

**DYNAMIC**  
UNLIMITED

» Activate

BOOK 2

2



**times®**

**DYNAMIC**  
UNLIMITED

BOOK 2



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[www.timesidiomas.com.br](http://www.timesidiomas.com.br)  
Campinas, SP - Brazil  
Set in Campinas  
Printed in Brazil

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First Published 2014  
Second Published 2015  
Third Published 2017

Fourth Published 2018  
Fifth Published 2020  
Sixth Published 2021

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**Production:** Times Idiomas

**Photos:** shutterstock.com / freepik.com / pixabay.com / pexels.com / unsplash.com

**Graphic Design:** Laís Lapera  
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### Acknowledgments

I am grateful to Times principal Pedro Stuani, who believed in my potential and gave me the challenge of writing this series.

I would like to thank the great teachers who guided me with some ideas:

Adaías Oliveira, Amanda Bueno, Igor Canevare, Shannon Guimarães, Gilmara Meneses and Marcel Magalhães. Some of their brilliant ideas are here in this book. Thank you very much. I also would like to thank allrecipes.com, guinnessworldrecords.com, dictionary.reference.com and oald8.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com.

Thanks, my friends, for being present in my absent moments.

Finally, I'd like to thank my family, whose constant patience gave me inspiration to write this book.

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# Dynamic Unlimited • Book 2 • Activate

## Take Another Look!



Review of All Lessons!

## Verbs List



List of Verbs: Present, Past and Past Participle

## Lesson 07



# Calling Someone

Mark the **different** word in each group.

- Hello!
- Goodbye.
- Hi!
- How are you?

- bad
- terrible
- wonderful
- awful

- dance
- new
- handsome
- hardworking

## Getting to Know You

Complete the text about yourself.

- a My name is ..... *Markwell Menezes* ..... (full name)
- b But you can call me ..... *Mark* ..... I am ..... *34* ..... years old. (nickname) (age)
- c I am (a / an) ..... *programmer* ..... I live in ..... *Fortaleza* ..... and (occupation) (city)
- d I am from ..... *Fortaleza* ..... (city you were born)
- e My telephone number is ..... *5585 998694159* ..... (telephone number)
- f The best time to answer telephone calls is from ..... *12:00* ..... to ..... *14:00* ..... (time) (time)
- g My e-mail address is ..... *markwellmenezes@gmail.com* .....

## Introducing Yourself

Write:

- a five fruits you like: *banana, apple, grapes, orange, guava*
- b five fruits you don't like: .....
- c five cities you know: *Fortaleza, São Paulo, Paratyaba, Paracuru, Salvador*
- d five cities you don't know: *New York, London, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco*
- e two school subjects you like: *history, physics*
- f two school subjects you don't like: *chemistry, PE*
- g your lucky number: *thirteen*
- h your unlucky number: *six*
- i three interesting places in your city: *beaches, mall, cultural center*

# Vocabulary Builder



01

Adjectives - Match the antonym vocabularies.

Lesson 07



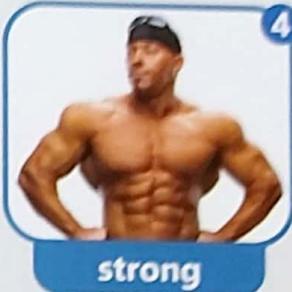
fast



sad



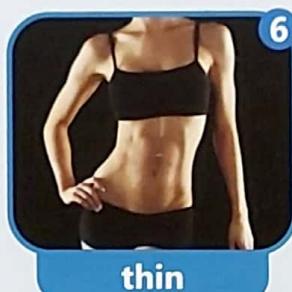
young



strong



hot



thin



hungry



rich



old



sick



handsome



tall



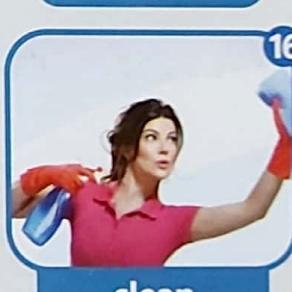
big



light



expensive



clean



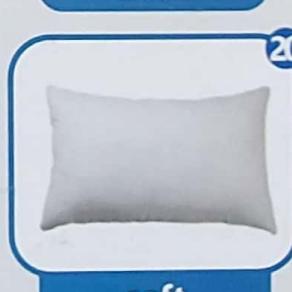
thick



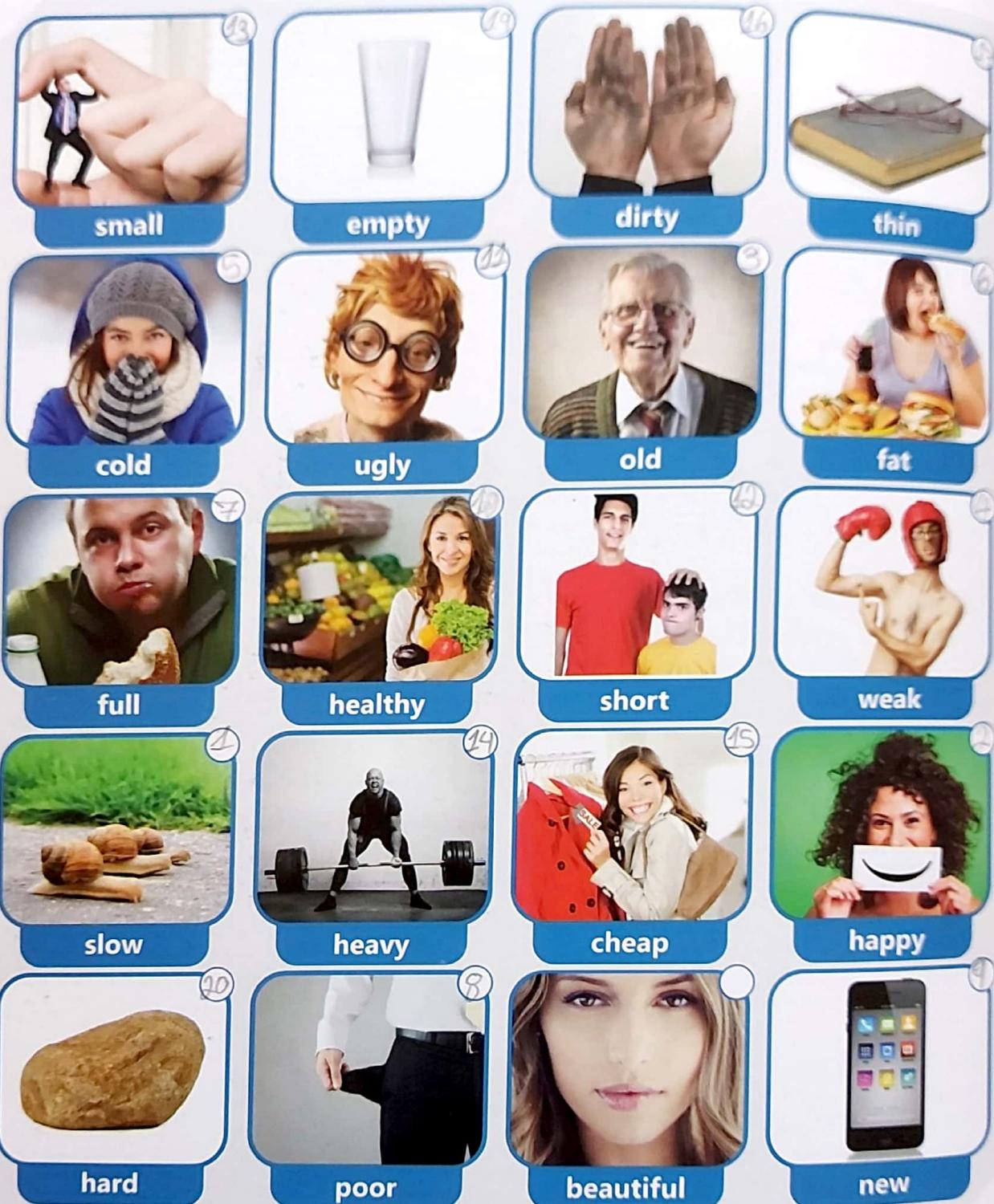
ugly



full



soft

**H!nts**

Adjectives      handsome      good-looking      beautiful      pretty

man

✓

✓

woman

✓

✓

✓



## Conversation Practice ▶



02

Lesson 07

Emily is accepted to go to Paris.



Katie: Oh! I'm so sorry, Emily, but I can't make it. I'm in charge to do the household chores while my mother's working.



Emily: C'mon, Katie! It means a lot to me meeting you right now. Why don't you text message your mother and let her know that we're going to catch up quickly, and I'll help you out with the cleaning tasks after having two or three ice-creams.



Emily: That's great! See you!

At the parlor...

Katie: Congrats, Emily! I'm very proud of you because you are the first student from our group to go abroad. You are so intelligent.



Emily: Well, I actually think we are all going to end up doing this exchange program together, because we study in a great university and professor Stella knows a lot of professors around the world. She's a terrific professor and she'll help everyone out.

Katie: Yeah! you know... I actually think you're right. Tomorrow during the class I'm going to tell everybody about the news.



Emily: Fantastic! That means we can celebrate it all together.

**H!nts**

**homework:** a school work that a student does at home.

**housework:** a regular work to do at home, such as cleaning and cooking.

**➤ Comprehension:****1 - Mark True or False.**

- a  True  False Emily's Curriculum Vitae is very good.
- b  True  False Emily is going on her exchange program to France next week.
- c  True  False Katie doesn't want to go to the ice cream parlor because she has to do her homework.
- d  True  False It is going to be the first time that Emily and Katie go to the ice cream parlor.
- e  True  False Emily's the first student to do the exchange program in her class.
- f  True  False Stella is a good professor.

**2 - Katie doesn't want to go to the ice-parlor because her mother is not at home, but Emily suggested writing her a note. She accepted the idea. Imagine you are Katie. Write a note to your mother telling her that you and your friend are at the ice-cream parlor. Justify why you had to go.**

Hi mom, I'm at the ice-cream parlor with Emily, because she wants to tell me about the exchange student program that she was approved.

# Practical Phrases



Formal and informal telephone communication.

## FORMAL

Hello.  
Mr. Silva  
speaking.

Could I tell  
him who is  
calling?

Well! I'll see you  
next Wednesday  
afternoon, then.

OK. Thanks  
for calling,  
Sarah. Bye.

## INFORMAL

Hi! Is Paul  
There?

Uh, yeah.  
Who's this?

Cool! see  
you then.

Bye.



04

Listen to this telephone conversation and answer the questions.

- a Is this telephone conversation formal or informal? Why?

informal, the man ask woman to ride

- b Who's speaking?

Victor



## Grammar View

Match the sentences to the correct answers.



a The birds are flying.



b It rains a lot in summer.



c They are traveling tomorrow.



d Mya brushes her teeth thrice a day.

Simple Present (fact)

Simple Present (routine)

Present Continuous (action in progress now)

Present Continuous (future action)

### General Review - Simple Present and Present Continuous

1 - We use the **Simple Present** for things that are always true or happen as a routine.



Emily studies English every day. (**routine**)



Teachers always help students. (**true fact**)

For the pronouns I, YOU, WE and THEY we use the base of the verb.



My sisters **study** in the morning.



We **have** a lot of homework to do.

The third person (HE, SHE and IT) receives -S, -ES or -IES.



My sister **lives** in Canada.



She **studies** Nursing there.



She **attends** her classes in the morning.



She **loves** her profession and she **has** two jobs.

**DO/DOES** are used before the subject of the sentence to make the interrogative form.



Does her mother **cook** lunch every day?  
(main verb in the base form)



Do they **swim** in the morning or afternoon?  
(main verb in the base form)

We use **DON'T/DOESN'T** before the main verb to make negative sentences.



She **doesn't** wear glasses.  
(main verb in the base form)



We **don't** like to do the homework.  
(main verb in the base form)

### REMEMBER THE QUESTION WORD ORDER!

**Question word + Auxiliary verb + Subject + base form of verbs + complement.**

What time **does** your teacher **go** to the gym?



**GO BACK TO LESSON 2 (BOOK 1) TO REVIEW THE SIMPLE PRESENT RULES.**

2 - We use the **Present Continuous** for actions in progress at the time of speaking or for future sentences.



Emily is listening to music now. (**present**)



Amy is doing a test tomorrow. (**future**)



arrive She **is arriving** in São Paulo now.



get I'm **getting** older.



lie You **are lying** to me again.



study I am **studying** French now.

**Remember the spelling rules!**

In the interrogative form the auxiliary verbs (AM, IS, ARE) are used before the subject of the sentence.



Is her mother **cooking** lunch now?

Are they **swimming** next Sunday?



We use ('M NOT, ISN'T, AREN'T) before the verb + ING to make negative sentences.



She **isn't** wearing glasses at the moment.

We **aren't** having classes today.



I am **writing** a book now. → **Write** is an action verb.

The verbs know and like are not **ACTION VERBS**. We cannot use them with the **Present Continuous**, just with the **Simple Present**.

**E.g.:** Instead of ~~I am liking you. Say: I like you.~~



The following verbs are not usually used in the **Present Continuous**.

**know, like, love, hate, want, need, prefer, realize, believe, remember, understand, belong.**

• **But:** Some verbs have an action and non-action meaning.



I **have** a new cell phone. (**Simple Present**)



We are **having** dinner now. (**Present Continuous**)



**GO BACK TO LESSON 6 (BOOK 1) TO REVIEW THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS RULES.**

## Do it Yourself at Home ►

1 - Use the Simple Present of the verbs in parentheses.

- a That gorgeous woman ..... *has* ..... (have) long brown hair.
- b My father ..... *washes* ..... (wash) the dishes to help my mother.
- c The dogs ..... *bark* ..... (bark) when somebody knocks on the door.
- d Katie ..... *helps* ..... (help) poor people in her country.
- e They ..... *don't eat* ..... (not eat) vegetables in the morning.
- f They ..... *are not* ..... (not be) on those crazy diets anymore.
- g ..... *Does* ..... the teacher ..... *is heading* ..... (need) to control his voice?
- h I ..... *am* ..... (be) excited about this project. I ..... *need* ..... (need) to relax.
- i My sister ..... *not studies* ..... (not study) Food Engineering anymore. She ..... *studies* ..... (study) Law. She ..... *is* ..... (be) very happy now.
- j Those salespeople ..... *work* ..... (work) from Monday to Saturday. ..... *for* ..... they ..... *are going* ..... (go) to work on foot every day?
- k My favorite soccer player ..... *works out* ..... (work out) every day at the gym.

2 - Use the Present Continuous of the verbs in parentheses.

a Do ..... you ..... are traveling ..... (travel) to Paris next week?

b Yes! I ..... am going ..... (go) with my whole family.

c I'm organizing ..... (organize) my baggage for this wonderful trip.

d My family and I ..... are photographing ..... (photograph) many well-known tourist spots.

e Are ..... you ..... working ..... (work) tomorrow?

f No, I'm not. Tomorrow I'm celebrating ..... (celebrate) my wife's birthday.

g Wow! ..... Are ..... you ..... planning ..... (plan) to throw a birthday party?

h No. We ..... are eating ..... (eat) a delicious pizza to celebrate the night.

i Tomorrow we ..... are planning ..... (plan) our itinerary in the "City of Light".

j I think my sister ..... are visiting ..... (visit) many museums while my mother ..... is shopping ..... (shop) at the famous brand clothing stores.



## Pronunciation Hints ▶



The sound /ŋ/ is never found in the beginning of the words. You can find it in the middle of the word singer /'sɪŋər/ and at the end of the word camping /'kæmpɪŋ/.



06

Listen and repeat the words with the sound /ŋ/.

letters NG cooking - bring - spring - thing - wing

letter N bank - anger - think - tongue - thanks

Look at the box and write the correct phonetic transcriptions beside the words.

/sprɪŋ/

/tʌŋ/

/wɪŋ/

/θɪŋk/

/bæŋk/

/'æŋgər/

a spring ..... /spring/

b wing ..... /wɪŋ/

c bank ..... /bæŋk/

d think ..... /θɪŋk/

e tongue ..... /tʌŋk/

f anger ..... /'æŋgər/



 Do it Yourself in the Class ►

1 - Circle the mistakes and rewrite the sentences correcting them.

- a I am danceing tango in Buenos Aires.

dancing

- b She's always ask me to text her.

She

- c I am wanting to say something to you.

I

- d I having lunch now.

I

- e She don't need to come here.

She

- f They is drinking orange juice because they like it.

They

- g Mary doesn't travels to her hometown every week.

Mary

- h This computer doesn't working. It's broken.

This

- i It's raining a lot in summer.

It's

- j I'm listenning to a good song now.

I'm

## Important Speech ▶



**"You are not only responsible for what you say, but also for what you do not say."**

*Martin Luther*

**"The word impossible is not in my dictionary."**

*Napoleon Bonaparte*

**"They're talking about banning cigarette smoking now in any place that's used by ten or more people in a week, which, I guess, means that Madonna can't even smoke in bed."**

*Bill Maher*





# A Fast Breakfast

Mark the correct alternatives.

a Whose lipstick is this?



- This is Eric's lipstick.  
 This is Emily's lipstick.

b Whose brush is this?



- This is the painter's brush.  
 This is the waiter's brush.

c Whose car is this?



- This is Stella's car.  
 This is the dog's car.



It's Done! ▶





## Vocabulary Builder



07

Clothes - Match the descriptions to these pictures.



3..... This man is wearing a T-shirt, a jacket, jeans and shoes. He is basic.

6..... This man is going to work. He is wearing pants, a shirt, a suit, a tie and beautiful shoes.

2..... This woman is wearing a beautiful dress, a scarf, a blazer and high heels. I think she's going to work too.

4..... This woman is wearing a nightgown and socks.

1..... This man is a tourist. He is wearing a hat, an undershirt, shorts and flip-flops.

5..... This woman is wearing leggings, a cardigan, sneakers and she's carrying a backpack.

Lesson 08



08

## Vocabulary - Other Clothes and Accessories



short-sleeved shirt



long-sleeved shirt



turtleneck



V-neck sweater



sweater



coat



panties



underwear



bra



skirt



blouse



gloves



cap



boots



purse



briefcase



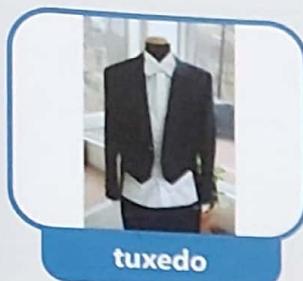
wallet



pajamas



suit



tuxedo



tie



bow tie



overalls



belt



buckle



tights



sunglasses



swimming trunks



swimsuit



raincoat



shoelace



suspenders



hood



socks

## H!nts



AmE  
sneakers  
pajamas



BrE  
trainers  
pyjamas

## Conversation Practice ▶

Stella Jones is arriving at the university. She's talking on the phone with someone.



Katie and Stella talk about their plans for the future.

Stella: I think he's coming soon! You know... chatting when you are distant is awful!

Katie: Yeah...  
I know...

Katie: No. I'm not chatting because he's not so far. It's totally the opposite! He's so close to me, however, he doesn't notice me.

Stella: Are you also chatting with anyone?

Stella: Another coffee someday because you have to tell me this story.

Stella and Katie walk through the cashier and pay the bill to the attendant.

Stella: Together.

Katie: Separated.

Stella: How much is that?

Attendant: Together or separated?

Stella: Together. Whoever invites must pay the bill. Invite me to drink a coffee to tell me that story and you pay. That'll be your turn.

Stella: Sorry, how much?

Stella:  
Thank you.

Attendant:  
That's \$15,65.

Attendant:  
15 dollars  
and 65 cents.

## H!nts



X



AmE

to go

BrE

to take away

## ► Comprehension:

1 - According to the text, write the name of the character who is:

- a curious: Stella
- b generous: Stella
- c late: both
- d in love: Stella
- e confused: Katie



2 - At night, professor Stella chats on Whatsbubble with the person she met. Complete their conversation. The first paragraph is done.



**Stella:** Are you there? I'm here waiting for you! 09:17 ✓

Yes, I here

Hi, I miss you

I miss you too

When you can meet me?

As early as I do my job.

I wanna see you soon...

Me too...



## Practical Phrases ▶



For here or to go?

How can I help you?

A cappuccino, please.

Regular or large?

Can I have a Caffé Latte, please?

Anything else?

For here or to go?

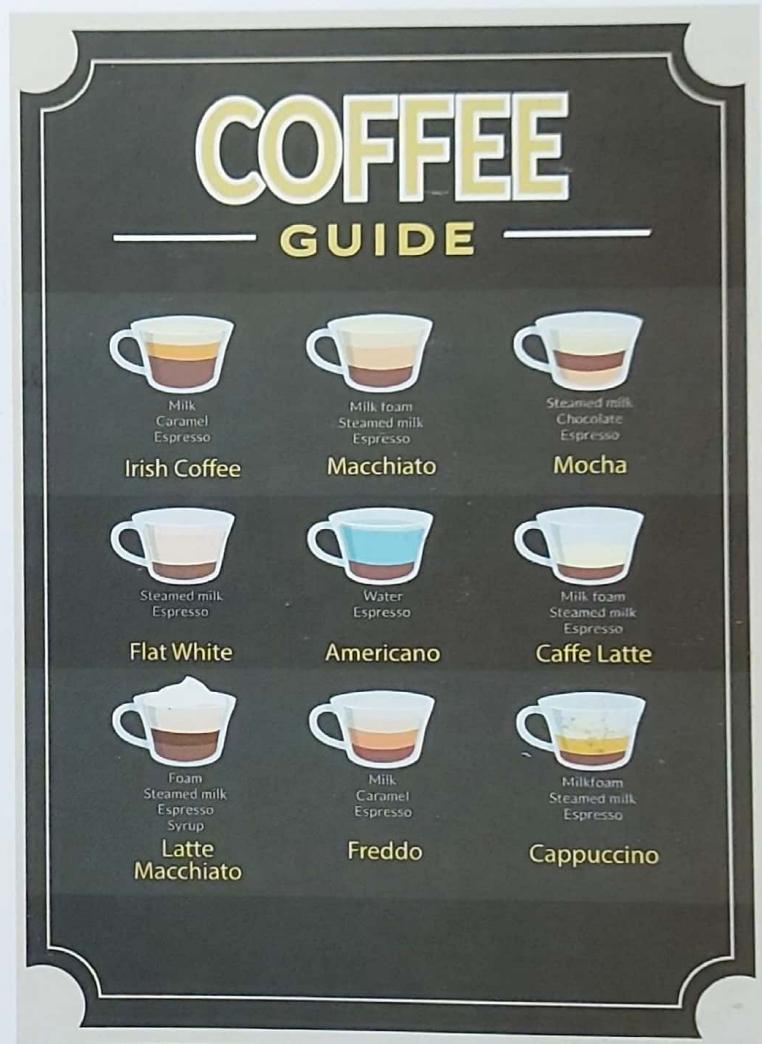
There's a free table over there.  
Let's sit!

How much is that?

Together or separated?

That's \$15,65.

Sorry, how much?



## Grammar View I ▶

Write 1, 2 or 3 according to the legend.



a Are these glasses yours?



b Children's clothes are expensive.



c My mom loves surprises.



d The actress's baby is a boy.



e Its teeth are sharp.



f This plush bear is mine.

1 Possessive Adjective

2 Possessive Pronoun

3 Genitive Case

## ➤ Possessive Adjectives



**My** house is very large.



**Your** last name is Silva.



**His** favorite pet is a dog.



**Her** son is Gabriel.



**Its** food is very expensive. (My dog's food.)



**Our** pets are fantastic.



**Your** children are intelligent.



**Their** names are Antonio and Francisco.

## H!nts

We always use nouns after **Possessive Adjectives**.

E.g.: Here are **your** tickets for the game.



## ► Possessive Pronouns



Their car is very big. **Mine** isn't.



This book belongs to Jack. It's **his**.



The headphones I'm wearing are **hers**.



They work on their project, and we work on **ours**.



Are these pizzas **yours**?



My parents are from Italy. **Theirs** are from Japan.

### H!nts

**Possessive Pronouns** can appear at the end or at the beginning of sentences, but they are never followed by nouns.

E.g.: This is not your plush bear. It's **mine**. **Yours** is brown.  
 my bear ← → your bear



Do not use **THE** with **Possessive Pronouns**.

Never say: This is **the yours**.



## Do it Yourself at Home I ►

1 - Complete the chart.

### Subject Pronouns

### Possessive Adjectives

My

You (singular)

Your

He

His

She

Her

It

Its

We

Our

You (plural)

Your

They

Their

## 2 - Complete the sentences with a Possessive Adjective.

a Her name's Katie.

b His name's Dennis.

c What's your e-mail address?

d Their names are Michel and Peter.

e We're students. Our school is called Times.

f I am from Brazil. My nationality is Brazilian.

g What's your first name? It's Catherine.

h It's a French restaurant. Its name is Le beau Marie.

## 3 - Complete the sentences with a Possessive Pronoun.

a A: Is this pencil yours or mine?

B: My pencil is not yellow. So it's really yours.

b It's sunny and I don't have sunscreen. Paula lent me yours.

c They are adults and they can talk about the crashed car. This is not our problem.  
It's theirs.

d A: Is this book his or yours?

B: It's mine. Joana was late and left it here.

e A: My birthday is on May 18th. What about yours?

B: Mine is on February 26th.

f This car belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Miller. It is theirs.



## Grammar View II ▶

### ► Genitive Case

We usually use 'S for people.



I go to my **grandmother's** house every Sunday.



Do you know **Caio's** wife?



I'm not going to **Alice's** birthday party.

Lesson 08

We usually use 'S without a noun after it.



