te ajudando?

Whose – De quem?

Pergunta a respeito de posse ou propriedade.

Examples:

Whose book is that? It's Fred's.
De quem é aquele livro? É de Fred.

Whose car is this? Mine.
De quem é este carro? Meu.

Which – O qual? Quais?

É normalmente usado quando se faz uma escolha.

Examples:

Which color do you prefer, blue or yellow?
Que cor você prefere, azul ou amarelo?

Which of you is Arthur?
Qual de vocês é o Arthur?

Where – Onde?

É usado para fazer perguntas sobre lugar, direção.

Examples:

Where do you live?
Onde você mora?

Where is the library?
Onde é a biblioteca?

When – Quando?

Pergunta a respeito do tempo, da época.

Examples:

When is the show?
Quando é o show?

When are you going to London?
Quando você vai a Londres?

Why – Por que?

Indaga a respeito do motivo das coisas.

Examples:

Why are you sad?
Por que você está triste?

Why does he study Japanese?
Por que ele estuda japonês?

Because – Porque (na resposta)

How – Como?

É usado para perguntar sobre a forma, o modo, a situação.

Examples:

How are you?
Como vai?

How do you go to travel? By ship.
Como você vai viajar? De navio.

How much – Quanto(a)?

Usa-se para perguntar a respeito de quantidade, no singular. Com os substantivos incontáveis.

Examples:

How much money do you earn?
Quanto dinheiro você ganha?

How much sugar do you want in your coffee?
Quanto de açúcar você quer em seu café?

How many – Quantos(as)?

Usa-se também para quantidades, mas no plural. Para os substantivos contáveis.

Examples:

How many states are there in Brazil?
Quantos estados há no Brasil?

How many brothers do you have?
Quantos irmãos você tem?

How Often – Com que frequência?

Usa-se para perguntar sobre a frequência, quantas vezes é ou foi feito algo.

Example:

How often do you talk on the phone with your friends?
Com que frequência você conversa com seus amigos ao telefone?

Exercises

01. Put in these words: **where, when, who, what, which** and **whose** properly.

a) _____ lives in the White House?
The president of the United States lives here.

b) _____ is Sidney?
It's in Australia.

c) _____ hand do you write with?
My right hand.

d) _____ bag are you carrying?
Julia's bag.

e) _____ are they going to New York?
By plane, of course.

f) _____ are they going to New York?
In December.

g) _____ piece of bread is yours: this one or that one?
This one.

h) _____ of the secretaries is absent today?
Miss Milla is.

i) _____ is your car?
It's in the garage.

j) _____ is Fred waiting for?
He's waiting for Sarah.

k) _____ is Mr. Carter?
He's an engineer.

l) _____ kind of music do you like?
Pop Music.

02. How much or How many?

Complete these sentences correctly.

- a)** _____ people came to your party?
b) _____ oil got into the river?
c) _____ students are there in your class?
d) _____ centimeters are there in a kilometer?
e) _____ children are playing outside now?
f) _____ computer lessons do you need?
g) _____ CDs do you have?
h) _____ friends do you want to invite?
i) _____ time have you got?

03. Answer these questions about the United States of America.

- a)** Who was the first president of the USA?
() George Washington.
() Abraham Lincoln.
() Ulysses Grant.

b) Why do the Americans celebrate the 4th of July?
() The first moon landing.
() Declaration of independence.
() The end of the American Civil War.

c) In which city is Hollywood?
() New York.
() Los Angeles.
() San Francisco.

d) Which is the most popular sport in the USA?
() Baseball.
() American football.
() Tennis.

Text study

(UFPR)

Organisms and their adaptation

1 All living things must adapt to their environment.
2 Some organisms are able to look for suitable environ-
3 ments. Some organisms have to change in order to
4 suit their environment.

5 Some organisms are able to utilize food in their
6 immediate surroundings. Other organisms have to
7 move in order to find food. A plant cannot move but
8 it can obtain food from its immediate surroundings.
9 Its leaves and roots enable it to obtain food from the
10 atmosphere and the soil.

11 Birds travel long distances to obtain food. Their
12 beaks are adapted to catching insects, fish or other
13 food.

14 A fish's respiratory organs are adapted to life in
15 the water. It takes in dissolved oxygen from the wa-
16 ter. Its organs are not suitable for absorbing oxygen
17 from the air. The lungs of a man are adapted to bre-
18 athing air. They do not function in water.

Source: Reading and Thinking in English. Concepts in Use.



Vocabulary

Able: _____

Enable: _____

Environment: _____

In order to: _____

Living things: _____

Lungs: _____

Must: _____

Roots: _____

Suitable: _____

Surroundings: _____

To look for: _____

To suit: _____



About the text

04. In the sentence "Its leaves and roots enable it to obtain food from the atmosphere and the soil." (lines 9-10), the underlined word "it" refers to:

- a) the atmosphere.
- b) the soil.

- c) the food.
- d) a plant.
- e) an organism.

05. In the sentence: "They do not function in water." (line 18), the underlined word "They" refers to:

- a) The lungs of a man.
- b) Some organisms.
- c) A fish's respiratory organs.
- d) Leaves and roots.
- e) Suitable environments..

06. In "Birds travel long distances to obtain food. Their beaks are adapted to catching insects..." (lines 11-12), the underlined word "Their" refers to:

- a) distances
- b) birds
- c) insects
- d) food
- e) beaks

Vocabulary improvement

The Animal Kingdom

These animals have wings

Butterfly	- borboleta
Cock / rooster	- galo
Crow	- corvo
Duck	- pato
Eagle	- gaivota
Goose	- ganso
Hen	- galinha
Owl	- coruja
Parrot	- papagaio
Peacock	- pavão
Pigeon / dove	- pombo
Seagull	- gaivota
Sparrow	- pardal
Turkey	- peru

These ones are insects

Ant	- formiga
Bee	- abelha
Beetle	- besouro
Cockroach	- barata
Cricket	- grilo
Flea	- pulga
Fly	- mosca
Grasshoper	- gafanhoto

These are land animals

Bear	- urso
Bull	- touro
Camel	- camelo
Cow	- vaca
Donkey	- burro, asno
Fox	- raposa
Goat	- cabra, bode
Horse	- cavalo
Monkey	- macaco
Ox	- boi
Pig	- porco
Rabbit	- coelho
Sheep	- ovelha
Wolf	- lobo

These animals live in or near water

Alligator	- jacaré
Crab	- caranguejo
Dolphin	- golfinho
Fish	- peixe
Frog	- rã
Octopus	- polvo
Shark	- tubarão
Shrimp	- camarão
Toad	- sapo
Turtle / tortoise	- tartaruga
Whale	- baleia

Other animals

Bat	- morcego
Caterpillar	- lagarta
Earthworm	- minhoca
Penguin	- pinguim
Snail	- caracol
Snake	- cobra
Spider	- aranha
Worm	- verme

Exercise

07. Decide which word is correct.

1. They live in large groups and collect nectar and pollen from plants to produce honey:

- a) Frogs.
- b) Bees.
- c) Beetles.

