

Ministério da Educação
Escola Técnica Aberta do Brasil
Escola Técnica da Universidade Federal do Paraná

Inglês Instrumental I

Antônio Serur



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PROGRAMA e-TEC BRASIL



Amigo(a) estudante:

O Ministério da Educação vem desenvolvendo Políticas e Programas para expansão da Educação Básica e do Ensino Superior no País. Um dos caminhos encontrados para que essa expansão se efetive com maior rapidez e eficiência é a modalidade a distância. No mundo inteiro são milhões os estudantes que freqüentam cursos a distância. Aqui no Brasil, são mais de 300 mil os matriculados em cursos regulares de Ensino Médio e Superior a distância, oferecidos por instituições públicas e privadas de ensino.

Em 2005, o MEC implantou o **Sistema Universidade Aberta do Brasil** (UAB), hoje, consolidado como o maior programa nacional de formação de professores, em nível superior.

Para expansão e melhoria da educação profissional e fortalecimento do Ensino Médio, o MEC está implementando o **Programa Escola Técnica Aberta do Brasil** (e-Tec Brasil). Espera, assim, oferecer aos jovens das periferias dos grandes centros urbanos e dos municípios do interior do País oportunidades para maior escolaridade, melhores condições de inserção no mundo do trabalho e, dessa forma, com elevado potencial para o desenvolvimento produtivo regional.

O e-Tec é resultado de uma parceria entre a Secretaria de Educação Profissional e Tecnológica (SETEC), a Secretaria de Educação a Distância (SEED) do Ministério da Educação, as universidades e escolas técnicas estaduais e federais.

O Programa apoia a oferta de cursos técnicos de nível médio por parte das escolas públicas de educação profissional federais, estaduais, municipais e, por outro lado, a adequação da infra-estrutura de escolas públicas estaduais e municipais.

Do primeiro Edital do e-Tec Brasil participaram 430 proponentes de adequação de escolas e 74 instituições de ensino técnico, as quais propuseram 147 cursos técnicos de nível médio, abrangendo 14 áreas profissionais. O resultado deste Edital contemplou 193 escolas em 20 unidades federativas. A perspectiva do Programa é que sejam ofertadas 10.000 vagas, em 250 pólos, até 2010.

Assim, a modalidade de Educação a Distância oferece nova interface para a mais expressiva expansão da rede federal de educação tecnológica dos últimos anos: a construção dos novos centros federais (CEFETs), a organização dos Institutos Federais de Educação Tecnológica (IFETs) e de seus câmpus.

O Programa e-Tec Brasil vai sendo desenhado na construção coletiva e participação ativa nas ações de democratização e expansão da educação profissional no País, valendo-se dos pilares da educação a distância, sustentados pela formação continuada de professores e pela utilização dos recursos tecnológicos disponíveis.

A equipe que coordena o Programa e-Tec Brasil lhe deseja sucesso na sua formação profissional e na sua caminhada no curso a distância em que está matriculado(a).

Brasília, Ministério da Educação – setembro de 2008.

CURSO TÉCNICO EM SECRETARIADO

Caro(a) aluno(a):

Quero cumprimentá-lo(a) pela coragem e ousadia de querer crescer e superar mais este desafio. A escolha do Curso Técnico em Secretariado, na modalidade a distância, com certeza, não foi por acaso. A busca da continuidade e da qualificação o(a) trouxe para mais esta experiência.

Parabéns pela escolha. Acreditamos que o curso abrirá novos caminhos e em várias direções, pois, na área secretarial, o profissional será habilitado para prestar assistência e assessoria em diferentes ramos administrativos.

O profissional de secretariado tem a função de integrar o sistema empresarial, agindo com liderança e decisão, a fim de obter os resultados esperados. Poderá também atuar em organizações nacionais e multinacionais, empresas públicas e privadas e, ainda, como empreendedor de seu próprio negócio.

São muitas as possibilidades para este profissional que, na última década, teve seu campo de atuação ampliado no âmbito das organizações, o que resultou numa maior demanda pelo curso.

São atribuições do(a) secretário(a): planejamento, organização e assessoramento gerencial e gestão da comunicação entre clientes internos e externos.

Ao final, a qualificação será meta atingida.

Um abraço a todos(as).

Marinêz Menoncin Pacheco,
Coordenadora do Curso Técnico em Secretariado - e-Tec Brasil.

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CONVERSA INICIAL

Prezado(a) estudante:

Não só o grande empresário necessita da contabilidade para ter os controles financeiros, tributários e de gerenciamento de suas operações. A contabilidade é indispensável também para que todas as categorias de empresários possam saber com precisão sua lucratividade por segmento operacional e até por produto fabricado ou revendido, além de ter a rentabilidade do capital investido e a produtividade da mão-de-obra e dos equipamentos utilizados. A contabilidade possibilita ainda o perfeito conhecimento do montante dos ativos fixos e variáveis e dos passivos. Por meio da análise das Demonstrações Contábeis, é obtida a situação líquida patrimonial da empresa nas diversas etapas do negócio e ainda diversos índices de liquidez e de risco de crédito.

Como o propósito deste livro não é formar contadoras, mas passar informações básicas para futuras secretárias, será adotado tópicos importantes na contabilidade para que possam atuar com segurança e conhecimento, tais como organização de documentação, funcionamento de admissão de funcionários, pagamentos das obrigações, escrituração fiscal, demonstrações contábeis.

Poderia enumerar motivos variados porque você buscou esta modalidade de ensino, como falta de tempo, a própria distância dos centros urbanos, a busca de novos rumos e experiências, mas tenho a plena certeza que o motivo não importa. O que realmente importa são a garra e determinação. Pois quem escolhe esta modalidade de ensino tem um perfil de vencedor, já que as batalhas serão trabalhosas e necessitam de estrategistas capazes de vencer obstáculos, para que no final sejamos todos decretados vencedores desta guerra. Ao elaborar as aulas, preocupei-me com sua autonomia, pois esta é uma das principais características, para um bom aprendizado. A habilidade de trabalhar, independentemente de um instrutor presente, será crucial para o seu sucesso.

Existem várias maneiras de facilitar o suporte ao aluno, mas sem sua participação efetiva nas aulas, na confecção dos exercícios propostos e principalmente nas horas extras que você dedicará a seus estudos, o processo da educação ficará falho. Desejo que este material os auxilie no aprendizado da disciplina de Noções de Contabilidade, pois como dizia Aristóteles, filósofo grego, "**A educação tem raízes amargas, mas os frutos são doces**".

Um grande abraço e sucesso!

Profª. Antônio Serur (Tony Aladim).

UNIDADE |

VERB TO BE,
PERSONAL PRONOUNS
AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS



Nesta unidade inicial, estudaremos pronomes pessoais e o verbo TO BE, tempo presente e passado. Veremos também os pronomes possessivos.



Take from life what is pure and for living what is sufficient.
Pegue da vida o que é puro e pra viver o suficiente.

O estudo inicial é dos **Subject e Object Pronouns**. É bem simples!

Então, dear students, vamos saber o que são e para que servem!

PRONOUNS

Subject Pronouns

I	= eu
YOU	= tu/você
HE	= ele
SHE	= ela
IT	= ele/ela
WE	= nós
YOU	= vós/vocês
THEY	= eles/elas

ANTES DO VERBO

Subject Pronouns

I	= eu
YOU	= tu/você
HE	= ele
SHE	= ela
IT	= ele/ela
WE	= nós
YOU	= vós/vocês
THEY	= eles/elas

ANTES DO VERBO

Fernanda is my girlfriend = She is my girlfriend.

She loves Tony = She loves him.

She works with Tony = She works with him.

It - Refere-se a coisas ou animais

Obs: It é usado quando o sexo não estiver definido

Ex: Child: criança ; Baby: bebê



Subject Pronouns

I am happy.
You are sad.
He is rich.
She is poor.
We are strong.
They are weak.
It is big.
They are small.

Pronomes Pessoais

Eu sou/estou feliz.
Você é/está triste.
Ele é/está rico.
Ela é/está pobre.
Nós somos/estamos fortes.
Eles/Elas são/estão fracos/fracas.
Isso é/está grande.
Eles/Elas são/estão pequenos/pequenas.

I ⇒ é sempre em letra maiúscula, até mesmo quando não é a primeira letra da frase. You ⇒ é usado para referir-se tanto a uma única pessoa quantos a muitas. It é usado com objetos e também é usado com animais se não soubermos o sexo. Se não soubermos o sexo de um bebê, usamos it⇒ também. They⇒ é usado tanto para pessoas quanto objetos. As diferentes formas do verbo(verb) 'to be' estão a direita.

Os **object pronouns** possuem a função de complementar o verbo, substituindo algum objeto em uma frase, evitando a repetição."I bought shoes and gave the shoes to my girlfriend" = "Eu comprei sapatos e dei os sapatos para minha namorada". Estranho não é?

O ideal seria "I bought shoes and gave **them** to my girlfriend." = "Eu comprei sapatos e os dei para minha namorada". Percebeu a diferença?

You love me.
She helped us a lot.
Give me the book!
The pen is with him.

Você me ama.
Ela nos ajudou muito.
Dê-me o livro!
A caneta está com ele.



Let's try guys.