**A:** Where are you now?

**B:** I'm at **Mike's**. (Mike's house)



Mary's dress is red. It's more beautiful than **Katie's**. (Katie's dress)



**A:** Whose report is this?

**B:** It's **Lola's**. (Lola's report)



The **kid's toy**. (one toy and one kid)

We use ('S) after singular nouns.



E.g.: My **father's car** is blue.



The **kids' toy**. (one toy and two kids)

We use (' ) after regular plural nouns.



E.g.: My **friends' caps** are beautiful.



The **women's trophy**. (one trophy and two women)

We use ('S) after irregular plural nouns.



E.g.: **Children's answers** are very funny.



When two people possess the same item, only the second takes an apostrophe ('):

**E.g.:** My mom and dad's house. (same house for two different people)



When two people possess different items, both of them take an apostrophe ('):

**E.g.:** Jane's and Bill's tickets. (each one has their own ticket)

### PAY ATTENTION!

**a** Katie's car's new.

The first ('S) indicates possession and the second one is the abbreviation of the **verb to be (is)**.



**b** Do not use ('S) with two inanimate things.

My house's door. (incorrect)

The door of my house. (correct)



## Do it Yourself at Home II



### 1 - Write ('S or ') into the gaps.

**a** This is ..... *Mike's* ..... book. (Mike)

**b** The ..... *men's* ..... bathroom is on the next door. (men)

**c** These are my ..... *neighbors'* ..... briefcases. (neighbors)

**d** Martha is ..... *Sarah's* ..... sister. (Sarah)

**e** ..... *Mellanie's* ..... bags are very heavy. (Mellanie)

**f** The ..... *teachers'* ..... computer is a lemon. (teachers)

**g** ..... *Mary's* ..... brother is tall. (Mary)



**2 - Use the Genitive Case.**

E.g.: (the student – schoolbag) = ..... *the student's schoolbag* .....

a (the pianist – fingers) = *The pianist's fingers*

b (Mary – friend) = *Mary's friend*

c (the teacher – opinion) = *The teacher's opinion*

d (my classmate – birthday) = *My classmate's birthday*

e (Roberto – sunglasses) = *Roberto's sunglasses*

f (Sandra and Leonardo – house) = *Sandra and Leonardo's house*

g (Children – Day) = *Children's day*

## Pronunciation Hints



11

Look at the phonetic transcriptions and the definitions of these words on the online Oxford dictionary.

**hotel** /hou'tel/: a building where people stay, usually for a short time, paying for their rooms and sometimes meals.

**guitar** /gi'tar/: a musical instrument that usually has six strings that you play with your fingers.

This mark (') in the phonetic transcription shows stress.  
The stressed syllable is the first after the stress mark.

E.g.: /ə'baut/	<b>about</b>
/naɪn'tin/	<b>nineteen</b>
/'naɪnti/	<b>ninety</b>
/'kʌmfərtəbl/	<b>comfortable</b>

1 - Look for the phonetic transcriptions of these words and after that read them to your teacher.

telephone

definition

explain

exhibition

romance





## Do it Yourself in the Class ▶

1 - Circle ('S) when it indicates possession.

- a** My mother's mother's a housekeeper.
- b** My mother's name's Marlene.
- c** My mother's from Brazil.
- d** My mother's best friend's from São Paulo.
- e** My mother's car's a Fox.



## Important Speech ▶



**"Outside of a dog, a book is man's best friend. Inside of a dog, it's too dark to read."**

Groucho Marx

**"Think where man's glory most begins and ends, and say my glory was I had such friends."**

William Butler Yeats

**"The only place where success comes before work is in the dictionary."**

Vince Lombardi





# Preparing the "Open House"

Answer the questions about yourself.

a Where do you live?

Fortaleza - CE

b Who is your favorite singer?

Renato Russo

c What is your favorite kind of music?

Brazilian rock

d With whom do you live?

My wife and our kids

e Which do you prefer: coke or guaraná?

guaraná

f Why are you studying English?

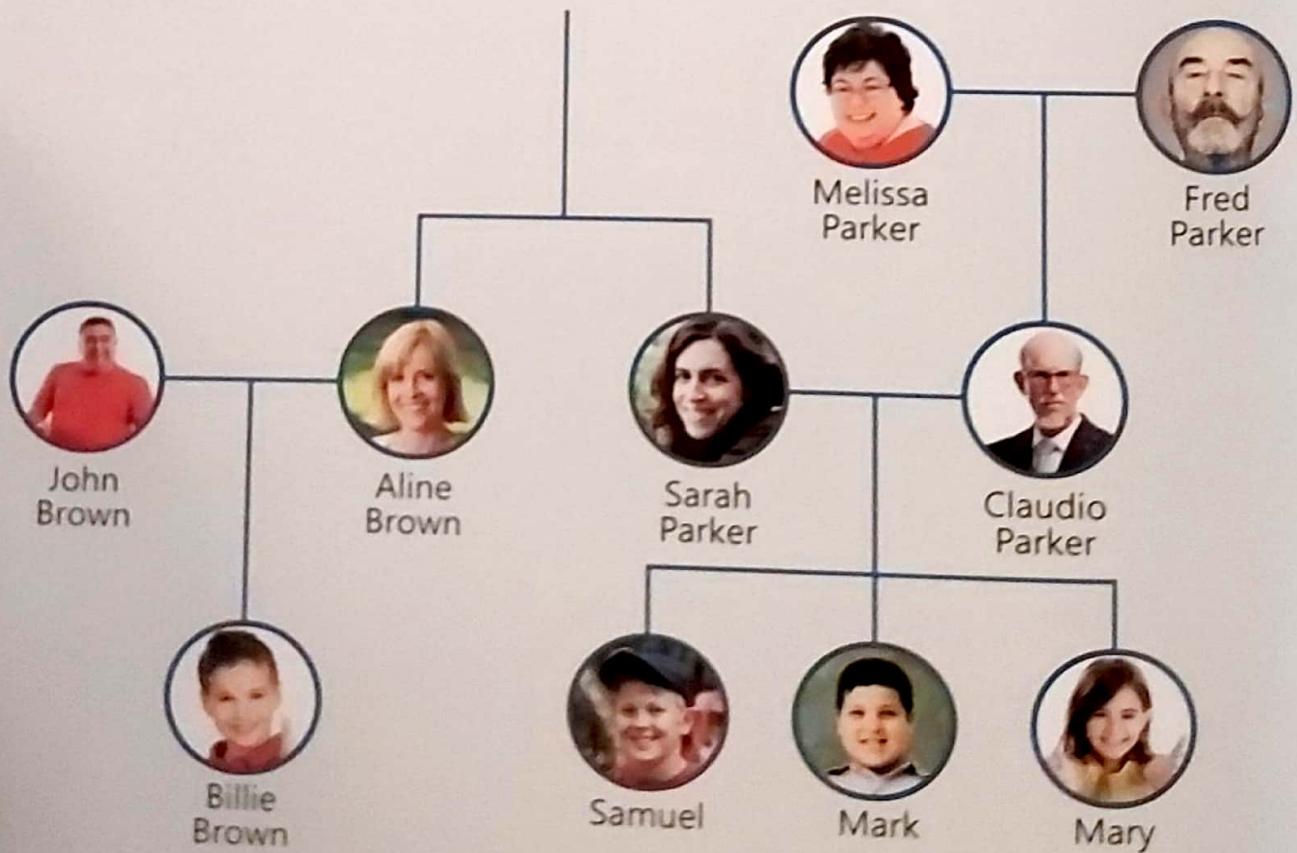
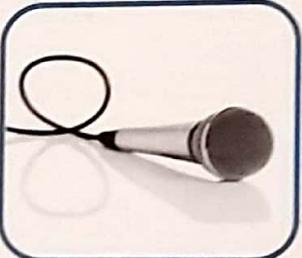
I want travel the world



It's Done!



Lesson 09



# Vocabulary Builder



Household Problems - Match the sentences.



1 The power is out.



2 The roof leaks.



3 The faucet drips.



4 The garage is flooded.



5 The air conditioning doesn't work.



6 The lightbulb is burned out.



7 The wall is cracked.



8 The toilet is clogged.



9 The lock is jammed.



10 The window is broken.



11 There are rats, ants and cockroaches in the kitchen.

1 Where am I going to read at night?  
Everything is dark.

7 I have to call a bricklayer.

4 The maid is going to dry it.

8 Use a bucket for the leaks.

8 I have to call a plumber.

6 Turn it off and change it.

11 I have to call an exterminator.

5 I have to call an electrician.

10 Who is going to change the glass?

9 I have to call a locksmith.

3 Isolate the sink. Use another one.



13

## Vocabulary - Cleaning Materials



washing powder



dish soap



glass cleaner



furniture polish



bug spray



deodorizer



feather duster



sponge



rubber gloves



broom



scouring pad



dust cloth



trash bag



recycling bin



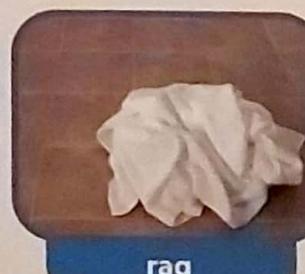
dustpan



squeegee



vacuum cleaner



rag



toilet paper

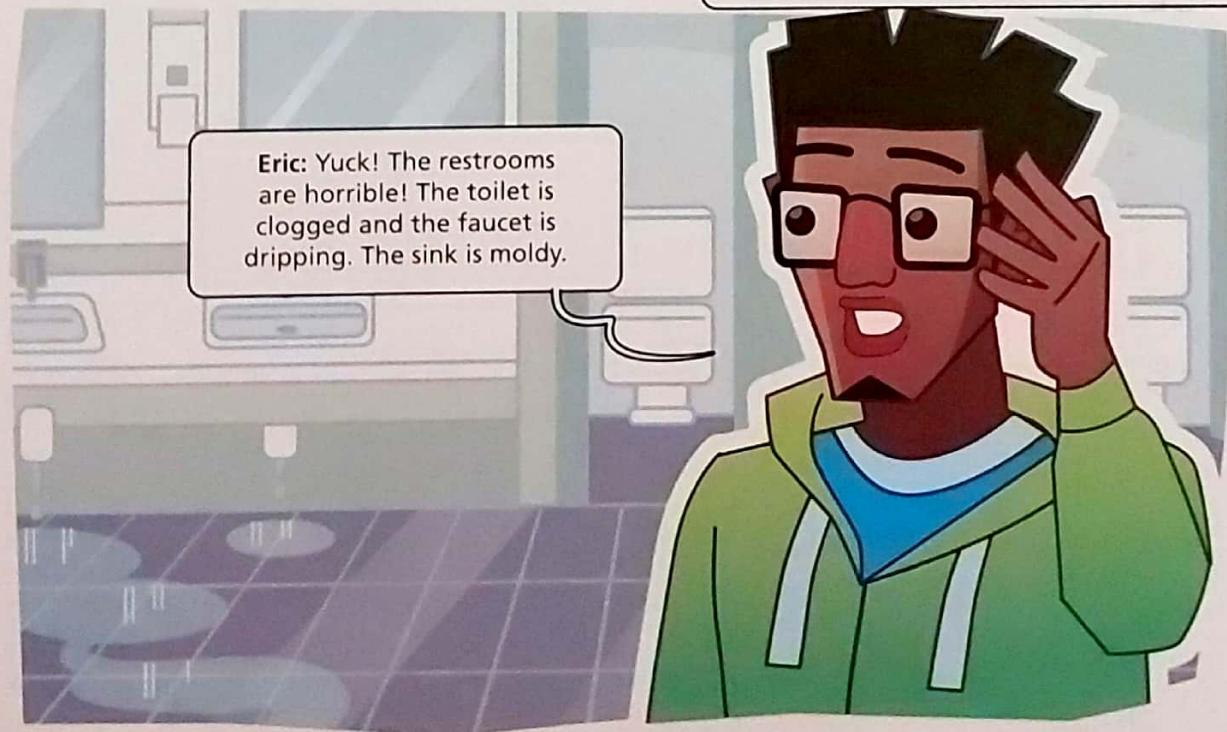


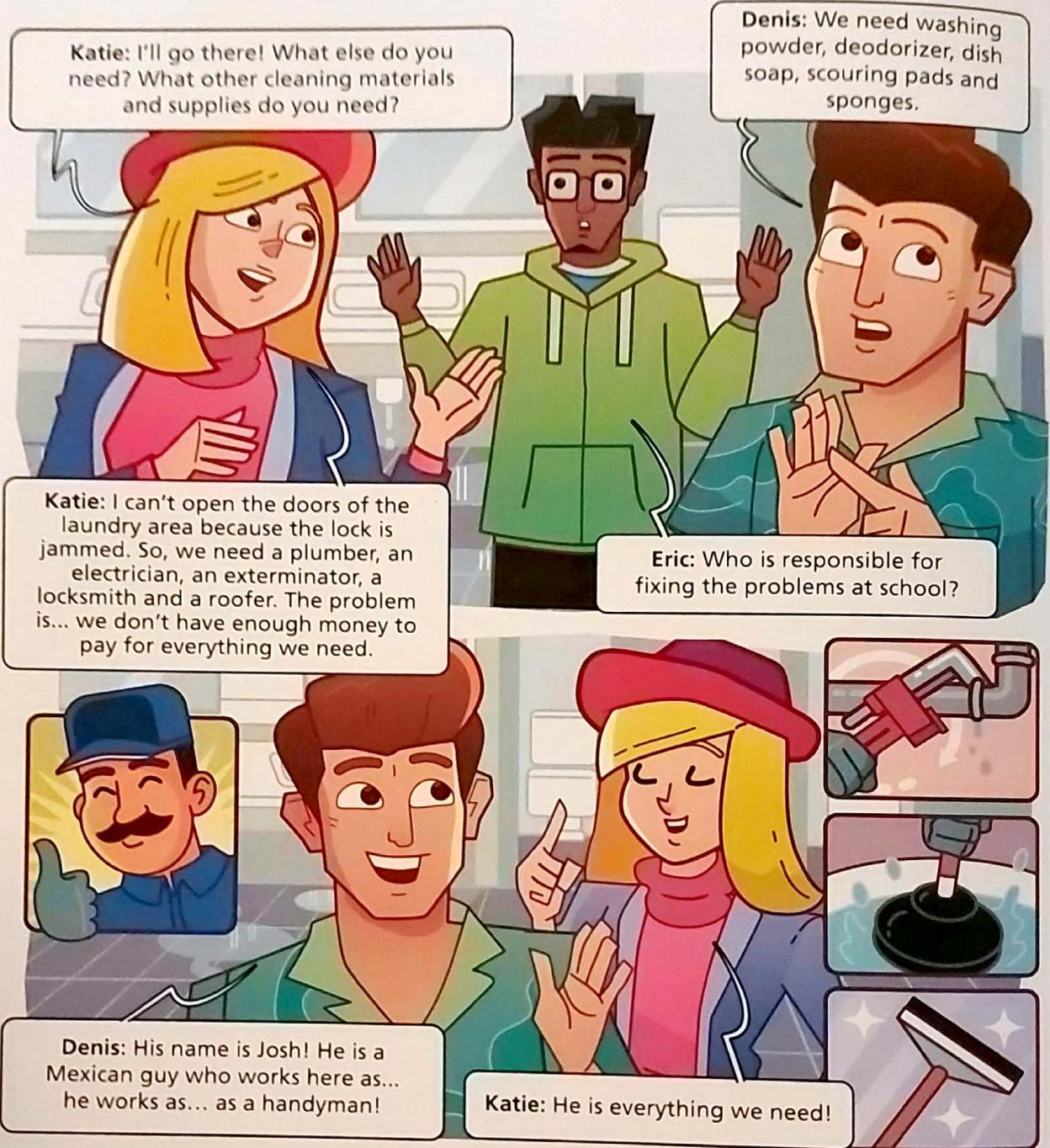
flyswatter

 Conversation Practice 

14

The students are cleaning the school garage for the "Open House". It's an annual event where the institution (schools or university) opens its doors to the general public, and allow people to have a look around it in order to gain information on it. This event allows new students to become familiar with the facilities and meet others, or to open informal conversation channels between school staff, students and parents. At the "Open House", students are going to show the audience what they learned at the extra classes. They are preparing everything.





### H!nts



X



AmE

Do you have...?

BrE

Have you got...?

## ► Comprehension:

1 - Answer the questions about the text. Give full answers.

- a What's the name of the school event?

Open House

- b Where is the event going to happen?

At institution school or university

- c What's the problem with the place where the event is going to happen?

There are many household problems

- d Why do they need a locksmith?

Because the door of laundry area is jammed

- e Why do they need a plumber?

Because leaking water from pipes

- f Who is responsible for cleaning the place?

The students

- g Who is Josh?

The handyman of school

- h What does he do at school?

He fixes the household problems

2 - Mark an X in the picture that best describes a handyman. Justify your answer.



*This man has more tools than others.*

Lesson 09

## Practical Phrases



15

### Complaining in a Hotel

*I want a quiet room. / ... a bigger room.*

*Do you have another room?*

*The heating / air conditioning is not working.*

*I'd like a room with a balcony.*

*There aren't any towels here.*

*There's no hot water.*

*The toilet isn't flushing.*

*This is room 235. Could I get someone to fix the shower, please?*

*The sink / shower drain is clogged.*





## Grammar View

Match the interrogative pronouns to the items they are used to ask about.



**a** Why are you sad?



**b** When is Easter celebrated?



**c** Who is it?



**d** What are your ID numbers?



**e** Which pill do you take at night?



**f** How do I stop my baby from crying?



**g** Where is my ring?



**h** Whose cell phone is this?

- people.**
- things in general (many possible answers).**
- things in general (limited answers to choose from).**
- places and locations.**

- time and dates.**
- motive or explanation for something.**
- possessions.**
- manner, quantities, frequency, age or the like.**

### ► Interrogative Pronouns

<b>What</b>	<b>Who</b>	<b>Whom</b>	<b>Whose</b>	<b>Which</b>
<b>Where</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>Why</b>	<b>How</b>	

Interrogative Pronouns are words used to ask questions. We use them when we need some information or an opinion as answers.



What's your name?

.....

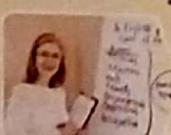
Where do you live?



.....

What do you think about Australia?



**1 - WHO and WHOM are used to ask questions about people.****Who** is calling?**Who's** the next patient?With **whom** do you live? (formal)**Who** do you live with? (informal)**2 - WHAT and WHICH are used to refer to animals and things.****What** is used for generic questions, when there are many options or an unlimited number of possible answers.**What's** your favorite color?  
(Many possible answers)**Which** is used when there is a limited number of options to choose from, or when we know the options within the context of the conversation.**Which** do you prefer for breakfast: tart, juice or tea?  
(Only three possible answers)**3 - WHERE is used to ask questions about places and positions.****Where** do you study English?**Where's** my cell phone?**Where** do I take the bus to Lapa?**Where** are we going to?**4 - WHEN is used to ask questions about time and dates.****When** are we going to have dinner?**When** do you travel again?**When** is your next English class?**When** is your birthday?

**5 - WHY is used to ask for the reason, motive or explanation for something.**

**Why** are you studying English?  
 → I'm studying English **because**  
 I like it.

**PAY ATTENTION!**

The answer is always  
 with **because**.

**Why** are you late?  
 → **Because** of the traffic jam.



**Why** are you crying?  
 → **Because** I got fired.



We can use **because**  
 of, 'cause, 'coz or cos.

**6 - WHOSE is used to ask about possession or ownership.**

**WHOSE**  
 is always  
 linked to  
 a noun.



**Whose project** is that?  
 → That's Brad's project.



**Whose paintings** are shown in the gallery?  
 → They are from local artists.



**Whose signature** is that?  
 → That's Gina's signature.

**7 - HOW is used to ask questions about:****Age**

**How old** are you?

**Manner**

**How** do I make a cake?

**Conditions**

**How** is the patient?

**Distances**

**How far** is your house  
 from work?



**How long** is this film?

**Frequency**

**How often** do you exercise?

**Quantities**

**How many** children do  
 they have?



**How much** money do  
 you need?



## Do it Yourself at Home



1 - Make questions for the following answers.

a Where is it umbrella?

This is John's umbrella.

b Who is your favorite singer?

My favorite singer is Madonna. She's a real pop star.

c Where do you go on vacation?

I'm going to the beach on vacation.

d Why do you live here?

I live in this city because I like the weather and the job opportunities are great.

e Where do you study English?

I study English at Times English School.

f How many times do you study English?

I study English three times a week.

g With whom do you live?

I live with my father, my mother and my brother.

h How are you?

I'm fine, thanks. What about you?

i Which is your favorite color?

I prefer blue. I don't like red very much.

j Who is your best friend?

Michael is my best friend.

**2 - Complete these sentences with an interrogative pronoun and match the questions to their answers.**

- a  How are you?
- b  what is your brother's name?
- c  How many people are there in this classroom?
- d  Which one do you prefer: juice or soda?
- e  How often do you go to the movies?
- f  How often do you see a doctor?
- g  What time do you get up?
- h  Where are you from?
- i  Why does your wife study English?
- j  Whose blouse is that?
- k  How old are you?
- l  Who is she?

**ANSWERS**

- A. I prefer juice. Orange juice.
- B. I'm from Portugal.
- C. I'm 19.
- D. His name's Bill.
- E. I usually get up at 6 o'clock.
- F. She is my sister.
- G. I'm pretty well, thanks.
- H. Twice a year.
- I. Because she thinks English is an important language.
- J. It's my sister's.
- K. There are five people.
- L. I go to the movies three times a month.

3 - Complete the sentences with an appropriate interrogative pronoun according to the answers in bold.

- a When do you go to church? **I usually go on Saturday nights.**
- b What do you do in your free time? **I study English.**
- c Where is your father's office? **It's next to the supermarket.**
- d Whose backpack is this? **I think it's Emily's.**
- e When do you play soccer? **I play soccer on Sundays.**
- f How old is your father? **He's 45.**
- g Who is your favorite actress? **Cameron Diaz.**
- h Who does he live with in Japan? **He lives alone.**
- i Why does your sister study hard? **Because she wants to be a good lawyer.**
- j Where are you going? **I'm going to the park.**
- k How do you come to school: by car or on foot? **I come to school by car.**
- l When is she leaving her job? **She's leaving her job right now.**
- m What classes do you have today? **I have Science and Math.**
- n Who are you going to believe: me or your friend? **I believe in my friend.**



## Pronunciation Hints



16

We find the sound /w/ in the question words:

/w/

What

Where

Which

When

Why

We find the sound /h/ in the question words:

/h/

Who

Whose

Whom

How



17

Listen to the words and copy them in the correct box.



/w/

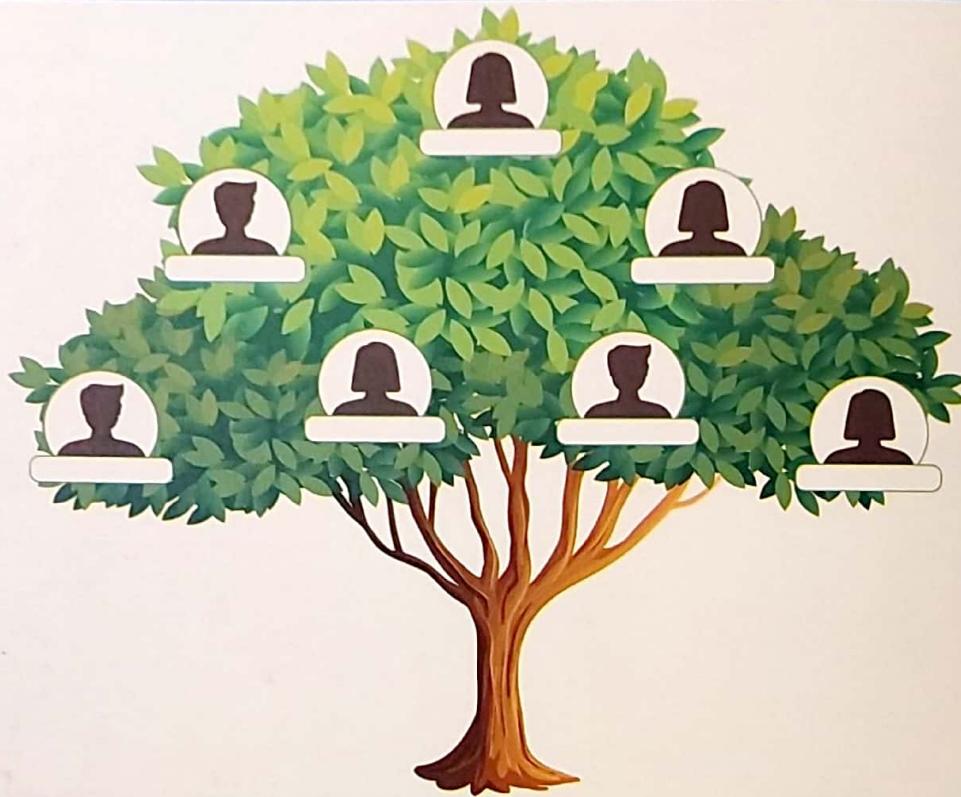
/h/





## Do it Yourself in the Class ▶

1 - Write the names of seven people from your family.



Lesson 09



## Important Speech ▶



**"Men are like steel. When they lose their temper, they lose their worth."**

Chuck Norris

**"When I was young I thought that money was the most important thing in life; now that I am old I know that it is".**

Oscar Wilde

**"There are people who have money and people who are rich."**

Coco Chanel



## Lesson 10



# The "Open House"

Cross out the different musical instrument.

- guitar
- trumpet
- tuba
- saxophone

- saxophone
- flute
- drum set
- tuba

- piano
- electric guitar
- bass guitar
- violin



It's Done!





