Ingês

Instrumental I

Antônio Serur
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Apresentação

Cada vez mais os estudantes percebem o quão importante e necessário é dominar a língua inglesa. Ela se tornou um dos principais veículos de comunicação no comércio mundial, no trabalho, no turismo, nas competições esportivas, no acesso a internet, entre outros. Por isso é preciso conhecer a língua inglesa para não se sentir isolado no mundo globalizado de hoje.

Como em qualquer língua, para se expressar com eficácia é preciso muito mais do que dominar regras gramaticais e ter um bom vocabulário; é preciso ter continuidade, estar lendo sempre. E de preferência ler sobre o que gosta como arte, música, cinema, computação, culinária etc.

Esta apostila apresenta farto material com vocabulário cuidadosamente escolhido; com textos atraentes, e com uma gramática preparada para oferecer ao aluno bom conhecimento da matéria, seguida de exercícios práticos visando ajudar - de maneira prática - o ensino da língua inglesa.

From
Tony Aladdin
with love
www.tonyaladdin.com
Nota sobre o autor

Antônio Serur


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PRONOUNS

Vamos estudar nesta primeira aula os Subject e Object Pronouns. É bem simples!

Então, dear students, vamos saber o que são e para que servem.

Subject Pronouns
- I = eu
- YOU = tu/você
- HE = ele
- SHE = ela
- IT = ele/ela
- WE = nós
- YOU = vós/vocês
- THEY = eles/elas

Object Pronouns
- ME = me, mim
- YOU = te/ti
- HIM = o, lhe
- HER = a, lhe
- IT = o, alhe
- US = nós
- YOU = vós
- THEM = os, as, lhés

ANTES DO VERBO OU PREPOSIÇÃO

Fernanda is my girlfriend = She is my girlfriend.

She loves Tony = She loves him.

She works with Tony = She works with him.

*It (Refere-se a coisas ou animais)

Obs: It é usado quando o sexo não estiver definido.

Ex: Child: criança ; Baby: bebê

Subject Pronouns
- I am happy.
- You are sad.
- He is rich.
- She is poor.
- We are strong.
- They are weak.
- It is big.
- They are small.

Pronomes Pessoais
- Eu sou/estou feliz.
- Você é/está triste.
- Ele é/está rico.
- Ela é/está pobre.
- Nós somos/estamos fortes.
- Eles/Elas são/estão fracos/fracas.
- Isso é/está grande.
- Eles/Elas são/estão pequenos/pequenas.
Let’s try guys.

01. Complete with the correct pronoun: (Complete com o pronome correto:)

a) It is easy for ____________ to find a job. (they / them)

b) John is going to London. ____________ is going there by plane. (He / Him)

c) ____________ are good friends of Dave. (Our / We)

d) Where are the other students? They didn’t wait for ____________. (we / us)

e) The inspector said: “Are you calling ____________ an old man?” (I / me)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Portuguese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You love me.</td>
<td>Você me ama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She helped us a lot.</td>
<td>Ela nos ajudou muito.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give me the book!</td>
<td>Dê-me o livro!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A caneta está com ele.</td>
<td>A caneta está com ele.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
02. Complete as frases substituindo as palavras sublinhadas por subject / object pronouns.

a) Pamela does her projects on the computer.
   _________ does them on _________.

b) Roger takes Lisa out to dance every Saturday.
   _________ takes _________ out to dance every Saturday.

c) Steve and I help the children all the time.
   _________ help _________ all the time.

d) Susan and Janet listen to music with Tom and me.
   _________ listen to music with _________.

e) Jim takes Spanish lessons with Paul and Bob.
   _________ takes Spanish lessons with _________.

» Anotações

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Curso Técnico em Secretariado
VERB TO BE (Ser ou estar)

“To be” is the heart of the english language!

O verbo TO BE é considerado um dos verbos auxiliares mais importantes da língua Inglesa.

1. Supply the verb To Be in the Present Tense.

a) Winter ______ very cold in our town.

b) My office ______ on Black Street.

c) Her face ______ not dirty.

d) The children ______ in the garage.

e) Where ______ I?

f) The child ______ in the garden.

g) Mr. Black and I ______ very good friends.

O verbo ‘to be’ é frequentemente contraído quando segue um pronome. Sua primeira letra é eliminada e um apóstrofe é adicionado no começo da palavra e conectado ao pronome.
1. Supply the verb To Be in the Present Tense.
   a) Winter ______ very cold in our town.
   b) My office ______ on Black Street.
   c) Her face ______ not dirty.
   d) The children ______ in the garage.
   e) Where ______ I?
   f) The child ______ in the garden.
   g) Mr. Black and I ______ very good friends.

The verb ‘to be’ is frequently contracted when followed by a pronoun. Its first letter is eliminated and an apostrophe is added at the beginning of the word and connected to the pronoun.

AM
IS
ARE

PRESENT TENSE

The verb TO BE is considered one of the most important auxiliary verbs in the English language.

I’m strong.    Sou/estou forte
We’re happy.                 Somos/estamos felizes
He’s sad.    Ele é/está triste

01. Use the short/contracted forms of the auxiliaries only.

Example: She ______ reading a newspaper.

Answer: She’s reading a newspaper.

a) They ______ helping their mother.
   b) I ______ talking to Tony.
   c) She ______ singing a song.
   d) You ______ learning the poem by heart.
   e) He ______ watching a film.
   f) We ______ playing a computer game.

UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS: (Decifrar essas palavras:)

Ex: CELSO - CLOSE = fechar

SUBY:                                  RUMMES:

CAFE:                                  RITYD:

PAPYH:                                 DRENAG:

NOTW:                                  DEILRCNH:

Contrações são geralmente evitadas no discurso formal ou na escrita. O verbo ‘to be’ torna-se negativo com a adição de ‘not’.

I’m not happy.                Não sou/estou feliz
She is not sad.              Ela não é/não está triste.
They are not weak.          Eles/elas não são/não estão fracos/fracas.
Class 3

PAST SIMPLE “to be”

Já trabalhamos o verbo TO BE no presente, agora vamos aprender o PASSADO dele.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Portuguese</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I was</td>
<td>Eu era ou estava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were</td>
<td>Você era ou estava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was</td>
<td>Ele era ou estava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She was</td>
<td>Ela era ou estava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was</td>
<td>Ele (ela) era ou estava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We were</td>
<td>Nós éramos ou estávamos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were</td>
<td>Vocês eram ou estavam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They were</td>
<td>Eles (elas) eram ou estavam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OK Guys! Let’s use our brain.