2. The "King of Beasts":

- a) Tiger.
- b) Hippopotamus.
- c) Lion.

3. They lay eggs:

- a) Hens.
- b) Cocks.
- c) Bulls.

4. People eat them especially at Christmas and, in the USA at Thanksgiving:

- a) Sheep.
- b) Camels.
- c) Turkeys.

5. It is a sea creature which has eight tentacles:

- a) Octopus.
- b) Whale.
- c) Fish.

6. Sometimes they jump above the surface of the water. They are very nice:

- a) Eagles.
- b) Monkeys.
- c) Dolphins.

7. A wild animal that looks like a dog:

- a) Wolf.
- b) Kangaroo.
- c) Ox.

8. A very large animal that lives in the sea and looks like a huge fish:

- a) Shrimp.
- b) Whale.
- c) Seagull.

9. A very small insect that lives in organized groups:

- a) Flea.
- b) Elephant.
- c) Ant.

10. A bird with large round eyes and traditionally related to wise:

- a) Owl.
- b) Crab.
- c) Crow.

11. They can be trained to repeat what people speak:

- a) Rabbits.
- b) Pigeons.
- c) Parrots.

12. A large sea fish that can attack people swimming:

- a) Salmon.
- b) Tortoise.
- c) Shark.

13. A small jumping insect without wings that likes blood of animals and humans:

- a) Flea.
- b) Fly.
- c) Frog.

14. Animals most similar to humans in appearance. They like to climb trees:

- a) Donkeys.
- b) Monkeys.
- c) Alligators.

15. It moves very slowly:

- a) Mouse.
- b) Giraffe.
- c) Snail.

Structure II

Possessive adjectives

Sujeito(Possuidor)	Adjetivo possessivo (Seguido de substantivo)
I	MY → meu(s), minha(s)
YOU	YOURS → teu(s), tua(s)
HE	HIS → seu(s), sua(s), dele
SHE	HER → seu(s), sua(s), dela
IT	ITS → seu(s), sua(s), dele/dela
WE	OUR → nosso(s), nossa(s)
YOU	YOUR → vosso(s), vossa(s)
THEY	THEIR → seu(s), sua(s)

- Os **adjetivos possessivos** referem-se ao sujeito da sentença, o possuidor, e não ao substantivo se-

guinte como em português. Não importa se é masculino, feminino, singular ou plural.

Examples:

She loves **her** husband.
Ela ama seu marido.

Husband é um substantivo masculino, mas o possessivo usado foi **her** para concordar com **she**.

He loves **his** wife.
Ele ama sua esposa.

Wife é um substantivo feminino, mas o possessivo usado foi **his** para concordar com **he**.

- Os adjetivos possessivos sempre vêm acompanhados de substantivo.

Estude bem estes exemplos:

I like **my** job.
Gosto do meu emprego.

You are taking care of **your** life.
Você está cuidando de sua vida.

He has **his** hobby.
Ele tem seu passatempo.

She has **her** hobby too.
Ela tem seu passatempo também.

It obtains **its** food.
Ele (ou ela) obtém sua comida.

We have **our** hobbies.
Nós temos nossos passatempos.

You are taking care of **your** lives.
Vocês estão cuidando de suas vidas.

They obtain **their** food.
Eles (ou elas) obtêm suas comidas.

! Importante saber

- **It's** é a contração de **it is** = ele/ela é ou está.
- **Its** significa: seu, sua, seus, suas (dele ou dela).
- **They're** é a contração de **they are** = eles/elas são ou estão.
- **Their** significa: seu, sua, seus, suas (deles ou delas).

Exercises

08. Complete com os adjetivos possessivos correspondentes aos pronomes entre parênteses.

- _____ computer is only for professionals. (he)
- _____ mother is a great teacher. (I)
- Let's see _____ favorite land animals at the zoo. (we)
- She has to create _____ project alone. (she)
- _____ address is 51 Marble Street. (they)
- Call _____ father for help. (you)
- What's _____ name? (it)
- _____ grandfather is a farmer. (you)
- What are _____ occupations? (they)
- _____ dream is to live in Hollywood. (she)

09. Preencha os espaços com os adjetivos possessivos adequados a cada sujeito:

- You drive _____ truck very fast.
- I like _____ teachers very much.
- That woman is giving food to _____ pigs.
- Sue and Mary are sister.
_____ parents are working for our community.
- That girl is beautiful. What's _____ name?
- My house is comfortable, but _____ roof is old.
- My little brother is sad; _____ fish died.
- Mr. and Mrs. Jones are writing to _____ relatives now.
- Plant this tree carefully because _____ roots are very sensitive.
- Are the birds flying South?
_____ wings are moving fast.

Structure III

Possessive pronouns

Observe:

That is **my** cat.
Aquele é meu gato.

That cat is **mine**.
Aquele gato é o meu.

Nos exemplos acima podemos notar o seguinte:

My e **mine** possuem a mesma tradução em português, mas usamos **my** com substantivo (*cat*) e **mine** sem substantivo.

Estude mais estes exemplos:

Your watch is waterproof. **Hers** isn't.
Teu relógio é à prova d'água. O dela não é.

My eyes are brown. **Yours** aren't.
Meus olhos são castanhos. Os seus não são.

We love our country and **they** love theirs.
Nós amamos nosso país e eles amam o deles.

Em todos os exemplos fica claro a não utilização de substantivos na segunda parte das sentenças. Fazemos isso usando os pronomes possessivos.