## Vocabulary Builder



18

Match the musical instruments with their definitions.



flute



guitar



drum



piano



violin



tuba



saxophone

*Violin* ..... is a musical instrument with strings that you hold under your chin and play with a bow.

*Saxophone* ..... a metal musical instrument that you blow into, used especially in jazz.

*piano* ..... a large musical instrument played by pressing the black and white keys on the keyboard.

*tuba* ..... a large brass musical instrument that you play by blowing, and that produces low notes.

*Flute* ..... a musical instrument shaped like a thin pipe. The player holds it sideways and blows across the hole at the end.

*Drum* ..... a musical instrument made of a hollow round frame, with plastic or skin stretched tightly across one or both ends. You play it by hitting it with sticks or with your hands.

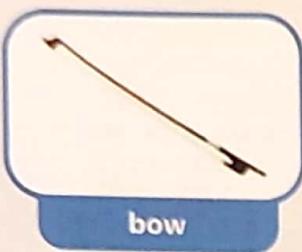
*Guitar* ..... a musical instrument that usually has six strings that you play with your fingers or with a pick.



19

## Vocabulary - Musical Instruments

### Lesson 10



bow



harmonica



castanets



accordion



trumpet



tambourine



keyboard



drum set



drumstick



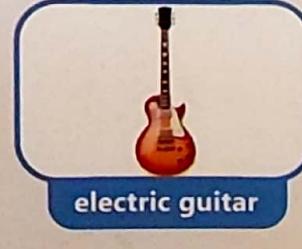
xylophone



bass guitar



pandero



electric guitar



triangle



maraca

## Conversation Practice ▶



20

Today is the first day of the "Open House".  
The students are going to show what they  
did in the extra classes.



Lesson 10



times 59

## Lesson 10



## H!nts



AmE

realize  
analyze

BrE

realise  
analyse

## ► Comprehension:

1 - Mark true or false.

- a  True  False Katie is sick and she isn't going to the "Open House" presentation.
- b  True  False Emily is the main character in the play.
- c  True  False The students need to rehearse some scenes before the presentation.
- d  True  False Emily was watching the presentation rehearsal.
- e  True  False Emily memorized Katie's lines during the rehearsals.
- f  True  False Denis suggests that Emily should read Katie's lines like a TV news presenter.

## Practical Phrases ►



21

1 - If you have a problem, the best way to solve it is:

**1st** - Identify the problem and its origins.

**2nd** - Ask opinions.

**3rd** - Select the best solution.

**4th** - Apply a plan to solve it.

**5th** - Always take feedback and make surveys.

**6th** - If needed, review and update it.



times 61

## 2 - Finding a Solution.



### Lesson 10

#### Asking Opinions

Please tell me your opinion on...

What do you think about...?

Do you also think that...?

In your honest opinion,...?

Do you agree with the opinion that...?

Are people right in thinking...?

Are you convinced by the argument that...?

I'd like to hear your views on...

#### Giving Opinions

I think I like it.

I don't think so.

I think that is awful / not nice / terrible...

What I have in my mind is...

From my point of view...

I believe that...

That's not the same thing at all.

I fortunately / unfortunately say that...



## Grammar View I

Match the pictures to the correct sentences.



- P Can you help me lift the couch?
- D Can I ask you a question?
- A Jack can drive.
- F Smoking can cause cancer.
- E The boy can't swim.
- C Can I help you?

### ► Modal CAN

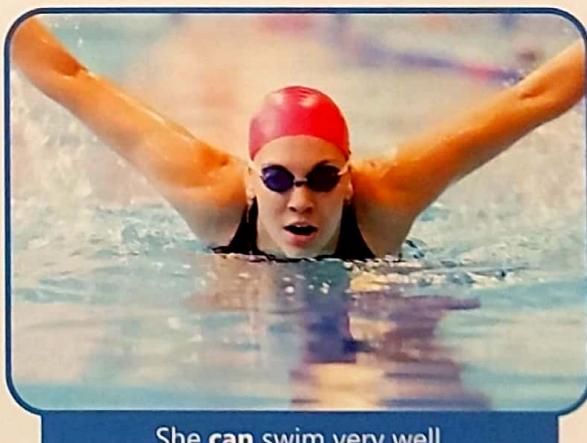
This swimming pool is deep. Can you swim?



1 - We use **CAN** to say that somebody (has / doesn't have) the ability to do something.



He **can't** swim at all.



She **can** swim very well.



He **can** drive a car.

**Structure:**  
**CAN + verb**  
(infinitive  
without TO)

.....  
She **can** speak many languages.



.....  
They **can't** make a cake at all.



**H!nts**

All **personal pronouns** are conjugated the same way.

I **can do** it. / You **can do** it. / He **can do** it. / She **can do** it. / It **can do** it. / We **can do** it. / You **can do** it. / They **can do** it.



**CAN**  
**is also used**  
**to express**  
**possibility.**



We **can** go to the beach on the weekend.  
(They are going to the beach only if it stops raining.)



I **can't** go to your party.  
(I'm busy and I'm probably not going to it.)



Maybe she **can** go to Australia next summer.  
(She wants to go there.)

**CAN** is frequently used to ask for and give permission. In the negative form, to forbid / restrict it.



You **can** drive my car. Drive safely and be careful.



**Can** I have a bite?  
You **can't** smoke here. This is a non-smoking area.

**Affirmative**

I **can** dance.

**Interrogative**

**Can** you dance?

**Negative**

I **can't** dance.



**E.g.: I cannot** dance.

**PAY ATTENTION!**

**Can't = Cannot**

Never use it separated.

**E.g.: can-not**

**H!nts**

You can use these expressions. People will understand you better!



\*It is informal, but Americans use it as "not so good".



## Do it Yourself at Home I ▶

1 - Look at the pictures and make sentences with CAN or CAN'T.



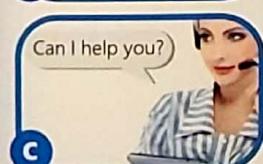
a

(walk) *The baby can't walk at all.*



b

(ride a bike) *She can't ride a bike.*



c

(speak English) *She can speak English very well.*



d

(play) *She can play guitar.*



e

(sing) *She can't sing very well.*



f

(roller-skate) *He can't roller-skate very well.*

**2 - Read the answers and choose the appropriate question in the box.**

Can you take a photo of us?

Can you swim?

Can you stop talking?

Can you tell me where the park is?

Can you speak French?

**a***Can you take a photo of us? D*

Yes, I can. That's what I do in my leisure time.

**b***Can you stop talking?*

No, I can't. Stay home if you don't like noisy places.

**c***Can you tell me where the park is?*

Yes, I can. I can go there to show you where it is.

**d***Can you swim? A*

No, I can't. I'm late and I don't have time to help you now.

**e***Can you speak French?*

No, I can't. I think it's a difficult language.

**Oops!** Do not reproduce sentences **B**, **D** and **E**.  
You may sound rude by saying them.

**3 - Complete the sentences with CAN or CAN'T and the verbs in parentheses.**

- a** Next week, we can't go to Rio de Janeiro. I'm going to work all week. (go)
- b** A: My sister can speak many languages. She's a polyglot. (speak)
- c** B: Antonio is a polyglot too, but he can't speak Cantonese. (speak)
- d** A: Can you talk to Mr. Pereira, please? (talk)
- e** B: You can talk to him right now because he is in another meeting. (talk)
- f** Mary, you can travel alone this year. You're already 18 years old. (travel)

abc

## Grammar View II

Mark the option that refers to a **reflexive action**.



a The couple is hugging each other.



b Cats lick themselves.



c Ted and Pam are dancing tango.



d The men are helping her climb the wall.



e Their image is reflecting in the mirror.

### ► Reflexive Pronouns

**myself**

**itself**

**yourself**

**ourselves**

**himself**

**yourselves**

**herself**

**themselves**

Reflexive Pronouns are used to refer back to the subject of the sentence. We use them in sentences where the subject and object are the same.



He hurt **himself** while going down the stairs.



She talks to **herself** when she is driving.



I love **myself**.

Reflexive Pronouns end in **-SELF** (singular personal pronouns) and **-SELVES** (plural personal pronouns).

I - **myself**  
You - **yourself**  
He - **himself**  
She - **herself**  
It - **itself**  
We - **ourselves**  
You - **yourselves**  
They - **themselves**



He **himself** made a cake.



I **myself** translated the text.



The president **himself** promised me a better salary.

Reflexive Pronouns can be used to emphasize the subject of the sentence to express that those people did the action.

When the preposition BY is used with Reflexive Pronouns, it means that the person did the action "alone" without any help.



I made a cake **by myself**. (alone)



We cleaned the house **by ourselves**. (alone)



They go to the beach **by themselves**. (alone)

### PAY ATTENTION!

Mark and Denise stopped in front of the mirror and looked at **themselves**.



Mark saw Denise and Denise saw Mark. (They saw **each other**.)

## Do it Yourself at Home II ▶

### 1 - Complete with the correct reflexive pronouns.

- a I saw ..... *myself* ..... in the mirror.
- b He does all the things by ..... *himself* .....
- c They blame ..... *themselves* ..... for the problem that happened.
- d You can help ..... *yourself* .....
- e Ricardo sent ..... *himself* ..... a copy of his e-mails.
- f I don't need to help Mary. She can do it ..... *herself* .....
- g I introduced ..... *myself* ..... in a job interview.
- h The children always plan their parties ..... *themselves* .....

- i We don't need your help. We will try to do it ..... *ourselves*
- j You should be ashamed of ..... *yourself* for that.
- k Bob cut ..... *himself* when he was shaving this afternoon.
- l John and I introduced ..... *ourselves* to our new neighbor this morning.
- m The cat caught the mouse ..... *itself*.
- n My father built two different houses by ..... *himself*.
- o Look at ..... *yourself* in the mirror. Your make-up is smudged!



## Pronunciation Hints ➤



22

Many English words end in the letter **e**.

We don't pronounce **e**. This letter is silent.

### 1 - Listen to these words.

home - house - mouse - face -

name - cute - five - nice

### 2 - Listen to these verbs.

dance - bake - introduce - type -

shave - shine - take - have



## Do it Yourself in the Class ▶

1 - Mark the correct alternative.

- a You have to go now. Do I make ..... clear?  
 myself       by ourself       by themselves
- b I don't understand why they do everything .....  
 by themselves       by myself       by ourselves
- c Peter, can I ask you a question? Do you study Spanish ..... ?  
 by myself       by yourself       by themselves
- d Sarah hurt ..... when she was fixing the computer.  
 herself       himself       ourselves
- e Cats don't take showers. They clean ..... with their tongues.  
 itself       themselves       herself

## Important Speech ▶



**"You can avoid reality, but you cannot avoid the consequences of avoiding reality."**

Ayn Rand

**"I can write better than anybody who can write faster, and I can write faster than anybody who can write better."**

A. J. Liebling

**"If you can count your money, you don't have a billion dollars."**

J. Paul Getty



## Lesson 11



# Emily's Party

a Complete this calendar.

Yesterday

Tuesday 6

Today

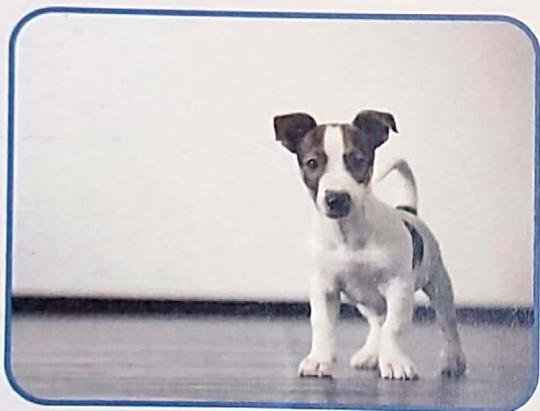
Wednesday 7

b Mark the answers according to yourself.

1. Yesterday I went to work / school...  by bus.  by car.  on foot.
2. Yesterday I...  studied English.  didn't study English.



It's Done! ▶





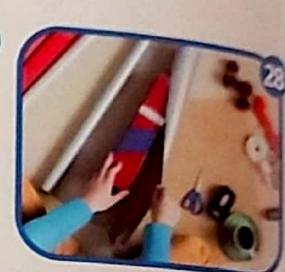
# Vocabulary Builder



23

Parties and Celebrations - Match the pictures and the names.





5 gift / present

10 candles

6 Halloween

1 fireworks

11 light the candles

14 Valentine's Day

birthday

13 New Year

20 Christmas

7 anniversary

21 baby shower

23 plastic party cups

3 Independence Day

9 birthday hat

16 plastic party plates

15 wrapping paper

4 bouquet of flowers

12 paper party napkins

8 birthday cake

19 Thanksgiving

26 plastic cutlery (fork, knife and spoon)

28 wrap a present

17 open a present

27 Easter

22 wedding

25 Mother's Day

2 invitation card

24 balloon

 Conversation Practice 

Katie told other students about Emily's trip to Paris. The professor suggested doing a farewell party to Emily and all the students liked the idea. They talked about what to do after the class.



Denis: Hey, people! What do you think about doing a costume party? It would be a brilliant idea.

Katie: I don't think it would be a great idea. We have less than a month to organize everything and finding a perfect costume would be a difficult task.

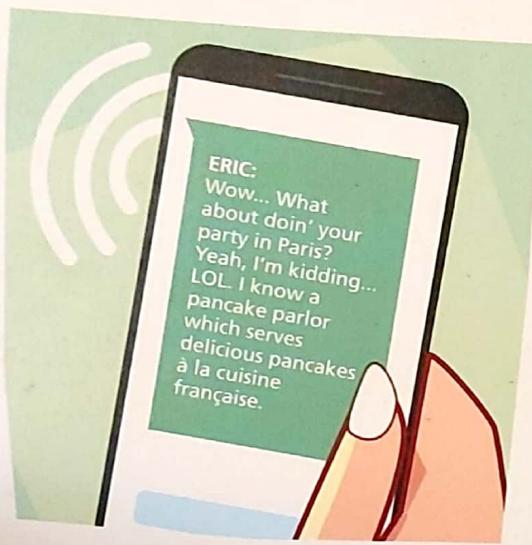


Denis: Okay, okay... You never get my ideas...

Katie: Oh, Denis! Poor guy! But you always think of something impossible or difficult to do. If Eric were here, he would suggest something more interesting to do.



Emily: Talking about Eric... He missed the class today. I'm gonna text him right now.



Emily: Unlike a person we know, Eric has a wonderful idea. We are celebrating at a pancake parlor.



Mrs. Jones: I also agree! I like pancakes. Hummm.



Katie: What did I say  
about my savior Eric?

Denis: Eric, bla,bla,bla... Erg...

 **Comprehension:**

**1 - Write the names of the characters according to their actions.**

- a Emily is going to Paris to do her exchange program.
- b Mrs Jones had the idea of throwing Emily a goodbye party.
- c Denis was jealous of his friend.
- d Eric didn't go to the university.
- e Katie always likes Eric's ideas.

**2 - What did you like most, Eric's or Denis's idea? Why?**

Eric's idea, I like pancakes



## Practical Phrases



25

Lesson 11

### Agreements and Disagreements

#### Agreeing with Someone

I agree with you.  
I agree with you a 100%.  
You're absolutely right.  
That's exactly what I think.  
I couldn't agree more!  
Yes, I agree!  
Absolutely!  
Exactly!  
That's just what I was thinking.

#### Disagreeing with Someone

I disagree with you.  
I don't think so.  
I totally disagree.  
No way.  
Absolutely not!  
That's not right!  
I'm not sure about that.  
On the contrary...  
I'm sorry to disagree with you, but...

No way and I totally disagree are too strong.



times 77

abc

## Grammar View I

Match the sentences to the correct answers according to the **bolded** words.



a Ana **woke up** late **last morning**.



b Max **drank** **too much**.



c The girl **cried** in fear.



d Sarah **heard** something weird.



e Leo **was** very sick.

- Simple Past** sentence with a **regular verb**.
- Completed action** with a **past time expression**.
- Simple Past** sentence with the **past of Verb To Be**.

- D Simple Past** sentence with an **irregular verb**.
- B Completed action** with **implicit past time reference**.

### Simple Past

We use the **Simple Past** to describe finished periods of time and completed events or actions. We usually use time expressions such as: last week, in 2010, two weeks ago, on the weekend, yesterday, when I was a child, etc. However, the completed period of time is sometimes implicit.

We use **regular** and **irregular verbs** in the past form only in affirmative sentences.

When we use **regular verbs** in the past, we add **-D, -ED or -ED.**



Mary **worked** in Brazil last year.



Machado de Assis **wrote** over 30 books.



My mother **went** to church a week ago.

**worked** is a regular verb.

**went** is an irregular verb.

arrive = **arrived** (For verbs ending in **E**, add **D**).

cry = **cried** (For verbs ending in consonant + **Y**, change **Y** to **IED**).

work = **worked** (For verbs ending in any other letter, add **ED**).

**PAY ATTENTION!**

stop (CVC) = double the last consonant + **ED** → **stopped**

**Exceptions:** **W, X** and **Y** → borrowed / fixed / prayed

Regular and irregular verbs keep the base form in negative and interrogative sentences.



Did your brother study for the test last night?



They didn't go to the beach last holiday.



Why **did** you save money?

**Pay Attention To The Sentences Above:**

**DID** is the auxiliary verb of the **Simple Past**.

**Study, go** and **save** are the main verbs.

In **negative** sentences, we use the auxiliary verb **DIDN'T** before the main verb.

**did not = didn't**

At the end of this book there is a list of **irregular verbs**.

The past of the **Verb To Be** is **WAS** and **WERE**.

She **was** in Paris two weeks ago.



**WAS** is used with the following personal pronouns: **I, He, She, It**.



The kids **were** hungry yesterday.

**WERE** is used with the following personal pronouns: **You, We, They**.



**Was** she in Salvador two weeks ago?

She **wasn't** in Salvador two weeks ago.



**Were** the kids sad yesterday?

The kids **weren't** sad yesterday.

**was not = wasn't**

**were not = weren't**

**PAY ATTENTION!**

The use of the pronoun **YOU** is an exception. It can be singular or plural.



You were a good student last semester. (singular)



You were great students last semester. (plural)



## Do it Yourself at Home ▶

1 - Fill in the blanks using the verbs from the box in the past form.

drink

leave

have

play

tell

relax

work

watch

sleep

close

go

read

eat

walk

study

visit

buy

Today I missed school  
and I did a lot of  
things I normally don't  
do during the week.



I left ..... until 9 o'clock. I woke up late because **my alarm clock didn't go off**. At 10 o'clock I had ..... breakfast quickly and I leaved ..... home. I waited at the bus stop, but the next bus took too long to arrive. I decided to go to the university on foot. I walked ..... for twenty minutes. When I arrived there, the doorkeeper told ..... me **I wasn't on time for class** and **he didn't let me in**. No class, I went ..... back home. At home, I studied ..... Math. After three hours studying, I got very tired. Then I played ..... video game and read ..... a sci-fi book. After that, I closed ..... the book I was reading and drank ..... some hot chocolate. I watched ..... my favorite TV program and relaxed ..... a little bit. My mother worked ..... all day long and **she didn't notice I stayed home**. After work, my mom visited ..... a friend and they talked a lot. Later, she stopped by the supermarket and bought ..... pasta, cheese and orange juice. We ate ..... dinner together.

**2 - Write the Simple Past of these verbs from the text on the previous page.**stop = *stopped*wake up = *wake up*decide = *decided*be = *was*arrive = *arrived*stay = *stayed*wait = *waited*get = *got*take = *Took!*talk = *Talked*notice = *noticed*let = *let***3 - Rewrite the bolded negative sentences from the text on the previous page in affirmative and interrogative forms.**

- a (+) *My alarm clock went off.*  
(?) *Did my alarm clock go off?*

- b (+) *I was on time for class.*  
(?) *Was I on time for class?*

- c (+) *He let me in.*  
(?) *Did he let me in?*

- d (+) *She noticed I stayed home.*  
(?) *Did she notice I stayed home?*



## Pronunciation Hints ▶



26

To understand and pronounce correctly the **-ED** in regular verbs you need to know about **voiced** and **unvoiced** sounds.

Sounds with vocal chord vibrations are **voiced**.

Sounds without vocal chord vibrations are **unvoiced**.

Contrast the sounds of the letters **V** and **F**. Place your fingers (index and long) on your throat and make the sounds. You feel a vibration when you make the **/v/** sound because it is a voiced sound. You feel no vibration when you make the **/f/** sound because it is an unvoiced sound.



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Listen to other examples of **voiced** and **unvoiced** sounds.

### Unvoiced

- /θ/ **birthday**
- /s/ **see**
- /ʃ/ **she**
- /tʃ/ **cheese**
- /p/ **parrot**
- /t/ **twelve**
- /k/ **walk**

### Voiced

- /b/ **book**
- /v/ **vote**
- /ð/ **there**
- /z/ **zebra**
- /g/ **girl**
- /ʒ/ **beige**
- /dʒ/ **joke**

The regular Simple Past endings (-ED) can be pronounced in three different ways: /t/, /d/, /ɪd/.

- 1 -ED is pronounced as /t/ after verbs ending in these **unvoiced** sounds: /k/, /p/, /f/, /ʃ/ and /tʃ/.

E.g.: look – **looked**

wash – **washed**

hope – **hoped**

watch – **watched**

pass – **passed**

face – **faced**

- 2 -ED after **voiced** endings, is pronounced /d/.

E.g.: arrive – **arrived**

love – **loved**

change – **changed**

play – **played**

show – **Showed**

travel – **traveled**

- 3 After verbs ending in /t/ and /d/ the pronunciation of -ED is /ɪd/.

E.g.: hate – **hated**

want – **wanted**

study – **studied**

rent – **rented**

decide – **decided**

visit – **visited**

### Practice! How do you pronounce the Simple Past of these verbs?

ask	fix	hate	need	listen	smile
stay	repeat	talk	invent	name	open

Read these sentences using the pronunciation tips you have learned.

You **booked** a hotel in San Francisco last week.



I **stayed** in a good hotel in Salvador.

.....



We **wanted** to go to Japan, but we went to China.

## Do it Yourself in the Class ►

1 - Answer these questions completely.

- a) What did you do last night?
  
- b) What did you eat at lunchtime?
  
- c) What did you do before going to bed last night?
  
- d) Who did you text a few minutes ago?
  
- e) What did you drink today?

## Important Speech ►



**"Whenever people agree with me I always feel I must be wrong."**

Oscar Wilde

**"God gave us the gift of life; it is up to us to give ourselves the gift of living well."**

Voltaire

**"I wanted to buy a candle holder, but the store didn't have one. So I got a cake."**

Mitch Hedberg



## Lesson 12



# Emily's Trip

a Where were you last night?

b What were you doing?



You were studying.



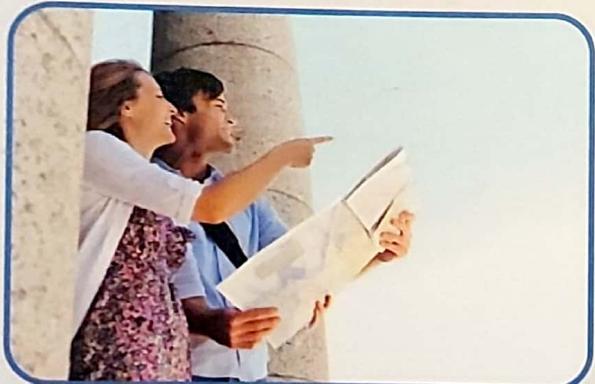
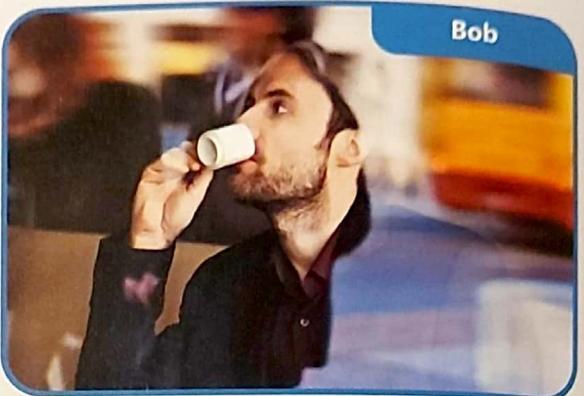
You were dancing.



You were shopping for  
clothes.



It's Done! ▶



# Vocabulary Builder

Before Traveling - Match the pictures with the correct verbs.

- a  Get a passport.



- b  Get a visa.



- c  Pack the luggage.



- d  Make a hotel reservation.



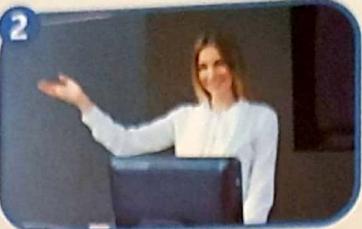
- e  Buy a flight ticket.



- f  Look for a destination.