1. Complete the sentences with was or were.

a) I _______ happy.

b) You _______ angry.

c) She _______ in London last week.

d) We _______ at school.

e) It _______ cold.

f) They _______ in the garden.

2. Write the sentences into the given form.

a) Jane was in her class yesterday.

Interrogative: ____________________________________________?

b) It was very cold last night.

Negative: ________________________________________________.
c) We were in the classroom two hours ago.

Negative: ________________________________________________.

d) They were in Paris two weeks ago.

Interrogative: ______________________________________________?

Hello and Goodbye

A- Hello

B- Hello, Marco. How are you?

A- Fine, thanks. How are you?

B- I’m fine, thank you. Well, I have to go now. Goodbye!

A- Goodbye, Dani. See you tomorrow!

B- Bye bye, Marco. Have a nice evening.

A- Thanks, you too!

B- Thanks.

**Key Vocabulary**

- Reception = Recepção
- Reservation = Reserva
- Good day = Bom dia
- Can I help you = Posso te ajudar
- I would like a room = Eu gostaria de um quarto
- Bedroom = Quarto
- Single room = Quarto de solteiro
- Double room = Quarto de casal
- With shower = Com chuveiro
- Room number = Número de quarto
- Keys = Chaves
- Fill in this form = Preencha este formulário
- Passport number = Número de passaporte
- Can I pay by credit card? = Posso pagar com cartão de crédito

**Cumprimento**

Hi! = Oi! Olá!
Hello! = Alô! Olá!
Good morning! = Bom dia!
Good afternoon! = Boa tarde!
Good evening! = Boa noite!

**Despedida**

Good night! = Boa noite!
Good-bye! = Adeus!
See you later! = Até mais tarde!
See you! = Até mais!
DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (pronomes demonstrativos)

This: este, esta, isto
These: estes, estas
That: aquele, aquela, aquilo
Those: aqueles, aquelas

This is a book
Este é um livro

This is an eraser
Esta é uma borracha

This is a dictionary
Este é um dicionário

This is a notebook
Este é um caderno

This is an umbrella
Este é um guarda-chuva

IS THIS YOUR BOOK?

Victor: __________ me, are you Jennifer Wan?
Lisa: No, I'm not. She's over __________.
Victor: I __________.
Victor: Excuse me, are you Jennifer Wan?
Jennifer: Yes, I am.
Victor: I __________ this is your book.
Jennifer: You're right. It's my English book. __________
Victor: __________ I'm Victor Garcia.
Jennifer: It's nice to __________ you, Victor.

THANK YOU / BY THE WAY / THINK / MEET
EXCUSE / THERE / SORRY
In a Hotel

Getting a Room for the Night

A. Good evening. Can I help you?
B. Yes, please. I’d like a room for the night.

A. Would you like a single room, or a double room?
B. A single room, please. How much is the room?

A. It’s $55 per night.
B. Can I pay by credit card?

A. Certainly. We take Visa, Master Card and American Express. Could you fill in this form, please?
B. Do you need my passport number? No, just an address and your signature.

A. Here you are.
B. Here’s your key. Your room number is 212.

A. Thank you.
B. Thank you. If you need anything, dial 0 for the reception area. Have a good stay!

UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS:

Ex: CELSO - CLOSE = fechar

SEERRA: KHINT:

THREE: LEICHRDN:

BELLAMUR: IKCS:
Learning through pictures

LISTEN / SING / SMILE / EAT / OPEN / SWIM
RUN / DANCE / DRIVE / WASH / WALK / DRINK

ENGLISH FOR KIDS
www.pbskids.org

Tony's tips

NOBODY LOVES ME

When I was sixteen I asked a girl out and she just laughed and said, "NO". Since then I've been frightened to ask another girl out. I don't think shall ever find someone to love me. I'm eighteen now and feel desperate. What can I do?
ENGLISH ALPHABET

Aprender o alfabeto em inglês é muito importante. Conhecendo as pronúncias das letras terá facilidade em soletar nomes, sobrenomes, ruas, endereços, e-mails, enfim palavras difíceis de escrever. Então, dear students, let’s go!

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<tr>
<th>A</th>
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<th>C</th>
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<td>[eks]</td>
<td>[wai]</td>
<td>[zed / zi]</td>
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NOBODY LOVES ME

When I was sixteen I asked a girl out and she just laughed and said, “NO”.

Since then I’ve been frightened to ask another girl out. I don’t think shall ever find someone to love me. I’m eighteen now and feel desperate.

What can I do?
1. Um conselho apropriado a este adolescente seria:

a) de-lhe um presente

b) peça-a em casamento

c) tente novamente

d) termine o namoro

e) troque de namorada

THERE TO BE (Haver)

There is / There are

There was / There were

2. Complete the spaces with There was or There were.

a) ___________ mice in the house I visited last week.

b) ___________ little sugar in my tea.

c) ___________ children asking for money in the streets.

TO HAVE (Ter)

PRESENT

He, She, It ▶ has ▶ ‘s

I, You, We, They ▶ have ▶ ‘ve

I have (eu tenho)

you have (você tem )

he has (ele tem)

she has (ela tem)

it has (ele / ela tem)

we have (nós temos)

you have (vocês tem)

they have (eles / elas tem)
Observe que o verbo será sempre has para he, she e it.

• O verbo *to have* é usado para falar das refeições:

  **Exemplos:**

  to have coffee, beer, cigarettes... tomar café, cerveja / fumar cigarros
  to have breakfast... tomar café da manhã
  to have lunch... almoçar
  to have dinner... jantar
  to have a shower, a bath... tomar banho
  to have a party... dar uma *festa*

• *Have* é um verbo irregular, ou seja, o past simple NÃO É com ED.

