



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

A COMPLETE 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 CONDITIONAL

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 + TOEFL PREPARATION

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

TOEFL PREPARATION

- **Leitura**
- **Prática Auditiva**
- **Conversação**
- **Escrita**
- **Simulado**

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 3: INTERMEDIATE TWO

LESSON 1: ADVERBS 2

LESSON 2: SIMPLE PAST

LESSON 3: THERE WAS/THERE WERE

➤ 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/>
- ❖ **Dicionary 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

THE ONE AND ONLY

It's OK to be an only child – in fact, an expert says, they tend to be high achievers.

When Ana Maria and Radcliffe Bond decided to have only one child, they were surprised by reactions to their choice.

“There is a tremendous social pressure to have more,” says Ana Maria, who lives on Key Biscayne. “You have to be strong to stick to your decision. There's a myth that you are not complete as a family until you have two or three”.

That was not the only stereotyping, she encountered. Since eminent American psychologist G. Stanley Hall declared in 1883, “Being an only child is a disease in itself”, echoes of that thought have reverberated through our society. Only, according to the conventional wisdom means lonely. Only means selfish, self-centered, spoiled.

But more and more families are challenging that old thinking. Whether because of limited financial resources, divorce, better contraceptive methods or women's career choices, parents are increasingly deciding that one child is plenty. It is not, however, an easy decision to make – or defend.

“There's a great deal of discrimination out there,” Jerry Sanders, founder of the Only Child Association in Riverside, Calif. “It's incredible. Even our members are sometimes embarrassed to say they have only one child.”

Sanders says association members often come under subtle attack from relatives and well-meaning friends, even their own second thoughts: Are they so selfish they are not willing to sacrifice for another child? Do they lack the patience and energy required for more than one? Are financial considerations just an excuse for an easier lifestyle? How can they do that to their kid?

Questions:

1. Cite quatro características do filho único, de acordo com o que se pensava tempos atrás.

2. Cite quatro razões que contribuem para a decisão de um casal ter apenas um filho.

3. Qual a declaração da senhora Ana Maria Bond?

4. O que dizia o eminente psicólogo americano Stanley Hall em 1883?

VOCABULARY ESSENTIAL: TRANSLATE.

An only child:

To reverberate:

In Fact:

Wisdom:

Expert:

Lonely:

To tend to:

Selfish:

High achievers:

self-centered:

Strong:

Spoiled:

Choice:

Whether because:

Myth:

plenty:

Until:

However:

Stereotyping:

To come under:

Disease:

Well-meaning friends:

Echoes:

To be willing to:

Thought:

Lifestyle:

Anotações-tradução textual

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

LESSON 1: ADVERBS 2

ADVERBS II: DOUBT, PLACE, DEGREE (INTENSITY), SO...THAT..., EVER
POSITION OF ADVERBS.

“There’s a great deal of discrimination out there...”

- **DOUBT:** No início de frases.
Após verbos auxiliares e antes de verbos principais.
MAYBE, PERHAPS, PROBABLY, POSSIBLY.
Ex: “Perhaps I should talk to your mother; first.”
“She has probably lost herself”.
- **PLACE:** No início de frases.
Em final de frases.
HERE, THERE, EVERYWHERE.
Ex: “You’ll find happiness here.”
“Here is where you can find happiness.”
- **DEGREE (INTENSITY):** Usos diversos, dependendo do advérbio.
HARDLY, VERY: Antes de adjetivos e advérbios.
Ex: “He is very tall.”
“He walked very slowly.”
ENOUGH: Após adjetivos/advérbios e antes de substantivos.
Ex: “I’ve worked hard enough for a Day.”
“She has enough money to travel abroad.”
BESIDE MOREOVER: Tem o sentido de “a mais”, “ademais”.
Ex: “I can’t go now. Besides/Moreover my passport is out of date”.
HOWEVER: Antes de adjetivos e advérbios.
Ex: “James won’t win however, hard he tries.”
- **SO... THAT...:** Uma ideia é consequência de outra.
Ex: “He is so tall that He can hardly find proper clothes.”
- **EVER:** Em frases interrogativas com os tempos Perfect.
Em frases afirmativas.
FORMAS DERIVADAS: WHOEVER, WHATEVER, WHEREVER, WHENEVER = Identificação imprecisa (tempo, lugar, pessoa, etc.)
Ex: “Have you ever been to Berlin?”
“This is the most beautiful girl you’ll ever see”.
“Do whatever you want to do.”
POSITION OF ADVERBS: MANNER+PLACE+TIME
Ex: “I will do the job carefully at home tomorrow.”
COM VERBOS DE MOVIMENTO: PALECE+ MANNER+ TIME
Ex: “She traveled to Belgium by train in 1994.”

EXERCISES:

1. Escolha, dentre os advérbios do quadro, aquele que complete corretamente cada uma das frases a seguir.

Perhaps	probably	possibly	here	whatever
There	everywhere	hardly	enough...	wherever
Besides	however	ever	so...that...	whenever

- a) Rita is _____ the tallest girl in the world.
b) Don't worry! I'll be _____ with you in 15 minutes.
c) _____ I should stay in an expensive hotel this time.
d) For me, US\$5,000 is good _____.
e) The earthquake was very strong. You could see destroyed houses and homeless people _____.
f) I can _____ believe that your friend is so tall.
g) _____, we have an appointment with Celina in 30 minutes.
h) You could _____ meet us at the supermarket, couldn't you?
i) When she is _____ I never feel lonely.
j) The child is _____ selfish _____ she won't give her brother any of her toys play with.
k) You are old enough to do _____ you want to do.
l) The World Trade Center is such a big skyscraper that it amazes me _____ I see it.
m) Has she _____ seen an earthworm?
n) My younger brother follows me _____ I go.

2. Assinale o erro existente em cada frase e escreva-a corretamente. Observe o modelo:

Cristina perhaps is the most beautiful girl I have ever seen.
Cristina is perhaps the most beautiful girl I have ever seen.

- a) Regular bathtubs and showers are not enough big for very tall people.

- b) The couple moves to Ribeirão Preto in 1995 secretly.

- c) They went by bus to school two hours ago.

- d) I was surprised hardly by their reactions to my choice.

e) Maybe I'm amazed at the way you solve a problem it is whatever.

3. Translate the sentences:

a) John é, talvez, meu melhor amigo; na verdade, é meu amigo íntimo.

b) As mulheres têm tido suficientes métodos anticoncepcionais para escolher.

c) Eu mal posso esperar para começar a aprender autodefesa.

d) Há pessoas convencidas e retraídas por toda parte.

e) De acordo com os alunos, eles visitarão seu grande amigo espontaneamente depois de amanhã, na casa dele.

f) Os parentes dela viajaram no ano passado para Paris de avião.

4. Make sentences and put the adverbs (in italic print) in correctly (behind the verb or object).

a) is / *over there* / the cinema -

b) *inside* / go / let's -

c) the kitchen / *downstairs* / is -

d) playing / the kids / are / *outside* -

e) she / not / been / *here* / has -

f) the bathroom / is / *upstairs* -

g) were / *everywhere* / we / for / looking / you -

h) we / *anywhere* / you / find / couldn't -

i) ? / there / a post office / *nearby* / is -

j) must / we / walk / *back home* -

5. Rewrite the sentences and put the adverbs in correctly.

- a) She speaks. (slowly) →
- b) They sang. (wonderfully) →
- c) He treated her. (respectfully) →
- d) John speaks English. (well) →
- e) The dog barks. (loudly) →
- f) My sister plays the piano. (awfully) →
- g) She met him. (secretly) →
- h) The children laughed. (happily) →
- i) She hurt her leg. (badly) →
- j) They sneaked out of the house (quietly). →

6. How are the speakers saying the sentences below? Match each sentence with the best adverb. Write the adverb in the blank.

Example: "Shhhhh, don't say a word," she said quietly.

politely	sadly	nervously	quickly	shyly
incorrectly	impolitely	happily	angrily	kindly

- a) "I just got engaged!" she said _____.
- b) "My dog just died," he said _____.
- c) "I'm in a hurry," she said _____.
- d) "I no make mistakes," he said _____.
- e) "May I please make a telephone call?" she asked _____.
- f) "Bring me a menu, fast!" he said _____.
- g) "This is the last time I'm telling you! Clean up your room!" she said _____.
- h) "W-w-will you m-m-marry m-m-me?" he asked _____.
- i) "Please don't ask me to speak in front of the class," she said _____.
- j) "Can I help you?" he asked _____.

7. Read each statement. Use the adjective in parentheses to make another statement with an adverb.

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

My son drives carefully.

a) Baryshnikov is an excellent dancer. (graceful)

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

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

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

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

f) Teachers are hard workers. (diligent)

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

h) Some students are fast learners. (quick)

i) These painters are messy workers. (sloppy)

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

8. Find the adjective in the first sentence and fill in the blanks with the corresponding adverb.

a) James is careful. He drives .

b) The girl is slow. She walks .

c) Her English is perfect. She speaks English .

d) Our teacher is angry. She shouts .

- e) My neighbor is a loud speaker. He speaks .
- f) He is a bad writer . He writes .
- g) Jane is a nice guitar player. He plays the guitar .
- h) He is a good painter . He paints .
- i) She is a quiet girl. She does her job .
- j) This exercise is easy. You can do it .

