

**Lingua**  
**Inglesa II**

**Antônio Serur**



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# Apresentação

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Prezado estudante:

Cada vez mais os estudantes percebem a importância do Inglês no mundo de hoje, e se tornou um dos principais veículos de comunicação no comércio mundial, no trabalho, no turismo, nas competições esportivas, para acessar a Internet, etc.

Inglês, como em qualquer língua, é preciso ter continuidade, tem de estar lendo sempre. E devem ler sobre aquilo que gostam como arte, música, cinema, computação ou culinária por isso é importante conhecer a Língua Inglesa para não se sentir isolado no mundo globalizado de hoje.

Essa apostila apresenta farto material com vocabulário cuidadosamente escolhido e isso vai ajudar os nossos alunos a se destacarem nas provas de vestibular. Os textos são apresentados de modo atraente e a gramática tem sido preparada para dar ao aluno um bom conhecimento da matéria seguida com grande variedade de exercícios práticos com o objetivo a ajudar de uma maneira prática o ensino dessa língua.

Tudo foi elaborado para satisfazer ao interesse natural do estudante, evitando o tédio e a monotonia no ensino da língua.

From  
Tony Aladdin  
with love  
“[www.tonyaladdin.com](http://www.tonyaladdin.com)”



# Nota sobre o autor

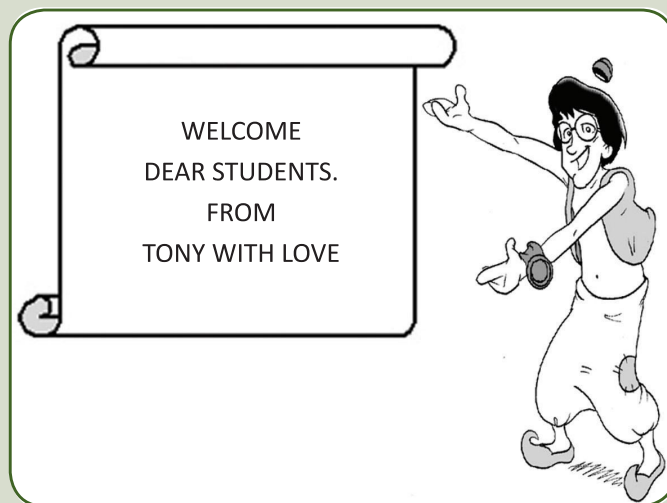
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## Antônio Serur

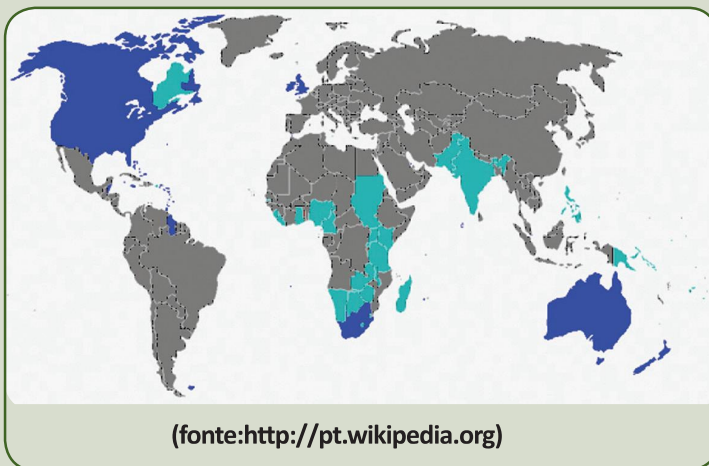
É especialista em língua INGLESA pela Faculdade MOHAWK COLLEGE CANADA. Atua como professor em Cursos Pré-vestibulares em Curitiba desde 2005.







QUAL A RAZÃO DE ESTUDAR A LÍNGUA INGLESA?



(fonte:<http://pt.wikipedia.org>)

Mapa que exhibe os países onde a língua inglesa é falada. Área em azul escuro indica ser o primeiro idioma. Área em azul celeste indica ser a língua oficial, mas não é o primeiro idioma.

O conhecimento global é gerado em Inglês: filmes, artigos científicos,

novidades tecnológicas, arte, para acessar a Internet, para se comunicar, para trabalhar etc.

O Inglês pode não ser o idioma mais falado no mundo, perde para o Mandarim. Mas com certeza é o mais difundido. Leia a frase:

“English is the most widespread language in the history of the planet.”  
[www.englishexperts.com.br](http://www.englishexperts.com.br)

Hello dear friend, você deve lembrar que no primeiro módulo trabalhamos bastante diálogos. Então vamos começar a nossa primeira aula com mais um.

ARE YOU READY? SO LET'S DO IT!

**Paul:** Hello, Marco. How are you?

**Marco:** Fine, thanks. How are you Paul?

**Paul:** I'm fine, thank you. Marco, do you have a hobby?

**Marco:** Sure, I read books.

**Paul:** Oh, I like books as well. Do you watch TV?

**Marco:** Yes, I watch TV every day. I like drama and comedy programs. I like the news and I go to the gym as well.

**Paul:** Me too! Let's go together.

**Marco:** That sounds great!

**Paul:** Okay, I have to go now. Goodbye, Marco. See you tomorrow!

**Marco:** Bye bye, Paul. Have a nice day.

**Paul:** Thanks, you too!



EXTRA VOCABULARY

Parts of the BODY that comes in PAIRS

Hands:

Lips:

Eyes:

Breasts:

Feet:

Legs:

Ears:

Knees:

Nostrils:

Cheeks:

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Blank lines for notes.



Did you Know?

Top meat eating country.

Average per person - 261 pounds a year.



## Você Sabia?

O país top no consumo de carne.

Média por pessoa - 261 libras por ano. (1 libra = 453 gramas)

LOCATION: North America

Life Expectancy: 77.43

CAPITAL CITY: Washington, DC

Currency: US dollar



MAIN CITIES: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco

Religion: Protestant, Roman Catholic, Judaism, Muslim, Mormon

Next to English, the language you will hear the most in the United States is Spanish. Many people come from Mexico to live in California, Texas and other states that



are close to the border. Less than one hundred fifty years ago, those same states were part of Mexico. This is one of the reasons why Mexicans like North Dakota.

De acordo com o texto:

- a) o Texas e a Califórnia às vezes fecham suas fronteiras.
- b) os mexicanos imigraram para os EUA 150 anos atrás.
- c) muitos mexicanos gostariam de morar em Dakota do Norte.
- d) depois do inglês, o espanhol é a língua mais falada nos EUA.
- e) os mexicanos não gostam de morar perto da fronteira.



**PROVERB**

Do not put off for tomorrow what you can do today.

OK Guys! Let's use our brain.

