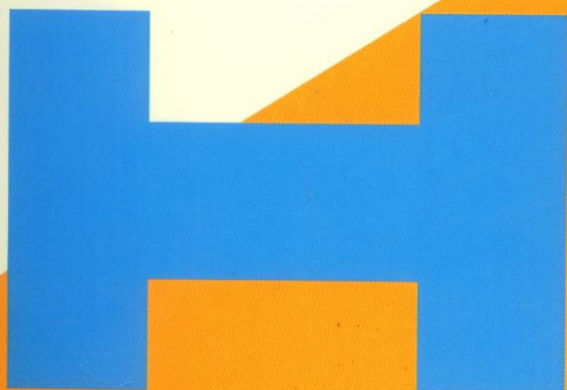
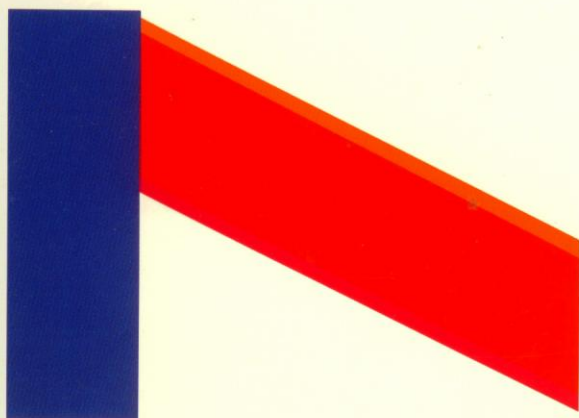


Inglês

Resumos teóricos ▪ Exercícios práticos ▪ Testes de avaliação

7.º ano



Apresentação

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

Este livro é um desafio aos teus conhecimentos e à tua criatividade.

Para te auxiliar nesta missão, os conteúdos são apresentados, na página da esquerda, de forma simples e clara, resumindo o que te foi explicado nas aulas pelo teu professor e estudado por ti no teu manual escolar. Na página da direita, encontrarás exercícios que te ajudarão a verificar se compreendeste os conteúdos. No final de cada três fichas, encontrarás um teste de avaliação, e, no final do livro, dois testes globais que abordam todos os conteúdos do livro.

Depois de resolveres os exercícios, poderás consultar as soluções que se encontram no final do livro, e confirmares os teus conhecimentos.

Com este livro aprenderás a ganhar autonomia no teu estudo e a sistematizar os teus conhecimentos ao nível da língua Inglesa.

Esperamos, pois, que este livro te seja bastante útil e que contribua para um domínio crescente da matéria de Inglês do 7º ano.

Bom trabalho!

Table of contents

File 1 Present Simple – Verb to be	4
File 2 Present Simple – Verb to have got	6
File 3 Present Simple – Affirmative Interrogative Negative	8
Test 1	10
File 4 Prepositions of time and place	12
File 5 Adverbs of frequency Possessive case	14
File 6 Family Jobs	16
Test 2	18
File 7 Adjectives – Word order Adjectives + Prepositions	20
File 8 Adjectives – Comparative and Superlative	22
File 9 Present Continuous	24
Test 3	26
File 10 Present Simple vs Present Continuous	28
File 11 Modal Verbs Imperative	30
File 12 Parts of the house Shops and public buildings	32
Test 4	34
File 13 Relative pronouns	36
File 14 Countable and Uncountable nouns Question words	38
File 15 Future with Going to / Will	40
Test 5	42
File 16 Adverbs of manner / place / time	44
File 17 Reported speech	46
File 18 Describing appearance and describing character	48
Test 6	50
File 19 Past Simple	52
File 20 School facilities School subjects	54
File 21 Linking words	56
Test 7	58
File 22 Past Continuous – Affirmative Interrogative Negative	60
File 23 Present Perfect	62
File 24 Conditional clauses – Type 1	64
Test 8	66
Final Test 1	68
Final Test 2	72
Answer Key	76

Affirmative (Afirmativa)

	Long Form	Contracted Form	Translation
Singular	I am big.	I'm big.	Eu sou grande.
	You are big.	You're big.	Tu és grande.
	He / She / It is big.	He's / She's / It's big.	Ele / Ela é grande.
Plural	We are big.	We're big.	Nós somos grandes.
	You are big.	You're big.	Vós sois grandes.
	They are big.	They're big.	Eles / Elas são grandes.

Interrogative (Interrogativa)

Se já souberes usar o verbo **to be** na afirmativa, repara como é fácil usá-lo na interrogativa! Basta trocar a posição do verbo. O verbo **to be** na interrogativa é usado no início da frase.

	Long Form	Translation
Singular	Am I big?	Eu sou grande?
	Are you big?	Tu és grande?
	Is he / she / It big?	Ele / Ela é grande?
Plural	Are we big?	Nós somos grandes?
	Are you big?	Vós sois grandes?
	Are they big?	Eles / Elas são grandes?

Pay attention!

O verbo **to be** em Inglês é equivalente aos verbos "ser" e "estar" em português. No entanto, também é usado para informar alguém da idade que temos:

I **am** thirteen years old.
Eu tenho treze anos.
She **is** twelve years old.
Ela tem doze anos.

Negative (Negativa)

Para usar o verbo **to be** na negativa, basta acrescentar a palavra **not** ao verbo, como podes ver na seguinte tabela:

Long Form	Contracted Form	Translation
I am not big.	I'm not big.	Eu não sou grande.
You are not big.	You aren't big.	Tu não és grande.
He / She / It is not big.	He / She / It isn't big.	Ele / Ela não é grande.
We are not big.	We aren't big.	Nós não somos grandes.
You are not big.	You aren't big.	Vós não sois grandes.
They are not big.	They aren't big.	Eles / Elas não são grandes.

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

	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I	I am intelligent.		
You			You are not intelligent.
He / She / It		Is he intelligent?	
You			You are not intelligent.
We	We are intelligent.		
They		Are they intelligent?	

2. Write the following sentences in the negative and interrogative.

(Escreve as seguintes frases na negativa e interrogativa.)

a. Mary and Jane are at school.

Interrogative _____

Negative _____

b. Richard is great with computers.

Interrogative _____

Negative _____

c. We're always nice to him!

Interrogative _____

Negative _____

d. She's ready for lunch.

Interrogative _____

Negative _____

3. Fill in using the verb to be.

(Preenche usando o verbo ser / estar.)

a. Ron and I _____ very happy about this.

b. She _____ here. (neg.)

c. Where _____ they exactly?

d. I _____ on your team! (neg.)

e. We _____ very different.

f. He _____ a very intelligent boy. (neg.)

g. Clark and John _____ two of the best players.

h. She _____ right!



Affirmative (Afirmativa)

	Long Form	Contracted Form	Translation
Singular	I have got a house.	I've got a house.	Eu tenho uma casa.
	You have got a house.	You've got a house.	Tu tens uma casa.
	He / She / It has got a house.	He's / She's / It's got a house.	Ele / Ela tem uma casa.
Plural	We have got a house.	We've got a house.	Nós temos uma casa.
	You have got a house.	You've got a house.	Vós tendes uma casa.
	They have got a house.	They've got a house.	Eles / Elas têm uma casa.

Interrogative (Interrogativa)

Repara como na interrogativa o verbo **to have (got)** é dividido em partes.
Have / Has surge no início da frase e o **got** é colocado a seguir ao sujeito.

	Long Form	Translation
Singular	Have I got a house?	Eu tenho uma casa?
	Have you got a house?	Tu tens uma casa?
	Has he / she / it got a house?	Ele / Ela tem uma casa?
Plural	Have we got a house?	Nós temos uma casa?
	Have you got a house?	Vós tendes uma casa?
	Have they got a house?	Eles / Elas têm uma casa?

Negative (Negativa)

Para usares o verbo **to have (got)** na negativa e na forma abreviada é muito simples.
 Basta acrescentares **not** ou **n't** ao verbo na afirmativa.

Long Form	Contracted Form	Translation
I have not got a house.	I haven't got a house.	Eu não tenho uma casa.
You have not got a house.	You haven't got a house.	Tu não tens uma casa.
He / she / It has not got a house.	He / She / It hasn't got a house.	Ele / Ela não tem uma casa.
We have not got a house.	We haven't got a house.	Nós não temos uma casa.
You have not got a house.	You haven't got a house.	Vós não tendes uma casa.
They have not got a house.	They haven't got a house.	Eles / Elas não têm uma casa.

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

	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I		Have I got a dog?	
You	You have got a ball.		
He / She / It			She hasn't got a brother.
You	You have got a cat.		
We			We haven't got a job.
They		Have they got a car?	

2. Rewrite the following sentences. (Reescreva as seguintes frases.)

a. Richard has got a yellow car.

Interrogative _____

Negative _____

b. John and Alice haven't got time to go to the disco.

Affirmative _____

Interrogative _____

c. Has it got a place to sleep?

Affirmative _____

Negative _____

d. She has got a lot of friends in her town.

Interrogative _____

Negative _____

3. Fill in using the verb to have (got).

(Preenche usando o verbo ter.)

a. I _____ lots of new friends.

b. John and I _____ our notebooks. (neg.)

c. _____ (it) a bone in its mouth?

d. She _____ a present for you.

e. How much homework _____ (you) this weekend?

f. He _____ time for this. (neg.)

g. _____ (you) money?



O **Present Simple** é usado nestas situações:

Para expressar rotinas, ações que acontecem com regularidade.

→ He **takes** a shower every morning. *Ele toma um duche todas as manhãs.*

Para expressar factos permanentes ou aquilo que acreditamos ser verdade.

→ Lisbon **is** the capital of Portugal. *Lisboa é a capital de Portugal.*

→ Cats **like** milk. *Os gatos gostam de leite.*

Para expressar eventos calendarizados para um futuro próximo

→ The train **leaves** tonight at 8 pm. *O comboio parte hoje à noite às 08.00.*

	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
Singular	I like chicken.	Do I like chicken?	I don't like chicken.
	You like chicken.	Do you like chicken?	You don't like chicken.
	He / She / It likes chicken.	Does he / she / it like chicken?	He / She / It doesn't like chicken.
Plural	We like chicken.	Do we like chicken?	We don't like chicken.
	You like chicken.	Do you like chicken?	You don't like chicken.
	They like chicken.	Do they like chicken?	They don't like chicken.

3.ª Pessoa do Singular:

De um modo geral, na 3.ª pessoa do singular acrescenta-se um **s**;

→ I play – she plays

Todavia, quando:

- o verbo termina em **-o**, **-ch**, **-sh** e **-ss** acrescenta-se **-es**;

→ I go – she goes

→ I watch – she watches

→ I wash – he washes

→ I miss – he misses

- o verbo termina em **-y** e é precedido por uma consoante, substitui-se o **-y** por **-ies**;

→ I study – she studies

→ I try – he tries

Para construir a interrogativa e a negativa, utiliza-se o verbo auxiliar **to do** e o verbo principal no infinitivo (sem to).

- Na 3.ª pessoa a forma do verbo é **does**;

Pay attention!

Don't é a forma contraída de **do not** e **doesn't** a forma contraída de **does not**.

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

	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I	I clean the car.		
You		Do you go to school?	
He / She / It			He doesn't eat pork.
You		Do you have time?	
We	We study English.		
They			They don't watch TV.

2. Complete with the right form of the verbs in brackets.

(Completa com a forma correta dos verbos entre parênteses.)

- He _____ (drink) orange juice every day.
- Samantha and Rachel _____ (watch) TV in the evenings.
- I usually _____ (go) to school by bus.
- We _____ (play) computer after school.
- They _____ (eat) fish. (neg.)
- Does she _____ (she / ride) her bicycle to work?
- He _____ (have) time for that. (neg.)



3. Write the following sentences in the negative form.

(Escreve as seguintes frases na negativa.)

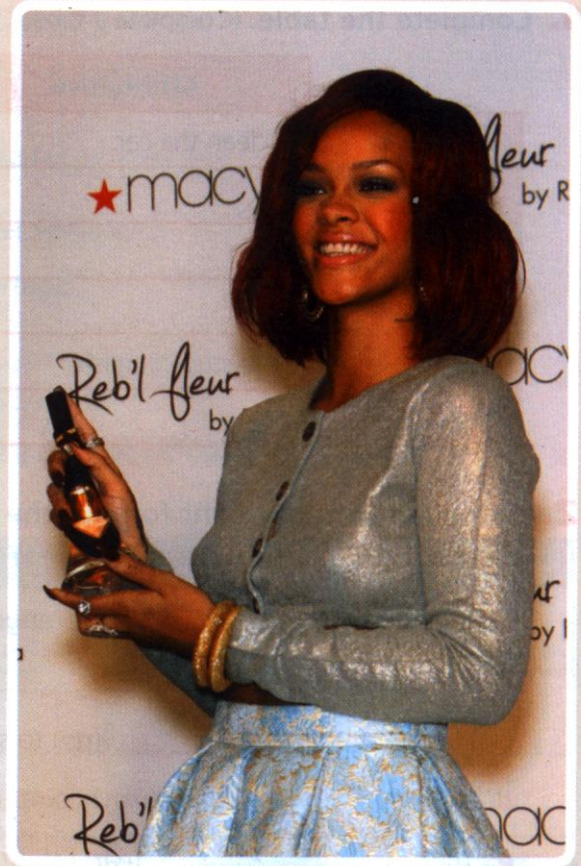
- She gets up at 7 o'clock. _____
- They walk to school. _____
- It has a bone in its mouth. _____
- I like this car. _____

4. Rewrite the sentences correctly. (Reescreve as frases corretamente.)

- I reads a lot of books. _____
- Does you have time? _____
- She dosen't like the rain. _____
- They don't drives a car. _____
- It ain't sleeping. _____
- I watching TV every day. _____

Read the text carefully.

Rihanna is a singer. She's from Barbados but now she works all over the world. She's twenty-four years old and she's very famous. She has got big brown eyes and she's tall. She has got a lot of hit songs: *Umbrella*, *Don't stop the music*, *Disturbia*, etc. The songs are so good that she has a lot of fans all over the world. They love with her music. Rihanna's mother is called Monica and her father's name is Ronald.



CSES, JN7 © Porto Editora

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

- a. Rihanna isn't a teacher. ☐
- b. Rihanna is Barbadian. ☐
- c. She isn't very famous. ☐
- d. Rihanna is very short. ☐
- e. She hasn't got many fans. ☐
- f. Monica and Ronald are her grandparents. ☐

2. Answer the questions.

- a. What's Rihanna's job? _____
- b. Where is she from? _____
- c. How old is she? _____
- d. Is she famous? _____
- e. What colour are her eyes? _____
- f. What's her mother's first name? _____

3. Follow the example.

Rihanna / successful career Rihanna has got a successful career. *Rihanna's got a successful career.*

- a. Rihanna / brown eyes _____
- b. Rihanna / a lot of hit songs _____
- c. Rihanna's songs / nice lyrics _____

4. Complete the text with the verb *to be* or *to have* (got).

John _____ three brothers and one sister. It _____ a big family. Their parents _____ always very stressed, because they _____ time for all of them. It _____ (neg.) easy to take care of five children. It _____ important to _____ patient. John _____ ten years old. He _____ brow hair and big eyes. He _____ 1.50 meters tall. His school grades _____ very good because he studies a lot.

5. Rewrite the sentences.

	Negative	Interrogative
a. Rihanna is from Barbados.		
b. Rihanna has got a lot of fans.		
c. They love her music.		
d. Rihanna sings very well.		
e. She sells a lot of albums.		

6. Complete the text with the verbs in brackets.

Peter _____ (not / read) a lot. He only _____ (read) comic books on Sundays. When Peter _____ (arrive) home from school, he usually _____ (sit) in front of the TV for hours. He never _____ (study). His sister always _____ (tell) him to _____ (find) something better to do. Their mother _____ (cook) very well. Unfortunately, she _____ (get) help from anyone to _____ (clean) the kitchen.

7. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

a. Peter don't have any free time.

b. They works very hard.

c. She usually playing computer games after school.

d. He studis every day.

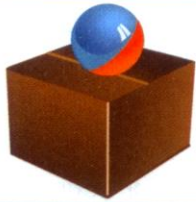
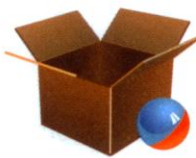
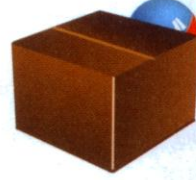
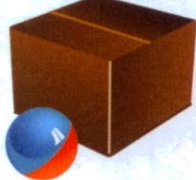
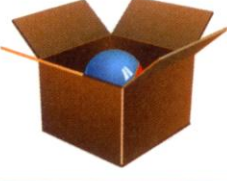
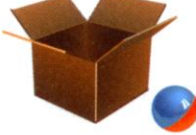
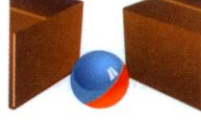
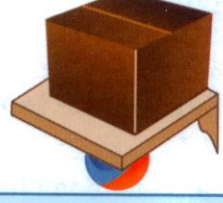
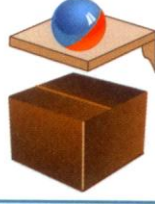
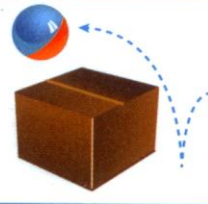
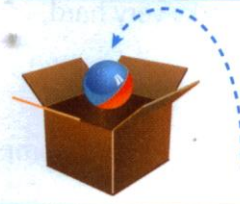
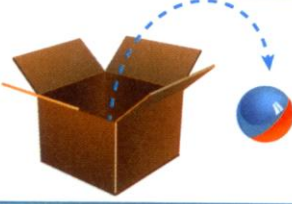
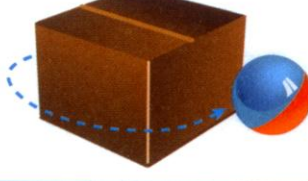
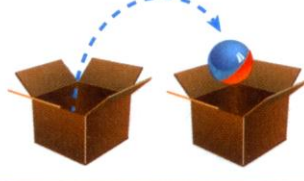
e. Does the children helps wash the dishes?

f. Sarah go to school by car.

Prepositions of time (Preposições de tempo)

On	In	At
A preposição de tempo on usa-se com datas e dias da semana.	A preposição de tempo in usa-se com partes do dia, meses, anos, séculos, estações do ano e longos períodos de tempo.	A preposição de tempo at usa-se para nos referirmos às horas, a épocas festivas e outras expressões.
On Monday...	In the morning / afternoon / evening	At three o'clock...
On 28th September...	In August...	At noon...
On May 23rd...	In 1981...	At night...
On my birthday...	In the previous century...	At Christmas...
On Wednesdays...	In Winter...	At Easter...
	In the Industrial Revolution...	At the weekend...
		At the moment...

Prepositions of place (Preposições de lugar)

			
It is on the box. <i>Está em cima da caixa.</i>	It is next to the box. <i>Está ao lado da caixa</i>	It is behind the box. <i>Está atrás da caixa.</i>	It is in front of the box. <i>Está à frente da caixa.</i>
			
It is in the box. <i>Está dentro da caixa.</i>	It is near the box. <i>Está perto da caixa.</i>	It is between the boxes. <i>Está entre as caixas.</i>	It is under the box. <i>Está debaixo da caixa.</i>
			
It is above the box. <i>Está sobre a caixa.</i>	It jumps over the box. <i>Salta por cima da caixa.</i>	It jumps into the box. <i>Salta para dentro da caixa.</i>	
			
It jumps out of the box. <i>Salta para fora da caixa.</i>	It goes round the box. <i>Anda à volta da caixa.</i>	It jumps from one box to the other box. <i>Salta de uma caixa para outra.</i>	

1. Join the phrases to make sentences. (Liga as orações para construíres frases.)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| a. I usually start studying | • | • I go to Serra da Estrela to play with snow. |
| b. I receive a lot of presents | • | • there is no school. |
| c. In Winter | • | • at 12 o'clock. |
| d. At the weekend | • | • on my birthday. |

2. Complete with the correct preposition of time.

(Completa com a preposição de tempo correta.)