9. For each of the following sentences, fill in the blank with the adverb which corresponds to the adjective given in brackets. For example:

The letter was _____ legible. (scarce)

The letter was scarcely legible.

He did the work as _____ as possible. (careful)

He did the work as carefully as possible.

They won the game _____. (easy)

They won the game easily.

She handled the situation very _____. (capable)

She handled the situation very capably.

I _____ expected that to happen. (full)

I fully expected that to happen.

The view was _____ magnificent. (true)

The view was truly magnificent.

The theory has never been _____ proved. (scientific)

The theory has never been scientifically proved.

- a) I was _____ impressed by their courage. (due)
- b) The children chattered _____. (noisy)
- c) The sun shone _____ behind the clouds. (pale)
- d) They have settled in _____. (comfortable)
- e) He _____ maintained his point of view. (dogmatic)
- f) Everything is proceeding _____. (normal)
- g) Please drive _____. (slow)
- h) She worked _____ until nine o'clock. (steady)
- i) The cost of fuel has risen _____. (dramatic)
- j) He _____ scrambled up the slope. (agile)
- k) Everything was explained clearly and _____. (simple)
- a) l) The train whistle blew _____ at the crossing. (shrill)
- m) _____, it stopped raining before we had to leave. (lucky)
- n) She was signaling _____. (frantic)

- o) That was _____ unexpected. (whole)
- p) We arrived _____. (punctual)
- q) England is a _____ populated country. (dense)
- r) They are _____ dependent on coal for fuel. (sole)
- s) The material was produced _____. (synthetic)
- t) They _____ agreed to the proposal. (ready)

10. For each of the following sentences, fill in the blank with the adverb which corresponds to the adjective given in brackets. For example:

He hit the ball _____. (hard)

He hit the ball hard.

The newspaper is delivered _____. (daily)

The newspaper is delivered daily.

She did _____ in the competition. (good)

She did well in the competition.

Please close the door _____. (quiet)

Please close the door quietly.

- a) I drove _____ home. (straight)
- b) We came to work _____. (early)
- c) She _____ filled in the answers. (quick)
- d) He likes to drive _____. (fast)
- e) We proceeded _____. (cautious)
- f) He threw the ball _____ into the air. (high)
- g) How _____ do you know her? (good)
- h) We arrived _____. (late)
- i) They did the work _____. (bad)
- j) He spoke _____. (little)
- k) The gathering is held _____. (annual)
- l) They replied _____. (immediate)
- m) The workers met _____. (weekly)
- n) I will deal with that problem _____. (first)
- o) They were _____ dressed for the occasion. (suitable)

11. For each of the following sentences, pay attention to whether the word to be placed in the blank modifies a noun or a verb, and complete the sentence with either the adjective given in brackets or the corresponding adverb, as appropriate. For example:

It is necessary to wear _____ clothes in the winter. (thick)

It is necessary to wear thick clothes in the winter.

Snow fell _____ on the ground. (thick)

Snow fell thickly on the ground.

- a) We _____ concluded the deal. (successful)
- b) He is a _____ businessman. (successful)
- c) There was a _____ rain in the morning. (light)
- d) She ran _____ up the steps. (light)
- e) The path was _____ marked. (clear)
- f) We gave him a _____ signal to continue. (clear)
- g) I _____ disagree with you. (strong)
- h) There is a _____ wind from the north. (strong)
- i) She waved _____. (cheerful)
- j) I gazed at the _____ water of the lake. (tranquil)
- k) The engine operates as _____ as possible. (efficient)
- l) Is that a _____ decision? (recent)
- m) He has behaved very _____. (responsible)
- n) _____ snow is forecast for tomorrow. (heavy)
- o) I opened the door _____ and stepped outside. (quiet)
- p) Icicles hung from the _____ needles of the pine trees. (dark)

12. For each of the following sentences, pay attention to whether the word to be placed in the blank modifies a noun or an adjective, and complete the sentence with either the adjective given in brackets or the corresponding adverb, as appropriate. For example:

A ____ wooden fence surrounded the playground. (high)

A high wooden fence surrounded the playground.

A _____ skilled worker will be required for this job. (high)

A highly skilled worker will be required for this job.

- a) They have a _____ front lawn. (wide)
- b) He has challenged a _____ held theory. (wide)
- c) Every author likes to receive _____ book reviews. (favorable)
- d) _____ situated farms often produce higher yields than other farms. (favorable)
- e) Many _____ incomprehensible phenomena have been explained with the help of modern science. (previous)
- f) Many _____ city councils have succeeded in balancing the budget. (previous)
- g) _____ weather conditions have prevailed for the past ten days. (unusual)
- h) An _____ large number of variables must be taken into account. (extreme)
- i) _____ few people understand the situation. (relative)
- j) She wrote a _____ short story. (humorous)
- k) That was a _____ occurring event. (frequent)
- l) Our city boasts a _____ bus service. (frequent)
- m) It was a _____ Easter Sunday. (hot)
- n) It was a _____ debated issue. (hot)

5. For each of the following sentences, pay attention to whether the word to be placed in the blank modifies the verb or the subject of the verb, and complete the sentence with either the adjective given in brackets or the corresponding adverb, as appropriate. For example:

We tasted the soup _____. (suspicious)

We tasted the soup suspiciously.

The meal tasted _____. (delicious)

The meal tasted delicious.

- a) The moon appeared _____ between the clouds. (brief)
- b) He looked _____. (happy)
- c) He looked _____ at the timetable. (attentive)
- d) We felt _____ after supper. (sleepy)
- e) After the lights went out, we felt our way _____ to our rooms. (sleepy)
- f) The maple tree grew _____. (quick)
- g) The sky grew _____. (dark)
- h) He became _____ at the thought of giving a speech. (excited)
- i) She became a teacher _____ after graduating. (immediate)
- j) The pastries smelled _____. (sweet)
- k) We _____ smelled the aroma of fresh bread. (eager)

13. Rewrite the following sentences as comparisons, using the comparative form of the adverb, and the word than. For each sentence, use the word or words given in brackets as the second part of the comparison. For example:

The living room was furnished elegantly. (the study)

The living room was furnished more elegantly than the study.

Because they were nervous, they performed badly. (they should have)

Because they were nervous, they performed worse than they should have.

- a) The train travels fast. (the bus)
- b) In the morning, the sun shone brightly. (in the afternoon)
- c) The footpath runs straight. (the road)
- d) Joe sings badly. (Rick)
- e) I got up early. (you did)
- f) The wild deer came near. (I had expected)
- g) Her son plays the violin well. (her daughter does)
- h) Captain Cook sailed far. (Columbus did)
- i) You are late. (the others)
- j) The stream flows swiftly. (the river)
- k) She studies hard. (her classmates)
- l) The project was completed successfully. (we had anticipated)

14. Rewrite the following sentences, using progressive comparisons instead of the adverb increasingly, and using the expression less and less instead of the adverb decreasingly. For example:

The rain fell increasingly heavily.

The rain fell more and more heavily.

The wind blew increasingly hard.

The wind blew harder and harder.

Finally, the rain drummed decreasingly loudly on the roof.

Finally, the rain drummed less and less loudly on the roof.

- a) As the evening wore on, we spoke decreasingly animatedly.
- b) The spectators cheered increasingly loudly.
- c) The chirping of the crickets disturbed us increasingly little.
- d) As he grew older, he walked increasingly far.
- e) The new shuttle service functioned increasingly reliably.
- f) The sun shone decreasingly intensely.
- g) As I became tired, I wrote increasingly slowly.
- h) The boy learned to read increasingly well.

15. Rewrite each of the following sentences, changing the positive form of the adverb to the superlative form, and using the definite article the. Use the words given in brackets as the second part of the comparison. For example:

This window opens easily. (of all the windows in the room)

This window opens the most easily of all the windows in the room.

He plays this piece well. (of anyone in the band)

He plays this piece the best of anyone in the band.

- a) She understood the lesson readily. (of all the pupils in the class)
- b) This kite flies badly. (of all the kites I have ever made)
- c) That train leaves early. (of all the trains departing from this station)
- d) Last night it snowed hard. (of any night in the year)
- e) The potato field produces little. (of all the fields on the farm)
- f) This highway runs straight. (of all the highways in the country)
- g) She speaks quietly. (of all the people I know)
- h) The bass sings low. (of all the singers)
 - i) Eagles fly high. (of all the birds which live in the mountains)
 - j) She prepares meals well. (of all the students in the class)
 - k) They regard his proposal favorably. (of all the proposals they have received)
 - l) Bill ran far. (of all the boys)
 - m) His arrow came near. (to the center of the target)
 - n) This bus travels slowly. (of all the buses)

15. Paying attention to the sentence structure, complete each of the following sentences correctly by filling in the blank with the positive, comparative, or superlative form of the adverb given in brackets. For example:

We clapped as _____ as we could. (loudly)

We clapped as loudly as we could.

They arrived _____ than they had expected. (promptly)

They arrived more promptly than we had expected.

She swam the _____ of all the girls in the school. (far)

She swam the farthest of all the girls in the school.

The more you study, the _____ you will do on the test. (well)

The more you study, the better you will do on the test.

