Slide 1

1. Place the following sentences into the negative and interrogative form:

A) The computer is working.

Is the computer working?

The computer isn’t working.

B) My keyboard is broken.

Is my keyboard broken?

My keyboard isn’t broken.

C) Edson is tired.

Is Edson tired?

Edson isn’t tired.

D) Simone and Celi are operating windows system.

Are Simone and Celi operating windows system?

Simone and Celi operating windows system.

2. Use the correct form of the verb to be.

A) Computers **are** machines that perform tasks or calculations.

B) It **is** the “brain” of your computer.

C) The web **is** also a shopper’s delight.

D) A website **is** a collection of interconnected webpage.

E) These computers **are** built to perform a limited number of tasks.

a) O que são computadores?

R: São máquinas capazes de fazer diversas tarefas, como edição e criação de textos, criação e edição de planilhas, impressão de documentos através da impressora.

b) Como os computadores trabalham?

R: Eles trabalham com vários componentes, periféricos e softwares.

c) Qual a peça mais importante?

R: A CPU

d) Quais são os itens que compõem o computador?

R: Placa Mãe, placa de vídeo, memória, teclado, mouse, hardware, softwares.

**Slide 2 - não encontrei exercício**

**Slide 3**

COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH DO OR DOES.

1. Do YOU ALWAYS HAVE TOAST AND COFFEE FOR

BREAKFAST?

2. Does RAMON SWIM FORTY LAPS IN THE POOL EVERY

DAY?

3. Does SIMON TRAVEL TO MANY DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

ON HIS JOB?

4. Do NURSES TAKE CARE OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS?

5. Do YOU PLAN TO BECOME AN ELECTRICIAN?

6. Do YOUR ASSISTANT ALWAYS TYPE SO QUICKLY?

7. Does IT SNOW IN HAWAII?

8. Do THE BORSATTOS ALWAYS TAKE THEIR VACATION

IN MIAMI?

READ THE TRUE STATEMENTS ABOUT MICHAEL

AND SAM.

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN EACH STATEMENT.

1. MICHAEL AND SAM ARE FRIENDS. THEY (WORK) AT THE SAME

COMPUTER COMPANY.

2. MICHAEL (LOVES) HIS JOB.

3. SAM (FEELS) STRESSED AT WORK.

4. THEY (SHARE) AN OFFICE.

5. THEY (WORK) HARD.

6. MICHAEL (EATS) THREE HEALTHY MEALS EVERY DAY.

7. HE (DRINKS) A LOT OF WATER.

8. SAM (SKIPS) BREAKFAST.

9. HE (ORDERS) TAKE-OUT FOOD FROM NEARBY RESTAURANTS.

10. MICHAEL AND SAM BOTH (LIKES) SPORTS.

MATCH EACH OCCUPATION WITH WHAT THE

PEOPLE DO

USE THE CORRECT VERB FORMS AND MAKE

STATEMENTS

Example: A doctor takes care of sick people.

1. a doctor

d. take care of sick people

2. construction workers

e. build houses

3. a mechanic

a. repair cars

4. air traffic controllers

f. direct airplanes

5. a receptionist

c. greet people

6. taxi drivers

h. take passengers to different places

7. police officers

b. enforce the law

8. a firefighter

g. work in emergencies

**Slide 4**

ADJECTIVES

Order of Adjectives

1. We wanted a grey metal a grey metal table.

2. They bought a red new car.

3. She went home and sat on her comfortable old wooden bed.

4. He bought a fabulous Italian woollen suit.

5. They have black Dutch bicycles.

6. He wants some really delicious French cheese.

7. A pretty young girl walked into the room.

8. He has a lot of interesting old books.

9. She bought a new red plastic lunchbox.

10. He is looking for a stylish black leather bag.

11. She dropped the beautiful old plate and it smashed.

12. I want an amazing green silk dress.

13. She drank hot black Italian coffee.

14. He saw an old French writing desk.

15. They stayed in a cute little cottage.

16. I visited a spooky ancient German castle.

17. He has a beautiful old silver ring.

18. We ate some round green English apples.

19. I need a comfortable computer desk.

20. They went on holiday to a beautiful small wooden cabin.

**Slide 5**

Fill in the blanks.