São eles:

I	MINE	meu(s) – minha(s)
YOU	YOURS	teu(s) – tua(s)
HE	HIS	seu(s) – sua(s) – dele
SHE	HERS	seu(s) – sua(s) – dela
IT	ITS	seu(s) – sua(s) – dele
WE	OURS	nosso(s) – nossa(s)
YOU	YOURS	vosso(s) – vossa(s)
THEY	THEIRS	seu(s) – sua(s) – dele(s) – dela(s)

Os **pronomes possessivos**:

- Concordam com o possuidor;
- Não vêm acompanhados de substantivo;
- Evitam a repetição de substantivo já mencionado anteriormente;
- Apesar do **s** na maioria deles, não são formas plurais.

Exercise

10. Transforme os adjetivos possessivos dos parênteses, em pronomes possessivos.

Exemplo:

This parrot is **mine**. (my parrot)

- My coat is here. Where is _____?
(your coat)
- These shoes are _____.
(his shoes)
- This isn't our key. _____ is new.
(our key)
- Your birthday and _____ are in May.
(my birthday)

e) You have your problems, we have _____.
(our problems)

f) My cap is gray. What color is _____?
(your cap)

g) We painted our wall, and now they are painting _____.
(their wall)

h) His food is here. Where is _____?
(her food)

i) I never drive my car to school, but they always drive _____.
(their car)

j) This piece is _____, and this is _____ ok?
(your piece - my piece)

Tests

01. (F. M. JUNDIAÍ-SP) These are _____ pens, not _____.

- a) my – yours.
- b) my – your.
- c) me – you.
- d) mine – yours.
- e) mine – your.

02. You drive your car and I drive _____.

- a) my.
- b) yours.
- c) mine.
- d) your.
- e) her.

03. Peter like his dog and I like _____.

- a) my.
- b) your.
- c) mine.
- d) her.
- e) the mine.

04. Carol and I bought _____ first car last week.

- a) our.
- b) ours.
- c) us.
- d) yours.
- e) theirs.

05. (ALFENAS-MG) Is that coffee _____ or _____?

- a) your – his.
- b) hers – my.
- c) their – hers.
- d) yours – mine.
- e) mine – our.

06. (UNICAMP-SP) This umbrella is _____.

- a) of me.
- b) my.
- c) mine.
- d) me.
- e) of myself.

07. That lady is a teacher. _____ husband works for some friends of _____ in a hotel.

- a) His – theirs.
- b) Her – her.
- c) Hers – hers.
- d) Her – ours.
- e) His – their.

08. The dog is eating _____ food but the cats aren't _____ milk.

- a) his – theirs.
- b) its – its.
- c) its – their.
- d) his – its.
- e) it's – it's.

09. "Are the butterflies _____?", asked the woman to _____ son. "Yes, they are _____, mother."

- a) your – her – his.
- b) yours – hers – its.
- c) yours – her – mine.
- d) your – hers – my.
- e) your – his – my.

10. Those animals must adapt to _____ environment.

- a) its.
- b) his.
- c) their.
- d) theirs.
- e) it.

Text study

One night a man had a dream. He dreamed that he was walking along the beach with the Lord, and he began to see scenes from his life. For each scene, he noticed two sets of footprints in the sand, one belonging to him, and the other to the Lord.

He noticed that sometimes along the path of his life there was only one set of footprints, and that it happened exactly when he was having some kind of trouble.

This really bothered him and he asked the Lord about it, "Lord, why did you leave me when I needed you most? I can't understand why you left me in times of trouble. Exactly when I needed you near me, you were not there".

The Lord answered him, "My son, my precious child, I love you and I never left you. When you were in trouble, during the hard times of your life, when

you see only one set of footprints, it was then that I carried you".

Author unknown.

Vocabulary

Belonging: _____
Bothered: _____
During: _____
Each: _____
Footprints: _____
Hard times: _____
Kind: _____
Near: _____
Other: _____
Path: _____
Sand: _____
Trouble: _____

About the text

11. De quem eram as pegadas na areia quando o homem passava por dificuldades em sua vida?

- a) Do próprio homem.
- b) De Deus.
- c) Do homem e de Deus.

12. Verdadeiro ou Falso?

De acordo com o texto, podemos afirmar que:

- () O homem sonhou que estava correndo pela praia.
- () Ele sonhou que estava caminhando sozinho.
- () Em seu sonho, o homem viu cenas de sua própria vida.
- () Na maior parte das vezes, havia quatro pegadas na areia.
- () Durante os períodos de dificuldades na vida do homem, havia apenas duas pegadas na areia.
- () O homem não gostou de ver isso.
- () O homem fez uma pergunta a Deus, mas não houve resposta.
- () O Senhor respondeu ao homem o motivo de haverem, às vezes, somente duas pegadas.
- () Quando o homem estava em apuros, Deus o abandonava.
- () Quando o homem precisou da ajuda de Deus, Ele o carregou em Seus braços.

Vocabulary

Some idiomatic expressions

São frases ou expressões que são peculiares e típicas da conversação natural de toda língua. Não são traduzidas literalmente – “ao pé da letra” como se diz popularmente – pois não as entenderíamos dessa forma.

Memorize algumas das principais expressões idiomáticas da Língua Inglesa:

All right	- Tudo bem, está bem
By mistake	- Por engano
Excuse-me	- Com licença, desculpe-me
For instance	- Por exemplo
For sale	- À venda
Go ahead	- Vá em frente
How do you do?	- Como vai? (Ao ser apresentado)
Hurry up!	- Depressa!
I'm sorry!	- Sinto muito!
I'm sure	- Tenho certeza
I hope so	- Espero que sim
I think so	- Acho que sim
In a hurry	- Com pressa
In trouble	- Em apuros
It doesn't matter	- Não importa
Of course	- É claro, naturalmente
On sale	- Em liquidação
On vacation/on holiday	- De férias
Nice to meet you	- Prazer em conhecê-lo
Not yet	- Ainda não
Shut up	- Cale-se
So, so	- Mais ou menos
To fall in love with	- Apaixonar-se
What's up?	- O que há?
You're welcome	- De nada, seja bem-vindo

Structure IV

Simple past

Regular verbs: verb + ED

Os verbos da Língua Inglesa chamados de regulares, recebem a terminação **ed** para formar o passado.

Example:

To discover (descobrir)

Discovered (descobriu/descobria)

Regras especiais para o acréscimo de ED

Aos verbos terminados em **E**, acrescenta-se apenas **D**.

Examples:

To love (amar) – **loved** (amei / amou)

To live (morar/viver) – **lived** (morou / morei / viveu)

• Verbos terminados em **Y** precedido por consoante, tira-se o **Y**, coloca-se **I** e então acrescenta-se **ED**.