- a. _____ August it is very hot.
- b. _____ Christmas we receive a lot of presents.
- c. _____ the next century, technology will be more advanced.
- d. I always have a cake _____ my birthday.
- e. We have to be at school _____ eight o'clock.
- f. _____ Mondays we have a lot of work.
- g. _____ Summer the weather is warm.
- h. My dog always barks _____ night. I can't sleep.

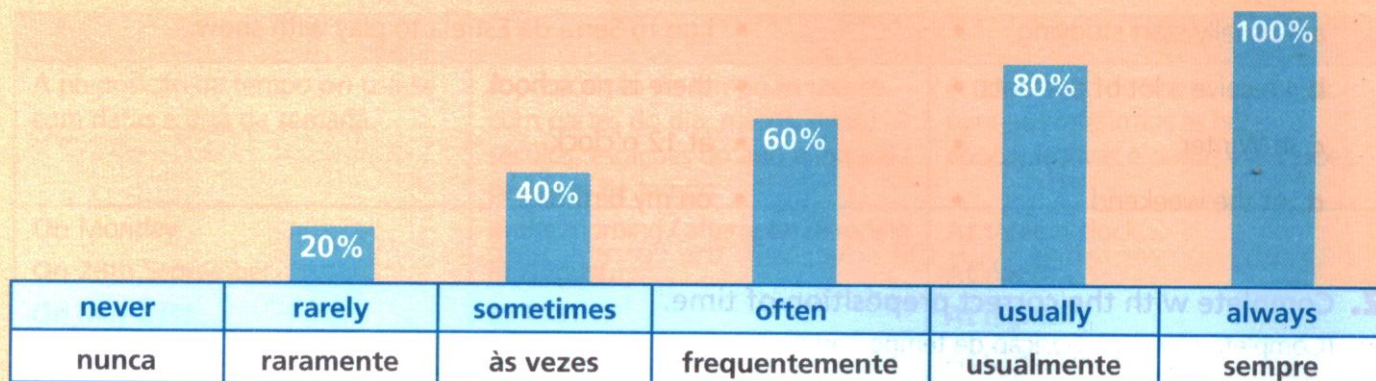
3. Describe the picture using the correct prepositions of place.

(Descreve a imagem usando as preposições de lugar correctas.)



- a. The ball is _____
- b. The phone is _____
- c. The TV is _____
- d. The videogame console is _____
- e. The dog is _____
- f. The box is _____

Adverbs of frequency (Advérbios de frequência)



Tem atenção à posição do **advérbio de frequência** na frase.

Normalmente, o **advérbio de frequência** é colocado antes do verbo principal.

→ I **always** play football after school. *Eu jogo **sempre** futebol depois da escola.*

→ He **sometimes** goes out at night. *Ele **às vezes** sai à noite.*

No entanto, no caso do verbo **to be**, o **advérbio de frequência** é colocado a seguir ao verbo principal.

→ He is **always** distracted. *Ele está **sempre** distraído.*

→ They are **never** with their father. *Eles **nunca** estão com o seu pai.*

Possessive case (Caso possessivo)

Nomes no singular

A seguir a um nome no singular, acrescenta-se um **apóstrofo** e um **s**.

Titanic is **John's** favourite film.

O Titanic é o filme favorito **do John**.

Nomes no plural que terminam em "s"

A seguir a um nome no plural, acrescenta-se apenas um apóstrofo (').

Factory workers' salary is very low.

O salário **dos operários fabris** é muito baixo.

Nomes no plural que não terminam em "s"

A seguir a um nome no plural que não termine em "s", acrescenta-se um **apóstrofo** e um **s**.

The **children's** toys are all over the floor.

Os brinquedos **das crianças** estão espalhados pelo chão.

Dois ou mais nomes

Com dois ou mais nomes, acrescenta-se um **apóstrofo** e um **s** ao último nome.

Lisa and Bart's house is in Springfield.

A casa **da Lisa e do Bart** é em Springfield.

1. Order from the least frequent to the most frequent.

(Ordena do menos frequente para o mais frequente.)

☐	☐	☐	☒ 1	☐	☐
often	always	usually	never	sometimes	rarely

2. Rewrite the sentences with the adverbs in the correct place.

(Reescreve as frases colocando o advérbio no local correto.)

a. He watches TV at night. (*never*)

b. They clean the house on Saturdays. (*always*)

c. I am tired at the end of the week. (*often*)

d. My students get to school on time. (*rarely*)

e. He's away from home because of his job. (*sometimes*)

f. My husband does the dishes. (*usually*)

3. Write who the following objects belong to. (Escreve a quem pertencem os seguintes objectos)



(Tom / bicycle)
It's Tom's bicycle.



(Mary and John / TV)



(kids / playground)

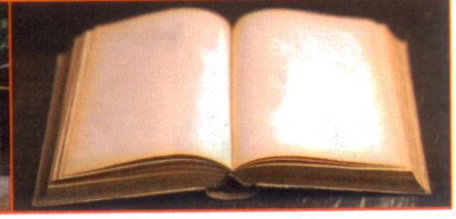
a. _____ b. _____



(The Smith family / house)



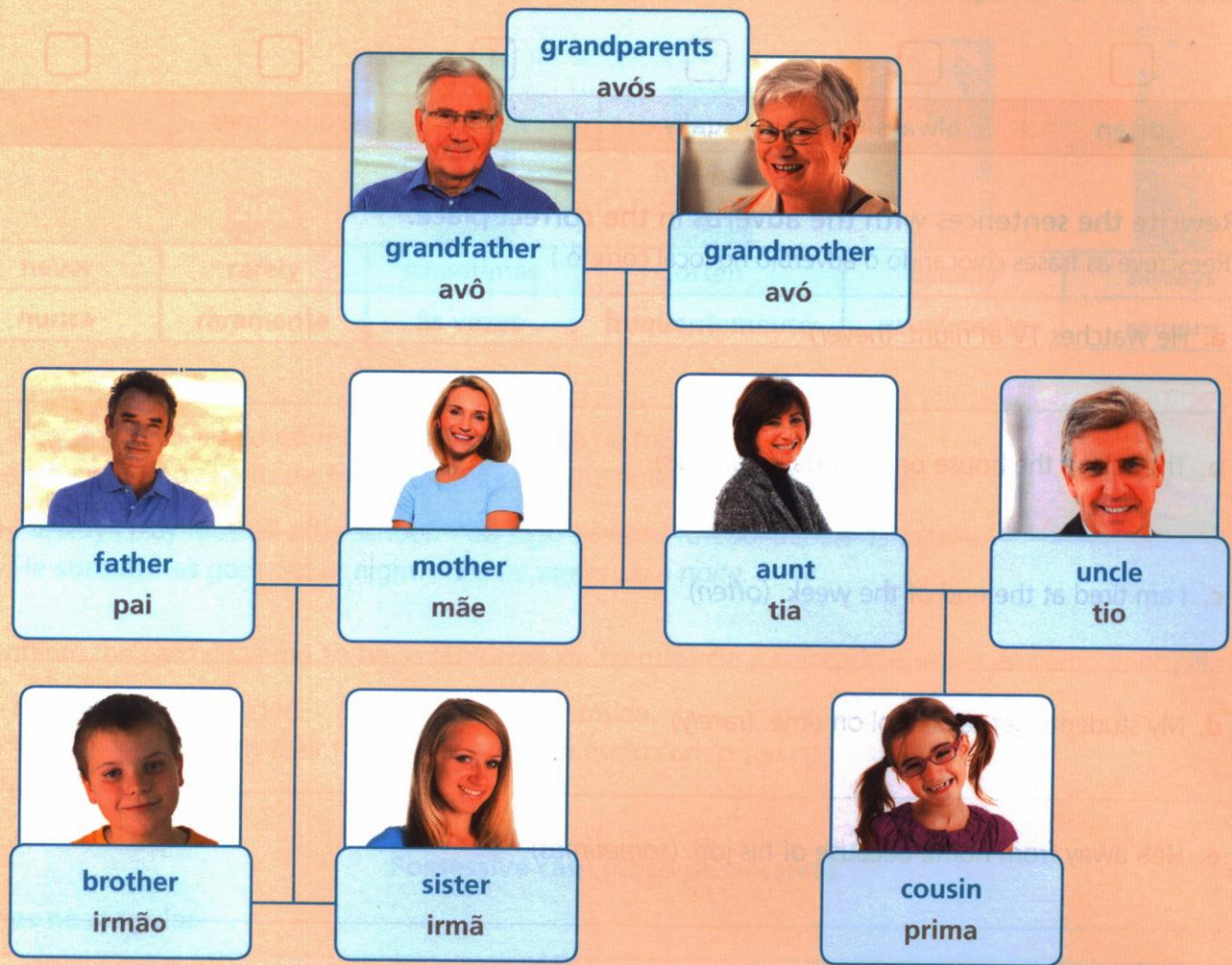
(My children / school)



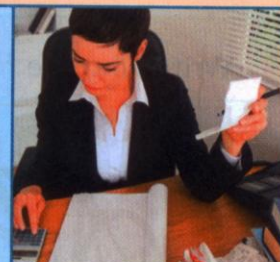
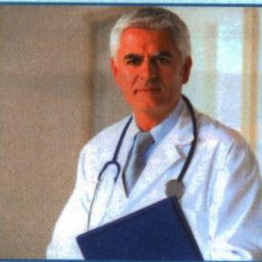
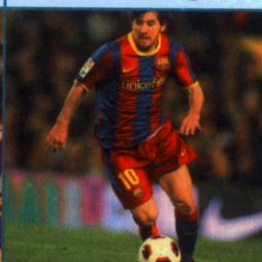
(Anne / book)

c. _____ d. _____ e. _____

Family (Família)



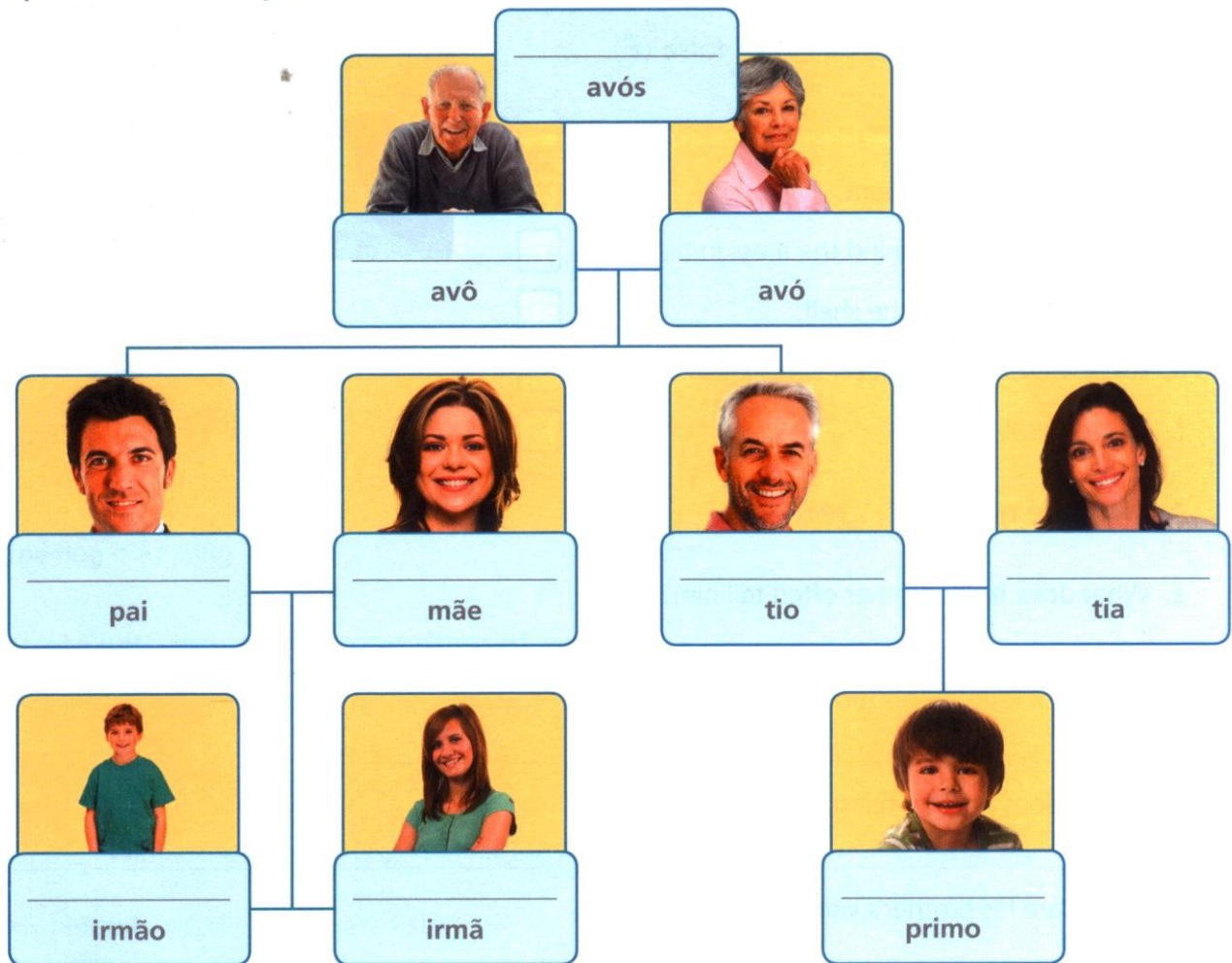
Jobs (Profissões)

				
firefighter bombeiro	police officer polícia	teacher professor	businessman homem de negócios	accountant contabilista
				
mechanic mecânico	doctor médico	shop assistant assistente de loja	football player jogador de futebol	nurse enfermeira

1. Find seven family relationships. (Encontra sete graus de parentesco.)

C	A	E	H	S	H	I	B	F	I	U
T	C	O	U	S	I	N	R	A	B	A
R	H	T	C	E	H	H	O	T	R	F
G	R	A	N	D	M	O	T	H	E	R
N	O	U	B	M	O	T	H	E	R	I
T	T	N	F	O	A	T	E	R	E	O
F	E	T	U	A	F	H	R	U	T	R
F	R	R	S	B	S	I	S	T	E	R

2. Complete Paul's family tree. (Completa a árvore genealógica do Paul.)



3. Write the appropriate jobs. (Escreve o nome das profissões.)



a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____ e. _____

Read the text carefully.

Jack is very disorganised. His mother often tells him to clean his room. Unfortunately, he never listens. Jack doesn't like cleaning his room, so he hides a lot of things under the bed. John's books are on the floor, not on the shelf. Sometimes he trips over them! His brother's computer games are next to the TV. On Saturdays he tries to put everything in its right place but it takes a long time. He starts cleaning at noon and finishes at night. Jack has got a cat but it's difficult to find it. Where is it, can you tell?



CS&S_INT © Porto Editora

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

- a. Jack is very organised ☐
- b. He often cleans his room. ☐
- c. His mother doesn't mind the mess in his room. ☐
- d. Jack's books are on the shelf. ☐
- e. He cleans his bedroom on Saturdays. ☐
- f. Jack owns a cat. ☐

2. Answer the questions.

a. What does Jack's mother often tell him?

b. Does Jack listen to his mother?

c. Where does he hide things?

d. Where are his brother's video games?

3. Correct the sentences.

a. Jack loves cleaning his room.

b. His video games are next to the TV.

c. On Sundays he starts cleaning his bedroom in the morning.

4. Complete with prepositions of place.



- a. The lamp is _____ the book and the vase.
- b. The chair is _____ to the table.
- c. The ball is _____ the table.
- d. The clock is _____ the wall.
- e. The pillows are _____ the armchair.
- f. The dog is running _____ the armchair.

5. Complete with the correct preposition of time.

- a. _____ Tuesdays I have swimming lessons.
- b. "When do we meet?" " _____ 4 o'clock."
- c. _____ Winter the weather is cold in Portugal.
- d. My birthday is _____ January 13th.

6. Write the appropriate jobs.



- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

Adjective order (Ordem dos adjetivos)

Quando estamos a descrever pormenorizadamente algo, temos de ter atenção à ordem pela qual devemos colocar os adjetivos. A ordem deve ser a que te apresentamos nos exemplos e na tabela a seguir.

→ I have **two interesting old brown Spanish** books.

→ Look at my **small red** surfboard!

1	2	3	4	5	6
number	opinion	appearance	age	colour	origin
one um	interesting interessante	small pequeno	old velho	blue azul	Spanish Espanhol
thirteen treze	intelligent inteligente	square quadrangular	new novo	red vermelho	French Francês
thousand mil	easy fácil	heavy pesado	young jovem	brown castanho	English Inglês
a billion mil milhões	good bom	broken estragado	new-born recém-nascido	green verde	Mexican Mexicano

Adjectives + Prepositions (Adjetivos + Preposições)

Alguns adjetivos são seguidos de uma preposição.

to	for	about	with	at	of
nice	famous	worried	busy	good	afraid
unpleasant	late	curious	impressed	terrible	proud
rude	ready	excited	bored	bad	sick
good	responsible	sad	pleased	brilliant	frightened

Observa alguns exemplos destes adjetivos integrados em frases:

→ She's **nice to** me. *Ela é simpática comigo.*

→ He's **late for** the meeting. *Ele está atrasado para a reunião.*

→ They are **curious about** you. *Eles estão curiosos sobre ti.*

→ I'm **busy with** my homework. *Eu estou ocupado com o meu trabalho de casa.*

→ I'm **good at** mathematics. *Eu sou bom a matemática.*

→ They're very **proud of** their country. *Eles estão muito orgulhosos do seu país.*

1. Choose the correct sentence.

(Escolhe a frase correta.)

- ☐ a. She's a talented young French actress.
- ☐ b. She's a French young talented actress.
- ☐ c. She's a young French talented actress.
- ☐ a. This is a big old American car.
- ☐ b. This is an old big American car.
- ☐ c. This is an American big old car.
- ☐ a. My daughter has black long beautiful hair.
- ☐ b. My daughter has beautiful long black hair.
- ☐ c. My daughter has long black beautiful hair.
- ☐ a. The gallery has strange old French paintings.
- ☐ b. The gallery has old French strange paintings.
- ☐ c. The gallery has French strange old paintings.



2. Place the adjectives under the right preposition.

(Coloca os adjetivos por baixo da preposição correta.)

late excited sad pleased brilliant

responsible rude afraid curious ready

to	for	about	with	at	of

3. Choose the correct preposition. (Escolhe a preposição correta.)

- a. She's always rude _____ me.
- b. Cristiano Ronaldo is famous _____ being a good football player.
- c. I'm worried _____ my job.
- d. I'm sad _____ wars in other countries.
- e. I'm ready _____ the exercise.
- f. My mother is good _____ baking chocolate cakes.



O **comparative** é usado para estabelecer uma comparação entre dois ou mais elementos de uma relação. O **superlative** é usado para estabelecer a superioridade de um elemento em relação aos restantes de uma relação. Se quisermos dizer que o John é mais alto do que o Richard, teremos de usar o **comparative of superiority**:

→ John is **taller than** Richard.

Se quisermos dizer que o John é o mais alto da turma, teremos de usar o **superlative**:

→ John is **the tallest** student in class.

