

Ensino Fundamental

7^o
ano

Língua Inglês

Manual exclusivo do aluno

Unit 1: Sports

Text: Practicing Sports



(Fonte: www.tudoparahomens.com.br)

Mark: Hi, I'm Mark, Jenny's boyfriend. Is she here?

Chris: Hi, Mark, I'm Chris, the coach. Yes, she is at the Gym.

Mark: Oh, is she busy right now?

Chris: She is practicing basketball with the team. But we finished at 11 o'clock.

Mark: That's ok. I can wait. What are they practicing now?

Chris: We are doing rebound drills. Some girls are shooting the balls. The other girls are trying to get the balls afterwards.

Mark: It seems tiresome.

Chris: Sometimes. Oh, here she comes.

Jenny: Hi, coach! Hi, Mark! Do you want to go out?

Mark: Yeah. I am thinking about to place to eat.

Jenny: Sure. Just let me take a shower and we can go.

Chris: Nice to meet you, Mark. I see you later, Jenny.

Mark: Nice to meet you too, Chris.

Jenny: Bye, Chris.

Text Comprehension

1. Who is Mark?

2. Who is Chris?

3. Who is Jenny?

4. What's Jenny doing?

5. What time does the training end?

Grammar

Present Continuous - (The Gerund)



(Fonte: Revista Crescer)

Observe a ação que o garoto está praticando neste momento. Esta é uma ação no Present Continuous.

Veja que o auxiliar To Be é usado na formação deste exemplo:

The boy is drinking water.

The boy: Subject

Is: To be

Drinking: Verb + ing

water: complement

Affirmative form:

The boy is drinking water

Negative form:

The boy is not (isn't) drinking water.

Interrogative form:

Is the boy drinking water?

Clues

Verbos terminados em e perdem o e ao acrescentarmos **ing**.

Ex.: Dance - dancing.

Verbos terminados em **c + v + c**, se monossílabos, dobram a última consoante e acrescentamos **ing**.

Ex.: Swim - Swimming

Comprehension

1. Complete the sentences using the verbs in the parentheses. Look at the example.

I am studying English now. (to study)

- a) Mary _____. (to dance)
- b) We _____ the lesson now. (to read)
- c) _____ Portuguese? (To teach)
- d) You _____ dinner. (negative - to cook)
- e) I _____ my house. (to paint)

2. Search at the dictionary and write the meaning of the verbs bellow.

- a) Walking: _____
- b) Drinking: _____
- c) Swimming: _____
- d) Sleeping: _____
- e) Eating: _____

3. Choose the correct form and complete the sentences.

- a) He _____ the cap. (are wearing/is wearing)
- b) They _____ orange juice. (are drinking/is drinking)
- c) We _____ English now. (are studying/is studying)
- d) It _____ now. (is raining/are raining)
- e) Bob and Tom _____ their mother. (are kissing/is kissing)

4. Look at the example and write sentences in the present continuous.

Lucy - eat apple (Lucy is eating apple.)

- a) Carl _____ study French.
- b) Bill and Jane _____ have dinner.
- c) Caio and Lucas _____ kid.
- d) Michael and I _____ drink pop.
- e) The child _____ sleep.

5. Write the **ing form** of these verbs and translate them.

- a) Wash: _____
- b) Talk: _____
- c) Go: _____
- d) Come: _____
- e) Dance: _____

6. Write the Interrogative and Negative Forms.

- a) The man is driving his new black car.

- b) You are singing very slowly.

- c) It is raining hard now.

- d) Mary and Kate are drinking orange juice.

- e) This child is sleeping a lot.

7. Make sentences with these verbs.

- a) Drink (beber):

- b) Play (jogar/brincar/tocar):

- c) Sleep (dormir):

- d) Make (Fazer):

- e) Swim (nadar):

Unit 2: Shopping

Text: At the big market



(Fonte: www.megacurioso.com.br)

Every Monday there's a big Market near my house. There are many people at the market, men, women and children. At the first stall, there are some women buying tomatoes and potatoes. At the second stall, some children are buying candies and fruit. The children like strawberries, oranges grapes and watermelons. There are a lot of vegetables, too. Some boys are helping ladies to carry boxes and packets.

