



Inglês

Instrumental III

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Apresentação

Cada vez mais os estudantes percebem o quanto importante e necessário é dominar a língua inglesa. Esse idioma tornou-se 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 idioma, para se expressar com eficácia é preciso muito mais do que dominar regras gramaticais e ter um bom vocabulário; é preciso ter continuidade, isto é, 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 no ensino da língua inglesa.





Nota sobre o autor

Antonio Serur

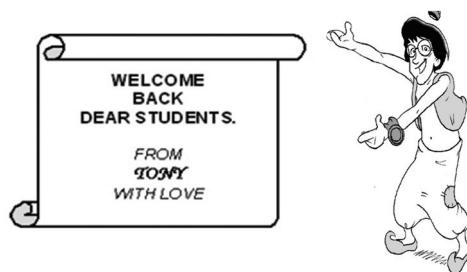
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From
Tony Aladdin
with love

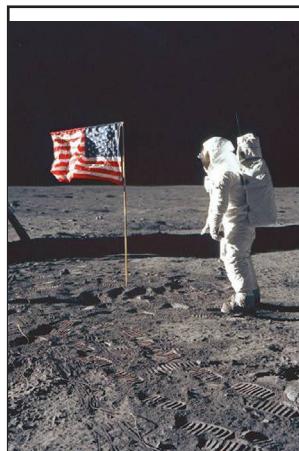
www.tonyaladdin.com



Dear students, nas aulas 1 e 2 vocês aprenderão a descrever uma rotina diária, usando vocabulário específico para os períodos de descanso (finais de semana, feriados e férias). E para complementar nossos estudos, adiciono uma informação extra.

Então, let's do it!

Did you know?
“Você Sabia?”



<http://www.slowtrav.com>

Neil Armstrong
This astronaut was the first human to walk on the moon.
He stepped onto the moon,
He said:
“That’s one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.”



<http://www.hq.nasa.gov>

“Um pequeno passo para o homem, um gigantesco salto para a humanidade.”





Dear students, qual é a sua rotina diária? A que horas você acorda, deita, trabalha etc.? Leia com atenção o exemplo abaixo, e em seguida escreva sobre a sua própria rotina.

Hi, let me tell you about my daily routine.

First, I get up at 8:00am, then I brush my teeth,

have a shower, and eat breakfast.

I go to work at 8:50am, and I start work at 9:30am.

Then I have lunch at 1:00pm, and finish work at 5:30pm.

I go to bed at 11:00pm. That's my day!



NOW TELL ME ABOUT YOURSELF

Hi teacher **Tony**, let me tell you about my daily routine.

First, _____

Key Vocabulary

Daily	-	diariamente	to finish	-	terminar
Routine	-	rotina	Bed	-	cama
First	-	primeiro	to come	-	vir
to get up	-	levantar	From	-	de
to brush	-	escovar	also	-	também
to have	-	ter	To read	-	ler
Shower	-	chuveiro	to watch	-	assistir
to eat	-	comer	Watch	-	relógio
Breakfast	-	café da manhã	comedy	-	comédia
to go	-	ir	News	-	notícias
Work	-	trabalho	gym	-	ginásio
to start	-	começar	Let's	-	vamos
to lunch	-	almoçar	together	-	junto

CLASS 2

Instruction for Life

When life gives you a hundred reasons to cry, show life that
you have a thousand reasons to smile.

Unknown Author



Hello dear friend, você deve lembrar que no primeiro módulo trabalhamos diálogos, e neste não será diferente. Então vamos ao nosso primeiro diálogo. Are you ready? So let's do it!



Key Vocabulary

- Weekend - fim de semana
- tired - cansado/a
- tired out = exhausted - exausto/a
- to bet - apostar
- That sounds like fun = It seems funny - parece divertido
- sort of = something like that - algo assim, algo parecido

Dialogue

Did you have a good weekend?

Tony: Hi, Renato. Did you have a good weekend?

Renato: Yes, I did. But I feel tired today.



www.calendarioseferiados.com

Tony: Really? Why?

Renato: Well, on Saturday I cleaned the house and played tennis.

Tony: And I bet you studied, too.

Renato: Yeah. I studied on Sunday evening. What about you?

Tony: Well, I didn't clean the house and I didn't study. I stayed in bed and watched TV.

Renato: That sounds like fun, but did you exercise?

Tony: Sort of. I played golf on my computer!!



To learn more!

- St. Valentine's Day, February 14
- St. Patrick's Day, March 17
- Easter, April 24
- Mother's Day, second Sunday in May
- Father's Day, third Sunday in June
- Independence Day, July 4th every year
- Halloween, October 31
- Thanksgiving Day, 4th Thursday in November
- Christmas Day, December 25 every year
- New Year's Eve, December 31



UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS:

Ex: CELSO → CLOSE = fechar

SIRFT:

HUSRБ:

PELA:

CULHN:

LALMS:

HINISF:

LIDYA:

HETET:

MUREMS:

ELNAC:



Seguem algumas sugestões de perguntas feitas sobre viagens e feriados, que poderão ajudar você nos diálogos.

- How many days was your vacation?
- How was your vacation?
- How was your trip? How much luggage did you take?
- Were people friendly?
- Did people speak English there?
- What was the most interesting thing that you did during the vacation?
- What was the most interesting thing you did during the holiday?
- What was the best food you ate during your vacation?
- How do you feel after a long vacation?
- How much money did you spend on your last vacation?
- Where did you stay?
- Did you stay in a hotel?
- Did you have any problems?



- Did you use a lot of English?
 - How did you get there?
 - How long did it take to get there?
 - What did you do there?
 - What kind of food did you eat?
 - What was the weather/food/scenery like?
 - What were the people/restaurants/like?
 - Where would you like to go next?
 - Who did you travel with?
 - Where in the world would you most like to go for your next vacation?
 - How long did it take you to get there?
 - Have you ever run out of money when you are on holidays?
 - Who is the most remarkable person you have ever met on holiday?
 - How would you feel if there weren't any holidays?

» Notes



Did you know? “Você Sabia?”



Walt Disney

This artist and film producer was the creator of Mickey Mouse. Mickey Mouse's first animated cartoon appeared in 1928. Mickey Mouse soon became the world's most popular animated cartoon character, and he received over 2,000 letters a day.



Fonte: <http://www.justdisney.com>

INGLÊS AMERICANO X INGLÊS BRITÂNICO



Fonte: www.solingualinguesa.com.br

“England and America are two countries separated by a common language.”

“Inglaterra e Estados Unidos são dois países separados por uma língua em comum.”
(George Bernard Shaw, escritor irlandês - 1856-1950)

Segundo o artigo, o inglês é falado de maneiras diferentes nos dois lados do Atlântico. Com o passar dos anos, as diferenças entre o inglês britânico e o americano levaram debates e discussões fervorosas. O inglês britânico moderno é altamente influenciado pelo inglês americano, fazendo com que muitos contrastes desapareçam. A pronúncia é, em alguns casos, bem diferente, mas a grande maioria dos cidadãos americanos e britânicos entende facilmente uns aos outros, ressaltando que estas diferenças são de importância mínima.

Até mesmo nos dias atuais você ainda irá ouvir pessoas comparando o inglês britânico e o americano e discutindo qual é o “melhor tipo de inglês”. Tais discussões, todavia, revelam no final das contas nada mais que uma preferência pessoal de alguém.

