

## **CÓDIGO DO GOOGLE CLASSROOM:**

<https://classroom.google.com/c/MzA5ODU5ODQxODI5?cjc=wxjtdg>

### **MODULE 3: CONTENT 3**

### **LESSON 7: PERSONAL PRONOUNS**

### **LESSON 8: VERB TO BE**

### **LESON 9: THERE IS/ THERE ARE**

➤ **DICAS PARA UM MELHOR DESENVOLVIMENTO.**

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- ❖ **Tradutor on line:** Você coloca o texto em inglês, seleciona 'de inglês para português', clica e traduzir e terá texto em português -

[https://www.reverso.net/text\\_translation.aspx?lang=EN](https://www.reverso.net/text_translation.aspx?lang=EN)

- ❖ **Pronúncia on line:** Você digita a palavra em inglês, clica em 'submit' e ouve a pronuncia -

<http://www.howisay.com/index.php?word=saying+I+love+you&qsubmit=Submit>

- ❖ **Dicionário on line:** Dicionário inglês Português - digite a palavra e obtenha a tradução para o português -

<https://michaelis.uol.com.br/moderno-ingles/>



## TEXT



## FRANK SINATRA

Many Americans listen to the music of Frank Sinatra. He charms the world with his voice. Every we hear his records. He is not only a singer but also a very good actor. His songs are very popular. There are many movies in which Frank Sinatra is the star. He is one of the few singers that please adults as well as youngsters. He was in Brazil with great success. He is still a very famous world singer.

## QUESTIONS

1. Is Frank Sinatra a singer or a teacher?
2. Is he a good singer?
3. Where are his records played?
4. Is Frank Sinatra also an actor?
5. Is he very popular?
6. Is Frank Sinatra the star in many movies?
7. Are his admires adults or youngsters?
8. Was he in Brazil?

## VOCABULARY

As well as: tão bem como  
To be sorry: sentir muito  
Can: poder  
To charm: encantar  
To correct: corrigir  
Everywhere: em toda a parte  
German: alemão  
Great: grande, grandeza  
To hear: ouvir  
King: rei

last: último  
lawyer: advogado  
to listen: ouvir  
may: poder no sentido de permissão  
Record: disco  
star: estrela  
still: ainda  
tonight: esta noite  
world: mundo  
youngsters: jovens

## **ANOTAÇÕES- TRADUÇÃO TEXTUAL**

- ✚ Confira o site com as letras das músicas de Frank Sinatra e escute:

<http://letras.terra.com.br/frank-sinatra/>  
[http://www.kboing.com.br/script/radioonline/busca\\_artista.php?artista=franksinatra&cat=music](http://www.kboing.com.br/script/radioonline/busca_artista.php?artista=franksinatra&cat=music)

Escute os sucessos e acompanhe as letras deste renomado artista!  
 Dirvita-se!

### **LESSON 7: PERSONAL PRONOUNS** **GRAMMAR IN FOCUS**

Singular	Pronouns	Significado
1ª pessoa	I	eu
2ª pessoa	you	tu, você, o(a) senhor(a), o(a) menino(a), V.Exa.
3ª pessoa	he	ele
	she	ela
	it	ele, ela

Plural	Pronouns	Significado
1ª pessoa	we	nós
2ª pessoa	you	vós, vocês, os(as) senhores(as), os(as) meninos(as), V.Exa.
3ª pessoa	they	eles, elas

2 Escreve-se *I* sempre com letra maiúscula quer no início de uma frase quer não. Quando o sujeito inclui o falante e outras pessoas, coloca-se o pronome *I* a seguir às outras pessoas.

Example	Significado
I like reading.	Gosto de ler.
John and I like reading.	Eu e o João gostamos de ler.

**3 Emprega-se *you* não só no singular como também no plural. Pode-se igualmente empregá-lo em linguagem formal e informal.**

Example	Significado
You can go alone.	Podes ir sozinho.
You can go together.	Podem ir juntos.