1- Complete with the correct pronoun: (Complete com o pronome correto:)

- It is easy for _____ to find a job. (they / them)
- John is going to London. _____ is going there by plane. (He / Him)
- _____ are good friends of Dave. (Our / We)
- Where are the other students? They didn't wait for _____. (we/us)
- The inspector said: "Are you calling _____ an old man?" (I / me)

2- Complete as frases substituindo as palavras sublinhadas por **Subject** ou **Object pronouns**.

- a) Pamela does her projects on the computer.
_____ does them on _____.
- b) Roger takes Lisa out to dance every Saturday.
_____ takes _____ out to dance every Saturday.
- c) Steve and I help the children all the time.
_____ help _____ all the time.
- d) Susan and Janet listen to music with Tom and me.
_____ listen to music with _____.
- e) Jim takes Spanish lessons with Paul and Bob.
_____ takes Spanish lessons with _____.

VERB TO BE

(Ser ou estar)

Na seqüência, estudaremos o presente do **Verbo to be**.

É considerado um dos verbos auxiliares mais importantes da língua inglesa.
É bem simples!

Algumas pessoas acham que os verbos auxiliares só existem para dificultar ainda mais o inglês. Não é bem assim. Se você conseguir entender a sua função na estrutura da frase, verá que eles na verdade ajudam a tornar o inglês uma das línguas mais fáceis.

Então, dear students, vamos saber o que é e para que serve o verbo to be!



"TO BE"
IS THE HEART
OF THE
ENGLISH
LANGUAGE!



Present tense

I	AM ➔	Eu sou ou estou
You	ARE ➔	Você é ou está
He	IS ➔	Ele é ou está
She	IS ➔	Ela é ou está
It	IS ➔	Ele (ela) é ou está
We	ARE ➔	Nós somos ou estamos
You	ARE ➔	Vocês são ou estão
They	ARE ➔	Eles (elas) são ou estão

Supply the verb To Be in the Present Tense.

**ATIVIDADE**

1. Winter _____ very cold in our town.
2. My office _____ on Black Street.
3. Her face _____ not dirty.
4. The children _____ in the garage.
5. Where _____ !?
6. The child _____ in the garden.
7. Mr. Black and I _____ very good friends.

Am**Is****Are**

O verbo 'to be' é frequentemente contraído quando segue um pronome. Sua primeira letra é eliminada e um apóstrofo é adicionado no começo da palavra e conectado ao pronome.

I'm strong.	Sou/estou forte
We're happy.	Somos/estamos felizes
He's sad.	Ele é/está triste

Contrações são geralmente evitadas no discurso formal ou na escrita.

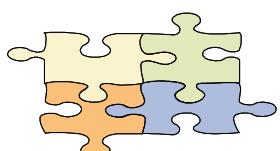
O verbo 'to be' torna-se negativo com a adição de 'not'.

I'm not happy.	Não sou/estou feliz
She is not sad.	Ela não é/não está triste.
They are not weak.	Eles/elas não são/não estão fracos/fracas.

Use the short/contracted forms of the auxiliaries only.

**ATIVIDADE**

- Example: She____ reading a newspaper.
Answer: She's reading a newspaper.
- a) They____ helping their mother.
 - b) I____ talking to Tony.
 - c) She____ singing a song.
 - d) You____ learning the poem by heart.
 - e) He____ watching a film.
 - f) We____ playing a computer game.

**UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS:****Decifrar essas palavras:**

Ex: CELSO ⇨CLOSE = fechar

SUBY: _____

RUMMES: _____

CAFE: _____

RITYD: _____

PAPYH: _____

DRENAG: _____

NOTW: _____

DEILRCNH _____

SABER MAIS

Aprenda Inglês assistindo a vídeos



Past Simple

"to be"

Hello dear friend, você deve lembrar que, inicialmente, trabalhamos o Verb to Be no presente. Agora, vamos aprender o passado dele que vai ser bem facil. Are you ready? So let's do it!

WAS ; WERE

I was	=	Eu era ou estava
You were	=	Você era ou estava
He was	=	Ele era ou estava
She was	=	Ela era ou estava
It was	=	Ele {ela} era ou estava
We were	=	Nós éramos ou estávamos
You were	=	Vocês eram ou estavam
They were	=	Eles {elas} eram ou estavam

OK Guys! Let's use our brain.

1-Complete the sentences with **was** or **were**.



- I _____ happy.
- You _____ angry.
- She _____ in London last week.
- We _____ at school.
- It _____ cold.
- They _____ in the garden.

2- Write the Past Tense of the verb **to be**:

- a) The teachers _____ very busy last week.
- b) The children _____ with their mothers.
- c) That girl _____ in love.
- d) The child _____ at home yesterday.
- e) My car _____ clean yesterday.
- f) Jeff and I _____ friends two years ago.
- g) That girl was sick, but I _____ not.

3- Write the sentences into the given form.

a) Jane was in her class yesterday. **Interrogative:**

?

b) It was very cold last night.

Negative: _____.

c) We were in the classroom two hours ago.

Negative: _____.

d) They were in Paris two weeks ago.

Interrogative: _____ ?

Hello and Goodbye

A- Hello

B- Hello, Marco. How are you?

A- Fine, thanks. How are you?

B- I'm fine, thank you. Well, I have to go now. Goodbye!

A- Goodbye, Dani. See you tomorrow!

B- Bye bye, Marco. Have a nice evening.

A- Thanks, you too!

B- Thanks.

AT THE HOTEL	
Key Vocabulary	
Reception	- Recepção
Reservation	- Reserva
Good day	- Bom dia
Can I help you	- Posso te ajudar
I would like a room	- Eu gostaria de um quarto
Bedroom	- Quarto
Singleroom	- Quarto de solteiro
Double room	- Quarto de casal
With shower	- Com chuveiro
Room number	- Número de quarto
Keys	- Chaves
Fill in this form	- Preencha este formulário
Passport number	- Número de passaporte
Can I pay by credit card?	- Posso pagar com cartão de crédito



Demonstrative Pronouns

Pronomes Demonstrativos

This: este, esta, isto

That: aquele, aquela, aquilo

These: estes, estas

Those: aqueles, aquelas



This is an eraser.
Esta é uma borracha.



This is a dictionary.
Este é um dicionário.



This is an umbrella.
Este é um guarda-chuva.

CUMPRIMENTO:

Hi! = Olá! Olá!



Hello! = Alô! Olá!

Hallo! = Alô! Olá!

Good morning! = Bom dia!



Good afternoon! = Boa tarde!

Good evening! = Boa noite!

Despedida

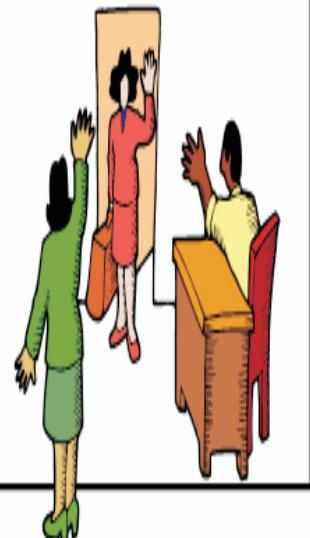
Good night! = Boa noite!

Good-bye! = Adeus! Até logo!

Bye-bye! = Adeus!

See you later! = Até mais tarde!

See you! = Até mais!





Vamos lá, galera, tentar completar esse diálogo com as palavras que se encontram abaixo.

IS THIS YOUR BOOK?

Victor: _____ me, are you Jennifer Wan?

Lisa: No, I'm not. She's over _____.

Victor: I'm _____.

Victor: Excuse me, are you Jennifer Wan?

Jennifer: Yes, I am.

Victor: I _____ this is your book.

Jennifer: You're right. It's my English book. _____.

Victor: _____, I'm Victor Garcia.

Jennifer: It's nice to _____ you, Victor.



