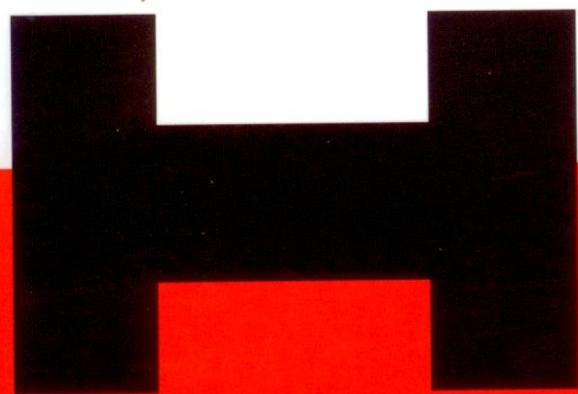
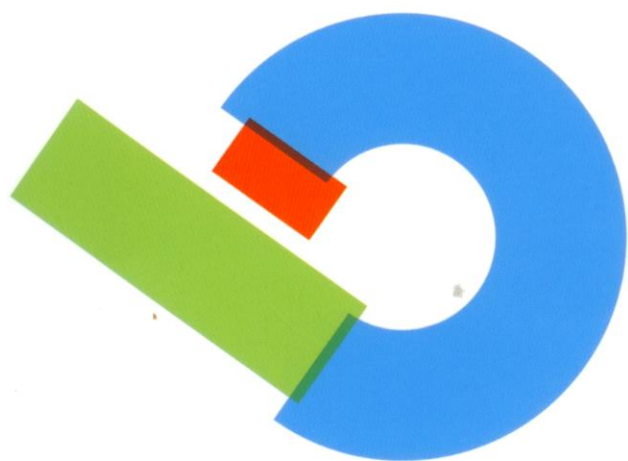


SUCESSO ESCOLAR

**Porto
Editora**

Inglês

6.º ano



Resumos teóricos
Exercícios práticos
Fichas de avaliação
Soluções dos exercícios

Apresentação

Bem-vindo ao livro que vai fazer do estudo de Inglês um sucesso!

Ao longo das páginas deste livro, serás desafiado a resolver vários exercícios, que vão pôr à prova a tua criatividade e os teus conhecimentos.

Para te auxiliar nesta missão, os conteúdos são apresentados na página da esquerda, de forma simples, resumindo o que te foi explicado nas aulas pelo teu professor e estudado por ti no teu manual escolar. Na página da direita, encontrarás diversas atividades que te ajudarão a verificar se compreendeste os conteúdos. Caso tenhas alguma dúvida, poderás consultar as soluções que aparecem no final do livro. Mas atenção! Só deverás recorrer às soluções depois de tentares resolver os exercícios e de leres os textos que os acompanham. Também poderás pedir ajuda aos teus pais ou amigos.

Neste livro, terás um papel bastante ativo na construção da tua aprendizagem. Nele são levantadas diversas questões que te levam a pensar criticamente. Além disso, ele servir-te-á de guia na compreensão e apreensão dos conteúdos analisados, através da apresentação de diversas atividades criativas, para que possas fazer uso das tuas próprias experiências e observações, tornando-te num aluno mais ativo e autónomo.

Esperamos que este livro te seja bastante útil e que possas ficar a compreender melhor a matéria de Inglês 6.º ano.

Bom trabalho!

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Question words (Pronomes interrogativos)

Who...?

(Quem)

Who is he?

What...?

(O que...? / Qual...?)

What's your first name / surname / address / phone number / job?

How old...?

(Quantos anos...?)

How old is Paul?

Where...from?

(De onde...?)

Where is he from?

What nationality...?

(Qual...nacionalidade?)

What nationality is he?



Personal pronouns (Pronomes pessoais)

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he	they
she	
it	

Pay attention!

Os pronomes pessoais colocam-se sempre junto ao verbo.

- I – eu (escreve-se com letra maiúscula)
- You – usa-se no singular (tu) e no plural (vós)
- They – usa-se para o masculino e para o feminino

Possessive adjectives (Determinantes possessivos)

Singular	Plural
my	our
your	your
his	their
her	
its	

Pay attention!

Os determinantes possessivos referem-se ao possuidor e colocam-se sempre junto ao nome.



1. Look at the information and answer the questions.

(Observe a informação dada e responde às perguntas.)

Name – Mary Parker
Age – 25
Phone number – 995773412
Address – 22, Bond Street, London
Country – England
Job – nurse
Best friend – Sue Moss

- What's her first name? _____
- What's her surname? _____
- How old is she? _____
- What's her phone number? _____
- What's her address? _____
- Where is she from? _____
- What nationality is she? _____
- What's her job? _____
- Who is her best friend? _____



Name – Paulo Pinto
Age – 30
Phone number – 35391767
Address – Av. da Liberdade, Lisbon
Country – Portugal
Job – Policeman
Best friend – João Costa

- What's his first name? _____
- What's his surname? _____
- How old is he? _____
- What's his phone number? _____
- What's his address? _____
- Where is he from? _____
- What nationality is he? _____
- What's his job? _____
- Who is his best friend? _____



2. Complete the table. (Completa a tabela.)

Personal pronouns	I	you		she	it			
Possessive adjectives			his		its	our		Their

Verb to be (Verbo ser / estar)

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Singular	I am you are he is she is it is	I am not you are not he is not she is not it is not	Am I? Are you? Is he? Is she? Is it?
Plural	we are you are they are	we are not you are not they are not	Are we? Are you? Are they?

Pay attention!

Como já sabes, na forma afirmativa e negativa, o sujeito vem sempre antes do verbo; na interrogativa coloca-se sempre depois do verbo.

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I am. Yes, you are. Yes, he is. Yes, she is. Yes, it is.	No, I am not. No, you are not. No, he is not. No, she is not. No, it is not.
Yes, we are. Yes, you are. Yes, they are.	No, we are not. No, you are not. No, they are not.



Verb to have got (Verbo ter)

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Singular	I have got you have got he has got she has got it has got	I have not got you have not got he has not got she has not got it has not got	Have I got? Have you got? Has he got? Has she got? Has it got?
Plural	we have got you have got they have got	we have not got you have not got they have not got	Have we got? Have you got? Have they got?

Pay attention!

I am not = I'm not
you are not = you aren't
he is not = he isn't
I have not got = I haven't got
she has not got = she hasn't got

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I have. Yes, you have. Yes, he has. Yes, she has. Yes, it has. Yes, we have. Yes, you have. Yes, they have.	No, I haven't. No, you haven't. No, he hasn't. No, she hasn't. No, it hasn't. No, we haven't. No, you haven't. No, they haven't.



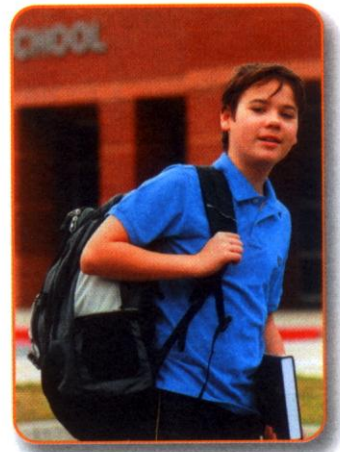
1. Choose and write. (Escolhe e escreve.)

is are

he she they it we

→ Pamela is nice. She is nice.

- a. Paul and Kate _____ brothers. _____
- b. Tom _____ in school. _____
- c. My car _____ blue. _____
- d. Peter and I _____ clever. _____
- e. Lucy _____ a teacher. _____



2. Rewrite the sentences in the negative. (Reescreve as frases na negativa.)

- a. I'm from England. _____
- b. Paul is my brother. _____
- c. We are on holiday. _____
- d. Her jeans are cool. _____
- e. Sam and I are friends. _____

3. Rewrite the sentences in the interrogative. (Reescreve as frases na interrogativa.)

- a. Mary is twelve years old. _____
- b. The pencils are in the bag. _____
- c. The watch is red. _____
- d. Your name is Bob. _____
- e. Paul is in the football team. _____

4. Fill in using *has got* or *have got*. (Preenche usando *has got* ou *have got*.)

- a. Joe _____ a pencil.
- b. They _____ a grammar book.
- c. Our teacher _____ many books.
- d. Sue and Joe _____ new school bags.
- e. I _____ a new map.

5. Complete the table. (Completa a tabela.)

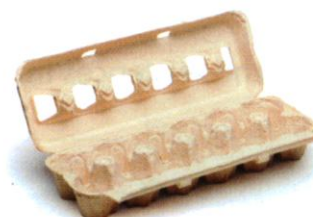
Affirmative statement	Negative statement	Question	Affirmative short answer	Negative short answer
<i>They have got a sister.</i>	<i>They haven't got a sister.</i>	<i>Have they got a sister?</i>	<i>Yes, they have.</i>	<i>No, they haven't.</i>
He has got a new car.				
Mary has got a red pencil.				
We have got a dog.				
My sister has got a ball.				

Verb there + to be (Verbo haver / existir)

O verbo **there + to be** tem apenas duas formas: uma para a 3.^a pessoa do singular e outra para a 3.^a pessoa do plural.

Affirmative	Negative
There is There are	There is not There are not

Interrogative	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Is there? Are there?	Yes, there is. Yes, there are.	No, there isn't. No, there aren't.



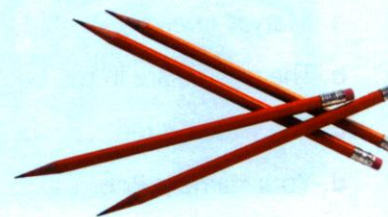
Question words (Pronomes interrogativos)

How many / How much...? (quanto, quanta, quantos, quantas)

How many – usa-se para perguntar a quantidade de pessoas ou objetos que podem ser contados/divididos em unidades e que se designam por: **countable nouns**.

e.g. 1 book – 2 books; 1 pen – 3 pens; 1 pencil – 4 pencils

- How many pencils are there?
- There is one pencil.
- There are four pencils.



How much – usa-se para perguntar a quantidade de coisas que não se podem contar/dividir em unidades e que se designam por: **uncountable nouns**.

e.g. sugar; rice; milk; water

- How much sugar is there?
- There isn't any sugar.
- How much rice is there?
- There is some rice.

Indefinite pronouns / adjectives (Pronomes/determinantes indefinidos)

Some (algum, alguma, alguns, algumas) – utiliza-se em frases afirmativas.

- There are some girls in the bathroom.
- There is some water in the bottle.

Any (algum, alguma, alguns, algumas) – utiliza-se em frases negativas ou interrogativas.

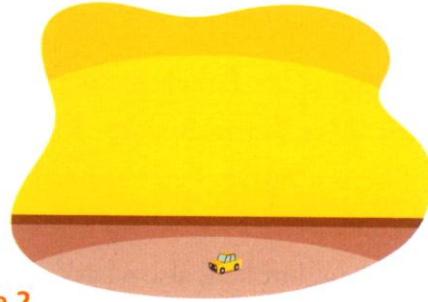
- There isn't any milk in the fridge.
- There aren't any dogs in the garden.
- Is there any milk in the fridge?
- Are there any dogs in the garden?

1. Find six differences between the two pictures. Write sentences about them.

(Encontra seis diferenças entre as duas imagens. Escreve frases acerca delas.)



Picture 1



Picture 2

1. There is a window.

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

1. There isn't a window.

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

2. Ask questions with *how many* and *how much* and answer.

(Faz perguntas com *how many* e *how much* e responde.)



How many apples are there?

There are two.



a. _____



c. _____



b. _____



d. _____

3. Write sentences with *some* and *any*. (Escreve frases com *some* e *any*.)

a.		x	There aren't any eggs.	c.		x	
b.		✓		d.		✓	

4. Look at the pictures and complete the table. (Observa as imagens e completa a tabela.)



Countable	Uncountable

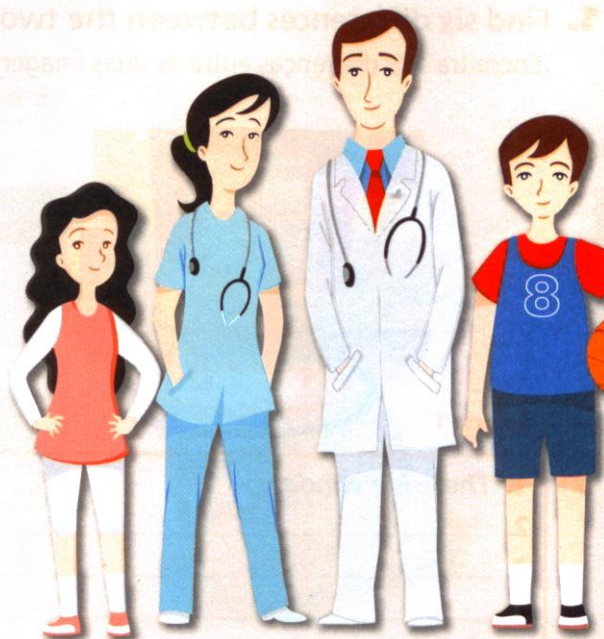
Read the text carefully.

Joan Bishop is a twelve year old student. She is American.

Mr Paul Bishop is her father. He is from New York. He is a doctor. Mrs Maria Bishop, Joan's mother, is Portuguese. She is a nurse. Peter is her brother. He is nineteen years old.

Peter is a student, but he is also a basketball player. He plays for St. John's. Basketball is his favourite sport. His best friends are his teammates.

Joan is tall and thin. She has got big brown eyes and wavy black hair. She has got a pink dress. Her shoes are pink too.



1. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- a. Joan is American.
- b. Peter's parents are teachers.
- c. Peter plays basketball in a club.
- d. His favourite sport is football.
- e. Joan is short and fat.
- f. She has got brown eyes.

☐
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2. Answer the questions.

- a. What's Joan's surname? _____
- b. How old is she? _____
- c. Where is she from? _____
- d. Is her mother Italian? _____
- e. What's her mother's first name? _____
- f. Has she got a brother? _____
- g. Who are Peter's best friends? _____

3. Follow the example.

- a. Paul / globe *Paul has got a globe. He's got a globe.*
- b. Maria / schoolbag _____
- c. Megan and Ben / notebooks _____
- d. Mr Smith / calculator _____

4. Complete the sentences with the verb *to be* or *to have got*.

Paul _____ Tom's best friend. He _____ a small family. His parents, Mr and Mrs Walker _____ both teachers in a private school. Mrs Walker _____ a nice lady. She _____ tall and slim and she _____ green eyes and long fair hair. She _____ very funny.

Paul _____ a handsome boy. He _____ curly brown hair. Paul and Tom _____ very good students. They _____ good marks at school.

5. Choose and write.

is * are

he * she * it * we * they

a. Mary *is* clever.

She is clever.

b. Jenny and Brian _____ cousins.

c. Tom _____ in the garden.

d. My bike _____ red.

e. Paul and I _____ thirsty.

f. The girls _____ funny.

6. Rewrite the sentences.

	Negative	Interrogative
a. Mark is English.		
b. They are at home.		
c. You have got a dog.		
d. Paul has got blue eyes.		

7. Replace the nouns by the correct personal pronoun.

- a. Rose _____
- b. Roger and Maggie _____
- c. your father _____
- d. John and I _____
- e. my sister _____

8. Complete with a *personal pronoun* or *possessive adjective*.

- a. I have got a car. It's _____ car.
- b. _____ has got a cat. It's his cat.
- c. Melissa has got a new dress. It's _____ dress.
- d. _____ have got a pen. It's your pen.
- e. Peter and Carol have got a computer. It's _____ computer.

9. Complete with *there is* or *there are*.

- a. _____ a big lion.
- b. _____ two small lions.
- c. _____ a fat dog.
- d. _____ white cats.
- e. _____ black snakes.

10. Complete with *some* or *any*.

- a. There are _____ eggs in the fridge.
- b. Is there _____ butter?
- c. Are there _____ oranges at home?
- d. There aren't _____ grapes on the table.
- e. There are _____ trees in the garden.

Present simple (Presente simples)

Present simple – utiliza-se para descrever rotinas, ações habituais e verdades universais.

- *She usually **goes** to school on foot.*
- *The Earth **is** round.*

Na **forma afirmativa**, para formar a 3.ª pessoa do singular (**he/she/it**), junta-se normalmente um **-s** ao verbo.

- *She **eats** an ice cream.*

Quando o verbo termina em **-o**, **-ch**, **-sh** e **-ss**, acrescenta-se-lhe **-es** para formar a 3.ª pessoa do singular:

- *He **goes** to school.*
- *She **watches** TV.*
- *He **washes** the dishes.*
- *She **kisses** her mum goodnight.*

Quando o verbo termina em **-y**, e este é precedido por uma consoante, substitui-se o **-y** por **-ies** para formar a 3.ª pessoa do singular:

- *She **studies** English.*

Quando o verbo termina em **-y**, e este é precedido por uma vogal, segue-se a regra geral (acrescento de um **-s** ao verbo):

- *He **plays** football.*

Para formar a **negativa**, usa-se **do** + **not** (**don't**) com **I**, **you**, **we**, **they** e **does** + **not** (**doesn't**) com **he**, **she**, **it**.

- *I **don't** read a book.*
- *She **doesn't** read a book.*

Para formar a **interrogativa**, usa-se **do** + **verbo principal** com **I**, **you**, **we**, **they** e **does** + **verbo principal** com **he**, **she**, **it**.

- ***Do** you read a book?*
- ***Does** she read a book?*

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers	
				Affirmative	Negative
Singular	I love	I don't love	Do I love?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
	you love	you don't love	Do you love?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
	he loves	he doesn't love	Does he love?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
	she loves	she doesn't love	Does she love?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
	it loves	it doesn't love	Does it love?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Plural	we love	we don't love	Do we love?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
	you love	you don't love	Do you love?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
	they love	they don't love	Do they love?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

1. Complete the table. (Completa a tabela.)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I play		
	he doesn't play	
		Do they play?

2. Write the sentences in the affirmative. Use the present simple.

(Escreve as frases na afirmativa. Usa o presente do indicativo.)

- My sister / like / romantic films. _____
- Mark / catch / the bus at 8 o'clock. _____
- I / play / for the school team. _____
- Mary / eat / soup at meals. _____
- You / get up / very early. _____

3. Follow the model. (Segue o modelo.)

I have breakfast at seven. (half past seven)

I don't have breakfast at seven. I have breakfast at half past seven.

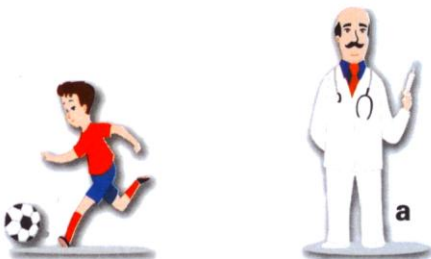
- Paul and Ann wear shoes to school. (*trainers*)

- Carol eats meat. (*fish*)

- They like coffee. (*tea*)

- She gets up at six o'clock. (*eight o'clock*)

4. Follow the example. (Segue o exemplo.)



Paul plays tennis.

Does Paul Play tennis?

No, he doesn't. He plays football.

- Mr Brown works in a bank.

- They go to school by bus.

- Peter studies after school.



Present continuous (Presente progressivo)

O **present continuous** utiliza-se para exprimir ações que estão a decorrer no momento em que se fala. Forma-se com o **presente do verbo to be** e o **gerúndio (-ing)** do **verbo principal**.

→ *She is + eating an orange.*

Para formar a **negativa**, coloca-se **not** entre o **verbo to be** e o **verbo principal**.

→ *She is not eating an orange.*

Para formar a **interrogativa**, usamos o **verbo to be** seguido do **sujeito** e finalmente o **verbo principal**.

→ *Is she eating an orange?*

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Singular	I am eating you are eating he is eating she is eating it is eating	I am not eating you are not eating he is not eating she is not eating it is not eating	Am I eating? Are you eating? Is he eating? Is she eating? Is it eating?
Plural	we are eating you are eating they are eating	we are not eating you are not eating they are not eating	Are we eating? Are you eating? Are they eating?

Short answers		
	Affirmative	Negative
Singular	Yes, I am. Yes, you are. Yes, he is. Yes, she is. Yes, it is.	No, I'm not. No, you aren't. No, he isn't. No, she isn't. No, it isn't.
Plural	Yes, we are. Yes, you are. Yes, they are.	No, we aren't. No, you aren't. No, they aren't.



1. Answer the questions. Follow the model. (Responde às perguntas. Segue o modelo.)



What is he doing? (cook)

He is cooking.



a. What is he doing? (read)

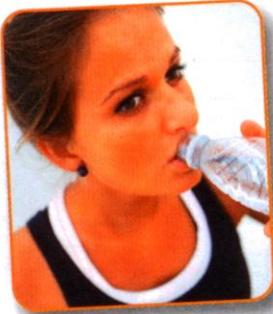


b. What is she doing? (eat)



c. What are they doing? (play football)

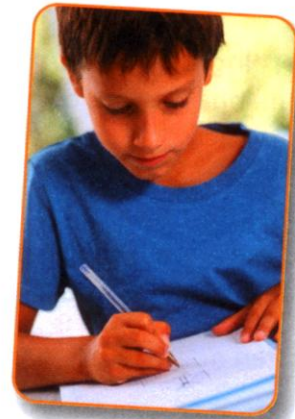
2. Correct the sentences. Follow the model. (Corrige as frases. Segue o modelo.)



She is drinking juice. (drink / water)

She isn't drinking juice. She is drinking water.

a. He is reading a book. (write / letter)



b. They are walking in the park. (run / park)

3. Ask and answer. Follow the model. (Pergunta e responde. Segue o modelo.)

the boys

study (X) / play basketball (✓)

Are the boys studying?

No, they aren't. They are playing basketball.

a. the children

dance (X) / eat (✓)

b. Ron

wash the floor (X) / wash his bike (✓)

c. Janet

watch TV (X) / read (✓)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

Present simple or present continuous? (Presente simples ou presente progressivo?)

Quando o **present simple** é utilizado para referir factos que fazem parte de uma rotina pode ser acompanhado de **adverbs of frequency** ou **adverbials**.

Adverbs of frequency (Advérbios de frequência)

- **always** (sempre)
- **usually** (geralmente)
- **often** (muitas vezes)
- **sometimes** (às vezes)
- **never** (nunca)

Pay attention!

Os advérbios de frequência colocam-se antes do verbo principal. Contudo, com o verbo *to be*, colocam-se a seguir ao verbo.

→ *I usually study English.*

→ *I am usually late.*

Adverbials (Expressões adverbiais)

- **every morning/day/week/month**
(todas as manhãs / todos os dias / todas as semanas / todos os meses)

→ *He washes his teeth every morning.*



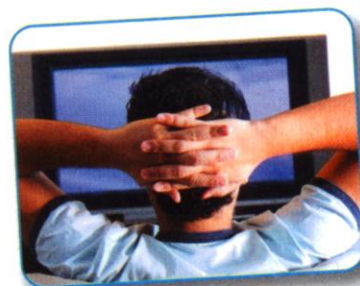
Associado ao **present simple** surge também a pergunta com **How often...?** (Com que frequência...?) que serve para determinar a frequência com que se realiza uma ação.

→ *How often does she go to the gym?*

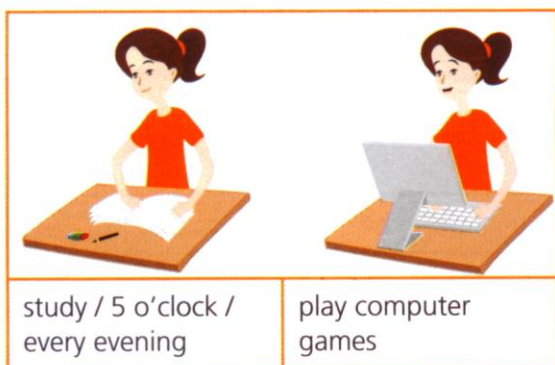
Como o **present continuous** se utiliza para fazer referência a factos que estão a acontecer no momento em que se fala, é muitas vezes acompanhado dos seguintes **adverbs of frequency** ou **adverbials**:

- **now** (agora)
- **right now** (neste preciso momento)
- **at this moment** (neste momento)
- **at present** (na atualidade / no momento presente)

→ *At the moment he is watching TV.*

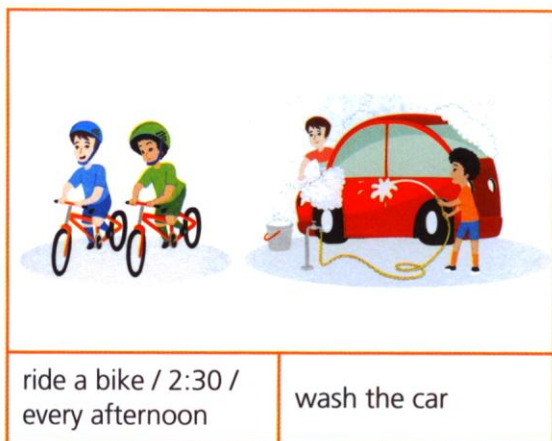


1. Follow the model. (Segue o modelo.)

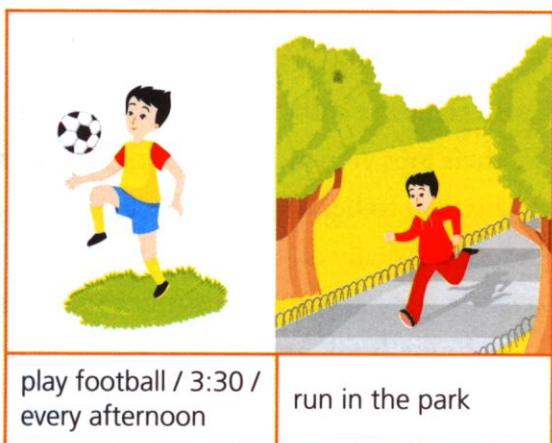


She usually studies at 5 o'clock every evening.

She isn't studying now. She is playing computer games.



a. _____



b. _____

2. Complete with the present simple or present continuous.

(Completa com o *present simple* ou o *present continuous*.)

- Mary can't talk to you at the moment. She _____ (have) a hot bath.
- We _____ (like) pizza.
- My father never _____ (go) to bed after 10 o'clock.
- He _____ (not / watch) TV at the moment. He _____ (do) his homework.
- He _____ (read) a book every evening.
- Paul _____ (not / wear) trainers every day.
- Mary and Peter _____ (listen) to their Mp3 now.

3. Order the words and write correct sentences.

(Ordena as palavras e escreve frases corretas.)

- sometimes / Sally / meet friends at the cinema _____
- right now / watch a video / his sister _____
- every day / Jack / walk the dog _____
- always / Sally / study / before dinner _____
- at the moment / cook dinner / they _____

Read the text carefully.



Paul Clark lives with his parents in London. Mr Clark, Paul's father, is a doctor and Mrs Clark, Paul's mother, is an architect. They have a very busy life but they like their jobs very much. Every day they get up early to go to work. Before Mr Clark goes to hospital, he drives his wife to her office and his son to school.