**4 Emprega-se *he* em pessoas do sexo masculino. Pode-se também empregá-lo em animais se estes forem personalizados como animais de estimação.**

Example	Significado
He goes to work every day.	Ele vai para o trabalho todos os dias.
I love my dog. He is so clever.	Adoro o meu cão. Ele é tão esperto.

**5 Emprega-se *she* em pessoas do sexo feminino. Pode-se também empregá-lo em animais se estes forem personalizados como animais de estimação. Por vezes, emprega-se o pronome para se referir a navios, automóveis, e países.**

Example	Significado
She teaches English.	Ela lecciona inglês.
Our ship collided with another and she sank.	O nosso navio colidiu com um outro e afundou-se.

**6 Por vezes, chama-se *it* sujeito vazio por não conter nenhuma informação.**

**Emprega-se para se referir:**

- a coisas, lugares, distâncias, tempo, horas, etc.
- a um bebé ou uma criança cujo sexo não se sabe
- a animais em geral

**Emprega-se também para identificar pessoas.**

Example	Significado
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<b>It is a table.</b>	<b>É uma mesa.</b>
<b>I live in London. It is a big city.</b>	<b>Vivo em Londres. É uma cidade grande.</b>
<b>It is five kilometres from here.</b>	<b>São cinco quilómetros daqui.</b>
<b>It is cold outside.</b>	<b>Está frio lá fora.</b>
<b>It is five o'clock.</b>	<b>São cinco horas.</b>
<b>Who's that? It's Peter Brown.</b>	<b>Quem é? É o Peter Brown.</b>
<b>What a lovely baby! Is it a boy or a girl?</b>	<b>Que lindo bebê! É um menino ou uma menina?</b>

**7 Emprega-se *we* para incluir ou excluir o ouvinte:**

<b>Example</b>	<b>Significado</b>
<b>Shall we go to the cinema?</b>	<b>Vamos ao cinema?</b>
<b>We'll be back in a minute. See you later.</b>	<b>Estaremos de volta daqui a um minuto. Até já.</b>

**8 Emprega-se *they* (a) em pessoas, animais ou coisas no plural, masculino ou feminino (b) para se referir às autoridades (c) para se referir a *he* ou *she* com referência no singular, em linguagem informal, e é por vezes considerado "incorrecto" <sup>(1)</sup>.**

<b>Example</b>	<b>Significado</b>
<b>Paul and Mary are a happy couple. They have two children, a boy and a girl.</b>	<b>O Paulo e a Maria são um casal feliz. Eles têm duas crianças, um menino e uma menina.</b>
<b>They want us to pay more taxes.</b>	<b>Eles querem que paguemos mais impostos.</b>
<b>If anyone wants to smoke, they <sup>(1)</sup> should smoke outside.</b>	<b>Se alguém quiser fumar, que fume lá fora.</b>

From: <http://www.inglescurso.net.br/content/view/524/72/>

## **EXERCISE IN FOCUS**

### **Do it yourself**

Use the correct personal pronouns. Watch the words in brackets.

Example: \_\_\_ often reads books. (*Lisa*)

Answer: **She** often reads books.

- 1)  is dreaming. (**George**)
- 2)  is green. (**the blackboard**)
- 3)  are on the wall. (**the posters**)
- 4)  is running. (**the dog**)
- 5)  are watching TV. (**my mother and I**)
- 6)  are in the garden. (**the flowers**)
- 7)  is riding his bike. (**Tom**)
- 8)  is from Bristol. (**Victoria**)
- 9)  has got a brother. (**Diana**)
- 10) Have  got a computer, Mandy?

