do zerO à fluência

# BEGINNER
INICIANTES

Unit 1A
How do I spell it?
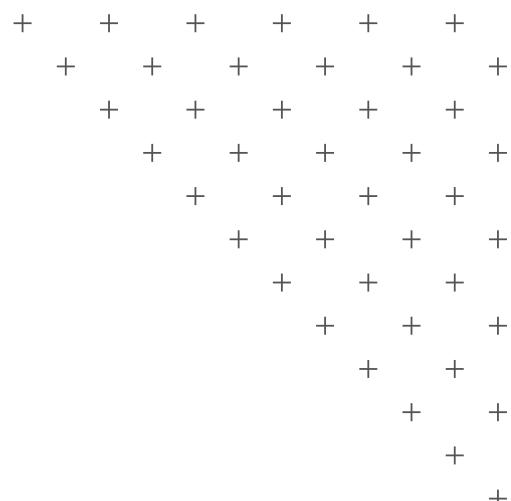
Grammar bank:

The alphabet

The alphabet em inglês é quase o mesmo, comparado ao português. Entretanto, possui algumas letrinhas a mais. Elas são: K, Y e W.

A B C D E F G

H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U

V W X Y Z
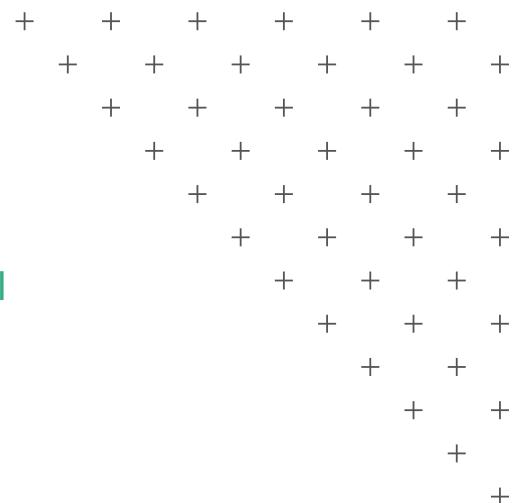
Pay attention! Letras com o formato 'a' , são chamadas de small letters, enquanto letras com este tamanho 'A' são chamadas de capital letters.

Vocabulary bank

Greetings

Em conversas e apresentações é bastante comum que as pessoas não entendam como se escreve ou se fale um nome ou sobrenome. Assim, utilizamos algumas frases chave para transmitirmos essa comunicação de maneira efetiva:

A: Hi, My name's Inigo Montoya! (Utilizamos a expressão em negrito para informar as pessoas seu nome.)

B: How do you spell it / Can you spell it, please? (Utiliza-mos essas duas sentenças para indicar que queremos que a pessoa soletre o seu nome)

A: I-N-I-G-O M-O-N-T-O-Y-A.

Test your skills!

1- Complete the dialogue (Complete o diálogo.):

A: Hi! _____'m John!

B: _____ do you _____ it?

A: It's J-O-H-N.

Name order

Observe que, muitas vezes um nome é composto de vá-rias partes. No nome **John Winston Lennon**:

John is the first name. (1st name)
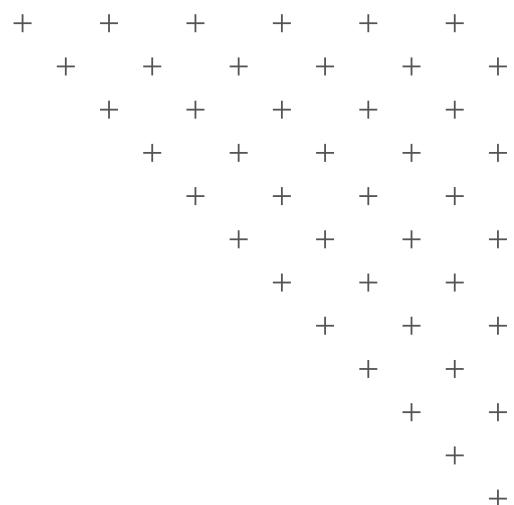
Winston is the middle name. (2nd name)

Lennon is the last name. (3rd name)

Test your skills!

1- Write your name (Escreva seu nome):

First name: _____

Middle name: _____

Last name: _____

Useful vocabulary

- What's - nome em português - in English (para quando

queremos saber o nome de algo em inglês)

Test your skills!

1- Complete the dialogue (Complete o diálogo.):

A: _____'s 'caneta' in English?

B: _____'s pen.
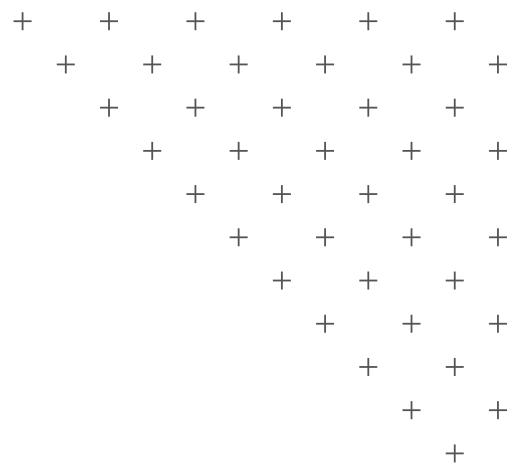
Unit 1A
part B - Hello!

Grammar bank:

Aqui, vamos dar uma olhadinha em duas palavras muito úteis para apresentações. Utilizamos I para nos referirmos a nós mesmos, como em ' I am Tarzan.' e you , como em 'You are Jane.' para nos referirmos a outra pessoa.

Abaixo temos duas opções básicas: as full forms (mais completas) e as contractions (formas mais curtinhas). Observe abaixo as negative forms (-) e as positive forms (+).

|	Full form	Contractions
+	I am John.	I'm John.
+	You are Caroline.	You're Caroline.
-	I am not George.	I'm not George.
-	You are not Julia.	You aren't Julia. (or) You're not Julia.

Para fazermos perguntas simples, jogamos verbos como are e am para o começo da frase.

A: Are you Luciano?

E para respostas rápidas, utilizamos as short answers depois de yes or no:

A: Are you Luciano?

B: No, I'm not. (-) or Yes, I am. (+) (obs. Não se utiliza 'Yes, I'm' como short answer).
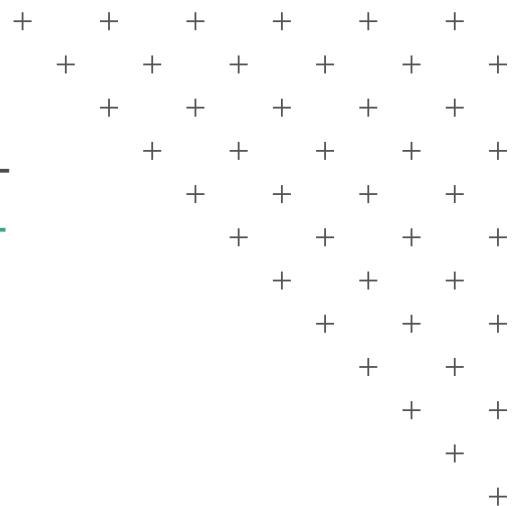
Observe o diálogo abaixo, utilizando as seguintes formas : positive (+), negative (-), interrogative (?) e short answers:

Bruce: Hi! Are you Jason? (?)

Dick: No, I'm not (-). I'm Dick (+). And you're Bruce Wayne!!!!

Bruce: Yes, I am (+ and short form). Very good.

Test your skills!

1- Complete using am or are . Then, rewrite the sentences using the contracted forms. *(Complete utilizando am you are. Posteriormente, reescreva as frases utilizando a forma contraída)*:

E.g.   **I am not** *Julia.* **I'm not** *Julia.*
         You **are** *Julia.* **You're** *Julia.*

a) I _____ Jane. _____

b) I _____ not John. _____

c) You_____ not Jane. _____

d) I _____ not Paul. _____

e) You_____ Mike. _____

Vocabulary bank: Number

Nesta área, daremos uma leve relembrada nos numbers from 1 to 10. Lembre-se que não é necessário traduzir os números:

1. one	6. six
2. two	7. seven
3. three	8. eight
4. four	9. nine
5. five	10. ten
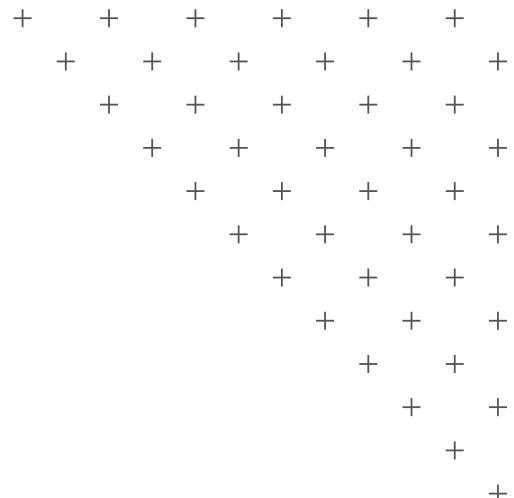
Test your skills!

1- Complete the sequence with the missing numbers (Complete sequência com os números faltantes.):

E.g. one, two, *three* , four, five .

a) _____, four, five, six

b) _____, four, eight

c) three, _____ , nine

d) seven, _____, nine _____

e) _____, two, _____, _____, five

f) _____, _____, eight, _____, _____ , five, four

Days of the week

Aqui, vamos dar uma olhadinha nos days of the week. Vocês podem adivinhar os dias da semana sem mesmo traduzi-los. Ficou com dúvidas? Observe a dica ao lado de cada dia da semana:

Monday: o pior dia da semana. :/

Tuesday: é melhor que Monday.

Wednesday: pode ser de cinzas. Chamamos de ash Wednesday.

Thursday: é quase Friday!

Friday: thank God is Friday!

Saturday: o primeiro dia do final de semana!

Sunday: dia de descansar. :)
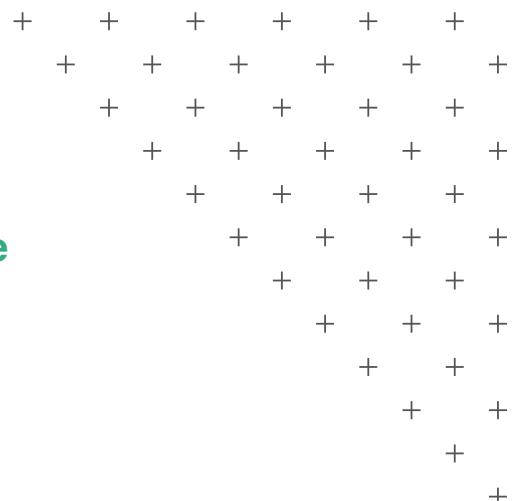
Test your skills!

1- Complete the days of the week (Complete pos dias da semana.):

a) M _ _ day

b) Tu_ _ d _ _

c) T_ _s_ _ _

d) Wed _ _ _ d _ _

e) Th _ _ _ day

f) T_u_ _d_ _

g) F _ _ da _

h) Sat_ _day

i) _ _ _ _ ay

Useful vocabulary

- Very good! (para quando algo ou alguma situação é muito boa)

- What's your name? (para perguntar o nome de alguém)

- What's your number? (para perguntar o número de alguém)

- Nice to meet you! (expressão similar ao nosso 'Prazer em conhecê-lo!')

- Goodbye / Bye! (utilizadas para dizer 'até logo')

- See you on (day of the week)! (essa expressão é similar a 'Te vejo na - dia da semana'- em português)
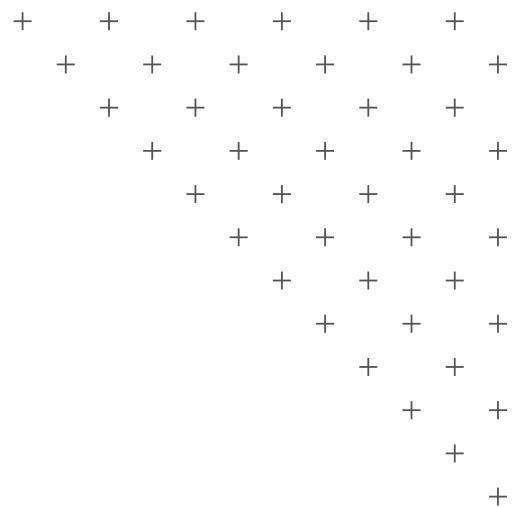
Test your skills!

1- Complete the dialogues (complete os diálogos):

A: _____ your _____?

B: _____ name _____ Roger.

A: _____ do _____ _____ it?

B: R-O-G-E-R

A: _____ your _____?

B: 083 069 1710.

A: Ok! _____ !

B: Bye! _____ you _____ Saturday!

Unit 1A
part C - Where's he from?

Grammar bank:

Aqui, vamos dar uma olhadinha em como falamos de uma pessoa ou coisa na terceira pessoa do singular. Utilizamos he para nos referirmos ao sexo masculino, como em 'He is from Brazil.' ; she para nos referimos ao sexo feminino, como em 'She is from China.' e it para quando nos referimos a uma coisa ou animal , como em 'It is from Argentina.'

Pay attention! Nas frases acima, a palavrinha 'from' denomina que alguém ou algo vem de algum lugar. Por exemplo, caso eu queira dizer que um amigo veio da Inglaterra (veio no sentido de 'nasceu' ou 'teve origem' em), eu posso dizer que 'My friend is from England' .

Abaixo temos duas opções básicas: as full forms (mais completas) e as contractions (formas mais curtinhas). Observe abaixo as negative forms (-) e as positive forms (+):

	Full form	Contractions
+	I am from Brazil.	I'm from Brazil.
	You are from China.	You're from China.
	She is from Russia.	She's from Russia.
	He is from Spain.	He's from Spain.
	It is from The United Kingdom.	It's from The United Kingdom

Full form	Contractions
I am not from Poland.	I'm not from Poland.
You are not from Argentina.	You aren't from Argentina.
She is not from France.	She's not / She isn't from France.
He is not from Russia.	He's not / isn't from Russia.
It is not from Spain.	It's not / isn't from Spain.

Para transformarmos sentenças em interrogative forms (?), basta usarmos os verbos am, are ou is no início da frase, como nos exemplo a seguir:

Am I from China?

Are you from France?

Is she from Brazil?

Test your skills!

1- Complete using *am* , *are* or *is* / *he* , *she* , *it* , *I, you* . Then, make sentences using contractions (Complete utilizando *am* , *are* ou *is* / *he* , *she* , *it* , *I, you.* Em seguida faça frases usando contrações:

E.g. Julio **is** from Spain. **Julio's from Spain**.
       Julio **is not** from Spain. **Julio isn't from Spain**.

a) I _____ from Spain. _____

b) My girlfriend _____ from Poland. _____

c) You _____ from The United Kingdom. _____

d) Ana Lee _____ from China. _____

e) You _____ from Russia. _____
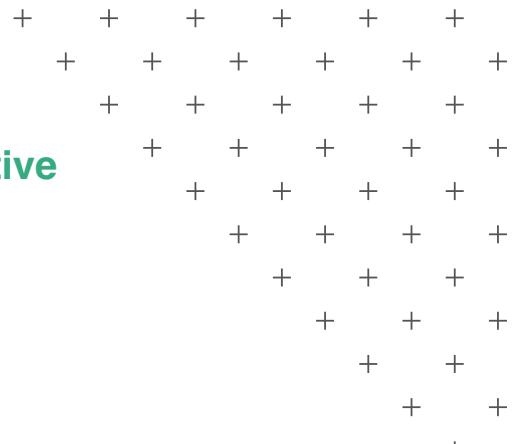
2- Put the sentences above in the interrogative form *(Coloque as sentenças acima na forma interrogativa)*:

E.g. Is Julio from Spain?

a) (?) _____

b) (?) _____

c) (?) _____

d) (?) _____

e) (?) _____

Vocabulary bank

Useful sentences

- Where's (name of the place or person) from? (para quando queremos saber de onde algo ou alguém veio.)

