



Ensino Fundamental

8º
ano

Língua Inglês

Manual exclusivo do aluno



INSTITUTO EDUCACIONAL
VERA CRUZ

Unit 1

Present Continuous – (The Gerund)



(Fonte: www.altoastral.com.br)

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

Veja que o auxiliar to be é usado na formação deste exemplo:

The girl is eating an apple.

- ✓ The girl – Subject
- ✓ Is – To be
- ✓ Eating – Verb + ing
- ✓ An apple – complement

Affirmative form:

- ✓ The girl is eating an apple.

Negative form:

- ✓ The girl is not (isn't) eating an apple.

Interrogative form:

- ✓ Is the girl eating an apple?

Clues

Verbos terminados em e perdem o e ao acrescentarmos ing.

- ✓ Dance – dancing.

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

- ✓ 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)

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).

- ✓ 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.

- ✓ 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.

- ✓ 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.

- ✓ 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).

✓ **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.

✓ **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.

✓ 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.

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

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

a) Tina _____ French every day. (to study)

b) Tina and Tom _____ in Brazil. (to live)

c) My sister _____ her teeth every morning. (to brush)

d) The bank _____ at 4:00 pm. (to close)

e) Sally _____ with my mother. (to work)

f) Joe and Rick _____ soccer after work. (to play)

g) The woman _____ 3 litres of water every day. (to drink)

h) The bookstore _____ at 7:00 pm. (to open)

i) 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.

To buy (comprar)

To live (morar)

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)

Imperative

Este é um tempo verbal que expressa comando, ordem ou sugestão enfática. No imperativo não usamos sujeito. O verbo é usado no infinitivo sem a partícula to.

Há dois tipos de imperativo: Affirmative and Negative.

Obs.: Não existe Imperativo na Forma Interrogativa.

Imperative in the Affirmative Form:

- ✓ Open the door.
- ✓ Eat your fruit.

Imperative in the Negative Form:

Do not (Don't) open the door.

Do not (Don't) eat your fruit.

Comprehension

Circle the sentences in the Imperative.

- a) Eat your food.
- b) Peter is going to the park.
- c) Don't open the book.
- d) She has milk for breakfast.
- e) Close the window, please.
- f) Drink all the milk.
- g) Sally and Bob study in the morning.
- h) Sleep early.

Infinitive

Em Inglês, o Infinitivo de um verbo é feito com o acréscimo da partícula to.

- ✓ To love = amar
- ✓ To drink = beber
- ✓ To sleep = dormir
- ✓ To put = pôr/colocar

Comprehension

1) Complete the chart with the missing words.

- a) To finish = _____
- b) To sing = _____
- c) To eat = _____
- d) _____ = beber
- e) _____ = gostar

2. Rewrite the verbs in the Infinite Form.

- a) Going: _____

b) Studying: _____

c) Sleeping: _____

d) Omitting: _____

e) Sending: _____

Unit 2: Adoption

Text: Superman



(Fonte: www.manualdosgames.com)

Is it a bird? Is it an airplane? No, it's a Superman.

Superman entered this planet in 1938, still a baby. The son of Jor-El and Lara was sent to space on an unmanned spaceship before their planet, Krypton, exploded. The spaceship landed on Earth close to the Kent's home. The Kents found the baby and decided to raise him and call him Clark, Clark Kent.

This story is well-known to all of us. Superman's adventures were followed by almost everyone in the comics, in action cartoons, on the radio, on TV, and in the movies.

The first comic strip was printed in Action Comics in 1938. In 1940, a radio program aired three times per week told the adventures of the Superman. This program was sponsored by Kellogg's. It was on the radio, not in the comics that kryptonite, Superman's famous weakness, came into the story.

The figures around Superman are impressive. The comic published in 1940 in which Superman asked Lois Lane in marriage (and she accepted) was sold out in a few days.

The hero's death was published in Superman number 75 (November 1992). It is the best seller of the series: 6 million copies sold so far.

Christopher Reeve was the most famous Superman in the cinema.