Today is Sunday and the family is at home. At the weekend, they usually do outdoor activities but not today because Mr and Mrs Clark are very tired and Paul must study. He has got a Maths test tomorrow.

Right now Mrs Clark is watching TV. Her husband is reading a book and Paul is studying in his bedroom.

1. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- a. The Clark family doesn't live in London.
- b. Mr and Mrs Clark like their jobs.
- c. Paul goes to school by bus.
- d. The family is at home.
- e. At the weekend, they usually stay at home.
- f. At the moment, they are doing outdoor activities.

☐
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2. Write the sentences in the present simple.

- a. She / drive / to school / every day

- b. I / play / computer games

- c. Paul / study / in his bedroom

- d. They / live / in London

3. Write the sentences in the negative and interrogative.

a. They are at home.

b. Paul goes to school by car.

c. Mrs Clark drinks milk every day.

4. Match each case with the correct verb tense and the corresponding sentence.

a. a habit or routine

• Present continuous

• He drives his car every day.

b. an action happening now

• Present simple

• They are playing now.

5. Write the verbs in the present continuous.

a. At the moment, Paul _____ (read) a book and Mrs Clark _____ (write) an e-mail.

b. Mrs Green _____ (not / watch) TV now.

c. I _____ (play) football, but you _____ (not / play) football with me.

d. Mary _____ (do) her homework right now.

6. Write the sentences in the negative and interrogative.

He is riding a bicycle. *He isn't riding a bicycle. Is he riding a bicycle?*

a. They are listening to the radio.

b. You are playing the trumpet.

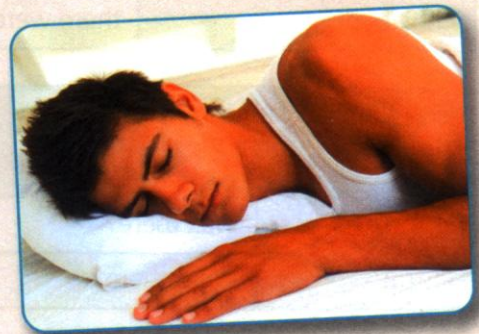
7. Write the verbs in the present simple or the present continuous.

a. At the moment Mr Clark _____ (sleep) but he usually
_____ (run) in the park at the weekend.

b. Paul and his friends _____ (listen) to a new CD at the
moment.

c. Mrs Clark sometimes _____ (arrive) home late.

d. I usually _____ (eat) in the school canteen but right
now I _____ (eat) at home.



Verb to be – past simple (Verbo ser/estar no pretérito)

O **past simple** do verbo **to be** tem apenas duas formas.

Affirmative		Negative	
		Long form	Short form
Singular	I was	I was not	I wasn't
	you were	you were not	you weren't
	he was	he was not	he wasn't
	she was	she was not	she wasn't
	it was	it was not	it wasn't
Plural	we were	we were not	we weren't
	you were	you were not	you weren't
	they were	they were not	they weren't

Interrogative		Short answers	
		Affirmative	Negative
Singular	Was I?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
	Were you?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
	Was he?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
	Was she?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
	Was it?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Plural	Were we?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
	Were you?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
	Were they?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

Verb there + to be – past simple (Verbo haver/existir no pretérito)

O verbo **there + to be** tem apenas duas formas. Ora vê:

	Affirmative	Negative
Singular	there was	there wasn't
Plural	there were	there weren't

	Interrogative	Short answers	
		Affirmative	Negative
Singular	Was there?	Yes, there was.	No, there wasn't.
Plural	Were there?	Yes, there were.	No, there weren't.



1. Put in *was, wasn't, were, weren't*. (Coloca *was, wasn't, were, weren't*.)

- a. We didn't like our hotel room. It _____ very small and it _____ very clean.
- b. George _____ at work last week because he _____ ill.
- c. The shops _____ open yesterday because it _____ a public holiday.
- d. _____ you at home at 9.30? No, I _____. I _____ at work.

2. Make questions. (Faz as perguntas.)

- a. you / at school / on Monday _____
- b. the cinema / open / on Saturday _____
- c. Kate and Jane / late / yesterday _____
- d. she / at the march / yesterday _____

3. Make negative sentences. (Escreve as frases na negativa.)

- a. Kevin and Mel / at my party _____
- b. Nick / in class yesterday _____
- c. We / at the match yesterday _____
- d. I / at the restaurant _____

4. Complete the sentences using *there + to be* in the past simple.(Completa com *there + to be* no *past simple*.)

- a. _____ a fire station near our old school.
- b. _____ many trees and animals.
- c. _____ a town hall.
- d. _____ three guest houses.

5. Make questions and answer according to the information given in brackets.

(Faz perguntas e responde de acordo com a informação que é dada entre parênteses.)

- a. There was a bank in this road.

_____?

Yes, _____

- b. There were some public gardens in town.

_____?

No, _____ (car park)

- c. There was a big factory here ten years ago.

_____?

No, _____ (camping site)

- d. There were some ponds in the park.

_____?

Yes, _____

Past simple – regular verbs (Passado simples – verbos regulares)

O **past simple** serve para expressar acontecimentos passados em espaço ou tempo determinados. Vais estudar, agora, o passado dos verbos regulares.

Affirmative

De uma forma geral, a **forma afirmativa** dos verbos regulares forma-se acrescentando **-ed** ao infinitivo dos verbos. Há, no entanto, algumas pequenas alterações que podem acontecer. Vejamos:

- quando o verbo termina numa consoante, acrescenta-se **-ed**:
→ *open* + *ed* = *opened*
- quando o verbo termina em **-e**, acrescenta-se **-d**:
→ *arrive* + *d* = *arrived*
- quando o verbo termina em **-y**, precedido de uma consoante, substitui-se o **-y** por **-i** e acrescenta-se **-ed**:
→ *study* + *ied* = *studied*
- quando o verbo tem uma só sílaba cuja consoante final é precedida de uma vogal, dobra-se a última consoante:
→ *stop* + *p* + *ed* = *stopped*

Negative

A **forma negativa** é construída com **did not (didn't)** + **infinitivo do verbo**.

→ *I didn't play football.*

Interrogative

A **forma interrogativa** é construída com **did** + **sujeito** + **infinitivo do verbo**.

→ *Did you play football?*

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Singular	I played you played he played she played it played	I didn't play you didn't play he didn't play she didn't play it didn't play	Did I play? Did you play? Did he play? Did she play? Did it play?
Plural	we played you played they played	we didn't play you didn't play they didn't play	Did we play? Did you play? Did they play?

Nas respostas curtas, coloca-se **Yes** / **No** seguido de **did** / **didn't**.

	Affirmative	Negative
Yes,	I / you / he / she / it we / you / they did.	No, I / you / he / she / it we / you / they didn't.

1. Find the past simple of some verbs in the wordsearch puzzle and write the infinitive.
(Encontra o pretérito de alguns verbos na sopa de letras e escreve o infinitivo).



Infinitive	Past simple

2. Make sentences. Follow the model.



John and Tim / play cards a. Paul / wash the car b. Carol / visit the museum c. Tom / work in a bank
John and Tim played cards. _____

3. Follow the model.

Paul / watch TV Paul didn't watch TV.

- a. Carol / play tennis _____
b. Mr Smith / work on Monday _____
c. John and Ben / wash the car _____
d. Megan / study at the weekend _____

4. Follow the model.

Kate	tidy her room	X
	water the plants	✓
Carol	walk to school	X
	wait for a bus	✓
Peter	play football	X
	play tennis	✓
John	study	X
	watch TV	✓

Did Kate tidy her room?

No, she didn't. She watered the plants.

Past simple – irregular verbs (Passado simples – verbos irregulares)

Para além dos verbos regulares, existem verbos irregulares.

Não há regras próprias para a formação da forma afirmativa dos verbos irregulares. Estes, no **past simple** têm formas diferentes. Tens de as memorizar.

Vejam os casos de alguns verbos:

Infinitive	Past simple	Infinitive	Past simple
be	was/were	have	had
buy	bought	know	knew
come	came	make	made
do	did	meet	met
drink	drank	run	ran
eat	ate	spend	spent
find	found	sing	sang
fly	flew	swim	swam
get	got	take	took
go	went	write	wrote



Negative

A **forma negativa** é construída com **did not (didn't) + infinitivo do verbo**.

→ *I didn't go to Paris.*

Interrogative

A **forma interrogativa** é construída com **did + sujeito + verbo**.

→ *Did you go to Paris?*

Assim, por exemplo, para o verbo irregular **go**, as três formas construir-se-ão do seguinte modo:

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Singular	I went you went he went she went it went	I didn't go you didn't go he didn't go she didn't go it didn't go	Did I go? Did you go? Did he go? Did she go? Did it go?
Plural	we went you went they went	we didn't go you didn't go they didn't go	Did we go? Did you go? Did they go?

Há também alguns **advérbios** ou **expressões adverbiais** que podem ser utilizadas com o **past simple**:

- **yesterday** (ontem)
- **the day before yesterday** (anteontem)
- **a week ago** (há uma semana atrás)
- **a month ago** (há um mês atrás)
- **a year ago** (há um ano atrás)
- **last week** (na semana passada)
- **last month** (no mês passado)
- **last year** (no ano passado)
- **in 2010** (em 2010)

1. Write the sentences in the past simple. (Escreve as frases no *past simple*.)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Paul runs to school. | Yesterday, Paul ran to school. |
| b. Carol makes sandwiches for lunch. | Yesterday, _____ |
| c. Mary goes swimming. | Yesterday, _____ |
| d. Sam takes his dog for a walk. | Yesterday, _____ |
| e. Tom comes here by car. | Yesterday, _____ |

2. Complete the sentences with the past simple.

(Completa as frases com o *past simple*.)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. She _____ (do) her homework. | d. Mary _____ (buy) a new dress. |
| b. Paul _____ (get) up late. | e. Joe _____ (drink) juice. |
| c. Sam _____ (eat) the pizza. | |



3. Write negative sentences, as in the example. (Escreve frases na negativa, como no exemplo.)

→ *Paul and Mary had breakfast. Paul and Mary didn't have breakfast.*

- | |
|--|
| a. They did their homework together. _____ |
| b. Kate went to primary school. _____ |
| c. Alex ate a pizza. _____ |
| d. Mike wrote a letter. _____ |

4. Make questions, as in the example. (Faz perguntas, como no exemplo.)

→ *Did Peter go to France? Yes, Peter went to France.*

- | |
|---|
| a. _____? Yes, Joe wore trainers. |
| b. _____? Yes, Anne knew the answer. |
| c. _____? Yes, Helen came alone. |
| d. _____? Yes, David took his dog for a walk. |



5. Put the verbs in the past simple. (Põe os verbos no *past simple*.)

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| come _____ | do _____ | drink _____ |
| find _____ | fly _____ | give _____ |
| have _____ | know _____ | make _____ |

6. Follow the example. (Segue o exemplo.)

→ *I didn't have breakfast. I had breakfast.*

- | |
|----------------------------------|
| a. She didn't go to Paris. _____ |
| b. Mary didn't buy a car. _____ |
| c. I didn't eat bread. _____ |

Read the text carefully.

Last summer, Tom, his brothers and his cousins had a very interesting holiday. They went camping in the mountains. They spent a wonderful time!

They usually woke up early in the morning, listened to the birds singing, and got up feeling fresh. Before breakfast, they usually went for a walk.

They went to the village sometimes to buy what they needed. During the day, they often played cards, swam in the river, played the guitar or listened to music. They had a lot of fun.



1. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false ones.

a. Tom, his brothers and his cousins spent a very nice holiday.

☐

b. They went to the seaside.

☐

c. They usually woke up late in the morning.

☐

d. They never went to the village.

☐

e. During the day they swam in the river.

☐

2. Answer the questions.

a. Where did Tom go last summer?

b. What did Tom and his brothers do last holiday?

c. What did they usually do before breakfast?

d. Where did they usually buy what they needed?

e. Did they have a lot of fun?

3. Complete the table.

Infinitive	Past simple	Infinitive	Past simple
	bought		sang
go		speak	
play		study	
	took		worked
visit		have	

4. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the past simple.

- Tom _____ (be) in his room studying.
- He _____ (go) upstairs.
- She _____ (visit) her grandmother.
- Tom and Peter _____ (drink) a fruit juice.
- Tom _____ (buy) an English dictionary.



5. Rewrite the sentences in the negative.

- They went camping in the mountains.

- Tom washed the car.

- Tom and Carol sang beautiful songs.

- You studied English.

6. Ask the questions.

- _____?

Yes, they spent their holiday in the mountains.

- _____?

Yes, they went camping.

- _____?

Yes, they visited their grandmother.

- _____?

Yes, they played cards.

Question-tags

As *question-tags* são pequenas perguntas que colocamos no final das frases com a intenção de obter uma confirmação ou a opinião de outra pessoa sobre algo. As *question-tags* funcionam na língua inglesa da mesma forma que o "não é?" na língua portuguesa.

→ *You are American, aren't you?* = *Tu és americano, não és?*

Frase declarativa – *You like ice cream.* (Tu gostas de gelado.)

Com question-tag – *You like ice cream, don't you?*

Como se obtém?

Quando a frase é **afirmativa**, coloca-se uma **question-tag** negativa.

→ *She is French, isn't she?*

Quando a frase é **negativa**, coloca-se uma **question-tag** afirmativa.

→ *She isn't French, is she?*

No *present simple*, no *present continuous* e no *past simple*, com todos os verbos, excluindo os verbos *to be*, *there + to be* e *to have got*, utiliza-se o verbo auxiliar respetivo para formar a **question-tag**.

