

WORKBOOK

Beginner 01

UNIT 01: HELLO, STRANGER!

WORKBOOK

Beginner 01

V O C A B U L A R Y

LESSON 01: NICE TO MEET YOU!

Do you remember these from the lesson?



What do you know about greetings?

What do you want to know about greetings?

What have you learned about it?

Volte às suas anotações e pense no que você respondeu antes de continuar!

Well, in this first lesson, we learned how to:

1. Say hello (formal and informal)
2. Ask how someone's doing
3. Answer politely when people ask you how you're doing
4. Say goodbye

Let's take a look at each of these topics.

1. SAYING HELLO

Formal:

- Hello
- It's a pleasure meeting you / Nice to meet you - expressões sinônimas
- Good Morning / afternoon / evening

Informal:

- Hi!
- Hey!
- What's up!

Formal and informal:

- Good morning
- Good afternoon (from 12pm to 6pm)
- Good evening → when you arrive somewhere (quando você chega em algum lugar)

2. ASK HOW SOMEONE'S DOING

- How are you?
- How are you doing?
- How are things (going)?
- How have you been?



FORMAL AND INFORMAL

3. ANSWER POLITELY WHEN PEOPLE ASK HOW YOU'RE DOING

- I'm doing well, thank you. How about you?
- I'm great, thanks for asking! And you?
- I'm good! (And) You?
- I'm alright/all right.
- I'm fine, and you?

A palavra "and" está entre parênteses, porque, **na fala**, ela pode ser omitida. Mas, na escrita, é importante colocá-la.

4. SAYING GOODBYE

Formal:

- Goodbye!
- Good night → when you leave somewhere (quando você vai embora de algum lugar)
- Have a nice day!*

• When someone wishes you something **good**, you can answer with "**you too**"

- Have a good night!*
- Take care*

Existe também a possibilidade de dizermos algo mais “neutro” - **Have a good/nice one!** - sem especificar o período do dia. It's great!

Informal:

- Bye!
- Bye bye!
- See you soon / later!

Examples:

Dialogue 1: Você pode ouvir os diálogos novamente abaixo da respectiva aula! Alguns só estão disponíveis nas aulas gravadas* 😊

A: Hello, John. How are you doing today?

B: I'm great, thanks for asking! And you?

A: I'm doing good **as well**, thank you.

B: That's great to hear. Have a nice day!

A: You too!

AS WELL: similar to “too” = também

Dialogue 2:

A: Good Morning Martha, how are you?

B: I'm good, thank you! How about you?

A: I'm doing well, thanks for asking.

B: That is good to know. I will talk to you later, have a nice day.

A: Thank you, you too!

Very polite!
“Obrigado(a) por perguntar.”

Dialogue 3:

A: Hey!

B: Hi, what's up?

A: I'm good, how about you?

B: I'm great! Thank you.

A: So, I have to go, see you later!

B: See you later! / See ya!

“Falo com você depois/mais tarde Outro modo, mais informal, seria: **“I'll catch you later.”**”

Dialogue 4:**A:** Hi! How are you?**B:** I'm good, and you?**A:** I'm doing great!**B:** Perfect! I'll see you soon, okay?**A:** Okay, it was great seeing you!

Real examples:

- "Hello! How are you today?" - *Twelve Monkeys*
- "Oh my God, Claire! It was **such** a pleasure meeting you." - *Alex Strangelove*

Usado para intensificar - parecido com "Foi um prazer **enorme** te conhecer"

- "Good morning, John!" - *My World's on Fire*
- "Good evening. I'm Dr. Emmett Brown." - *Back To The Future*
- "What's up, David?" - *Keep The Change*
- "Hey, how have you been?" "Fine, fine. **Everything much the same**." - *Notting Hill*

* Similar ao "Tudo na mesma." ou "Nada de novo" = "Same old, same old."