Adapted from Reader's Digest, may. 1999, p. 31-33

Text Comprehension

1. In what year did Superman enter our planet?

2. What's the Superman's planet?

3. Who were Jor-El and Lara?

4. What's Superman's name on Earth?

5. Who did Superman ask to be married?

6. Who was the most famous Superman in the cinema?

Grammar

To be and There + To be – Simple Past

Let's work with to be in the Simple Past. Compare:

To be (Affirmative Form)

Simple Present	Simple Past
I am	I was
You are	You were
He is	He was
She is	She was
It is	It was
We are	We were
You are	You were
They are	They were

There + To be in the Simple Present and Simple Past

Affirmative Form

Simple Present	Simple Past
There is	There was
There are	There were

Negative Form

Simple Present	Simple Past
There is not (isn't)	There was not (wasn't)
There are not (aren't)	There were not (weren't)

Interrogative Form

Simple Present	Simple Past
Is there?	Was there?
Are there?	Were there?

Attention!

Para saber a diferença entre o “simple presente” e o “simple past”, é necessário observar se aparecem advérbios e verificar se marcam passado ou presente. Veja:

Examples of adverbs of Simple Present

- ✓ Today (hoje)
- ✓ Now (agora)
- ✓ At this moment (neste momento)

Examples of adverbs of Simple Past

- ✓ Yesterday (ontem)
- ✓ Last night (noite passada)
- ✓ Last month (mês passado)
- ✓ Last week (semana passada)
- ✓ Three days ago (três dias atrás)
- ✓ Three years ago (três anos atrás)

Short Answers

Em Inglês, como em português, temos as respostas curtas.

I. Was there a girl in the car?

Yes, there was.

No, there wasn't.

II. Were there boys in the classroom?

Yes, there were.

No, there weren't.

Comprehension

1. Complete the sentences with: there is, there are, there was, there were or their Interrogative Forms where appropriate.

- a) _____ anything I can do for you at this moment?
- b) _____ twenty athletes at the gym today.
- c) _____ two glasses here yesterday.
- d) _____ any seats available yet?
- e) _____ too much smoke last night.
- f) _____ fireworks last New Year's Eve?
- g) _____ a man repairing my car right now.
- i) _____ an ambulance at the school last week?

2. Complete the sentences with there was or there were.

- a) _____ a tree beside the house.

- b) _____ two pets in front of the house.
- c) _____ a person inside the house.
- d) _____ a big party in the castle.
- e) _____ teachers working yesterday.

3. Fill in the blanks by using the simple past form of the verbs in brackets.

- a) Mary _____ a young girl ten years ago. (to be)
- b) _____ a basket of fruit on the table yesterday? (there + to be)
- c) Movies and songs _____ my pleasure when I _____ very young. (there + to be) (to be)
- d) _____ many boys and girls at the party last night. (there + to be)

4. Write the short answers according to the following questions. Use YES and NO.

- a) Was there a book on the table?

- b) Were there children at the park?

- c) Were there many people at the supermarket?

- d) Was there any white blouse in your wardrobe?

- e) Were there many shorts in your wardrobe?

5. Write the Affirmative, Interrogative or Negative forms, depending on what is already given.

- a) He wasn't a bus driver two years ago.

- b) There was a car in that corner last night.

- c) We were the best in soccer.

- d) Were there camels in Morocco?

- e) Was she an actress in the 1960s?

Unit 3: Yesterday

Text: The Shoemaker



(Fonte: www.baconfromacorns.com)

In my neighborhood, there was a boy called Jake. His father was a shoemaker. His mother took care of the house and the three children. One day Jake received some terrible news: his father suffered an accident and he became blind.

His mother did not have a choice: she accepted a job as a waitress. She did this to keep Jake in school. But the money wasn't enough. So Jake decided to look for a job too. He walked the whole city, but did not find anything. And the end of the day, he sat at the sidewalk, ready to give up. Then a tall man with dark clothes stopped in front of him. "Are you feeling well, young man?", asked the man. "Yes, I am", said Jake. "Why do you look so desperate?", the man inquired. So Jake told him his story.

"Well, my name's Williams and I think I can help you, Jake", answered the man. He told Jake he was a minister at a nearby church. They needed a janitor. Williams continued: "The job is yours on one condition". Jake's heart almost stopped. "What?", he asked. "You can not drop out of school. Come to work when you can." Jake was really happy. Williams also introduced Jake to Brenda, a retired nurse who offered look after Jake's sisters three days a week.

With the help of these people, Jake was able to finish his studies. He did so well at his final exams that the principal offered to talk to a friend who directed a college. They gave him a scholarship to study accounting business. His firm made good profit, but also helped a lot of people with free services. It's called Solidarity Accountants Ltd.

