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TRABALHO FINAL

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Nível: Básico

1) Place the following sentences into the negative and interrogative form:

- A) The computer is working.
N - The computer isn't working.
I – Is the computer working?
- B) My keyboard is broken.
N - My keyboard isn't broken.
I – Is my keyboard broken?
- C) Edson is tired.
N - Edson isn't tired.
I – Is Edson tired?
- D) Simone and Celi are operating windows system.
N - Simone and Celi aren't operating windows system.
I – Are Simone and Celi operating windows system.

2) Use the correct form of the verb to be.

- A) Computers **are** machines that perform tasks or calculations.
B) It **is** the “brain” of your computer.
C) The web **is** also a shopper's delight.
D) A website **is** a collection of interconnected webpage.
E) These computers **are** built to perform a limited number of tasks.

3) Complete the sentences with the forms of to be in the present simple (am, is, are).

1. I **am** at home.
2. She **is** not at home in the morning.
3. We **are** in the office.
4. This **is** my new laptop.
5. Our friends **are** on their summer holidays.
6. Uncle Leonardo **is** a good Java developer.
7. The dog **is** under the table.
8. He **is** very funny.
9. The shoes **are** white.
10. You **are** right.
11. Susan **is** an amazing Scrum Master.
12. They **are** in the house.
13. His T-shirts **are** cool.
14. My sister **is** a good manager.
15. She **is** at the company.

4) Complete each sentence with do or does.

1. **Do** you always have toast and coffee for breakfast?
2. **Does** Ramon swim forty laps in the pool Every day?
3. **Does** Simon travel to many diferente countries on his job?
4. **Do** nurses take care of patients in Hospitals?
5. **Do** you plan to become an electrician?
6. **Does** your assistant always type so quickly?
7. **Does** it snow in hawaii?
8. **Do** the borsatos always take their vacation in Miami?

5. Read the true statements about Michael and Sam. Underline the correct form of the verb in each statement.

1. Michael and Sam are friends. They **work** at the same computer company.
2. Michael **loves** his job.
3. Sam **feels** stressed at work.
4. They **share** an office.
5. They **work** hard.
6. Michael **eats** three healthy meals every day.
7. He **drinks** a lot of water.
8. Sam **skips** breakfast.
9. He **orders** take-out food from nearby restaurants.
10. Michael and Sam both **like** sports.

6) Use the correct verb forms and make statements.

Example: A doctor takes care of sick people.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. a doctor - d | a. repair cars |
| 2. construction workers - e | b. enforce the law |
| 3. a mechanic - a | c. greet people |
| 4. air traffic controllers - f | d. take care of sick people |
| 5. a receptionist - c | e. build houses |
| 6. taxi drivers - h | f. direct airplanes |
| 7. police officers - b | g. work in emergencies |
| 8. a firefighter - g | h. take passengers to different places |

7) Adjectives

1. We wanted **a grey metal** (grey / a / metal) table.
2. They bought **a new red** (red / a / new) car.
3. She went home and sat on **her comfortable old** (comfortable / her / old) bed.
4. He bought **a fabulous Italian** (a / Italian / fabulous) suit.
5. They have **black dutch** Dutch / black) bicycles.
6. He wants **a delicious french** (French / delicious / a) melted cheese.
7. **A pretty young** (young / a / pretty) girl walked into the room.
8. He has **a lot of interesting** (a lot of / interesting) books.
9. She bought **a new red** (red / a / new) plastic lunchbox.
10. He is looking for **a black leather** (leather / a / black) bag.
11. She dropped **the beautiful old** (old / beautiful / the) plate and it smashed.
12. I want **an amazing green silk** (silk / green / an / amazing) dress.
13. She drank **black hot** (black / hot) coffee.
14. He saw **an old french** (French / old / an) desk.
15. They stayed in **a cute little** (little / a / cute) cottage.
16. I visited **a spooky ancient** (ancient / a / spooky) castle.
17. He has **a silver old** (silver / old / a) ring.
18. We ate **some green english** (green / English / some) apples.
19. I need **a comfortable computer** (computer / comfortable / a) desk.
20. They went on holiday to **a beautiful small** (small / a / beautiful) cabin.