- "How have you been?" "I've been good." - *Coherence*
- "How are you doing?" "Terrific." - *Gone Girl*
- "Are you okay?" "Yeah, I'm alright." - *The Wolf Of Wall Street*

Recommendations:

- ★ *Good Morning, Vietnam*
- ★ *Hello, Goodbye, The Beatles*

LESSON 01: ALLOW ME TO INTRODUCE MYSELF!

Have a look at the dialogue below. What kind of conversation are they having?

A: Hello! My name is Edward, but I go by Ed! And you?

B: I'm Andrew, but you can call me Andy!

A: Nice to meet you, Andy.

B: The pleasure is (all) mine, Ed!

In this second lesson, you will learn how to:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Introduce yourself | 6. Ask someone's origin |
| 2. Say your name | 7. Talk about your job |
| 3. Ask someone's name | 8. Ask about someone's job |
| 4. Tell people your age | |
| 5. Tell people where you are from | |

Let's take a look at each of these topics.

1. INTRODUCING YOURSELF

Quando você se apresenta, você está dizendo para as outras pessoas quem você é:. Você pode dizer:

- Your name or nickname
- Your age
- Where you are from
- Your job

Here is an example:

- Hi! I'm Leonardo (**name**), but you can call me Leo (**nickname**). I'm 26 years old (**age**) and I'm from Canada (**where he is from**). I'm also a journalist (**job**).

2. SAYING YOUR NAME

How to say your **name** or **nickname**:

- **I'm** Harry.
- **My name is** Bruce.
- I'm Stanley but **I go by** Stan.
- **You can call me** Will.

3. ASKING SOMEONE'S NAME

How to ask someone's **name** or **nickname**:

- **What's your name?**
- **What do you go by?**
- **May I ask you what your name is?**

4. TELLING PEOPLE YOUR AGE

How to talk about your **age**:

- **I'm 26 years old.***
- **I'm 26***
- **I was born in** 1995.



* **Don't** say "I am 26 years" or "I have 26 years"

5. TELLING PEOPLE WHERE YOU ARE FROM

You can talk about your **country**, **state**, or **city of origin**:

- **I'm from** New Jersey / Rio Grande do Sul / Russia.
- **I was born in** London / Ontario / the U.S.A.

6. ASKING SOMEONE'S ORIGIN

You can use these questions below if you want to know **where** someone is from :

- **Where are you from?**
- **Where were you born?**

7. TALKING ABOUT YOUR JOB

How to talk about your **job***:

- **I'm a** teacher / **an** actor /
- **I work* as a** cashier / **an** engineer.

8. ASKING ABOUT SOMEONE'S JOB

If you want to know someone's **job***, ask:

- **What do you do?**
- **What do you work* with?**
- **What is your job / occupation?**

* A palavra "**job**" refere-se a profissão, enquanto "**work**" seria a ação de trabalhar.

Examples:

Dialogue 1: Você pode ouvir os diálogos novamente abaixo da respectiva aula! Alguns só estão disponíveis nas aulas gravadas* 😊

A: Nice to meet you, Jim, why don't you **introduce yourself** to the class?

B: Hello everyone, my name is James but you can call me Jim. I'm from Australia. I'm 23 years old and I'm a student.

A: Welcome, Jim!

Dialogue 2:

A: Hi, nice to meet you, **I'm** Anna!

B: Hi, Anna, nice to meet you. Are you new here?

A: Yes, I'm from Portland. I just moved in. I work as a painter.

B: That's really cool! Nice to meet you!

Dialogue 3:

A: Excuse me everyone, this is Sarah. Sarah is going to start working with us!

B: Hi, guys! It's a **pleasure** meeting you. My name is Sarah, I'm 29 years old and I work **as** a Project Manager.

A: Welcome, Sarah!

Real examples:

- "Hi! I'm Claire. **You must be** Denise." - *Modern Family*



"Você deve ser", como se já estivesse esperando pela pessoa ou já tivesse ouvido falar dela.