**CROSSWORD**

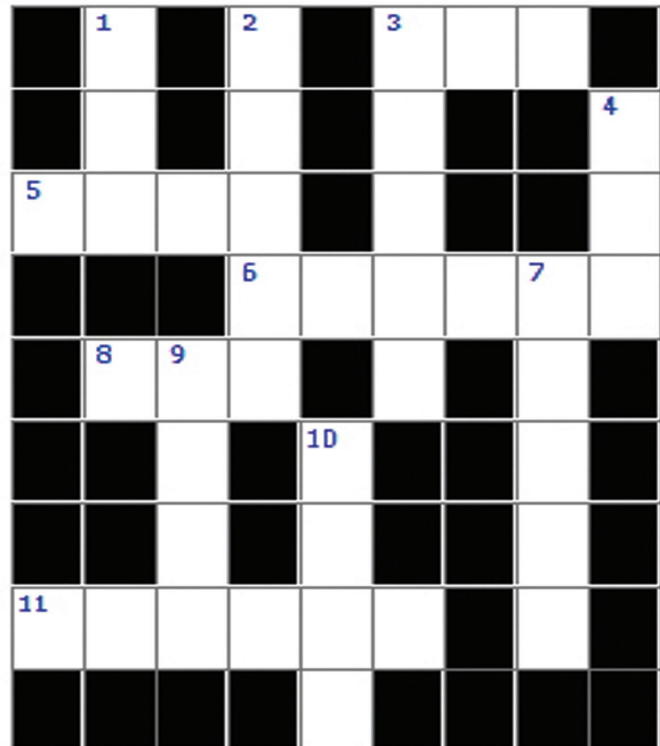
Numbers 1 - 12

**Across**

- 3) 6
- 5) 4
- 6) 11
- 8) 1
- 11) 12

**Down**

- 1) 2
- 2) 3
- 3) 7
- 4) 10
- 7) 8
- 9) 9
- 10) 5



## INSTRUCTION FOR LIFE

Remember that great love and great achievements involve great risk.

## PLURAL NOUN FORMS I

The English Language has both Regular and Irregular plural forms of nouns.

Então vamos começar com o Regular.

Are you ready? So let's do it!

The plural form of most nouns is created simply by adding the letter 's' to the end of the word.



### Regular Plurals

For example:

minute - minut**s**

hour - hour**s**

school - school**s**

horse - horse**s**

bed - bed**s**

book - book**s**

Nouns that end in ch, x, s, sh, z, the plural is formed by adding 'es' to the end of the word.



For example:

church - church**es**

box - box**es**

gas - gas**es**

wish - wish**es**

kiss - kiss**es**

quiz - quiz**es**

**Be Careful**

CH com som "K" acrescentamos S:

For example:

epoch - epoch**s**

stomach - stomach**s**

Most nouns ending in O preceded by a consonant also form their plurals by adding 'es'.

For example:

potato - potato**es**

tomato - tomato**es**

hero - hero**es**

However many newly created words and words with a Spanish or Italian origin that end in O just add an 's'.

For example:

photo - photo**s**

piano - piano**s**

radio - radio**s**

kilo - kilo**s**

**01. Give the plural form of:**

a) Potato: \_\_\_\_\_

b) That: \_\_\_\_\_

c) Spoon: \_\_\_\_\_

d) This: \_\_\_\_\_

e) Watch: \_\_\_\_\_

f) Hero: \_\_\_\_\_

g) Boss: \_\_\_\_\_

h) Monarch: \_\_\_\_\_

i) Sandwich: \_\_\_\_\_

j) Glass: \_\_\_\_\_

k) Fox: \_\_\_\_\_

l) Piano: \_\_\_\_\_

**» Anotações**

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Circle the only correct letter. In the paragraph below, the word IT refers to:

In Sudoku, there is no math involved; you must use logic to work out where the numbers go. Every puzzle is different, and once you get the hang of it, you may find yourself wanting to do more and more!

- a) Numbers
- b) Yourself
- c) Puzzle
- d) Math
- e) Once

4			1
	3	4	
	4	1	
3			4

	4	3	
2			4
3			1
	1	2	

2	3	4	1
3	4	1	2

É muito importante saber o uso correto dessas palavras.

Então, dear friends, let's do it!

**ADJECTIVES FOR PEOPLE**

**01. Match the columns.**

- a) He never works. ( ) He's tired.
- b) He hasn't eaten for three days. ( ) He's rich.
- c) He has just worked for twenty hours. ( ) He's busy
- d) He has a lot of money. ( ) He's hungry.
- e) He tells many jokes. ( ) He's lazy.
- f) He has many things to do. ( ) He's funny.

**02. Assinale a alternativa que apresenta um substantivo com o plural correto:**

- a) kiloes
- b) epoches
- c) tomatos
- d) benches
- e) researchs



03. Marque a alternativa que apresenta um substantivo cujo plural é feito pelo acréscimo de ES:

- a) tattoo
- b) radio
- c) zoo
- d) photo
- e) heroes

**COUNTING NON-COUNTABLE THINGS**

04. Match the columns.

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| a) We drank _____ of beer last night.              | ( ) bar    |
| b) I saw _____ of smoke.                           | ( ) loaf   |
| c) There is a _____ of soap near the sink.         | ( ) stick  |
| d) Please buy a _____ of bread at the supermarket. | ( ) bottle |
| e) He wrote his name on that _____ of paper.       | ( ) puff   |
| f) He is chewing a _____ of gum.                   | ( ) sheet  |

**You may be only one person in the world,  
but you may also be the world to one person.**



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## INSTRUCTION FOR LIFE

Don't judge people by their relatives.

## PLURAL NOUN FORMS II



Hello dear students, na aula anterior, trabalhamos uma parte do plural. Então vamos dar a continuidade pra finalizar esse assunto.

## ARE YOU READY? SO LET'S DO IT!

Nouns ending in a consonant + **y**, drop the **y** and add '**ies**'.

**For example:**

part**y** - part**ies**

lad**y** - lad**ies**

cit**y** - cit**ies**

Nouns ending in a vowel + **y**, just add an '**s**'.

**For example:**

bo**y** - bo**ys**

ke**y** - ke**ys**

tra**y** - tra**ys**

Most nouns ending in **f** or **fe**, drop the **f** or **fe** and add '**ves**'.

**For example:**

wif**e** - wiv**es**

knif**e** - kniv**es**

hal**f** - halv**es**

sel**f** - sel**ves**



You love Brazil, right?

One of the most commonly used expressions in Brazilian Portuguese is “né?”

Brazilians use this word at the end of a sentence, turn it into a question. “Né?” in reality is a shortened version of the phrase “não é?”, whose translation is “isn’t it?” or “right?”.

Eu sou mais bonita que ela, né? à I am prettier than her, right?  
 Você adora o Brasil, né.à You love Brazil, right?

[www.brazillive.blogspot.com](http://www.brazillive.blogspot.com)



Let’s see if you remember!

01. Assinale o conjunto correto do plural das seguintes palavras:

**Stomach ; boy ; beach:**

- a) stomachs, boys, beaches;
- b) stomaches, boys, beaches;
- c) stomachs, boys, beaches;
- d) stomaches, bois, beaches;
- e) stomaches, boyes, beaches;

02. Choose the correct answer

I- One man - two \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) mens    b) men    c) mans    d) man

This exercise is brought to you by [www.nonstopenglish.com](http://www.nonstopenglish.com)

II- These people \_\_\_\_\_ a nice house.