Texto extraído de: http://www.solinguinglesa.com.br/conteudo/brit_amer1.php

A seguir, apresento uma lista das palavras mais comuns. Na primeira coluna, a palavra em inglês americano; na segunda, no inglês britânico e na terceira, a tradução para o português:

American	British	Portuguese
airplane	Aeroplane	avião
apartment	Flat	apartamento
area code	dialing cod	código de área
bar	Pub	bar, taverna
billfold	Wallet	carteira
busy	engaged (phone)	ocupado (telefone)
candy	Sweets	doces
cookie/cracker	Biscuit	biscoito
corn	sweet corn, maize	milho
crazy	Mad	louco
diaper	Nappy	fralda
drugstore, pharmacy	chemist's	farmácia, drogaria
elevator	Lift	elevador
eraser	rubber, eraser	borracha (escolar)
fall/autumn	Autumn	outono
first floor, second floor etc	ground floor, first floor	térreo, primeiro piso
french fries	Chips	batatas fritas
garbage/trash	Rubbish	lixo
garbage can, trashcan	dustbin, rubbish bin	lata de lixo
gas/gasoline	Petrol	gasolina/combustível

Fonte: http://www.solinguinglesa.com.br/conteudo/brit_amer2.php

Dear friend, abaixo temos um diálogo dentro de uma agência de câmbio. Que tal aprender a fazer essa troca? Are you ready? So let's do it!

Foreign exchange

I'd like to change some pounds into US dollars.

Cashier: Hi. May I help you?

Paul: Yes. What's the buying rate for the British Pound?

Cashier: 1.5 U.S. dollars to the pound.

Paul: Okay. I'd like to change some pounds into US dollars, please.

Cashier: Sure. How much would you like to change?





Paul: Six hundred pounds.

Cashier: Very good. May I see your passport?

Paul: Here you are.

Cashier: How would you like your bills?

Paul: In fifties please.



» Notes



MAGIC MOMENTS ARE MADE OF SIMPLE THINGS!

By teacher "Tony"

01. Match the columns.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. to look for | () capturar, pegar |
| 2. amount | () culpado |
| 3. foot | () quantia |
| 4. to demand | () procurar |
| 5. to catch | () fugir |
| 6. to arrest | () exigir |
| 7. to hunt | () caçar |
| 8. guilty | () pé |
| 9. beside | () além de |
| 10. besides | () ao lado de |
| 11. to flee | () prender, deter |

"Durham Region police are looking for a man who robbed a bank. A man about age 30 told a teller he had a gun and demanded money. He escaped on foot with a small amount of cash about 2.45 p.m."

02. Select the following statement(s) which (is), (are) supported by the text.

- a) Hunt ends after police arrested a teenager carrying a gun and some money.
- b) Officers found footprints beside the dead man's body.
- c) Bank robber flees on foot in the middle of the day.
- d) Detective Sergeant Durham was found guilty of bank robbery.
- e) Police catch a man carrying a small amount of money inside a bank.



UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS:



Ex: CELSO → CLOSE = fechar

TEARRS:

DEIBES:

HATSR:

TIFL:

TEALWL:

MANDDE:

ONOS:

TOUMAN:



Segue, abaixo, uma lista de perguntas que você pode usar para conhecer melhor as pessoas e a fazer novos amigos.

Extra Vocabulary

PERSONAL QUESTIONS - PERGUNTAS PESSOAIS

Where are you from?	Você é de onde?
What do you do?	O que você faz?
How old are you?	Quantos anos você tem?
Do you have any brothers or sisters?	Você tem irmãos?
Do you have children? / Do you have kids?	Você tem filhos?
Do you have a boyfriend/girlfriend?	Você tem namorado (a)?
Are you married?	Você é casado (a)?
Are you involved with anyone?	Você é comprometido com alguém?
What's your sign?	Qual é o seu signo?
Do you like...? / Do you enjoy...?	Você gosta de...?
Where do you live?	Onde você mora?
Do you live in Curitiba by chance?	Por acaso você mora em Curitiba?
Do you live alone? / Do you live by yourself?	Você mora sozinho (a)?
Who do you live with?	Com quem você mora?

Fonte: http://www.solinguinglesa.com.br/conteudo/situacoes/sit_diarias5.php

CLASS 5

Dear students, nas aulas 5 e 6, vamos aprender como aplicar o passado simples (simple past) dos verbos regulares (regular verbs). Para complementar nossos estudos, trago uma informação extra sobre a palavra Holiday (feriado). Então, let's do it!

**Did you know?
“Você Sabia?”**



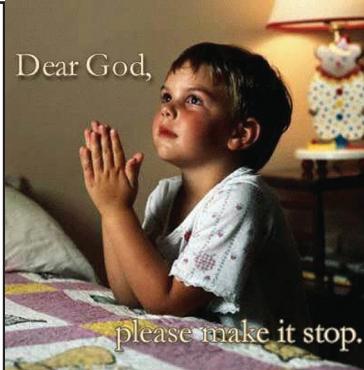
2000 B.C. - 1800 A.D.

Many people spent one day a week on religion.

This was called a “holy day” in England, and the English word holiday comes from this expression.

On this day people rested and prayed.

<http://www.ompersonal.com.ar/ELEMENTARY/unit18/page1.htm>



<http://greatdaneband.com/Images/lolz/>

SIMPLE PAST I - REGULAR VERBS

Hello dear student,

Você deve lembrar que no primeiro módulo trabalhamos o presente simples (Simple Present). O estudo da aula de hoje é sobre o **Simple Past (passado simples)**, que é dividido entre os verbos regulares e os irregulares.

Nessa aula trabalharemos apenas com os verbos regulares.

É bem simples! Are you ready? So let's do it!



Simple Past

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

Yesterday - ontem
Last - passado
Ago - atrás



Usamos o Simple Past para fatos ocorridos no passado e em tempo determinado.

Verbos Regulares → d ied ed

- Acrescenta-se **D** quando o Simple Form terminar em **e** ou **ee**:

to smoke → smoked to agree → agreed

- Para verbos terminados em **Y** precedido de consoante, o **Y** torna-se **i** e acrescenta-se **ed**:

to try → tried to study → studied

- Acrescenta-se **ED** em todos os outros verbos.

to obey → obeyed to turn → turned

Let's try guys.

01. Complete with the verbs in the Simple Past.

a) They _____ the discrimination. (to notice)

b) My parents _____ me two hours ago. (to call)

c) We _____ a lot of money. (to love)

d) She _____ a lot last night. (to cry)

e) I _____ to have lunch here. (to decide)

f) My mother _____ hard yesterday. (to work)

g) She _____ for the test last night. (to study)

h) We _____ our teachers yesterday. (to obey)

i) I _____ with her about everything yesterday. (to agree)

» Notes

CLASS 6

Dick Mallory is a book publisher. His office on the fortieth floor of a skyscraper in the center of New York City is the world he works in. The world he lives in is a white house on a quiet street in a suburb 30 miles from the big city. Whether he is at work in the heart of the big city or at home in the quiet suburb, Dick's life is tied to machines. In many ways he represents modern man in the big city, modern man in the machine era.

01. According to the text, Dick Mallory:

- a) lives in a skyscraper in the center of New York City.
- b) lives and works in a white house, far from New York City.
- c) lives in the center of New York City.
- d) works at an office in a very high building.
- e) uses to write books that he publishes himself.

02. How many regular verbs are there in the text above?

_____.

Behind a great man there is always a great woman.

Atrás de um grande homem há sempre uma grande mulher.

Popular proverb (Ditado)



UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS:

Ex: CELSO → CLOSE = fechar

VERO:

SYUB:

ZAYRC:

SEERRA:

APERID:

REaabgg:

TOUMAN:





CLASS 7

Dear students, nas aulas 7 e 8, vamos continuar aprendendo a conjugar os verbos regulares (regular verbs) no passado simples (simple past). Também teremos uma lista de novas palavras específicas entre o inglês americano e o inglês britânico.

E para complementar nossos estudos, apresento uma informação extra sobre um dos maiores artistas do nosso tempo, Leonardo da Vinci. Então, let's do it!

Leonardo da Vinci

This Italian painter lived from 1452 to 1519.

In about 1504 he painted the Mona Lisa,
the most famous painting in the world.

The Mona Lisa is now in the
Louvre Museum in Paris.

It was stolen in 1911, but it was found
again two years later.



Fonte: http://www.girafamania.com.br/artistas/personalidade_leonardo.html



To learn more!

