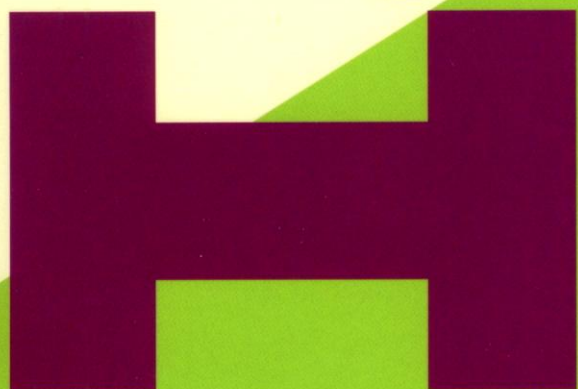
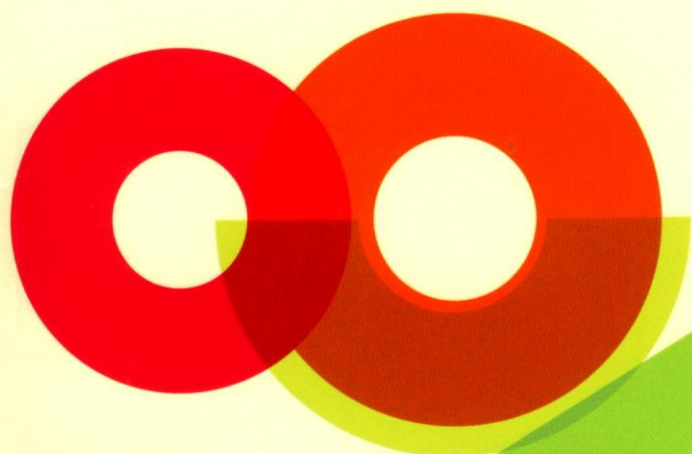


Inglês

Resumos teóricos • Exercícios práticos • Testes de avaliação

8.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, um teste global que aborda 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 8.º ano.

Bom trabalho!

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Present Simple – Verb to be (Presente Simples – Verbo ser/estar)

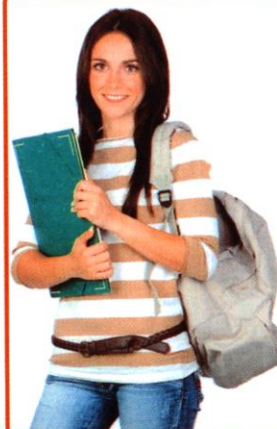
Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative			Short answer		
I'm (am)	hot.	I'm not (am not)	hot.	Am	I	hot?	Yes, I am .		
He's		He isn't		Is	he		Yes,	he	is.
She's (is)		She isn't (is not)			she		No,	she	isn't.
It's	hot.	It isn't	hot.	Are	it	hot?	Yes, I am .		
We're		We aren't			we		Yes,	we	are.
You're (are)		You aren't (are not)			you		No,	you	aren't.
They're		They aren't			they			they	

1. Match the columns. (Faz a ligação das duas colunas.)

1. Why are you so happy?	a. It's five o'clock.
2. Where are they?	b. Fine, thanks.
3. What is that?	c. He's my friend.
4. When is it?	d. Every day!
5. Who is that boy?	e. I'm thirteen.
6. What time is it?	f. There are ten.
7. How many chairs are there?	g. At school.
8. How are you?	h. It's a mobile phone.
9. How old are you?	i. Tomorrow.
10. How often is he late for school?	j. I passed my test!
11. How much is that book?	k. €15.

2. Write questions. (Completa as perguntas.)

- _____ name?
- _____ she?
- _____ job?
- _____ married?
- _____ nationality?
- _____ from?
- _____ address?



Name: Ann Green
Age: Eighteen
Job: Student
Married: No
Nationality: Irish
Hometown: Dublin
Email address: ag@gmail.com

3. Write sentences using the previous information. (Escreve frases usando a informação dada.)

- a. Her _____
- b. She _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____

4. Complete the sentences. (Completa as frases.)

- a. _____ Canadian?
No, they _____. They _____.
- b. Where _____?
They _____ at an athletics meeting.
- c. _____ they sad?
No, _____ happy.



- a. _____ a student?
No, _____. He _____ a businessman.
- b. _____ old?
No, _____ young.
- c. _____ successful?
Yes, _____.



5. Write questions for the answers using the correct form of the verb *to be*.

(Escreve perguntas para as respostas utilizando a forma correta do verbo *to be*.)

- a. Hello, Mr Black. _____?
My wife is much better now, thank you.
- b. _____?
No, the teacher isn't here today. She's still sick.
- c. _____?
The meeting is at 2 pm.
- d. _____?
My best friend is Sylvia.
- e. _____?
There are twenty-three students in my class.
- f. _____?
Cold? No, I'm not. I'm hot!
- g. _____?
My sister is at school.

O **Present Simple** é usado para falar de:

- hábitos e rotinas. → I **go** to school every day. *Vou para a escola todos os dias.*
- estados permanentes / factos. → I **live** in Lisbon. *Moro em Lisboa.*

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative			Short answer		
I		I			I		Yes,	I	do.
You	like soup.	You	don't like soup.	Do	you	like soup?	No,	you	
We		We			we			we	don't.
They		They			they			they	

Adverbs/Expressions of frequency (Advérbios/Expressões de frequência)

Os **Adverbs of frequency** são normalmente colocados antes do verbo no **Present Simple**.

As **Expressions of frequency** são geralmente colocadas no fim da frase.

- How often** do you play tennis?
- I **always** play tennis at the weekend.
usually
often
sometimes
never

- I play tennis **once** a week
twice a week.



Desportos com bola → **play**
Atividades que terminem em -ing → **go**
Artes marciais, danças, exercícios → **do**

1. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (Escreve a forma correta dos verbos entre parênteses.)

Jack and Tom _____ (be) students. They _____ (like) sports and so they _____ (do) a lot of different activities every day. On Mondays and Wednesdays they _____ (play) basketball at school. On Tuesdays they _____ (do) karate at the local gym and on Thursdays they usually _____ (go) jogging in the park. On Fridays they _____ (not / do) any sports because they _____ (study) and _____ (do) their homework. The only sport they _____ (not / like) is aerobics.

2. Put the words in the correct order. (Ordena as palavras.)

a. go / summer / often / we / swimming / in

b. ballet / never / the / boys / do

c. Jill / tennis / Sally / play / and / usually / table

d. year / skiing / in / I / a / once / go / France

e. they / in / how / do / surfing / often / go / winter / ?

3. Write questions for the answers. (Escreve perguntas para as respostas.)

- a. _____ ?
No, my parents don't play golf.
- b. _____ ?
I do karate three times a week.
- c. _____ ?
They play football after school.
- d. _____ ?
I like yoga because it is relaxing.
- e. _____ ?
I do aerobics at the local gymnasium.
- f. _____ ?
No, I don't have my own skis.
- g. _____ ?
I go cycling with my cousins.

4. Complete with the correct form of the following verbs: *do* or *play*.

(Completa com a forma correta dos seguintes verbos: *do* ou *play*.)

- a. They _____ volleyball.
They _____ basketball.

- b. They _____ karate.
They _____ yoga.



5. Write the words in the correct column. (Escreve as palavras na coluna certa.)

horse riding football skiing yoga tennis karate swimming

baseball ballet cycling jogging aerobics judo golf basketball

Play	Go	Do

3rd person singular (3.ª pessoa do singular)

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative			Short answer		
He	likes soup.	He	doesn't like soup.	Does	he	like soup?	Yes,	he	does.
She		She			she		No,	she	doesn't.
It		It			it			it	

Spelling rules (Regras de ortografia)

Palavras que terminem em: s, sh, ch, x, z, o	acrescenta-se -es	wash – wash es
Palavras que terminem em: consoante + y	elimina-se o y e adiciona-se -ies	dry – dries

Possessive determiners and pronouns (Determinantes possessivos e pronomes)

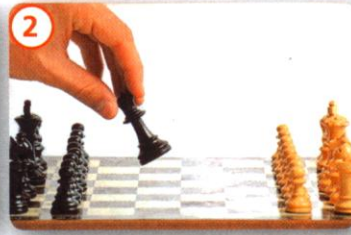
Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive determiners
I	Me	My
You	You	Your
He	Him	His
She	Her	Her
It	It	Its
We	Us	Our
You	You	Your
They	Them	Their
You have a CD. <i>Tu tens um CD.</i>	This CD is for you . <i>Este CD é para ti.</i>	This is your CD. <i>Este é o teu CD.</i>

1. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

(Escreve a forma correta dos verbos entre parênteses.)

- Ann _____ (not / be) good at sports, but she always _____ (try) her best.
- My sister _____ (not / like) loud music, so she _____ (not / go) to the disco with her friends.
- Sue _____ (watch) TV every day, but she _____ (not / watch) the news.
- My mother often _____ (go) to the opera, but she _____ (not / go) to the theatre.
- My father sometimes _____ (play) cards with his friends, but he _____ (not play) chess.
- Tim _____ (not / have) a car, so he _____ (go) for a walk with his friends at the weekend.

2. Write the number of the picture in the correct place. (Escreve o número da imagem no sítio correto.)



- a. Tom plays chess really well. ☐
- b. Mandy goes to the disco every Saturday. ☐
- c. Brenda listens to music every afternoon. ☐
- d. Tina plays video games every night. ☐

- e. Polly goes for a walk every day. ☐
- f. Ron plays cards twice a month. ☐
- g. Tom goes for a drive every Sunday. ☐
- h. Ian goes to the cinema once a month. ☐

3. Write questions for the answers. (Escreve perguntas para as respostas.)

- a. _____ ?
No, my brother doesn't go to the disco.
- b. _____ ?
Paula goes for a drive once a week.
- c. _____ ?
He listens to music after school.
- d. _____ ?
She likes gardening because it is relaxing.

4. Replace the words in colour with suitable pronouns or determiners.

(Substitui as palavras a cor com pronomes ou determinantes adequados.)

- a. **Tom and I** really need the calculator. Can you lend **the calculator** to **Tom and I**?

- b. That is **Jack and Jill's** puzzle. Give **the puzzle** to **Jack and Jill**.

- c. **The dog** is really sick, so take **the dog** to the vet. Where is **the dog's** medicine?

- d. Tell **Sandra** to come home because **Sandra's** cousin has arrived.

- e. **Vince** often takes **my sister and me** for a drive in **Vince's** car.

1. Complete the questions and answers using the information below.

Name: Eric Smith
Age: Fourteen
Job: Student
Country: USA
Residence: New York
Free time activities: TV and video games
Brothers and sisters: One sister



- a. Q: _____ name?
 A: _____ Eric Smith.
- b. Q: _____ he?
 A: _____ years old.
- c. Q: _____ do?
 A: _____ student.
- d. Q: _____ from?
 A: _____ the USA.
- e. Q: _____ live?
 A: _____ New York.
- f. Q: _____ in his free time?
 A: _____ games.
- g. Q: _____ brothers and sisters?
 A: _____ sister.

2. Match the questions and answers.

1. What does your father do?	a. Because she always helps me.
2. Does your mother play tennis?	b. At half past three.
3. How often do you go to the disco?	c. No, I don't.
4. Where does she work?	d. At the hospital.
5. How many sports do you do?	e. By car.
6. How much does that racket cost?	f. He's a dentist.
7. Do you watch TV during dinner?	g. A lot of money!
8. How do you get to school?	h. No, she doesn't.
9. Why do you like her so much?	i. In the morning.
10. What time does the film start?	j. Never.
11. When do you have lessons?	k. Three. Tennis, golf and football.

3. Fill in the gaps with a suitable pronoun or determiner.

- a. This is Anna's PSP. Give it to _____.
- b. That is my CD. Pass it to _____.
- c. Where's John? This is _____ bag. Give it to _____.
- d. My brother loves football, but I hate _____.
- e. Where are the children? Tell _____ to do their homework.
- f. Our teacher helps _____ a lot, but _____ teacher doesn't help them very much.
- g. _____ name is Sally and _____ is my best friend.

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *play*, *do* or *go*.

- a. I never _____ surfing in winter, but I often _____ skiing.
- b. Ann _____ aerobics on Mondays and on Fridays she _____ yoga.
- c. How often do you _____ basketball at school?
- d. Jane _____ volleyball at school and she also _____ jogging in the park near her house.
- e. Sam _____ various types of martial arts.
- f. We _____ cycling with our friends on Saturdays.
- g. In the holidays we _____ tennis in the morning and _____ swimming in the afternoon.

5. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

- a. I don't like going to _____ disco because it is too noisy.
- b. We often go _____ a walk in the forest near our house.
- c. Sarah loves listening _____ music.
- d. They _____ for a drive along the coast every Sunday.
- e. I often go _____ the cinema at the weekend.
- f. Do you know how to _____ chess?
- g. We often play _____, especially Poker and Go Fish.

6. Say if the sentences are right or wrong. Correct the wrong ones.

- a. We every day go to the gym. _____
- b. Never I play video games with my brother. _____
- c. Donald sometimes plays chess with his father. _____
- d. My mother goes usually to the theatre. _____
- e. I once a month go to the cinema. _____

O **Present Continuous** é usado para descrever uma ação que está a decorrer no momento em que se fala.

→ I'm watching TV. Eu estou a ver televisão.

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative			Short answer		
I'm	resting.	I'm not	resting.	Am	I	resting?	Yes, I am .		
He's		He isn't		Is	he		Yes,	he	is.
She's		She isn't			she			she	
It's		It isn't		Are	it		No,	it	isn't .
We're		We aren't			we		Yes,	we	are .
You're	You aren't	you	No,	you	they	aren't .			
They're	They aren't	they							

Spelling rules (Regras de ortografia)

Palavras curtas que terminem em vogal + consoante	duplica-se a consoante e adiciona-se -ing	run – running
Palavras que terminem em -e	elimina-se o -e e adiciona-se -ing	take – taking
Todas as outras palavras	adiciona-se -ing	clean – cleaning

1. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (Escreve a forma correta dos verbos entre parênteses.)

- Shh! The children _____ (sleep).
- Look at that! Tim _____ (play) video games and he _____ (not study).
- Why _____ you _____ (sit) in the dark? Turn on the light.
- He _____ (hit) the dog. What a terrible thing to do!
- What _____ you _____ (make) for lunch, Mom? It smells good.
- Children! You _____ (not listen) to me!
- Wait a minute. I _____ (watch) this program.
- Hey! _____ she _____ (eat) my chocolate?
- I _____ (do) my homework, so I can't help you now.
- Look how well the little boy _____ (ride) his bicycle.
- It _____ (not rain). Let's go play outside!

2. Read the dialogue and underline the correct form. (Lê o diálogo e sublinha a forma correta.)

- Hello Pete. Where **you are going** / **are you going** / **you go**?
- **I'm going** / **'m go** / **go** to the cinema. Do you want to come with me?
- I can't. **I'm wait** / **'m waiting** / **wait** for my mother.
- Why **you are waiting** / **are you waiting** / **you wait** for your mother?
- She **is picking up** / **is pick up** / **picking up** my cousin at the airport.

3. Label the clothes. (Identifica as roupas.)



- | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| ☐ a shirt | ☐ a tracksuit | ☐ jeans | ☐ a skirt | ☐ a T-shirt |
| ☐ a suit | ☐ a tie | ☐ a sweater | ☐ a coat | ☐ a pair of shoes |
| ☐ a hat | ☐ a dress | ☐ a pair of shorts | ☐ a pair of trousers | ☐ a jacket |

4. Underline the correct word. (Sublinha a palavra correta.)

- Why are you wearing a **coat** / **T-shirt**? It's so hot!
- Businessmen wear **suits** / **tracksuits** to the office.
- It is a formal event, so men can't wear **trousers** / **jeans**.
- A **coat** / **jacket** is long and a **coat** / **jacket** is short.
- I like wearing **suits** / **tracksuits** around the house because they are comfortable.
- Boys have to wear a **shirt** / **skirt** and tie at this school.
- If you are **cold** / **hot**, put on a sweater!

5. Describe the pictures. (Descreve as imagens.)

- John is wearing a yellow _____, a blue _____ and a black _____, but he _____ (not / wear) a hat. He _____ (smile) and he _____ (hold) a file in his hand.



- They _____ (do) their shopping. They _____ (carry) shopping bags and they _____ (look) at the clothes in the shop window. They are both wearing _____. The girl is wearing a pink _____ and the boy is wearing a beige _____. They are both wearing black _____.



Adverbs of manner (Advérbios de modo)

Os **Adverbs of manner** são usados para descrever uma ação. Colocam-se:

- Normalmente depois do verbo principal. → He **works quickly**.
- Depois do complemento. → He wrote **the letter quickly**.
- Antes da preposição ou depois do complemento. → He ran **quickly to** the door.
(Sempre que há uma preposição, antes do complemento.) → He ran to the **door quickly**.

Common form (Forma comum)

Formam-se, normalmente, a partir de adjetivos. Vejamos:

Com a maioria dos adjetivos	+ -ly	slow – slowly
Com adjetivos de duas ou mais sílabas que terminam em -y	Elimina-se o y e adiciona-se -ily	happy – happily

Irregular form (Forma irregular)

Há, no entanto, advérbios irregulares:

Adjective	Adverb	Example	
fast rápido	fast rapidamente	He is a fast driver.	He drives fast .
hard árduo	hard arduamente	He is a hard worker.	He works hard .
good bom	well bem	He is a good worker.	He works well .

1. Complete with the adverbs. (Completa com os advérbios.)

Pam is an excellent secretary. She works very _____ (*good*) and she always works _____ (*hard*). She types her letters _____ (*quick*) and _____ (*correct*). She is very friendly and speaks to her clients _____ (*polite*). She always looks nice because she dresses _____ (*smart*). Joe is a terrible driver. He drives _____ (*dangerous*) because he doesn't respect the road signs. He always drives _____ (*fast*). He usually waits _____ (*impatient*) for the light to turn green.

2. Change the adjective into an adverb and place it in the correct place in the sentence.

(Modifica o adjetivo para formar um advérbio e coloca-o no sítio correto da frase.)

- The child ran towards her mother. (*happy*) _____
- The teacher is speaking to the students. (*loud*) _____
- Doris is working. (*quiet*) _____
- The students are sitting. (*silent*) _____
- The child looked at the broken toy. (*sad*) _____
- The policeman is speaking to the hooligans. (*angry*) _____
- Sandra always does her homework. (*careful*) _____
- Joe usually passes his Maths tests. (*easy*) _____

3. Label the pictures. (Identifica as imagens.)



1. a necklace

2. a bracelet

3. a handbag

4. a belt

5. a pair of earrings

6. a ring

☐ a necklace

☐ a bracelet

☐ a handbag

☐ a belt

☐ a pair of earrings

☐ a ring

4. Match the columns. (Faz a ligação das colunas.)

a. finger	1. pulso
b. neck	2. cintura
c. ears	3. orelhas
d. waist	4. pescoço
e. wrist	5. dedo

a. finger	1. a necklace
b. neck	2. earrings
c. ears	3. a belt
d. waist	4. a bracelet
e. wrist	5. a ring

5. Complete with a word from exercise 3. Underline the adverbs.

(Completa com palavras do exercício 3. Sublinha os advérbios.)