Examples:

To try (tentar) – **tried** (tentei / tentou)

To cry (chorar) – **cried** (chorei / chorou)

• Nos verbos de uma única sílaba (monossilábicos) terminados em consoante – vogal – consoante, repete-se a última consoante antes de se acrescentar **ED**.

Examples:

To stop (parar) – **stopped** (parei / parou)

• Nos verbos de duas sílabas (dissilábicos) e oxítonos (sílaba forte) com a terminação consoante – vogal – consoante, repete-se também a última letra antes do acréscimo do **ED**.

Examples:

To control (controlar) – **controlled** (controlei / controlou)

To prefer (preferir) – **preferred** (preferiu / preferi)

Exercises

13. Put these verbs into the simple past:

- a) Notice (notar) - _____
- b) Open (abrir) - _____
- c) Visit (visitar) - _____
- d) Dream (sonhar) - _____
- e) Ask (perguntar) - _____
- f) Obey (obedecer) - _____
- g) Cry (chorar) - _____
- h) Marry (casar) - _____
- i) Answer (responder) - _____
- j) Watch (assistir) - _____
- k) Happen (acontecer) - _____
- l) Rain (chover) - _____
- m) Kiss (beijar) - _____
- n) Bother (aborrecer) - _____
- o) Pray (rezar) - _____
- p) Transmit (transmitir) - _____
- q) Wait (esperar) - _____
- r) Carry (carregar / levar) - _____

14. Escreva a tradução destes importantes verbos regulares:

- to answer - _____
- to arrive - _____
- to ask - _____
- to call - _____
- to carry - _____
- to change - _____
- to close - _____
- to finish - _____
- to follow - _____
- to happen - _____
- to jump - _____
- to kill - _____
- to laugh - _____
- to lie - _____
- to like - _____
- to listen - _____
- to live - _____
- to look - _____
- to marry - _____
- to need - _____
- to remember - _____
- to smile - _____
- to stay - _____
- to stop - _____
- to talk - _____
- to travel - _____
- to try - _____
- to wait - _____
- to walk - _____
- to want - _____
- to wash - _____
- to work - _____
- to worry - _____

Text study

(UFPR)
Chaplin

Charles Spencer Chaplin, who died in 1977 at the age of 88, was one of the most famous stars in the history of the cinema. He wrote and directed nearly all his films and composed the music of all his sound pictures. He was certainly the most



Fotolia

famous comic actor of the cinema. Because he was very successful, he created his own film company in 1918. His first pictures were in the age of silent films.

Chaplin was born in London. His family was poor and he had a hard childhood. In 1910 he left Britain for the United States. He was married four times and in 1952 he moved to Switzerland.

Vocabulary

Age: _____
 Certainly: _____
 Childhood: _____
 Had: _____
 Left: _____
 Nearly: _____
 Own: _____
 Sound pictures: _____
 Successful: _____
 Was born: _____

About the text

Com base no texto, marque **true** (verdadeiro) ou **false** (falso).

15. The following information is in the text:
- () The year Chaplin died.
 - () The number of children Chaplin had.
 - () The economical situation of his family in his childhood.
 - () The place where Chaplin was born.
 - () The name of his film company.
16. According to the text:
- () Chaplin liked to paint pictures.
 - () Chaplin lived in London all his life.
 - () Chaplin died very young.
 - () Chaplin was not only an actor.
 - () Chaplin was born in the 19th century.

Structure V

Irregular verbs

Muitos verbos, em inglês, têm formas irregulares para formar o passado, não terminam em ED como os verbos regulares. Suas formas necessitam ser memori-

zadas, pois, como o próprio nome indica, não seguem nenhuma padronização.

Examples:

to go (ir) – went (foi)
 to eat (comer) – ate (comeu)
 to see (ver) – saw (viu)

No **simple past**, todas as pessoas possuem a mesma forma. Observe o verbo **to see** (ver) conjugado:

I	SAW	Eu vi
YOU	SAW	Você viu
HE	SAW	Ele viu
SHE	SAW	Ela viu
IT	SAW	Ele ou ela viu
WE	SAW	Nós vimos
YOU	SAW	Vocês viram
THEY	SAW	Eles ou elas viram

A única exceção é o verbo **to be** (ser, estar) que apresenta duas formas no **simple past**: **was** e **were**. Veja:

I	WAS	Eu era, estava
YOU	WERE	Você era, estava
HE	WAS	Ele era, estava
SHE	WAS	Ela era, estava
IT	WAS	Ele ou ela era, estava
WE	WERE	Nós éramos, estávamos
YOU	WERE	Vocês eram, estavam
THEY	WERE	Eles ou elas eram, estavam

É típico do **simple past** usar nas sentenças certos advérbios e locuções adverbiais para demonstrar que a ação realmente já passou e já encerrou.

Observe:

We played volleyball **yesterday**.
 Nós jogamos voleibol ontem.

They won the game last **Sunday**.
 Eles ganharam o jogo domingo passado.

She left **five minutes ago**.
 Ela partiu há cinco minutos.

Charles Chaplin **died in 1977**.
Charles Chaplin morreu em 1977.

He **was ill last night**.
Ele estava doente noite passada.

We **were in trouble yesterday**.
Nós estávamos em apuros ontem.

Segue uma lista de verbos irregulares mais comuns. Estude-os com dedicação, pois eles são extremamente úteis para a compreensão de textos na Língua Inglesa.