- Where's (name of the place)? (para quando queremos saber onde um lugar é)

- I don't know. (para afirmarmos que não sabemos uma determinada informação)

- I think it's … (quando pensamos que a resposta é essa mas não temos certeza)

Test your skills!

1- Complete the dialogue (Complete o diálogo):

A: _____ is he _____?

B: I _____ know!

A: I _____ he's _____ Rio de Janeiro!
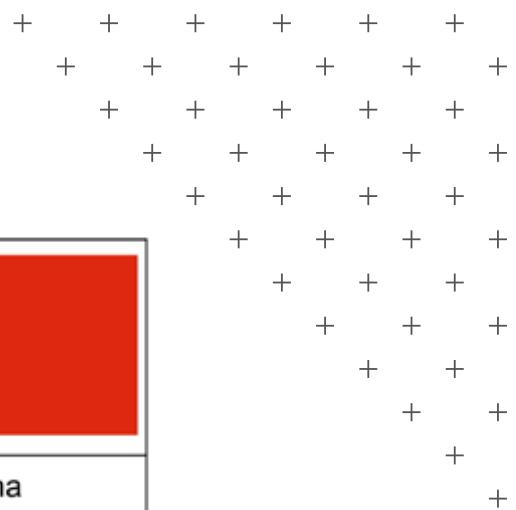
Countries

Australia	Brazil	China
Ireland	Russia	Spain
France	Germany	The United Kingdom
The U.S.A.	Turkey	Italy
Poland	Mexico	Japan
Egypt		

Test your skills!

1- Complete the name of the countries (Complete o nome dos países):

a) P__ __ __ nd

b) I__ __l__

c) R__ __ __ia

d) __ pa__n

e) __h__n__

f) B__ __ __ il

g) __ ap__ __

h) __ e__ i __ __

i) Tur__ __ __

j) T__e __ni__ e __ K__ ng__o__

k) G__r__ __ __ y

l) __r__nc__
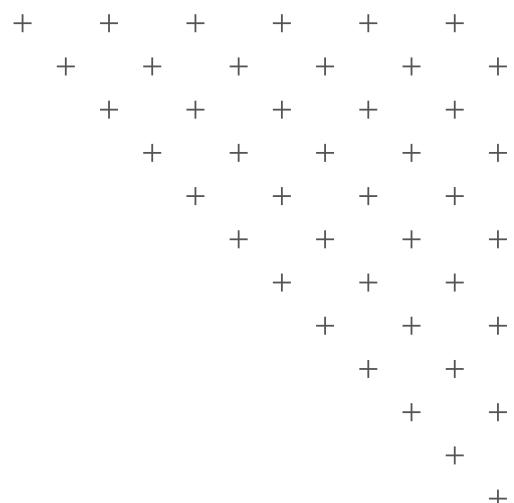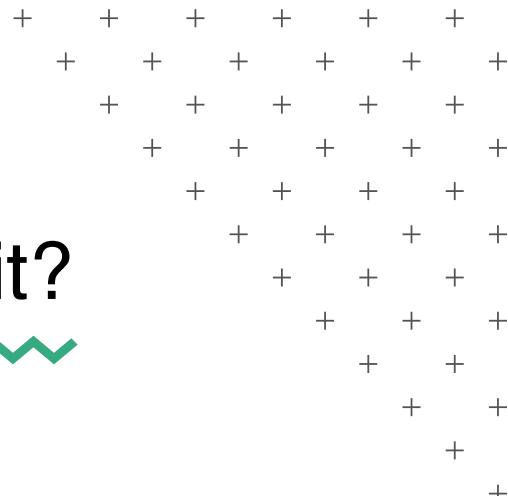
Unit 1A
part D - What colour is it?

Vocabulary bank:

Number

Nesta área, daremos uma leve relembrada nos numbers from 10 to 20. Lembre-se que não é necessário traduzir os números:

11. eleven	16. sixteen
12. twelve	17. seventeen
13. thirteen	18. eighteen
14. fourteen	19. nineteen
15. fifteen	20. twenty

Test your skills!

**1- Complete the sequence with the missing numbers (Complete sequência com os números faltantes.):**

E.g. eleven, twelve, *thirteen* , fourteen, fifteen .

a) _____, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen

b) _____, seventeen, eighteen

c) thirteen, _____, fifteen

d) seventeen, _____, nineteen, _____

e) _____, twelve, _____, _____, fifteen

f) _____, _____, eighteen, _____, _____, fifteen, fourteen

Colours

red	blue	yellow
brown	pink	green
purple	orange	grey/gray
black	white	

Test your skills!

1- Complete the colours (Complete as cores.):

a) r ___ d

b) b___ u _

c) Y___ l___ow

d) p ___ ___ pl ___

e) ___h___i___e

f) b___a___ ___

Useful vocabulary

- I know it by heart! (quando você sabe algo de cor)

- What colour is it? (quando queremos saber a cor de algo)

Test your skills!

1- Complete the dialogue (complete o diálogo):

A: I _____ ten colours by _____.

B: What? I know twenty or _____.

Unit 2
part A - We aren't Brazilian.
We are American.

Grammar bank

Aqui, vamos dar uma olhadinha em como falamos de mais de uma pessoa, em suas várias formas. Utilizamos we para nos referirmos a um grupo de pessoas onde estamos incluídos, como em 'We are Brazilian'; You para nos referimos a um grupo de pessoas na segunda pessoa, como em 'You are teachers.' e they para nos referirmos a um grupo de pessoas na terceira pessoa, como em 'They are students.'.

Abaixo, temos duas opções básicas: as full forms (mais completas) e as contractions (formas mais curtinhas). Observe que as linhas são divididas em negative forms (-) e as positive forms (+).

	Full form	Contractions
+	I am Brazilian.	I'm Brazilian.
	You are Chinese.	You're Chinese.
	She is Russian.	She's Russian.
	He is Spanish.	He's Spanish.
	It is British.	It's British.
	We are American.	We're American.
	You are Egyptian.	You're Egyptian.
	They are German.	They're German.

Full form	Contractions
I am not Brazilian.	I'm not Brazilian.
You are not Chinese.	You aren't Chinese.
She is not Russian.	She isn't Russian.
He is not Spanish.	He isn't Spanish.
It is not British.	It isn't British.
We are not American.	We're not (or) We aren't American.
You are not Egyptian.	You're not (or) You aren't Egyptian.
They are not German.	They're not (or) They aren't German.

Para transformarmos sentenças em interrogative forms (?), basta utilizarmos os verbos am, are e is no início da frase, como nos exemplo a seguir:

Are we Chinese?

Are you French?

Are they Brazilian?

Test your skills!

1- Complete using *am, are, is / he, she, it, I, you*. Then, make the contractions:

E.g. Robert and I *are* from Spain. We're Spanish .

a) My girlfriend and I _____ from Poland.

_____.

b) Daniel and Jenny _____ not from China.

_____.

c) You and Kevin _____ from The United Kingdom.

_____ .

d) Maria _____ from Japan.

_____ .

e) Ksenia_____ not from Russia. She _____ from Brazil.

_____.

2- Put the sentences in the interrogative form:

E.g. You are from London. Are you from London?

a) They are Egyptian. _____.

b) Sandra and Karen are Brazilian. _____.

c) You are from London. _____.

d) We are in class two. _____.

Vocabulary bank

Nationalities

| Australian | Brazilian | Chinese |
| Russian | Spanish | French |
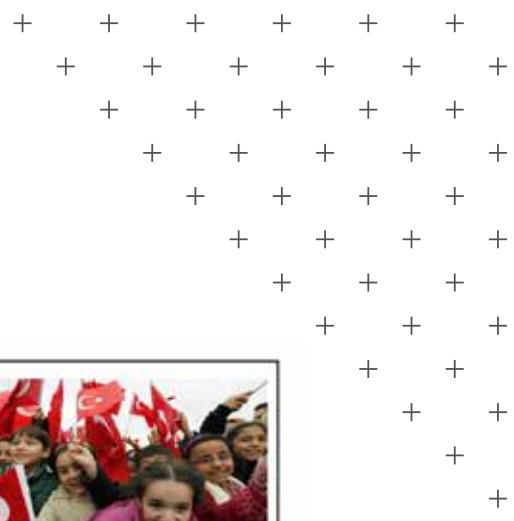
Vocabulary bank

Nationalities

British	**American**	**Turkish**
Egyptian	**Japanese**	**Italian**
Polish	**Mexican**	**German**
Irish		
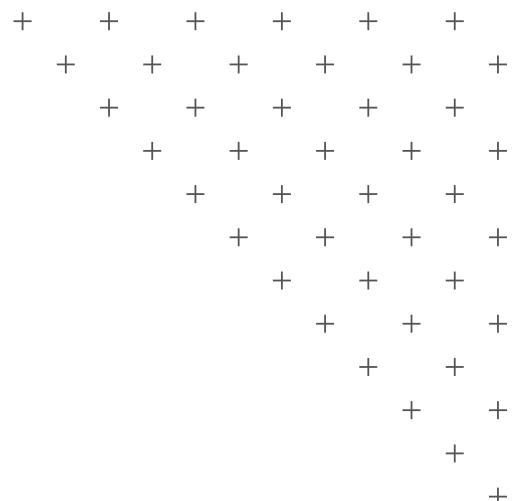
Test your skills!

1- Complete the name of the nationalities:

a) P_ _ _ sh

b) Ru_ _ i _ n

c) _ a _ a _ e _ e

d) Me_ican

e) Eg_ _ t _ a_

f) B_ _ _ il_ _n

g) _ pa_ _ sh

h) _ r_t_s_

i) F_en_ _

j) _ h _ _e_e

Unit 2
part B - What's your phone number?

Grammar bank

Aqui, vamos dar uma olhadinha em como utilizamos as wh - words e how (What, Where, When, Who e How) , para fazer perguntas com os verbos 'to be' que já vimos anteriormente. Observe a tabelinha abaixo:

Wh- or How Verb	Subject (I, he, etc)	Example
Who's	Peter Parker?	He's Spiderman.
What's	your email?	beatlesfan@gmail.com
Where are	you from?	I'm from São Paulo, in Brazil.
When's	the concert?	It's on Wednesday.
How are	you?	I'm fine, thanks.
How old is	she?	She's ten.

Lembrando que:

- Who: para quando estamos perguntando sobre pessoas. e.g. Who are you?

- What: para falar sobre coisas, objetos ou idéias. e.g. What's your name?

- Where: para falarmos de lugares. e.g. Where's London?

- How: para sabermos como alguém ou algo está. e.g. How are you?

- How old: para sabermos a idade de algo ou alguém.
  e.g. How old are you?

Word order

A tabela abaixo exemplifica a ordem das palavras quando construímos frases nas formas positive (+) , negative (-) e affirmative (?).

+ Subject, verb	They're American.
? Verb, subject	Are they American?
? Question, verb, subject	Where are they from?

Para utilizar as contractions nas questions:

What's her name? = What is her name?

Where's he from? = Where is he from?

How's Anna? = How is Anna?

How old's Jan? = How old is Jan?

Attention!

Não use contractions quando a última palavra for um pro-noun (he, she, it, etc…):

How old is she? **Not** How old's she?

Where is he? **Not** Where's he?

Test your skills!

1- Complete using what, who, where, when or how:

e.g. **Who** is Julia?

a) _____ is the name of the President of the United States of America?
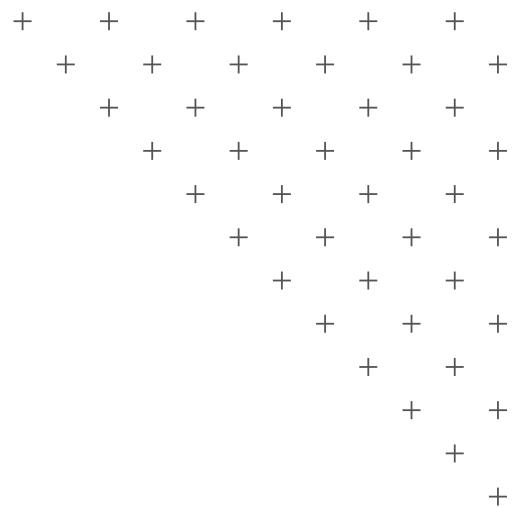
b) _____ is he? He's my friend.

c) A: _____ are you?

B: Fine, thanks!

d) A: _____ is the show?

B: It's on Sunday.

e) _____'s she from?

f) A: _____ old are you?

B: I'm twenty years old.

Vocabulary bank

Numbers - from 11 to 20

Nesta área, daremos uma olhadinha nos numbers from 11 to 20.

Lembre-se que não é necessário traduzir os números:

11. eleven	16. sixteen
12. twelve	17. seventeen
13. thirteen	18. eighteen
14. fourteen	19. nineteen
15. fifteen	20. twenty

Test your skills!

1- Match the columns (Ligue as colunas):

e.g. 1b/ 2f etc...

a) 24
b) 51
c) 34
d) 79

e) 80
f) 97
g) 69
h) 43
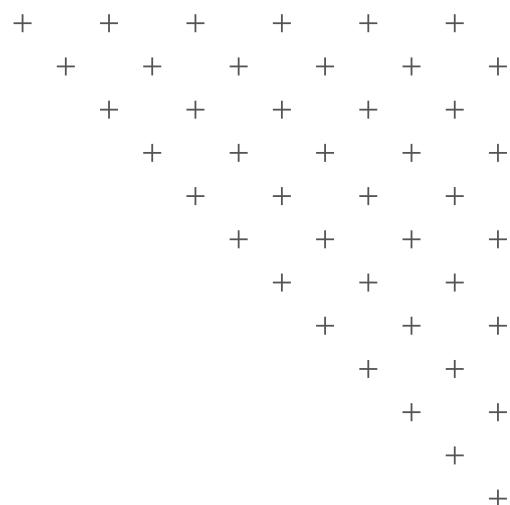
1) fifty-one

2) sixty-nine

3) thirty-four

4) eighty

5) seventy-nine

6) ninety-seven

7) twenty-four

8) Forty-three

Useful expressions

- I'm fine. (utilizamos esta expressão para indicar que estamos bem, após alguém perguntar 'How are you?')

- This is (name of the person). (utilizamos esta expressão para apresentar alguém)

- See you later! (basicamente, significa 'te vejo mais tarde')

- I'm late for work. (utilizamos 'I'm late for …' para dizer que estamos atrasados para algo, no caso work - outras opções são school, meeting etc...)

Test your skills!

1- Complete the dialogues (Complete os diálogos):

A: Hi, George! _____'s she?

B: _____ is Joe. He's a friend _____ work.

A: Hi, Joe! Nice to meet you!

B: Ok … we _____ _____ for work! _____ you _____!
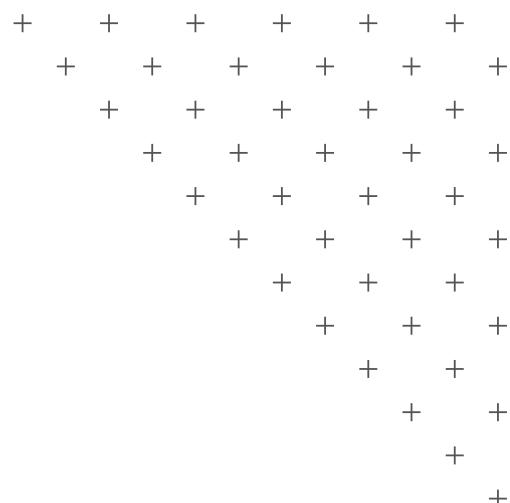
Unit 3
part A - What's in your backpack?

