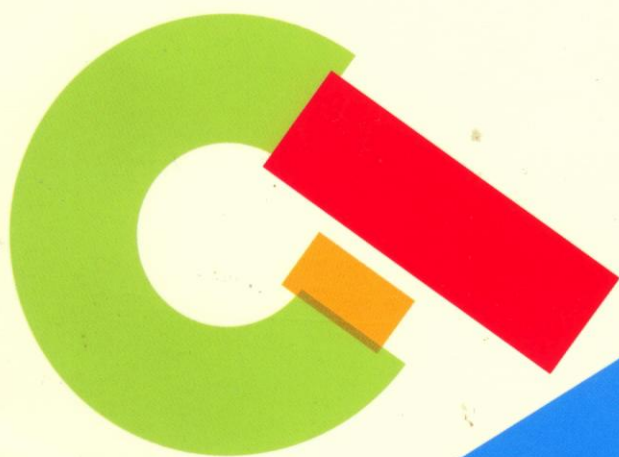


Inglês

Resumos teóricos ▪ Exercícios práticos ▪ Testes de avaliação

9.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 9.º ano.

Bom trabalho!

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O **Present Simple** é utilizado para expressar:

- hábitos e rotinas. → He **goes** to school every day. *Ele vai para a escola todos os dias.*
- estados / factos permanentes. → He **lives** in London. *Ele mora em Londres.*

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative			Short answer		
I / You We / They	like cats.	I / You We / They	don't like cats.	Do	I / you we / they	like cats?	Yes,	I / you we / they	do.
							No,		don't.
He / She It	likes cats.	He / She It	doesn't like cats.	Does	he / she it	like cats?	Yes,	he / she it	does.
							No,		doesn't.

Adverbs of frequency (Advérbios de frequência)

Os **advérbios de frequência** indefinida **always, normally, usually, often, sometimes** e **never** colocam-se antes do verbo na forma afirmativa. → I **always** go to school.

Na forma negativa, colocam-se a seguir a **don't** ou **doesn't**. → I **don't always** go to school.

Com o verbo **to be**, estes advérbios colocam-se depois do verbo. → They **are sometimes** rude to me.

Os **advérbios de frequência** definida **once a day, twice a week, every month**, normalmente colocam-se no final da frase. → I go to the movies **once a month**.

Podem ser colocados no início da frase para maior ênfase. → **Once a month**, I go to the movies.

Leisure activities (Atividades de lazer)



- hanging out with friends
- surfing the internet
- playing video games
- listening to music
- doing sports
- going shopping
- texting friends
- going to the movies

- 1.** Fill in the gaps with suitable verbs in the correct form choosing from the examples above. (Preenche os espaços com verbos adequados na forma correta, selecionados dos exemplos acima.)

Sandy and Mandy are twins. They are always very sociable and they normally _____ their friends after school. They usually _____ to music and _____ the internet, but they never _____ video games because they think that it is boring. They _____ shopping once a week, and _____ their friends on the cell phones to ask their opinions about the clothes they see. They don't usually _____ any sports during the week because they don't have time, but in the holidays they _____ a lot of different sports every day.

2. Underline all the adverbs of frequency in the previous text.

(Sublinha todos os advérbios de frequência no texto anterior.)

3. Match the questions and the answers. (Faz a correspondência entre as perguntas e as respostas.)

1. Where do you come from?	a. Six!
2. How often do they go to the movies?	b. The seven o'clock bus.
3. How many dogs have you got?	c. Because she is friendly.
4. How much pocket money do you get?	d. Before dinner.
5. Who do you live with?	e. Canada.
6. When do they do their homework?	f. Ten euros a week.
7. Why do you like her?	g. About once a month.
8. Which bus do you catch?	h. My mother.

4. Write negative and affirmative sentences using the correct form of the given verbs.

(Escreve frases negativas e afirmativas usando a forma correta dos verbos abaixo.)

study play drink get up have make watch go

- a. On Sundays, Tim _____ early; he _____ at 11.30 am!
- b. He _____ a big breakfast; he only _____ a glass of milk.
- c. In the afternoon, he _____ TV; he _____ tennis.
- d. After dinner, he _____ out; he _____ English!

5. Now write questions for the following answers. (Agora escreve perguntas para as seguintes respostas.)

- a. _____?
At half past eleven.
- b. _____?
A glass of milk.
- c. _____?
He plays tennis.
- d. _____?
After dinner.

6. Insert the adverbs of frequency into the correct place.

(Coloca os advérbios de frequência no sítio certo.)

- a. He has bacon and eggs for breakfast. (*every Sunday*)

- b. He plays tennis with his friends in the afternoon. (*usually*)

- c. We don't do our homework on time. (*always*)

- d. That teacher is very helpful. (*never*)

O **Present Continuous** é utilizado para expressar:

- ações que estão a decorrer neste momento. → He **is sleeping**. *Ele está a dormir.*
- ações temporárias a decorrer por esta altura, mas não necessariamente neste momento. → I'm **staying** at my aunt's house this week. *Esta semana fico em casa da minha tia.*

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

Gerund: spelling rules (Gerúndio: regras de ortografia)

Palavras curtas que terminam em vogal + consoante	Dobrar a consoante	sit – sitting
Palavras que terminam em -e	Eliminar o -e e adicionar -ing	write – writing
Maioria das palavras	Só adicionar -ing	talk – talking

Leisure activities (Atividades de lazer)



- going to the disco
- hiking
- cycling
- sightseeing
- going to the beach
- going out for a meal
- going for a drive
- going camping

1. Complete the sentences about the pictures above. (Completa as frases sobre as imagens acima.)

- They _____ at the disco. (*dance*)
- She _____ at the map. (*look*)
- They _____ their bikes in the countryside. (*ride*)
- They _____ an historical city. (*visit*)
- She _____ at the beach. (*sunbathe*)
- They _____ sushi at a Japanese restaurant. (*have*)
- The father _____ the car. (*drive*)
- They _____ a fire to cook their dinner. (*make*)

2. Write questions using the words in brackets. (Escreve perguntas com as palavras entre parênteses.)

- a. _____ ? (you / do)
I'm baking a chocolate cake for the party.
- b. _____ ? (he / sleep)
Because he is really tired.
- c. _____ ? (they / go)
They are going home.
- d. _____ ? (you / do)
Yes, Mom, I am doing my homework.
- e. _____ ? (Tom / have)
He is having dinner with his girlfriend.

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

- a. Henry _____ (not / study) as hard as he should.
- b. I _____ (not / feel) very well today.
- c. They _____ (not / try) their best.
- d. You _____ (not / do) what I asked you to!
- e. Be careful. That man _____ (not / drive) very carefully.
- f. Something is wrong. The dog _____ (not / eat) his food.

4. What kind of action do the sentences refer to: happening now (HN) or not happening (NH)?

(A que tipo de ação se referem estas frases: ação a decorrer ou a não decorrer neste momento?)

- a. Jane is watching TV.
- b. All the girls are wearing yellow this summer.
- c. Just a minute. I'm talking to Lisa.
- d. I'm staying at my cousins' this week.
- e. Look at that! You are making a mess.
- f. Why aren't you listening to me?
- g. We are working hard at school this term.
- h. That music is giving me a headache. Turn it down!
- i. Can you believe it? He is texting while he is driving!

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5. Complete with suitable words. Choose from the activities on the previous page.
(Completa com palavras adequadas. Escolhe das atividades apresentadas na página anterior.)

- a. To go _____ we need a bicycle.
- b. To go for a _____ we need a car.
- c. To go to the _____ we need a bikini.
- d. To go _____ we need a tent.
- e. To go _____ in the mountains we need a map.
- f. To go _____ we need a travel guide book.

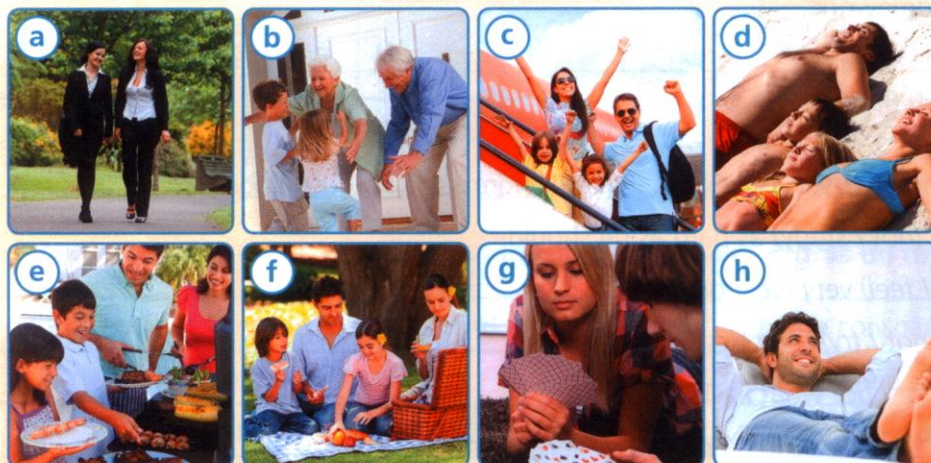
Dependendo do contexto, a frase a seguir apresentada poderá referir-se a uma ação a decorrer neste preciso momento ou a uma ação temporária que tem vindo a decorrer.

→ He **is learning** English. *Ele está a aprender inglês.*
Ele anda a aprender inglês.

A frase seguinte refere-se a uma ação que ocorre normalmente e repetidamente.

→ He **learns** English. *Ele estuda inglês.*

Leisure activities (Atividades de lazer)



1. going for a walk
2. visiting family
3. going on holiday
4. having a barbeque
5. having a picnic
6. playing cards
7. sunbathing
8. relaxing at home

1. Complete the sentences about the pictures above. (Completa as frases sobre as imagens.)

- a. Ann _____ (usually / go) for a walk around town, but today she _____ (walk) in the park with her friend.
- b. The children _____ (often / visit) their family at the weekend. Today they _____ (stay) at their grandparents' house.
- c. The Smith family _____ (always / go) on holiday in the summer. This year they _____ (fly) to Australia.
- d. They _____ (often / have) a barbeque at the weekend. Today the father _____ (grill) hamburgers.
- e. We _____ (sometimes / have) a picnic in the forest, but today we _____ (have) a picnic in our garden.
- f. Sally and her brother _____ (normally / play) cards after dinner. Tonight they _____ (play) poker.