  I had (eu tinha)
  you had (você tinha)
  he had (ele tinha)
  she had (ela tinha)
  it had (ele / ela tinha)
  we had (nós tínhamos)
  you had (vocês tinham)
  they had (eles / elas tinham)

**PAST**

HAD \( \overset{ \text{p} }{=} \) ‘d (p/ todos os pronomes)

3. **Complete com as formas corretas do verbo TO HAVE no Presente ou Passado.**

a) We ____________ a lot of exercises to do now.

b) They ____________ some friends who live here.

c) My mother ____________ three sisters.

d) She ____________ some problems at school last year.

e) He ____________ a brother who died two years ago.
What do you do?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(  ) I’m a police officer.</td>
<td>A) I take care of teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(  ) I’m a dentist.</td>
<td>B) I serve food and drinks in a restaurant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(  ) I’m a doctor.</td>
<td>C) I enforce the law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(  ) I’m a teacher.</td>
<td>D) I treat patients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(  ) I’m a firefighter.</td>
<td>E) I fly planes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(  ) I’m a pilot.</td>
<td>F) I put out fires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(  ) I’m a waiter.</td>
<td>G) I teach students.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

» Anotações

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KANGAROOS

Do you know that the kangaroo can’t walk at all - but it can travel at 40 miles an hour!!

This amazing animal is very good at jumping.

It can jump 20 feet at a time.

An adult kangaroo is only five feet tall, but it can jump over a car.

This is England.

Q - Is England a city?

A - No, England isn’t a city. England is a country.

Q - And London. Is London a city or a country?


Q - Is London in Germany?

A - No, London isn’t in Germany. London is in England.

1. Dialogue - Introducing Yourself

Key Vocabulary

- Nice: __________________________
- Meet: _________________________
- Too: __________________________
- Fine: _________________________
- How about you: _________________
- Great: _________________________
A.

- Hi, my name’s Frank.
- Nice to meet you, Frank. My name’s Simon.
- It’s nice to meet you too. Simon.

B.

- Hi, Tom! How are you?
- Oh, I’m fine thanks. How about you?
- I’m great, thanks.

C.

- What’s your name?
- My name is Bernard. What’s your name?
- My name’s Stef. It’s nice to meet you, Bernard.
- Nice to meet you too. Where are you from Stef?
- I’m from The USA.

1. Dialogue - Introducing Yourself
- Hello, My name’s Tony. What’s your name?
- Fernanda.
- Where are you from Fernanda?
- I’m from Brazil. Where are you from?
- I’m from England. Are you Brazilian Fernanda?
- Yes, I am. Are you English?
- Yes I am.
NOW TELL ME ABOUT YOURSELF

- Hello, my name’s _______________________________.
  - What’s ______ name?
  - _______________________________.
  - Where are you from _______________________________?
  - I’m from _______________________________. Where are you from?
  - I’m from _______________________________.
  - Are you _________________?
  - Yes, I am. Are you _________________?
  - Yes I am.

REMEMBER

p.m. : post meridiem (after noon)
a.m. : ante meridiem (before noon)
A.D. : in the year of our Lord (Anno Domini)
B.C. : Before Christ

UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS:

Ex: CELSO ➤ CLOSE = fechar

GEINNEV:       AKSHNT:
CINE:          NEFI:
NGINROM:       NICES:
WOMOTORR:      HOMERT:
Things people carry

PENS; COMB; HAIRBRUSH; GLASSES; WALLET; KEYS

COLORS, NUMBERS AND NATIONALITIES

Red:     Yelow:
Blue:     Purple:
Orange:    Green:
Black:     White:
Gray:     Brown:
Beige:     Pink:
OBS:
Light:    Dark:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

(oh) one two three four five six seven eight Nine ten
COLORS, NUMBERS AND NATIONALITIES

Red: Yelow:
Blue: Purple:
Orange: Green:
Black: White:
Gray: Brown:
Beige: Pink:

OBS:
Light: Dark:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
(oh) one two three four five six seven eight Nine ten

Things people carry

PENS; COMB; HAIRBRUSH; GLASSES; WALLET; KEYS
Todas as nacionalidades, em inglês, são escritas com inicial maiúscula. Grande parte delas apresenta terminações parecidas. Observe:

Pedro is from Brazil. He’s Brazilian.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Be careful

• Marque a alternativa que traduza corretamente a sentença abaixo para o inglês.

Eu tenho 15 anos de idade e tenho 1,60 m de altura.

a) I have 15 years old and have 1,60 of height.

b) I have 15 years of old and I have 1.60 cm tall.

c) I am 15 years of old and I have 1.60 m of tall.

d) I’m 15 and 1,60 km tall.

e) I am 15 years old and I am 1.60 m tall.
Curso Técnico em Secretariado

Inglês Instrumental I

Class 7

Todas as nacionalidades, em inglês, são escritas com inicial maiúscula. Grande parte delas apresenta terminações parecidas. Observe:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Argentinean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Australian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Brazilian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Portugal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>American</td>
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c) I am 15 years of old and I have 1.60 m of tall.

d) I’m 15 and 1,60 km tall.

e) I am 15 years old and I am 1.60 m tall.

**Dialogue**

Peter: Hello.

Jane: Hi!

Tony: My name is Tony. What’s your name?

Laura: My name is Laura. Nice to meet you.

Tony: It’s a pleasure. This is a great party!

Laura: Yes, it is. Where are you from?

Tony: I’m from Toronto.

Laura: Toronto? Really, are you American?

Tony: NO, I’m not American. I’m Canadian.

Laura: Oh, you’re Canadian. Sorry about that.

Tony: That’s OK. Where are you from?

Laura: I’m from London, but I’m not British.

Tony: No, what are you?

Laura: Well, my parents were Spanish, so I’m Spanish, too.

Tony: That’s very interesting. Spain is a beautiful country.

Laura: Thank you. It IS a wonderful place.
**Class 8**

**DIALOGUE AT THE AIRPORT**

**Key Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can:</th>
<th>Checkin:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have:</td>
<td>Seat:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ticket:</td>
<td>Suitcase:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here:</td>
<td>Carry:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would:</td>
<td>Bag:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Like:</td>
<td>Boarding:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke:</td>
<td>Nice:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aisle:</td>
<td>Flight:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Checking In**

A. Good morning. Can I have your ticket, please?
B. Here you are.

A. Thank you. Would you like smoking or non-smoking?
B. Non-smoking, please.

A. Would you like a window or an aisle seat?
B. An aisle seat, please.

A. Do you have any baggage?
B. Yes, this suitcase and this carry-on bag.

A. Here’s your boarding pass. Have a nice flight.
B. Thank you.

**Extra Information**

**Mr., Mrs., Miss and Ms.**

Are formal

Mr. ➤ Sr., Senhor
Mrs. ➤ Sra., Senhora
Ms., Miss ➤ Senhorita
Class 8

PASSPORT CONTROL

Key Vocabulary

Can I have your ticket?
Can I see your passport?
Smoking, non-smoking
Window
Aisle seat
Baggage
Carry-on bag
Boarding pass
Tourist
Business
Pleasant stay

Passport control dialogue

A. Good morning. Can I see your passport?
B. Here you are.
A. Thank you very much. Are you a tourist or on business?
B. I’m a tourist.
A. That’s fine. Have a pleasant stay.
B. Thank you.
The camel can live without water for one week. It can walk over 200 miles in the desert without drinking water. It can do this because it has three stomachs that hold water. And the hump on its back holds fat, so the camel can live without food for a long time, too.