THANK YOU / BY THE WAY / THINK / MEET

EXCUSE / THERE / SORRY

In a Hotel

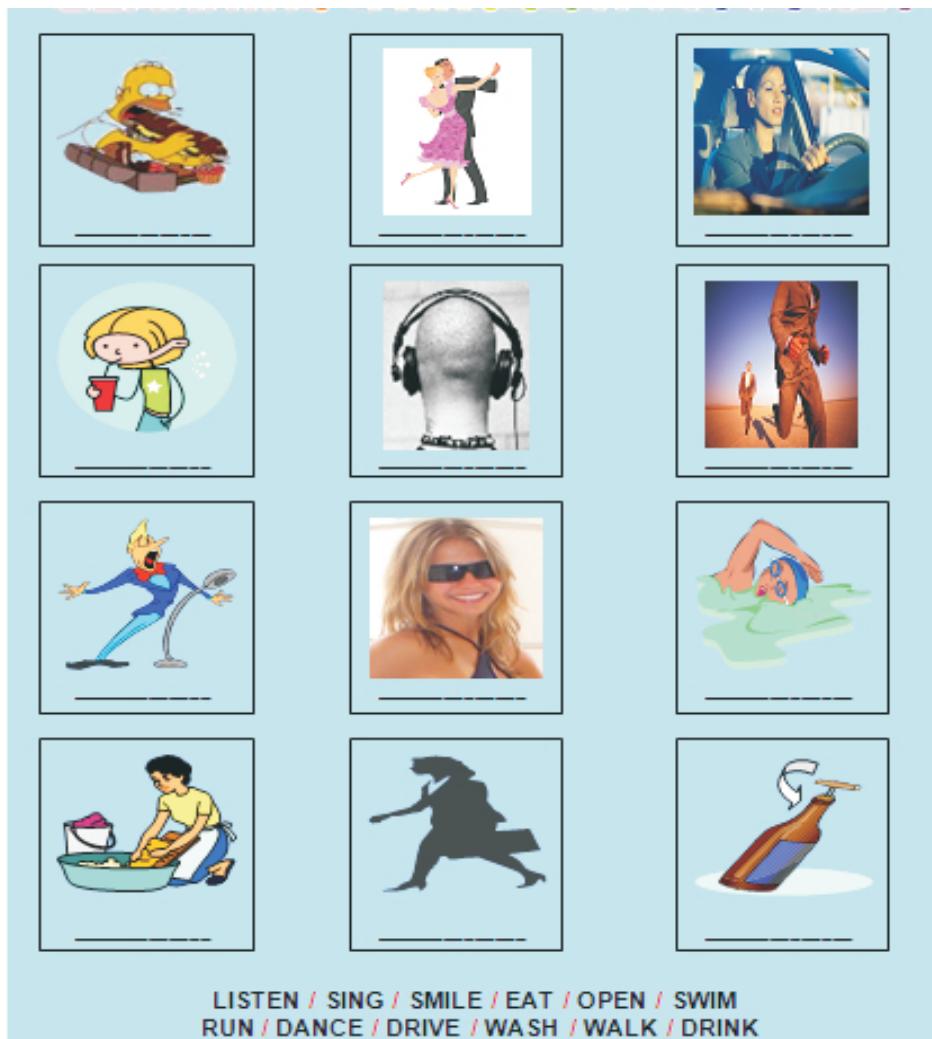


Getting a Room for the Night

- A. Good evening. Can I help you?
- B. Yes, please. I'd like a room for the night.
- A. Would you like a single room, or a double room?
- B. A single room, please. How much is the room?
- A. It's \$55 per night.
- B. Can I pay by credit card?
- A. Certainly. We take Visa, Master Card and American Express. Could you fill in this form, please?
- B. Do you need my passport number? No, just an address and your signature.
- A. (fills out the form) Here you are.
- B. Here's your key. Your room number is 212.
- A. Thank you.
- B. Thank you. If you need anything, dial 0 for the reception area. Have a good stay!


ATIVIDADE

So let's do it!
 Learning Through Pictures
 Vamos aprender vocabulários através de figuras.



LISTEN / SING / SMILE / EAT / OPEN / SWIM
 RUN / DANCE / DRIVE / WASH / WALK / DRINK



UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS:

Ex: CELSO ⇒ CLOSE = fechar

SEERRA: _____

KHINT:

THREE: _____

LEICHRDN:

BELLAMUR: _____

IKCS:



Entre no sítio abaixo, e aprenda mais



Responda às questões abaixo e confira as respostas no final do livro.

1) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

- Motorcycles _____ faster than cars.
- (a) isn't
 - (b) is
 - (c) am
 - (d) are
 - (e) am not

2) Choose the wrong (errada) alternative according to the use of the verb to be.

- a) He's my cousin.

- b) I'm ready to dinner.
- c) Ted and Billy are near from the sidewalk.
- d) Bob and I am tired now.
- e) You're a very short man.

3) Choose the right alternative:

Paul and Dave are best friends.

- a) He
- b) They
- c) It
- d) We
- e) I

4) Choose the right alternative:

The museum is not open today.

Elizabeth is at school now.

Peter and I are here every day.

Mary is a good student.

- a) He / She / They / She
- b) It / She / We / She
- c) It / He / We / You
- d) She / She / He / She
- e) He / You / They / It

5) Choose the right alternative:

Carol, Andrea and Carla always travel together.

- a) She
- b) You
- c) We
- d) They
- e) He

6) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

English is a practical language but Mandarin Chinese _____.

- a) am not
- b) aren't
- c) are not
- d) isn't
- e) are

7) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

I'm living a happy life, but the volunteers _____.

- a) isn't
- b) is not
- c) aren't
- d) am
- e) am not

8) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

Peter and Carol are living a happy life.

The **negative** form is:

- a) We aren't living a happy life.
- b) Peter and Carol isn't living a happy life.
- c) They isn't living a happy life.
- d) They're not living a happy life.
- e) Peter and Carol are living a happy life.

9) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

Canada is a very cold country in the _____.

- a) Summer
- b) uncle
- c) Winter
- d) tired
- e) before

10) Choose the right alternative according to the Alphabet:

djei / kiu / i / wai / dji / ei / kei / ai

- a)** G / Q / I / W / G / E / Q / A
- b)** J / Q / E / Y / G / A / K / I
- c)** H / K / A / I / J / E / Q / A
- d)** J / K / E / U / G / A / K / E
- e)** G / K / A / Y / J / E / K / I

UNIDADE II

VERB TO HAVE;
COLORS

Nesta Unidade, estudaremos o verbo auxiliar TO HAVE, formas de diálogo, as cores e o vocabulário necessário.

Dear students, já trabalhamos o famoso verbo To Be. Agora, vamos conhecer um outro verbo auxiliar tão importante quanto o To BE, o To Have (ter) e o alfabeto inglês.

Então, dear students, let's do it!



Para o mundo você é
mais uma garota
mas para mim
você é o meu mundo

English Alphabet

Aprender o alfabeto em inglês é muito importante. Conhecendo as pronúncias das letras te facilita em soletrar nomes, sobrenomes, ruas, endereços, e-mails, enfim palavras difíceis de escrever. Então, dear students, let's go!

A [eɪ]	B [bi]	C [si]	D [di]	E [i]	F [ef]	G [dʒi]
H [eɪtʃ]	I [aɪ]	J [dʒeɪ]	K [keɪ]	L [el]	M [em]	N [en]
O [o]	P [pi]	Q [kiu]	R [are]	S [es]	T [ti]	U [iu]
V [vi]	W [dabeliu]	X [eks]	Y [wai]	Z [zed / zi]		

NOBODY LOVES ME

When I was sixteen I asked a girl out and she just laughed and said, "NO". Since then I've been frightened to ask another girl out. I don't think shall ever find someone to love me. I'm eighteen now and feel desperate. What can I do?

1- Um conselho apropriado a este adolescente seria:

- a) de-lhe um presente
- b) peça-a em casamento
- c) tente novamente
- d) termine o namoro
- e) troque de namorada

THERE TO BE (Haver)

There is / There are

There was / There were

2- Complete the spaces with **There was** or **There were**.

- a) _____ mice in the house I visited last week.
- b) _____ little sugar in my tea.
- c) _____ children asking for money in the streets.

TO HAVE (Ter) **PRESENT**

He, She, It has 's

I, You, We, They have 've

I have (eu tenho)
you have (você tem)
he has (ele tem)
she has (ela tem)
it has (ele / ela tem)
we have (nós temos)
you have (vocês têm)
they have (eles / elas têm)

Observe que o verbo será sempre has para he, she e it.

. - O verbo **to have** é usado para falar das refeições:

Exemplos:

to have coffee, beer, cigarettes... tomar café, cerveja / fumar cigarros
to have breakfast... tomar café da manhã
to have lunch... almoçar
to have dinner... jantar
to have a shower, a bath... tomar banho
to have a party... dar uma festa

Have é um verbo irregular, ou seja, o past simple NÃO É com ED.

I had (eu tinha)
you had (você tinha)
he had (ele tinha)
she had (ela tinha)
it had (ele / ela tinha)

we had (nós tínhamos)
you had (vocês tinham)
they had (eles / elas tinham)

PAST

HAD 'd (p/ todos os pronomes)

3- Complete com as formas corretas do verbo TO HAVE no **Presente ou Passado**.

- a) We _____ a lot of exercises to do now.
- b) They _____ some friends who live here.
- c) My mother _____ three sisters.
- d) She _____ some problems at school last year.
- e) He _____ a brother who died two years ago.

What do you do?

Column 1

- () I'm a police officer.
- () I'm a dentist.
- () I'm a doctor.
- () I'm a teacher.
- () I'm a firefighter.
- () I'm a pilot.
- () I'm a waiter.

Column 2

- A) I take care of teeth.
- B) I serve food and drinks in a restaurant.
- C) I enforce the law.
- D) I treat patients.
- E) I fly planes.
- F) I put out fires.
- G) I teach students.

This is England.

Q - Is England a city?

A - No, England isn't a city. England is a country.

Q - And London. Is London a city or a country?

A - London is a city, a capital city. London is the capital city of England.

Q - Is London in Germany?

A - No, London isn't in Germany. London is in England.

KANGAROOS



Do you know that the kangaroo can't walk at all - but it can travel at 40 miles an hour!!

This amazing animal is very good at jumping. It can jump 20 feet at a time.

An adult kangaroo is only five feet tall, but it can jump over a car.



Key Vocabulary



- Nice: _____
- Meet: _____
- Too: _____
- Fine: _____
- How about you: _____
- Great: _____

A.