- a) Cheetahs run the _____ of all mammals. (fast)
- b) We described our experiences as _____ as we could. (vividly)
- c) The more encores she sings, the _____ the audience applauds. (enthusiastically)
- d) He practices the _____ of all the members of the team. (diligently)
- e) The _____ you study, the poorer your marks will be. (little)
- f) He explains his ideas _____ than you do. (convincingly)
- g) They wrote as _____ as possible. (intelligibly)
- h) Seagulls fly _____ than ducks do. (well)
- i) Birds of prey soar the _____ of all birds. (impressively)
- j) The _____ you exercise, the stronger you will become. (much)
- k) They have traveled as _____ as possible. (widely)
- l) She examined the material _____ than I did. (thoroughly)
- m) He explains the subject the _____ of all the teachers in the school. (well)
- n) Advanced skiers complete the course twice as _____ as beginners. (rapidly)
- o) I have written out the assignment _____ than you have. (neatly)
- p) The _____ I walk, the more refreshed I feel. (far)

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

LESSON 2: SIMPLE PAST

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

- Forma auxiliar para frases negativas, interrogativas e interrogativas negativas, com verbos principais: DID, com o retorno do verbo à sua forma infinitiva.
- 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 ocorriam regularmente, repetidamente:
“Jorge was a pilot.”
“Maria liked to watch the Sky at night.”
- Quando se quer comunicar que ações ou acontecimentos ocorreram no passado, num momento definido (geralmente com palavras ou expressões como YESTERDAY, LAST WEEK/MONTH/YEAR, etc. e as compostas com AGO). A ação ou acontecimento pode também não ter seu momento de ocorrência definido:
“Julia only taped her old records last week.”
“Those archeologists found an invaluable treasure.”
“Carlos failed his final exam two years ago.”
- Após as expressões AS IF E AS THOUGH (como se) e o verbo WISH (desejar, querer). No caso de o verbo ser BE, a forma é única: WERE.
“They look as IF/as though they knew the truth.”
“I wish I were richer than the Rockfellers.”
- Em frases ligadas a outras, nas quais o verbo esteja no Past Continuous, no Simple Past ou no Conditional (geralmente através das palavras ou expressões WHEN, WHILE, AS SOON AS, TILL, UNTIL, BEFORE, AFTER, AS LONG AS, WHENEVER):
“She didn’t stop when the lights changed.”
“While I was working she called me on the phone”.

EXERCISES:

1. Faça como no modelo dado:
She (to decide) to visit her friend when she (to know) He (to be) sick.
She decided to visit her friend when she knew he was sick.

a) My sister-in-law (to search) for a plumber while we (to waste) our time searching for a good electrician.
-

- b) My grandfather (to have) a heart attack when he (to take) care of his garden.

- c) The young pilot (to fly) over Melbourne when he (to see) an UFO.

- d) When the firemen (to rescue) the missing child, the press (to arrive), all at the same time.

- e) The murderer (to manage) to escape while the policemen (to inquire) the locals.

- f)) By the time we (to get) to Piracicaba, the sun (to shine) brightly.

- g) Whenever I (to call) Ana Rita up, she (to ask) me to do something for her.

- h) My sister (to get) pregnant last June when she and her husband (to travel) around the world.

2. Assinale a alternativa correta:

1. Last week a pretty girl _____ us some lemon juice.
a) was offered
b) were offer
c) was offer
d) offered
e) offering
2. He _____ me anything about his plans for the future.
a) Didn't tell
b) Didn't told
c) Didn't telling
d) Did told
e) Did telling
3. Silvana wasn't so surprised because she _____ to see me again.
a) Expects
b) Didn't expected
c) Expected
d) Was expect
e) Was not expect

4. Em inglês a frase: “Quem dera eu fosse um astro do rock-and-roll” ficaria:
- a) I wish I to be a rock-and-roll star.
 - b) I wish I were a rock-and-roll star.
 - c) Who wishes to be a rock-and-roll star.
 - d) I want be a rock-and-roll star.
 - e) I was wishing I was a rock-and-roll star.
5. He used to behave as though his teachers _____.
- a) Didn't exist
 - b) Didn't existed
 - c) Didn't existing
 - d) Not existed
 - e) Were not exist.

4. Passe para o inglês as frases a seguir:

- a) Dois anos atrás, o piloto decidiu vestir-se de azul da cabeça aos pés.

- b) Na semana passada, gravamos uma nova versão daquela música.

- c) Ele age como se soubesse tudo a respeito de gravações.

- d) Ele se comporta como se fosse o dono da aeronave.

- e) Eu gostaria de ser um piloto famoso.

- f) Ele estava andando descalço na praia quando o chamei de volta.

5. Put the verbs into the simple past:

- a) Last year I (go) to England on holiday.

- b) It (be) fantastic.

- c) I (visit) lots of interesting places. I (be) with two friends of mine .

- d) In the mornings we (walk) in the streets of London.

- e) In the evenings we (go) to pubs.

- f) The weather (be) strangely fine.

- g) It (not / rain) a lot.

- h) But we (see) some beautiful rainbows.

- i) Where (spend / you) your last holiday?

6. Put the verbs into the correct form (simple past).

Last year I (spend) my holiday in Ireland.

7. It (be) great.
8. I (travel) around by car with two friends and we (visit) lots of interesting places.
9. In the evenings we usually (go) to a pub.
10. One night we even (learn) some Irish dances.
11. We (be) very lucky with the weather.
12. It (not / rain) a lot.
13. But we (see) some beautiful rainbows.
14. Where (spend / you) your last holiday?

6. Fill in the correct form of "was" or "were"

- a) A class trip to Jerusalem
- b) Yesterday our class 1. _____ on a trip. It 2. _____ a trip to Jerusalem. At seven o'clock we 3. _____ still at home. Our things 4. _____ ready. At half past seven we 5. _____ at school. All the pupils 6. _____ there. Our teachers 7. _____ there and the buses 8. _____ there, too. At eight o'clock we 9. _____ on the buses on the way to Jerusalem.
- c) We 10. _____ in Jerusalem all day. The weather 11. _____ very pleasant. It 12. _____ a long day but it 13. _____ very interesting.
- d) At six o'clock in the evening we 14. _____ back at our school. It 15. _____ a nice class trip.

7. Write Yes/No questions to the following answers

- a) Yes, we were in the park on Saturday.
- b) No, I wasn't angry about what she said.
- c) No, he wasn't late this morning.
- d) No, the weather was nice yesterday.
- e) Yes, I was in the kitchen a minute ago.
- f) No, Karen wasn't sick yesterday.
- g) Yes, I was at home last night.
- h) Yes, Or was in my class last year.
- i) No, Gal was in Israel last year.
- j) Yes, Ben was in Haifa a week ago.

8. Write WH questions about the underlined words

- a) _____
The circuit was here last month.
- b) _____
I was at the zoo on Sunday.
- c) _____

Many pupils were late for school this morning because of the traffic.

- d) _____
We were in Eilat last summer.
- e) _____
Some apples were in the basket.
- f) _____
Tomer was at the library yesterday afternoon.
- g) _____
Mr. and Mrs. Segev were at home two hours ago.
- h) _____
The dog was in the garden.
- i) _____
Eyal was at home because he was sick.
- j) _____
The weather was very pleasant yesterday.

9. Add d, +ed or +ied to the following verbs

- a) call _____
- b) clean _____
- c) play _____
- d) close _____
- e) cry _____
- f) drop _____
- g) wait _____
- h) practice _____
- i) notice _____
- j) jog _____
- k) _____

10. Fill in the passages with the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple

- a) A minute before we 1. _____ (leave)
- b) Casablanca, a women 2. _____ (get) on the plane.
- c) She 5. _____ (not have) much luggage for an international flight.
- d) From the moment I 6. _____ (see) her I 7. _____ (think) she was an interesting person.
- e) The only empty seat 8. _____ (be) next to me. She 9. _____ (ask) me if she 10. _____ (can) sit there.
- f) She 11. _____ (speak) English but she 12. _____ (have) a foreign accent. Later I 13. _____ (hear) her speak French and Italian.
- g) I 14. _____ (want) to talk to her but she 15. _____ (not say) much the whole flight.

- h) I 16. _____ (become) more and more curious as the trip 17. _____ (continue).
- i) I 18. _____ (watch) her carefully and 19. _____ (notice) that she 20. _____ (have) two passports. From time to time she 21. _____ (read) her book, but most of the time she 22. _____ (seem) to be thinking about something else.
- j) When we finally 23. _____ (arrive) in New York she 24. _____ (go) to the customs officer.
- k) He 25. _____ (look) quickly inside her luggage. Then he 26. _____ (tell) her to go on. Later I 27. _____ (meet) her at the airport.
- l) She suddenly 28. _____ (wave) to someone and 29. _____ (smile) I 30. _____ (turn) around for a minute and she 31. _____ (disappear).

11. Write WH questions about the underlined words

- a) The wind made the noise.

- b) The opera singer sang loudly.

- c) Yoni wrote about his grandparents.

- d) They thought about the problem all day.

- e) Vered knew all the answers.

- f) We left because it was boring.

- g) They sold their books at the end of the year.

- h) The company built a new factory in Tel-Aviv.

- i) David had a party last week.

- j) My father paid for the computer.