8) Fill in the blanks with Some or Any

1. He has **some** books.
2. Do you have **any** brothers?
3. There are **some** computers here.
4. He hasn't got **any** friends.
5. Did you see **any** laptops?
6. Please give me **some** water.
7. We ate **some** pizzas.
8. Are there **any** boys in the office?
10. We don't have **any** tasks to finish.
11. There aren't **any** video games on the table.

9) Fill in the blanks with Many or Much

1. Did he sell **many** pictures?
2. It didn't rain **much** last year.
3. Do you know **many** Mexican people?
4. There aren't **many** rivers there.
5. Do you spend **much** money?
6. Did you buy **many** power supplies?
7. They didn't pay **much** attention
8. Have you read **many** English books?

9. There wasn't **much** wind.
10. She doesn't have **many** customers.

10) Fill in the blanks with A few or A little

1. He has **a few** plans
2. She has got **a little** milk.
3. He drank **a little** whisky.
4. And has **a few** friends.
5. We saw **a few** people at the restaurant.
6. I bought **a few** newspapers.
7. There are **a few** bottles on the table.
8. There are **a few** hotels in this town.
9. I want to eat **a little** bread.
10. Have you got **a few** magazines at home?

11) Let's practice

- I used to eat fish and drink wine every Saturday.
 - The children were feeling tired and hungry.
 - Karla used to play chess.
 - Billy was the best student.
 - Working from home used to be a dream.
 - Having a gamer computer was almost impossible.
 - Carlos was the best computer developer in the company.
 - Brazil used to have few technology companies.
- Now, using the same sentences above, let's use no longer instead of not...any longer/not any more.

- **I no longer eat fish and drink wine every Saturday.**
- **The children are no longer feeling tired and hungry.**
- **Karla is no longer play chess.**
- **Billy is no longer the best student.**
- **Working from home is no longer a dream.**
- **Having a gamer computer is no longer almost impossible.**
- **Carlos is no longer the best computer developer in the company.**
- **Brazil is no longer has a few technology companies.**

12) Complete the gaps with the best answer from the box.

this / that / these / those - general things - physically near us
that / those - physically at a distance from us
On the phone

1. We use **this / that / these / those** to explain what we are talking about.
2. We use 'this / these' for things which are **physically near us**.
3. We use 'that / those' for things which are **physically at a distance from us**.
4. We also use **that / those** for things which are distant from us in time.
5. We can use 'this / that' to refer to **general things**, e.g.: what somebody has said.
6. **On the phone** we can say, 'This is Ollie' (if you are Ollie) or 'Is that Alfie?'

13) Complete the sentences below with: this, these, that or those

1. **These** shoes are black.
2. **Those** shoes are gray.
3. **This** pen is small.
4. **That** pen is very large.
5. The time on **this** clock is 5:00.
6. The time on **that** clock is 11:50.
7. **This** plane is a toy.
8. **That** plane isn't a toy.
9. **This** cat is eating
10. **That** cat isn't eating.
11. **These** glasses are for reading.
12. **Those** glasses are sunglasses.

14) Fill in the correct article (A, AN or THE) where necessary – or leave blank!

1. **The** modern life is stressful.
2. What's **the** capital of your country?
3. **A** doctor earns more than **a** teacher.
4. Do you know who invented **the** computer?
5. Have you seen **the** newspaper? I can't find it anywhere.
6. Is this **the** first time you've stayed at **the** Hilton?
7. Is **the** Nile or **the** Amazon **the** longest river on **the** earth?
8. Several million visitors **a** year are attracted to **the** ski slopes of **the** Alps.
9. I'll meet you outside **the** post office. I'll be there in **a** quarter of **a** hour.
10. **A** young people tend to think that **the** life was more difficult in **the** past.
11. In my opinion **the** education should be free.
12. **The** education I got at **the** school was excellent.
13. In some cities, cars have been banned from the center.
14. I went to **the** Buckingham Palace today. It was great.