2. Match the questions and answers. (Faz a correspondência entre as perguntas e as respostas.)

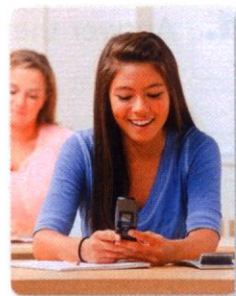
1. What do you do?	a. At our beach house.
2. What are you doing?	b. Yes, I am.
3. Where do you usually spend your holidays?	c. Yes, I do.
4. Where is Kevin going?	d. No, he doesn't.
5. Are you staying at home today?	e. I'm a dentist.
6. Do you have lunch at school?	f. Yes, she is.
7. Is Lisa making lunch?	g. To his friend's house.
8. Does your dad usually cook?	h. I'm looking for my contact lens.

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

- a. What _____ you _____ (do)? Are you busy?
No, not really. I _____ (surf) the internet to see what's new!
- b. What _____ you _____ (do) in your free time?
I _____ (hang out) with my friends.
- c. John! Wait! Where _____ you _____ (go)?
I _____ (go) to the canteen.
- d. Where _____ you _____ (usually / go) in the evenings?
I _____ (not / go) anywhere. I _____ (stay) at home.
- e. Hello Pat! _____ your brother still _____ (sleep)?
No, he _____. He _____ (have) breakfast in the kitchen.
- f. _____ you _____ (want) a hamburger, James?
No, thanks. I _____ (not / eat) meat. I'm a vegetarian.

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

- a. Jill _____ (not / listen) to the teacher because she
_____ (text) on her cell phone.
She _____ (never / pay) attention in class and so she
_____ (not / get) good marks.
Her parents _____ (become) very angry with her. They
_____ (want) her to do well at school.
- b. On Sundays we _____ (normally / go) out for lunch, but today
we _____ (have) a barbeque at home.
Dad _____ (not / grill) meat today; we _____ (have)
seafood for a change.
We _____ (laugh) because Dad _____ (tell) a joke.
He _____ (know) lots of silly jokes that always make us laugh.



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

- a. _____ ?
He lives in London.
- b. _____ ?
Jenny is sunbathing.
- c. _____ ?
We are going for a walk. Do you want to come with us?
- d. _____ ?
We never go camping.

Read the texts carefully.

Daniel works for a lift company. He installs lifts in new buildings and repairs them when they break down. He lives in a flat in the suburbs with his wife and two children. He normally gets up at 6.30 am, has breakfast and drives to work; he has a company car. He arrives at the installation at 8 o'clock and works until 1 pm. He usually has lunch in a café near the work site. After lunch, Daniel and his partner go back to the site. Because it is dangerous work, they have to observe all the safety procedures. He likes his job, but it is hard work. In the evening he watches TV or surfs the internet because he is too tired to go out.



Daniel isn't working today because it is Sunday. As we can see, he is hiking in the mountains with his family. They love nature and so they go camping as often as they can. Here they are observing birds in order to identify them. Mother is pointing to an interesting bird. Daniel is trying to identify it but he isn't sure what it is.

1. Answer the questions.

a. What does Daniel do?

b. What is he doing today?

c. What is he doing right now?

d. How does he get to work?

e. Why doesn't he go out in the evenings?

f. Find a word in the text that means "difficult and tiring".

g. Find a phrasal verb in the text that means "to fail to function; to be inoperable".

h. Find a word in the text that means "to watch something".

2. Write the gerund form of the verbs.

a. try _____

d. write _____

g. sit _____

b. clean _____

e. play _____

h. stop _____

c. love _____

f. carry _____

i. put _____

3. Complete the expressions.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. to go _____ a walk | e. to go _____ holiday |
| b. to _____ a picnic | f. to go out _____ a meal |
| c. to hang out _____ friends | g. to go for _____ drive |
| d. to listen _____ music | h. to go to _____ movies |

4. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

- She doesn't have a bicycle so she can't go _____.
- Most tourists like _____; they visit all the important places and monuments.
- Who are you _____ on your cell phone?
- I love _____ in the countryside; I walk for hours and hours.
- When you _____ the internet you should be careful which sites you visit.
- My little brother _____ cards really well; he always wins!
- We always have a _____ on Sundays. Dad grills chicken and sausages.

5. Say if the following sentences are right (R) or wrong (W). Correct the mistakes.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a. I go normally to the cinema at the weekend. | ☐ |
| b. My brother watch TV before he go to school. | ☐ |
| c. Look at that. The baby is try to walk! | ☐ |
| d. Why aren't you studying for your test? | ☐ |
| e. Why you don't like him? | ☐ |
| f. My mother doesn't help me with my homework. | ☐ |
| g. Susan doesn't likes playing cards. | ☐ |
| h. You are listening to music? | ☐ |

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

- Fiona _____ (wash) her hair every day.
- Jim _____ (not / have) a motorbike, but he _____ (have) a car.
- Philip _____ (have) a shower, so he can't come to the phone now.
- You can switch the TV off because I _____ (not / watch) that program.
- My father _____ (not / play) golf, but he _____ (often / play) tennis at the weekend.
- My mother _____ (usually / invite) the whole family for lunch on Sundays.
- _____ (Linda / go out) on school nights or only at the weekend?
- _____ (Sharon / learn) to drive this year?
- What time _____ (you / normally / leave) home in the mornings?
- They _____ (be / never) tired on Friday night, so they go to the disco.

O **Past Simple** é usado para referir ações que aconteceram no passado.

→ He **lived** there. Ele **viveu** lá.

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative			Short answer		
I / You		I / You			I / you		Yes,	I / you,	did.
He / She	lived there.	He / She	didn't live there.	Did	he / she	live there?	No,	he / she	
We / They		We / They			we / they			we / they	didn't.

Regular verbs endings (Terminações de verbos regulares)

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

- A conjugação dos verbos irregulares não obedece a nenhuma regra específica e estes devem, portanto, ser memorizados.

Technology (Tecnologia)

Adjectives		Verbs		Nouns	
big	grande	to buy	comprar	camera	máquina fotográfica
cheap	barato	to create	criar	cell / mobile phone	telemóvel
cutting-edge	de ponta	to design	conceber	electronic device	dispositivo eletrónico
expensive	caro	to develop	desenvolver	flash drive	pen
light	leve	to increase	aumentar	gadget	pequeno dispositivo inovador
heavy	pesado	to invent	inventar	keyboard	teclado
small	pequeno	to launch	lançar	laptop	portátil
unpopular	impopular	to manufacture	fabricar	mouse	rato
useful	útil	to promote	promover	screen	ecrã
useless	inútil	to sell	vender	video game console	consola de jogos

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

Martin Cooper. _____ (be) born in the USA in 1928. He _____ (work) for Motorola. After years of research and development, it _____ (take) him only 90 days in 1973 to develop the first portable cellular phone prototype. The television show StarTrek _____ (inspire) him to create this revolutionary device. This phone _____ (have) 35 minutes of talking time before the battery _____ (go) flat. It _____ (be) big, heavy and expensive, and so it _____ (not / be) very popular. In the 1980s the price _____ (decrease) a little, and consequently, the number of people using cell phones in their cars _____ (increase). However, it _____ (not / be) until the 1990s that cell phones _____ (become) small enough and cheap enough for most people to buy. In 1995 and 2009 he _____ (receive) two awards for his achievements.

2. Complete the questions about the previous text. (Completa as perguntas sobre o texto anterior.)

- a. Who _____ for?
For Motorola.
- b. When _____ the modern cell phone?
In 1973.
- c. When _____ a little?
In the 1980s.
- d. Where _____ cell phones?
In their cars.
- e. When _____ sufficiently small and cheap?
In the 1990s.
- f. How _____ ?
He received two awards.

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

(Escreve a forma correta dos verbos entre parênteses.)

- a. She _____ (not / buy) the camera because it was too expensive.
- b. My father _____ (give) me a new game console for my birthday.
- c. Jim _____ (be) angry because Sue _____ (lose) his cell phone.
- d. I _____ (play) computer games all day yesterday.
- e. They _____ (not / go) to the technology fair last week.
- f. Donald _____ (not / like) any of the electronic devices that they had in the shop.

4. Match the questions and answers. (Faz a correspondência entre as perguntas e as respostas.)

1. What type of flash drive did you get?	a. They launched quite a few.
2. How many products did Microsoft launch last year?	b. Yes, I did. It's wireless.
3. When did Kodak invent the digital camera?	c. It was expensive!
4. How much did that flat screen TV cost?	d. No, we didn't.
5. Did you learn how to use Photoshop at school?	e. 16 MB.
6. Did you find the mouse that you wanted?	f. In 1975, but they didn't launch it then.

5. Write sentences using the given prompts. (Escreve frases usando as indicações providenciadas.)

- a. Mark Zuckerberg / create / Facebook / 2004

- b. Mark Zuckerberg / not finish / college

- c. Bill Gates / attend / Harvard University / but / not graduate

- d. Steve Jobs / start / Pixar / ?

O **Past Continuous** é usado para referir ações que estavam a decorrer numa determinada altura no passado.

→ **He was sleeping** when we arrived. *Ele estava a dormir quando chegámos.*

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

Technology (Tecnologia)

Adjectives		Verbs		Nouns	
amazing	espantoso	to entertain	entreter	entertainment	entretenimento
dangerous	perigoso	to improve	melhorar	improvement	melhoria
remarkable	notável	to know	saber	knowledge	conhecimentos
risky	arriscado	to modernise	modernizar	modernisation	modernização
scary	assustador	to produce	produzir	production	produção
terrific	formidável	to progress	progredir	progress	progresso

1. Match the questions and answers. (Faz a correspondência entre as perguntas e as respostas.)

1. Where were you going when I saw you last night?	a. Yes, they were.
2. Were they still playing video games when you left?	b. No, he wasn't.
3. Was Ann helping her mother when you called?	c. Nothing special.
4. What were you doing when the computer crashed?	d. I was going to my friend's house.
5. Was James driving too fast when he crashed?	e. I was installing new software.
6. What was he saying to you when I arrived?	f. Yes, she was making the beds.