- a) wants    b) is    c) have    d) has

III- In some countries you can have more \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) wives    b) wiffes    c) wifes    d) wife

IV- Mrs. Brown is speaking to three or four \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) women    b) woman    c) wimen    d) womans

V- The Silvas have four \_\_\_\_\_, two boys and two girls.

- a) childs    b) childrens    c) children    d) child



COUNTING NON-COUNTABLE THINGS

03. Match the columns.

- a) May I borrow a \_\_\_\_\_ of scissors? ( ) cup
- b) Please buy a \_\_\_\_\_ of lettuce. ( ) spoonful
- c) I bought a \_\_\_\_\_ of rice yesterday. ( ) head
- d) I drank a \_\_\_\_\_ of coffee this morning. ( ) kilogram
- e) Please put a \_\_\_\_\_ of sugar in my tea. ( ) pair



To love is something we share not we own!  
By teacher "Tony"

»Anotações

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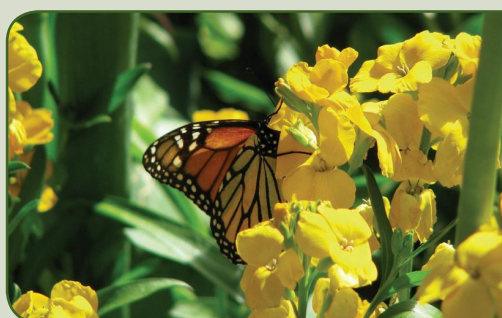
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## CLASS 7

## Class 7

Dear students, já aprendemos no primeiro modulo as estações do ano, agora vamos lembrar todos eles com diálogos e como novos vocabulários.

Então, dear friends, let's do it!



SPRING

It's rainy and cool.



SUMMER

It's very hot, warm, sunny and humid.



FALL

It's windy cool and cloudy.



WINTER

It's very cold and snowy.

### Dialogue:

What's the matter, Susan?

**Susan:** Uh-oh.

**Peter:** What's the matter?

**Susan:** It's snowing, and it's very cold.



**Peter:** Well, you're wearing a coat.

**Susan:** But I'm not wearing boots. And it's thirty-two degrees !!!

**Peter:** That's zero degrees Celsius !!! That's really cold.

**Susan:** So let's take a taxi.

**Peter:** Great idea. Come on !!!

**Key Vocabulary**

Matter:

Snow:

To wear:

Great:

Coat:

Boot:

**EXTRA VOCABULARY EXERCISE**

**01. Put the following words in the correct sentences.**

**hints ; target ; whole ; mood ; in addition**

**allow ; boring ; tight ; employees**

- a) Tony and Renato said to pay attention to these \_\_\_\_\_ for the test.
- b) When we are in a merry \_\_\_\_\_ we smile, laugh and play.
- c) In a court of law we must tell the \_\_\_\_\_ truth and nothing but the truth.
- d) As he was very thirsty, Tony held his Coca \_\_\_\_\_ and didn't share with anyone.
- e) My \_\_\_\_\_ can use t-shirts at work.

**PROVERB**

**He who laughs last, laughs best.**



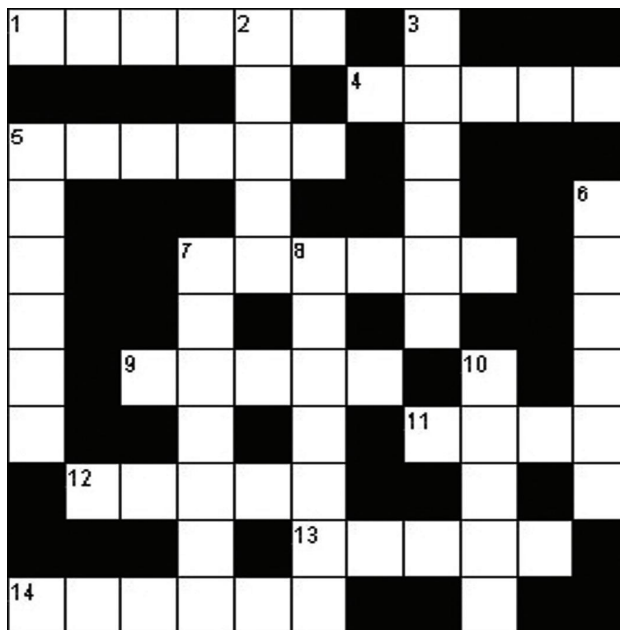
ANTONYMS, OPPOSITES & NEAR OPPOSITES

**Across**

- 1. Enemy
- 4. Light
- 5. Depart, leave
- 7. Destroy
- 9. Mend
- 11. Catch
- 12. Bitter, sour
- 13. Dark
- 14. Ugly

**Down**

- 2. Always
- 3. Poverty
- 5. Refuse
- 6. Agree, accept
- 7. Wrong
- 8. Approximately
- 10. Left



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THE WEATHER



What's the weather like in Brazil?

CITY / COUNTRY	CONDITIONS							
	HOT	WARM	COOL	COLD	SUNNY	CLOUDY	RAINING	SNOWING
SALVADOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CURITIBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GERMANY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RIO DE JANEIRO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENGLAND	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SÃO PAULO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Your City: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**WEATHER**

Climate	-	Clima
Weather forecast	-	Previsão de tempo
Temperature	-	Temperatura
Degree	-	Grau
Hot	-	Quente
Cold	-	Frio
Rainy	-	Chuvoso
Snow	-	Neve
Sunny	-	Ensolarado
Cloudy	-	Nublado
Windy	-	Ventoso
Stormy	-	Tempestuoso
Foggy	-	Nebuloso
Frosty	-	Gelado
Nice	-	Agradável
Humid	-	Úmido
Dry	-	Seco
Changeable	-	Instável
Seasons	-	Estações
Spring	-	Primavera
Summer	-	Verão
Autumn	-	Outono
Winter	-	Inverno
Rainbow	-	Arco-íris
Misty	-	Embaçado

Example conversation:

What is the weather like?



- It is cold, isn't it?
- It is raining
- It is sunny
- It has started to rain
- It has snowed every day



What was the weather like during your holiday?

- The weather was fine when we left Paris.
- It was misty.

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## PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE I

O Present Continuous é usado para expressar a idéia de que algo está ocorrendo no exato momento ou expressar algo em andamento, normalmente alguma ação ou evento temporário.

Ex: I'm studying French. è Significa que o curso de Francês está em andamento, mas não necessariamente que eu estou estudando neste exato momento.

## Forming the present continuous tense

**To be + ing**

This tense is formed using two components: the verb BE (in the **present tense**), and the **ING** form of a verb.

Subject	BE	-ING FORM
I	am	<i>working</i>
You	are	<i>working</i>
He	is	<i>working</i>
She	is	<i>working</i>
It	is	<i>working</i>
We	are	<i>working</i>
They	are	<i>working</i>

Ex:

I am speaking to you guys right now.