- "I am from Canada." - *A Conversation with Marc Tessier-Lavigne*
- "I was born in Lahore." - *The Researchers Behind Covid 19 Antibodies - Inspiring Female Scientist*
- "And that's how I work as a writer." - *Michael Pollan on writing: What illuminates a story?*

Recommendations:

- ★ *Wuthering Heights*, Kate Bush
- ★ *Sympathy for the Devil*, The Rolling Stones
- ★ Movie - *Sleepless in Seattle*, available on YouTube

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GRAMMAR



Fluencypass

LESSON 02: ME, MYSELF AND I!

Take a look at these sentences below. Do you remember them?

I'm Jim
I'm from Brazil
Where **are you** from?
I'm a Project Manager

They all use the **verb to be**! In this lesson, we will be learning how to use it. There are four topics:

1. The verb to be
2. Affirmative form
3. Negative form
4. Question form / Interrogative form

THE VERB TO BE

Nós usamos o *verb to be* para descrever **algo** ou **alguém**. Aqui estão algumas situações em que podemos usá-lo:

- **Names** - I'm Billy.
- **Age** - They **are** nine years old.
- **Origin** - **Is** she from Poland?
- **Feelings** - He **is** very excited!
- **Professions** - He **is** a dentist.

VERB TO BE - AFFIRMATIVE FORM

I am (**I'm**)
You are (**You're**)
He is (**He's**)

She is **(She's)**
It is **(It's)**
We are **(We're)**
They are **(They're)**

Examples:

- **I am** (I'm) here!
- **He is** (He's) at home.
- **It is** (It's) nine o'clock.
- **You are** (You're) my best friend.
- **We are** (We're) really sad about this.

VERB TO BE - NEGATIVE FORM

I am not **(I'm not)**
You are not **(You're not / You aren't)**
He is not **(He's not / He isn't)**
She is not **(She's not / She isn't)**
It is not **(It's not / It isn't)**
We are not **(We're not / We aren't)**
They are not **(They're not / They aren't)**

Examples:

- **He is not** (He's not / He isn't) here at the moment.
- **They are not** (They're not / They aren't) happy about this situation.
- **I am not** (I'm not) angry at you.
- **You are not** (You're not / You aren't) listening to me!
-

VERB TO BE - QUESTION FORM

Am I?
Are you?
Is he?

Is she?
Is it?
Are we?
Are they?

Examples:

- **Am I** late?
- **Is he** your friend?
- **Are you** okay?
- **Are they** working?
- **Is it*** cold outside?

* Em inglês, é necessário o uso do "it" em fenômenos da natureza. **It's** raining
It's snowing

Real examples:

- "But now **I am** stronger than yesterday." - *Stronger*, Britney Spears
- "**You are** beautiful." - *You are Beautiful*, James Blunt
- "Oh, no, **I'm not** from Panama." - *That 70s Show*
- "**That's** nice." - *The Big Bang Theory*
- "**Is this** the real life?" - *Bohemian Rhapsody*, Queen
- "**Isn't she** wonderful?" - *Isn't she lovely?*, Stevie Wonder
- "**She's** an easy lover." - *Easy Lover*, Philip Bailey and Phil Collins

Using the verb to be with animals*:

- My dog's name **is** Lola. **She's** so cute.
- I have a cat named Jack. **He's** messy.
- **Chloe**, my parrot, **is** a nice girl.

Recommendations:

- ★ *Billie Jean*, Michael Jackson
- ★ *We Are the Champions*, Queen
- ★ *I Am*, Raul Seixas.

* O "it" deve, sim, ser usado para objetos e animais, mas caso você seja o dono e/ou saiba o sexo do animal, o uso de "**he**" e "**she**" é totalmente aceitável e de bom tom.

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V O C A B U L A R Y

LESSON 02: THIS IS...

Here, we will learn how to introduce someone.

