



CURSO INTERMEDIÁRIO E AVANÇADO 1 COMPLETO

DE LÍNGUA INGLESA

Intermediate 1: 80h/a

Intermediate 2: 80h/a

Intermediate 3: 80h/a

Advanced 1: 120h/a

Carga horária total: 360h/a



PROF. GUILHERME ARAÚJO

LICENCIADO EM LETRAS-INGLÊS

PELA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ

LANGUAGE COURSE

INTRODUCING OF THE INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED 1 COURSES

(Para pessoas que já concluíram o curso Básico de Língua Inglesa no Centro Científico Conhecer ou em outra Instituição voltado ao ensino profissionalizante de idiomas)

- 1. OBJECTIVE:** O curso tem como principal objetivo a satisfação do aluno no que diz respeito ao aprendizado da língua inglesa na modalidade em EAD (Educação à Distância) nesta metodologia educacional o seu professor é apenas um mediador de aprendizagem, acesse diariamente o Facebook do professor, tire as suas dúvidas, interaja com seus colegas. Use as ferramentas, que o ambiente lhe oferece como as páginas de recados (fórum), vídeos, fotos e sugestões de sites, isso é EAD!
Assim o aluno terá conteúdo à leitura, escrita e fala do idioma.
- 2. METHODOLOGY:** Usamos um conteúdo de estudo individualizado que busca formar alunos autodidatas, capazes de aprender por si só a Língua inglesa. Desta maneira são formadas pessoas disciplinadas, autoconfiantes, capazes de enfrentar desafios, superar obstáculos e atingir a sua meta. Respeitamos a individualidade e ritmo de cada aluno. Não existe mágica. O que existe é o compromisso do aluno com a sua própria aprendizagem. Oferecemos um material didático auto-instrutivo, que permite ao aluno desenvolver as atividades com a mínima interação do tutor e avançar para conteúdos mais complexos, assim que se sentir preparado para tal.
- 3. CONTEÚDO:** O curso Intermediário e Avançado 1 completo é composto por 10 módulos, sendo que cada módulo consta de três aulas tendo no total 30 aulas dividido em:

INTERMEDIATE 1: 2 MODULES: 6 LESSONS

INTERMEDIATE 2: 2 MODULES: 6 LESSONS

INTERMEDIATE 3: 2 MODULES: 6 LESSONS

ADVANCED 1: 4 MODULES: 12 LESSONS

Obs.: Chegando ao fim de cada módulo constará em exercícios de revisão e no fim do curso constará uma avaliação escrita e oral.

Dúvidas e Perguntas ao professor acessem o Nosso FACEBOOK!

**EMENTA DO CURSO INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED 1 DE LÍNGUA
INGLESA**

READING, LISTENING AND WRITING

INTERMEDIATE 1: 80H/A

MODULES: 1 AND 2 = 6 LESSONS

ADVERBS 1

SIMPLE PRESENT

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

REPORTED SPEECH

REVISION WITH TEXTS

INTERMEDIATE 2: 80H/A

MODULES: 3 AND 4 = 6 LESSONS

ADVERBS 2

SIMPLE PAST

THERE WAS/THERE WERE

SIMPLE PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST PERFECT

PASSIVE VOICE

WORD ORDER

FALSOS COGNATOS

REVISION WITH TEXTS

INTERMEDIATE 3: 80H/A

MODULES: 5 AND 6 = 6 LESSONS

CONJUNCTIONS

SIMPLE FUTURE

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

SIMPLE CONDITIONAL

IF/WHETHER

PHRASAL VERBS I

PHRASAL VERBS II

THE IMPERATIVE/THE INFINITIVE

MANY/MUCH/FEW/LITTLE

REVISION WITH TEXTS

ADVANCED 1: 120H/A

MODULES: 7, 8, 9, 10 = 12 LESSONS

ALSO/TOO/EITHER/NEITHER/BOTH

RELATIVE CLAUSES

RELATIVE CLAUSES

THE POSSESSIVE CASE

HAD BETTER/WOULD RATHER

ANOMALOUS VERBS 1

ANOMALOUS VERBS 2

THE GERUND

READING AND COMPREHENSION

ORAL PRODUCTION

WRITTEN PRODUCTION

LISTENING PRODUCTION

MODULES 11 AND 12 - TOEFL PREPARATION

- **Leitura**
- **Prática Auditiva**
- **Conversação**
- **Escrita**
- **Simulados**

AVALIAÇÃO FINAL

A AVALIAÇÃO FINAL CONTARÁ DE 80 QUESTÕES COM TODOS OS ASSUNTOS GRAMATICAIIS PROPOSTOS NOS MÓDULOS.

PARA SER APROVADO O ALUNO DEVERÁ OBTER A MÉDIA 8,0.

DEVERÁ TER EM MÉDIA 80% DE ACERTOS NA AVALIAÇÃO FINAL.

CURSO BÁSICO COMPLETO: 240H/A

CURSO INTERMEDIÁRIO E AVANÇADO 1 COMPLETO: 360H/A

CBC+CIA1: 240+360=600 H/A.

CURSO DE INGLÊS COMPLETO: 600H/A

NOTA: Aos alunos que desejam cursar os Níveis Intermediário e Avançado 1 que não sejam alunos do Centro Científico Conhecer que não tenham em mãos o certificado do Curso Básico de 240h/a precisam enviar uma cópia por Scanner do Certificado Básico de Inglês de pelo menos 200h/a no ato da Matrícula ao Centro Científico Conhecer.

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MODULE 1: INTERMEDIATE ONE

LESSON 1: ADVERBS 1

LESSON 2: SIMPLE PRESENT

LESSON 3: PRESENT CONTINUOUS

➤ DICAS PARA UM MELHOR DESENVOLVIMENTO.

- ❖ **Translate on line:** Você coloca o texto em inglês, seleciona 'de inglês para português', clica e traduzir e terá texto em português – <http://www.tiosam.com/dicionarioENPT.asp>
- ❖ **Pronounce on line:** <http://pt.forvo.com/word/online/>
- ❖ **Dicionário on line:** Dicionário inglês Português - digite a palavra e obtenha a tradução para o português - <http://oxforddictionaries.com/>
<http://michaelis.uol.com.br/moderno/ingles/index.php>



TEXT

You make me feel

“You make me feel insignificant. You treat me like a child. You belittle me. You don’t like my friends, you get angry with me when I see them, and you don’t want me to succeed. You undermine me, nothing I say is correct, I can’t even choose a movie or order dinner, you think the things I’m interested in are ridiculous, everything is rational and calculated to you, you’re not supportive of my work, you don’t want to take me seriously, you want to own me and control everything, but people aren’t like – you can’t run their lives or drive your security from possessing them. You can’t expect me to spend my life trying to be what you think I should be”.