- a. Henry put the diamond _____ on her finger happily.
- b. She looked proudly at the _____ on her wrist.
- c. She tied her _____ tightly round her waist.
- d. The money is in my _____, so look after it carefully.
- e. These _____ don't fit my ears comfortably.
- f. She fastened the gold _____ carefully round her neck.

6. Change the adjectives into adverbs. (Modifica os adjetivos para formar advérbios.)

- a. The metal bracelet fell _____ to the floor. (*noisy*)
- b. The diamond ring sparkled _____ in the light. (*bright*)
- c. She sat _____ in her tight jeans. (*uncomfortable*)
- d. She held her handbag _____ in her hand. (*tight*)
- e. She walked _____ in her new shoes. (*painful*)
- f. Her skirt flapped _____ round her legs in the strong wind. (*wild*)
- g. She held her hat _____ on her head. (*firm*)

Definite article (Artigo definido)

O **Definite article** é usado quando:

1. Sabemos qual é a coisa / pessoa sobre quem se fala.	The baby is crying.
2. A coisa / pessoa referida já tiver sido mencionada.	I prefer the red one .
3. Nos referimos a pontos geográficos .	The equator crosses Brazil.
4. Nos referimos a rios, oceanos e mares .	The Pacific Ocean is really large.
5. Nos referimos a países com nomes no plural ou com palavras como república, união, estados, reino .	I love the United States .
6. Nos referimos a nomes únicos na sua espécie.	The sun is hot today.
7. Nos referimos a instrumentos musicais .	I play the piano .

Zero article (Sem artigo)

Zero article é usado:

1. Para nos referirmos a coisas em geral .	Clothes are expensive.
2. Para nos referirmos a desportos .	He plays golf .
3. Para nos referirmos a países com nomes no singular, continentes , e cidades .	Pretoria is the capital of South Africa .
4. Antes de nomes próprios .	Tom is really intelligent.
5. Para nos referirmos a uma instituição , e não ao edifício em si.	He was sick and went to hospital .

Indefinite article (Artigo indefinido)

O **Indefinite article** é usado para:

1. Dizer que profissão alguém tem.	She's a doctor .
2. Demonstrar que nos referimos a um representante de um conjunto de coisas / pessoas .	I want a dog for my birthday.
3. Para nos referirmos a nomes contáveis quando o ouvinte não sabe exatamente a qual nos referimos.	She has a house at the beach.

An é usado com:

An + nome singular iniciado por uma vogal .	an insect; an elephant
Exceção: An + acrónimo que começa por uma consoante, mas que tem o som de uma vogal.	an MBA (M sounds like the vowel e : Em-B-A)

A é usado com:

A + nome singular iniciado por uma consoante .	a dog; a cat
Exceção: A + palavra iniciada por uma vogal, mas que tem o som de uma consoante.	a uniform (u sounds like consonant y : yoo-ni-form)

1. Fill in the gaps with *a, an, the* or *zero article* (Ø). (Completa com *a, an, the* or nenhum artigo (Ø).)

- a. I usually have _____ breakfast at half past seven.
- b. I loved _____ breakfast that I had at your house yesterday.
- c. _____ clothes in this shop are really fashionable.
- d. He isn't at all interested in _____ clothes.
- e. They went to _____ Bahamas on holiday, and then they went to _____ Mexico.
- f. _____ Lawrence plays _____ guitar really well.
- g. _____ moon looks really nice tonight.
- h. Where's _____ dog? Has he run away again?
- i. _____ new hospital is very modern.
- j. We went to visit _____ Eiffel Tower in _____ Paris.
- k. _____ Republic of Ireland won the competition; _____ France lost.
- l. How often does he play _____ football?
- m. I don't like _____ fish, but I love _____ meat.
- n. _____ Nile river is really long.
- o. I'm going to buy _____ sweater I told you about.
- p. We must save _____ Amazon jungle from total destruction.
- q. We never go to _____ church.
- r. _____ old church in the village is really beautiful.
- s. Is there _____ university in this town?
- t. He has _____ FTP server.
- u. I'd love to see _____ unicorn.
- v. Would you like _____ egg sandwich?
- w. Her mother is _____ engineer.

2. Underline the correct article. (Sublinha o artigo correto.)

- a. What time do you have **the** / **a** / **Ø** lunch?
- b. I watched **an** / **a** / **Ø** BBC documentary this morning.
- c. I'm going to have **the** / **a** / **Ø** shower.
- d. It was **an** / **a** / **the** unilateral decision.
- e. Do you want to watch **an** / **a** / **the** movie? I have lots of new DVDs.
- f. I love **the** / **a** / **Ø** horror movies!
- g. He is training to be **the** / **an** / **a** dentist.
- h. In my opinion, **the** / **a** / **Ø** dog is friendlier than **the** / **a** / **Ø** cat.
- i. **The** / **A** / **Ø** dogs are friendlier than **the** / **a** / **Ø** cats.
- j. They shot down **Ø** / **a** / **an** US fighter plane.
- k. I'd like **Ø** / **a** / **an** apple, please.
- l. Sandra has lost **Ø** / **a** / **an** earring.
- m. I'm taking my books back to **a** / **the** / **Ø** library.

1. Fill in the gaps with *the, a, an* or *zero article (ø)*.

- a. Frank is _____ architect and his wife is _____ doctor.
- b. I wish I could play _____ violin.
- c. We are going to _____ United Kingdom on holiday this year.
- d. Do you like going to _____ school?
- e. _____ school I go to is very liberal.
- f. I go to _____ very liberal school.
- g. We are having _____ lunch at home today.
- h. _____ sun is really hot today, so be careful.
- i. _____ whale is the biggest mammal in the world.
- j. We saw _____ whale when we were sailing in _____ Pacific Ocean.
- k. _____ whales are amazing creatures.
- l. _____ Prince William is heir to _____ British throne.
- m. We met _____ Arabian prince in Monte Carlo.
- n. I'm going to do _____ MBA in Business Management at Oxford University.
- o. Catarina Furtado is _____ UNICEF ambassador.

2. Match the questions and answers.

1. Are you reading that magazine?	a. I'm thinking.
2. Is your mother making pancakes?	b. Because I'm going jogging.
3. What are you doing?	c. To the beach.
4. Why are you wearing those clothes?	d. To my teacher.
5. Where are they going?	e. Because I'm cold!
6. Who is your dad talking to?	f. No, I'm not. You can have it.
7. Why are you wearing that coat?	g. She's washing her car.
8. Where's your mother?	h. Yes, she is. Do you want one?

3. Write questions for the following answers. Use the Present Continuous.

- a. _____ ?
I'm going to the beach.
- b. _____ ?
I'm eating a traditional Indian dish.
- c. _____ ?
Sally is crying because she lost her new mobile phone.
- d. _____ ?
No, Tom isn't watching TV. He is sleeping.

4. Change the adjectives into adverbs.

- a. Dennis speaks French very _____. (*good*)
- b. Jane drives very _____ because she is an inexperienced driver. (*slow*)
- c. Philip works _____ because he wants to pass the year. (*hard*)
- d. Patty passed her driving test very _____. (*easy*)
- e. The kids behaved very _____ at the party. (*bad*)
- f. The model walked _____ down the road. (*elegant*)

5. Change the adjectives into adverbs and put them in the correct place in the sentence.

- a. The tourists walked around the cathedral. (*quiet*) _____
- b. They did the work. (*efficient*) _____
- c. We always plan our trips. (*careful*) _____
- d. The child spoke to the teacher. (*polite*) _____
- e. The kids opened their presents. (*happy*) _____
- f. She walked down the deserted street. (*nervous*) _____
- g. I banged on the door. (*loud*) _____

6. Write the names under the pictures.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Tara is wearing a grey skirt and a white shirt. She's wearing black shoes and she's holding a file in her hand. She's talking on her mobile phone.

Anna is doing her exercises. She is wearing a light blue tracksuit, but she isn't wearing any shoes. She's just wearing white socks.

Lynn is wearing a blue dress. She's wearing many bracelets and a blue necklace.

Pam is wearing jeans and a red T-shirt. She's wearing a black belt and red shoes.

Jill is wearing a grey dress and a black jacket. She's wearing a black belt and black shoes. She's holding a big, black handbag.

O **Past Simple** é usado para falar de ações concluídas no passado.

→ I **watched** TV. Eu **vi** televisão.

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative		Short answer		
I / You He / She / It We / They	finish ed it.	I / You He / She / It We / They	didn't finish it.	Did	I / you he / she / it we / they	finish it?	Yes, I / you he / she / it we / they	did.
							No,	didn't.

Spelling rules (Regras de ortografia)

Verbos que terminam em -e	Adiciona-se -d	dance – danced
Verbos que terminam em consoante + y	Elimina-se y e adiciona-se -ied	try – tried
Verbos que terminam em vogal + consoante (não w ou y)	Duplica-se a consoante e adiciona-se -ed	stop – stopped
Outros verbos	Adiciona-se -ed	clean – cleaned

Pay attention!

A pronúncia do **-ed** tem mais do que uma forma.
Podemos pronunciar-la como **/t/**

Asked pronuncia-se askt e não askid

Ou ainda como **/d/**

Answered pronuncia-se ansid e não ansarid

1. Complete the table. (Completa o quadro.)

Terminações verbais com pronúncia /t/			
Verb	Past Simple	Pronunciation	Translation
cook		cukt	
crash		crasht	
dance		danst	
drop		dropt	
escape		eskeipt	
finish		finisht	
help		helpt	
jump		jumpt	
laugh		laft	
look		lukt	
miss		mist	
pass		past	
push		pusht	
stop		stopt	
talk		taukt	
walk		waukt	
wash		washt	
watch		watsht	
work		werkt	

2. Complete the table. (Completa o quadro.)

Terminações verbais com pronúncia /d/			
Verb	Past Simple	Pronunciation	Translation
appear		<i>apeead</i>	
arrive		<i>araivd</i>	
call		<i>cald</i>	
carry		<i>carid</i>	
change		<i>changd</i>	
clean		<i>cleend</i>	
close		<i>closd</i>	
cry		<i>craid</i>	
die		<i>daid</i>	
enjoy		<i>enjoid</i>	
enter		<i>entid</i>	
explain		<i>expleind</i>	
happen		<i>hapind</i>	
kill		<i>kild</i>	
listen		<i>lisind</i>	
live		<i>livd</i>	
marry		<i>marid</i>	
move		<i>muvd</i>	
play		<i>pleid</i>	
stay		<i>steid</i>	

3. Complete using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

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

- a. I _____ (play) football with my friends yesterday.
- b. She _____ (not arrive) on time last night.
- c. What film _____ you _____ (watch) yesterday evening?
- d. We really _____ (enjoy) the party last Saturday.
- e. She _____ (not clean) the classroom properly.
- f. _____ she _____ (explain) the exercise to you?
- g. The police _____ (stop) us at the intersection last night.
- h. She _____ (marry) a rich man from South America.
- i. Susan _____ (cry) when she heard the news.
- j. Why _____ you _____ (change) your clothes?
- k. They _____ (not close) the door when they left.
- l. I _____ (drop) my cell phone and it broke.
- m. They _____ (dance) all night long.
- n. Where _____ they _____ (stay) last night?
- o. The plant _____ (die) because we didn't water it.

Verb	Past Simple	Translation	Verb	Past Simple	Translation
be	was / were	<i>ser / estar</i>	get	got	<i>conseguir</i>
begin	began	<i>começar</i>	give	gave	<i>dar</i>
break	broke	<i>partir</i>	go	went	<i>ir</i>
bring	brought	<i>trazer</i>	have	had	<i>ter</i>
build	built	<i>construir</i>	hear	heard	<i>ouvir</i>
buy	bought	<i>comprar</i>	hit	hit	<i>bater</i>
catch	caught	<i>apanhar</i>	keep	kept	<i>manter</i>
choose	chose	<i>escolher</i>	know	knew	<i>saber</i>
come	came	<i>vir</i>	leave	left	<i>partir</i>
cost	cost	<i>custar</i>	lose	lost	<i>perder</i>
cut	cut	<i>cortar</i>	make	made	<i>fazer</i>
do	did	<i>fazer</i>	read	read	<i>ler</i>
drive	drove	<i>conduzir</i>	ride	rode	<i>montar</i>
drink	drank	<i>beber</i>	run	ran	<i>correr</i>
eat	ate	<i>comer</i>	say	said	<i>dizer</i>
fall	fell	<i>cair</i>	see	saw	<i>ver</i>
feel	felt	<i>sentir</i>	take	took	<i>levar</i>
find	found	<i>encontrar</i>	tell	told	<i>dizer</i>
fly	flew	<i>voar</i>	think	thought	<i>pensar</i>
forget	forgot	<i>esquecer</i>	write	wrote	<i>escrever</i>

1. Say if the sentences are right or wrong. Correct the wrong ones.

(Diz se as frases estão certas ou erradas. Corrige as erradas.)

- What did the teacher said? _____
- Why you did that? _____
- She didn't give me a present. _____
- Jim didn't brought the DVD. _____
- Why you not went to the meeting? _____
- Lisa made a chocolate cake. _____
- I didn't know what to say. _____

2. Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the words in brackets.

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

- Sandy _____ (be) very excited because it _____ (be) her birthday.
- Her parents _____ (buy) her a digital camera, and her best friend _____ (give) her a pair of earrings.
- Her grandmother _____ (make) her a beautiful birthday cake.
- They _____ (eat) hamburgers and _____ (drink) orange juice.
- In the evening, Sandy's mother _____ (take) them all to the cinema.
- Sandy's friends _____ (tell) her that they had had a good time.
- Sandy _____ (feel) pleased that her party had been a success.
- Sandy's mother _____ (drive) the girls home.

3. Write the sentences in the negative. (Escreve as frases na forma negativa.)

a. Sandy was sad.

b. Her parents bought her a computer.

c. Her best friend gave her a necklace.

d. They ate pizza and they drank water.

e. Sandy's mother took them to the zoo.

f. The girls slept at Sandy's house.

4. Write questions for the answers. (Escreve perguntas para as respostas.)

a. _____?

They ate hamburgers.

b. _____?

Her grandmother made a cake.

c. _____?

Sandy's mother took them to the cinema.

d. _____?

Sandy felt pleased.

e. _____?

Yes, her party was a success.

f. _____?

By car. Sandy's mother drove them home.

5. Match the questions and answers. (Une as perguntas às respostas.)

1. What did he give you for Christmas?	a. No, I didn't. Here they are.
2. Did you forget to bring the books?	b. Yes, they did. It was a long day.
3. What did you eat last night?	c. I spoke to the manager.
4. Did they feel tired after the trip?	d. Yes, she did. But she didn't like it.
5. How did you cut your hand?	e. We bought some magazines.
6. Who did you speak to?	f. He gave me a necklace.
7. Did she read the book?	g. With the bread knife.
8. What did you buy?	h. I had a pizza.
9. Where did they go?	i. They went to the cinema.

O **Past Continuous** é usado para falar de uma atividade que estava a decorrer numa determinada altura no passado.

→ I **was watching** TV when they arrived. *Eu estava a ver televisão quando eles chegaram.*

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative			Short answer						
I	was	resting.	I	wasn't (was not)	resting.	Was	I	resting?	Yes,	I	was.				
He			He				he		No,	he	wasn't.				
She			She			she	Were	we	you	they	Yes,	we	were.		
It	It	it	weren't (were not)	weren't.											
We	were		We				we		Yes,	we	were.				
You			You									you	No,	you	weren't.
They			They									they			

Reflexive pronouns (Pronomes reflexos)

Personal pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
I	Myself
You (singular)	Yourself
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself
We	Ourselves
You (plural)	Yourselves
They	Themselves

Pay attention!

Os **reflexive pronouns** são usados para:
Referir-se ao sujeito da frase.

I cut **myself**.

Eu cortei-me. (o sujeito e o objeto são os mesmos)

Dar ênfase ao sujeito.

She did it **herself**.

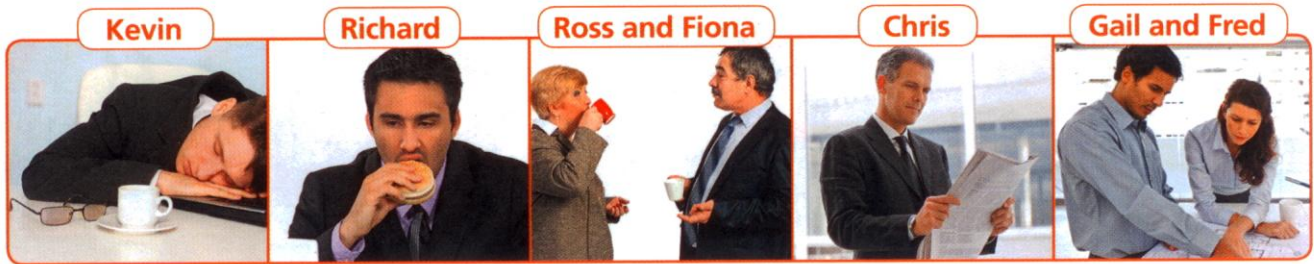
Ela fez-lo ela própria. (ninguém a ajudou)

1. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

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

- We _____ (have) dinner when the light went out.
- I _____ (do) my homework when Mark arrived.
- The students _____ (not work) when the teacher opened the door.
- Paul _____ (play) computer games when his boss arrived.
- What _____ you _____ (do) at 7 o'clock this morning?
- _____ Henry _____ (sleep) when you telephoned?
- They _____ (drive) to work when they had an accident.
- I _____ (not study) when they called.
- We _____ (buy) some sweets when a robber stole my bag.
- Where _____ you _____ (go) when I saw you last night?
- They _____ (not wait) at the door when the teacher arrived.
- She _____ (not feel) very well at lunchtime.
- What _____ you _____ (talk) about when I arrived?

2. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. (Observe as imagens e completa as frases.)



When the boss arrived:

- a. Kevin _____
- b. Richard _____ a hamburger.
- c. Ross and Fiona _____ a cup of coffee.
- d. Chris _____ a newspaper.
- e. Gail and Fred _____

3. Fill in the gaps with a suitable reflexive pronoun. (Completa os espaços com pronomes reflexos.)

- a. Do you like this cake? I made it _____ !
- b. Look at that man. He is talking to _____ !
- c. We don't need any help. We'll do it _____ .
- d. She looked at _____ in the mirror.
- e. The cat hurt _____ when it jumped over the wall.
- f. The children can't look after _____. They are too small.
- g. Tim, you have to do the work _____. I don't have time to help you.
- h. The children organized the party _____ .
- i. Hello, everybody. Help _____ to some food. It's on the table.
- j. Debra told _____ to calm down because she was feeling very nervous.
- k. I sent _____ some flowers on Valentines' Day because I don't have a boyfriend.