My mother is working.

She is reading the book.



**1.Fill in the blanks with the Present Continuous Tense of the verbs in parentheses:**

- a) My mother \_\_\_\_\_ now. ( to cook )
- b) My aunt \_\_\_\_\_ many clothes. ( to buy )
- c) The students \_\_\_\_\_ for the teacher. ( to wait )
- d) My nephew \_\_\_\_\_ a lot. ( to work )
- e) Carla and Fernanda \_\_\_\_\_ the homework now. ( to do )
- f) Don't do that! You \_\_\_\_\_ everything! ( to Spoil )
- g) Listen, the telephone \_\_\_\_\_. ( to ring )
- h) My sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ the piano. ( to play )
- i) The children \_\_\_\_\_ a lot. ( to cry )

It takes two to begin a fight..



**»Anotações**

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## How to make the -ING form I

Verb ending in...	How to make the - ING form	Examples
EE	Just add - ING	free - freeing agree - agreeing
E	Remove E, then add - ING	lose - losing live - living
E	Remove IE, then add - YING	die - dying lie - lying



• I am having good time.

1. Circle T for TRUE or F for FALSE, according to the use of the present continuous tense.

1. T    F    smoke : smokeing
2. T    F    tie : tieing
3. T    F    tie : tying
4. T    F    tie: tieying
5. T    F    flee : fleing
6. T    F    flee : fleeing
7. T    F    smoke : smoking
8. T    F    tie : tiying
9. T    F    flee : fling

## NURSERY RHYMES

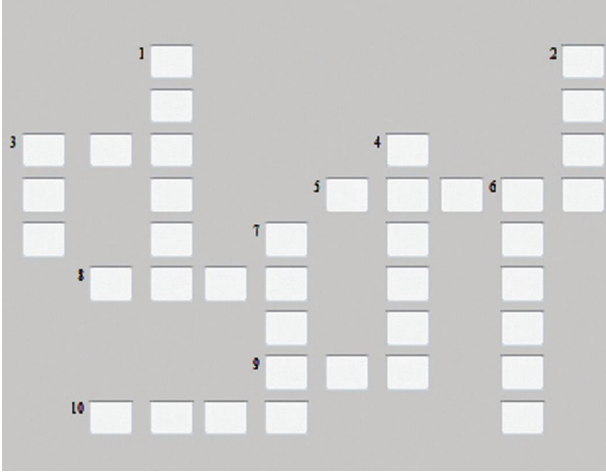
The following nursery rhymes are perfect for practicing pronunciation and learn them by heart. Some are easy, some are more complicated. Some of them are tongue twisters.

What about a contest in your class? Who is the fastest speaker?

What do people say  
On a rainy day?  
Rain, rain go away,  
come again another day.  
Rain on the green grass,



UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS



**Across**  
3. frozen water  
5. liquid from fruit  
8. you drink it in a pub  
9. you breathe it  
10. very expensive metal

**Down**  
1. made of milk  
2. sweet; children love it  
3. you write with it  
4. often put on bread  
6. if you drink too much of it, you can't sleep  
7. used for sandwiches

» Anotações

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PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE II

How to make the -ING form II

Verb ending in...	How to make the - ING form	Examples
CVC 1syllable	-Double the last consonant, then add -ING -Less W, Y and X	run - running stop - stopping snow - snowing fix - fixing
CVC 2syllables	-Forcing on CVC -Double the last consonant, then add -ING	begin - beginning forget - forgetting
CVC 2syllables	-Forcing on the 1st syllable -just add -ING	open - opening listen - listening

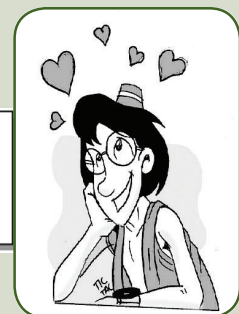
c: consonant  
v: vowel

We are planning our work.

1. Fill in the blanks with the Present Continuous Tense of the verbs in parentheses:

- a) My niece \_\_\_\_\_ form the police. (to run)
- b) The bus \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment. (to stop)
- c) Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ for a kiss. (to beg)
- d) Paul and Tony \_\_\_\_\_ about his difficulties. (to lie)
- e) Be quiet! We \_\_\_\_\_ to the teacher. (to listen)
- f) Look! It \_\_\_\_\_ to rain. (to begin)
- g) Some people \_\_\_\_\_ in that polluted river. (to swim)

They say, that takes one minute for knowing a special person, one hour to appreciate her, one day to love her, but more than a whole life to forget her.



**YOU WORK TO LIVE  
YOU DON'T LIVE TO WORK.**

**1. Write in the boxes the three wrong verbs.**

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) pay : paying        | k) happen : happening |
| b) flee : fleeing      | l) win : winning      |
| c) forget : forgetting | m) sit : sitting      |
| d) mow : mowing        | n) prove: proving     |
| e) cover: covering     | o) listen : listening |
| f) visit : visiting    | p) lie: lying         |
| g) open : opening      | q) repay : repaing    |
| h) begin : beginning   | r) occur : occurring  |
| i) tie : tying         | s) row : rowing       |
| j) prefer : preferring | t) fix : fixing       |

Put the right words from Portuguese to English in the correct positions in the grid.

- Estudar
- Aprender
- Escrever
- Cortar
- Caminhar
- Pintar
- Escutar
- Nadar
- Cantar

"ing" words

**Across**

- 3. The students are \_\_\_\_ to their teacher.
- 5. Are you \_\_\_\_ to school today?
- 7. The men are \_\_\_\_ the house.
- 8. I like \_\_\_\_ along mountain trails.
- 9. He is \_\_\_\_ for a test.

**Down**

- 1. The barber is \_\_\_\_ my hair.
- 2. What song are you \_\_\_\_?
- 4. I am \_\_\_\_ how to speak Spanish.
- 5. Are you \_\_\_\_ me a letter?
- 6. Let's go \_\_\_\_ in the lake.

**»Anotações**

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## THE SIZE OF KISSES

They come in different shapes and sizes.  
Some expected, others surprises. Some small pecks, others long locks.  
Some are welcome, others one blocks.

Yours is one my mouth misses,  
I miss your lips  
I miss your kisses  
Smooches smooches'  
Smooches: beijocas



Hello dear friend, nessa aula vamos trabalhar diálogo e bastante vocabulários.  
Então vamos começar. Are you ready? So let's do it!

## DIALOGUE

### Key Vocabulary

- head \_\_\_\_\_
- ache \_\_\_\_\_
- headache \_\_\_\_\_
- split \_\_\_\_\_
- migraine \_\_\_\_\_
- poor \_\_\_\_\_
- pills \_\_\_\_\_
- lie down \_\_\_\_\_
- spend \_\_\_\_\_
- bring \_\_\_\_\_
- cookies \_\_\_\_\_
- way \_\_\_\_\_





**I have got a splitting headache!!!**

**Caroline:** Are you coming to the restaurant with us Judi?

**Judi:** No, I'm sorry. I can't, I've got a splitting headache. I'm having one of my migraines.

**Caroline:** Oh, you poor thing. Is there anything I can do?

**Judi:** No, it's all right. I've taken my pills and I'll just stay in and lie down.

**Caroline:** That's a miserable way to spend the day. Tell you what, I'll bring you some of your favorite cookies on my way home.