1. This seat is yours and that seat is mine.  
2. These are Bob's glasses, not mine. Those glasses are mine.  
3 This is a cupboard and that is a sideboard.  
4. These cigarettes are shorter than those.  
5. Which road shall we take: this one or that one?  
6. That towel is dirty. Take this one.  
7 These tickets are for you and those are for us.  
8. These are our models and those are our competitors’.  
9. Give me that pen and I'll give you this.  
10. Which line is longer:  this one or that one?

11. These are peas and those are beans.  
12 This cup is not yours. that cup on the shelf is yours.  
13. I want that book on the second shelf, not this one.  
14. Those scissors are rather blunt. These are sharp.  
15. This is a map of France and that is a map of Spain.  
16. Don't take those pills. These are better.  
17. This ruler is more accurate than that one.  
18. These are my new shoes and those are the old ones.  
19. Which scarf is yours: this one or that one?  
20. This dictionary is better than that one.

Complete the following sentences , using THE, A, AN or (0) no article.

1. Many young people think that a today's life is more hectic than it was in the past.

2. There are few people who do not rely on the modern technology.

3. In my opinion, a health care should be free for everyone.

4. In some cities, all the vehicles have been banned from the downtown.

5. Millions of people are attracted to an Alpine region every year.

6. Before we came to the South Africa we lived in the Netherlands.

7. The saying goes :“an apple a day keeps the doctor away."

8. In general, a car is expensive to buy but once you have it you can’t live without it.

9. The winter of 1998 was an extremely mild one.

10. Homeless people belong to the weakest group of the society.

**Slide 6**

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the given verbs.

1. My brother speaks three languages fluently.

2. Daniel watches his favorite program every Saturday.

3. Jennifer washes her hair every day.

4. Ryan goes to church every Sunday.

5. My sister does her homework after school.

6. My father doesn’t like fast food.

7. Your uncle doesn’t work here.

8. Does Sarah want to come with us?

9. Does Andre enjoy pop music?

10. Jessica kisses her mother before she goes to bed.

Fill the correct form of verb to have into the blanks. (has / have),

change them into negative sentences and into the question form.

1. I have many pens.

I don’t have many pens.

Do I have many pens?

2. Her teacher has a big car.

Her teacher doesn’t have a big car.

Does Her teacher have a big car?

3. Dang has one sister.

Dang doesn’t have one sister.

Does Dang have one sister?

4. You have a red pen.

You don’t have a red pen.

Do You have a red pen?

5. They have new bikes.

They don’t have new bikes.

Do They have new bikes?

6. She has a school bag.

She doesn’t have a school bag

Does She have a school bag?

7. It has four legs.

It doesn’t have four legs.

Does It has four legs?

8. Jones has many.

Jones doesn’t have many.

Does Jones have many?

9. His brothers has rabbits.

His brothers doesn’t have rabbits.

Does His brothers have rabbits?

10. Those tables has ten legs.

Those tables doesn’t have ten legs.

Does Those tables have ten legs?

**Slide 7**

1. My brother speaks three languages fluently.

2. Daniel watches his favorite program every Saturday.

3. Jennifer washes her hair every day.

4. Ryan goes to church every Sunday.

5. My sister does her homework after school.

6. My father doesn’t like fast food.

7. Your uncle doesn’t work here.

8. Does Sarah want to come with us?

9. Does Andre enjoy pop music?

10. Jessica kisses her mother before she goes to bed.

11. Lea teaches English every day in a private school.

12. Jessica kisses her mother before she goes to bed.

13. Paul doesn’t play tennis.

14. Does Clara sing very well?

15. She always carries her umbrella with her.

16. Adriane and John speaks many languages.

17. He never calls me.

18. You don’t play tennis in the morning.

19. My uncle doesn’t talk much.

20. Does she cook well?

21. Does he drive carefully?

22. I don’t like to work at home.

23. My brother and I work in the same company for around 10 years.

24. My son never listens to me.

25. What do you think about this program?

26. Your baby cries too much.

Write the questions and the short answers.

1. your dad working today ?  
  
Yes, He does.

2. Are you having a good time on holiday ?  
  
Yes, I am.