Dear students, nessa aula vamos trabalhar o presente simples e seus auxiliares. Então, dear students, let’s do it!

**SIMPLE PRESENT**

**Advérbios e locuções de uso frequente com o Simple Present:**
- always   sempre
- never   nunca
- often, frequently frequentemente
- seldom, rarely raramente
- generally  geralmente
- usually   normalmente
- sometimes as vezes
- once a week  uma vez por semana
- twice a month  duas vezes por mês
- three times a year três vezes por ano

**Usos do Simple Present**
1. Para expressar verdades gerais / universais.
   - Ant-eaters eat ants. (Tamanduás comem formigas)
   - The moon revolves around the earth. (A lua gira ao redor da terra.)
2. Para expressar ações habituais.
   - She goes to the cinema on Saturdays. (Ela vai ao cinema aos sábados.)

**Anotações**
CAMELS
The camel can live without water for one week. It can walk over 200 miles in the desert without drinking water. It can do this because it has three stomachs that hold water. And the hump on its back holds fat, so the camel can live without food for a long time, too.

Dear students, nessa aula vamos trabalhar o presente simples e seus auxiliares.

Então, dear students, let’s do it!

SIMPLE PRESENT

Advérbios e locuções de uso frequente com o Simple Present:

always sempre
never nunca
often, frequently frequentemente
seldom, rarely raramente
generally geralmente
usually normalmente
sometimes as vezes
once a week uma vez por semana
twice a month duas vezes por mês
three times a year três vezes por ano

Usos do Simple Present

1. Para expressar verdades gerais / universais.

   Ant-eaters eat ants. (Tamanduás comem formigas)

   The moon revolves around the earth. (A lua gira ao redor da terra.)

2. Para expressar ações habituais.

   She goes to the cinema on Saturdays. (Ela vai ao cinema aos sábados.)

   Nas 3 pessoas do singular ( he , she , it )
Acrescentamos ES aos verbos terminados em s, sh, ch, x, o, z

push => pushes    fix => fixes

Aos verbos terminados em y precedido de vogal só se acrescenta S

play => plays    obey => obeys

Aos verbos terminados em y precedido de consoante => (-y + ies)

carry => carries    fly => flies

Acrescenta-se S como regra geral.

work => works    smoke => smokes

Let’s try guys!

1. Complete these sentences with the Simple Present Tense of the verbs in parentheses.

   a) My secretary always ________________ my lawyer. (to phone)

   b) The director never ________________ on time. (to come)

   c) She often ________________ to Paris. (to go)

   d) That man never ________________ that car. (to polish)

   e) My father ________________ to Rio every week. (to fly)

2. Which sentence is in the Simple Present?

   a) He have read a book.

   b) He read a book.

   c) He reads a book.

   d) He has read a book.

3. Complete the sentences with do or does.

   a) How long __________ our lesson last?

   b) What time __________ Paul and Jim get up in the morning?

   c) What __________ your brothers do after dinner?

   d) When __________ your women come back?

   e) What __________ your brother do after dinner?
Let's try guys!

Class 10

Where are you from, Laura?

Mark: Where are you from, Laura?

Laura: Well, my whole family is in the United States now, but we’re from Costa Rica originally.

Mark: Oh, so you’re from South America.

Laura: Actually, Costa Rica isn’t in South America. It’s in Central America.

Mark: Oh, right. My geography isn’t very good!!

Dialogue

Take a photo of me!!!

Tom: Excuse me, sorry to trouble you. Can you please take a photo of me?

Fernanda: Of course. No problem. Where would you like me to take it?

Tom: Just under the departures sign thanks.

Fernanda: You look like you’re going somewhere tropical. Where are you going?

Tom: Oh, nowhere. I just want my friends to think that I can afford a great holiday. Thank you.
UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS:

Ex: CELSO - CLOSE = fechar

VYREE: DOSLEM:

NERIND: CONE:

TONEF: SALYWA:

RELYWA: CEIWT:

YOUR FRIEND IS ONE WHO KNOWS ALL ABOUT AND STILL LIKES YOU

SIMPLE PRESENT - NEGATIVE & INTERROGATIVE

When the auxiliary is used, the main verb returns to Simple Form:

ex: She studies a lot

She doesn't study a lot.

I, You, We, They = do / don't

He, She, It = does / doesn't

Let's try guys!

1. Rewrite these sentences into the given form.
   a) She prefers to have dinner with me.
      Interrogative: _____________________________________________?
   b) I spend my holidays in Brazil.
      Negative: ________________________________________________
   c) She likes to think about her life.
      Interrogative: _____________________________________________?
   d) He copies his exercise at home.
      Negative: ________________________________________________
Class 11

**SIMPLE PRESENT - NEGATIVE & INTERROGATIVE**

Na Negativa e Interrogativa usa-se o auxiliar “To Do”

- **I, You, We, They** = do / don’t
- **He, She, It** = does / doesn’t

Quando o auxiliar é usado, o verbo principal volta para Simple Form:

ex: She studies a lot ➔ She doesn’t study a lot.

**Let’s try guys!**

1. Rewrite these sentences into the given form.

   a) She prefers to have dinner with me.

      Interrogative: ________________________________?

   b) I spend my holidays in Brazil.

      Negative: ________________________________

   c) She likes to think about her life.

      Interrogative: ________________________________?

   d) He copies his exercise at home.

      Negative: ________________________________
Write the correct word next to these numbers.

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

Cowards die many times before their deaths.

Os covardes morrem muitas vezes antes de suas mortes.

»Anotações
Class 12

Dialogue - Introducing Yourself

Tony: Hi, Fernanda. How are you?

Fernanda: Fine, thanks, Tony. How are you?

Tony: Fine. It’s good to see you.