- Hi, my name's Frank.
- Nice to meet you, Frank. My name's Simon.
- It's nice to meet you too. Simon.

B.

- Hi, Tom! How are you?
- Oh, I'm fine thanks. How about you?
- I'm great, thanks.

C.

- What's your name?
- My name is Bernard. What's your name?
- My name's Stef. It's nice to meet you, Bernard.
- Nice to meet you too. Where are you from Stef?
- I'm from The USA.

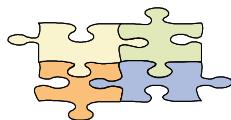
D.

- Hello, My name's Tony. What's your name?
- Fernanda.
- Where are you from Fernanda?
- I'm from Brazil. Where are you from?
- I'm from England. Are you Brazilian Fernanda?
- Yes, I am. Are you English?
- Yes I am.

NOW TELL ME ABOUT YOURSELF

ATIVIDADE

- Hello, my name's _____.
- What's _____ name?
- _____.
- Where are you from _____?
- I'm from _____. Where are you from?
- I'm from _____.
- Are you _____?
- Yes, I am. Are you _____?
- Yes I am.



UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS:

Ex: CELSO ⇒ CLOSE = fechar

GEINNEV: _____
CINE: _____
NGINROM: _____
WOMOTORR: _____

AKSHNT: _____
NEFI: _____
NICES: _____
HOMERT: _____



p.m. : post meridiem (after noon)
a.m. : ante meridiem (before noon)
A.D. : in the year of our Lord (Anno Domini)
B.C. : Before Christ



Hello friends, vimos pronomes , o verbo TO BE, o verbo TO HAVE, trabalhamos o alfabeto inglês. Agora, estudaremos as cores em inglês. Então, dear students, let's do it!

COLORS

Red:
Blue:
Orange:
Black:
Gray:
Beige:

Yellow:
Purple:
Green:
White:
Brown:
Pink:

OBS:
Light:

Dark:



Paint the Letters

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
zero (oh)	one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine	ten

Things people carry



PENS ; COMB ; HAIRBRUSH , GLASSES ; WALLET ; KEYS

Todas as nacionalidades, em inglês, são escritas com inicial maiúscula. Grande parte delas apresenta terminações parecidas. Observe:

Pedro is from Brazil. He's Brazilian.



Country	Nationality
Argentina	Argentinian
Australia	Australian
Brazil	Brazilian
Canada	Canadian
China	Chinese
England	English
France	French
Germany	German
India	Indian
Ireland	Irish
Italy	Italian
Japan	Japanese
Mexico	Mexican
Portugal	Portuguese
Spain	Spanish
United States of America	American



Be careful

Marque a alternativa que traduz corretamente a sentença abaixo para o inglês.

Eu tenho 15 anos de idade e tenho 1,60 m de altura.

- a) I have 15 years old and have 1,60 of height.
- b) I have 15 years of old and I have 1.60 cm tall.
- c) I am 15 years of old and I have 1.60 m of tall.
- d) I'm 15 and 1,60 km tall.
- e) I am 15 years old and I am 1.60 m tall.

DIALOGUE

Peter: Hello.

Jane: Hi!

Tony: My name is Tony. What's your name?

Laura: My name is Laura. Nice to meet you.

Tony: It's a pleasure. This is a great party!

Laura: Yes, it is. Where are you from?

Tony: I'm from Toronto.

Laura: Toronto? Really, are you American?

Tony: NO, I'm not American. I'm Canadian.

Laura: Oh, you're Canadian. Sorry about that.

Tony: That's OK. Where are you from?

Laura: I'm from London, but I'm not British.

Tony: No, what are you?

Laura: Well, my parents were Spanish, so I'm Spanish, too.

Tony: That's very interesting. Spain is a beautiful country.

Laura: Thank you. It IS a wonderful place.



Na seqüência dessa unidade, vamos estudar saber como se comunicar num aeroporto. Então, vamos trabalhar o vocabulário específico deste tema e treinar alguns diálogos.

DIALOGUE AT THE AIRPORT

Key Vocabulary

Can: _____
Have: _____
Ticket: _____
Here: _____
Would: _____
Like: _____
Smoke: _____
Aisle: _____

Check in: _____
Seat: _____
Suitcase: _____
Carry: _____
Bag: _____
Boarding: _____
Nice: _____
Flight: _____



Checking In

- A. Good morning. Can I have your ticket, please?
B. Here you are.
- A. Thank you. Would you like smoking or non-smoking?
B. Non-smoking, please.
- A. Would you like a window or an aisle seat?
B. An aisle seat, please.
- A. Do you have any baggage?
B. Yes, this suitcase and this carry-on bag.
- A. Here's your boarding pass. Have a nice flight.
B. Thank you.



EXTRA INFORMATION

Mr.,

Mrs.,

Miss and Ms.

Are formal

Mr. Sr. , Senhor

Mrs. Sra. , Senhora

Ms. , Miss Senhorita

PASSPORT CONTROL

Key Vocabulary

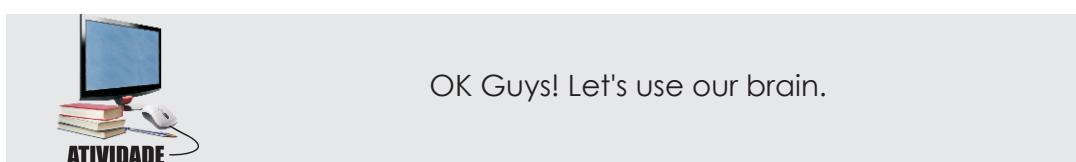
Can I have your ticket?	_____
Can I see your passport?	_____
Smoking, non-smoking	_____
Window	_____
Aisle seat	_____
Baggage	_____
Carry-on bag	_____
Boarding pass	_____
Tourist	_____
Business	_____
Pleasant stay	_____

PASSPORT CONTROL DIALOGUE

A.Good morning. Can I see your passport?
B.Here you are

A.Thank you very much. Are you a tourist or on business?
B.I'm a tourist.

A.That's fine. Have a pleasant stay.
B.Thank you.



BALLOONS - Solution

There are four friends (**Adam, Elizabeth, Peter, Sally**) and each has a balloon.
From the clues below can you match each of them with their age and balloon?

The kids are aged **5, 6, 7** and **8** and one of them has a blue balloon.

1. The six year old girl has a green balloon.
2. Adam has a red balloon and is older than Peter.
3. Elizabeth is 5 years old but her balloon isn't yellow.





Name	Age	Balloon

Dear students, vamos trabalhar o presente simples e seus auxiliares
Então, dear students, let's do it



CAMELS

The camel can live without water for one week.

It can walk over 200 miles in the desert without drinking water.

It can do this because it has three stomachs that hold water.

And the hump on its back holds fat, so the camel can live without food for a long time, too.



Simple Present

Advérbios e locuções de uso frequente com o **Simple Present**:

always	sempre
never	nunca
often, frequently	frequentemente
seldom, rarely	raramente
generally	geralmente
usually	normalmente
sometimes	às vezes
once a week	uma vez por semana
twice a month	duas vezes por mês
three times a year	três vezes por ano



Usos do Simple Present

1. Para expressar verdades gerais / universais.

Ant-eaters eat ants. (Tamanduás comem formigas)

The moon revolves around the earth. (A lua gira ao redor da terra.)

2. Para expressar ações habituais.

She goes to the cinema on Saturdays. (Ela vai ao cinema aos sábados.)

Nas 3as pessoas do singular (he , she , it)

Acrescentamos **ES** aos verbos terminados em **s , sh , ch , x , o , z**

push => pushes fix => fixes

Aos verbos terminados em **y** precedido de vogal só se acrescenta **S**

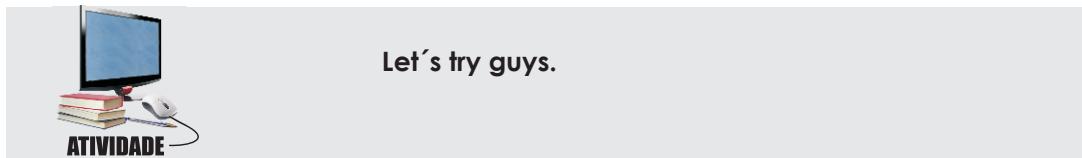
play => plays obey => obeys

Aos verbos terminados em **y** precedido de consoante => **(- y + ies)**

carry => carries fly => flies

Acrescenta-se **S** como regra geral.

work => works smoke => smokes



1- Complete these sentences with the **Simple Present tense** of the verbs in parentheses.

- My secretary always _____ my lawyer. (to phone)
- The director never _____ on time. (to come)
- She often _____ to Paris. (to go)
- That man never _____ that car. (to polish)
- My father _____ to Rio every week. (to fly)

2-

True	1
------	---

 Which sentence is in the Simple Present?

- He have read a book.
- He read a book.
- He reads a book.
- He haves read a book.

3- Complete the sentences with **do** or **does**.

- How long _____ our lesson last?
- What time _____ Paul and Jim get up in the morning?
- What _____ your brothers do after dinner ?
- When _____ your women come back ?
- What _____ your brother do after dinner ?





A seguir, vamos acompanhar um diálogo

Where are you from, Laura?