2. Underline the correct form of the verbs. (Sublinha a forma correta dos verbos.)

- I'm sorry, but I **broke** / **was breaking** your video game console.
- My friends **didn't wait** / **weren't waiting** for me at the station when my train arrived.
- Susan **didn't like** / **wasn't liking** the film we watched last night.
- The dogs **waited** / **were waiting** at the kitchen door when my mother went out to feed them.
- Did you text** / **Were you texting** your boyfriend when your mother walked into your room?
- Our software engineers **created** / **were creating** two new video games last month.
- Who **did you talk to** / **were you talking to** when I saw you this morning?
- The company **didn't sell** / **wasn't selling** many cell phones last month.

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

- a. Computers are not only important for work; they are great for **entertain** / **entertainment**, too!
- b. The mass **production** / **improvement** / **progress** of goods has made them cheaper.
- c. The internet allows us to expand our **know** / **knowledge** / **entertainment** of many subjects.
- d. Technology has brought great **progress** / **modernise** / **improve** to most societies.
- e. There has been a great **improvement** / **improve** / **produce** in wireless connections.
- f. We have to **modernise** / **improvement** / **progress** our company if we want it to succeed.
- g. Talking to strangers in chat rooms can be **risky** / **remarkable** / **terrific**.
- h. These computer games are too **terrific** / **scary** / **dangerous** for young children.

4. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Continuous.

(Coloca os verbos entre parênteses no *Past Continuous*.)

- a. It _____ (rain) when I woke up this morning.
- b. We _____ (sleep) when the phone rang.
- c. The students _____ (not / write) their essays when the teacher walked in.
- d. She _____ (watch) TV when her friends arrived.
- e. I _____ (not / do) anything special when you called.
- f. " _____ it _____ (snow) when the plane landed?"
"Yes, it _____."

5. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Continuous or the Past Simple.

(Coloca os verbos entre parênteses no *Past Continuous* ou no *Past Simple*.)

- a. The baby _____ (play) in the garden when the dog _____ (attack) him.
- b. I _____ (do) my homework when the computer _____ (crash).
- c. Gary _____ (break) his leg while he _____ (skate).
- d. I _____ (not / see) them because they _____ (hide) behind the car.
- e. Kevin _____ (lose) his mobile phone when he _____ (hike).
- f. The students _____ (not / read) their books when the teacher _____ (return).
- g. My sister _____ (make) a sandwich when she _____ (cut) her hand.

6. Complete the questions. (Completa as perguntas.)

- a. What _____ you _____ at 8 o'clock yesterday evening?
I was having dinner.
- b. What _____ you _____ for dinner?
I had a pizza.
- c. What _____ you _____ after that?
I watched TV.
- d. Which programmes _____ you _____?
American Idol and *CSI*.

O **Past Perfect** é usado para referir uma ação que ocorreu antes de uma outra no passado.

- **Already** – coloca-se entre o verbo auxiliar e o Past Participle e usa-se nas frases afirmativas.

→ The film **had already started** when they arrived. *O filme já tinha começado quando eles chegaram.*

- **Yet** – coloca-se no final da oração e usa-se nas frases negativas e interrogativas.

→ The film **hadn't started yet** when they arrived. *O filme ainda não tinha começado quando eles chegaram.*

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative			Short answer		
I / You	had	gone	I / You	hadn't	gone	Had	I / you	gone	Yes,	I / you	had.
He / She		when they arrived.	He / She		when they arrived.		he / she	when they arrived?	No,	he / she	hadn't.
We / They			We / They				we / they			we / they	

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

1. The party had already finished when	a. the party had already finished.
2. When we arrived	b. I had already seen it.
3. I wasn't interested in the film because	c. I didn't want to watch it again.
4. I had seen the film before so	d. we arrived.
5. She felt tired because	e. she felt tired.
6. She hadn't slept the night before and so	f. she hadn't slept the night before.

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

(Escreve a forma correta dos verbos entre parênteses.)

- Everything was wet because it _____ (rain) the night before.
- She wasn't surprised because we _____ already _____ (tell) her.
- "_____ the hooligans already _____ (leave) when the headmaster arrived?"
"Yes, they _____."
- Stephen failed the test because he _____ (not / study) the day before.
- I was cold all night long because I _____ (not / take) a jacket.
- "_____ the show already _____ (start) when you got there?"
"No, it _____ (not / start) yet."
- They were disappointed because they _____ (lost) the match.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs.

(Preenche os espaços com a forma correta dos verbos.)

The community centre looked fantastic because:

- The students _____ some trees and some flowers. (plant)
- They _____ all the rubbish. (throw away)
- They _____ all the windows. (wash)
- They _____ some posters on the walls. (put up)
- They _____ the front door. (paint)

4. Complete the tables. (Completa os quadros.)

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
build			sing			cut		
lend			swim			read		
send			begin			hit		
spend			drink			cost		

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
buy			grow			speak		
bring			fly			wake		
think			know			break		

5. Translate using the verbs above. (Traduz usando os verbos acima.)

English	Portuguese	English	Portuguese	English	Portuguese
	quebrar		voar		custar
	acordar		pensar		bater
	falar		trazer		ler
	saber		comprar		cortar
	beber		começar		nadar
	cantar		despender		enviar
	emprestar		construir		crescer

6. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Perfect and the Past Simple.

(Escreve a forma correta dos verbos entre parênteses. Usa o *Past Perfect* e o *Past Simple*.)

- When we _____ (get) back from holiday, all the flowers _____ (die).
- Her hair _____ (look) dirty because she _____ (not / have) time to have a shower before she left home that morning.
- I _____ (feel) hungry because I _____ (not / eat) anything for breakfast.
- Sarah _____ (not / have) any money for lunch because she _____ (spend) it all on clothes.
- My parents _____ (be) disappointed because I _____ (lie) to them the night before.
- He _____ (not / drive) because he _____ (drink) too much at the party.
- The little boy _____ (not / be) sleepy, but he _____ (wake up) really early.
- My sister _____ (bring) me the camera, but the bird _____ already _____ (fly) away.
- I _____ (not / go) to the cinema with my friends last night because I _____ (not / finish) my homework yet.

Read the text carefully.

Feeling a little tired, Jenny sat down on the sofa and looked around her. Everything was ready for the party. She had gone shopping the day before and had made a lot of tasty food which was now on the table. Her friends had lent her some CDs and she had just pushed back the furniture against the wall to create dancing space. Feeling certain that the party would be a success, she went to the kitchen to get the drinks. As she was putting them on the table, the door bell rang. She went to the door and greeted the first guests to arrive.



1. Order the events in the sequence in which they happened.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ She opened the door. | ☐ She put the drinks on the table. |
| ☐ She greeted her guests. | ☐ She went shopping. |
| ☐ She pushed back the furniture against the wall. | ☐ She cooked some food. |
- ☒ 3 She put the food on the table.

2. Answer the following questions about the text.

a. Why was she feeling a little tired?

Because she was preparing a party.

b. What happened when she was putting the drinks on the table?

When she was putting the drinks on the table, the door bell rang.

3. Which word does not belong in each group?

- create / produce / manufacture / entertain
- improvement / society / progress / modernisation
- expensive / knowledge / heavy / unpopular
- cell phone / launch / laptop / video game console

4. Arrange the verbs in the order of a product life-cycle.

- ☐ to sell ☐ to design ☐ to launch ☐ to manufacture

5. Complete the sentences with suitable words.

a. Another name for a cell phone is a _____

c. A PSP is a type of video _____

b. A portable computer is called a _____

d. The opposite of heavy is _____

6. Say if the adjectives have a negative (N) or a positive (P) meaning.

a. terrific ☐

d. risky ☐

g. unpopular ☐

b. scary ☐

e. remarkable ☐

h. useful ☐

c. amazing ☐

f. dangerous ☐

i. useless ☐

7. Underline the correct form.

- a. It was only 9 o'clock and I had already felt / was already feeling hungry because I hadn't had / wasn't having breakfast.
- b. Paul was / had been worried because he had left / was leaving his homework at home.
- c. I was having / had had dinner when they arrived so I invited them to join me.
- d. I was having / had had dinner when they arrived so I just offered them some coffee.
- e. I was sorry to hear that my old school had closed / was closing down the year before.
- f. She had lived / was living in that house before the Smiths moved in.

8. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Choose from Past Simple, Past Continuous and Past Perfect.

- a. We _____ (swim) in the sea when we suddenly _____ (see) a shark and so we quickly _____ (get) out of the water.
- b. Linda _____ (be) happy because her parents _____ (give) her a new scooter the day before.
- c. We _____ (do) our homework and then we _____ (go) for a drive.
- d. The dog _____ (sleep) on the sofa when I _____ (open) the door.
- e. I _____ (not / tell) you because I _____ (not / want) to upset you.

9. Write questions for the answers.

- a. What _____ last night?
I went to the cinema.
- b. What _____ at 6 o'clock this morning?
I was sleeping!
- c. Where _____ last weekend?
They went to the beach.
- d. Where _____ when I saw them last weekend?
They were going to the beach.

10. Match the columns.

1. Angela was very happy because	a. James called to invite her out.
2. Jane got dressed, had breakfast and	b. because it had cutting-edge technology.
3. I couldn't use my mobile phone	c. she didn't buy it.
4. They decided to go home because	d. because the battery had gone flat.
5. The device was very popular	e. when he tripped and fell.
6. The gadget was useless and so	f. Tim had invited her to his party.
7. Joe was carrying his laptop	g. it was getting dark.
8. Pam was cleaning her room when	h. then went to school.

Adjectives ending in -ed	Adjectives ending in -ing
 Usam-se para descrever estados de espírito. The boy is bored. <i>O rapaz está entediado.</i>	 Usam-se para descrever locais, coisas, pessoas, atividades. The book is boring. <i>O livro é entediante.</i>

Lifestyles (Estilos de vida)

English	Portuguese	English	Portuguese
to be motivated	estar motivado	to be sick	estar doente
to be lazy	ser preguiçoso	to be overweight	ter excesso de peso
to be attractive	ser atraente	to be fit	estar em boa forma
to be sedentary	ser sedentário	to be active	ser ativo
to get fresh air	apanhar ar fresco	to eat junk food	comer "comida de plástico"
to have a balanced diet	ter uma dieta equilibrada	to smoke and drink	fumar e beber

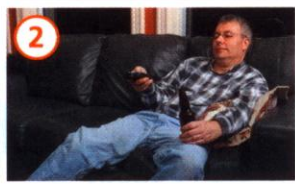
1. Underline the correct option. (Sublinha a opção correta.)