We can introduce ourselves at parties, work or school by using the **verb to be**. Take a look at the examples below:

- **This is** Nick.
- **Let me introduce you to** Andrew.
- **Have you met** Simon?
- **I'd like you to meet** David.

Here are some words we can use to describe people:

- Fun
- Nice
- Cool
- Sweet
- Reserved
- Friendly
- Smart
- Funny
- Talkative

IMPORTANT TIP



Depois de usar alguma dessas palavras, você pode incluir informações adicionais sobre a pessoa. Você pode seguir os mesmo exemplos que usamos quando apresentamos alguém, apenas mude o **verb to be** e o **pronome!**

Examples:

- Hello everyone, this is Mike. He's a friend from work. He's really fun but also very quiet sometimes.
- Good morning, class. I'd like you to meet Alice. She's new here and **she is** very friendly. She played soccer in her old school.

- Let's welcome her to our class!
- Hey guys, let me introduce you to Kevin. I invited him to the party so he could meet everyone. **He is** a super cool guy!

FAMILY MEMBERS

Here are some words you can use when talking about your **family**:

- **Father/Dad** and **mother/Mom** - **parents*** for plural
- **Son** and **daughter** - **children** for plural
- **Brother** and **sister** - **siblings** for plural (e.g.: I have 4 siblings, 2 sisters and 2 brothers)
- **Grandmother/Grandma** and **Grandfather/Grandpa** - **grandparents** for plural
- **Cousin**
- **Aunt** and **Uncle**

* A palavra "**parents**" sempre será referente a "pais" (mom, dad). Se estiver se referindo a "**parentes**", deve-se usar "**relatives**".

Real examples:

- "**This is** Leonard. **This is** Penny" - *The Big Bang Theory*
- "Good morning! **This is** my son." - *That 70s Show*
- "**This is** Hannah Smoterich-Barr." - *The Office*
- "Phoebe, **these are** my parents: Theodore and Bitsy" - *Friends*

Recommendations:

- ★ *How I Met Your Mother*
- ★ *Two and a Half Man*
- ★ *The Ranch*

IMPORTANT:

Algumas pessoas não se identificam com o gênero feminino ou masculino - **ask "What are your pronouns?", if necessary**. They can be "She/Her", "He/Him" and "They/Them".

E.g.:

A: Hi, everyone. I'm Alice.

B: Nice to meet you, Alice. So, you are the new girl from school, right?

A: Oh, actually, I don't consider myself as a girl.

B: I'm so sorry! **What are you pronouns?**

A: Don't worry, you didn't know that. My pronouns are **They/Them**.

B: Got it! I'll show you around.

Always be respectful and inclusive no matter who you're talking to!

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V O C A B U L A R Y

LESSON 03: MY LIFE IS AN OPEN BOOK!

Take a look at the questions below:

- What is your **full name**?
- **Could you spell that, please?**
- What is your **phone number**?
- What is your **email address**?
- What is your **home address**?

They are asking for some basic information. In this topic, we will learn how to:

1. Give information
2. Give your full name
3. Spell your name
4. Give your phone number
5. Give your email address
6. Give your home address

1. GIVING INFORMATION

Nós precisamos dar nossas informações at a **store, supermarket, bank**, such as: **full name** (first name, surname and last name - surname e last name significam “sobrenome” na maioria dos casos), **address** (street, number, zip code), **date of birth, email address** and **phone number**.

2. GIVING YOUR FULL NAME

Algumas instituições podem perguntar o seu **full name** (nome completo) para confirmar a sua identidade.

You may be asked:

- What is your **full name** please?

To which you can answer:

- It's Andrew Taylor Piper.

You may have to tell them your **middle name**.

- It's Taylor.

Or your **last name**.

- It's Piper.

Dependendo de onde a sua família é, o seu nome, ou sobrenome, pode ser difícil de entender para algumas pessoas. It's important to know how to **spell** it and that is our next topic.