**Hotel Stuff - Match the pictures with the correct definitions.**



4 To **check-in**, you have to go to the front desk, reception, to receive the keys to the room.

6 A **complimentary breakfast** is free of charge.

1 A **bellboy** is one of the hotel staff members who helps guests with their luggage.

5 When you want to **check-out**, you have to return the keys and pay for the bill at the front desk.

2 A **receptionist, desk clerk**, is a person who works at the front desk.

3 A **housekeeping maid** is one of the hotel staff members that cleans the rooms.

**Hints**



AmE

elevator



BrE

lift



**hanger = coat hanger = clothes hanger**



## 29 At the Hotel



baggage cart



room key



wi-fi password



towels



bed sheet



hairdryer

do not disturb  
door sign

hanger



heating



air conditioning



snacks



blankets



bathroom



single room



double room



stairs



elevators



escalator



swimming pool



gym



sauna



lobby



entrance



restaurant



bar



conference room



presidential suite

continental  
breakfast

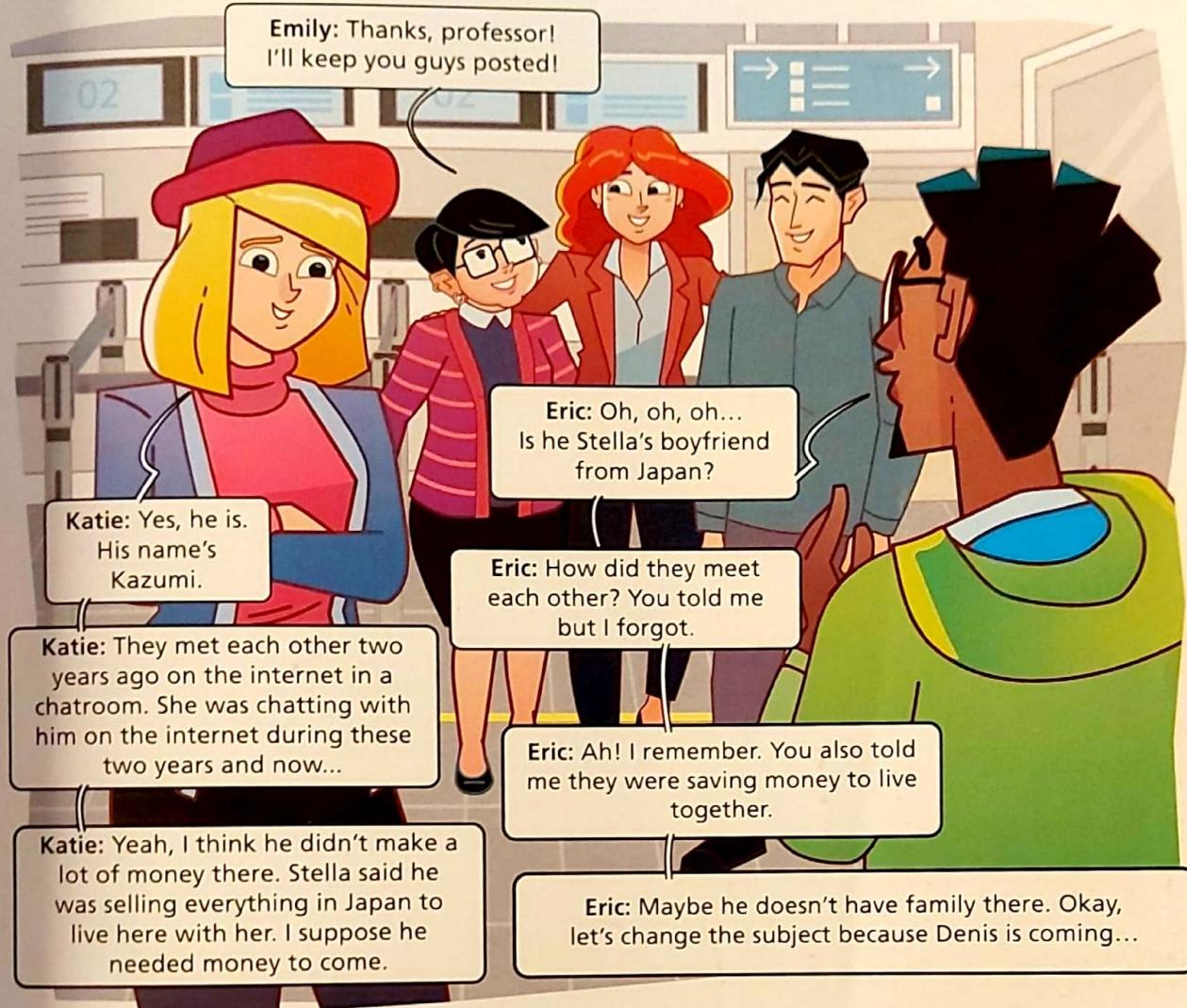
## Conversation Practice ▶

It's a holiday eve. Stella Jones is talking with her boyfriend Kazumi about Emily's trip to Paris.



Lesson 12







When Emily arrived in Paris, a travel agent...



 **Comprehension:****1 - True or false?**

- a**  True  False Emily traveled on a holiday.
- b**  True  False Kazumi thinks that according to each country women are different.
- c**  True  False Stella and Kazumi met each other two years ago in Japan.
- d**  True  False Emily said she would send news from Paris to her friends.
- e**  True  False Kazumi has a car.

**2 - Why do you think Emily didn't eat in the airplane?**

I guess her full

**Practical Phrases** 

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**Check in and Check out****Check in**

Hi, my name is Peter Clerk and I have a reservation for tonight.

Hi, my name is Peter Clerk. I believe my company made a reservation for me.

Let me check. OK, yes. A single room for three nights.

You are in room 87. How would you like to pay for the room?

Do you take Times Express Card?

Do I pay now or when I check out?

In advance, please.

**Check out**

I'm checking out.

I'll be leaving tomorrow.

Please, order a taxi / cab for me.

We would like to check out of our room. Here are the keys.

Did you take anything from the minibar?

We ordered room services.

Please, can you call an airport taxi / cab for me?

abc

# Grammar View

Match the sentences to the correct answers.



a Eva was making some tea while Bob was surfing the net.



b They were dancing last night.



c Lia was taking a shower when the water went off.

- interrupted continuous action in the past.
- parallel actions occurring at the same time in the past.
- action in progress in the past.

## Past Continuous

1 - We use the Past Continuous to refer to activities that were in progress at a particular time in the past.



Marlon **was working** last night.



You **were driving** home too fast.



They **were making** a chocolate cake two hours ago.

### STRUCTURE:

Subject + auxiliary verb + main verb-ing + complement + adverb.

Mary **was typing** her résumé last night.  
(type + ing)



**WAS** - auxiliary verb used for I, He, She and It.

**WERE** - auxiliary verb used for You, We and They.

Auxiliary verbs are very important to make interrogative and negative sentences. Take a look!

Interrogative sentences



Was Arnold working last night?



Were they making a chocolate cake two hours ago?

Negative  
sentencesJason **wasn't** working last night.They **weren't** making a chocolate cake two hours ago.**was not = wasn't****were not = weren't****The rules of (verb + ING) are the same as those used in the Present Continuous in Lesson 6 (Book1).****2 - We also use the Past Continuous to refer to past-time events occurring as a background to other events that happened and sometimes interrupted them. The interrupted action is always in the Past Continuous.**The engineers **were talking** when her phone **rang**.Tom **was studying** when his laptop battery **died**.When you **came**, I **was watering** the flowers.**3 - Finally, we use the Past Continuous to refer to an action that was in progress while another action was in progress as well.**I **was working** while my children **were playing**.While my brother-in-law **was helping** me with lunch, his wife **was talking** to mine.What **were** you **doing** while I **was washing** the dishes?**Do it Yourself at Home** ▶**1 - Answer the questions completely using the Past Continuous.****a** What were you doing two hours ago?  
*I was eating my breakfast***b** What was your brother/sister doing last week?  
*I don't have a brother*

- c) What was the first person you saw this morning doing?

*She was sleeping.*

- d) Which song were you singing in the shower?

*I was singing 'Carajo' singer.*

2 - Fill in with the Past Continuous or the Simple Past forms.

- a) I was driving ..... (drive) when it was starting ..... (start) raining.
- b) You were eating ..... (eat) when I was arriving ..... (arrive) here.
- c) While I were having ..... (have) lunch, you were working ..... (work) hard.
- d) When the car was stopping ..... (stop) in front of me, I was listening ..... (listen) to music on my iPhone.
- e) Carlos was waiting ..... (wait) for his girlfriend and she was sleeping ..... (sleep) on the sofa.
- f) While they were reading ..... (read) in English, some students were talking ..... (talk) in Spanish during the class.

3 - Write a question and an answer for each picture. Follow the example.

E.g.:



(play basketball /  
play tennis)

Was he playing basketball?

No, he wasn't.

What was he playing?

He was playing tennis.

a)



(eat pizza / eat  
hamburger)

*Were they eating pizza?*

*No, they weren't.*

*What were they eating?*

*They were eating hamburger.*

b)



(wash the dishes /  
wash the car)

*Was he washing the dishes?*

*No, he wasn't.*

*What were he washing?*

*He was washing the car.*



Were they drinking beer?  
No, they were not.  
What were they drinking?  
They were drinking coffee.

Were they speaking Portuguese?  
No, they weren't.  
They were speaking German.

#### 4 - Make negative and interrogative forms of these sentences.

a John was dancing without music last night.

- (-) John wasn't dancing without music last night.  
(?) Was John dancing without music last night?

b They were smoking in front of their parents.

- (-) They weren't smoking in front of their parents.  
(?) Were they smoking in front of their parents?

c The baby was crying a lot last night.

- (-) The baby wasn't crying a lot last night.  
(?) Was the baby crying a lot last night?



## Pronunciation Hints ▶



32

Listen to these verbs.

1) /wɔk/

2) /tɔk/

3) /bɔt/

4) /sɔ/

5) /brɔt/

6) /kɔt/



times

97

Match the phonetic transcriptions on the previous page to these verbs.

- |   |   |                      |   |   |                         |
|---|---|----------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| a | 3 | bought (past of buy) | d | 6 | caught (past of catch)  |
| b | 4 | saw (past of see)    | e | 5 | brought (past of bring) |
| c | 1 | walk (present)       | f | 2 | talk (present)          |

 33 We can find the sound /ɔ/ in the words:



### ➤ Oral Performance

Remember what you did yesterday. The teacher is going to ask you some questions about it.



I didn't watch TV last night.  
I studied English.



### Important Speech



"We didn't lose the game; we just ran out of time."

Vince Lombardi

"I didn't fail the test, I just found 100 ways to do it wrong."

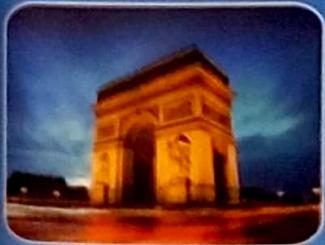
Benjamin Franklin

"I do not agree with what you have to say, but I'll defend to the death your right to say it."

Voltaire



# In Paris



a Have you ever been to Paris?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

b Have you ever eaten grasshoppers?

Yes, I have already eaten grasshoppers.

No, I have never eaten grasshoppers.

c Have you ever drunk the soda Jesus?

Yes, I've drunk Jesus.

No, I haven't drunk Jesus.



It's Done! ▶



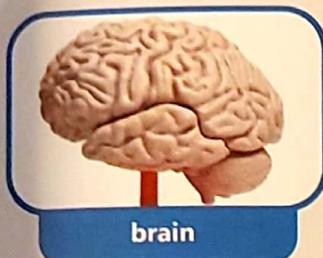


# Vocabulary Builder



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## The Body



brain



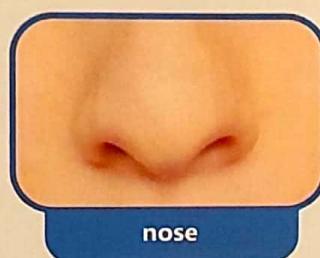
tooth (plural teeth)



mouth



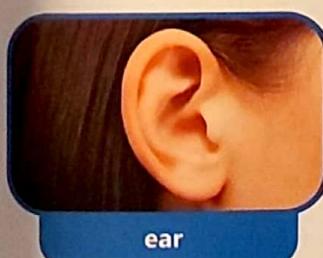
foot (plural feet)



nose



eyes



ear



hands



chin

What part(s) of your body do you use to ...?

a see ..... *eyes*

e listen to ..... *ear*

b kiss ..... *mouth*

f bite ..... *teeth*

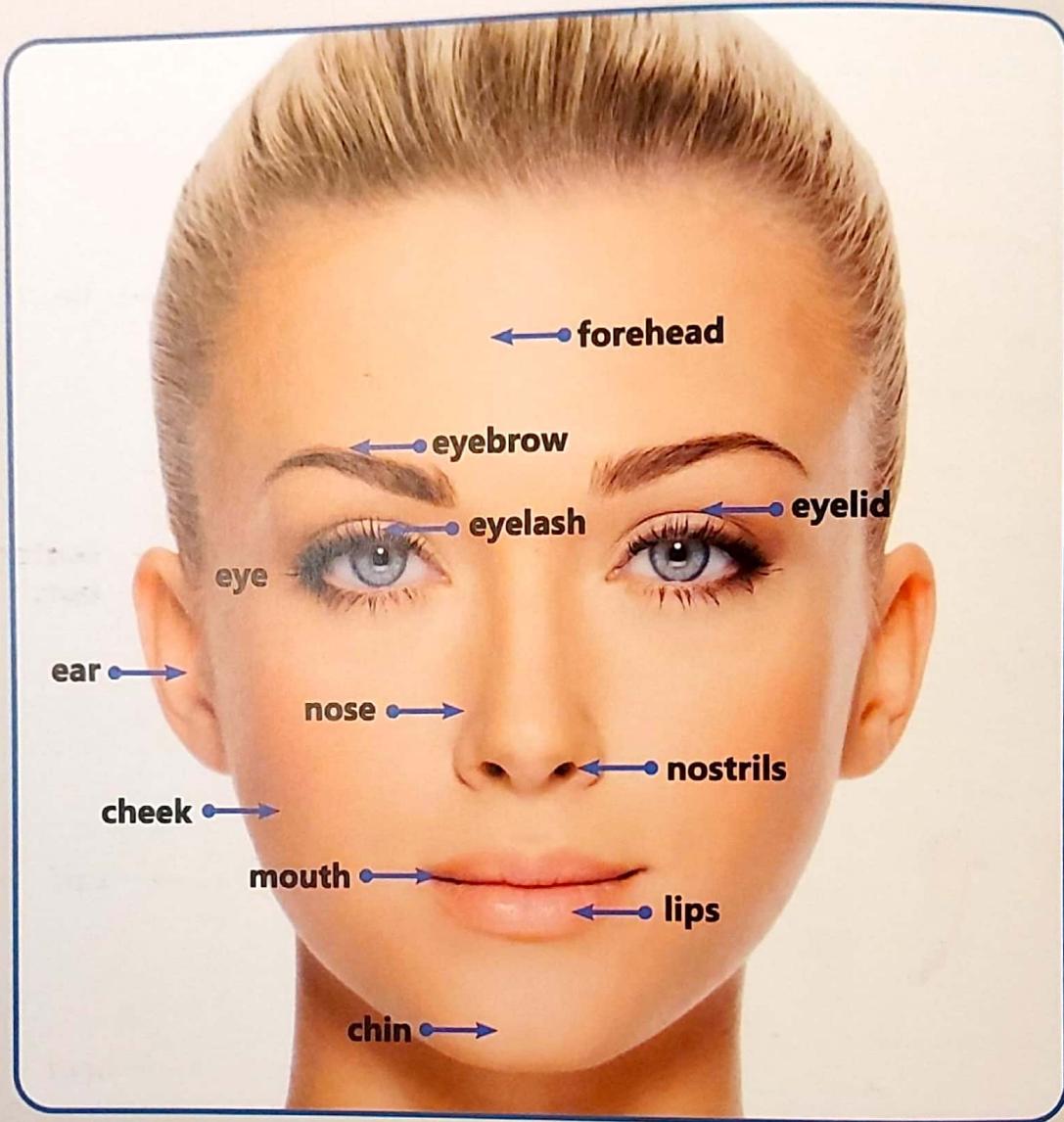
c think ..... *brain*

g walk ..... *feet*

d smell ..... *nose*

h touch ..... *hands*

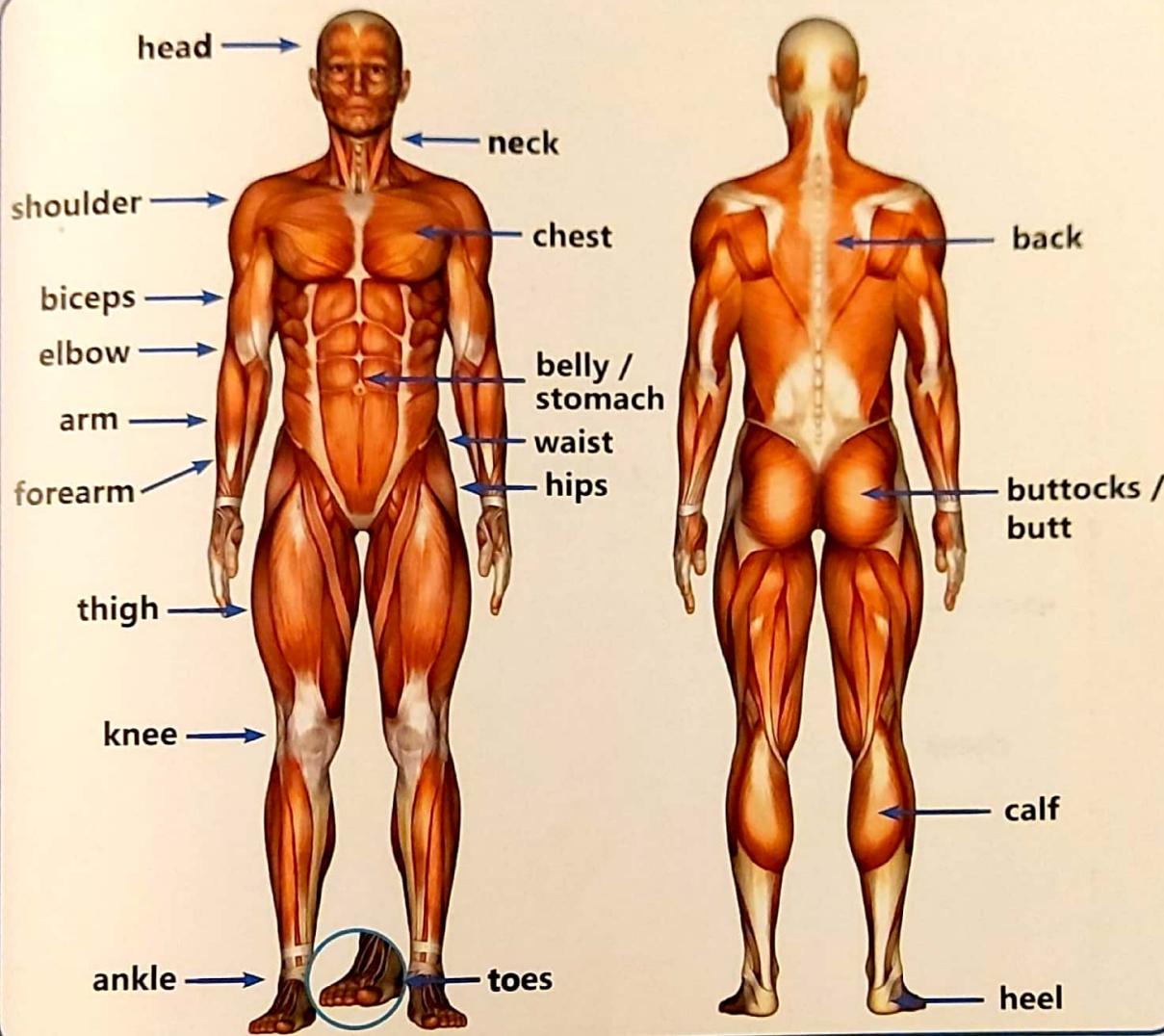




## The Hand



- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. hand    | 5. index finger  |
| 2. nail    | 6. middle finger |
| 3. knuckle | 7. ring finger   |
| 4. thumb   | 8. little finger |

**PAY ATTENTION!**

In English, we use **Possessive Adjectives** with parts of the body.

We do not use **THE**.

E.g.: Raise your hands.



Never say: Raise the hands.

## Conversation Practice ▶

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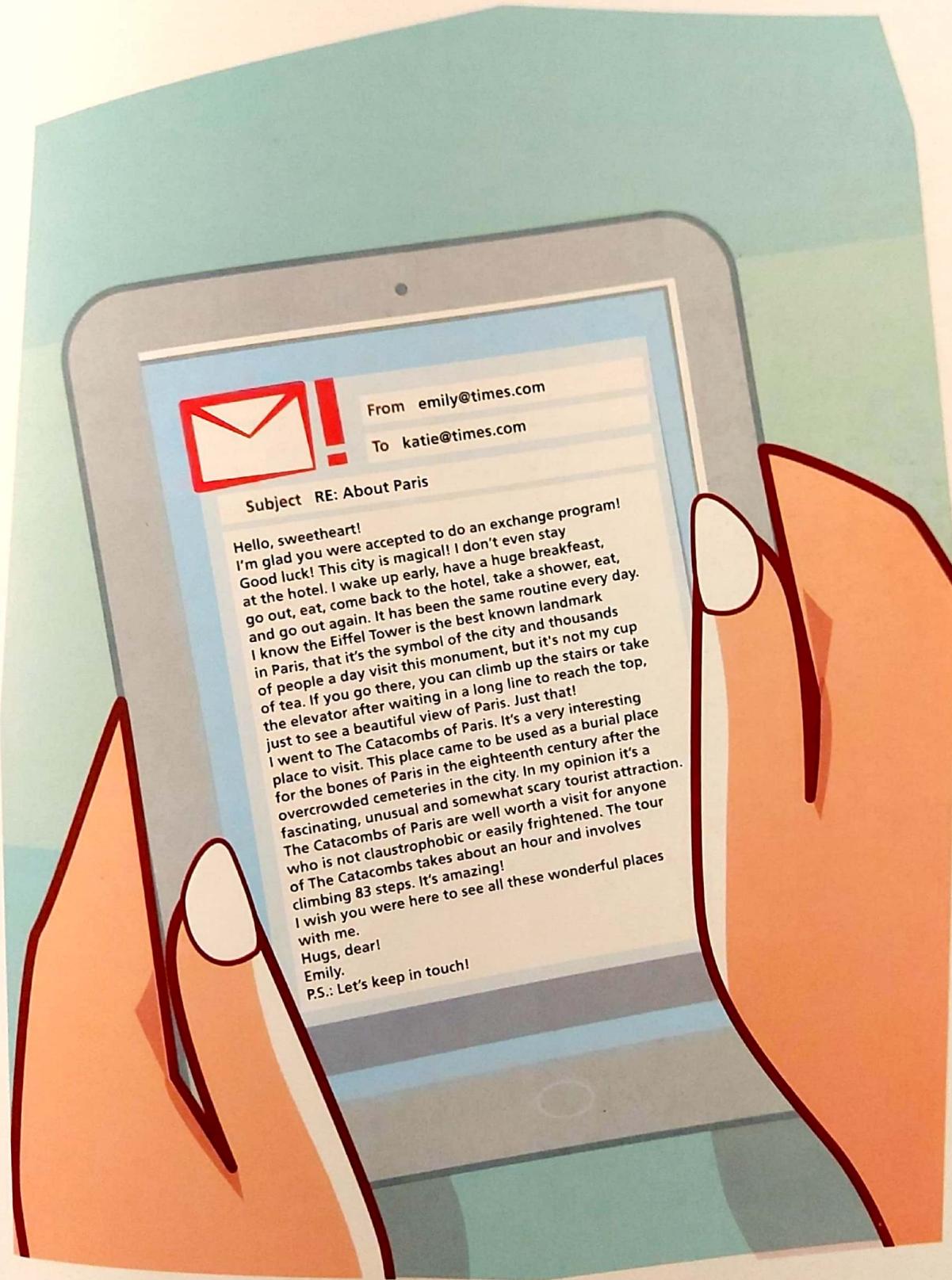
Emily has arrived in Paris.

She was very tired when she arrived at Charles de Gaulle airport in Paris. She went to the hotel, checked in and slept for five hours.

The first three days in Paris were just tourism attractions. She was enjoying the city. She went out in the morning, in the afternoon and at night. It was everything that she imagined. She visited many interesting places.

On the fourth day she got an e-mail from Katie.





## ➤ Comprehension:

1 - Mark true or false on the sentences below.

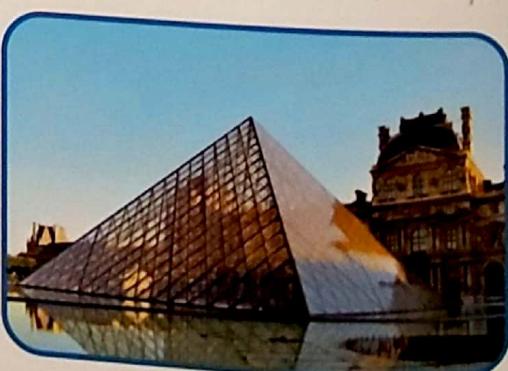
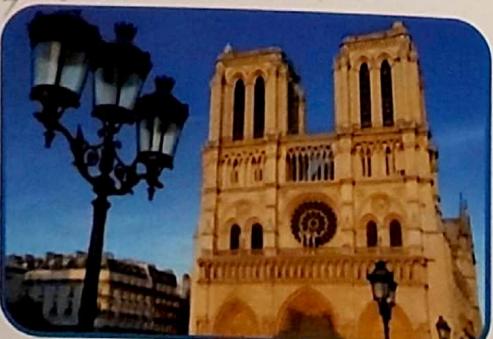
- a  True  False Emily liked the City of Light.
- b  True  False Emily thinks the Eiffel Tower is an interesting place to visit.
- c  True  False Emily didn't like The Catacombs of Paris.
- d  True  False The Catacombs of Paris is an old cemetery.
- e  True  False The Catacombs of Paris is a flat cemetery.

2 - Would you like to visit these tourist attractions in Paris? Why? Why not?



yes, I would  
Because I would like to see the  
city there.

yes, I would like  
Because it's a beautfull place.



yes, I would like  
I like old buildings.

yes, I would like  
It's amazin.