3. Is your mum cooking dinner now?  
  
Yes, She is.

4. Are your friends playing football?  
  
Yes, They are.

Fill in the blanks with Present continuous.

1. Trina walking past the supermarket.

2. Where are you? We are waiting for you!

3. I´m on a bus and it isn’t moving.

4. When are you coming to see me?

5. I am siting on a bus.

6. Pete´s mother isn’t having a burger.

7. John´s friends are playing football at the Sports Centre.

**Slide 8**

Complete the text with the correct form of TO BE:

Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy were two of the most popular film comedians

of all time.

They were born in 1890 and 1892 respectively.

Stan Laurel’s real name was Arthur Jefferson.

He was form England.

Oliver Hardy is English, he wasn’t from Georgia, USA.

Laurel and Hardy were in their late 30s when they first met.

Their first film together was Putting Pants on Philip (1927).

They are funny because they were so different.

Laurel was small and thin.

Hardy was big and fat.

Their most famous films were Way Out

West (1937) and Blockheads (1938). They weren’t in any serious films, only

comedies.

Make the past simple, positive, negative or question:

1. I didn’t drink any beer last night.

2. She got on the bus in Quitandinha.

3. What time did he get up yesterday?

4. Where did you get off the train?

5. I didn’t change trains at Victoria.

6. We did wake up very late.

7. What did he give his mother for Christmas?

8. I did receive R$300 when my uncle die.

9. We didn’t use the computer last night.

10. Did she make good coffee?

11. They did live in Paris.

12. She did read the newspaper yesterday.

13. I didn’t watch TV.

14. He didn’t study for the exam.

15. Did he call you?

16. Did I forget something?

17. What time did the film start?

18. He did have a shower.

19. Why did you come?

20. Did he go to the party?

Fill in the blanks with the PAST form of the verbs:

Benjamin Franklin was born (be born) in Boston in 1706.

He was (be) the fifteenth of the seventeen children of a poor candlemaker.

He went (go ) to school only one year.

He began (begin) to work when he was twelve.

At the age of fourteen he decided (decide) to be a writer.

He copied (copy) great stories of famous writers and later he became (become) the best known writer in his time.

When he was (be) seventeen, he leaved (leave) Boston and arrived (arrive) in Philadelphia with only a few pennies in his pocket.

He got (get) a job as a publisher of a newspaper and retired (retire) from business as a very rich man at forty-two.

Then he spended the next forty years to his government.

He played an important role in the founding of the USA.

Franklin was (be) also an important scientist and inventor.

He dro(draw) electricity from a cloud on a kite string.

He wrote (write) one of the first text books on electricity.

He invented (invent) a simple lightning rod and many other practical tools.

He maked a study of water and discovered many principles of hydrodynamics.

He even invented bifocal glasses when he was seventy-eight and later he needed them himself.

Franklin did all these things and many more because he believed he could.

**Slide 9**

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**Slide 10**

Predicting the future

*When you are predicting what you think will happen in the future, you should choose the form based on how certain you are. If you’re not too sure, it’s fine to use “will”, but if you’re nearly certain about something, it’s best to use “going to”:*

*(I’m not sure, but it looks like it might).*

*(I’m sure it’s going to rain - I can see black clouds in the sky).*

**expressing predictions**

Ex. Sue (graduate) is going to graduate in June. After that, she (begin) is going to begin work at IT electronics.

1 Fred (be) is going to be at the meeting tomorrow.

I think Jane (come) will come too.

2 A: Can you give Ed a message for me?  
B: Sure. I (see, probably) will see probablyhim at the meeting this evening.

3 The damage we do to our environment today (affect) is going to affect the quality of life of future generations.

4 A: Mr. Swan (be, not) won´t be here next term. He has resigned. Who (be) is going to be the new teacher? Do you know?  
B: Yes. Mary Jefferson. Ms. Jefferson (teach) going to teach the same courses Mr. Swan taught: English, algebra, and geometry.

I (be) will be in her algebra class.

Do you know which algebra class you (be) going to be in, next term?