Grammar bank

Using 'A' and 'An"

Vamos dar uma aprofundada em como utilizar os artigos A and AN and the. Primeiramente, vamos observar as principais regras para o uso desses dois artigos:

• A e an são utilizados antes de pronomes e nomes singulares e são indefinidos (não específicos).

Já estabelecida esta regrinha primordial, vamos para os casos específicos.

A

Utilizamos 'a' para palavras que comecem com o SOM (muita atenção … é o SOM) de consoante. Olhe os exemplos abaixo:

• What is it? It's a bag.

• What's it? It's a book.

• What's it? It's a key.

• What's it? It's an ID card.

Atenção! Algumas palavras começam com vogal porém, tem som de consoante!

• A University (começa com o som 'you')

• A euro (soa como 'yu-ro')
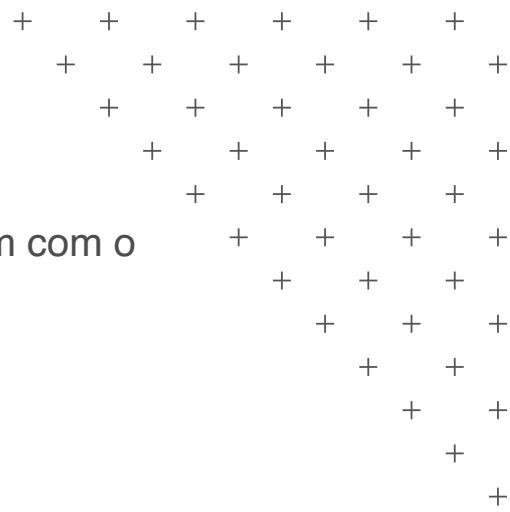
AN

Utilizamos 'an' antes de palavras que começam com o SOM de vogal:

• What is it? It's an orange.

• What;'s it? It's an eagle.

• What's it? It's an egg.

• What's it? It's an apple.

Pay attention!

Algumas palavras que começam com consoante, podem ter som de vogal:

• I only have an hour for lunch. (soa como 'au-er')

• Does his name begin with an "F"?(soa como 'effe')

Test your skills!

1- Complete the blanks using a , an or - (complete utilizando a , an ou -).

E.g. **a** laptop / _ two keys / **an** umbrella

a) _____ orange

b) _____ passport

c) _____ three pencils

d) _____ mobile phone

e) _____ nine photographs

f) _____ brushes

g) _____ helicopter

h) _____ university

i) _____ hour

j) _____ euro
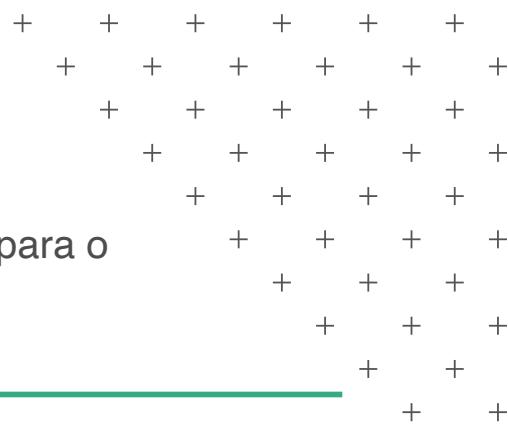
Plural

Para transformarmos uma palavra do singular para o plural utilizaremos as seguintes regrinhas:

Singular	Plural	Example
a key	keys	+s
a brush	brushes	+es (words ending in ch, sh, s, ss, x)
a country	countries	-y + ies (words ending in consonant + Y)

Como vimos acima, utilizamos A and AN antes de nomes no singular. No plural podemos omitir os artigos. Observe os exemplos abaixo:

Singular	Plural
It's a pen.	They're pens.
It's a brush.	They're brushes.
It's a dictionary.	They're dictionaries.

Test your skills!

1- Put the words below in the plural (adapte as palavras abaixo para o plural):

a) orange:_____

b) umbrella:_____

c) brush: _____

d) dictionary:_____

e) laptop:_____

f) country: _____

g) key:_____

h) university:_____

i) photograph:_____

j) backpack: _____
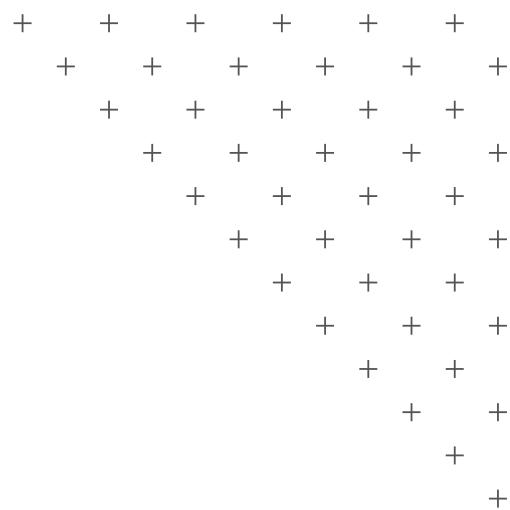
Vocabulary bank

Small things and belongings

a mobile phone	a backpack	a key
an umbrella	a credit/debit card	a photo
a watch	glasses	an ID card
a passport	a wallet	a purse
a pencil	a laptop	a camera
an orange	a brush	a dictionary
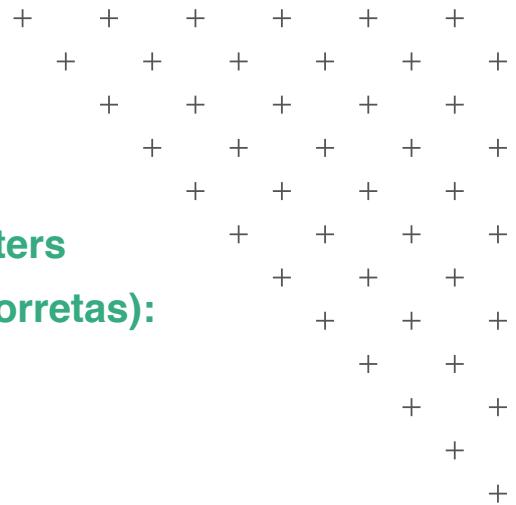
Test your skills!

1- Complete the words using the correct letters (complete as palavras utilizando as letras corretas):

a) o__an__e

b) l __p__ __ p

c) __ic__i__n__ry

d) l__ __ a__d

e) w__ tc__

f) __ur__ __

g) __re__i__ __a__ __
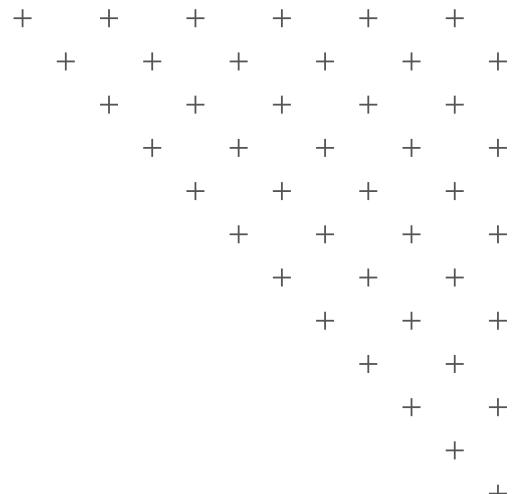
Unit 3
part B - Is that a shirt?

Grammar bank

Using 'this', 'that', 'these' and 'those'

Vamos dar uma aprofundada em como utilizar this, that, these e those. Essas palavrinhas são demonstrativas, ou seja, utilizamos para demonstrar algo que está perto (near), no caso de this e these ou que esteja longe (far), no caso de that and those. Observe os exemplos abaixo, para objetos ou coisas que estão perto:

Singular	Plural
John: What's this? Paul: It's a key. (1 key)	John: What are these? Paul: They're keys. (2 keys)

Observe os exemplos abaixo, para objetos ou coisas que estão longe:

Singular	Plural
Robert: What's that ? Jane: It's a mountain. (1mountain)	Robert: What are those ? Son: They're are cakes! (a lot of cakes)

Algumas vezes podemos utilizar interrogatives (?) sem a necessidade de utilizar a palavra what. Assim, ao invés de perguntar 'o que é' algo, perguntamos se algo é o que pensávamos, como em 'Isso é um cachorro?'. Para isso, levamos o verbo para o começo da frase, como nos exemplos abaixo:

Is that a dog?	Is this a map?
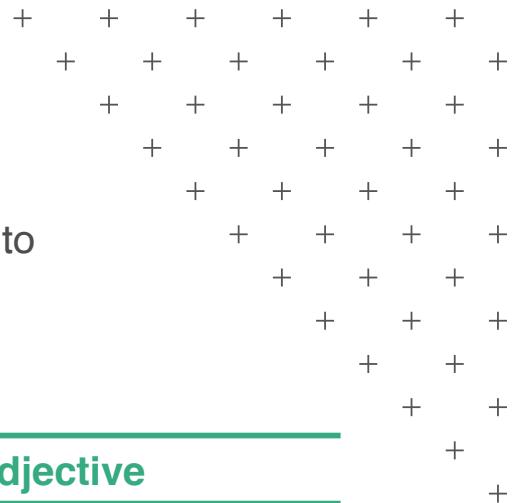
Pay attention!

Podemos utilizar this, these, that and those tanto como pronouns quanto como adjectives. Observe os exemplos abaixo:

Pronoun	Adjective
This is my mobile phone.	Wow! This isn't a good book.

Test your skills!

1- Complete the blanks using this, these, that or those, according to the pictures (complete as lacunas utilizando this, these, that or those, de acordo com as imagens)

Is _____ an airplane?	Is _____ a robot.

___ mobile phone is very good.	_____ are coins.

Who is _____ ?	_____ are T-shirts.

Vocabulary bank

Souvenirs

Souvenirs são objetos que guardamos como recordações de um momento ou viagem. Na próxima página, temos alguns exemplos de de souvenirs comuns in English.
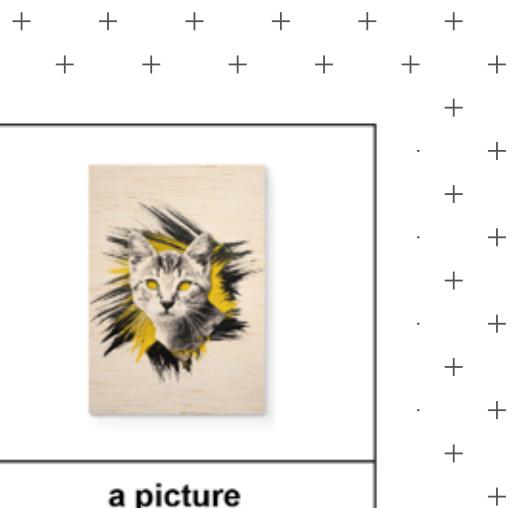
a bag	a flag	a picture
a map	a hat	a T-shirt
a postcard	a key ring	a mug

Test your skills!

1- Complete the word using the correct letters (complete as palavras utilizando as letras corretas):

a) f__ __ g

b) __ os __ ca __ d

c) __-s__ i__t

d) m__ p

e) m__ __

Unit 4
part A - Can I have a coffee, please?

Grammar bank

Using 'how much' and 'can I have'

Neste handout, vamos dar uma olhadinha em como se utilizar how much para perguntar o preço das coisas e can para realizar pedidos (ou requests, em inglês). Observe os exemplos abaixo, onde perguntamos os preços de produtos, no plural e no singular:

Singular	Plural
Richard: How much is it? (one sandwich) Salesman: It's five dollars and fifty cents.	Alex: How much are they? (two books) Salesman: They're eight dollars and fifty cents.

Para realizarmos pedidos in English (requests), utilizamos as seguintes estruturas abaixo, com o verbo can:

Singular	Plural
James: Can I have a coffee, please?	Naomi: Can I have two bottles of water, please?

Test your skills!

1- Complete the blanks using how much or can (complete as lacunas utilizando how much ou can):

a) _____ is it?

b) _____ I have a coffee, please?

c) _____ are they?

d) _____ I have two sanduiches, please?

Vocabulary bank

Food and beverages

Food and beverages são tópicos que possuem vasto vocabulário.
Assim, abordaremos apenas algumas palavras básicas nesta unidade.

+   +   +   +   +   +

Food

a steak	a sandwich	a cake
a cookie	a burger	a salad

Beverages

a beer	a coffee	an orange juice
a can of soda	a bottle of water	a glass of wine
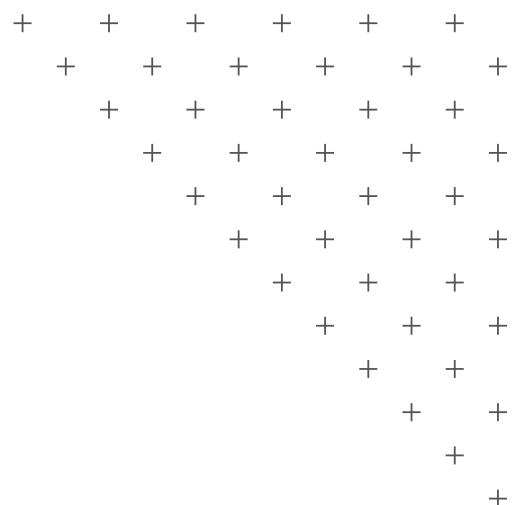
Test your skills!

1- Match the words to the pictures

(ligue as palavras às figuras):

a) a steak

b) a cookie

c) a can of soda

d) a beer

e) a salad

f) a coffee

g) a burguer

h) a glass of wine

( )	( )	( )	( )
( )	( )	( )	( )

Unit 4
part B - Friends and relatives

Grammar bank

Using possessive adjectives

Vamos dar uma aprofundada em como utilizar possessive adjectives. Utilizamos possessive adjectives para determinar que algo pertence a alguém. Observe o quadro abaixo:

Subjective pronouns	Adjective pronouns
I'm from Mexico.	My name's Ana.
You're British.	Your name's is Vincent.
He's from Rome.	His name's Marco.
She's Italian.	Her name is Clara.
It's a French bar.	Its name is Chez Bastião.
We're from Brazil.	Our names are Thelma and Louise.
You're Polish.	Your names are Mihaela and Anna.
They're from the U.S.A.	Their names are Steve and Pearl.

Observe na parte direita da tabela acima, que o nome pertence ao sujeito da frase, ou seja, é dele, dela, nosso, etc …

Test your skills!

1- Complete the blanks using the most suitable objective pronoun (complete utilizando o pronome objetivo mais apropriado).

a) He's a friend from work. _____ name is Roberto.

b) I'm from Moscou. _____ name's Ivan.

c) I know a very good bar in London. _____ name is 'Turkey's Head'.

d) We are in room number 4. _____ names are Jessie and James.

e) They are from Russia. _____ names are Ksenia and Mihail.

Using 's

O uso de 's é uma outra maneira de se demonstrar que algo pertence a alguém. Observe os exemplos abaixo e suas explicações:

This is Jack 's passport.	Este é o passaporte do Jack.
She is Paul 's wife.	Ela é esposa do Paul.
My sister 's name is Elizabeth.	O nome da minha irmã é Elizabeth.
This is my parent 's house.	Esta é a casa dos meus pais.