Assim:

Present simple

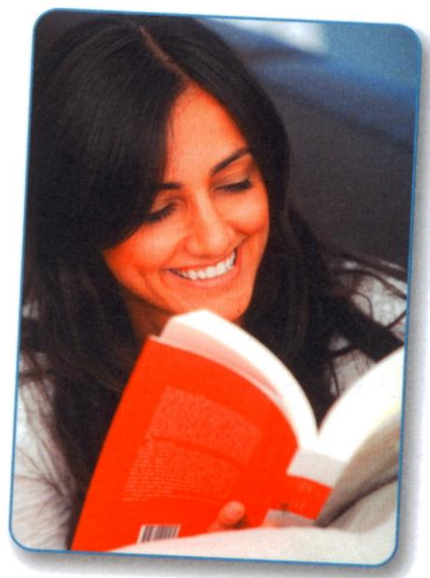
→ *You **have** a lot of books **haven't** you?*

Present continuous

→ *We **are running** fast, **aren't** we?*

Past simple

→ *You **bought** a new car, **didn't** you?*



.....

1. Circle the correct question-tag. (Escolhe a *question-tag* correta.)

- a. Jim got lost, did he / didn't he?
- b. You don't know the answer, do you / don't you?
- c. Paul doesn't feel well, isn't he / does he?
- d. Carol is at the university, isn't she / is she?
- e. John and Paul are friends, aren't they / are they?
- f. We aren't in trouble, are we / aren't we?



2. Match A and B as in the example. (Junta as partes A e B, como no exemplo.)

- a. Paul catches the bus, _____
- b. Carol is leaving in the morning, _____
- c. Ann has left, _____
- d. Peter bought a car, _____
- e. Kate hasn't got a computer, _____
- f. Harry isn't an English teacher, _____
- g. Mary didn't wash the car, _____
- h. Tom doesn't like soup, _____
- i. She isn't trying, _____
- j. Our new teacher is very kind, _____

- 1. is he?
- 2. didn't he?
- 3. doesn't he?
- 4. did she?
- 5. does he?
- 6. hasn't she?
- 7. has she?
- 8. isn't she?
- 9. isn't she?
- 10. is she?



3. Complete with question-tags, as in the example. (Completa com *question-tags*, como no exemplo.)

- a. John has got a new car, hasn't he _____?
- b. Mary is late, _____?
- c. We aren't teachers, _____?
- d. James doesn't work as a reporter, _____?
- e. Anna comes by train, _____?
- f. Peter and Sam don't understand French, _____?
- g. We sang at the church, _____?
- h. The cat didn't run after the mouse, _____?
- i. You weren't at home, _____?
- j. Sue didn't get up early, _____?
- k. She looks exhausted, _____?
- l. You weren't listening, _____?
- m. Carol didn't like him, _____?



Os adjetivos em inglês são usados para qualificar o substantivo. Devemos usar os adjetivos antes do substantivo. O uso do comparativo serve para comparar qualidades entre dois ou mais elementos do mesmo grupo. Em inglês existem três tipos de comparativo, tal como em português. E estes são:

Comparative of superiority (Grau comparativo de superioridade)

Usamos o **comparativo de superioridade** para demonstrar a superioridade de alguma coisa em relação a outra.

O comparativo de superioridade é formado:

a. acrescentando **-er** ao adjetivo (*short adjective*) + **than**

→ Susan is **taller than** John.

Acrescenta-se **-er** quando o adjetivo é monossilábico (*short adjective*) ou dissilábico, sendo, neste caso, acentuado na 2.ª sílaba – *tall*, *polite*, *common*.

b. usando **more** + adjetivo (*long adjective*) + **than**

→ Meat is **more expensive than** fish.

Usa-se **more** quando o adjetivo tem mais de 2 sílabas (*long adjective*) ou quando tem duas sílabas, sendo a 1.ª sílaba acentuada.

Comparative of equality (Grau comparativo de igualdade)

Para compararmos duas coisas de forma igualitária devemos usar a expressão (**as** + adjetivo + **as**).

O comparativo de igualdade é, então, formado da seguinte maneira: **as** + adjetivo + **as**.

→ John is **as tall as** Henry.

Na sua forma negativa, o comparativo de igualdade forma-se com: **not so** + adjetivo + **as**.

→ Henry **isn't so tall as** Susan.

Comparative of inferiority (Grau comparativo de inferioridade)

O comparativo de inferioridade tem pouco uso, sendo geralmente substituído pelo comparativo de igualdade na forma negativa.

O comparativo de inferioridade é formado assim: **less** + adjetivo + **than**.

→ Henry is **less tall than** Susan.



Pay attention!

Colocamos o adjetivo sempre antes do nome. Os adjetivos são invariáveis, não têm plural nem masculino/feminino.

Quando o adjetivo é monossilábico e termina em consoante precedida de vogal, dobra-se a consoante.

→ big – **bigger**

Quando o adjetivo termina em **-y** precedido de consoante, substitui-se o **-y** por **-i** antes de acrescentar **-er**.

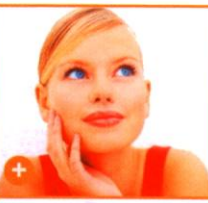
→ happy – **happier**

1. Write the comparative. Follow the example. (Escreve o comparativo. Segue o exemplo.)

old	<i>older</i>	handsome	
strong		tall	
important		big	
slow		thin	
beautiful		rich	
happy		expensive	

2. Write sentences using the comparative degree.

(Escreve frases usando o grau comparativo.)

 +	big	 -
elephant		mouse
 +	comfortable	 -
sofa		chair
 +	popular	 -
football		tennis
 =	tall	 =
Paul		Peter
 -	beautiful	 +
witch		princess

The elephant is bigger than the mouse.

3. Write down the degree of comparison in each sentence.

(Identifica o grau comparativo de cada frase.)

Degrees of adjectives – superlative (Graus dos adjetivos – superlativo)

O uso do superlativo serve para realçar as qualidades de um elemento relativamente a outro ou mais elementos do mesmo grupo.

Para formar o superlativo:

- quando o adjetivo é monossilábico ou dissilábico (com o acento tónico na 2.^a sílaba) – *tall*, *polite*, *common* – acrescenta-se **-est** ao adjetivo (*short adjective*);
→ *Susan is the tallest girl in her class.*
- quando o adjetivo tem mais de 2 sílabas (*long adjective*) ou duas sílabas com o acento tónico na 1.^a sílaba, usa-se **most** + adjetivo (*long adjective*).
→ *This is the most exciting book I have.*

Em inglês existem alguns adjetivos irregulares que não seguem estas regras, fazendo o comparativo e o superlativo de forma irregular.

Irregular comparatives and superlatives (Comparativos e superlativos irregulares)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther / further	farthest / furthest

Pay attention!

O superlativo dos adjetivos forma-se, então, da seguinte forma:

- the** + adjetivo + **-est**;
- the** + **most** + adjetivo.

Opposites (Opostos)

Todos os adjetivos têm um oposto, ou seja, *bonito* (*beautiful*) tem como contrário *feio* (*ugly*).

							
slow	fast	thin	fat	young	old	happy	sad

							
pretty	ugly	short	long	clean	dirty	short	tall

1. Write the correct form of the adjective. (Escreva a forma correta do adjetivo.)

- a. February is _____ (*short*) month of the year.
- b. Summer is _____ (*hot*) season.
- c. Peter is _____ (*popular*) student in our school.
- d. I prefer this dress to the other one. It's _____ (*comfortable*) one.
- e. Today's meal was the _____ (*bad*) meal he had.
- f. Do you know which country is the _____ (*populated*) in the world?
- g. She is _____ (*young*) student in the class.
- h. I have got _____ (*good*) tennis serve in our team.

2. Follow the model. Express your likes and dislikes. (Segue o modelo. Expressa os teus gostos.)

a. pet

The best pet is the dog.

The worst pet is the snake.

b. TV programme

c. actor or actress

d. football player



3. Complete the table. (Completa a tabela.)

Adjective	Superlative	Adjective	Superlative
thin		sad	
clean		fast	
young		tall	
pretty		long	

4. Complete the table. (Completa a tabela.)

Adjective	Superlative	Adjective	Superlative
comfortable		dangerous	
important		amazing	
interesting		wonderful	
handsome		difficult	

Read the text carefully.

When John was six years old, he attended school for the first time. He arrived early in the morning with his parents. They insisted on going because they believed it was an important day for their son. The teacher opened the door and received them very warmly. John liked her immediately. In the morning, the teacher talked to the new students and showed them around school. After lunch, they played in the playground, where the teacher organised a lot of games and activities. When the parents returned to the school, they were surprised to see how happy all the children were.



1. True (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

a. On his first day at school, John was five.

☐

b. His parents were with him.

☐

c. John knocked on the door and opened it.

☐

d. The children visited the school with the teacher.

☐

e. The teacher organized games in the classroom.

☐

f. Some children were happy but others weren't.

☐

2. Complete using suitable question-tags.

a. They are enjoying their new school, _____?

b. John likes dinosaurs, _____?

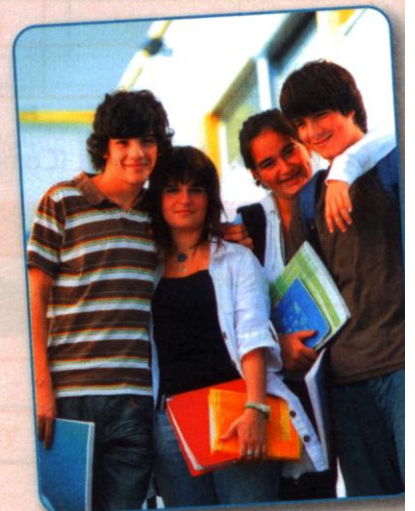
c. She feels a little frightened, _____?

d. We don't sing at school, _____?

e. Brenda isn't at school, _____?

f. She isn't at school, _____?

g. John didn't play football, _____?



3. Choose the correct option.

- a. This is the **better** / **best** school in town.
- b. This school is one of the **older** / **oldest** in Europe.
- c. Your house is **more comfortable** / **most comfortable** than ours.
- d. John is the **richer** / **richest** person in school.
- e. John is **happier** / **happiest** than Paul.
- f. This film is **more interesting** / **most interesting** than the last one.

4. Order the sentences.

- a. Sammy / taller / his / is / than / friend _____
- b. your / you / than / intelligent / mum / more / is _____
- c. is / than / room / mine / bigger / your _____
- d. her / my / than / teacher / prettier / is _____
- e. my / this / armchair / sofa / than / is / expensive / more _____

5. Study the example and do the same.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
<i>tall</i>	<i>taller than</i>	<i>the tallest</i>	long		
small			thin		
ugly			intelligent		
interesting			difficult		

6. Complete with the comparative or superlative of the adjectives.

- a. A snail is _____ (*slow*) than a turtle.
- b. Mosquitoes are _____ (*dangerous*) than alligators.
- c. Vegetables are usually _____ (*cheap*) than meat.
- d. Soup is _____ (*good*) than ice cream.
- e. John is one of _____ (*brave*) people I know.
- f. Yesterday was _____ (*happy*) day of my life!
- g. Susan is _____ (*heavy*) girl in class, but she's also _____ (*tall*).
- h. This is _____ (*interesting*) film I've ever watched.



7. Write the opposite of the following adjectives.

Adjective	Opposite
beautiful	
happy	
good	

Means of transport (Meios de transporte)



aeroplane



lorry



tractor



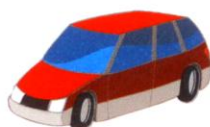
bus



ship



helicopter



car



hot air balloon



train



boat



bicycle



jeep



taxi



motorbike



spaceship

Places to go (Locais onde ir)

- **seaside** – praia / costa
- **beach** – praia
- **mountains** – montanhas
- **countryside** – campo
- **city/town** – cidade
- **village** – aldeia

Holiday activities (Atividades de férias)

- **to swim** – nadar
- **to play beach games** – jogar jogos de praia
- **to fish** – pescar
- **to ride a bike** – andar de bicicleta
- **to take pictures** – tirar fotografias
- **to sunbathe** – tomar banhos de sol
- **to camp** – acampar
- **to walk** – andar a pé
- **to visit museums** – visitar museus
- **to write postcards** – escrever postais

1. Find and write ten means of transport.

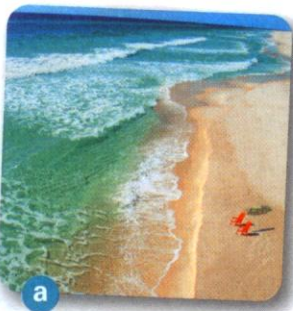
(Encontra e escreve dez meios de transporte.)

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

A	E	R	A	L	F	D	A	C	N	T	P
R	O	A	E	R	O	P	L	A	N	E	L
M	V	S	R	Y	U	K	O	R	F	N	E
O	T	R	A	C	T	O	R	P	V	L	A
T	P	P	T	A	N	K	R	M	P	K	N
O	M	I	A	P	B	S	Y	R	L	R	U
R	I	H	E	L	I	C	O	P	T	E	R
B	U	S	E	I	C	U	C	S	S	Y	E
I	P	B	V	N	Y	L	O	M	B	K	B
K	U	I	D	V	C	O	P	T	E	R	O
E	L	K	E	C	L	A	U	S	R	F	A
U	N	E	P	S	E	D	Y	R	M	V	T

2. Look at the pictures and write the correct name under each one of them.

(Observa as figuras e escreve as palavras corretas por baixo de cada uma.)