Vê a seguinte tabela para verificares outras situações em que o **comparative** e o **superlative** são usados:

Comparative (Comparativo)

Comparative of inferiority	John is not as tall as Richard. <i>O John não é tão alto como o Richard.</i> John is less tall than Richard. <i>O John é menos alto do que o Richard.</i>
Comparative of equality	John is as tall as Richard. <i>O John é tão alto como o Richard.</i>
Comparative of superiority (one syllable)	Richard is taller than John. <i>O Richard é mais alto do que o John.</i>
Comparative of superiority (one syllable consonant-vowel-consonant)	Richard is bigger than John. <i>O Richard é maior do que o John.</i>
Comparative of superiority (two syllables ending in -y)	John is happier than Richard. <i>O John é mais feliz do que o Richard.</i>
Comparative of superiority (two or more syllables)	Richard is more patient than John. <i>O Richard é mais paciente do que o John.</i>

Superlative (Superlativo)

Superlative of inferiority	John is the least patient student in the class. <i>O John é o aluno menos paciente da turma.</i>
Superlative of superiority (one syllable)	Richard is the tallest student in the class. <i>Richard é o aluno mais alto da turma.</i>
Superlative of superiority (one or two syllables)	Richard is the biggest student in the class. <i>Richard é o maior aluno da turma.</i>
Superlative of superiority (adjectives ending in -y)	John is the happiest student in the class. <i>O John é o aluno mais contente da turma.</i>
Superlative of superiority (two or more syllables)	Richard is the most patient student in the class. <i>O Richard é o aluno mais paciente da turma.</i>

Irregular	Comparative of superiority	Superlative of superiority
good	John is better than Richard.	John is the best student in class.
bad	John is worse than Richard.	John is the worst student in class.

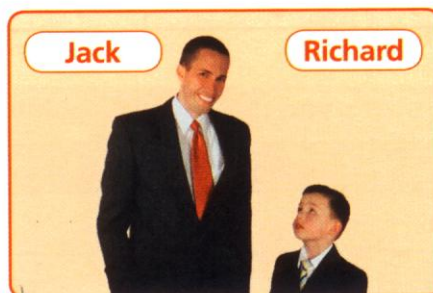
1. Complete the following table. (Completa a seguinte tabela.)

Adjective	Comparative of superiority	Superlative of superiority
close	closer than	the closest
intelligent		
fast		
good		
difficult		
young		
large		
healthy		
important		

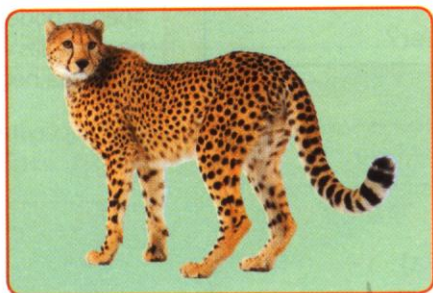
2. Describe the following: (Descreve o seguinte:)



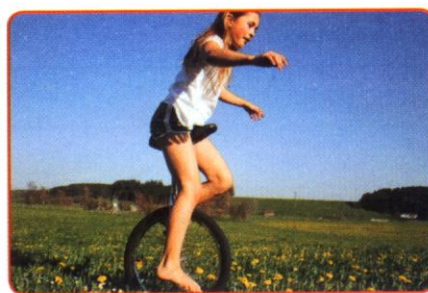
a. Sarah _____ (tall) Sue.



b. Jack _____ (old) Richard.



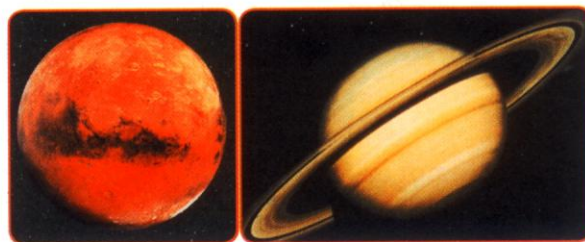
c. The cheetah is _____ animal on Earth. (fast)



d. Riding a unicycle is _____ riding a bicycle. (difficult)



e. Kelly Slater is _____ surfer in the world. (good)



f. Mars is _____ than Saturn. (hot)

O **Present Continuous** é usado principalmente para descrever atividades que estão a decorrer no momento em que estamos a falar.

→ I **am reading** this text now. *Eu estou a ler este texto agora.*

No entanto, pode ser também usado para nos referirmos a um futuro já programado.

→ I **am meeting** my friends tomorrow. *Vou encontrar-me com os meus amigos amanhã.*

O **Present Continuous** forma-se com o verbo auxiliar **to be** e o verbo principal no gerúndio **(-ing)**.

Affirmative (Afirmativa)

	Long Form	Contracted form	Translation
Singular	I am eating.	I'm eating.	Eu estou a comer.
	You are eating.	You're eating.	Tu estás a comer.
	He / She / It is eating.	He's / She's / it's eating.	Ele / Ela está a comer.
Plural	We are eating.	We're eating.	Nós estamos a comer.
	You are eating.	You're eating.	Vós estais a comer.
	They are eating.	They're eating.	Eles / Elas estão a comer.

Interrogative (Interrogativa)

	Long Form	Translation
Singular	Am I eating?	Eu estou a comer?
	Are you eating?	Tu estás a comer?
	Is he / she / it eating?	Ele / Ela está a comer?
Plural	Are we eating?	Nós estamos a comer?
	Are you eating?	Vós estais a comer?
	Are they eating?	Eles / Elas estão a comer?

Pay attention!

A forma interrogativa apenas pode contrair-se no caso das perguntas na forma negativa:

Isn't he crying?
Ele não está a chorar?

Negative (Negativa)

	Long Form	Contracted form	Translation
Singular	I am not eating.	I'm not eating.	Eu não estou a comer.
	You are not eating.	You aren't eating.	Tu não estás a comer.
	He / She / It is not eating.	He / She / It isn't eating.	Ele / Ela não está a comer.
Plural	We are not eating.	We aren't eating.	Nós não estamos a comer.
	You are not eating.	You aren't eating.	Vós não estais a comer.
	They are not eating.	They aren't eating.	Eles / Elas não estão a comer.

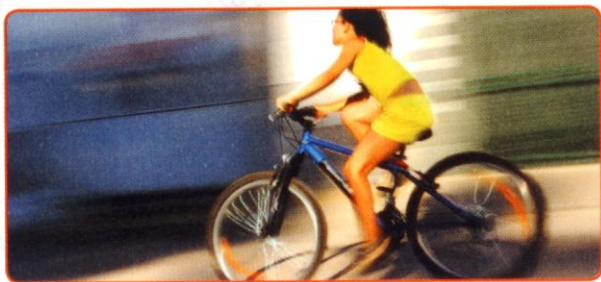
1. Complete the following sentences with verbs in the Present Continuous.

(Completa as seguintes frases com verbos no *Present Continuous*.)

- a. The children _____ (ride) their bicycles down the road.
- b. The student _____ (pay / not) attention in class.
- c. _____ (it / hide) in the doghouse?
- d. I _____ (write) a letter for my mother.
- e. My father _____ (read) a newspaper.
- f. The athletes _____ (swim) in the pool.
- g. _____ (you / listen) to me?
- h. _____ (they / move) to England next year?
- i. What _____ (you / do)?
- j. He _____ (spend) a lot of time on the computer.

2. Describe what people are doing in the following pictures.

(Descreve o que as pessoas estão a fazer nas seguintes imagens)



a. The girl _____



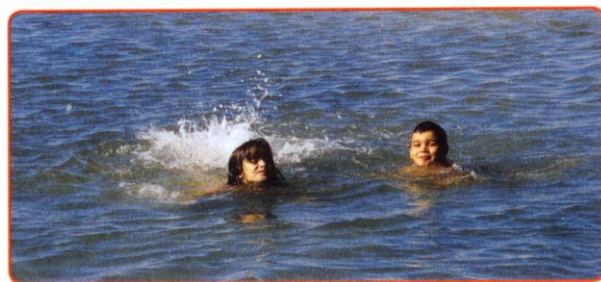
b. The girl _____



c. The baby _____



d. The man _____



e. The children _____



f. She _____

Read the text carefully.

50 Cent is a tall, young, American rapper. He is very good at rapping and he's always excited about releasing new albums. Eminem is shorter and less muscular than 50 Cent but he's as famous as 50 Cent. Actually, 50 Cent thanks Eminem for a lot of his success. Nowadays Eminem is very busy with his record company. He is working to release more albums and introduce more rappers to the public. 50 Cent is also starting to appear in some films. Both Eminem and 50 Cent have difficult backgrounds but they are OK now. Eminem has got a daughter. Her name is Haley. 50 Cent is also a father now. His son's name is Marquise.



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

- a. 50 cent is shorter than Eminem. ☐
- b. Eminem is very famous. ☐
- c. 50 cent is grateful to Eminem. ☐
- d. Eminem isn't working any more. ☐
- e. 50 Cent is only interested in hip-hop music. ☐
- f. 50 Cent is going to appear in plays. ☐

2. Answer the questions.

- a. What's 50 Cent excited about?

- b. Who does 50 Cent thank for his success?

- c. Why is Eminem busy nowadays?

- d. Do Eminem and 50 Cent have children?

- e. What is Eminem's daughter's name?

3. What are they doing?



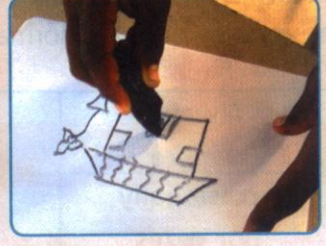
a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____

4. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

a. 50 Cent is very good _____ rapping.

d. Eminem is very busy _____ his record company.

b. 50 Cent is curious _____ the movie industry.

e. Some people are always late _____ meetings.

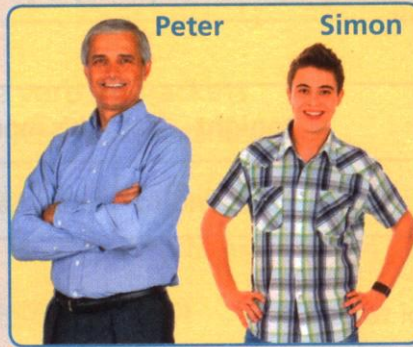
c. Eminem is responsible _____ 50 Cent's success.

f. Be nice _____ your classmates!

5. Describe the following:



a. Kate _____ (short)
Sue.



b. Peter _____ (old)
Simon.



a. A truck _____ (fast)
a Ferrari.

6. Complete the sentences with the correct verb tense.

a. I'm _____ (write) a text.

b. What do you think you _____ (do)?

c. No, he _____ (not / study) right now.

d. I think he _____ (play) computer.

e. _____ (you / pay) attention to what I _____ (say)?

f. Look at him. I think he _____ (dream)!

g. Why _____ (you / laugh)? _____ (I / doing) anything wrong?

h. I _____ (not / stay) for dinner. I _____ (meet) my friends.

Recorda o que aprendeste relativamente ao **Present Simple**. O **Present Simple** é usado principalmente em situações nas quais queremos referir-nos a rotinas e factos permanentes. Há alguns **adverbs of frequency** e **adverbials** que são, normalmente, usados com o **Present Simple**:

always sempre	usually normalmente	frequently frequentemente	often com frequência	sometimes às vezes
occasionally por vezes	rarely raramente	seldom com raridade	hardly ever quase nunca	never nunca
every day / week / month / year todos os dias / semanas / meses / anos				
once a day / week / month / year uma vez por dia / semana / mês / ano				
on Mondays / Tuesdays / Wednesdays... Às segundas / terças / quartas...				

- John **rides** his bicycle to school **every day**.
- John **always does** his homework.

Relativamente ao **Present Continuous**, recorda o que aprendeste na ficha anterior. O **Present Continuous** é usado para descrever atividades que estão a decorrer no momento em que estamos a falar ou para nos referirmos a um futuro já programado. Há alguns **adverbs of frequency** e **adverbials** que são normalmente usados com o **Present Continuous**. São eles:

at the moment	now	today	tonight	this morning	this month	this year
neste momento	agora	hoje	hoje à noite	esta manhã	este mês	este ano

- John **is riding** his bicycle to school **today**.
- John **is meeting** his friends **tonight**.

1. Underline the correct form. (Sublinha a forma correta.)

- a. We can't play football outside because it **is raining / rains** now.
- b. I **read / am reading** a book every weekend.
- c. Vegetarians **don't eat / are not eating** meat.
- d. On Thursdays I **am watching / watch** TV after dinner.
- e. Look! The burglar **breaks / is breaking** into that house!
- f. He never **is tidying / tidies** his room.
- g. What **are you doing / do you do** right now? Are you playing on the computer?

2. Put the following adverbs in the right boxes. (Coloca os advérbios seguintes nas caixas certas.)

always
at the moment

tonight
usually

sometimes
this morning

now
rarely

Present Simple	Present Continuous

3. Put the following sentences in the right boxes. (Coloca as seguintes frases nas caixas certas.)

I'm reading the newspaper.

We watch TV after school.

They never arrive late.

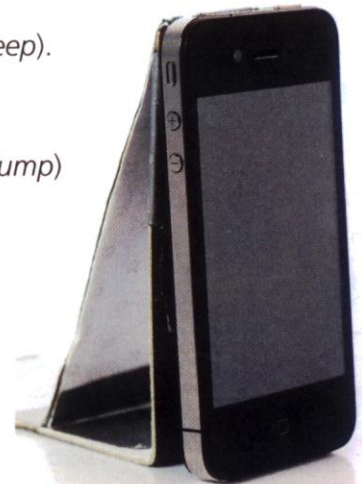
It's playing with the ball.

Present Simple	Present Continuous

4. Write the correct tense of the verb in brackets.

(Escreve o tempo verbal correto do verbo entre parênteses.)

- a. Henry _____ TV at the moment. (watch)
- b. John and Rachel usually _____ to work. (drive)
- c. What _____ tonight? (you / do)
- d. Sometimes I _____ asleep on the sofa. (fall)
- e. Sarah and Richard often _____ to the cinema on Mondays. (go)
- f. They rarely _____ at home at weekends. (stay)
- g. What _____ to eat today? (you / plan)
- h. My dog often _____ bones in the backyard. (hide)
- i. My sister is so anxious that sometimes she _____. (not / sleep).
- j. This morning the sun _____. (shine)
- k. The bed is broken because Jimmy frequently _____ on it. (jump)
- l. This week I _____ with my grandparents. (stay)
- m. She rarely _____ her mobile phone. (forget)
- n. David _____ his bicycle outside now. (ride)
- o. I _____ to Germany next week. (go)
- p. It _____ a lot now. We should stay at home. (rain)



Modal verbs (Verbos modais)

Os **verbos modais** são verbos especiais que, dependendo do contexto em que são utilizados, transmitem diferentes ideias. Os **verbos modais** têm ainda a característica de possuírem a mesma forma para todos os sujeitos. Vamos, agora, estudar os seguintes verbos modais: **can**, **must**, **should** e **may** e as situações em que são utilizados.

can	must	should	may
capacidade: I can swim. <i>Eu consigo nadar.</i> permissão: You can have a sweet later. <i>Podes comer um doce mais tarde.</i> pedido: Can you open the window? <i>Podes abrir a janela?</i> proibição: You can't drive a car before you are eighteen. <i>Não podes conduzir um carro antes dos dezoito anos de idade.</i>	obrigação: You must pass the test to complete de course. <i>Tens de passar no teste para terminar o curso.</i> certeza: He must be crazy! <i>Ele tem de estar louco!</i> proibição: You must not open the presents before Christmas. <i>Não podes abrir os presentes antes do Natal.</i>	recomendação: You look sick. You should go to the doctor. <i>Pareces doente. Devas ir ao médico.</i> expectativa: It's five o'clock. He should be at home. <i>São cinco horas. Ele devia estar em casa.</i>	dar permissão: You may go to the toilet. <i>Podes ir à casa de banho.</i> pedir permissão: May I go to the toilet? <i>Posso ir à casa de banho?</i>

Imperative (Imperativo)

O **imperativo** é usado para dar ordens, fazer pedidos ou recomendações como nos seguintes exemplos:

Close the doors! <i>Fecha as portas!</i>	Please, pay attention! <i>Por favor, presta atenção!</i>
Watch the road! <i>Olha para a estrada!</i>	Do your homework! <i>Faz os teus trabalhos de casa.</i>
Please, wait for me. <i>Por favor, espera por mim.</i>	Turn right at the traffic lights. <i>Vira à direita nos semáforos.</i>

Na negativa, tens de usar o verbo auxiliar **to do**.

Don't close the doors! <i>Não feches as portas!</i>	Don't do your homework now! <i>Não faças os teus trabalhos de casa agora!</i>
--	--

Para usar o **imperativo**, basta usar o verbo sem o **to**. No entanto, quando se trata da primeira pessoa do plural (**we**), é necessário usarmos **Let's**, ou seja, **Let us** antes do verbo. Vê os seguintes exemplos:

Let's go to the cinema. <i>Vamos ao cinema.</i>	Let's find John. <i>Vamos procurar o John.</i>
--	---

1. Write the modal verb in the correct column. (Escreve o verbo modal na coluna correta.)

May	Should	Can	Must
• Obligation • Certainty • Prohibition	• Giving permission • Asking for permission	• Recommendation • Expectation	• Capacity • Permission • Request

2. Complete with the correct modal verb. (Completa com o verbo modal correto.)

- He's skateboarding without a helmet. He _____ be crazy!
- You look sick. You _____ stay in bed today.
- How long _____ you stay under water? My record is one minute!
- _____ I ask for a pen?
- You have a test tomorrow. You _____ study!
- People _____ obey the law.
- My mother tells me I _____ go out with you tonight. (neg.)
- _____ I clean the board?

3. Describe the pictures using modal verbs. (Descreve as imagens usando verbos modais.)



- a. You _____
cross the road.



- b. He _____
play basketball very well.



- c. You _____
go to the doctor.

4. Give orders using the imperative. (Dá ordens usando o imperativo.)



- a. _____
(your / clean / room)



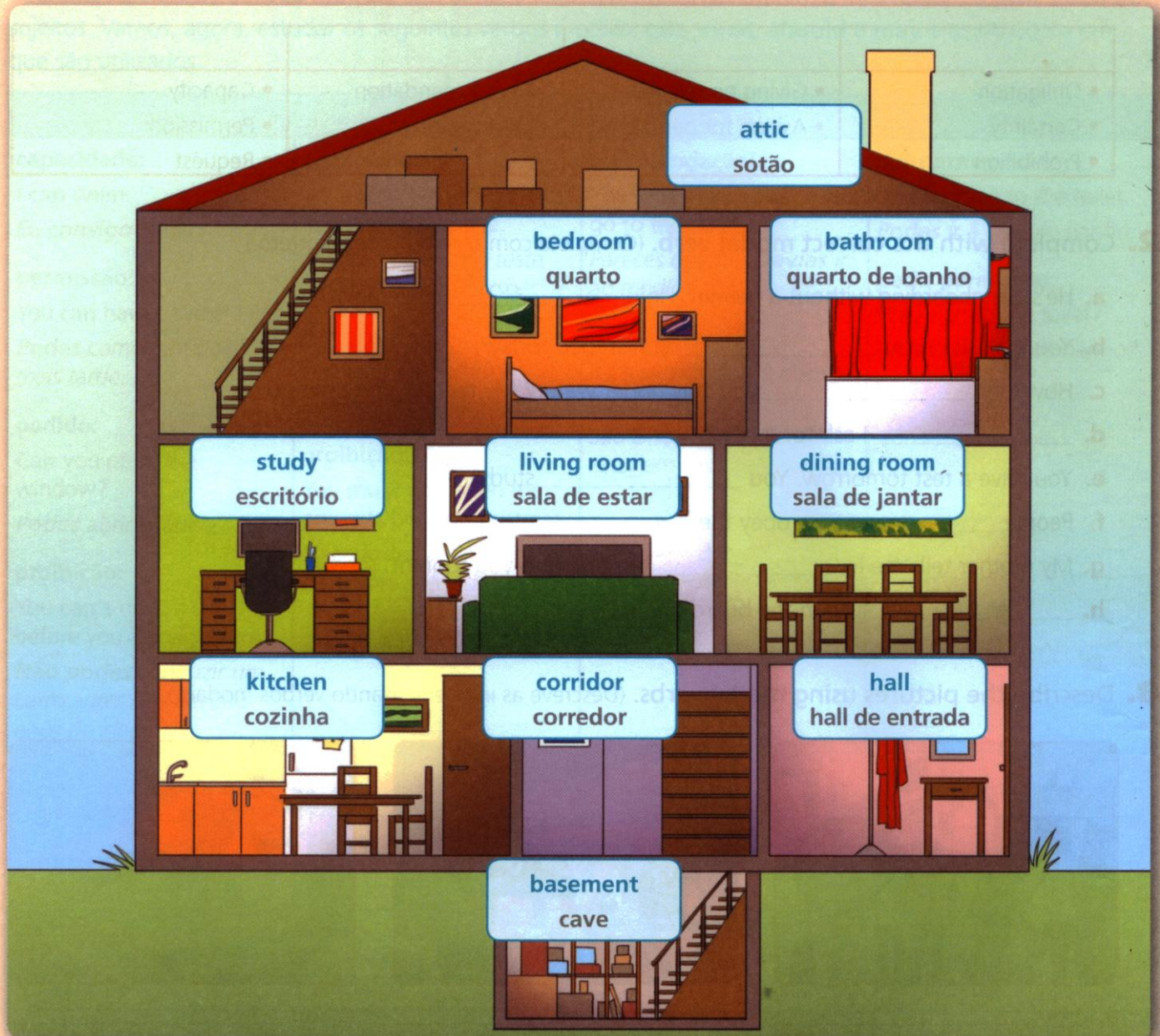
- b. _____
(attention / John / pay)



- c. _____
(go / bed / to)

Parts of the house (Divisões da casa)

Estas são algumas das partes mais comuns da casa.



