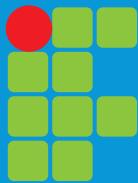




Ingêns Instrumental I

Antônio Serur



Sumário

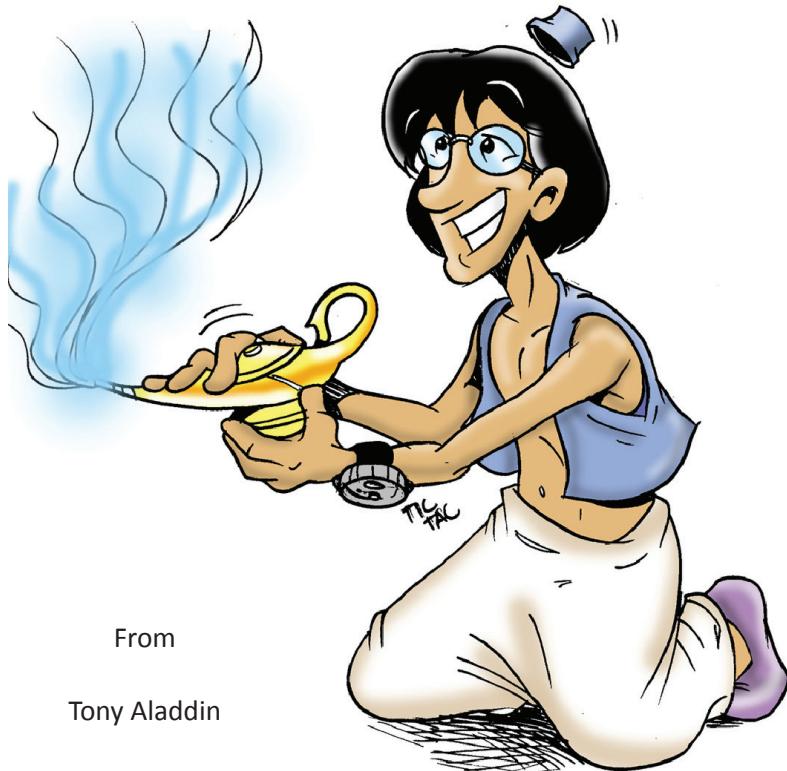
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Apresentação

Cada vez mais os estudantes percebem o quanto importante e necessário é dominar a língua inglesa. Ela se tornou um dos principais veículos de comunicação no comércio mundial, no trabalho, no turismo, nas competições esportivas, no acesso à internet, entre outros. Por isso é preciso conhecer a língua inglesa para não se sentir isolado no mundo globalizado de hoje.

Como em qualquer língua, para se expressar com eficácia é preciso muito mais do que dominar regras gramaticais e ter um bom vocabulário; é preciso ter continuidade, estar lendo sempre. E de preferência ler sobre o que gosta como arte, música, cinema, computação, culinária etc.

Esta apostila apresenta farto material com vocabulário cuidadosamente escolhido; com textos atraentes, e com uma gramática preparada para oferecer ao aluno bom conhecimento da matéria, seguida de exercícios práticos visando ajudar - de maneira prática - o ensino da língua inglesa.

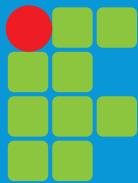


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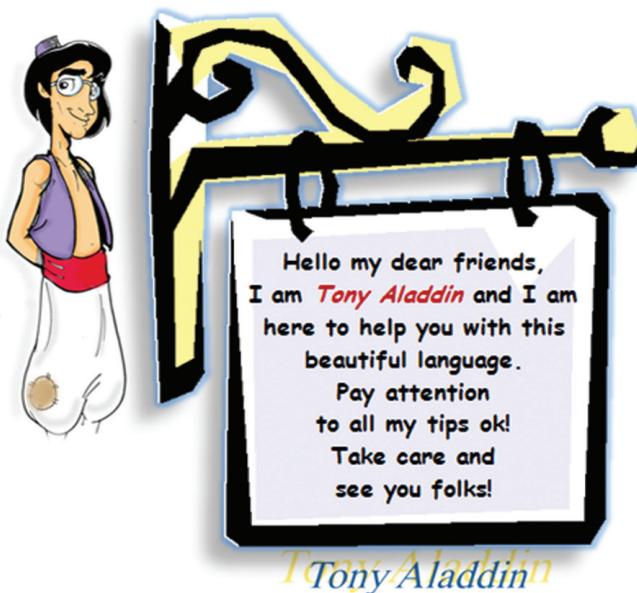


Nota sobre o autor

Antônio Serur

Antonio Serur “**Tony**” – É professor de Língua Inglesa desde 1995 e atua em Cursos Pré-Vestibulares desde 1998. Escreveu materiais didáticos de ensino de inglês e material para Cursos Pré-Vestibulares. Fala três idiomas estrangeiros: Inglês, Francês e Árabe.