**Judi:** That's very kind. It'll give me something to look forward to.

**Explanation:** Splitting headache / pounding headache - Severe headache

**OK Guys! Let's use our brain.**

01. Find all family words. Write one word into each gap.

**afhusbandgbbacjlbridetwidowhbrigroomliwifezdivorcewen**

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My name is Tony. I come from the United States. I have got three sisters and a brother. They're nice. I like my school. There are 12 boys and 15 girls in my class. We have English lessons every day.

**NOW TELL ME YOURSELF**



My \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_  
 from \_\_\_\_\_.

I have got \_\_\_\_\_.

I like my English course. There are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ in my class.

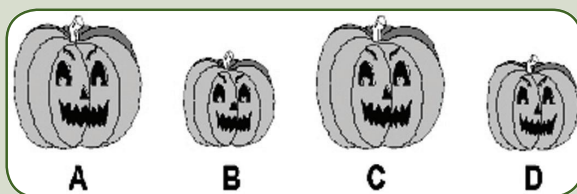
We have English lessons on \_\_\_\_\_.

**EXTRA VOCABULARY EXERCISE**

**Opposites:** Match the columns.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| a) High      | ( ) ugly      |
| b) Small     | ( ) married   |
| c) Good      | ( ) large     |
| d) Fat       | ( ) expensive |
| e) Deep      | ( ) narrow    |
| f) Many      | ( ) long      |
| g) Cheap     | ( ) shallow   |
| h) Wet       | ( ) bad       |
| i) Beautiful | ( ) dry       |
| j) Single    | ( ) low       |
| k) Wide      | ( ) thin      |
| l) Short     | ( ) few       |

**HALLOWEEN**





Four friends aged 10,11,12 and 13 have each made a Halloween lantern. From the picture and clues, can you work out who made each lantern and how old they are?

1. Lantern B was made by a 10 year old boy.
2. Lantern A was made by Natalie who isn't the oldest.
3. Justin made one of the big lanterns.
4. Melissa's lantern is pictured immediately next to the one made by the 12 year old.
5. One of the friends is named Tim.

<b>Position</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>Name</b>				
<b>Age</b>				



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I TRIED TO UNDERSTAND WHY LOVE IS RARE  
AND I DISCOVERED THAT RARE  
IS SOMEBODY TO LOVE LIKE THIS,  
LIKE I LOVE YOU!



O Past Continuous é usado para expressar um evento ou ação que estava ocorrendo em um momento específico no passado.

Ex:  
It was raining a lot when we left.  
I was reading when he arrived.  
What were you doing at 10a.m.?

FORMING THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

To be + ing

This tense is formed using two components: the verb BE (in the **past tense**), and the **ING** form of a verb.

Subject	BE	-ING FORM
I	was	<i>drinking</i>
You	were	<i>drinking</i>
He	was	<i>drinking</i>
She	was	<i>drinking</i>
It	was	<i>drinking</i>
We	were	<i>drinking</i>
They	were	<i>drinking</i>

Ex: She was eating at that restaurant.  
It was raining heavily.  
We were sleeping softly.



**01. Fill in the blanks with the Past Continuous Tense of the verbs in parentheses:**

- a) Your cat \_\_\_\_\_ with my ball. (to play)
- b) My girl \_\_\_\_\_ strangely. (to smile)
- c) Bobby and I \_\_\_\_\_ that hard door. (to open)
- d) Your dog \_\_\_\_\_. (to bark)
- e) Marcos and Tony \_\_\_\_\_ strangely. (to smile)
- f) Tom \_\_\_\_\_ hard at 7a.m. (to study)
- g) They \_\_\_\_\_ the bus. (to take)
- h) What \_\_\_\_\_ with her? (to happen)

**NURSERY RHYMES**

The following nursery rhymes are perfect for practicing pronunciation and learn them by heart. Some are easy, some are more complicated. Some of them are tongue twisters.

What about a contest in your class? Who is the fastest speaker?



Down, down, yellow and brown,  
the leaves fall down,  
all over the town.

Father, mother, sister, brother,  
hand in hand with one another.

**» Anotações**

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INSTRUCTION FOR LIFE

**Love deeply and passionately.  
You might get hurt, but it's the only way to live life completely.**



Hello dear friend, nessa aula vamos trabalhar diálogo e bastante vocabulários. Então vamos começar. Are you ready? So let's do it!

**Where's the remote control?**

**Mr. Brown:** Thanks for watching the baby tonight. Everything is ready.

**Celine:** Thank you, Mr. Brown. By the way, where is the television?

**Mr Brown:** It's in this cabinet.

**Celine:** And where is the remote control?

**Mr. Brown:** I don't know ... Oh, it's on the sofa, under the cushion.

**Celine:** Great. Oh, just one more question. Where is the baby?

**Mr. Brown:** She's in bed! Her bedroom is right there.



**Extra knowledge**

- 1- A spider has \_\_\_\_\_ legs.
- 2- There are \_\_\_\_\_ states in the USA and \_\_\_\_\_ in Brazil.
- 3- The first president of Brazil was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4- There are \_\_\_\_\_ seconds in a minute and \_\_\_\_\_ seconds in an hour.
- 5- There are \_\_\_\_\_ sides in a rectangle and \_\_\_\_\_ in a heptagon.





## CLASS 17

## Class 17

Agoraphobia is an irrational fear of open places. It is much more common in women. When the victim goes out into the open there is a terrifying feeling of panic, racing heart, sweating and trembling.

In variants of agoraphobia the sufferer may fear only a particular type of open space, for example, a park or even a supermarket with a high roof. Agoraphobics often have other phobias too, such as fear of cats, insects, or of talking to other people.

Adapted from Family Medical Encyclopedia, Octopus Publishing Group, London.

### 01. Choose the right alternative to questions I and II:

I) As vítimas da agorafobia, doença que se caracteriza pelo medo de lugares abertos, **não** apresentam o seguinte sintoma:

- a) pânico                      b) dor                      c) palpitações      d) suor                      e) tremor

II) Todas as alternativas abaixo identificam medos típicos de agorafobos relatados no texto, **exceto** medo de:

- a) recintos com telhado alto                      b) insetos                      c) conversar com outras pessoas  
d) altura                      e) gatos

### BODY PARTS

#### Body Parts

##### Across

1. We chew with these.
3. Where the legs bend.
5. We hear with these.
7. We walk on these.
8. Used for picking things up.
10. We smell with this.
11. The baby sucked his \_\_\_\_.

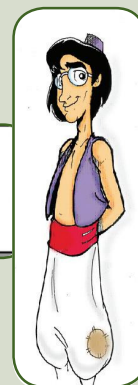
##### Down

1. The upper part of the leg.
2. We taste with this.
4. We see with these.
6. This covers the body.
7. We kiss with these.
9. Attached to the shoulder.