[http://www.girafamania.com.br/artistas/
personalidade_leonardo.html](http://www.girafamania.com.br/artistas/personalidade_leonardo.html)

SIMPLE PAST II - REGULAR VERBS

Be Careful

Se um verbo terminar em **uma consoante** precedida de uma vogal **forte** (tônica), dobra-se a consoante final acrescentando “**ed**”.

to beg → begged to stop → stopped

to prefer → preferred to occur → occurred

Mas preste atenção agora! A sílaba tônica é na primeira, então a consoante final não se dobraria.

to listen → listened to open → opened to visit → visited

OBS: Verbos terminados em “**x**” ou “**w**” nunca dobram.

to row → rowed to fix → fixed to relax → relaxed

Let's try guys.

01. Write, in a correct way, the four verbs which have the wrong conjugation.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| a) to snow: snowed | f) to worry: worried | k) to fix: fixed |
| b) to use: used | g) to prefer: prefered | l) to drop: dropped |
| c) to stop: stopped | h) to jog: jogged | m) to dance: danced |
| d) to miss: missed | i) to listen: listened | n) to enjoy: enjoied |
| e) to open: openned | j) to slap: slapped | o) to visit: visited |

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» Notes



A seguir, mais uma lista das palavras mais comuns. Na primeira coluna, colocamos a palavra em inglês americano, na segunda, seu no britânico, e na terceira, a tradução para o português:

American	British	Portuguese
highway, freeway	main road, motorway	estrada, rodovia
Mad	Angry	enfurecido
mailbox	pillar box	caixa de correio
Mean	Nasty	mesquinha
Movie, film	Film	filme cinematográfico
Movie theater	Cinema	cinema
pants, trousers	Trousers	calças compridas
parking lot	car park	estacionamento
pavement	road surface	calçamento, pavimentação
railroad	Railway	ferrovia
Raise	rise (in salary)	aumentar
rest-room, bathroom	(public) toilet	toalete, banheiro (em restaurantes, hotéis etc.)
sidewalk	Pavement	calçada
résumé	CV	currículo profissional
schedule, timetable	Timetable	horário
sneakers	trainers (=sports shoes)	tênis esportivo
stand in line	Queue	fazer fila
store/shop	Shop	loja
subway	Underground	metrô
Truck	lorry, van	caminhão
two weeks	fortnight, two weeks	duas semanas
vacation	holiday(s)	férias
Zee	zed	"zé" - o nome da letra "z"

Fonte: http://www.solingualinguesa.com.br/conteudo/brit_amer2.php

Dear friend, o diálogo a seguir ocorre no guichê do Correio. Então vamos conhecer a maneira correta de se enviar cartas. Are you ready? So let's do it!



At the post Office

Air mail, please.

Postal clerk: Yes, madam?

Mrs. Ryefield: How much is a stamp to send a letter to France, please?

Postal clerk: Air mail or surface mail?

Mrs. Ryefield: Air mail, please.

Postal clerk: That will be eighty-five cents.

Mrs. Ryefield: Four stamps, please. How much is that?

Postal clerk: Three dollars and forty cents.

Mrs. Ryefield: There you go.



[http://www.michellehenry.fr/
mail.htm](http://www.michellehenry.fr/mail.htm)

Diálogo adaptado de: www.audioenglish.net/



To learn more!

www.audioenglish.net/english-learning/english_dialogue_post_office_1.htm

Ouça o áudio do diálogo original e outros mais...



01. Choose the best alternative to complete the proverb below.

A GOOD MARRIAGE: ONE BETWEEN A BLIND _____ AND A _____ HUSBAND.

- a) person / blind
- b) woman / blind
- c) wife / death
- d) wife / deaf
- e) wife / dead

Segue, abaixo, mais uma lista de perguntas (de ordem pessoal) que com certeza serão de grande ajuda!



Extra Vocabulary

How to ask personal questions politely

Como fazer perguntas pessoais sem ofender.

Can I ask (how old you are)?

Posso perguntar (quantos anos você tem)?

You don't have to answer if you don't want to...

Não precisa responder se você não quiser...

Sorry if I seem too personal

Não quero ser inconveniente

I don't mean to be nosy

Não quero ser intrometido

Just out of curiosity...

Só por curiosidade...

Fonte: http://www.solinguinglesa.com.br/conteudo/situacoes/sit_diarias5.php



CLASS 9

Dear students, nas aulas 9 e 10, vamos aprender não apenas como aplicar o passado simples (simple past) dos verbos irregulares (irregular verbs), como também suas formas negativas e interrogativas. Então, let's do it!

"We come to love not by finding a perfect person, but by learning to see an imperfect person perfectly"

Sam Keen



SIMPLE PAST III IRREGULAR VERBS

Verbos irregulares são aqueles que não obedecem às regras normais de conjugação, ou seja, à adição de **d**, **ed** ou **ied**. Verbos irregulares são assim chamados exatamente por possuírem formas diferentes ou iguais. Infelizmente, a única opção que o estudante tem é a de memorizar a conjugação desses verbos.

Exemplo: Paul **brought** his sister to our party. (to bring) = Paul trouxe a irmã dele a nossa festa. (trazer)

Let's try guys.

01. Fill in the blanks with the Simple Past Tense of the verbs in parentheses.

- a) They _____ to the beach last Sunday. (to go)
- b) I _____ my courses last year. (to begin)
- c) I _____ well last night. (to sleep)
- d) He _____ very good to me. (to be)
- e) The child _____ a nightmare. (to have)
- f) We _____ him some money. (to give)
- g) We _____ several hours studying English. (to spend)
- h) He _____ meat and salad. (to eat)
- i) They _____ wine. (to drink)

02. Choose the best alternative to complete the proverb below.

NEVER _____ WITH A WOMAN WHEN SHE IS _____ OR RESTED.

- a) alone / ride b) agree / trust c) agree / alone d) argue / tired e) argue / trust

Dear students, agora vamos trabalhar as formas negativas e interrogativas do passado simples.

Simple Past - Negative & interrogative

Na construção de frase negativa ou interrogativa, deve-se usar **sempre** o auxiliar:

Did ; Didn't

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

→ **Negative form:** She didn't clean the house.

Exemplo: She cleaned the house.

→ **Interrogative form:** Did she clean the house?

Let's try guys.

01. Rewrite the sentences in the negative form.

a) Judy drove her mother's car yesterday.

b) Meg drank a lot last night.

c) The dog broke the vase.

d) Anna gave Louis a BMW.

Drive – drove

Drink – drank

Break – broke

Give – gave

02. Rewrite the sentences in the interrogative form.

a) Lucas saw the accident.

See – saw

b) Tom left home earlier today.

Leave – left

c) My dad bought a new house.

Buy – bought



Dear friend, a seguir temos um diálogo de como pedir educadamente a alguém para tirar uma foto sua. Are you ready? So let's do it!



Extra Dialogue

Taking a picture

Could you please take a picture of us with this camera?

Paul: Excuse me. Could you please take a picture of us with this camera?

Man: Sure. Which button do I press to shoot?

Paul: This one.

Man: Do I have to focus it?

Paul: No, this is a focus-free camera. All you have to do is point and press the button.

Man: All right. Say "cheese".

Practice makes perfect

A prática faz a perfeição

Popular proverb (Ditado)

My dear student, a lista de verbos irregulares que apresento certamente vai ajudar na construção de frases gramaticais, como também ampliará seu universo de palavras.