15. I took **the** train to London and then **an** underground to **the** Victoria Station.
It's **the** short walk from there.
16. Would you like to come with us to see Titanic at the cinema tomorrow?
17. I had **the** experience at work today.
18. The car speed past at 100 miles **a** hour.
19. **The** Mount Everest is the highest mountain in **the** world.
20. **The** Middle East is one of the world's hot spots.
21. We lived in Netherlands before moving here.
22. If you ever go to London you must see **the** Tower of London and **the** Tate Gallery.
23. We noticed **a** strong smell coming from **the** refrigerator.
24. She lives in England, which is part of **the** UK.
25. After his wife's death he left home and joined **the** army.
26. He should have called me **a** hour ago.
27. They visited grandmother in **the** hospital.
28. History is an interesting subject, but what I like most is **the** history of the United States.
29. The Browns often watch television in the evening.
30. Munich lies in **the** south of Germany.

15). Fill the correct form of verb to have into the blanks. (has / have), change them into negative sentences and into the question form.

1. I **have** plenty of programming job offers.
N – I haven't plenty of programming job offers.
I – Have I plenty of programming job offers?
2. Her teacher **has** a big car.
N - Her teacher hasn't a big car.
I – Has the teacher a big car?
3. Dang **has** one sister and two brothers.
N - Dang hasn't one sister and two brothers.
I – Has Dang one sister and two brothers?
4. You **have** a red pen.
N – You haven't a red pen.
I – Have you had a red pen?
5. They **have** new computers.
N – They haven't a new computers.
I – Have they a new computers?
6. She **has** a university bag.
N – She hasn't a university bag.
I – Has she a university bag?

7. It **has** four legs.
N – It hasn't four legs.
I – Has it four legs?
8. Jones **has** many ideas.
N – Jones hasn't many ideas.
I – Has Jones many ideas?
9. His brothers **have** some laptop computers.
N - His brothers haven't some laptop computers.
I – Have his brothers some laptop computers?
10. Those tables **have** four legs each.
N - Those tables haven't four legs each.
I – Have those tables four legs each?

16) Choose the correct PRESENT TENSE form of the verb TO HAVE for each sentence:

1. My sisters all **have** boyfriends.
2. The teacher **has** a yellow cellphone.
3. My brother **doesn't have** a great job.
4. Does he **has** a top notch computer?
5. They don't **have** a lot of money.
6. My cousin and his wife **have** three children.
7. Does your friend **has** a sister?
8. Yes, my friend **has** a sister.
9. My neighbor **doesn't have** a mailbox.
10. They **doesn't have** time to play with us.

17) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the given verbs.

1. My brother **speaks** (speak) three languages fluently.
2. Daniel **watches** (watch) his favorite program every Saturday.
3. Jennifer **washes** (wash) her hair every day.
4. Ryan **goes** (go) to church every Sunday.
5. My sister **does** (do) her homework after school.
6. My father **doesn't like** (not like) fast food.
7. Your uncle **doesn't work** (not work) here.
8. **Does Sarah want** (Sarah / want) to come with us?
9. **Does Andre enjoy** (Andre / enjoy) pop music?
10. Jessica **kisses** (kiss) her mother before she goes to bed.

18) Add the -ing.

1. camp **camping**

2. swim **swimming**
3. travel **travelling**
4. work **working**
5. have **having**
6. write **writing**
7. play **playing**
8. shop **shopping**
9. like **liking**
10. need **needing**

19) Complete the blanks with Present Continuous

1. **Im watching** (watch) a reality show on TV.
2. My favorite team **is winning** (win)!
3. Someone **is swimming** (swim) in the sea.
4. Two people **are cooking** (cook) dinner on the beach.
5. We **arent't watching** (not watch) a soap opera.
6. **Im not doing** (not do) my homework.
7. Mum **is reading** (read) a magazine.
8. My brother **isn't listening** (not listen) to the radio.
9. Dad **isn't cooking** (not cook) dinner.
10. Tara **isn't talking** (talk) by phone.
11. Joe **is playing** (play) on the computer.
12. Who **is watching** (watch) TV?

20) Complete the dialogues

1. a. I'm going on holiday.
b. Where **are you going**?
2. a. He's cooking dinner.
b. What **is he cooking**?
3. a. My sister is going to England.
b. Whos **going to England**?
4. a. We aren't staying in a hotel.
b. Where **are you staying**?