- His behaviour at the ceremony was really **disgusted** / **disgusting**.
- We were **disgusted** / **disgusting** by his behaviour.
- The trip was really **tired** / **tiring** and so we were really **exhausted** / **exhausting**.
- The book was so **interested** / **interesting** that I couldn't put it down.
- He is a very **interested** / **interesting** man; he tells such **interested** / **interesting** stories.
- That was the most **excited** / **exciting** film that I have ever seen!
- We felt really **embarrassed** / **embarrassing** because we didn't have enough money.
- I was really **disappointed** / **disappointing** with my exam results.
- The story was so **confused** / **confusing** that I didn't understand anything!
- The emergency landing at the airport was really **frightened** / **frightening**.
- When I saw her, I started to laugh because she looked so **amused** / **amusing** in her uniform.
- We were **amused** / **amusing** by his appearance.
- I was **surprised** / **surprising** to receive such an expensive present.
- Receiving such an expensive present was very **surprised** / **surprising**.

2. Complete with suitable words. (Completa com palavras adequadas.)

- If you are in good physical condition, you are _____.
- If you don't look after yourself, you will get _____.
- You have to be _____ in order to diet and lose a few kilos.
- If you are _____, you will not get enough exercise.
- Because appearance is important, most people try to look _____.
- If you are too fat and heavy, you are _____.

3. Write the numbers in the correct place. (Escreve os números nos sítios certos.)



- ☐ to be sedentary
- ☐ to have a balanced diet
- ☐ to eat junk food
- ☐ to get fresh air
- ☐ to smoke and drink
- ☐ to be active

4. Complete the sentences with the expressions from the previous exercise.

(Completa as frases com as expressões do exercício anterior.)

- a. You shouldn't sit inside all day; it's important to _____.
- b. If you _____ too much, you have more chance of having a heart attack.
- c. People who have a _____ lifestyle are usually fatter than those that are more _____.
- d. _____ may be tasty and convenient, but it isn't good for you!
- e. If you follow the food pyramid, you'll have a _____.

5. Translate using the vocabulary in exercise 1. (Traduz utilizando o vocabulário do exercício 1.)

English	Portuguese	English	Portuguese
	surpreendido		interessado
	surpreendente		interessante
	assustador		repugnado
	assustado		repugnante
	emocionado		constrangido
	emocionante		constrangedor
	cansado		estar divertido
	cansativo		ser engraçado

6. Complete using the adjectives above. (Completa com os adjetivos acima.)

- a. Sarah is so _____! She always has something new to say.
- b. Horror films are really _____.
- c. They eat insects, worms and other _____ things like that!
- d. I felt really _____ because I couldn't remember her name.
- e. We were really _____ by his funny stories.
- f. We had a very _____ holiday in the Amazon, a real adventure!
- g. Transatlantic flights are so _____. I always feel exhausted.

A preposição que segue um determinado adjetivo ou verbo não é regida por nenhuma regra específica. Assim, estas devem ser memorizadas.

Adjective + preposition

English	Portuguese
to be dependent on	estar dependente de
to be obsessed with	estar obcecado com
to be fed up with	estar farto de
to be addicted to	estar viciado em
to be interested in	estar interessado em
to be tired of	estar cansado de
to be afraid of	ter medo / receio de
to be responsible for	ser responsável por
to be involved in	estar envolvido em
to be capable of	ser capaz de
to be discouraged by	ficar desmotivado por

Verb + preposition

English	Portuguese
to worry about	preocupar-se com
to take care of / to look after	tomar conta de / cuidar de
to complain about	reclamar sobre
to rely on	contar com
to get over	superar algo (difícil)
to forget about	esquecer-se de
to disapprove of	reprovar / censurar
to argue about	discutir sobre
to take part in	participar em
to appeal to	agradar a
to accuse someone of	acusar alguém de
to blame someone for	culpar alguém por

Destructive addictions (Vícios destruidores)



1. drugs
2. a drug addict
3. gambling
4. overeating
5. alcohol
6. an alcoholic
7. a shopaholic
8. a workaholic

1. Complete with suitable words. (Completa com palavras adequadas.)

- a. People who are addicted to _____ lose all their money at casinos.
- b. The sale of _____ to minors is illegal, but many teenagers manage to buy it.
- c. _____ is a problem in the western world that has led to obesity, even in children.
- d. _____ are people that spend most of their time working compulsively.
- e. _____ usually spend more money than they can afford.
- f. An addiction to _____ can lead people to crime to get money to feed the habit.
- g. _____ are often violent when they drink too much.
- h. _____ find it very difficult to break their addictions, even in rehabilitation centres.

2. Complete with suitable prepositions. (Completa com as preposições adequadas.)

- a. We have to be responsible _____ our actions.
- b. When he is under the influence of illegal substances, he is capable _____ anything!
- c. I'm fed _____ with his behaviour; he's obsessed _____ video games and he isn't interested _____ studying or working.
- d. The parents felt discouraged _____ their son's attitude and poor results.
- e. He is totally dependent _____ alcohol to get through the day.
- f. We are tired _____ listening to his lies and excuses.
- g. Sadly, he is involved _____ drug trafficking and I'm afraid _____ what might happen to him.
- h. Parents always worry _____ their children when they go out at night.
- i. It is very difficult to get _____ such a tragic accident.
- j. Parents sometimes disapprove _____ their children's friends and lifestyles.
- k. Teenagers often complain _____ the rules and limits that their parents establish. They argue _____ what is and what isn't acceptable.
- l. Addicts forget _____ everything except their addictions.
- m. Young people rely _____ their parents for money.
- n. Some people blame the advertising industry _____ social problems such as overeating and drinking.
- o. Sometimes adolescents take part _____ activities that are not a good idea.
- p. Fast food advertising is designed to appeal _____ young people.
- q. Parents often accuse their children _____ spending too much time on the computer.

3. Which preposition goes with the following verbs and adjectives?

(Qual a preposição comum aos seguintes verbos e adjetivos?)

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| a. Worry; complain; forget; argue | <input type="text"/> |
| b. Disapprove; take care; accuse him; afraid; tired | <input type="text"/> |
| c. Take part; interested; involved | <input type="text"/> |
| d. Fed up; obsessed | <input type="text"/> |
| e. Addicted; appeal | <input type="text"/> |
| f. Responsible; blame her | <input type="text"/> |

4. Underline the correct option. (Sublinha a opção correta.)

- a. **Shopaholics** / **Alcoholics** buy things they don't really need or can't really afford.
- b. **Gambling** / **Overeating** can cause diabetes and heart disease.
- c. The law prohibits the consumption of **drugs** / **alcohol**.
- d. People who take hard drugs become **alcoholics** / **addicts**.
- e. **Workaholics** / **Shopaholics** work more than they should.
- f. People who are addicted to **gambling** / **overeating** shouldn't go to Las Vegas!

Comparatives and Superlatives (Comparativos e Superlativos)

Short adjectives or adjectives ending in -y

Usa-se a forma **-er** para formar o comparativo.

- small – **smaller**

→ Cats are **smaller** than dogs. Os gatos são **mais pequenos** do que os cães.

- friendly – **friendlier**

→ Dogs are **friendlier** than cats. Os cães são **mais amigáveis** do que os gatos.

Usa-se a forma **the + -est** para formar o superlativo.

- big – **the biggest**

→ Whales are **the biggest** mammals on earth. As baleias são **os maiores** mamíferos da terra.

Adjectives with two or more syllables

Usa-se a forma **more / less** para formar o comparativo.

→ A dog is **more dangerous** than a cat. Um cão é **mais perigoso** do que um gato.

→ A cat is **less dangerous** than a dog. Um gato é **menos perigoso** do que um cão.

Usa-se a forma **the most / the least** para formar o superlativo.

→ The Rolls Royce is **the most expensive** car of all. O Rolls Royce é **o carro mais caro** de todos.

→ The Mini is **the least expensive**. O Mini é **o menos caro**.

Nota: Há, ainda, adjetivos irregulares, nomeadamente:

- good – **better** – **the best**
- bad – **worse** – **the worst**
- far – **further** – **the furthest**

Modal verbs of obligation (Verbos modais de obrigação)

Para expressar obrigação utiliza-se: **must** e **have to**. A diferença entre estas duas formas é subtil, e atualmente utiliza-se mais a forma **have to** sobretudo em inglês americano e falado.

→ I **have to** go now. (A minha mãe não me deixa ficar mais tempo.)

→ I **must** go now. (Eu quero ir embora agora.)

Utiliza-se **must** em notificações formais.

→ Visitors **must** sign in. Os visitantes **devem** registar-se.

Para expressar proibição, utiliza-se **can't** ou **mustn't**. De um modo geral, usa-se **can't** para indicar que não temos autorização para fazer algo.

→ I **can't** go out at night. (Não posso sair à noite porque os meus pais não deixam.)

Utiliza-se **must not (mustn't)** para fazer referência a regras.

→ Passengers **must not** take off their seat belts. (É contra as normas de segurança.)

Para expressar permissão para fazer algo, utiliza-se **may** or **can**. A única diferença é a de que **may** é mais formal do que **can**.

→ You **can** leave early today. You **may** leave early today. (Podem sair mais cedo hoje.)

Para expressar que algo não é obrigatório (mas permitido), usa-se **needn't** ou **don't have to**.

→ We **don't have to** do our homework today. We **needn't** do our homework today.

(Não temos de fazer os trabalhos de casa hoje, mas, se quisermos, podemos.)

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

(Escreva a forma correta dos adjetivos entre parênteses.)



Cottage



Contemporary house



Town house

- a. The cottage is _____ (*old*) and the contemporary house is _____ (*new*). It is _____ (*modern*) of the three.
- b. The town house is _____ (*private*) because it is situated right on the street. It is also _____ (*noisy*).
- c. The town house is _____ (*expensive*) and the contemporary house is _____ (*expensive*).
- d. The cottage is _____ (*charming*) than the contemporary house, but it is _____ (*small*).
- e. The contemporary house is _____ (*good*) because it is _____ (*big*).
- f. The town house is _____ (*near*) to the city centre, and the cottage is _____ (*far*).

2. Fill in the gaps with a suitable modal verb. (Preenche os espaços com os verbos modais apropriados.)

In a library, you _____ shout; you _____ talk softly. You _____ consult reference books, but you _____ take them home. You _____ photocopy books because it is illegal. You _____ take books home if you don't want to. You _____ read them there.

In a bookshop, however, you _____ read the books there; you _____ buy them. Of course, you _____ buy anything if you don't want to. You _____ just look around.