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Class 1

PRONOUNS

Vamos estudar nesta primeira aula os Subject e Object Pronouns. É bem simples!

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

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

Object Pronouns

- ME** = me, mim
- YOU** = te/ti
- HIM** = o, lhe
- HER** = a, lhe
- IT** = o, alhe
- US** = nós
- YOU** = vós
- THEM** = os, as, lhes

DEPOIS DO VERBO OU
PREPOSIÇÃO

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

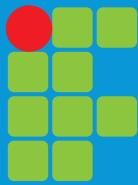


Subject Pronouns

- 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.

Você me ama.

She helped us a lot.

Ela nos ajudou muito.

Give me the book!

Dê-me o livro!

A caneta está com ele.

A caneta está com ele.



Let's try guys.

01. Complete with the correct pronoun: (Complete com o pronome correto:)

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

02. Complete as frases substituindo as palavras sublinhadas por 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.

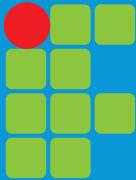
d) Susan and Janet listen to music with Tom and me.

_____ listen to music with _____.

e) Jim takes Spanish lessons with Paul and Bob.

_____ takes Spanish lessons with _____.

» Anotações



VERB TO BE (Ser ou estar)



"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

O verbo **TO BE** é considerado um dos verbos auxiliares mais importantes da língua Inglesa.

1. Supply the verb To Be in the Present Tense.

- a) Winter _____ very cold in our town.
- b) My office _____ on Black Street.
- c) Her face _____ not dirty.
- d) The children _____ in the garage.
- e) Where _____ I?
- f) The child _____ in the garden.
- g) 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.

01. Use the short/contracted forms of the auxiliaries only.

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.

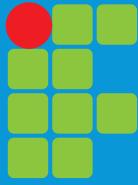
UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS: (Decifrar essas palavras:)

Ex: CELSO - CLOSE = fechar



SUBY:	RUMMES:
CAFE:	RITYD:
PAPYH:	DRENAG:
NOTW:	DEILRCNH:





PAST SIMPLE “to be”

Já trabalhamos o verbo **TO BE** no presente, agora vamos aprender o **PASSADO** dele.



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.

- a) I _____ happy.
- b) You _____ angry.
- c) She _____ in London last week.
- d) We _____ at school.
- e) It _____ cold.
- f) They _____ in the garden.

2. 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



Cumprimento

Hi! = Oi! Olá!

Hello! = Alô! Olá!

Good morning! = Bom dia!

Good afternoon! = Boa tarde!

Good evening! = Boa noite!



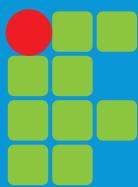
Despedida

Good night! = Boa noite!

Good-bye! = Adeus!

See you later! = Até mais tarde!

See you! = Até mais!



DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (pronomes demonstrativos)

This: este, esta, isto
 These: estes, estas
 That: aquele, aquela, aquilo
 Those: aqueles, aquelas



This is a book
 Este é um livro



This is an English book
 Este é um livro de inglês



This is a notebook
 Este é um caderno



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

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. 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!

**UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS:**

Ex: CELSO - CLOSE = fechar

SEERRA:

KHINT:

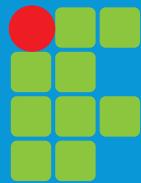
THREE:

LEICHRDN:

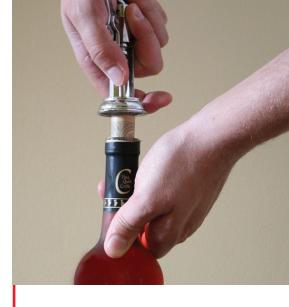
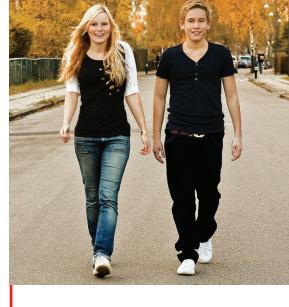
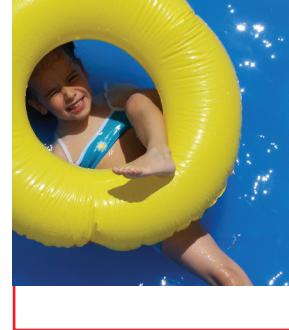
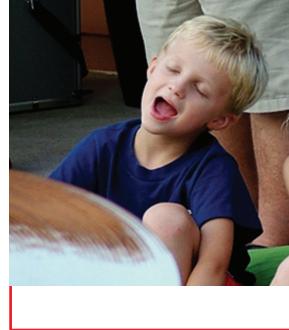
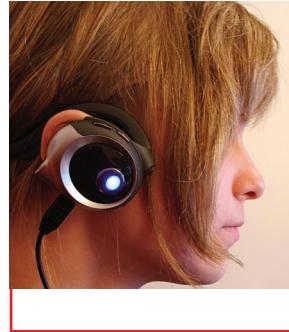
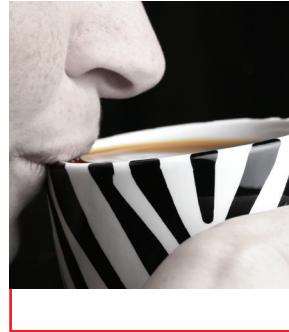
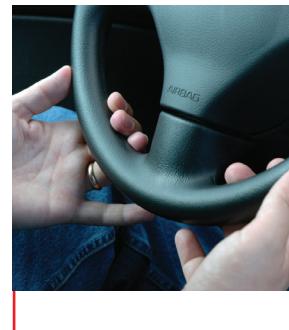
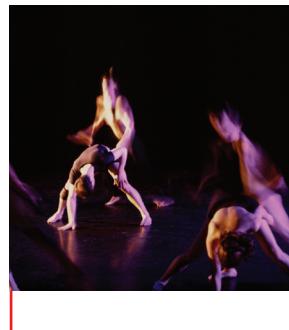
BELLAMUR:

IKCS:





Learning through pictures



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





ENGLISH ALPHABET

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

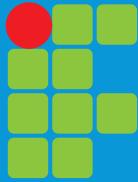
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H	I	J	K	L	M	N
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<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
[o]	[pi]	[kiu]	[are]	[es]	[ti]	[iu]
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
V	W	X	Y	Z		
[vi]	[dabeliu]	[eks]	[wai]	[zed / zi]		

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 tem)

they have (eles / elas tem)

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)

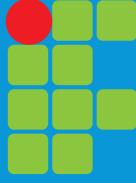
they had (eles / elas tinham)

PAST

HAD ▷ 'd (p/ todos os pronomes)

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

- We _____ a lot of exercises to do now.
- They _____ some friends who live here.
- My mother _____ three sisters.
- She _____ some problems at school last year.
- 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.

»Anotações

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.



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.

1. Dialogue - Introducing Yourself

Key Vocabulary

- Nice: _____

- Meet: _____

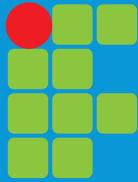
- Too: _____

- 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.

1. Dialogue - Introducing Yourself

- 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

- 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.

REMEMBER

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



UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS:



Ex: CELSO ▷ CLOSE = fechar

GEINNEV:

AKSHNT:

CINE:

NEFI:

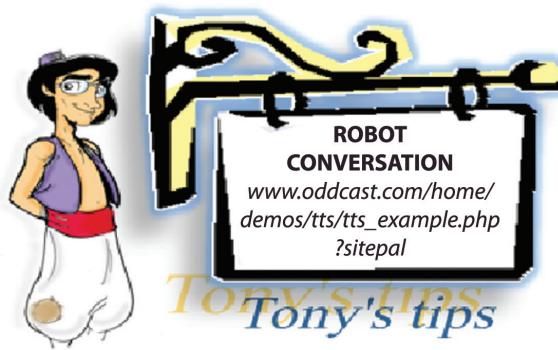
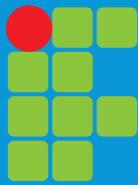
NGINROM:

NICES:

WOMOTORR:

HOMERT:





» Anotações

COLORS, NUMBERS AND NATIONALITIES

Red:	Yellow:
Blue:	Purple:
Orange:	Green:
Black:	White:
Gray:	Brown:
Beige:	Pink:

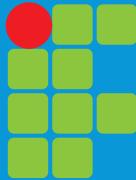
OBS:
Light: Dark:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(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 traduza 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.

