

CÓDIGO DO GOOGLE CLASSROOM:

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

MODULE 5: CONTENT 5

LESSON 13: POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

LESSON 14: VERB TO HAVE

LESSON 15: THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

➤ **DICAS PARA UM MELHOR DESENVOLVIMENTO.**

- ❖ **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

- ❖ **Pronúncia on line:** Você digita a palavra em inglês, clica em 'submit' e ouve a pronúncia -
<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/>



Fonte: GoogleImagens.

PRACTICE NOW!

CONVERSATION 1

INSTALE A APPLE itune EM SEU COMPUTADOR!

iTunes - Apple

This is a basic introduction between two people. You will hear it three times: first at a regular speed, then at a slower speed, then at the regular speed again.

Robert: Hi, I'm Robert Chartrand.

Bill: Hi. I'm Bill Pellowe. Nice to meet you.

Robert: Nice to meet you, too. What do you do?

Bill: I'm a university teacher. How about you?

Robert: Me too! What university do you teach at?

Bill: I teach at Kinki University. And you?

Robert: Oh, I teach at Kurume University.



FONTE: www.planetaeducacao.com.br/novo/imagens/artig...

CONVERSATION 2

Bill: Hi Robert! What's up?

Robert: I'm going to the U.S. next week.

Bill: Oh, really? I didn't know that. Where are you going?

Robert: I'm going to Tampa.

Bill: Where's that?

Robert: In Florida.

Bill: What are you going to do there?

Robert: I'm going to visit my family. My grandmother lives there.

Bill: That sounds nice. When are you leaving?

Robert: On Saturday March 11th.

Bill: How long are you staying?

Robert: A couple of weeks.

Let's practice!

Where are you going?

To Rock Island.

Where's that?

In Illinois.

When are you leaving?

On Monday February 2nd.

How long are you staying?

For a month.

Where are you going?

To Abbotsford.

Where's that?

In British Columbia, Canada.

When are you leaving?

On Thursday November 1st.

How long are you staying?

For four years.

Your turn... You answer...

Where are you going?

Where's that?

When are you leaving?

How long are you staying there?

CONVERSATION 3

Bill: Robert, I have some tickets to the Hawks game. Do you want to go?

Robert: Not really, Bill. I don't like baseball.

Bill: Oh, do you like sports?

Robert: Yes, of course.

Bill: What kind of sports do you like?

Robert: I like soccer.

Bill: Well, that's the world's most popular sport.

Let's practice!

A: What kind of sports do you like?

B: I like soccer.

A: What kind of Japanese food do you like?

B: I like sushi.

A: What kind of books do you like?

B: I like Harry Potter.

A: What kind of movies do you like?

B: I like action movies.

A: What kind of cars do you like?

B: I like sports cars.

A: What kind of computers do you like?

B: I like Apple computers.

CONVERSATION 4

Robert: Good morning, Bill. How are you today?

Bill: Good morning, Robert. I'm all right. How are you?

Robert: Pretty good. Did you have a nice weekend?

Bill: Not bad. I went to the movies on Saturday night.

Robert: Oh yeah? What did you see?

Bill: I saw the new Harry Potter movie.

Robert: Did you like it?

Bill: Yes, it was excellent!

Practice!

A: I went to the movies.

B: Oh yeah? What did you see?

A: I went to a new restaurant.

B: Oh yeah? What did you eat?

A: I went shopping.

B: Oh yeah? What did you buy?

A: I went for a drive.

B: Oh yeah? Where did you go?

CONVERSATION 5

REDE DE INTERCÂMBIO LINGUÍSTICO GRATUITO! **Official Rosetta Stone® - Language Learning -** **Learn a Language**

You'll hear this basic conversation two times. First, at a normal speed, then at a slower speed. After that, practice asking questions.

Conversation

Robert: I talked to someone interesting yesterday.

Bill: Who did you talk to?

Robert: I can't remember his name, but I was sitting on the train...

Bill: Yeah...

Robert: ...and this young man started talking to me.