Shops and public buildings (Lojas e edifícios públicos)

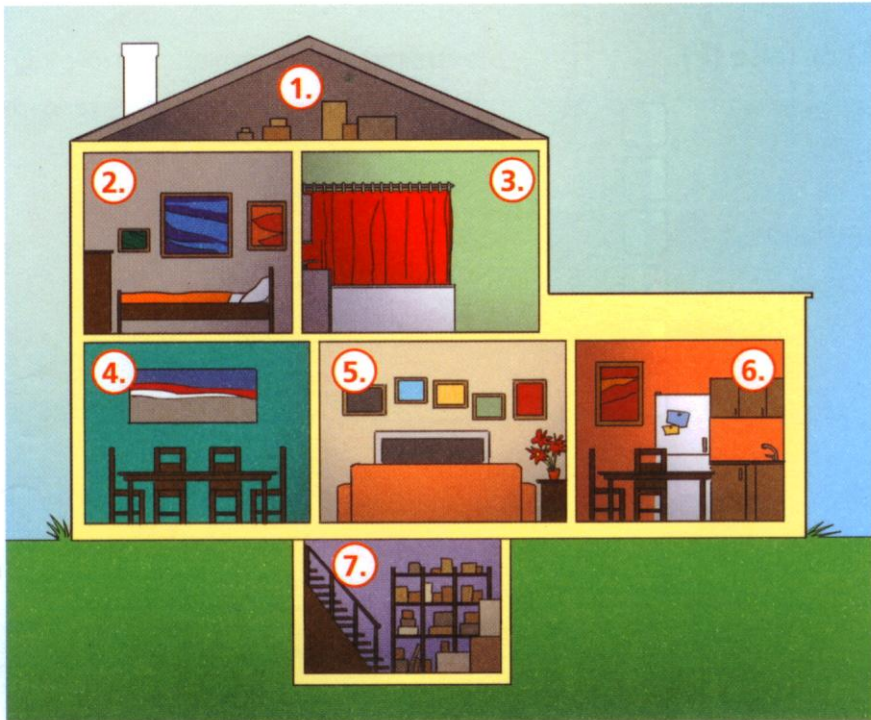
Estes são alguns dos edifícios mais comuns.

house casa	church igreja	shopping centre centro comercial	cinema cinema
factory fábrica	airport aeroporto	bank banco	fire station posto de bombeiros
supermarket supermercado	park parque	post office correios	butcher's talho
chemist's farmácia	hairdresser's cabeleireiro	hospital hospital	school escola

1. Find five parts of the house. (Encontra cinco partes da casa.)

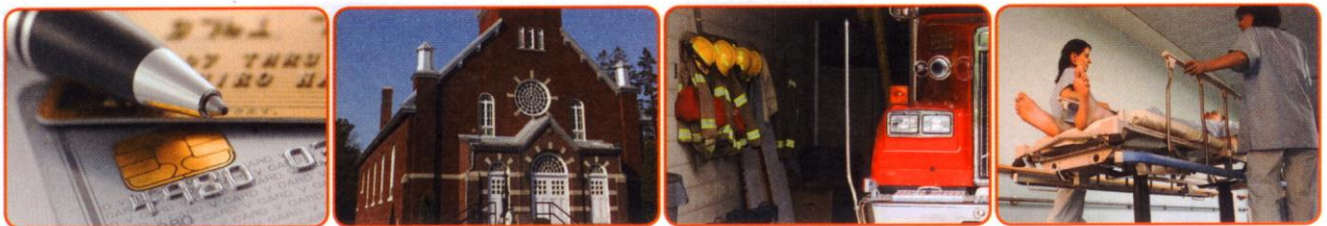
R	B	H	A	L	L	A	B
I	B	T	K	B	O	O	A
B	A	S	E	M	E	N	T
O	T	M	B	H	D	A	H
I	T	H	T	H	O	D	R
K	I	T	C	H	E	N	O
A	C	A	N	D	B	E	O
T	B	E	D	R	O	O	M

2. Label the parts of the house. (Legenda as partes da casa.)



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

3. Label the pictures with the correct name. (Legenda as imagens com o nome correto.)



- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____



- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____

Read the text carefully.

At last there is now a solution for people that don't have much time to clean their house. It's called the *iRobot roomba*. The *iRobot Roomba* is a vacuum cleaner robot with a circular shape suitable for vacuuming all parts of the house: the kitchen, the living room, the bathroom, the bedrooms, everywhere. It's a fantastic invention, especially for children! Next time your mother tells you "Clean your bedroom floor!", don't worry. Grab the *iRobot* and it vacuums your bedroom floor for you. While it is working, you can be doing something else. It is such an intelligent robot. It must have a brain!



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

a. iRobot roomba cooks food.

☐

b. It's a square robot.

☐

c. It only cleans some parts of the house.

☐

d. It's great for kids.

☐

e. You have to control the robot.

☐

f. It's an intelligent robot.

☐

2. Answer the questions.

a. What problem does the *iRobot* solve?

b. What parts of the house does the robot clean?

c. Why is it especially good for children?

d. Do you have to control the *iRobot*?

e. Is the *iRobot* intelligent?

3. Write the correct tense of the verb in brackets (Present Simple / Present Continuous).

A phone conversation:

Jack: Hi John. Listen, what _____ (you / do) right now?

John: I always _____ (watch) TV on Sunday evenings. You _____ (know) that.

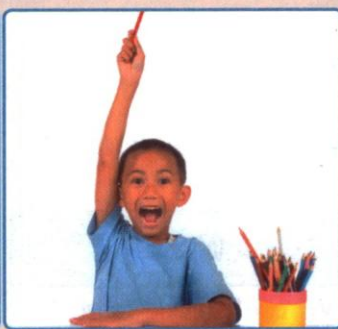
Jack: _____ (you / not prepare) the presentation for tomorrow?

John: No, I'm not. We _____ (not / give) the presentation tomorrow, only on Tuesday.

Sometimes you _____ (worry) too much.

Jack: I know, I know. When I have to give a presentation, I always _____ (get) nervous.

4. Use modal verbs.



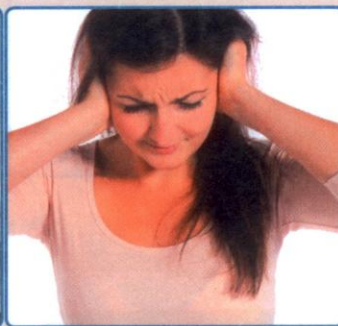
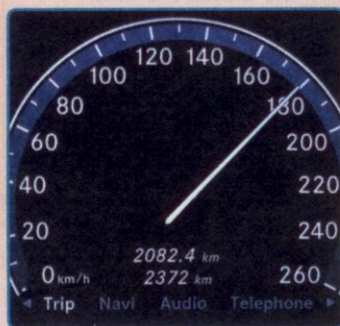
a. You _____
turn right.

b. _____
I go to the toilet?

c. _____ you
help me cross the street?

d. He _____
fly with the wingsuit.

5. Give orders using the imperative.



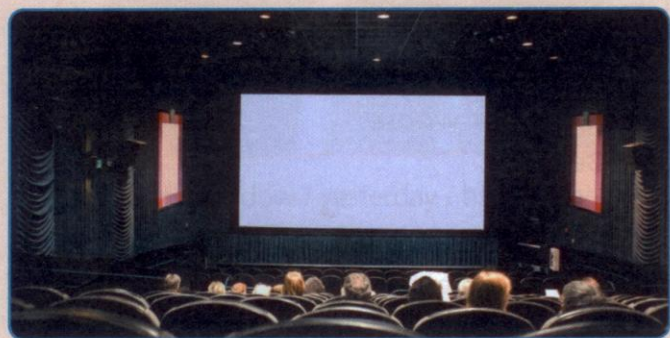
a. _____
slowly / drive

b. _____
sleep / now / go to

c. _____
making / stop / noise.

d. _____
your / do / homework

6. Write the appropriate names of the places.



a. _____

b. _____



c. _____

d. _____

Um **relative pronoun** é um pronome que introduz uma oração relativa e que se relaciona com a palavra que está a modificar.

→ The table **that** I have is yellow. A mesa **que** eu tenho é amarela.

Vamos observar **pronomes relativos** diferentes: **who**, **which**, **that** e **whose**.

Who	Which / That	Whose
Who é geralmente usado só com pessoas.	Which / That são usados com pessoas, coisas ou animais.	Whose é usado para indicar posse.
The students who always study get good marks. <i>Os alunos que estudam sempre tiram boas notas.</i>	The bones that are buried in the backyard are difficult to find. <i>Os ossos que estão enterrados no quintal são difíceis de encontrar.</i>	The man whose car is broken is calling the Car Assistance. <i>O homem cujo carro está avariado está a telefonar à assistência técnica.</i>

Pay attention!

Não te esqueças que o pronome relativo aparece a seguir ao termo a que se refere!

The students **who** always study get good marks.

The bones **that** are buried in the backyard are difficult to find.

The man **whose** car is broken is calling the Car Assistance.

1. Connect the relative pronouns appropriately. (Liga os pronomes relativos adequadamente.)

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|-------------------|
| who | • | • | objects / animals |
| which / that | • | • | possession |
| whose | • | • | people |

2. Complete the following sentences with **who**, **which**, **that** or **whose**.

(Completa as seguintes frases com **who**, **which**, **that** ou **whose**.)

- That's the man _____ lives next door to us.
- Can you call the person _____ is responsible for the hotel?
- The computer _____ you broke yesterday is working again.
- The girl _____ cat died last night is very sad.
- How did you lose the book _____ I bought you just yesterday?
- That's the boy _____ sister is in my class.
- The house _____ we visited is very spacious.
- That's the man _____ was really nice to me.
- That's the woman _____ car isn't working.
- That is the boy _____ had an accident.

3. Connect the following sentences with *who*, *which*, *that* or *whose*.

(Liga as seguintes frases com *who*, *which*, *that* ou *whose*.)

e.g. That's the girl. Her dress is fantastic. *That's the girl whose dress is fantastic.*

a. That's the car. John and Rachel like it.

b. I have a dog. Its name is Bobby.

c. Sarah is my colleague. I share an office with her

d. I buy the food. My dog loves it.

4. Describe the pictures with the words given.

(Descreve as imagens com as palavras dadas.)



That's / I / window / yesterday / broke / the / that

a. _____



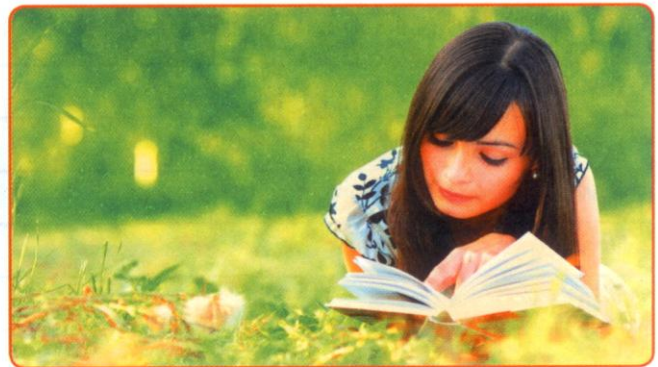
The car / my / that / car / we are washing / is / father's

b. _____



That's / woman / house / collapsed / the / whose

c. _____



The book / I am reading / great / is / that

d. _____

Countable and uncountable nouns (Nomes contáveis e incontáveis)

Countable nouns são nomes que se podem contar.

There are two **bottles** in the fridge. *Há duas garrafas no frigorífico.*
(countable noun)

Uncountable nouns são nomes que não se podem contar.

There is **some salt** in the kitchen. *Há algum sal na cozinha.*

There isn't **any salt** in the kitchen. *Não há sal nenhum na cozinha.*
(uncountable noun)

Pay attention!

Geralmente os líquidos são **uncountable nouns**.

Repara que utilizamos **some** para a forma afirmativa e **any** para as formas negativa e interrogativa.

→ I met **some** friends yesterday.

→ He doesn't have **any** friends.

→ Have you got **any** friends?

Utilizamos **some** e **any** com **uncountable nouns**.

→ I have **some information** for you.

→ They haven't got **any information**.

→ Have you got **any information** about the city?

Pay attention!

Com **countable nouns** usa-se:
How many...
How many pens are on the table?
Com **uncountable nouns** usa-se:
How much...?
How much bread do you eat every day?

Uncountable nouns			
tea	chá	sugar	açúcar
water	água	salt	sal
bread	pão	money	dinheiro
coffee	café	music	música
furniture	mobília	cheese	queijo
rice	arroz	time	tempo

Question words (Pronomes interrogativos)

As **question words** são usadas para introduzir perguntas.

How are you?	Como estás?
How many apples do you eat a day?	Quantas maçãs comes por dia?
How much sugar is there in a soft drink?	Quanto açúcar há num refrigerante?
Why are you doing that?	Porque estás a fazer isso?
What's your name?	Qual é o teu nome? / Como te chamas?
When is your birthday?	Quando é o teu aniversário?
Where do you live?	Onde vives?
Which flavour do you prefer?	Que sabor preferes? / Qual o sabor que preferes?
Who is your best friend?	Quem é o teu melhor amigo?

1. Put the following nouns in the correct boxes. (Coloca os seguintes nomes nas caixas corretos.)

sugar

milk

table

rice

chair

furniture

pencil

bread

juice

computer

book

watch

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns

2. Complete the sentences with *how much*, *how many*, *some* or *any*.

(Completa as frases com *how much*, *how many*, *some* ou *any*.)

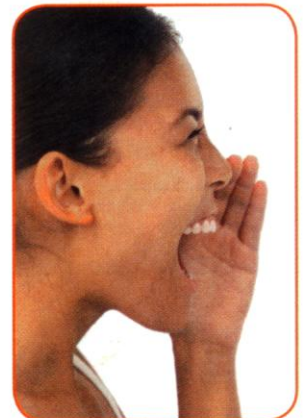
- _____ money do you have?
- _____ apples are there in the basket?
- I have _____ candy in my pocket.
- Really? I don't have _____.
- Can I have _____, please?
- _____ times do I have to tell you? You're not going out!
- _____ time do we have left?

3. Connect the question words with the phrases. (Liga os pronomes interrogativos às orações.)

- | | | | |
|----------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| How many | • | • | do you finish school? |
| Where | • | • | TVs do you have in your house? |
| When | • | • | is the President of Portugal? |
| What | • | • | is Fred? I can't find him. |
| Who | • | • | is your friend's name? |

4. Write the missing question words. (Escreve os pronomes interrogativos que faltam.)

- _____ do you do on Saturdays?
- _____ sits next to you in class?
- _____ is this? I would like to buy it.
- _____ does the supermarket open?
- _____ is the party? I hope it's not very far away.
- _____ sugar is there in soft drinks?
- _____ are you screaming? What's wrong?
- _____ do you feel? Are you feeling better?



Going to e **Will** são usados para exprimir o futuro em situações diferentes.

O **Going to** é usado para expressarmos uma intenção, um plano ou quando há sinais claros de que algo irá acontecer.

O **Will** é usado para fazer previsões acerca do futuro, sobre as quais não há certezas, para expressar decisões tomadas no imediato, por exemplo, promessas e ofertas.

→ **I'm going** to clean my room tomorrow. *Eu vou limpar o meu quarto amanhã.*

→ I think my friend **will like** this present. *Eu acho que o meu amigo vai gostar deste presente.*

Future Going to (Futuro com Going to)

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Singular	I'm going to read.	I'm not going to read.	Am I going to read?
	You're going to read.	You aren't going to read.	Are you going to read?
	He's / She's going to read.	He / She isn't going to read.	Is he / she going to read?
Plural	We're going to read.	We aren't going to read.	Are we going to read?
	You're going to read.	You aren't going to read.	Are you going to read?
	They're going to read.	They aren't going to read.	Are they going to read?

O futuro com **going to** é construído da seguinte forma:

→ **to be + going to + verbo no infinitivo**

Future Simple with Will (Futuro com Will)

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Singular	I will be careful.	I won't be careful.	Will I be careful?
	You will be careful.	You won't be careful.	Will you be careful?
	He / She will be careful.	He / She won't be careful.	Will he / she be careful?
Plural	We will be careful.	We won't be careful.	Will we be careful?
	You will be careful.	You won't be careful.	Will you be careful?
	They will be careful.	They won't be careful.	Will they be careful?

O futuro com **will** é bastante simples. A forma só varia na negativa:

→ **will + verbo no infinitivo (sem to)**

1. Write sentences using the Future with *will*. (Escreve frases usando o futuro com *will*.)

a. a firefighter / be / some day / I

b. you / your homework / do / please / ?

c. when / he / up / grow / ?

d. she / be punished / for being late / not

e. do / me / favour / a / you / ?

f. promise / I / this / not / hurt

2. Write sentences using the Future with *going to*. (Escreve frases usando o futuro com *going to*.)

a. have / we / a chat / about your marks

b. I / celebrate / my birthday / tomorrow / not

c. watch / you / the movie / with him / ?

d. walk / home / you / not

e. they / a friend / in Lisbon / see

f. he / buy / her present / when / ?

3. Complete the sentences using *will* or *going to*. (Completa as frases usando *will* ou *going to*.)

a. "My foot hurts!"

"Come on. I _____ take you to the doctor."

b. "They look nervous. What's wrong?"

"They _____ to have a meeting."

c. "What are your plans for tonight?"

"We _____ to a disco. Do you want to come?"

d. "Oh no! John just fell off the ladder."

"Don't worry, we _____ help him."



Read the text carefully.

My name is Charles and I'm from England. In a few months, I'm going to Australia. It's a journey that takes around twenty-two hours, but I'm going to enjoy it. I believe that in the future, there will be a machine that can teleport you to every destination. There are probably scientists who are working on that right now. There are so many other countries that I dream of visiting, but unfortunately I don't have much free time or much money...



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

- a. Charles is American. ☐
- b. He's going on a trip in a few weeks. ☐
- c. It's a 22-hour flight. ☐
- d. Charles doesn't want to visit other countries. ☐
- e. He has a lot of money. ☐

2. Answer the questions.

- a. Where is Charles from?

- b. Where is he going in a few months?

- c. How long does the trip take?

- d. What does Charles think scientists will invent one day?

- e. Does he have a lot of time to travel?

- f. Why doesn't he travel more often?