Test your skills!

1- Write sentences about the family bellow (escreva frases sobre a família abaixo):

Jane	Paul
Jacqueline	William

Vocabulary bank
Family members

Family

Father + Mother = Parents

Sister+Brother = Children

Observe que, como visto em nossas aula, father and mother são husband and wife entre si. Igualmente, brother and sister são siblings entre si.

Test your skills!

1- Complete the words below (complete as as palavras abaixo):

a) f __ th __ r

d) p __ r __ nt __

b) s__ s __ e __

e) si __ l __ ng__

c) m __ t __ __ r

Unit 5
part A - What do you prefer?

Grammar bank

Using adjectives: opposites, colours, and nationalities

Neste handout, vamos dar uma olhadinha em como utilizamos os adjectives. Observe a tabela abaixo contendo figuras de alguns adjectives e seus opposites:

Ogden is a small city.	New York is a big city.
My car is old.	His car is new.

My car is old.	His car is new.

They're tall men.	He's a short man.
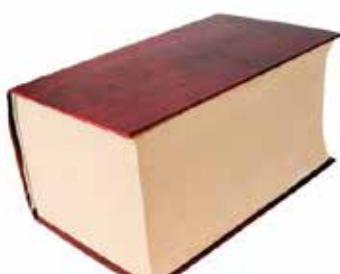
It's a long book.	It's a short book.

They're cheap cookies.

They're expensive bottles of wine.

It's a fast airplane.

Scooters are slow.

Além disso, podemos utilizar colours and nationalities como adjectives sempre que necessário:

They're blue T-shirts.

They're red flags.

It's an Irish flag.

I like Japanese food.
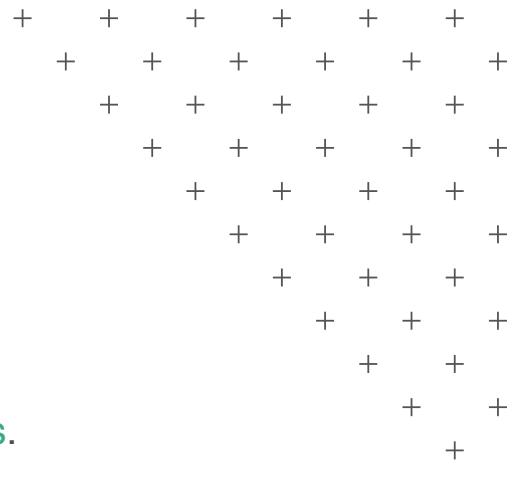
Pay attention!

Aqui vão algumas regrinhas básicas que não devemos esquecer:

- Utilizamos adjectives após o verb be:
e.g. A car is expensive. **NOT** A car expensive is.

- Utilizamos adjectives antes de nouns: e.g. It's a fast car.
NOT It's a car fast.

- Adjectives são os mesmo para plural and singular:
e.g. It's an old house. / They're old houses.

- Adjectives são os mesmos para - and ?.

Test your skills!

1- Order the words to make sentences (ordene as palavras para formar frases):

a) is Maria a tall very girl _____ .

b) phone cheap a is this _____ .

c) our very is cat old _____.

d) expensive Italian bags are very _____ .

e) yellow your is bag _____ .

Unit 5
part B - What do you have for breakfast?

Grammar bank

Simple present: I, you, we, and they. (+ and -)

Utilizamos o present simple para falar sobre hábitos, ou seja, ações que realizamos rotineiramente. Para utilizarmos a negative form (-), basta acrescentarmos don't após os subject pronouns. Observe os exemplos abaixo:

Affirmative (+)	Negative (-)
I have eggs for breakfast.	I don't have eggs for breakfast.
You drink coffee with milk.	You don't drink coffee for breakfast.
We like cereal for breakfast.	We don't like cereal for breakfast.
They have breakfast at home.	They don't have breakfast at home.

Test your skills!

1- Write one affirmative and one negative sentence using the verbs and symbols in brackets (escreva uma sentença afirmativa e uma negativa utilizando o verbo e os sinais em parênteses):

a) (like) I am Brazilian but I (-) _____ football. I (+) _____ basketball.

b) (have) I (+) _____ breakfast at home. I (-) _____ breakfast at work.

c) (drink) I (-) _____ tea for breakfast. I (+) _____ milk.

d) (eat) I (+) _____ eggs with cheese for breakfast. I (-) _____ cereal.

## Vocabulary bank
Breakfast: food and beverages
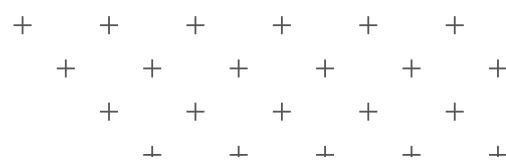
Food

ham	cereal	fruit
bread	yoghurt	cheese

Beverages

|		
espresso coffee	tea	juice
milk	hot chocolate	soup

Test your skills!

**1- Match the words to the pictures
(ligue as palavras às figuras):**

a) espresso coffee

b) hot chocolate

c) soup

d) bread

e) cheese

f) ham

g) cereal

h) yoghurt

( )	( )	( )	( )
( )	( )	( )	( )
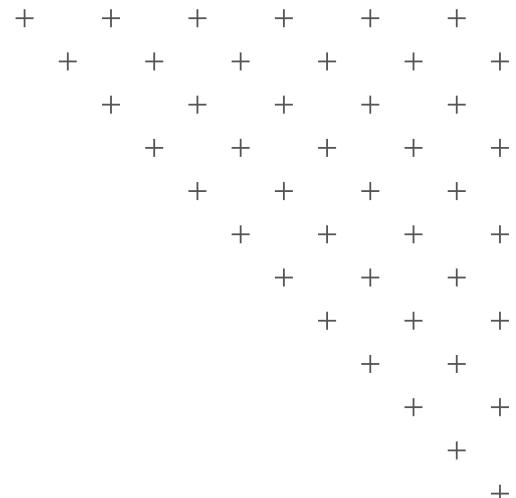
Unit 6
part A - Do you live in Dublin?

Grammar bank

Simple present: I, you, we, and they. (?)

Utilizamos o present simple para falar sobre hábitos, ou seja, ações que realizamos rotineiramente. Para a interrogative form (?), movemos o auxiliary verb 'do' para o início da frase. Observe os exemplos abaixo:

| Affirmative +	Negative -	Interrogative
I watch T.V.	I don't watch T.V.	Do I watch T.V.? (pergunta retórica)
You go to the cinema at weekends.	You don't go to the cinema at weekends.	Do you go to the cinema at weekends?
We listen to rock music.	We don't listen to rockmusic.	Do we listen to rock music?
They eat rice and beans for lunch.	They don't eat rice and beans for lunch.	Do they eat rice and beans for lunch?

Test your skills!

1- Put the sentences in the form in brackets (coloque as frases nas formas em parênteses):

a) They live in Paris. (?) _____.

b) Do you like pop music? (+) _____.

c) I don't have dinner at home. (?)_____.

d) Do you watch T.V. at weekends? (-)_____.

e) We need a big car.(-) _____.

Vocabulary bank
Meals of the day
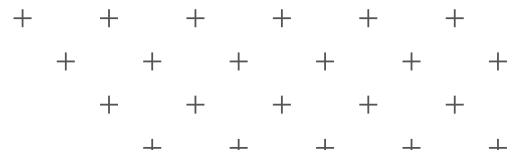
Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner

- We have breakfast in the morning (8:00).

- We have lunch in the afternoon (12:30).

- We have dinner in the evening (18:00).

Test your skills!

1- Answer the questions using your personal information (responda as perguntas utilizando suas informações):

a) Where do you have lunch?

_____
_____
_____.

b) What do you have for lunch?

_____
_____
_____.

c) What do you have for dinner?

_____
_____
_____.
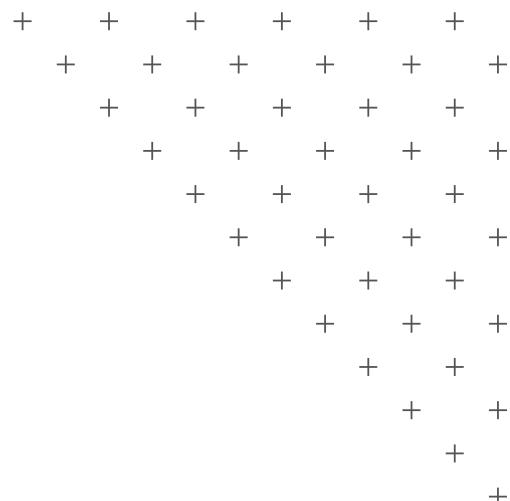
Unit 6
part B - She works for Google!

Grammar bank

Simple present: he, she, and it. (+, - and ?)

Como já vimos, utilizamos o present simple para falar sobre hábitos, ou seja, ações que realizamos rotineiramente. Observe no quadro abaixo as formas para cada situação (repare nas diferenças entre I, you, we, and they e he, she, and it):

Affirmative +	Negative -	Interrogative
I live in Spain.	I don't live in Spain.	Do I live in Spain? (pergunta retórica)
You live in Spain.	You don't live in Spain.	Do you live in Spain?
He lives in Spain.	He doesn't live in Spain.	Does he live in Spain?
She lives in Spain.	She doesn't live in Spain.	Does she live in Spain?
It lives in Spain.	It doesn't live in Spain.	Does it live in Spain?
We live in Spain.	We don't live in Spain.	Do we live in Spain?
You live in Spain.	You don't live in spain.	Do you live in Spain?
They live in Spain.	They don't live in Spain.	Do they live in Spain?

Observe que os 3rd person verbs tem de ser adaptados, tanto na affirmative form (+), quanto os auxiliary verbs nas negative (-) and interrogative forms (?). Abaixo, temos algumas regrinhas para flexionarmos os verbos na third person singular in the simple present tense.

53

| She works in a hospital.	+S
She watches T.V.	+ES (words ending in ch, sh, x, ss
I study Portuguese.	- y + IES (words ending in consonant + y)

Attention!

Os verbos, chamados de irregular verbs, possuem formas bastante diferentes das formas no infinitivo na terceira pessoa do singular. Alguns destes verbos são:

| I have	she/he/it has
I do	she/he/it does
I go	she/he/it goes

Test your skills!

1- Put the sentences in the forms in brackets (coloque as frases nas formas em parênteses):

a) He likes cereal. (-)_____.

b) She doesn't watch T.V. (+) _____.

c) It eats dog food. (?)_____.

d) Does he need a new car? (-) _____ .

e) She doesn't work in a hospital (?) _____.
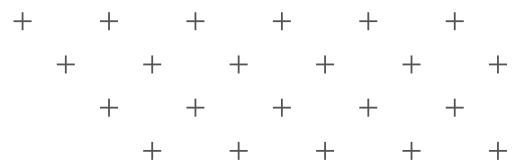
Vocabulary bank
Professions

|		
a teacher	a doctor	a nurse
polices officers	a policeman	a policewoman
a waiter	a waitress	a shop assistant
a receptionist	a taxi driver	a journalist
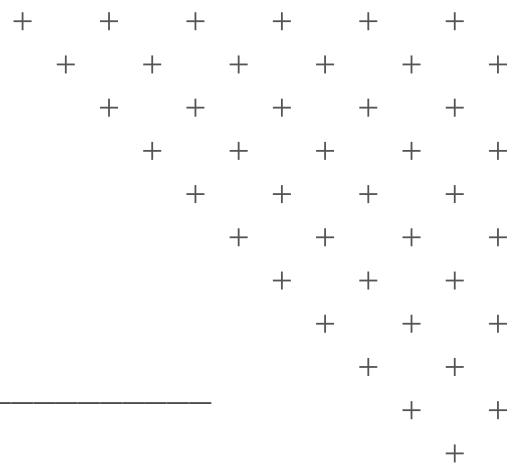
Test your skills!

1- Unscramble the words below (desembaralhe as palavras abaixo):

a) erptceoinits _____

b) iawsstre _____

c) wmanoplioec _____

d) rechaet _____

e) hops nassistat _____

Unit 7
part A - What's the time?

Grammar bank

Telling / asking the time

Nesta unidade, iremos aprender a como perguntar e dizer as horas (em inglês, asking and telling the time).

Asking the time

Para ask the time, utilizamos a palavra what, com algumas modificações e variações. As mais comuns são:

- What's the time
- What time is it?

Apesar de terem grafias distintas, as frases acima possuem basicamente o mesmo sentido.

Telling the time

Para tell the time, utilizamos uma série de regrinhas bem fáceis de se entender. Primeiro, vamos dar uma olhada em algumas palavras que utilizamos para facilitar a identificação de parcelas de tempo no relógio:

- A quarter = fifteen minutes.
- Half (or half an hour) = thirty minutes.
- O'clock = whole hours.

Adicionalmente, utilizamos as prepositions past and to para indicar:

- Past: que certa quantidade de tempo já passou.
- To: que uma certa quantidade de tempo é o que falta para completar uma hora 'cheia'.

A imagem abaixo resume as definições acima:
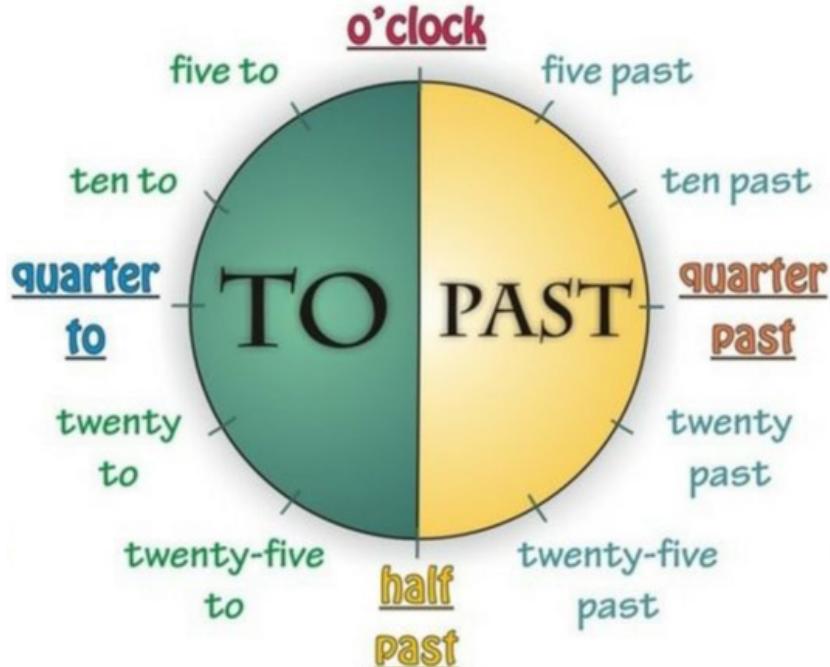
Observando-se as definições acima, considere os exemplos abaixo:

What time is it?