Bill: What did he say?

Robert: He said that he was from Thailand and he was studying here in Japan.

Bill: You mean he was a university student.

Robert: No, he was a high school student. He had a uniform on.

Bill: I see, so what did you talk about?

Robert: Well, he said that he enjoyed living in Japan, but he did not have much chance to speak in English.

Bill: How was his English?

Robert: Pretty good. So, he asked me if we could chat while sitting on the train.

Bill: That's interesting. It's not everyday that you meet a Thai student in Japan.

Robert: That's right.

Let's Practice!

I saw someone interesting last week.

Who did you see?

I went somewhere fun last month.

Where did you go?

I ate something strange. I don't feel so good.

When did you eat it?

I read an interesting book.

What did you read?

I have to go to England next week.
Why do you have to go there?

LESSON 13: POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

Pronomes Possessivos: My, yours, hers, etc.

Pronomes possessivos evitam a repetição de um substantivo

Ex. That car is mine!

Concordam com o possuidor e não com o objeto possuído

Ex. She has a dog! Her dog is Black.

Nunca se usam com o artigo

Ex. My dog = o meu cachorro; mine = o meu.

Os possessive pronouns vêm no lugar dos substantivos.

Os possessive adjectives precedem os substantivos

Ex. But my dog is white. Mine is white.

Possuidor	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	my car (s)	mine
You	your ticket (s)	yours
He	his pen (s)	his
She	her book (s)	hers
It	its name (s)	----
We	our friend (s)	ours
You	your pencil (s)	yours

They

their cat (s)

theirs

EXERCISE IN FOCUS

Do it yourself

1. Complete the sentences below with a possessive pronoun:

- a) My birthday is July. When is _____, David?
- b) This house belongs to Jim and Jane. It's _____
- c) Kelly has two medals. They're _____
- d) Those Keys belong to Fred. They're _____
- e) This is our language. It's _____

2. Rewrite the sentences below according to the pattern

- a) One of her friends is here. / A friend of hers is here.
- b) Mrs. Robinson is one of his colleagues.
- c) One of your mates is looking for you.
- d) Robert was one of my classmates.
- e) Julia will be one of their workmates.

3. Choose the correct alternative:

- a) Housewives are going to order (their, theirs) goods through a computer.
- b) Tom types (his, hers) letters but we don't type (our, ours).
- c) Karen and Susan are waiting for (their, theirs) boyfriends.
- d) I know (my, mine) family very well.
- e) (You, yours) is an excellent car.
- f) She always shouts at (her, hers) children.
- g) Children ask (their, theirs) parents difficult questions
- h) We are thinking about (our, ours) next test. Are you thinking about (your, yours)?
- i) There are three magazines here. The first is (my, mine), the second is (her, hers) and the third is (their, theirs).
- j) Give him (your, yours) address.

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjectives:

- a) I write in _____ my book.

- b) You see with _____ eyes.
- c) He speaks with _____ voice.
- d) Peter studies _____ lessons.
- e) She reads _____ book.
- f) The garden has _____ flowers.
- g) We have English lessons.
- h) They have _____ friends.
- i) John and Mary go to _____ home.
- j) Mary sees _____ cats in the yard.

5. 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.

SUPPLEMENT THE FAMILY

Membros da Família - Members of the Family

Nesta seção, estudaremos o nome dos membros da família em Inglês. Em cada frase abaixo consta um ou mais nomes dos membros da família.

My **great-great-grandfather** and my **great-great-grandmother** were born in the ending of the 19th Century and died in the middle of the 20th Century.

(Meu tataravô e minha tataravó nasceram no final do século 19 e morreram no meio do século 20.)

My **great-grandmother** and my **grandmother** always came to visit me when I was a child.

(Minha bisavó e minha avó sempre vinham me visitar quando eu era pequena.)



I didn't know my **great-grandfather**, he had already died when I was born.

(Não conheci meu bisavô, ele já havia falecido quando eu nasci.)