3. Connect the phrases to make sentences.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| There are scientists | • | • | that you can hear is from outside. |
| The noise | • | • | who are shaping a totally new future. |
| The man | • | • | who is in charge of this restaurant? |
| Where is the person | • | • | that are over there are mine. |
| Those horses | • | • | whose car crashed is talking to the police officer. |

4. Cross out the nouns that are not in the correct column.

Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns	
☐	sugar	☐	milk
☐	book	☐	rice
☐	bread	☐	juice
☐	watch	☐	pencil
☐	chair	☐	table
☐	furniture	☐	water

5. Complete the sentences with *how much*, *how many*, *some* or *any*.

- a. I don't know. _____ coffe she drinks every day?
- b. _____ rice does Portugal export every year?
- c. I don't have _____ orange juice. I can give you _____ apple juice if you like.
- d. I need to buy _____ pens. I haven't got _____.
- e. _____ chairs are there in the room?
- f. I don't have a lot of time, but I can read _____ books in the summer.

6. Write sentences using the future with *will*.

- a. I / around the world / travel / one day

- b. you / do / when / you / grow up / what / ?

- c. I / you / your bags / with / help

7. Write sentences using the future with *going to*.

- a. We / to Thailand / travel / next year

- b. I / watch / a movie / after dinner

- c. What / you / do / now?

Os **adverbs of manner** indicam como uma determinada ação é executada.

- His mother drove **quickly** to the hospital. *A sua mãe conduziu depressa até ao hospital.*
- He played the saxophone **beautifully**. *Ele tocou saxofone lindamente.*

É frequente formarmos estes advérbios a partir de adjetivos, adding 'ly' to the adjective:

- beautiful – beautifully / quick – quickly / bad – badly

- Aos adjetivos terminados em **-y** mudamos para **-ily**. → happy – happily
- Aos adjetivos terminados em **-ble** mudamos para **-bly**. → possible – possibly
- No caso de alguns adjetivos de uma sílaba, o advérbio é igual ao adjetivo.
→ fast – fast, late – late, hard – hard
- Para o adjetivo **"good"**, o advérbio é **"well"**.
- Se um adjetivo terminar em **"ly"** não podemos formar um advérbio a partir deste – temos de recorrer a um outro tipo de expressão. → friendly – in a friendly way

Repara nos seguintes **adverbs of manner**:

completely	completamente	easily	facilmente
slowly	lentamente	frankly	francamente
probably	provavelmente	quickly	rapidamente
simply	simplesmente	suddenly	subitamente

Os **adverbs of place** indicam onde algo acontece:

- I'm going to take the dog **outside**. *Eu vou levar o cão lá fora.*
- Is Maria **there**? No, Maria isn't **here**. *A Maria está aí? Não, a Maria não está aqui.*

Repara nos seguintes **adverbs of place**:

here	aqui	anywhere	em qualquer parte / em parte alguma
there	ali	somewhere	algures
inside	dentro	nowhere	em nenhum lugar
outside	fora	everywhere	em toda a parte
upstairs	no andar superior	downstairs	no andar inferior

Os **adverbs of time** indicam quando algo acontece:

- **Yesterday** I went to the cinema. *Ontem fui ao cinema.*
- I'm studying English **now**. *Agora estou a estudar inglês.*

Repara nos seguintes **adverbs of time**:

now	agora	soon	brevemente
today	hoje	early	cedo
yesterday	ontem	next week / month / year	próxima semana / mês / ano
tonight	esta noite	last night / week / year	a noite/ semana / ano passado
tomorrow	amanhã	already	já

1. Choose the correct adverb of manner to fill in the gaps.

(Escolhe o advérbio de modo correto para preencher os espaços.)

fast

slowly

well

a. This bus is going so _____. We'll never get there on time.

quick

quickly

fastly

b. He solved the exercises _____ because they were very easy.

complete

completelly

completely

c. This TV is _____ ruined. It doesn't work anymore.

soon

probably

slowly

d. Please just wait a minute. I'm sure she'll _____ be here.

frankly

easily

suddenly

e. _____, he doesn't know what he's talking about.

2. Write sentences with the following words: (Escreve frases com as seguintes palavras:)

a. I told / is over there / the place / you about

b. can't / find / I / anywhere / her

c. were / everywhere / there / people

d. She / already / there / with / the boys / is

e. I / to bed / night / late / last / went / very

3. Write the missing adverbs of time. (Escreve os advérbios de tempo que faltam.)

a. I need your report _____, not tomorrow! I can't wait any longer.

b. "Will I see you _____ at Phil's?" "Yes, I'll meet you there at 10 pm."

c. It's too _____. I think I'm going to stay in bed.

d. How do you _____ know the answers? Nobody else does!

e. This year didn't go very well. I hope _____ will be better.

f. The movie will start _____. You won't have to wait too long.

g. You don't have to finish it today. Do it _____. He can wait another day.

Usamos o **Reported speech** quando queremos dar conta do que outra pessoa disse sem recorrermos a uma citação. A estrutura do **Reported speech** varia consoante o tipo de frase que queremos transformar: interrogativa, declarativa (afirmativa) ou imperativa (ordem, conselho).

Frase afirmativa:

Direct speech: "I'm at home. I'm studying English."

Reported speech: She **said** that she **was** at home and that she **was studying** English.

Repara que, neste exemplo, os verbos no **discurso direto**, estão no Present Simple (I'm) ou no Presente Contínuo (I'm studying), mas no **discurso indireto**, os verbos estão no Past Simple (She **was**) e no Past Continuous (she **was studying**), porque o **reporting verb** encontra-se no pretérito (she **said**).

Frase interrogativa:

Quando transformares uma pergunta do **discurso direto** para o **discurso indireto**, repara se a pergunta começa com um advérbio interrogativo. Se for o caso, deves integrá-lo no **discurso indireto**:

Direct speech: "How often do you go to the cinema?"

Reported speech: "I asked her **how often** she went to the cinema."

Caso a pergunta não comece com um advérbio, deves usar "if" ou "whether":

Direct speech: "Do you like going to the cinema?"

Reported speech: "She asked me **if / whether** I like going to the cinema."

Frase imperativa:

Quando quiseses reproduzir uma ordem, deves usar o verbo "tell" or "ask". O verbo principal da frase deve ser precedido de "to". Na negativa, o verbo principal deve ser precedido de "not to".

Direct speech: "Please, **open** the window!"

Reported speech: She **asked** him **to open** the window.

Direct speech: "Don't **open** the window!"

Reported speech: She **told** him not **to open** the window.

Pay attention!

Caso a frase no discurso direto contenha pronomes – demonstrative, possessives – ou advérbios de tempo ou lugar, deves transformá-los.

Direct speech	Reported speech
today	that day
yesterday	the day before / the previous day
now	then
here	there
next (week)	the following (week)
tomorrow	the following day / the day after
these (days)	those (days)
this (morning)	that (morning)

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
He said, "I like you."	He said that he liked you.
They said, " We are late."	They said that they were late.
They said to me , " You have to come with us ."	She told me that I had to come with them .
He asked her, "Where are you ?"	He asked her where I was.

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

Direct speech	Reported speech
this morning	
	then
next year	

Direct speech	Reported speech
	the following day
here	
	that day

2. Change the following statements into reported speech.

(Muda as seguintes afirmações para o discurso indireto.)

- a. "Jane drives a really cool car."

John said _____

- b. "I have a meeting tomorrow."

She said _____

- c. "These flowers are beautiful."

He said _____

- d. "John isn't here."

Laura told Mike that _____

- e. "Mark doesn't have time."

He said _____

3. Change the following questions into reported speech.

(Muda as seguintes perguntas para o discurso indireto.)

- a. "Do you like mushrooms?"

Rachel asked her _____

- b. "Where is your father now?"

She asked me _____

- c. "What time do you usually have dinner?"

The lady asked him _____

- d. "Does Paul like fish?"

Cindy asked him _____

- e. "What time are you leaving?"

He asked me _____

4. Change the following orders into reported speech and choose the appropriate verb.

(Muda as seguintes ordens para o discurso indireto e escolhe o verbo apropriado.)

- a. "Tidy your room and do your homework!"

His mother asked / told Robert _____

- b. "Don't make so much noise!"

My teacher asked / told me _____

- c. "Go to your room!"

He tasked / told her _____

- d. "Please, don't speak so quickly!"

She asked / told him _____

- e. "Can you help me find my pen, please?"

His classmate asked / told him _____

Para descrevermos alguém, tanto física como psicologicamente, recorremos aos seguintes adjetivos:

Describing appearance (Descrever o aspeto físico):

Complexion	fair clara	pale pálido	tanned bronzeada	dark morena
Height	tall alta	short baixa	average height estatura média	
Age	old velho	young novo	middle-aged meia-idade	
Build	thin magro	fat gordo	slim elegante	frail frágil
	plump cheio	well-built musculoso		
Hair	long comprido	short curto	wavy ondulado	curly encaracolado
	spiky espetado	grey grisalho	straight liso	bald careca

Describing character (Descrever a personalidade):

gentle	delicado	imaginative	imaginativo	active	ativo
sociable	sociável	generous	generoso	ambitious	ambicioso
dull	aborrecido	modest	modesto	selfish	egoísta
sensitive	sensível	reliable	confiável	friendly	amigável
sensible	sensato	confident	confiante	shy	tímido
aggressive	agressivo	independent	independente	naive	ingénua
introverted	introvertido	charming	encantador	stubborn	teimoso

1. Find ten words related for describing character.

(Descobre dez palavras relacionadas com a descrição psicológica.)

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

2. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate character adjective.

(Preenche os espaços com o adjetivo qualificador do carácter correto.)

sensitive

modest

selfish

a. John is a very _____ boy. He never shares his toys.

friendly

aggressive

naive

b. Julian is very popular because he's _____.

confident

reliable

introverted

c. Jenny always does what she promises to do. She's very _____.

sensible

generous

active

d. Sofia is _____. She thinks carefully about her decisions and doesn't do stupid things.

dull

independent

imaginative

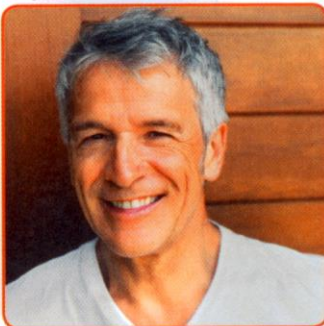
e. His work is very creative and _____. He's truly an artist.

3. Circle the adjective that best describes the persons in the picture.

(Circunda o adjetivo que melhor descreve as pessoas na imagem.)



- tall
- fat
- tanned



- young
- frail
- middle-aged



- selfish
- excited
- sensible



- shy
- friendly
- generous



- wavy hair
- short hair
- grey hair



- thin
- well-built
- fat



- curly hair
- bald
- spiky hair

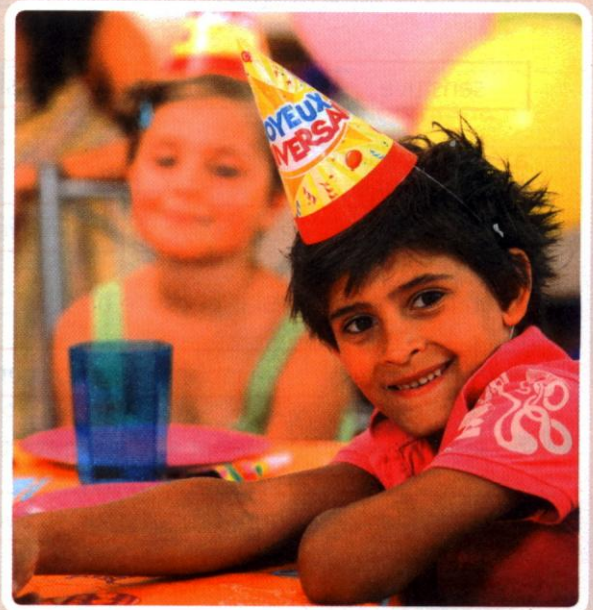


- gentle
- aggressive
- independent

Read the text carefully.

Hi, my name's William. I'm very shy, so it's very difficult for me to make new friends. Jack, one of my classmates, is very popular in my school and he makes new friends very easily. Wherever he is, he's always with a group of friends. Sometimes I wish I was more like him.

I turned twelve two days ago and not many people at school remembered my birthday. However, when I arrived home from school, I opened the door and suddenly more than thirty people came running to wish me a happy birthday. It was great! My family and friends were also very generous because I got lots of presents. I took a lot of pictures and yesterday I took them with me to school to show them off to my classmates. They thought the party was incredible! These pictures are also a good reminder of just how fortunate I am.



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

- a. William is less popular than Jack. ☐
- b. It was William's birthday two days ago. ☐
- c. His family didn't remember about his birthday. ☐
- d. His family and friends gave him a lot of presents. ☐
- e. William took pictures during the party. ☐
- f. His classmates liked the pictures. ☐

2. Answer the questions.

- a. What is William like?

- b. What is Jack like?

- c. Did a lot of friends at school wish William a happy birthday?

- d. What surprise did William get at home?

- e. What did William take with him to school the next day?

- f. What do the pictures represent?

3. Fill in each gap with an appropriate adverb of manner, place or time.

- a. Have you seen Jack? I can't find him _____.
- b. What are you doing out of bed so _____? It's 5 am!
- c. He's running too _____. He isn't going to win the race.
- d. She's not inside the house. Maybe she's _____ in the backyard.
- e. Mike is in his room. It's _____ on the first floor.
- f. _____ I stayed up all night, so today I feel very tired.

4. Change the following sentences into reported speech.

- a. Sara: "What's the time, Jake?"

Sara asked Jake _____

- b. Ben: "I have lessons tomorrow."

Ben said that _____

- c. Mother: "Don't hit your brother!"

My mother told me _____

- d. Valerie: "Do you like going to the cinema?"

Valerie asked me _____

- e. William: "I don't have time this morning."

William said _____

- f. Father: "Richard, why are you still in bed?"

Richard's father asked him _____

5. Circle the best description of the person in the picture.



- active
- shy
- selfish



- tall
- bald
- tanned



- modest
- confident
- aggressive



- ambitious
- sensitive
- well-built

O **Past Simple** é usado para nos referirmos a situações iniciadas e terminadas no passado.

Verb to be (Verbo ser/estar)

O verbo **to be** no **Past Simple** é construído da seguinte forma:

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Singular	I was at home.	I wasn't at home.	Was I at home?
	You were at home.	You weren't at home.	Were you at home?
	He / She / It was at home.	He / She / It wasn't at home.	Was he / she / it at home?
Plural	We were at home.	We weren't at home.	Were we at home?
	You were at home.	You weren't at home.	Were you at home?
	They were at home.	They weren't at home.	Were they at home?

Regular verbs (Verbos regulares)

No caso dos **verbos regulares** a afirmativa forma-se acrescentando **-ed** ao verbo. Para formar a negativa e a interrogativa utilizamos o verbo auxiliar **to do** no pretérito (**did**) seguido do verbo principal no infinitivo.

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative	
I	walk ed .	I	didn't walk.	I	Did walk?
You		You		you	
He / She / It		He / She / It		he / she / it	
We		We		we	
You		You		you	
They		They		they	

Pay attention!

Toma ainda atenção a estas terminações dos verbos regulares.

consonant + y
study → studied

consonant + vowel + consonant
stop → stop**ped**

ending in -e
arrive → arriv**ed**

Irregular verbs (Verbos irregulares)

No caso dos **verbos irregulares** a negativa e a interrogativa formam-se do mesmo modo que para os **verbos regulares**: verbo auxiliar **to do** no pretérito (**did**) seguido do verbo principal no infinitivo. Para a afirmativa não há uma regra de formação única, devendo memorizar-se os verbos.

Abaixo encontra alguns exemplos:

Infinitive	Past Simple
become	became
begin	began
break	broke
come	came
do	did
drink	drank
drive	drove

Infinitive	Past Simple
find	found
get	got
give	gave
go	went
leave	left
lose	lost
meet	met

Infinitive	Past Simple
ride	rode
speak	spoke
spend	spent
sing	sang
take	took
win	won
write	wrote

1. Write the Past Simple of the verbs. (Escreve o *Past Simple* dos verbos.)

Infinitive	Past Simple
play	played
write	wrote
win	won
live	lived
study	studied

Infinitive	Past Simple
meet	met
paint	painted
carry	carried
walk	walked
find	found

2. Change the sentences into the Past Simple. (Muda as frases para o *Past Simple*.)

a. Are you happy?

b. I eat a lot of food.

c. I don't visit my grandfather.

d. He sings at a bar near where I live.

3. Write the verbs in the Past Simple. (Escreve os verbos no *Past Simple*.)

a. Last week, John _____ (drive) to Oxford.

b. _____ (Rachel / sleep) at home last night?

c. We _____ (not / be) very lucky with the weather in Mexico.

d. What countries _____ (visit / you) in Europe?

e. Yesterday I _____ (ride) my bicycle all the way to the beach.

f. I'm sad because William _____ (not / want) to play with me.

g. I _____ (find) it. It _____ (be) here all along.

h. She is a nice girl. Where _____ (meet / you) her?

4. Write the verb in the Present Simple or Past Simple.

(Escreve o verbo no *Present Simple* ou no *Past Simple*.)

a. He always _____ (say) that when he's angry.

b. I _____ (go) to the cinema last week.

c. We _____ (go) to the cinema every week.

d. My son _____ (study) a lot for the test last weekend.

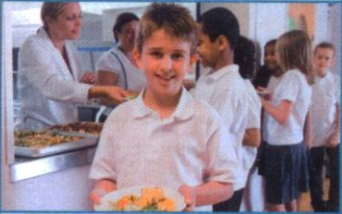
e. On Mondays it _____ (be) difficult for me to wake up early.

f. Why _____ (miss / you) the bus yesterday?



School facilities (Instalações escolares)

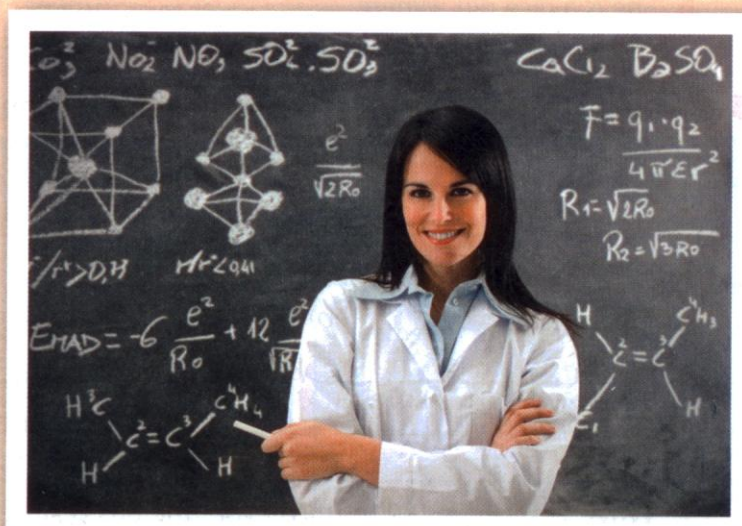
Estas são algumas das infraestruturas presentes nas escolas.

			
Art room sala de artes	computer room sala de informática	gymnasium ginásio	football pitch campo de futebol
			
library biblioteca	Science laboratory laboratório de Ciências	playground recreio	toilet casa de banho
			
canteen cantina	headmaster's office gabinete do diretor	bar bar	classroom sala de aula

School subjects (Disciplinas escolares)

Estas são algumas das disciplinas escolares.