Mark: Where are you from, Laura?

Laura: Well, my whole family is in the United States now, but we're from Costa Rica originally.

Mark: Oh, so you're from South America.

Laura: Actually, Costa Rica isn't in South America. It's in Central America.

Mark: Oh, right. My geography isn't very good!!



Let's try guys.



DIALOGUE

Take a photo of me !!!

Tom: Excuse me, sorry to trouble you. Can you please take a photo of me ?

Fernanda: Of course. No problem. Where would you like me to take it ?

Tom: Just under the departures sign thanks.

Fernanda: You look like you're going somewhere tropical. Where are you going ?

Tom: Oh, nowhere. I just want my friends to think that I can afford a great holiday. Thank you.



VYREE: _____
 NERIND: _____
 TONEF: _____
 RELYWA: _____

DOSLEM: _____
 CONE: _____
 SALYWA: _____
 CEIWT: _____



Responda às questões abaixo e confira as respostas, no gabarito, no final do livro:

11) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

English is a practical language but Mandarin Chinese _____.

- a) am not
- b) aren't
- c) are not
- d) isn't
- e) are

12) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

I'm living a happy life, but the volunteers _____.

- a) isn't
- b) is not
- c) aren't
- d) am
- e) am not

13) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

Peter and Carol are living a happy life.

The **negative** form is:

- a) We aren't living a happy life.
- b) Peter and Carol isn't living a happy life.
- c) They isn't living a happy life.
- d) They're not living a happy life.
- e) Peter and Carol are living a happy life.

14) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

Canada is a very cold country in the _____.

- a) Summer
- b) uncle
- c) Winter
- d) tired
- e) before

15) Choose the right alternative according to the Alphabet:

djei / kiu / i / wai / dji / ei / kei / ai

- a) G / Q / I / W / G / E / Q / A
- b) J / Q / E / Y / G / A / K / I
- c) H / K / A / I / J / E / Q / A
- d) J / K / E / U / G / A / K / E
- e) G / K / A / Y / J / E / K / I

16) Choose the right alternative according to these COLORS:

cinza / branco / azul / marrom

- a) gray / whit / blu / braw
- b) brown / gray / blue / brown
- c) gray / white / blue / brown
- d) white / waite / brown / gray
- e) brown / blue / green / brawn

17) Choose the right alternative according to these Numbers:

3 / 4 / 8 / 2

- a)** Tree / four / eight / to
- b)** Three / four / eit / too
- c)** Three / four / eight / two
- d)** Tree / fore / eight / too
- e)** Three / four / eight / too

18) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

Fernanda is a very _____ girl.

- a) seat
- b) window
- c) baggage
- d) nice
- e) aisle

19) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

We have the _____ for that game.

- a) gray
- b) ticket
- c) birth
- d) smoke
- e) like

20) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

- Good morning. Can I _____ your passport?

- Here you are.

- a) seat
- b) like
- c) smoke
- d) nice
- e) see

21) Choose the right answer.

He always _____ a magazine

- a) read
- b) reads not
- c) not reads
- d) reads
- e) seat

22) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

That red car belongs to _____.

- a) she
- b) I
- c) he
- d) her
- e) they

23) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

Sarah and Cintia are from Nigeria.

_____ are from Nigeria.

- a) We
- b) You
- c) They
- d) She
- e) Them

24) Assinale a única alternativa onde o Simple Present foi usado corretamente.

- a) That boy frys eggs every morning.
- b) We goes to school by bus.
- c) They never watch T.V.
- d) She doesn't teaches English here on Fridays.
- e) That boy doesn't fry eggs every morning.

25) Choose the right alternative to complete this sentence.

He _____ English twice a week. (to study)

- a) studis
- b) studes
- c) studys
- d) study
- e) studies

UNIDADE III

SIMPLE PRESENT: NEGATIVE
AND INTERROGATIVE FORMS;
THE SEASONS

Dear students, vimos trabalhando o presente simples.

Nesta unidade, estudaremos , a continuidade, aprendendo seu uso nas formas negativa e interrogativa. Veremos as estações do ano e diálogo em loja e seu vocabulário correspondente.

Então, dear students, let's do it!



YOUR FRIEND IS ONE WHO KNOWS
ALL ABOUT AND STILL LIKES YOU

Simple Present Negative & Interrogative

Na Negativa e Interrogativa usa-se o auxiliar “ To Do ”

I , You , We , They = do / don't

He , She , It = does / doesn't

Quando o auxiliar é usado o verbo principal volta para Simple Form:

ex : She studies a lot

She doesn't study a lot.



ATIVIDADE

Let's try guys.

1- Rewrite these sentences into the given form.

a) She prefers to have dinner with me .

Interrogative: _____?

b) I spend my holidays in Brazil.

Negative: _____

c) She likes to think about her life.

Interrogative: _____?

d) He copies his exercise at home.

Negative: _____

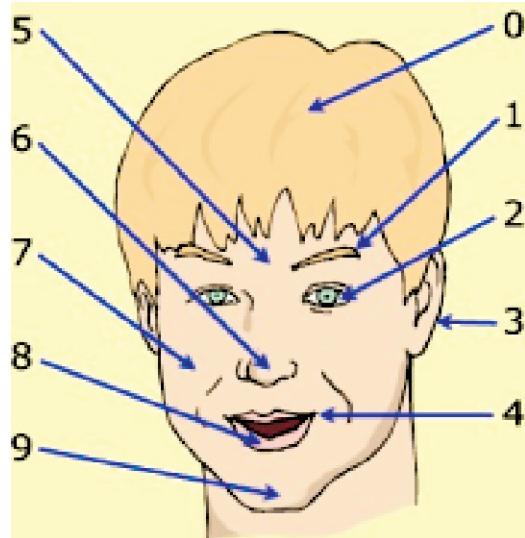
Do
Don't
Does
Doesn't

FACE

Learning English with Pictures

Cheek ; Eyebrow ; Nose ; Eye ; Lip

Ear ; Chin ; Mouth ; Forehead ; Hair



Write the correct word next to these numbers.

- 0) _____
- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____

2- Put the sentences into the **AFFIRMATIVE FORM**:

a) We don't go dancing on Sunday night.

b) Is the weather cold in this region?

c) Are you going to study for the test?

d) My sister doesn't do all her lessons.

e) My parents aren't in Curitiba.



Cowards die many times before their deaths.
Os covardes morrem muitas vezes antes da sua morte.

Dialogue - Introducing Yourself

Tony: Hi, Fernanda. How are you?

Fernanda: Fine, thanks, Tony. How are you?

Tony: Fine. It's good to see you.

Fernanda: You, too. I'm glad you have time today. Can you help me? I need some advice.

Tony: Well, maybe I can help you.

Fernanda: I think of starting my own business – a boutique.

Tony: Oh, it's a good idea!

Fernanda: I want a company with my name on it. I make the decisions and control everything.

Tony: You need a lawyer and an accountant. I contact them for you, ok!

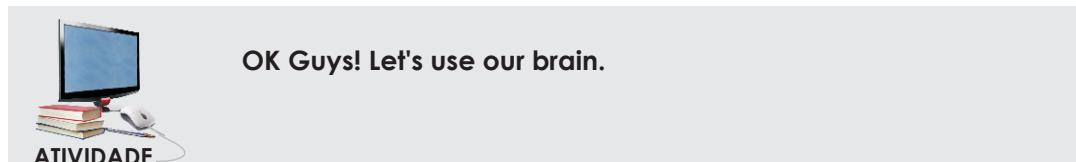


Key Vocabulary

Glad	_____
To need	_____
Advice	_____
Maybe	_____
To start	_____
Own	_____
Business	_____
To make	_____
Lawyer	_____
Accountant	_____

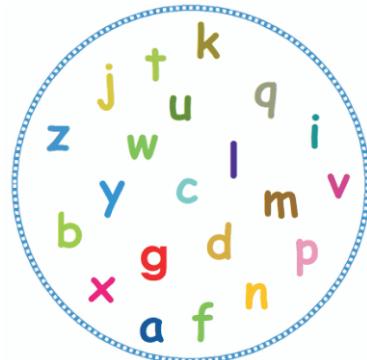
1- Complete the sentences with do or does.

- a) How long _____ our lesson last?
- b) What time _____ Paul and Jim get up in the morning?
- c) What _____ your brothers do after dinner ?
- d) When _____ your women come back ?
- e) What _____ your brother do after dinner ?



FIND THE LETTERS

Five letters of the alphabet are missing from the circle. Can you use the missing letters to find an animal?



Dear students, aprender novas palavras sempre é muito importante e usando algumas figuras facilita o trabalho e o torna mais interessante. Vamos conhecer também as estações do ano em inglês.
Então, dear friends, let's do it!

Learning Through Pictures



ADDRESS BOOK ; BRIEFCASE ; PHOTOS ; GLASSES

CALCULATOR ; UMBRELLA ; HANDBAG ; TISSUES ; NEWSPAPER

BE CAREFUL

1- Em um aeroporto, os anúncios feitos pelo alto-falante normalmente são precedidos pela seguinte expressão:

- a) Ladies and gentlemen, may I have your attention, please?
- b) Pay attention, everybody!
- c) Dear passengers. Now listen, please.
- d) Listen to me, ladies and gentlemen!
- e) Please, ladies and lords!