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle	+ing form	Translation
to be	was, were	been	being	ser, estar
to become	became	become	becoming	tornar-se
to begin	began	begun	beginning	começar
to bend	bent	bent	bending	inclinar-se
to bite	bit	bitten	biting	morder
to bleed	bled	bled	bleeding	sangrar
to blow	blew	blown	blowing	soprar
to break	broke	broken	breaking	quebrar
to bring	brought	brought	bringing	trazer
to build	built	built	building	construir
to burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned	burning	queimar
to buy	bought	bought	buying	comprar
to catch	caught	caught	catching	pegar
to choose	chose	chosen	choosing	escolher
to come	came	come	coming	vir
to cost	cost	cost	costing	custar
to cut	cut	cut	cutting	cortar
to deal	dealt	dealt	dealing	negociar, lidar
to dig	dug	dug	digging	cavar
to do	did	done	doing	fazer
to draw	drew	drawn	drawing	desenhar
to dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed	dreaming	sonhar
to drink	drank	drunk	drinking	beber
to drive	drove	driven	driving	guiar, dirigir
to eat	ate	eaten	eating	comer
to fall	fell	fallen	falling	cair
to feed	fed	fed	feeding	alimentar
to feel	felt	felt	feeling	sentir
to fight	fought	fought	fighting	lutar, combater
to find	found	found	finding	encontrar

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle	+ing form	Translation
to fly	flew	flown	flying	voar
to forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	esquecer
to forgive	forgave	forgiven	forgiving	perdoar
to freeze	froze	frozen	freezing	congelar
to get	got	got/gotten	getting	conseguir, obter
to give	gave	given	giving	dar
to go	went	gone	going	ir
to grow	grew	grown	growing	crescer
to have	had	had	having	ter
to hear	heard	heard	hearing	ouvir
to hide	hid	hid/ hidden	hiding	esconder
to hit	hit	hit	hitting	bater
to hold	held	held	holding	segurar
to keep	kept	kept	keeping	guardar, manter
to know	knew	known	knowing	conhecer, saber
to learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt	learning	aprender
to leave	left	left	leaving	deixar / partir
to lend	lent	lent	lending	emprestar
to let	let	let	letting	deixar , permitir
to light	lit / lighted	lit / lighted	lighting	iluminar
to lose	lost	lost	losing	perder
to make	made	made	making	fazer
to mean	meant	meant	meaning	significar
to meet	met	met	meeting	encontrar
to pay	paid	paid	paying	pagar
to put	put	put	putting	pôr
to read	read	read	reading	ler
to ride	rode	ridden	riding	cavalgar
to ring	rang	rung	ringing	tocar
to rise	rose	risen	rising	levantar, aumentar
to run	ran	run	running	fugir
to say	said	said	saying	dizer
to see	saw	seen	seeing	ver
to seek	sought	sought	seeking	buscar
to sell	sold	sold	selling	vender
to send	sent	sent	sending	mandar, enviar
to shake	shook	shaken	shaking	sacudir, balançar
to shine	shone	shone	shining	brilhar
to shoot	shot	shot	shooting	atirar , disparar
to shut	shut	shut	shutting	fechar
to sing	sang	sung	singing	cantar
to sit	sat	sat	sitting	sentar-se
to sleep	slept	slept	sleeping	dormir
to smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled	smelling	cheirar
to spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled	spelling	soletrar
to spend	spent	spent	spending	passar, gastar
to stand	stood	stood	standing	ficar , estar de pé
to steal	stole	stolen	stealing	furtar
to swear	swore	sworn	swearing	jurar
to sweep	swept	swept	sweeping	varrer
to swim	swam	swum	swimming	nadar
to take	took	taken	taking	levar, tomar, pegar
to teach	taught	taught	teaching	ensinar
to tear	tore	torn	tearing	rasgar
to tell	told	told	telling	contar, narrar
to think	thought	thought	thinking	censer
to throw	threw	thrown	throwing	arremessar
to understand	understood	understood	understanding	compreender
to wake up	woke/ waked up	woken/ waked up	waking up	acordar
to wear	wore	worn	wearing	vestir, usar
to win	won	won	winning	vencer
to write	wrote	written	writing	escrever

» Notes



CLASS 11

Dear student, complementando o estudo sobre SIMPLE PAST dos verbos regulares e irregulares, veremos à incrível trajetória de uma das personalidades políticas mais importantes da história dos Estados Unidos. Então, let's do it!

Did you know?
“Você Sabia?”



ARE YOU DISCOURAGED?
HERE'S AN INCREDIBLE JOURNEY
TO BECOME THE 16TH PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES!



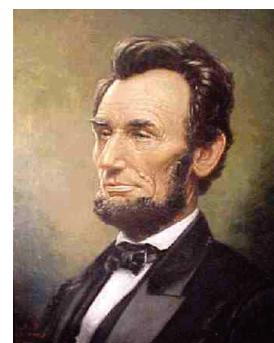
<http://www.legendsofamerica.com/>

Event	Year
He had to work to support his family after they were forced out of their home.	1816
His mother died	1818
Failed in business	1831
Lost his job and couldn't get into law school.	1832
Declared bankruptcy, and spent the next 17 years of his life paying off the money he borrowed from friends to start his business.	1833
Was engaged to be married, but his sweetheart died and his heart was broken.	1835
Had a nervous collapse and spent the next six months in bed.	1836
Was defeated for Congress	1843
Was defeated for Congress.	1846
Was defeated for Congress again.	1848
Was defeated for Senate.	1854
Was defeated for Vice-President -- got less than 100 votes.	1856
Was defeated for Senate for the third time.	1858
Was elected President of the United States.	1860

Fonte: Extraído de <http://www.bakersfieldlaw.org/id28.html>

THIS MAN WAS _____ . (1809 -1865)

(e homenageado em notas de 5 dólares)



<http://images.virtualology.com>

_____ was the 16th President of the United States. He was one of the greatest leaders in the world. As President during the American Civil War, he fought to preserve the United States and abolish slavery. He succeeded in both. He was a great President and a hero.

He is pictured on both the penny and the five dollar bill.

His face is on the front.

...and the Lincoln Memorial is on the back.



» Notes



CLASS 12

Dear friend, abaixo temos um diálogo de como fazer uma reserva para viajar de avião. Preste atenção às palavras usadas para esse tipo de situação.
Are you ready? So let's do it!



Extra Dialogue

Reservations (airline)

Do you have any flights to Sydney next Tuesday afternoon?

Reservations clerk: Northwind Airways, good morning. May I help you?

Mary Jones: Yes, do you have any flights to Sydney next Tuesday afternoon?

Reservations clerk: One moment, please... Yes. There's a flight at 16:45 and one at 18:00.

Mary Jones: That's fine. Could you tell me how much a return flight costs? I'll be staying three weeks.

Reservations clerk: Economy, business class or first class ticket?

Mary Jones: Economy, please.

Reservations clerk: That would be €346.

Mary Jones: OK. Could I make a reservation?

Reservations clerk: Certainly. Which flight would you like?

Mary Jones: The 16:45, please.

Reservations clerk: Could I have your name, please?

Mary Jones: My name is Mary Jones, that's M-A-R-Y J-O-N-E-S.

Reservations clerk: How would you like to pay, Ms. Jones?

Mary Jones: Can I pay at the check-in desk when I pick up my ticket?

Reservations clerk: Yes, but you will have

to confirm this reservation at least two hours before departure time.

Mary Jones: I see.

Reservations clerk: Now you have been booked, Ms. Jones. The flight leaves at 16:45, and your arrival in Sydney will be at 9:25 a.m., local time. The flight number is NWA 476.

Mary Jones: Thank you.



<http://www.sue-the-airline.com>

Diálogo adaptado de: http://www.audioenglish.net/english-learning/english_dialogue_air_travel_reservations_airline_2.htm

Do not put off for tomorrow what you can do today.

Não deixe para amanhã o que você pode fazer hoje.

Popular proverb (Ditado)



UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS:

Ex: CELSO → CLOSE = fechar

VELAE:

DEIMARR:

LAVAIRR:

WORRBO:

KEITTC:

HOBT:

HHCIW:

THIGLF:



A seguir, mais uma lista de palavras comumente usadas e suas respectivas formas de escrita. Na primeira coluna, colocamos a regra no inglês britânico; na segunda, no inglês americano, e na terceira, exemplos nas duas formas:

British - American English - Spelling Rules

	British English	American English	Example (British - American)
1	words ending in -re	change to -er	centre - center metre - meter
2	words ending in -our	change to -or	colour - color
3	words ending in -ogue	change to -og	catalogue - catalog
4	words ending in -ise/ize	ending only in -ize	realise/realize - realize
5	final -l doubled after short vowel	- l not always doubled after a short vowel	travelled - traveled modelling - modeling
6	words ending in -ence	change to -ense	defence - defense licence - license

Fonte:http://www.solinguainglesa.com.br/conteudo/brit_amer2.php

» Notes



CLASS 13

Hello dear student, sabemos que para você dialogar precisa ter uma base sólida de conteúdo e de vocabulário. Assim sendo, as aulas 13 e 14, se propõe a ensinar inúmeras palavras novas; a aumentar seu nível de conhecimento; a facilitar sua compreensão sobre a estrutura da língua inglesa, e a ajudá-lo a criar diálogos do dia a dia. Are you ready? So let's do it!