My **grandfather** always reads some stories to me.
(Meu avô sempre lê histórias pra mim.)



My **grandparents** live near to my home.

(Meus avós moram perto da minha casa.)

They like to spoil their **grandchildren**.

(Eles gostam de mimar os netos.)

I love when my **parents** watch television with us!

(Adoro quando meus pais assistem tv conosco!)



My **grandson** is a lawyer and my **granddaughter** is a businesswoman.
(Meu neto é advogado e minha neta é empresária.)

DRILL

1. Complete the sentences below:

- a) The father of my mother is my _____.
- b) Your mother's brother is your _____.
- c) His uncle's son is his _____.
- d) The daughter's of my mother's sister is his _____.
- e) My brother's son is my _____.
- f) Her uncle's wife is her _____.
- g) The husband of your daughter is your _____.
- h) The mother of your husband is your _____.
- i) His wife's sister is his _____.

↓ SITES PARA OUVIR
OS MEMBROS DA FAMÍLIA EM INGLÊS:

[The Family - English Vocabulary - LanguageGuide.org](http://www.languageguide.org/family/)

<https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/learning-english/activities-for-learners/a11053-my-family>

<http://www.carmenlu.com/first/listening/family1.htm>

LESSON 14: VERB TO HAVE GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

PRESENT TENSE

The verb “to have” implies the meaning of possession.

For example: “I have a job.” “I have a car.” “I don't have any time.”

In this form it does not take the continuous form (for that you have to use the auxiliary verb be).

For example: “I am *having* a shower.” “Are you *having* a good time?”

The forms of the verb “to have” are *have* and *has* for the present and *had* for the past.

Interrogative Form:	Affirmative Form:	Negative Form:
Singular		
Have I?	I have (I've)	I have not (I haven't/I've not)
Has he/she/it?	He/she/it has (He/she/it 's)	He/she/it has not (He/she/it hasn't)
Have you?	You have (You've)	You have not (You haven't/You've not)
Had I / he / she / it / you?	I / He / She / It / You had (I'd / He'd / She'd / You'd)	I / He / She / It / You had not (I / He / She / It / You hadn't)
Plural		
Have we / you /	We / You / They have	We / You / They have not (We

they?	(We've)	/ You / They haven't // We've / You've not)
Have you?	You have (You've)	You have not (You haven't/You've not)
Have they?	They have (They've)	They have not (They haven't/They've not)
Had I / he / she / it / you?	I / He / She / It / You had (I'd / He'd / She'd / You'd)	I / He / She / It / You had not (I / He / She / It / You hadn't)

Have is often used to indicate possession (I have) or (I have got).

EXERCISE IN FOCUS

Do it yourself

A. Choose the correct PRESENT TENSE form of the verb TO HAVE for each sentence:

1. My sisters all _____ boyfriends.

- have
- has

2. The teacher _____ a yellow shirt.

- have
- has

3. My brother _____ a great job.

- has
- have

4. Does he _____ a dog?

- has

have

5. They don't _____ a lot of money.

have

has

6. My cousin and his wife _____ three children.

has

have

7. Does your friend _____ a sister?

has

have

8. Yes, my friend _____ a sister.

have

has

9. My neighbor _____ a mailbox.

doesn't have

don't have

10. They _____ time to play with us.

doesn't have

don't have

B. Complete with verb to have:

Sebastian _____ scored five goals this season.

Sebastian has scored five goals this season.

1. Uncle Steve _____ bought a new car.

2. Stephanie _____ to swim on Friday.

3. I _____ to finish my English homework.

4. Jack and Sebastian _____ been engineers for three years now.

5. Stephanie and Sonia _____ eaten already.
6. My car _____ engine problems.
7. You _____ to be careful when driving on the freeway near Ottumwa, Iowa.
8. We _____ to be more responsible for our actions.
9. The soccer team _____ advanced to the championship game.
10. Jack _____ never really understood calculus.
11. My parrot _____ a habit of making noise when he's afraid.
12. The storm _____ affected the weather in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.
13. I _____ taken the exam for admission to law school.
14. Uncle Jack _____ never visited Saskatchewan before.
15. Stephanie and Sebastian _____ no relatives in New Zealand.
16. You _____ one week to prepare the report for the company presentation.
17. The novel Treasure Island _____ a memorable character, Long John Silver.
18. We will _____ to visit our cousins in Johannesburg and Bloemfontein,
South Africa.
19. The boys _____ been training for a month in Yellowknife, in northern Canada.
20. Sebastian _____ been training for a month in Flin Flon, Manitoba.