English	Inglês
French	Francês
German	Alemão
Spanish	Espanhol
Portuguese	Português
History	História
Geography	Geografia
Mathematics	Matemática
Science	Ciências
Physical Education	Educação Física
Chemistry	Química
Physics	Física
Computer science	Informática
Art	Educação Visual



1. Label the pictures with the appropriate school facilities.

(Legenda as imagens com as instalações escolares adequadas.)



a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____

2. Complete the sentences with school facilities. (Completa as frases com instalações escolares.)

- a. There are lessons in the _____
- b. We have lunch in the _____
- c. Students can play football in the _____
- d. We do P.E. in the _____
- e. We play in the _____
- f. We read books in the _____

3. Find ten school subjects. (Encontra dez disciplinas escolares.)

O	S	N	E	S	A	U	G	G	H	A
H	C	A	E	T	S	R	O	H	E	H
S	I	M	E	N	G	L	I	S	H	N
I	E	R	T	R	F	F	E	E	A	E
N	N	E	R	R	A	U	U	M	G	I
A	C	G	E	O	G	R	A	P	H	Y
P	E	N	S	U	E	O	T	A	M	I
S	C	I	T	A	M	E	H	T	A	M
H	Y	R	O	T	S	I	H	E	A	Y
E	O	C	E	N	P	A	S	A	R	N
P	O	Y	E	S	E	A	E	C	G	Y

4. Complete the sentences with school subjects. (Completa as frases com disciplinas escolares.)

- a. You study about the past in _____
- b. You become more flexible in _____
- c. You learn about Excel and Word in _____
- d. You learn how to solve equations in _____
- e. You practice drawing in _____

Linking words (Conjunções)

As **linking words** são palavras que ligam as orações de uma frase de uma forma lógica.

and	e
but	mas
or	ou
because	porque
when	quando
so	por isso / logo / portanto
while	enquanto



Observa os seguintes exemplos:

I like chocolate and ice cream.	<i>Eu gosto de chocolate e de gelado.</i>
I like watching TV but I don't like soap operas.	<i>Eu gosto de ver televisão mas não gosto de novelas.</i>
You can do the homework now or you can do it later.	<i>Podes fazer o trabalho de casa agora ou podes fazê-lo mais tarde.</i>
You lost your money because you weren't careful.	<i>Perdeste o teu dinheiro porque não tiveste cuidado.</i>
When I arrived, my friends were already gone. My friends were already gone when I arrived.	<i>Quando cheguei, os meus amigos já tinham saído. Os meus amigos já tinham saído quando eu cheguei.</i>
My friends weren't there, so I went back home.	<i>Os meus amigos não estavam lá, por isso fui para casa.</i>
While I cook, she washes dishes. I cook while she washes dishes.	<i>Enquanto eu cozinho ela lava os pratos. Eu cozinho enquanto ela lava os pratos.</i>

Pay attention!

When – Se começares a frase com **when**, não te esqueças de separar as orações com uma vírgula.

While – Se começares a frase com **while**, não te esqueças de separar as orações com uma vírgula.

So – A linking word **so** é usada no meio de duas orações, normalmente precedida de uma vírgula.

1. Write a linking word to complete the sentences. (Escreve uma *linking word* para completar as frases.)

when | because | but | so | or | and | while

- I like watching TV _____ playing computer. They are my favourite activities.
- _____ I am studying, I don't like to be distracted.
- He's wet _____ it's raining and he was playing outside.
- You have a test tomorrow, _____ go to your room and study.
- The weather is perfect _____ I can't go out. I have too many things to do.
- Are you going to bed _____ are you going to stay up all night?
- _____ he got to school, he realised he didn't have his wallet with him!

2. Connect the phrases to make sentences. (Liga as orações para formar frases.)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| You didn't study, | • | • | because I tripped on the chair. |
| While the teacher was speaking, | • | • | so you didn't get a good mark. |
| When he arrived at the cinema, | • | • | I wasn't paying attention. |
| I fell over | • | • | but I don't like codfish. |
| Go to your room | • | • | he noticed that it was closed. |
| I like sushi | • | • | and be quiet! |

3. Find the mistakes in the following sentences and write the correct version.

(Encontra os erros nas frases que se seguem e reescreve-as.)

a. I don't like salad I but eat it.

b. because I every day go running it's very healthy.

c. I was sleeping while the burglar broke in.

d. I was taking a shower she turned off when the hot water.

e. So you don't do as I say, you will get into trouble.

f. But I don't have time, I will go there anyway.

4. Write sentences with the words given. (Escreve frases com as palavras fornecidas.)

a. I / a bike / , / my brother / was playing / football. / while / was riding

b. a very good / because / every day. / I'm / swimmer / I swim

c. me / you / please / when / ready. / tell / are

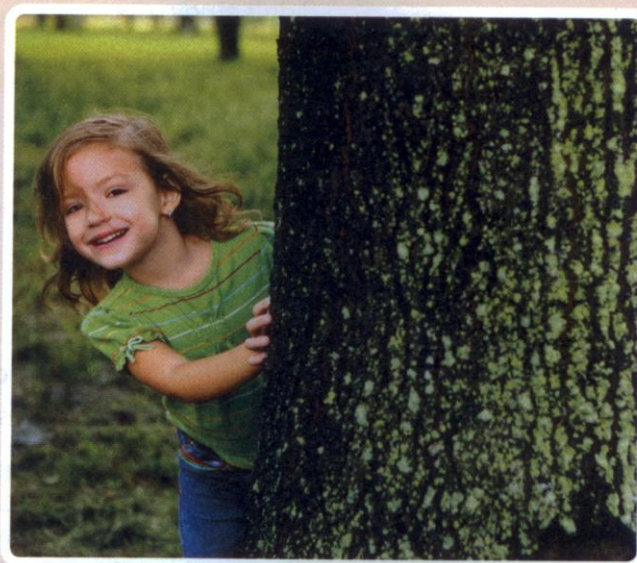
d. you / Porto / Lisbon / flying / airport / from / are / or / ?

e. they / that toy / , / so / I / something else. / had / bought / already

f. my / and / chips / favourite food / is / fish

Read the text carefully.

Hi! My name's Sarah. Yesterday morning I played hide and seek with five of my friends. While I counted to 50, my friends had to hide somewhere in school. Some of the possible places to hide were the canteen, the gymnasium, the playground, the bar and the toilet. We had so much fun! I found out where all of them were hiding because I know the school very well! After that, we went to class. We had Geography, Physical Education and Mathematics. Physical Education is one of my favourite subjects because I have the opportunity to play basketball. When the Mathematics lesson finally finished, I walked home because I live near the school.



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

- a. Sarah played hide and seek with six friends. ☐
- b. Her friends hid near her house. ☐
- c. It was a boring game. ☐
- d. She didn't find anyone. ☐
- e. Sarah had three different subjects yesterday. ☐
- f. She didn't ride her bicycle back home. ☐

2. Answer the questions.

a. What game did Sarah play?

b. What did her friends have to do?

c. Did she find them?

d. What did they do after the game?

e. What's the subject that Sarah really likes?

f. How did she go home?

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct linking word.

- a. Skydiving sounds exciting _____ I don't think I will do it.
- b. Would you like some ice cream _____ a cake?
- c. I'm not going out _____ I have some homework to do.
- d. _____ I was watching TV, my brother was studying for a big test.
- e. Call me _____ you arrive home.
- f. I'm crying _____ he hit me!

4. Label the pictures.



- a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____

5. Complete the sentences with the school subjects.

- a. We learn how to draw in _____.
- b. We get better at adding and multiplying in _____.
- c. We learn about computers in _____.
- d. We learn more about the past in _____.
- e. We discover new things about nature in _____.
- f. We find out where countries are in _____.

6. Fill in the gaps with the present or past simple.

- a. How often _____ (stay) up late?
- b. Last week I _____ (go) to a friend's house. We had a lot of fun!
- c. On Sundays many people _____ (spend) time with their families.
- d. Where _____ (be) you yesterday?

7. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in the past simple.

Last week I _____ (go) to the cinema with my friends. We _____ (buy) some popcorn and sodas. We _____ (eat) and _____ (drink) a lot! We _____ (see) a fantastic movie and _____ (have) a lot of fun there. We _____ (spend) about two hours at the cinema. I even _____ (write) and _____ (publish) a review about it in the school magazine. Later that week, when I _____ (get) to school, some of my friends _____ (speak) to me about my review because they _____ (not / like) the movie. I _____ (not / try) to convince them about the quality of the movie. It's their opinion.

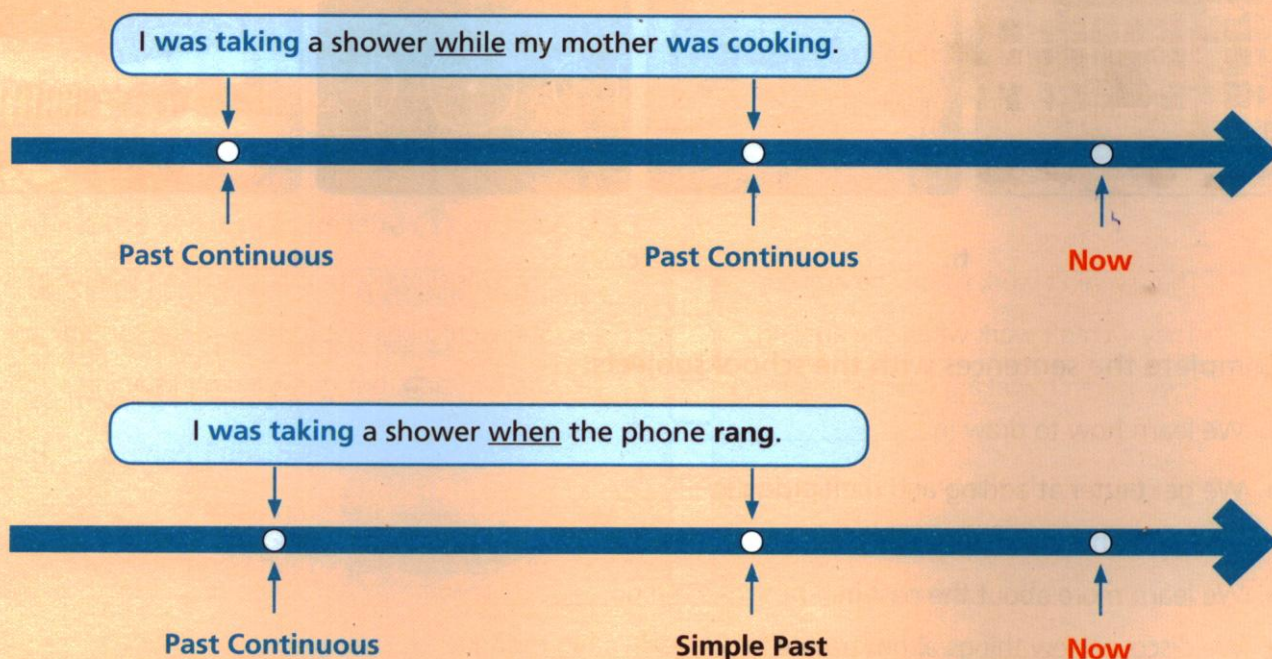
O **Past Continuous** é usado, principalmente, para referir ações passadas que tenham sido interrompidas no decurso da sua ação ou para referir duas ações paralelas no passado.

Observa o seguinte exemplo sobre uma ação no passado que foi interrompida:

- I **was taking** a shower when the phone rang.
- Eu **estava a tomar** um duche quando o telefone tocou.

No seguinte exemplo há duas ações paralelas no passado.

- I **was taking** a shower while my mother **was cooking**.
- Eu **estava a tomar** um duche enquanto a minha mãe **estava a cozinhar**.



O **Past Continuous** é construído com o verbo **to be** no **past simple** e o verbo principal no gerúndio (**ing**).

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Singular	I was sleeping.	I wasn't sleeping.	Was I sleeping?
	You were sleeping.	You weren't sleeping.	Were you sleeping?
	He / She / It was sleeping.	He / She / It wasn't sleeping.	Was he / she / it sleeping?
Plural	We were sleeping.	We weren't sleeping.	Were we sleeping?
	You were sleeping.	You weren't sleeping.	Were you sleeping?
	They were sleeping.	They weren't sleeping.	Were they sleeping?

1. Complete the table in the Past Continuous. (Completa a tabela no *Past Continuous*.)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
		Was I dreaming?
	You weren't playing.	
He / She / It was running.		
	We weren't reading.	
		Were you sleeping?
They were laughing.		

2. Choose the correct option. (Escolhe a opção correta.)

2.1.

- ☐ a. I was run downstairs when I saw her.
☐ b. I is running downstairs when I saw her.
☐ c. I was running downstairs when I saw her.

2.2.

- ☐ a. When they called, she was watching TV.
☐ b. When they call, she watch TV.
☐ c. When they were calling, she watched TV.

2.3.

- ☐ a. They weren't work when she arrived.
☐ b. They weren't work when she arriving.
☐ c. They weren't working when she arrived.

2.4.

- ☐ a. She was singing, but they weren't listening.
☐ b. She were singing, but they weren't listening.
☐ c. She was sing, but they weren't listening.

3. Fill in the gaps with the Past Continuous.

(Preenche os espaços colocando os verbos no *Past Continuous*.)

- a. I _____ (dream) when he woke me up.
b. What _____ (think / you)? You made a big mistake.
c. I _____ (do) my homework when my friend called.
d. She had an accident because she _____ (drive) too fast.
e. Peter _____ (watch) TV while I _____ (try) to talk to him.
f. When Jack arrived I _____ (clean) my room.

4. Complete with the Past Simple and / or Past Continuous.

(Completa com o *Past Simple* e / ou o *Past Continuous*.)

- a. I _____ (read) my e-mails when the phone suddenly _____ (ring).
b. She _____ (have) dinner when she _____ (notice) she was late.
c. What _____ (do / you) while she _____ (study) in her bedroom?
d. When I _____ (arrive), Chloe _____ (sleep).
e. What _____ (you / do) when she _____ (come) in?
f. I _____ (arrive) at eight o'clock to pick you up but you _____ (sleep / still).
g. It's funny that you _____ (mention) it because I _____ (think / just) about it.

O **Present Perfect** é usado principalmente para referir ações que tiveram lugar numa altura indeterminada de um momento no passado.

→ I **have** already **seen** that movie. *Eu já vi esse filme.*
(Não estou a dizer quando o vi. Apenas estou a dizer que já o vi.)

O **Present Perfect** pode também ser usado para fazer referência a ações que tiveram início num momento anterior ao presente, mas que se prolongam até ao presente (normalmente a frase inicia-se com 'for' ou 'since'.

→ I **have studied** English for two years. *Estudo Inglês há dois anos.*

O **Present Perfect** é ainda, muitas vezes, utilizado com os seguintes advérbios: **ever** (alguma vez), **never** (nunca), **yet** (ainda), **since** (desde), **already** (já) – Os advérbios **already** e **never** são colocados entre o verbo auxiliar **have** e o verbo principal.

→ I **haven't seen** the movie **yet**. *Ainda não vi o filme.*

→ I **have never seen** this movie. *Eu nunca vi este filme.*

O **Present Perfect** é construído com o verbo auxiliar **to have** e o verbo principal no **Past Participle**.

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Singular	I have won .	I haven't won .	Have I won?
	You have won .	You haven't won .	Have you won?
	He / She / It has won .	He / She / It hasn't won .	Has he / she / it won?
Plural	We have won .	We haven't won .	Have we won?
	You have won .	You haven't won .	Have you won?
	They have won .	They haven't won .	Have they won?

Na seguinte lista podes consultar alguns dos verbos mais comuns nas três formas: **Infinitive**, **Past Simple** e **Past Participle**.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
come	came	come
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
find	found	found
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
drive	drove	driven

1. Write the past participle form of the following verbs.

(Escreva a forma past participle dos seguintes verbos.)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| a. do | _____ | e. walk | _____ | i. get | _____ |
| b. become | _____ | f. drive | _____ | j. leave | _____ |
| c. give | _____ | g. find | _____ | k. break | _____ |
| d. study | _____ | h. go | _____ | l. begin | _____ |

2. Complete the table in the Present Perfect. (Completa a tabela no Present Perfect.)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
		Have I been asleep?
	You haven't played.	
He has run.		
	We haven't read.	
		Have you been to London?
They have left.		

3. Fill in the blanks using the Present Perfect.

(Preenche os espaços em branco com o Present Perfect.)

- John and Carol _____ (not / see) the movie yet.
- _____ (see / you) Rachel? I can't find her.
- They _____ (finish) their test. It was hard.
- _____ (do / they) their English homework?
- I _____ (write / already) all my e-mails. Now I can play computer games.
- I can't believe it. I _____ (win) the game!

4. Write full sentences in the Present Perfect.

(Escreve frases completas no Present Perfect.)

- I / not see / my friends / in a long time. _____
- you / ever / write / a book? _____
- They / never / be / to Spain. _____
- you / call / him / yet? _____
- John and Sarah / be married / already / for ten years _____
- I / the movie / yet / not see _____

As **conditional clauses – type 1** são frases nas quais se expressa uma condição para que determinada ação aconteça. No **conditional – type 1** a condição é provável.

- A estrutura é a seguinte:

→ **If + Present Simple + Future** com **will**

→ **If** you **arrive** early, you **will have** a seat. *Se chegares cedo, terás lugar.*

→ **If** you **choose** our services, we **will contact** you regularly.

Se escolher os nossos serviços, iremos contactá-lo regularmente.

- Se a frase começar com a oração principal, não deves separar as orações com uma vírgula.

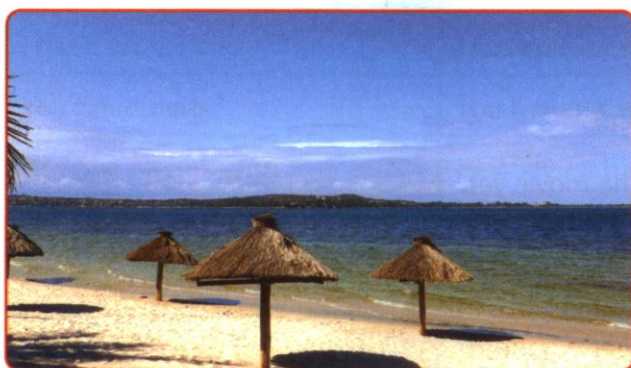
→ You **will have** a seat **if** you **arrive** early. *Terás lugar se chegares cedo.*

→ We **will contact** you regularly **if** you **choose** our services.

Iremos contactá-lo regularmente se escolher os nossos serviços.

1. Describe the pictures using the conditional – type 1.

(Descreve as imagens usando o *conditional – tipo 1*.)



a. it / be / sunny / I go / beach

If _____



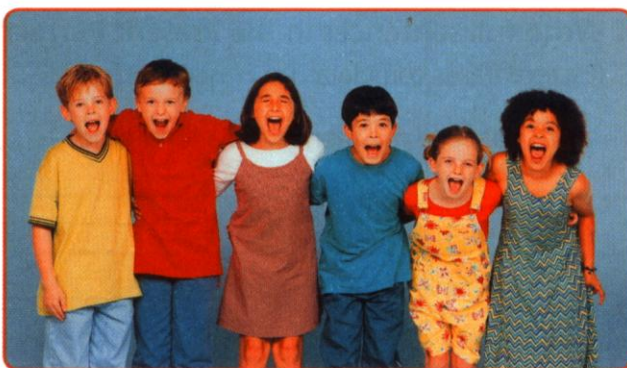
b. I / have / enough money / I / buy / a new TV

If _____



c. you / arrive / late / you / miss the train.

If _____



d. you / not scream / she / not hear / you.

If _____

2. Connect the phrases to make sentences. (Liga as orações para construíres frases.)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|
| If you hide behind the tree, | • | • | you'll know more words. |
| If you don't hurry, | • | • | he'll see you. |
| If you read more books, | • | • | we'll be late. |
| If she doesn't eat, | • | • | their teacher will be angry. |
| If they don't do their homework | • | • | she'll be hungry. |

3. Complete the conditional sentences. (Completa as frases condicionais.)

- a. If you _____ (not / behave), you _____ (get) a bad mark.
b. If she _____ (wear) a raincoat, she _____ (not / get) wet.
c. I _____ (not / talk) to you if you _____ (not / keep) my secret.
d. If he _____ (leave) now, I _____ (never / talk) to him again.
e. If our students _____ (work) hard, their results _____ (be) a lot better.
f. If you _____ (wait) a minute, she _____ (be) here with Jack.