INSTRUCTION FOR LIFE

**Never laugh at anyone's dreams.  
And remember that silence is sometimes the best answer.**



Hello dear friend, nessa aula vamos trabalhar diálogo e bastante vocabulários. Então vamos começar. Are you ready? So let's do it!

**01. Associe os substantivos incontáveis.**

- a) mud ( ) trigo
- b) cheese ( ) lã
- c) ham ( ) pão
- d) sugar ( ) geléia
- e) salt ( ) mel
- f) time ( ) lama
- g) beer ( ) neve
- h) wine ( ) chá
- i) water ( ) presunto
- j) oil ( ) cabelo
- k) tea ( ) madeira
- l) jam ( ) sal
- m) honey ( ) tinta
- n) coffee ( ) açúcar
- o) milk ( ) alimento , comida
- p) air ( ) ar
- q) blood ( ) café
- r) wool ( ) vinho
- s) wood ( ) tempo
- t) wheat ( ) manteiga
- u) ink ( ) queijo
- v) bread ( ) leite
- x) hair ( ) cerveja
- w) food ( ) óleo , petróleo
- y) snow ( ) sangue
- z) butter ( ) água



It's such a shock, I almost screech, When I find a worm inside my peach! But then, what really makes me blue, is to find a worm that's bit in two!

to screech : to shout, to cry, to scream

worm : any of various invertebrates or insect larvae

blue : sad; discontent

**02. Ao encontrar um bicho na fruta que está comendo, o autor:**

- a) fica azul de raiva.
- b) quase grita.
- c) cora de susto.
- d) encontra quem o acalme.
- e) parte o bicho em dois.

**03. Match the columns.**

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| a) childhood | ( ) quase        |
| b) knowledge | ( ) saúde        |
| c) almost    | ( ) infância     |
| d) health    | ( ) verdade      |
| e) truth     | ( ) conhecimento |

**“Que Saudade”**

Saudade is a word close to the hearts of the Brazilians who will tell you there is no translation for the word, and I'm not one to argue. You may hear Brazilians say the word saudade in reference to their family living far away or a childhood memory. Here are some examples:

Sinto muitas saudades da minha família.

I miss my family very much.

Você lembra da feijoada da nossa avó? Qué saudade!

Do you remember grandma's feijoada? I miss it!

[www.brazillive.blogspot.com](http://www.brazillive.blogspot.com)

**» Anotações**

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## DIALOGUE

**Tony:** What do you eat for breakfast?

**Bernard:** I eat sausages, bacon, and fried eggs.

**Tony:** Oh, that's not very healthy. I have fruit juice and cereal.

**Bernard:** That's really good. For lunch I eat french fries and a burger. Do you eat fast food?

**Tony:** No, I eat chicken and rice for lunch. It's delicious.

**Bernard:** Wow, you're very healthy. Do you like sports?

**Tony:** Yes, I play tennis and soccer. Do you play sports?

**Bernard:** Not really. I stay home and watch TV. I like movies.

**Tony:** Oh, me too. Let's watch a movie together!



## KEY VOCABULARY

- Breakfast \_\_\_\_\_
- To fry \_\_\_\_\_
- Sausages \_\_\_\_\_
- Health \_\_\_\_\_
- Healthy \_\_\_\_\_
- Fruit juice \_\_\_\_\_
- Lunch \_\_\_\_\_
- French fries \_\_\_\_\_
- Rice \_\_\_\_\_
- Soccer \_\_\_\_\_





- Together \_\_\_\_\_

**NURSERY RHYMES**

The following nursery rhymes are perfect for practicing pronunciation and learn them by heart. Some are easy, some are more complicated. Some of them are tongue twisters.

What about a contest in your class? Who is the fastest speaker?



In winter I get up at night  
and dress by yellow candle light.  
In summer quite the other way  
I have to go to bed by day.

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## FOOD AND DRINK: ACEROLA

Brazilians love sitting down at their local “lanchonete”, or snack bar, and having a fresh fruit juice. One of our favorite fruit juices comes from the acerola, a cherry-like tropical fruit commonly grown in Northeastern Brazil. Not only is acerola juice tasty, but it incredibly healthy. Nutrition fact comparisons have shown acerola juice contains more than 30x (3000%!) the amount of vitamin C contained in the same quantity of orange juice.  
[www.brazillive.blogspot.com](http://www.brazillive.blogspot.com)

## YEARS

1945	
19 → nineteen	45 → forty-five
Nineteen forty-five	

1950 → nineteen-fifty	
1215 → twelve fifteen	
1769 → seventeen sixty-nine	
1812 → eighteen twelve	
1906 → nineteen oh six	
1917 → nineteen seventeen	
1949 → nineteen forty-nine	

### Let's try guys

- a) 1433 \_\_\_\_\_
- b) 1698 \_\_\_\_\_
- c) 2006 \_\_\_\_\_
- d) 1199 \_\_\_\_\_
- e) 1312 \_\_\_\_\_
- f) 2014 \_\_\_\_\_
- g) 1505 \_\_\_\_\_



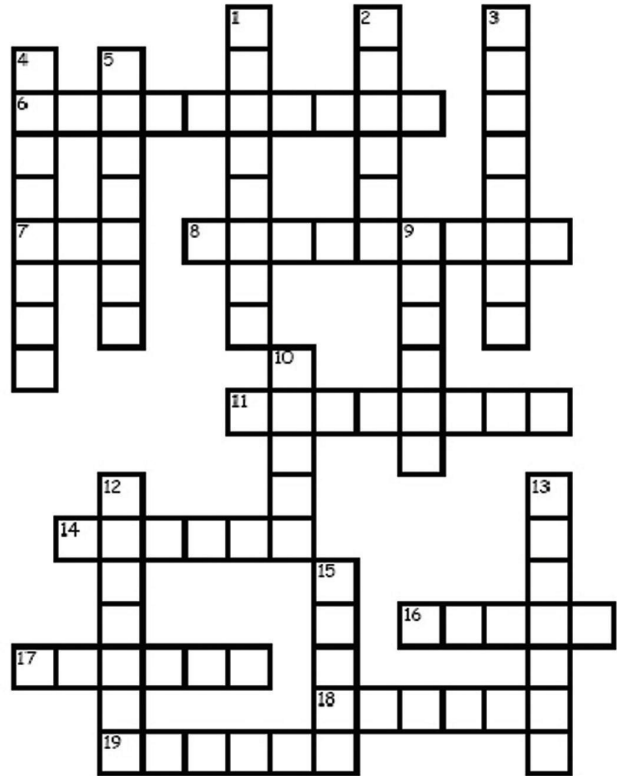
**Across**

- 6. fifty more than fifty
- 7. five and five
- 8. one less than eighteen
- 11. nine doubled
- 14. five more than seventy-five
- 16. twenty doubled
- 17. two tens equals this
- 18. six doubled
- 19. one more than eighty-nine

**Down**

- 1. one less than twenty
- 2. one more than ten
- 3. ten plus three
- 4. seven doubled
- 5. two more than sixty-eight
- 9. one more than twenty-nine
- 10. one less than sixty-one
- 12. five and five and five
- 13. one more than fifteen
- 15. half of one hundred

**Crossword: What Number am I ?**



**»Anotações**

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# Atividades

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**01. Choose the right alternative to complete this sentence.**

- Excuse me. Is there a supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ here?