Ver: Material de Apoio Power Point Affirmative and Negative form.
<https://slideplayer.com/slide/7230237/>

LESSON 15: THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE
GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

IMMEDIATE FUTURE: GOING TO

AFIRMATIVA:

sujeito	<i>to be</i> na afirmativa	<i>going to</i>	verbo principal	complemento	tradução
I	am	going to	study	English Literature next year.	Eu vou estudar/estudarei Literatura Inglesa no ano que vem.
My classmates (they)	are	going to	give	a party on the weekend.	Meus colegas vão dar/darão uma festa no final de semana.
It	is	going to	rain	in a minute.	Vai chover/choverá em um minuto.
She	is	going to	have	a baby next month.	Ela vai ter/terá um filho no mês que vem.



NEGATIVA:

sujeito	<i>to be</i> na negativa	<i>going to</i>	verbo principal	complemento	Tradução
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I	am not	going to	have	breakfast this morning. I'm not hungry.	Eu não vou tomar/tomarei café da manhã nesta manhã. Eu não estou com fome.
Jane	is not	going to	stay on	at school after July. She is going to look for a job.	Jane não vai permanecer/permanecerá na escola depois de Julho. Ela vai procurar/procurará um emprego.
You	are not	going to	check	e-mails now.	Vocês não vão checar e-mails agora.
I	am not	going to	sit up	all night listening to your problems!	Eu não vou ficar sentado(a) a noite toda ouvindo seus problemas!

INTERROGATIVA:

<i>(Question word +) to be</i> no início da oração	sujeito	<i>going to</i>	verbo principal	complemento	Tradução
Are	you	going to	invite	Dr. Gómez to you wedding?	Você vai convidar/convidará o Dr. Gómez para o seu casamento?
What are	you	going to	wear	to the wedding next week?	O que você vai vestir/vestirá no casamento na semana que vem? 
Aren' t	we	going to	sing	in the wedding?	Não não vamos cantar no casamento?

When are	you	going to	get	married?	Quando vocês vão se casar?	
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EXERCISES IN FOCUS

Do it yourself

Write sentences in *going to* future.

1) he / get up / early

a) Positive:

b) Negative:

c) Question:

2) they / do / their best

a) Positive:

b) Negative:

c) Question:

3) you / learn / Irish

a) Positive:

b) Negative:

c) Question:

4) she / buy / a computer

a) Positive:

b) Negative:

c) Question:

5) we / take / the bus

a) Positive:

b) Negative:

c) Question:

6) she / watch / the match

a) Positive:

b) Negative:

c) Question:

7) they / wait / in the park

a) Positive:

b) Negative:

c) Question:

8) He / buy / bread / this afternoon

a) Positive:

b) Negative:

c) Question:

2. Supply the expression “going to” to these questions using the word tomorrow:

a) It is raining? It is going to rain tomorrow?

b) Am I reading?

c) Is Shirley coming?

d) Is Ann studying?

e) Are we writing?

f) Is Miss Smith leaving?

g) Is she talking?

h) Are you working?

i) Are they leaving?

j) Is it snowing?

3. Put the sentences into interrogative form (a) and the negative form (b):

1. She is going to waste time at the supermarket.

a) _____

b) _____

2. The system is going to be simple.

a) _____

b) _____

3. The messages are going to appear instantly.

a) _____

b) _____

4. Home computers are going to help us.

a) _____

b) _____

5. Talking machines are going to shout at you.

a) _____

b) _____

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