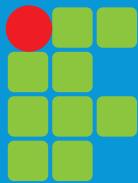
Tony: No, what are you?

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.





Class 8

DIALOGUE AT THE AIRPORT

Key Vocabulary

Can:	Checkin:
Have:	Seat:
Ticket:	Suitcase:
Here:	Carry:
Would:	Bag:
Like:	Boarding:
Smoke:	Nice:
Aisle:	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 _____

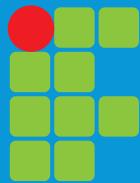
Tourist _____

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.



» Anotações



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

Class 9

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.



Dear students, nessa aula vamos trabalhar o presente simples e seus auxiliares.

Então, dear students, let's do it!

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	as 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 3 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



Let's try guys!

1. Complete these sentences with the Simple Present Tense of the verbs in parentheses.

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

2. Which sentence is in the Simple Present?

- a) He have read a book.
- b) He read a book.
- c) He reads a book.
- d) He haves read a book.



3. 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 ?

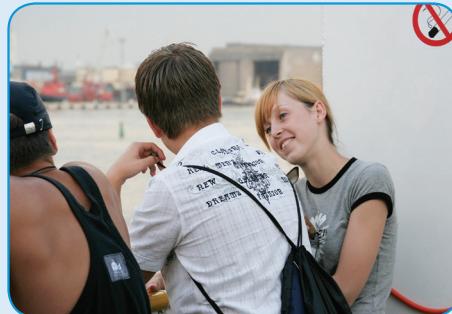
Class 10

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.

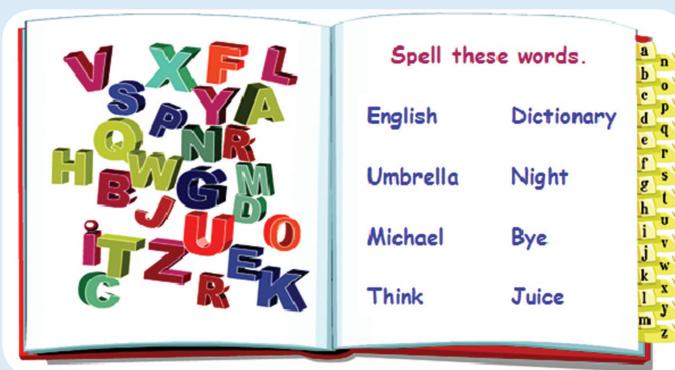


Laura: Actually, Costa Rica isn't in South America. It's in Central America.

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



Let's try guys!



Dialogue

Take a photo of me!!!

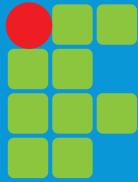
Tom: Excuse me, sorry to trouble you. Can you please take a photo of me?

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.



UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS:



Ex: CELSO - CLOSE = fechar

VYREE:

DOSLEM:

NERIND:

CONE:

TONEF:

SALYWA:

RELYWA:

CEIWT:



» Anotações

Class 11



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.



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: _____

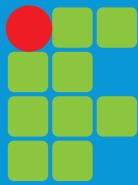
c) She likes to think about her life.

Interrogative: _____ ?

d) He copies his exercise at home.

Negative: _____

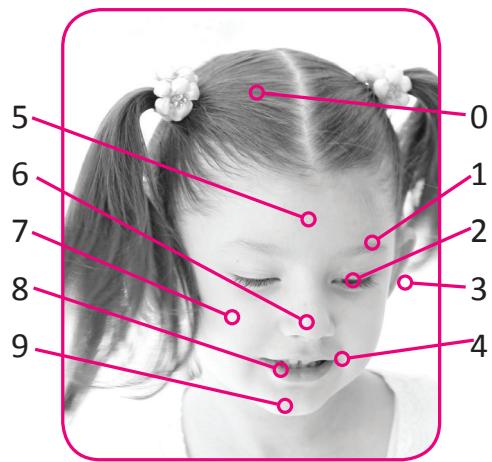
Do
Don't
Does
Doesn't



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 _____

Cowards die many times before their deaths.