Text Comprehension

1. What are the women are buying at the first stall?

2. Who is buying some fruits and candies at the second stall?

3. What day of the week are there a big market?

4. What we can buy at the second stall?

5. Who is helping some ladies?

Grammar

Plural of nouns

Most nouns = add "s"

Singular	Plural
Book	Books
Girl	Girls
House	Houses
Toy	Toys

Nouns ending in "ch, sh, s, x, z, o" = add "es"

Singular	Plural
Watch	Watches
Dish	Dishes
Bus	Buses
Box	Boxes
Tomato	Tomatoes
Potato	Potatoes
Buzz	Buzzes

Nouns ending in a consonant and y, we substitute the "y" by "ies"

Singular	Plural
Lady	Ladies
City	Cities

There are Irregular Plural Words. Memorize them

Singular	Plural
Man	Men
Woman	Women
Person	People
Tooth	Teeth
Child	Children
Foot	Feet
Mouse	Mice

Most nouns ending in "f" or "fe" substitute the f or fe by "ves"

Singular	Plural
Wife	Wives
Leaf	Leaves
Thief	Thieves
Knife	Knives

To some nouns ending in ch with a sound of k, we only add s. Memorize them

Singular	Plural
Stomach	Stomachs
Epoch	Epochs
Monarch	Monarchs



Patriarch	Patriarchs
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There are words that have one form for singular and plural. Look:

Singular	Plural
Scissors	Scissors
Glasses	Glasses
Trousers	Trousers
Pants	Pants
Jeans	Jeans
Shorts	Shorts
Tights	Tights

Be careful!

In English, Adjectives don't have plural!

Comprehension

1. Write the singular or plural forms. Pay attention!

- a) Teeth: _____
- b) Woman: _____
- c) Bike: _____
- d) Sandwich: _____
- e) Beautiful: _____

2. Write sentences in the plural form.

- a) Paula's teeth are hurting.

- b) Dinner requires fork, knife and spoon.

- c) This church is huge, but the other is small.

- d) That thief steal from rich people.

- e) The mouse and the rat are rodents.

3. Write three examples of Plural of Nouns in each letter.

- a) (S) car – cars:

- b) (IES) baby – babies:

- c) (ES) bus – buses:

d) (VES) wife – wives:

e) (IRREGULAR FORMS) man – men:

f) (ONE FORM FOR SINGULAR AND PLURAL) tights – tights:

4. Write **correct** or **incorrect**.

- a) The plural form of **boy** is **boys**.

- b) The plural form of **excellent** is **excellents**.

- c) The plural form of **lion** is **lions**.

d) The singular form of **people** is **person**.

e) The singular of **those** is **that**.

5. Write **Singular** or **Plural**.

- a) Box: _____
- b) Child: _____
- c) Men: _____
- d) Woman: _____

6. Read the text and circle the words in the Plural Form.

Elizabeth is a teacher. She has many students and many books. She works in a big school. Elizabeth likes her students and her occupation. There are many boys and girls, but only one dictionary.

7. Write sentences in the Singular Form.

- a) These candies are too hard for my teeth.

- b) The men of the public markets sell live geese.

- c) Those players from the poorer teams were workers.

d) The best soccer pitches use these kinds of grass.

e) The boys are at home.

Vocabulary

Foods

Egg – ovo

Pasta – macarrão

Rice – arroz

Salad – salada

Nuts – nozes

Beans – feijão

Honey – mel

Soup – sopa

Cheese – queijo

Meat – carne

Chicken – frango

Fish – peixe

Oil – óleo

Butter – manteiga

Sugar – açúcar

Salt – sal

chili – pimenta

Fruits = frutas

Apple – maçã

Orange – laranja

Lemon – limão

Banana – banana

Tangerine – mexerica

Grapes – uvas

Pineapple – abacaxi

Pear – pêra

Apricots – damasco

Peaches – pêssego

Strawberry – morango

Raspberries – amora

Honeydew melon – melão

Avocado – abacate

Papaya – mamão

Mango – manga

Kiwi – kiwi

Watermelon – melancia

Figs – figo

Prunes – ameixa preta

Guava – goiaba

Cashew nut – caju

Coconut – coco

Vegetables = vegetais

Tomato – tomate

Potato – batata

Pepper – pimentão

Beans – vagem ou feijão

Peas – ervilha

Carrots – cenoura

Cabbage – couve ou repolho

Broccoli – brócolis

Cauliflower – couve-flor

Garlic – alho

Leeks – alho poró

Cucumbers – pepino

Corn – milho

Lettuce – alface

Asparagus – aspargo

Eggplant – beringela

Celery – aipo

Onion – cebola

Drinks = bebidas

Water – água

Coffee – café

Tea – chá

Juice – suco

Milk – leite

Soda/Coke/Pop – refrigerante

Comprehension

Use vocabulary as a base and make a food pyramid in your notebook. If necessary expand your search.



Unit 3: Location

Text: Mr. Paul in Los Angeles



(Fonte: Wikipedia)

Mr. Paul is very happy this afternoon because he is in Los Angeles.