Will or “be going to”

1. The train arrives at 12:30.

2. We are going to have dinner at a seaside restaurant on Sunday.

3. It will snow in Brighton tomorrow evening.

4. On Friday at 8 o’clock I am going to meet my friend.

5. Paul is flying to London on Monday morning.

6. Wait! I will drive you to the station.

7. The English lesson starts at 8:45.

8. Are you still writing your essay? If you finish by 4pm, we can go for a walk.

9. I am going to see my mother in April.

10.Look at the clouds, it is going to rain in a few minutes.

11.When they get married in March, they will have been

together for six years.

12.You’re carrying too much. I will open the door for you.

13.Do you think the teacher will have marked our homework by Monday morning?

14.When I see) you tomorrow, I will show you my new book.

15.After you take a nap, you will feel a lot better

16.I’m sorry but you need to stay in the office until you have finished your work.

17.I will buy the cigarettes from the corner shop when it to opens.

18. I will let you know the second the builders finish decorating.

19.Before we start our lesson, we are going to have a review.

20.We will wait in the shelter until the bus comes.

What is the correct plural spelling

1. There were lots of \_\_\_\_ at the display.

A) fireworks

B) fireworkes

C) fireworkies

2. She put lots of \_\_\_\_ on his card.

A) kiss's

B) kisses

C) kissis

3. Where are my car \_\_\_\_\_?

A) keys

B) keyes

C) keyss

4. She threw all of her \_\_\_\_ out of the pram.

A) toyes

B) toys

C) toyse

5. There were two \_\_\_\_ of bread baking in the oven.

A) loafs

B) loaves

C) loafes

6. Several \_\_\_\_ were in the cage at the zoo.

A) monkies

B) monkeyes

C) monkeys

7. Please wash up all these \_\_\_\_\_.

A) dishs

B) dishes

C) dishies

8. The shepherd rounded up twenty of the \_\_\_\_.

A) sheepies

B) sheeps

C) sheep

**Slide 11**

Prefixes and suffixes quiz

Level A

1. What is the meaning of the word prefix?

A) a word within a word

B) a group of letters put before a root word which changes its meaning

C) a group of letters put at the end of a root word which changes its meaning

2. What does the word unhurt mean?

A) hurt badly

B) hurt

C) not hurt

3. If you take away the prefix from disagree, the root word is agree.

A) True

B) False

4. If you add the prefix ‘un’ to the word wrap, what is the correct spelling of the new word?

A) unwrapp

B) unrap

C) unwrap

5. What do you do if you reread a book?

A) don't read it

B) read it again

C) read it for the first time

6. A suffix is a group of letters that you add to the start of a root word

A) True

B) False

7. Which of the following is a suffix?

A) pre

B) un

C) ed

8. Which of the following is not a suffix?

A) ful

B) ing

C) re

9. Which suffix can you add to the end of cook to make a new word?

A) ing

B) ful

C) est

10. Which suffix can you add to the word peace to make a new word?

A) ing

B) ful

C) est

Level B

1. Which of these is the correct spelling? We had a ...

A) disagreement

B) dissagreement

C) disagrement

2. Which of these is the correct spelling? That dress is very...

A) colourfull

B) colorful

C) colourful

3. The word pre-war means?

A) before the war

B) during the war

C) after the war

4. What does the word tireless mean?

A) always feeling tired

B) never feeling tired

C) feeling less tired than someone else

5. If you wanted to say someone is not helpful, which word would you use?

A) inhelpful

B) unhelpful

C) helpfulless

6. If you wanted to compare two bags of shopping, what would you say?

A) this one is lightest than that one

B) this one is lighted than that one

C) this one is lighter than that one

7. If you heard that a band had re-formed, what would this mean?

A) formed again

B) formed for the first time

C) formed for the last time

8. Which of these words means 'not sure'

A) undone

B) uncertain

C) dissure

9. If you take away the prefix and the suffix, what is left of the word 'unemployed'?

A) unemploy

B) employed

C) employ

10. Which suffix can you not add to the root word box to make a new word?

A) ful

B) ing

C) es

Level C

1. What prefix would you add to the word 'finished' to show that there is still some work to be

done?

A) un

B) dis

C) mis

2. What suffix would you add to the word 'air' to show that a room is very stuffy?

A) ed

B) ful

C) less

3. What prefix would you add to the word 'view' to indicate that you see something before other

people do?