It's a quarter past two.	It's a quarter to eight.
It's half past eleven.	It's one o'clock.
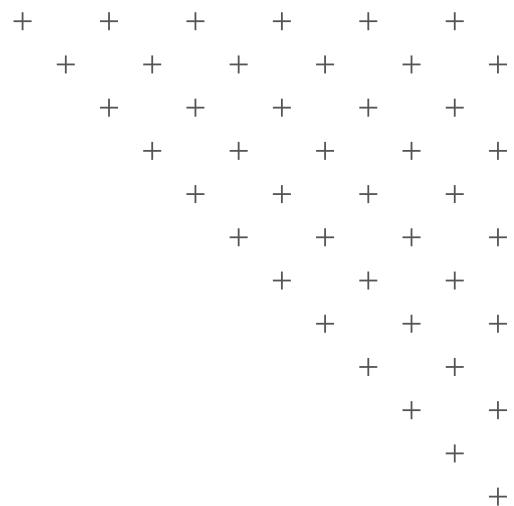
Além dos exemplos acima, podemos escrever os números diretamente por extenso. Observe as colunas abaixo, onde as horas podem ser escritas de duas maneiras diferentes, mas que significam exatamente a mesma coisa:

|	
It's twenty-five past one.	It's one twenty-five.
It's ten past ten.	It's ten ten.
It's half past four.	It's four thirty.

It's seven to twelve.	It's eleven fifty-three.
It's twenty-one to eleven.	It's ten thirty-nine.

A.M. x P.M.

Em alguns países, utiliza-se o military clock , que vai de 0 hour to 23 hours. Entretanto, na maioria dos países onde a língua nativa é o inglês, utiliza-se a modalidade a.m./p.m. or 12 hour clock, onde a.m. significa *Ante Meridiem* (antes do meio-dia) e p.m. significa *Post Meridiem* (após o meio-dia). Observe os exemplos abaixo:

They start to play at 10 o'clock. (a.m.)	She goes to sleep at 10 o'clock. (p.m.)
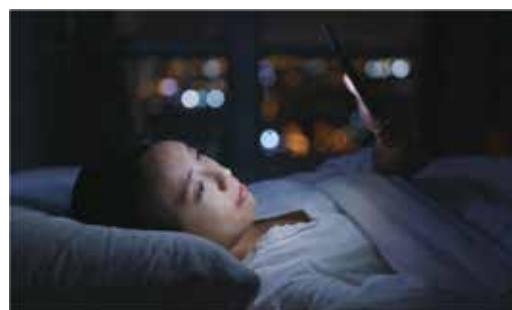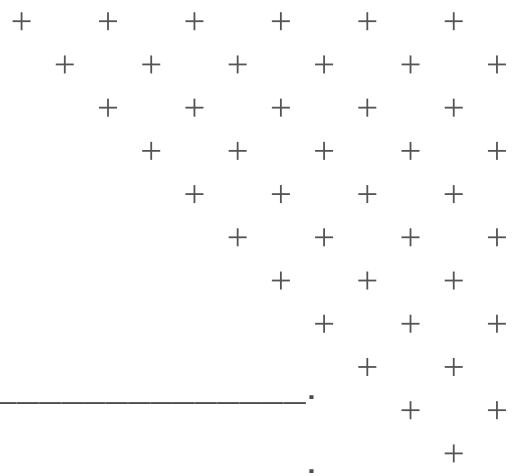
Test your skills!

1- Write the time. Use to and past.

(Escreva as horas. Utilize to and past):

a) 01:30 _____.

b) 10:45 _____.

c) 08:32 _____.

d) 11:52 _____.

e) 09:15 _____.

Vocabulary bank

Periods of the day

Em inglês, dividimos os periods of the day em três:

| Morning 00-12 a.m. | Afternoon 01-05 p.m. | Evening 06-11p.m. |

Pay attention!

Utilizamos good evening para todos os períodos de 06 p.m. para frente, ao iniciarmos uma conversa. Entretanto, utilizamos good night para nos despedirmos ou ao sair de algum local.
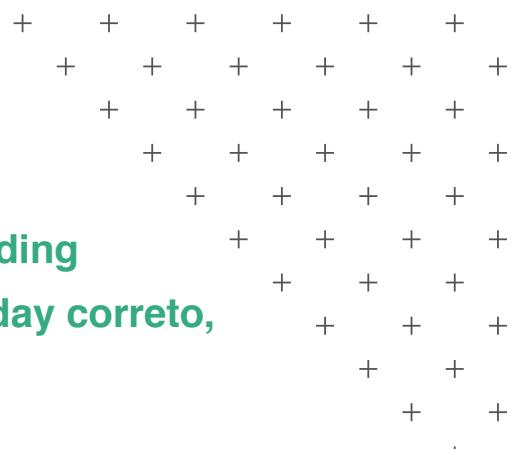
Test your skills!

1- Write the correct period of the day, according to the time bellow (Escreva o period of the day correto, de acordo com a hora abaixo):

a) 02:30 p.m._____.

b) 07:45 p.m. _____.

c) 06:00 p.m. _____.

Daily activities

Abaixo, você encontrará algumas das daily activities mais comuns em seus periods of the day:

In the morning ...

get up	have breakfast	have a shower	go to work

In the afternoon ...

have lunch	have a coffee	finish work	go home

In the evening ...

make dinner	have dinner	watch T.V.	go to bed

Test your skills!

1- Write about your routine (escreva sobre a sua rotina):

e.g. I get up at six o'clock
I have a shower at half past six.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____
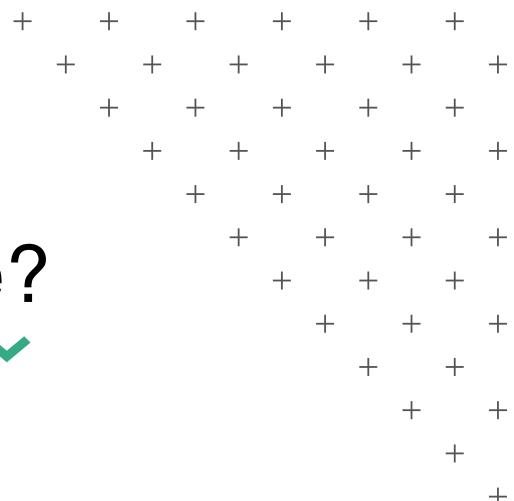
Unit 7
part B - What's the time?

Grammar bank

Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency são utilizados para enfatizar com qual frequência realizamos uma determinada ação. Para fins didáticos, abaixo você encontra a frequência em porcentagem para cada um dos advérbios demonstrados:

Always (100%): I always go to school at seven.
Usually (90%): I usually have lunch at home.
Sometimes (50%): I sometimes watch T.V. in the morning.
Never (0%): I never drink coffee.

Test your skills!

1- Complete the sentences according to the percentage in brackets (complete as frases de acordo com as frequências em parênteses):

a) (100%) I _____ go to sleep at nine.
b) (0%) We _____ have lunch at work.
c) (50%) They _____ work until eight.
d) (90%) She _____ goes to the cinema on weekends.

Useful words

Em inglês, algumas palavras são importantes para a conexão de idéias entre uma sentença e outra. Listaremos abaixo as palavras vistas em aula, com exemplos e definições de como utilizá-las:

Unit 8
part A - What do you do in your spare time?

Grammar bank

Word order in questions: questions with *be*

Como já vimos anteriormente, podemos construir frases com o verb be invertendo a posição do verbo. Quando acrescentamos Wh- or How words, o verb be vem logo após tais palavras:

Questions with be

Wh- /kHow ?	Verb	Subject	
	Are	they	American?
	Is	this	your coat?
How old	are	you?	
Where	are	you	from?
What time	is	it?	
Why*	are	you	late?

*Como visto nas aulas, utilizamos why quando queremos saber a razão de uma ação ou determinado acontecimento.

Word order in questions: questions with *present simple*

Para construirmos interrogative questions no present simple, basta seguirmos os padrões observados abaixo :

Questions with present simple

Wh- /kHow ?	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive(-verb)
	Do	you	Speak English?
Where	do	you	live?
What	does	your sister	do?
What music	do	you	like?
When	does	John	go to the gym?
How	do	you	spell it?

Test your skills!

1- Order the words to make questions

(ordene as palavras para formular perguntas):

a) live you do where?_____.

b) your is this phone?_____.

c) film the what does start time?_____ .

d) Spanish does speak wife your?_____.

e) is how family your?_____.

Grammar bank

Common verb phrases: free time

Abaixo, podemos observar algumas verb phrases relacionadas a free

time (horários livres ou de lazer):

+   +   +   +   +   +

go out	play computer games	do sport
go to the beach	stay at home	play tennis
walk	play the piano	swim
meet friends	relax	travel

Test your skills!

1- Write about you, using usually, sometimes, and never + verb phrases . (escreva frases sobre você, utilizando always, usually, sometimes and never + verb phrases):

e.g. I usually play tennis on Sundays.

I sometimes play computer games.

I never swim.

a) (usually) _____.

b) (sometimes) _____.

c) (never) _____.

Sports

Abaixo, temos a lista de alguns dos sports mais comuns em inglês:

football (amr soccer)	skateboarding	handball
basketball	tennis	table tennis
ice hockey	rugby	yoga
running	swimming	karate

Test your skills!

1- Match the pictures to the letters

(ligue as letras às gravuras):

a) running

b) karate

c) rugby

d) basketball

e) ice hockey

f) tennis

( )

( )

( )

( )

( )

( )
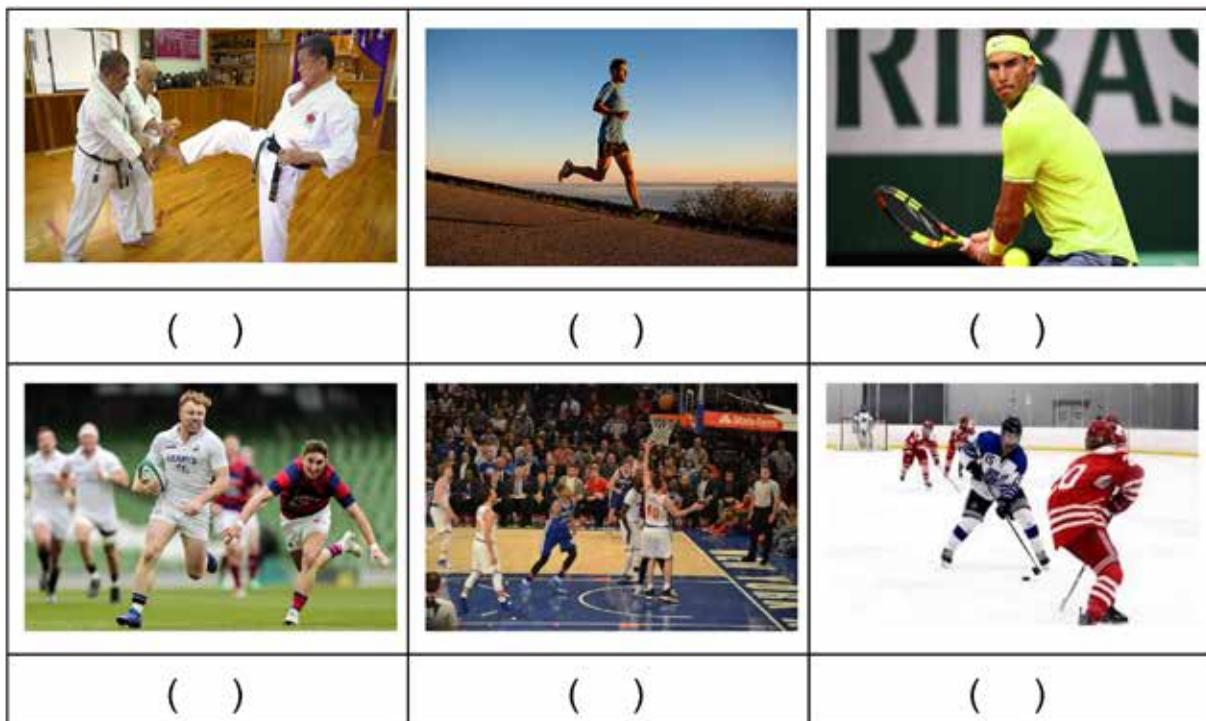
Unit 8
part B - Do you love me?

Grammar bank

Imperatives

Utilizamos os imperatives para dar ordens ou instruções.
Abaixo, temos alguns exemplos:

+ affirmative	- negative
Come here!	Don't talk!
Sit down!	Don't worry!
Open the door!	Don't be late!

Attention!

Imperatives são os mesmos para plural ou singular.

Object pronouns

Object pronouns é um pronoun que funciona como um objeto em uma frase, e não como um subject. Observe abaixo a diferença entre os subject and object pronouns:

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
I'm your teacher.	Listen to me.
You're beautiful.	I love you.
He goes to my gym.	I see him every week.
She never listens.	Don't talk to her.

It's a nice hat.	I want it for x-mas.
We aren't friends.	They don't talk to us.
They are good books.	I want to read them.

Test your skills!

1- Complete the blanks using object or subject pronouns (complete as lacunas utilizando object ou subject pronouns):

a) _____ wants to talk to you.

b) Can _____ have a coffee, please?

c) They are my friends. I love _____ .

d) We don't like her. She never talks to _____ .

e) Hey! Listen to _____ when I talk to you.

Vocabulary bank

Kinds of films

Kinds of films é um tópico extenso, com vasto vocabulário. Abaixo, temos alguns dos gêneros mais famosos:
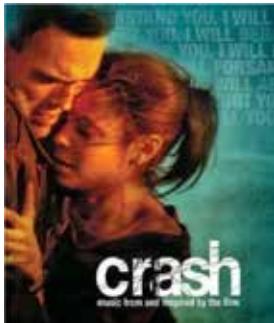
Kinds of films		
a drama	an action movie	a comedy
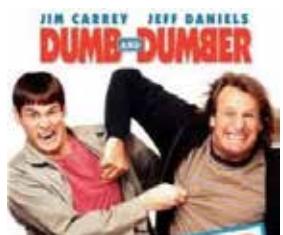
an animation	a western	a horror film

Test your skills!

1- Match the words to the pictures (ligue as palavras às figuras):

a) a drama

b) an action movie

c) a comedy

d) an animation

e) a western

f) a horror film

( )	( )	( )
( )	( )	( )
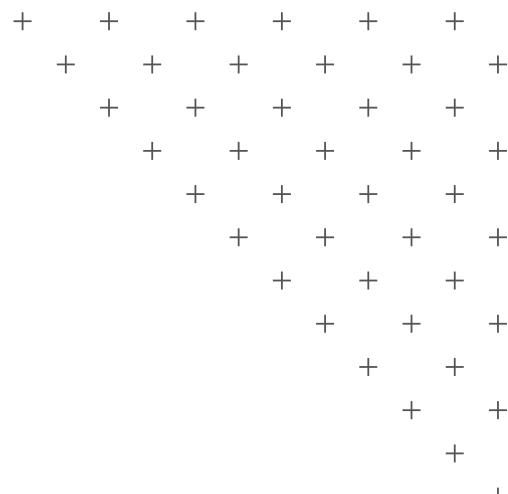
Unit 9
What's the date?

Grammar bank

Months

Nesta seção, veremos os 12 months na parte de grammar para também trabalharmos a formação de frases e prepositions utilizadas no uso de tal vocabulário. Observe abaixo, que alguns months possuem a grafia bem similar a grafia utilizada em português:

Para falarmos de months, utilizamos a proposição in.
Observe os exemplos abaixo:

- Her birthday is in March.
- Carnival is in February.
- New Year's Day is in December.

Test your skills!

1- Write the missing months (escreve os meses faltantes):

_____

February

March

_____

_____

June

July

_____

_____

October

_____

December

Ordinal numbers

Ordinal numbers são números que te mostram a posição de algo em uma lista. Abaixo temos a lista de ordinal numbers de 1-30:

1st	first	11th	eleventh	21th	twenty-first
2nd	second	12th	twelfth	22th	twenty -second
3rd	third	13th	thirteenth	23th	twenty-third
4th	fourth	14th	fourteenth	24th	twenty-fourth
5th	fifth	15th	fifteenth	25th	twenty-fifth

Podemos utilizar ordinal numbers para falarmos de datas e dias específicos. Observe as datas abaixo:

- Today is the 21st (twenty-first) of March.
- Christmas is on the 25th (twenty-fifth) of December.
- New Year's Day is on the 1st (first) of January.