Os covardes morrem muitas vezes antes de suas mortes.

» Anotações

Class 12

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 _____

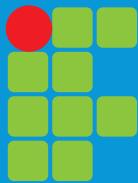
Business _____

To make _____

Lawyer _____

Accountant _____



1. Complete the sentences with do or does.

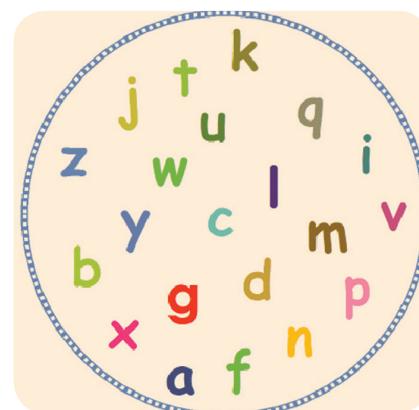
- a) How long _____ our lesson last?
- b) What time _____ Paul and Jim get up in the morning?
- c) What _____ your brothers do after dinner ?
- d) When _____ your women come back ?
- e) What _____ your brother do after dinner ?



OK Guys! Let's use our brain.

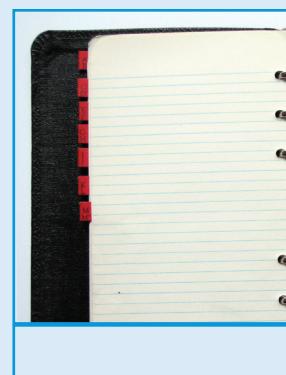
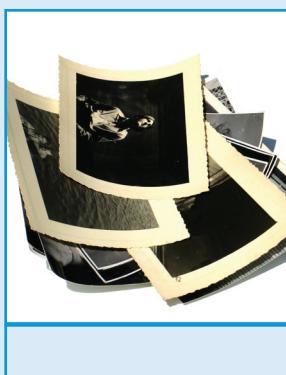
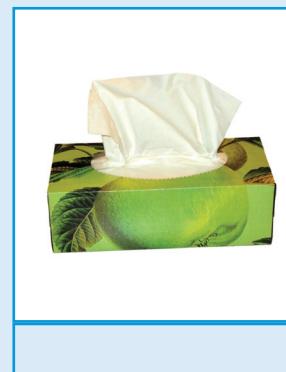
FIND THE LETTERS

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



» Anotações

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?

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

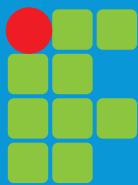
Niagara Falls is one of Canada's best known tourist attractions. It is the largest falls in the world, measured in volume of water. Both **English** and **French** are official languages. Most of Quebec and parts of eastern Canada are still

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.

» Anotações



Class 14

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!

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. | () Um amigo na necessidade é um amigo de verdade. |
| b) A friend in need is a friend indeed. | () As paredes têm ouvidos. |
| c) A good husband makes a good wife. | () Quando o gato está fora, os ratos se divertem. |
| d) Walls have ears. | () Um bom marido faz uma boa esposa. |

Exercises - Headwords

- () Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia
- () shirt, blouse, shoe, coat
- () mouse, elephant, tiger, pig
- () arm, head, leg, shoulder
- () juice, wine, milk, coffee
- () History, Biology, Maths, French
- () egg, ham, potato, butter
- () mother, uncle, brother, grandfather
- () athletics, swimming, running, boxing

- a) Relatives
- b) Parts of the body
- c) Animals
- d) Drinks
- e) Food
- f) Clothes
- g) Continents
- h) Sports
- i) Subjects



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.

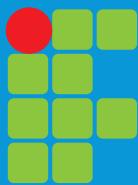


C	Y	K	R	A	B	O
D	O	G	N	O	A	U
N	T	L	N	T	E	P
S	A	E	L	F	A	C
P	I	L	L	A	B	U
B	L	D	Z	C	R	N



Latir:
Bola:
Osso:
Coleira:

Pulgas:
Cachorro:
Animal de estimação:
Rabo:



Class 15

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?