A) re

B) pre

C) dis

4. What suffix would you add to the word 'blame' to show you have done nothing wrong?

A) ness

B) less

C) ed

5. Which two suffixes have the same meaning?

A) ful and less

B) less and ness

C) s and es

6. Which of these words can not be made into another word by adding the prefix 'sub'?

A) way

B) marine

C) book

7. Which of these prefixes means below?

A) under

B) pre

C) over

8. What does the prefix do to the word 'cooked' in this sentence?

The pies were precooked.

A) It tells you you need to cook the pies.

B) It tells you the pies need cooking again.

C) It tells you the pies have already been cooked.

Slide 12

Decide which preposition needs to be used: IN – ON - AT

1 - I always keep some extra money in my bag in case of emergencies.

2 - I'll read it tonight at home.

3 - Do you live in a house or an apartment?

4 - Did you learn English in Malta?

5 - She grew up in a farm.

6 - I read about it in the newspaper.

7 - He went for a swim in the river

8 - The dog's sleeping on the carpet.

9 - The information is at the top of the page.

10 - Were you at the party too?

11- My cousins went to Australia last in July.

12 - I like to eat pancakes in the morning.

13 - Dad is not home at the moment.

14 - Mammoths lived in the Ace Age.

15 - My family gets together at dinnertime.

16 - My brother comes home every at Christmas.

17 - I take my dog for a walk in the morning.

18 - I like to watch the parade on Independence Day.

19 - Hippies protested against the war in the 1960s.

20 - We finished the marathon at the same time.

21 -The pilgrims arrived in America in 1620.

22 - Justin Bieber was born on March 1, 1994.

**Slide 13**

Comprehension:

1 Robert De Niro played the main role in Joker.

a. True

b. False

2 The story is set in 2019.

a. True

b. False

3 The joker has many relationships.

a. True

b. False

4 The film can't be seen by an audience of all ages.

a. True

b. False

Comprehension:

1. Information technology is changing principally because of:

a. the changing needs

b. new technological advances

2. According to the author the first computers were:

a. calculators

b. humans

3. Development of information technology is the result of:

a. advances in computing systems

b. development of machinery in general

4. Computing systems are taking the form of clouds means:

a. computers have become smaller

b. computing power are becoming

Comprehension:

1. The word computer is a new term

a. True

b. False

2. Computers were accessible to anyone in the beginning

a. True

b. False

3. All computer applications are free.

a. True

b. False

4. Computers and the Internet have shaped new social relations.

a. True

b. False

Comprehension:

1. The internet has completely dethroned traditional media.

a. True

b. False

2. The internet has had an impact on commerce.

a. True

b. False

3. The internet was first introduced in the 1990s.

a. True

b. False

4. More than a quarter of the Earth’s population are internet users

a. True

b. False

Comprehension:  
1. Computer addiction is related to only internet activities.  
a. True  
b. False  
2. The symptoms of computers addiction include insufficient physical activity.  
a. True  
b. False  
3. One of the causes of computer addiction is related to the abnormal urge to stay away from real life.  
a. True  
b. False  
4. Deficient real social interaction is another cause leading to computer addiction.  
a. True  
b. False

**Slide 14**

Complete these sentences with a word from the list.

1 When my dad bought his first video game the controls were on a joystick. It looks very old-fashioned now.

2 We sometimes spend hours surfing the net. You can find some amazing websites.

3 Emma got some new speakers for her birthday. Now when she plays music, the sound quality is much better.

4 My brother and I don’t agree on the best web browser to use. He uses Chrome and I use Firefox.

5 I discovered the other day that the best way to clean my computer screen is to use one of those cloths for

cleaning your glasses.

Comprehension:

1. Computer addiction is related to only internet activities.

a. True

b. False

2. The symptoms of computers addiction include insufficient physical activity.

a. True

b. False

3. One of the causes of computer addiction is related to the abnormal urge to stay away from real life.

a. True

b. False

4. Deficient real social interaction is another cause leading to computer addiction.

a. True

b. False

1. Read the text. Are the following statements true or false?

2. Circle a, b or c in each question below. Only one choice is correct.

1. Michelle is concerned that her sons will forget how to talk to other people.

2. The report says too much TV and computer gaming and not enough talking is bad for children.

3. Michelle’s children hardly ever write with pens.

4. She felt more worried about her son’s writing after reading his schoolwork.

1. Michelle checked her email

a. on her son’s computer.

b. before she got up.

c. and found an email from her son.