- k) They heard a strange noise in the middle of the night.

- l) Dan found the little puppy in the park.

- m) Lital bought two English books.

- n) Mr. Dror drove carefully.

o) We spent a lot of money yesterday.

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

LESSON 3: THERE WAS/ THERE WERE

Hoje aprenderemos a usar o passado das expressões *there is* e *there are* que é *there was* (no singular) e *there were* (plural).

Como já aprendemos, *there is* e *there are* significam há/existeno curso Básico de Inglês agora nós aprenderemos, suas formas passadas (*there was* e *there were*) que significam “houve/existia”.

- THERE WAS

There was an accident last night.

There was a beautiful girl in the mall.

There was a book on the table.

There was a very good player in the championship.

There was a very nice restaurant there.

Observe no último exemplo como o primeiro *there* (There was a...) está junto com *was* e significa “Havia”, enquanto o segundo *there* está sozinho e significa “lá”.

- THERE WERE

There were too many people here yesterday.

There were no problems in your article.

There were many good books in the library.

There were 250 rooms in the hotel.

There were many places to visit.

EXERCISES:

1) Supply THERE WAS or THERE WERE:

a) _____ beautiful girls at the club last night.

b) _____ two blue hats on this table two hours ago.

c) _____ a Japanese girl in my school yesterday.

d) _____ a party at school last Saturday.

e) _____ five people at the concert last week.

f) _____ a good film at the cinema three weeks ago

2. Fill in the blanks with THERE WAS/THERE WERE

_____ a new student in your class yesterday?

- Yes. How do you know that?

- She's Lynn's daughter. Lynn told me she was going to enroll her in your class.

I went to the supermarket to get some food. _____ any meat left, so I bought a couple of sandwiches.

It was really hard to find the way to Rose's house. _____ any signs on the street showing which way to go!

- _____ any problems with the new car this morning?

- No, the new car works perfectly.

We went to the mall to get new dresses for the wedding. _____ a few pieces we liked, but nothing really pretty.

- I cleaned the kitchen cabinets this morning. Did you know _____ a broken plate sitting there?

- Really? Last week _____ two broken glasses in there. We have to be more careful!

- Did you make that carrot cake?

- No, I didn't. _____ any sugar.

- So, did you go to New York last week?

- No, I tried to book a flight but _____ any seats left.

_____ a guy in my neighborhood who worked in television

I didn't see any meat in the fridge this morning, but some fish.

Sally went to the video store today, but she didn't know what to pick.
several good movies available.

- Where are the candies?

- There are no candies!

- a few yesterday! Have you eaten them all?

- Can you help me find a copy of this book?

- I'm not sure we have it anymore. one on that shelf last week... Hmm, it's been sold.

- So, how was the party?

- It was great, but so many people in the room that I had to go outside and get some fresh air!

- How many people were there in class today?

- a woman... no, wait: two women and three men.

Thieves broke into Paul's house yesterday. The police said three of them.

Jimmy went to the zoo yesterday, but he was disappointed because no lions, just tigers.

SITES PARA APROFUNDAMENTO

ADVERBS 2

<http://www.inglesvip.com/grammar/adverbs.html>

<http://www.solinguinglesa.com.br/conteudo/adverbio9.php>

http://www.edufind.com/english/grammar/adverbs_degree.php

http://mylanguages.org/english_adverbs.php

<http://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/adverbs-place.htm>

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<http://www.phon.ucl.ac.uk/home/dick/tta/wc/adverbs.htm>

<http://www.grammarbook.com/grammar/adjadv.asp>

SIMPLE PAST

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

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

<http://www.brasilecola.com/ingles/irregular-verbs.htm>

THERE WAS/ THERE WERE

<http://www.inglesnapontadalingua.com.br/2012/05/there-was-e-there-were.html>

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

VÍDEOS PARA APROFUNDAMENTO

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WP2fMqATQL4>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C4eJiEFZ1II>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RNudDyOIIV4>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MrOW5IteddU>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YjO4DLHvMFM>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FJYs2GN48ko>

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

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

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t2B80v8O_Nk

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hjnA4TtYjwM>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SfewTOeDdC0>

MODULE 4: INTERMEDIATE TWO

LESSON 1: SIMPLE PAST CONTINUOUS

LESSON 2: PAST PERFECT

LESSON 3: PASSIVE VOICE

TEXT

You've heard what the political candidates have to say about health care reform.

Now perhaps you'd like to hear from America's doctors.

Health care reform is high on our nation's agenda. In recent months, several health care bills have been put before Congress. Proposals range from mild reform to radical overhaul.

There's little question that the American people are asking for change. Millions of full-time employees and their families are now living without health insurance because of its cost.

Those who have insurance often lose their coverage when they change jobs, simply because of a prior illness. And Medicaid, the public health care program that was created to help the poor, currently excludes more than half of those desperately needing care.

The 300,000 member physicians of the American Medical Association think this is wrong. We believe our system must be improved. And we have a proposal, called Health Access America that will provide affordable health insurance to all Americans, while containing costs and preserving individual freedom of choice.

Most people in this country do receive high quality medical care. But 35 million Americans are falling through the cracks in the system. Shouldn't they be included, too?

If you would like to learn more about Health Access America, write Dr. Jim Todd Dept. 401, American Medical Association, 515 North State Street, Chicago, IL 60610. Or call us today at 200 621-8335.

American Medical Association.

1. Questões sobre o texto:

a) Que grupo de pessoas faz acusações contidas no texto?

b) Qual a principal acusação feita por essas pessoas?

c) Qual a propostas da American Medical Association para resolver os problemas da saúde pública nos EUA?

d) Para se obterem maiores informações sobre o projeto da American Medical Association, existem dois caminhos. Quais são?

e) Segundo o texto, os americanos exigem uma mudança. Em que sentido?

f) Porque milhões de empregados americanos não tem seguro-saúde?

2. Retire do texto acima 10 palavras semelhantes à língua portuguesa:

3. Em sua opinião, o Brasil está melhor em oferecer uma saúde pública gratuita, mas que muitas vezes não possui qualidade, assim, compare os programas de saúde americanos com a saúde pública brasileira. Escreva em inglês:

VOCABULARY ESSENTIAL: TRANSLATE!

Health care reform:

Perhaps:

Several:

Bills:

To range for:

Mild:

Overhaul:

There's little questions:

To ask for:

Change

Full-time employees:

Health insurance:

Often:

Coverage:

Prior illness:

To be created:

Currently:

Physicians:

Wrong:

To improve:

Proposal:

To provide:

affordable:

while:

freedom choice:

Most people:

To receive:

Cracks:

Anotações-tradução textual

MODULE 4: INTERMEDIATE TWO

GRAMMAR FOCUS

LESSON 1: SIMPLE PAST CONTINUOUS

SIMPLE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

- PAST VERB TO BE: WAS/WERE + CONTINUOUS –ING.
- Formas auxiliares para a negativa, interrogativa e interrogativa negativa.
- Não se altera na negativa, interrogativa e interrogativa negativa.

USOS:

1. Quando se quer comunicar que ações ou acontecimentos estavam ocorrendo no passado, num momento definido ou não:
They were working in New York last year.
My daughter was singing a happy song.
2. Em frases ligadas a outras, nas quais o verbo esteja no Simple Past ou no Past Continuous (geralmente através ou expressões WHEN, WHILE, AS LONG AS, TILL, UNTIL, BEFORE, AS LONG AS, WHENEVER):
The teacher was approaching the door when the late student came in.
While Tom was reading the children were playing outside.

EXERCISES:

1. Follow this example:
Emília (to read) a magazine when her friend Ana (to call).
Emília was reading a magazine when her friend Ana called.
 - a) My sister-in-law (to search) for a plumber while we (to waste) our time searching for a good electrician.

 - b) My grandfather (to have) a heart attack when he (to take) care of his garden.

 - c) The young pilot (to fly) over Melbourne when he (to see) an UFO.

 - d) When the firemen (to rescue) the missing child, the press (to arrive), all at the same time.

e) The murderer (to manage) to escape while the policemen (to inquire) the locals.

f) By the time we (to get) to Piracicaba, the sun (to shine) brightly.

g) Whenever I (to call) Ana Rita up, she (to ask) me to do something for her.

h) That couple (to win) the 1995 Annual Dance Contest when they (to be) in Barcelona.

i) My sister (to get) pregnant last June when she and her husband (to travel) around the world.

2. Complete with the correct option:

a) Don't look at me as if I _____ (were/was) a stranger.

b) Nair wishes she _____ (was/were) taller and more beautiful.

c) My uncle _____ (were drinking/ drank) 8 bottles of beer yesterday.

d) I _____ (thrown/threw) away my old books last month.

e) _____ (Did she lent/Did she lend) you her necklace?

f) _____ (Did you go/ Did you went) to your friend's wedding party?

g) _____ (Were she sleeping/ Was she sleeping) when her relatives arrived?

h) What would you do if you _____ (have/had) to quit school?

i) The last time I _____ (was seeing/saw) her she _____ (was wearing/wears) a blue dress.

j) Guess what I _____ (found/am found) out?