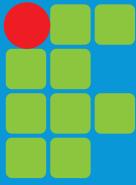
B. It's too large. Do you have a large?

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?



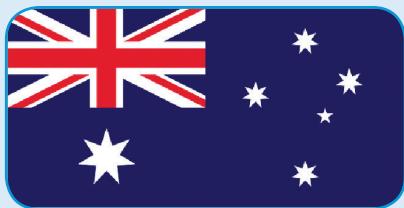
- A. Yes, we do. Visa, Master Card and American Express.
 - B. OK, here's my Visa.
 - A. Thank you. Have a nice day!
 - B. Thank you, goodbye.

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

» Anotações

Class 16

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 _____

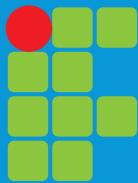
Wednesday _____

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.

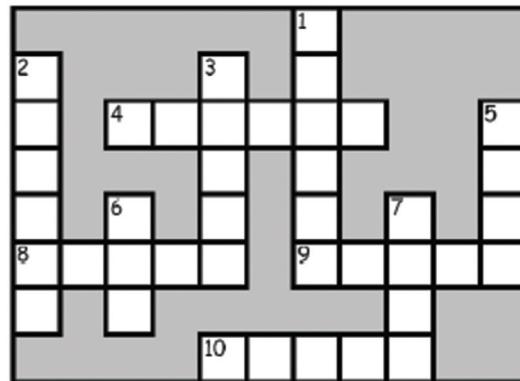
Across

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.

Colors



» Anotações

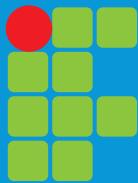
FAMILY



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:

Try your best.

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... _____



Class 18

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

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

1. 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**.

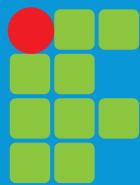
Example: We named our new parrot Polly.

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

**» Anotações**



PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



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

Let's try guys!

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.



NOW I LAY DOWN MYSELF
TO SLEEP
I PRAY THE LORD
MY SOUL
TO KEEP.
IF I DIE
BEFORE
I WAKE,
I PRAY
THE LORD
MY SOUL
TO TAKE.

Teacher Tony

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.

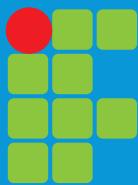
1- Quando os Jogos Olímpicos foram pela primeira vez sediados em Los Angeles, a cidade tinha então: _____ anos.

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.

»Anotações



Class 20

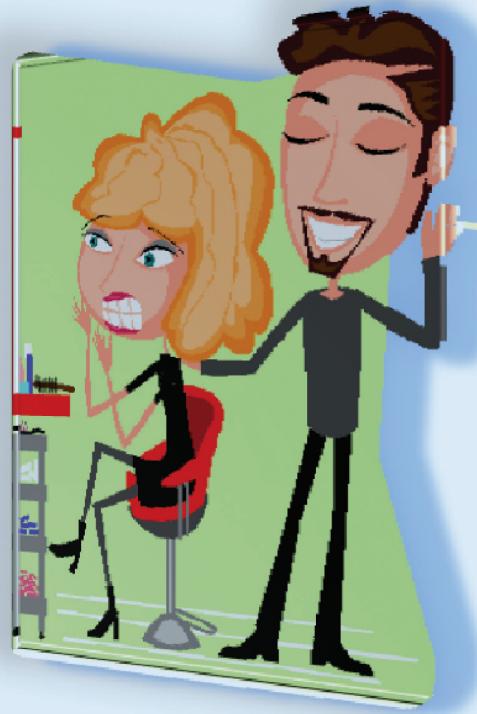
GIVING AND REQUESTING PERSONAL INFORMATION