_____	_____	_____	_____
-------	-------	-------	-------

3. What are the tourists doing? Match the pictures with the sentences.

(O que estão os turistas a fazer? Liga as imagens às frases.)



- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| ☐ They are walking. | ☐ They are camping. | ☐ They are taking pictures. | ☐ They are visiting museums. |
| ☐ They are fishing. | ☐ They are swimming. | ☐ They are riding a bike. | ☐ They are sunbathing. |

Accommodation (Lugar onde ficar)



hotel



camping site



hostel



friend's house



cottage

Luggage (Bagagem)



suitcase



passport



identity card



toothbrush



toothpaste



brush



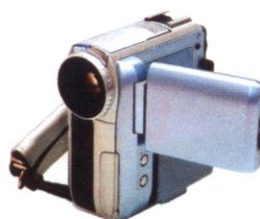
swimsuit



plane ticket



camera



video camera



sunglasses



backpack

The weather (O tempo)

Adjective – adjetivo			
hot	quente	rainy	chuvoso
warm	ameno	sunny	soalheiro
cold	frio	snowy	nevoso
cloudy	nublado	windy	vento
foggy	com nevoeiro	stormy	tempestuoso

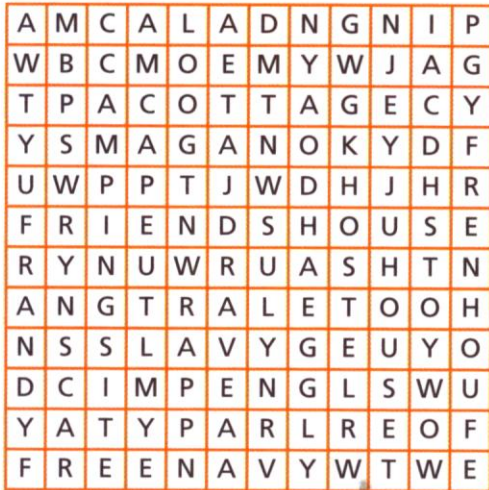
→ *What's the weather like?* (Como está o tempo?)

→ *It's hot.* (Está calor.)

→ *It's warm.* (Está ameno.)

→ *It's cold.* (Está frio.)

1. Find and write five accommodation. (Encontra e escreve cinco lugares onde ficar.)





2. Find and write eight items of luggage. (Encontra e escreve oito elementos de bagagem.)



3. Look at the weather for this week. Match the pictures with the sentences.

(Observa a previsão do tempo para esta semana. Faz corresponder as imagens às frases.)



Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday



Saturday

- a. It's raining.
- b. It's windy.
- c. It's sunny.
- d. It's very hot.
- e. It's cloudy.
- f. It's cold.

Usa-se **going to** quando queremos referir:

- uma intenção futura:
→ *I'm going to be a doctor.*
- uma ação que tem fortes possibilidades de acontecer no futuro:
→ *It's going to rain. Look at the clouds.*



Affirmative		
	Long form	Short form
Singular	I am going to study	I'm going to study
	you are going to study	you're going to study
	he is going to study	he's going to study
	she is going to study	she's going to study
	it is going to study	it's going to study
Plural	we are going to study	we're going to study
	you are going to study	you're going to study
	they are going to study	they're going to study

Negative		
	Long form	Short form
Singular	I am not going to study	I'm not going to study
	you are not going to study	you aren't going to study
	he is not going to study	he isn't going to study
	she is not going to study	she isn't going to study
	it is not going to study	it isn't going to study
Plural	we are not going to study	we aren't going to study
	you are not going to study	you aren't going to study
	they are not going to study	they aren't going to study

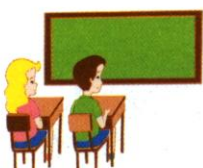
Interrogative			
		Short answers	
Long form		Affirmative	Negative
Singular	Am I going to study?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
	Are you going to study?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
	Is he going to study?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
	Is she going to study?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
	Is it going to study?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Plural	Are we going to study?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
	Are you going to study?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
	Are they going to study?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.



1. Follow the example. (Segue o exemplo.)



a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h

run	
have lunch	
do gymnastics	
do the homework	
read a story	
play the flute	
have classes	a
draw	

a. They are going to have classes.

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

2. Write sentences using *going to*. (Escreve frases utilizando *going to*.)



a. they / meet some friends



b. he / read

3. Write sentences using *going to*, as in the example.

(Escreve frases com *going to* como no exemplo.)

she / climb / the mountain

She's going to climb the mountain.

a. we / buy / Peter / a present

c. Mrs Smart / to visit / her husband in hospital

b. they / write / them / a postcard

d. he / do his homework / immediately

4. Write the sentences in the negative and interrogative.

(Escreve as frases na negativa e interrogativa.)

a. She's going to wash the cups.

b. They're going to paint the house.

A TRIP TO NEW YORK

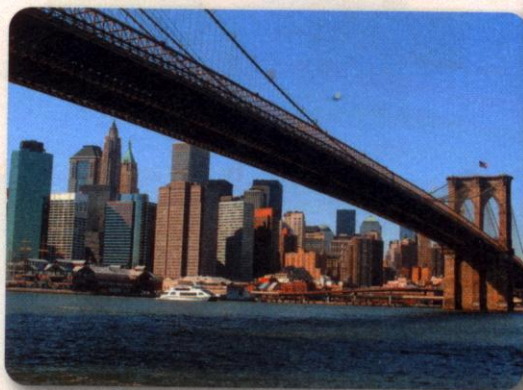
Paul is a lucky boy. Last week his parents travelled to New York on holiday and they took him with them. He's talking about some of the things he did.

It was really great. We arrived in New York late in the evening. We took a taxi to the hotel and went straight to bed because we were tired.

In the morning, my father went to a meeting, my mother and I went shopping. She bought some souvenirs for her friends and I bought a jacket. We saw some monuments, like the Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building, and went for a walk in Central Park. We had lunch at an Italian restaurant in Manhattan. I ate an extra large pizza. It was great!

In the evening my father took us to an NBA match. Can you believe it?! It was fantastic! My mother loved it, too, and she is not a basketball fan.

The following morning we flew back home. It was a wonderful experience.



1. Answer the questions.

- a. When did they arrive in New York? _____
- b. How did they go to the hotel? _____
- c. Why did they go straight to bed? _____
- d. Where did Paul and his mother go in the morning? _____
- e. What did he buy? _____
- f. What did they see in New York? _____
- g. Where did they have lunch? _____
- h. What did Paul eat? _____
- i. When did they fly back home? _____

2. Correct the sentences.

- a. Paul's family went to the United States last month.

- b. Paul went shopping with his father.

- c. Paul's mother bought a jacket.

- d. Paul's father took him to a play at a theatre in Broadway.

3. Follow the model.

→ drink water
eat fruit
swim
fish
play beach games
read



a. I am going to drink water.

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

4. Look at the pictures and write the names.



a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.



g.



h.

5. What's the weather like?



It's windy.

a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____



e. _____

Public buildings (Edifícios públicos)

- **museum** – museu
- **hospital** – hospital
- **market** – mercado
- **airport** – aeroporto
- **library** – biblioteca
- **restaurant** – restaurante
- **hotel** – hotel
- **bank** – banco
- **theatre** – teatro
- **café** – café
- **school** – escola
- **church** – igreja
- **police station** – esquadra de polícia
- **shopping centre** – centro comercial
- **post office** – estação dos correios

Shops (Lojas)

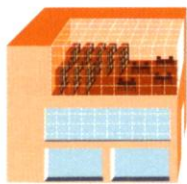
- **butcher's** – talho
- **department store** – grande armazém
- **dress/clothes shop** – loja de pronto a vestir
- **baker's** – padaria
- **greengrocer's** – frutaria
- **sports shop** – loja de desporto
- **newsagent's** – quiosque
- **grocer's** – mercearia
- **pet shop** – loja de animais
- **supermarket** – supermercado
- **shoe shop** – sapataria
- **bookshop** – livraria

Prepositions of place and direction (Preposições de lugar e de direção)

- **turn left** – virar à esquerda
- **between** – entre
- **on the right of** – à direita de
- **at the corner** – na esquina
- **next to** – ao lado de
- **on the left of** – à esquerda de
- **across** – do outro lado
- **opposite** – em frente de
- **turn right** – virar à direita
- **behind** – atrás
- **at the end of** – no fim de



1. Circle the correct word. (Circunda a palavra correta.)



a. library
hotel



b. museum
post office



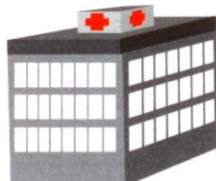
c. theatre
bank



d. church
café



e. post office
museum



f. police station
hospital

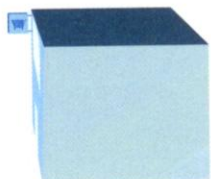


g. church
police station

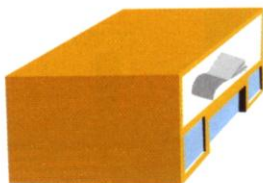


h. market
airport

2. Match the words to the pictures. (Faz corresponder as palavras às imagens.)



a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____



e. _____



f. _____



g. _____



h. _____

pet shop bookshop newsagent's butcher's baker's supermarket shoe shop clothes shop

3. Look at the map on page 44. Complete the following sentences with these prepositions:

(Observe o mapa da página 44. Complete as frases com as preposições.)

- a. The hotel is _____ the police station.
b. The shoe shop is _____ the café and the library.
c. The café is _____ the police station.
d. The theatre is _____ the church.

on the left of
next to
opposite
between

Imperative (Imperativo)

Tal como em português o imperativo exprime uma ordem, um pedido, um conselho ou até uma sugestão.

- *Go to bed.*
- *Open the window, please.*
- *Take the second turning on the right.*

Os verbos no modo imperativo ficam sempre no início da oração e a frase não tem sujeito (o sujeito é quem recebe a ordem, sugestão ou conselho).

Affirmative	A frase começa pelo verbo	Go home. Pay attention. Wash your hands.
Negative	Forma-se com don't + o verbo	Don't go home. Don't sleep late. Don't play football.

Pay attention!

Também podemos usar a forma supletiva do Imperativo da seguinte forma:

- *Let's play.*
- *Let's go to bed.*

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Pay attention to the traffic light.

(Presta atenção ao semáforo.)

Don't cross the road.

(Não atravesse a rua.)

1. Follow the example. (Segue o exemplo.)

- a. to kiss / the baby
Kiss the baby.
- b. to help / your friend _____
- c. to open / that book _____
- d. to write / with that pencil _____
- e. to talk / to your mother _____
- f. to shut / the door _____



2. Follow the example. (Segue o exemplo.)

a. kiss / the baby

Don't kiss the baby.

b. to eat / that

c. to close / the door

d. to write / on the desk

e. to answer / those questions

f. to open / the book



3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb. (Completa com a forma verbal correta.)

a. _____ (play) with those matches!

b. _____ (go) to bed early!

c. _____ (watch) a lot of TV programmes!

d. _____ (brush) your teeth!

4. Write in the negative. (Escreve na negativa.)

a. Stop! _____

b. Blow the candles! _____

c. Park here! _____

d. Open your mouth! _____

e. Play the piano! _____

5. Order the sentences. (Ordena as frases.)

a. book / open / 7 / on / your / page

b. activities / work / in / to / do / groups / class / the

c. during / don't / cheat / quizzes / or / tests

d. for / ask / before / you / permission / speak

Ask for directions (Perguntar direções)

Can you tell me the way to..., please? (Pode dizer-me qual é o caminho para..., por favor?)

Which way..., please? (Qual é o caminho para..., por favor?)

Where is..., please? (Onde fica..., por favor?)

Give directions (Dar direções)

Imperative verbs

Take the first/second turning on the right/left

→ *Take the second turning on the right.* (Vire na segunda rua à direita.)

→ *Take the first turning on the left.* (Vire na primeira rua à esquerda.)

Cross (the street)

→ *Cross the road.* (Atravesse a estrada.)

Go down (the street)

→ *Go down the avenue.* (Desça a avenida.)

Go up (the street)

→ *Go up this road.* (Suba a estrada.)

Go along / straight ahead

→ *Go straight ahead.* (Siga em frente.)



Prepositions of place (Preposições de lugar)

on the left / right → *The hospital is on the left.*
(O hospital é à sua esquerda.)

in front of → *The church is in front of pet shop.*
(A igreja é em frente à loja de animais.)

next to → *The campsite is next to the supermarket.*
(O parque de campismo é ao lado do supermercado.)

across /opposite → *The police station is across the road.*
(A esquadra da polícia é do outro lado da rua.)
→ *The boy is opposite the police station.*
(O rapaz está em frente à esquadra da polícia (do outro lado da rua).)

1. Choose the correct option.

(Escolhe a opção correta.)