3. Translate the sentences:

a) Dois anos atrás, o piloto decidiu vestir-se de azul da cabeça aos pés.

b) Na semana passada, gravamos uma nova versão daquela música.

c) Ele age como se soubesse tudo a respeito de gravações.

d) Ele se comporta como se fosse o dono da aeronave.

e) Eu gostaria de ser um piloto famoso.

f) Ele estava andando descalço na praia quando o chamei de volta.

4. Put the verbs into the correct form (past progressive).

- a) When I phoned my friends, they (play) monopoly.
- b) Yesterday at six I (prepare) dinner.
- c) The kids (play) in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
- d) I (practice) the guitar when he came home.
- e) We (not / cycle) all day.
- f) While Alan (work) in his room, his friends (swim) in the pool.
- g) I tried to tell them the truth but they (not / listen) .
- h) What (you / do) yesterday?
- i) Most of the time we (sit) in the park.
- j) I (listen) to the radio while my sister (watch) TV.
- k) When I arrived, They (play) cards.
- l) We (study) English yesterday at 4:00 pm .

5. Write correct sentences:

“Yesterday at 6 pm your family were doing different things.”

Write positive sentences in past progressive.

- a) My mother / read / a novel
- b) My father / watch / a movie
- c) My elder sister / writing / in her diary
- d) My two brothers / listen / to the radio
- e) My little sister and I / not / watch / a movie
- f) We / talk / about school _____

6. Complete as sentenças usando o Past Continuous. (Passado contínuo)

- a) When I phoned my friends, they _____ monopoly. (play)
- b) Yesterday at six I _____ dinner. (prepare)
- c) The kids _____ in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
(run)
- d) I _____ the guitar when he came home. (practise)

- e) We _____ all day. (not - Cycle)
- f) While Aaron _____ in his room, his friends _____ in the pool. (work/swim)
- g) I tried to tell them the truth but they _____. (not - listen)
- h) What _____ you _____ yesterday? (do)
- i) Most of the time we _____ in the park. (sit)

1. _____ Lucy _____ on the computer? (work)
2. _____ they _____ the car ? (repair)
3. _____ Melissa _____ out a book? (take)
4. _____ you _____ to music? (listen)
5. _____ Nicolas _____ at a picture? (look)
6. _____ Emma and Bertha _____ her friend? (phone)
7. _____ the girl _____ the window? (open)
8. _____ he _____ judo? (do)
9. _____ the friends _____ home from school? (come)
10. _____ Tyler _____ with the cooking? (help)
11. She _____. (not-work)

6. Complete as sentenças com o Passado Contínuo dos verbos entre parênteses.

- a) *Richard a book last night. (to read).*
- b) *The child in the yard this morning. (to run)*
- c) *We dinner at eight o'clock yesterday. (to have)*
- d) *They at the shopping windows at lunchtime last week. (to look)*
- e) *I hard in my home two days ago. (to work)*

7. Passe para o português as sentenças do exercício 1.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

8. Agora, negue todas as sentenças do exercício 1.

- a)
- b)

- c)
- d)
- e)

9. Após ter feito os outros três exercícios, interrogue as sentenças do exercício 1.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

10. Responda, da maneira curta, às questões do exercício 4.

- a) No,
- b) Yes,
- c) No,
- d) No,
- e) Yes,

11. I saw Joe this morning. (He, go) to the supermarket.

What (you, do) at the mall today? (I, look for) a new jacket.

(It, rain) this morning, so we had to take an umbrella with us.

Tom was home yesterday. (He, fix) the computer.

(you, park) your car just ten minutes ago? I think I saw you at the parking garage.

Linda always wears skirts, but yesterday (she, not, wear) one.

(She, wear) pants.

I saw Mark at the theater. (He, talk) to our friends.

(Lisa, drive) your car this morning. Where (she, go) ?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

LESSON 2: PAST PERFECT

PAST PERFECT

- PAST VERB TO HAVE (HAD) + VERB PAST PARTICIPLE (PP).
- Forma auxiliar para a negativa, interrogativa e interrogativa negativa.
- Não se altera na negativa, interrogativa e interrogativa negativa.

USOS

1. Quando se quer comunicar que ações ou acontecimentos ocorreram antes de outros, no passado (geralmente com as palavras ou expressões WHEN, WHILE, AS SOON AS, TILL, UNTIL, BEFORE, AFTER, AS LONG AS, WHENEVER):
“When you called, Vera had just received the bad news.”
“The play had begun by the time we arrived to the theater.”
2. Em frases ligadas a outras frases formando uma relação condicional (geralmente com as palavras IF e UNLESS):
“They wouldn’t have left IF you had treated them right.”
“Unless you hadn’t told them to come in they would have stayed outside the house.”

EXERCISES:

1. Put the verbs into the correct form (past perfect simple).

- g) The storm destroyed the sandcastle that we (build) .
- h) He (not / be) to Cape Town before 1997.
- i) When she went out to play, she (do / already) her homework.
- j) My brother ate all of the cake that our mum (make) .
- k) The doctor took off the plaster that he (put on) six weeks before.
- l) The waiter brought a drink that I (not / order) .
- m) I could not remember the poem we (learn) the week before.
- n) The children collected the chestnuts that (fall) from the tree.
- o) (he / phone) Angie before he went to see her in London?
- p) She (not / ride) a horse before that day.

2. Do the exercises below on the past perfect simple and continuous:

- a. Speak -
- b. Catch -
- c. Eat -
- d. Understand -
- e. Begin -

3. Complete the sentences in past perfect simple (affirmative form.)

- a. I lost the key that he (give) to me.
- b. He told me that he (see) the film .
- c. I went outside as I (hear) a noise.
- d. When they came home, Liza (cook) dinner.
- e. We could not send you a postcard because we (lose) your address.

4. Complete the sentences in past perfect simple (negative).

- a. The waiter served something that we (not / order) .
- b. He went to the country which he (not / visit) before.
- c. She picked out the red dress, which she (not / wear) for ages.
- d. He (not / swim) in the beach before that day.
- e. His mother was angry because he (not / do) the shopping for her.

5. Complete the questions in past perfect simple.

- a. (you / finish) your homework before you went to the cinema?
- b. Why (you / not / clean) the bathroom before you took a bath?
- c. (you / have) breakfast before you left the house?
- d. (she / manage) to find a place to stay when she went to London?
- e. Where (she / stay) before she moved to live with her friend?

6. Put the verbs into the correct form (past perfect or the simple past)

- a. The storm (destroy) the house that they had built.
- b. The children (clean) the blackboard they had used to do the mathematics exercise.
- c. When she went out to play, she (do / already) her homework.

- d. She (eat) all of the food that we had made.
e. He took off the jacket he (put on) before.

7. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct tense (past perfect simple or continuous.)

- a. I (try) to get tickets for that play for months before my friend finally got them.
b. When I arrived at the theater, my friend (pick, already) up the tickets.
c. He was really angry because he (wait) for more than half an hour when I arrived.
d. When the play started, I (already, apologize) to my friend.
e. We (watch) the play when the lights went off.

8. Change the verb into the correct form:

- a. I (study) Japanese before.
b. She (bake) a lot before she (open) her shop.
c. We (have) a lot of trouble because we (lose) our passports.
d. Brian (know) many people at the club because he (be) there many times.
e. They (study) English before they (move) to Canada.
f. You (enjoy) the movie because you (read) the book.
g. She really (like) him because he (help) her.
h. Amy (study) a lot before she (take) the test.
i. We (get) into the restaurant only because we
(reserve) our places.

j. I (be) to India before 1986.

k. They (have) a lot of trouble before they finally
(succeed).

12. Chris (own) that car for 5 years before he (sell) it.

l. Sharon (be) very sick until she (stop) eating junk
food.

m. I (be) in Greece for 7 months before I (move) to
Spain.

n. You (cook) a lot, because you (be) so hungry.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

LESSON 3: PASSIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE

- ACTIVE VOICE: “**The doctors = killed = George Washington.**”
Sujeito = verbo transitivo direto= objeto direto
- PASSIVE VOICE: “**George Washington was killed by the doctors**”.
Sujeito passivo=verbo auxiliar = participio passado=agente da passiva

USOS:

1. Quando o sujeito da voz ativa (agente da passiva) tem menos importância que o objeto direto (sujeito passivo) para quem está falando:

“The Tiger chased the hunters”. (A.V.)

“The hunters were chased by the tiger”. (P.V.)

“Our maid keeps this place clean”. (A.V.)

“This place is kept clean by our maid”. (P.V.)

“The police will arrest the demonstrators”. (A.V.)

“The demonstrators will be arrested (by the police)”. (P.V.)

“The guards have closed the road”. (A.V.)

“The road has been closed by the guards”. (P.V.)

INFORMAÇÕES BÁSICAS

Voz Ativa: Peter builds a house.

Voz Passiva: A house is built by Peter.

Voz Ativa: Peter built a house.

Voz Passiva: A house was built by Peter.

Voz Ativa: Peter has built a house.

Voz Passiva: A house has been built by Peter.

Voz Ativa: Peter will build a house.

Voz Passiva: A house will be built by Peter.

Voz Ativa: Peter can build a house.

Voz Passiva: A house can be built by Peter.

Voz Ativa: Peter is writing a book.

Voz Passiva: The book was being written by Peter.

Voz Ativa: Peter had written a book.

Voz Passiva: The book had been written by Peter.