He doesn't know the city, so he asks for directions.

Mr. Paul: Excuse me, Miss. Where's Beverly Hills?

Woman: It's not far. Go along this street for four blocks and turn right.

Mr. Paul: Can I go on foot?

Woman: Of course you can. It's not far. Where are you from?

Mr. Paul: I'm from New York. Thanks a lot.

Woman: You're welcome.

Mr. Paul goes along the street for four blocks and turns right, then he sees a police officer.

Mr. Paul: Excuse me officer. Where's Beverly Hills, please?

Police officer: Well, you're close to it. Turn left at the corner and walk one block.

Mr. Paul: Thanks, Sir.

Text comprehension

1. Why is Mr. Paul very happy?

2. Who did Mr. Paul talk to know where Beverly Hills was?

3. Where was Beverly Hills?

4. Whom did Mr. Paul ask for information besides the woman?

Grammar

Genitive Case (Gerund)

O caso genitivo (Genitive case / Possessive case) é um tópico gramatical típico da língua inglesa. É uma relação de posse envolvendo possuidor e objeto possuído, nesta ordem, com o uso do (') ou do ('s).

Example:

O livro de Karen é novo.

The Karen's book is new.

No Caso Possessivo para possuidores substantivos no plural com **s**, acrescentamos apenas (').

Example:

Estas são as bicicletas dos garotos.

These are the boys' bikes.

No caso de haver dois possuidores, colocamos o ('s) ou só o (') apenas no último possuidor.

Example:

Este é o carro de Carl and Susy.

This is the Carl and Susy's car.

Attention!

Nem sempre uma frase que contém ('s) deve ser caso genitivo. Pode ser verbo to be.

Example:

Esta praia é linda!

*This beach's nice! (This **beach is** nice!)*

O Caso Genitivo sempre é feito por possuidor + objeto possuído.

Comprehension

1. Use 'or's.

a) This is John _____ school.

b) That is the students _____ classroom.

c) These are the boys _____ magazines.

d) This is my mother _____ blouse.

e) These are the children _____ toys.

2. Make sentences with the possessive case. Look at the example.

Ball – John: This is the John's ball.

a) House _____ Mathew.

b) Ring _____ Luciana.

c) Bikes _____ Twin sisters.

d) Bag _____ Cloe.

e) Clothes _____ Anna.

4. Rewrite the sentences with the possessive case.
Look at the example.

The blouse of the girl is yellow.

The girl's blouse is yellow.

a) The school of the boys is big

b) The computers of women are expensive.

c) The car of my father is red.

d) The friends of Ben are cool.

e) The notebook of Sarah is old.

4. Underline the correct sentences in the Genitive Case.

a) My parents house's big.

My parent's house is big.

b) My son's toys are expensive.

My son toy's is expensive.

c) Laura's boyfriend is intelligent.

Laura' boyfriend is intelligent.

d) Bruce and Bill's house.

Bruce's and Bill house.

5. Write if it's **Possession** or **Verb To Be**.

a) We had a party at Jack's house.

b) Carol's at school.

c) My mother's house is big.

d) Sally's brother is tall.

e) My coat's blue.

f) Fred's at work.

Vocabulary

Directions

On the corner: Na esquina

Across: Atravessar

Near: Perto de

Next to: Próximo a

On the right: À direita

On the left: À esquerda

Go along: Ira o longo de

Straight ahead: Em linha reta

Between: Entre dois

In front of: Em frente a

Avenue: Avenida

Street: Rua

Blocks: Blocos

Comprehension

1. Look at the map and answer the questions.



a) Help the boy find the school.

b) Help John find the bank.

c) Help John find the drugstore.

d) Help John find the train station.

e) Help John find the church.

2. Look at the map and complete the sentences with the directions.

a) The bank is – the post office. (across from / on the right)

b) The school is – the restaurant. (in front of / on the left)

Unit 4: Jobs

Text: Looking for a job



(Fonte: Gazeta do povo)

Mary is looking for a job

Mary: Hello, good morning!

James: Good morning!

Mary: Are you Mr. Denver?

James: Yes, I am. Call me James.

Mary: I'm here for the enginner job.

James: Ah, of course. What's your name?

Mary: Mary Oliver. You can call me Mary.

James: Alright. How old are you, Mary?

Mary: I'm twenty years old.

James: Are you currently employed?

Mary: No, I'm not.

James: Where do you live?

Mary: Downtown, near the police station.

James: Right. Why do you want to work here?

Mary: I have a degree in Engineering. I want to gain experience.

James: When can you start?

Mary: Next Monday.

James: Ok, Thank you. Check your email tomorrow.