“But I Love you!”

Questions:

1. Qual é o tema principal do texto apresentado?

2. Como o personagem masculino do texto se justifica diante de tantas reclamações de sua companheira?

3. Como poderia ser traduzida a expressão “...you’re not supportive of my work...”?

VOCABULARY ESSENTIAL: TRANSLATE.

To make	to undermine
To feel	to say
To treat	to choose
To belittle	supportive
Friends	to take seriously
To get angry with	to own
When	to run
To see	to spend
To want	to try
To succeed	to spend

Anotações-tradução textual

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

LESSON 1: ADVERBS 1

TIME, FREQUENCY, MANNER = “Sometimes when you you’re making a ...gesture...”

TIME:

- Em final de frases;
- No início de frases;
- Após verbo auxiliary;
- Antes de verbo principal.

Examples: Now, Soon, Still, Today, Tomorrow, Then, Lately, Yet.

“He uses to have a beard, then”.

“Soon he will understand our reasons”.

“The children are still studying”. V.a/v.p .

- YET deve ser usado no final de frases negativas ou interrogativas com o Present Perfect Tense.
“Have you been to Tom’s yet”?
No, I haven’t been to Tom’s yet.

FREQUENCY:

- Antes de verbos principais e após verbos auxiliares.

Examples: Always, Never, Often, Seldom, Rarely, Once.

“He is always in a hurry”. V.a

“We have never visited Japan”. V.a/ v.p

“She often sings for us”. V.p

MANNER (-LY)

- Em final de frases;
- Após verbos auxiliares e antes de verbos principais.

Examples: Slowly, Kindly, Well, Fast, Otherwise.

“That car runs fast”.

“You could kindly ask him to leave”. V.a/ v.p.

- OTHERWISE deve ser usado após o verbo principal.
Example: "This medicine is to be taken in small doses, for taken otherwise it could be harmful. V.p.

EXERCISES:

1. Fill in the blanks with the adverbs of time:

- haven't / recently / seen / I / him -
- I'll / you / see / soon -
- afterwards / met / at the pub / him / we -
- help / immediately / I / need -
- was / arrogant / he / then / very -
- ? / now / are / where / you -
- ? / to go / where / you / do / want / today -
- ? / do / yesterday / did / you / what -
- as soon as possible / you / him / the truth / tell / should -
- hasn't won / lately / my team -

2. Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb of frequency in brackets in its correct position.

- They go to the movies. (*often*)
- She listens to classical music. (*rarely*)
- He reads the newspaper. (*sometimes*)
- Sara smiles. (*never*)
- She complains about her husband. (*always*)
- I drink coffee. (*sometimes*)
- Frank is ill. (*often*)
- He feels terrible (*usually*)
- I go jogging in the morning. (*always*)
- She helps her daughter with her homework. (*never*)

11. We watch television in the evening. (*always*)

12. I smoke. (*never*)

13. I eat meat. (*seldom*)

14. I eat vegetables and fruits. (*always*)

3. Put the adverb of frequency on the right place:

1. He listens to the radio. (often)

2. They read a book. (sometimes)

3. Pete gets angry. (never)

4. Tom is very friendly. (usually)

5. I take sugar in my coffee. (sometimes)

6. Ramon is hungry. (often)

7. My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. (always)

8. Walter helps his father in the kitchen. (usually)

9. They watch TV in the afternoon. (never)

10. Christine smokes after dinner. (seldom)

4. Put the adverb of frequency on the right place:

1. He plays golf on Sundays. (sometimes)

2. The weather is bad in November. (always)

3. It rains in California. (never)

4. We have fish for dinner. (seldom)

5. She will see him. (rarely)

6. Peter doesn't get up before seven. (usually)

7. They do not play tennis on Sundays. (always)

8. Mary watches TV. (hardly / ever)

9. I go to school by bus. (always)

10. I get up at seven. (usually)

11. I watch TV in the evening. (often / frequently)

12. I have lunch in a restaurant. (sometimes)

13. I have breakfast. (seldom)

14. I arrive late. (never)

15. I have homework. (every day)

4. Change the adjectives into adverbs of manner and complete the crossword:

1- Slow
2- Bad
3- Loud
4- Fast
5- Quick
6- Shy
7- Good
8- Hard
9- Careful
10- Deliberate
11- Angry
12- Easy

Exercise 2

6. Use the adjective in parentheses to make another statement with an adverb.

Example: My son is a safe driver. (careful)

My son drives carefully.

1. Baryshnikov is an excellent dancer. (graceful)

2. Uta Piipig is a great runner. (fast)

3. My father is a good teacher. (patient)

4. The President is a good speaker. (effective)

5. Andrea Bocelli is a wonderful singer. (beautiful)

6. Teachers are hard workers. (diligent)

7. He is a well behaved child. (polite)

8. Some students are fast learners. (quick)

9. These painters are messy workers. (sloppy)

10. She is a good thinker. (quick/clear)

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

LESSON 2: SIMPLE PRESENT

SIMPLE PRESENT:

- Formas auxiliares para frases negativas, interrogativas e interrogativas negativas, com verbo principal:
DO, DOES com o retorno do verbo à forma sem S na afirmativa.
- Se o verbo da frase já for uma forma auxiliar, é com ele que se transformará a frase afirmativa.

USOS:

- Quando se quer comunicar que ações ou acontecimentos ocorrem regularmente, repetidamente:
“The moon goes around the earth”.
“Jorge is a biologist”.
“You eat too much. Be careful!”
- Quando se quer comunicar que ações ou acontecimentos ocorrem com certa frequência (geralmente com ALWAYS, NEVER, OFTEN, SELDOM, RARELY, SOMETIMES, EVERYDAY, WEEK, MONTH, etc.):
“Do you often come here?”
“She rarely eats meat”.
“I visit my friends everyday”.
- Quando se quer comunicar que ações ou acontecimentos estão programados para ocorrer no futuro (geralmente com TOMORROW, NEXT WEEK, MONTH, etc).
“Márcio travels to England tomorrow”.
“See you next week”
- Em frases ligadas a outras nas quais o verbo esteja na forma do future, no imperative ou no presente (Simple e Continuous), geralmente com WHEN, WHILE, AS SOON AS, TILL, UNTIL, BEFORE, AFTER, IN CASE, AS LONG AS, WHENEVER:
“She Will not forget you as long as she lives”.
“Call me as soon as you arrive home”.
“The grasshopper sings while the ant works”.
“You always disturb me when I am working”

EXERCISES:

1. Modifique as frases a partir do modelo correspondente:

Aline studies hard everyday.