- a. take the first turning on the left
take the first turning on the right
- b. turn left
turn right
- c. go up the street
go down the street
- d. go along the street
turn right
- e. go straight ahead
turn left

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐


a



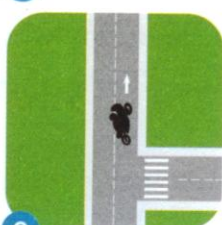
b



c



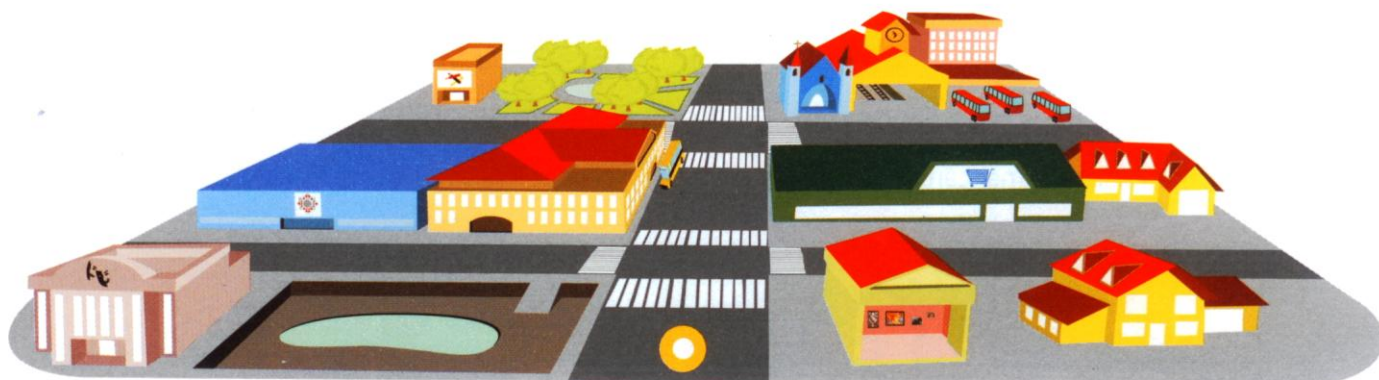
d



e

2. Read the directions. Identify which building each direction is about.

(Lê as direções. Identifica o edifício a que se refere cada uma das direções.)



You are here!

- a. Take the first street on the left. It's opposite the school.
- b. Take the second street on the left. It's next to the bookshop.
- c. Take the first street on the right. It's in front of the supermarket.
- d. Take the second street on the right. It's between the bus station and the church.

→ swimming pool

3. Look at the map and choose the correct preposition.

(Observa o mapa e escolhe a preposição correta.)

- a. The restaurant is _____ the theatre.
- b. The church is _____ the train station.
- c. The bus station is _____ the train station.
- d. The supermarket is _____ the street.
- e. The museum is _____ the house.

across
next to
opposite
on the left of
on the right of

Read the text.

Paul and Carol are from England but they are spending some days in Guimarães. Guimarães is a medium-sized and very old city in the north of Portugal. It is famous for its beautiful castle, palace, walls, museums and old streets.

It's their first time in Portugal and they are loving it because of the sunny weather, the food and the friendly people. Today they want to visit the castle.

Paul – Excuse me!

Policeman – Yes, can I help you?

Paul – Where is the castle, please? How can we get there?

Policeman – Go as far as the traffic lights. Then, turn right. You can see the “Carmo Gardens”. Go up the street. The castle is right in front of you.

Paul – Thank you very much.

Policeman – You're welcome. Have a nice day!



1. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

a. Carol and Paul are American.

☐

b. Guimarães is in the south of Portugal.

☐

c. Guimarães is a very old city.

☐

d. The weather in Portugal isn't very good.

☐

2. Answer the questions.

a. Where are they from?

b. How long are they staying in Portugal?

c. Are they enjoying their stay? Why?

3. Match the words with their definitions.

1	pharmacy	a	a large shop which sells most types of food and other goods needed at home
2	supermarket	b	a shop where you can buy medicines
3	school	c	a place where sick and injured people receive medical treatment
4	airport	d	the office of a local police force
5	hospital	e	a place where children go to be educated
6	police station	f	a place where aircraft regularly take off and land, with buildings for passengers to wait in

4. Answer the questions. Follow the model.

a. Where can she buy vegetables? *At the greengrocer's.*

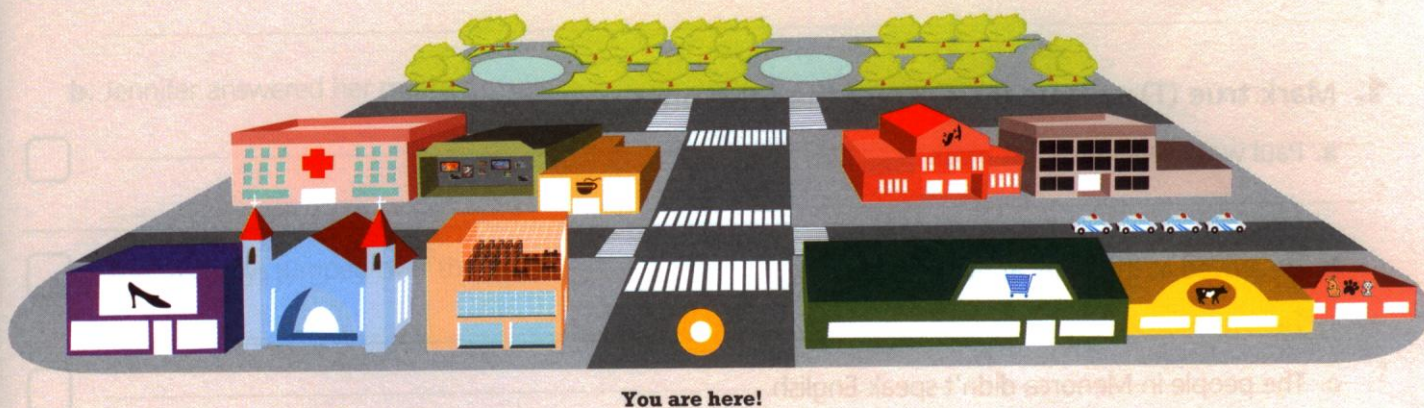
b. Where can she buy meat? _____

c. Where can she buy a magazine? _____

d. Where can she buy a dress? _____

e. Where can she buy a pair of shoes? _____

5. Read the directions. Identify which building each direction is about.



a. Take the first turning on the left. It's between the hospital and the café.

b. Take the first turning on the right. It's next to the police station.

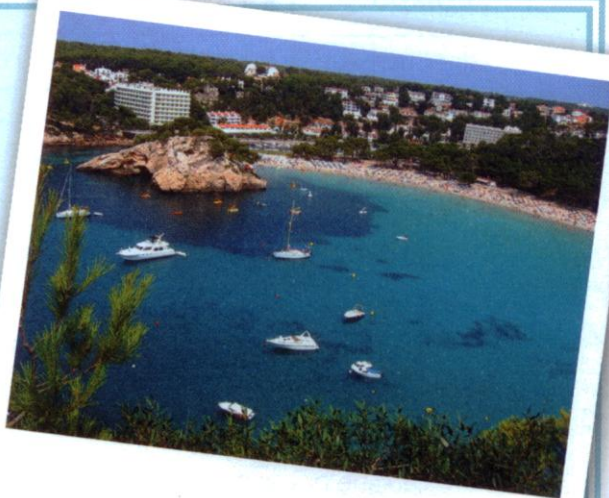
c. Go to the left. It's on the right of the church.

Read the text very carefully.

*Paul and his family were in Menorca last year.
Read what Paul thinks about the place.*

We arrived at the hotel at nine o'clock in the morning. Our room was in front of the swimming pool on the third floor. My brother David and I put some shorts and went to the pool. Mum and Dad visited the city. The following days were a lot of fun. We went to the beach in the morning. Then we returned to the hotel to have a shower and have lunch. In the afternoon, we walked in the city, went to the local zoo, ate in restaurants, drank tropical juices, did a lot of shopping and talked to the local people.

They spoke Spanish and a little English. We also wrote postcards to our friends in London. My brother tried water-skiing and I tried windsurfing. It was fantastic! At night we went to discos and danced until 2 o'clock in the morning. This was my favourite holiday ever!!!



1. Mark true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

a. Paul was in Menorca last week.

☐

b. He arrived at the hotel at five o'clock.

☐

c. The people in Menorca didn't speak English.

☐

d. They wrote postcards to their friends.

☐

2. Answer the questions about the text.

a. Where were Paul and his family?

b. Where was their room?

c. Did they try any water sports?

d. What languages did the local people speak?

e. Where did they go at night?

3. Complete the text with the verbs in the past simple.

Yesterday, David _____ (be) in his room studying. The door bell _____ (ring) but there _____ (not / be) anybody at the door. He _____ (go) upstairs and _____ (feel) a little hungry, so he _____ (come) downstairs again and he _____ (eat) a big sandwich. He _____ (not / drink) anything because there _____ (not / be) any juice at home. His dog _____ (wake) up and they _____ (swim) in the pool. Then David's mother _____ (give) him a cold drink. She _____ (not / have) any work to do so she _____ (think) it was a good idea to go out for dinner.

4. Write the sentences in the negative and interrogative form.

a. I travelled by plane from England to France.

_____?
_____?

b. Jennifer answered her mother.

_____?
_____?

c. The two boys jumped over the fence.

_____?
_____?

5. Past simple: irregular verbs – complete the table.

Infinitive	Past simple	Infinitive	Past simple
	went	meet	
eat			made
	took	get	
drink			sang
	did	buy	

Final Test 1

6. Write sentences based on the table saying what these people did and didn't do last weekend.

	Jane	Chris	Tom and Susan
Visit a museum	✓	✗	✗
Go to the theatre	✗	✓	✓

- a. Last week, Jane _____
- b. Last week, Chris _____
- c. Last week, Tom and Susan _____

7. Complete the table, following the model.

Present simple	Present continuous
<i>Bobby walks along the road.</i>	<i>Bobby is walking along the road.</i>
Pompom sleeps on the sofa.	
	I am running in the park.
Elizabeth washes her car.	
	She is reading a magazine.
We swim in the swimming pool.	

8. Write the sentences in the negative and interrogative forms.

- a. We go to school by bus.

- b. He is sitting at his desk.

- c. Susan lives in New York.

- d. Paul and Sam are sleeping under the tree.

9. Write the verbs in the present simple or present continuous.

- a. At the moment Elizabeth and Tony _____ (not / listen) to the news. They _____ (sleep).
b. She _____ usually _____ (not / go) to school by car. She always _____ (walk).
Right now she _____ (walk) to school.
c. He _____ (not / watch) TV now. He _____ (play) tennis. He _____ (love) this sport.
d. Now he _____ (talk) to his mother about school.
e. They are very excited because they _____ (carve) a pumpkin for Halloween.
f. They usually _____ (shoot) birds with their slingshots.

10. Write the correct form of the adjectives.

- a. Sarah is (pretty) _____ than Jenny, but Jenny is (tall) _____.
b. Cities are usually (noisy) _____ than villages.
c. Alan is the (popular) _____ student in our school. Everybody loves him.
d. I prefer this dress to the other one. It's (comfortable) _____ one.
e. This chair is _____ (comfortable) than the sofa.

11. Complete the sentences with the right question-tags.

- a. Paul is a good athlete, _____?
b. They went on foot, _____?
c. They don't like soup, _____?
d. Sarah likes ice cream, _____?
e. You didn't play football, _____?
f. Peter wasn't happy, _____?



12. Choose the correct option.

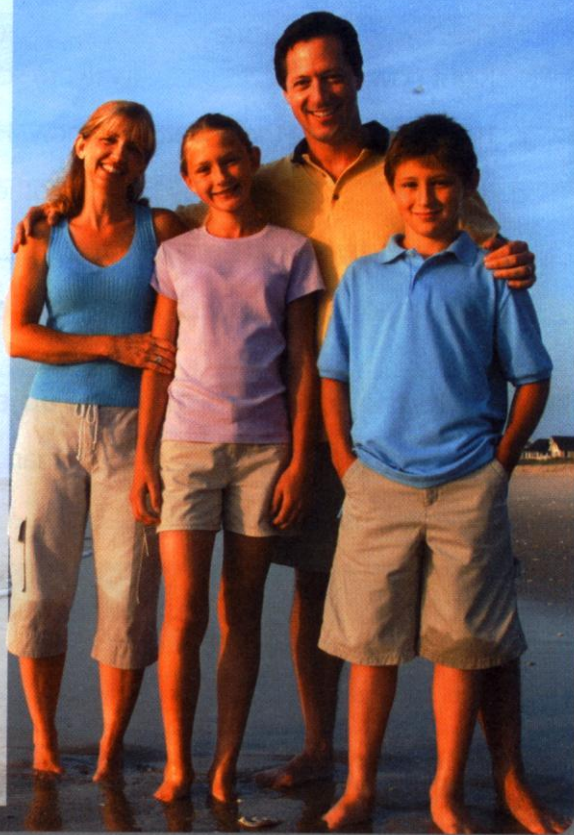
- | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. She <i>drinks</i> milk every day. | a) drinks | b) is drinking | c) drink |
| 2. We _____ to the park now. | a) goes | b) are going | c) go |
| 3. The woman _____ now. | a) swims | b) is swimming | c) swim |
| 4. She often _____ her red dress. | a) wears | b) is wearing | c) wear |
| 5. Look! The cat _____ up the tree. | a) climbs | b) is climbing | c) climb |
| 6. John _____ to school now. | a) walks | b) is walking | c) walk |
| 7. My cat usually _____ by the fire. | a) sleep | b) is sleeping | c) sleeps |
| 8. I _____ a letter at the moment. | a) write | b) am writing | c) is writing |
| 9. They _____ in that restaurant every Sunday. | a) eats | b) are eating | c) eat |
| 10. Mother always _____ the grass. | a) cuts | b) cut | c) is cutting |

Read the text very carefully.

Carol and her family always go to the beach in the summer. They love the beach! They like the sea, the sun, the sand, hot weather and playing on the beach. They have a house in Faro, in Portugal, and they always go there.

Last summer they went to Faro as usual. They always woke up very early, got dressed, had a quick breakfast and went to the beach. After applying sunscreen, John and his sister Carol swam, played volleyball, surfed, built sand castles and talked with their Portuguese friends. Their parents preferred other things: Mrs Bishop read a book or listened to music and Mr Bishop relaxed and sunbathed.