Text Comprehension

1. What's the Jake's father job?

2. What did Jake's mother do?

3. What did happen with Jake's father?

4. Who was Williams?

5. How many sisters Jake had?

6. What was the Jake's job?

7. Who was Brenda?

8. When Jake finished his studies, what did he do?

Grammar

Simple Past of Regular Verbs

Existem dois tipos de verbos: os regulares e os irregulares. Nós usamos o passado simples de verbos regulares e irregulares para falar de algo que aconteceu e acabou num determinado **momento no passado**.

Regular Verbs in Simple Past – Regras

1. Em verbos regulares terminados em Y precedido de consoante, eliminamos o Y e acrescentamos ied.

To study = studied

To carry = carried

To cry = cried

2. Em verbos regulares monossílabos tônicos terminados em CVC (consoante+vogal+consoante), repetimos a consoante final e acrescentamos ed.

To stop = stopped

To shop = shopped

3. Em verbos regulares terminados em e acrescentamos apenas o d.

To dance = danced

Observation

As terminações d, ed e ied só acontecem nos verbos na forma afirmativa.

Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative Forms

Observe:

A: Liz worked yesterday.

N: Liz did not (didn't) work yesterday.

I: Did Liz work yesterday?

Short Answers

Did Liz study yesterday?

Yes, she did.

No, she didn't.

Note que ao fazermos as formas interrogativa e negativa usamos o auxiliar did e o verbo no infinitivo sem o to.

Adverbs

Alguns advérbios de tempo usados no passado simples:

Yesterday = ontem

Last night = noite passada

Two weeks ago = duas semanas atrás

Comprehension

1. Write the correct Simple Past of Regular Verbs.

a) To prefer

b) To obey

c) To open

d) To watch

e) To wash

f) To save

g) To talk

h) To explain

i) To need

2. Write Simple Past or Simple Present according to each sentence.

a) He wrote the story. _____

b) I sit in my chair every day. _____

c) Jake accepted the job last night. _____

d) She worked all night long. _____

e) Brenda is retired now. _____

f) Williams tried to help. _____

g) Blind people can play sports. _____

h) He cried when they hit him. _____

i) Politics is a necessary thing. _____

j) The police came yesterday. _____

3. Write the sentences in the Interrogative and the Negative Forms.

a) The man observed the moon.

b) The ant worked a lot.

c) The boy studied a lot.

4. Rewrite the sentences in the Simple Past using adverbs of time.

Mary lives alone.

Mary lived alone last year.

a) Tom alives in Paris.

b) Luiz visits his friends.

c) Carl works a lot.

d) They travel to Olinda.

e) Sandy and Jr. stay in this hotel.

f) Faustão doesn't sing.

5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the brackets.

- a) The teacher _____ the door. (to push)
- b) The students _____ the film. (to watch)
- c) The children _____ with the dolls. (To play)
- d) I _____ in Spain last year. (To live)
- e) Susan _____ soccer yesterday. (not; play)
- f) _____ Transformers? (you; watch)
- g. They _____ to France last month. (To travel)
- h. The bank _____ an hour ago. (To open)
- i. It _____ a lot yesterday. (To rain)

6. Write the past sentences with the verbs below.

- a) To visit (visitor) _____
- b) To wait (esperar) _____
- c) To close (fechar) _____
- d) To watch (assistir) _____
- e) To study (estudar) _____

Unit 4: Work

Text: The ant and the grasshopper



Fonte: www.contosdefadacomagigi.com

During all the Summer, the ants were working restlessly, gathering all the food they could. Sometime later, in winter, the grasshopper went in an ant and said in a whiny voice, "how about giving me a little bit of all that food you have, ant?"

The ant replied "I'm sorry, grasshopper, but we worked all Summer to gather this food and we need every bit of it to feed us through winter. What did you do all summer?"

"Oh, I sang and drank and danced all the time, but I'm hungry now, not last summer."

"That's just the point", said the ant. "We worked hard because we didn't in the same situation that you are now. Unfortunately, we can't help you. Goodbye." And the ant entered his house.

Adapted from "Munro Leaf's version of Aesop's fable". In: KITZHABER, Albert R. (edit.) *Literature I, the Oregon curriculum: A sequential program in English*

Text Comprehension

1. Write true or false for the sentences below.

- a) The ants and the grasshopper worked all the summer together:

- b) The grasshopper was hungry in the winter:

- c) The ants work hard in the winter.

- d) The ants were in the same situation that the grasshopper was.