Never regret of what you've done but of what you quit to do.

Jamais se arrependa do que fez e sim do que deixou de fazer.

Popular proverb (Ditado)

01. Find what he bought yesterday.

A student has had \$150. Yesterday he went to the market and spent the exact amount of \$120.

- a) He bought a hair dryer and shoes.
- b) He bought a VCR.
- c) He bought a bicycle and shoes.
- d) He bought a bicycle and a hair dryer.
- e) He bought a VCR and shoes.

BICYCLE	VCR
Price: \$95	Price: \$150
HAIR DRYER	SHOES
Price: \$25	Price: \$89

É muito importante saber o uso correto dessas palavras.

Então, dear friends, let's do it!

02. Match the columns.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1- almost | () remind |
| 2- to smell | () arrest |
| 3- to cause to remember | () teenager |
| 4- to put in prison | () nearly |
| 5- youth between 13 and 19 | () sniff |

03. Choose the correct alternative. The opposite of the following adjectives are:

1. old 2. difficult 3. cheap 4. long 5. bad

- a) modern / expensive / short / easy / good
- b) modern / easy / short / expensive / good
- c) easy / good / modern / expensive / short
- d) short / expensive / easy / modern / good
- e) modern / easy / expensive / short / good

**04. Choose the best alternative to complete the proverb below.**

A FRIEND IN _____ IS A FRIEND _____.

- a) indeed / need b) indeed / nearly c) need / nearly
- d) need / indeed e) need / in need

» Notes



CLASS 14

Dear friend, abaixo temos um diálogo dentro de uma estação de trem. Que tal aprender como comprar passagens e perguntar sobre os horários e plataformas? Are you ready? So let's do it!



Extra Dialogue

A ticket to London, please.

Paul: What time does the next train to London leave?

Railway Station Clerk: At 16:35, from platform 8.

Paul: Is it a direct train to London?

Railway Station Clerk: No, you have to change trains at Birmingham.

Paul: I see. One ticket to London, please.

Railway Station Clerk: Single or return, sir?

Paul: Single, please.

Railway Station Clerk: 64 pounds, please.

Paul: Here you are.

Railway Station Clerk: Here's your ticket and change, sir



<http://www.holidayextras.co.uk/>

Fonte: http://www.audioenglish.net/english-learning/english_dialogue_railway_travel_2.htm

Dear student, você entende de séculos? Tem ideia a qual século pertencem as datas abaixo? Vamos enriquecer o nosso conhecimento geral tentando responder as três perguntas. Are you ready? So let's do it!



Extra Knowledge

I: In what century was the discovery of Brazil?

(1 ___) ; [.....] century

II: In what century was the French Revolution?

(1 ___) ; [.....] century

III: In what century was the end of World War II?

(1 ___) ; [.....] century



Instruction for Life

IN DISAGREEMENTS WITH LOVED ONES, DEAL WITH THE CURRENT SITUATION. DON'T BRING UP THE PAST.

Unknown Author

Dear student, abaixo indico o site de um dicionário virtual bem interessante (free dictionary – dicionário gratuito). Basta digitar a palavra e aparece a tradução com a devida pronúncia. Acesse você vai gostar!



» Notes



CLASS 15

I LIKE YOU MORE THAN I DID YESTERDAY,
BUT NOT AS MUCH AS I WILL TOMORROW.
Unknown Author



Dear students, hoje aprenderemos como aplicar o futuro simples (simple future), e também conhecer palavras novas. Então, let's do it!

FUTURE TENSE

The **Simple Future Tense** expressa uma ação futura. Em Inglês o verbo sozinho não consegue expressar um tempo verbal, aí entram os auxiliary verbs (verbos auxiliares). Para que possamos dizer que algo será feito no futuro usaremos “**Will**” como uma das opções.

WILL + VERBO no infinitivo

Ex: They **will play** tennis tomorrow. (Eles jogarão tênis amanhã.)

WILL = 'LL

WILL NOT = WON' T

Ex: They **won't play** tennis tomorrow. (Eles não jogarão tênis amanhã.)

Para se formar uma pergunta no futuro em inglês coloca-se o verbo auxiliar antes do subject/sujeito e deixa-se sempre o verbo em sua forma base.

Ex: **Will** they **play** tennis tomorrow. (Eles jogarão tênis amanhã?)

- Expressões que geralmente indicam futuro: **tomorrow; next; soon; within**

Let's try guys.

01. Fill in the blanks with the Future Tense of the verbs in parentheses:

a) He _____ her a new house. (to buy)

b) Peter _____ Ann. (to marry)

c) Dinner _____ late today. (to be)

d) They _____ to Europe in July. (to go)

e) I _____ more. (to study)

02. Complete with Will or Won't:

- a) Next year she _____ be older.
 - b) We _____ be in 2013 next year.
 - c) If you don't study more you _____ pass.
 - d) I _____ work hard to earn a lot of money.
 - e) She _____ go to school because she is sick.

03. Rewrite these sentences in the *Simple Future*.

- a) She studies French at university.

b) He spoke Russian.

c) I am a good student.

d) I saw my English teacher.

e) My brother went to school on Sunday.

» Notes



**EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE MAKES
A MAN HEALTHY, WEALTHY AND WISE**

Benjamim Franklin



A frase acima é atribuída ao norte-americano Benjamim Franklin. Saiba quem ele foi, conheça sua biografia.



To learn more!

Saiba mais sobre o jornalista, cientista, diplomata e inventor norte-americano.
<http://educacao.uol.com.br/biografias/ult1789u175.jhtm>

01. Match the columns according to the appropriate translation:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| a) in a week | () na próxima semana |
| b) next week | () daqui a um mês |
| c) soon | () em breve |
| d) tomorrow | () amanhã |
| e) in a month | () daqui a uma semana |

02. In English : As aulas começarão na quinta-feira.

- a) The classes will starte on Tuesday.
- b) The classes will starte on Thursday.
- c) The classes will start on Tuesday.
- d) The classes will start on Thursday.
- e) The classes will starts on Tuesday.
- f) The classes will started on Tuesday.
- g) The classes start will on Thursday.

É muito importante saber o uso correto das palavras abaixo. Elas certamente poderão ajudar na construção dos diálogos. Então, dear friends, let's do it!

03. Match the columns.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) farewell | () fervor |
| b) wealthy | () rico |
| c) To enchant | () estranho |
| d) garbage | () lançar |
| e) wrist | () pulso |
| f) ashtray | () pulso |
| g) to concern | () pulso |
| h) to boil | () pulso |
| i) nephew | () pulso |
| j) to launch | () pulso |
| k) damage | () pulso |
| l) weird | () pulso |



There are no clue numbers in the grid. Use your powers of deduction to put the right words from Portuguese to English in the correct positions in the grid. All the E's have already been filled in.



- OUTUBRO
- TRUTA
- MAR
- REMOS
- ZERO
- TIMES
- COMER
- DEDO DO PÉ
- TÁXI
- REDE
- SEGUNDOS
- ALEMANHA
- LUA



Leia as perguntas e expressões relacionadas a Ligações Telefônicas de uso pessoal.