Test your skills!

1- Write the ordinal numbers (escreva os ordinal numbers):

a) 28th _____   d) 12th _____

b) 31st _____   e) 08th _____

c) 23rd _____

Vocabulary bank

Useful phrases

- What's the date today? (quando queremos saber qual é a data)
- Are you sure? (utilizamos para perguntar se alguém tem certeza de algo)
- I'm sure. (para afirmarmos que temos certeza de algo)
- Of course! (similar à expressão 'é claro' em português)

Test your skills!

1- Complete the dialogue below (complete o diálogo abaixo):

A: What's the _____ today?
B: I _____ it's the 1st of May.
A: Are you _____ ?
B: Of _____ ! I'm _____ . Today is my father's birthday.
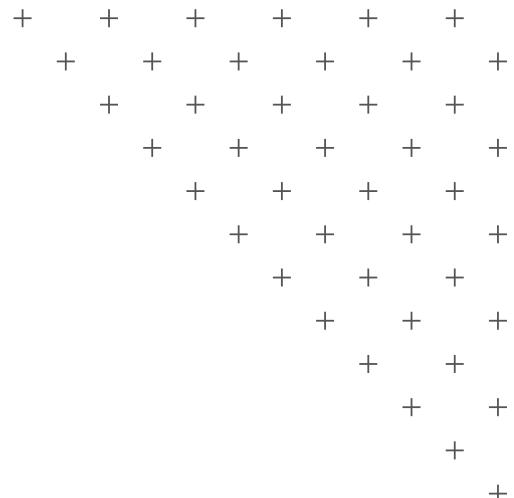
Unit 9
part B - Can you start the car, please?

Grammar bank

Uses of 'can'

Utilizamos o modal verb 'can' para demonstrar permission / possibility ou ability. Observe o quadro abaixo contendo as affirmative (+) and negative (-) forms:

Affirmative	Negative
You can park here.	You can't park here.
He can come to dinner.	He can't come to dinner.
We can have lunch outside.	We can't have lunch outside.

Para utilizarmos a negative form e short answers, adaptamos a frase como abaixo:

Interrogative	+ short answer	- short answer
Can I sit here?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Can they come to lunch today?	Yes, they can.	No, they can't.
Can you swim?	Yes, we can.	No we can't.
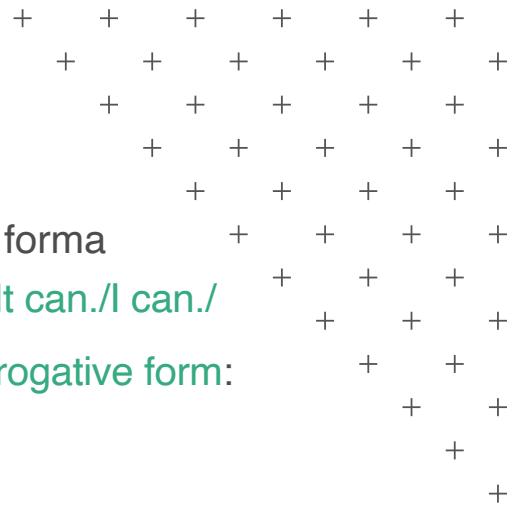
Attention!

- Can e can't são sempre utilizados na mesma forma para todas as pessoas: e.g.: She can./We can./It can./I can./

- Wh- / How sempre vem antes de can na interrogative form: e.g. What can you do?

Test your skills!

1- Put the sentences in the form in brackets

(transforme a frase para a forma em parênteses):

a) You can swim. (-) _____

b) She can't play tennis. (?) _____

c) He can park here. (?) _____

d) Can we sit here? (-) _____

e) They can't come to dinner tonight. (?) _____
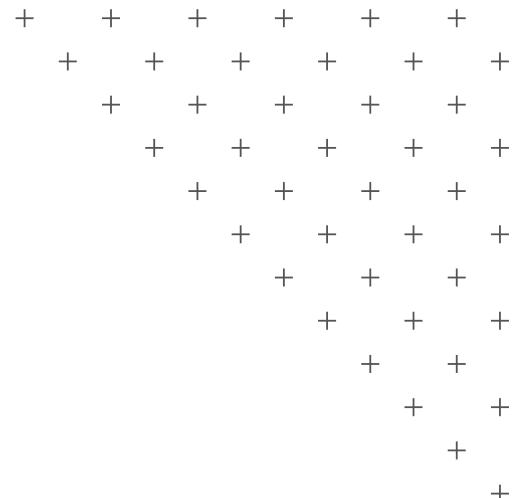
Unit 10
part A - What do you like doing?

Grammar bank

Like / love / hate / +verb ing

Após like, love, and hate (verbos que utilizamos para indicar que gostamos ou não de algo ou alguém) utilizamos verb+ing. Observe os exemplos abaixo:

What do you like doing at the weekends?

- I like walking in the countryside.

- I love cooking.

- I hate studying.

- I don't like going out.

Para formarmos os palavras no gerúndio, ou verb+ing words, seguimos as seguintes spelling rules:

Infinitive	Verb + ing	Spelling
read fly	I like reading . She doesn't like flying.	+ ing
cycle drive	He loves cycling. I hate driving.	- e + ing
swim shop	We like swimming. He doesn't like shopping.	One vowel + one consonant = double consonant

Attention!

Em palavras terminadas em X e W. e.g. boxing, snowing not boxxing, snowwing.

Test your skills!

1- Write the -ing form of the verbs

(escrevas as formas -ing das palavras):

a) swim _____

b) stop _____

c) buy _____

d) go _____

e) write _____

f) fly _____

g) come _____
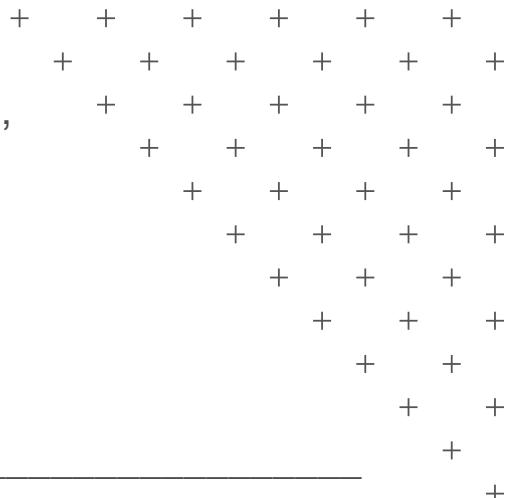
Vocabulário bank

Activities

camping	buying	cooking
cycling	flying	going to the cinema

reading	running	swimming
painting	travelling	watching

Test your skills!

1- Complete the words (complete as palavras):

p__in__in__
tra__e__li__g
w__tc__ing
ru__ __ in __
c__m__i__g
b__ y__ ng
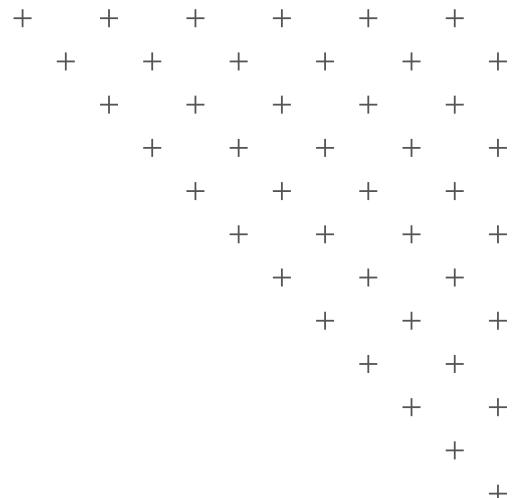
Unit 10
part B - Where's the train station?

Asking for directions

Para pedirmos informações sobre como chegar a um determinado local utilizamos where. Observe os exemplos abaixo:

- Where's the train station?

- Where's the restaurant?

- Where's the bar?

Test your skills!

1- Order the words to make sentences
(organize as palavras para formar sentenças):

a) where / hospital / the / is ?_____

b) train station / is / where / the ?_____

c) hotel / where / the / is ? _____

d) 's / where / is / bar / the ?_____

e) where / supermarket / 's / the ?_____

Prepositions of place

Abaixo, veremos algumas prepositions of place.

between	on the left of	on the right of	next to

on the corner of	opposite

Test your skills!

1- Complete the prepositions (complete as preposições):

a) on _____ _____ of

b) op__o__ __ t __

c) on _____ right _____

d) on the left _____

e) b__t__ __ n

f) _____ to

Vocabulário bank

Places

Hospital	Hotel	Bar
Supermarket	Restaurant	Cinema
Gym	Train station	Car park
Bookshop	Bank	Library

Test your skills!

1- Complete the sentences with the correct place
(complete as frases com os locais corretos):

a) You can have dinner at the _____.

b) You can park your car at the _____.

c) You can buy books at the _____.

d) You can read books for free at the _____.

e) You can have some beer at the _____.

Unit 11
part A - What are you doing?

Grammar bank

Present continuous

Utilizamos o present continuous para indicar ações que estão acontecendo agora, no momento em que estamos falando. Observe os exemplos abaixo:

- I can't talk right now. I'm driving.   NOT drive

- Mary is not here. She's playing at the playground now. NOT plays

- Look at that bird! It's flying over your head. NOT flies

Como vimos na unit 10-part A, as spelling rules para se formar verbos na continuous form são as seguintes:

Infinitive	Verb + ing	Spelling
read fly	I like reading. She doesn't like flying.	+ ing
cycle drive	He loves cycling. I hate driving.	- e + ing
swin shop	We like swimming. He doesn't like shopping.	One vowel + one consonant = double consonant
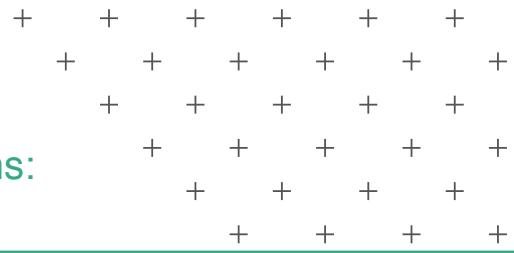
Abaixo, temos as negative and affirmative forms:

Affirmative	Negative
I'm reading now.	I'm not reading now.
You're studying at the library.	You aren't studying at the library.
He's playing basketball now.	He isn't playing basketball now.
She's driving.	She's not driving.
It's raining outside.	It isn't raining outside.
We're having lunch now.	We aren't having lunch now.
They're watching Game of Thrones.	They aren't watching Game of Thrones.

Para formarmos a interrogative form, basta seguirmos as estruturas abaixo (note que ao lado das perguntas estão as respostas, algumas em formato de short answer):

Question	be	Subject	Verb+ - ing	Short answer
	Are	you	driving now?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
	Is	she	taking a shower?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
	Are	they	listening to theteacher?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
Where	are	you	going?	To a party.
What	is	he	doing?	He's watching T.V. at home.
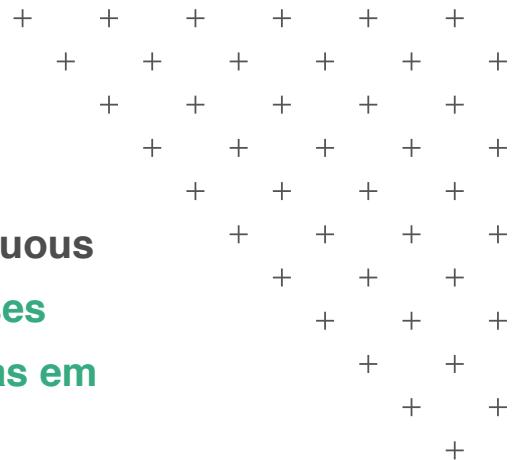
Test your skills!

1- Write the sentences in the present continuous using the verbs in brackets (escreva as frases no present continuous utilizando as palavras em parênteses):

a) He _____ basketball. (play)
b) She _____ at home today. (work)
c) They _____ in the swimming pool. (swim)
d) We _____ for a test now. (study)
e) She can't talk now. She _____ . (drive)

Vocabulário bank

Travelling

leave the house	get a cab (tram, train …)	wait for a flight
arrive at a hotel	stay in a hotel	phone home
pack / unpack a suitcase	buy presents	book tickets
rent a car	relax	wear a coat

Test your skills!

1- Complete the verb phrases (complete os verb phrases):

a) _____ a car
b) _____ a coat
c) _____ a suitcase
d) _____ the house
e) _____ for a flight
f) _____ a cab

He _____ T.V. now. (watch)
He's watching T.V. now.

Unit 11
part B - What are you wearing?

Grammar bank

Present simple x present continuous

Observe os exemplos abaixo:

- I usually cook dinner after work. (present simple)
- I can't talk on the phone now. I'm cooking dinner. (present continuous)

As duas frases acima utilizam o verbo cook, uma no present simple e outra no present continuous. Na primeira frase, consideramos a ação como algo rotineiro. No caso, cozinhar o jantar após o serviço. Entretanto, na segunda frase, uma ação está ocorrendo no momento - não posso falar ao telefone pois estou com as mãos ocupadas cozinhando.

Assim:

1- Utilizamos o present simple para ações que realizamos rotineiramente e coisas que normalmente são verdade. Nós frequentemente utilizamos always, usually, sometimes ou never. e.g. I sometimes have lunch in my office.

2- Utilizamos o present continuous para coisas acontecendo no momento / agora / hoje.
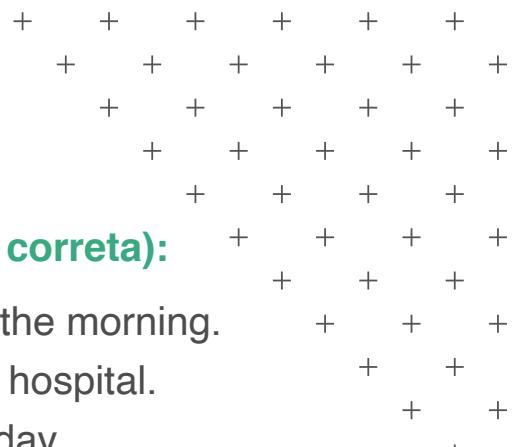
Test your skills!

1- Circle the correct option (circule a opção correta):

a) Chris usually *goes / is going* to university in the morning.
b) Mary is a doctor. She *works / 's working* in a hospital.
c) I never *go / am going* to the cinema on Monday.
d) My father and I *have / is having* dinner together every weekend.
e) We *are not studying / don't study* now.

Vocabulário bank

Clothes

dress	skirt	jacket	suit	jeans

shirt	T-shirt	sweater	coat	trousers

hat	shoes

Test your skills!

1- Complete the words with the missing letters
(complete as palavras com as letras faltantes):

a) __ a __

b) c __ a __

c) t __ ou __ e __

d) T-s__ir__

e) __ __ an __

f) __ re__ __
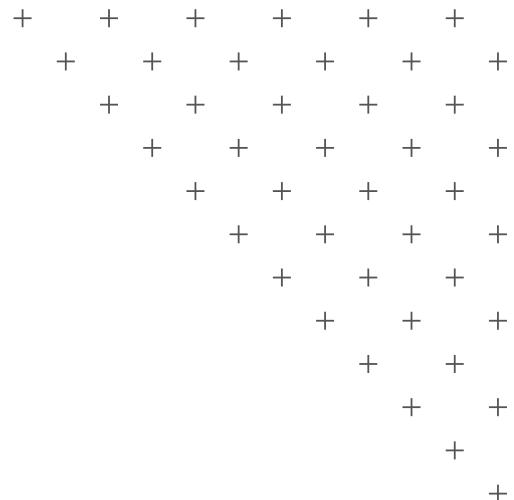
Unit 12
part A - Is there a room for tonight?