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Translation
to be	was, were	been	ser, estar
to become	became	become	tornar-se
to begin	began	begun	começar
to bring	brought	brought	trazer
to buy	bought	bought	comprar
to come	came	come	vir
to cut	cut	cut	cortar
to do	did	done	fazer
to drink	drank	drunk	beber
to drive	drove	driven	dirigir
to eat	ate	eaten	comer
to feel	felt	felt	sentir
to fly	flew	flown	voar
to forget	forgot	forgotten	esquecer
to get	got	got/gotten	obter, conseguir
to give	gave	given	dar
to go	went	gone	ir
to have	had	had	ter
to keep	kept	kept	manter
to know	knew	known	saber, conhecer
to leave	left	left	sair, partir, deixar
to make	made	made	fazer (construir)
to mean	meant	meant	significar
to meet	met	met	encontrar

to pay	paid	paid	pagar
to put	put	put	colocar, pôr
to read	read	read	ler
to run	ran	run	correr
to say	said	said	dizer
to see	saw	seen	ver
to sell	sold	sold	vender
to shine	shone	shone	brilhar
to sing	sang	sung	cantar
to sleep	slept	slept	dormir
to speak	spoke	spoken	falar
to swim	swam	swum	nadar
to stand	stood	stood	ficar de pé
to take	took	taken	levar, tomar
to teach	taught	taught	ensinar
to tell	told	told	contar
to think	thought	thought	pensar
to understand	understood	understood	entender
to wear	wore	worn	usar, vestir
to write	wrote	written	escrever
to win	won	won	vencer

Exercises

17. Marque com um x o passado dos seguintes verbos:

a) To choose
 chose choosed chosén

b) To wear
 were worn wore

c) To teach
 tauth thaut taught

d) To give
 gave given give

e) To understand
 understood
 understanding
 understanded

f) To speak
 spoked speak spoke

g) To send
() send () sent () sended

h) To cost
() cost () cosd () costing

i) To sell
() selled () sold () selt

j) To find
() find () found () fint

18. Todos os verbos estão no **simple past**. Resolva:

a) Knew é passado de:
() know () knew () known

b) Lost
() loose () lost () lose

c) Left
() live () leave () left

d) Kept
() kep () kept () keep

e) Met
() met () meet () meted

f) Went
() come () win () go

g) Bought
() bring () buy () bind

h) Began
() begun () become () begin

i) Won
() win () won () wan

j) Built
() built () bill () build

19. Escreva as sentenças no **simple past tense**:

a) They feel good.

b) His childhood is hard.

c) Classes begin at 7:30.

d) He leaves early.

e) They are dreaming about dangerous situations.

Text study

Crash at crossroads: two hurt
(by our special reporter)

There was an accident yesterday on the road to Sheffield, three miles from the town centre. Two people were injured, one of them seriously.

Mr. Warsley was driving his car way home from work. He stopped at the traffic lights, waited and began to cross the Leeds to Sheffield main road. The driver of a yellow Morris came from the right and could not stop in time. Fortunately, the two children who were with the driver of the Morris were not hurt. Peter Bland, a student, saw the accident and phoned the police immediately. A few minutes later both police and ambulance arrived. The ambulance took the two injured drivers to Victoria Hospital. At the hospital this morning they said that Mr. Warsley's condition was still serious.



Vocabulary

A few: _____

Both... and: _____

Crash: _____

Crossroads: _____

Fortunately: _____

Hurt: _____

Injured drivers: _____

Later: _____

Main road: _____

Still: _____

Town: _____

Way home: _____

About the text

20. Mark the right sentence:

- An accident happened last night.
- An accident happened on the road.
- An accident happened at the hospital.

- Fortunately, two people were drivers.
- The children were injured.
- The two drivers were injured.
- Nobody saw the accident.
- An old woman saw the accident.
- A student saw the accident.

- Mr. Warmsey was driving the Morris.
- The driver of the Morris was not injured.
- Mr. Warmsey was driving home.

- The student who saw the accident was Peter Bland.
- The police and the ambulance arrived too late.
- The driver of a yellow Morris died.

- Mr. Warmsey was in his car with two children.
- The children were in a yellow car.
- One of the drivers phoned the police immediately.

Structure VI

There was / there were

O verbo **haver** em inglês tem as seguintes formas no passado simples:

THERE WAS = HAVIA, HOUEVE.

Usado no singular, na forma **afirmativa**.

THERE WERE = HAVIA, HOUEVE.

Usado no plural, na forma **afirmativa**.

Examples:

There was a doubt in the past about life on the moon.

Havia dúvida no passado sobre vida na Lua.

There were thousands of people in the show last Friday.

Havia milhares de pessoas no show sexta-feira passada.

• Forma interrogativa

WAS THERE? = HAVIA? HOUEVE?

Usado no singular, forma **interrogativa**.

WERE THERE = HAVIA? HOUEVE?

Usado no plural, forma **interrogativa**.

• Forma negativa

THERE WASN'T = NÃO HAVIA.

Usado no singular, forma **negativa**.

THERE WEREN'T = NÃO HAVIA.

Usado no plural, forma **negativa**.

Exercise

21. Complete the sentences:

a) Houve um acidente domingo passado.

_____ an accident last Sunday.

b) Havia uma criança no carro amarelo?

_____ a child in the yellow car?

c) Havia alguém parado no ponto de ônibus?

_____ anybody standing at the bus-stop?

d) Havia dois homens e duas mulheres no ponto de ônibus.

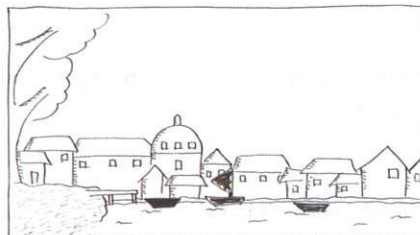
_____ two men and two women at the bus-stop.

e) Não havia duas pessoas feridas no hospital.

_____ two injured people at the hospital.

Tests

11. (PUCPR) Complete with the correct form of the verb:



This is a picture of London 240 years ago. At that time London _____ an important city, but it _____ different from London today. There _____ not very many big buildings. There _____ a lot of small boats on the river.

- a) is, is, are, are.
- b) was, is, are, are.
- c) was, was, were, were.
- d) was, is, were, were.
- e) had been, is, were, are.

12. (PUCPR) Complete as frases abaixo com o tempo verbal adequado:

Today _____ Wednesday.
Yesterday _____ Tuesday.

- a) is – was.
- b) are – is.
- c) is – is.
- d) were – is.
- e) is – were.

13. Complete: "Miss Norton _____ a plasma TV last week."

- a) ate.
- b) bought.
- c) drank.
- d) read.
- e) brought.

14. Complete: "I _____ to Rio last summer."

- a) go.
- b) went.
- c) to go.
- d) gone.
- e) going.

15. Mark the sentence that it is not in the past:

- a) Sam studied Biology at the State University.
- b) He reads the newspaper.
- c) There was a girl dressed in red at the party last night.
- d) He did that.
- e) We ate a lot.

16. How many of these sentences are in the past tense?

- They arrived at the theater at 9 o'clock.
- She read a good book.
- I saw him a year ago.
- Karen has a boyfriend.

- a) One.
- b) Two.
- c) Three.
- d) Four.

17. (PUCPR) Mark the best option:

He _____ all the wine that was in the bottle.