GENERAL CONVERSATION (CONVERSAÇÃO GERAL)

Talking on the Telephone

Personal calls - Ligações Telefônicas de uso pessoal

Calling	Ligando
Hello?	Alô?
Who's calling, please?	Quem está falando?
Hi, may I speak to (Tony), please?	Oi, Gostaria de falar com (Tony), por favor.
Hi, is (Tony) there?	Oi, (o Tony) está?
This is (Renato).	Aqui é (o Renato).
I'm a friend of his/hers.	Sou um amigo dele/dela.
I work with him/her.	Trabalho com ele/ela.
Hi it's (Maria).	Oi, é a (Maria).
Are you busy?	Você está ocupado(a)?
Did I catch you at a bad time?	Você está podendo falar?
I tried calling you earlier, but...	Tentei ligar antes mas...
Did you get my message?	Você recebeu meu recado?
I didn't get any answer.	Ninguém atendeu.
I guess you were out.	acho que você não estava.
The line was busy.	Estava ocupado.
I kept getting a busy signal.	Só dava ocupado.
I got your answer machine.	Caiu na secretária eletrônica.
I got your voice mail.	Caiu na caixa postal.

Adaptado de: http://www.solinguainglesa.com.br/conteudo/situacoes/sit_diarias12.php

Amazing!
Quer ver algo surpreendente?

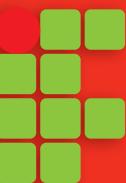


To learn
more!

Visite a amiga virtual e verá o que acontece.

[www.oddcast.com/home/demos/
tts/tts_example.php?sitepal](http://www.oddcast.com/home/demos/tts/tts_example.php?sitepal)

» Notes



CLASS 17

As we grow up, we learn that even the one person that wasn't supposed to ever let you down probably will.

You will have your heart broken probably more than once and it's harder every time. You'll break hearts too, so remember how it felt when yours was broken. You'll fight with your best friend. You'll blame a new love for things an old one did. You'll cry because time is passing too fast, and you'll eventually lose someone you love.

So take too many pictures, laugh too much, and love like you've never been hurt because every sixty seconds you spend upset is a minute of happiness you'll never get back.

Unknown Author



Dear students, estamos quase na reta final do nosso curso. Tenho a certeza de que agora você se sente mais seguro, mais preparado para enfrentar novos desafios. E para solidificar a aprendizagem, nas aulas 17 e 18 vamos aprender novas palavras, aprimorar os diálogos e reconhecer quais são os substantivos (Nouns) contáveis e quais são os incontáveis. Então, let's do it!

OK Guys! Let's use our brain!

01. Circle the noun(s) that can be used with Many:

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 01. BREAD | 11. TEETH | 21. INFORMATION |
| 02. RAIN | 12. MUD | 22. MILK |
| 03. MUSIC | 13. COFFEE | 23. SUGAR |
| 04. CHEESE | 14. WATER | 24. BLOOD |
| 05. JUICE | 15. GOLD | 25. SILVER |
| 06. STEEL | 16. WHEAT | 26. HAM |
| 07. WINE | 17. MEAT | 27. JAM |
| 08. INK | 18. MONEY | 28. MICE |
| 09. SALT | 19. FLOUR | 29. DUST |
| 10. BUTTER | 20. HAIR | 30. BEER |

I challenge you,
dear students!



To learn more!



Usados com substantivos não contáveis

- How much....? (Quanto)
- Too much (demais)
- So much (tanto)
- Very much (muito)
- Little (pouco)

Usados com substantivos contáveis

- Few (pouco)
- How many...? (quantos)
- Many (muito)
- Too many (demais)
- So many (tantos)

Exemplos:

We don't have **much** work around here. (Nós não temos **muito** trabalho por aqui.)

There aren't **many** jobs. (Não existem **muitos** empregos.)

» Notes



Better late than never.

Antes tarde do que nunca.

Popular proverb (Ditado)

Dear friend, abaixo temos dois diálogos sobre planos e desculpas. Vamos aprender como convidar alguém, e como aceitar ou recusar um convite.

Are you ready? So let's do it!



Extra Dialogue

Plans & Excuses



Dialogue I:

Tony: Let's go to a movie together.

Stephanie: I'd love to. When shall we go?

Tony: How about next Friday evening?

Stephanie: Let me see..... Oh, I am sorry; I'm having dinner with a friend.

Tony: How about the following Tuesday?

Stephanie: That'd be great. What shall we see?

Tony: Austin Powers?

Stephanie: No, that's boring. How about Spider Man 3?

Tony: Sounds good to me. When shall we meet?

Stephanie: Seven? In the Kent Tavern?

Tony: Great, see you there.



Dialogue II:

Tony: Would you like to come to a movie with me?

Stephanie: When do you want to go?

Tony: How about next Friday evening?

Stephanie: I'm sorry, I can't. I'm having dinner with a friend.

Tony: How about the following Tuesday?

Stephanie: I go to evening class on Tuesdays.

Tony: Oh, maybe some other time?

Stephanie: Yeah, I'll give you a call.



Just to remember!

**Did you know?
“Você Sabia?”**



Some uncountable nouns in English are countable in other languages.

This can be confusing!

Here is a list of some of the most common, easy to confuse uncountable nouns.

accommodation	information
advice	progress
baggage	pasta
bread	news
equipment	money
furniture	luggage
garbage	knowledge

Dear students, “SPORCLE” é um site de variedades, muito divertido e competitivo.

Mentally Stimulating Diversions (Diversões mentalmente estimuladas).

Vale muito a pena conhecer GUYS!



To learn
more!

www.sporcle.com



Dear students, chegamos ao final de nosso curso, acreditando muito no seu sucesso.

E para aproveitar nosso último encontro, vamos continuar praticando com novas palavras e diálogos. E para complementar o estudo, trago uma informação extra sobre "Surfando o Amazonas." Então, let's do it!

POROROCA: Surfing the Amazon

The world's longest wave is not found in the ocean, but on the _____ Amazon River. _____ February and March, the phenomenon known as the Pororoca rolls up the Rio Amazonas, creating _____ of up to four meters _____. Brazilian surfer Picuruta Sálazar holds the record for the _____ ride on the Pororoca, cruising down the Amazon for 37 minutes over 12 Km in distance.

<http://www.fogonazos.es/>

01. Fill in the blanks with the right word below to complete the paragraph above.

HIGH - WAVES - LONGEST - MIGHTY - BETWEEN



To learn
more!

Assista ao vídeo, é show brother!

[www.fogonazos.es/2007/03/
pororoca-surfing-amazon.html](http://www.fogonazos.es/2007/03/pororoca-surfing-amazon.html)

Dear friend, abaixo temos um diálogo dentro de um banco. Vamos aprender as diversas maneiras de efetuar uma transferência bancária. Are you ready? So let's do it!

International transfers

How long does it take?

Bank clerk: Hello. Can I help you, madam?

Mary: Yes. Could you tell me how to send some money to someone with an account with a bank in Germany?



Bank clerk: Well, you can pay by mail, telegraphic or SWIFT transfer. Or you can have a banker's draft and mail it yourself to the beneficiary.

Mary: Which is the best way?

Bank clerk: It depends on the amount and how fast you want that person to receive the money. A SWIFT transfer is the fastest method but a banker's draft is usually the cheapest. How much do you want to send?

Mary: \$800.

Bank clerk: Why don't you send it by mail payment order?



Mary: How long does it take?

Bank clerk: About a week.

Mary: I don't know. Can I send it more quickly?

<http://www.chelseatravels.com.np/services.html>

Bank clerk: Sure. You can have a Telegraphic or a SWIFT transfer.

Mary: I see. How can I pay by Telegraphic Transfer?

Bank clerk: You have to fill out this form, madam.

Mary: ok.

Diálogo adaptado de: www.audioenglish.net/

Key Vocabulary

to send _____

account _____

swift transfer _____

draft _____

amount _____

payment _____

quickly _____

to fill out _____





To learn more!

www.audioenglish.net/english-learning_dialogue_banking_international_transfers_3.htm

» Notes

CLASS 20

É muito importante saber o uso correto dessas palavras, as quais certamente poderão ajudar você em diálogos.

Então, dear friends, let's do it!