Grammar bank

There

Utilizamos there para indicar a existência de algo em determinado lugar. De maneira geral, dizer que:

- There's a T.V. in my hotel room.

É o mesmo que:

- The room has a T.V.

Observe os exemplos abaixo:

	Singular	Plural
+	There's a key in the bag.	There are five keys in the bag. There are some keys in the bag.
-	There isn't a phone on the table.	There aren't any phones on the table.

Para formarmos interrogative forms, basta seguirmos as estruturas abaixo (note que ao lado das perguntas estão as respostas, algumas em formato de short answer):

Is	there	a bath?	Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
Are	there	any towels?	Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

Note, que utilizamos duas palavras novas: some and any.

Utilizamos some and any antes de plural nouns:

- There are some books on the table.
- There aren't any books on the table.

É importante observar que:

- Some = você não diz o exato número de objetos ou coisas.
- Some muda para any em frases interrogative (?) e negative(-)

Test your skills!

1- Complete with a, some or any (complete com a, some or any):

a) There aren't _____ cars in the car park.

b) There are _____ cups in the cupboard.

c) Are there _____ chairs in that room?

d) There are _____ shops in the hotel.

e) There are _____ nice souvenirs in the gift shop.

f) Is there _____ TV in the bar?

g) There aren't _____ books on the table.

h) Are there _____ supermarkets near the shop?
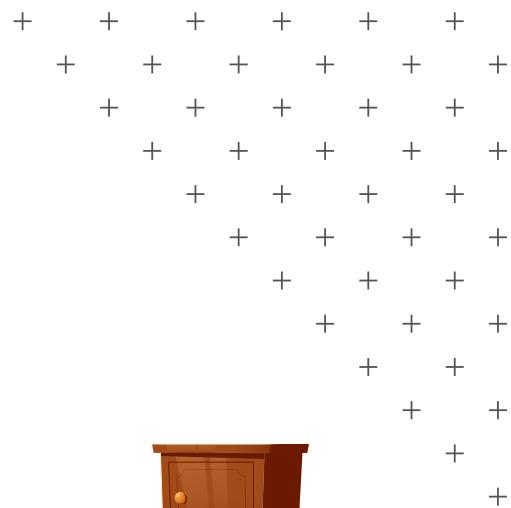
Vocabulary bank

Hotels
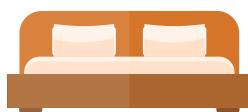
a bed

a pillow

a table

a nightstand

the floor

a lamp

a remote control

a bath

a shower
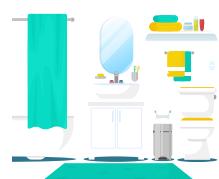
the bathroom

a towel

a cupboard

Unit 12 partB
Before I was a teacher ...

Grammar bank

Past simple: verb 'be'

Para adaptarmos o verb 'be' para a simple past form, utilizamos was and were. Observe os exemplos abaixo:

Verb 'be': present		Simple past	
+	-	+	-
I am a waiter.	I'm not a waiter.	I was a waiter.	I wasn't a waiter.
You are at home.	You aren't at home.	You were at home.	You weren't at home.
She/He/It is tired today.	She/He/It isn't tired today.	She/He/It was tired last week.	She/He/It was tired last week.
You are late.	You aren't late.	You were late this morning.	You weren't late this morning.
We are in Brazil.	We aren't in Brazil.	We were in Brazil last month.	We weren't in Brazil last month.
They are in class.	They aren't in class.	They were in class this morning.	They weren't in class this morning.

Para transformarmos sentenças em interrogative forms, basta seguirmos as mesmas regras para o verb 'be' in the present form:

?	Short answer: +	Short answer: -
Were you late?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Was she a singer?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Were they in Ireland last week?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

Test your skills!

1- Complete with was, were, wasn't or weren't.

(complete com was, were, wasn't or weren't):

a) There _____ cars in the car park last night. (+)

b) They _____ in class this morning.(-)

c) She _____ a teacher. (+)

d) _____ he a football player?

e) We _____ on the bus at 6 o'clock.(-)

f) _____ she in the kitchen?

g) _____ it hot last week?.

h) You _____ late this evening. (-)

Vocabulary bank

On, in, at

Prepositions servem a vários propósitos e podem ser utilizadas em construções gramaticais distintas. Aqui, veremos outros usos para on, in and at.

Subject	Verb: past	Preposition	
I / He / She / It We / You / They	was/were	at	home.
			work .
			school.
			the university.
		in	bed.
			the kitchen.
			my car.
			London.
			the park.
			the street.
			a museum / a shopping center / a restaurant.
		on	a tram.
			a bus.
			a plane.
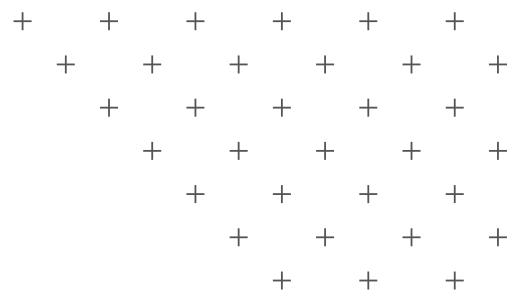
Test your skills!

1- Match:

	a) the kitchen	**3**
	b) home	
	c) school	
	d) London	
1- on	e) a museum	
2- at	f) a plane	
3- in	g) a tram	
	h) bed	
	i) a shopping mall	
	j) the kitchen	

Unit 13 part A -?
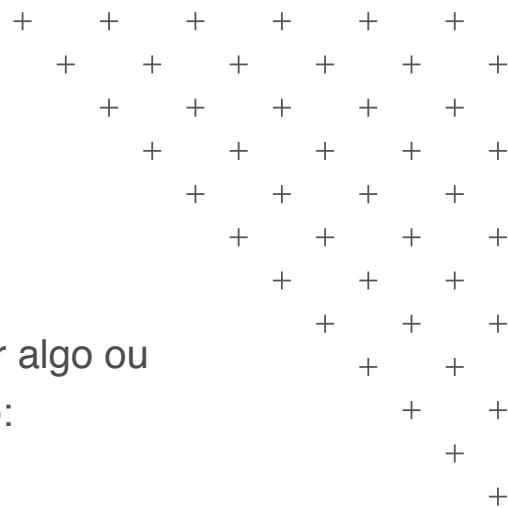
Grammar bank

Would

Podemos utilizar a palavra would para oferecer algo ou convidar alguém. Observe os exemplos abaixo:

Offering

Would you like + noun

Would you like a coffee?	
Would you like a slice of pizza?	Yes, please! / No, thanks.
Would you like a burger?	

Inviting

Would you like to + verb

Would you like to come to the match with me on Monday?	
Would you like to meet for a coffee?	Yes, I'd love to. / Sorry, I can't.
Would you like to see a film?	

Note que utilizamos a infinitive form após a preposition 'to ' quando utilizamos a estrutura para invitations.

Assim como em outras estruturas gramaticais, podemos utilizar contrações relacionadas a would:

I'd like (=would like) a burger, please.
I'd like (=would like) a coffee, please.

Unit 13
part B - I always wanted to live abroad.

Grammar bank

Past simple: regular verbs

Utilizamos o simple past para falarmos do passado. Nesta seção, veremos como formar regular verbs in the simple past. Para isso, devemos definir o que são regular verbs:

São verbos que seguem as regras usuais para a formação de sua forma no passado (final - ed). e.g. looked, talked, watched …

Observe os exemplos abaixo para as affirmative (-) and negative (-) forms:

Affirmative	Negative
I arrived home.	I didn't arrive home.
You finished the book.	You didn't finish the book.
He wanted a coffee.	He didn't want a coffee.
She liked the film.	She didn't like the film.
It rained yesterday.	It didn't rain yesterday.
You worked last Sunday.	You didn't work last Sunday.
They stopped at the bookstore.	They didn't stop at the bookstore.
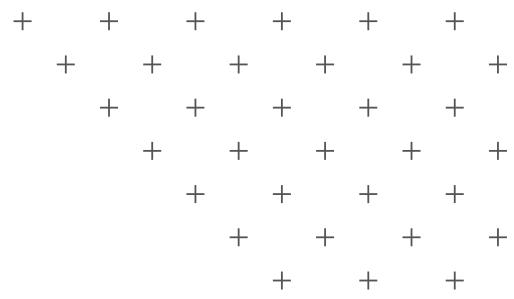
Para formarmos as interrogative forms (?),
basta seguirmos os exemplos abaixo:

Interrogative [?]	Short answers	
	+	-
Did you study yesterday?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Did he walk to work?	Yes, he did.	Yes, he didn't.
Did they play tennis?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

Abaixo, temos algumas regrinhas básicas para transformarmos
verbos regulares para o past simple, de acordo com seu final:

Infinitive	Past simple form	rule
work finish	worked finished	most verbs: + ed
live change	lived changed	verb ending in e: + d
cry study	cried studied	verbs with final consonant + y = - y + ied
stop travel	stopped travelled	verbs that end in C-V-C (consonant-vowel-consonant): double final consonant + ed
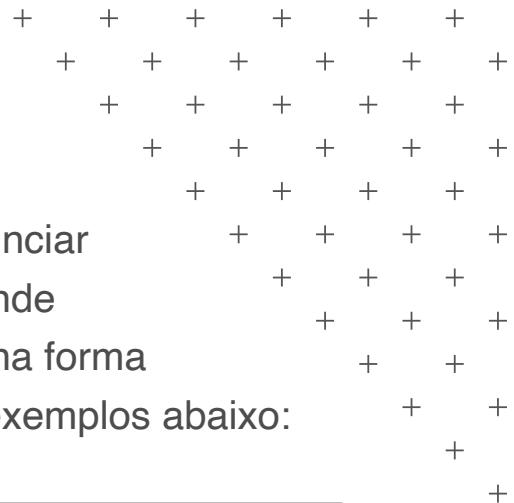
Attention!

Existem 3 tipos diferentes de sons ao se pronunciar o -ed nos regular verbs in the past. Tudo depende do som produzido pela última sílaba do verbo na forma infinitiva: voiceless, voiced or t/d. Observe os exemplos abaixo:

Voiced sounds	l, n, r, g, v, s, z, b, m*	**/ d /**
Voiceless sounds	p, k, f, gh, sh, ch, ss, c, x	**/ t /**
T and D sounds	t and d	**/ t /**

Para verbos que terminam com o som de vogal, utilizamos o som de / d / : e.g. played.

Test your skills!

1- Write the sentences in the past simple:
(escreva as frases no past simple)

a) They travel by train. _____

b) She needs a new coat. _____

c) We play tennis. _____

d) I carry a big bag. _____

e) We live in France. _____

Unit 14
part A - I had a great day!

Grammar bank

Past simple: irregular verbs (do, get, go, have)

Utilizamos o simple past para falarmos do passado. Nesta seção, veremos as formas de alguns irregular verbs in the past. Para isso, devemos definir o que são irregular verbs:

Irregular verbs são verbos que não seguem as regras usuais para a formação de sua forma no passado (final - ed) e que possuem grafia bastante diferente de seus verbos no infinitivo.

Observe a lista de verbos abaixo:

Affirmative	Negative
I did my homework today.	I didn't do my homework today.
You got up late last monday.	You didn't get up late last monday.
He went home 2 hours ago.	He didn't go home two hours ago.
They had steak for lunch.	They didn't have steak for lunch.

Para formarmos as interrogative forms (?), basta seguirmos os exemplos abaixo:

Auxiliary	Answers	
	+	**-**
Did you do your homework last Monday?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Did he get up early?	Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.
Did she go to school last Thursday?	Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
Wh / How + auxiliary	**Answer**	
What	did you do last night?	We had dinner with some friends.
What	did you go on Saturday?	We went to the beach.

Attention!

Esteja atento:

- As formas 'I didn't went.' or 'Did you went?' estão incorretas.

- Did pode ser um auxiliary verb ou um normal verb:

   a) Did you go to class? (normal)

   b) I did the homework at the weekend. (auxiliary)

Test your skills!

1- Complete the dialogues using the past simple of the verbs inbrackets (Complete os diálogo utilizando os verbos em parêntesesno past simple):

a) (get up) A: _____ you _____ early?

       B: Yes, I _____

b) (have) A: What _____ you _____ for lunch?

       B: I _____ fish.

c) (go) A: Where _____you _____ last night?

     B: I _____ _____ out. I stayed at home.

d) (do) A: _____you _____ the housework?

     B: No, but I _____ my homework.

e) (go) A: _____ you _____ to bed early last night?

     B: Yes, I did. I _____ to bed at 9:20.

Unit 14
part B - I bought two coffees.

Grammar bank

Past simple: irregular verbs

Neste handout, iremos introduzir mais irregular verbs e suas formas no simple past. Lembrando que, irregular verbs são aqueles que não seguem o padrão de composição de verbos no passado pela adição de -ed, como é o caso dos regular verbs. Observe a lista de verbos abaixo:

Infinitive	Past simple	Example
say	said	She said 'Hello!'.
see	saw	I saw my brother last Monday.
sit	sat	She sat next to me.
tell	told	She told me you like me.
send	sent	She sent me an email on Friday.
pay	paid	She paid for her lunch five minutes ago.
write	wrote	She wrote her name on a piece of paper.
buy	bought	I bought two burgers.

As mesmas regras para escrevermos as negative (-) and interrogative (?) forms se aplicam:

+	-	?
I sent her an email.	I didn't send her an email.	Did you send her an email?

Test your skills!

1- Complete the dialogues using the past simple of the verbs in brackets (Complete os diálogo utilizando os verbos em parênteses no past simple):

a) I _____ (buy) five chocolate cookies yesterday.

b) She _____ (pay) for her coffee and _____ (go) outside.

c) He _____ (tell) me she _____ (see) my sister last night.

d) She _____ (sit) next to me.

e) I _____ (send) her an email today.
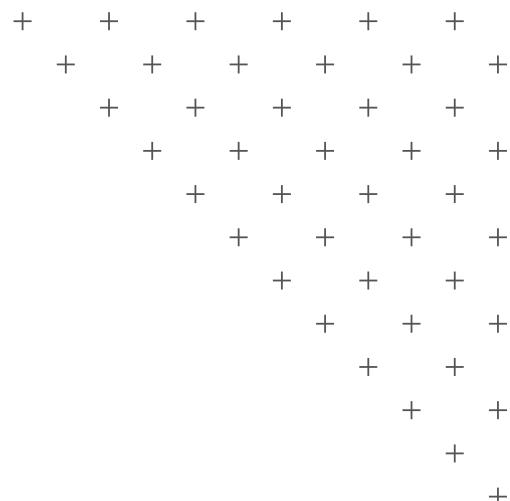
Unit 15
He's having dinner at home tomorrow.

Grammar bank

Present continuous for future

Podemos utilizar o present continuous para indicar ações no futuro, geralmente, um futuro próximo. Observe os exemplos abaixo:

Question	Answer
Where are you going next Saturday?	I'm going to Portugal.
When are you leaving?	I'm leaving on Tuesday.
What are you wearing at the party?	I'm wearing a purple dress.
Are you going out next Saturday?	Yes! I'm going out with my friends.
Is your brother travelling tomorrow ?	No, he isn't travelling tomorrow.