2- Leia o diálogo abaixo.

Nasrah: How long does it take you to bring the dessert?

Khahled: I'm sorry! I forgot your order.
Nasrah: Never mind! Just bring me the bill.

Este diálogo se passa presumivelmente em um/uma:

- a) viagem pelo deserto.
- b) restaurante.
- c) quartel.
- d) farmácia.
- e) metrô.

3- Escolha a alternativa que melhor interage com a oração dada.

How do you do?

- a) I forgot!
- b) It is easy!
- c) How do you do?
- d) I don't know.
- e) But I don't!

4- Choose the right alternative to complete these sentences.

Alfred _____ Portuguese well. (to teach - Negative)

She _____ the lesson at home. (to do)

Sometimes Mary and Carol _____ to school by bus. (to come - Negative)

My cousin _____ to her hometown once a month. (to fly)

This man _____ English twice a week. (to study)

- a) . doesn't teach ; does ; don't come ; flies ; studies
- b) . doesn't teach ; does ; doesn't come ; flies ; studies
- c) . doesn't teach ; does ; doesn't come ; flies ; studys
- d) . doesn't teach ; does ; don't come ; flies ; studys
- e) . doesn't teach ; does ; do not come ; fly ; studies

Did you Know?

VOCÊ SABIA



Canada is the second largest country in the world, smaller only to Russia.

Niagara Falls is one of Canada's best known tourist attractions. It is the largest falls in the world, measured in volume of water. Both **English** and **French** are official languages. Most of Quebec and parts of eastern Canada are still heavily influenced by their French origins. Much of the rest of Canada is English origin.





Better die with honor than live with shame.

É melhor morrer com honra do que viver com vergonha.

THE SEASONS



No hemisfério norte, as estações do ano são “invertidas” em relação ao hemisfério sul.

Veja, por exemplo, em que épocas ocorrem as estações no Brasil (hemisfério sul) e na Inglaterra (hemisfério norte)

Primavera: de 22 de setembro a 20 de dezembro

Verão: de 21 de dezembro a 20 de março

Outono: de 21 de março a 20 de junho

Inverno: de 21 de junho a 21 de setembro



Spring: from March 21st to June 20th

Summer: from June 21st to September 21st

Autumn: from September 22nd to December 20th

Winter: from December 21st to March 20th



Let's try guys.

ATIVIDADE

1- Match the columns:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a) To buy | () estar |
| b) To bite | () comprar |
| c) To forget | () morder |
| d) To have | () esquecer |
| e) To be | () ter |

2- Match the columns according to the meaning of the **proverbs**:

- (a) When the cat is away, the mice will play.
(b) A friend in need is a friend indeed.
(c) A good husband makes a good wife.
(d) Walls have ears.

- () Um amigo na necessidade é um amigo de verdade.
- () As paredes têm ouvidos.
- () Quando o gato está fora, os ratos se divertem.
- () Um bom marido faz uma boa esposa.

Exercises - Headwords

a) Relatives		() Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia
b) Parts of the body		() shirt, blouse, shoe, coat
c) Animals		() mouse, elephant, tiger, pig
d) Drinks		() arm, head, leg, shoulder
e) Food		() juice, wine, milk, coffee
f) Clothes		() History, Biology, Maths, French
g) Continents		() egg, ham, potato, butter
h) Sports		() mother, uncle, brother, grandfather
i) Subjects		() athletics, swimming, running, boxing

QUESTION WORDS

When : quando
What : o que; que; qual; quais
Where : onde
What for : para que ; por que
Why : por que
What time : que horas
How : como ; de que modo
What else : que mais
Which : qual / quais ; que
Who else : quem mais
Whose : de quem (posse)
What kind / sort : que tipo / como é (pessoa)
Who : quem (sujeito e objeto)
Whom : quem (objeto e após preposições)
What is like : como está...(tempo)

How + Adjectives or Adverbs

How much : quanto
How many : quantos
How big : qual o tamanho
How thick : que espessura
How deep : que profundidade
How tall : que altura (pessoa)
How far : que distância
How high : que altura (coisas) que comprimento
How fast : a que velocidade
How often : quantas vezes
How long : quanto tempo
How old : que idade
How long ago : há quanto tempo
How wide : que largura
How soon : dentro de quanto tempo



OK GUYS! SHOW ME THAT YOU CAN.



C	Y	K	R	A	B	O
D	O	G	N	O	A	U
N	T	L	N	T	E	P
S	A	E	L	F	A	C
P	I	L	L	A	B	U
B	L	D	Z	C	R	N



Latir:

Pulgas:

Bola:

Cachorro:

Osso:

Animal de estimação:

Coleira:

Rabo:

Hello friends, aprendemos o alfabeto, as cores e as estações do ano. Agora, vamos aumentar esse conhecimento básico, aprendendo números e dias da semana em inglês. Vamos também treinar num diálogo, para se comportar e se comunicar na hora das compras numa loja.

VOCÊ SABIA



CHIMPANZEES

The chimpanzee is a very intelligent animal that is good at learning language. A chimpanzee can learn to use sign language, but it can't always use correct grammar. For example, a chimpanzee can use sign language to say, "Me want banana now," but not, "I want a banana now, please."



English Numbers

Aprender os números em inglês é muito importante, principalmente a escrita deles.

Então, dear students, let's go!



11 eleven	21 twenty-one	40 forty
12 twelve	22 twenty-two	50 fifty
13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	60 sixty
14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	70 seventy
15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	80 eighty
16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	90 ninety
17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	100 one hundred
18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	101 one hundred and one
19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	102 one hundred and two
20 twenty	30 thirty	1000 one thousand

Key Vocabulary

Can I help you? _____

Can I try it (them) on? _____

Size _____

Extra small _____

Medium _____

Large _____

How does it fit? _____

Changing rooms _____

How would you like to pay? _____

Credit cards _____

Dialogues - In a Shop

Shopping for a Sweater

- A. Can I help you?
B. Yes, I'm looking for a sweater.
A. What size are you?
B. I'm an extra large.
A. How about this one?
B. Yes, that's nice. Can I try it on?
A. Certainly, there's the changing rooms over there.
B. Thank you.
A. How does it fit?
B. It's too large. Do you have a large?
A. Yes, here you are.
B. Thank you. I'll have it, please.
A. OK, how would you like to pay?
B. Do you take credit cards?
A. Yes, we do. Visa, Master Card and American Express.
B. OK, here's my Visa.
A. Thank you. Have a nice day!
B. Thank you, goodbye.



A man is known by the company he keeps.
Diga-me com quem andas e dir-te-ei quem és.

AUSTRALIA



Location: Oceania

Capital City: Canberra

Main Cities: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Darwin

Currency: 1 Australian dollar

Religions: Anglican, Roman Catholic, others

Life Expectancy: 80.26

Independence Day: 1 January 1901

DAYS of the WEEK



Sunday _____

Monday _____

Tuesday _____

Wednesday _____

Thursday _____

Friday _____

Saturday _____

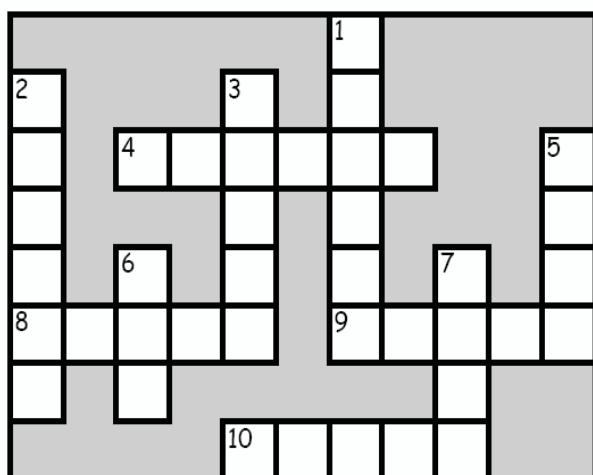
Type the name of the day to fill each blank below.

- a) Schools and offices are closed on _____.
- b) The day before Friday is _____.
- c) _____ is the last day of the week.
- d) _____ has in its name a letter 'd' which is silent.
- e) If today is Sunday, then tomorrow will be _____.
- f) The day after Saturday is _____.



Don't judge a book by its cover.
Não julgue ninguém pela aparência

Colors



Across

4. What color are violets?
8. Look how ___ the grass and leaves are!
9. This is the color of snow.
10. Penguins are white and ___.

Down

1. The sunflowers are a bright ___.
2. This color is also a name of a fruit.
3. Many bears are this color.
5. The sky is as ___ as your eyes.
6. Look at the ___ fire engine.
7. This is the color you get if you mix red and white together.



Respondas às questões abaixo e confira as respostas, no gabarito, no final do livro

26) Choose the right alternative to complete this sentence.

Alfred _____ Portuguese well. (to teach - Negative)

- a) don't teach
- b) doesn't teach
- c) doesn't teaches
- d) doesn't teachs
- e) don't teaches

27) Choose the right alternative to complete these sentences.

Sometimes Mary and Carol _____ to school by bus. (to come - Negative)

- a) don't comes
- b) doesn't come
- c) doesn't comes
- d) don't come
- e) does not come

28) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

The teacher is _____ and cannot see you this morning.