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

a. You needn't buy anything in this shop. / You don't have to buy anything in this shop.

1. You can't buy anything even if you want to.
2. You can buy something, but it is not obligatory.

b. You have to leave now. / You must leave now.

1. You are permitted to stay.
2. You are not permitted to stay.

c. You can't / mustn't park your car here.

1. You have permission to park your car here, but it is not obligatory.
2. You do not have permission to park your car here.

Read the text carefully.

There is a very small difference between substance abuse and addiction. Substance abuse means that you use an illegal substance or that you use a legal substance in an abusive way. And that is how addictions start: people abusing a substance and thinking that they are in control. However, before they realise it, they have developed an addiction.

Addiction can be physical, psychological, or both. Some substances are more addictive than others. Some drugs are so addictive that you can lose control after taking them just once or twice.

If you are physically addicted it means that your body actually becomes dependent on a particular substance and it needs larger and larger doses. It also means that if you stop using that substance, you have terrible withdrawal symptoms like nausea, diarrhea and shaking.

Psychological addiction is not much better. People get to the point where taking the substance is no longer a choice. They become slaves. Therefore, the smartest thing to do is never to abuse any substances, be they legal or illegal.

1. Say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- a. Substance abuse is not serious.
- b. If it is a legal substance, then it isn't substance abuse.
- c. People can become addicted without realising it.
- d. There are various types of addictions.
- e. You can't become addicted if you only use a drug a few times.
- f. Some drugs cause physical and psychological addiction.
- g. Some drugs cause only psychological addiction.
- h. Addicts have to use larger and larger amounts of the particular substance.
- i. If an addict suddenly stops using a particular substance, he feels awful.
- j. It is very easy to stop substance abuse even if you are an addict.
- k. You can't become addicted to legal substances.

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2. Fill in the gaps with a suitable preposition.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. to argue _____ something | l. to be addicted _____ something |
| b. to look _____ someone | m. to be obsessed _____ something |
| c. to disapprove _____ someone | n. to be interested _____ something |
| d. to rely _____ someone | o. to be fed up _____ someone |
| e. to worry _____ someone | p. to be dependent _____ someone |
| f. to forget _____ someone | q. to be capable _____ something |
| g. to complain _____ something | r. to be involved _____ something |
| h. to accuse someone _____ something | s. to be afraid _____ something |
| i. to take part _____ something | t. to be discouraged _____ something |
| j. to blame someone _____ something | u. to be responsible _____ something |
| k. to get _____ something | v. to be tired _____ something |

3. What do you call:

- a. someone who is a compulsive shopper _____
- b. someone who is dependent on an illegal substance _____
- c. drinks like vodka, wine and whisky _____
- d. playing games of chance for money _____
- e. the compulsion to eat more than we need _____
- f. the condition of being enslaved to a substance _____

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



Canada



Portugal



Somalia

- a. Canada is _____ (cold) and _____ (large) country.
- b. Although Portugal is _____ (hot) than Canada, Somalia is _____ (hot).
- c. Somalia is _____ (violent) and _____ (dangerous) country.
- d. Portugal is _____ (poor) than Canada, but Somalia is _____ (poor).
- e. Canada is _____ (developed) country and Somalia is _____ (developed).
- f. Which is _____ (good) country to live in?
- g. Somalia has _____ (bad) standard of living.
- h. Is English _____ (easy) than Portuguese?

5. Complete with suitable modal verbs of obligation.

- a. Pilots _____ wear a uniform.
- b. Office workers _____ wear a uniform.
- c. I _____ work late today because I have a lot of work to do.
- d. We _____ speak Spanish with Mr Garcia; he speaks English.
- e. We _____ work on Friday afternoon; we can leave after lunch.
- f. All staff members _____ attend the training sessions. They are obligatory.
- g. You _____ drive if you don't have a valid driver's licence.
- h. You _____ fasten your seat belt when you get into the car.
- i. Unauthorized personnel _____ enter this office.
- j. Employees _____ smoke outside, but they _____ smoke inside.
- k. Everybody _____ observe the company rules.

O **Present Perfect** é usado para referir uma ação que começou no passado e que continua a decorrer no momento presente.

→ I **have been** here for two hours. *Estou cá há duas horas.*

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative			Short answer	
I You We They	have	lived here for five years.	I You We They	haven't	lived here for five years.	Have	I you we they	lived here for five years?	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 or Since? (Há ou Desde?)

For (há): Usa-se antes de um período de tempo (dias, semanas, meses, anos, etc.)

→ **for** five days; **for** two weeks; **for** twenty minutes

Since (desde): Usa-se para nos referirmos a uma determinada altura no passado (horas, datas, etc.)

→ **since** five o'clock; **since** January; **since** last night

1. Fill in the gaps with **for** or **since**. (Preenche os espaços com **for** ou **since**.)

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. _____ half past ten | i. _____ January |
| b. _____ Monday | j. _____ ten minutes |
| c. _____ 2004 | k. _____ last month |
| d. _____ three hours | l. _____ I started school |
| e. _____ a few months | m. _____ many years |
| f. _____ I got married | n. _____ ages |
| g. _____ she left home | o. _____ a long time |
| h. _____ 3 o'clock | p. _____ yesterday |

2. Choose the correct answer. (Escolhe a resposta correta.)

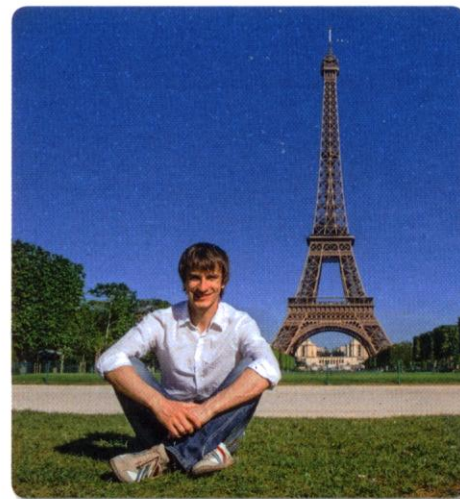
Harry has lived in Paris for ten years.

a. The sentence refers to:

- the past.
- the present.
- the past and the present.

b. Harry:

- lives in Paris now.
- lived in Paris ten years ago.
- lived in Paris for ten years, but he doesn't live there now.



3. Is the action finished or does it continue to the present?

(A ação está concluída ou continua até ao presente?)

- a. She lived in Switzerland for twelve years. _____
- b. He's lived in France for five months. _____
- c. I had a Renault for three years. _____
- d. I've had a Renault for six months. _____
- e. He was my boss for four years. _____
- f. He's been my boss for four years. _____
- g. I worked there for twenty years. _____
- h. I've worked there for twenty years. _____

4. Complete using the Present Perfect. (Completa com o Present Perfect.)

- a. "How long _____ you _____ (work) in this department?"
"I _____ (work) here since last month."
- b. Our boss, Mr Smith, _____ (be) the CEO for the last three years.
- c. She _____ (not / be) with us long; she joined the company last week.
- d. "_____ you _____ (have) that computer for a long time?"
"Yes, I _____ (have) it for two years now."
- e. "How long _____ you _____ (know) your boyfriend?"
"I _____ (know) him since high school."
- f. "How long _____ he _____ (live) in this country?"
"He _____ (live) here since 2008."

5. Correct the sentences. (Corrige as frases.)

- a. I work here for a long time.

- b. He is my teacher for three years.

- c. I have my car for seven months.

- d. I don't know him for a long time. We met last week.

6. Complete with the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

(Completa com o Present Perfect ou o Past Simple.)

- a. We _____ (live) in our present house for many years. In fact, we _____ (move) here in 1996.
- b. She _____ (not / have) her iPhone long. I think she _____ (buy) it last week.
- c. Thomas _____ (be) divorced for some time now; he _____ (get) divorced two years ago.

O **Present Perfect** é usado para referir experiências que tivemos, ou não tivemos, ao longo da nossa vida. Não indicamos o período em que ocorreram, apenas se aconteceram ou não. Amiúde, usa-se **ever** nas perguntas e **never** nas frases negativas.

→ **Have** you **ever met** a famous person? *Alguma vez conhecestes alguém famoso?*

→ I **have never met** a famous person. *Nunca conheci ninguém famoso.*

Se quisermos dizer exatamente quando ocorreram os eventos ou dar pormenores adicionais, devemos usar o **Past Simple**.

→ I **met** a famous person last year. *Conheci uma pessoa famosa o ano passado.*

1. True (T) or false (F)? (Verdadeiro ou Falso?)

a. James has been to Brazil.

1. James is in Brazil now.

☐

2. James went to Brazil at some point in his life, but he returned.

☐

3. We don't know exactly when he went there.

☐

b. Has Billy ever met a famous footballer?

1. We only want to know if this happened when he was a child.

☐

2. We only want to know if this happens in the present.

☐

3. We want to know if this has happened at any point in Billy's life.

☐

c. Carol has never eaten Chinese food.

1. We are referring only to Carol's past life.

☐

2. We are referring only to Carol's present life.

☐

3. We are referring to Carol's whole life.

☐

2. Write questions using the Present Perfect. (Escreve perguntas usando o Present Perfect.)

a. _____ Cristiano Ronaldo?

Yes, I have. I met him last year.

b. _____ whisky?

Yes, I have. But I didn't like it at all.

c. _____ Disneyland?

No, I haven't. I'd love to go, though.

d. _____ a test?

No, Linda has never failed any tests.

e. _____ a horror film?

Yes, they have. But they closed their eyes most of the time!

f. _____ your arm?

No, I haven't, but I broke my leg last year.

g. _____ something from a shop?

No, of course I haven't. I don't steal.

h. _____ a cigarette?

No, he hasn't. He thinks that smoking is a terrible habit.

3. Write sentences using the information below. (Escreva frases usando a informação dada.)

Experience	Fred	Ann and Tom
Fly / jumbo jet	X	√
Win / lottery	√	X
Have / car accident	√	X
Steal / something from a shop	√	X
Travel / train without paying	X	√

- a. Fred _____ never _____ in a jumbo jet.
b. Ann and Tom _____ in a jumbo jet.
c. He _____
d. They _____
e. He _____
f. They _____
g. He _____
h. They _____
i. He _____
j. They _____

4. Complete with the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

(Completa com o *Present Perfect* ou o *Past Simple*.)