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

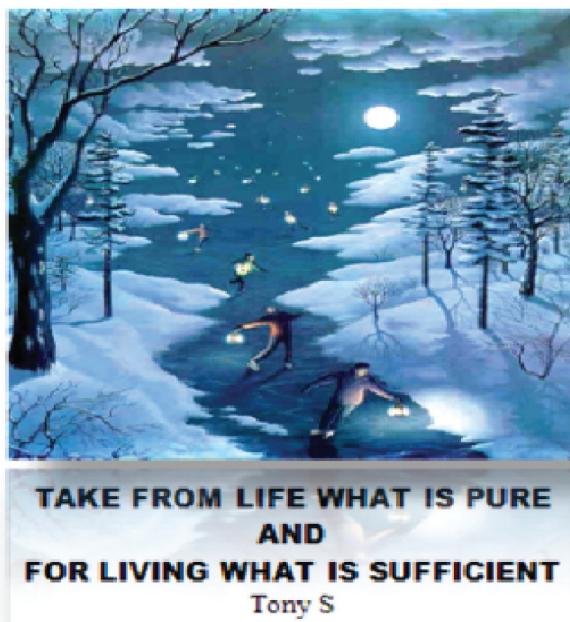
- A. What's your surname?
B. Santos.
- A. What's your first name?
B. Simon.
- A. Where are you from?
B. Moreira Sales, Pr.
- A. What's your job?
B. I'm a teacher.
- A. What's your address?
B. 34 White Street
- A. What is your phone number?
B. 3028-6730
- A. How old are you?
B. 54
- A. Are you married?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



Places of interest

Station	-	Estação
Museum	-	Museu
Bank	-	Banco
Police station	-	Delegacia de polícia
Shop	-	Loja
Restaurant	-	Restaurante
School	-	Escola

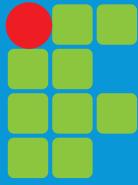
Mosque	- Mesquita
Church	- Igreja
Bridge	- Ponte
Tower	- Torre
Theatre	- Teatro
Hospital	- Hospital
Building	- Edifício
Petrol Station; gas station	- Posto de gasolina
Chemist's; drugstore; pharmacy	- Farmácia
Post Office	- Agência postal
Cathedral	- Catedral



**TAKE FROM LIFE WHAT IS PURE
AND
FOR LIVING WHAT IS SUFFICIENT**
Tony S



» Anotações



Atividades Autoinstrutivas

01. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

Motorcycles _____ faster than cars.

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

02. Choose the wrong 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.

03. Choose the right alternative:

Paul and Dave are best friends.

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

04. 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

05. Choose the right alternative:

Carol, Andrea and Carla always travel together.

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

06. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

Bob and I _____ friends 5 years ago.

- a) am
- b) are
- c) was
- d) wasn't
- e) were

07. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

The last Soccer World Cup _____ in 1994.

- a) were
- b) weren't
- c) wasn't
- d) are
- e) was

08. Choose the correct alternative.

- a) They was here yesterday .
- b) My brother weren't in London in 1975.
- c) Last Monday was a very hot day.
- d) The children is in the garden.
- e) Your face am not dirty.

09. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

- Hello teacher, this is my friend Tom.

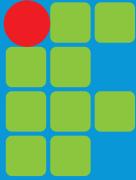
- Nice to _____ you, Tom.

- a) sorry
- b) right
- c) there
- d) think
- e) meet

10. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

- Sorry I can't go out tonight, I am very _____.

- a) eraser
- b) umbrella
- c) think
- d) busy
- e) nice



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 / brawn
- 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.

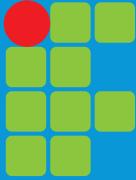
- a) gray
- b) ticket
- c) birth
- d) smoke
- e) like

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 fries 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

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:

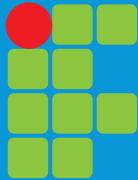
The teacher is _____ and cannot see you this morning.

- 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 turist 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?

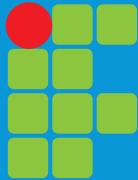
- a) When was Oxford university founded?
- b) Is Oxford a small town?
- c) How far is Oxford from London?
- d) How many professors does Oxford employ?
- e) Which is the oldest university in Britain?

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

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

The month after September is _____.

- a) Ouctober
- b) October
- c) Ouctouber
- d) Octouber
- 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
- e) n.d.a

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

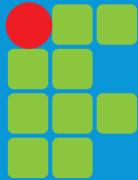
45. Complete these sentences with the appropriate for WAS ou WERE.

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

49. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

XV street, 1500, Curitiba, Parana, Brazil, is my _____.

- a) left
- b) right
- c) up
- d) beside
- e) address

50. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:

- Excuse me. Is there a post office _____ here?
 - Yes. There's. On that corner.
- a) surname
 - b) near
 - c) job
 - d) single
 - e) married