2. Michelle texted her other son because

a. his dinner was getting cold.

b. his breakfast was ready.

c. he was having dinner in his bedroom.

3. Michelle’s children

a. prefer to meet up with their friends to share news.

b. haven’t got any friends to share gossip with.

c. prefer chatting on the internet from their bedrooms.

Twitter, email, texts: we don’t talk any more! Michelle and her sons communicate in a silent world of messages and texts. Will they forget how to speak altogether, she wonders?

*It’s 7.28 am. I’m not out of bed yet but it’s simple to reach for my MacBook and take a peek at my emails. I click onto my Facebook page. That’s when I notice my 13-year-old son (and FB friend) is online doing exactly the same thing. ‘Get off the computer and go downstairs for breakfast. NOW!!!!’ I message. What has happened to my family? The night before, as my other son sat in his bedroom and his food sat on the kitchen table,*

*I had texted: ‘Dinner ready now! Get down here!!!’ Two minutes later, he was sitting at the table. A 2008 report warned, ‘If a child is exposed to a relentless diet of TV and computer games and deprived of interaction at home, that is very damaging.’ It’s falling on deaf ears in our house. I sometimes worry my sons will lose the power of speech entirely. When I was a teenager, I spent hours with friends discussing clothes, boys and other urgent matters. My children just stay in their rooms and converse by keyboard.*

*And it’s not just speech that is disappearing. My boys rarely use a pen, doing their homework on the computer; handwritten notes left for me are therefore no more than a scribble. It’s a worry.*

*Last month I asked my eldest son to email me his latest English homework. It was beautifully craft ed, thoughtful, and moving, nothing like the usual language I get in his texts and emails. I realized that they can write, they can express themselves, they still have a language – they just don’t use it the same way we do. So I didn’t hold back when I told my son what I thought of his essay: ‘It’s really lovely,’ I texted. Adapted from: The Guardian*

Complete the questions with the words from the list and match the answer to the questions

How many • How much • How often • How old • When • Where • Which • Who • Why

1 Who is Mark Zuckerberg?

b. A He’s the founder of Facebook.

2 Where is he from?

h. New York.

3 Which university did he go to?

d. Harvard

4 When did he launch Facebook?

e. In February, 2004.

5 How old was Zuckerberg when he launched Facebook?

f. He was 20.

6 Why did he create Facebook?

c. Because he wants ‘to help people connect and share what’s important to them’.

7 How many users did Facebook have at the end of the first year?

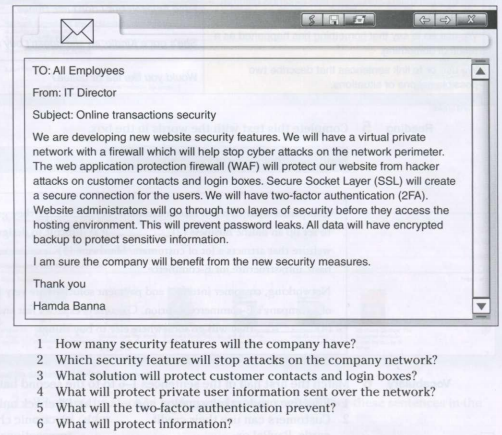
i. Over one million.

8 How much did Microsoft pay for a share in Facebook in 2007?

a. $240 million

9 How often does a typical Facebook user visit the website?

g. Every day.



1- How many security features will the company have?

R: will have a virtual private network with a firewall, Secure Socket Layer (SSL) will create a secure connection for the users, will have two-factor authentication (2FA), all data will have encrypted backup.

2- Which security feature will stop attacks on the company network?

R: The web application protection firewall(WAF)

3 - What soluttion will protect customer contacts and login boxes?

R: A virtual private network.

4 - What will protect private user information sent over the network?

R: Secure Socket Layer (SSL)

5 - What will the two-factor authentication prevent?

R: This will prevent password leaks.

6 - What will protect information?

R: The encrypted backup.