3. SPELLING YOUR NAME

A - /ei/	I - /ái/	Q - /kíu/	
B - /bi/	J - /djei/	R - /ar/	
C - /ci/	K - /kei/	S - /éss/	
D - /di/	L - /él/	T - /tí/	Y - /uái/
E - /ii/	M - /ém/	U - /iú/	Z - /zi/
F - /éf/	N - /én/	V - /ví/	
G - /djii/	O - /ou/	W - /dâboiu/	
H - /eitch/	P - /pi/	X - /éks/	

A: What's your last name?

B: It's Piper.

A: Could please spell that for me?

B: That would be **P-I-P-E-R**.

4. GIVING YOUR PHONE NUMBER

1 - One	9 - Nine	17 - Seventeen	50 - Fifty
2 - Two	10 - Ten	18 - Eighteen	60 - Sixty
3 - Three	11 - Eleven	19 - Nineteen	70 - Seventy
4 - Four	12 - Twelve	20 - Twenty	80 - Eighty
5 - Five	13 - Thirteen	21 - Twenty-one	90 - Ninety
6 - Six	14 - Fourteen	22 - Twenty-two	100 - One hundred
7 - Seven	15 - Fifteen	30 - Thirty	200 - Two hundred
8 - Eight	16 - Sixteen	40 - Forty	1000 - One thousand

- **What is your phone number?** is the most common way of asking for this information.
- We answer by saying **"It's"** + the number.
- The numbers are spoken **individually**, so **362 1256** would be sound like this: **"three six two one two five six"**.
- When talking about phone numbers, the number **zero** is **sometimes** pronounced **as /ou/** like the letter "o". Example: 378 9030 would be "three seven eight nine **/ou/** three **/ou/**".
- When numbers repeat, we use **double**. Example: 223 5766 would be **"double two three five seven double six"**.
- We can also use **triple**, like this: 777 1325 - **"triple seven one three two five"**.

5. GIVING YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS

E.g.: “My email address is peter_smith@email.com.”

You may have to **spell** the email address:

- @ - at
- _ - underscore
- . - dot
- - - dash

6. GIVING YOUR HOME ADDRESS

We follow the order: **building number, street, unit number, city, state/province, postal code**, and possibly **country**. For example:

🚩 **20 Baker Street, Apartment 3, New York City, New York, 1234-567, United States.**

Real examples:

- “My phone number is 4435184111” - *In Focus: Center for Entrepreneurial and Business Excellence | Howard Community College (HCC)*
- “Well, my full name is Amelia Earhart, like I've said.” - *Spotlight on Women in Helicopter Aviation*
- “I can be reached via my email: E for Elizabeth N-O-B-L-E@howardcc.edu (enoble@howardcc.edu).” - *In Focus: Center for Entrepreneurial and Business Excellence | Howard Community College (HCC)*
- “My address is 51 Prospect Street, or 33 Oxford Street.” - *CS50 2015 - Week 6*

Recommendations:

- ★ *iCarly*
- ★ *The Grim Adventures of Billy and Mandy*
- ★ *The Big Bang Theory*

LESSON 04: SMALL TALK!

Take a look at this conversation below:

A: Hey Mary, how are you?

B: I'm good, Susan, what about you?

A: I'm great, thank you. **How's work today?**

B: Busy! I have to finish a big report today. And you, **how's your day?**

A: Busy as well, I'm taking a break at the moment but I'll get back to work in 20 minutes.

This is an example of **small talk**! Uma *small talk* é qualquer conversa sobre tópicos triviais e muito comum no dia a dia. É importante que saibamos socializar em inglês e saber como manter uma conversa com outras pessoas. You can talk about:

- Entertainment (movies, sports etc)
- Current events
- Your day
- Work

Try to use **open-ended questions** (*open-ended* questions são perguntas em que a resposta não é de “sim” ou “não”, fazendo com que a interação seja maior). You need to listen and ask questions so the other person can talk more, such as:

- What about you, what do you think about this?
- And how was your day?
- Where did you watch the game yesterday?