- a) Aline doesn't study hard every day.
- b) Does Aline study hard every day?
- c) Doesn't Aline study hard every day?

They are proud of us.

- a) They aren't proud of us.
- b) Are they proud of us?
- c) Aren't they proud of us?

a) Wood floats on water:

b) We always drink whisky:

c) The computer is an essential tool for students:

d) The death rate in Brazil grows every year:

e) Tânia and Bárbara are very good friends:

2. Passe para o inglês as frases a seguir:

a) Meus pais sempre me permitem voltar tarde para casa aos sábados.

b) Assim que ele acrescentar mais um dedo à pesquisa, ele a devolverá.

c) Espere até conhecer o índice de natalidade no Brasil.

d) Eu a substituirei quando ela voltar das férias.

e) Enquanto ele viver, será um homem solteiro.

f) Leve os orçamentos com você caso você precise deles.

3. 1. I usually (go) to school.
2. They (visit) us often.
3. You (play) basketball once a week.
4. Tom (work) every day.
5. He always (tell) us funny stories.
6. She never (help) me with that!
7. Martha and Kevin (swim) twice a week.
8. In this club people usually (dance) a lot.
9. Linda (take care) of her sister.
10. John rarely (leave) the country.
11. We (live) in the city most of the year.
12. Lorie (travel) to Paris every Sunday.
13. I (bake) cookies twice a month.
14. You always (teach) me new things.
15. She (help) the kids of the neighborhood.

4. Put the verbs into the correct form.

1. I (to like) lemonade very much.
2. The girls always (to listen) to pop music.
3. Janet never (to wear) jeans.
4. Mr Smith (to teach) Spanish and French.
5. You (to do) your homework after school.

5. Fill in the correct form of the verbs.

1. We (to have) a nice garden.
2. She (to be) six years old.
3. Simon (to have) two rabbits and five goldfish.
4. I (to be) from Vienna, Austria.
5. They (to be) Sandy's parents.

6. Make negative sentences.

1. My father makes breakfast. →
2. They are eleven. →
3. She writes a letter. →
4. I speak Italian. →
5. Danny phones his father on Sundays. →

7. Make questions.

1. you / to speak / English →
2. when / he / to go / home →
3. they / to clean / the bathroom →
4. where / she / to ride / her bike →
5. Billy / to work / in the supermarket →

8. Find the signal words for simple present.

1. Which **is** a signal word for simple present?
 now last Monday often
2. Which **is** a signal word for simple present?
 sometimes at the moment yesterday
3. Which **is** a signal word for simple present?
 last Friday every Friday next Friday
4. Which **is not** a signal word for simple present?
 never already usually
5. Which **is not** a signal word for simple present?
 Listen! first ... then ... seldom

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

LESSON 3: SIMPLE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Verb to be (am, is, are) + Verb ending with –ING (Verb –ING).

1. Quando se quer comunicar que ações ou acontecimentos estão ocorrendo no momento em que se fala deles, geralmente com NOW, RIGHT NOW, AT PRESENT, AT THIS MOMENT:
“Mr. Dias is having breakfast with his kids now”.
“Why are you shouting at me like that?”
 - Ou não necessariamente no momento em que se fala deles:
“My math grades are getting higher this quarter”.
“Believe it or not, Bill himself is painting his house”.
2. Quando se quer comunicar que ações ou acontecimentos deverão acontecer, num futuro próximo (geralmente com expressões do tipo TOMORROW, NEXT WEEK, etc.):
“My parents are dining with us next Wednesday”.
“We heard that the Toledos are coming for the holidays”.
3. Os seguintes verbos: Appear/Seem; Believe/Think/ Belong/ Forget/ Hate/ Hear/ Know/ Like/ Love/ Need/ Notice/Realize/ Prefer/ See/ Want/ Wish.
Não são normalmente usados em tempos verbais Continuous. Utilize, nesse caso, o Simple Present.
“I think they understand your words now (e não “are understanding”).
“Look at this watch! Do you like it?” (e não “Are you liking?”).
4. Note, porém algumas construções permitidas:
“Rodolfo and Lisa are seeing our friends tomorrow”. (Ideia de futuro).
“What is your wife thinking about?”

EXERCISES:

1. Assinale a alternativa correta:
 - a) Watch me while I _____ down the mountain, ok?
 1. Am ski
 2. 's skiing
 3. 'm skiing
 4. 're skiing
 5. 're ski

b) _____ for Ribeirão Preto next week?

1. Are you leave
2. Are you leaving
3. Aren't you leave
4. Are you left
5. 're you leave

c) Why? _____?

1. Are your little brother crying
2. Am your little brother crying
3. 's your little brother cry
4. Is your little brother crying
5. Is your little brother cried

d) Listen to what she _____ you!

1. 're telling
2. 'm telling
3. 's telling
4. 's tell
5. 're tell

2. Traduza:

a) Enquanto as crianças estão brincando com o vídeo game, os adultos estão conversando na sala.

b) O Ministério da Saúde está anunciando novas medidas na TV agora.

c) Escute! Apesar de tudo, as garotas estão chegando.

d) Ela está procurando o diretor da escola enquanto seus colegas estão discutindo o assunto na sala de aula.

e) Eu o estou avisando: não quero nenhum barulho!

f) Não sei por que eles estão se sentindo mal hoje.

3. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form to make different form of the Present Continuous Tense.

1. John (read) a book now.

2. What (you do) tonight?
3. Jack and Peter (work) late today.
4. Silvia (not listen) to music.
5. Maria (sit) next to Paul.
6. How many other students (you study) with?
7. The phone (not ring).

4. Change the verb into the correct form

1. Anna (rest) right now.
2. I (talk) on the phone at this moment.
3. Bella (cook) dinner now.
4. They (help) the teacher right now.
5. He (run) very fast!
6. Julia (bake) a chocolate cake at the moment.
7. I (have) fun!
8. You (dance) very nicely.
9. They (answer) all the questions.
10. John (eat) Salad, and I am eating fish.
11. Marta (drive), and Chris is sleeping (sleep).
12. It (rain).
13. I (write) my homework.
14. We (work) on the new show right now.
15. Kate (lie) in bed now.