# Practical Phrases



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## Interesting and Strange Expressions!

*It's not my cup of tea!*

*The grass is always greener on the other side.*

*Make yourself at home!*

*Don't judge a book by its cover.*

*Hold your breath!*

*At five thirty-five sharp!*

*On the other hand...*

*No kidding!*

*Take my tip.*



# Grammar View

Match the pictures to the correct sentences.



D



B



G



E



P



C



F



A

- a Have you **ever** been to a zoo?
- b Joe has **just** won the marathon.
- c Eve has studied **for** hours.
- d It's **the first time** Kim has driven a car.

- e Jack has **never** been abroad.
- f They have been married **since** 1978.
- g Tom has **already** done his homework.
- h Amy hasn't finished cooking lunch **yet**.

## Present Perfect

We use the Present Perfect to refer to actions in the past that connect with the present.

I have studied English for 10 years.  
(Past - I studied it. / Present - I know it.)



She has lost a lot of weight recently.  
(Past - She lost it. / Present - She's thinner.)



**STRUCTURE:**

**Subject + auxiliary verb + main verb (past participle) + complement + adverb.**

**She has seen many films recently.**



Lately, recently, today, tonight, this month, this year, so far, in my life, before, over the last three months, are examples of words and expressions used with the Present Perfect.

Pay attention to the contracted forms in affirmative sentences!

I have = **I've**

You have = **You've**

He has = **He's**

She has = **She's**

It has = **It's**

We have = **We've**

You have = **You've**

They have = **They've**

**Exception:**

We use the expression "**It's/This is the first time ...**" with the **Present Perfect** and not with the **Simple Present** or the **Present Continuous**.

✓ **It's/This is the first time** I've driven a truck.

**Never Say!**

✗ **It's/This is the first time** I drive a truck.

✗ **It's/This is the first time** I'm driving a truck.

We use the **Present Perfect** when the time reference is not important or when we don't know exactly when the action happened.

Imagine you are a journalist and you work for a newspaper writing articles every week.

You tell your boss:

**"I've already finished the article."**



The director of the newspaper doesn't want to know when you finished the article. He wants to know if you finished it or not.

In affirmative sentences, we use the auxiliary verbs (HAS/HAVE) plus the main verb in the past participle. Check the list of verbs at the end of this book.



**HAS** = He, She, It.  
She **has flown** a helicopter.



**HAVE** = I, You, We, They.  
They **have eaten** sushi.

Check these interrogative sentences and explain with your own words.

Has my sister arrived in Samoa?

Have the students called their parents?

What happens to the **auxiliary verb**?

What happens to the **main verb**?

Complete these negative sentences with the structures in the box. The contracted forms of negative sentences are: has not = hasn't / have not = haven't.

haven't done / haven't seen / hasn't made

a I ..... Mary today.

b She ..... any changes.

c You ..... the exercise yet.

Some key words used with the Present Perfect.

**Just** = Used in **affirmative** sentences to refer to actions completed recently.



I've **just** made a cake.

**Ever** = Used in **interrogative** sentences to ask about general life experiences.



Have you **ever** made a cake?

**Already** = Used in **affirmative** and **interrogative** sentences to emphasize actions that have been completed (sometimes sooner than expected) or to ask about them.



I've **already** made the cake you asked for.

Have you **already** made the cake I asked for?



**Never** = Used in **affirmative** sentences to refer to things we have not had the opportunity to experience in life.



I've **never** made a cake.

**Yet** = Used in **interrogative** sentences to ask if something expected happened or not. Used in **negative** sentences to refer to things that were expected to happen, but have not happened until now.



Have you made the cake **yet**?



I haven't made the cake **yet**.

**For** = Used to refer to actions that started in the past and continue up to the present, describing duration of time.



I've baked this cake **for** twenty minutes.



I've baked this cake **since** 9 am.



**Since** = Used to describe the starting point of an action in the past up to now.



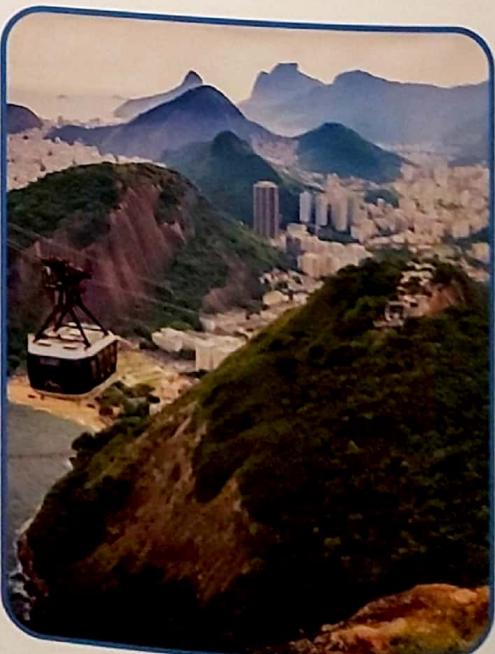
## Do it Yourself at Home ▶



39

1 - Listen and repeat the sentences. After that, circle the time expressions.

- a You have been in Rio de Janeiro for three years.
- b I've seen strange things in Paris lately.
- c People have never seen things like these before.
- d Mary has lived in that apartment since 2001.
- e Don has worked as a teacher for ten years.
- f She has had long hair for over three semesters.
- g They haven't talked to me recently.



**2 - Write sentences using the Present Perfect according to what is required in parentheses. You can use some Present Perfect key words.**

E.g.: He / be / Hawaii (negative) **He hasn't been to Hawaii.**

- a) You / ever / do / exercises (interrogative)

*Have you ever done exercises?*

- b) Mary / have dinner / yet (negative)

*Mary hasn't dinner yet.*

- c) They / eat frogs' legs (affirmative)

*They have eaten frogs' legs.*

- d) You / tell me about your boss (interrogative)

*Have you told me about your boss?*

- e) I / already / write an e-mail in English (affirmative)

*I have already write an e-mail in English*

- f) Bob / sing in the bathroom (negative)

*Bob hasn't singed in the bathroom*

**3 - Complete the text with ever, never, already or just.**

**At the Airport**



A: Hey, how's it going?

B: Fine, thanks. What about you?

A: I'm fine, too. Have you by any chance ..... *already* ..... been to Thailand?

B: No, I have ..... *never* ..... been to Thailand. What about you? Have you ..... *already* ..... been there?

A: Yep! I have ..... *just* ..... arrived from there. I tried many exotic dishes, including fried cockroaches.

B: Yuck! Cockroaches? I've ..... *never* ..... eaten cockroaches. I have ..... *ever* ..... eaten grasshoppers as a scout, but I have no courage to eat cockroaches. They're disgusting!

A: Why don't you take this brochure about Thailand with you? Maybe a place you've ..... *never* ..... visited could be a good option for your next trip.

B: Thanks a lot! Oh, my taxi has ..... *just* ..... arrived. I have to go! Bye-bye!

A: Bye! Have a nice day!

4 - Answer these questions about yourself. Explain your answers after: Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

a Have you ever been abroad?

No, I haven't

b Have you ever moved to another city?

Yes, I have

c Have you ever spoken to a foreigner?

Yes, I have

d Have you ever spoken English in public?

No, I haven't

e Have you ever said "I love you" to your mother?

Yes, I have

f Have you ever been on a diet?

Yes, I have



## Pronunciation Hints



40

Listen to the words from the box:

happy	heavy	holiday	hateful	heart	high	hair
hour	honor	honest	dishonest	ghost	exhibition	

- In the first box, the letter **H** is pronounced /h/.
- In the second box, the letter **H** is not pronounced. It is silent.

It is really important to know in which words we have to pronounce the letter **H**.

Check the table:

**H!nts**

high → eye

had → add

hold → old

hair → air

heat → eat

hate → eight

If we do not pronounce the letter **H**, we may end up saying another word.

**Do it Yourself in the Class ▶**

1 - Make sentences using the Present Perfect and the words below.

city / since

E.g.: I've lived in this city since I was born.

English / for

chess / ever

project / yet

new car / just

abroad / already

celebrities / never



## Important Speech ▶



**"I have always believed that I should have had no difficulty in causing my rights to be respected."**

*Eli Whitney*

**"I have found the paradox, that if you love until it hurts, there can be no more hurt, only more love."**

*Benjamin Franklin*

**"I have decided to stick with love. Hate is too great a burden to bear."**

*Martin Luther King Jr.*

“ ”



# Finding a Place to Live

Number the photos, putting them in the correct order.





It's Done! ►





# Vocabulary Builder



41

## Kinds of Houses

You live:

in the city.

in the countryside.

in the suburbs.

downtown.



house



country house /  
cottage



log cabin



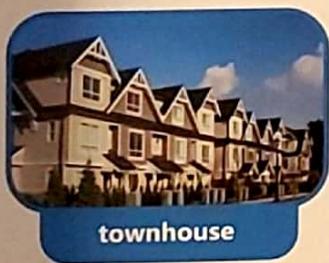
apartment building



duplex



farm house



townhouse



mobile home



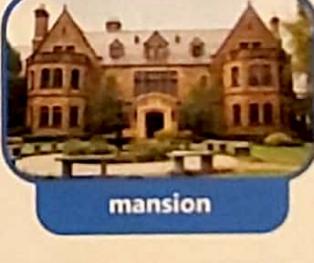
houseboat



trailer



castle



mansion



igloo



condominium /  
condo



bungalow



## Hints



AmE



apartment



BrE



studio apartment / studio

flat



townhouse / town house

bedsit

terrace

- a) What kinds of homes have you lived in?

Condominium

- b) Would you like to live in a castle? Why? Why not?

No, I don't  
Cause it spends a lot of money

- c) Would you like to live in a mansion? Why? Why not?

No, I don't  
Cause it is very expensive

 Conversation Practice  42

## Finding a Place to Live



1. After one week staying in a hotel, she was looking for an apartment to rent in Paris, France. She decided to live in Montmartre, a small bohemian district of Paris.
2. She was desperate because it's not always easy to find a good place to live in Paris. She looked for apartments to rent in the classified ads, online and with a realtor.
3. Yesterday, she had an appointment with a realtor to see some apartments. She talked with the landlord of the apartment she wanted to rent.
4. She saw and checked all the apartments. She decided to rent one of them. It's small, but she really liked it. There is a tiny kitchen with a balcony, a living room, a bathroom and a bedroom. The apartment has already been decorated.
5. Emily asked the landlord some questions about the security deposit, and after that, she signed a lease.
6. She had to pay a security deposit in twenty-four hours to get the key.
7. Emily's very happy. She unpacked the things, cleaned and arranged the furniture.
8. When she was leaving to take the trash out she met the neighbors. They were so kind and gave her some macarons, a typical French sweet. They talked for hours.

➤ **Comprehension:**

1 - Number the pictures according to the text on the previous page.

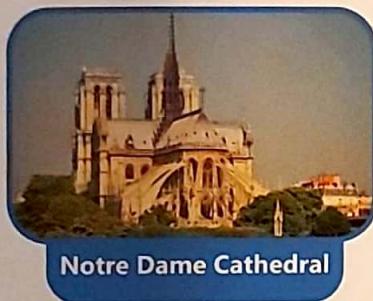


## 2 - What do you know about these tourist attractions in Paris? Write sentences here.



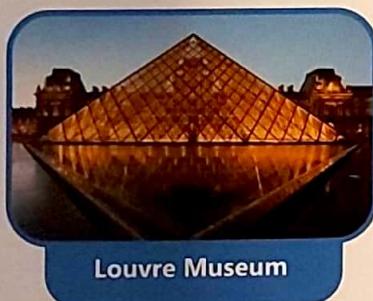
Eiffel Tower

It is the most famous tourist attraction of France



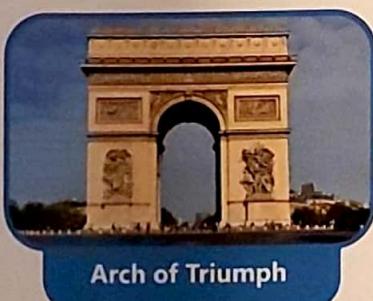
Notre Dame Cathedral

It suffered a fire



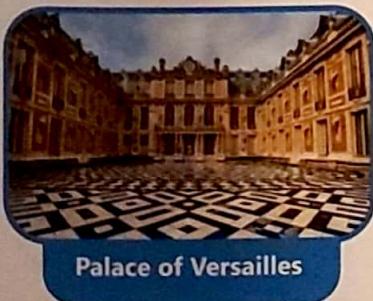
Louvre Museum

It have Mona Lisa picture



Arch of Triumph

It's a beautiful place to see



Palace of Versailles

It's older french royal family's home



## Practical Phrases ▶



43

### Questions to Rent a House.

How much is the rent and what is included?

How long is the lease?

When can I move in?

If anything needs to be repaired, will I have to ask the landlord for written permission?

What are the neighbors like?

Is there central heating?

Is there a burglar alarm?

Is there a fire extinguisher in the kitchen?



## Grammar View ▶

Match the sentences to the correct answers.



**a** We watched a film yesterday.



**b** They've been to New York many times.



**c** They've been married for 50 years.



**d** Jim broke his arm not long ago, but he's ok now.

- A **Present Perfect** sentence expressing an action that started in the past and continues up to now.
- A **Simple Past** sentence that happened in a definite period of time.
- A **Present Perfect** sentence expressing life experiences that happened at an indefinite moment in the past.
- A **Simple Past** sentence with no result in the present.

### ► Simple Past X Present Perfect

Here are four important uses of the **Simple Past** and the **Present Perfect**.  
**1 - First use:**

The **Simple Past** is used to refer to actions that happened in a definite period of time in the past. The adverbs of time are very important because they are part of the information the people who listen to us need to know.

I bought a new house last week.



The **Present Perfect** is used to refer to actions that happened in an indefinite period of time. It is not important to know when the action happened or we do not know exactly when it happened.

I've bought a new house.



## 2 - Second use:

The **Simple Past** is used to refer to finished actions.

They **worked** together for five years.

(They don't work together anymore.)



The **Present Perfect** is used to refer to unfinished actions that started in the past and continue up to the present.



They **have worked** together for five years.

(They still work together.)

## 3 - Third use:

The **Simple Past** is used for finished actions with no result in the present.

Dan **broke** his foot recently.

(He spent some time hospitalized, but now he is fine.)



The **Present Perfect** is used for finished actions with a result in the present.



Sam **has broken** his foot recently.

(He is hospitalized because his foot is still broken and he can't walk.)

#### 4 - Fourth use:

The **Simple Past** is used for finished actions in someone's life.  
(The person is dead.)

**My grandfather went to Europe three times.**  
(He died last year and he can't visit Europe again.)



The **Present Perfect** is also used for finished actions in someone's life.  
(The person is alive.)



**I've been to Europe many times.**

(I am alive and I can visit Europe as many times as I want.)

#### H!nts



**AmE**



**BrE**

I didn't have dinner today yet.  
She already gave me a present.  
You just saw this movie.  
Do you have a car?

I haven't had dinner today yet.  
She has already given me a present.  
You've just seen this movie.  
Have you got a car?



## Do it Yourself at Home ▶

1 - Fill in the gaps using the Simple Past or the Present Perfect of the verbs in parentheses.

- a My neighbor is Asian. He ..... (travel) to Japan a lot.  
..... has traveled
- b Yesterday I went to Macy's and I ..... (see) a famous actor there.  
..... saw
- c I ..... (lose) my keys. How can I enter my home?  
..... lost
- d My sister ..... (study) a lot for the test recently.  
..... studied
- e Laurie is a girl who loves reading. She ..... (not / finish) the book I want to read yet.  
..... has finished
- f Unfortunately, I ..... (crash) my father's car two days ago. He ..... (not / see) his car yet.  
..... crashed  
..... hasn't seen
- g Mary ..... (go) to the United States to spend ten months studying in San Francisco. She ..... (save up) for years to go there.  
..... went  
..... has saved up
- h I ..... (send) you more than twenty e-mails.  
..... have sent
- i He ..... (run) in the marathon two days ago for charity. He donated the prize.  
..... has run
- j I'm keen on sports. I ..... (watch) two games on TV last week.  
..... have watched

2 - Correct the sentences changing the verb tenses or the adverbs.

- a I have gone to Paris two years ago.

..... I have went to Paris two years ago

- b I have drunk seven glasses of soda last night.

..... I have drank seven glasses of soda last night

c) Last week I have lost my keys. I had to call my sister to enter my home.

*Last week I lost my keys. I had to call my sister to enter my home.*

d) I have gone to the circus yesterday.

*I have gone to the circus yesterday.*

e) My godfather has told me a lot of jokes. I miss him, but he died when I was ten.

*My godfather told me a lot of jokes. I miss him, but he has died when I was ten.*

f) Laurie liyed in Manhattan since 2012.

*Laurie has lived in Manhattan since 2012.*

### 3 - Read this e-mail and correct the mistakes.

#### New Email

To : suakazuki@weird.com

Cc : jack@mess.com

Subject : Hello!

- □ X



Hello, Jack! How's it going?

I work really long hours recently reviewing all the topics for the university exam.  
*Now*

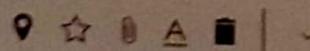
Last week, I've taken some time to see the film "The Paradise" at the movies. I heard this movie is excellent. My friends have seen it two weeks ago. Then we talked at a bar and they have suggested me to watch it.

The actors aren't good. The plot is boring and unconvincing. I didn't see a horrible movie like that before!

Take my advice! Don't watch it! You'll waste your time!

Now, I have to go! I need to go back to studying.

Bye, Sue.





## Pronunciation Hints ▶



44

Listen to the words.

birthday - father - fourth - there

There are two different sounds for the letters TH in English. We hear the sound /ð/ in the words:

mother  
weather  
then  
other  
brother  
there  
father

We hear the sound /θ/ in the words:

birthday  
think  
bathroom  
fourth  
everything  
thirty  
thanks

1 - Write the words beside each phonetic transcription.

/ðən/

/'faðər/

/'bərθdeɪ/

/'brʌðər/

/'ʌðər/

/fɔrθ/

/'wεðər/

/ðər/

/θæŋks/

/'mʌðər/

/'θərti/

/θɪŋk/

/'bæθrum/

/'evri\_θɪŋ/

## Do it Yourself in the Class ▶

1 - Make sentences with the Present Perfect or the Simple Past.

- a (do the homework / yesterday) I have done the homework yesterday
- b (sing songs in the bathroom) I have sang
- c (not / drive a Mercedes) I haven't driven



d (not / work yesterday)

e (go to the beach / last week)

f (eat crabs / recently)

2 - Read the text and circle the correct answers.

Emily: Hello?

Katie: Hi, Emily! It's me... Katie! How have you been / were you been?

Emily: I'm fine, thanks. How about you?

Katie: I'm fine too. I'm leaving to eat a ratatouille. Have you ever tried / Did you try it?

Katie: I'm fine too. I'm leaving to eat a ratatouille. Have you ever tried / Did you try it?

Emily: Yep! It's a traditional French stewed vegetable dish, isn't it? What a coincidence!

Emily: I ate / 've eaten it last night. My neighbors have invited / invited me to eat out and

ratatouille was the dish we chose.

Katie: Did you like / Have you liked it?

Emily: Yes, it's delicious.

Katie: I have eaten / ate ratatouille for the first time when my mother invited / has invited the whole family to a French restaurant to celebrate her 40th birthday. On my last birthday party, I have ordered / ordered a ratatouille at the same restaurant.

Emily: Great! I'll do the same on my birthday! Gotta go now! Kisses, dear!

Katie: Kisses!



## Important Speech ▶



"I saw a woman wearing a sweatshirt with Guess on it. I said,  
Thyroid problem?"

Arnold Schwarzenegger

"I haven't spoken to my wife in years. I didn't want to interrupt her."

Rodney Dangerfield

"I did not have three thousand pairs of shoes, I had one thousand and  
sixty."

Imelda Marcos

## Lesson 15



# Welcome to New York!

a) Where are you going to spend your next vacation?

I'm going to São Paulo.

b) Are you going to sleep late tonight?

Yes, I sleep late.

c) Is your teacher speaking in English now?

Yes, he/she is.

No, he/she isn't.



It's Done! ▶



# Vocabulary Builder

Sightseeing Places - Tick the places in the city you usually visit when you travel.



monuments



statue



park



museum



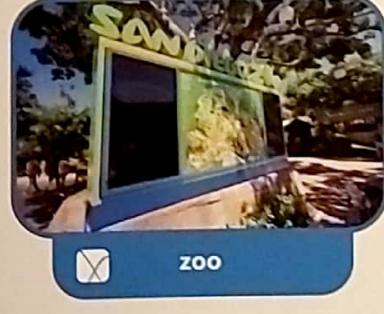
theater



botanical garden



planetarium



zoo



stadium



lake



river



waterfall



aquarium



skyscraper



church



casinos



craft fair



art gallery



amusement park



tower



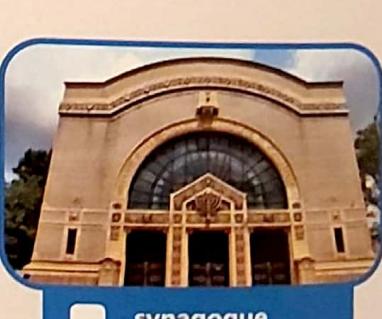
castle



fountain



temple



synagogue



mall



library



circus

- a Among the places you chose, which of them would you visit first and last?

In the first I will going to zoo  
In the last I will going to mall

- b Which places wouldn't you visit? Why?

I wouldn't visit casinos  
Cause I don't bet anything

- c Are there any other places not listed in the **Vocabulary Builder** that you like to visit when traveling to new cities? If so, which ones?

I would like visit a castle because I have never seen one.



## Conversation Practice ▶

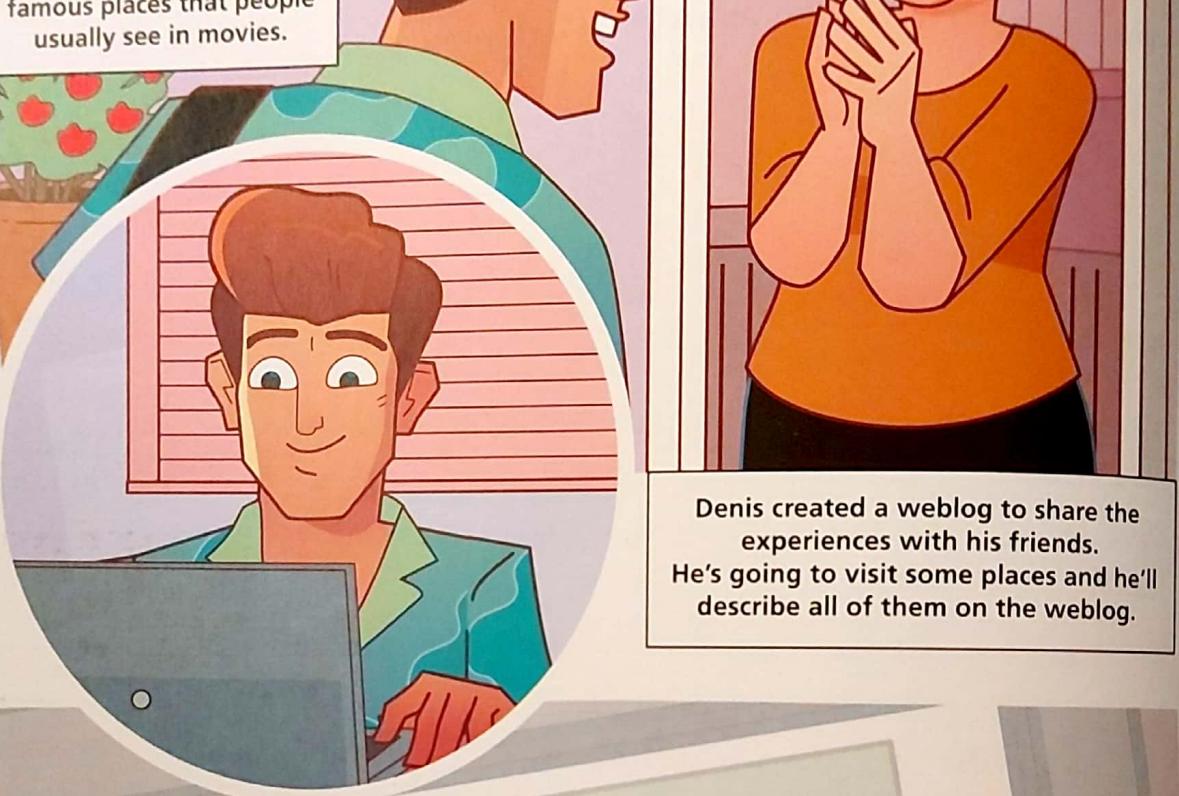


### Welcome to New York!

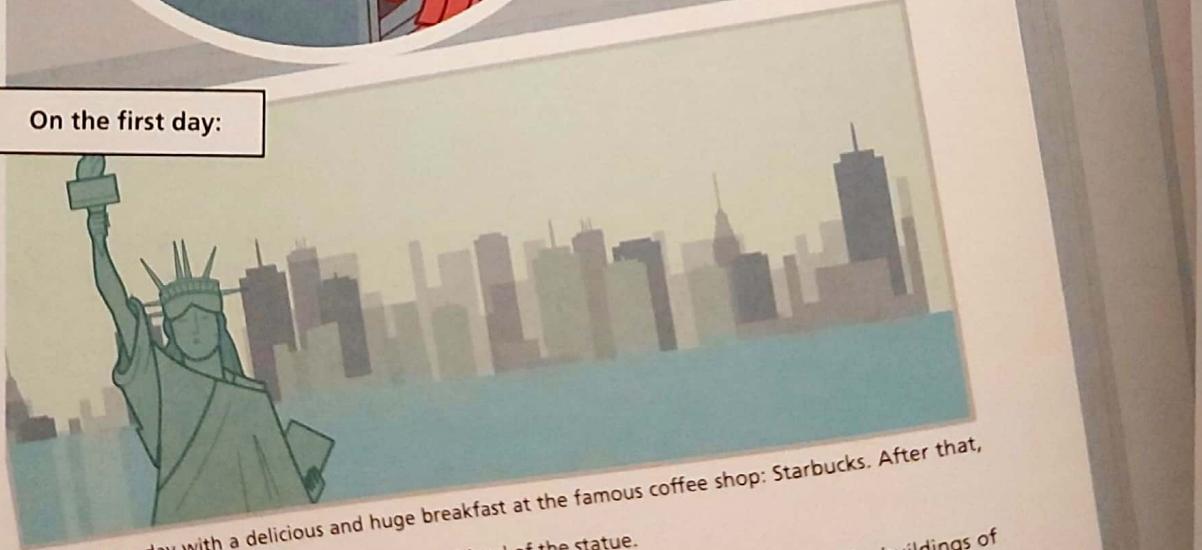
Eric: I'm sorry, Denis! We couldn't go to the airport to say good-bye to you. We had an important meeting with professor Stella at the university at the same time of your flight. Emily's going to travel next week and I'm going to travel in two weeks. We will talk about our trip and the stuff about the exchange program. You know...