Devemos sempre estar atentos aos seguintes pontos gerais e regras:

- Geralmente, utilizamos time expressions para dar a idéia de futuro.

e.g. tonight , tomorrow …
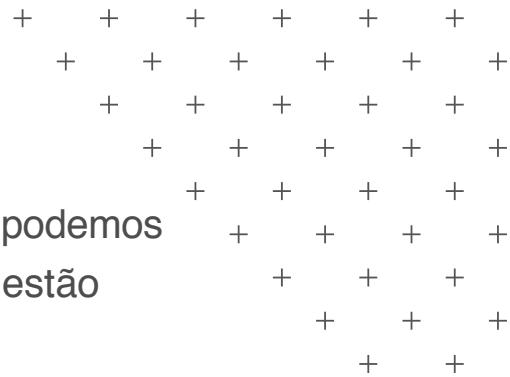
- Sempre cheque o contexto em que o present continuous está sendo utilizado (lembre-se que podemos utilizar o mesmo tempo verbal para ações que estão acontecendo agora, likes and dislikes…) e.g.

> a) I'm working now. (present continuous)
> b) I'm working tomorrow morning. (future)
> c) I love working. (likes and dislikes)

Test your skills!

1- Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the present continuous (Complete os diálogo utilizando os verbos em parênteses no present continuous):

a) John _____ on Friday at 10 p.m. (arrive)

b) I'm tired. I'_____ (go) to bed early tonight.

c) What time _____ you _____ (go) to the doctor's tomorrow?

d) Where _____ you _____ (stay) when you're in London?

e) _____ they _____ (fly) to France next week?

Vocabulary bank

Future time expressions

Utilizamos future time expressions para expressar momentos em que estaremos fazendo algo no futuro. Alguns exemplos são:

> Tomorrow
> Next weekend
> Tomorrow night
> Tonight
> The day after tomorrow
> Next month

Test your skills!

1- Put the expressions above in chronological order (coloque as expressões acima em ordem cronológica) :

1- _____

2- _____

3- _____

4- _____

5- _____

6- _____

Answer key

Unit 1
Part A

Page 3

1-
A: Hi! I'm John.
B: How do you spell it?
A: It's J-O-H-N.

Page 4
1-

A: What's 'caneta' in English?
B: It's pen.

Part B
Page 6

1-
a) am / I'm Jane.
b) am / I'm not John.
c) are / You're not (or You aren't) Jane.
d) am / I'm not Paul.
e) are/ You're Mike.

Page 7

1-
a) three
b) two
c) six
d) eight / ten
e) one / three / four
f) ten / nine / seven / six

Page 8

1-
a) Monday
b) Tuesday
c) Tuesday
d) Wednesday
e) Thursday
f) Thursday
f) Friday
g) Saturday
h) Monday or Friday

Page 9

A: What's your name?
B: My name is Roger.
A: How do you spell it?
B: R-O-G-E-R

A: What's your number?
B: 083 069 1710.
A: Ok! Thanks !
B: Bye! See you on Saturday!

Part C
Page 11

1-
a) I am from Spain. I'm from Spain.
b) My girlfriend is from Poland. She's from Poland.
c) You are from The United Kingdom. You're from the United Kingdom.
d) Ana Lee is from China. Ana Lee's from China.
e) You are from Russia. You're from Russia.

Page 12

2-
a) Am I from Spain?
b) Is my girlfriend from Poland.
c) Are you from the United Kingdom.
d) Is Ana Lee from China?
e) Are you from Russia?

1-
A:Where is he from?
B: I don't know!
A: I think he's from Rio de Janeiro!

Page 14

a) Poland
b) Italy
c) Russia
d) Spain
e) China
f) Brazil
g) Japan
h) Mexico
i) Turkey
j) The United Kingdom
l) Germany
m) France

Part D

Page 15

1-
a) thirteen
b) sixteen
c) fourteen
d) eighteen / twenty
e) eleven / thirteen / fourteen
f) twenty / nineteen / seventeen / sixteen

Page 17

1-
a) red
b) blue
c) yellow
d) purple
e) white
f) black

1-
A: I know ten colours by heart!
B: What? I know twenty or more.

Unit 2
Part A

Page 19 /20

1-
a- My girlfriend and I are from Poland. We're Polish
b- Daniel and Jenny are not from China. We aren't Chinese.
c- You and Kevin are from The United Kingdom. You're British.
d- Maria is from Japan. She's Japanese.
e- Ksenia is not from Russia. She is from Brazil. She's Brazilian.

Page 20

2-
a- They are Egyptian. Are they Egyptian?
b- Sandra and Karen are Brazilian. Are they Brazilian?
c- You are from London. Are you from London?
d- We are in class two. Are you in class two?

Page 22

1-
a- Polish
b- Russian
c-Japanese
d- Mexican
e- Egyptian
f- Brazilian
g- Spanish
h- British
i- French
j- Chinese

Part B
Page 24/ 25

1-
What is the name of the President of
the United States of America?
Who is he? He's my friend.
A: How are you?
B: Fine, thanks!
A: When is the show?
B: It's on Sunday.
Where's she from?
A: How old are you?
B: I'm twenty years old.

Page 25 / 26

1-
1b / 2g / 3c / 4e / 5d / 6f / 7a / 8h

Page 26

1-
A: Hi, George! Who's she?
B: This is Joe. He's a friend from work.
A: Hi, Joe! Nice to meet you!
B: Ok … we are late for work! See you
later!

Unit 3
Part A
Page 28

1-
a- an orange
b- a passport
c- - three pencils
d- a mobile phone
e- - nine photographs
f- - brushes
g - an helicopter
h- a university
i- an hour
j- a euro

Page 29

1-
a- Orange: oranges
b- umbrella:umbrellas
c-brush: brushes
d- dictionary:dictionaries
e- laptop: laptops
f- country: countries
g- key:keys
h- university:universities
i- photograph:photographs
j- backpack: backpacks

Page 31

1-
a- orange
b- laptop
c-dictionary
d- ID card
e- watch
f- purse
g- credit card

Part B

Page 34

1-
a- Is that an airplane?
b- This is a robot.
c- This mobile phone is very good.
d- These are coins.
e- Who's that?
f- Those are T-shirts.

Page 36

1-
a- flag
b- postcard
c- T-shirt
d- map
e- mug

Unit 4
Part A
Page 38

1-
a- How much is it?
b- Can I have a coffee, please?
c- How much are they?
d- Can I have two sanduiches, please?

Page 40

Part B
Page 41 / 42

1-
a- He's a friend from work. His name is Roberto.
b- I'm from Moscou. My name's Ivan.
c- I know a very good bar in London. Its name is 'Turkey's Head'.
d- We are in room number 4. Our names are Jessie and James.
e- They are from Russia. Their names are Ksenia and Mihail.

Page 42

1-
Sugestões de respostas:

a- Jane is William's / Jacqueline's mother.
b- Paul is William's / Jacqueline's father.
c- William is Jaqueline's brother.
d- Jaqueline is William's sister.
e- Jane is Paul's wife.
f- Paul is Jane's husband.

Page 43

1-
a- father
b- sister
c- mother
d- parents
e- Siblings

Unit 5
Part A
Page 47

1-
a- Maria is a very tall girl.
b- This is a cheap phone.
c- Our cat is very old.
d- Italian bags are very expensive.
e-Your bag is yellow.

Part B

Page 48

1-
a- (like) I am Brazilian but I (-) don't like football. I (+) like basketball.
b- (have) I (+) have breakfast at home. I (-) don't have breakfast at work.
c- (drink) I (-) don't drink tea for breakfast. I (+) drink milk.
d- (eat) I (+) eat eggs with cheese for breakfast. I (-) don't eat cereal.

Page 50

(c)	(b)	(e)	(d)
(f)	(g)	(h)	(a)

Unit 6
Part A
Page 51

1-
a- Do they live in Paris?
b- You like pop music.
c- Do I have dinner at home?
d- You don;t watch T.V. at weekends.
e- We don't need a big card.

Page 52

1- Inicio de resposta sugerida:

Ia- have lunch at …
b- I have … for lunch.
c- I have … for dinner.

Part B
Page 54

1-
a- He doesn't like cereal.
b- She watches T.V.
c- Does it eat dog food?
d- He doesn't need a new car.
e- Does she work in a hospital?

Page 56

a- receptionist
b- waitress
c- policewoman
d- teacher
e- shop assistant

Unit 7
Part A
Page 61

1-
a- It's half past one.
b- It's a quarter to eleven.
c- It's thirty-two past eight.
d- It's eight to twelve.
e- It's a quarter past nine.

Page 62

1-
a- Afternoon.
b- Evening.
c- Evening.

Page 63

1- Escreva a sua resposta na área de comentários.

Part B
Page 64

1-
(100%) I always go to sleep at nine.
(0%) We never have lunch at work.
(50%) They sometimes work until eight.
(90%) She usually goes to the cinema on weekends.

Page 65

1-
-I always get up at about six and then I have a shower. I wake up early, but I don't like it. Before I go to work, I have a delicious breakfast.

-After work, I go home and make dinner. I don't leave work until eight, because I have a lot of work to do.

Unit 8
Part A
Page 67

1-
a- Where do you live?
b- Is this your phone?
c- What time does the film start?
d- Does your wife speak Spanish?
e- How is your family?

Page 68/69

Escreva a sua resposta na área de comentários.

Page 69

1-
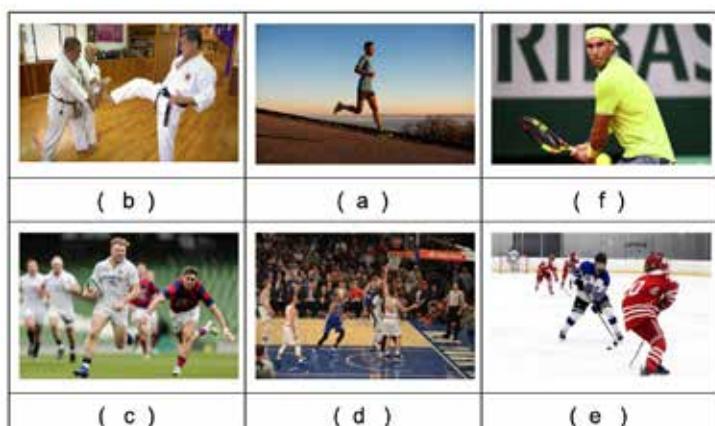
Part B
Page 72

1-
a- She/ He wants to talk to you.
b- Can I have a coffee, please?
c- They are my friends. I love them .
d- We don't like her. She never talks to us .
e- Hey! Listen to me when I talk to you.

Page 73

1-
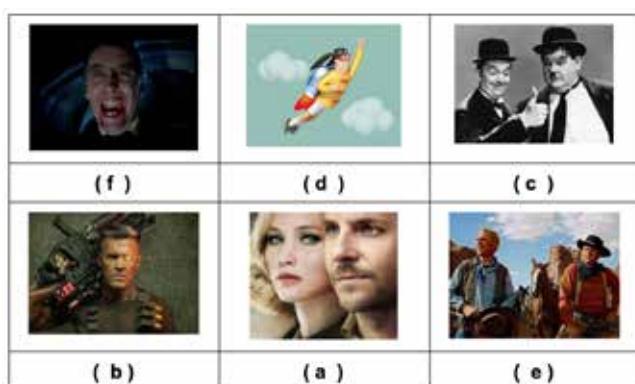
Unit 9
Part A
Page 75

1-
a- January
b- February
c- March
d- April
e- May
f- June
g- July
h- August
i- September
j- October
k- November
l- December

Page 76

1-
a- Twenty-eighth
b- Thirty-first
c- Twenty-third
d- Twelfth
e- Eighth

Page 76

1-
A: What's the date today?
B: I think it's the 1st of May.
A: Are you sure ?
B: Of course ! I'm sure . Today is my father's birthday.

Part B
Page 78

1-
a- You can't swim.
b- Can she play tennis?
c- Can he park here?
d- We can't sit here.
e- Can they come to dinner tonight?

Unit 10
Part A
Page 80

1-
a- swimming
b- stopping
c- buying
going
d- writing
e- flying
f- Coming

Page 81

1-
a- painting
b- traveling
c- watching
d- running
e- coming
f- buying

Part B
Page 82

1-
a- Where is the hospital?
b- Where is the train station?
c- Where is the hotel?
d- Where's the bar?
e- Where's the supermarket?

Page 83

1-
a- on the corner of
b- opposite
c- on the right of
d- on the left of
e- between
f- next to

2-

a- You can have dinner at the restaurant .
b- You can park your car at the car park.
c- You can buy books at the bookstore.
d- You can read books for free at the library.
e- You can have some beer at the bar.

Unit 11
Part A

Page 86

1-
a- He's playing basketball.
b- She's working at home today.
c- They're swimming in the swimming pool.
d- We're studying for a test now.
e- She can't talk now. She's driving.

1-
a- drive a car
b- wear a coat
c- pack/unpack a suitcase
d- leave the house
e- wait for a flight
f- get a cab

Part B
Page 88

1-
a- Chris usually goes to university in the morning.
b- Mary is a doctor. She works in a hospital.
c- I never go to the cinema on Monday.
d- My father and I have together every weekend.
e- We are not studying now.

1-
a- hat
b- coat
c- trousers
d- T-shirt
e- jeans
f- Dress

Unit 12
Part A

Page 90

1-
a- There aren't any cars in the car park.
b- There are some cups in the cup-board.
c- Are there any chairs in that room?
d- There are some shops in the hotel.
e- There are some nice souvenirs in the gift shop.
f- Is there a TV in the bar?
g- There aren't any books on the table.
h- Are there any supermarkets near the shop?

Page 91

1-

(g)	(h)	(i)
(e)	(d)	(a)
(f)	(c)	(b)

Part B

Page 93

1-
a- There were cars in the car park last night. (+)
b- They weren't in class this morning.(-)
c- She was a teacher. (+)
d- Was he a football player?
e- We weren't on the bus at 6 o'clock.(-)
f- Was she in the kitchen?
g- Was it hot last week?.
h- You weren't late this evening. (-)

Page 94

1

1- on 2- at 3- in	a) the kitchen	3
	b) home	at
	c) school	at
	d) London	in
	e) a museum	in
	f) a plane	on
	g) a tram	on
	h) bed	in
	i) a shopping mall	in
	j) the kitchen	in

Unit 13

Part B
Page 99

1-
a- They travel by train. - They traveled by train.
b- She needs a new coat. She needed a new coat.
c- We play tennis. We played tennis.
d- I carry big bag. - I carried a big bag.
e- We live in French. - We live in France.

Unit 14
Part A

Page 102

1-
A: Did you get up early?
B: Yes, I did.

b) A: What did you have for lunch?
   B: I had fish.

c) A: Where did you go last night?
   B: I didn't go out. I stayed at home.

d) A: Did you do the housework?
   B: No, but I did my homework.

e) A: Did you go to bed early last night?
   B: Yes, I did. I went to bed at 9:20.

Part B
a- I bought five chocolate cookies yesterday.
b- She paid for her coffee and went outside.
c- He told me she saw my sister last night.
d- She sat next to me.
e- I sent her an email today.

Unit 15

Page 106

1-
a- John is arriving on Friday at 10 p.m.
b- I'm tired. I'm going to bed early tonight.
c- What time are you going to the doctor's tomorrow?
d- Where are you staying when you're in London?
e- Are they flying to France next week?