- a. "_____ you ever _____ (eat) Indian food?"
 "Yes, I _____."
 "_____ you _____ (like) it?"
 "No, I _____."
b. "_____ you _____ (meet) your father's boss?"
 "Yes, I _____."
 "Where _____ you _____ (meet) him?"
 "I _____ (meet) him at a Christmas dinner."
c. "_____ your boss ever _____ (have) any problems with a client?"
 "Yes, he _____ (have) many problems many times!"
 "When _____ (be) the last time?"
 "On Monday."
d. "_____ your sister ever _____ (be) late for school?"
 "Yes, she _____."
e. My father _____ (work) in many companies and he _____ (travel) to many countries on business, but he _____ never _____ (have) a company car.

O **Present Perfect** é usado para referir ações que foram, ou não, concluídas até ao momento.

Amiúde, utiliza-se **already** (já) ou **just** (acabei de...) nas frases afirmativas, e **yet** nas frases negativas ou interrogativas.

→ I **have already finished**. *Já acabei.* (Coloca-se **already** entre o verbo auxiliar e o Past Participle.)

→ I **haven't finished yet**. *Ainda não acabei.* (Normalmente, coloca-se **yet** no final da frase.)

→ **Have you finished yet?** *Já acabaste?* (Normalmente, coloca-se **yet** no final da pergunta.)

Para mencionarmos uma altura específica ou detalhes adicionais, usa-se o **Past Simple**.

→ **Have you done your homework yet?** (Present Perfect)
Yes, I **have**.

When **did you do it?**

I **did** it last night. (Past Simple)

1. Choose the best option. (Escolhe a melhor opção.)

a. This week I have already done three tests.

1. We are only referring to the past.
2. We are only referring to the present.
3. We are referring to a period that extends from the past to the present.

b. She hasn't found a job yet.

1. We are only referring to the past.
2. We are only referring to the present.
3. We are referring to a period that extends from the past to the present.

c. Have they done their homework yet?

1. We are only referring to the past.
2. We are only referring to the present.
3. We are referring to a period that extends from the past to the present.

d. Last week I did three tests.

1. We are only referring to the past.
2. We are only referring to the present.
3. We are referring to a period that extends from the past to the present.

e. She didn't find a job.

1. We are only referring to the past.
2. We are only referring to the present.
3. We are referring to a period that extends from the past to the present.

f. Did they do their homework?

1. We are only referring to the past.
2. We are only referring to the present.
3. We are referring to a period that extends from the past to the present.

2. It is 12.30. Say what Ann has already done, what she has just done and what she hasn't done yet. (São 12h30. Diz o que Ann já fez, o que acabou de fazer e o que ainda não fez.)

- a. She _____ already _____ the beds.
- b. She _____
- c. She _____
- d. She _____
- e. She _____
- f. She _____
- g. She _____

THINGS TO DO TODAY

- 07.30** Make the beds
- 08.00** Water the plants
- 09.00** Do the shopping
- 12.00** Have lunch
- 16.00** Take the dog to the vet
- 19.30** Cook dinner
- 20.30** Phone uncle Tom

3. Complete using the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

(Completa com o *Present Perfect* ou o *Past Simple*.)

- a. Children, _____ you _____ (study) for your test yet?

Yes, we _____, Miss.

When _____ you _____ (study)?

We _____ (study) all day yesterday.

- b. _____ Paul _____ (find) his cell phone yet?

No, he _____.

_____ he _____ (look) under the sofa yet?

No, he _____. I'll tell him to look now.

4. Say what they have already done, what they have just done or what they haven't done yet. (Diz o que elas já fizeram, o que acabaram de fazer, ou o que ainda não fizeram.)



- a. She _____ (wash / dishes)
- b. She _____ (wash / dishes)
- c. She _____ (wash / dishes)

5. Order the words to make sentences. (Ordena as palavras para formar frases.)

- a. gone / have / they / bed / already / to _____
- b. room / hasn't / she / her / yet / tidied _____
- c. an / just / I / have / received / email _____
- d. yet / paid / they / ? / the / have / for / drinks _____

Read the text carefully.

I have worked for this company for ten years, but I haven't always worked in the same department. I have worked in sales, marketing and accounts, so I have gained a lot of experience. In fact, I have just been promoted to Assistant Manager. I now report directly to Mr Grey, the Managing Director.

Our new head office is in London. We have been here for one year. Before that, we were based in a small town. We also have a new fleet of cars. We have had these Renaults for five months.

Our main clients are the Ritz and Murdoch business groups. They have been our clients for a long time. Over the years, we have worked hard to satisfy our clients, although we haven't always succeeded!

We have made many changes in the company in order to remain competitive. Some people have had difficulties adjusting to the new procedures because they haven't had enough training. Business has been a little slow recently due to the recession, but we managed to achieve our objectives last year. Hopefully, we will again this year.



1. Say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- He is presently working in three departments.
- He has been in his present job for a very long time.
- The company has made some big investments lately.
- All the employees have adjusted to the new procedures without difficulty.
- They only have two clients.
- Their clients aren't always pleased with their service.
- Their results were good last year.

☐ T
☐ T
☐ F
☐ T
☐ F
☐ F
☐ T

2. Answer the questions.

- When did he start working for the company?

He _____

- When did they buy the new cars?

They _____

- Why have they made many changes?

They _____

- What do the employees need to overcome their difficulties at work?

They _____

- Why has business been a little slow recently?

Business _____

3. Write sentences about the picture. Use *yet*, *just* and *already* as appropriate.

a. Mother / finish / cooking

b. She / set / table

c. The guests / not arrive



4. Match the questions and answers.

1. Has he arrived yet?	a. He arrived last night.
2. When did he arrive?	b. Yes, I did. But I don't anymore.
3. Have you ever been in love?	c. No, I haven't. I hate the smell.
4. Did you love him?	d. No, I didn't.
5. Have you ever smoked a cigarette?	e. Yes, he has. He's in the kitchen.
6. Did you smoke at the party?	f. No, he hasn't done it yet.
7. Has he handed in his homework yet?	g. No, he didn't.
8. Did he do his homework yesterday?	h. No, not yet.

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

a. I have been (be) here since 8 am.

b. He has worked (work) with my father for the past nine years.

c. We have had (have) these computers since 1998.

d. Where did you live (live) before you moved here?

e. How long have you had (have) your last car?

f. How long has your wife worked (work) for her present company?

g. I have met (meet) most of the kids in this club, but I haven't met (not / meet) the new girl yet.

h. She has never attended (attend) a conference.

i. We have had (have) some serious accidents over the years.

j. I have lived (live) in this flat for fifteen years, and I don't plan to move.

k. The trainee teachers have been (be) here for two days and they are only leaving tomorrow.

l. He has already done (do) three tests this week, but he hasn't received (not / receive) the results yet.

m. Did you go (go) to the concert last Friday?

n. Have you ever been (be) to a concert?

o. My father has just washed (wash) the car.

p. My father washed (wash) the car yesterday.

q. My father hasn't washed (not / wash) the car yet.

r. I have never done (do) anything exciting in my whole life!

Compound nouns (Nomes compostos)

Os **Compound nouns** são compostos por duas ou mais palavras. A maioria é formada a partir de outros nomes ou adjetivos. A primeira palavra modifica ou descreve a segunda e a segunda palavra identifica o objeto ou pessoa em questão. Alguns nomes compostos podem ter duas grafias.

noun + noun	→ compound noun	class + room	→ classroom	one word
noun + noun	→ compound noun	fax + number	→ fax number	two words
gerund + noun	→ compound noun	swimming + pool	→ swimming pool	two words
noun + gerund	→ compound noun	sightsee + ing	→ sightseeing	one word
		horse + riding	→ horse riding	two words
		risk + taking	→ risk-taking	with hyphen
adjective + noun	→ compound noun	green + house	→ greenhouse	one word
verb + adverb	→ compound noun	break + down	→ breakdown	one word
		make + up	→ make-up	with hyphen
adverb + verb	→ compound noun	out + come	→ outcome	one word
verb + noun	→ compound noun	flash + light	→ flashlight	one word

Employment (Emprego)

Adjectives			
motivated	motivado	unmotivated	desmotivado
ambitious	ambicioso	unambitious	sem ambição
competent	competente	incompetent	incompetente
hardworking	trabalhador	lazy	preguiçoso
reliable	confiável	unreliable	questionável
fit	em boa forma	unfit	em má forma
honest	honesto	dishonest	desonesto
punctual	pontual	unpunctual	impontual
creative	criativo	uncreative	inimaginativo

Nouns			
initiative	iniciativa	language skills	competências linguísticas
experience	experiência	computer skills	competências de informática
qualifications	qualificações	communication skills	competências de comunicação
competence	competência	leadership skills	competências de liderança
training	formação	team spirit	espírito de equipa

1. Match the columns to create compound nouns.

(Faz a correspondência das colunas para formar nomes compostos.)

One word				Two words			
pasta, mala para documentos	brief	man		conta bancária	bank	class	
quadro de avisos	notice	case		pausa para o café	coffee	car	
parecer	feed	quarters		classe média	middle	account	
presidente de empresa	chair	shake		carro da empresa	company	system	
sede de empresa	head	back		sistema operativo	operating	break	
aperto de mão	hand	board		administrativo	office	clerk	

2. Complete the compound nouns using the same word for each group.

(Completa os nomes compostos com a mesma palavra em cada grupo.)

	woman		trip		lunch
	block		worker		hours
	bag		clip		aeroplane
	father		mother		daughter
	sick		plane		bag
mother-		father-		son-	

3. Complete with suitable adjectives. (Completa com adjetivos adequados.)

- You can't be _____; everyone has to work hard.
- You needn't be _____ to be a computer operator; you don't need to have artistic tendencies.
- You must be _____ to be a dancer, so you have to do a lot of exercise.
- You have to be _____ because your boss and your colleagues want someone they can count on.
- You can't be _____. You can't lie, cheat or steal in the workplace.
- You must be _____. Nobody likes someone who doesn't know what he's doing.
- You don't have to have _____ if you work alone.

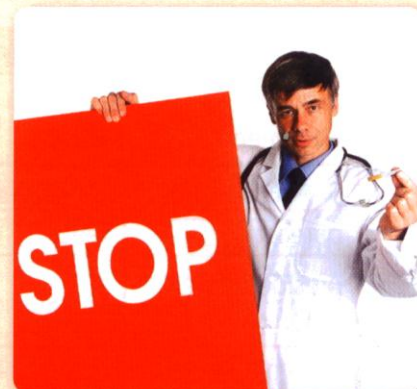
4. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. (Completa com palavras adequadas.)