01. Match the columns.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1- take down | () encontrar por acaso |
| 2- come about | () adiar |
| 3- come across | () decolar; tirar roupa |
| 4- put off | () escrever |
| 5- take off | () acontecer |
| 6- take for | () confundir |

02. Match the columns.

Adjectives for People

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| a) He never tells a lie. | () He's boring. |
| b) He's not interesting to listen to. | () He's lucky. |
| c) He always wins when he gambles. | () He's lonely |
| d) He has no money. | () He's honest. |
| e) He has no friends. | () He's poor. |

03. Find all family words. Write one word into each gap.

wq sister dgrandmother jhcousin tvau nnpgrandfather zvuncley fathermemother

Leia abaixo as perguntas e expressões aplicadas durante a Ligação Telefônica.



DURING THE CALL - DURANTE A LIGAÇÃO

- | | |
|---|---|
| Oh, hi (Tony). I'm glad you called. | Oi (Tony). Que bom que você ligou. |
| I got your message, thanks. | Recebi seu recado, obrigado. |
| Oh, good, I've been expecting your call. | Ah, que bom. Estava esperando sua ligação. |
| Can you hang on just a moment/second? | Pode aguardar um momentinho/segundinho? |
| Just a second. I have another call. | Só um segundo. Tem alguém na outra linha. |
| Can you hear me OK? | Dá para me ouvir bem? |
| Can I call you back? | Posso ligar para você de volta? |
| Do you want me to call you back? | Quer que eu te ligue de volta? |
| This calling must be costing you a fortune. | Essa ligação vai sair muito cara para você. |
| I'm kind of in the middle of something right now. | Estou no meio de um negócio aqui. |
| Can I call you back? | Posso ligar para você mais tarde? |
| Oh, you know what? I have to go. | Olha, eu tenho que ir agora. |
| I'll call you right back. | Eu já ligo para você. |
| What's your number again? | Qual é o seu número mesmo? |

Adaptado de: http://www.solinguinglesa.com.br/conteudo/situacoes/sit_diarias12.php

PROBLEMS DURING THE CALL - PROBLEMAS DURANTE A LIGAÇÃO

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sorry, we got cut off. | Desculpe-me, caiu à linha. |
| I think we got a bad line. | Essa ligação está péssima. |
| I can barely hear you. | Estou ouvindo você muito mal. |
| I'm getting an echo. | Estou ouvindo um eco. |

Adaptado de: http://www.solinguinglesa.com.br/conteudo/situacoes/sit_diarias12.php

» Notes

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Atividades Autoinstrutivas

One of most successful chart artists of the 1980s, Madonna (born Madonna Louise Ciccone, 1958) worked in various dance troupes before joining disco artist Patrick Hernandez backing singers in 1979. Later that year she joined Breakfast Club as drummer and vocalist and in 1980 formed Emmenon (AKA Emmy), made solo demos and starred in her first film "A Certain Sacrifice".

Who's Who in Rock & Roll, Reed International Books, London

01. Leia o texto acima, e depois marque a alternativa que apresenta a tradução das palavras em negrito.

- a) em meados - violinista - aparições
- b) por volta - contrabaixista - interpretações
- c) no final - baterista – apresentações
- d) no início - guitarrista - demônios
- e) tardivamente - trompetista - demonstrações

02. Assinale a alternativa que é a correta versão da frase apresentada.

"Eu quero que eles se sintam em casa."

- a) I want that they feel the house.
- b) I wish they would touch home.
- c) I wish they had homely feelings.
- d) I want them to feel at home.
- e) I'd like them to make themselves a house.

03. Tell me, why _____ you so angry?

- a) was
- b) wasn't
- c) were
- d) did be
- e) didn't

04. Complete the blank with the verb to have.

That girl _____ too many tasks to do last weekend.

- a) there is
- b) had
- c) has
- d) is
- e) have

05. Your memory is good. You _____ my name.

- a) destroy
- b) recycle
- c) remember
- d) pollute
- e) filter

The Inner Man

Their marriage was a perfect union of trust and understanding. They shared everything - except his desk drawer, which through the years remained locked. One day, curiosity overcame her. Priced open, there was - nothing. "But why?" she asked, confused and ashamed. "I needed a space of my own", he replied sadly.

By Christine M. Banks

Fonte: The new Cambridge course 4: teacher upper-intermediate

06. Their marriage was perfect for all the following reasons, EXCEPT:

- a) They had many secrets.
- b) They shared their things.
- c) They trusted each other.
- d) They understood each other.
- e) They believed in each other.

07. All the statements below are true, EXCEPT:

- a) The couple had a happy marriage.
- b) The husband needed his own space.
- c) They were married for a long time.
- d) There was something in the drawer.
- e) The empty drawer was always locked.

08. The only statement which is true is

- a) He wanted her to keep things in his drawer.
- b) He threw away the things in his desk.
- c) She wanted to know what was in his drawer.
- d) She wanted the drawer for herself to use.
- e) She was the only one to use the desk drawer.

09. The man felt sad finally because

- a) he had a letter to hide from her.
- b) his wife had opened the drawer.
- c) the drawer was completely empty.
- d) the wife had broken his drawer.
- e) they had always shared everything.

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

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

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



11. A tradução correspondente, em inglês, para “Você não sabe que o teste de matemática é amanhã?” é:

- a) Don't you know that the Math test is tomorrow?
- b) Do you know not that the Math test is tomorrow?
- c) Do not you know that the Math test is tomorrow?
- d) You know not that the Math test is tomorrow?
- e) Not you know that the Math test is tomorrow?

12. Complete the blank with the verb to have.

That girl _____ too many tasks to do last weekend.

- a) there is
- b) had
- c) has
- d) is
- e) have

The Internet

The Internet links people together via computer terminals and telephone lines (and in some cases wireless radio connections) in a web of networks and shared software, allowing users in one area to reach other users anywhere in the “net”. Among the services available through the Internet are telnet, granting users access to more powerful computers; usenet newsgroups, allowing open discussion between users; archives with access to scientific and government research; and electronic mail. The Internet evolved from a computer system built by the Pentagon in 1969. It came to Brazil in December 1994.

Adapted from The World Almanac and Book of Facts.

to link - to connect

wire - a long thin piece of metal

wireless - without wires

network - a large number of lines which cross each other or meet at many points

13. Segundo o texto, qual ou quais das afirmações abaixo está ou estão correta(s)?

- I. A Internet é um meio de comunicação.
 - II. A Internet dá acesso a diversos serviços.
 - III. A Internet permite contato apenas com computadores mais potentes.
- a) I
 - b) II
 - c) I e II
 - d) I e III
 - e) II e III

14. Segundo o texto, qual ou quais das afirmações abaixo está ou estão correta(s)?

- I. A Internet permite correspondência eletrônica.
 - II. O Pentágono liberou o uso da Internet.
 - III. Um usuário brasileiro da Internet pode trocar informações com outro usuário no Japão ou na Coreia.
- a) I
 - b) II
 - c) III
 - d) I e II
 - e) I e III

15. _____ any time to write that report?

- a) Did she have
- b) Had did she
- c) had she did
- d) Did she has
- e) Did she had

16. Now choose the right answer:

The Second World War _____ in 1939, and _____ in 1945.

- a) begins / ends
- b) began / ends
- c) began / ending
- d) begin / end
- e) began / ended

17. 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

18. 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.

**19. 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.

- Where; When; Why; What time
- When; What time; Where; Why.
- Where; When; What time; Why.
- Where; Why; What time; When.
- n.d.a.

20. Marque a alternativa que completa a sentença abaixo com os tempos verbais adequados.

_____ Jim everything that he _____ to see, but _____ a single word about money.

- Show - wants - don't say
- Don't show - wants - don't say
- Shows - want - doesn't say
- To show - want - not to say
- Show - is to want - don't says

Today, most towns have some very large shops which we call stores. In these almost anything we need can be bought under one roof. Big stores sell food, furniture, toys, clothes, electrical and household goods.