Here are some conversation **starters** for you to try:

- **Weather** - Beautiful day, isn't it? / It's so cold today!
- **Entertainment** - Did you watch the game yesterday? / What have you been watching lately?
- **Personal life** - Any plans for the weekend?
- **Work** - How are things at work?

Real examples:

- “What have you been doing?” - Would Avril Lavigne Get a Tattoo of Her Boyfriend's Name?
- “Where have you been?” - *Would Avril Lavigne Get a Tattoo of Her Boyfriend's Name?*
- “What are you up to?” - *Friends*
- “So, how’s school going?” - Mentoring's Broken: Here's How to Hack It | Roxanne Reeves | TEDxMoncton

Recommendations:

- ★ *The Middle*
- ★ *Gilmore Girls*
- ★ *Head Over Feet*, Alanis Morissette

Avoid **controversial topics**
or questions that are **too**
personal.

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LESSON 05: CHIT-CHAT!

Chit-chat is an informal conversation about topics that are not important. They are part of our daily routine. Take a look at the questions below:

- What is your favorite movie? Or band?
- What type of food do you **like**?
- Do you **like playing/practicing** sports?

Nós podemos falar sobre coisas de que gostamos e de que não gostamos, também. We will be learning how to:

1. Tell people what you like
2. Tell people what you dislike/don't like
3. Ask people what they like
4. Like doing vs Like to do
5. Like, Love and Hate

1. TELLING PEOPLE WHAT YOU LIKE

- I **like** eating out.
- I **really like** pizza.
- I **love** running in the morning.
- I'm **crazy about** music.
- I **enjoy** reading sci-fi books.
- I'm **(really) into** video games.

2. TELLING PEOPLE WHAT YOU DISLIKE/DON'T LIKE

- I **don't like** to wash the dishes.
- I **hate** waiting in line.
- I **can't stand** loud music.
- I'm **not (really) into** soccer.

3. ASKING WHAT PEOPLE LIKE

- Do you **like going** to the movies*?
- What do you **like doing**?

4. LIKE DOING VS LIKE TO DO

Like doing e **like to do** podem ser usados com o mesmo sentido na frase.

It's more common to use **like doing**.

For example:

- I **like to play basketball** and I **like playing basketball**.
- I **like to cook** and I **like cooking**
- I **like to study English** and I **like studying English**.
- I **like to listen to music** and I **like listening to music**.

5. LIKE, LOVE AND HATE

As mesmas regras usadas para o verbo “like” são usadas para os verbos **love** e **hate**.

- I hate **reading** (in general)
- I hate **to read** (when I do it)
- I love **running** (in general)
- I love **to run** (when I do it)

Real examples:

- “You **hate to think** you're hurting me” - *I Don't Give*, Avril Lavigne
- “Cause we **like to party**” - *Party*, Beyoncé

- “I love seeing you happy” - *Someday*, James Blunt
- “I love hanging out with my Family” - How to Have a Better Work-Life Balance for a Happier You

Recommendations:

- ★ *Generation (Series)*
- ★ *Euphoria*
- ★ *The New Adventures of Old Christine*

LESSON 05: THAT'S WHAT'S UP!

Nós já vimos como fazer *small talk*! Entretanto, há outras alternativas para manter uma conversa mais “detalhada”. How can you talk about people’s **nationalities** or **home countries**?

Here, we will be learning:

1. Conversation questions
2. WH questions
3. Countries/Nationalities

1. CONVERSATION QUESTIONS

* Month, day and year!



- Where are you from? - I’m from São Paulo, Brazil.
- Where do you live? - I live in Barcelona.
- What is it like? - It’s great! I love it here.
- When were you born? - I was born on September 20th, 1999*.
- When's your birthday? - September 20th.
- How old are you? - I’m 34 (years old).
- Who do you live with? - I live with my parents and my brother.
- Who are your best friends? - My best friends are Alex, John and Dean.