You must have leadership _____ if you want to be in a managerial position. However, you should also have team _____ if you want to work well with your colleagues. Nowadays, everybody needs to have _____ skills to work in an office because Information Technology is everywhere. Also, you need to have good _____ such as a university degree if you want to get a good job. To get an entry level job, you don't need to have any _____ because they will teach you what to do. Usually, you attend _____ sessions in the company in order to learn the work. If you want to work in the tourist industry, you should have good _____ and communication skills. And of course everyone must be capable of thinking for themselves and showing some _____.

Modal verbs of advice (Verbos modais para conselhos)

Should, ought to e had better podem todos ser usados para dar conselhos. **Had better** é usado para nos referirmos a situações específicas que poderão ter graves consequências se os conselhos não forem seguidos.

Affirmative			Negative		
You	should	stop smoking.	You	shouldn't	smoke.
He	ought to		He	ought not to	
They	had better		They	had better not	



Employment (Emprego)

English	Portuguese
to be hired	ser contratado
to be fired	ser despedido
to resign	pedir a demissão
to retire	reformar-se
to apply for a job	candidatar-se a um emprego
to look for a job	procurar emprego
to attend an interview	ir a uma entrevista
to be unemployed	estar desempregado
a CV (curriculum vitae)	um currículo
an applicant	um candidato
an employer	um empregador
an employee	um empregado

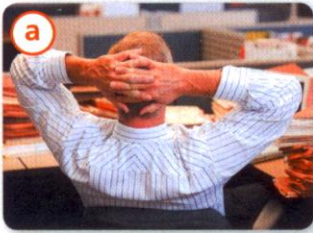


1. Fill in the gaps with a suitable modal verb. (Preenche os espaços com os verbos modais apropriados.)

- You _____ start being punctual if you don't want to lose your job!
- Dennis _____ be more ambitious otherwise he'll never progress in his career.
- My colleagues _____ be so lazy; they just create more work for me.
- You _____ attend the training on the new software.
- You _____ show some team spirit if you don't want to be excluded from our group!
- Sandra _____ improve her language skills.
- You _____ be so incompetent – the clients will complain about you!
- Ronald _____ be so unmotivated.
- Do you think that I _____ apply for another job? I like this one, but...
- You _____ apply for another job. I'm sure your boss is going to fire you!
- You _____ resign from your job! You won't find another one!
- You _____ resign from your job; it's well-paid.
- You _____ resign from your job; it isn't very good.

2. Give Tony advice using the words below. (Dá conselhos ao Tony usando as palavras abaixo.)

lazy tidy dishonest team spirit punctual training initiative motivated



- a. He _____
- b. He _____
- c. He _____
- d. He _____
- e. He _____
- f. He _____
- g. He _____
- h. He _____

3. Complete with suitable expressions. (Completa com expressões adequadas.)

- a. You had better be careful if you don't want to be _____ from your job!
- b. Tom had better _____ a job because his company is going to close down!
- c. You ought to _____ if you hate your job.
- d. She should _____ a job that she is qualified to do.
- e. Janet has been _____ for ten months. She can't find a job.
- f. I attended an _____ yesterday, but I don't think I'll get the job.
- g. You can't _____ before the age of sixty-five.
- h. He was _____ to do a really interesting job.
- i. The _____ sent his _____ to his prospective future _____
- j. The _____ was fired for stealing from the company.

4. Place the expressions in the correct chronological order.

(Coloca as expressões na ordem cronológica correta.)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| ☐ to be hired | ☐ to retire | ☐ to apply for a job |
| ☐ to look for a job | ☐ to attend an interview | ☐ to leave school |

Linking words for contrast: Estas conjunções são utilizadas para exprimir resultados inesperados.

→ John had poor qualifications. He was hired. *O John tinha qualificações fracas. Ele foi contratado.*

although	embora	Although John had poor qualifications, he was hired. John was hired although he had poor qualifications.
however	contudo	John had poor qualifications. However , he was hired.
in spite of	apesar de	In spite of having poor qualifications, he was hired. He was hired in spite of having poor qualifications. In spite of not having good qualifications, he was hired.

Linking words for purpose: Estas conjunções são utilizadas para exprimir o propósito de uma ação.

→ Sam worked hard. He wanted to be promoted. *O Sam trabalhou muito. Ele queria ser promovido.*

in order to so as to	de modo a	Sam worked hard in order to / so as to be promoted.
so that	para que (seguida de um modal verb)	Sam worked hard so that he could / would be promoted.

Linking words for result: Estas conjunções são utilizadas para exprimir o resultado de uma ação / situação.

→ Sally felt sick. She went home. *A Sally sentiu-se mal. Ela foi para casa.*

so	por isso	Sally felt sick, so she went home.
consequently	consequentemente	Sally felt sick. Consequently , she went home.
as a result	por conseguinte	Sally felt sick. As a result , she went home.
therefore	portanto	Sally felt sick. Therefore , she went home.

1. Fill in the gaps with a suitable linking word. (Preenche os espaços com a conjunção adequada.)

- Patricia bought a newspaper _____ she could look for a job.
- Patricia bought a newspaper _____ look for a job.
- Doris attended a language course _____ she could improve her language skills.
- Doris attended a language course _____ improve her language skills.
- Peter worked hard _____ he would become manager.
- _____ Pamela didn't attend the training session, she still understood the new procedure.
- Pamela didn't attend the training session. _____, she still understood the new procedure.
- _____ not attending the training session, Pamela still understood the new procedure.
- _____ being very ambitious; Walter hasn't progressed very far yet.
- Walter hasn't progressed very far yet _____ he is very ambitious.
- Walter is very ambitious. _____, he hasn't progressed very far yet.

2. Join the sentences using suitable linking words. (Une as frases com conjunções adequadas.)

a. Jill has no leadership skills. She was promoted to manager.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

b. Harry got up late. Harry arrived on time.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

c. Jenny wrote up her CV. She wanted to apply for a job.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

d. Jonathan stole money from the company. Jonathan was fired.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

e. The employer didn't like the applicant. He didn't hire her.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

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

- a. Although / In spite of** she worked hard; she failed the test. _____
- b.** He stopped smoking. **However, / Consequently,** he felt better. _____
- c.** Sally wrote her CV **in order to / so that** she could apply for a job. _____
- d.** She isn't very intelligent. **Therefore / Although,** she has to work extra hard. _____
- e.** She didn't like the film, **so that / so** she went home. _____

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

- a.** In spite of be fat, she is a good athlete. _____
- b.** She washed her hair that it would look nice. _____
- c.** He started exercising so to get fit. _____
- d.** She is really horrible. As result, no one likes her. _____
- e.** They went to the mountains in order go hiking. _____

Read the text carefully.

The Madeira Islands are made up of two main islands and a number of smaller, uninhabited ones. They have a population of 102 000. Tourism is the main source of income. Madeira is especially attractive to hikers because of the stunning views, lush vegetation and breath-taking walking trails. Although there are trails with varying degrees of difficulty, some are definitely not for the faint at heart! British retirees are also very fond of this island due to its mild climate all year round. Many holidaymakers visit the islands to visit the picturesque villages, and lots of cruise ships call at the port of Funchal, especially on New Year's Eve so that the passengers can watch the fireworks display.

1. Answer the questions about the text.

- Which three types of tourists are mentioned?
- Name six attractions for tourists.
- Find two compound nouns.

2. Create compound nouns by using a word from each box. Then fill in the gaps.

First word				Second word			
store	play	paper (2x)	pay (2x)	back (2x)	ground	clip	burn
story	text	cheque	sun	day	room	book (3x)	

- A _____ is a book that doesn't have a hard cover.
- Use a _____ to keep the pages together.
- During the break, the children run around the _____.
- Good, it's _____ today; I have no money left.
- Where is my _____? I want to go to the bank.
- It's _____ time! You are going to suffer for what you did.
- Can you get some pens and paper from the _____?
- Let's buy little Johnny a _____ for his birthday.
- This _____ is very painful! I should've applied sunblock at the beach.
- Where is your History _____?

3. Match the columns.

1. Fred helped his colleagues so that	a. to go to the doctor.
2. Donald left early in order	b. as to pass the exam.
3. Ricky studied hard so	c. to get back to the office quickly.
4. Paul took a taxi so that	d. they would finish the work on time.
5. I didn't know how to do the work, so	e. nobody likes him.
6. Although Tim is clever,	f. she did a good presentation.
7. In spite of being nervous,	g. I asked for help.
8. Jenny had a quick lunch in order	h. he would arrive on time.
9. We were hungry. Therefore,	i. I didn't have time to go out for lunch.
10. I was hungry. However,	j. we had an early lunch.

4. Join the sentences using suitable linking words.

a. Philip went to university. Philip wanted to have good qualifications.

1. _____

2. _____

b. Henry got up early. Henry didn't get stuck in the traffic.

1. _____

2. _____

c. Sandy was sick. She went to work.

1. _____

2. _____

5. Fill in the gaps using the words below.

experience unemployed employers interview fired CV retire
hardworking apply for qualifications hire look for

When you are _____ you have to _____ a job. If you find one that looks interesting, you write your _____ and _____ the position. If you are lucky, they will ask you to attend an _____. There you have to show that you have good _____ and the right _____. In addition, you have to prove that you have the necessary qualities. _____ want people that are _____. Then, if they like you, they will _____ you. After that, you have to work until you _____ at the age of sixty-five. Unless you are _____ first, of course!

6. Write the opposites.

a. motivated _____

e. ambitious _____

b. competent _____

f. hardworking _____

c. reliable _____

g. fit _____

d. honest _____

h. punctual _____

7. Which word does not belong in the group?

a. ambitious / initiative / leadership skills / unmotivated

b. applicant / retire / CV / interview

8. Complete the sentences with a suitable modal verb of advice.

a. You _____ do as I say or there will be trouble!

b. You _____ tell lies; it isn't nice.

c. You _____ tell the boss what really happened. He will understand.

d. Nick _____ come to work today if he knows what is good for him.

e. They _____ work faster otherwise they'll never finish.

f. He _____ take time off work without permission.

O **Present Perfect Continuous** é usado para referir uma ação que esteve a decorrer até há pouco e cujos resultados são agora visíveis.



Pay attention!