- a) drink.
- b) drunk.
- c) drinks.
- d) drank.
- e) drank.

18. Assinale o relacionamento incorreto:

- a) To write – wrote – written = escrever.
- b) To swim – swam – swum = nadar.
- c) To have – has – has = ter.
- d) To do – did – done = fazer.
- e) To see – saw – seen = ver.

19. (UPF-RS) Choose the wrong infinitive form:

- a) "Answered" is the past tense of "answer".
- b) "Brought" is the past tense of "bring".
- c) "Said" is the past tense of "say".
- d) "Threw" is the past tense of "three".
- e) "Thought" is the past tense of "think".

20. Dados os tempos primitivos:

	Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle
1.	to cut	cut	cut
2.	to cost	costed	costed
3.	to do	did	done

Constatamos que está(ão) correto(s):

- a) apenas os tempos primitivos n.º 1.
- b) apenas os tempos primitivos n.º 2.
- c) apenas os tempos primitivos n.º 3.
- d) apenas os tempos primitivos n.ºs 1 e 3.
- e) Todos os tempos primitivos.

21. Leia o texto a seguir e marque a opção que completa corretamente a última linha:

On the last day of school a group of friends decided to go to a bar to celebrate. They order drinks and some French fries. Paul orders a coke but the waiter brings him a guaraná instead.

When the waiter hands Paul the guaraná, Paul says: "Sorry, but I ordered a coke".

The waiter replies, ...

- a) Shut up. You're welcome.
- b) It doesn't matter.
- c) I hope so.
- d) I'm in a hurry.
- e) Oh, I'll exchange it for you.

Text study

(PUCPR)
The Daily News
Did she crash???

— LAE, NEW GUINEA, JULY 2, 1937. Amelia Earhart's small plane left the island of Lae at exactly 12:00 midnight. She **was not** alone on the flight, but she and Fred Noonan, her navigator, were very tired. She reported her last position at 8:14 p. m. After that, she **did not make** radio contact again. Why **did** they **disappear**? **Were** they exhausted? **Did** they **run out** of gas? The U.S. Coast Guard started its search for the answer at 10:15 P.M.

Source: FUCHS, M. BONNER, M. *Grammar Express*.
New York: Addison Wesley Longman, 2002.

Vocabulary

Crash: _____
Flight: _____
Run out of: _____
Search: _____
Tired: _____

About the text

22. The information about Amelia Earhart is probably part of:
- a) A novel.
 - b) A newspaper article.
 - c) A scientific article.
 - d) A short story.
 - e) A letter.
23. Based on the text, one might conclude that:
- a) Earhart's navigator caused a plane crash.
 - b) Amelia Earhart didn't know how to fly a plane.
 - c) The Coast Guard found Earhart at 10:15 p.m.
 - d) There aren't any questions about Earhart's disappearance.
 - e) There are more questions than answers about Earhart's disappearance.

Structure VII

Negative and interrogative forms (Did)

No passado, usa-se o auxiliar **did** para as formas negativas e interrogativas, voltando o verbo principal da frase para a forma do infinitivo sem **to**.

Examples:

Affirmative: I answered the phone yesterday.

Negative: I **didn't answer** the phone yesterday.

Não atendi o telefone ontem.

Affirmative: They saw her last night.

Interrogative: **Did** they **see** her last night?

Eles a viram noite passada?

- A contração de **did not** é **didn't**.
- **Did** como verbo auxiliar não tem tradução.
- **Did** significa "fiz, fez, fizeram" quando é passado de **do** (fazer).
- Com o verbo **to be (was, were)** não se usa **did**.

Example:

She **was** alone.

Negative: She **wasn't** alone.

Interrogative: **Was** she alone?

Exercises

24. Escreva as sentenças abaixo na forma negativa.

- a) She made radio contact at 8 o'clock.

- b) The plane crashed.

- c) They had a navigator with them.

- d) He was very tired.

25. Escreva as sentenças abaixo na forma interrogativa.

- a) They disappeared in July.

- b) She left the island at 12 o'clock.

- c) They were alone on the flight.

d) The woman wrote a short story.

26. Who did that?

Alexander Bell - Marie Curie - Emmeline Pankhurst
 Ludwig von Beethoven - Leonardo da Vinci
 Alexandre Eiffel - William Shakespeare
 Duke of Wellington

a) Telephone

b) Mona Lisa

c) Women's rights

d) The Battle of Waterloo

e) King Lear

f) Radium

g) Panama Canal

h) Moonlight Sonata

27. Complete the box:

	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Translation
a)		flew	flown	voar
b)		ate	eaten	
c)	to fly			voar
d)	to buy		bought	comprar
e)	to say			
f)		told	told	contar / dizer
g)	to write			
h)	to sell		sold	
i)		saw	seen	ver
j)	to know			saber / conhecer
k)		won	won	vencer
l)				ser / estar
m)	to come		come	
n)	to do		done	
o)	to choose	chose	chosen	
p)		gave		
q)	to have			ter
r)	to take		taken	levar, pegar, tomar
s)		left	left	
t)		tried	tried	

Tests

22. Mark the correct alternative:

"Did he _____ Biology at the State University?"

- a) studied.
- b) study.
- c) studying.
- d) studies.
- e) to study.

23. "I didn't know what to do" means:

- a) Sei como fazer isso.
- b) Não sei o que fazer.
- c) Não sabia o que fazer.
- d) Não conheço aquilo.
- e) Não entendi como está.

24. "Where did you _____ yesterday?"

"I went to the movies."

Mark the alternative which completes the dialogue above:

- a) went.
- b) were.
- c) go.
- d) going.
- e) gone.

25. Choose the best option:

"_____ your mother _____ to Rio last Sunday?" "Yes, she _____."

- a) Did / traveled / is.
- b) Did / travel / did.
- c) Does / travels / do.
- d) Does / traveled / does.
- e) Do / travel / is.

26. (UNICURITIBA-PR) Indique a alternativa que contém a resposta para:

"Did he eat all those plants last night?"

- a) Yes, he eat all those plants last night.
- b) Yes, he eats all those plants last night.
- c) Yes, he eated all those plants last night.
- d) Yes, he eaten all those plants last night.
- e) Yes, he ate all those plants last night.

27. (UNICURITIBA -PR) "She came here yesterday." Indique qual a forma interrogativa correta:

- a) Does she comes here yesterday?
- b) Does she come here yesterday?
- c) Did she came here yesterday?
- d) Did she comes here yesterday?
- e) Did she come here yesterday?