Denis: No problem, dude. Thanks a bunch for everything, my dearest friend. I promise I will write you when I arrive in New York, New York...





On the first day:



I started my day with a delicious and huge breakfast at the famous coffee shop: Starbucks. After that, I visited the Statue of Liberty. I paid \$13 dollars and the boat went up to the island of the statue. I visited the Museum of Immigrants. It's wonderful!

On the way back I walked by Wall Street and took many pictures at Trinity Church and the buildings of the Stock Exchange.

I walked up to Ground Zero, where the Twin Towers stood. I also visited the new World Trade Center Memorial, and then the Century 21 store, which has cheap prices on branded products. In the late afternoon, I returned home and slept early because I was very tired.

Like (7) Share Comment (2)

Denis is going to live with a host family. Mary Fox is his host mother. She is a nurse and she works from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. She gave Denis three days off to get to know the city and famous places that people usually see in movies.

Denis created a weblog to share the experiences with his friends. He's going to visit some places and he'll describe all of them on the weblog.

## Comprehension:

1 - Answer the questions completely.

a Why didn't Eric and Emily go to the airport?

cause they had a meeting with professor Estella

b What happened when Denis arrived in New York?

had a interview with immigration guards

c What does Denis's host mom do?

Some three days to Dennis know the city

d Is she a good person? Why?

I guess she is, she is a nurse that support students  
on exchange program on her house

e Why do you think Mary Fox said that in New York there are lots of places people  
usually see in movies?

Because New York is one of the most famous cities in  
the world

f What places did Denis visit in New York?

Starbucks, immigrants museum, ground zero, wall street,  
stock exchange, world trade center memorial, statue of liberty



47

## Practical Phrases

### At the Immigration

What are you going to do here?

What kind of study program are you applying for?

How much money do you have in your wallet?

Could you show me your passport?

Where are you going to stay?

Are you a terrorist?

Do you have your host family's letter?

Business or pleasure?

Do you have anything suspicious in your bags?



abc

## Grammar View I

Read these sentences carefully and mark the correct answer.



a Lia is going to have a baby.



b I'll have an orange juice, please.



c I'm going to visit my parents tonight.



d I'm seeing the dentist tomorrow.



e I think Brazil will win the match.

All the sentences beside are describing situations in the ...

- Present
- Present Continuous
- Past
- Future
- Past Continuous

### ► Future with Will

**WILL** is used to express indefinite ideas and predictions about the future.

#### STRUCTURE:

Will + verb



Mary **will** go to New York next year. (**Affirmative**)



She **won't** be happy with her exam results. (**Negative**)

**Will** you come to my birthday party? (**Interrogative**)



The short form of I will is **I'll**, You will is **You'll**, etc.

The short form of will not is **won't**.

**WILL** is also used to express intentions or decisions made without plans.

E.g.: [At work. **A** is the boss and **B** is the secretary.]

**A: I'm afraid the report is not ready yet.**

**B: Okay. I'll finish it at home because now it's time to get off work.**

For appointments or arrangements use the **Present Continuous**.

E.g.: She **is seeing** Doctor Pereira next week. (Check page 140)





## Do it Yourself at Home I ►

1 - Change the sentences into negative and interrogative forms.

a The girls will go to the club on Sunday.

N - The girls won't go to the club on Sunday.

I - Will the girls go to the club on Sunday?

b We will paint our house next year.

N - We won't paint our house next year.

I - Will we paint our house next year?

c It will rain tonight.

N - It won't rain tonight.

I - Will it rain tonight?

d Harry will give me a present on my birthday.

N - Harry won't give me a present on my birthday.

I - Will Harry give me a present on my birthday?

e My mother will make a chocolate cake this weekend.

N - My mother won't make a chocolate cake this weekend.

I - Will my mother make a chocolate cake this weekend?



2 - Choose a verb from the box and complete the sentences with the correct form of **WILL**.

cook

play

sleep

have

study

be

do

read

- a** He wants to go to England next year. He ..... English.
- b** I'm so hungry. .... you ..... dinner tonight?
- c** After getting married, I ..... two kids.
- d** She ..... (neg) the online newspaper today. She needs to read those books to study for the test.
- e** The kids ..... their homework after school.
- f** ..... he ..... soccer abroad next year?
- g** My brother is visiting me, but he ..... (neg) in my house.
- h** Mary ..... very happy if we go to her party.



## Grammar View II

### ➤ Future with Going To

It is used to describe definite plans, evidences and signs.

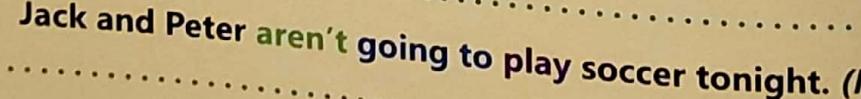
#### STRUCTURE:

verb to be + going to + verb

I am **going to buy a new sofa next month. (Affirmative)**



Jack and Peter **aren't going to play soccer tonight. (Negative)**



**Is it going to rain? (Interrogative)**



We can also use **GOING TO** to make predictions.

E.g.: Hurry up! We **are going to** be late.



## Do it Yourself at Home II

1 - Imagine you are planning a ten-day trip to Rio de Janeiro. What are you going to do there? What are your plans? Follow the example.

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| Day 1  | <input type="radio"/> I am going to dance samba.               |
| Day 2  | <input type="radio"/> I'm going to know Cristo Redentor statue |
| Day 3  | <input type="radio"/> I'm going to zoo                         |
| Day 4  | <input type="radio"/> I'm going to cable car                   |
| Day 5  | <input type="radio"/> I'm going to know the hills              |
| Day 6  | <input type="radio"/> I'm going to the beach                   |
| Day 7  | <input type="radio"/> I'm going to botanical garden            |
| Day 8  | <input type="radio"/> I'm going to a theater                   |
| Day 9  | <input type="radio"/> I'm going to amusement park              |
| Day 10 | <input type="radio"/> I'm going to park                        |

2 - Choose an activity from the box and complete the sentences with the correct form of BE GOING TO. Follow the example.

Go to the movies.

Travel to the beach.

Get up very early.

Buy a bigger car.

Wash them next weekend.

Come to my birthday party.

Eat Japanese food.

Take an aspirin.

E.g.: I have a terrible headache. I am going to take an aspirin.

- a) We want to eat something different for dinner. We are going to eat Japanese food.
- b) She is very stressed because she works a lot. She needs to relax. On her next vacation, she is going to travel to the beach.
- c) John has a very important business meeting tomorrow at 7:30 a.m. He is going to bed now because tomorrow he is going to get up early.

- d** I love Brad Pitt. I can't wait to watch his new movie. Next weekend, I *am going to see his movie.*
- e** Kelly has an old car and she has three kids. She *is going to buy a bigger one.*
- f** My birthday is tomorrow. My parents *are going to come to my birthday party.*
- g** My clothes are very dirty. I *am going to wash them next weekend.*



## Grammar View III ▶

### ► Future with Present Continuous

It is used to describe definite plans, arrangements and appointments that had already been made previously. When the **Present Continuous** is used to refer to the future, we normally use it with future time expressions.

#### STRUCTURE:

Subject + **to be** + verb (ING)

He **is watching** a movie with his family on Saturday.

(Affirmative)



I **am not traveling** to the beach tomorrow. (Negative)



Are you **having** dinner with me tonight? (Interrogative)

#### FUTURE TIME EXPRESSIONS

tomorrow / tonight / next week / next month / next year  
 / on the weekend / on Saturday / on Tuesday / in April /  
 in December / at five o'clock / at seven thirty / in the evening



## Do it Yourself at Home ►

1 - Look at Mia's schedule and write the activities she is doing next week.  
Follow the example.

### ⇒ weekly planner ⇌

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
Go to the supermarket - in the morning  Work out at the gym - in the afternoon	Clean the house - in the afternoon  Cook dinner - in the evening	Check e-mails - in the morning  Go to the cinema - at 7:30 p.m.	Study Italian - in the morning  Wash the car - in the afternoon
FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	
Go to the dentist - at 3:30 p.m.  Eat Mexican food with John - at 8:00 p.m.	Visit family - in the afternoon  Go to Peter's party - at 9:00 p.m.	Ride a bike in the park - in the afternoon  Go to church - at 7:00 p.m.	

On Monday, Mia is going to the supermarket in the morning. In the afternoon, she is working out at the gym.

On Tuesday, she's going to clean the house and then cook the dinner in the evening.

On Wednesday, she's going to check emails in the morning and then go to the cinema in the night.

On Thursday, she's going to study Italian in the morning and then wash the car in afternoon.

On Friday, she's going to dentist in afternoon and then dinner Mexican food.

2 - Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb and the correct form of the **Present Continuous** (future form). Follow the example.

play

watch

go

swim

get married

have

travel

buy

cook

study

ride

E.g.: Tonight they ..... **are buying** ..... a present for Daniel. His birthday is on Saturday.

- a We ..... *aren't playing* ..... (neg) basketball with the boys on Sunday morning.
- b What ..... *do* ..... you ..... *cooking* ..... for lunch today?
- c ..... *In* ..... he ..... *going* ..... to the doctor this afternoon?
- d Next weekend, I ..... *'m not watching* ..... (neg) television. I ..... *am studying* ..... for the Math test.
- e John ..... *is traveling* ..... to France on his next vacation.
- f Michael and I ..... *are swimming* ..... at the club this afternoon. It's very hot!
- g ..... *Are* ..... they ..... *riding* ..... their bikes next weekend?
- h She ..... *is not getting married* ..... (neg) next year. She doesn't love Barry.

### H!nts



AmE

I'm going to the beach.  
You are traveling to Europe.



X



BrE

I'm going to go to the beach.  
You are travelling to Europe.

## Pronunciation Hints ▶



48

This is the sound /dʒ/

You can hear the sound in the words:

juice    enjoy    jazz    jet    injury    job    join    July  
large    damage    German    garbage    bridge    manager

1 - Circle the words where you don't hear the sound /dʒ/.

just    gym    **goat**    **get**    college    **guilty**    January    judo

2 - Which sound did you hear in the words you circled?

/g/

/t/

### H!nts

When a word starts with J, Brazilian speakers tend to pronounce it as /ʒ/. This sound does exist in English, but it only appears in the middle of the words, as in "usually", for example. Apart from these situations, we have to pronounce the letter J using the sound we have just learned: /dʒ/.



## Do it Yourself in the Class ▶

1 - Complete the sentences with GOING TO or WILL.

a A: I can't insert a picture in this document.

B: It's very easy. I ..... (do) that for you.



times 143

b A: Have you chosen the top models to work at the fashion show?

B: Yes, I ... *will show* ..... (show) you the photos I've selected.

c A: Do you want to see the photos now?

B: No, I *will take a look* ..... (take a look) at them tomorrow.

d I'm sorry! I'm busy and I can't talk right now.

*I'm going to* ..... (meet) John in a few minutes.

e A: What are your plans? Are you looking for a job?

B: No, I *am going to finish* ..... (finish) university first.

f Don't take the bus today. I *will walk* ..... (work) next to the school you study and I *am going to give* ..... (give) you a ride.



## Important Speech ▶



"Give me a museum and I'll fill it."

Pablo Picasso

"Promise me you'll always remember: You're braver than you believe,  
and stronger than you seem, and smarter than you think."

A. A. Milne

"The will to win, the desire to succeed, the urge to reach your full potential... these are the keys that will unlock the door to personal excellence."

Confucius

“ ”

## Lesson 16



# In Rio de Janeiro

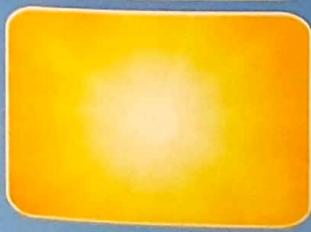
a How's the weather in your city today?



cloudy



rainy



sunny



windy

b Do you prefer hot or cold days? Why?

I prefer cold days, cause is very hot in my city

c What city is considered the hottest one in Brazil?

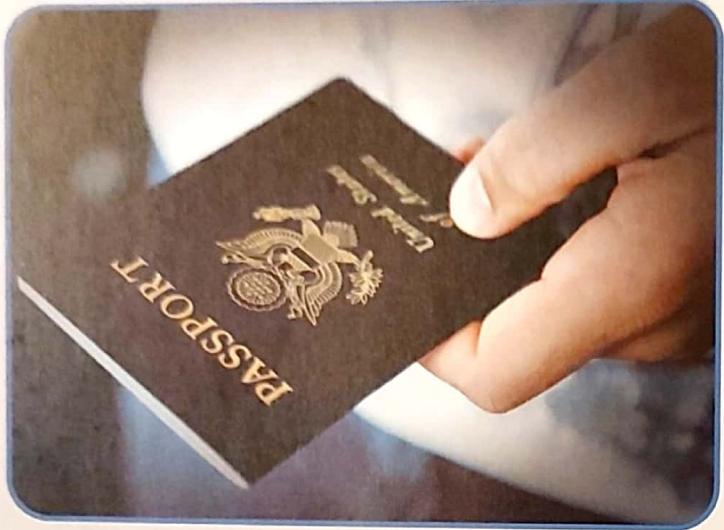
Bom Jesus in Piauí.

Crato in Ceará.

Ribeirão Preto in São Paulo.



It's Done! ▶



# Vocabulary Builder

49

Weather - Match the names with the pictures.

6 cool

5 warm

4 hot

8 freezing

2 Celsius

7 cold

3 Fahrenheit

1 thermometer



sun



sky



rainbow



sunshine



wind



storm



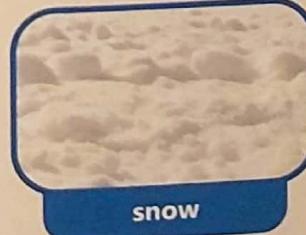
hail



hailstones



ice



snow



lightning



cloud



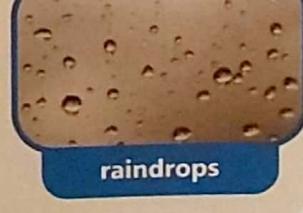
fog



rain



snowflake



raindrops



50

## Weather Forecast

How was the weather on November 22nd?



a It was **raining** in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.



d It was **windy** in Goiás, Brazil.



b It was partly **cloudy** in London, United Kingdom.



e It was **snowy** in Toronto, Canada.



c It was **sunny** in New York, United States.



f It was **foggy** in Quito, Ecuador.

a Describe what the weather was like yesterday.

In my city was hot yesterday

b What's the best thing to do on a:

- hot day?
- cold day?

Go to beach  
Watch a serie

c How is the weather in the North Pole?

It's freezing

d How is the temperature in the Northeast of Brazil?

It's hot

Divide the vocabulary on pages 147 and 148 into these two groups.

**Temperature**

hot  
cold  
warm  
cool

**Weather**

raining  
cloudy  
sunny  
windy  
snowy  
foggy

**Conversation Practice** ▶

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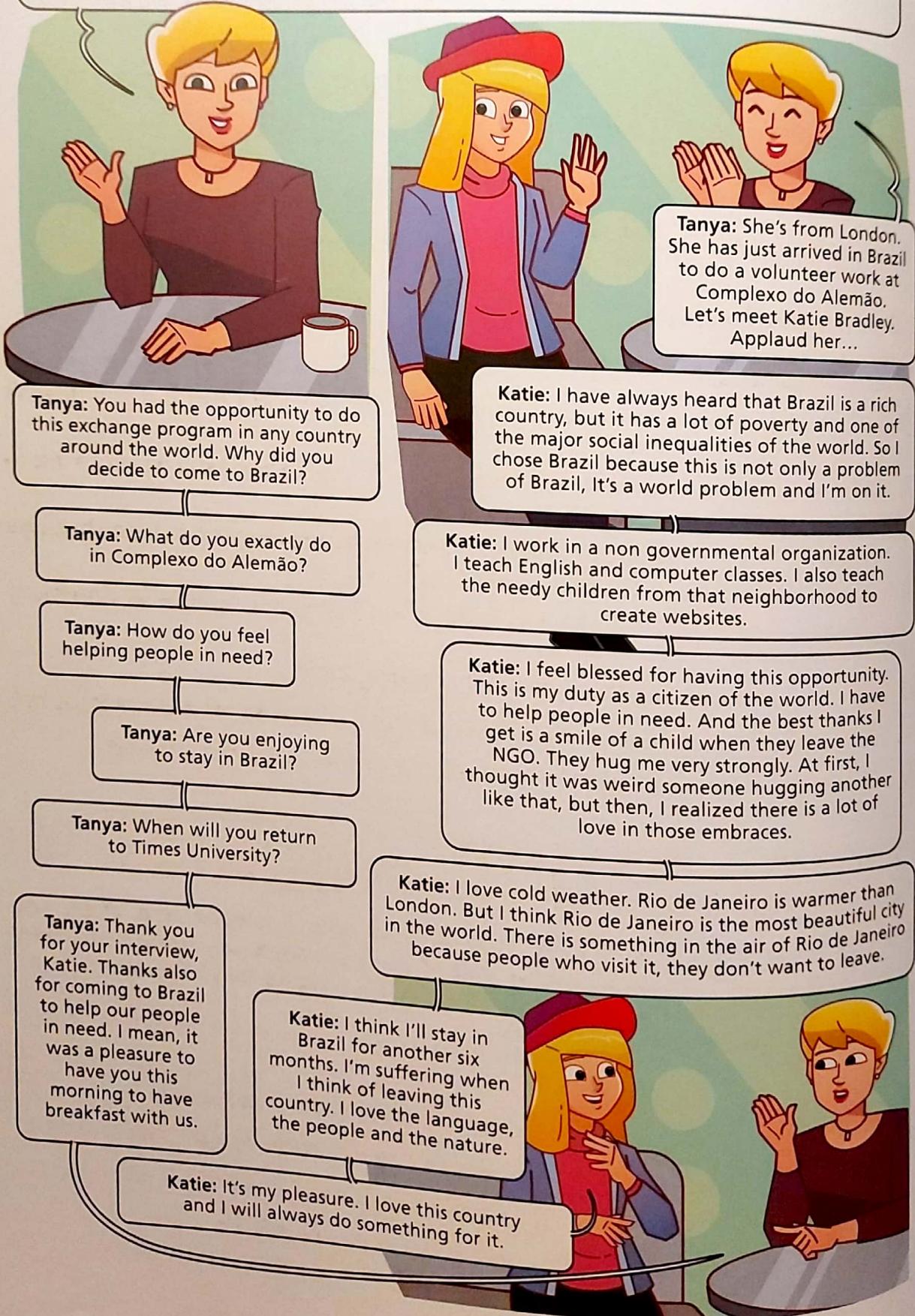
**In Rio de Janeiro**

Katie is in Rio de Janeiro. She's going to take Portuguese classes and do some volunteer work in a non-governmental organization (NGO). Katie is doing some volunteer work in Complexo do Alemão, a sprawling collection of makeshift communities. She is teaching some students how to use computers and how to create websites. She is the main attraction in Complexo do Alemão. Everybody wants to talk to her. A Brazilian entertainment company invited Katie for an interview. The program is called "Breakfast Morning" where the guests usually have breakfast while they answer the questions for the interview.

Lesson 16



Tanya: Hi! Good morning! Today is Tuesday, November 19th. Welcome to studio 2 at Circle Television. Our program is full of good things. If I were you, I wouldn't change the channel because we're gonna show you hints about beauty, about job opportunities and we'll talk about a volunteer work.





Tanya: Don't change the channel! After the break, we will show you beauty tips that cost almost nothing. You are going to use everything you have at home. Just a minute!

## Comprehension:

1 - Mark true or false.

- a  True  False People in Complexo do Alemão hug Katie, but she doesn't like it.
- b  True  False Katie doesn't want to go home because she wants to live in Brazil.
- c  True  False Katie decided to do her exchange program in Brazil because it is a rich country.
- d  True  False Katie teaches English and Computer Science in Complexo do Alemão.
- e  True  False Tanya enjoyed interviewing Katie.
- f  True  False Katie doesn't like Rio de Janeiro because the weather is too hot.
- g  True  False Tanya asks the audience not to switch the channel.



## Practical Phrases



Nobody works alone. You always need to work with someone else. Then, you probably ask people to do things for you. If you ask somebody to do something for you, you are constantly asking for favors. We have to be polite, even to our friends, when we ask for favors.

Could you do me a favor?

Can I ask you something?

I have a favor to ask you.

Could you possibly do me a favor?

Could you do me a huge favor?

Can I ask you to do me a big favor?

I was wondering if I could ask you to do me a favor.

I wonder if you'd mind if I asked a favor of you.

I would like to ask you a favor.

.....



abc

## Grammar View

Match the sentences to the correct answers.



a Japan is **less populous** than China.



b Airplanes are **faster** than cars.



c Galveston Hurricane was **the worst** American natural disaster.



d May is **as tall as** Mya.

D **Comparative of Equality**

E **Superlative**

B **Comparative**

A **Comparative of Inferiority**

1 - We use the **comparative** to compare one element (person, animal, object) to another.

We form the comparative of most one-syllable adjectives by adding the suffix **-ER**, plus the use of the conjunction **THAN**.

clean - cleaner **than**

.....  
cold - colder **than**

.....  
tall - taller **than**



Salvador is smaller **than** São Paulo.



**IMPORTANT:** With adjectives formed by **consonant + vowel + consonant** (hot, big, fat, sad, wet), we double the final consonant and add **-ER**. The adjective **\*new** is an exception.



.....  
hotter **than**

.....  
sadder **than**

.....  
bigger **than**

.....  
wetter **than**

.....  
fatter **than**

.....  
\*newer **than**

Fortaleza is hotter **than** Porto Alegre.



.....  
\*My house is newer **than** yours.

2 - For two-syllable adjectives finished in **Y**, we change the **Y** to **I** and add the suffix **-ER**, plus the conjunction **THAN**.

busy - busier than



pretty - prettier than

Is an elephant heavier than a horse?

noisy - noisier than



3 - For two-syllable adjectives not finished in **Y**, or for two or more syllable adjectives, we add **MORE** before them, plus the conjunction **THAN**.

expensive - **more** expensive **than**

.....  
beautiful - **more** beautiful **than**

.....  
handsome - **more** handsome **than**

.....  
upset - **more** upset **than** (two syllables not finished in **Y**)

.....  
boring - **more** boring **than** (two syllables not finished in **Y**)



Cars are **more** comfortable **than** motorcycles.



Some two-syllable adjectives (**clever, common, narrow, pleasant, quiet, simple, stupid**) accept both forms.

.....  
Cleverer or **more** clever **than**.



.....  
Commoner or **more** common **than**.

.....  
Luna is cleverer / **more** clever **than** Josh.



## ► Comparative of Equality

We use it to describe exact similarities between two elements (people, animals, objects), following the structure: AS + adjective + AS. The adjectives keep their base form.



Jane is **as tall as** Paula.



.....  
My brother is **as smart as** Mary.



.....  
History is **as interesting as** Science.

## ► Comparative of Equality - Negative Form



Jane isn't as tall as Paula. **or** Jane isn't so tall as Paula.



Eva isn't as smart as Pam. **or** Eva isn't so smart as Pam.



History isn't as interesting as Science.

**or**

History isn't so interesting as Science.



## ► Comparative of Inferiority

We use it to put an element (someone, something or a situation) below another, in a lower position. The adjectives also keep their base form, following the structure: LESS + adjective + THAN.



São Paulo is less attractive than New York.



Jim is less happy than Tom.



## ► Superlative

We use the superlative to compare an element (someone or something) in a group, showing that one element is different from the others.

Neymar is the most famous soccer player.  
(Group: soccer players)



English is the easiest language in the world.  
(Group: world languages)

We form the comparative of most one-syllable adjectives by using the indefinite article THE before them, plus adding the suffix -EST.



clean - **the cleanest**



cold - **the coldest**



tall - **the tallest**



We have **the smallest** car. (of all)



busy - **the busiest**



pretty - **the prettiest**



noisy - **the noisiest**



This is **the heaviest** travel bag. (of all)



expensive - **the most** expensive



beautiful - **the most** beautiful



handsome - **the most** handsome



Who is **the most** beautiful girl? (of all)

We use the indefinite article THE plus **MOST** before three or more syllable adjectives.