4. Underline the correct reflexive pronoun. (Sublinha o pronome reflexo correto.)

- a. The President **himself** / **myself** made the announcement.
- b. Sandra, you **yourself** / **ourselves** said that I could use your computer.
- c. I bought **herself** / **myself** a new computer.
- d. We made **ourself** / **ourselves** something to eat, and then we went to the beach.
- e. I speak to **myself** / **yourself** when I am alone.
- f. The old lady lives all by **himself** / **herself**. She has no family.
- g. Don't worry **himself** / **yourself** about it, Tom. It will all work out in the end.
- h. She sings to **herself** / **himself** in the shower.

1. Match the pictures and the text.



- It was a lovely day. The sun was shining, and the wind wasn't blowing. The birds were singing and the children were playing in the park. **Picture no.** _____
- The weather was terrible. The wind was blowing and it was raining. People were running across the street to try and find some protection. **Picture no.** _____
- Everybody was enjoying the barbeque. Tom was grilling the meat while his friends were keeping him company. Everybody was laughing and drinking. **Picture no.** _____
- It was a business dinner at a smart restaurant, so everybody was well-dressed. They were talking softly and discussing company matters. They were drinking wine, but not too much. **Picture no.** _____

2. Match the questions and answers.

1. What did you do last night?	a. I was watching TV.
2. What were you doing at 10 o'clock last night?	b. No, not yet. I was just arriving at the office.
3. Were you working at 8 am this morning?	c. She made Chinese food.
4. Did you work last Friday?	d. I watched TV.
5. What did she make for dinner?	e. No, she wasn't.
6. Was she making dinner when you arrived?	f. No, I didn't. I had the day off.

3. Fill in the gaps with a suitable reflexive pronoun.

- We had to make dinner _____ because mother wasn't feeling well.
- I made _____ a sandwich because I was hungry.
- The Prime Minister _____ helped with the reconstruction of the hospital.
- Sally bought _____ a new television because her old one was too small.
- The girls colour their hair _____ because it is cheaper.
- Gary, you will kill _____ if you continue to behave like that!
- Those boys repaired the motorbike _____.
- The dog cured _____ without having any medical treatment.
- Kids, you have to wash your clothes _____ because I'm very busy.
- Don't worry. I can look after _____. I'm not a baby!
- She taught _____ to speak German without any help.

4. Correct the mistakes.

- a. What he was saying? _____
- b. What he said? _____
- c. Where you went yesterday? _____
- d. They not brought their books. _____
- e. We didn't knew the answers. _____
- f. They was play football yesterday afternoon. _____

5. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

- a. The businessmen _____ (fly) to Paris last night.
- b. The police _____ (catch) the robbers yesterday.
- c. The mother _____ (take) the children to school.
- d. I _____ (eat) when the phone rang.
- e. The little girl _____ (try) to make her own breakfast when her mother _____ (enter) the kitchen.
- f. Alice suddenly _____ (feel) sick while she _____ (play) tennis.
- g. We _____ (find) a bracelet when we _____ (walk) to school.
- h. I _____ (fall) when I _____ (cycle) yesterday.
- i. It was already midnight and the baby still _____ (not sleep)!
- j. Dad _____ (not read) the newspaper when we arrived; he _____ (sleep) on the sofa!

6. Write questions for the answers.

- a. _____ ?
We stayed at a camp site near the beach.
- b. _____ ?
The film finished at 10 o'clock.
- c. _____ ?
He was drinking a milkshake.
- d. _____ ?
They were playing poker.
- e. _____ ?
They left because they weren't enjoying the party.

Para formar o **Plural**, em regra, acrescenta-se um **-s** aos nomes.

Há, porém, algumas variações, abaixo listadas.

Noun forms	Change	Example
Nomes terminados em ch, x, s	Adicionar -es	box – boxes
Nomes terminados em consoante + y	Eliminar y ; adicionar -ies	city – cities
Maioria dos nomes terminados em f ou fe	Eliminar f ; adicionar -ves	knife – knives
Alguns nomes terminados em o	Adicionar -s	discos / pianos / photos
Maioria dos nomes terminados em o	Adicionar -es	tomatoes / potatoes / heroes

Há, no entanto, nomes irregulares. Observa os exemplos abaixo apresentados.

Irregular noun forms (singular)		Plural		Irregular noun forms (singular)		Plural	
child	criança	children	crianças	foot	pé	feet	pés
man	homem	men	homens	mouse	rato	mice	ratos
woman	mulher	women	mulheres	tooth	dente	teeth	dentes
person	pessoa	people	pessoas	goose	ganso	geese	gansos

1. Write the plural form of the following nouns. (Escreve o plural dos seguintes nomes.)

- a. lady _____
- b. wolf _____
- c. tooth _____
- d. bee _____
- e. man _____
- f. horse _____
- g. wife _____
- h. day _____
- i. umbrella _____
- j. mouth _____

- k. kiss _____
- l. mouse _____
- m. party _____
- n. boss _____
- o. child _____
- p. knife _____
- q. boy _____
- r. leaf _____
- s. cow _____
- t. tree _____

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

- a. They are **policemen** / **policeman**.
- b. Where is my **glass** / **glasses**?
- c. Jim is a **fireman** / **firemen**.
- d. The **babies** / **baby's** are crying.
- e. Where are my car **keys** / **key**?
- f. Put the book on this **shelf** / **shelves**.
- g. The **bus** / **buses** is late.
- h. My **mouse** / **mice** isn't working.
- i. Look at those **families** / **family's**.
- j. Your **tooth** / **teeth** are yellow.
- k. His **wife** / **wives** is very nice.
- l. The **child** / **children** are at school.
- m. Look at those **mouses** / **mice**!
- n. The **citys** / **cities** were beautiful.
- o. There are lovely **beaches** / **beachs** in Italy.
- p. You have big **foots** / **feet**.
- q. That **woman** / **women** is beautiful.
- r. Those **watches** / **watchs** are expensive.

3. Label the drinks. (Identifica as bebidas.)



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

☐ tea
☐ coffee
☐ alcohol
☐ wine
☐ beer
☐ juice
☐ water
☐ milk

4. Match the columns.

(Faz a ligação das colunas.)

Meat	
1. lamb	a. salsichas
2. sausages	b. bife
3. pork	c. frango
4. chicken	d. peru
5. beef	e. pato
6. steak	f. carne de vaca
7. turkey	g. borrego
8. duck	h. carne de porco
9. rabbit	i. fiambre
10. veal	j. coelho
11. ham	k. vitela

5. Match the columns.

(Faz a ligação das colunas.)

Vegetables and grains	
1. rice	a. batatas
2. potatoes	b. cenouras
3. salad	c. tomate
4. carrots	d. ervilhas
5. tomatoes	e. espinafres
6. peas	f. feijões
7. spinach	g. salada
8. beans	h. arroz
9. onions	i. alface
10. lettuce	j. couve
11. cabbage	k. cebolas

6. Complete the lists. (Completa as listas.)

a. Green vegetables:

b. Drinks for children:

c. Drinks for adults only:

d. Meat from birds:

Countable nouns	
Form	Example
Singular	an apple
Plural	some apples

Uncountable nouns	
Form	Example
Estes nomes não têm nem plural nem singular.	some rice some water
Usa-se o verbo na forma singular.	The water is cold.

Countable	Uncountable
an ice cream	some ice cream
a cake	some cake
a coffee	some coffee
a salad	some salad

Pay attention!

Alguns nomes têm ambas as formas.

I want **a** salad. (uma salada como prato principal)

I want **some** salad. (um pouco de salada para acompanhar o prato principal)

1. Match the columns. (Faz a ligação das colunas.)

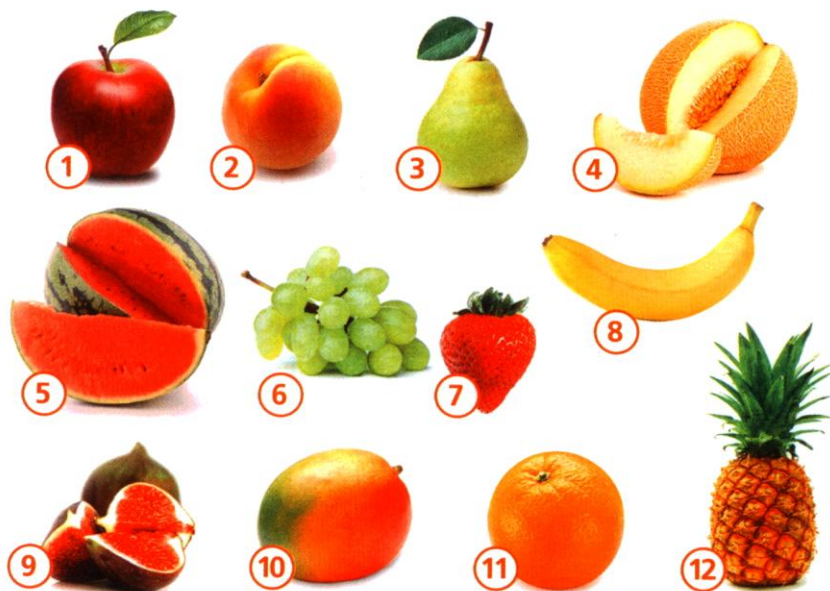
Snacks	
1. bread	a. queijo
2. toast	b. bolo
3. cheese	c. sandes
4. ham	d. ovos
5. cake	e. cereais
6. biscuits	f. bolachas
7. sandwich	g. compota / doce
8. butter	h. pão
9. eggs	i. açúcar
10. sugar	j. manteiga
11. cereals	k. fiambre
12. jam	l. batatas fritas
13. chips	m. torradas

2. Complete the lists. (Completa as listas.)

a. Ingredients for a cake:

b. Ingredients for a sandwich:

3. Write the number in the correct place. (Escreve o número no sítio correto.)



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ an apple | ☐ a watermelon |
| ☐ a pear | ☐ a mango |
| ☐ grapes | ☐ a strawberry |
| ☐ an orange | ☐ a fig |
| ☐ a melon | ☐ a banana |
| ☐ a pineapple | ☐ a peach |

4. Say if the nouns are countable (C) or uncountable (U) or both (B).

(Indica se os nomes são contáveis, não contáveis ou se têm ambas as formas.)

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| a. beef | ☐ | e. sugar | ☐ | i. pear | ☐ | m. melon | ☐ |
| b. coffee | ☐ | f. strawberry | ☐ | j. jam | ☐ | n. bread | ☐ |
| c. peach | ☐ | g. tea | ☐ | k. a cup of tea | ☐ | o. milk | ☐ |
| d. onion | ☐ | h. pork | ☐ | l. a glass of milk | ☐ | p. butter | ☐ |

5. Fill in the gaps with a, an or some. (Completa com a, an ou some.)

- a. Can I have _____ biscuits and _____ glass of milk, please?
- b. I'd like _____ sausages and _____ eggs, please.
- c. I want _____ cheese and ham sandwich today.
- d. Would you like _____ apple or _____ pear?
- e. I want _____ chocolate ice cream with my fruit salad.
- f. I'd like _____ steak, _____ rice and _____ green salad.
- g. Do you want _____ chips with your chicken?
- h. Would you like _____ strawberries or _____ grapes?
- i. I'd like _____ egg and _____ cereals for breakfast.
- j. Can I have _____ milk or _____ juice, please?
- k. Would you like _____ beer or would you prefer _____ glass of wine?
- l. Would you like _____ wine? And _____ cheese, too?
- m. I want _____ jam and _____ butter for my toast, please.
- n. Do you want _____ sausages, or would you prefer _____ steak?

6. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (Escreve a forma correta dos verbos entre parênteses.)

- a. My tea _____ too sweet. (be)
- b. These oranges _____ very nice. (not be)
- c. This steak _____ delicious. (be)
- d. This cheese _____ really expensive. (be)
- e. These egg sandwiches _____ great. (be)
- f. This coffee _____ terrible, but the biscuits _____ great. (taste / be)
- g. That cake _____ and _____ delicious! (look / smell)
- h. This sugar _____ white; it _____ brown. (not be / be)
- i. These oranges _____ really juicy, but this apple _____ (be / not be)
- j. This bread _____ fresh and the butter _____ homemade. (be / be)
- k. The peaches _____ still green, and so _____ the melon. (be / be)
- l. The turkey _____ nice, but the sausages _____ appetising. (look / not look)

There is/are with countable nouns (Existe/há com nomes contáveis)

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative		
There is	one	apple.	There isn't	an	apple.	Is there	an	apple?
There are	many	eggs.	There aren't	many	eggs.	How many	eggs	are there?
	a lot of some a few	pears.		any	pears	Are there	any	pears?

There is with uncountable nouns (Existe/há com nomes não contáveis)

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative		
There is	a lot of	milk.	There isn't	much	milk.	Is there	any	milk?
	some a little	rice.		any	rice.	How much	milk rice	is there?

1. Fill in the gaps with *much* or *many*. (Completa com *much* ou *many*.)

- How _____ sugar do you need?
- How _____ beer is there in the fridge?
- How _____ sausages are there for lunch?
- How _____ biscuits did she eat?
- We don't need _____ butter for this cake.
- There aren't _____ apples; just two or three.
- There isn't _____ bread; we need to buy some.
- There aren't _____ potatoes, so we can't make chips.

2. Fill in the gaps with *there is* or *there are*. (Completa com *there is* ou *there are*.)

- _____ a lot of meat, so we don't need to buy more.
- _____ a lot of carrots, so we can make some soup.
- _____ a lot of ham, so we can make some sandwiches.
- We can make some juice because _____ a lot of oranges.

3. Fill in the gaps with *there isn't* or *there aren't*. (Completa com *there isn't* ou *there aren't*.)

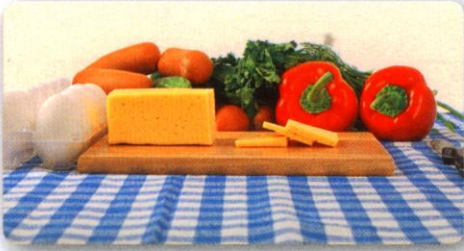
- _____ any lettuce, so we can't make a salad.
- _____ any beans so we can't make *feijoada*.
- _____ any strawberry jam to put on my toast.
- _____ any cereals for breakfast today.
- _____ any pork, but there is some turkey.

4. Say what there is on the table. Use *there is*, *there isn't*, *there are*, *there aren't*.
(Diz o que há na mesa. Usa *there is*, *there isn't*, *there are*, *there aren't*.)



- a. _____ a lot of cheese.
- b. _____ a little wine.
- c. _____ many grapes.
- d. _____ some ham.
- e. _____ any biscuits.
- f. _____ any bread.

5. Say what there is on the table. Use *a little* or *a few*. (Diz o que há na mesa. Usa *a little* ou *a few*.)



- a. There are _____ eggs.
- b. There are _____ sausages.
- c. There is _____ cheese.
- d. There are _____ vegetables.

6. Say what there is on the sandwich. Use *some* or *any*. (Diz o que há na sandes. Usa *some* ou *any*.)



- a. There are _____ onions.
- b. There is _____ meat.
- c. Is there _____ cheese?
- d. Is there _____ mayonnaise?
- e. There isn't _____ ketchup.
- f. There isn't _____ ham.

7. Complete the sentences about the picture. (Completa as frases sobre a imagem.)

This is a healthy breakfast because:

- a. There _____ egg.
- b. _____ juice.
- c. _____ coffee.
- d. _____ grapes.
- e. _____ cereals.
- f. _____ bread.
- g. _____ cheese.
- h. _____ strawberries.
- i. _____ milk.
- j. _____ cake.
- k. _____ pancakes.



1. Write the plural form of the following nouns.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| a. knife _____ | g. friend _____ | m. bus _____ |
| b. city _____ | h. fly _____ | n. enemy _____ |
| c. wife _____ | i. watch _____ | o. box _____ |
| d. person _____ | j. man _____ | p. child _____ |
| e. baby _____ | k. life _____ | q. foot _____ |
| f. tooth _____ | l. glass _____ | r. mouse _____ |

2. Write the plural form with s or with es.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. zoo _____ | d. kangaroo _____ | g. tomato _____ |
| b. potato _____ | e. hero _____ | h. echo _____ |
| c. piano _____ | f. volcano _____ | i. photo _____ |

3. Write the words in the correct columns.

apple	toast	carrots	cake	juice	beef	cabbage	chicken
peas	turkey	pear	fig	wine	bread	spinach	onions
alcohol	tea	lettuce	cereals	mango	sausages	water	
beer	sandwich	watermelon	pineapple	jam	pork	duck	

Fruit	Vegetables	Meat	Breakfast	Drinks

4. Which word does not belong in each group?

- cheese / ham / bread / butter / potatoes
- pork / beef / chicken / butter / duck
- mango / sugar / strawberries / pear / orange
- alcohol / beans / peas / cabbage / onions
- water / coffee / milk / sugar / spinach
- milk / rice / chips / salad / potatoes
- pork / turkey / chicken / duck
- melon / cabbage / fig / pineapple

5. What are the differences between the pictures? Complete the sentences using *there is* and *there are*, *some* and *any*.



- a. In picture 1 _____ cereals.
- b. In picture 1 _____ jam.
- c. In picture 1 _____ tea.
- d. In picture 1 _____ grapes.
- e. In picture 1 _____ coffee.
- f. In picture 2 _____ cereals.
- g. In picture 2 _____ juice.
- h. In picture 2 _____ fruit.
- i. In picture 2 _____ toast.
- j. In picture 2 _____ sausages.

6. Complete the questions and answers about picture 1. Use *much*, *many*, and the correct form of the verb *to be*.

- a. How _____ eggs _____ there? There _____ one.
- b. How _____ apples _____ there? There _____ a few.
- c. How _____ juice _____ there? There _____ a lot.
- d. How _____ jam _____ there? There _____ a lot.
- e. How _____ bread _____ there? There _____ a little.

7. Are the sentences right or wrong? Correct the wrong ones.

- a. There are a lot of water. _____
- b. There is a little rice, but not much. _____
- c. There aren't any chips. _____
- d. How many milk do you like in your coffee? _____
- e. There is a few beef in the fridge. _____
- f. There is a few eggs in the kitchen. _____

Future with Will (Futuro com Will)

- Usamos o **Future with will** para fazer previsões.
→ It **will rain** tomorrow. *Irá chover amanhã.*
- Usamos o **Future with will** para decisões tomadas no momento.
→ "Hello, can I speak to Paul, please?" *"Olá, posso, se faz favor, falar com o Paul?"*
"Just a minute. I'll **call** him." *"Só um minuto. Vou chamá-lo."*

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative			Short answer		
I	will win.	I	won't win. (will not)	Will	I	win?	Yes,	I	will.
You		You			you			you	
He		He			he		No,	he	
We		We			we			we	won't.
They		They			they			they	

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

- I think it **rain** / **will rain** tomorrow.
- Donald **not pass** / **won't pass** this year because he doesn't study.
- I think the next president of the USA **will be** / **is** a woman.
- Mr Smith **will win** / **will wins** the elections.
- I think that my parents **give** / **will give** me a car for my birthday.
- Do you think that Jonathan **will likes** / **will like** the present?
- Unfortunately, I think that Timothy **don't will** / **won't** ask me for a date.
- Ok! OK! I'll **help** / **help** you wash the dishes after dinner.
- Yes, of course. I **take** / **will take** you to school if your mother is sick.
- No, I **don't make** / **won't make** your bed for you. Make it yourself!