- a) too
- b) want
- c) busy
- d) food
- e) see

29) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

Give me some food, I am very _____.

- a) children
- b) mad
- c) let's
- d) tomorrow
- e) hungry

30) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

- Hello, ____ name's Tony. What's your name?

- Laura.

- _____ are you from Laura?

- I'm from Brazil. Where are you from?

- I'm from England.

- Are you _____?

- Yes, I _____.

a) I ; Where ; England ; am

b) my ; How ; English ; are

c) me ; Where ; English ; is

d) my ; Where ; English ; am

e) he ; How ; England ; are

Oxford is the most popular tourist attraction in Britain, after London. Oxford is famous for its university, which is the oldest in Britain and the third oldest in Europe. The university has thirty-five separated colleges. For many years, only five of these colleges were for women. However, since 1979 nearly all the colleges have accepted both men and women.

Oxford is not only a university city, it is also a market town, where ordinary people live and work. With over one million visitors a year, it's very difficult nowadays for the residents of Oxford to live their daily lives. Sometimes they feel that the city does not belong to them.

31) According to the text, Oxford...

- a) is famous for its university.
- b) is the most popular tourist attraction in Britain.
- c) is only a university city.
- d) is very near London.
- e) university is the oldest in Europe.

32) Match the second column according to the first one according to the text.

1. Oxford is famous for...
2. Oxford university has...
3. Since nineteen seventy-nine colleges have...
4. Oxford citizens feel...

5. Oxford is also...

- () accepted both men and women.
- () a market town.
- () the city doesn't belong to them.
- () its university.
- () 35 separate colleges.

The correct sequence is:

- a) 3-5-1-4-2
- b) 2-5-4-1-3
- c) 3-5-4-1-2
- d) 3-5-4-2-1
- e) 3-5-2-1-4

33) Which question about Oxford can correctly be answered according to the text?

- a) When was Oxford university founded?
- b) Is Oxford a small town?
- c) How far is Oxford from London?
- d) How many professors does Oxford employ?
- e) Which is the oldest university in Britain?

34) My brother _____ 25 years old.

- a) are
- b) is
- c) were
- d) aren't
- e) weren't

35) Laura and Julie_____ from France, they from the United States.

- a) be
- b) is
- c) are
- d) aren't
- e) isn't

A dictionary is a book containing a selection of the words of a language, usually arranged alphabetically, giving information about their meanings, pronunciations, etymologies, inflected forms, etc., expressed in either the same or another language.

Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary, Gramercy Books, NY.

36) De acordo com o texto, um dicionário é:

- a) uma seleção de línguas.
- b) um livro que contém uma seleção de palavras de uma língua.
- c) um compêndio sobre a alfabetização.
- d) um livro que explica as palavras apenas de uma língua estrangeira.
- e) um livro que informa sobre as línguas do mundo.

37) Choose the right alternative according to the days of the week:

The day after Thursday is _____.

- a) Fridai
- b) Fraiday
- c) Friday
- d) Wednesdai
- e) Wenesday

38) Choose the right alternative according to the days of the week:

The day before Thursday is _____.

- a) Friday
- b) Monday
- c) Sunday
- d) Tuesday
- e) Wednesday

39) Choose the right alternative according to the days of the week:

The day after Friday is _____.

- a) Sunday
- b) Monday
- c) Saturday
- d) Friday
- e) Tuesday

40) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

The money is in my _____.

- a) white
- b) comb
- c) people
- d) wallet
- e) cheek

UNIDADE IV

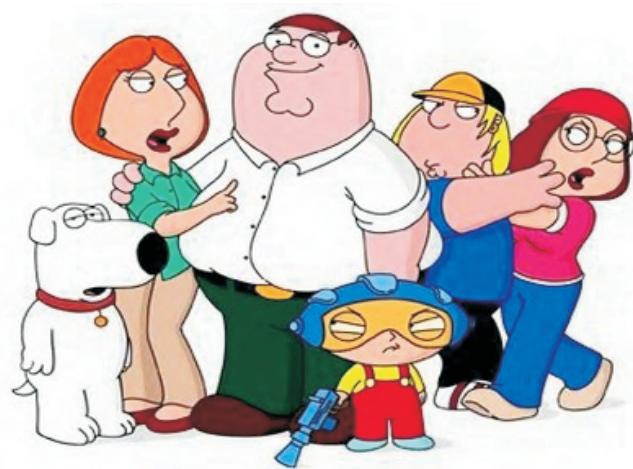
FAMILY;
MONTHS OF THE YEAR

Dear students, como já havia mencionado, sobre o conhecimento básico, nessa unidade, vamos completar esse conjunto básico de conhecimento com os meses do ano e como perguntar e dizer a hora. Ainda mais, vamos aprender novas palavras relacionadas à família e parentesco. É muito importante saber o uso correto dessas palavras.

Então, dear friends, let's do it!

FAMILY

Father :	Mother:
Brother:	Sister:
Son:	Daughter:
Nephew:	Niece:
Uncle:	Aunt:
Cousin:	Parents:
Grandfather:	Grandmother:
Grandparents:	Relatives:
Grandson:	Granddaughter:
Father-In-Law:	Mother-In-Law:
Brother-In-Law:	Sister-In-Law:
Son-In-Law:	Daughter-In-Law:
Godfather:	Godmother:
Godson:	Goddaughter:
Stepfather:	Stepmother:
Stepbrother:	Stepsister:
Stepson:	Stepdaughter:



Let's Try Guys.

1. The husband of my sister is my... _____
2. The son of my son is my... _____
3. My sister's daughter is my... _____
4. My mother's sister is my... _____
5. Who is your brother's son? _____
6. My father's father is my... _____
7. My wife's brother is my... _____
8. My daughter's husband is my... _____
9. My wife's mother is my... _____

LATE FOR SCHOOL

Fred's mother: "Do you hear me, Fred? Do you know it's 9 o'clock already? Get up and go to school!"

Fred: "I don't want to go to school."

Fred's mother: "But you have to go."

Fred: "The teachers don't understand me, and I don't understand them either. The children, too. They don't like me, and I don't like them either. That school hates me, and I hate it too."

Fred's mother: "But you have to go!"

Fred (almost crying): "Why? Why do I have to go to school?"

Fred's mother: "Well, because you are fifty-five years old and you are the headmaster."

1- Answer (in English).

a) Do the teachers understand Fred?

b) Does he hate that school?

c) Is Fred a student?



JACK VETTRIANO - Portland Gallery

**ENJOY LIFE TODAY
YESTERDAY
HAS GONE AND
TOMORROW MAY NEVER COME!**

Tony S.

MONTHS of the YEAR

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



TELLING THE TIME

Key Vocabulary

- Excuse me. _____
- Can you tell me the time, please? _____
- What time is it? _____

What time is it? - I

- A. Excuse me. Can you tell me the time, please?
- B. Yes, of course. It's seven o'clock.
- A. Thank you.
- B. No problem.

What time is it? - II

- A. What time is it?
- B. It's eight thirty five.
- A. Thanks.
- B. You're welcome.



Let's try guys.

I- Complete these sentences.

I: Bill was born in 1984, thus he is going to be _____ years old in the first year of the twenty-first century.

II: There are ____ names of the months ending in "y".

III: There are ____ names of the months starting with "a".



Capital letters

The names of persons and pets always begin with a **capital letter**.
The word I is always written as a **capital letter**.

Example: We named our new parrot Polly.

Every sentence, both asking and telling, must begin with a **capital letter**.

The names of all places (like countries, towns and streets) begin with a **capital letter**.

Example: The Eiffel Tower in Paris is very famous

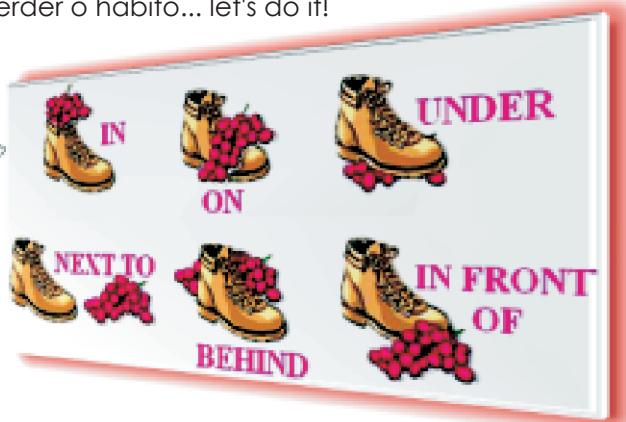


HOMEWORK

Dear students, estamos no finalizando o primeiro módulo, acreditando que fizemos o bom inicio e uma ótima base na língua inglesa que é maravilhosa e tão importante no nosso cotidiano. Agora, veremos as principais preposições e também como dar e pedir informações pessoais.

Então, dear friends, para não perder o hábito... let's do it!

Prepositions of Place





ATIVIDADE

Let's try guys.

IN; ON; UNDER; NEXT TO; BEHIND; IN FRONT OF

The briefcase is _____ the television.



The keys are _____ the handbag.



The wallet is _____ the newspaper.



The umbrella is _____ the wastebasket.



The comb is _____ the hairbrush.