## ► Irregular Comparative and Superlative

Some adjectives are considered **irregular** and don't follow any of the rules previously mentioned.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
far	farther than	the farthest
little	less than	the least
much	much more than	the most



He has **the most** money, while she has **the least** money.



### Do it Yourself at Home ►

1 - Write sentences from the information in parentheses.

E.g.: (iPhone / modern / Nokia x8) **An iPhone is more modern than a Nokia x8.**

- a (trains / fast / buses) *Trains are faster than buses.*
- b (Palio / cheap / BMW) *A palio is cheaper than BMW.*
- c (New York / big / Washington D.C.) *New York is bigger than Washington.*
- d (I / happy / my sister) *I'm as happy as my sister.*
- e (São Paulo / crowded / Campinas) *SP is crowded than Campinas.*
- f (Fortaleza / hot / Porto Alegre) *Fortaleza is hotter than Porto Alegre.*
- g (Kate / young / Mike) *Kate is younger than Mike.*
- h (My brother / tall / me) *My brother is as tall as me.*
- i (Math / bad / Physics) *Math is as bad as Physics.*
- j (You / hardworking / my father) *You are hardworker than my father.*

**2 - Are the sentences right or wrong? Correct the mistakes.**

E.g.: I need a more better salary.

wrong

I need a better salary.

a Mexico City is expensiver than Quito.

right

b Peter is as stronger as Carlos.

right

c My laptop is heavier than yours.

right

d Children learn languages faster then old people.

right

e São Paulo is less polluted as Bogotá.

wrong

SP is less polluted than Bogotá

f Brazilian soccer players play better than Italian ones.

right

**3 - Complete the comparative sentences with just one word.**

a She is not as beautiful ..... *than* ..... she thinks she is.

b Math is ..... *harder* ..... than Portuguese.

c ..... *Brazilian* ..... food is less spicy than Mexican food.

d My neighbor is fatter ..... *than* ..... my best friend.

e Sharon Stone is ..... *less* ..... beautiful than Jennifer Lopez.

f Corn oil is ..... *better* ..... than olive oil.



4 - Complete with the superlative form of the words in parentheses. These records were found at [www.guinnessworldrecords.com](http://www.guinnessworldrecords.com).

- a Ilker Yilmaz (Turkey) was responsible for ..... *farthest* ..... (far) milk squirting distance. He squirted milk from his eye a distance of 279.5 cm (9 ft 2 in) at the Armada Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey on September 1st, 2004.

- b ..... *heaviest* ..... (heavy) motorcycle is the Harzer Bike Schmiede, built by Tilo and Wilfried Niebel of Zilly, Germany, which weighed 4,749 tonnes (10,470 lb) on November 23rd, 2007.

- c ..... *longest* ..... (long) nose on a living person measures 8.8 cm (3.46 in) long from the bridge to the tip and belongs to Mehmet Ozyurek (Turkey). It was measured on the set of Lo Show dei Record in Rome, Italy, on March 18th, 2010.

- d The White Truffle (*Tuber magnum pico*) is the world's ..... *expensive* ..... (expensive) edible fungus, fetching up to U\$3,000 per kilo. They can only be found in the Italian regions of Piedmont, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany and Marches, and the Istrian peninsula of Croatia, and because they grow about a foot underground, they can only be located with the help of trained dogs.

- e ..... *loudest* ..... (loud) burp by a male is 109.9 db and was achieved by Paul Hunn (UK) at Butlins, Bognor Regis, UK, on August 23rd, 2009.

- f ..... *highest* ..... (high) bunny hop on a bicycle is 1.42 m (4 ft 8 in) and was achieved by Benito Ros (Spain) at the 2009 "bike the rock" festival, Heubach, Germany, on May 17th, 2009.

- g The world's ..... *longest* ..... (long) documented hair belongs to Xie Qiuping (China) at 5.627 m (18 ft 5.54 in) when measured on May 8th, 2004. She has been growing her hair since 1973 from the age of 13.

# DYNAMIC UNLIMITED

## Pronunciation Hints ▶



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Repeat these sentences.

He's thirty - three years old.

The movie theater is through there.

How do I get to the bathroom?

Thanks for coming to the fourth Movie Class on Thursday.

When is Thanksgiving?

Those students are always together.



Write the words with the sound /ð/:

Write the words with the sound /θ/:

## Do it Yourself in the Class ▶

1 - Fill in with the comparative or superlative of the underlined words.

- a old English isn't the oldest language in the world.
- b ugly Mark is as ugly as his father.
- c amazing Chinese stories are less amazing than the American ones.
- d pretty Margareth is the prettiest girl in the university.
- e peaceful Living in the countryside is more peaceful than living in big cities.
- f dangerous Tigers are most dangerous of the wild animals.



## Important Speech ▶



**"Why are women... so much more interesting to men than men are to women?"**

*Virginia Woolf*

**"Well done is better than well said."**

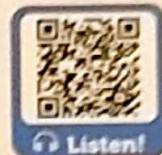
*Benjamin Franklin*

**"It is better to be hated for what you are than to be loved for what you are not."**

*André Gide, Autumn Leaves*

”

## Lesson 17



# A Postcard from London

a How much money do you need to travel abroad for one month?

- More than \$1,000.00.  Less than \$1,000.00.

b How many books do you have?

- Many books.  Few books.  I don't have any books.

c Put the names of the foods into the correct groups below.

cheese  
chicken  
lamb

pasta  
bananas  
beef

grapes  
butter  
bread

milk  
carrots  
rice

eggplant  
peas  
apples

Fruit

Vegetable

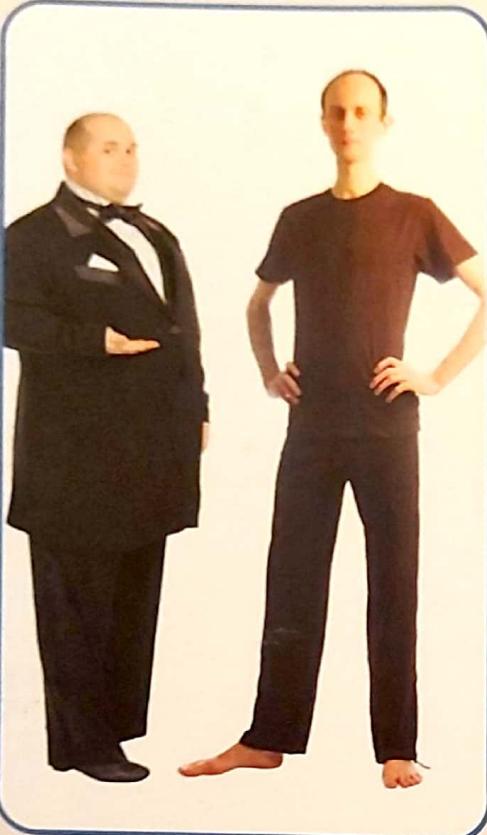
Carbohydrate

Meat

Dairy

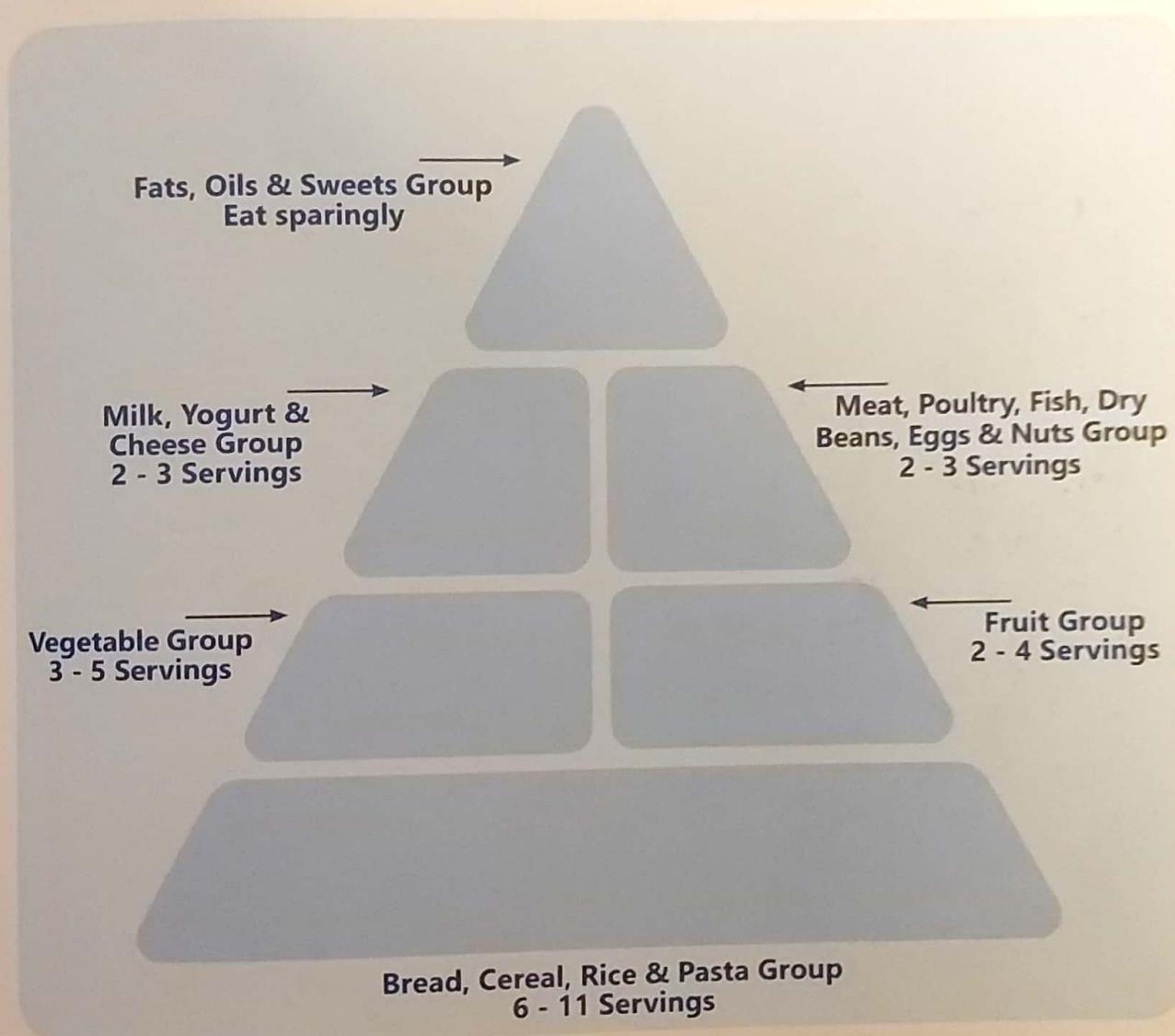


It's Done! ▶



## Vocabulary Builder

Complete the Food Pyramid by giving examples of foods related to each category.

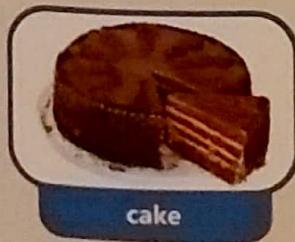


Lesson 17



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### Lifestyle Recommendation



cake



meat



nuts



peanut butter



times 163



## Vegetables



rocket



broccoli



corn



asparagus



lettuce



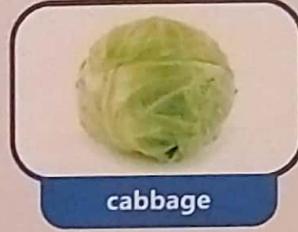
carrot



garlic



cucumber



cabbage



spinach



potato



tomato



beans



parsley



zucchini



artichoke



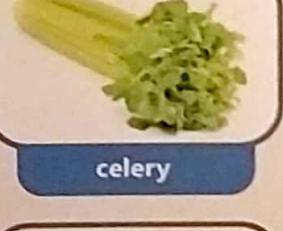
onion



beets



cauliflower



celery



eggplant



bean sprouts



sweet potato



bell pepper



scallions / green onions



radish



turnip



mushroom



peas



squash



garbanzo beans / chickpeas



string beans / green beans

- a) List the vegetables you eat and like.

Squash, potato, sweet potato, carrot, potato

- b) List the vegetables you don't eat because you don't like them.

Spinach, cucumber, radish

- c) List the vegetables you have never eaten.

chokpear, asparagus

Match the pictures and the words.

Hints



X



AmE

1. zucchini
2. potato chips
3. French fries
4. candies
5. cookies



BrE

- courgettes  
crisps  
chips  
sweets  
biscuits

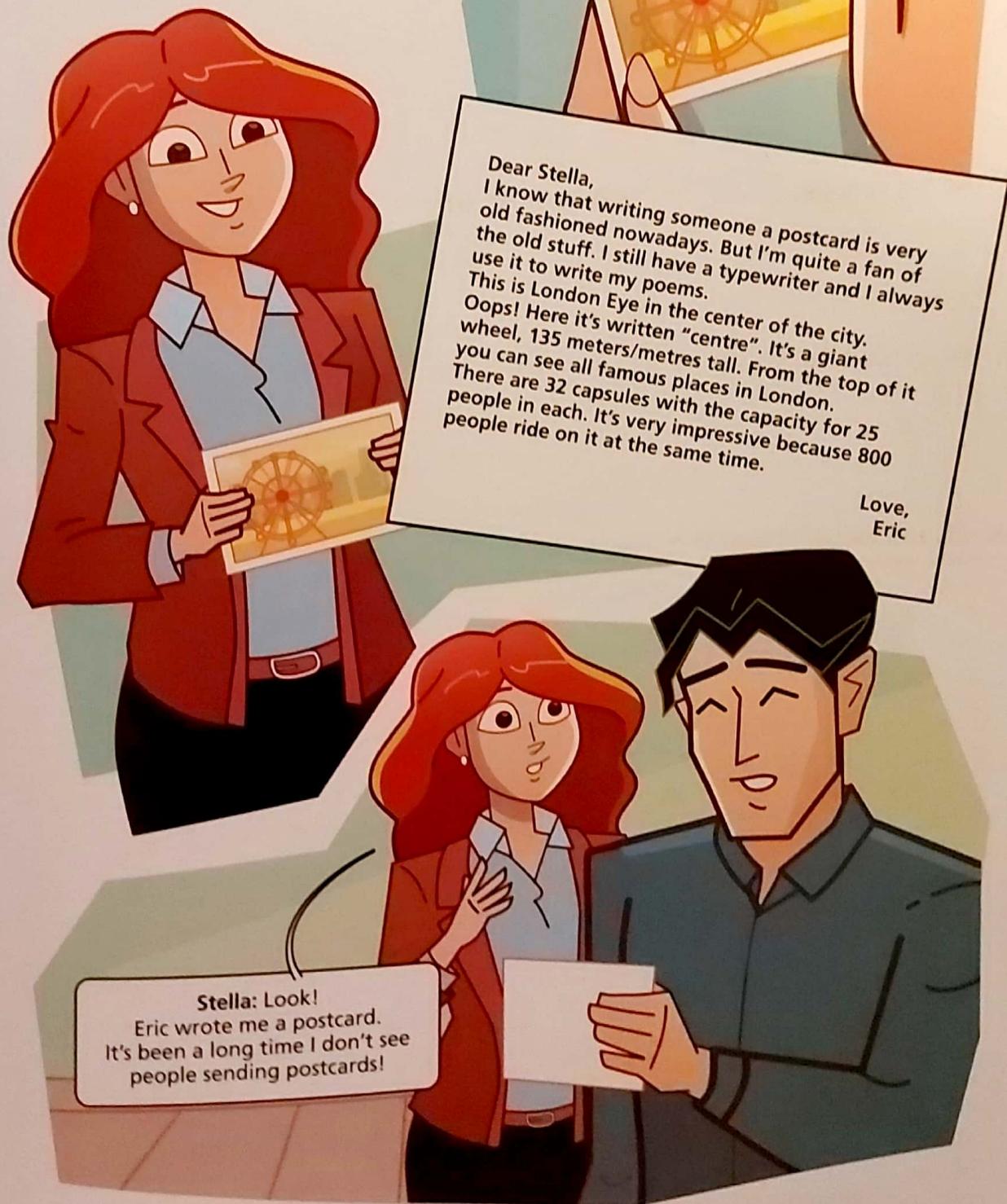
## Conversation Practice ▶



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## Postcard from London

Stella and her boyfriend were coming home. Stella opened the mailbox and took several letters from it.





## Writing a Postcard to a Friend

Look for information about Christ the Redeemer on the Internet and write a postcard to a friend.



Hi, it's thankful.  
I'm sending this  
postcard to you from  
Rio de Janeiro.  
It's Christ Redemeer.  
The most famous  
statue of Brazil.

Do you agree or disagree? Why?

- Sending postcards is archaic because they are obsolete.  
*Yes, I agree. Because nowadays people send selfies.*
- It is impossible to send postcards because they no longer exist.  
*No, I disagree, they existing, it's just unusual*
- Sending postcards shows the person you are writing to that you really remembered him/her because e-mails are very ephemeral.

*Yes, I agree, emails aren't personal*



## Practical Phrases ►



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### Understanding Expressions

Do you know what I mean?

What do you mean?

Have you got it? / Got it?

I'm not following you.

Do you know what I'm saying?

I'm not sure I get what you mean.

Do you understand?

Could you repeat again, please?

I see... / I get... / I got...

Excuse me?

I'm sorry! I don't understand.

Pardon! / Pardon me!



## Grammar View I ►

Write C for countable or U for uncountable.



a sandwich



b chocolate powder



c luggage



d peanut



e cereal



f pancake



g honey



h cherry

### Countable / Uncountable Nouns

**Countable nouns** are things we can count. They have a plural form.

E.g.: one car - two cars / one apple - two apples / one person - two people

**Uncountable nouns** are things we cannot count. They have no plural form.

E.g.: chocolate / water / money / soup / soda

**PAY ATTENTION!**

"Water" is **uncountable**, but "a glass of water" is **countable**.

"Bread" is **uncountable**, but "a loaf of bread" is **countable**.

**► MUCH / MANY / A LOT OF**

**MUCH, MANY and A LOT OF** are used to talk about **quantities**.

We use **MUCH** with **uncountable nouns**.



Peter drinks **much** water every day.



Does Katie need **much** cheese to prepare the pizza?



We use **MANY** with **countable nouns**.

I have **many** books. I need to donate some of them.



She doesn't have **many** friends.



We use **A LOT OF** with **countable and uncountable nouns**.

The girls bought **a lot of** clothes at the mall.



She will need **a lot of** money to travel to the USA.

**► HOW MUCH / HOW MANY**

**HOW MUCH** and **HOW MANY** are used to ask questions about **quantities**. We use **HOW MANY** with **countable nouns** and **HOW MUCH** with **uncountable nouns**.



**How much** money does she want?



**How many** children do they have?



**How much** milk does the cat drink?



**How many** computers does Bob have?



## Do it Yourself at Home I ▶

1 - Divide the words below into the correct category.

juice	watermelon	cake	spaghetti	lemonade
oil	egg	table	popcorn	wine
strawberry	man	onion	ketchup	

### COUNTABLE

strawberry  
Watermelon  
egg  
Man  
cake  
Table  
onion

### UNCOUNTABLE

juice  
oil  
spaghetti  
popcorn  
Ketchup  
lemonade  
wine

2 - Complete the sentences below with MANY or MUCH.

- a) Martha loves reading. She has ..... many ..... books.
- b) When I go out I don't like drinking, but my friends drink ..... much ..... beer.
- c) We are preparing some spaghetti tonight. We need ..... many ..... tomatoes.
- d) Peter has a hangover. Yesterday he drank ..... much ..... wine.
- e) Jane is getting chubby because she eats ..... much ..... chocolate.
- f) ..... Much ..... people in Brazil don't like soccer.



## 3 - Complete the sentences below with HOW MANY or HOW MUCH.

- a How much money do they need to go to the movies?
- b How much milk is there in the fridge?
- c How many animals are there in that zoo?
- d How many children are coming to your son's party?
- e How many pencils and pens are there in your pencil case?
- f How much lettuce do we need for the salad?

abc

## Grammar View II ►



**How much** water do you drink a day?

I drink **little** water during the day.  
I don't drink **much** water.

**How many** oranges do you need to make juice?

I need **few** oranges.  
I don't need **many** oranges.



We use **FEW** for a small quantity of **countable** nouns.



E.g.: few apples.

We use **LITTLE** for a small quantity of **uncountable** nouns.



E.g.: little chocolate.

## Other expressions used with countable and uncountable nouns.

**few**

a few

only a few

just a few

very few

**little**

a little

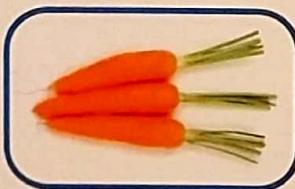
only a little

just a little

very little

I have **many** friends, but my brother has **few** friends.Lia drinks **much** coffee, but Tom drinks **little** coffee.Ana is sad because she got **just a few** gifts on her birthday.I have **just a little** money in my piggy bank.

## Do it Yourself at Home II ▶

1 - Look at the pictures, read the sentences and complete them using **FEW**, **MANY**, **MUCH** or **LITTLE**.**a**Greg works at a famous restaurant. He has a problem! He is going to make a salad for 40 people, but he has ..... few carrots to do it.**b**I like ..... little ..... vinegar in my salad. I don't like the flavor of it.**c**I drink ..... much ..... water every day. In addition to being healthy, I like it so much.

**d**

Don't put ..... olives in my pizza, like one or two. Place ..... olives throughout the pizza. Do not spare them.

**e**

..... wine makes me dizzy. Almost drunk. Imagine If I drink two or more glasses of wine.

**f**

I think I have ..... milk to make a single cake.



## Pronunciation Hints



57

This is a long vowel sound /u:/.

We pronounce the sound /u:/ in many ways:

words with <b>ew</b>	words with <b>ue</b>	words with <b>ui</b>	words with <b>ou</b>	words with <b>o</b>	words with <b>oo</b>
new	blue	fruit	group	do	goose
cashew	true	suit	you	who	too
renew	Sue	juice	soup	whose	boot

Take care! We don't use the sound /u:/ in these words. They're pronounced with /ʊ/.

foot	book	good	full	could	put	cook	look
/fʊt/	/bʊk/	/gʊd/	/fʊl/	/kʊd/	/pʊt/	/kʊk/	/lʊk/





## Do it Yourself in the Class ►

1 - What will you need if you are going to:

E.g.: build a house

I will need **many** bricks and **much** cement.

- a make a salad
- b throw a party
- c drink some coffee
- d fly to New York
- e clean the kitchen
- f do your English homework
- g go to the beach
- h make a caipirinha

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



## Important Speech ►



"Work is much more fun than fun."

Noel Coward

"There are lots of people who mistake their imagination for their memory."

Josh Billings

"Managers in all too many American companies do not achieve the desired results because nobody makes them do it."

Harold S. Geneen

”

## Lesson 18



# Everybody's Late

a How many languages can you speak?

b Can you swim?  Yes, I can.  No, I can't.

c Mark the best alternative.



- You must not park here.
- You can park here.
- You may park here.

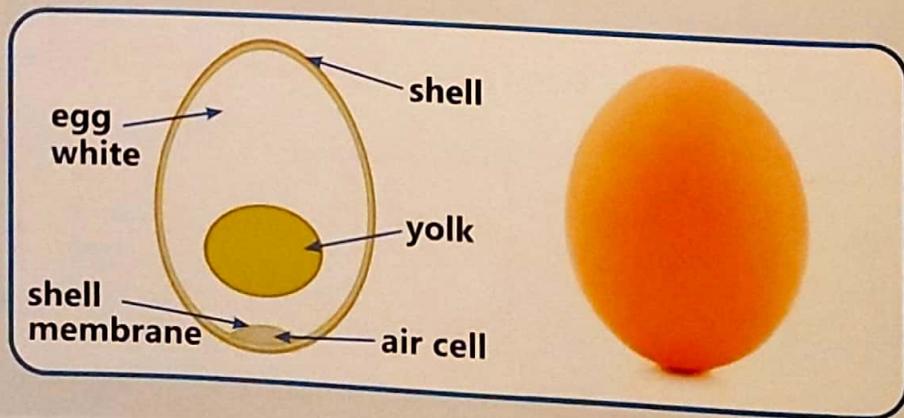
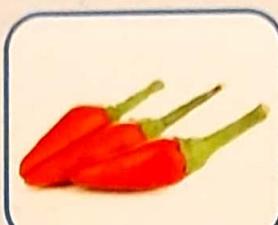
d What should you do if you have a headache?

- I have to go to the hospital and stay there for two hours.
- I should stay in bed and try to relax for a while.
- I should take some medicine, turn off the lights and stay in bed to rest for some minutes.





## It's Done! ▶





## Vocabulary Builder



58

Road Signs - Match the road signs with their meanings.

TURN LEFT	STOP	SCHOOL BUS STOP AHEAD
SLIPPERY WHEN WET	PARKING WITH TIME RESTRICTIONS	YIELD
Y ROAD	NO U TURN	NO LARGE TRUCKS
SCHOOL	SPEED LIMIT 65 MILES/H	NO RIGHT TURN
NO STRAIGHT THROUGH	RAILROAD PEDESTRIAN	MERGE
T ROADS	DO NOT ENTER	CIRCULAR INTERSECTION
CURVE	NO BICYCLES	ONE WAY
BIKE LANE	DEER CROSSING	KEEP RIGHT
TURN RIGHT	RESERVED PARKING	WORKERS IN ROAD AHEAD
NO PEDESTRIAN CROSSING	NO LEFT TURN	STEEP GRADE HILL
PARKING FEE STATION	KEEP LEFT	TRAFFIC SIGNAL
PED XING	FALLING ROCKS	REVERSE TURN
WINDING ROAD	DIVIDED HIGHWAY	TWO WAY TRAFFIC

Lesson 18



Stop



Yield



speed limit 65 miles/h



No straight through



No left turn



no right turn



No U-turn



Bike lane



Keep right



Keep left



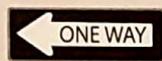
do not enter



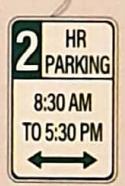
no large truck



No bicycles



one way



Parking with time restriction



Parking for station



Reserved parking



No pedestrian



Railroad pedestrian



School bus ahead



turn left



turn right



curve



T roads



Y road



Circular intersection



Traffic signal



steep grade hill



slippery when wet



falling rocks



pedestrian crossing



deer crossing



Workers in road ahead



Winding road



divided Highway



two way traffic

## Hints



AmE

freeway

BrE

motorway



shoulder

hard shoulder

sidewalk

pavement



## Conversation Practice ▶

## Everybody's Late.

Emily: What should I do? Our chat will start in a few minutes and I still don't know how to turn the microphone on.