2. Who said this?

- a) "We worked all summer."

b) "I'm hungry now."

3. Answer the questions according to the text.

a) What were the ants doing during all the summer?

b) What does the grasshopper doing in summer?

c) Why did the grasshopper ask for a little bit of food?

d) Did the ant give a little bit of food to the grasshopper?

4. Answer in Portuguese.

Qual é a mensagem do texto?

5. Research and write the names of the other insects in English.

Borboleta _____

Aranha _____

Mosca _____

Abelha _____

Libélula _____

Bicho-pau _____

Grilo _____

Grammar

Irregular Verbs

Vimos na unidade anterior as regras para formarmos o passado simples de verbos regulares. Com os verbos irregulares, a regra é memorizar as formas de infinitivo e passado simples.

Vejamos alguns exemplos de Verbos Irregulares

Infinitive	Simple Past
To go (ir)	Went
To buy (Comprar)	Bought
To go (ir)	Drove
To eat (comer)	Ate
To write (escrever)	Wrote
To read (ler)	Read
To speak (falar)	Spoke

Observe que podemos obter o passado de alguns verbos irregulares com a mudança de apenas uma letra. Em outros casos a forma do verbo muda completamente. Há ainda caso nos quais a forma do verbo permanece invariável.

Alguns desses verbos mantêm a mesma forma no presente e no passado.

Veja:

Put (pôr) = put

Cut (cortar) = cut

Hit (bater) = hit

Hurt (ferir) = hurt

Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative forms

A: Taylor went to the beach.

N: Taylor did not (didn't) go to the beach.

I: Did Taylor go to the beach?

Short Answers

Did she kiss him?

Yes, she did.

No, she didn't.

Comprehension

1. Write if the verbs are regular or irregular.

a) To see: _____

b) To live: _____

c) To come: _____

d) To run: _____

e) To fly: _____

f) To dance: _____

g) To eat: _____

h) To drink: _____

i) To wait: _____

j) To drive: _____

2. Write these verbs in English. Then write if they are regular or irregular.

a) Escrever: _____

b) Comer: _____

c) Andar: _____

d) Dormir: _____

e) Sonhar: _____

f) Trabalhar: _____

g) Sentir: _____

h) Comprar: _____

i) Vender: _____

j) Amar: _____

3. Change the Simple Present to the Simple Past.
Use the suggested adverbs.

a) He puts the coin in the machine. (last night) – Irregular verb

b) I work a lot. (in the last ten years) – Regular verb

c) I rent a car in the airport. (this morning) – Irregular verb

d) Jake helps a lot of people. (this month) – Regular verb

e) Williams preaches at the church. (last week) – Regular verb

f) His sisters sell food. (years ago) – Irregular verb

g) Malone scores lots of points. (yesterday) – Regular verb

h) The basket is under the table. (minutes ago) – Irregular verb

5. Give the sort answers.

a) Did Isaac leave home at 7:00h? (+)

b) Did Mary meet her classmates at 7:30h? (+)

c) Did John go to the restaurant at 11:00h? (-)

d) Did your mom go to the supermarket yesterday? (-)

Interrogative Pronouns

Usamos pronomes interrogativos quando queremos obter informações específicas através de uma pergunta.

Veja alguns Pronomes Interrogativos:

Pronome 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
How long	Quanto tempo
How often	Com que frequência
How deep	Qual a profundidade

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).

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).

What did he eat?

(Interrogative pronoun + auxiliary + subject + base verb)

Observe os auxiliares 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.

- ✓ 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
- e) _____ is the test? It's today.
() When () How many
- f) _____ is your problem? It's money.
() Why () What
- g) _____ balls are there?
() How many () How often
- h) _____ it takes to arrive at home?
() Where () How long
- i) _____ it this lake?
() How deep () How much
- j) _____ do you go to school?
() Who () How often

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 the bed yesterday?

d) When do you have English classes?

Unit 5: Prejudice

Text: The Martin Lutter King Jr.'s dream

One day a woman Rosa Parks was travelling from work on a Montgomery bus, in Alabama. She was tired after her day's work. She sat down in one of the seats, at the back of the bus, that were for black people.

White people used the ones in front. But the bus was crowded that night and there weren't enough seats for everyone. When a white man got on the bus and couldn't find a seat the driver ordered Mrs. Parks to get up and give him hers.