Now, it's almost summer and Carol is looking at the photos from last summer. Mrs Bishop is cooking lunch while her father is preparing the car for the big trip. John is talking on the phone with his friends. He is very happy and he can't wait for the summer holiday!



1. Are the following sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false ones.

a. John spends his summer holiday in England.

☐

b. They rent a house in Faro.

☐

c. During the summer they don't wake up late.

☐

d. They have breakfast on the beach.

☐

e. Now Carol is taking photos.

☐

2. Answer the following questions on the text.

a. Where does the Bishop family always go in the summer? _____

b. Why do they go there? _____

c. Where did they go last summer? _____

d. What did the children do on the beach? _____

e. Did Mr Bishop play volleyball? _____

3. Ask questions for the following answers.

a. _____?

Carol always eats soup.

b. _____?

Mrs Bishop is cooking a cake.

c. _____?

Last summer Mr Bishop bought a car.

d. _____?

Yes, she did. Joan spent her last holiday with the Bishops.

e. _____?

Carol played computer games last month.

4. Replace the underlined words by a personal pronoun.

a. Helen is a car mechanic. _____

b. Paul has got a sister. _____

c. Helen and John are married. _____

d. My friends and I are students. _____

e. My dog is black and white. _____

5. Fill in the spaces with the correct possessive adjective.

a. Emma has got a car. _____ car is blue.

b. John has got a dog. _____ dog is brown.

c. Michael and Sarah have got a house. _____ house is big.

d. I have got a bicycle. _____ bike is new.

e. We are having an English test. _____ teacher is very nice.

f. You are new in class. What is _____ name?

6. Complete the following sentences with verbs in the present simple or present continuous.

a. At the moment Mary and Carol _____ (not / wait) for the bus. They _____ (study) Maths.

b. Carol usually _____ (study) alone, but now she _____ (study) with Mary.

c. John _____ (have) football practice twice a week. On Mondays he _____ (not / have) football practice, he usually _____ (go) swimming. Right now he _____ (do) his homework.

d. We never _____ (watch) TV in the evening. We usually _____ (play) computer games or _____ (read) a book. Now we _____ (lay) the table.

7. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Last summer holiday, Rui Silva and his family _____ (travel) to Britain. They _____ (stay) in London for three days. On the first day, they _____ (enjoy) a full English breakfast at the hotel. They _____ (not / tour) London on a red double-decker bus, because it _____ (be) cold. They _____ (visit) the Tower of London. They _____ (wait) for a long time in a queue, but when they entered, a real Beefeater _____ (greet) them. On the second day, they _____ (catch) the bus and _____ (see) the changing of the guard. It _____ (not / be) cold then. They _____ (eat) fish and chips for lunch and they _____ (drink) water. In the afternoon, they _____ (stop) in Trafalgar Square and _____ (listen) to music. They _____ (be) very pleased!

8. Complete the following text with the correct word(s) or expression (represented by the pictures). Remember it can be more than one word in each space.

Angela is a friend of Chris and John. She is travelling to the USA. She isn't travelling by _____



or _____



. They are travelling by _____



Write the names of the things she is taking with her:



a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____



e. _____



f. _____



g. _____



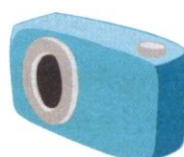
h. _____



i. _____



j. _____



k. _____



l. _____

9. Complete with question-tags.

- a. The babies aren't sleeping, _____?
- b. She looks happy, _____?
- c. He has got a car, _____?
- d. They didn't like the film, _____?

10. Complete the sentences with the imperative of the verbs in brackets.

- a. _____ (*not / bring*) the camera.
- b. _____ (*drink*) all the milk.
- c. _____ (*be*) careful with that vase.
- d. _____ (*not / make*) so much noise.
- e. _____ (*not / buy*) that book.

11. Complete with the correct degree of the adjectives.

- a. Your hands are _____ than mine. (*dirty*)
- b. Humans are _____ than monkeys. (*intelligent*)
- c. This is the _____ car on the market. (*cheap*)
- d. That restaurant is the _____ in town. (*good*)
- e. The Ferrari is the _____ car of all. (*fast*)
- f. "Oprah Show" is _____ than "Star Trek". (*good*)

12. Put the words in the correct order. Complete with the present continuous or present simple.

- a. my room / I / tidy / now _____
- b. the violin / every day / play / she _____
- c. write / he / a poem / in his room _____
- d. in the evening / a newspaper / he / read _____

13. Find the mistakes and write correct sentences.

- a. I puted a book on the desk. _____
- b. My friend did not moved to Paris. _____
- c. Tom send four letters last Tuesday. _____
- d. We haved two cats in 1999. _____
- e. Did he was at home last weekend? _____
- f. My brother seen a ghost last night. _____
- g. Mary were in the park last Sunday. _____
- h. I taken your pencil. _____

File 1 | Pág. 4

1. **a.** Her first name is Mary. **b.** Her surname is Parker. **c.** She is twenty-five years old. **d.** Her phone number is 995773412. **e.** Her address is 22, Bond Street, London. **f.** She is from England. **g.** She is English. **h.** She is a nurse. **i.** Her best friend is Sue Moss.

a. His first name is Paulo. **b.** His surname is Pinto. **c.** He is thirty years old. **d.** His phone number is 35391767. **e.** His address is Av. da Liberdade, Lisbon. **f.** He is from Portugal. **g.** He is Portuguese. **h.** He is a policeman. **i.** His best friend is João Costa.

2. **Personal pronouns:** she; we; you; they
Possessive adjectives: my; your; her; your

File 2 | Pág. 6

1. **a.** are / They are brothers. **b.** is / He is in school. **c.** is / It is blue. **d.** are / We are clever. **e.** is / She is a teacher.
2. **a.** I'm not from England. **b.** Paul isn't my brother. **c.** We aren't on holiday. **d.** Her jeans aren't cool. **e.** Sam and I aren't friends.
3. **a.** Is Mary twelve years old? **b.** Are the pencils in the bag? **c.** Is the watch red? **d.** Is your name Bob? **e.** Is Paul in the football team?
4. **a.** has got **b.** have got **c.** has got **d.** have got **e.** have got
5. He hasn't got a new car. / Has he got a new car? / Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.; Mary hasn't got a red pencil. / Has Mary got a red pencil? / Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.; We haven't got a dog. / Have we got a dog? / Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.; My sister hasn't got a ball. / Has my sister got a ball? / Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

File 3 | Pág. 8

1. 1. There is a window. / There isn't a window.
 2. There are two pictures. / There aren't two pictures.
 3. There is a table. / There isn't a table.
 4. There are two chairs. / There aren't two chairs.
 5. There is a doll. / There isn't a doll.
 6. There is a TV. / There isn't a TV.
2. **a.** How much butter is there? There is some butter.
b. How much juice is there? There is some juice.
c. How many oranges are there? There are three oranges.
d. How many bananas are there? There are two bananas.
3. **b.** There are some pencils. **c.** There aren't any books.
d. There are some oranges.
4. **Countable:** egg / apple / pear
Uncountable: water / milk / cheese

Test 1 | Pág. 10

1. **a.** T **b.** F **c.** T **d.** F **e.** F **f.** T
2. **a.** Her surname is Bishop. **b.** She is twelve years old.
c. She is from America. **d.** No, she isn't. Her mother is Portuguese. **e.** Her mother's first name is Maria.
f. Yes, she has. **g.** Peter's best friends are his teammates.

3. **b.** Maria has got a schoolbag. She's got a schoolbag.
c. Megan and Ben have got notebooks. They've got notebooks.
d. Mr Smith has got a calculator. He's got a calculator.
4. is; has got; are; is; is; has got; is; is; has got; are; have got
5. **b.** are / They are cousins. **c.** is / He is in the garden.
d. is / It is red. **e.** are / We are thirsty. **f.** are / They are funny.
6. **a.** Mark isn't English. / Is Mark English? **b.** They aren't at home. / Are they at home? **c.** You haven't got a dog. / Have you got a dog? **d.** Paul hasn't got blue eyes. / Has Paul got blue eyes?
7. **a.** she **b.** they **c.** he **d.** we **e.** she
8. **a.** my **b.** He **c.** her **d.** You **e.** their
9. **a.** There is **b.** There are **c.** There is **d.** There are **e.** There are
10. **a.** some **b.** any **c.** any **d.** any **e.** some

File 4 | Pág. 12

1. I don't play; Do I play?; he plays; Does he play?; they play; they don't play
2. **a.** My sister likes romantic films. **b.** Mark catches the bus at eight o'clock. **c.** I play for the school team. **d.** Mary eats soup at meals. **e.** You get up very early.
3. **a.** Paul and Ann don't wear shoes to school. They wear trainers.
b. Carol doesn't eat meat. She eats fish. **c.** They don't like coffee. They like tea. **d.** She doesn't get up at six o'clock. She gets up at eight o'clock.
4. Does Mr Brown work in a bank? No, he doesn't. He works in a hospital. / Do they go to school by bus? No, they don't. They go to school by car. / Does Peter study after school? No, he doesn't. He plays.

File 5 | Pág. 14

1. **a.** He is reading. **b.** She is eating. **c.** They are playing football.
2. **a.** He isn't reading a book. He is writing a letter. **b.** They aren't walking in the park. They are running in the park.
3. **a.** Are the children dancing? No, they aren't. They are eating.
b. Is Ron washing the floor? No, he isn't. He is washing his bike.
c. Is Janet watching TV? No, she isn't. She is reading.

File 6 | Pág. 16

1. **a.** They usually ride a bike at half past two every afternoon. They aren't riding a bike now. They are washing the car.
b. He plays football at half past three every afternoon. He isn't playing football now. He is running in the park.
2. **a.** is having **b.** like **c.** goes **d.** isn't watching; is doing
e. reads **f.** doesn't wear **g.** aren't listening
3. **a.** Sally sometimes meets friends at the cinema. **b.** Right now, his sister is watching a video. **c.** Jack walks the dog every day. **d.** Sally always studies before dinner. **e.** At the moment, they are cooking dinner.

Test 2 | Pág. 18

- a.** F **b.** T **c.** F **d.** T **e.** F **f.** F
- a.** She drives to school every day. **b.** I play computer games. **c.** Paul studies in his bedroom. **d.** They live in London.
- a.** They aren't at home. / Are they at home? **b.** Paul doesn't go to school by car. / Does Paul go to school by car? **c.** Mrs Clark doesn't drink milk every day. / Does Mrs Clark drink milk every day?
- a.** a habit or routine – Present simple – He drives his car every day. **b.** an action happening now – Present continuous – They are playing now.
- a.** is reading; is writing **b.** isn't watching **c.** am playing; aren't playing **d.** is doing
- a.** They are not listening to the radio. / Are they listening to the radio? **b.** You are not playing the trumpet. / Are you playing the trumpet?
- a.** is sleeping; runs **b.** are listening **c.** arrives **d.** eat; am eating

File 7 | Pág. 20

- a.** was; wasn't **b.** wasn't; was **c.** weren't; was **d.** Were; wasn't; was
- a.** Were you at school on Monday? **b.** Was the cinema open on Saturday? **c.** Were Kate and Jane late yesterday? **d.** Was she at the march yesterday?
- a.** Kevin and Mel weren't at my party. **b.** Nick wasn't in class yesterday. **c.** We weren't at the march yesterday. **d.** I wasn't at the restaurant.
- a.** There was **b.** There were **c.** There was **d.** There were
- a.** Was there a bank in this road? Yes, there was. **b.** Were there some public gardens in town? No, there weren't. There was a car park. **c.** Was there a big factory here ten years ago? No, there wasn't. There was a camping site. **d.** Were there some ponds in the park? Yes, there were.

File 8 | Pág. 22

- clean – cleaned; dance – danced; wash – washed; work – worked; move – moved; listen – listened; travel – travelled; stop – stopped; study – studied; visit – visited

I	J	G	L	E	V	I	S	I	T	E	D
G	N	X	I	D	Y	J	Y	D	V	P	A
V	F	O	S	E	K	E	I	Y	V	H	F
S	D	O	T	P	W	A	S	H	E	D	E
T	L	Y	E	P	N	H	M	O	V	E	D
U	S	N	N	O	Q	L	T	I	T	D	W
D	D	C	E	T	K	E	E	A	M	E	K
I	S	U	D	S	B	W	X	X	H	C	C
E	N	I	B	M	B	R	W	Z	W	N	G
D	E	L	L	E	V	A	R	T	Z	A	W
F	W	O	R	K	E	D	I	Z	V	D	P
M	D	O	F	D	E	N	A	E	L	C	O

- a.** Paul washed the car. **b.** Carol visited the museum. **c.** Tom worked in a bank.
- a.** Carol didn't play tennis. **b.** Mr Smith worked on Monday. **c.** John and Ben washed the car. **d.** Megan studied at the weekend.
- Did Carol walk to school?
No, she didn't. She waited for a bus.
Did Peter play football?
No, he didn't. He played tennis.
Did John study?
No, he didn't. He watched TV.

File 9 | Pág. 24

- b.** Yesterday, Carol made sandwiches for lunch. **c.** Yesterday, Mary went swimming. **d.** Yesterday, Sam took his dog for a walk. **e.** Yesterday, Tom came here by car.
- a.** did **b.** got **c.** ate **d.** bought **e.** drank
- a.** They didn't do their homework together. **b.** Kate didn't go to primary school. **c.** Alex didn't eat a pizza. **d.** Mike didn't write a letter.
- a.** Did Joe wear trainers? **b.** Did Anne know the answer? **c.** Did Helen come alone? **d.** Did David take his dog for a walk?
- came / did / drank
found / flew / gave
had / knew / made
- a.** She went to Paris. **b.** Mary bought a car. **c.** I ate bread.