Voz Ativa: Peter would write a book.

Voz Passiva: The book would be written by Peter.

EXERCISES:

1. Passe da Voz ativa para a Voz Passiva:

a) The specialists examined The President.

b) Dr. Craik was drawing blood from the patient.

c) The waiter took another bottle of wine from the shelf.

d) Someone had left all of our clothes in the rain.

e) That man digs holes for the Telephone Company.

f) Paula put a letter under Victor's door.

g) Simone won't forgive your bad behavior.

h) She would sell her parent's house at any price.

i) Mr. and Mrs. Nastari themselves have built that house.

2. Faça os exercícios a partir dos modelos:

Elisa gave a ring to Isabel.

A ring was given to Isabel by Elisa.

Isabel was given a ring.

a) She taught English Grammar to Guilherme.

b) People consider Kelly a good engineer.

c) The police offered some water to the victims.

d) People say that George Washington trusted doctors.

e) She's lent some money to Alberto.

f) People know that you polish old furniture very well.

3. Traduza as seguintes frases:

a) A história sobre George Washington é contada em todas as escolas americanas todos os anos.

b) A notícia da morte de Washington espalhou-se imediatamente.

c) Os pacientes têm sido tratados pelos médicos com muita atenção.

d) Os pacientes tinham sido avisados do perigo pelos médicos.

e) Os médicos seriam demitidos pelas autoridades do hospital de uma vez por todas.

4. Write passive sentences in Simple Present.

a) the documents / print

b) the window / open

c) the shoes / buy

- d) the car / wash
- e) the litter / throw away
- f) the letter / send
- g) the book / read / not
- h) the songs / sing / not
- i) the food / eat / not
- j) the shop / close / not

5. Write passive sentences in Simple Past.

- k) the test / write
- l) the table / set
- m) the cat / feed
- n) the lights / switch on
- o) the house / build
- p) dinner / serve
- q) this computer / sell / not
- r) the car / stop / not
- s) the tables / clean / not
- t) the children / pick up / not

6. Write passive sentences in Present Perfect.

- a) the postcard / send
- b) the pencils / count
- c) the door / close
- d) the beds / make
- e) the mail / write
- f) the trees / plant
- g) the money / spend
- h) the room / book / not
- i) the rent / pay / not

j) the people / inform / not

7. Write passive sentences in Future I.

- a) the exhibition / visit
- b) the windows / clean
- c) the message / read
- d) the thief / arrest
- e) the photo / take
- f) these songs / sing
- g) the sign / see / not
- h) a dictionary / use / not
- i) credit cards / accept / not
- j) the ring / find / not

8. Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

- a) Sheila is drinking a cup of tea. - A cup of tea is
- b) My father is washing the car. -
- c) Farmer Joe is milking the cows. -
- d) She is taking a picture of him. -
- e) I am writing a poem. -
- f) We are not playing football. -
- g) He is not wearing a tie. -
- h) Is she preparing the party? -
- i) Are they talking about the meeting? -
- j) Is she watering the flowers? -

9. Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

- a) We were talking about Francis. - Francis was
- b) He was playing the guitar. -
- c) She was watching a film. -

- d) I was repairing their bikes. -
- e) They were not eating dinner. -
- f) We were not painting the gate. -
- g) You were not driving him home. -
- h) He was not feeding the dogs. -
- i) Was she reading these lines? -
- j) Were they carrying bags? -

10. Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

- a) I had worn blue shoes. -
- b) Joe had cleaned the tables. -
- c) We had lost the key. -
- d) They had started a fight. -
- e) I had been reading an article. -
- f) I had not closed the window. -
- g) They had not bought the paper. -
- h) She had not noticed me. -
- i) Had she solved the problem? -
- j) Had he recorded that song? -

11. Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

- a) Frank will have ordered the drinks. -
- b) You will have spent all the money. -
- c) I will have taken the dog for a walk. -
- d) She will have sold the car. -
- e) They will have solved the problem. -
- f) She will not have read the book. -
- g) They will not have trusted him. -
- h) He won't have rung Barbara. -

- i) Will they have paid the bill? -
- j) Will you have washed my socks? -

12. Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

- a) Jenny would congratulate you. - You would be
- b) We would pick you up. -
- c) She would order a pizza. -
- d) He would build a new house. -
- e) They would take the opportunity. -
- f) You would not recognize Jim. -
- g) I would not do that kind of job. -
- h) Would they decorate the room? -
- i) Would the DJ play this song? -
- j) Would Simon open the window? -

13. Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

- a) They would have told you. - You would ha
- b) We would have spoken English. -
- c) Mario would have bought a paper. -
- d) She would have called the police. -
- e) We would have painted the walls green. -
- f) She would not have noticed the mistake. -
- g) I would not have given this book away. -
- h) Would my mum have packed the bag? -
- i) Would you have accepted that offer? -
- j) Would they have given the right answer? -

14. Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). Use Simple Present.

- a) He (sell) cars.
- b) The blue car (sell) .
- c) In summer, more ice-cream (eat) than in winter.
- d) She (call) her grandparents every Friday.

- e) The letters (type) .
- f) He (take) his medicine every day.
- g) Jane (take / not) to school by her father.
- h) We (go) to school by bus.
- i) She (work / not) for a bank.
- j) Milk (keep) in the refrigerator.

Text

Washington, DC

Washington, DC is the capital of the United States. DC stands for District of Columbia and means that Washington is not part of any federal state, but unique district. The citizens of Washington, DC have no voting representation in Congress and are not at all represented in the Senate.

White House

The White House is the working place and residence of the United States President. It was built between 1792 and 1800 and has 132 rooms. There is also a swimming pool, movie theater, tennis court and bowling lane.

United States Capital

A long mall connects the White House and the Capitol (home of the Congress). The House of Representatives is in the south wing and the Senate in the north wing. On Inauguration Day (January 20), the President holds his inaugural address on the steps of the Capitol and then usually parades from the Capitol to the White House.

Exercise

15. Rewrite the active sentences in passive voice and the passive sentences in active voice.

Active: Many people visit Washington.

Passive:

Active:

Passive: The White House was built by James Hoban.

Active:

Passive: The White House and the Capitol are connected by Pennsylvania Avenue.

Active: In the Capitol, workers are building a visitors center.

Passive:

Active: They will probably finish it in 2006.

Passive:

SITES PARA APROFUNDAMENTO

PAST CONCTINUOUS

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

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

<http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/past-progressive>

<http://www.solinguinglesa.com.br/conteudo/verbos5.php>

PAST PERFECT

<http://www.solinguinglesa.com.br/conteudo/Verbos11.php>

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

<http://www.inglesvip.com/grammar/the-past-perfect-tense.html>

<http://www.linguee.com.br/ingles-portugues/traducao/past+perfect+tense.html>

http://www.englishbaby.com/lessons/grammar/past_perfect_tense

PASIVE VOICE

<http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verbs-voice.htm>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_passive_voice

<http://www.thepassivevoice.com/>

<http://englishselftaught.blogspot.com.br/2008/01/passive-voice.html>

<http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/passive.htm>

VIDEOS PARA APROFUNDAMENTO

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g72m8wyNzsl>

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

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2QW_ix8Gl-o

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=niR0JZOAhfY>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4jcJBi675_M

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u-sf2fzVnLQ>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8uq_jLQ8oCI

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S1GpqAw7DBU>

SUPPLEMENT 1: WORD ORDER

SUPPLEMENT 2: FALSOS COGNATOS

WORD ORDER

POSITIVE SENTENCES: For the beginning, remember this simple rule:

Subject	Verb(s)	Object
---------	---------	--------

I	speaks	English
---	--------	---------

I	can speak	English
---	-----------	---------

If you are a more advanced learner, remember the following rule:

Subject	Verb	Indirect object	Direct object	Place	Time
---------	------	-----------------	---------------	-------	------

I	will tell	you	The story	at school	tomorrow.
---	-----------	-----	-----------	-----------	-----------

NEGATIVE SENTENCES: The word order in negative sentences is the same as in affirmative sentences. Note, however, that in negative sentences we usually need an auxiliary verb:

Subject	Verbs	Indirect object	Direct object	Place	Time
---------	-------	-----------------	---------------	-------	------

I	will <i>not</i> tell	you	the story	at school	tomorrow.
---	----------------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-----------

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES: In subordinate clauses, the word order is the same as in simple affirmative sentences. (Conjunctions are often used between two clauses):

Conjunction	Subject	Verb(s)	Indirect object	Direct object	Place	Time
	I	will tell	you	the story	at school	tomorrow ...
because	I	don't have		time		now.