21) Change these sentences into negative and interrogative form

- He graciously accepted the award on her behalf.
N - He graciously didn't accept the award on her behalf.
I - Did he graciously accept the award on her behalf?
- I think Sara added too much sugar to the recipe.
N - I think Sara didn't add too much sugar to the recipe.
I - Did Sara add too much sugar to the recipe?

- Moe admired Mr. Jones for his intellect.
N - Moe didn't admire Mr. Jones for his intellect.
I - Did Moe admire Mr. Jones for his intellect?
- Corinne admitted that it was all her fault.
N - Corinne didn't admit that it was all her fault.
I - Did Corinne admit that it was all her fault?
- Her parents advised against staying out too late.
N - Her parents didn't advise against staying out too late.
I - Did her parents advise against staying out too late?
- They agreed to meet at the coffee shop.
N - They didn't agree to meet at the coffee shop.
I - Did they agree to meet at the coffee shop?
- Liz announced the grand prize winner of the night.
N - Liz didn't announce the grand prize winner of the night.
I - Did Liz announce the grand prize winner of the night?
- The family baked a cake together.
N - The family didn't bake a cake together.
I - Did the family bake a cake together?
- He graciously accepted Timmy behaved very badly at pre-med.
N - Timmy didn't behave very badly at pre-med.
I - Did Timmy behave very badly at pre-med?

22) Change these sentences into negative and interrogative form

- The headlights nearly blinded the deer on the road.
N - The headlights didn't nearly blind the deer on the road.
I - Did the headlights nearly blind the deer on the road?
- Flora blushed at the compliment.
N - Flora didn't blush at the compliment.
I - Did Flora blush at the compliment?
- The children camped in the backyard last night.
N - The children didn't camp in the backyard last night.
I - Did the children camp in the backyard last night?
- His father collected stamps as a hobby.
N - His father didn't collect stamps as a hobby.
I - Did his father collect stamps as a hobby?

- The car crashed into the tree.
N - The car didn't crash into the tree.
I - Did the car crash into the tree?
- They deserved what they got.
N - They didn't deserve what they got.
I - Did they deserve what they got?
- Beck formed a whole new attitude about Joe.
N - Beck didn't form a whole new attitude about Joe.
I - Did Beck form a whole new attitude about Joe?
- That really hammered the point home.
N - That didn't hammer the point home.
I - Did that hammer the point home?
- The value meal included a side of fries and a soda.
N - The value meal didn't include a side of fries and a soda.
I - Did the value meal include a side of fries and a soda?
- Andrew nodded in agreement.
N - Andrew didn't nod in agreement.
I - Did Andrew nod in agreement?

23) Completar os espaços em branco com o verbo no passado simples e sua tradução

be = **was** = **ser**
 think = **thought** = **pensar**
 ask = **asked** = **perguntar**
 look = **looked** = **olhar**
 do = **did** = **fazer**
 want = **wanted** = **querer**
 say = **said** = **dizer**
 give = **gave** = **dar**
 make = **made** = **fazer**
 use = **used** = **usar**
 get = **got** = **obter**
 find = **found** = **achar**
 go = **went** = **ir**
 tell = **told** = **dizer**
 know = **knew** = **saber**
 have = **had** = **ter**
 take = **took** = **pegar**
 work = **worked** = **trabalhar**
 try = **tried** = **tentar**

fill = filled = preencher
come = came = vir
see = saw = olhar

24) Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps and form sentences. Use be going to.

He 's going to phone his friend. (to phone)
We 're going to play a new computer game. (to play)
My sister 's going to watch TV. (to watch)
You 're going to have a picnic next Tuesday. (to have)
Jane 's going to the office. (to go)
They 're going to walk to the bus stop this afternoon. (to walk)
His brother 's going to write a letter to his uncle today. (to write)
She 's going to visit her aunt. (to visit)
I 'm going to do my homework after school. (to do)
Sophie and Nick are going to meet their friends. (to meet)

25) Use “will” or “be going to”