2. WH QUESTIONS

Open-ended questions use the **wh words**:

- **What** (event / thing) - **What** do you like to do?
- **Who** (person) - **Who** is your best friend?
- **Where** (location) - **Where** do you live?
- **When** (time/date) - **When** were you born?
- **Why** (reason) - **Why** do you study English?
- **How** (manner) - **How** do you practice pronunciation?

3. COUNTRIES/NATIONALITIES

- Brazil - **Brazilian**
- United States - **American**
- Canada - **Canadian**
- United Kingdom - **British**
- Japan - **Japanese**
- Italy - **Italian**
- Spain - **Spanish**
- France - **French**
- Australia - **Australian**

Where are you from?

- **I'm from** the United Kingdom (U.K.).
- **I'm** Canadian / Spanish / Brazilian.

Real examples:

- "I am from Canada." - *A Conversation with Marc Tessier-Lavigne*
- "I am not hothead. I am Colombian." - *Modern Family*
- "I am British. I am South Asian." - *Conor Ibrahiem (British South Asian Theatre Memories)*
- "I am from Japan. Gifu, Japan." - *Meet the artist behind the Starbucks green cup design*

Recommendations:

- ★ Movie - *Before Sunrise*, available on HBO Max
- ★ *Girl from Rio*, Anitta
- ★ *Modern Family*

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EXERCISES

1) Junte a pergunta com a sua respectiva resposta:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. What's your name? | a. I'm from Russia. |
| 2. How old are you? | b. I am a journalist. |
| 3. Where are you from? | c. My name is Mariah. |
| 4. Where do you live? | d. No, I don't. |
| 5. Do you like pizza? | e. I live in Moscow. |
| 6. What do you do? | f. I'm twelve years old. |

2) Complete as frases usando o **verb to be**:

- a. My mother _____ a bus driver.
- b. It _____ a cute dog.
- c. She _____ your English teacher.
- d. They _____ from Poland.
- e. He _____ my brother.
- f. It _____ winter.
- g. We _____ food friends.
- h. I _____ hungry.
- i. Ben and I _____ ill.
- j. The lemon _____ green.

3) Coloque as palavras na ordem correta:

a. is name My Britney

_____.

b. am France I from

_____.

c. live I Lisbon in

_____.

d. old She's years twenty

_____.

4) Coloque um (X) nos erros e os corrija.

- a. I have 10 years old.
- b. Jimmy and I is friends.
- c. She are a student.
- d. Is cold today.
- e. I job as a teacher,

5) Nomeie os membros da família de acordo com as palavras abaixo e os números na imagem.

Son Grandfather Mother Sister Daughter Father Grandmother



6) Leia o seguinte texto e complete as frases de acordo com a sua leitura:

Let me introduce my family to you. Derick is my father and Sonia is my mother. I am Ashley and Sam is my baby brother. Charlotte is our dog. My grandfather is Robert and my grandmother is Sophia. We are a happy family!

- a. Ashley is Sam's _____.
- b. Derick is Ashley's _____.
- c. Robert is Ashley's _____.
- d. Charlotte is Ashley's _____.
- e. Sam is Ashley's _____.
- f. Sophia is Ashley's _____.
- g. Ashley's family is _____.

7) Escreva os números:

- a. 121:
- b. 914:
- c. 732:
- d. 1087:
- e. 891:
- f. 593:
- g. 172:

8) Qual das seguintes frases está **incorreta**?

- a. I like walking in the park.
- b. I like to fish on Saturdays.
- c. I am like to cook.
- d. They are all correct.