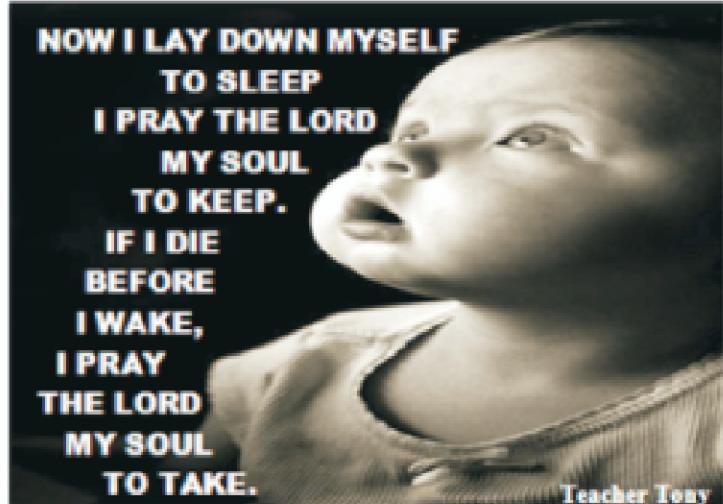


The notebooks are _____ the dictionary.

Los Angeles, host of the 1932 and 1984 Olympics, was founded in 1781, though the oldest house still standing in the city goes back to only 1818.

1- Quando os Jogos Olímpicos foram pela primeira vez sediados em Los Angeles, a cidade tinha então: _____ anos.

2- Quando os Jogos Olímpicos foram pela segunda vez sediados em Los Angeles, a cidade tinha então: _____ anos.





Don't bite the hand that feeds you.
Não seja ingrato com quem lhe estende a mão.

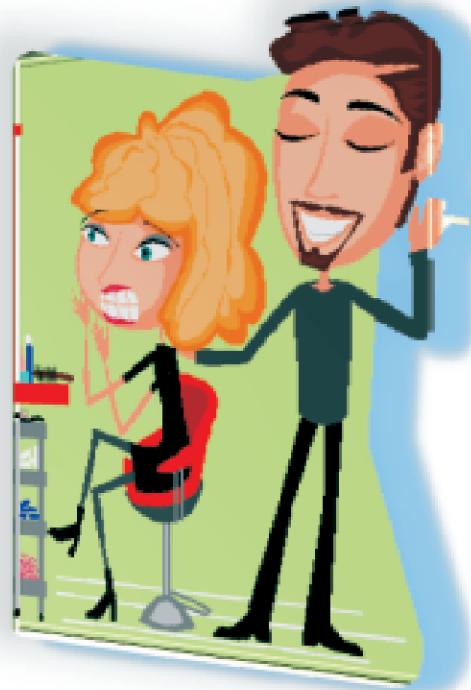
Giving and Requesting Personal Information

Key Vocabulary

surname _____
first name _____
Where are you from? _____
What's your job? _____
What's your address? _____
What's your phone number? _____
How old are you? _____
Are you married? _____
Are you single, divorced, separated _____

Personal Information dialogue

- A. What's your surname?
B. Santos.
- A. What's your first name?
B. Simon.
- A. Where are you from?
B. Moreira Sales, Pr.
- A. What's your job?
B. I'm a teacher.
- A. What's your address?
B. 34 White Street
- A. What is your phone number?
B. 3028-6730
- A. How old are you?
B. 54
- A. Are you married?
B. Yes, I am.



Places of interest

Station _____ - Estação

Museum _____

Bank _____

Police station _____

Shop _____

Restaurant _____

School _____

Mosque _____

Church _____

Bridge _____

Tower _____

Theatre _____

Hospital _____

Building _____

Petrol Station; gas station _____

Chemist's; drugstore; pharmacy _____

Post Office _____

Cathedral - _____

- Museu

- Banco

- Delegacia de polícia

- Loja

- Restaurante

- Escola

- Mesquita

- Igreja

- Ponte

- Torre

- Teatro

- Hospital

- Edifício

- Posto de gasolina

- Farmácia

- Agência postal

- Catedral

1- Fill in the blanks with the words below.

METAL

EGYPT

CONTINENTS

BONITO

ENGLAND

THE VATICANO CITY

NIGERIA

CHINA

THE EVEREST

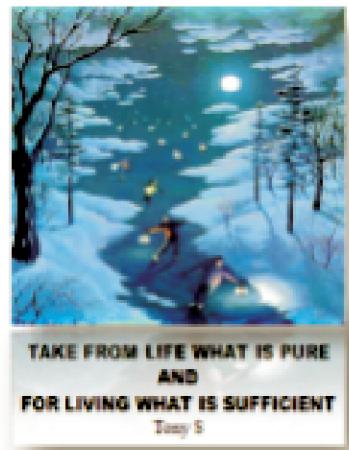
ACRE

ISLANDS

DALLAS

- a) Rio Branco is the Capital of _____.
- b) The Nile River is in _____.
- c) Asia and America are _____.
- d) The Thames is in _____.
- e) _____ is a city in Mato Grosso do Sul.
- f) The highest mountain is _____.
- g) The smallest country is _____.
- h) Gold is a _____.
- i) Florianopolis and Fernando de Noronha are _____.
- j) The Panda is from _____.
- k) _____ is in Africa.
- l) John F. Kennedy was killed in _____.





Responda às questões abaixo e confira as respostas, no gabarito, no final do livro

41) Choose the right alternative according to the months of the year:

The month after September is _____.

- a) Ouctober
- b) October
- c) Ouctoubber
- d) Octoubber
- e) Octuber

There are two types of gorilla: the mountain gorilla that lives in the high areas of the eastern Congo, and the lowland gorilla that lives in the rain forests. **Both** are plant and fruit eaters. A gorilla can sit down among a small group of trees and bushes and quickly eat every bit of plant food nearby. In a zoo, however, it soon learns to like meat.

42) A palavra "**both**" pode ser traduzida por:

- a) quaisquer
- b) aqueles
- c) estes
- d) ambos

43) A palavra "**among**" pode ser traduzida por:

- a) perto de
- b) longe
- c) entre
- d) ao lado de
- e) n.d.a

44) There _____ roses in the garden last summer but now there _____ nothing else than sand.

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

45) Complete these sentences with the appropriate for WAS ou WERE.

We _____ in Italy.

I _____ in Italy last week.

Fortunato _____ in Italy yesterday.

- a) was; was; was.
- b) was; were; was.
- c) were; was; was.
- d) were, were, were.
- e) n.d.a.

46) Complete with WHERE; WHEN; WHAT TIME; WHY.

– _____ did you go yesterday? Downtown.

– _____ did Montresor arrive in Italy? Three days ago.

– _____ did your plane arrive? Around 9:30.

– _____ did Fortunato stay home last night? Because he was tired.

- a) Where; When; Why; What time.
- b) When; What time; Where; Why.
- c) Where; When; What time; Why.
- d) Where; Why; What time; When.
- e) n.d.a.

47) Choose the right alternative according to the correct use of the **Simple Present**.

- a) She does not drinks wine.
- b) She doesn't drink wine.
- c) She don't drink wine.
- d) She doesn't not drinks wine.
- e) She don't drinks wine.

48) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

Mr. Brown and Miss Wilson were _____ this morning by a priest.

- a) road

44) There _____ roses in the garden last summer but now there _____ nothing else than sand.

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

45) Complete these sentences with the appropriate for WAS ou WERE.

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- c) were; was; was.
- d) were, were, were.
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- _____ did you go yesterday? Downtown.
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- a) Where; When; Why; What time.
- b) When; What time; Where; Why.
- c) Where; When; What time; Why.
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- c) She don't drink wine.
- d) She doesn't not drinks wine.
- e) She don't drinks wine.

48) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

Mr. Brown and Miss Wilson were _____ this morning by a priest.

- a) road
- b) travel
- c) married
- d) map
- e) foot

49) Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

RETOMANDO A CONVERSA INICIAL

Prezado(a) aluno(a)

No início de nossa jornada, nesta disciplina, dissemos que estudaríamos a língua inglesa, numa abordagem básica, inicial, para o Curso de Secretariado. Vimos pronomes, verbos, cores, datas, meses. Enfim, todos em situações de diálogo, portanto, aplicadas ao dia-a-dia.

Entremeamos nossos assuntos com provérbios, pensamentos, propusemos aplicação e exercícios .

Esperamos ter motivado você a continuar a aprender inglês, para sua profissão e para a vida. Nos veremos no próximo módulo!

GABARITO

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1- d | 27-b |
| 2- d | 28-d |
| 3- b | 29-c |
| 4- b | 30-e |
| 5- d | 31-d |
| 6- d | 32-a |
| 7- c | 33-c |
| 8- d | 34-e |
| 9- c | 35-b |
| 10-b | 36-d |
| 11-d | 37-b |
| 12-c | 38-c |
| 13-d | 39-e |
| 14-c | 40-c |
| 15-b | 41-d |
| 16-c | 42-b |
| 17-c | 43-d |
| 18-d | 44-c |
| 19-b | 45-e |
| 20-e | 46-d |
| 21-d | 47-c |
| 22-d | 48-b |
| 23-c | 49-c |
| 24-e | 50-e |
| 25-c | 51-b |
| 26-e | |