4. Use the words given and make sentences in the first conditional.

(Usa as palavras dadas e constrói frases no *first conditional*.)

- a. she / not go to England / not practise her English

- b. she / not go to France / her family / not be happy

- c. he has time / help you

- d. I see Kate / give her the letter

- e. she / not happy / not lend her the money

- f. I / go to Paris / visit the Eiffel Tower

- g. it / be / hot / I / go / to the beach

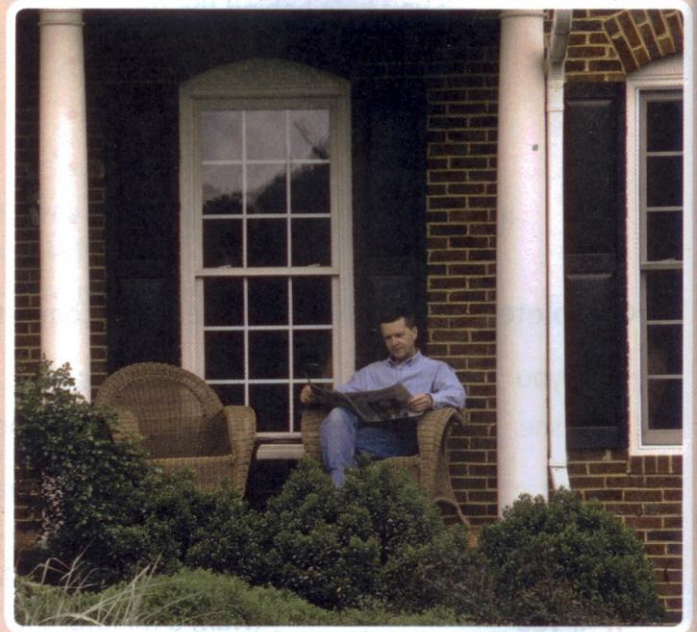
- h. I / make / a lot of / money / travel to / Thailand

- i. not go to / the disco / arrive very late

- j. you / don't wear / boots / hurt your feet

Read the text carefully.

Hello there. My name's Albert. I have read many books and I have told many stories but one of the best stories happened while I was reading a book a few years ago on the porch of my house. The birds were singing and some children were outside playing games and having fun. I have never seen such a beautiful day! My wife was sitting next to me and she was watching the children. They probably reminded her of our youth. One of the children kicked the ball and it landed on our porch. My wife looked at me and said: "If you don't kick the ball back, I will!" I stood up and kicked it as hard as I could. For a second, I was twelve years old again. It felt wonderful!



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

- a. Albert doesn't like reading.
- b. Some children were at home playing computer games.
- c. It was a very beautiful day.
- d. Albert was sitting alone.
- e. Albert's wife didn't want to do anything with the ball.
- f. Albert enjoyed kicking the ball.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

2. Answer the questions.

- a. What was Albert doing on his porch?

- b. What were the children doing?

- c. What was Albert's wife doing?

- d. Where did the ball land?

- e. Did Albert kick the ball?

- f. How did Albert feel?

3. Complete the table in the Past Continuous.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
		Was I cooking?
	You weren't listening.	
He / She / It was moving.		
	We weren't talking.	
		Were you studying?
They were singing.		

4. Complete with the Past Continuous or the Past Simple.

- I _____ (take) out my wallet when someone _____ (steal) it.
- While I _____ (rest) in the living room Kate _____ (work) in the kitchen.
- When Jane _____ (see) it was me, she _____ (run) in my direction.
- I _____ (cook) when I _____ (hear) on the radio what happened.
- Where _____ (you / go) last week when I _____ (see) you?
- When I _____ (be) little, I _____ (not / like) gymnastics.

5. Fill in the gaps using the Present Perfect.

- I need to go to bed. I _____ (not / sleep) for 16 hours.
- _____ (you / see) the latest Johnny Depp movie?
- I _____ (never / touch) a dolphin!
- _____ (she / speak) to you yet?
- He _____ (just / write) you this letter.
- They told me that _____ (they / already / travel) around the world!

6. Connect the phrases to make sentences.

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| It's raining. If you go out now, | • | • you won't sleep well. |
| You will fall over | • | • you'll get all wet. |
| He looks tired. If he continues working, | • | • I'll cook the best food ever. |
| If you buy the groceries, | • | • he'll fall asleep at the computer. |
| If you watch that horror movie, | • | • it will eventually break down. |
| If you don't get your car fixed, | • | • if you don't do your shoelaces up. |

Read the text carefully.

Hi! My name is James. Let me tell you about an amazing trip I went on. Last year my whole family and I went to this beautiful place: Thailand. I loved Thailand. This trip was perfect because we had the chance to visit a very famous beach called Maya Bay. A lot of people know it because of the movie "The Beach", which stars Leonardo DiCaprio. It's great, you should watch it! I'm sure you will love it. My family loved Maya Bay, too. My parents thought it was very romantic and my grandparents considered it a nice place to relax but on the days that were very hot they stayed in the hotel. I was always in the water with my uncle. He swims very well. He taught me how to swim better.



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

a. James travelled alone.

☐

b. He thought the beach was horrible.

☐

c. A lot of people know Maya Bay from a movie.

☐

d. His grandparents didn't go on the trip.

☐

e. James spent a lot of time visiting cities.

☐

2. Answer the questions.

a. Where did James travel to?

b. Who did he travel with?

c. What's the name of the beach?

d. What was his parent's opinion of the beach?

3. Write the following sentences in reported speech.

a. "Bill 's never at home."

Sally said _____

b. Peter: "Sue, why doesn't Ted answer the phone?"

Peter asked Sue _____

c. "Sam, lock the door on your way out."

Liz told _____

d. "Fred, do you work at the factory?"

Mary asked Fred _____

e. Teacher: "Don't leave this room."

The teacher told the student _____

4. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the Present Simple or the Past Simple.

a. Every year I _____ (go) to a different country.

b. I _____ (travel) to Thailand last year. It _____ (be) an incredible trip.

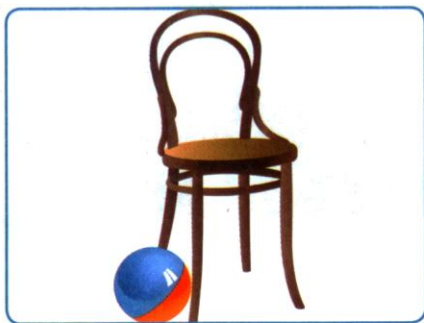
c. My friends and I _____ (visit) Bangkok in 2010.

d. In the morning he always _____ (brush) his teeth.

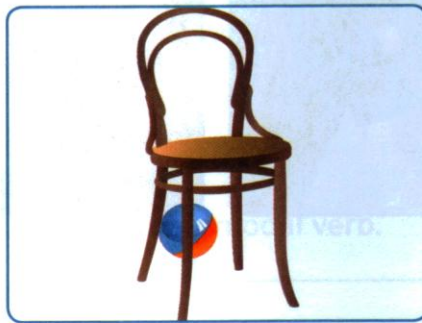
e. Yesterday he _____ (cook) duck for dinner.

5. Where is the ball?

Complete with the prepositions of place.



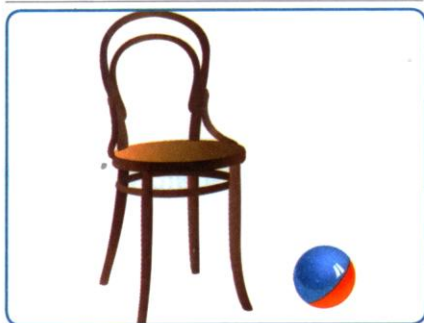
a. The ball is _____



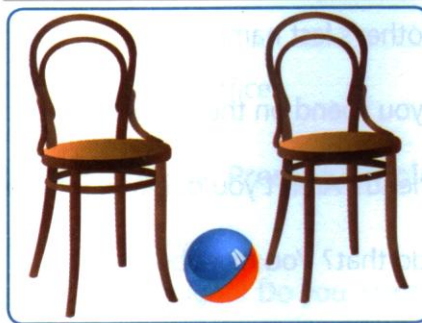
b. The ball is _____



c. The ball is _____



d. The ball is _____



e. The ball is _____



f. The ball is _____

Final test 1

6. Join the sentences using the relative pronouns *who*, *which*, *that* or *whose*.

1. That's the television set. I like it.

2. I have a brother. His favourite colour is red.

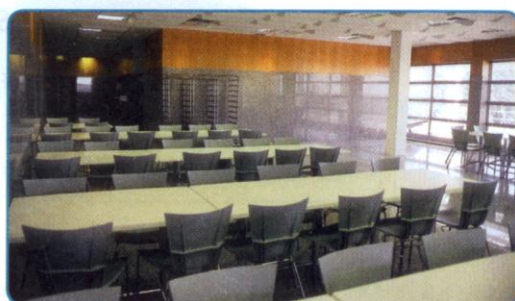
3. Bill Gates is a multi-millionaire. He has set up a foundation to help other people.

4. I'm going to buy the ring. She chose it.

7. Where do you do the following?



a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____

8. Complete the sentences with question words.

a. _____'s your mother's last name?

b. _____ time do you spend on the Internet every day?

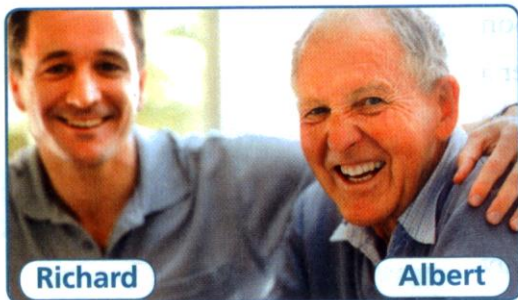
c. _____ is your friend? Aren't you going to introduce him to me?

d. _____ did you do that? You must be crazy!

e. _____ are you coming to visit us? It's been so long since your last visit!

f. _____ should we meet? I live near Lisbon.

9. Compare the following people.



a. Albert _____ (old)
Richard.



b. Jack _____ (tall)



c. The snail is one of _____
animals on Earth. (slow)



d. The pink ball _____ the
blue ball (big)

10. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- What is he talking _____?
- Who is she talking _____?
- Robin Williams is famous _____ his very talented acting.
- I'm so bored _____ these exercises!
- I don't want to be rude _____ you but please stop talking.
- I spent the whole week studying. I'm ready _____ the test.

11. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb.

- _____ I go to the toilet?
- You _____ do what your doctor told you. You still don't look very well.
- It's ten o'clock. I'm not sure but I think he _____ at home by now.
- You don't have to do that. I'm a grown man. I _____ do it myself!
- You _____ disobey a police officer.

12. Complete the sentences with verbs in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

- I _____ (run) 5 km every day.
- What _____ (you / do) tonight? Do you want to go out?
- She _____ (go) to the gymnasium once a week but she says it's not enough.
- What _____ (you / read) right now?

Read the text carefully.

One day, my friends and I didn't have any afternoon lessons so we decided to go for a walk after lunch. After a few hours of walking around, we found what looked like an abandoned building. Richard said that we should go back because it was getting dark. Sam made fun of Richard, saying that he was scared. When we finally convinced Richard to stay with us, we climbed the wall around the building. It didn't look that dangerous at first but Richard was right and it really was getting dark very quickly. We heard some strange noises coming from the back of the building. Sam decided to investigate and that's when he found that the noises were coming from a big, old, dusty door. Sam opened the door and then we realised that we were back at school, in the gymnasium.



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

a. They decided to skip lessons in the afternoon.

☐

b. They thought it was an abandoned building.

☐

c. They didn't go into the building because it was getting dark.

☐

d. They walked to the door because they saw something.

☐

e. It was Richard who opened the door.

☐

2. Answer the questions.

a. What did they decide to do after lunch?

b. What did Richard want to do?

c. Was it getting dark?

d. What did they see when they opened the door?

3. Place the words in order.

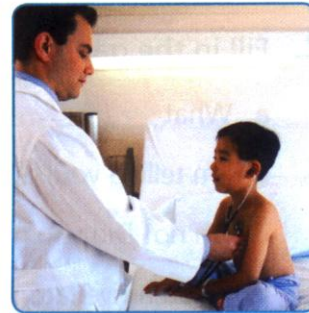
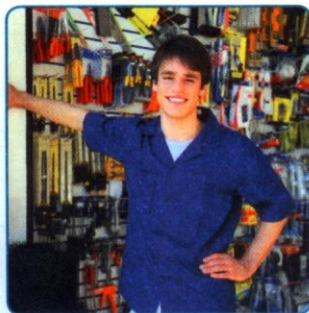
a.

☐	☐	☐	☐
chairs	five	brown	old

b.

☐	☐	☐	☐
men	two	short	Spanish

4. What are the following jobs?



a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____

5. Write the following nouns in the correct column.

game	desk	hair
teacher	salt	butter
bag	fruit	water

Countable	Uncountable

6. Write the verbs in the correct tense (Present Simple, Past Simple or Past Continuous).

A week ago I _____ (have) a Geography test. It _____ (be) very difficult, so I _____ (not expect) to get a good grade. I _____ (be) always nervous when I _____ (take) tests. During the test I _____ (look) to my left and I _____ (see) that my classmate _____ (cheat). Yesterday our teacher _____ (tell) us our grades and I _____ (be) very happy now. I _____ (get) a very good mark, but my classmate _____ (fail).

7. Write the sentences in the interrogative and negative.

- a. The economic situation is very unstable.

_____ ?

- b. His children went to school yesterday.

_____ ?

- c. She has finished the book.

_____ ?

8. Fill in the gaps with the correct future form.

- a. What _____ (you / do) tomorrow?

- b. I'm telling you! Someday I _____ (be) the President.

- c. Oh no! Did you hurt yourself? Don't stand up, I _____ (help) you.

- d. If you arrive late, I _____ (not / wait) for you.

9. Fill in the gaps with the Present Simple or Past Simple.

- a. I _____ (be) sixteen years old. I'm still very young.

- b. "Do you want to trade stickers?" "What stickers _____ (have / you)?"

- c. I _____ (not / have) many.

- d. We should talk to Jack. He _____ (be) the king of collectors.

- e. He _____ (have) many stickers.

10. Write sentences using the words in brackets.

- a. He watches TV before he goes to bed. (often)

- b. I am late for school. (never)

- c. Jane does her homework. (rarely)

- d. She waits for me after school. (always)

11. Write conditional sentences – type 1. Follow the example (Alice)

get wet / rain / he *If it rains, he will get wet.*

a. she / arrive late / teacher / angry

b. you / start now / finish / before lunch

c. have an accident / you / drive too fast

12. Write the past participle of the following verbs.

a. find _____

e. sing _____

i. leave _____

b. become _____

f. drink _____

j. have _____

c. go _____

g. get _____

k. do _____

d. read _____

h. begin _____

l. finish _____

13. Write questions for the following answers.

a. _____ ?

I went to school.

b. _____ ?

She arrived at five o'clock.

c. _____ ?

She met Richard.

d. _____ ?

I'm going by train.

14. Choose the correct adverb of place to fill in the gaps.

somewhere

anywhere

everywhere

a. I can't find Mary _____.

downstairs

anywhere

nowhere

b. I looked all over my flat for my cat but couldn't find it _____.

nowhere

downstairs

everywhere

c. After the children's birthday party, the house was a real mess: toys on the floor, and food _____.

here

nowhere

outside

d. Take your raincoat. It's raining _____.

File 1

1. Am I intelligent? / I am not intelligent.; You are intelligent. / Are you intelligent?; He is intelligent. / He is not intelligent.; We are intelligent. / Are we intelligent?; Are you intelligent? / You are not intelligent.; They are intelligent. / They are not intelligent.
2.
 - Mary and Jane are not at school. / Are Mary and Jane at school?
 - Richard is not great with computers. Is Richard great with computers?
 - We are not always nice to him! / Are we always nice to him?
 - She is not ready for lunch. / Is she ready for lunch?
3.
 - are; b. isn't; c. are; d. am not; e. are; f. isn't; g. are; h. is

File 2

1. I have got a test. / I haven't got a test; Have you got a ball? / You haven't got a ball.; She has got a brother. / Has she got a brother?; Have you got a cat? / You haven't got a cat.; We have got a job. / Have we got a job?; They have got a car. / They haven't got a car.
2.
 - Richard hasn't got a yellow car. / Has Richard got a yellow car?
 - John and Alice have got time to go to the disco. / Have John and Alice got time to go to the disco?
 - It has got a place to sleep. / It hasn't got a place to sleep.
 - She hasn't got a lot of friends in her town. / Has she got a lot of friends in her town?
3.
 - have got; b. haven't got; c. Has it got; d. has got; e. have you got; f. hasn't got; g. Have you got

File 3

1. Do I clean the car? / I don't clean the car.; You go to school. / You don't go to school.; He eats pork. / Does he eat pork?; We have time. / We don't have time.; Do you study English? / You don't study English.; They watch TV. / Do they watch TV?
2.
 - drinks; b. watch; c. go; d. play; e. don't eat; f. Does she ride; g. doesn't have
3.
 - She doesn't get up at seven o'clock.
 - They don't walk to school.
 - It doesn't have a bone in its mouth.
 - I don't like this car.

4.

- I read a lot of books.
- Do you have time?
- She doesn't like the rain.
- They don't drive a car.
- It isn't sleeping.
- I watch TV every day.

File 4

1.
 - I usually start studying at twelve o'clock.
 - I receive a lot of presents on my birthday.
 - In winter I go to Serra da Estrela to play with snow.
 - At the weekend there is no school.
2.
 - In; b. At; c. In; d. on; e. at; f. On; g. In; h. at
3.
 - The ball is between the sofa and the armchair.
 - The phone is on the table.
 - The TV is in front of the sofa.
 - The videogame console is under the TV.
 - The dog is in the box next to the TV.

File 5

1.
 - 1 – never; 2 – rarely; 3 – sometimes; 4 – often; 5 – usually; 6 – always
2.
 - He never watches TV at night.
 - They always clean the house on Saturdays.
 - I am often tired at the end of the week.
 - My students rarely get to school on time.
 - He's sometimes away from home because of his job.
 - My husband usually does the dishes.
3.
 - It's Mary and John's TV.
 - It's the kids playground.
 - It's the Smith family's house.
 - It's my children's school.
 - It's Anne's book.

File 6

1.

C	A	E	H	S	H	I	B	F	I	U
T	C	O	U	S	I	N	R	A	B	A
R	H	T	C	E	H	O	T	R	F	
G	R	A	N	D	M	O	T	H	E	R
N	O	U	B	M	O	T	H	E	R	I
T	T	N	F	O	A	T	E	R	E	O
F	E	T	U	A	F	H	R	U	T	R
F	R	R	S	B	S	I	S	T	E	R

2.

avós – grandparents; avô – grandfather; avó – grandmother; pai – father; mãe – mother; tia – aunt; tio – uncle; irmão – brother; irmã – sister; primo – cousin

3.

- mechanic; b. accountant; c. firefighter; d. nurse; e. doctor

File 7

1. a; a; b; c
2. rude to; ready, late, responsible for; curious, excited, sad about; pleased with; brilliant at; afraid of
3.
 - to; b. for; c. about; d. about; e. for; f. at

File 8

1. more intelligent than / the most intelligent; faster than / the fastest; better than / the best; more difficult than / the most difficult; younger than / the youngest; larger than / the largest; healthier than / the healthiest; more important than / the most important
2.
 - is taller than; b. is older than; c. the fastest; d. more difficult than; e. the best; f. hotter than

File 9

1.
 - are riding; b. isn't paying; c. Is it hiding; d. am writing; e. is reading; f. are swimming; g. Are you listening; h. Are they moving; i. are you doing; j. is spending
2.
 - is riding a bicycle.; b. is playing basketball.; c. is sleeping.; d. is driving.; e. are swimming.; f. is running.