1. The train will arrive (to arrive) at 12:30.
2. We're going to have dinner (to have) dinner at a seaside restaurant on Sunday.
3. It's going to snow (to snow) in Brighton tomorrow evening.
4. On Friday at 8 o'clock I'll meet (to meet) my friend.
5. Paul is going to fly (to fly) to London on Monday morning.
6. Wait! I 'll drive (to drive) you to the station.
7. The English lesson is going to start (to start) at 8:45.
8. Are you still writing your essay? If you are going to finish (to finish) by 4pm, we can go for a walk.
9. I'm going to see (to see) my mother in April.
10. Look at the clouds, it's going to rain (to rain) in a few minutes.
11. When they're going to get (to get) married in March, they'll be (to be) together for six years.
12. You're carrying too much. I'll open (to open) the door for you.
13. Do you think the teacher is going to (to mark) our homework by Monday morning?
14. When I 'll see (to see) you tomorrow, I 'm going to show (show) you my new book.
15. After you going to take (to take) a nap, you 'll feel (to feel) a lot better
16. I'm sorry but you need to stay in the office until you 'll finish (to finish) your work.
17. I'm going to buy (to buy) the cigarettes from the corner shop when it'll open (to open).
18. I'll let (to let) you know the second the builders going to decorate (to finish) decorating.

19. Before we 're going to start (to start) our lesson, we 'll have (to have) a review.

20. We're going to wait (to wait) in the shelter until the bus going to come (to come).

26) Complete each sentence with a word below.

who ■ whose ■ when ■ where ■ which

1. Jim can't remember the room **where** he left his glasses.
2. He showed us the car **which** he wants to buy.
3. That's the man **who** stole my bag.
4. I still remember the moment **when** I first saw her.
5. We have never met the neighbours **whose** flat is above ours.

27) Fill in the blanks with the Relative Pronouns given.

1 I know a great little restaurant ... we can get lunch.

- a) that
- b) who
- c) **where**

2 The movie ... we saw last week won three awards.

- a) who
- b) when
- c) **Which**

3 Food ... is imported from other countries is expensive.

- a) **that**
- b) where
- c) why

4 He had a feeling ... something terrible was going to happen.

- a) why
- b) who
- c) **that**

28) Fill in the blanks with the words given.

1. There were too many **people** in line, so I left. (person)
2. Five new **components** were sold by IBM. (component)
3. The farmer shaved the wool of seven **sheeps**. (sheep)
4. Two **men** helped move the television. (man)
5. The baseball knocked out several of her **teeth**. (tooth)
6. We use two **mice** in the computer game. (mouse)
7. Several **salmons** swim downriver each spring. (salmon)

29) Some of these words are wrong. Correct them or write “ok” if they are right

1. captions **ok**
2. scissor **scissors**
3. children **ok**
4. persons **people**
5. skilles **skills**
6. jeans **ok**
7. wives **ok**
8. women **ok**
9. mices **mice**
10. keyboardes **keyboards**

30) Choose “There is or There are” and complete the sentences

1. **There is** a bag on the table.
2. **There is** a calendar on the wall.
3. **There are** two posters in my room.
4. **There is** a HD in this computer.
5. **There are** ten chairs in the library.
6. **There are** lots of books on the shelf.
7. **There is** a mirror in our hall.
8. **There are** 12 cushions on the sofa.
9. **There is** a big whiteboard in the office.
10. **There are** programmers in the yard.

31) Prefixes and suffixes quiz

Level A

1. What is the meaning of the word prefix?
A) a word within a word
B) a group of letters put before a root word which changes its meaning
C) a group of letters put at the end of a root word which changes its meaning
2. What does the word unhurt mean?
A) hurt badly
B) hurt
C) not hurt
3. If you take away the prefix from disagree, the root word is agree.
A) True
B) False
4. If you add the prefix ‘un’ to the word wrap, what is the correct spelling of the new word?