Fernanda: You, too. I’m glad you have time today. Can you help me? I need some advice.

Tony: Well, maybe I can help you.

Fernanda: I think of starting my own business – a boutique.

Tony: Oh, it’s a good idea!

Fernanda: I want a company with my name on it. I make the decisions and control everything.

Tony: You need a lawyer and an accountant. I contact them for you, ok!

Key Vocabulary

Glad
To need
Advice
Maybe
To start
Own
Business
To make
Lawyer
Accountant
1. Complete the sentences with do or does.

a) How long _________ our lesson last?

b) What time _________ Paul and Jim get up in the morning?

c) What _________ your brothers do after dinner?

d) When _________ your women come back?

e) What _________ your brother do after dinner?

OK Guys! Let’s use our brain.

FIND THE LETTERS
Five letters of the alphabet are missing from the circle. Can you use the missing letters to find an animal?

» Anotações
1. Complete the sentences with do or does.

a) How long ____________ our lesson last?

b) What time ____________ Paul and Jim get up in the morning?

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e) What ____________ your brother do after dinner?

FIND THE LETTERS

Five letters of the alphabet are missing from the circle. Can you use the missing letters to find an animal?

OK Guys! Let’s use our brain.

ADDRESS BOOK ; BRIEFCASE ; PHOTOS ; GLASSES
CALCULATOR ; UMBRELLA ; HANDBAG ; TISSUES ; NEWSPAPER
BE CAREFUL

1. Em um aeroporto, os anúncios feitos pelo alto-falante normalmente são precedidos pela seguinte expressão:
   a) Ladies and gentlemen, may I have your attention, please?
   b) Pay attention, everybody!
   c) Dear passengers. Now listen, please.
   d) Listen to me, ladies and gentlemen!
   e) Please, ladies and lords!

2. Leia o diálogo abaixo.

   Nasrah: How long does it take you to bring the dessert?
   Khahled: I'm sorry! I forgot your order.
   Nasrah: Never mind! Just bring me the bill.

   Este diálogo se passa presumivelmente em um/uma:
   a) viagem pelo deserto
   b) restaurante
   c) quartel.
   d) farmácia.
   e) metrô.

3. Escolha a alternativa que melhor interage com a oração dada.

   How do you do?
   a) I forgot!
   b) It is easy!
   c) How do you do?
   d) I don’t know.
   e) But I don’t!
4. Choose the right alternative to complete these sentences.

• Alfred ________________ Portuguese well. (to teach - Negative)
• She ________________ the lesson at home. (to do)
• Sometimes Mary and Carol ________________ to school by bus. (to come - Negative)
• My cousin ________________ to her hometown once a month. (to fly)
• This man ________________ English twice a week. (to study)

a) doesn’t teach; does; don’t come; flies; studies
b) doesn’t teach; does; doesn’t come; flies; studies
c) doesn’t teach; does; doesn’t come; flies; studys
d) doesn’t teach; does; don’t come; flies; studys
e) doesn’t teach; does; do not come; fly; studys

Did you Know?

Canada is the second largest country in the world, smaller only to Russia.

Niagara Falls is one of Canada’s best known tourist attractions. It is the largest falls in the world, measured in volume of water. Both English and French are official languages. Most of Quebec and parts of eastern Canada are still heavily influenced by their French origins. Much of the rest of Canada is English origin.

Better die with honor than live with shame.
É melhor morrer com honra do que viver com vergonha.

» Anotações
THE SEASONS

No hemisfério norte, as estações do ano são “invertidas” em relação ao hemisfério sul. Veja, por exemplo, em que épocas ocorrem as estações no Brasil (hemisfério sul) e na Inglaterra (hemisfério norte).

Let's try guys!

1. Match the columns:
   a) To buy (      ) estar
   b) To bite (      ) comprar
   c) To forget (      ) morder
   d) To have (      ) esquecer
   e) To be (      ) ter

2. Match the columns according to the meaning of the proverbs:
   a) When the cat is away, the mice will play.
      (     ) Um amigo na necessidade é um amigo de verdade.
   b) A friend in need is a friend indeed.
      (     ) As paredes têm ouvidos.
   c) A good husband makes a good wife.
      (     ) Quando o gato está fora, os ratos se divertem.
   d) Walls have ears.
      (     ) Um bom marido faz uma boa esposa.
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Exercises - Headwords

a) Relatives

b) Parts of the body

c) Animals

d) Drinks

e) Food

f) Clothes

g) Continents

h) Sports

i) Subjects

Question Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When</th>
<th>quando</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>o que; que; qual; quais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>onde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What ... for</td>
<td>para que; por que</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>por que</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time</td>
<td>que horas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How</td>
<td>como; de que modo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What else</td>
<td>que mais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which</td>
<td>qual/ quais; que</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who else</td>
<td>quem mais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose</td>
<td>de quem (posse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What kind / sort</td>
<td>que tipo / como é ...(pessoa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>quem (sujeito e objeto)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whom</td>
<td>quem (objeto e após preposições)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is .... like</td>
<td>como está...(tempo)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How + Adjectives or Adverbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How much</th>
<th>quanto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How many</td>
<td>quantos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How big</td>
<td>qual o tamanho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How thick</td>
<td>que espessura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How deep</td>
<td>que profundidade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How tall</td>
<td>que altura (pessoa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How far</td>
<td>que distância</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How high</td>
<td>que altura (coisas) que comprimento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How fast</td>
<td>a que velocidade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How often</td>
<td>quantas vezes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long</td>
<td>quanto tempo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How old</td>
<td>que idade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long ago</td>
<td>há quanto tempo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How wide</td>
<td>que largura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How soon</td>
<td>dentro de quanto tempo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OK GUYS! SHOW ME THAT YOU CAN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latir:</th>
<th>Pulgas:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bola:</td>
<td>Cachorro:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osso:</td>
<td>Animal de estimação:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleira:</td>
<td>Rabo:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 Curso Técnico em Secretariado
CHIMPANZEEs

The chimpanzee is a very intelligent animal that is good at learning language.

A chimpanzee can learn to use sign language, but it can’t always use correct grammar. For example, a chimpanzee can use sign language to say, “Me want banana now,” but not, “I want a banana now, please.”

ENGLISH NUMBERS

Aprender os números em inglês é muito importante, principalmente a escrita deles.

Então, dear students, let’s go!