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

- "This is Pete's sweater."
"OK. I **give** / **'ll give** it to him."
- I'm sleepy. I think I **go** / **'ll go** to bed.
- One moment. I **'ll see** / **see** if he is here.
- "Mom, we are hungry."
"OK. I **make** / **'ll make** lunch then."
- "What would you like to eat?"
"I **'ll have** / **have** chicken and chips."
- "I don't know how to do this."
"I **show** / **'ll show** you."
- "This is very difficult."
"I **help** / **'ll help** you."
- "The visitors have arrived."
"I'll **open** / **open** the door."
- "It's cold in here."
"I **close** / **'ll close** the window."

3. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (Completa com a forma correta dos verbos entre parênteses.)

- a. Ann _____ (be) angry when she hears the news.
- b. I'm sure Ross _____ (not help) us.
- c. " _____ your mother _____ (lend) you the money?"
"Yes, she _____."
- d. She thinks that it _____ (snow) tomorrow.
- e. Do you think that Tony _____ (tell) his parents what happened?
- f. " _____ Sam _____ (go) with us?"
"No, he _____. You wait and see."
- g. Ok. I _____ (see) what I can do and then I _____ (call) you back.
- h. All right. I _____ (help) you, and then I _____ (make) dinner.
- i. Don't worry. I _____ (not leave) without you.

4. Match the columns. (Faz a ligação das colunas.)

The Mass Media: The Printed Press	
1. The print media	a. Revistas
2. Magazines	b. Artigo
3. Newspapers	c. Jornalismo de investigação
4. Tabloids	d. A imprensa escrita
5. Journalists; reporters	e. Imprensa cor-de-rosa
6. Investigative journalism	f. Tabloides; jornais sensacionalistas
7. Article; story	g. Jornalistas
8. Gossip magazines	h. Jornais
9. Headline	i. Manchete

5. Match the columns. (Faz a ligação das colunas.)

The Mass Media: Television	
1. The news	a. A TV programme that documents real life events.
2. An advertisement/Commercial	b. A fictional drama about people's daily lives.
3. A documentary	c. A programme that has animated characters.
4. A makeover	d. A show that reports world events as they happen.
5. A sitcom	e. A show showing the lives of real people or celebrities.
6. A game show	f. A show that helps people change their image or lifestyle.
7. A soap opera	g. A show with competitive games or quizzes.
8. A cartoon	h. An amusing TV series about fictional characters – a situation comedy.
9. A reality show	i. Programmes presented by a TV personality, with guests who talk about their lives.
10. A talk show	j. Promotional information about a product or service.

- O **Future Going to** é usado para fazer previsões baseadas nas circunstâncias do momento.
→ She **is going to have** a baby. *Ela vai ter um bebê.*
- O **Future going to** é usado para falar sobre planos e intenções.
→ I'm **going to study** medicine next year. *No próximo ano vou estudar medicina.*

Future with Going to (Futuro com Going to)

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

1. Look at the pictures and say what is going to happen. (Observe as imagens e diz o que vai acontecer.)



- a. It _____ (rain).
b. The horse and rider _____ (fall). They _____ (win) the competition.
c. The baby _____ (cry).
d. The man _____ (jump).
e. The family _____ (travel). They _____ (catch) a plane.

2. Match the columns. (Faz a ligação das colunas.)

1. Ursula never studies.	a. They aren't going to win the match.
2. It's so cold!	b. You are going to burn it!
3. My team plays very badly.	c. They are going to destroy the house!
4. I didn't get enough sleep last night.	d. It's going to snow.
5. The meat has been cooking for hours.	e. I'm going to be tired today.
6. The kids are playing football inside!	f. She isn't going to pass.

3. Correct the mistakes. (Corrige os erros.)

- a. Which team going to win the championship? _____
- b. Mrs Smith is going have a baby next month. _____
- c. Look at her. She's go fall asleep. _____
- d. I think this tree going to die. _____
- e. I'm go to study History. _____

4. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

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

- a. "What _____ you _____ (do) when you leave school?"
"I _____ (travel) around Europe for a year."
- b. " _____ Fred _____ (participate) in a TV show?"
"Yes, he _____. He _____ (be) on a reality show next year."
- c. Lisa and Don _____ (be) journalists when they finish university.
- d. I _____ (not do) anything today. I _____ (sit) here and read this magazine.
- e. They _____ (not watch) the news; they _____ (watch) a National Geographic documentary.
- f. My father _____ (write) a newspaper article about our school.

5. Write questions for the following answers. (Escreve perguntas para as seguintes respostas.)

- a. _____ this weekend?
We aren't going to do anything special.
- b. _____ your cousins?
I'm going to visit them on Saturday.
- c. _____ to your party?
I'm going to invite my school friends.
- d. _____ the holidays?
She is going to spend the holidays in London.

6. Match the columns. (Faz a ligação das colunas.)

The Mass Media: Internet	
1. A blog	a. Terminar a sessão
2. The social media	b. Uma publicação
3. To text someone	c. Iniciar a sessão
4. To post a comment	d. Publicar um comentário
5. To log in / on	e. Feed de notícias
6. To log out / off	f. Enviar um SMS
7. A post	g. Um blogue
8. A news feed	h. As redes sociais

Defining relative clauses (Orações relativas)

As **defining relative clauses** são usadas para dar informação essencial. São iniciadas pelos pronomes relativos: **who**, **which** e **that**.

who / that (pessoas)	That's the boy who (that)* was on TV.
which (coisas)	That's the show which (that)* he was on. * Em linguagem informal, podemos substituir who e which por that .

O pronome relativo pode ser omitido quando é o objeto da oração.

I watched the documentary. It was interesting.	The documentary which / that I watched was interesting. The documentary I watched was interesting.
---	---

Non-defining relative clauses (Orações explicativas)

As **non-defining relative clauses** são usadas para dar informação adicional, mas não essencial, entre duas vírgulas.

Social networks are really popular. They are an easy way of interacting.	Social networks, which are an easy way of interacting, are really popular.
---	---

Pay attention!

Nas orações explicativas, o pronome relativo **that** não pode ser usado. Usamos **who** para pessoas e **which** para coisas.

1. Fill in the gaps with **who**, **which** or **no pronoun (ø)**.

(Completa com *who*, *which* ou *nenhum pronome (ø)*.)

- That's the reporter _____ covered the revolution in Egypt.
- The blog _____ talks about teenage problems is visited by many adolescents.
- That's the gossip magazine _____ has photos of the royal wedding.
- The reality show _____ my friend was on was rather boring.
- That's the girl _____ was offered a role in the new soap opera.
- The story _____ I read in the newspaper wasn't quite correct.
- The sitcom _____ we watch on Wednesdays is really funny.
- The boy _____ posted that comment on my page is not my friend.
- That new commercial _____ we saw is really clever.
- The cartoons _____ my little brother watches are really violent.

2. Join the sentences using **who**, **which** or **that**. (Liga as frases usando *who*, *which* ou *that*.)

- That's the girl. She texted my boyfriend.
That's _____ boyfriend.
- I deleted the posts. They were rude.
I _____ rude.
- The students watched the game show. Their teacher participated in it.
The students _____ in.
- We were invited to attend a talk show. It is popular with young people.
We _____ people.

- e. The girl lives next door. She really needs a makeover.

The girl _____ makeover.

- f. Cathy reads gossip magazines. They have information about her favourite film star.

Cathy _____ star.

- g. The journalist is very famous. He reported that story.

The _____ famous.

- h. The kid knew my password. He logged into the system.

The kid _____ password.

3. Fill in the gaps with *who* or *which*. (Completa com *who* ou *which*.)

- a. Chris Smith, _____ covered the revolution in Egypt, speaks many languages.

- b. Anna's blog, _____ talks about teenage problems, is visited by many adolescents.

- c. This gossip magazine, _____ has photos of the royal wedding, is quite expensive.

- d. This reality show, _____ is watched by many people, is rather boring.

- e. Sandra, _____ was offered a role in the new soap opera, is in my class.

- f. The story about the accident, _____ was written by Tom Black, wasn't correct.

- g. This sitcom, _____ we all watch, is really funny.

- h. Thomas, _____ posted that comment on my page, is not my friend.

- i. That new commercial, _____ we saw last night, is really clever.

- j. These cartoons, _____ my little brother watches, are really violent.

- k. Philip, _____ is a reporter, works for the BBC.

- l. Our local newspaper, _____ nobody reads, is going to close down.

- m. Our school magazine, _____ everybody likes, costs €1.

4. Join the sentences using *who* or *which*. (Liga as frases usando *who* ou *which*.)

- a. Sarah has 20 pairs of shoes. She loves shopping.

Sarah _____ shoes.

- b. This tabloid newspaper doesn't always print the truth. You like it so much.

This _____ the truth.

- c. Investigative journalism is very important. It often exposes corruption.

Investigative _____ important.

- d. Tropical fruit is good for you. It is very tasty.

Tropical _____ you.

- e. This ring was very expensive. It's made of platinum.

This _____ expensive.

- f. His wrist was still painful. He broke it during the football match.

His _____ painful.

1. Underline the most appropriate form.

- It's hot. I think I'll go / I'm going to go for a swim.
- My father will buy / is going to buy a new car next month.
- Look at that! The baby will break / is going to break the crystal vase.
- I'm tired. I think I'll have / I'm going to have a rest.
- I feel terrible. I think I'll be / I'm going to be sick.
- All right, I'll give / I'm going to give him the message.

2. Write the most appropriate form of the verbs in brackets. Use *will* or *going to*.

- She's very unhappy and so she _____ (leave) her husband.
- Let me see the menu. OK, I _____ (have) steak and chips.
- I bet you that they _____ (not come) to the party.
- We _____ (not visit) our friends this weekend.
- What _____ she _____ (do) when she leaves school?
- What _____ you _____ (have)? There's juice, beer and Coca-Cola.
- Which countries _____ he _____ (visit) during his trip?
- Why _____ you _____ (not have) a party for your birthday?

3. Write sentences expressing Pam's intentions for next year.

- She _____
- She _____
- She _____
- She _____
- She _____
- She _____

31st December New Year's Resolutions

- Stop smoking
- Eat more healthy food
- Start exercising
- Study harder
- Keep my bedroom tidy
- Not fight with my brother

4. Fill in the gaps with a relative pronoun. Indicate where it can be omitted.

- Our neighbours, _____ are very friendly, invited us to dinner.
- The people _____ bought the house next door are very noisy.
- The people _____ we met last night were very interesting.
- Susan's mobile phone, _____ was a present from her mother, is very expensive.
- The mobile phone _____ Susan's mother gave her is very expensive.
- My internet connection, _____ is really slow, drives me crazy.
- That's the boy _____ was in that TV commercial.
- The boy, _____ was in that TV commercial, is in my class.

5. Join the sentences using a relative pronoun where necessary.

- a. The teacher gave us a test. It was really difficult.

The test _____

- b. That's the girl. She is the national judo champion.

That's the _____

- c. These are the earrings. My sister lent them to me.

These _____

- d. Karate keeps me fit. It requires a lot of discipline.

Karate _____

- e. This necklace belonged to my grandmother. My mother gave it to me.

This necklace _____

- f. Mr Green loves animals. He is a vet.

Mr Green _____

- g. Horror stories aren't suitable for children. They can be traumatizing.

Horror _____

- h. That is the movie. We watched it at the cinema last week.

That _____

- i. The boy is from Canada. He speaks excellent French.

The boy _____

6. Fill in the spaces with a suitable word.

- a. When you want to go online you have to log _____.

- b. When you finish using the computer you should log _____.

- c. You can _____ your friends on your mobile phone instead of talking to them.

- d. The news _____ on Facebook lets you know what your friends are doing.

- e. On Facebook, when your friends _____ photos you can like them or _____ a comment.

- f. America's Next Top Model is a type of _____ show.

- g. I love watching National Geographic _____ about animals.

- h. Let's watch the _____ to find out what happened today.

- i. Do you prefer to read the daily or weekly _____?

- j. Do you like reading _____ magazines or do you prefer more serious types?

- k. His father is a _____ and he works for the BBC.

- l. Digital media is becoming more popular than _____ media.

Usamos o **Present Perfect** para falar de estados ou ações que começaram no passado e que continuam até ao presente.

→ Linda **has lived** in Paris for five years. (Referimo-nos ao **presente** e ao **passado**.)

Does Linda **live** in Paris now? Yes, she **does**. (**presente**)

Did she **live** in Paris four years ago? Yes, she **did**. (**passado**)

When **did** she **go** to Paris? Five years ago. (**passado**)

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative			Short answer	
I / You We They	have	been here for two days.	I You We They	haven't	been here for two days.	Have	I you we they	been here for two days?	Yes,	I have . he has .
He / She It	has		He She It	hasn't		Has	he she it		No,	I haven't . he hasn't .

For and Since (Há e Desde)

- **Since** – pontos específicos de tempo, (datas, horas específicas, etc.) → I have been here **since** two o'clock.
- **For** – períodos de tempo (minutos, dias, semanas, anos, etc.) → I have been here **for** three hours.

Os verbos irregulares não obedecem todos à mesma regra, portanto, têm de ser memorizados. Contudo, é possível agrupá-los em grupos de verbos com comportamento similar, sendo, assim, mais fáceis de memorizar.

1. Identical form for Past Simple and Past Participle	2. Identical in all three forms
1. terminação -d → t : spend – spent – spent 2. terminação -ay → aid : say – said – said 3. eliminação de uma vogal: feel – felt – felt 4. terminação -ell → old : tell – told – told 5. terminação em -aught : teach – taught – taught 6. terminação em -ought : buy – bought – bought	hit – hit – hit 3. Different Past and Past Participle forms 1. i – a – u : sing – sang – sung 2. ow – ew – own : – know – knew – known 3. Alteração de vogal – terminação e/en : break – broke – broken

1. Fill in the gaps with **for** or **since**. (Completa com **for** ou **since**.)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. _____ five minutes | i. _____ June |
| b. _____ this morning | j. _____ three months |
| c. _____ 1998 | k. _____ five days |
| d. _____ half past ten | l. _____ the end of the month |
| e. _____ a long time | m. _____ Monday |
| f. _____ I was a child | n. _____ I got married |
| g. _____ ages | o. _____ one week |
| h. _____ I finished school | p. _____ last week |

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

- a. How long **do you know** / **have you known** Peter?
I **know** / **have known** Peter for a long time.
- b. How long **does Glenda live** / **has Glenda lived** here?
Glenda **lives** / **has lived** here for three years.
- c. How long **are you** / **have you been** married?
We **are** / **have been** married for six months.
- d. How long **is Janet** / **has Janet been** here?
She **is** / **has been** here since five o'clock.
- e. How long **do your parents** / **have your parents worked** there?
My parents **work** / **have worked** there since 2003.
- f. **Do you have** / **Have you had** your motorbike for a long time?

3. Complete the table. (Completa o quadro.)

Verb	Past Simple	Past Participle	Verb	Past Simple	Past Participle
build			hit		
lend			cut		
steal			cost		
speak			shut		
break			put		
say			sing		
pay			swim		
feel			drink		
keep			know		
tell			throw		
sell			grow		
think			blow		
bring			teach		
buy			catch		

4. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the *Present Perfect*.

(Completa com a forma correta dos verbos entre parênteses. Usa o *Present Perfect*.)

- a. How long _____ Henry _____ (*work*) for that company?
Henry _____ (*work*) for that company for many years.
- b. How long _____ Harriet _____ (*know*) your parents?
She _____ (*know*) them since she was little.
- c. How long _____ you _____ (*live*) in your new house?
I _____ (*live*) there for six weeks.
- d. _____ you _____ (*have*) your car for a long time?
No, I _____ (*not have*) it for long.
- e. _____ they _____ (*be*) at your house all day?
No, they _____ (*not be*) here all day.

O **Present Perfect** é usado para referir ações que ocorreram num tempo não determinado (indefinido) no passado. É frequente usar-se **ever** nas perguntas e **never** nas frases negativas.

→ **Have you ever been** to London? *Alguma vez foste a Londres?*

No, I **have never been** to London. Não, *nunca fui a Londres.*

Yes, I **have been** to London many times. Sim, *fui a Londres muitas vezes.*

Caso queiramos referir quando as ações tiveram lugar, temos de usar o **Past Simple**.

→ **Did you go** to London last year? *Foste a Londres no ano passado?*

No, I **didn't go** to London last year. Não, *não fui a Londres no ano passado.*

Yes, I **went** to London last year. Sim, *fui a Londres no ano passado.*

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

a. I have never seen snow.

The sentence refers to: 1. the past only 2. the present only 3. the past and the present

b. I didn't see snow.

The sentence refers to: 1. the past only 2. the present only 3. the past and the present

2. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the *Present Perfect*.

(Completa com a forma correta dos verbos entre parênteses. Usa o *Present Perfect*.)

a. Clive _____ (met) many famous football players.

b. Gillian _____ (speak) to the President on the telephone.

c. Lisa _____ (never / eat) Chinese food.

d. We _____ (be) to Euro Disney many times.

e. I _____ (never / smoke) a cigarette.

f. _____ your parents _____ (ever / work) in Paris?

g. _____ Lynn _____ (ever / live) in another country?

h. Ross _____ (never/drive) a sports car.

i. _____ you _____ (ever / forget) an important appointment?

j. My sister _____ (never / give) me a present!

k. _____ your brother _____ (ever / fly) in a helicopter?

l. My father _____ (have) many different jobs.

m. Doris _____ (visit) her friends in the USA several times.

n. _____ you _____ (ever / tell) your parents a lie?

o. _____ Eric _____ (ever / take) you to an expensive restaurant?

p. Mary _____ (help) refugees in many countries.

q. You _____ (never / do) anything to help me!

r. Sarah _____ (never / cook) a meal in her life!

s. _____ your little sister _____ (ever / break) something important?

3. Write sentences using the information given in the table. (Escreva frases com as informações abaixo.)

	New York	Champagne	Horror film	Golf	Oysters
Pat	√	x	x	x	√
Tom and Ann	x	√	√	√	x

- Pat _____ to New York.
- Tom and Ann _____ to New York.
- Pat _____ champagne.
- Tom and Ann _____ champagne.
- Pat _____ a horror film.
- Tom and Ann _____ a horror film.
- Pat _____ golf.
- Tom and Ann _____ golf.
- Pat _____ oysters.
- Tom and Ann _____ oysters.

4. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the *Present Perfect* or the *Past Simple*.

(Completa com a forma correta dos verbos entre parênteses. Usa o *Present Perfect* ou o *Past Simple*.)

- _____ you ever _____ (be) to Mexico?
Yes, I _____.
When _____ you _____ (go) there?
I _____ (go) there two years ago.
- _____ you ever _____ (have) a car accident?
Yes, I _____.
When _____ it _____ (happen)?
It _____ (happen) in 2009.
- _____ Dan ever _____ (be) to a rock concert?
Yes, he _____.
When _____ he _____ (go)?
He _____ (go) to *Rock in Rio* last year.
_____ he _____ (enjoy) it?
Yes, he _____.
- _____ your mother ever _____ (make) Indian food?
Yes, she _____.
What _____ she _____ (make)?
She _____ (make) vegetable curry.



1. They are jumping **into** the pool.
2. She is passing **through** the toy tunnel.
3. He is walking **across** the street.
4. He is walking **along** the river bank.
5. The horse is jumping **over** the barrier.
6. She is walking **up** the stairs.
7. He is walking **out of** the elevator.
8. She is walking **down** the stairs.
9. He is getting **into** the car.
10. He is getting **onto** the bus.
11. He is getting **off** the bus.
12. She is getting **out of** the car.
13. She fell **off** her bike.
14. She is walking **past** the bank.
15. They are walking **away from** each other.
16. The cars raced **around / round** the track.
17. The man is walking **towards** the tractor.
18. He drove **up to** the garage.
19. The boy walked **from** his house **to** the bus.
20. The gondola is passing **under** the bridge.

1. Fill in the gaps with prepositions. (Preenche os espaços com preposições.)

- a. The boy got _____ the school bus. He looked left and right, and then he walked _____ the road.
- b. Get _____ the house and get _____ the car! It's time to go to school.
- c. Walk _____ the road for 100m, go _____ the cinema, and then turn left.
- d. My dog ran _____ me! He jumped _____ the garden wall.
- e. The computer fell _____ the table.
- f. It was so hot that we jumped _____ the lake with our clothes on!
- g. I'm not going to walk _____ the stairs to the 10th floor!
- h. She walked _____ the room without saying goodbye to anyone.
- i. The cat climbed _____ the tree, but it couldn't climb _____ again.
- j. The little boy fell _____ the tree and broke his leg.
- k. My cell phone fell _____ my bag and _____ the rubbish bin.
- l. Paul walked _____ the room and asked her to dance.
- m. Lee got _____ the train just as it was starting to pull away. He almost missed it.
- n. I looked _____ the window and saw him.
- o. The cat jumped _____ the box and fell asleep.
- p. We drove _____ the country road without seeing anyone for hours.
- q. She looked _____ him so that he wouldn't see her cry.
- r. The mother got _____ the car, but she didn't put on her seatbelt.
- s. She took off her seatbelt and got _____ the car.
- t. He walked right _____ me and pretended that he didn't see me.
- u. He ran and jumped _____ the little table without touching it.

2. Underline the correct preposition. (Sublinha a preposição correta.)

- a. She walked **up to** / **past** the door and rang the door bell.
- b. It took 20 minutes to walk **around** / **from** her house **to** / **under** the cinema.
- c. Oh no! That policeman is walking **towards** / **around** us.
- d. The athletes ran **around** / **through** the track three times.
- e. We drove **past** / **round** for ages looking for his house.
- f. He walked **up to** / **away from** me and gave me a flower.
- g. We gave him a lift **through** / **from** the airport **to** / **towards** the hotel.
- h. The mouse ran **under** / **through** the chair to get **away from** / **around** the cat.
- i. The kids walked **round** / **onto** the back of the house.
- j. Don't walk **away from** / **up to** me when I'm talking to you!
- k. Don't walk **across** / **through** the street so slowly.
- l. I looked **along** / **around** the room and finally saw him standing there.

1. Fill in the gaps with *for* or *since*.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. _____ I left school | f. _____ we got married |
| b. _____ five minutes | g. _____ six hours |
| c. _____ nine months | h. _____ Monday |
| d. _____ 1998 | i. _____ half past nine |
| e. _____ ages | j. _____ 5th May |

2. Translate.

- a. Há quanto tempo trabalhas cá?

- b. Moras cá há muito tempo?

- c. Há quanto tempo é que ele tem aquele carro?

- d. Tenho este carro há dois anos.

- e. Não o conhecemos há muito tempo.

- f. Estamos cá há três horas.

- g. Ele não trabalha lá há muito tempo; só há dois meses.

- h. Há quanto tempo és casada?

3. Correct the mistakes.

- a. I know Mrs Harris since I was small.

- b. My sister has that computer for two weeks.

- c. They have lived here for April.

- d. How long they work here?

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

a. _____ you ever _____ (see) a ghost?

Yes, I _____.

Really? What _____ you _____ (see)?

I _____ (see) an old lady floating down the stairs.

b. _____ Henry ever _____ (give) you a present?

Yes, he _____.

Really? What _____ he _____ (give) you?

He _____ (give) me a ring.

c. I _____ never _____ (eat) Mexican food.

Really? I _____ (have) some last year. It _____ (be) really tasty.

d. Sandra _____ (be) to many countries. Last year she _____ (visit) India and China.

e. Tom _____ (go) to London last week.

Really? I _____ never _____ (be) to England.

5. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the *Past Simple* or the *Present Perfect*.

a. Pete _____ (have) an interesting life; he's lucky.

b. I _____ (meet) an interesting woman last night.

c. I _____ (know) Lisa since we were at school together.

d. _____ you ever _____ (play) cricket?

e. They _____ (play) rugby at school.

f. I _____ (not go) anywhere last week.

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

a. He is looking _____ us. Do you think that he has seen me?

b. Walking _____ the stairs is easy; the problem is walking _____ !

c. She walked _____ the policeman and asked him the time.

d. The dog escaped _____ a hole in the fence.

e. The boy got _____ the train before it had stopped.

f. He got _____ the car and drove away.

g. The child ran _____ the stranger.

h. We walked all the way _____ the beach _____ the hotel.

i. She walked right _____ us, but she didn't see us behind the door.

Ability – Present (Habilidade – Presente)

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative			Short answer	
I	can	swim.	I	cannot (can't)	swim.	Can	I you we they	swim?	Yes,	I can . he can .
You			You						No,	I can't . he can't .
We			We							
They			They							

Ability – Past (Habilidade – Passado)

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative			Short answer	
I	could	swim.	I	could not (couldn't)	swim.	Could	I you we they	swim?	Yes,	I could . he could .
You			You						No,	I couldn't . he couldn't .
We			We							
They			They							

Certainty and probability (Certeza e probabilidade)

Certainty	Certainty
He must be rich.	He can't be rich.
Probability	Probability
He may be rich.	He may not be rich.
He might be rich.	He might not be rich.
He could be rich.	



Os modal verbs **must**, **may**, **might**, **could**, **can**, **can't** são seguidos do **infinitive** sem **to**.

1. Fill in the gaps with a suitable modal verb. (Preenche os espaços com o verbo modal adequado.)
 - a. She always gets great marks; she _____ be very intelligent.
 - b. She always gets great marks; she _____ be stupid.
 - c. Their car is really old; they _____ have a lot of money.
 - d. Jane usually goes out in the evening, so she _____ be at home when we get there.
 - e. Ian isn't here, so he _____ be at school, but I'm not sure.
 - f. I don't believe it. She looks really well, so she _____ be sick.
 - g. You haven't eaten all day. You _____ be hungry!
 - h. He _____ be tired. He hasn't done anything all day!
 - i. Tess _____ lend you some money. Why don't you ask her?
 - j. Don't go in. The dog _____ bite you.
 - k. I can't promise to help you because I _____ have time.
 - l. He eats a lot of junk food and he never exercises, so he _____ be very healthy.
 - m. Lisa never eats very much, so she _____ want to go to the restaurant for lunch. Let's ask her.
 - n. Wendy is so rude; she _____ have many friends!
 - o. Tim told me not to wait for him because he _____ arrive in time.

2. Rewrite the sentences using a modal verb. (Reescreva as frases usando um verbo modal.)

- a. I'm sure he is a basketball player. He _____
- b. Perhaps he is a basketball player. He _____
- c. Perhaps he isn't a basketball player. He _____
- d. I'm sure he isn't a basketball player. He _____
- a. I'm sure she has got a Porsche. She _____
- b. Perhaps she has got Porsche. She _____
- c. Perhaps she hasn't got a Porsche. She _____
- d. I'm sure she hasn't got a Porsche. She _____
- a. I'm sure they live here. They _____
- b. Perhaps they live here. They _____
- c. Perhaps they don't live here. They _____
- d. I'm sure they don't live here. They _____

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *can*. (Preenche os espaços com a forma correta de *can*.)

- a. _____ you read when you were five years old? No, I _____.
- b. Doris is from Austria so she _____ speak German, but she _____ speak French.
- c. They _____ drive, but they want to learn.
- d. Sarah _____ ride a motorbike when she was twelve, and now she _____ also fly her father's aeroplane.
- e. My son _____ speak until he was three years old!
- f. I _____ dance before, but now I _____. I'm too old.
- g. Her eyes are really weak. She _____ read the headlines, but she _____ read the small print.

4. Write questions for the answers. (Escreve perguntas para as respostas.)

- a. _____?
No, I can't play the violin, but I can play the guitar.
- b. _____?
Yes, she can cook really well.
- c. _____?
No, he couldn't play chess when he was younger.
- d. _____?
No, I couldn't speak English when I was small.
- e. _____?
Yes, I could swim when I was little.
- f. _____?
Yes, they can ride a motorbike.

Por vezes não se faz distinção entre **must** e **have to**. Contudo, tradicionalmente usa-se **must** quando é o emissor que impõe a obrigação, e **have to** quando o emissor comunica uma obrigação que existe.

Obligation (Obrigação)			Prohibition (Proibição)		
You	have to (imposição externa)	go now.	You	mustn't	go now.
They	must (imposição interna)		He	(imposição pessoal)	
He	has to		They	can't	
She	must			(imposição externa)	
No obligation (Nenhuma obrigação)			Permission (Permissão)		
You	needn't	go now.	You	may	go now.
They	don't have to		He	can	
He	needn't		They		
She	doesn't have to				

Adjective + preposition (Adjetivo + preposição)

English	Portuguese
To be good at	Ser bom a
To be nice to	Ser simpático para com
To be rude to	Ser malcriado para com
To be fond of	Gostar de alguém ou de algo
To be excited about	Estar entusiasmado com
To be angry with	Estar zangado com
To be interested in	Estar interessado em
To be afraid of	Ter medo de
To be tired of	Estar cansado de
To be responsible for	Ser responsável por
To be sorry about	Estar arrependido de
To be sorry for	Ter pena de
To be similar to	Ser semelhante a
To be different from	Ser diferente de

Pay attention!

Muitos adjetivos são seguidos por determinadas preposições. Estas combinações não são regidas por nenhuma regra específica, de modo que devem ser memorizadas.

1. Fill in the gaps with a suitable modal verb. (Preenche os espaços com o verbo modal adequado.)

- Dan is sick so the doctor told him that he _____ stay in bed.
- Dan is sick but the doctor told him that he _____ stay in bed; he can get up.
- You _____ eat so much, and you _____ exercise every day if you want to look and feel better.
- I _____ study for the test today because I studied yesterday.
- You _____ use the cell phone while you are driving.
- We _____ wear a uniform at our school, but we _____ wear a tie. It isn't necessary.
- You _____ smoke inside, but you _____ smoke outside.
- You _____ bring anything to eat because we have plenty of food at my house.
- You _____ go out at night because it is too dangerous.
- Kay _____ go to the disco because she is too young.

2. Fill in the gaps with the given verbs. (Preenche os espaços com os verbos fornecidos.)

cook leave do talk study call copy obey wash sit

- a. You mustn't _____ during the exam or you will be expelled.
- b. We have to _____ quietly in the library.
- c. I don't have to _____ the dishes because we have a dishwasher.
- d. My little brother can _____ whatever he likes. It isn't fair!
- e. I must _____ today so I can't go out with you.
- f. You needn't _____ before you come over.
- g. You can _____ early if you like.
- h. You may _____ wherever you like.
- i. Pam doesn't have to _____ because her husband owns a restaurant.
- j. You must _____ the school rules.

3. Fill in the gaps with a preposition. (Preenche os espaços com uma preposição.)

- a. Susan is very fond _____ my children.
- b. My friends are always very nice _____ me.
- c. I'm sorry _____ what I said this morning. I didn't mean it.
- d. Some of the students are rude _____ the teachers.
- e. The girls are not the least a bit interested _____ football.
- f. This exercise is very similar _____ that one.
- g. The children are responsible _____ looking after the dog.
- h. Are you afraid _____ flying?
- i. I feel sorry _____ abandoned animals.
- j. Is she excited _____ moving to New York?

4. Fill in the gaps with a suitable adjective. (Preenche os espaços com o adjetivo adequado.)

- a. Little children are usually _____ of the dark.
- b. She has a miserable life. I feel very _____ for her.
- c. I'm very _____ at Maths. I always get excellent marks.
- d. Although they are sisters, they are very _____ from each other.
- e. I'm _____ of listening to his silly stories.
- f. They are very _____ about going on holiday tomorrow.
- g. My mother was _____ with us because we broke the window.
- h. She is _____ of her three cats.
- i. He was punished because he was _____ to his mother.
- j. Wendy is _____ in all her school subjects.
- k. Our teacher is really kind. She's always _____ to us.
- l. The police said that he was _____ for the accident.

Modal verbs: advice + recommendation (Verbos modais: conselho + recomendação)

Para dar conselhos e fazer recomendações usa-se **should** ou **shouldn't**.

→ You **shouldn't** smoke. *Não devias fumar.*

Para pedir conselhos usa-se **Should I...?**

→ **Should I** stay? *Achas que fique?*

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative			Short answer	
I			I			I			Yes,	you should .
You	should	swim.	You	should not (shouldn't)	swim.	You	you	swim?		he should .
We			We			we			No,	you shouldn't .
They			They			they				he shouldn't .

Position of adjectives (Posição dos adjetivos)

Form	Example
Adjetivo + nome	It's a beautiful house.
Verbo <i>to be</i> + adjetivo	The house is beautiful.
Verbos associados aos sentidos + adjetivo	The house looks beautiful.

Pay attention!

Os adjetivos não alteram a sua forma.

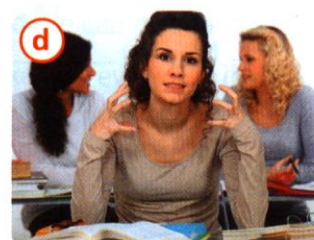
→ The **houses** are **beautiful**.

1. Match the columns. (Faz a ligação das colunas.)

1. What do you think I should do?	a. Yes, you should. She'll understand.
2. Should I tell my mother?	b. There's a nice café near the hotel.
3. Do you think that he should leave her?	c. I think you should wear your black dress.
4. Where should we have lunch in Paris?	d. I think you should go to the police.
5. What should I wear to the party?	e. No, it looks fine.
6. Should I cut my hair?	f. You should lose some weight.
7. I look terrible.	g. You shouldn't smoke.
8. I feel terrible.	h. Yes, I do. She's horrible.

2. Complete the sentences using the correct form of *should* and the given verbs.

(Completa as frases usando a forma correta de *should* e os verbos indicados.)



- a. She _____ to the doctor. (*go*) She _____ home alone. (*stay*)
- b. They _____ the dishes. (*wash*) They _____ them there all day. (*leave*)
- c. He _____ while he's driving. (*text*) He _____ more attention. (*pay*)
- d. The girls _____ so much in class. (*talk*) They _____ their colleagues. (*respect*)

3. Complete the sentences using the correct form of *should* and the given verbs.

(Completa as frases usando a forma correta de *should* e os verbos indicados.)

- a. The children _____ to bed so late. (*go*)
- b. Children _____ their colleagues. (*bully*)
- c. Students _____ their teachers more respect. (*show*)
- d. The girls _____ so much money on clothes. (*spend*)
- e. You _____ animals at the zoo. (*feed*)
- f. Everybody _____ the environment. (*protect*)

4. Order the words to make correct sentences. (Ordena as palavras para formar frases corretas.)

- a. dancer / she / is / an / elegant
- b. smells / new / your / perfume / wonderful
- c. final / about / are / older / the / students / worried / their / exams
- d. smooth / feels / baby's / the / skin / very
- e. rock / attended / university / the / students / a / concert
- f. feels / old / the / lady / sick
- g. beautiful / is / new / my / car / really
- h. one / my / better / is / new / my / laptop / much / than / old
- i. best / is / Susan / my / friend

5. Say if the sentences are right or wrong. Correct the wrong ones.

(Diz se as frases estão corretas ou erradas. Corrige as que estão erradas.)

- a. Those men are very strong. _____
- b. I like food Chinese. _____
- c. Those young boys are very aggressive. _____
- d. Which sandals do you like? I like the reds. _____
- e. She is a girl friendly. _____
- f. These chocolate cakes are really delicious. _____
- g. People poor need a lot of help. _____
- h. The little old lady asked me to help her. _____

6. Match the columns. (Faz a ligação das colunas.)

1. They stayed at a charming hotel	a. very interesting.
2. Her new CD sounds	b. the chicken sandwich I gave him.
3. The little girl	c. on a deserted road.
4. The hungry dog ate	d. a fantastic yacht.
5. The old car broke down	e. in a picturesque village.
6. The rich man bought	f. really difficult.
7. The test was	g. was very tired at the end of the day.
8. Hippos are	h. tastes terrible.
9. This coffee	i. very dangerous.

1. What do the signs mean?



- a. You _____ turn right.
- b. You _____ go left.
- c. You _____ ask for information here.
- d. You _____ pay.
- e. You _____ go in.
- f. You _____ go in.
- g. You _____ spend the night there.
- h. You _____ wear a swimming costume.

2. Fill in the gaps with a suitable modal verb.

- a. You _____ drive until you are eighteen years old.
- b. I _____ get up early for school tomorrow.
- c. You _____ be tired. You have been working all day.
- d. You _____ speak to her like that; it isn't nice.
- e. She _____ love him; she treats him so badly.
- f. My mother _____ cook really well, but she _____ cook every day because we often eat out.
- g. She _____ be sick! I saw her at the beach this morning.
- h. You _____ visit your grandparents more often, you know.
- i. You _____ lend my car to anyone. I forbid it!
- j. She _____ play the piano when she was six years old.
- k. My little brother _____ ride a bicycle yet.
- l. They _____ be hungry. Let's see if they want their lunch yet.
- m. They _____ be hungry yet. They had a big breakfast, but let's see.
- n. What do you think I _____ give Ann for her birthday?
- o. My sister _____ speak five languages.