Mary: Alright. Thank you, James. Have a nice day.

James: You too, bye.

Text comprehension

1. What's Mary's occupation?

2. Where does she live?

3. Why does Mary want the job?

4. Who is interviewing Mary?

5. When is James going to give Mary an answer?

6. Does Sarah have a job right now?

7. When does Mary can start to work?

8. What's the James's surname?

9. How old is she?

10. Write the names of five occupations in English.

Grammar

Interrogative Pronouns

Usamos Pronomes Interrogativos quando queremos obter informações específicas através de uma pergunta.

Veja alguns Pronomes Interrogativos:

Pronomes Interrogativos (Interrogative Pronouns)	Tradução
What	Qual/Quais/O que
Who	Quem
Where	Onde
When	Quando
Why	Por que
How	Como
How many	Quantos
How much	Quanto
How old	Qual é a idade
What time	Que horas

Existem duas formas de formular uma pergunta com um Pronome Interrogativo:

1. Usando o verbo to be (desta forma a frase não precisara de auxiliar).

Exemplo:

What is your problem?

(Interrogative pronoun + to be + subject)

2. Usando um verbo auxiliary (neste caso só utilizaremos o auxiliar quando a frase não tiver verb to be).

Exemplo:

What did he eat?

(Interrogative pronoun + auxiliary + subject + base verb)

Observe os auxiliaries utilizados:

Did (Passado)

Do / Does (Presente)

How many/How much

Utilizamos o *how many* quando podemos contar o substantivo e o *how much* quando não podemos.

Exemplo:

How many dogs do you have?

How much money do you have?

Comprehension

1. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentences.

a) _____ is your father? He's fine.

() How () Where

b) _____ are you doing? I'm reading.

() Who () What

c) _____ old is he? He's fifteen years old.

() How () How old

d) _____ are you so happy? Because my friend arrived yesterday.

() When () Why

2. How many or How much?

a) _____ notebooks do you have?

b) _____ money do you have?

c) _____ friends do you have?

d) _____ pencils do you have?

e) _____ sugar do you have?



3. Complete the sentences. Use the correct interrogative words.

- a) _____ is talking to Mary? Paul is.
- b) _____ are you from? I'm from Patos.
- c) _____ do they travel? At 12:00 pm.
- d) _____ do you go to the beach? On Sundays.
- e) _____ are you in a hurry? Because I'm late.
- f) _____ does your aunt live? In a small flat near the supermarket.
- g) _____ is the capital of Australia? Canberra, I think.
- h) _____ is your bike? I left it in the street.

4. Write the questions for the answers using the interrogative pronouns.

- a) I have lunch at 11:00 am.

- b) My parents travel in July.

- c) I exercise in the park.

- d) My teachers are Maurice and Alice.

- e) I have four children.

- f) I am fourteen years old.

- g) James is walking on the street.

- h) It's in a travel agency.

5. Match questions and answers.

- a) Where do you want to go tonight?

- b) Why aren't you going to the party?

- c) What time did Sue go to bed yesterday?

- d) When do you have English classes?

- e) How much does it cost?

- f) What do you want to buy?

- g) Who do you want to meet?

- h) How did you go to the party?

- i) How old were you when you got married?

() I am sick

() To the disco.

() A new jacket.

() After midnight.

() By car.

() My older brother.

() 23.

() R\$ 20,00.

() On Mondays and Fridays.

Vocabulary

Occupations

Nurse - Enfermeira

Waiter - Garçon

Waitress - Garçonete

Electrician - Eletricista

Dentist - Dentista

Doctor - Médico

Student - Estudante

Teacher - Professor

Businessman - Homem de negócios

Surgeon - Cirurgião

Player - Jogador

Singer - Cantor

Salesman - Vendedor

Housewife - Dona de casa

Scientist - Cientista

Cooker - Cozinheiro

Reporter - Repórter

Police officer - Policial

Pilot - Piloto

Post officer - Carteiro

Photographer - Fotógrafo

Painter - Pintor

Mechanic - Mecânico

Builder - Construtor

Fireman - Bombeiro

Engineer - Engenheiro

Architect - Arquiteto

Driver - Motorista

Writer - Escritor

Baker - Padeiro

Journalist - Jornalista

Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. Who repairs cars?

2. Who drives a taxi?

3. Who is the guy who catches criminals?

4. Who makes bread?

5. Who works in a newspaper?

6. Who writes novels?

7. Who cooks delicious foods?

8. Who teaches for pupils?

9. Who takes care of sick people?

10. Who plays soccer?

Unit 5: Education – Etiquette habits

Text: The Smiths are at the big restaurant



(Fonte: www.stockfresh.com.br)

Mr. Smith: Waiter! Please!