<p>| | | | | | | | | |</p>
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<td>twenty-one</td>
<td>twenty-two</td>
<td>twenty-three</td>
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<td>forty</td>
<td>fifty</td>
<td>sixty</td>
<td>seventy</td>
<td>eighty</td>
<td>ninety</td>
<td>one hundred</td>
<td>one hundred and one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>one thousand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Vocabulary

Can I help you? ________________________________________________________

Can I try it (them) on? ________________________________________________

Size __________________________________________

Extra small _______________________________________

Medium _______________________________________

Large ________________________________________
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**ENGLISH NUMBERS**

Aprender os números em inglês é muito importante, principalmente a escrita deles. Então, dear students, let’s go!

11 eleven
21 twenty-one
40 forty
12 twelve
22 twenty-two
50 fifty
13 thirteen
23 twenty-three
60 sixty
14 fourteen
24 twenty-four
70 seventy
15 fifteen
25 twenty-five
80 eighty
16 sixteen
26 twenty-six
90 ninety
17 seventeen
27 twenty-seven
100 one hundred
18 eighteen
28 twenty-eight
101 one hundred and one
19 nineteen
30 thirty
20 twenty
1000 one thousand

**Key Vocabulary**

Can I help you?
Can I try it (them) on?
Size
Extra small
Medium
Large
How does it fit?
Changing rooms
How would you like to pay?
Credit cards

**Dialogues - In a Shop**

**Shopping for a Sweater**

A. Can I help you?
B. Yes, I’m looking for a sweater.

A. What size are you?
B. I’m an extra large.

A. How about this one?
B. Yes, that’s nice. Can I try it on?

A. Certainly, there’s the changing rooms over there.
B. Thank you.

A. How does it fit?
B. It’s too large. Do you have a large?

A. Yes, here you are.
B. Thank you. I’ll have it, please.

A. OK, how would you like to pay?
B. Do you take credit cards?
A. Yes, we do. Visa, Master Card and American Express.
B. OK, here’s my Visa.

A. Thank you. Have a nice day!
B. Thank you, goodbye.

A man is known by the company he keeps.
Diga-me com quem andas e dir-te-ei quem és.

» Anotações
Australia

LOCATION:
Oceania

CAPITAL CITY:
Canberra

MAIN CITIES:
Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Darwin

CURRENCY:
1 Australian dollar

RELIGIONS:
Anglican, Roman Catholic, others

Life Expectancy:
80.26

Independence Day:
1 January 1901

Days of the week

Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Type the name of the day to fill each blank below.

a) Schools and offices are closed on ______________________.

b) The day before Friday is ______________________.

c) ______________________ is the last day of the week.

d) ______________________ has in its name a letter ‘d’ which is silent.

e) If today is Sunday, then tomorrow will be ______________________.

f) The day after Saturday is ______________________.

**Across**

4. What color are violets?
8. Look how ____ the grass and leaves are!
9. This is the color of snow.
10. Penguins are white and ____.

**Colors**

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**Down**

1. The sunflowers are a bright____.
2. This color is also a name of a fruit.
3. Many bears are this color.
5. The sky is as _____ as your eyes.
6. Look at the ____ fire engine.
7. This is the color you get if you mix red and white together.

**Don’t judge a book by its cover.**

Não julgue ninguém pela aparência.

Anotações

---

Try your best.

1. The husband of my sister is my…
2. The son of my son is my…
3. My sister’s daughter is my…
4. My mother’s sister is my…
5. Who is your brother’s son?
6. My father’s father is my…
7. My wife’s brother is my…
8. My daughter’s husband is my…
9. My wife’s mother is my…
10. The day after Saturday is ______________________.

**How to write Numbers**

www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/texte/auschreiben.htm

Tony’s tips
Inglês Instrumental I

Class 16

Across
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8. Look how ____ the grass and leaves are!
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Colors

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Anotações

Father:   Mother:
Brother:   Sister:
Son:    Daughter:
Nephew:    Niece:
Uncle:    Aunt:
Cousin:    Parents:
Grandfather:   Grandmother:
Grandparents: Relatives:
Grandson:    Granddaughter:
Father-In-Law:   Mother-In-Law:
Brother-In-Law:   Sister-In-Law:
Son-In-Law:    Daughter-In-Law:
Godfather:   Godmother:
Godson:    Goddaughter:
Stepfather:   Stepmother:
Stepbrother:   Stepsister:
Stepson:    Stepdaughter:

Try your best.
1. The husband of my sister is my...
2. The son of my son is my...
3. My sister’s daughter is my...
4. My mother’s sister is my...
5. Who is your brother’s son?
6. My father’s father is my...
7. My wife’s brother is my...
8. My daughter’s husband is my...
9. My wife’s mother is my...

Curso Técnico em Secretariado
MONTHS OF THE YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January</th>
<th>July</th>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>December</td>
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TELLING THE TIME

Key Vocabulary

- Excuse me.
- Can you tell me the time, please?
- What time is it?

What time is it? - I

A. Excuse me. Can you tell me the time, please?
B. Yes, of course. It’s seven o’clock.

A. Thank you.
B. No problem.

What time is it? - II

A. What time is it?
B. It’s eight thirty five.

A. Thanks.
B. You’re welcome.
1. Complete these sentences.

I: Bill was born in 1984, thus he is going to be _____ years old in the first year of the twenty-first century.

II: There are ____ names of the months ending in “y”.

III: There are ____ names of the months starting with “a”.

**Capital letters**

The names of persons and pets always begin with a capital letter.

The word I is always written as a capital letter.

Example: We named our new parrot Polly.

Every sentence, both asking and telling, must begin with a capital letter.

The names of all places (like countries, towns and streets) begin with a capital letter.

Example: The Eiffel Tower in Paris is very famous

**Anotações**


PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

IN ; ON ; UNDER ; NEXT TO ; BEHIND ; IN FRONT OF

Let’s try guys!

The briefcase is ________ the television.
The keys are ________ the handbag.
The wallet is ________ the newspaper.
The umbrella is ________ the wastebasket.
The comb is ________ the hairbrush.
The notebooks are ________ the dictionary.

NOW I LAY DOWN MYSELF TO SLEEP
I PRAY THE LORD MY SOUL TO KEEP.
IF I DIE BEFORE I WAKE,
I PRAY THE LORD MY SOUL TO TAKE.