6. Change the verb into the correct form:

1. We (renovate) our house this week.
2. She (paint) her room today.
3. I (write) a book these days.
4. They (try) to sell their car.
5. You (look) good today.
6. He (study) to be a lawyer.
7. This table (break) apart.
8. Oliver (help) me with my homework these days.

9. Luke (become) more and more handsome.

10. I (work) on my accent.

11. You (change) your work place.

12. She (have) a hard time.

13. This month we (stay) with my Sister.

14. Eva (look) for a roommate.

15. They (study) Spanish this summer.

7. Change the verb into the correct form:

1. We (go) to the movies tonight.

2. She (leave) to London tomorrow morning.

3. Jenny (come) back from New York tomorrow.

4. I (visit) Lisa next week.

5. You (work) on the big project after lunch.

6. They (sing) at our club next month.

7. Mark (meet) me for lunch.

8. Tracy (bring) the package later today.

9. I (swim) this evening.

10. You (take) the car with you tomorrow.

11. Peter (help) me with the garden on the weekend.

12. Maya (go back) tonight.

13. We (make) a party on Sunday.

14. They (get married) next month.

15. Alexis (take) us to the zoo tomorrow.

8. Change the verb into the correct form:

1. She (always come) late!

2. He (always break) something!

3. We (always stay) too late.

4. They (always fight).

5. I (always forget) by papers.

6. You (always smoke)!

7. This guy (always shout).

8. It (always rain) in this place.
9. I (always prepare) too much food.
10. This girl (always flirt) with someone!

SITES PARA APROFUNDAMENTO:

ADVERBS:

<http://www.slideshare.net/marciaciufa/adverbs-of-manner-2-o-ano>

<http://www.infoescola.com/ingles/adverbios-adverbs-of-place-time-manner/>

<http://www.brasilecola.com/ingles/adverbs-of-time.htm>

<http://www.grammar-monster.com/lessons/adverbs.htm>

<http://www.learnenglish.de/grammar/adverbtime.htm>

<http://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/adverbs-time>

http://www.ielanguages.com/romance_adverbs.html

http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-lesson-adverbs.php

SIMPLE PRESENT

http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-lesson-adverbs.php

<http://www.infoescola.com/ingles/presente-simples-simple-present/>

<http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/simplepresent.html>

<http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-present>

SIMPLE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

<http://www.brasilecola.com/ingles/present-continuous.htm>

<http://www.slideshare.net/narielias/simple-present-x-present-continuous>

<http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/presentcontinuous.html>

<http://www.teclasap.com.br/2010/11/23/simple-present-versus-present-continuous-1/>

VIDEOS PARA APROFUNDAMENTO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ttd5HniaNkQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kzpV8wyxsVA>

<http://www.youtube.com/user/EducatorVids3?v=IDN1SGstUHw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V4uilrZn0xU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gUu3czyI4DM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X9QluYxyV00>

GOOD LUCK!

MODULE 2: INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH COURSE

LESSON 1: PRESENT PERFECT

LESSON 2: PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

LESSON 3: REPORTED SPEECH

REVISION MODULES 1 AND 2

TEXT

Life in the 90s

There is a group of women in Britain who are happy, fit, carefree, sleep well and seldom see their doctors. Who are these wonder-girls? Are they young, keep-fit, health-food fanatics? Hardly – they are all over 90! A survey of nonagenarians, says The Lancet, found four out of five are women. Half haven't been to hospital for five years and two in three have no regular contact with their GPs. Most are continent, live at home and "never feel lonely". So, what does it take to wake up for the 35,000th time feeling good? According to the survey, be middle-class, don't smoke, avoid heavy drinking, take daily exercise and, surprise, surprise, and eat meat and dairy products like butter!

1. O que significa uma pessoa "wake up for the 35,000th time?"

2. Por que o texto enfatiza, em sua última linha, a expressão "surprise"?

3. Cite três características do modo de viver das velhinhas descritas no texto.

4. O que você imagina referir-se o nome **The Lancet** no texto?

5. Em sua opinião como deveria ser a vida aos anos 90? Escreva em Inglês!

VOCABULARY ESSENTIAL – TRANSLATE:

Fit:

Carefree:

To sleep well:

Seldom:

Wonder-girls:

Health-food fanatics:

Hardly:

Survey:

To find:

Four out of Five:

Most:

To feel lonely:

To wake up:

According to:

Middle class:

Heavy drinking:

Daily exercises:

Meat:

Dairy products:

Butter:

Anotações-tradução textual

GRAMMAR FOCUS

LESSON 4: PRESENT PERFECT

PRESENT PERFECT

- Present verb to Have (Have/Has) + Verb past participle (PP).
 - Formas auxiliares para a negativa, interrogativa e interrogativa negativa.
 - Não se altera na negativa, interrogativa e interrogativa negativa.
1. Quando se quer comunicar que ações ou acontecimentos ocorreram num passado recente ou remoto, sem definição do momento de ocorrência.
A ação ou acontecimento pode ou não estar ainda ocorrendo no presente.
“My grandmother has recovered from her illness”.
“Eleanor has started to work as a clerk”.
“They haven’t seen you at the party”.
 2. Com as palavras ou expressões LATELY, RECENTLY, ONCE, TWICE, SEVERAL TIMES, MANY TIMES, ALREADY:
“Old people have not eaten too much fat lately”
“Have you met Laura recently?”
“I’ve been to Lisbon already ou I’ve already been to Lisbon”.
 3. Com as palavras SINCE e FOR, indicando, respectivamente, um ponto no tempo e um período de tempo:
“She has worked as a clerk since 1985”.
“She has worked as a clerk for 10 years now”.
 4. Com a palavra EVER preferencialmente em frases interrogativas e com a palavra YET, preferencialmente em frases negativas:
“Have you ever jumped into a river?”
“No, I haven’t jumped into a river yet”.

EXERCISES:

1. Faça como no modelo:
Have you seen Michele? (I/to see/just/in the park).
Yes, I have.
Yes, I’ve just seen her in the park.
No, I haven’t
No, I haven’t seen her.
- a) Has your grandmother stopped smoking? (She/already).

- b) Have they taken much exercise? (They/lately).

c) Have you ever felt lonely? (I/never/already/once/yet).

d) Has Rinaldo worked in London? (He/since 1993/for three years).

e) That fat man began to eat at 2 p.m. It's 4 pm now and he is still eating. (that little/now).