3. Fill in the gaps with a preposition.

- a. I'm tired _____ doing the same old thing every day.
- b. I'm not interested _____ what you have to say.
- c. I feel sorry _____ that poor dog.
- d. We are excited _____ getting a new car.
- e. My aunt isn't very fond _____ me.
- f. I'm not responsible _____ my brother's actions.
- g. Tina is afraid _____ spiders and snakes.
- h. Why are you so angry _____ me? What have I done to you?
- i. I'm sorry _____ that. It was an accident.
- j. She's not very good _____ meeting new people.
- k. My dress is similar _____ yours.
- l. Her attitude is very different _____ yours.
- m. Why are you so rude _____ me when I'm so nice _____ you?

4. Arrange the words in the right order.

- a. generous / brother / my / is / big
- b. modern / is / new / my / school / very
- c. good / soup / this / tastes
- d. unhappy / looks / she / very
- e. hotel / a / stayed / we / at / luxury
- f. inexpensive / bought / she / an / computer
- g. exciting / watched / we / an / film
- h. heavy / school / books / our / are
- i. difficult / did / we / a / test
- j. dirty / hair / my / feels

5. Correct the mistakes.

- a. He mustn't be famous. I have never heard of him!

- b. I don't like cities big.

- c. You mustn't to do that.

- d. He is very good in sports.

- e. Do you can speak French?

Short adjectives (Adjetivos curtos)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Maioria dos adjetivos clean	+ er cleaner	the... est the cleanest
Adjetivos terminados em e safe	+ r safer	the... st the safest
uma vogal + uma consoante big	Duplicar a consoante bigger	Duplicar a consoante the biggest
Adjetivos terminados em y friendly	Substituir o y por i friendlier	Substituir o y por i The friendliest

Long adjectives (Adjetivos longos)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Duas ou mais sílabas modern beautiful	more / less more / less modern more / less beautiful	the most / the least the most / the least modern the most / the least beautiful

Irregular adjectives (Adjetivos irregulares)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest

1. Write the correct form of the given adjectives. (Escreve a forma correta dos adjetivos.)

- An elephant is _____ (*big*) than a hippo.
- A Mini is _____ (*small*) than a BMW.
- Her marks are _____ (*bad*) than mine.
- Tom is _____ (*happy*) with his results than you.
- I am _____ (*brave*) than all of you!
- You are _____ (*rude*) than your sister.
- Her parents were _____ (*angry*) than ever before!
- Spain is _____ (*hot*) than England.
- Your cell phone is _____ (*good*) than mine.
- Sharon lives _____ (*far*) from school than I do.
- Our hotel is _____ (*cheap*) than theirs.
- Ann is three years _____ (*young*) than me.
- My results are even _____ (*bad*) this time. I failed!
- He is _____ (*fit*) than me because he exercises every day.
- My father is _____ (*tall*) than my mother.
- I am _____ (*weak*) at Physics than I am at Maths.

2. Write the correct form of the given adjectives. (Escreva a forma correta dos adjetivos.)

- a. This is _____ (good) film that we have ever seen!
- b. The blue whale is _____ (heavy) animal in the world.
- c. The Nile is _____ (long) river in the world.
- d. Let's see who can run _____ (far).
- e. Lisa is _____ (thin) girl in the class.
- f. Leon is _____ (fat) boy in the school.
- g. The mosquito is _____ (deadly) animal in Africa.
- h. Dennis is _____ (nice) boy I know.
- i. That is _____ (cute) dog that I have ever seen.
- j. This is _____ (bad) holiday that we have ever had!

3. Write the correct form of the given adjectives. (Escreva a forma correta dos adjetivos.)

- a. I think that English is _____ (- difficult) than French.
- b. I won't buy this one because it is _____ (+ expensive) than that one.
- c. Do you think that Ann is _____ (+ beautiful) than me?
- d. It is _____ (- tiring) to travel by train than it is by car.
- e. This television is _____ (+ modern) than that one.
- f. You should be _____ (+ careful) when you drive.
- g. I think that History is _____ (- interesting) than Geography.
- h. The countryside is _____ (+ boring) than the city.
- i. It is _____ (+ important) to be hardworking than it is to be clever.

4. Write the correct form of the given adjectives. (Escreva a forma correta dos adjetivos entre parênteses.)

- a. That was _____ (+ difficult) test that we have ever done.
- b. Which is _____ (+ interesting) city that you have ever visited?
- c. The taipan is _____ (+ venomous) snake in the world.
- d. Pat is _____ (+ intelligent) girl in the class.
- e. This is _____ (- expensive) laptop in the shop.
- f. That was _____ (+ delicious) meal that we have ever eaten.
- g. This is _____ (- positive) feedback that I have received this year.
- h. That was _____ (+ fascinating) book that I have ever read.

5. Correct the mistakes. (Corrige os erros.)

- a. Insects are the most ugliest life forms on earth!
- b. Gold is valuabler than silver. _____
- c. Our house is more big than theirs. _____
- d. He is the less generous person I know. _____

O **First conditional** é usado para exprimir uma possibilidade real. A sua estrutura é a seguinte:

→ If + Present Simple + will + base verb

→ Oração com if + oração principal

Pode ser utilizado para diferentes tipos de situações. Vejamos algumas:

Promessas	If you work hard , I'll buy you a present.
Ameaças / Avisos	If you copy again, I'll tell the teacher.
Consequências lógicas	If he doesn't practise , he won't win .
Ofertas	If you like , I'll do it for you.
Acordos	If you clean the kitchen, I'll clean the bathroom.

Pay attention!

Podes alterar a ordem das orações:

Oração com if + oração principal

If you **study**, you'll **pass** the exam.

Oração principal + oração com if

You'll **pass** the exam **if** you study.

O **Second conditional** é usado para exprimir uma situação hipotética. A sua estrutura é a seguinte:

→ If + Past Simple + would/could + base verb

→ Oração com if + oração principal

Pode ser utilizado para diferentes tipos de situações. Vejamos algumas:

Criticar	If you worked harder , you'd have more money.
Especular	If I were rich, I'd buy an island.
Aconselhar	If I were you, I would stop smoking.

Pay attention!

Em inglês formal, **were** é utilizado em vez de **was**.

→ If I/he/she/it **were(n't)**...

Na expressão "Se eu fosse a ti", utiliza-se sempre **were**.

→ If I **were** you...

1. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the *First Conditional*.

(Escreve a forma correta dos verbos entre parênteses. Usa o *First Conditional*.)

- If I have enough money, I _____ (buy) a new pair of jeans.
- They _____ (win) if we support them.
- We will leave early if we _____ (not / like) the party.
- The police _____ (arrest) him if he doesn't obey.
- She _____ (not / go) if the weather isn't good.
- I _____ (take) you to the cinema if you _____ (finish) your homework in time.
- If he _____ (not / pass), he _____ (be) punished.
- If you _____ (make) the beds, I _____ (wash) the floor.
- I _____ (feed) the dogs if you _____ (want).
- John _____ (not / come) to the party if we _____ (not / send) him an invitation.
- We _____ (stay) at home if it _____ (rain).
- He _____ (not / emigrate) if he _____ (find) a job.

2. Match the columns. (Faz a ligação das colunas.)

1. What will you do	a. if I help you?
2. I'll take your phone away	b. we'll buy you a new bike.
3. Will you give me some money	c. if she has work to do.
4. I'll cook	d. you'll miss the bus.
5. James will take us	e. if doesn't study harder.
6. If you don't hurry,	f. we'll go to the cinema.
7. If he arrives on time,	g. if you don't study.
8. Cheryl will fail	h. if his father lends him the car.
9. If you get good marks,	i. if you don't find your keys?
10. Pam won't go	j. if you wash the dishes.

3. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the *Second Conditional*.

(Escreve a forma correta dos verbos entre parênteses. Usa o *Second Conditional*.)

- a. If I had enough money, I _____ (buy) a sports car.
- b. They _____ (win) if they _____ (have) better equipment.
- c. We wouldn't invite her if we _____ (not / like) her.
- d. The police _____ (not / arrest) him if he wasn't guilty.
- e. She _____ (not / go) if the hotel wasn't comfortable.
- f. I _____ (take) you to the zoo if you _____ (not / have) to do.
- g. If he _____ (not / pass), he _____ (be) punished.
- h. If you _____ (make) an effort, you _____ (find) a job.
- i. I _____ (eat) more if I _____ (be) as thin as you.
- j. John _____ (not / offer) to help if he _____ (not mean) it.
- k. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (go) to university.
- l. If you _____ (not / eat) so much, you _____ (not / be) fat.
- m. I _____ (take) a coat if I _____ (be) you.
- n. If you _____ (love) me, you _____ (not / behave) like that.

4. Match the columns. (Faz a ligação das colunas.)

1. I would go on holiday	a. I'd be a model.
2. If I were you,	b. if you had a healthier diet.
3. If they weren't so rude,	c. if you were more obedient.
4. If I were younger,	d. I'd marry him!
5. If I were as tall as you,	e. you'd get a job.
6. We'd buy that car	f. if he didn't spend so much on clothes.
7. They wouldn't be so upset	g. if it wasn't so expensive.
8. If you looked smarter,	h. I wouldn't eat so much.
9. You'd feel better	i. the neighbours would help them.
10. He'd have enough money	j. if I had enough money.

Na passagem do **Direct speech** para o **Indirect speech** há alterações a serem feitas. Devemos alterar os tempos verbais, os advérbios de tempo e lugar, os pronomes e determinantes. Observa o exemplo:

I'm visiting Sue today. He **said** (that) he **was visiting** Sue **that day**.

↑
Direct speech

↑
Indirect speech

Verb tenses (Tempos verbais)

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Present Simple I have three dogs.	Past Simple She said (that) she had three dogs.
Present Continuous Tom is having dinner.	Past Continuous She said (that) Tom was having dinner.
Future: Will We will help the children.	Would He said (that) they would help the children.

Personal pronouns (Pronomes pessoais)

Object		Subject	
Direct speech	Indirect speech	Direct speech	Indirect speech
Me	Him / Her	I	He / She
Us	Them	We	They
You	Me / Us	You	I / We
Him / Her / It	Him / Her / It	He / She / It	He / She / It
Them	Them	They	They

Possessive determiners (Determinantes possessivos)

Direct speech	Indirect speech
My	His / Her
Our	Their
Your	My / Our
His / Her / Its	His / Her / Its
Their	Their

Time and place expressions (Expressões de tempo e lugar)

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Today	That day
Now	Then
Yesterday	The day before
Days ago	Days before
Last week / month / year	The previous week / month / year
Next week / month / year	The following week / month / year
Tomorrow	The next day / following day
Here	There
This / These	That / Those

1. Complete the reported sentences with the correct tense.

(Completa as frases em discurso indireto com o tempo verbal correto.)

- a. "I don't like Gerry." He said he _____ Gerry.
- b. "Sarah is studying." She said that Sarah _____.
- c. "Lisa can speak Russian." He said that Lisa _____ Russian.
- d. "I will show you the photos." She said that she _____ me the photos.

2. Complete the reported sentences with the correct time and place expressions.

(Completa as frases em discurso indireto com as expressões de tempo e lugar corretas.)

- a. "I don't like this house." He said he didn't like _____ house.
- b. "Sarah lives here." She said that Sarah lived _____.
- c. "Lisa can go next week." He said that Lisa could go _____.
- d. "I will do it today." She said that she would do it _____.

3. Complete the reported sentences with the correct personal pronoun.

(Completa as frases em discurso indireto com o pronome pessoal correto.)

- a. "You are really silly, Daisy!" He said that _____ was really silly.
- b. "I am staying with them." He said that _____ was staying with _____.
- c. "She likes watching TV." He said that _____ liked watching TV.
- d. "We will not buy it." She said that _____ wouldn't buy it.

4. Report the following sentences. (Passa para o discurso indireto as seguintes frases.)

- a. "This is my new car," said Tom.

Tom said that _____

- b. "I don't usually go to the theatre," said Theresa.

Theresa said _____

- c. "We will take the children to the zoo tomorrow," said Terry.

Terry _____

- d. "She really likes these clothes," said Kevin.

- e. "They are going to the disco tonight," said mother.

- f. "I think that models are too thin," said Sam.

- g. "Toby is doing his best," said father.

- h. "Jim will help us with the work", said Jane.

Indirect speech – Questions (Discurso indireto – Perguntas)

As perguntas no **Indirect speech** devem ter a forma afirmativa.

→ Where do you live? → She asked me where **I lived**. (**Indirect speech**)

Para reproduzir questões no **Indirect speech**, utilizamos a estrutura: **ask + question word**.

→ Where do you live? → He **asked** me **where** I lived. (**Indirect speech**)

Question words (Pronomes interrogativos)

Who / Whose	para perguntas sobre pessoas
Which	para perguntas sobre coisas ou escolhas
What	para perguntas sobre coisas, ações e eventos
When	para perguntas referentes ao tempo
Why	para perguntas referentes à razão / ao motivo
Where	para perguntas referentes ao lugar
How	para perguntas referentes ao modo
How long	para perguntas referentes à duração de tempo
How many	para perguntas sobre quantidade – contável
How much	para perguntas sobre quantidade – não contável
How old	para perguntas referentes à idade
How often	para perguntas referentes à frequência

Pay attention!

Nas perguntas no **Indirect speech** não se coloca o ponto de interrogação. Usamos o ponto final como nas frases declarativas.

Yes/No questions (Perguntas de resposta curta: sim/não)

Na reprodução das **yes/no questions** usamos a estrutura: **ask + if**.

→ Do you have a cat? → She **asked** me **if** I had a cat. (**Indirect speech**)

1. Complete the reported questions. (Completa as perguntas em discurso indireto.)

- "What do you want?" She asked me what _____
- "Who is your teacher?" She asked me who _____
- "How does he get to school?" She asked me how _____
- "When is he going home?" She asked me when _____
- "How long are they staying here?" She asked me how long _____
- "Where is my book?" He asked me where _____
- "How often do they go out?" He asked her how often _____
- "How old is Tom?" She asked me how old _____
- "How much does a laptop cost?" They asked her how much _____
- "How many CDs do you want?" He asked her how many _____
- "Why is she laughing?" He asked me why _____

2. Report the following questions. (Passa para o discurso indireto as seguintes perguntas.)

- a. "Dan, how old are you?" asked Fiona.

Fiona asked Dan _____

- b. "How much does this car cost, Paul?" asked Tess.

- c. "Where's my calculator, children?" asked mother.

- d. "Why are you crying, girls?" asked the teacher.

- e. "What will you say to him, Cheryl?" asked Nancy.

- f. "Which school do you prefer, Chris?" asked Nick.

- g. "How many students are there in your class, Cathy?" asked Neville.

3. Complete the reported questions. (Completa as perguntas em discurso indireto.)

- a. "Do you like your teacher?" She asked me if _____

- b. "Are you studying today?" She asked me if _____

- c. "Is Vernon sick?" She asked me if _____

- d. "Will you help us?" She asked me if _____

- e. "Does your mother cook well?" She asked him if _____

- f. "Do you know Ann Black?" She asked them if _____

- g. "Will you wash the car?" She asked us if _____

4. Report the following questions. (Passa para o discurso indireto as seguintes perguntas.)

- a. "Dennis, are you fifteen years old?" asked Tanya.

Tanya asked Dennis _____

- b. "Is this your car, Philip?" asked Tony.

- c. "Are you using my calculator, Mark?" asked Sandra.

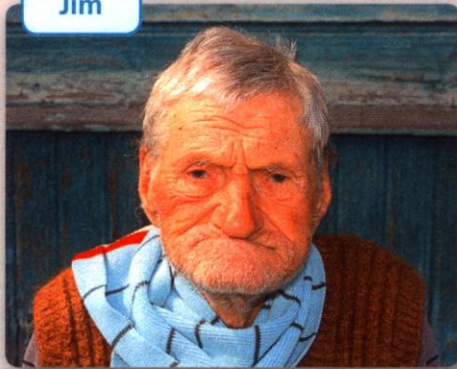
- d. "Will your sister lend us her car, Bill?" asked Ross.

- e. "Do they work here, Cindy?" asked Neil.

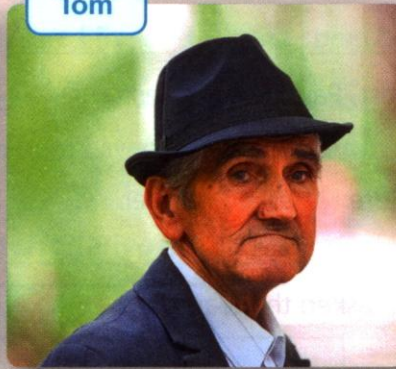
- f. "Does Billy have a motorbike, Ian?" asked Penny.

1. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative form of the given adjectives.

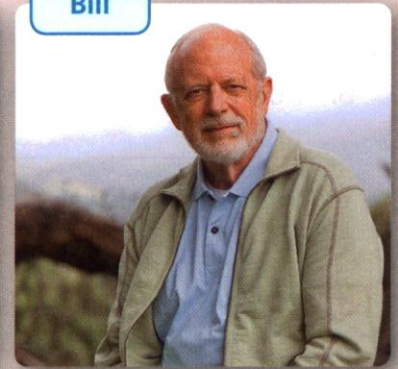
Jim



Tom



Bill



- a. Tom is _____ than Bill, but Jim is _____. (sad)
- b. Tom is _____ than Bill, but Jim is _____. (old)
- c. Tom is _____ than Bill, but Jim is _____. (poor)
- d. Bill is _____ Tom. (happy)
- e. Bill is _____ Tom. In fact, he is _____. (young)
- f. Tom is _____ Jim, but Bill is _____. (attractive)
- g. Tom is _____ Jim, but Bill is _____. (qualified)
- h. Bill is _____, and Jim is _____. (energetic)
- i. Jim is _____. (well-dressed)
- j. Jim is _____. (unattractive)

2. Say if the following sentences are hypothetical (H) or if they are a real possibility (R).

- a. If it snows, we'll build a snow man. ☐
- b. If it snowed, we'd build a snow man. ☐
- c. If she loves you, she'll believe you. ☐
- d. If she loved you, she'd believe you. ☐
- e. I'll go on holiday if I have enough money. ☐
- f. I'd go on holiday if I had enough money. ☐

3. Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a. Kerry will get into trouble if she _____ (not / listen) to me.
- b. If Alice wasn't so tired, she _____ (go out) with her friends.
- c. If I were you, I _____ (do) it now.

- d. I _____ (help) mom if you help dad.
- e. If you _____ (not / feel) better, I'll take you to the doctor.
- f. You wouldn't feel so sick if you _____ (not / smoke).
- g. I _____ (do) the shopping for you if you _____ (not / have) time to do it. I don't mind at all.
- h. Your poor dog! If you _____ (feed) it more often it _____ (not / be) so thin.
- i. If you _____ (lend) me your jeans, I _____ (lend) you my T-shirt.
Do you agree?
- j. James is really silly. He _____ (pass) his tests if he _____ (not / be) so lazy.
- k. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (not / stay) at home on a Friday night!