- Yes. There is.

- a) bridge
- b) near
- c) welcome
- d) corner
- e) road

**02. Choose the right alternative to complete this sentence.**

- Can I help you?

- Yes, please. I'd like a room for the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) church
- b) key
- c) pay
- d) night
- e) map

**03. Choose the right alternative according to these Numbers:**

**12 / 15 / 20 / 40 / 90**

- a) twelve / fifty / twenty / forty / ninety
- b) twelve / fifteen / twenty / forty / ninety
- c) twelve / fifteen / twenty / forty / ninty
- d) twelve / fifteen / twenty / forty / ninty
- e) twelve / fiveteen / twenty / forteen / ninety

**04. Choose the right alternative to complete this sentence.**

**We always have a \_\_\_\_\_ bath after a game of football.**

- a) behind
- b) church
- c) bridge
- d) beside
- e) shower



05. Choose the right alternative to complete the sentence.

- What's your job?

- I'm a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) corner
- b) manager
- c) near
- d) far
- e) road

06. Choose the right alternative to complete this sentence.

Do not lose \_\_\_\_\_, we will win the race.

- a) dry
- b) winter
- c) summer
- d) spring
- e) hope

07. Choose the right alternative to complete this sentence.

His shirt is as white as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) hope
- b) tip
- c) snow
- d) bill
- e) dry

08. Complete with WHERE; WHEN; WHAT TIME; WHY.

\_\_\_\_\_ did you go yesterday? Downtown.

\_\_\_\_\_ did Montresor arrive in Italy? Three days ago.

\_\_\_\_\_ did your plane arrive? Around 9:30.

\_\_\_\_\_ 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.

**09. Marque a alternativa que completa a sentença abaixo com os tempos verbais adequados.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Jim everything that he \_\_\_\_\_ to see, but \_\_\_\_\_ a single word about money.

- a) Show - wants - don't say
- b) Don't show - wants - don't say
- c) Shows - want - doesn't say
- d) To show - want - not to say
- e) Show - is to want - don't says

**10. Nesta questão uma certa situação é sugerida. Assinale a alternativa mais adequada para a situação.**

"Do you still have tickets to Londrina?"

"Yes, we do."

"When does the next bus leave?"

"....."

- a) R\$ 35,00
- b) Seats 21 and 22
- c) Only aisle seats
- d) From gate 5
- e) In twenty minutes

**11. Mark the alternatives that present to be verb.**

- 1) They're physicians.
- 2) He's many problems.
- 3) George's house has a beautiful garden.
- 4) Shirley was at home yesterday.
- 5) Are tigers a kind of cat?

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

**12. Choose the right alternative:**

Look at those nice red \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) cherry
- b) **cherrys**
- c) cherries
- d) cherris
- e) cherryes



**13. Choose the right alternative:**

They are my \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) child
- b) childs
- c) childrens
- d) children
- e) childrenes

**14. Choose the right alternative:**

There are two \_\_\_\_\_ in my soup.

- a) fly
- b) flys
- c) flyes
- d) flyies
- e) flies

**15. Choose the right alternative:**

The \_\_\_\_\_ is in the park.

- a) man
- b) mans
- c) men
- d) mens
- e) manes

**16. Choose the right alternative:**

His \_\_\_\_\_ are yellow.

- a) toothes
- b) tooths
- c) teethes
- d) teeths
- e) teeth

**17. Choose the right alternative:**

The \_\_\_\_\_ are in the shop.

- a) woman
- b) womans
- c) women
- d) womens
- e) womanes

**18. Choose the right alternative:**

The \_\_\_\_\_ is in the hole.

- a) mise
- b) mouses
- c) mices
- d) mice
- e) mouse

**19. Marque a alternativa que completa corretamente os espaços em branco da sentença abaixo.**

The Milky Way is a galaxy and it \_\_\_\_\_ billions of stars. \_\_\_\_\_ millions of galaxies like the Milky Way in the Universe.

- a) have - Have
- b) there are - There are
- c) is - There is
- d) has - There are
- e) has - Have

**20. Tell me, why \_\_\_\_\_ you so angry?**

- a) was
- b) wasn't
- c) were
- d) did be
- e) didn't

**21. Your memory is good. You \_\_\_\_\_ my name.**

- a) destroy
- b) recycle
- c) remember
- d) pollute
- e) filter

**22. Choose the right alternative.**

**"This lady is afraid of that mouse."**

- a) This ladies is afraid of that mouses.
- b) These ladies is afraid of those mouses.
- c) These ladies are afrails of those mice.
- d) These ladies are afraid of those mice.
- e) These ladies are afraid of those mices.

**23. Choose the right alternative.**

- a) The policemen is in the taxi.
- b) The childs were afraid of the mice.
- c) The police is trying to find the thieves.
- d) The United States are a very rich countryes.
- e) The children are here.

**24. Choose the right alternative.**

There are too many \_\_\_\_\_ in these \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) thieves , citys
- b) thieves, citis
- c) thieves , cities
- d) thieves, cities
- e) thieves , cityes.

**25. Dadas as afirmações de:**

- 01) ox é oxen
- 02) foot é feet
- 03) goose é geoses

**Constatamos que está (estão) correta (s)**

- a) Apenas a afirmativa n° 1
- b) Apenas a afirmativa n° 2
- c) Apenas a afirmativa n° 3
- d) Apenas as afirmações n° 1 e 2
- e) Todas as afirmações.

**26. Choose the right alternative.**

The man was fighting like a wolf. Plural:

- a) The man were fighting like a wolfs.
- b) The men were fighting like wolves.
- c) The men was fighting like wolves.
- d) The men were fighting like wolfs.
- e) The mens were fighting like wolves.

**27. Assinale o conjunto correto do plural das seguintes palavras:**

**Stomach ; boy ; leaf ; beach ; louse:**

- a) stomachs, boys, leafs, beaches, lice;
- b) stomaches, boys, leaves, beaches, louses;
- c) stomachs, boys, leafs, beaches, lice;
- d) stomachs, boys, leaves, beaches, lice;
- e) stomaches, boys, leafs, beaches, louses.

**28. Assinale a alternativa incorreta:**

- a) Those monarchs were famous.
- b) Those knives are sharp.
- c) The roofs were wet.
- d) That men is sick.
- e) My children are sick.

**29. Considere as corretas**

He said that the \_\_\_\_\_ was good.