Test 3 | Pág. 26

- a.** T. **b.** False. They went camping in the mountains. **c.** False. They usually woke up early in the morning. **d.** False. They sometimes went to the village. **e.** T.
- a.** Tom went to the mountains last summer. **b.** Tom and his brothers went camping. **c.** Before breakfast, they usually went for a walk. **d.** They usually bought what they needed in the village. **e.** Yes, they did.
- buy / sing
went / spoke
played / studied
take / work
visited / had
- a.** was **b.** went **c.** visited **d.** drank **e.** bought
- a.** They didn't go camping in the mountains. **b.** Tom didn't wash the car. **c.** Tom and Carol didn't sing beautiful songs. **d.** You didn't study English.
- a.** Did they spend their holiday in the mountains? **b.** Did they go camping? **c.** Did they visit their grandmother? **d.** Did they play cards?

File 10 | Pág. 28

- a.** didn't he? **b.** do you? **c.** does he? **d.** isn't she? **e.** aren't they? **f.** are we?
- a.** 3 **b.** 8 **c.** 6 **d.** 2 **e.** 7 **f.** 1 **g.** 4 **h.** 5 **i.** 10 **j.** 9
- a.** hasn't he **b.** isn't she **c.** are we **d.** does he **e.** doesn't she **f.** do they **g.** didn't we **h.** did it **i.** were you **j.** did she **k.** doesn't she **l.** were you **m.** did she

File 11 | Pág. 30

- older more handsome
stronger taller
more important bigger
slower thinner
more beautiful richer
happier more expensive
- The elephant is bigger than the mouse. – comparative of superiority; A sofa is more comfortable than a chair. – comparative of superiority; Football is more popular than tennis. – comparative of superiority; Paul is as tall as Peter. – comparative of equality; The witch is less beautiful than the princess. – comparative of inferiority

File 12 | Pág. 32

- a.** the shortest **b.** the hottest **c.** the most popular **d.** the most comfortable **e.** worst **f.** most populated **g.** the youngest **h.** the best
- b.** The best TV programme is... / The worst TV programme is... **c.** The best actor is... / The worst actress is... **d.** The best football player is... / The worst football player is...
- the thinnest the saddest
the cleanest the fastest
the youngest the tallest
the prettiest the longest
- the most comfortable the most dangerous
the most important the most amazing
the most interesting the most wonderful
the most handsome the most difficult

Test 4 | Pág. 34

- a.** False. On his first day at school John was six. **b.** True **c.** False. The teacher opened the door. **d.** True **e.** False. The teacher organized games in the playground. **f.** False. All the children were happy.
- a.** aren't they **b.** doesn't he **c.** doesn't she **d.** do we **e.** is she **f.** is she **g.** did he
- a.** best **b.** oldest **c.** more comfortable **d.** richest **e.** happier **f.** more interesting
- a.** Sammy is taller than his friend. **b.** Your mum is more intelligent than you. **c.** Your room is bigger than mine. **d.** My teacher is prettier than her. **e.** This armchair is more expensive than my sofa.

- tall taller than the tallest
small smaller than the smallest
ugly uglier than the ugliest
interesting more interesting than the most interesting
long longer than the longest
thin thinner than the thinnest
intelligent more intelligent than the most intelligent
difficult more difficult than the most difficult
- a.** slower **b.** more dangerous **c.** cheaper **d.** better **e.** the bravest **f.** the happiest **g.** the heaviest / tallest **h.** the most interesting

- ugly; sad; bad

File 13 | Pág. 36

- aeroplane, lorry, tractor, bus, ship, helicopter, car, boat, bicycle, motorbike

A	E	R	A	L	F	D	A	C	N	T	P
R	O	A	E	R	O	P	L	A	N	E	L
M	V	S	R	Y	U	K	O	R	F	N	E
O	T	R	A	C	T	O	R	P	V	L	A
T	P	P	T	A	N	K	R	M	P	K	N
O	M	I	A	P	B	S	Y	R	L	R	U
R	I	H	E	L	I	C	O	P	T	E	R
B	U	S	E	I	C	U	C	S	S	Y	E
I	P	B	V	N	Y	L	O	M	B	K	B
K	U	I	D	V	C	O	P	T	E	R	O
E	L	K	E	C	L	A	U	S	R	F	A
U	N	E	P	S	E	D	Y	R	M	V	T

- a.** beach **b.** countryside **c.** city **d.** mountain
- a.** They are riding a bike. **b.** They are taking pictures. **c.** They are walking. **d.** They are sunbathing. **e.** They are fishing. **f.** They are swimming. **g.** They are camping. **h.** They are visiting museums.

File 14 | Pág. 38

- hotel; hostel; cottage; camping site; friend's house

A	M	C	A	L	A	D	N	G	N	I	P
W	B	C	M	O	E	M	Y	W	J	A	G
T	P	A	C	O	T	T	A	G	E	C	Y
Y	S	M	A	G	A	N	O	K	Y	D	F
U	W	P	P	T	J	W	D	H	J	H	R
F	R	I	E	N	D	S	H	O	U	S	E
R	Y	N	U	W	R	U	A	S	H	T	N
A	N	G	T	R	A	L	E	T	O	O	H
N	S	S	L	A	V	Y	G	E	U	Y	O
D	C	I	M	P	E	N	G	L	S	W	U
Y	A	T	Y	P	A	R	L	R	E	O	F
F	R	E	E	N	A	V	Y	W	T	W	E

2. passport; suitcase; brush; toothpaste; sunglasses; backpack; camera; identity card

T	S	A	N	I	D	E	P	N	T	I	F
T	E	E	E	D	A	V	A	W	O	K	A
P	S	B	W	E	T	V	S	D	T	A	U
A	S	A	H	N	P	A	S	S	O	R	K
S	A	C	V	T	W	D	P	U	O	E	C
S	L	K	O	I	F	A	O	R	T	E	A
A	G	I	N	T	H	U	R	O	H	V	P
P	N	A	W	Y	P	D	T	W	P	I	K
S	U	N	G	C	A	M	E	R	A	O	C
U	S	E	S	A	C	T	I	U	S	H	A
N	O	N	B	R	U	S	H	C	T	W	B
A	C	V	I	D	E	N	T	I	E	N	D

3. a. Friday b. Tuesday c. Thursday d. Wednesday e. Monday
f. Saturday

File 15 | Pág. 40

1. b. They are going to do the homework. c. They are going to have lunch. d. They are going to run. e. They are going to read a story. f. They are going to do gymnastics. g. They are going to play the flute. h. They are going to draw.
2. a. They are going to meet some friends. b. He is going to read.
3. a. We are going to buy Peter a present. b. They are going to write them a postcard. c. Mrs Smart is going to visit her husband in hospital. d. He is going to do his homework immediately.
4. a. She isn't going to wash the cups. / Is she going to wash the cups? b. They aren't going to paint the house. / Are they going to paint the house?

Test 5 | Pág. 42

1. a. They arrived in New York last week. b. They took a taxi to the hotel. c. They went straight to bed because they were tired. d. In the morning, they went shopping. e. He bought a jacket. f. They saw some monuments like the Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building. g. They had lunch at an Italian restaurant in Manhattan. h. Paul ate an extra large pizza. i. They flew back home the following morning.
2. a. Paul's family went to the United States last week. b. Paul went shopping with his mother. c. Paul's mother bought souvenirs. d. Paul's father took him to a NBA match.
3. b. I am going to eat fruit. c. I am going to swim. d. I am going to fish. e. I am going to play beach games. f. I am going to read.
4. a. aeroplane b. lorry c. bus d. car e. suitcase f. passport g. identity card h. toothbrush
5. a. It's rainy. b. It's foggy. c. It's hot. d. It's cold. e. It's sunny.

File 16 | Pág. 44

1. a. library b. post office c. bank d. church e. museum
f. hospital g. police station h. airport
2. a. supermarket b. bookshop c. newsagent's d. shoe shop
e. pet shop f. baker's g. clothes shop h. butcher's
3. a. next to b. between c. opposite d. on the left of

File 17 | Pág. 46

1. b. Help your friend. c. Open that book. d. Write with that pencil. e. Talk to your mother. f. Shut the door.
2. b. Don't eat that. c. Don't close the door. d. Don't write on the desk. e. Don't answer those questions. f. Don't open the book.
3. a. Don't play b. Go c. Don't watch d. Brush
4. a. Don't stop! b. Don't blow the candles! c. Don't park here! d. Don't open your mouth! e. Don't play the piano!
5. a. Open your book on page 7! b. Work in groups to do the class activities! c. Don't cheat during quizzes or tests! d. Ask for permission before you speak!

File 18 | Pág. 48

1. a. take the first turning on the right b. turn left c. go up the street d. go along the street e. go straight ahead
2. b. park c. museum d. train station
3. a. opposite b. on the left of c. on the right of d. across
e. next to

Test 6 | Pág. 50

1. a. F – Carol and Paul are English. b. F – Guimarães is in the north of Portugal. c. T d. F – The weather in Portugal is great.
2. a. They are from England. b. They are staying in Portugal for some days. c. Yes, they are. Because of the sunny weather, food and friendly people.
3. 1. b; 2. a; 3. e; 4. f; 5. c; 6. d
4. b. At the butcher's. c. At the newsagent's. d. At the clothes shop. e. At the shoe shop.
5. a. museum b. theatre c. library

Final test 1 | Pág. 52

1. a. F – Paul was in Menorca last year. b. F – He arrived at the hotel at nine o'clock. c. F – They spoke a little English. d. T
2. a. Paul and his family were in Menorca. b. Their room was on the third floor. c. Yes, they did. d. They spoke Spanish and a little English. e. At night they went to discos.
3. was; rang; wasn't; went; felt; came; ate; didn't drink; wasn't; woke; swam; gave; didn't have; thought

4. **a.** I didn't travel by plane from England to France. / Did I travel by plane from England to France? **b.** Jennifer didn't answer her mother. / Did Jennifer answer her mother? **c.** The two boys didn't jump over the fence. / Did the two boys jump over the fence?
5. go met
ate make
take got
drank sing
do bought
6. **a.** visited a museum but she didn't go to the theatre.
b. went to the theatre but he didn't visit a museum.
c. went to the theatre but they didn't visit a museum.
7. Pompom is sleeping on the sofa. / I run in the park. / Elizabeth is washing her car. / She reads a magazine. We are swimming in the swimming pool.
8. **a.** We don't go to school by bus. / Do we go to school by bus?
b. He isn't sitting at his desk. / Is he sitting at his desk?
c. Susan doesn't live in New York. / Does Susan live in New York? **d.** Paul and Sam aren't sleeping under the tree. / Are Paul and Sam sleeping under the tree?
9. **a.** aren't listening; are sleeping **b.** doesn't... go; walks; is walking **c.** isn't watching; is playing; loves **e.** is talking
f. are carving **g.** shoot
10. **a.** prettier; taller **b.** noisier **c.** most popular **e.** the most comfortable **d.** more comfortable
11. **a.** isn't he **b.** didn't they **c.** do they **d.** doesn't she **e.** did you **f.** was he
12. 2. b; 3. b; 4. a; 5. b; 6. b; 7. c; 8. b; 9. c; 10. a
2. **a.** The Bishop family always go to the beach in the summer. **b.** They go there because they like the sea, the sun, the sand, the hot weather and playing on the beach. **c.** They went to Faro, as usual. **d.** The children swam, played volleyball, surfed, built sand castles and talked with their Portuguese friends. **e.** No, he didn't. He relaxed and sunbathed.
3. **a.** What does Carol always eat? **b.** What is Mrs Bishop cooking? **c.** What did Mr Bishop buy last summer? **d.** Did Joan spend her last holiday with the Bishops? **e.** When did Carol play computer games?
4. **a.** She is a car mechanic. **b.** He has got a sister. **c.** They are married. **d.** We are students. **e.** It is black and white.
5. **a.** Her **b.** His **c.** Their **d.** My **e.** Our **f.** Your
6. **a.** aren't waiting / are studying **b.** studies / is studying
c. has / doesn't have / goes / is doing **d.** watch / play / read / are laying
7. travelled / stayed / enjoyed / didn't tour / was / visited / waited / greeted / caught / saw / wasn't / ate / drank / stopped / listened / were
8. train / ship / car / plane
a. passport **b.** toothpaste **c.** video camera **d.** suitcase
e. plane ticket **f.** sunglasses **g.** toothbrush **h.** swimsuit
i. identity card **j.** brush **k.** camera **l.** backpack
9. **a.** are they **b.** doesn't she **c.** hasn't he **d.** did they
10. **a.** Don't bring **b.** Drink **c.** Be **d.** Don't make **e.** Don't buy
11. **a.** dirtier **b.** more intelligent **c.** cheapest **d.** best **e.** fastest
f. better
12. **a.** I am tidying my room now. **b.** She plays the violin every day. **c.** He is writing a poem in his room. **d.** He reads a newspaper in the evening.
13. **a.** I put a book on the desk. **b.** My friend did not move to Paris. **c.** Tom sent four letters last Tuesday. **d.** We had two cats in 1999. **e.** Was he at home last weekend? **f.** My brother saw a ghost last night. **g.** Mary was in the park last Sunday. **h.** I took your pencil.

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1. **a.** F – John spends his summer holiday in Portugal.
b. F – They have a house in Faro.
c. T.
d. F – They have breakfast at home.
e. F – Carol is looking at the photos.



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