Teacher Tony
Los Angeles, host of the 1932 and 1984 Olympics, was founded in 1781, though the oldest house still standing in the city goes back to only 1818.

1- Quando os Jogos Olímpicos foram pela primeira vez sediados em Los Angeles, a cidade tinha então: _________ anos.

2- Quando os Jogos Olímpicos foram pela segunda vez sediados em Los Angeles, a cidade tinha então: _________ anos.

Don’t bite the hand that feeds you.
Não seja ingrato com quem lhe estende a mão.

Anotações

________________________________________________________________________________________
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Class 20

GIVING AND REQUESTING PERSONAL INFORMATION

Key Vocabulary
- surname
- first name
- Where are you from?
- What’s your job?
- What’s your address?
- What’s your phone number?
- How old are you?
- Are you married?
- Are you single, divorced, separated

Personal Information dialogue
A. What’s your surname?
B. Santos.

A. What’s your first name?
B. Simon.

A. Where are you from?
B. Moreira Sales, Pr.

A. What’s your job?
B. I’m a teacher.

A. What’s your address?
B. 34 White Street

A. What is your phone number?
B. 3028-6730

A. How old are you?
B. 54

A. Are you married?
B. Yes, I am.

Places of interest
Station - Estação
Museum - Museu
Bank - Banco
Police station - Delegacia de polícia
Shop - Loja
Restaurant - Restaurante
School - Escola
Key Vocabulary

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B. I'm a teacher.
A. What's your address?
B. 34 White Street
A. What is your phone number?
B. 3028-6730
A. How old are you?
B. 54
A. Are you married?
B. Yes, I am.

Places of interest

- Station - Estação
- Museum - Museu
- Bank - Banco
- Police station - Delegacia de polícia
- Shop - Loja
- Restaurant - Restaurante
- School - Escola
- Mosque - Mesquita
- Church - Igreja
- Bridge - Ponte
- Tower - Torre
- Theatre - Teatro
- Hospital - Hospital
- Building - Edifício
- Petrol Station; gas station - Posto de gasolina
- Chemist's; drugstore; pharmacy - Farmácia
- Post Office - Agência postal
- Cathedral - Catedral

> Anotações
Atividades Autoinstrutivas

01. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
Motorcycles _______ faster than cars.
   a) isn’t
   b) is
   c) am
   d) are
   e) am not

02. Choose the wrong alternative according to the use of the verb to be.
a) He’s my cousin.
b) I’m ready to dinner.
c) Ted and Billy are near from the sidewalk.
d) Bob and I am tired now.
e) You’re a very short man.

03. Choose the right alternative:
Paul and Dave are best friends.
   a) He
   b) They
   c) It
   d) We
   e) I

04. Choose the right alternative:
• The museum is not open today.
• Elizabeth is at school now.
• Peter and I are here every day.
• Mary is a good student.
   a) He / She / They / She
   b) It / She / We / She
   c) It / He / We / You
   d) She / She / He / She
   e) He / You / They / It

05. Choose the right alternative:
Carol, Andrea and Carla always travel together.
   a) She
   b) You
   c) We
   d) They
   e) He
06. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
Bob and I _______ friends 5 years ago.
a) am
b) are
c) was
d) wasn’t
e) were

07. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
The last Soccer World Cup _______ in 1994.
a) were
b) weren’t
c) wasn’t
d) are
e) was

08. Choose the correct alternative.
a) They was here yesterday.
b) My brother weren’t in London in 1975.
c) Last Monday was a very hot day.
d) The children is in the garden.
e) Your face am not dirty.

09. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
- Hello teacher, this is my friend Tom.
- Nice to ________________ you, Tom.
a) sorry
b) right
c) there
d) think
e) meet

10. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
- Sorry I can’t go out tonight, I am very ____________.
a) eraser
b) umbrella
c) think
d) busy
e) nice
11. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
English is a practical language but Mandarin Chinese ____________.
a) am not  
b) aren’t  
c) are not  
d) isn’t  
e) are

12. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
I’m living a happy life, but the volunteers ____________.
a) isn’t  
b) is not  
c) aren’t  
d) am  
e) am not

13. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
Peter and Carol are living a happy life.
The negative form is:
a) We aren’t living a happy life.  
b) Peter and Carol isn’t living a happy life.  
c) They isn’t living a happy life.  
d) They’re not living a happy life.  
e) Peter and Carol are living a happy life.

14. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
Canada is a very cold country in the _____________.
a) Summer  
b) uncle  
c) Winter  
d) tired  
e) before

15. Choose the right alternative according to the Alphabet:
djei / kiu / i / wai / djii / ei / kei / ai
a) G / Q / I / W / G / E / Q / A  
b) J / Q / E / Y / G / A / K / I  
c) H / K / A / I / J / E / Q / A  
d) J / K / E / U / G / A / K / E  
e) G / K / A / Y / J / E / K / I
16. Choose the right alternative according to these COLORS:
cinza / branco / azul / marrom
a) gray / whit / blu / braw
b) brown / gray / blue / brawn
c) gray / white / blue / brown
d) white / waite / brown / gray
e) brown / blue / green / brawn

17. Choose the right alternative according to these Numbers:
3 / 4 / 8 / 2
a) Tree / four / eight / to
b) Three / four / eit / too
c) Three / four / eight / two
d) Tree / fore / eight / too
e) Three / four / eight / too

18. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
Fernanda is a very _____________ girl.
a) seat
b) window
c) baggage
d) nice
e) aisle

19. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
We have the _____________ for that game.
a) gray
b) ticket
c) birth
d) smoke
e) like

20. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
- Good morning. Can I ___________ your passport?
- Here you are.
a) seat
b) like
c) smoke
d) nice
e) see
21. Choose the right answer.
He always ______________ a magazine
a) read
b) reads not
c) not reads
d) reads
e) seat

22. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
That red car belongs to __________.
a) she
b) I
c) he
d) her
e) they

23. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
Sarah and Cintia are from Nigeria.
________ are from Nigeria.
a) We
b) You
c) They
d) She
e) Them

a) That boy frys eggs every morning.
b) We goes to school by bus.
c) They never watch T.V.
d) She doesn’t teaches English here on Fridays.
e) That boy doesn’t frys eggs every morning.