### **2. Make these plural:**

- a) **I have my car : We have our cars**
- b) **She has her new dress**
- c) **Your friend is nice**
- d) **He has his new car**
- e) **My friend is a girl**
- f) **Your car is old**
- g) **Your friend is a good student**
- h) **My father is a gentleman**
- i) **My brother is a soldier**
- j) **Its door is closed**
- k) **This is my new car**

**LESSON 8: VERB TO BE**  
**GRAMMAR IN FOCUS**

**VERB TO BE**

Present tense

<b>PERS. PRONOUNS</b>	<b>AFFIRMATIVE</b>	<b>NEGATIVE</b>	<b>INTER.</b>
I	am	am not	Am I?
You	are	are not	Are You?
He	is	is not	Is He?
She	is	is not	Is She?
It	is	is not	Is It?
We	are	are not	Are we?
You	are	are not	Are you?
They	are	are not	Are they?

**Note:**

1. The negative of TO BE is obtained by placing NOT after the verb: He is not a student, it is not a pen.
2. The interrogative form of TO BE, is obtained by placing the verb before the subject: Am I a teacher? Are you a student?

Past tense

<b>AFFIRMATIVE</b>	<b>NEGATIVE</b>	<b>INTERROGATIVE</b>
I was	I was not	Was I?
You were	You were not	Were you?
He was	He was not	Was he?
She was	She was not	Was she?
It was	It was not	Was it?
We were	We were not	Were we?
You were	You were not	Were you?
They were	They were not	Were they?

**CONTRACT FORM:**

Present tense

<b>Aff.</b>	<b>Neg.</b>	<b>Int.</b>
I'm	I'm not	Am I?
You're	You aren't	Aren't you?
He's	He isn't	isn't he?
She's	She isn't	isn't she?
It's	It isn't	isn't it?
We're	We aren't	Aren't we?
You're	You aren't	Aren't you?
They're	They aren't	Aren't they?

## **EXERCISE IN FOCUS**

### **Do it yourself**

#### **AM, IS, ARE**

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1. She \_\_\_ in the house.  
The dog and the cat \_\_\_ in the garden.  
The woman \_\_\_ behind a tree.  
I \_\_\_ Kevin.  
Carol and I \_\_\_ friends.  
It \_\_\_ black.  
My name \_\_\_ Bob.  
They \_\_\_ nice girls.  
The children \_\_\_ in the shop.  
He \_\_\_ a teacher.  
We \_\_\_ hungry.  
Mrs. Dixon \_\_\_ funny and nice.  
I \_\_\_ twelve years old.  
Jim and Cathy \_\_\_ at School.  
The elephants \_\_\_ tired.

2. Make these interrogative and negative:

- a) I am a teacher  
Are you a teacher?  
I am not a teacher.
- b) Bill is a student
- c) You are a boy
- d) We are in the garden
- e) She is a girl
- f) It is a rose
- g) This is a tree
- h) These are churches

3. Make these interrogative and negative:

- I was a farmer  
Were you a farmer?  
I was not a farmer
- a) He was a lawyer
  - b) The pen was in the drawer
  - c) The horses were in the field
  - d) He was a good student
  - e) They were great men
  - f) We were in London last year
  - g) You were my friend
  - h) She was a good teacher

**4. Pass these sentences from present tense to past tense:**

**He is a student**

**He was a student**

- a) They are machines**
- b) I am not a doctor**
- c) John is a dentist**
- d) Peter and Paul are here**
- e) Robert is not a driver**
- f) We are not a carpenters**
- g) You are in Spain**
- h) It is an animal**
- i) She is a young typist.**

**5. Supply the verb to be in the present tense (Aff)**

**George is at the club today**

- a) We \_\_\_\_\_ American**
- b) The blue car \_\_\_\_\_ expensive**
- c) They \_\_\_\_\_ in the library**
- d) The horses \_\_\_\_\_ on the farm**
- e) John \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher**
- f) She and I \_\_\_\_\_ Brazilian**
- g) Alice and Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room**