Mrs. Parks said she didn't know what made her do it. Usually she did as she was told. But that night she refused to give up her seat. The driver called a policeman. She was arrested and dragged off to prison.

When Dr. Martin Lutter King Jr. heard about it he said, "we could all stop using the buses." If the passengers did it the bus companies would have serious financial losses.

This was what the meant by "nonviolent direct action" it was action that would express the people's strong feeling without attacking anyone. He got the idea from Gandhi, whose picture hung over his desk. He had always admired Gandhi.

It was a hard struggle, but at last the black, under the leadership of King, proved their point, based on the constitution.

In one of his famous speeches, Lutter King said: "I say to you today, even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream."

His dream was that of a country where men would be truly equal. "I have a dream that my four little children one day will live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character... with this faith we will be able to work together, to struggle together, to go to prison together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing we will be free one day".

Adapted from Great People of our time. Carol Christian, Macmillan Education LTD. P. 64-67

Text Comprehension

1. Who was the woman travelling home from work?

2. Who did the driver of the bus call?

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 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.

3. Why the driver of the bus called the policeman?

4. Who did the Martin Lutter King Jr. admire?

5. According to the text, write true or false.

a) Rosa parks was Martin Lutter King Jr.'s friend?

b) Martin Lutter King Jr. was a driver of the bus?

c) Rosa parks was arrested?

d) Gandhi was admired by Martin?

Grammar

Past Continuous

Nós usamos o passado contínuo para falar sobre algo que começou antes de um certo tempo no passado e continuous acontecendo naquele tempo.

O passado simples descreve ações que demoraram um certo tempo, mas acabaram. O passado contínuo não enfatiza o tempo da ação, quando aconteceu.

Sequência:

Sujeito + To be (no passado) + verbo com ing + complemento.

Affirmative

- ✓ He was studying with me.
- ✓ Negative
- ✓ He was not (wasn't) studying with me.
- ✓ Interrogative
- ✓ Was he studying with me?

When x While

Observe o uso das palavras when/while, que funcionam como conjunções nas frases abaixo:

- ✓ I was studying when the telefone rang.
- ✓ I was studyng while my father was cooking.
- ✓ Elas são usadas para unir ações.

When – é usado em orações no passado contínuo com passado simples (algo estava acontecendo quando outra ação aconteceu).

While – é usado em orações em que as ações estavam acontecendo simultaneamente.

Comprehension

1. Use when or while.

- a) The boy was sleeping _____ his mother arrived.
- b) They were dancing _____ we were drinking beer.
- c) She was writing a short composition _____ I was reading a magazine.
- d) Peter was walking home _____ the accident happened.
- e) Josie and her family were running away _____ the soldiers were watching TV.
- f) I was dancing and singing _____ my friends were studying.

2. Change the sentences into the interrogative and negative forms.

a) Sally was walking alone.

b) They were running fast.

3. Underline the correct words to complete the sentences.

- a) She was _____ I was working. (studying/studied) (when/while)
- b) They were _____ we were watching TV. (eating/ate) (when/while)

4. Use the words provided to write sentences in the past continuous. Use **When** and **While** too.

a) John - sing - she - make a call.

b) Mira - talk on the phone - car - crash.

c) Andrea - dance - Mariana - play the guitar.

d) Bruno - ride a bike - he - hit a fence.

5. Rewrite the sentences in the past continuous tense.

a) The girl read the books.

b) Your brother washed the car.

c) She slept on the sofa.

d) I talked about parties.

Unit 6

Relationship

Text: Love is essential, but...

Esther and Martin met in the late 1940s. He was a salesman. She worked as a cashier at a restaurant. He was looking for a place to eat and he ended up at her family's restaurant. They only got to know each other because Esther literally ran into Martin with a cup of coffee. It stained his suit. But Martin didn't get angry at her. She apologized and they started to talk. Since then, talking is the main thing in their relationship. They got married but they didn't have children. Things weren't always nice but they managed to solve them just by talking. Even the time when Martin forgot their anniversary! They say that there are many important things in a relationship. You have to take it seriously, you must not belittle the other, you should be supportive, you shouldn't try to own the other. Doing or not doing some things can undermine a relationship or make it succeed. Respect, admiration, affinity are also important. They are still together and share this lesson with everybody: "Love is essential, but it doesn't solve everything alone".

Text Comprehension

1. According to the text, choose the correct alternative.

a) They refers to:

() Esther's family.