2. Complete com a opção correta:

- a) Bruna _____ like a log lately. (has sleep/has slept).
- b) "The Sleeping Beauty" _____ us for many years. (has amused/has amusing).
- c) I _____ much lately. (haven't read/haven't readed).
- d) She's sure you _____ to Norway. (have already be/ have already been).
- e) _____ eaten macrobiotic food? (Have ever you/ Have you ever).
- f) Half of those women _____ to hospitals for 5 years. (Haven't been/hasn't be).
- g) Fortunately, my grandpa _____ his sickness. (have got over/has got over).

3. Use o Present Perfect corretamente:

- a) we _____ (to travel) to Miami .
- b) I _____ (not to go) to office.
- c) She _____ (always to see) her family.
- d) _____ they _____ (to walk) to square?
- e) They have taken this train.(never)

f) Have you seen this film?(ever)

g) I have read a newspaper.(always)

h) She hasn't talked to me.(yet)

i) She has studied here _____ 2000.

j) They have been married _____ five years.

k) We have stayed here _____ now.

l) My sister has lived in Ney York _____ 1999.

m) My father has worked that office _____ six years.

n) Julie's beautiful girl.

o) She's traveled to London.

p) He's studied a lot to test.

4. Rewrite the sentences:

a) does/ rain/ often/ it / here?/ how

b) how;/ you? /old/ are

c) she/ english/ studied/ has/ brother/her/with/2001/since

d) you/ like/ how/ your/ city/do

5. Choice the best option:

- a- Jim (*has never seen / never saw*) this film. I'm sure he will like it.
- b- Wow! (*Did you already do / Have you already done*) the housework?
- c- They (*didn't get / haven't got married*) in the end.
- d- I haven't been on holiday (*for / since*) ages.
- e- Frances has (*been / gone*) to Jamaica. She'll be back next month.
- f- (*I live / I've lived*) here for eight years
- g- The rabbit (*dug / has dug*) a hole in our garden last night.
- h- A tornado (*has hit / hit*) north-west America and several people were killed.
- i- Hey look! Concorde (*'s just landed / just landed*).
- j- Ever since I was a child (*I wanted / I've wanted*) to go to Zanzibar.

6. Passe para o Present Perfect:

-
- a) Karen me an e-mail. (*to send*)
 - b) Dave and Pat the museum. (*to visit*)
 - c) I at the pet shop. (*to be*)
 - d) They already their rucksacks. (*to pack*)
 - e) Marcus an accident. (*to have*)
 - f) We the shopping for our grandmother. (*to do*)
 - g) I just my bike. (*to clean*)
 - h) Emily her room. (*to paint*)
 - i) Lisa and Colin to a concert. (*to go*)
 - 1j) My friends smoking. (*to give up*)
-

GRAMMAR FOCUS

LESSON 5: PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS/PROGRESSIVE

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS/PROGRESSIVE

Present of the verb to Have (Have/Has) + Been+ Verb ending –ING.

USOS

1. Quando se quer comunicar que ações ou acontecimentos iniciados no passado continuam ainda a ocorrer no presente:
“I have been playing tennis with my school mates”.
“Has she been losing weight?”
2. Com as expressões SINCE e FOR, indicando, respectivamente, um ponto no tempo e um período de tempo, reforçando a ideia de que as ações ou acontecimentos continuam ainda a ocorrer no presente:
“She has been working as a clerk since 1985”.
“She has been working as a clerk for 10 years now”.
 - Observe que, na maioria das vezes, os usos do Present Perfect Continuous confundem-se com os do Present Perfect.

EXERCISES:

1. Faça como no modelo:
 - a) John is tired. (to work/all Day).
He has been working all day.
Has he been working all day?
 - b) The plane crash survivors are ok now. (to wait for help/all night long).

 - c) The power station's consumption is rising a lot. It started in March. It's July now.

 - d) Maurício is taking tests. The tests began four hours ago and it's 6 pm now.

e) Beto's book is a success. (to receive compliments/all day).

2. Complete com os verbos no Present Perfect Continuous:

1) She <input type="text"/> (work) here for five years. .
2) I <input type="text"/> (study) all day. .
3) You <input type="text"/> (eat) a lot recently. .
4) We <input type="text"/> (live) in London for six months. .
5) He <input type="text"/> (play) football, so he's tired. .
6) They <input type="text"/> (learn) English for two years. .
7) I <input type="text"/> (cook) so I'm really hot. .
8) She <input type="text"/> (go) to the cinema every weekend for years. .
9) It <input type="text"/> (rain) the pavement is wet. .
10) You <input type="text"/> (sleep) for twelve hours. .
11) I <input type="text"/> (not/work) today. .
12) You <input type="text"/> (not/eat) well recently. .
13) We <input type="text"/> (not/exercise) enough. .
14) She <input type="text"/> (not/study). .
15) They <input type="text"/> (not/live) here for very long. .
16) It <input type="text"/> (not/snow). .
17) He <input type="text"/> (not/play) football for five years. .
18) We <input type="text"/> (not/drink) enough water - that's why we feel tired. .
19) I <input type="text"/> (not/sleep) I was reading. .
20) They <input type="text"/> (not/watch) TV much recently.

3. Answer the questions as in the example.

Example: How long has she been working? (paint the wall / for three hours)

She has been painting the wall for three hours.

1. How long have those youngsters been preparing that play? (rehearse / for a week)

2. How long have Michael and Sarah been going out together? (date / for two months)

3. How long has Steve been writing his essay? (work hard / since last Sunday)

4. How long has Darcey been painting the bedroom walls? (work on it / for three hours)

4. Using the Present Perfect Continuous.



(do / aerobics / three hours)



(bake / bread / three o'clock)



(chat / noon)



(play / marbles / went outside)



(garden / the whole afternoon)

GRAMMAR FOCUS

LESSON 3: REPORTED SPEECH

REPORTED SPEECH:

“She said, I buy soda for my little angels”.

DIRECT SPEECH: She said: “I buy soda for my little angels”.

- Vem entre aspas
- O narrador repete exatamente as palavras de quem fala ou falou.

INDIRECT SPEECH: She said (that) she bought soda for her little angels.

- Sem aspas
- O narrador usa suas próprias palavras, mas o significado da mensagem permanece o mesmo
- O tempo verbal muda
- Há também mudanças em outros componentes da frase (ex: pronomes).