4. Report the following.

- a. "What time does the show start, Liz?" asked Richard.

- b. "Who are you going to invite, Lisa?" asked Ronald.

- c. "Do you like football, Jill?" asked Phil.

- d. "Will Tom tell the teacher, Pat?" asked Mary.

- e. "William isn't at school today," said Harry.

- f. "Kate is washing her hair," said Henry.

- g. "We will finish the work this week," said Jenny.

- h. "They won't go to France next year," said Trisha.

- i. "I don't have a cell phone," said Vince.

1. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a. I'm not sure, but I think that he _____ (go) with us.
- b. Sheila _____ (live) in Paris since she got married.
- c. I _____ (watch) TV when my mother called me.
- d. We _____ (not / see) Fred yesterday.
- e. I _____ (be) to Paris many times.
- f. Last night we _____ (study) Maths.
- g. We _____ (not / do) anything tomorrow.
- h. Jane _____ (wash) her hair every day.
- i. _____ you ever _____ (swim) in a river?
- j. Come inside. It _____ (rain) any minute now.
- k. The children _____ (play) outside. Shall I call them?
- l. Denise _____ (not / like) vegetables.
- m. Be quiet because I _____ (not / listen) to you.

2. Write questions for the following answers.

- a. _____ ?
There are 150 students in the school.
- b. _____ ?
I rarely visit my cousins.
- c. _____ ?
I have had my bike for three months.
- d. _____ ?
He went to the cinema.
- e. _____ ?
I'm going to live in Miami.
- f. _____ ?
No, I'm not married.
- g. _____ ?
Yes, he is here.
- h. _____ ?
They are listening to music.

3. Write the words in the correct column.

blog ring swimming earrings newspapers bread coat jogging jacket
strawberries skirt shirt rice sweater sausages bracelet aerobics beans
gossip magazines cycling basketball necklace belt social media news feed

Mass media	Sports	Clothes	Food	Accessories

4. Fill in the gaps with *go*, *play* or *do*.

- a. _____ chess d. _____ karate g. _____ for a drive
b. _____ baseball e. _____ yoga h. _____ swimming
c. _____ skiing f. _____ golf i. _____ ballet

5. Fill in the gaps with a preposition.

- a. interested _____ d. worried _____ g. excited _____
b. angry _____ e. tired _____ h. responsible _____
c. fond _____ f. sorry _____ i. afraid _____

6. Fill in the gaps with *the*, *a*, *an* or *zero article* (∅).

- a. Most British people like to drink _____ tea, but _____ Portuguese prefer coffee.
b. _____ tea we had at your place was fantastic. I love _____ herbal tea.
c. I like to eat _____ apple or _____ orange every day.
d. _____ children are very energetic. _____ child never seems to be tired.
e. Where are _____ children? I have _____ surprise for them.
f. Would you like _____ cup of coffee? And maybe _____ sandwich, too?
g. It's time to go to _____ bed. You have to go to school _____ tomorrow.
h. What time do you have _____ lunch? Do you eat at _____ home?

7. Fill in the gaps with suitable pronouns or possessive adjectives.

- a. I don't need any help, thanks. I can do it _____ .
b. This is Jack's bag. Can you give it to _____ , please?
c. My cousins live near me. _____ have a beautiful house.
d. The dog is hungry. Can you feed _____ , please?
e. Don't go in there. The children want to play by _____ .

- f. Jane and I live here. This is _____ house.
- g. That's Joe's dog. All _____ dogs are friendly.
- h. Please leave us alone for a few minutes. We want some time to _____.

8. Join the sentences with a relative pronoun where necessary.

- a. Jeff has beautiful teeth. He is a dentist.

- b. This cell phone is very expensive. It has amazing features.

- c. That's the man. I saw him at the bank this morning.

- d. There's the girl. She lost her schoolbag.

9. Change the adjectives into adverbs and insert them in the correct place.

- a. My mother always drives. (*careful*)

- b. The children walked to the beach. (*happy*)

- c. Susan always studies. (*hard*)

- d. She read the letter to the old lady. (*slow*)

10. Say if the following nouns are countable (C), uncountable (U) or both (B).

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| a. _____ ice cream | d. _____ coffee | g. _____ peach |
| b. _____ rice | e. _____ milk | h. _____ sugar |
| c. _____ butter | f. _____ oranges | i. _____ bread |

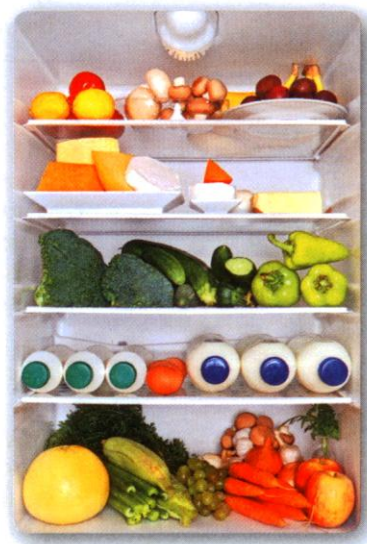
11. Complete with the correct form of *there is / there are*.

- a. _____ some cheese.
- b. _____ some grapes.
- c. _____ some wine.
- d. _____ any biscuits.
- e. _____ any cake.
- f. _____ a strawberry.



12. Fill in the gaps with *some, any, a few, a lot of, much and many*.

- a. There are _____ vegetables.
- b. There is _____ milk.
- c. There are _____ eggs; two or three.
- d. There is _____ fruit, but not a lot.
- e. There isn't _____ juice.
- f. How _____ food is there?
- g. How _____ apples are there?
- h. There aren't _____ oranges.



13. Fill in the gaps with suitable modal verbs.

- a. At this museum adults _____ pay €5, but children _____ pay.
- b. She _____ speak when she was 11 months old. Now she _____ speak five languages.
- c. That _____ be John; he's in France at the moment. It _____ be someone else.
- d. You really _____ eat so much chocolate; it's not good for you.
- e. What do you think that I _____ say to him?

14. Report the following.

- a. "Angela, which sports do you like?" asked Veronica.

- b. "Andrew, do you have an iPod?" asked Vincent.

- c. "Alison is making a cake today," said Rose.

15. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a. Frank _____ (go) to university if his marks _____ (be) good enough. I'm sure they will be.
- b. Frank _____ (go) to university if his marks _____ (be) good enough. It's too late now, though.
- c. If I _____ (have) time, I _____ (go), but I don't, so I can't.
- d. If I _____ (have) time, I _____ (go), but I don't think it'll be a problem.

File 1

1

1 j; 2 g; 3 h; 4 i; 5 c; 6 a; 7 f; 8 b; 9 e; 10 d; 11 k

2

- a. What's her b. How old is
c. What's her d. Is she
e. What's her f. Where's she
g. What's her email

3

- a. name is Ann Green.
b. is 18 years old.
c. She's a student.
d. She isn't married.
e. She is Irish.
f. She's from Dublin. / She comes from Dublin.
g. Her email address is ag@gmail.com.

4

- a. Are they; aren't; are American
b. are they; are
c. Are; they aren't; They are

- a. Is he; he isn't; is
b. Is he; he isn't; He is
c. Is he; he is

5

- a. How is your wife?
b. Is the teacher here today?
c. What time / When is the meeting?
d. Who is your best friend?
e. How many students are there in your class?
f. Are you cold?
g. Where is your sister?

File 2

1

are / like / do / play / do / go / don't do / study / do / don't like

2

- a. We often go swimming in summer.
b. The boys never do ballet.
c. Jill and Sally usually play table tennis.
d. I go skiing in France once a year.
e. How often do they go surfing in winter?

3

- a. Do your parents play golf?
b. How often do you do karate?
c. When do they play football? / What do they do after school?
d. Why do you like yoga?
e. Where do you do aerobics?
f. Do you have your own skis?
g. Who do you go cycling with?

4

- a. play; don't play; b. do; don't do

5

Play: football; tennis; baseball; golf; basketball

Go: horse riding; skiing; swimming; cycling; jogging
Do: yoga; karate; ballet; aerobics; judo

File 3

1

- a. isn't; tries
b. doesn't like; doesn't go
c. watches; doesn't watch
d. goes; doesn't go
e. plays; doesn't play
f. doesn't have; goes

2

a 2; b 5; c 7; d 8; e 3; f 1; g 4; h 6

3

- a. Does your brother go to the disco?
b. How often does Paula go for a drive?
c. What does he do after school? / When does he listen to music?
d. Why does she like gardening?

4

- a. We; it; us b. their; it; them
c. It; it; its d. her; her e. He; us; his

Test 1

1

- a. What's his / His name's
b. How old is / He's fourteen
c. What does he / He's a
d. Where's he / He's from
e. Where does he / He lives in
f. What does he do / He watches TV and plays video
g. Does he have any / He has one

2

1 f; 2 h; 3 j; 4 d; 5 k; 6 g; 7 c; 8 e; 9 a; 10 b; 11 i

3

- a. her; b. me; c. his / him; d. it
e. them; f. us / their; g. Her / she

4

- a. go / go; b. does / does; c. play
d. plays / goes; e. does; f. go
g. play / go

5

- a. the; b. for; c. to; d. go; e. to; f. play;
g. cards

6

- a. We go to the gym every day.
b. I never play video games with my brother.
c. Right.
d. My mother usually goes to the theatre.
e. I go to the cinema once a month.

File 4

1

- a. are sleeping; b. is playing; isn't studying; c. are... sitting; d. is hitting; e. are... making; f. aren't listening;

g. 'm watching; h. Is... eating; i. 'm doing; j. is riding; k. isn't raining

2

are you going / 'm going / 'm waiting / are you waiting / is picking up

3

1. jeans; 2. a skirt; 3. a pair of shorts; 4. a dress; 5. a suit; 6. a shirt; 7. a T-shirt; 8. a sweater; 9. a tie; 10. a coat; 11. a jacket; 12. a pair of shoes; 13. a hat; 14. a pair of trousers; 15. a tracksuit

4

- a. coat; b. suits; c. jeans; d. coat/ jacket; e. tracksuits; f. shirt; g. cold

5

- a. tie / shirt / suit / isn't wearing / is smiling / is holding; b. are doing / are carrying / are looking / jeans / T-shirt / shirt / shoes

File 5

1

well; hard; quickly; correctly; politely; smartly; dangerously; fast; impatiently

2

- a. The child ran happily towards her mother. / The child ran towards her mother happily.
b. The teacher is speaking to the students loudly. / The teacher is speaking loudly to the students.
c. Doris is working quietly.
d. The students are sitting silently.
e. The child looked sadly at the broken toy. / The child looked at the broken toy sadly.
f. The policeman is speaking to the hooligans angrily. / The policeman is speaking angrily to the hooligans.
g. Sandra always does her homework carefully.
h. Joe usually passes his Maths tests easily.

3

1. a necklace; 2. a ring; 3. a pair of earrings; 4. a belt; 5. a bracelet; 6. a handbag

4

- 4.1. a 5; b 4; c 3; d 2; e 1
4.2. a 5; b 1; c 2; d 3; e 4

5

- a. ring / happily; b. bracelet / proudly; c. belt / tightly; d. handbag / carefully; e. earrings / comfortably; f. necklace / carefully

6

- a. noisily; b. brightly; c. uncomfortably; d. tightly; e. painfully; f. wildly; g. firmly

File 6

1

- a. ø; b. the; c. The; d. ø; e. the / ø; f. ø / the; g. The; h. the; i. The; j. the / ø;

k. The / ø; l. ø; m. ø / ø; n. The; o. the;
p. the; q. ø; r. The; s. a; t. an; u. a;
v. an; w. an

2

a. ø; b. a; c. a; d. a; e. a; f. ø; g. a;
h. a / a; i. ø / ø; j. a; k. an; l. an; m. the

Test 2

1

a. an / a; b. the; c. the; d. ø; e. The;
f. a; g. ø; h. The; i. The; j. a / the;
k. ø; l. ø / the; m. an; n. an; o. a

2

1 f; 2 h; 3 a; 4 b; 5 c; 6 d; 7 e; 8 g

3

- Where are you going?
- What are you eating?
- Why is Sally crying?
- Is Tom watching TV?

4

a. well; b. slowly; c. hard; d. easily;
e. badly; f. elegantly

5

- The tourists walked quietly around the cathedral. / The tourists walked around the cathedral quietly.
- They did the work efficiently.
- We always plan our trips carefully.
- The child spoke politely to the teacher. / The child spoke to the teacher politely.
- The kids opened their presents happily.
- She walked nervously down the deserted street. / She walked down the deserted street nervously.
- I banged loudly on the door. / I banged on the door loudly.

6

1. Anna; 2. Jill; 3. Tara; 4. Pam; 5. Lynn

File 7

1

cooked; cozinhar
crashed; embater
danced; dançar
dropped; deixar cair
escaped; fugir
finished; acabar
helped; ajudar
jumped; saltar
laughed; rir
looked; olhar
missed; faltar, sentir falta
passed; passar
pushed; empurrar
stopped; parar
talked; falar
walked; andar
washed; lavar
watched; ver
worked; trabalhar

2

appeared; aparecer
arrived; chegar

called; chamar
carried; carregar / levar
changed; alterar / trocar
cleaned; limpar
closed; fechar
cried; chorar
died; morrer
enjoyed; gostar
entered; entrar
explained; explicar
happened; acontecer
killed; matar
listened; escutar
lived; viver
married; casar
moved; mudar-se / mover
played; brincar / tocar / jogar
stayed; ficar

3

a. played; b. didn't arrive; c. did... watch;
d. enjoyed; e. didn't clean; f. Did...
explain; g. stopped; h. married; i. cried;
j. did... change; k. didn't close;
l. dropped; m. danced; n. did... stay;
o. died

File 8

1

- What did the teacher say?
- Why did you do that?
- Right.
- Jim didn't bring the DVD.
- Why didn't you go to the meeting?
- Right.
- Right.

2

a. was / was; b. bought / gave; c. made;
d. ate / drank; e. took; f. told; g. felt;
h. drove

3

- Sandy wasn't sad.
- Her parents didn't buy her a computer.
- Her best friend didn't give her a necklace.
- They didn't eat pizza and they didn't drink water.
- Sandy's mother didn't take them to the zoo.
- The girls didn't sleep at Sandy's house.

4

- What did they eat?
- What did her grandmother make?
- Where did Sandy's mother take them?
- How did Sandy feel?
- Was her party a success?
- How did they go home?

5

1 f; 2 a; 3 h; 4 b; 5 g; 6 c; 7 d; 8 e; 9 i

File 9

1

a. were having; b. was doing; c. weren't
working; d. was playing; e. were... doing;

f. Was... sleeping; g. were driving;
h. wasn't studying; i. were buying;
j. were... going; k. weren't waiting;
l. wasn't feeling; m. were... talking

2

a. was sleeping; b. was eating / was
having; c. were having / were drinking;
d. was reading; e. were working

3

a. myself; b. himself; c. ourselves;
d. herself; e. itself; f. themselves;
g. yourself; h. themselves; i. yourselves;
j. herself; k. myself

4

a. himself; b. yourself; c. myself;
d. ourselves; e. myself; f. herself;
g. yourself; h. herself

Test 3

1

a 2; b 1; c 3; d 4

2

1 d; 2 a; 3 b; 4 f; 5 c; 6 e

3

a. ourselves; b. myself; c. himself;
d. herself; e. themselves; f. yourself;
g. themselves; h. itself; i. yourselves;
j. myself; k. herself

4

- What was he saying?
- What did he say?
- Where did you go yesterday?
- They didn't bring their books.
- We didn't know the answers.
- They were playing football yesterday afternoon.

5

a. flew; b. caught; c. took; d. was
eating; e. was trying; entered; f. felt; was
playing; g. found; were walking; h. fell;
was cycling; i. wasn't sleeping; j. wasn't
reading; was sleeping

6

- Where did you stay?
- When / What time did the film finish?
- What was he drinking?
- What were they playing? / What were they doing?
- Why did they leave?

File 10

1

a. ladies; b. wolves; c. teeth; d. bees;
e. men; f. horses; g. wives; h. days;
i. umbrellas; j. mouths; k. kisses; l. mice;
m. parties; n. bosses; o. children;
p. knives; q. boys; r. leaves; s. cows;
t. trees

2

a. policemen; b. glass; c. fireman;
d. babies; e. keys; f. shelf; g. bus;
h. mouse; i. families; j. teeth; k. wife;
l. children; m. mice; n. cities; o. beaches;
p. feet; q. woman; r. watches

3

1. tea; 2. coffee; 3. beer; 4. milk;
5. water; 6. juice; 7. wine; 8. alcohol

4

1 g; 2 a; 3 h; 4 c; 5 f; 6 b; 7 d; 8 e; 9 j;
10 k; 11 i

5

1 h; 2 a; 3 g; 4 b; 5 c; 6 d; 7 e; 8 f; 9 k;
10 i; 11 j

6

a. peas; spinach; lettuce; cabbage
b. water; milk; juice
c. wine; beer; alcohol
d. turkey; duck; chicken

File 11

1

1 h; 2 m; 3 a; 4 k; 5 b; 6 f; 7 c; 8 j; 9 d;
10 i; 11 e; 12 g; 13 l

2

a. butter; eggs; sugar
b. cheese; ham; butter; bread; jam

3

1. an apple; 2. a peach; 3. a pear;
4. a melon; 5. a watermelon; 6. some
grapes; 7. a strawberry; 8. a banana;
9. a fig; 10. a mango; 11. an orange;
12. a pineapple

4

a. U; b. B; c. C; d. C; e. U; f. C; g. U;
h. U; i. C; j. U; k. C; l. C; m. C; n. U;
o. U; p. U

5

a. some; a
b. some; some
c. a
d. an; a
e. some
f. a; some; a
g. some
h. some; some
i. an; some
j. some; some
k. a; a
l. some; some
m. some; some
n. some; a

6

a. is; b. aren't; c. is; d. is; e. are;
f. tastes; are; g. looks; smells; h. isn't; is;
i. are; isn't; j. is; is; k. are; is; l. looks;
don't look

File 12

1

a. much; b. much; c. many; d. many;
e. much; f. many; g. much; h. many

2

a. There is; b. There are; c. There is;
d. there are

3

a. There isn't; b. There aren't; c. There

isn't; d. There aren't; e. There isn't

4

a. There is; b. There is; c. There are;
d. There is; e. There aren't; f. There isn't

5

a. a few; b. a few; c. a little; d. a few

6

a. some; b. some; c. any; d. any; e. any;
f. any

7

a. is an
b. There is some
c. There is some
d. There are some / a few
e. There are some
f. There is some
g. There is some / a little
h. There are a few
i. There isn't any
j. There isn't any
k. There aren't any

Test 4

1

a. knives; b. cities; c. wives; d. people;
e. babies; f. teeth; g. friends; h. flies;
i. watches; j. men; k. lives; l. glasses;
m. buses; n. enemies; o. boxes;
p. children; q. feet; r. mice

2

a. zoos; b. potatoes; c. pianos;
d. kangaroos; e. heroes; f. volcanoes;
g. tomatoes; h. echoes; i. photos

3

Fruit: apple, watermelon, pear, fig,
pineapple, mango

Vegetables: carrots, cabbage, peas,
spinach, onions, lettuce

Meat: beef, chicken, turkey, pork,
sausages, duck

Breakfast: toast, cake, jam, bread,
cereals, sandwich

Drinks: juice, wine, alcohol, tea,
water, beer

4

a. potatoes; b. butter; c. sugar;
d. alcohol; e. spinach; f. milk; g. pork;
h. cabbage

5

a. there are some
b. there is some
c. there is some
d. there are some
e. there isn't any
f. there aren't any
g. there isn't any
h. there isn't any
i. there is some
j. there are some

6

a. many... are / is; b. many... are / are;
c. much... is / is; d. much... is / is;

e. much... is / is

7

a. There is a lot of water.
b. Right.
c. Right.
d. How much milk do you like in your
coffee?
e. There is a little beef in the fridge.
f. There are a few eggs in the kitchen.