Waiter: Yes. What do you want to eat, sir?

Mr. Smith: We want fish and rice.

Mrs. Smith: Oh! No! The children like chicken and French fries, dear.

Mr. Smith: Well, bring chicken, fried potatoes for three and fish for me, please.

Waiter: What do you want to drink?

Mr. Smith: Beer. Bring me beer.

Children: Beer? We prefer lemonade or orange juice.

Mr. Smith: Well, bring beer for two and lemonade or orange juice for the children.

Waiter: Ok.

Text Comprehension

1. What does Mr. Smith want to eat?

2. What do children want to eat?

3. What does Mr. Smith want to drink?

4. What do children want to drink?

5. What does Mr. Smith ask the waiter to eat?

6. Write drink or eat. Go back to your food vocabulary if necessary.

a) Orange juice: _____

b) Bread: _____

- c) Soda: _____
 d) Milk: _____
 e) Rice: _____
 f) Fish: _____

Grammar

Regular and Irregular Verbs

Existem três conjugações verbais na Língua Inglesa que nos ajudam a identificar se um verbo é regular ou irregular. Eles são o Infinitivo, Passado simples e particípio passado.

Em regra geral, os verbos que seguem uma conjugação padrão de terminações, são os chamados Verbos Regulares.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
To work	Worked	Worked

Os **Verbos Irregulares** são aqueles que não seguem um modelo de conjugação.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
To eat	ate	eaten

Comprehension

1. Search and write if the verbs bellow are **Regular** or **Irregular**. And then put their means.

- To answer: _____
 To ask: _____
 To be: _____
 To buy: _____
 To do: _____
 To call: _____
 To clean: _____
 To drink: _____
 To write: _____
 To eat: _____
 To drive: _____
 To work: _____
 To cook: _____
 To go: _____
 To have: _____
 To dance: _____
 To make: _____
 To help: _____
 To learn: _____
 To say: _____

- To see: _____
 To like: _____
 To study: _____
 To listen: _____
 To sleep: _____
 To live: _____
 To speak: _____
 To look: _____
 To think: _____
 To win: _____
 To play: _____
 To swim: _____
 To shout: _____
 To put: _____
 To jump: _____

2. Search and write 10 verbs that you practice at school. Then, write if they are regular or irregular and their means.

Unit 6: Today

Text: Little Red Riding Hood



(Fonte: www.abrakadabra.com.br)

"Oh, grandmother, what big ears do you have", the little girls says.

"The better to hear you, my dear", says the wolf.

"Grandmother, what big eyes do you have". The better to see you, my dear".

"What big hands you have, grandmother". "The better to catch hold of you, my child". "But grandma, what big teeth you have".

"The better to eat you, my dear", says the wolf. As soon as the wolf says this he swallows poor Little Red Riding Hood.

Text comprehension

1. Write **yes** or **no**.

- a) Little Red Riding Hood is a real story: _____
- b) The grandmother is the wolf: _____
- c) Little Red Riding Hood is a fairy tale: _____
- d) Little Red Riding Hood has two big eyes: _____

2. With whom is Little Red Riding Hood talking?

3. Who says: "The better to hear you"?

4. Who says: "What big teeth you have"?

Grammar

Simple Present Tense

Usamos o Simple Present Tense para falar sobre hábitos, atividades regulares ou verdades universais.

Em Inglês, os verbos não são flexionados, a não ser na 3ª pessoa do singular (He, She, It).

Example

I work

You work

He works

She works

It works

We work

You work

They work

O Simple Present possui como verbos auxiliares **DO** e **DOES**, que são usados da seguinte forma:

DO = I/You/We/They

DOES = He/She/It

Affirmative form

Na Forma Afirmativa não usamos os verbos auxiliares **DO** ou **DOES**, mas flexionamos o verbo quando o sujeito da oração for 3ª pessoa do singular.

Example

- ✓ Paul **works** in an office.
- ✓ I **work** in an office.

Negative form

Na Forma Negativa usamos os verbos auxiliares **DO** ou **DOES** e a partícula **not**, mas não flexionamos o verbo quando o sujeito da oração for 3ª pessoa do singular.

Example

- ✓ Paul **does not work** in an office.
- ✓ Paul **doesn't work** in an office.
- ✓ I **do not work** in an office.
- ✓ I **don't work** in an office.

Don't Forget

Na 3ª pessoa do singular (he, she, it), o Verbo Principal perde a flexão por conta do uso do Verbo Auxiliar **Do** e **Does**.

Interrogative Form

Na Forma Interrogativa usamos os verbos auxiliares **DO** e **DOES** no início da frase trocando a posição com o sujeito.