EXERCISES

9) Coloque a nacionalidade correta de acordo com a informação dada em cada frase:

Brazilian American Canadian British Japanese Italian Spanish French Australian

- a. Jack's country is known because of its kangaroos. He's _____.
- b. Avril's country has a leaf on its flag. She's _____.
- c. John Paul loves drinking tea. He's _____.
- d. The eagle is one of the symbols of Sam's country. She's _____.
- e. Fernando's country is famous because of its pizza. He's _____.
- f. Pedro loves soccer. He's _____.
- g. Charlotte's country is known due to its perfumes. She is _____.
- h. Hikari's country loves animes and mangas. She's _____.
- i. Paola loves Flamenco. She's _____.

10) Escolha o número correto para completar as perguntas na coluna das letras.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1. Who | a. do you work? Is your company close to your house? |
| 2. When | b. do you live with? |
| 3. What | c. do you get to the park? By car or bus? |
| 4. Why | d. your brother's name? |
| 5. Where | e. are you sad? |
| 6. How | f. is your birthday? |

11) Controversial topics and personal questions are **good** alternatives to start a new conversation with people we've just met.

- a. True
- b. False

12) Complete as frases com a forma **negativa** do *verb to be*:

- a. Linda _____ my sister.
- b. She _____ my mother.
- c. I _____ your father.
- d. Sol _____ his brother.
- e. They _____ nice people.
- f. We _____ good at soccer.
- g. It _____ hot today.
- h. He _____ my friend.

13) Faça pergunta usando o *verb to be*:

- a. John/in the church? - E.g.: **Is John in the church?**
- b. They/happy? -
- c. We/early? -
- d. You/bored? -
- e. She/a teacher? -
- f. Lucy and Kevin/Ottawa? -
- g. It/your dog? -
- h. He/annoyed? -

14) "Have a good/nice one" is a **neutral** alternative to say goodbye.

- a) Correct
- b) Wrong

15) Write a paragraph (50 words) introducing yourself. Você pode falar sobre coisas do seu interesse, sua família etc. Tente usar algumas das expressões e estruturas aprendidas durante esta unidade. Good luck!

ANSWER KEY

1)

1. c
2. f
3. a
4. e
5. d
6. b

2)

- a. is
- b. is
- c. is
- d. are
- e. is
- f. is
- g. are
- h. am
- i. are
- j. is

3)

- a. My name is Britney.
- b. I am from France.
- c. live in Lisbon
- d. She's twenty years old.

4)

- a. I **am** 10 years old.
- b. Jimmy and I **are** friends.
- c. She **is** a student.
- d. **It** Is cold today.
- e. I **work** as a teacher,

5)

1. Father
2. Grandmother
3. Grandfather
4. Mother
5. Son
6. Daughter

6)

- a. Sister
- b. Father
- c. Grandfather
- d. Dog
- e. Brother
- f. Grandmother
- g. Happy

7)

- a. one hundred and twenty-one
- b. nine hundred and fourteen
- c. seven hundred and thirty-two
- d. one thousand and eighty-seven
- e. eight hundred and ninety-one
- f. five hundred and ninety-three
- g. one hundred and seventy-two

8)

Letter "**C**" is incorrect.

9)

- a.** Australian
- b.** Canadian
- c.** British
- d.** American
- e.** Italian
- f.** Brazilian
- g.** French
- h.** Japanese
- i.** Spanish

10)

- 1. b
- 2. f
- 3. d
- 4. e
- 5. a
- 6. c

11)

b - False

12)

- a. is not/isn't
- b. is not/isn't
- c. am not/'m not
- d. is not/isn't
- e. are not/aren't
- f. are not/aren't
- g. is not/isn't
- h. is not/isn't

13)

- a.** Is John in the church?
- b.** Are they happy?
- c.** Are we early?
- d.** Are you bored?
- e.** Is she a teacher?
- f.** Are Lucy and Kevin from Ottawa?
- g.** Is it your dog?
- h.** Is he annoyed?

14)

- a.** Correct.

15) Personal answer