File 13

1

a. will rain
b. won't pass
c. will be
d. will win
e. will give
f. will like
g. won't
h. 'll help
i. will take
j. won't

2

a. 'll give; b. 'll go; c. 'll see; d. 'll make;
e. 'll have; f. 'll show; g. 'll help; h. 'll
open; i. 'll close

3

a. will be; b. won't help; c. Will... lend /
will; d. will snow; e. will tell; f. Will... go /
won't; g. 'll see / 'll call; h. 'll help / 'll
make; i. won't leave

4

1 d; 2 a; 3 h; 4 f; 5 g; 6 c; 7 b; 8 e; 9 i

5

1 d; 2 j; 3 a; 4 f; 5 h; 6 g; 7 b; 8 c; 9 e;
10 i

File 14

1

a. is going to rain.
b. are going to fall / aren't going to win.
c. is going to cry.
d. is going to jump.
e. is / are going to travel / are going to
catch.

2

1 f; 2 d; 3 a; 4 e; 5 b; 6 c

3

a. Which team is going to win the
championship?
b. Mrs Smith is going to have a baby next
month.
c. Look at her. She is going to fall asleep.
d. I think this tree is going to die.
e. I'm going to study History.

4

a. are... going to do / 'm going to travel
b. Is... going to participate / is; 's going to
be
c. are going to be
d. 'm not going to do / 'm going to sit

- e. aren't going to watch / are going to watch
f. is going to write

5

- a. What are you going to do
b. When are you going to visit
c. Who are you going to invite
d. Where is she going to spend

6

- 1 g; 2 h; 3 f; 4 d; 5 c; 6 a; 7 b; 8 e

File 15

1

- a. who; b. which; c. which; d. ø; e. who;
f. ø; g. ø; h. who; i. ø; j. ø

2

- a. the girl who / that texted my
b. deleted the posts which / that were
c. watched the game show which / that their teacher participated
d. were invited to attend a talk show which / that is popular with young
e. who / that lives next door really needs a
f. reads gossip magazines that / which have information about her favourite film
g. journalist that / who reported that story is very
h. that / who logged into the system knew my

3

- a. who; b. which; c. which; d. which;
e. who; f. which; g. which; h. who;
i. which; j. which; k. who; l. which;
m. which

4

- a. ,who loves shopping, has 20 pairs of
b. tabloid newspaper, which you like so much, doesn't always print
c. journalism, which often exposes corruption, is very
d. fruit, which is very tasty, is good for you
e. ring, which is made of platinum, is very
f. wrist, which he broke during the football match, was still

Test 5

1

- a. 'I'll go; b. is going to buy; c. is going to break; d. I'll have; e. I'm going to be;
f. I'll give

2

- a. is going to leave; b. 'I'll have; c. won't come; d. aren't going to visit; e. is... going to do; f. will... have; g. is... going to visit; h. aren't... going to have

3

- a. is going to stop smoking.
b. is going to eat more healthy food.
c. is going to start exercising.
d. is going to study harder.
e. is going to keep her bedroom tidy.
f. isn't going to fight with her brother.

4

- a. who; b. who / that; c. who / that / ø;
d. which; e. which / that / ø; f. which;
g. who / that; h. who

5

- a. that / which / ø the teacher gave us was really difficult.
b. girl who / that is the national judo champion.
c. are the earrings which / that / ø my sister lent me.
d. ,which requires a lot of discipline, keeps me fit.
e. ,which my mother gave me, belonged to my grandmother.
f. who loves animals, is a vet. ,who is a vet, loves animals.
g. stories, which can be traumatizing, aren't suitable for children.
h. is the movie which / that / ø we watched at the cinema last week.
i. who / that is from Canada speaks excellent French. who / that speaks excellent French is from Canada.

6

- a. on / in; b. off / out; c. text; d. feed;
e. post; post; f. reality; g. documentaries;
h. news; i. newspapers; j. gossip;
k. reporter/journalist; l. print

File 16

1

- a. for; b. since; c. since; d. since; e. for;
f. since; g. for; h. since; i. since; j. for;
k. for; l. since; m. since; n. since; o. for;
p. since

2

- a. have you known
have known
b. has Glenda lived
has lived
c. have you been
have been
d. has Janet been
has been
e. have your parents worked
have worked
f. Have you had

3

- built; built
lent; lent
stole; stolen
spoke; spoken
broke; broken
said; said
paid; paid
felt; felt;
kept; kept
told; told
sold; sold
thought; thought
brought; brought
bought; bought

- hit; hit
cut; cut
cost; cost
shut; shut
put; put
sang; sung
swam; swum
drank; drunk
knew; known
threw; thrown
grew; grown
blew; blown
taught; taught
caught; caught

4

- a. has... worked / has worked
b. has... known / has known
c. have... lived / have lived
d. Have... had / haven't had
e. Have... been / haven't been

File 17

1

- a 3; b 1

2

- a. has met; b. has spoken; c. has never eaten; d. have been; e. have never smoked; f. Have... ever worked;
g. Has... ever lived; h. has never driven;
i. Have... ever forgotten; j. has never given; k. Has... ever flown; l. has had;
m. has visited; n. Have... ever told;
o. Has... ever taken; p. has helped;
q. have never done; r. has never cooked;
s. Has... ever broken

3

- a. has been
b. have never been
c. has never drunk
d. have drunk
e. has never watched/ seen
f. have watched/ seen
g. has never played;
h. have played
i. has eaten
j. have never eaten

4

- a. Have... been / have / did... go / went
b. Have... had / have / did... happen / happened
c. Has... been / has / did... go / went / Did... enjoy / did
d. Has... made / has / did... make / made

File 18

1

- a. off; across b. out of; into; c. along / down / up; past; d. away from; over;
e. off f. into; g. up; h. out of; i. up; down; j. out of; k. out of; into; l. across;
m. onto; n. out of; through; o. into;
p. along; q. away from; r. into; s. out of;
t. past; u. over

2

- a. up to
- b. from; to
- c. towards
- d. around
- e. round
- f. up to
- g. from; to
- h. under; away from
- i. round
- j. away from
- k. across
- l. around

Test 6

1

- a. since; b. for; c. for; d. since; e. for; f. since; g. for; h. since; i. since; j. since

2

- a. How long have you worked here?
- b. Have you lived here for a long time?
- c. How long has he had that car?
- d. I have had this car for two years.
- e. We haven't known him for a long time.
- f. We have been here for three hours.
- g. He hasn't worked there long; only two months.
- h. How long have you been married?

3

- a. I have known Mrs Harris since I was small.
- b. My sister has had that computer for two weeks.
- c. They have lived here since April.
- d. How long have they worked here?

4

- a. Have... seen / have / did... see / saw
- b. Has... given / has / did... give / gave
- c. have... eaten / had / was
- d. has been / visited
- e. went / have... been

5

- a. has had; b. met; c. have known;
- d. Have... played; e. played; f. didn't go

6

- a. towards; b. down; up; c. up to;
- d. through; e. off; f. into; g. away from;
- h. from / to; i. past

File 19

1

- a. must; b. can't; c. can't; d. might not / may not; e. might / may / could; f. can't;
- g. must; h. can't; i. might / may; j. might / may / could; k. might not / may not;
- l. can't m. might not / may not; n. can't;
- o. might not / may not

2

- a. must be a basketball player.
- b. might be a basketball player.

- c. might not / may not be a basketball player.
- d. can't be a basketball player.

- a. must have a Porsche.
- b. may / might have a Porsche.
- c. might not / may not have a Porsche.
- d. can't have a Porsche.

- a. must live here.
- b. may / might live here.
- c. might not / may not live here.
- d. can't live here.

3

- a. Could / couldn't
- b. can / can't
- c. can't
- d. could / can;
- e. couldn't
- f. could / can't
- g. can / can't

4

- a. Can you play the violin?
- b. Can she cook well?
- c. Could he play chess when he was younger?
- d. Could you speak English when you were small?
- e. Could you swim when you were little?
- f. Can they ride a motorbike?

File 20

1

- a. has to / must; b. doesn't have to / needn't; c. mustn't / can't; have to / must;
- d. don't have to / needn't; e. can't / mustn't; f. have to; don't have to / needn't; g. mustn't / can't; can / may;
- h. don't have to / needn't; i. mustn't / can't; j. can't

2

- a. copy; b. talk; c. wash; d. do; e. study;
- f. call; g. leave; h. sit; i. cook; j. obey

3

- a. of; b. to; c. about; d. to; e. in; f. to;
- g. for; h. of; i. for; j. about

4

- a. afraid; b. sorry; c. good; d. different;
- e. tired; f. excited; g. angry; h. fond;
- i. rude; j. interested; k. nice;
- l. responsible

File 21

1

- 1 d; 2 a; 3 h; 4 b; 5 c; 6 e; 7 f; 8 g

2

- a. should go / shouldn't stay; b. should wash / shouldn't leave; c. shouldn't text / should pay; d. shouldn't talk / should respect

3

- a. shouldn't go; b. shouldn't bully;
- c. should show; d. shouldn't spend;

- e. shouldn't feed; f. should protect

4

- a. She is an elegant dancer.
- b. Your new perfume smells wonderful.
- c. The older students are worried about their final exams.
- d. The baby's skin feels very smooth.
- e. The university students attended a rock concert.
- f. The old lady feels sick.
- g. My new car is really beautiful.
- h. My new laptop is much better than my old one.
- i. Susan is my best friend.

5

- a. Those men are very strong.
- b. I like Chinese food.
- c. Right
- d. I like the red ones.
- e. She is a friendly girl.
- f. Right
- g. Poor people need a lot of help.
- h. Right

6

- 1 e; 2 a; 3 g; 4 b; 5 c; 6 d; 7 f; 8 i; 9 h

Test 7

1

- a. can't; b. have to; c. can / may; d. don't have to / needn't; e. can / may; f. can't;
- g. can / may; h. have to

2

- a. can't; b. have to c. must; d. mustn't;
- e. can't; f. can; doesn't have to / needn't;
- g. can't; h. should; i. mustn't; j. could;
- k. can't; l. may / might / could; m. may not / might not; n. should; o. can

3

- a. of; b. in; c. for; d. about; e. of; f. for;
- g. of; h. with; i. about; j. at; k. to;
- l. from; m. to; to

4

- a. My big brother is generous.
- b. My new school is very modern.
- c. This soup tastes good.
- d. She looks very unhappy.
- e. We stayed at a luxury hotel.
- f. She bought an inexpensive computer.
- g. We watched an exciting film.
- h. Our school books are heavy.
- i. We did a difficult test.
- j. My hair feels dirty.

5

- a. He can't be famous!
- b. I don't like big cities.
- c. You mustn't do that.
- d. He is very good at sports.
- e. Can you speak French?

File 22

1

- a. bigger; b. smaller; c. worse;

d. happier; e. braver; f. rudier;
g. angrier; h. hotter; i. better; j. further;
k. cheaper; l. younger; older; m. worse;
n. fitter; o. taller; p. weaker

2

a. the best; b. the heaviest;
c. the longest; d. the furthest;
e. the thinnest; f. the fattest;
g. the deadliest; h. the nicest;
i. the cutest; j. the worst

3

a. less difficult; b. more expensive;
c. more beautiful; d. less tiring;
e. more modern; f. more careful;
g. less interesting; h. more boring;
i. more important

4

a. the most difficult; b. the most
interesting; c. the most venomous;
d. the most intelligent; e. the least
expensive; f. the most delicious;
g. the least positive; h. the most
fascinating

5

a. Insects are the ugliest life forms on
earth!
b. Gold is more valuable than silver.
c. Our house is bigger than theirs.
d. He is the least generous person I know.

File 23

1

a. 'I'll buy; b. 'I'll win; c. don't like;
d. 'I'll arrest; e. won't go; f. 'I'll take / finish;
g. doesn't pass / 'I'll be punished; h. make /
'I'll wash; i. 'I'll feed / want; j. won't come /
don't send; k. 'I'll stay / rains; l. won't
emigrate / finds

2

1 i; 2 g; 3 a; 4 j; 5 h; 6 d; 7 f; 8 e; 9 b;
10 c

3

a. 'd buy
b. 'd win / had
c. didn't like
d. wouldn't arrest
e. wouldn't go
f. 'd take / didn't have
g. didn't pass / 'd be
h. made / 'd find
i. 'd eat / was / were
j. wouldn't offer / didn't mean
k. were / 'd go
l. didn't eat / wouldn't be
m. 'd take / were
n. loved / wouldn't behave

4

1 a; 2 h; 3 i; 4 d; 5 a; 6 g; 7 c; 8 e; 9 b;
10 f

File 24

1

a. didn't like; b. was studying; c. could
speak; d. would show

2

a. that; b. there; c. the following week;
d. that day

3

a. she; b. he / them; c. she; d. they

4

a. (that) was his new car.
b. (that) she didn't usually go to the
theatre.
c. said (that) they would take the
children to the zoo the next day.
d. Kevin said (that) she really liked those
clothes.
e. Mother said (that) they were going to
the disco that night.
f. Sam said he thought that models were
too thin.
g. Father said (that) Toby was doing his
best.
h. Jane said (that) Jim would help them
with the work.

File 25

1

a. I wanted; b. my teacher was; c. he got
to school; d. he was going home;
e. they were staying there; f. his book
was; g. they went out; h. Tom was;
i. a laptop cost; j. CDs she wanted;
k. she was laughing.

2

a. how old he was.
b. Tess asked Paul how much that car
cost.
c. Mother asked the children where her
calculator was.
d. The teacher asked the girls why they
were crying.
e. Nancy asked Cheryl what she would
say to him.
f. Nick asked Chris which school he
preferred.
g. Neville asked Cathy how many
students there were in her class.

3

a. I liked my teacher.
b. I was studying that day.
c. Vernon was sick.
d. I/we would help them.
e. his mother cooked well.
f. they knew Ann Black.
g. we would wash the car.

4

a. if he was fifteen years old.
b. Tony asked Philip if that was his car.
c. Sandra asked Mark if he was using her
calculator.
d. Ross asked Bill if his sister would lend
them her car.
e. Neil asked Cindy if they worked there.
f. Penny asked Ian if Billy had a
motorbike.

Test 8

1

a. sadder / the saddest
b. older / the oldest
c. poorer / the poorest
d. happier than
e. younger than / the youngest
f. less attractive than / the least attractive
g. more qualified than / the most
qualified
h. the most energetic / the least energetic
i. the least well-dressed
j. the most unattractive

2

a. R; b. H; c. R; d. H; e. R; f. H

3

a. doesn't listen; b. would go out;
c. 'd do; d. 'I'll help; e. don't feel; f. didn't
smoke; g. 'I'll do / don't have; h. fed /
wouldn't be; i. lend / 'I'll lend; j. would
pass / weren't / wasn't; k. were / wouldn't
stay

4

a. Richard asked Liz what time the show
started.
b. Ronald asked Lisa who she was going
to invite.
c. Phil asked Jill if she liked football.
d. Mary asked Pat if Tom would tell the
teacher.
e. Harry said (that) William wasn't at
school that day.
f. Henry said (that) Kate was washing her
hair.
g. Jenny said (that) they would finish the
work that week.
h. Trisha said (that) they wouldn't go to
France the following year.
i. Vince said (that) he didn't have a cell
phone.

Final Test

1

a. 'I'll go; b. has lived; c. was watching;
d. didn't see; e. have been; f. studied;
g. aren't going to do; h. washes;
i. Have... swum; j. is going to rain; k. are
playing; l. doesn't like; m. 'm not listening

2

a. How many students are there in the
school?
b. How often do you visit your cousins?
c. How long have you had your bike?
d. Where did he go?
e. Where are you going to live?
f. Are you married?
g. Is he here?
h. What are they doing?

3

Mass media: blog; newspapers; gossip
magazines; social media; news feed
Sports: swimming; jogging; aerobics;
cycling; basketball

Answer key

Clothes: coat; jacket; skirt; shirt; sweater

Food: bread; strawberries; rice; sausages; beans

Accessories: ring; earrings; bracelet; necklace; belt

4

a. play; b. play; c. go; d. do; e. do;
f. play; g. go; h. go; i. do

5

a. in; b. with; c. of; d. about; e. of;
f. for / about; g. about; h. for; i. of

6

a. $\emptyset$ / the; b. The / $\emptyset$; c. an / an; d. $\emptyset$ / A;
e. the / a; f. a / a; g. $\emptyset$ / $\emptyset$; h. $\emptyset$ / $\emptyset$

7

a. myself; b. him; c. They; d. it;
e. themselves; f. our; g. his; h. ourselves

8

a. Jeff, who is a dentist, has beautiful teeth.

b. This cell phone, which has amazing features, is very expensive.

c. That's the man I saw at the bank this morning.

d. There's the girl who / that lost her schoolbag.

9

a. My mother always drives carefully.

b. The children walked (happily) to the beach happily.

c. Susan always studies hard.

d. She read the letter (slowly) to the old lady slowly.

10

a. B; b. U; c. U; d. B; e. U; f. C; g. C;
h. U; i. U

11

a. There is; b. There are; c. There is;

d. There aren't; e. There isn't; f. There is

12

a. a lot of / many; b. a lot of; c. a few;

d. some; e. any; f. much; g. many;
h. any

13

a. have to / must; needn't / don't have to

b. could / can

c. can't / must

d. shouldn't

e. should

14

a. Veronica asked Angela which sports she liked.

b. Vincent asked Andrew if he had an iPod.

c. Rose said that Alison was making a cake that day.

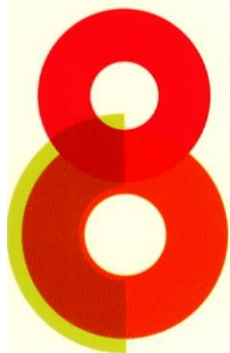
15

a. 'll go / are

b. 'd go / were

c. had / 'd go

d. have / 'll go



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