Example

- ✓ Does Paul work in an office?
- ✓ Do you work in an office?

Flexão

I. Verbos terminados em ch, sh, ss, o, x ou z: acrescentamos **es** para He, She, It (3ª pessoa do singular).

Example

- ✓ To go = He/She/It goes
- ✓ To teach = He/She/It teaches

II. Verbos terminados em Y, precedido por consoante: eliminamos o Y e acrescentamos **ies**.

Example

- ✓ To study = He/She/It studies
- ✓ To try = He/She/It tries

Mas:

- ✓ To enjoy = He/She/It enjoys
- ✓ To play = He/She/It plays

Se o verbo termina em Y e é precedido por vogal, apenas acrescentamos o **s** (regra geral).

Short Answers

É a maneira mais curta para se responder algo. Na "short answer" usamos sempre o pronome pessoal seguido do verbo auxiliar. Existem dois tipos: **afirmativa e negativa**.

Example

- ✓ Does Mary study English?
- A: Yes, she does.
N: No, she doesn't.

- ✓ Do they study English?
- A: Yes, they do.
N: No, they don't.

Observations

Existem alguns verbos irregulares que são flexionados de forma diferente na 3ª pessoa do singular. Vejamos dois deles:

To be

- ✓ I am
- ✓ You are
- ✓ He is

- ✓ She is
- ✓ It is
- ✓ We are
- ✓ You are
- ✓ They are

To have

- ✓ I have
- ✓ You have
- ✓ He has
- ✓ She has
- ✓ It has
- ✓ We have
- ✓ You have
- ✓ They have

Comprehension

1. Circle the verbs in the Simple Present.

The guitar is a musical instrument that produces sound when the player touches or hits the strings. The strings are tied to the instrument's body (usually made of wood). While playing the strings with one hand, the guitar player simultaneously presses them, with the other hand against frets, which are metal strips located on the instrument's neck. Then, the guitar's hollow body amplifies sound.

Adaptated from *How Products are Made* [by Jim Action] – Encyclopedia.com

2. Fill the blanks using the Simple Present of the verbs in parentheses.

- Tina _____ French every day. (to study)
- Tina and Tom _____ in Brazil. (to live)
- My sister _____ her teeth every morning. (to brush)
- The bank _____ at 4:00 pm. (to close)
- Sally _____ with my mother. (to work)
- Joe and Rick _____ soccer after work. (to play)
- The woman _____ 3 litres of water every day. (to drink)
- The bookstore _____ at 7:00 pm. (to open)
- I _____ my car every Sunday. (to wash)

3. Turn into the **Interrogative** and **Negative** Forms.

a) Paul goes to school in the evening.

b) Maggie has four sisters.

c) Laura lives in New York.

d) Ted teaches Math.

4. Write affirmative sentences in the Simple Present. Use he or she and the following verbs.

a) To buy (comprar)

b) To live (morar)

c) To like (gostar)

5. Give Affirmative and Negative Short Answers.

a) Does Mary like pizza?

b) Do Mary and John like chocolate cake?

c) Do you eat sandwiches?

d) Does my uncle work in a big factory?

6. Complete the sentences using **do**, **does**, **don't** or **doesn't**.

a) _____ Rita brush her teeth? Yes, she _____.

b) _____ my parents live in a big house? No, they _____.

c) _____ my cat like milk? No, it _____.

d) _____ my mother work a lot? No, she _____.

e) _____ Lucy and Paul like eat pop corn? Yes, they _____.

7. Choose the correct form in parentheses.

a) Tom and Jerry _____ each other (like/likes)

b) Alice _____ fruit. (doesn't like/don't like)

c) The sun _____ every day during Summer. (shines/shinning)

d) The family _____ dinner at 7:00 o'clock every night. (has/have)

Unit 7: Subject and Object

Text: Song – Mirror (Justin Timberlake)

Listen this song and complete the sentences with the appropriate word.

Aren't you somethin' to **(admire/deep)**?