- a) teachers
- b) women
- c) people
- d) bosses
- e) furniture

**30. Marque a alternativa que apresenta palavras com a forma incorreta de plural.**

- a) teeth - lice
- b) geese - keies
- c) children - calories
- d) feet - men
- e) mice - oxen

**31. Marque a alternativa na qual todas as palavras estão corretamente no plural.**

- a) geeses - womans - feet - toy
- b) kidneys - laboratories - patriarchs - mice
- c) photoes - kisses - beaches - louses
- d) men - oxes - keys - calorys
- e) children - stomaches - days - researchs

**32. Marque a alternativa que apresenta palavras com a forma incorreta de plural.**

- a) lice - dwarfs
- b) oxes - keys
- c) feet - knives
- d) mice - children
- e) scarfs - wives



Dear - Tricia,

I'm so sorry I haven't written to you earlier to thank you for your invitation on July 1<sup>st</sup>, I'm afraid that date is impossible for us. As I think I told you, Stanley and I are going to take a **four weeks' trip** to Canada. We are leaving on June 10<sup>th</sup> and we won't be back until the middle of July.

I remember that you once said you had relations in Vancouver. If you like, I'll certainly try to contact them for you. Let me know their address and telephone number. If I don't have the time to see them, I'll write them a note and give them your love.

We'll stay with my niece Sally while we are in Vancouver, but we'll also go on an **eight days' tour** of the Canadian Rockies. It sounds a wonderful trip. We'll stay overnight at different hotels on the way and we'll visit Vancouver Island, the Rockies of course and we'll even go on an ice-field trip by snow-mobile. We'll be exhausted by the end of 8 days, I'm sure, but we can take it easy the rest of the time.

As you can imagine, we're both very excited about it. Anyway, I'll send you a post-card from the Rockies when we get there. See you at the end of July.

Love from us both, Marge

### Vocabulary

To stay overnight: pernoitar

Rockies: montanhas rochosas

Snow - mobile: veículo que anda ne neve

### 33. Se Marge viajar sem entrar em contato com Tricia, lhe será impossível

- \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) ficar com sua sobrinha Sally.
  - b) avisar sobre sua volta.
  - c) falar com os parentes de Tricia.
  - d) mandar um postal das montanhas.
  - e) ver sua amiga no final de julho.

### 34. Os termos da carta indicam a probabilidade de que .....

- a) Marge esteja em Londres no início de Julho.
- b) Marge visite Tricia antes do dia 10 de julho.
- c) Marge adia a data da viagem.
- d) Tricia viaje com Marge e seu marido.
- e) Tricia já saiba sobre a viagem de sua amiga.

### 35. Marge estará viajando \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) durante todo o mês de julho.
- b) durante uma semana.
- c) mais ou menos um mês.
- d) dez dias em julho.
- e) até o final de junho.



**36. No segundo parágrafo, fica claro que \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Marge se oferece para fazer uma gentileza a sua amiga.
- b) Trícia já deu a Marge o endereço e o telefone de seus parentes.
- c) Trícia fez bons contatos uma vez em Vancouver.
- d) Marge tem boas recordações dos parentes de Trícia.
- e) Marge só terá tempo de escrever um bilhete aos parentes.

**37. A autora da carta pede desculpas por ter \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) esquecido de escrever com mais frequência.
- b) deixado de agradecer um convite.
- c) mandado só um cartão no dia 1° de julho.
- d) feito um convite tardio.
- e) enviado um convite informal.

**38. “No, I don’t know what you mean”, é, mais provavelmente, uma resposta à pergunta:**

- a) Doesn’t she play the violin?
- b) Are you happy today?
- c) Do you know what I mean?
- d) Is she going to the movies?
- e) Does she read well?

**39. A forma interrogativa de “Beto lives in Paris” é:**

- a) Does Beto lives in Paris?
- b) Do Beto lives in Paris?
- c) Is Beto live in Paris?
- d) Does Beto live in Paris?
- e) Does not Beto live in Paris?

The greatest problem that older people face is not lack of income; it is loneliness. If an older person is not rescued from loneliness, he or she begins to depress, sits down, and waits to die.

#### **VOCABULARY**

lack - falta, ausência

income = renda, salário

**40. Older people:**

- a) often want to die.
- b) suffer more from being alone than from not having money.
- c) frequently do not have enough money to live comfortably.
- d) are often tired and have to sit down.
- e) have more problems to face than the young.



**41. Choose the right alternative to answer the question.**

**What is the weather like?**

- a) thanks.
- b) I am fine.
- c) yes, it is.
- d) It is sunny.
- e) no it isn't.

**42. Choose the right alternative to answer the question.**

**What was the weather like during your holiday?**

- a) thank you.
- b) It was misty.
- c) I am great.
- d) I am busy.
- e) It was tired.

**43. Choose the right alternative to complete this sentence.**

**The weather may be \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) cold, bill, hot
- b) sunny, hope, tip
- c) dry, misty, know
- d) cold, hot, begin
- e) hot, cold, dry

**44. Look! It \_\_\_\_\_. It's strange because it never \_\_\_\_\_, here.**

- a) snows - is snowing
- b) snowing- snow
- c) is snowing- snow
- d) snowes- snowes
- e) is snowing - snows

**45. Usamos o Present Continuous Tense para:**

- a) ação há pouco completada.
- b) ação que começou no passado e continua no presente.
- c) ação praticada no momento em que se fala.
- d) ação premeditada.
- e) ações habituais.

**46. Assinale a alternativa correta.**

Buses never \_\_\_\_\_ here but that bus \_\_\_\_\_ at this moment. My old women \_\_\_\_\_ the street.

- a) stops / is stopping / crosses
- b) stop / is stoping / is crossing
- c) stop / is stopping / are crossing
- d) are stopping / stops / cross
- e) stop / is stopping / is crossing

**47. Choose the right alternative(s) according to the correct grammatical use.**

- 1) open : opening
- 2) forget : forgetting
- 3) omit : omitting
- 4) lie: liying
- 5) rain : raining
- 6) free : freeing

Now choose the right alternative.

- a) 1 / 5
- b) 3 / 6
- c) 1 / 2 / 4
- d) 2 / 4 / 6
- e) 1 / 4 / 5

**48. Choose the right alternative according to the correct use of the Past Continuous Tense:**

The children \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) are crying
- b) is crying
- c) was crying
- d) were crying
- e) were cring

**49. Assinale a alternativa que é a correta versão da frase apresentada.**

“Eu quero que eles se sintam em casa.”

- a) I want that they feel the house.
- b) I wish they would touch home.
- c) I wish they had homely feelings.
- d) I want them to feel at home.
- e) I'd like them to make themselves a house.



“Why don’t we go to the cinema this evening?” asked Tom eagerly. His sister Ruth was sitting working at the table. “Not tonight,” she replied. “I must finish copying these notes.” She looked up from her work and saw the expression of disappointment on Tom’s face.

“Oh all right !” she said. “I suppose the work can wait.”

**50. According to the text:**

- a) Tom was having dinner while his sister was studying.
- b) Tom told his sister to finish copying her notes.
- c) Ruth decided to leave her work in order to go to the cinema.
- d) Ruth tells her brother to wait until she finishes her work before going to the cinema.
- e) Ruth was angry because Tom was late for the cinema