EXERCISES:

1. Arrange the words to make affirmative sentences.

- a) like / I / you →
- b) French / I / speak →
- c) hates / pigeons / he →
- d) they / song / a / sing →
- e) sell / flowers / we →
- f) you / see / me / can →
- g) buy / milk / he / wants to →
- h) feed / you / my / cat / can →
- i) sister / has / my / got / a dog →
- j) must / the book / read / you →

2. Arrange the words to make affirmative sentences. Place time expressions at the end of the sentences.

- a) go / now / home / will / I →
- b) give / the present / tomorrow / we / him / will →
- c) her / met / last night / at / we / the station →
- d) was / last week / he / in hospital →
- e) in Greece / spend / I / will / next year / my holiday →
- f) must / at five o'clock / leave / we / the house →
- g) the library / take / I / the book / will / today / to →
- h) my mum / breakfast / in the morning / made →
- i) tonight / want / to the cinema / to go / we →

j) wrote / last week / they / at school / a test →

3. Arrange the words to make negative sentences. Place time expressions at the end of the sentences.

a) our holiday / will / at home / we / not / spend / next year

→

b) did / I / him / see / not / last night / at the disco

→

c) to a party / not / we / tonight / going / are

→

d) will / a letter / not / next week / send / you / she

→

e) not / the truth / did / he / tell / you

→

f) to the cinema / we / want / not / do / tonight / to go

→

g) play / in the bar / did / he / last week / not / the piano

→

h) not / now / she / in England / is

→

i) eat / in winter / ice-cream / do / not / I

→

j) right now / have / not / we / time / do

→

4. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Place time expressions at the end of the sentences.

a) She is in great form because (every week / goes / she / to the gym) .

b) I think (likes / Susan / you) .

c) I can't talk to you because (time / do not have / I / now) .

d) We are glad that (at home / did not leave / we / our umbrella) .

e) I will miss him when (to Chicago / moves / he) .

f) They don't know where (have left / the key / they) .

g) Ring me if (have / you / a problem) .

h) I'd like to know why (her holiday / does not spend / she / in France) .

- i) They told him that (wanted to play / they / tennis) .
- j) He was reading the paper while (she / in the garden / was working) _____

FALSOS COGNATOS

Cognatos são palavras que possuem a mesma origem, tendo portanto, ortografias semelhantes. Com a evolução de cada idioma, algumas palavras podem apresentar significados diferentes para cada país. Essas palavras são denominadas de “**falsos cognatos**” ou **False Friends**.

Os falsos cognatos – ou falsos amigos – são divididos em duas categorias: os puros e os eventuais. Os puros apresentam significados totalmente diferentes para cada idioma. Olhe os exemplos abaixo:

INGLÊS	PORTUGUÊS
Adept	Especialista em determinado assunto
Argument	Discussão
Cigar	Charuto
College	Faculdade
Grip	Agarrar firme
Motel	Hotel de beira de estrada
Prejudice	Preconceito
Push	Empurrar
Tax	Imposto

Os falsos cognatos eventuais, por sua vez, apresentam diversos significados, sendo um deles semelhante entre os idiomas e o(s) outro(s) diferente(s). Essa categoria também é conhecida como “palavras polissêmicas”.

INGLÊS	PORTUGUÊS
Aspect	Aspecto, lado, face
Instance	Instância, exemplo
Medicine	Medicina, remédio
Subject	Sujeito, matéria

Na tabela abaixo, a lista da esquerda relaciona algumas palavras do inglês e seus significados no português, e a da direita, palavras em português e seu correspondente(s) no inglês:

Actually (adv) – na verdade ..., o fato é que ...	Atualmente – nowadays, today
Adept (n) – especialista, profundo conhecedor	Adepto – supporter
Agenda (n) – pauta do dia, pauta para discussões	Agenda – appointment book; agenda
Amass (v) – acumular, juntar	Amassar – crush
Anticipate (v) – prever; aguardar, ficar na expectativa	Antecipar – to bring forward, to move forward
Application (n) – inscrição, registro, uso	Aplicação (financeira) – investment
Appointment (n) – hora marcada, compromisso profissional	Apontamento – note
Appreciation (n) – gratidão, reconhecimento	Apreciação – judgement
Argument (n) – discussão, bate boca	Argumento – reasoning, point
Assist (v) – ajudar, dar suporte	Assistir – to attend, to watch
Assume (v) – presumir, aceitar como verdadeiro	Assumir – to take over
Attend (v) – assistir, participar de	Atender – to help; to answer; to see, to examine
Audience (n) – platéia, público	Audiência – court appearance; interview
Balcony (n) – sacada	Balcão – counter
Baton (n) – batuta (música), cacete	Batom – lipstick
Beef (n) – carne de gado	Bife – steak
Cafeteria (n) – refeitório tipo universitário ou industrial	Cafeteria – coffee shop, snack bar
Camera (n) – máquina fotográfica	Câmara – tube (de pneu) chamber (grupo de pessoas)
Carton (n) – caixa de papelão, pacote de cigarros (200)	Cartão – card
Casualty (n) – baixa (morte fruto de acidente ou guerra), fatalidade	Casualidade – chance, fortuity
Cigar (n) – charuto	Cigarro – cigarette
Collar (n) – gola, colarinho, coleira	Colar – necklace
College (n) – faculdade, ensino de 3º grau	Colégio (2º grau) – high school
Commodity (n) – artigo, mercadoria	Comodidade – comfort
Competition (n) – concorrência	Competição – contest
Comprehensive (adj) – abrangente, amplo, extenso	Compreensivo – understanding
Compromise (v) – entrar em acordo, fazer concessão	Compromisso – appointment; date
Contest (n) – competição, concurso	Contexto – context
Convenient (adj) – prático	Conveniente – appropriate
Costume (n) – fantasia (roupa)	Costume – custom, habit
Data (n) – dados (números, informações)	Data – date
Deception (n) – logro, fraude, o ato de enganar	Decepção – disappointment
	Advogado de defesa – defense attorney
	Designar – to appoint
	Editor – publisher
	Educado – with a good upbringing, well-mannered, polite

Defendant (n) – réu, acusado	Emissão – issuing (of a document, etc.)
Design (v, n) – projetar, criar; projeto, estilo	Enrolar – to roll; to wind; to curl
Editor (n) – redator	Eventualmente – occasionally
Educated (adj) – instruído, com alto grau de escolaridade	Excitante – thrilling
Emission (n) – descarga (de gases, etc.)	Êxito – success
Enroll (v) – inscrever-se, alistar-se, registrar-se	Esperto – smart, clever
Eventually (adv) – finalmente, conseqüentemente	Esquisito – strange, odd
Exciting (adj) – empolgante	Fábrica – plant, factory
Exit (n, v) – saída, sair	Genial – brilliant
Expert (n) – especialista, perito	Curso de graduação – undergraduate program
Exquisite (adj.) – belo, refinado	Gratuidade – the quality of being free of charge
Fabric (n) – tecido	Gripe – cold, flu, influenza
Genial (adj) – afável, aprazível	Azar – bad luck
Graduate program (n) – Curso de pós-graduação	Idioma – language
Gratuity (n) – gratificação, gorjeta	Devolução de imposto de renda – income tax refund
Grip (v) – agarrar firme	Ingenuidade – naiveté / naivety
Hazard (n,v) – risco, arriscar	Injúria – insult
Idiom (n) – expressão idiomática, linguajar	Inscrição – registration, application
Income tax return (n) – declaração de imposto de renda	Entender – understand
Ingenuity (n) – engenhosidade	Intoxicação – poisoning
Injury (n) – ferimento	Jarra – pitcher
Inscription (n) – gravação em relevo (sobre pedra, metal, etc.)	Jornal – newspaper
Intend (v) – pretender, ter intenção	Lâmpada – light bulb
Intoxication (n) – embriaguez, efeito de drogas	Largo – wide
Jar (n) – pote	Leitura – reading
Journal (n) – periódico, revista especializada	Legenda – subtitle
Lamp (n) – luminária	Livraria – book shop
Large (adj) – grande, espaçoso	Locação – rental
Lecture (n) – palestra, aula	Lanche – snack
Legend (n) – lenda	Magazine – department store
Library (n) – biblioteca	Maior – bigger
Location (n) – localização	Medicina – medicine
Lunch (n) – almoço	Mistura – mix, mixture, blend
Magazine (n) – revista	Motel – love motel, hot-pillow joint
Mayor (n) – prefeito	Notícia – news
Medicine (n) – remédio, medicina	Novela – soap opera
Moisture (n) – umidade	Oficial – official
Motel (n) – hotel de beira de estrada	Parentes – relatives
Notice (v) – notar, aperceber-se; aviso, comunicação	Particular – personal, private
Novel (n) – romance	Pasta – paste; folder; briefcase
Office (n) – escritório	Polícia – police
Parents (n) – pais	Porta – door
Particular (adj) – específico, exato	Prejuízo – damage, loss
Pasta (n) – massa (alimento)	Prescrever – expire
	Preservativo – condom
	Pretender – to intend, to plan
	Privado – private