Cause your **(smile/shine)** is somethin' like a mirror

And I can't **(help/melt)** but notice

You reflect in this heart of mine

If you ever feel **(alone/above)** and

The glare makes me hard to find

Just know that I'm **(says/always)**

Parallel on the other side

Cause with your hand in **(arm/hand)**

And a pocket full of **(soul/love)**

I can tell you there's no place we couldn't go

Just put your hand on the **(grass/glass)**

I'll be tryin' to pull you through

You just gotta be **(strong/among)**

Cause I don't wanna **(love/lose)** you now

I'm lookin' right at the other half of me

The vacancy that sat in my heart

Is a space that now you **(talk/hold)**

Show me how to fight for now

And I'll tell you, baby, it was **(easy/meet)**

Comin' back into you once I figured it out

You were **(wrong/right)** here all along, oh

It's like you're my **(mirror/fire)**, oh

My mirror staring back at me

I couldn't get any **(river/bigger)**

With anyone else beside me

And now it's clear as this **(promise/phoned)**

That we're making

Two **(reflections/directions)** into one

Cause it's like you're my mirror, oh

My mirror **(star/staring)** back at me

Staring back at me

Aren't you somethin', an **(normal/original)**

Cause it doesn't seem really as simple

And I can't help but stare, cause

I see truth somewhere in your **(find/eyes)**

Ooh, I can't ever change without you

You **(reflect/left)** me, I love that about you

And if I could, I

Would **(took/look)** at us all the time

Cause with your hand in my hand

And a pocket **(full/pull)** of soul

I can tell you there's no place we couldn't go

Just put your **(mind/hand)** on the glass

I'll be tryin' to pull you through

You just gotta be **(wrong/strong)**

Cause I don't wanna lose **(too/you)** now

I'm lookin' right at the other half of me

The **(vacation/vacancy)** that sat in my heart

Is a space that now you hold

Show me how to **(fight/right)** for now

And I'll tell you, baby, it was easy

Comin' back into you once I **(secured/figured)** it out

You were right here all along, oh

It's like you're my mirror

My mirror staring back at me

I couldn't get any bigger

With anyone else beside me

And now it's clear as this promise

That we're making

Two reflections into one

Cause it's like you're my mirror

My mirror staring back at me

Staring back at me

(Today/yesterday) is history, oh

And tomorrow's a **(revenge/mistery)**, hmm

I can see you lookin' back at me

Keep your **(shoes/eyes)** on me

Keep your eyes on me

Cause I don't wanna lose you **(now/how)**

I'm lookin' right at the other half of me

The vacancy that **(sat/rat)** in my heart

Is a **(face/space)** that now you hold

Ooh, Show me how to fight for now

(Show me, baby)

And I'll tell you, baby, it was **(easy/nice)**

Comin' back into you once I figured it out

You were right here all **(alone/along)**

It's like you're my mirror

My mirror staring back at me

I couldn't get any bigger

With anyone else beside me

And now it's clear as this promise

That we're making

Two reflections into one

Cause it's like you're my mirror

My mirror staring back at me

Staring back at me

You are, you are the love of my **(life/nice)**

(10x)

Baby, you're the **(situation/inspiration)** for this precious song

And I just wanna see your face **(light/dark)** up since you put me on

So now I say **(bye/goodbye)** to the old me, it's already gone

And I can't wait wait wait wait wait to get you **(home/none)**

Just to let you know, you are

You are, you **(are/am)** the love of my life

(8x)

Girl you're my **(reflection/profession)**, all I see is you

My reflection, in **(everything/anything)** I do

You're my reflection and all I see is you

My reflection, in everything I do

You are, you are **(the move/the love)** of my life

(4x)

Grammar

Pronouns (Subject and Object)

Os **Subjects Pronouns** são usados antes do verbo (como sujeito da oração).

Examples

- ✓ **I** study English.
- ✓ **He** is playing with his friends.
- ✓ **They** are happy.

Vamos ver, memorizar e usar corretamente agora os **Subject Pronouns**.

Subject	Object
I (eu)	Me (me, mim)
You (você, tu)	You (lhe, o, a, te, ti, a você)
He (ele)	Him (lhe, o, a ele)
She (ela)	Her (lhe, a, a ela)
It (ele/ela - neutro)	It (lhe, o, a)
We (nós)	Us (nos, conosco)
You (vocês, vós)	You (vós, lhes, a vocês)
They (eles, elas)	Them (lhes, os, as)

Os **Object Pronouns** são usados depois dos verbos.

Examples

- ✓ He loves **her**.
- ✓ They eat **bananas**. – They eat **them**.

Comprehension

1. Substitute the underlined nouns by subject pronouns. Look at the example.

Neymar is a player.

He is a player.

a) Beth is a dancer.

b) John and Jane are happy.

c) The child is at home.

d) That child is fine.

e) Paul, Tom and Liz are students.

f) The dictionary has 400 pages.

g) Richard and I play soccer every Sunday.

h) My sister is a nurse.

i) French is an easy language.

j) The children want to play.

2. Rewrite the sentences substituting the colorful word by **Object Pronouns**. Look at the example.

Paul kisses **Mary**.