**SITES PARA PESQUISA E APROFUNDAMENTO:**

**<http://www.eclecticenglish.com/grammar/PresentSimpleToBe1C.html>**

**[http://www.english-4u.de/am\\_is\\_are\\_ex1.htm](http://www.english-4u.de/am_is_are_ex1.htm)**

**<https://agendaweb.org/verbs/to-be-exercises.html>**

## Escute a Música de Celine Dion

<https://www.kboing.com.br/celine-dion/because-you-loved-me/>



### *Because You Loved Me*

Celine Dion

For all those times you stood by me.  
For all the truth that you made me see.  
For all the joy you brought to my life.  
For all the wrong that you made right.  
For every dream you made come true.  
For all the love I found in you I'll be forever thankful baby.  
You're the one who held me up.  
Never let me fall.  
You're the one who saw me through, though it all.  
You were my strength when I was weak.  
You were my voice when I couldn't speak.  
You were my eyes when I couldn't see.  
You saw the best there was in me.  
Lift me up when I couldn't reach.  
You gave me faith 'coz you believed.  
I'm everything I'm Because you loved me.  
You gave me wings and made me fly.  
You touched my hand I could touch the sky.  
I lost my faith; you gave it back to me.  
You said no star was out of reach.  
You stood by me and I stood tall.  
I had your love I had it all.  
I'm grateful for each day you gave me.  
Maybe I don't know that much, but I know this much is true.  
I was blessed because I was loved by you.

You were my strength when I was weak.  
You were my voice when I couldn't speak.  
You were my eyes when I couldn't see.  
You saw the best there was in me.  
Lift me up when I couldn't reach.  
You gave me faith 'coz you believed.  
I'm everything I am because you loved me.  
You were always there for me.  
The tender wind that carried me.  
A light in the dark shining your love into my life.  
You've been my inspiration.  
Through the lies you were the truth.  
My world is a better place because of you.  
You were my strength when I was weak.  
You were my voice when I couldn't speak.  
You were my eyes when I couldn't see.  
You saw the best there was in me.  
Lift me up when I couldn't reach.  
You gave me faith 'coz you believed.  
I'm everything I am Because you loved me

## **LESSON 9: THERE IS/ THERE ARE** **GRAMMAR IN FOCUS**

### **THERE IS – THERE ARE**

**THERE IS and THERE ARE, are used to indicate the presence of persons, animals or things in a particular place:**

**Present tense: (Affirmative)**

**SINGULAR: THERE IS**

**PLURAL: THERE ARE**

**Present tense: (Negative)**

**SINGULAR: THERE IS NOT**

**PLURAL: THERE ARE NOT**

**Present tense: (Interrogative)**

**SINGULAR: IS THERE?**

**PLURAL: ARE THERE?**

**NOTE: In conversation we use: “There is a calendar on the wall” instead of “A calendar is on the wall”.**

## **EXERCISES IN FOCUS**

### **Do it yourself**

**1. Supply THERE IS or THERE ARE as required:**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ a pencil on the table
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ two pencils on the table
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ a church in this city
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ two churches in this city
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ a brush on the desk
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ two brushes on the desk
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ a bus on the street
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ two buses on the street
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ a glass on the table
- j) \_\_\_\_\_ three glass on the table.

**2. Make these Interrogative:**

- a) There is a fox in the cage
- b) There are three foxes in the cave
- c) There is a topaz in the box
- d) There are ten students in this class
- e) There is a tree in the garden
- f) There are two roses in the vase
- g) There is a car on the street
- h) There is a map on the wall
- i) There are two English books on the table
- j) There are five roses in the garden.

**3. Make these negative:**

- a) There is a monkey on the tree
- b) There are two buffaloes in the field
- c) There is an eraser on the desk
- d) There are two erasers on the desk
- e) There are cows and horses in the field
- f) There is a man in the room
- g) There are two women in the garden
- h) There is a lion in the circus
- i) There are two men in the classroom

**4. Improve the form of these sentences using THERE IS and THERE ARE:**

- a) A calendar is on the wall**
- b) A boy is in the classroom**
- c) Two men are in the house**
- d) Five boys are in high school**
- e) A pen is on the table**
- f) A window is in the classroom**
- g) Two doors are in the house**
- h) A man is in the yard**
- i) A picture is on the wall**
- j) Two chairs are in the Kitchen**

**DICA DE SITE:**

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