Eric: I know I must not talk on the phone while driving, but I have to call Katie and tell her I'm late.

Katie: I'm also late, Eric. I was busy and I'll be online in a few minutes.

Denis: Nobody is here. I just hope they haven't forgotten our virtual meeting. They might be late.

Stella has entered the chat.

**Emily:** Hello, guys!  
I enjoyed the time I spent here in Paris.  
Unfortunately, I have to go back because the time of my exchange program is ending. I met many famous places like: The Arch of Triumph and the Eiffel Tower.  
It's such an incredible experience! What I will carry to death is the French culture. It is unbelievable how French always get a tissue from their pocket and blow their nose in front of everyone. No matter if they are in a fancy restaurant, in a subway or just giving you some information. This is common. They keep it full of snot, in their pocket and throw it away later.

**Denis:** Hello, guys!

The trip I made to the United States was wonderful! In two weeks I'll be back to reality. Unfortunately!

The U.S. is a mixed country just like Brazil.

Eating habits resume in fast food. The main meal is breakfast and a large part of the population grows absurdly morbidly obese, it is expected that the new generation will have more than 50% of obese people, thanks to the burger.

One thing I have to agree. The hamburgers are extremely delicious.



Denis



Eric



**Eric:** Taking part on exchange studies is a very important opportunity to learn more about the culture and customs of different people.

The English people are very polite, respectful, but are too cold and concise to give information. They always speak very formally and do not start conversations easily. Another detail that caught my attention in London was the direction of the cars. It's on the opposite side. I felt a little lost when driving there.

Oh! I almost forgot the weather! Unfortunately, it was cloudy most of the year, the sun was an event and people enjoyed the few days of sunshine to have picnics in the park.



Katie



**Katie:** The characteristics of Brazilian people come from a mixed-race formation of Indian, African and European. Brazilians are friendly, cheerful and easygoing. A creative people! I was in a poor community in Rio de Janeiro and helped many families to get prospects for better days.

They have creativity for living. They spend incredible money with taxes and most politicians are not reliable. So they don't have free government services that could help them to have a better and more appropriate lifestyle. I was astonished that even knowing all about this, Brazilians continue with a beautiful smile on their faces. That was a terrific experience!



Stella



**Stella:** Thanks for sharing your personal experiences and knowledge, everyone. But as Denis said, "It's time to go back to reality!"

Write your reports on educational exchanges and prepare your speeches for the graduation party.

Kisses, everyone! I'll see you in three weeks here at school.  
Bye!

**► Comprehension:**

1 - Write true or false according to the text. Correct the false ones.

a

*false*

Everybody was late, except Stella Jones.

b

*false*

Emily is spending one more semester in France.

c

*true*

Denis was worried about the food the American people eat.

d

*true*

Katie thought her experience traveling to Brazil was terrible.

e

*true*

Eric enjoyed the opportunity to learn about the culture of different people.

f

*false*

Stella Jones is going to give a test to the students.

**Hints**

X



BrE



AmE

cell phone

restroom

phone booth

faucet



mobile

toilet

phone box

tap





## Practical Phrases ►

Hearing someone as they speak can be more effective if we show some small signs of response. We don't need to interrupt who is speaking, but small phrases and a simple nod show that we are interested in the conversation.



60

### Keep a Conversation Going

Sure? / Mmm... / Uh-huh / Umm... / Really?

You're kidding! / No kidding! / You're joking!

How awful! / How good! / Interesting!

Well / so / okay!

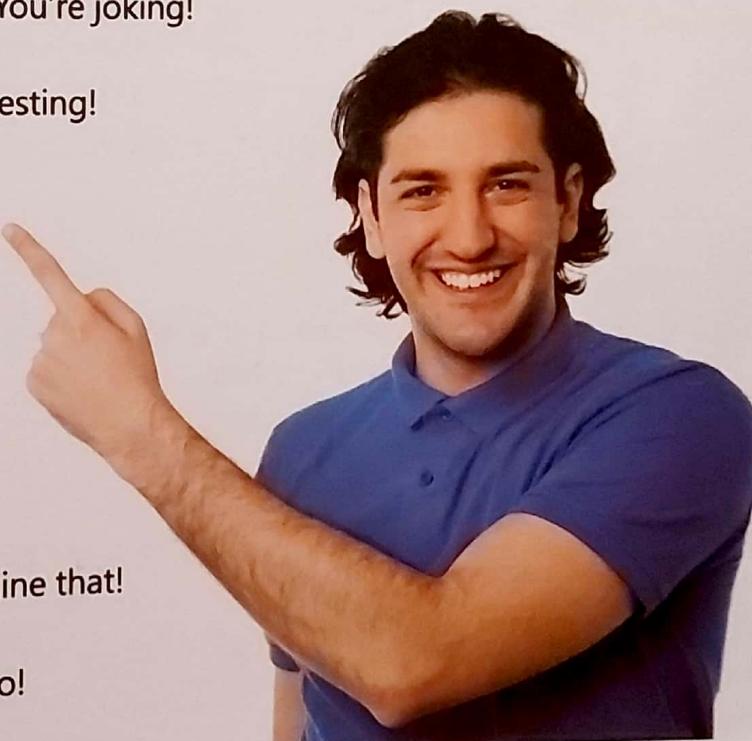
I see... / I get it... / I got it...

Are you? (Question tags)

Tell me / I know....

I can imagine that / I can't imagine that!

Poor guy! / What a pity! / Oh, no!



#### PAY ATTENTION!

Pay attention to some signs that show the other person is no longer involved in the conversation. If the person stops making eye contact, stops responding or even yawns, you should start backing away and look around the room for an escape.

abc

## Grammar View

Match the sentences to the correct answers.



We **must** wear seat belts when driving.



It **may** rain later.



Paul **could** walk by himself before the accident.



She **can** cook. You **should** save some money.



I **might** pass the exam.

possibility ( $\pm 40\%$  chance)

advice

past ability

possibility ( $\pm 70\%$  chance)

obligation

ability

### Modal Verbs

#### 1 - CAN

**Modal Verbs** are a special kind of auxiliary verbs which modify or complete the meaning of the main verb of the sentences.

We use the modal verb **CAN** to express abilities, possibilities, to ask for a favor, to ask for or give permission in an informal way, and to offer help.

#### Examples:

- a Mike **can** drive very well. (ability)
- b It's hot today! We **can** go for a swim later. (possibility)
- c **Can** you help me with the dishes? (asking for a favor)
- d **Can** I use your pen? (asking for permission)
- e You **can** use my car. (giving permission)
- f **Can** I help you? (offering help)

#### PAY ATTENTION 1!

They **can** play in the backyard after lunch. (affirmative)

They **can't** play in the backyard after lunch. (negative)

Can they play in the backyard after lunch? (interrogative)

**COULD** is the past of the verb **CAN** and we also use it to be more polite.

Ruby **could** cook when she was ten. (past ability)

Can I talk to you? (informal)

**Could** I speak to Mr. Gordon? (formal)

## 2 - SHOULD

We use **SHOULD** to give advice and to make suggestions or recommendations.

**Examples:**

- a I think you **should** go home. It's very late!
- b She **should** stop smoking. It's not good for her!

### PAY ATTENTION 2!

Mary **should** go to the party. (affirmative)

Mary **shouldn't** go to the party. (negative)

Should Mary go to the party? (interrogative)

## 3 - MAY / MIGHT

We use **MAY** and **MIGHT** to talk about present or future possibilities, however, **MAY** suggests more certainty than **MIGHT**.

**Examples:**

- a I **may** go to the beach next weekend.
- b She **might** not be interested in studying Arts.
- c **Might** he go to the USA next month?

We also use **MAY** to ask for or give formal permission in a polite way.

**Examples:**

- a **May** I sit here?
- b You **may** not wait for your wife here.

### PAY ATTENTION 3!

In **negative sentences**, it is possible to use a contracted form of **MIGHT** (**MIGHTN'T**), but there is no contracted form for **MAY** (**MAY NOT**).

## 4 - MUST

We use **MUST** to express obligation, prohibition or logical conclusion.

**Examples:**

- a They **must** obey their parents. (obligation)
- b You **mustn't** park your car here. (prohibition)
- c He **must** be tired after working for ten hours. (logical conclusion)

 Do it Yourself at Home

1 - Identify how the modal verb **CAN** is being used in each sentence: ability, possibility, permission, asking for a favor, asking for help or offering help.

E.g.: If you need anything, tell me.  
I can help you!

offering help

a) What languages can you speak?

express abilities

b) Hello, Mr. Smith! Can your daughter play with me outside?

asking permission

c) I'm very tired! Can you help me with dinner?

asking help

d) She said Tom can go to the party tonight.

giving permission

e) I love this band! These girls can sing very well.

express abilities

f) Mr. Jones, can you help me with my homework?

asking help

g) Jane wants to celebrate her birthday. I told her I can help her with the party.

offer help

h) Mom, can my friends sleep here on Saturday?

asking permission

i) Tomorrow I'm not working. We can go to the shopping mall.

possibility

2 - Write sentences according to the situations below. Make sure to use the modal verb CAN. Follow the example.

E.g.: Ask for help to install a new computer program.

Can you help me to install this new computer program?

a Tell somebody you speak Portuguese and English.

I can speak portuguese and english

b Your mother is throwing a surprise party for your father. Offer help.

Mom, can I help you with the party?

c Ask your brother to help you with the homework.

Hi dude, can you help me with homework?

d Ask your friend for permission to use his phone.

Hi, can I use your cell phone?

e Ask your mother for permission to hang out with your friends.

Mom, can I hang out with my friends tonight?

3 - Make a list of things we **SHOULD** or **SHOULDN'T** do to have a good life.  
Follow the example.

**SHOULD**

We should eat fruit and vegetables.

We should do exercises.

We should read good book.

We should meet friends.

**SHOULDN'T**

We shouldn't smoke.

We shouldn't drink too much.

We shouldn't get much work.



4 - Answer the questions below.

- a I'm fat. I need to lose some weight. What should I do?

You can do exercises and eat less.

- b Angela is going to a wedding tonight. What should she wear?

She can wear a dress.

- c Peter loves Tina, but she doesn't know about it. What should he do?

He can tell her what he feel.

- d Paul has a terrible headache every day. What should he do?

He can go to a doctor.

- e I want to buy a modern cell phone, but I don't have much money. What should I do?

You can save money.

- f Hannah broke her father's TV set. What should she do?

She can apologize.

5 - Imagine you are traveling to the USA soon. What will you do there? What are the possibilities? Follow the example.

E.g.: I might take an English course.

I might see the statue of liberty  
I might walk on wall street  
I might walk on central park



6 - Use MAY to ask for permission according to these situations.

- a Ask Peter if you can use his book.

Peter may I use your book?

- b Ask your teacher for permission to go to the restroom.

Teacher may I go to restroom?

- c Ask your boss if you can go home earlier today.

Boss may I go home earlier today?

- d Ask your bank manager if you can use his calculator.

Mr. may I use your calculation?

- e Ask your parents if you can open their birthday presents.

Dad, Mom may I open your presents.

7 - Write a list of things drivers **MUST** and **MUSTN'T** do while driving. Follow the examples.

**MUST**

Drivers must respect the traffic lights.

**MUSTN'T**

Drivers mustn't talk on the cell phone.



8 - Rewrite these sentences using **MUST**. Just make sure not to change their meanings.

- a) She has to study because she has a test tomorrow.

*She has to study because she must have a test tomorrow*

- b) Paul and John have to study English because they are going to the USA next year.

*Paul and John must study English because they are going to the USA*

- c) I need to go to the dentist. I have a terrible toothache.

*I need to go to the dentist. I must have a terrible toothache*

- d) My father says I have to drive more carefully.

*My father says I must drive more carefully*

- e) Today's my grandma's birthday. I have to call her.

*I must call her*

- f) You have to get up early tomorrow morning. You have an important meeting.

*You must have an important meeting*

- g) There is nothing to eat! We have to go to the supermarket.

*We must go to the supermarket*



## Pronunciation Hints ▶



61

Listen and repeat these two sounds: /tʃ/ and /ʃ/

Listen to these words and write the sound you hear.

teacher

check

ship

shave

chicken

which

each

/tʃ/

/tʃ/

/ʃ/

/ʃ/

/tʃ/

/tʃ/

/tʃ/

The sound /tʃ/ is mainly used for the letters: Ch

The sound /ʃ/ is mainly used for the letters: Sh



Write five more words with the sounds learned in this lesson.

/tʃ/

/ʃ/

### ► Oral Performance





## Important Speech ▶



**"Without music, life would be a mistake."**

*Friedrich Nietzsche, Twilight of the Idols*

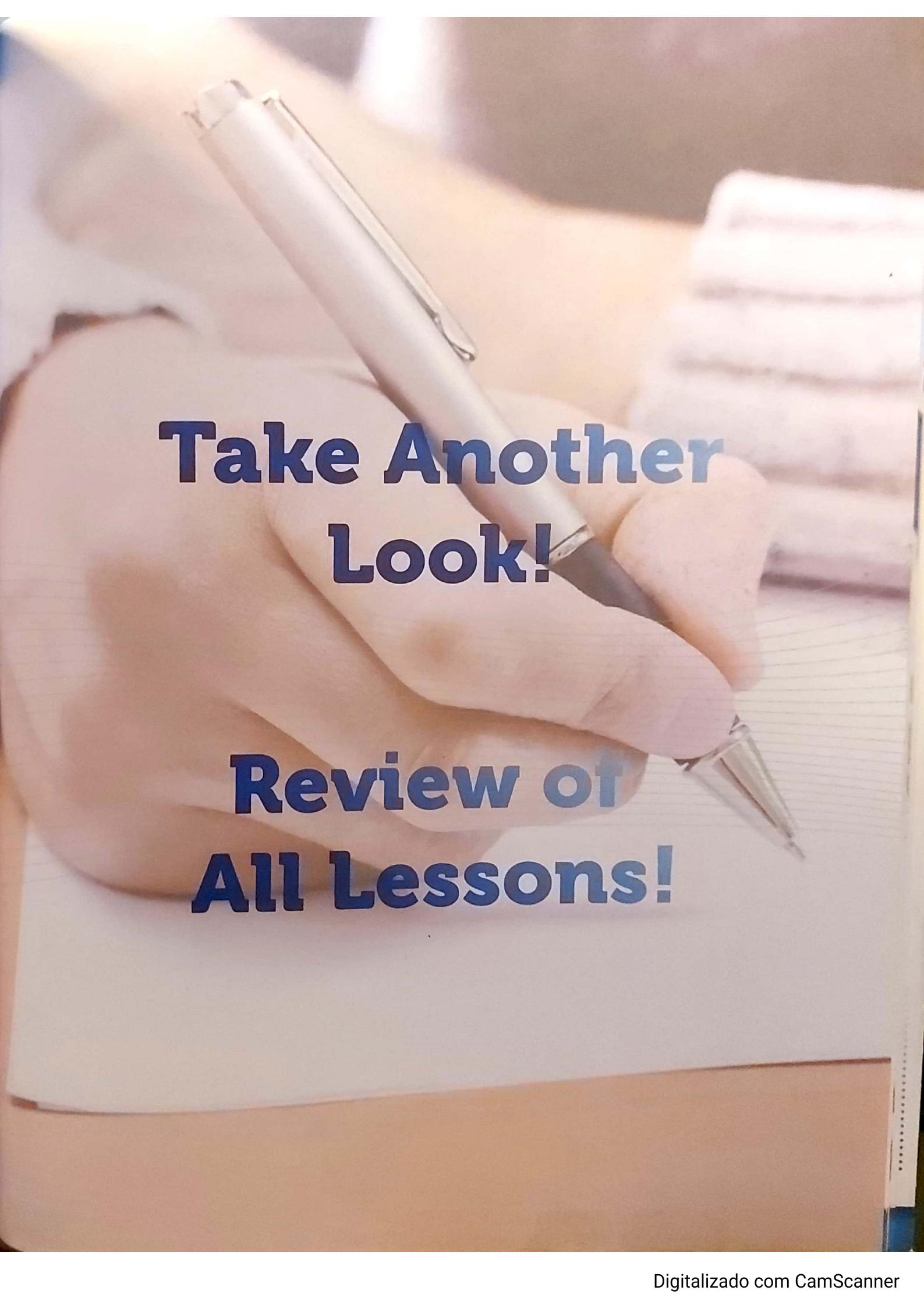
**"If you're going to kick authority in the teeth, you might as well use two feet."**

*Keith Richards, Keith Richards: In His Own Words*

**"I always wanted to be somebody, but now I realize I should have been more specific."**

*Lily Tomlin*



A close-up photograph of a person's hands resting on a white notebook with horizontal blue lines. A silver-colored ballpoint pen lies diagonally across the hands. The hands are positioned as if the person is about to write or has just finished writing.

**Take Another  
Look!**

**Review of  
All Lessons!**

---

## Take Another Look!

---

### 1 - Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

---

a I ..... you right now.

am texting

text

texting

b He always ..... his homework alone.

is doing

does

doing

c It's ..... a lot at the moment.

raining

is raining

rains

d It ..... a lot in March in Brazil.

is raining

rains

raining

e The boys ..... me.

understand

are understanding

doesn't understand

---

### 2 - Make sentences using the Genitive Case. Follow the example.

---



E.g.: (Mike)

Mike's car.



a (Sarah)



b (children)



c (the teachers)



d (the dog)



e (Claude)

Take Another Look

**3 - Complete the table.**

Personal Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I		
You		
He		
She		
It		
We		
You		
They		

**4 - Answer the questions about yourself.**

a) What do you think about Brazil's president?

b) Where are you going on your next vacation?

c) What beverage do you prefer to drink on hot days?

d) When do people celebrate Valentine's Day in Brazil?

e) Why are you studying English?

f) Who is your favorite singer?

g) What's your mother doing right now?

## 5 - Write sentences with CAN or CAN'T.



E.g.: (Mary)

Mary can swim very well.



a (Bill)



b (Sarah)



c (Paula Mesti)



d (My little brother)

Take Another Look

**6 - Complete the sentences using an appropriate Reflexive Pronoun.**

- a My sister didn't buy the blouse she's wearing. She made it .....
- b You look pleased with .....
- c My mother hates traveling by .....
- d Mike has taught ..... how to play the piano.
- e I ..... did everything.
- f The cat cleans .....
- g We are going to buy ..... two cars. We don't need to take a bus anymore.
- h My boyfriend and I need to make ..... a new schedule.
- i Mario ..... cleans his house.
- j Parents usually blame ..... for the way their children behave.
- k I always talk by ..... when I'm driving.

**7 - Change the sentences to the Simple Past. Do not forget to change the adverbs.**

- a I eat barbecue on Saturdays.
- b I don't work in a bank.
- c The plane leaves at nine o'clock.
- d Mary reads a book every week.

e Do we go on holiday twice a year?

f Mary goes to the cinema with Jack.

g George doesn't buy a new car every year.

## 8 - What were they doing yesterday afternoon?



a The children



b My mother



c My father



d My dog



e My neighbors



f My sister



g George

### 9 - Complete the sentences with the verbs in the Present Perfect.

- a Shanon ..... always ..... to be a professor. (want)
- b ..... you ever ..... to Japan? (be)
- c My father ..... (read) Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire at least five times.
- d I ..... (not / see) any Harry Potter movies.
- e She ..... (not / finish) the project yet.
- f I ..... (dislike) avocado since I was a child.
- g My maid ..... (clean) the house.
- h Sarah ..... (live) in London for five years.

**10 - Fill in with the future simple or going to.**

a A: Have you finished your report?

B: Not yet. I hope I ..... (finish) it next week.

b A: What are you doing tomorrow night?

B: I ..... (work) because I need to finish this project.

c A: Did you like this dress?

B: Yes, I did. Why?

A: I ..... (give) it to my mother on Mother's Day.

d In the future, people ..... (travel) to the moon on vacation.

e My computer is being fixed and I don't know when it ..... (be) ready.

f Ken ..... (leave) work at 7 o'clock. Maybe we ..... (eat) out tonight.

**11 - Compare the photos using the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses.**

a Alaska



São Paulo

(cold) .....

.....

.....



b



(healthy) .....

.....

.....



c Tokyo



Rio de Janeiro

(organized) .....



d



(old) .....



e Fortaleza



Porto Alegre

(hot) .....



f

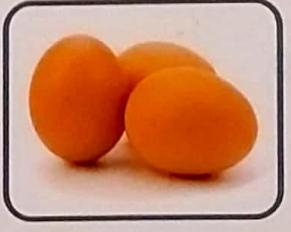
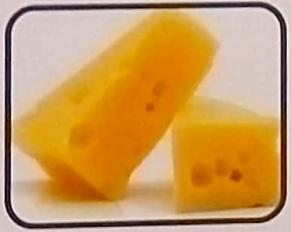
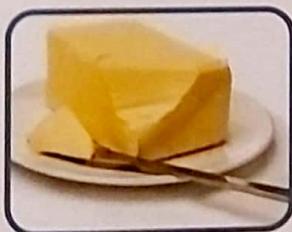


(young) .....

**12 - Correct the sentences below.**

a Argentinosaurus was the most heavy dinosaur in the world.

b Michael Phelps was the better swimmer at the 2008 Summer Olympic Games.

**13 - Look at the photos and write MUCH or MANY followed by their names.****14 - Write questions to the answers below using HOW MANY or HOW MUCH.****a**

Katie is going to buy ten apples to make an apple pie.

**b**

I need a little honey to make some tea.

**c**

She found a few pens in the drawer.

**d**

I need to email many people every day.

**e**

I have a lot of pairs of shoes.

### 15 - Fill in with a modal verb and the verbs in parentheses.

**a**

Bob ..... (ability - play) the guitar.

**b**

Students ..... (obligation - listen) to the teachers.

**c**

It ..... (possibility - rain) tonight. It's very cloudy.

**d**

..... I ..... (permission - talk) to you right now,  
Sarah?

**e**

..... I ..... (permission - speak) to Mr. Johnson?

**f**

Mary ..... (advice - go) home because she's sick.

**g**

You ..... (negative / obligation - smoke) here!

**h**

It's a great film. You ..... (advice - watch) it.



***Have a good test!***

# Verbs List

**Verbs List**

62

Base form	Past	Past Participle	Meaning in your Language	Regular	Irregular
arise	arose	arisen	surgir		x
agree	agreed	agreed	concordar	x	
arrive					
ask					
bark					
be					
bear					
beat					
become					
begin					
bend					
bet					
bite					
bleed					
blow					
break					
bring					
burn					
believe					
borrow					
brush					
buy					
call					
cast					

Base form	Past	Past Participle	Meaning in your Language	Regular	Irregular
catch					
celebrate					
change					
choose					
chat					
check					
cost					
close					
come					
complete					
confirm					
convince					
cook					
count					
cross					
cry					
cut					
dance					
describe					
die					
divide					
do					
draw					
deal					
dream					

Base form	Past	Past Participle	Meaning in your Language	Regular	Irregular
drink					
drive					
eat					
end					
enroll					
fall					
feed					
feel					
fight					
find					
finish					
flee					
fix					
fly					
follow					
forbid					
forget					
forgive					
freeze					
get					
give					
go					
grow					
hang					
have					

Base form	Past	Past Participle	Meaning in your Language	Regular	Irregular
hear					
hide					
hit					
hold					
hurt					
indicate					
introduce					
invite					
jump					
keep					
knit					
kiss					
know					
lay					
lead					
learn					
leave					
lend					
let					
lie					
light					
like					
listen					
live					
look					

Base form	Past	Past Participle	Meaning in your Language	Regular	Irregular
look for					
lose					
make					
mark					
match					
mean					
meet					
need					
open					
order					
organize					
overcome					
paint					
pass					
pay					
play					
plane					
practice					
prefer					
put					
read					
ride					
ring					
rise					
receive					

Base form	Past	Past Participle	Meaning in your Language	Regular	Irregular
recognize					
remember					
rent					
repeat					
ride a bike					
ride a horse					
run					
say					
see					
seek					
select					
sell					
send					
set					
sew					
shake					
shine					
shoot					
show					
separate					
shop					
sing					
sleep					
smell					
smile					

Base form	Past	Past Participle	Meaning in your Language	Regular	Irregular
smoke					
speak					
spell					
spend					
spill					
spin					
spoil					
spread					
spring					
stand					
steal					
stick					
strike					
start					
stay					
stop					
study					
suggest					
surf					
swim					
take					
talk					
tear					
teach					
tell					

Base form	Past	Past Participle	Meaning in your Language	Regular	Irregular
thank					
think					
throw					
tidy					
tie					
train					
travel					
turn					
unscramble					
understand					
use					
visit					
wake					
wake up					
walk					
want					
wash					
watch					
wear					
weep					
win					
withdraw					
work					
work out					
write					



## SCHEDULE

DATE	WEEK	HOUR	LESSON