- A) unwrapp
- B) unrap
- C) unwrap

5. What do you do if you reread a book?

- A) don't read it
- B) read it again
- C) read it for the first time

6. A suffix is a group of letters that you add to the start of a root word

- A) True
- B) False

7. Which of the following is a suffix?

- A) pre
- B) un
- C) ed

8. Which of the following is not a suffix?

- A) ful
- B) ing
- C) re

9. Which suffix can you add to the end of cook to make a new word?

- A) ing
- B) ful
- C) est

10. Which suffix can you add to the word Peace to make a new word?

- A) ing
- B) ful
- C) est

Level B

1. Which of these is the correct spelling? We had a ...

- A) disagreement
- B) dissagreement
- C) disagreement

2. Which of these is the correct spelling? That dress is very...

- A) colourfull
- B) colorful
- C) colourful

3. The word pre-war means?

- A) before the war

- B) during the war
- C) after the war

4. What does the word tireless mean?

- A) always feeling tired
- B) never feeling tired
- C) feeling less tired than someone else

5. If you wanted to say someone is not helpful, which word would you use?

- A) inhelpful
- B) unhelpful
- C) helpfullness

6. If you wanted to compare two bags of shopping, what would you say?

- A) this one is lightest than that one
- B) this one is lighted than that one
- C) this one is lighter than that one

7. If you heard that a band had re-formed, what would this mean?

- A) formed again
- B) formed for the first time
- C) formed for the last time

8. Which of these words means 'not sure'?

- A) undone
- B) uncertain
- C) dissure

9. If you take away the prefix and the suffix, what is left of the word 'unemployed'?

- A) unemploy
- B) employed
- C) employ

10. Which suffix can you not add to the root word box to make a new word?

- A) ful
- B) ing
- C) es

Level C

1. What prefix would you add to the word 'finished' to show that there is still some work to be done?

- A) un
- B) dis
- C) mis

2. What suffix would you add to the word 'air' to show that a room is very stuffy?

- A) ed
- B) ful
- C) less

3. What prefix would you add to the word 'view' to indicate that you see something before other people do?

- A) re
- B) pre
- C) dis

4. What suffix would you add to the word 'blame' to show you have done nothing wrong?

- A) ness
- B) less
- C) ed

5. Which two suffixes have the same meaning?

- A) ful and less
- B) less and ness
- C) s and es

6. Which of these words can not be made into another word by adding the prefix 'sub'?

- A) way
- B) marine
- C) book

7. Which of these prefixes means below?

- A) under
- B) pre
- C) over

8. What does the prefix do to the word 'cooked' in this sentence? The pies were precooked.

- A) It tells you you need to cook the pies.
- B) It tells you the pies need cooking again.
- C) It tells you the pies have already been cooked.

32) Complete the following sentences with also / too or either.

1. I don't like cold climates. I don't think you like it **either**.
2. My friends are going to college next year. I am **also** going to college next year.
3. My wife is a diligent engineer. I am a diligent engineer **too**.
4. I love swimming. My son loves it **either**.
5. Today the weather isn't so good. It wasn't really good yesterday **too**.
6. I eat a lot more than an average person. My brother **also** eats a lot.

7. A bear can run very fast. A tiger runs very fast **too**.
8. I am not from Italy. My friend isn't from Italy **either**.
9. Paris is a big city. Madrid is **also** a big city.
10. French is a difficult language to learn. Latin is a difficult language to learn **either**.

33) Decide which preposition needs to be used: IN – ON – AT

- 1 - I always keep some extra money **in** my bag in case of emergencies.
- 2 - I'll read it tonight **at** home.
- 3 - Do you live **in** a house or an apartment?
- 4 - Did you learn English **in** Malta?
- 5 - She grew up **in** a farm.
- 6 - I read about it **on** the newspaper.
- 7 - He went for a swim **on** the river
- 8 - The dog's sleeping **on** the carpet.
- 9 - The information is **on** the top of the page.
- 10 - Were you **at** the party too?
- 11 - My cousins went to Australia last **in** July.
- 12 - I like to eat pancakes **on** the morning.
- 13 - Dad is not home **in** the moment.
- 14 - Mammoths lived **on** the Ice Age.
- 15 - My family gets together **on** dinnertime.
- 16 - My brother comes home every **on** Christmas.
- 17 - I take my dog for a walk **on** the morning.
- 18 - I like to watch the parade **on** Independence Day.
- 19 - Hippies protested against the war **in** the 1960s.
- 20 - We finished the marathon **on** the same time.
- 21 - The pilgrims arrived in America **on** 1620.
- 22 - Justin Bieber was born **in** March 1, 1994.