25. Choose the right alternative to complete this sentence.
He __________ English twice a week. (to study)
a) studis
b) studes
c) studys
d) study
e) studies
26. Choose the right alternative to complete this sentence.
Alfred ________________Portuguese well.
(to teach - Negative)
   a) don’t teach
   b) doesn’t teach
   c) doesn’t teaches
   d) doesn’t teachs
   e) don’t teaches

27. Choose the right alternative to complete these sentences.
Sometimes Mary and Carol ____________to school by bus. (to come - Negative)
   a) don’t comes
   b) doesn’t come
   c) doesn’t comes
   d) don’t come
   e) does not come

28. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
The teacher is _____________ and cannot see you this morning.
   a) too
   b) want
   c) busy
   d) food
   e) see

29. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
Give me some food, I am very ________________.
   a) children
   b) mad
   c) let’s
   d) tomorrow
   e) hungry
30. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
- Hello, _____ name’s Tony. What’s your name?
  - Laura.
  - _________ are you from Laura?
  - I’m from Brazil. Where are you from?
  - I’m from England.
  - Are you ____________?
  - Yes, I _______.
  a) I ; Where ; England ; am
  b) my ; How ; English ; are
  c) me ; Where ; English ; is
  d) my ; Where ; English ; am
  e) he ; How ; England ; are

Oxford is the most popular tourist attraction in Britain, after London. Oxford is famous for its university, which is the oldest in Britain and the third oldest in Europe. The university has thirty-five separated colleges. For many years, only five of these colleges were for women. However, since 1979 nearly all the colleges have accepted both men and women.

Oxford is not only a university city, it is also a market town, where ordinary people live and work. With over one million visitors a year, it’s very difficult nowadays for the residents of Oxford to live their daily lives. Sometimes they feel that the city does not belong to them.

31. According to the text, Oxford...
   a) is famous for its university.
   b) is the most popular tourist attraction in Britain.
   c) is only a university city.
   d) is very near London.
   e) university is the oldest in Europe.
32. Match the second column according to the first one according to the text.

1. Oxford is famous for...
2. Oxford university has...
3. Since nineteen seventy-nine colleges have...
4. Oxford citizens feel...
5. Oxford is also...
   (  ) accepted both men and women.
   (  ) a market town.
   (  ) the city doesn’t belong to them.
   (  ) its university.
   (  ) 35 separate colleges.

The correct sequence is:

a) 3-5-1-4-2
b) 2-5-4-1-3
c) 3-5-4-1-2
d) 3-5-4-2-1
e) 3-5-2-1-4

33. Which question about Oxford can correctly be answered according to the text?

a) When was Oxford university founded?
b) Is Oxford a small town?
c) How far is Oxford from London?
d) How many professors does Oxford employ?
e) Which is the oldest university in Britain?

34. My brother ________ 25 years old.

a) are
b) is
c) were
d) aren’t
e) weren’t

35. Laura and Julie_______ from France, they from the United States.

a) be
b) is
c) are
d) aren’t
e) isn’t
A dictionary is a book containing a selection of the words of a language, usually arranged alphabetically, giving information about their meanings, pronunciations, etymologies, inflected forms, etc., expressed in either the same or another language. Webster’s Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary, Gramercy Books, NY.

36. De acordo com o texto, um dicionário é:
   a) uma seleção de línguas.
   b) um livro que contém uma seleção de palavras de uma língua.
   c) um compêndio sobre a alfabetização.
   d) um livro que explica as palavras apenas de uma língua estrangeira.
   e) um livro que informa sobre as línguas do mundo.

37. Choose the right alternative according to the days of the week:
The day after Thursday is ___________.
   a) Fridai
   b) Fraiday
   c) Friday
   d) Wednesdai
   e) Wenesday

38. Choose the right alternative according to the days of the week:
The day before Thursday is ___________.
   a) Friday
   b) Monday
   c) Sunday
   d) Tuesday
   e) Wednesday

39. Choose the right alternative according to the days of the week:
The day after Friday is ___________.
   a) Sunday
   b) Monday
   c) Saturday
   d) Friday
   e) Tuesday

40. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
The money is in my ___________.
   a) white
   b) comb
   c) people
   d) wallet
   e) cheek
41. Choose the right alternative according to the months of the year:
The month after September is ____________.
   a) Ouctober
   b) October
   c) Octotuber
   d) Octouber
   e) Octuber

There are two types of gorilla: the mountain gorilla that lives in the high areas of the eastern Congo, and the lowland gorilla that lives in the rain forests. Both are plant and fruit eaters. A gorilla can sit down among a small group of trees and bushes and quickly eat every bit of plant food nearby. In a zoo, however, it soon learns to like meat.

42. A palavra “both” pode ser traduzida por:
   a) quaisquer
   b) aqueles
   c) estes
   d) ambos
   e) n.d.a

43. A palavra “among” pode ser traduzida por:
   a) perto de
   b) longe
   c) entre
   d) ao lado de
   e) n.d.a

44. There _______ roses in the garden last summer but now there _______ nothing else than sand.
   a) was - am
   b) were - am
   c) was – are
   d) was - is
   e) were - is

45. Complete these sentences with the appropriate for WAS ou WERE.
   We _____________ in Italy.
   I _____________ in Italy last week.
   Fortunato _____________ in Italy yesterday.
   a) was; was; was.
   b) was; were; was.
   c) were; was; was.
   d) were, were, were.
   e) n.d.a.

Curso Técnico em Secretariado
46. Complete with WHERE; WHEN; WHAT TIME; WHY.
– ___________ did you go yesterday? Downtown.
– ___________ did Montresor arrive in Italy? Three days ago.
– ___________ did Fortunato stay home last night? Because he was tired.

a) Where; When; Why; What time.
b) When; What time; Where; Why.
c) Where; When; What time; Why.
d) Where; Why; What time; When.
e) n.d.a.

47. Choose the right alternative according to the correct use of the Simple Present.

a) She does not drinks wine.
b) She doesn’t drink wine.
c) She don’t drink wine.
d) She doesn’t not drinks wine.
e) She don’t drinks wine.

48. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
Mr. Brown and Miss Wilson were _______________ this morning by a priest.

a) road
b) travel
c) married
d) map
e) foot

49. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
XV street, 1500, Curitiba, Parana, Brazil, is my ________________.

a) left
b) right
c) up
d) beside
e) address

50. Complete the blank with the correct alternative:
- Excuse me. Is there a post office ____________ here?
- Yes. There’s. On that corner.

a) surname
b) near
c) job
d) single
e) married