MUDANÇAS NOS TEMPOS VERBAIS:

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Simple Present	Simple Past
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Simple Future	Simple Conditional
Simple Conditional	Simple Conditional

Ex: He said, “You are a good professional”.

He said (that) I was a good professional.

He said, “I read this book yesterday”.

He said (that) he had read that book the day before.

She said, “I will lend my book to John”.

She said (that) she would lend her book to John.

OUTRAS MUDANÇAS

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
THIS	THAT
THESE	THOSE
HERE	THERE
NOW	THEN
AGO	BEFORE
TODAY	THAT DAY
YESTERDAY	THE DAY BEFORE

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
TOMORROW	THE NEXT DAY
I	HE/SHE
WE	THEY
ME	HIM/HER
MY	HIS/HER
YOU	I

INFORMAÇÕES COMPLEMENTARES

1. Imperativo – Infinitivo
SAID – TOLD
She said, “Go home and rest”.
She told me to go home and rest”.
2. Pergunta – Estrutura condicional
SAID- ASKED
Jack said, “Can you wait a minute?”
Jack asked me if/whether I could wait a minute.
(IF/WHETHER) express doubts!
3. Imperativo – variações (além de TOLD):
SAID – COMMANDED/ ORDERED/ REQUESTED
She Said, “Go home and rest”.
She told/commanded/ordered/requested me to go home and rest.
4. Imperativo – substituição do narrador:
She said, “Go home and rest!”
I was told ordered/commanded/requested to go home and rest.

EXERCISES:

1. Faça os exercícios a partir do modelo:

She Said: "I buy soda for my kids".

She said (that) she bought soda for her kids.

a) Denise said: "I am buying a gift for my husband".

b) Lucy said: "I taught this lesson to Jane yesterday".

c) Silvio said: "I have met the Harrisons today".

d) She said: "I have met the Harrisons today".

e) She said: "I like this kind of clothes".

f) He said: "I'll return this bottle tomorrow".

g) Alexandra thought: "I could ask him to come here".

h) The boss said: "Don't fail to come tomorrow".

i) Beth said to her brother: "Do you want this toy?"

j) Sonia said: "Get out now".

k) They said: "Could you stay away for a while?"

2. Faça como no modelo proposto:

a) She Said: "Take your medicine!"

I was told to take my medicine.

b) Helena said to Marina: "Don't get home late!"

c) They said to the little kid: "Be quiet!"

d) My nosy neighbor said: "Could you come visit us?"

e) She said: "You should work less".

f) The policeman said: "You may take this by-road there".

3. Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note the change of pronouns and tenses.

a) "Where is my umbrella?" she asked.

→ She asked

b) "How are you?" Martin asked us.

→ Martin asked us

c) He asked, "Do I have to do it?"

→ He asked

d) "Where have you been?" the mother asked her daughter.

→ The mother asked her daughter

e) "Which dress do you like best?" she asked her boyfriend.

→ She asked her boyfriend

f) "What are they doing?" she asked.

→ She wanted to know

g) "Are you going to the cinema?" he asked me.

→ He wanted to know

h) The teacher asked, "Who speaks English?"

→ The teacher wanted to know

i) "How do you know that?" she asked me.

→ She asked me

j) "Has Caron talked to Kevin?" my friend asked me.

→ My friend asked me

4. Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note the change of pronouns and tenses.

- a) "What's the time?" he asked.
→ He wanted to know
- b) "When will we meet again?" she asked me.
→ She asked me
- c) "Are you crazy?" she asked him.
→ She asked him
- d) "Where did they live?" he asked.
→ He wanted to know
- e) "Will you be at the party?" he asked her.
→ He asked her
- f) "Can you meet me at the station?" she asked me.
→ She asked me
- g) "Who knows the answer?" the teacher asked.
→ The teacher wanted to know
- h) "Why don't you help me?" she asked him.
→ She wanted to know
- i) "Did you see that car?" he asked me.
→ He asked me
- j) "Have you tidied up your room?" the mother asked the twins.
→ The mother asked the twins

5. Complete the sentences in reported speech:

- a) John said, "I love this town."
John said
- b) "Do you like soccer?" He asked me.
He asked me
- c) "I can't drive a lorry," he said.
He said
- d) "Be nice to your brother," he said.
He asked me
- e) "Don't be nasty," he said.
He urged me
- f) "Don't waste your money" she said.
She told the boys
- g) "What have you decided to do?" she asked him.
She asked him
- h) "I always wake up early," he said.
He said

i) "You should revise your lessons," he said.

He advised the students

j) "Where were you born?" he asked me.

He wanted to know

SITES PARA APROFUNDAMENTO

SIMPLE PRESENT PERFECT

<http://www.ego4u.de/de/cram-up/grammar/present-perfect-simple>

<http://www.grammarnet.com/ghtml/prespsim.htm>

<http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/presentperfect.html>

<http://www.inglescurso.net.br/gramatica-inglesa/88-presente-perfeito-present-perfect/317-resumo-completo-qpresent-perfect-tenseq>

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/410/grammar/ppvpast.htm>

<http://www.learnenglish.de/grammar/tensepresperfsim.htm>

SIMPLE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verb-tenses_present-perfect-continuous.htm

<http://www.uazone.org/friends/esl4rus/presentperf.html>

<http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-perfect-simple-or-present-perfect-continuous.html>

http://www.learn4good.com/languages/evrd_grammar/presentpcont.htm

<http://www.studyandexam.com/present-perfect-continuous-tense.html>

<http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-reference/present-perfect-simple-and-present-perfect-continuous>

REPORTED SPEECH

<http://guiadoestudante.abril.com.br/estudar/simulados/ingles-10-questoes-reported-speech-512291.shtml>

<http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/reported-speech>

http://www.webbusca.com.br/idiomas/ingles/exercicios_discurso_direto_discurso_indireto.asp

<http://www.e-grammar.org/reported-speech/>

VIDEOS PARA APROFUNDAMENTO

PRESENT PERFECT

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wZavu-z0BpA>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TdeOKXL9xYU>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6liIS4SEgyA>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a6J_1U9xc_Q

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fyuu679aZ9w>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZiV7YWRSQog>

REPORTED SPEECH

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5HBEw6cY17g>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iLUhWd9T6Vc>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EknohHCwzDk>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oXXqXtAmTxQ>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c6MX3k0iwVs>

GOOD LUCK!