<p>Policy (n) – política (diretrizes) Port (n) – porto Prejudice (n) – preconceito Prescribe (v) – receitar Preservative (n) – conservante Pretend (v) – fingir Private (adj) – particular Procure (v) – conseguir, adquirir Propaganda (n) – divulgação de idéias/fatos com intuito de manipular Pull (v) – puxar Push (v) – empurrar Range (v) – variar, cobrir Realize (v) – notar, perceber, dar-se conta, conceber uma idéia Recipient (n) – recebedor, agraciado Record (v, n) – gravar, disco, gravação, registro Refrigerant (n) – substância refrigerante usada em aparelhos Requirement (n) – requisito Resume (v) – retomar, reiniciar Résumé (n) – curriculum vitae, currículo Retired (adj) – aposentado Senior (n) – idoso Service (n) – atendimento Stranger (n) – desconhecido Stupid (adj) – burro Support (v) – apoiar Tax (n) – imposto Trainer (n) – preparador físico Turn (n, v) – vez, volta, curva; virar, girar Vegetables (n) – verduras, legumes</p>	<p>Procurar – to look for Propaganda – advertisement, commercial Pular – to jump Puxar – to pull Ranger – to creak, to grind Realizar – to carry out, make come true, to accomplish Recipiente – container Recordar – to remember, to recall Refrigerante – soft drink, soda, pop, coke Requerimento – request, petition Resumir – summarize Resumo – summary Retirado – removed, secluded Senhor – gentleman, sir Serviço – job Estrangeiro – foreigner Estúpido – impolite, rude Suportar (tolerar) – can stand Taxa – rate; fee Treinador – coach Turno – shift; round Vegetais – plants</p>
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Fonte: <http://www.infoescola.com/ingles/falsos-cognatos/>

EXERCISES:

1. Escolha a opção que melhor traduz os termos em inglês adequados:

1. Recipient

a. Expediente

b. Receptor

c. Recipiente

2. Library

a. Livraria

b. Biblioteca

c. Livros

3. Deception

- a. Corte
- b. Decepção
- c. Fraude

4. Defendant

- a. Defensor
- b. Réu
- c. Defesa

5. Comprehensive

- a. Compreensivo
- b. Abrangente
- c. Compulsório

6. Disco

- a. Discoteca
- b. Disco
- c. Fiscal

7. Commodity

- a. Mercadoria
- b. Comodidade
- c. Incomodar

8. Actually

- a. Atualizar
- b. Atualmente
- c. Na verdade

9. Terrific

- a. Terrível
- b. Temível
- c. Ótimo

10. Reclamation

- a. Queixa
- b. Reivindicação
- c. Proclamação

MODULES 3 AND 4

ADVERBS 2

SIMPLE PAST

THERE WAS/THERE WERE

SIMPLE PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST PERFECT

PASSIVE VOICE

WORD ORDER

FALSOS COGNATOS

REVISION WITH TEXTS

Text:

Last year

I visited my mother and studied French. I didn't have many problems and I made a lot of friends. I went to the USA and learned English a lot too. I saw different places and had time to take pictures. I didn't drink beer, I drank only soda. I ate barbecue and slept late on weekends. I started a business and worked a lot. My business helped me learn and understand things. I didn't want to live in the USA because I love Brazil. My life changed and I had many things to do every day. I also finished what I started in 2003: an English course. I didn't lose anything, I only won. This was the best year of my life. Everything went fine.

- *By Paolo Johnson*

1. Answer the questions

a. Who did Paolo Johnson visit last year?

b. What languages did he learn?

c. Where did he go last year?

2. True or False

- a. Paolo had a lot of problems. (.....)
- b. Paolo didn't make many friends. (.....)
- c. Paolo worked a lot last year. (.....)
- d. Last year was the best year of Paolo's life. (.....)

Cinderella

Once upon a time... there(live) an unhappy young girl. Unhappy she(be), for her mother(be) dead, her father had married another woman, a widow with two daughters, and her stepmother(not like) her one little bit. All the nice things, kind thoughts and loving touches (be) for her own daughters. And not just the kind thoughts and love, but also dresses, shoes, shawls, delicious food, comfy beds, as well as every home comfort.

All this was laid on for her daughters. But, for the poor unhappy girl, there(be) nothing at all. No dresses, only her stepsisters' hand-me-downs. No lovely dishes, nothing but scraps. No nice rests and comfort. For she(have) to work hard all day, and only when evening(come) was she allowed to sit for a while by the fire, near the cinders.



That is how she(get) her nickname, for everybody(call) her Cinderella. Cinderella(use) to spend long hours all alone talking to the cat. The cat(say), "Miaow", which really meant, "Cheer up! You have something neither of your step sisters have and that is beauty." It(be) quite true.

Cinderella, even.....(dress) in rags with a dusty grey face from the cinders,(be) a lovely girl. While her stepsisters, no matter how splendid and elegant their clothes,(be) still clumsy, lumpy and ugly and always would be.

Read the text.

Write the verbs in the simple past tense.

Sam _____(have) a great weekend. On Saturday morning, he _____(wake up) at 8:00 o'clock. He _____(eat) his favorite breakfast. Then he _____(watch) T.V for 2 hours. After that he _____(go) to his hockey game. His team _____(win) 6 to 4. In the afternoon, he _____(eat) his favorite cookies and he _____(drink) a glass of milk. In the evening, he _____(read) a book. He _____(brush) his teeth , he _____(comb) his hair and he

_____ (go) to bed early.

On Sunday, he _____ (go) to the movies with his friends.
They _____ (watch) a great action movie. After he
_____ (listen) to music and he _____ (do) his homework.
He _____ (write) in his notebook with his new pencil. In the evening, his
cousin _____ (come) to visit. They _____ (play)
video games. At 9:00 Sam _____ (take) a shower and he
_____ (go) to bed.

TEXT

Emily Carr, British Columbia's most famous artist, _____ (be) born in 1871. Her
parents _____ (die) when she was still a teenager. She _____ (study) art in San
Francisco and Paris, but when she _____ (come) back to Victoria, she _____ (keep) a
house called "The House of All Sorts", where she _____ (be) the landlady. Many years
later, she _____ (begin) painting again. To find subjects for her paintings, she _____
(take) trips into the forests of British Columbia, and she often _____ (meet) with the
First Nations people and _____ (paint) them too. Emily Carr also _____ (write)
several books, and she _____ (win) the Governor General's Award for one of them.

Complete the text with the past simple or past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

When I(come) back from New Zealand in 1994, after twenty
years, Britain(change) a lot.

People(wear) different clothes,.....(watch)
different TV programs, and(have) different attitudes. And the
traffic! I(never see) so many cars in London. And
almost everyone(give up) smoking. One of the first
things I(notice) was that I(can) breathe
in buses and cinemas! But I(be) sorry to see that most of the
old red phone boxes(go).

Leia o texto do seguinte site:

http://www.newyorker.com/arts/critics/skyline/2007/08/27/070827crsk_skyline_goldberger

E faça um resumo do texto proposto.

Translate the text below and identify the Passive voice and tenses proposed:

A Look at the Intriguing History of Snowboarding

By Keith Kingston



To say who actually invented the sport of snowboarding would be impossible because people have always loved to slide down a snow-covered hill. Soaring through the snow on some kind of seat or board is nothing new. The ways to enjoy the snow are numerous, and people have devised ways to turn garbage can lids and cardboard into 'snow boards' to enjoy an afternoon frolic outdoors. The various ways to glide through snow have become more sophisticated and have evolved into using polished boards or skis in much the same manner as a surfboarder would ride a wave.

There have been many attempts at developing a modern snowboard. In 1965, the 'Snurfer' (a word play on 'snow' and 'surfer') was developed as a child's toy. Two skis were bound together and a rope was placed at the front end to afford control and stability. Over 500,000 'Snurfers' were sold in 1966 but they were never seen as more than a child's plaything even though organized competitions began to take place. The year 1969 brought a slightly more sophisticated snowboard based on the principles of skiing combined with surfboard styling.

The 'Flying Yellow Banana' was developed in 1977. This was nothing more than a plastic shell covered with a top surface like that of a skateboard, but at the time it was considered a major advance in the little known sport of snowboarding. The first national snowboard race was held in the area outside Woodstock and was known as 'The Suicide Six.' The race consisted of a steep downhill run called The Face in which the main goal was probably mere survival.



Snowboarding continued to increase in popularity over the next several years. In 1985 the first magazine dedicated specifically to snowboarding hit the news stands with huge success and furthered the popularity of this exciting sport. Hoards of fans began to organize regional events and pretty soon snowboarding events were held in all parts of the world. In the year 1994 snowboarding was finally declared an Olympic event, much to the delight of fans. The not-so-new sport of snowboarding was finally recognized and meant a huge victory for serious snowboarders across the globe.

A collection of snowboarding tricks and stunts was released on video in 1996. Filmed in Alaska, the breathtaking beauty and captivating snowboarding techniques featured in the video exposed snowboarding to a new generation, and by 1998 snowboarding constituted almost 50% of all winter activity. Today, nearly all ski resorts accept snowboarders. There are still a few holding on to the past but this is unlikely to continue as the number of snowboarders continually increases.

From the first crudely built snowboards to the advanced and specialized models available today, snowboarders have carried a 'bad boy' image. This rebel reputation is still common today in spite of the fact that snowboarding appeals to men, women, and children of all nationalities and social groups. At most major ski resorts you can find snowboarding gear, information, and lessons. Olympic and world wide snowboarding events are among the most popular of winter sports and the competition to be the best is fierce.

Retailers nationwide and around the world carry many types of snowboards, and the choice in specially made snowboarding gear is immense. Snowboarders have participated in the X Games and even charity events such as Boarding for Breast Cancer. From its early meager beginnings snowboarding has progressed into a fully recognized sport, and large numbers of people are turning to snowboarding for adventure, fun, and professional recognition.

Keith Kingston is a professional web publisher offering information on snowboards, skiing, ski vacations, snow removal and snowmobiles at all-4-snow.com

Article Source: EzineArticles.com

GOOD LUCK!