28. "Did you like it?"

Que alternativa responde a pergunta acima?

- a) Yes, I do.
- b) Yes, you are.
- c) Yes, it is.
- d) No, I didn't.
- e) No, we don't.

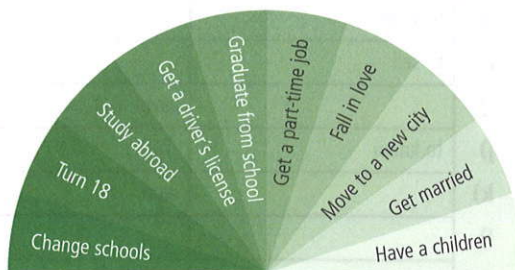
29. (UFV-MG) "What did you do this morning?"

- a) I'll go to the library.
- b) I'm going to the library.
- c) I go to the library.
- d) I went to the library.
- e) I can go to the library.

30. (UFBA) Kate _____ send him a Christmas card in 2004.

- a) didn't.
- b) don't.
- c) hadn't.
- d) not.
- e) doesn't.

Things that bring about change in our lives



Source: Based on interviews with people between the ages of 16 and 50.

Which of these events are important changes?
Which are small changes?

Have any of these things happened to you recently?

How have you changed in the last five years?

Check the statements that are true for you.

- 1. I have changed my hairstyle.
- 2. I have dressed differently now.
- 3. I have lost weight.

4. I have gained weight.
5. I have moved into a new house (or apartment).
6. My life has been easier.
7. My life has been harder.
8. I have improved my English vocabulary.
9. I have learned how to drive.
10. I have had more free time.
11. I haven't had more free time.
12. I have changed schools.
13. I have changed jobs.
14. I have become a better person.

Structure VIII

Present perfect

• Formação

have(has) + particípio passado

Usos

- O **present perfect** é um tempo verbal que expressa, basicamente, uma ação iniciada no passado e que continua no presente, ou pelo menos, seus efeitos continuam sendo sentidos.

Examples:

I **have dressed** differently.
Tenho me vestido de forma diferente.

She **has eaten** vegetables **for** many years.

Ela come verduras **há** anos.
ou
Ela tem comido verduras **há** anos.

- Quando contamos que algo aconteceu mas não dizemos quando o fato ocorreu, usamos **present perfect** também.

Observe:

That actor **has died**.
Aquele ator morreu.

She **has returned** my CDs.
Ela devolveu meus CDs.

Compare:

That actor died in 2005.

Aquele ator morreu em 2005.

Simple past: o tempo da ação é determinado.

She returned my tapes yesterday.
Ela devolveu minhas fitas ontem.

Simple past: o tempo da ação é determinado.

! Importante saber

- Quando queremos fazer perguntas com o verbo no **present perfect**, colocamos o auxiliar **have** ou **has** antes do sujeito.

Examples:

Have you changed your hairstyle?
Você mudou o estilo do seu cabelo?

Has he **smoked**?
Ele tem fumado? ou Ele fumou?

- Para formarmos sentenças negativas, colocamos **not** após **have** ou **has**.

Examples:

I **have not (haven't)** written to them since 2004.
Não tenho escrito para eles desde 2004.

Charles **has not (hasn't)** smoked anymore.
Charles não tem mais fumado. ou Charles não fumou mais.

Observe a conjugação do verbo **to eat** nas formas afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa. (Quando o verbo é regular, basta acrescentar **-ed**.)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have eaten	I have not eaten	Have I eaten?
You have eaten	You have not eaten	Have you eaten?
He has eaten	He has not eaten	Has he eaten?
She has eaten	She has not eaten	Has she eaten?
It has eaten	It has not eaten	Has it eaten?
We have eaten	ot eaten Have w	We have ne eaten?
You have eaten	You have not eaten	Have you eaten?
They have eaten	They have not eaten	Have they eaten?

Exercises

28. Put the verbs in parentheses into the **present perfect**:

- a) I _____ the message. (to write)
- b) My watch _____. (to stop)
- c) They _____ new clothes. (to buy)
- d) Look! He _____ all his documents here. (to leave)
- e) I don't know where she _____. (to go)
- f) The film _____. (to begin)
- g) He _____ her. (to marry)
- h) I _____ how to dance. (to learn)

- i) Rose _____ here for five years. (to live)
 j) I _____ a new hobby. (to start)
 k) _____ you _____ your hair. (to change)

29. Identifique, escrevendo abaixo, se as sentenças apresentam verbo no **simple past** (SP) ou no **present perfect** (PP):

- a) Edward **has spoken** with us. _____
 b) They **have traveled** lately. _____
 c) She **has stayed** with us since las week. _____
 d) I've **found** it. _____
 e) Shakespeare **lived** in the sixteenth century. _____
 f) He's **taken** fish from water. _____
 g) The police **found** his car yesterday night. _____
 h) She **got** married last year. _____
 i) It **rained** yesterday. _____
 j) I **graduated** two years ago. _____

30. Choose the correct alternative.

- a) Paul (wrote, has written) messages in my Orkut.
 b) I (visited, have visited) Miami many times.
 c) He (went, has gone) to Miami last week.
 d) She (lived, has lived) here all her life.
 e) We (started, have started) studying German last year.
 f) (had, have had) dinner an hour ago.
 g) They (read, have read) that story several times.
 h) We (were, have been) to the mall.

Tests

Decide which option is correct.

31. The girls _____ to the cinema lately.
 a) has gone.
 b) have gone.
 c) is going.
 d) are gone.
32. Jack has _____ sick for a week.
 a) be.
 b) being.
 c) been.
 d) bee.

33. I haven't _____ you for two weeks.

- a) saw.
 b) seen.
 c) seed.
 d) see.

34. My brother-in-law has worked here _____ 1999.

- a) for.
 b) at.
 c) since.
 d) in.

35. We have lived in this city _____ many years.

- a) since.
 b) for.
 c) four.
 d) in.

36. She has lived in England _____ 2003.

- a) since.
 b) for.
 c) in.
 d) to.

37. (UNB-DF) "Have you told him the news?"

- a) Yes, I did.
 b) Yes, I told.
 c) Yes, I have.
 d) Yes, I do.