() Esther and Martin.

b) He refers to:

() Martin

() Esther

c) She refers to:

() A waitress

() Esther

d) In the last sentence, it refers to:

() Lesson

() Love

2. Circle the Pronouns in the paragraph.

Mark is very happy with his marks in Math. Peter and his friends stay at school during the whole day. His teachers say that he is the best student in the school. Mike and the other students love their teachers.

3. According to the text, write true or false.

a) Martin and Esther never married.

b) Martin and Esther knew each other in 1940.

c) Esther was a cashier in the restaurant.

d) Martin was just looking for a place to eat.

e) They believe love solves everything.

f) They think respect is a very important thing.

4. Choose from the text:

a) Two Adverbs:

b) Two Pronouns:

c) Two Adjectives:

Grammar

Pronouns

Subject and Object Pronouns

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

✓ 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)

2. Os Object Pronouns são usados depois dos verbos.

He loves her.

They eat bananas. – They eat them.

Comprehension

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

Neymar is 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.

French is an easy language.

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)

4. Rewrite the texts substituting the underlined words by adequate Pronouns.

a) I have a friend called David. David has a sister, Barbara. Barbara has two dogs: Russ and Spike. Russ and Spike live in a house in the backyard. The house is small, but comfortable.

b) David always takes Barbara to work. Barbara likes to tal with David while he drives. One day, a truck almost hit Barbara and David. But their car stopped before crashing into the truck.

Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns

Vejamos a tabela com os Possessive Adjectives e Possessive Pronouns.

Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
My	Mine
Your	Yours
His	His
Her	Hers
Its	Its
Our	Ours
Your	Yours
Their	Theirs

Os Possessives Adjectives são usados antes do objeto (são sempre seguidos pelo substantivo).

- ✓ My father is old.
- ✓ Your computer is broken.
- ✓ Our home is nice.

Usamos os Possessive Adjectives para deixar claro que algo pertence a alguém, ou alguma coisa pertence a outra coisa, ou, ainda, está associada a algo.

- ✓ The book is mine.
- ✓ The birds are theirs.
- ✓ The papers is hers.

Observe que os Possessive Pronouns são usados depois do objeto (substantivo), finalizando a frase.

Comprehension

1. Choose the correct pronoun to complete each sentence.

a) This blouse is _____. (her/hers)

b) _____ car is blue. (Mine/My)

- c) The dresses are _____. (their/theirs)
 d) The school is _____. (our/ours)
 e) The notebook is -. (yours/your)
 f) The bike is _____. (his/my)
 g) _____ books are old. (My/Mine)
 h) I'm _____. (yours/your)
 i) _____ restaurant is new. (Hers/Her)

Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns	
I	Myself
You	Yourself
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself
We	Ourselves
You	Yourselves
They	Themselves

Após ver o quadro com os Subject Pronouns e seus pronomes reflexivos correspondentes, vamos saber a função dos Reflexive Pronouns.

Os Reflexive Pronouns são usados em três casos:

1. Quando o sujeito sofre a ação praticada, ou seja, quando o sujeito e o objeto são a mesma pessoa.

Função Reflexiva

Mary hurt herself with this knife.

2. Quando a construção *by + reflexive pronoun* é sinônima de alone (sozinho).

Função Idiomática

Mary washed her car by herself.

3. Quando os pronomes reflexivos são usados como pronomes enfáticos, para enfatizar o sujeito. Sendo assim, eles podem ser usados após o sujeito ou no final da frase.

Função Enfática

Mary herself washed her car.

Comprehension

1. Supply Reflexive Pronouns:

- a) I _____ made the lunch.
 b) You have to wash _____ before eating.

- c) The man _____ is fixing the car.
 d) I cut _____ yesterday.
 e) The students prepared the party by _____.
 f) Peter hurt _____ while he was walking home.
 g) At 12 o'clock, Cecil and I went to the snack bar to buy _____ something to eat.
 h) Lucy can do it _____ because she can read English very well.

2. Write Função Enfática, Função Reflexive or Função Idiomática.

- a) Mary cooked by herself.

- b) The teachers themselves wrote the compositions.

- c) The woman saw herself in the mirror.