MODULES 1 AND 2

ADVERBS 1

SIMPLE PRESENT

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

REPORTED SPEECH

REVISION WITH TEXTS

TEXT

A thief on the bus

Mr. Smith gave his wife ten pounds for her birthday – ten pretty pound notes. So two days later Mrs. Smith went shopping. She looked out for a taxi but as one did not appear soon, she joined a long line at the bus stop. When the bus arrived, she got on and sat down next to an old lady. After a while, she noticed that the old lady's handbag was open. Inside it, she saw a roll of pound notes exactly like the ones her husband had given her. So she quickly looked into her own bag – the notes had gone! Mr. Smith was sure that the old lady had stolen them. She thought she would have to call the police, but, as she disliked making a scene and getting people into trouble, she decided to take back the money from the old lady's handbag and say nothing more about it. She looked round the bus to make sure nobody was watching, then she carefully put her hand into the old lady's bag, took the notes and put them in her own bag.

When she got home that evening, she showed her husband the beautiful hat she had bought.

“How did you pay it, dear?” he asked.

“With the money you gave me for my birthday, of course,” she replied.

“Oh? What's that then?” he asked, as he pointed to a roll of one pound notes on the table.

Mrs. Smith looked in astonishment at the money and fell to the floor in a faint.

Choose the option that best completes the following statements.

1- Mr. Smith gave his wife:

- a) *A few pounds for the weekly shopping.*
- b) *A sum of money for their wedding anniversary.*

- c) *Some pretty notes for their son`s birthday.*
- d) *Some money for her birthday.*

2- Waiting at her bus stop, there were:

- a) *Few people.*
- b) *A lot of people.*
- c) *Some old ladies.*
- d) *Not reported.*

3- On the bus, Mrs. Smith sat:

- a) *Near the woman conductor.*
- b) *Behind and old woman.*
- c) *Next to a policeman.*
- d) *Beside an old woman.*

4- She became suspicious when she saw:

- a) *Some money in her fellow-passenger`s open bag.*
- b) *The old lady looking at her handbag.*
- c) *A woman trying to open her bag.*
- d) *A roll of one pound notes in the lady`s bag.*

5- Mrs. Smith thought the passenger next to her:

- a) *Had called the police.*
- b) *Would make a scene.*
- c) *Had taken her money.*
- d) *Would get her into trouble.*

6- Mrs. Smith looked round to see if:

- a) *The police were coming.*
- b) *The woman had put back the notes.*
- c) *Anyone was looking at her.*
- d) *The money was still in the bag.*

7- She decided not to say anything about the money because:

- a) *She was not sure the woman had taken it.*
- b) *She was afraid of being arrested.*
- c) *She felt sorry for the young woman sitting next to her.*
- d) *She didn`t want to cause trouble by complaining loudly.*

8- Her husband wanted to know:

- a) *How she had bought the hat.*
- b) *If the hat had been expensive.*

- c) *How much she had paid for the hat.*
- d) *Why she had paid ten pounds for the hat.*

TEXT

Good for the heart?

That`s the conclusion of a recent study that claims that caffeine can have positive effects on one`s coronary health. Women who drank more than three cups of coffee a day were seven to nine percent less likely to have high blood pressure than those abstaining from caffeine. (SPEAK UP, São Paulo: Editora Peixes, ano XIX, n228, May, 2006, p.45 – with adaptations)

1- De acordo com o texto, a pesquisa defende que:

- a) *O café faz bem somente às mulheres.*
- b) *O café faz bem ao coração.*
- c) *O café deve ser evitado por quem tem pressão alta.*
- d) *O café deve ser tomado em, no máximo, três xícaras diárias.*

2- Segundo o texto, pode-se afirmar que:

- a) *A pesquisa constatou que as mulheres que não faziam uso de café apresentaram pressão normal.*
- b) *A pesquisa foi realizada com mulheres que faziam uso de café e com aquelas que não o usavam.*
- c) *A pesquisa apontou motivos relevantes para que as pessoas se abstenham de cafeína.*
- d) *A pesquisa lançou dúvidas sobre o fato de o café fazer bem à saúde.*

TEXT

Read the text carefully and then choose the alternative which correctly completes the following statements.

Einstein`s mental chalkboard

Albert Einstein`s image is everywhere, adorning posters in college dorms, advertisements on the Web, T-shirts and coffee mugs. Time magazine pointed him Person of the Century, and just about anyone can cite his most famous equation. For all this brand recognition, though, it`s safe to say that comparatively few people know what Einstein`s theories of relativity actually describe. In *Einstein`s Cosmos: How Albert Einstein`s Vision Transformed Our Understanding of Space and Time* (Norton, \$23), City University of New York physicist and accomplished science writer Michio Kaku skims through the biographical and anecdotal details of the great scientist`s life – topics exhaustively covered in Einstein`s numerous biographies – and focuses instead on how he thought.

More specifically, Kaku explores the visual metaphors Einstein used while devising the special and general theories of relativity. In doing so, Kaku enables the reader to see and think as Einstein did, leading us to a simple, more complete understanding of several of the most important scientific ideas of our time. GREGORY MONE. (Popular Science, May, 2004.)

1- The author of this text is:

- a) *Michio Kaku.*
- b) *Albert Einstein.*
- c) *Gregory Mone.*
- d) *Popular Science.*

2- In the text, Einstein`s popularity is contrasted with the number of people who:

- a) *Recognize the scientist`s image.*
- b) *Can cite his famous equation.*
- c) *Identify him as Person of the Century.*
- d) *Understand his theories well enough.*

3- The book reviewed concentrates mostly on the scientist`s:

- a) *Thinking processes.*
- b) *Life and achievement.*
- c) *Metaphorical theories.*
- d) *Visual relativity.*

4- The word did (line 18) refers to:

- a) See and think.
- b) Do and enable.
- c) Explore and devise.
- d) Use and lead.

TRANSLATE THE TEXT:

Sue woke up at 8 am. She took a shower, had breakfast and headed to work a few blocks away from her apartment. She works at a law firm as a secretary. **She has worked there for the past 2 years** and she loves it there. The work environment is nice and the pay is great. Today is a special day for her; she's turning 25 and is throwing a small party for her family and close friends later in the day. As she walks, she's thinking "**I've cleaned my apartment, I've invited everyone, I've bought the drinks and I've made the cake.** It'll be a great party!"

Happy birthday, Sue!