38. Ela comprou um celular novo.

- a) She bought a cell phone new.
 b) She has bought a new cell phone.
 c) She have bought a new cell phone.
 d) She brought a new cell phone.

39. (FCC-SP) Have you _____ from her recently?

- a) to hear.
 b) heard.
 c) hearing.
 d) been heard.

40. Jim often _____ headaches. He _____ many lately.

- a) has – has had.
 b) had – had.
 c) has – has.
 d) has had – has.

41. (VUNESP) "We're still waiting for Bill. He _____ yet."

- a) hasn't come.
- b) haven't.
- c) didn't come.
- d) doesn't come.

Vocabulary

A lot of	- muitos
About	- sobre
Above	- acima
Abroad	- exterior
Also	- também
Another	- uma outra
Beer	- cerveja
Below	- abaixo
Bleeding	- sangrando
Boats	- barcos
Bottle	- garrafa
Brakes	- freios
Brought	- trouxe
Buildings	- prédios, construções
Butter	- manteiga
Coat	- casaco
Coffee shop	- lanchonete
Dead	- morto
Dresses	- vestidos
Either	- também
Fair	- feira, exposição
Food	- comida
Fridge	- geladeira
Garden	- jardim
Got into	- entrou
Grades	- notas escolares
Gray	- cinza
Hands (to hand)	- entrega (entregar)
Hats	- chapéus
Headaches	- dores de cabeça
Himself	- se
How long	- quanto tempo
Husband	- marido
Instead	- em vez disso
Just a little	- só um pouco
Key	- chave
Kind	- tipo
Land	- terra
Law	- lei

42. How long _____ married?

- a) you have been.
- b) you've been.
- c) have you been.
- d) you are.

Lawyers	- advogados
Leak	- vazamento
Library	- biblioteca
Lost	- perdidos
Mall	- shopping
Missing	- faltando
Nephew	- sobrinho
Nothing	- nada
Outside	- lá fora
Over there	- lá adiante
Painted	- pintamos
Piece of bread	- pedaço de pão
Pretty	- bonita
Purple	- roxo
Quite good	- bem bons
Relatives	- parentes
Replies	- replica, responde
River	- rio
Rolls	- pãezinhos
Roof	- telhado
Sent	- enviou
Shirt	- camisa
Shoes	- sapatos
Sick	- doente
Skirt	- saia
Slowly	- lentamente
So funny	- tão engraçado
Still	- ainda
Sunglasses	- óculos de sol
Tasted	- provaram, experimentaram
Tell her	- diga-lhe
The following	- a(s) seguinte(s)
To fix	- consertar
Truth	- verdade
Umbrella	- guarda-chuva, sombrinha
Wall	- muro, parede
Wearing	- usando, vestindo
Wine	- vinho

Anotações

Lined writing area for notes.

Respostas

Exercise 01: a) Who; b) Where; c) Which; d) Whose; e) How; f) When; g) Which; h) Which; i) Where; j) Who; k) What; l) What.

Exercise 02: a) How many; b) How much; c) How many; d) How many; e) How many; f) How many; g) How many; h) How many; i) How much.

Exercise 03: a) George Washington; b) Declaration of Independence; c) Los Angeles; d) Baseball.

Exercise 04: Em sala.

Exercise 05: Em sala.

Exercise 06: Em sala.

Exercise 07: 1) b; 2) c; 3) a; 4) c; 5) a; 6) c; 7) a; 8) b; 9) c; 10) a; 11) c; 12) c; 13) a; 14) b; 15) c.

Exercise 08: a) his; b) my; c) our; d) her; e) their; f) your; g) its; h) your; i) their; j) her.

Exercise 09: a) your; b) my; c) her; d) their; e) her; f) its; g) His; h) their; i) its; j) their.

Exercise 10: a) yours; b) his; c) ours; d) mine; e) ours; f) yours; g) theirs; h) hers; i) theirs; j) yours / mine.

Exercise 11: Em sala.

Exercise 12: Em sala.

Exercise 13: a) noticed; b) opened; c) visited; d) dreamed/dreamt; e) asked; f) obeyed; g) cried; h) married; i) answered; j) watched; k) happened; l) rained; m) kissed; n) bothered; o) prayed; p) transmitted; q) waited; r) carried.

Exercise 14: responder; chegar; perguntar; chamar; carregar; mudar; fechar; terminar; seguir; acontecer; pular; matar; rir; mentir; gostar; ouvir; morar / viver; olhar; casar; precisar; lembrar; sorrir; ficar; parar; conversar; viajar; tentar; esperar; caminhar; querer; lavar; trabalhar; preocupar-se.

Exercise 15: Em sala.

Exercise 16: Em sala.

Exercise 17: Em sala.

Exercise 18: Em sala.

Exercise 19: a) They felt good; b) His childhood was hard; c) Classes began at 7:30; d) He left early; e) They were dreaming about dangerous situations.

Exercise 20: Em sala.

Exercise 21: a) There was; b) Was there; c) Was there; d) There were; e) There weren't.

Exercise 22: Em sala.

Exercise 23: Em sala.

Exercise 24: a) She didn't make...; b) The plane didn't crash...; c) They didn't have...; d) He wasn't...

Exercise 25: a) Did they disappear...? b) Did she leave...? c) Were they alone...? d) Did the woman write...?

Exercise 26: a) Alexander Bell; b) Leonardo da Vinci; c) Emmeline Pankhurst; d) Duke of Wellington; e) William Shakespeare; f) Marie Curie; g) Alexandre Eiffel; h) Ludwig van Beethoven.

Exercise 27: Em sala.

Exercise 28: a) have written; b) has stopped; c) have bought; d) has left; e) has gone; f) has begun; g) has married; h) have learned; i) has lived; j) have started; k) have/changed.

Exercise 29: a) P.P. b) P.P. c) P.P. d) P.P. e) S.P. f) P.P. g) S.P. h) S.P. i) S.P. j) S.P.

Exercise 30: a) has written; b) have visited; c) went; d) has lived; e) started; f) had; g) have read; h) have been.



Gabarito

01) A	02) C	03) C	04) A	05) D	06) C
07) D	08) C	09) C	10) C	11) C	12) A
13) B	14) B	15) B	16) C	17) D	18) C
19) D	20) D	21) E	22) B	23) C	24) C
25) B	26) E	27) E	28) D	29) D	30) A
31) B	32) C	33) B	34) C	35) B	36) A
37) C	38) B	39) B	40) A	41) A	42) C