Indefinite Pronouns

Some, Any, No

Somebody	Alguém
Somewhere	Algum lugar
Somehow	De algum modo
Something	Alguma coisa / Algo
Anybody	Alguém
Anywhere	Algum lugar
Anything	Algo
Nobody	Ninguém
Nothing	Nada
Nowhere	Nenhum lugar

- ✓ **Some** – alguns, algumas (frases afirmativas)
 ✓ **Some** – em Orações Interrogativas é usado quando oferecemos algo a alguém ou quando esperamos uma resposta afirmativa. Would you like some juice?
 ✓ **Any** – alguns, algumas (frases interrogativas ou negativas)
 ✓ **Any and derivatives** – em orações afirmativas são traduzidos como: qualquer ou quaisquer.

No and Derivatives são usados em frases com ideia negativa, sem presença de auxiliares na negativa.

Comprehension

1. Complete the sentences using some/any:

- a) I want _____ pizzas.
- b) Do you want _____ hamburgers?
- c) Beth kissed _____ children at the park.
- d) Beth did not kiss _____ children at the park.

2. Turn into the Negative.

- a) There is some money on the desk.

- b) He bought some shoes yesterday.

- c) Mary has some work to do.

- d) We saw some films last vacation.

- e) This town has some good theaters.

5. Complete the sentences with:

- a) He said _____ that made him very sad.
- b) Do you know _____ about straws?
- c) Sally and I went to the shopping mall to get _____ to eat.
- d) There isn't _____ in the box. It's empty.
- e) I'm looking for my pens. Has _____ seen it?

Unit 7

Friendship

Text: A fairy tale

Nobody sees Seraphina as she flies over a big modern city.

The fairy soon realizes that things are very different now. Lots of cars, lots of noise, people wearing strange clothes. But Seraphina knows that human nature never changes. She can see some unhappy faces. Maybe she can help those people.

Through the window of a building Seraphina sees one of those unhappy faces. A teenager girl is saying something in a very sad voice.

Poor girl! She looks so much like Cinderella! Seraphina's soft heart can't resist, and she decides to help her. The fairy flies through the open window and talks to girl.

"Hello. I'm your fairy godmother."

"Sure! And I'm Cinderella..."

"Trust me I know you have a problem. It's your stepmother. She doesn't want you to go to the ball, does she?"

Adapted from RINDLAUB, Jean Wade. Cinderella. In: DOW, Anne R. (edit.). Pro English learning system: Meet America II. Harvard: International Horizons.

Text Comprehension

1. Write true or false.

- a) Seraphina is a very famous singer.

- b) Seraphina's soft heart doesn't decide help the teenager girl.

- c) Seraphina is a good fairy.

- d) Seraphina can fly everywhere.

2. Explain the sentences in Portuguese or English.

- a) "Seraphina knows that human nature never change."

- b) "The fairy soon realizes that things are very different now."

Grammar

Question tag

Veremos nesta unidade alguns tempos verbais empregados com Questions Tags.

Em inglês, a Question Tag é usada para pedirmos confirmação de algo que foi afirmado (positiva ou negativamente).

A question tag é uma ferramenta que acaba envolvendo mais a pessoa com quem se fala no diálogo.

To be (Simple Present)

- ✓ Paul is a player, isn't he?
- ✓ They are not sick, are they?

To be (Simple past)

- ✓ Paul was a good player, wasn't he?
- ✓ The children weren't happy, were they?

Simple Present (Sem ser com o verbo To be)

Usa-se Do ou Does

- ✓ She loves chocolate, doesn't she?
- ✓ They don't study on Sundays, do they?

Simple Past (Sem ser com o verbo to be)

Usa-se Did

- ✓ John sang yesterday, didn't he?
- ✓ John didn't sing yesterday, did sing?

Regras de Usos Gerais

Orações Afirmativas

=

Question Tags Negativas

(e vice-versa)

Na Question Tag sempre usamos o Subject Pronoun correspondente ao sujeito da oração;

A forma negativa na Question Tag será sempre abreviada.

- ✓ Can/can't = You can drive, can't you?

Comprehension

1. Complete each sentence using the appropriate Question tag.

- a) She is nervous, _____?
- b) The boys aren't playing now, _____?
- c) Liz was teaching Biology, _____?
- d) The woman buys flowers every week, _____?
- e.) The girl studied a lot, _____?
- f. Kate went to the beach, _____?

2. Match the columns.

- (a) Anna is at home,
- (b) They were studying,
- (c) Tim wrote the poem,
- (d) Carol eats a lot,

() doesn't she?

() isn't she?

() weren't they?

() Didn't he?