TRANSLATE THE TEXT:

"I **always** wake up at 7:00 from Monday to Saturday. I **usually** have breakfast at 7:30 and I **always** eat a slice of bread and have a glass of milk. I **usually** take the bus at 8:15 to go to work. I **always** start my work at 9:00. I am a teacher and I love English. I **usually** finish my work at 6:00 p.m. and I go home to have dinner. I **always** go to college from 7:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m., and I **sometimes** go to bed around midnight. On weekends, I **never** I watch TV because I always go out with friends. We all go to a club and have fun"

TRANSLATE THE TEXT:

A dedicated teenager

Jane is a very intelligent teenager. She is fifteen years old and has two brothers. She goes to school in the morning and helps her parents in the afternoon. In the evening, she studies English at a school. She loves ice cream and barbecue; she eats an ice cream every day and, on the weekend, she eats barbecue. Her brothers don't like to study but they help their parents too. They want to open a small restaurant because they like to work with food. Jane likes science and she wants to be a doctor. Her father tells her that it is necessary to study a lot to be a doctor. Jane tells her father: "Yes, you are correct. This is my dream and I know it is possible because I am dedicated."

Jane's family has problems but they believe there are solutions and they never give up. Jane doesn't have everything she wants but she works hard.

Vocabulary:

- Teenager: adolescente
- Has(**have** na terceira pessoa, forma afirmativa): tem
- Want: querer
- Open: abrir
- Tell: dizer, contar
- A lot: muito
- Dedicated: dedicado(a)
- Give up: desistir
- Everything: tudo
- Works hard: trabalha duro, se esforça bastante.

1 . Answer the questions

a. How old is Jane?

b. When does she go to school?

c. Does Jane have everything she wants?

2. True or False

- a. Jane doesn't help her mother in the afternoon. (.....)
- b. Jane studies English at a university. (.....)
- c. She doesn't like meat. (.....)
- d. Her brothers love to study.(.....)
- e. Jane wants to be a doctor.(.....)

TEXT

A Special Christmas Present



David wants to buy a Christmas present for a very special person, his mother. David's father gives him \$5.00 a week pocket money and David puts \$2.00 a week into his bank account. After three months David takes \$20.00 out of his bank account and goes to the shopping mall. He looks and looks for a perfect gift.

Suddenly he sees a beautiful brooch in the shape of his favorite pet. He says to himself, "My mother loves jewelry, and the brooch costs only \$17.00." He buys the brooch and takes it home. He wraps the present in Christmas paper and places it under the tree. He is very excited and he is looking forward to Christmas morning to see the joy on his mother's face.



But when his mother opens the present she screams with fright because she sees a spider.

-
-
-
1. What does David want to buy his Mother?
 1. a special birthday present
 2. a Christmas present
 3. a spider ring
 2. Who does David get his money from?
 1. his pet
 2. his mother
 3. his father
 3. How much money does David take to the mall?
 1. \$20.00
 2. \$5.00
 3. \$17.00
 4. What does David buy his mother?
 1. a ring
 2. a brooch
 3. a spider
 5. What does David do with the present when he takes it home?
 1. he gives it to his mother
 2. he wraps it in Christmas paper
 3. he is very excited
 6. Why does David's mother scream?
 1. because the present is beautiful
 2. because she doesn't like Christmas presents
 3. because she thinks she sees a real spider
 7. Why does David buy a spider brooch?
 1. spiders are his favourite pet
 2. he loves Christmas
 3. to scare his mother
 8. Where does David put the present on Christmas Eve?
 1. under his pillow
 2. under a spider
 3. under the Christmas tree

TEXT

LUPITA'S DAY

Hello. My name is Lupita Gonzalez. I work in a large company in Monterrey, Mexico. We make bottles and cans for soft drinks. I am a secretary. I answer the telephone and take messages. I also use a fax machine and a computer. My first language is Spanish but sometimes I speak English. Many of our clients are from the United States. My supervisor is Mr. Torres. He is an engineer. I start work at 8:00. I usually drive to work. I have lunch from 1:00 to 2:00. I finish work at 5:30. I go home and help my mother prepare dinner. We have dinner at 9:00. After dinner I usually watch television a while. I usually go to bed at 11:00.

TEXT

Dear mom and dad,

Well I want to tell you about my first week of classes at the University. Wow am I ever busy! I get up at 6:00 every morning. That is really early for me. I don't like to get up early you know. I usually eat breakfast in the school cafeteria. The food here is pretty good. I have German class every morning at 7:30. After German class I have Business and Economics on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10:00. I have a lot of homework in that class but I really like it. It's interesting. I also have English Composition on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. On Tuesdays and Thursdays I have United States History.

The campus here is really big. The first day I was lost. I did not know where to find anything. Now I know where all the buildings are and I know where my classrooms are. That's the most important. My dormitory is close so I walk to all my classes. It's only about ten minutes.

My roommate's name is Eric. He is from Los Angeles. We get along well. He is quiet and doesn't make a lot of noise. Sometimes Eric and I have dinner together. We don't see each other much though because our schedules are really different.

During the evening I study. Sometimes I study in the library and sometimes in the dormitory. I have to write three reports this semester so I have to read some books in the library. I usually go to bed around eleven.

Mom I sure miss your cooking. Do you think you could send me some of your homemade chocolate chip cookies? Well I have to go. Take care.

Love,
Jerry

Anotações Gerais sobre o texto proposto:

TEXT

Frank's Busy Day

Frank's day begins at 6:30. He gets up, takes a shower and gets dressed. He always has breakfast and drinks a cup of coffee. Then he goes to the university for his classes. When he finishes his morning classes, he usually eats lunch at 12:00 in the cafeteria. At lunch, he sometimes talks with his friends. After lunch he goes to his afternoon classes. He usually goes home at about 5:00. He eats dinner and relaxes for a while. Sometimes he takes a walk or goes running. For the rest of the evening he reads and does homework. Frank goes to bed about 11:00. What a busy day!

Read the text and answer the questions:

I'm sitting on the beach, eating an icecream, Alice and Paul are swimming in the sea and Tom is in the park. He's playing with a friend. Peter is listening to the radio and reading.

We're having a fantastic holiday. Abercwm is a little fishing village in north Wales with a park, a castle, some Roman remains and some lovely gardens, and there's a little fishing port with a lighthouse. Everybody here is really friendly. I think we're lucky. This is our second holiday this year and we're doing just what we want to do: sleeping eating and playing games. The food is lovely too.

Vocabulary

remains= ruinas

fishing village= pueblito pesquero

lighthouse= faro

lucky= con suerte

1) What's the author of the text doing?

2) What are Alice and Paul doing?

3) What is Peter doing?

4) Where's Tom?

5) Where's Abercwm?

GOOD LUCK!