Paul kisses her.

a) I kissed **my cat**.

b) They kissed **the child**.

c) We kissed **John**.

d) We kissed **Joe**.

e) The woman **the children**.

f) Mary watches **TV** 8 hours a day.

g) Kate met **her friends** at the airport.

h) Where did you buy **those books**?

i) I spoke to **your uncle** yesterday.

j) I don't like **Susan**.

3. Write the appropriate pronoun to complete each sentence.

a) Paul loves _____. (she/her)

b) I hate _____. (they/them)

c) You give the ball to _____. (us/we)

d) Mary bought _____. (it/they)

e) I like _____. (you/they)

f) They miss _____. (we/us)

g) Sally and Ann bought _____. (it/I)

h) Mary sent _____ the postcard. (we/us)

Unit 8: Places

Text: My best place



We can see in my city?

We can see many things. There are birds flying over the town.

There are many butterflies on the riverside. There are many houses, many people, trees, streets. There are many flowers in the middle of the streets. There is a river near my city. The river has much water. On Sunday the children like swim and play soccer. The streets seem very quiet. My little city is very beautiful, it's my best place.

Text Comprehension

1. What can we see in this city?

2. Where are the birds flying?

3. What is in the middle of the street?

4. What do the children like to do on Sundays?

5. What are there in your city? Write some places and characteristics.

Grammar

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Os "countable and uncountable nouns" são substantivos que devemos classificar como pluralizáveis ou não.

Podemos separá-los em colunas, obedecendo aos seguintes critérios:

Countable	Uncountable
Friends	Money

Apples	Sugar
Kisses	Coffee
Sandwiches	Oil
Pens	Bread
Oranges	Love
Dollars	Water

Use *many* para os substantivos contáveis e *much* para os não-contáveis.

Example

- ✓ Many notebooks.
- ✓ Much rice.

Variations

As variações **a lot of** e **lots of** substituem *much* e *many* somente em frases afirmativas. Veja:

Many

- ✓ I have **many** friends.

Ou

- ✓ I have **a lot of** friends. / I have **lots of** friends.

Much

- ✓ There is **much** sugar.

Ou

- ✓ There is **a lot of** sugar.

Few – poucos (as) – oposto de **many**.

Little – pouco (a) – oposto de **much**.

Comprehension

1. Use *many* or *much*.

- a) money _____
- b) advice _____
- c) dogs _____
- d) sugar _____
- e) bread _____
- f) cups _____
- g) electricity _____
- h) examples _____

- i) gold _____
- j) rice _____
- k) information _____
- l) petrol _____
- m) knives _____
- n) jokes _____
- o) tourists _____
- p) biscuits _____

2. Complete the sentences with **many** or **much**.

- a) My father sells _____ horses every month.
- b) My sister doesn't drink _____ much milk in the evening.
- c) We put _____ sugar in your coffee.
- d) Paul has _____ books, but he doesn't have _____ money.
- e) I don't read very much. I don't have _____ books.
- f) We have to hurry! We don't have _____ time.
- g) There are _____ people at the park.
- h) Do you have _____ friends?
- i) _____ countries believe in peace.
- j) I phoned you _____ times yesterday. Where have you been?

3. Write countable or uncountable.

- a) Money: _____
- b) Advice: _____
- c) Dogs: _____
- d) Sugar: _____
- e) Bread: _____
- f) Apples: _____
- g) Books: _____
- h) Information: _____
- i) News: _____
- j) Coffee: _____
- k) Rice: _____
- l) Dollars: _____
- m) Sandwiches: _____
- n) Hamburgers: _____
- o) Spaghetti: _____
- p) Water: _____

- q) Erasers: _____
 r) Milk: _____
 s) Papers: _____
 t) Cd's: _____
 u) Oil: _____

4. Read the sentences below and write **correct** or **incorrect**.

a) Peter saw lots of sandwiches in the basket.

b) My sister doesn't have a lot of toys.

c) I am very poor, but I have much money.

d) There is a lot of ham in the sandwich.

e) Mary eats a lot of pizza all day.





f) I don't need many information.







g) Anna has much friends.

h) Many people drive fast.

Prepositions of place

There are some important prepositions in English. Try to memorize them.

In/Inside (dentro) 	On (em cima) 
Behind (atrás) 	Out/Outside (fora) 

Among (entre muitos) 	Between (entre dois) 
Above/Over (acima) 	Under (embaixo) 
In front of (em frente de) 	Next to (próximo a) / Beside (ao lado de) 

From: de
 To: para
 Far from: distante de
 Below: abaixo

Comprehension

Who is who? Read the sentences and write the names.



Liz is next to Sarah.
 Peter is between Sarah and Lucy.
 Joe is beside Lucy.