3. Write a sentence to each tag question.

- a) _____, is she?
- b) _____, aren't you?
- c) _____, is she?
- d) _____, does she?
- e) _____, am I?

4. Circle the correct sentences and correct the wrong ones.

- a) Luanna eats fruit, does he?
- b) Patty is happy, isn't she?
- c) The boys were swimming, weren't they?
- d) You are nit sad, aren't you?
- e) He went alone, didn't he?

5. Read the following sentences.

I- My name isn't Paul, is it?

II- I am studying English, am not I?

III- Luka sings very well, do she?

IV- My parents don't live in Brazil, don't they?

Now, choose the correct alternative.

- () Only I is correct.
- () Only IV is correct.
- () I and II are correct.
- () Only III is wrong.

Unit 8

Culture

Text: The USA

The USA is a big and beautiful country. It stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada on the North to Mexico on the South, and also includes Alaska and Hawaii. The United States included fifty states.

Let's talk about some them.

Texas is the second biggest state. The biggest one is Alaska. It is a state of big ranches, great men and big cities. Dallas is one of the most civilized of them.

Texas is second only to California in agriculture, it is an important producer of cattle, sheep, horses and goats. Its capital is Austin.

Florida is a famous state in the USA. It's a national playground. Disney World means fun, joy and becoming a child again. Miami beach is the most famous beach in the United States.

New York is one of the largest and most powerful cities in the Western world and has a population of more than eight million. In many people's opinion, New York's museums, art galleries, restaurants, theaters and even newspapers are the finest ones in the world.

Adapted from RINDLAUB, Jean Wade. In: DOW, Anne R. (edit). Pro-English learning system: Meet America I. Harvard: International Horizons.

Text Comprehension

1. Choose the correct alternative according to the text.

a) The USA is _____ Mexico.

- () more big than
- () more bigger than
- () bigger than
- () the bigger than

b) _____ is one of the most civilized of them.

- () Miami
- () Dallas
- () Texas
- () Austin

2. Answer the following questions after reading the texts.

a) How many states are there in the USA?

b) What's the biggest state in the USA?

c) Where is Miami Beach?

d) What about New York's population? How many people live there?

3. Research and find out some information about the USA.

a) Date of Independence

b) Form of Government

c) Capital

d) Currency

e) National Symbol

f) The 1st American President

Grammar

Adjectives and Degrees of Comparison

Degrees of Comparison

Comparative of Equality – (long and short adjectives)

As + adjective + as

English is **as easy as** Portuguese.

Comparative of Inferiority – (long and short adjectives)

Less + adjective + than

Fortaleza is **less hot than** Mossoró.

Comparative of Superiority

Long Adjectives

More + adjective + than

Issac is more intelligent than Newton.

Short Adjectives

Adjectives + er/ier + than

Peter is happier than Claude.

Good: Better than

Bad: Worse than

Superlative – of Superiority

Long Adjectives

The most + adjective

Messi is the most talented soccer player in the world.

Short Adjectives

The + adjective + est/iest

Gramado is the coldest city in Brazil.

Superlative – of Inferiority

Short and Long Adjectives

The least + adjective

John is the least interesting boy in the classroom.

Good – The best (o melhor)

Bad – The worst (o pior)

Comprehension

1. Write.

a) The comparative of superiority of *wonderful*.

b) The superlative of superiority of *tall*.

c) The superlative of superiority of *good*.

d) The comparative of inferiority of *ugly*.

e) The comparative of superiority of *bad*.

2. Write sentences with as... as.

a) Martha / beautiful / Annie.

b) His car / modern / mine.

c) You / young / Richard.

d) I / hungry / a lion.

d) Alice / happy / Maurice.

3. Complete the sentences using the underlined adjectives in the superlative form.

a) Mr. Stone is _____ man in the city. (rich)

b) The film is _____ film I have seen this year. (interesting)

c) It's a _____ room in the hotel. (small)

d) He's _____ driver that I know. (bad)

e) It's _____ restaurant in town. (good)

4. Complete with the Comparative of Inferiority.

a) She / beautiful / him.

b) Carlos / tall / Joe.

c) My dog / big / yours.

d) That house / large / this.

e) The Mary's hair / long / Annie.

5. Complete with the Comparative of Superiority.

a) Teresina / hot / Fortaleza.

b) Campina Grande/cold/Patos.

c) This pool/big/that.

d) The boy/young/girl.

e) The child/happy/adult.