File 10

1.
 - is raining; b. read; c. don't eat; d. watch; e. is breaking; f. tidies; g. are you doing
2. **Present Simple:** always, usually, sometimes, rarely;
Present Continuous: at the moment, tonight, this morning, now.
3. **Present Simple:** They never arrive late. / We watch TV after school.;
Present Continuous: I'm reading the newspaper. / It's playing with the ball.
4.
 - is watching; b. drive; c. are you doing; d. fall; e. go; f. stay; g. are you planning; h. hides; i. doesn't sleep; j. is shining; k. jumps; l. am staying; m. forgets; n. is riding; o. am going; p. is raining

File 11

1. Must, May, Should, Can

2.

a. must; b. should; c. can; d. May / Can;
e. should; f. must; g. can't / mustn't /
shouldn't / may not; h. May / Can

3.

a. mustn't; b. can; c. should

4.

a. Clean your room!
b. Pay attention, John!
c. Go to bed:

File 12

1.

R	B	H	A	L	L	A	B
I	B	T	K	B	O	O	A
B	A	S	E	M	E	N	T
O	T	M	B	H	D	A	H
I	T	H	T	H	O	D	R
K	I	T	C	H	E	N	O
A	C	A	N	D	B	E	O
T	B	E	D	R	O	O	M

2.

1. attic; 2. bedroom; 3. bathroom;
4. dinning room; 5. living room;
6. kitchen; 7. basement

3.

a. bank; b. church; c. fire station;
d. hospital; e. chemist's; f. post office;
g. butcher's; h. factory

File 13

1. who – people; which / that – objects /
animals; whose – possession

2.

a. who / that; b. who / that;
c. which / that; d. whose;
e. which / that; f. whose;
g. which / that; h. who; i. whose; j. who

3.

a. That's the car which / that John and
Rachel like.
b. I have a dog whose name is Bobby.
c. Sarah is the colleague who / that I
share an office with.
d. I buy the food which / that my dog loves.

4.

a. That's the window that I broke
yesterday.
b. The car that we are washing is my father's.
c. That's the woman whose house collapsed.
d. The book that I'm reading is great.

File 14

1. Countable nouns: chair, watch,
computer, pencil, table, book;
Uncountable nouns: sugar, juice, milk,
furniture, bread, rice.

2.

a. How much; b. How many; c. some;
d. any; e. some; f. How many;
g. How much

3. How many TVs do you have in your
house? / Where is Fred? I can't find
him. / When do you finish school? /
What is your friend's name? / Who is
the President of Portugal?

4.

a. What; b. Who; c. How much; d. When;
e. Where; f. How much; g. Why; h. How

File 15

1.

a. I will be a firefighter some day.
b. Will you please do your homework?
c. When will he grow up?
d. She won't be punished for being late.
e. Will you do me a favour?
f. I promise this won't hurt.

2.

a. We are going to have a chat about
your marks.
b. I'm not going to celebrate my
birthday tomorrow.
c. Are you going to watch the movie with
him?
d. You aren't going to walk home.
e. They are going to see a friend in
Lisbon.
f. When is he going to buy her present?

3.

a. will / 'll; b. are going; c. are going
d. will / 'll

File 16

1.

a. slowly; b. quickly; c. completely;
d. soon; e. Frankly

2.

a. The place I told you about is over there.
b. I can't find her anywhere.
c. There were people everywhere.
d. She is already there with the boys.
e. I went to bed very late last night.

3.

a. today; b. tonight; c. early; d. already
e. next year; f. soon; g. tomorrow

File 17

1. that morning; now; the following
year; next day; there; this day

2.

a. that Jane drove a really cool car.
b. she had a meeting the following day.
c. those flowers were beautiful.
d. John wasn't there.
e. Mark didn't have time.

3.

a. if she liked mushrooms.
b. where my father was then.
c. what time he usually had dinner.
d. if he liked fish.
e. what time I was leaving.

4.

a. told Robert to tidy his room.
b. asked me not to make so much noise.
c. told her to go to her room.

d. not to speak so quickly.

e. I asked him to help him find his pen.

File 18

1.

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

2.

a. selfish; b. friendly; c. reliable;
d. sensible; e. imaginative

3.

a. tall; b. middle-aged; c. selfish;
d. generous; e. grey hair; f. thin
g. spiky hair; h. gentle

File 19

1. played, wrote, won, lived, studied,
met, painted, carried, walked, found

2.

a. Were you happy?
b. I ate a lot of food.
c. I didn't visit my grandfather.
d. He sang at a bar near where I lived.

3.

a. drove; b. Did Rachel sleep; c. weren't;
d. did you visit; e. rode; f. didn't want;
g. found / was; h. did you meet

4.

a. says; b. went; c. go; d. studied; e. is;
f. did you miss

File 20

1.

a. library; b. gymnasium;
c. playground; d. canteen

2.

a. classroom; b. canteen;
c. football pitch; d. gymnasium;
e. playground; f. library

3.

O	S	N	E	S	A	U	G	G	H	A
H	C	A	E	T	S	R	O	H	E	H
S	I	M	E	N	G	L	I	S	H	N
I	E	R	T	R	F	F	E	E	A	E
N	N	E	R	R	A	U	M	G	I	
A	C	G	E	O	G	R	A	P	H	Y
P	E	N	S	U	E	O	T	A	M	I
S	C	I	T	A	M	E	H	T	A	M
H	Y	R	O	T	S	I	H	E	A	Y
F	O	C	E	N	P	A	S	A	R	N
P	O	Y	E	S	E	A	E	C	G	Y

4.

- a. History; b. Physical Education;
c. Computer science; d. Mathematics;
e. Art

File 21

1.

- a. and; b. While; c. because; d. so;
e. but; f. or; g. When

2. You didn't study, so you didn't get a good mark. / While the teacher was speaking, I wasn't paying attention. / When he arrived at the cinema, he noticed that it was closed. / I fell because I tripped on the chair. / Go to your room and be quiet! / I like sushi but I don't like codfish.

3.

- a. I don't like salad but I eat it.
b. I go running every day because it's very healthy.
c. While I was sleeping, the burglar broke in.
d. She turned off the hot water when I was taking a shower.
e. You don't do as I say, so you will get into trouble.
f. I don't have time but I'll go there anyway.

4.

- a. While I was riding a bike, my brother was playing football. / While my brother was riding a bike, I was playing football.
b. I'm a very good swimmer because I swim every day.
c. Please tell me when you are ready.
d. Are you flying from Lisbon or Porto airport?
e. They had that toy, so I bought something else.
f. Fish and chips is my favorite food.

File 22

1. I was dreaming. / I wasn't dreaming.; You were playing. / Were you playing?; He / She / It wasn't running. / Was he / she / it running?; We were reading. / Were we reading?; You were sleeping. / You weren't sleeping.; They weren't laughing. / Were they laughing?

2.

2.1. c; 2.2. c; 2.3. a; 2.4. a

3.

- a. was dreaming; b. were you thinking;
c. was doing; d. was driving;
e. was watching / was trying;
f. was cleaning

4.

- a. was reading / rang
b. was having / noticed
c. were you doing / was studying

d. arrived / was sleeping.

e. Were you doing / came in

f. arrived / were still sleeping.

g. mentioned / was just thinking.

File 23

1.

- a. done; b. become; c. given; d. studied;
e. walked; f. driven; g. found; h. gone;
i. got; j. left; k. broken; l. begun

2.

I have been asleep. / I haven't been asleep;
You have played. / Have you played?; He hasn't run. / Has he run?; We have read. / Have we read?; You have been to London. / You haven't been to London.; They haven't left. / Have they left?

3.

- a. haven't seen; b. Have you seen;
c. have finished; d. Have they done;
e. have already written; f. have won

4.

- a. I haven't seen my friends in a long time.
b. Have you ever written a book?
c. They have never been to Spain.
d. Have you called him yet?
e. John and Sarah have been married for ten years
f. I haven't seen the movie yet.

File 24

1.

- a. If it is sunny, I will go to the beach.
b. If I have enough money, I will buy a new TV.
c. If you arrive late, you will miss the train.
d. If you don't scream, she won't hear you.

2. If you hide behind the tree, he'll see you.

If you don't hurry, we'll be late.

If you read more books, you'll know more words.

If she doesn't eat, she'll be hungry.

If they don't finish their homework, their teacher will be angry.

3.

- a. don't behave / will get
b. wears / won't get
c. won't talk / don't keep
d. leaves / I'll never talk
e. work / will be

4.

1. If she doesn't go to England, she won't practice her English.
2. If she doesn't go to France her family won't be happy.
3. If he has time he'll help you.
4. If I see Kate I'll give her the letter.
5. She won't be happy if I don't lend her the money.
6. If I go to Paris I'll visit the Eiffel Tower.

Test 1

1.

- a. T; b. T; c. F; d. F; e. F; f. F

2.

- a. Rihanna is a singer.
b. She is from Barbados.
c. She is twenty-four years old.
d. Yes, she is.
e. Her eyes are brown.
f. Her mother's first name is Monica.

3.

- a. Rihanna has got brown eyes. Rihanna's got brown eyes.
b. Rihanna has got a lot of hit songs. Rihanna's got a lot of hit songs.
c. Rihanna's songs have got nice lyrics

4. has got / is / are / haven't got / isn't / is / be / is / has got / is / are

5.

- a. Rihanna isn't from Barbados. / Is Rihanna from Barbados?
b. Rihanna hasn't got a lot of fans. / Has Rihanna got a lot of fans?
c. They don't love her music. / Do they love her music?
d. Rihanna doesn't sing very well. / Does Rihanna sing very well?
e. She doesn't sell a lot of albums. / Does she sell a lot of albums?

6.

- a. doesn't read / reads / arrives / sits / studies / tells / find / cooks / doesn't get / clean

7.

- a. Peter doesn't have any free time.
b. They work very hard.
c. She usually plays computer games after school.
d. He studies every day.
e. Do the children help wash the dishes?
f. Sarah goes to school by car.

Test 2

1.

- a. F; b. F; c. F; d. F; e. T; f. T

2.

- a. Jack's mother often tells him to clean his room.
b. No, he doesn't.
c. He hides things under the bed.
d. His brother's video games are next to the TV.

3.

- a. Jack hates / doesn't like cleaning his room.
b. His brother's video games are next to the TV.
c. On Saturdays, he starts cleaning his bedroom at noon. / He starts cleaning his bedroom at noon.

4.

- a. between; b. next; c. under; d. on;
e. on; f. round / around

5.

- a. On; b. At; c. In; d. on

6.
a. a doctor; **b.** an accountant;
c. a mechanic; **d.** a teacher

Test 3

1.
a. F; **b.** T; **c.** T; **d.** F; **e.** F; **f.** F
2.
a. 50 Cent is excited about releasing new albums.
b. 50 Cent thanks Eminem.
c. Eminem is busy because of his record company.
d. Yes, they do.
e. Eminem's daughter's name is Haley.
3.
a. She is reading a book.
b. They are riding their bicycles.
c. They are dancing.
d. He is drawing (a picture).
4.
a. at; **b.** about; **c.** for; **d.** with; **e.** for; **f.** to
5.
a. Kate is shorter than Sue.
b. Peter is older than Simon.
c. A truck is less fast than a Ferrari.
6.
a. writing
b. 're doing
c. isn't studying
d. 's playing
e. Are you paying / 'm saying?
f. 's dreaming
g. are you laughing / Am I doing
h. 'm not staying / 'm meeting

Test 4

1.
a. F; **b.** F; **c.** F; **d.** T; **e.** F; **f.** T
2.
a. It helps people that don't have much time to clean the house.
b. It cleans all parts of the house.
c. Because it can vacuum the bedroom for them.
d. No, you don't.
e. Yes, it is.
3. are you doing / watch / know / aren't you preparing / aren't giving / worry / get
4.
a. must; **b.** May / Can; **c.** May / Can; **d.** Can
5.
a. Drive slowly!
b. Go to sleep now!
c. Stop making noise!
d. Do your homework.
6.
a. cinema; **b.** kitchen; **c.** chemist's; **d.** attic

Test 5

1.
a. F; **b.** F; **c.** T; **d.** F; **e.** F

2.
a. Charles is from England.
b. He is going to Australia.
c. The trip takes twenty-two hours.
d. He thinks scientists will invent a machine to teleport people to any destination.
e. No, he doesn't.
f. Because he doesn't have much free time or much money.
3. There are scientists who are shaping a totally new future.
The noise that you can hear is from outside.
The man whose car crashed is talking to the police officer.
Where is the person who is in charge of this restaurant?
Those horses that are over there are mine.
4. Countable Nouns: pencil, table, book, chair, watch;
Uncountable nouns: sugar, bread, furniture, milk, rice, juice, water
5.
a. how much; **b.** How much;
c. any / some; **d.** some / any;
e. How many; **f.** some
6.
a. I'll travel around the world one day.
b. What will you do when you grow up?
c. I'll help you with your bags.
7.
a. We're going to travel to Thailand next year.
b. I'm going to watch a movie after dinner.
c. What are you going to do now?

Test 6

1.
a. T; **b.** T; **c.** F; **d.** T; **e.** T; **f.** T
2.
a. He's very shy.
b. He makes new friends very easily and he's very popular in school.
c. No, they didn't.
d. His family and friends prepared him a surprise birthday party.
e. William took his birthday party pictures with him to school.
f. The pictures are there to remind him how lucky he is.
3.
a. anywhere; **b.** early; **c.** slowly;
d. outside; **e.** upstairs; **f.** yesterday
4.
a. ... what time it was.
b. ... he had lessons the following day.
c. ... not to hit my brother.
d. ... if I liked going to the cinema.
e. ... he didn't have time that morning.
f. ... why he was still in bed.

5.
a. active; **b.** tall; **c.** confident; **d.** well-built

Test 7

1.
a. F; **b.** F; **c.** F; **d.** F; **e.** T; **f.** T
2.
a. Sarah played hide and seek.
b. Her friends had to hide somewhere in school.
c. Yes, she did.
d. After the game, they went to class.
e. The subject that Sarah really likes is Physical Education.
f. She walked home.
3.
a. but; **b.** or; **c.** because; **d.** while;
e. when; **f.** because
4.
a. science lab; **b.** bathroom;
c. football pitch; **d.** gymnasium
5.
a. Art; **b.** Mathematics;
c. Computer Science; **d.** History;
e. Science / Physics; **f.** Geography
6.
a. do you stay; **b.** went; **c.** spend; **d.** were
7. went / bought / ate / drank / saw / had / spent / wrote / published / got / spoke / didn't like / didn't try.

Test 8

1.
a. F; **b.** F; **c.** T; **d.** F; **e.** F; **f.** T
2.
a. Albert was reading a book.
b. The children were outside playing games.
c. She was sitting on the porch and watching the children.
d. The ball landed on Albert's porch.
e. Yes, he did.
f. Albert felt really wonderful.
3. I was cooking. / I wasn't cooking.; You were listening. / Were you listening?; He wasn't moving. / Was he / she / it moving?; We were talking. / Were we talking?; You were studying. / You weren't studying.; They weren't singing. / Were they singing?
4.
a. was taking / stole
b. was resting / was working
c. saw / ran
5.
a. haven't slept
b. Have you seen
c. have never touched

- d. Has she spoken
 - e. has just written
 - f. they have already travelled
- 6.** It's raining. If you go out now, you'll get all wet.
If you don't do your shoelaces up, you will fall over.
He looks tired. If he continues working, he'll fall asleep at the computer.
If you buy the groceries, I'll cook for you.
If you watch that horror movie, you won't sleep well.

Final Test 1

- 1.**
- a. F – James travelled with his whole family.
 - b. F – He thought the beach was beautiful.
 - c. T
 - d. F – His grandparents went on the trip.
 - e. F – James spent a lot of time in the water.
- 2.**
- a. James travelled to Thailand.
 - b. He travelled with his family.
 - c. The beach is called Maya Bay.
 - d. His parents thought it was very romantic and a nice place to relax.
- 3.**
- a. ... Bill was never at home.
 - b. ... why Ted didn't answer the phone.
 - c. ... Sam to lock the door on his way out.
 - d. ... if he worked at the factory.
 - e. ... not to leave that room.
- 4.**
- a. go; b. travelled / was; c. visited;
 - d. brushes; e. cooked
- 5.**
- a. next to the chair.
 - b. behind the chair.
 - c. in front of the chair.
 - d. near the chair.
 - e. between the chairs.
 - f. under the chair.
- 6.**
- a. That's the television set which / that I like.
 - b. I have a brother whose favourite colour is red.
 - c. Bill Gates is a multi-millionaire who has set up a foundation to help other people.
 - d. I'm going to buy the ring which / that she chose.
- 7.**
- a. classroom; b. canteen; c. science lab;
 - d. playground
- 8.**
- a. What; b. How much; c. Who; d. Why;
 - e. When; f. Where

- 9.**
- a. is older than Richard.
 - b. Jack is the tallest.
 - c. the slowest.
 - d. is bigger than
- 10.**
- a. about; b. to; c. for; d. with; e. to; f. for
- 11.**
- a. May / Can; b. should; c. should;
 - d. can; e. mustn't
- 12.**
- a. run; b. are you doing; c. goes;
 - d. are you reading

Final test 2

- 1.**
- a. F – They didn't have any afternoon lessons.
 - b. T
 - c. F – It was getting dark but they went into the building.
 - d. F – They walked over the door because they heard something.
 - e. F – It was Sam who opened the door.
- 2.**
- a. They decided to go for a walk.
 - b. Richard wanted to go back.
 - c. Yes, it was.
 - d. They saw the gymnasium.
- 3.**
- a. 4,1,3,2: five old brow chairs
 - b. 4,1,2,3: two short Spanish men
- 4.**
- a. a police officer; b. a shop assistant;
 - c. a football player; d. a doctor
- 5.** Countable nouns: game, bag, teacher, desk;
Uncountable nouns: hair, salt, butter, fruit, water.
- 6.** had / was / didn't expect / am / take / looked / saw / was cheating / told / was / failed
- 7.**
- a. Is the economic situation very unstable?
The economic situation isn't very unstable.
 - b. Did his children go to school yesterday?
His children didn't go to school yesterday.
 - c. Has she finished the book?
She hasn't finished the book.
- 8.**
- a. are you going to do / are you doing
 - b. 'll be
 - c. 'll be
 - d. won't wait
- 9.**
- a. am; b. have you got; c. haven't got;
 - d. is; e. has got

- 10.**
- a. He often watches TV before he goes to bed.
 - b. I am never late for school.
 - c. Jane rarely does her homework.
 - d. She always waits for me after school.
- 11.**
- a. If she arrives late, the teacher will be angry.
 - b. If you start now, you will finish before lunch.
 - c. You'll have an accident if you drive too fast.
- 12.**
- a. found; b. became; c. went; d. read;
 - e. sing; f. drunk; g. got; h. begun; i. left
 - j. had; k. done; l. finished
- 13.**
- a. Where did you go?
 - b. When did she arrive? / What time did she arrive?
 - c. Who did she meet?
 - d. How are you feeling?
- 14.**
- a. anywhere
 - b. anywhere
 - c. everywhere
 - d. outside



Coleção

SUCESSO ESCOLAR

A **Coleção Sucesso Escolar** foi elaborada para apoiar os alunos, ao longo de todo o ano letivo, no seu estudo diário e na preparação para os testes de avaliação. Este livro, concebido especificamente por professores do 7.º ano, que conhecem bem as dificuldades dos alunos deste nível, apresenta:

- Resumos da matéria
- Exercícios de aplicação
- Testes de avaliação
- Teste de avaliação final
- Soluções de todos os exercícios

Inglês

Outros títulos disponíveis

- Língua Portuguesa
- Matemática
- Ciências Naturais
- Ciências Físico-Químicas

www.portoeditora.pt

31782.10

1 0



9 789720 317827

ISBN 978-972-0-31782-7