21. Very large shops significa:

- big slices of bread or meat.
- department stores.
- large glasses of beer.
- companies that sell household goods.
- places where we buy toys.

22. Under one roof quer dizer:

- at the same moment.
- the same idea.
- the top of the house.
- in the same place.
- an identical result.

23. Household goods são:

- bondade doméstica.
- doces caseiros.
- qualidades domésticas.
- beleza do lar.
- utilidades domésticas.

24. “No, I don’t know what you mean” é provavelmente uma resposta à pergunta:

- a) Doesn’t she play the violin?
- b) Are you happy today?
- c) Do you know what I mean
- d) Is she going to the movies?
- e) Does she read well?

25. A forma interrogativa de “Beto lives in Paris” é:

- a) Does Beto lives in Paris?
- b) Do Beto lives in Paris?
- c) Is Beto live in Paris?
- d) Does Beto live in Paris?
- e) Does not Beto live in Paris?

26. Assinale a alternativa que identifica a continuação do diálogo.

Do you still have ticket to Londrina?

Yes, we do.

When does the next bus leave?

_____.

- a) R\$ 35,00
- b) Seats 21 and 22
- c) Only aisle seats
- d) From gate 5
- e) In twenty minutes

27. Mark the alternative that presents the verb to be.

- 1) They’re physicians.
 - 2) He’s many problems.
 - 3) George’s house has a beautiful garden.
 - 4) Shirley was at home yesterday.
 - 5) Are tigers a kind of cat?
- a) 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5
 - b) 1 / 4 / 5
 - c) 1 / 3 / 4 / 5
 - d) 1 / 2 / 4 / 5
 - e) 1 / 2 / 3 / 5



On my first trip abroad, I handed my passport to the Dutch immigration officer. He examined my papers, looked at me very carefully, and then back at my passport. After a long pause, he spoke. "May I congratulate you, madam," he said, "for looking so unlike your passport photograph."

28. In "...for looking so unlike your passport photograph", the underlined word has the same meaning as:

- a) similar
- b) alike
- c) pleased with
- d) different
- e) suitable

29. In "I handed my passport to the immigration officer", the underlined word means the same as:

- a) gave
- b) filled in
- c) gabbed
- d) refused to show
- e) sent by mail

30. O oficial achou a mulher mais bonita _____.

- a) de chapéu
- b) em pessoa
- c) no passaporte
- d) quando jovem
- e) sem maquiagem

31. "Dutch" is _____.

- a) the capital of Germany
- b) the masculine form for "duchess"
- c) the language spoken in Denmark
- d) a person born in the Netherlands
- e) a word that mean "foreign"

32. In "He examined my papers ..." the underlined word can be replaced by:

- a) looked for
- b) looked over
- c) looked like
- d) Looked forward to
- e) looked after

I TRY MY BEST to teach my children good manners. So one day as I set a cup of milk in front of my two-year-old, I asked, "What do you say?"

She looked at me thoughtfully, then smiled, lifted the cup and said, "Cheers!"

33. The mother tries to make her children

- a) amusing
- b) healthy
- c) intelligent
- d) polite
- e) responsible

34. The child said "Cheers" because she

- a) didn't know what else to say.
- b) didn't want to drink the milk.
- c) thought the milk was very good.
- d) wanted the milk to be warmer.
- e) was very happy with her mother.

35. The mother expected the girl to

- a) apologize to her
- b) drink the milk
- c) thank her
- d) Greet someone.
- e) say goodbye.

36. Choose the right alternative according to the Simple Future Tense.

- a) She will to speak English with me.
- b) I'll came here tomorrow.
- c) He'll won't stay there.
- d) We will study a lot for the English test.
- e) We'll will study a lot for the English test.

37. Marque a alternativa correta.

When _____ back home?

- a) he will get
- b) will he get
- c) he will gets
- d) will he gets
- e) will he to get



38. Circle the only correct alternative. Are the sentences below Correct (C) or Incorrect (I) according to the use of the Simple Future Tense?

(I think I will to buy this jacket.

(They will travel to New York next year.

(I will be waiting for you this Saturday.

a) (C) (C) (I)

b) (I) (I) (C)

c) (I) (C) (C)

d) (I) (C) (I)

e) (C) (C) (I)

39. Circle the only correct alternative. Are the sentences below Correct (C) or Incorrect (I) according to the use of the Simple Future Tense?

(Don't run so fast! You will be tired!

(I'll won't visit my grandma this weekend.

a) I - I

b) C - C

c) C - I

d) C - C

e) C - I

40. Marque a alternativa correta.

Your English teacher _____ early tonight because he is tired.

a) 'll will sleep

b) will

c) won't sleep

d) will slept

e) will sleep

41. Marque a alternativa correta.

Next year we _____ in 2010.

a) won't

b) will be

c) won't be

d) will

e) won't

42. Marque a alternativa correta.

Today is Saturday. Tomorrow _____ Monday.

a) won't

b) won't be

c) will be

d) will

e) won't

43. The Simple Future of the sentence below is:

My sister went to school in the evening.

- a) My sister will went to school in the evening.
- b) My sister'll went to school in the evening.
- c) My sister will to go school evening.
- d) My sister will go to school in the evening.in the
- e) My sister will to went to school in the evening.

44. Find the correct negative form of the following sentence:

Simon went with her upstairs.

- a) Simon didn't not go with her upstairs.
- b) Simon went not with her upstairs.
- c) Simon wentn't with her upstairs.
- d) Simon did not went with her upstairs.
- e) Simon didn't go with her upstairs.

45. Find the correct negative form of the following sentence:

She slept early yesterday.

- a) She sleptn't early yesterday.
- b) She slept not early yesterday.
- c) She didn't not sleep early yesterday.
- d) She did not slept early yesterday.
- e) She didn't sleep early yesterday.

Misery Gets to Earth

In the beginning, the Earth was inhabited only by men. At that time the gods Zeus and Prometheus had a quarrel. Zeus did not want men to use fire, so he hid it far away from them in a place where they could not find it. However, Prometheus found it, and took it back to Earth.

Zeus got very angry with Prometheus, and decided to take revenge on him and on all men. So Zeus made the first woman - Pandora. Pandora received gifts from all of the gods and goddesses. She was very beautiful and charming. Zeus gave her a small box, but told her not to open it.

Pandora married the brother of Prometheus. Gradually Pandora became curious about what the box contained. One day her curiosity became too strong. She opened the box, and a great number of tiny monsters flew out. They were: hate, envy, anger, jealousy, revenge, selfishness, greed, cruelty, disease, and all of the curses that often make us humans miserable.

Pandora quickly closed the box, but it was too late. The only thing left in the box was hope

(Oxford Press, 1st edition)

Vocabulary

Hid (passado de hide): esconder

However: entretanto

Greed: avareza

Curse: maldição



46. Mark the CORRECT alternative according to the text.

In the beginning,

- a) two gods wanted men to use fire.
- b) a goddess got very angry with Prometheus and with all humans.
- c) Pandora decided to take revenge on Prometheus.
- d) a goddess got angry with Zeus.
- e) Zeus got very irritated with Prometheus.

47. According to the text, choose the CORRECT alternative:

Zeus decided to take revenge on Prometheus because.

- a) Men found fire.
- b) Zeus made a charming woman.
- c) Prometheus gave fire to humans.
- d) Prometheus got angry with Zeus.
- e) Zeus could not find where fire was.

48. In the second paragraph there is a reference to the fact that

- a) Pandora received a lot of gifts on her wedding.
- b) The first woman was extremely pretty.
- c) Prometheus was a rather insensible god.
- d) Zeus was the god that married Pandora.
- e) Zeus wanted to take revenge on a few gods.

49. Choose the CORRECT alternative according to the text.

Pandora opened the box because

- a) She got very curious about her gift.
- b) She was a woman like all the others on earth.
- c) She got angry with her husband.
- d) She wanted Earth to become miserable.
- e) She was a selfish woman.

50. I'll ___ soccer this afternoon.

- a) plays
- b) playing
- c) play
- d) played
- e) to play