Ele está a jogar ténis neste momento? Não.
Como sabemos que esteve a jogar ténis?
Porque os resultados dessa ação são agora visíveis.

→ He **has been playing** tennis. *Ele esteve a jogar ténis.*

O **Present Perfect Continuous** é usado para referir uma ação / estado que começou no passado e continua até ao presente. Dá-se ênfase à duração da ação e não ao resultado.



Pay attention!

Ela está a trabalhar neste momento? Sim.
Quando começou a trabalhar? Às 8 horas.
Que horas são agora? Onze horas.

→ She **has been working** for three hours. *Ela está a trabalhar há três horas.*

→ She **has been working** since 8 o'clock. *Ela está a trabalhar desde as oito horas.*

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

1. Say what has been happening. Use the verbs below. (Diz o que esteve a acontecer. Usa os verbos abaixo.)

shop

rain

clean

run



- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

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

- a. Hmm. It smells good. Mom _____ (cook).
- b. Her eyes are red. She _____ (cry).
- c. Look how he is driving! I'm sure that he _____ (drink).
- d. You smell awful. You _____ (smoke) again!
- e. Look at that mess! The dogs _____ (make) holes in the garden again.
- f. Your Spanish is much better! You _____ (practise).
- g. Why aren't you hungry? _____ you _____ (eat) biscuits before dinner again?
- h. My battery is flat! _____ you _____ (use) my cell phone again?

3. Say how long they have been doing the activities. Use the verbs below.

(Diz há quanto tempo as atividades estão a decorrer. Usa os verbos abaixo.)

wait

study

dance

camp

a. Starting time: Midnight

Time now: 3 am

1. They _____ since midnight.
2. They _____ for three hours.



b. Starting time: 2 o'clock

Time now: 4 o'clock

1. She _____ since _____
2. She _____ for _____



c. Starting time: Friday

Time now: Sunday

1. They _____ Friday.
2. They _____ two days.



d. Starting time: 8 o'clock

Time now: twenty past eight

1. She _____
2. She _____



O **Present Perfect Continuous** é usado para referir uma ação que foi repetida ao longo de um determinado período de tempo e que se prolonga até ao presente.



Pay attention!

Eles estão a ter aulas de viola neste momento? Não.
Desistiram de ter aulas? Não.
Quando começaram a ter aulas de viola? Há cinco meses.
Tiveram uma ou muitas aulas? Tiveram muitas.

→ They **have been having** guitar lessons for five months.
Eles **têm vindo a ter** aulas de viola desde há cinco meses.

Present Perfect Continuous vs. Present Perfect Simple



→ He **has been baking** all morning.
Ele **tem estado a fazer** bolos desde a manhã.



→ He **has baked** six muffins.
Ele **fez** seis bolinhos.

1.º É a ação que é importante. Não importa se a ação está concluída ou não.

2.º É o resultado da ação que é importante. Importa o que se conseguiu alcançar.

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

- Sandra _____ (write) books for many years. So far, she _____ (write) five books.
- They _____ (paint) the house all day. They _____ already _____ (paint) the kitchen and the bathroom.
- We _____ (drive) all night. So far, we _____ (drive) 400 km.
- They _____ (travel) for a year now. They _____ already _____ (visit) twelve countries.
- I _____ (wash) dishes for twenty minutes. I _____ (wash) seven pots up to now.
- She _____ (read) emails for an hour. She _____ already _____ (read) twenty-three!
- Carol _____ (participate) in contests for years, but she _____ (not / win) any prizes yet.
- I _____ (look) for my keys for half an hour and I still _____ (not / find) them!
- That company _____ (build) houses for many years. They _____ already _____ (build) about fifty houses.

2. Say how long they have been doing the activities.

(Diz há quanto tempo as atividades estão a decorrer.)

a. Boris started playing chess when he was 8 years old. He is now 18 and he still plays chess.

1. Boris _____ since he was eight.

2. Boris _____ for ten years.

b. We started going to Brazil on holiday five years ago. We still go there every year.

1. We _____ 2008.

2. We _____ five years.

c. He started smoking in May. It is now June and he still smokes.

1. He _____

2. He _____

d. I started volunteering at the dog shelter last week. I still go there every day.

1. I _____

2. I _____

e. They started learning to drive on Monday. It is now Thursday and they are still learning.

1. They _____

2. They _____

f. You started writing poems three months ago. You still write poems now. It is now May.

1. You _____

2. You _____

3. Say if the actions are finished (F) or unfinished (U).

(Diz se as ações estão concluídas ou se ainda estão a decorrer.)

a. I've read the book she lent me. ☐

b. I've been reading the book she lent me. ☐

c. I've already talked to four clients. ☐

d. I've been talking to clients for hours! ☐

e. They have been watching movies all evening. ☐

f. They have already watched two films. ☐

g. She's done all her homework. ☐

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

a. Oh no! I've been cutting my finger. _____

b. Look at that! You have been crash my car. _____

c. He has been written reports all morning. _____

d. My little sister have been playing with my make-up again! _____

Defining relative clauses (Orações relativas)

As **defining relative clauses** são usadas para providenciar informação essencial.

	People	Things
Subject	That's the boy. He lives next door. That's the boy who (that)* lives next door.	That's the CD. It costs €45. That's the CD which (that)* costs €45.
Possessive	That's the boy. His mother is a model. That's boy whose mother is a model.	That's the car. Its radio was stolen. That's the car whose radio was stolen.

* Em linguagem informal, podemos substituir **who** e **which** por **that**.

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

I read the book. It was very interesting.	The book which / that I read was very interesting. The book I read was very interesting.
---	---

Non-defining relative clauses (Orações explicativas)

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

My car broke down again. It is really old.	My car, which is really old , broke down again.
Nota: O pronome relativo that não pode ser usado.	Who / whose → pessoas Which / whose → coisas

1. Join the sentences using a relative pronoun. (Liga as frases usando um pronome relativo.)

a. Australia is great for surfing. The beaches of Australia are beautiful.

b. This hospital was built in 1980. It serves about 10 000 people.

c. The Smiths live next door. The Smiths are very noisy.

d. Claire is my best friend. Claire's brother is my boyfriend.

e. James is now living in New York. James got divorced last year.

f. Pretoria is the capital of South Africa. Pretoria is known as Jacaranda City.

g. That politician has been arrested. He was accused of corruption.

h. My uncle has bought a new yacht. He is quite wealthy.

i. The great white shark is common in South Africa. It is extremely dangerous.

2. Fill in the gaps with a relative pronoun. Where possible, leave it out (Ø).

(Preenche os espaços com um pronome relativo. Sempre que possível, omite-o (Ø).)

- a. That's the girl _____ brother is in my class.
- b. That's the girl _____ works at the pizzeria.
- c. That's the car _____ went through a red light.
- d. That's the car _____ my brother bought yesterday.
- e. Where is the shop _____ sells those great croissants?
- f. The test _____ we did yesterday was very easy.
- g. I like the present _____ my aunt gave me for my birthday.
- h. The dog _____ owner is a policeman is really well-trained.

3. Join the sentences using a relative pronoun only where necessary.

(Liga as frases usando um pronome relativo, se for necessário.)

- a. Where did you put the CD? I bought it this morning.
Where _____ this morning?
- b. I saw a girl. She looked exactly like you.
I _____ like you.
- c. Those are the neighbours. They complained about my dogs.
Those are _____ my dogs.
- d. The girl's mother had an accident. The girl didn't come to school today.
The girl _____ to school today.
- e. You lent me the shoes. They are too big.
The shoes _____ big.
- f. That's the teacher. She hates me!
That's _____ me!
- g. I lost the money. My father gave it to me last night.
I lost _____ last night.

4. Complete with suitable relative pronouns. (Completa com pronomes relativos adequados.)

- a. Pam, _____ husband works with me, is also coming to the dinner party.
- b. Jill, _____ is a doctor, advised me to take this medicine.
- c. Their car, _____ cost a fortune, is rather ugly.
- d. Our house, _____ is very contemporary, is extremely comfortable.
- e. My dog, _____ leg is broken, finds it very difficult to walk.
- f. This calculator, _____ Sam lent me, is really difficult to use.
- g. My boss, _____ is very understanding, has given me the day off.
- h. The Japanese, _____ like whale meat, still kill lots of whales every year.
- i. The Amazon forest, _____ is invaluable, is being destroyed bit by bit.

Read the text carefully.

Greenpeace: "When the last tree is cut, the last river poisoned, and the last fish dead, we will discover that we can't eat money..."

Independence, non-violence, creative confrontation – the ethos that was framed by the co-founders of Greenpeace is still Greenpeace's today. And just like then, our activists are our greatest strength: ordinary people willing to do extraordinary things to protect the environment. Over the years, they have faced jail, physical threats and political persecution. But they have always remained peaceful. They have always persevered. And they have usually prevailed.

As a result, companies have reconsidered, governments have moved – and the environment has benefitted. But there's a lot more to do. It will take the help and support of the whole world to secure a green and peaceful future for all of humanity. The trip for life and peace continues. Welcome aboard.



Source: Greenpeace <http://www.greenpeace.org>

1. Answer the questions about the text.

a. The text talks about:

1. the past only
2. the present only
3. the past and the present

b. Greenpeace's philosophy:

1. has changed over the years
2. remains the same
3. changed last year

c. To get results, Greenpeace promotes:

1. violent confrontation
2. high visibility, non-violent confrontation
3. no confrontation at all

d. When Greenpeace activists are attacked:

1. they remain peaceful
2. they respond in a similar manner
3. they go away

e. Greenpeace has won:

1. many of its battles
2. all of its battles
3. none of its battles

f. Greenpeace works to protect:

1. the environment
2. humanity
3. the environment and humanity

g. Society's main interest is:

1. the environment
2. money
3. money and the environment

h. To succeed, Greenpeace needs:

1. the support of governments
2. the support of companies
3. everybody's support

2. Match the columns.

1. You look tired.	a. No, she's still correcting them.
2. Have you read the book I lent you?	b. Since he was six.
3. Has the teacher corrected our tests yet?	c. For about one hour.
4. How long have they been waiting for the train?	d. When he was six.
5. Has the train arrived yet?	e. Yes, it arrived a few minutes ago.
6. How long has he been playing the piano?	f. No, but I've been looking.
7. When did he start playing the piano?	g. I've been working all day.
8. Have you found a job yet?	h. No, I haven't finished it yet.

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

- She's a great ballet dancer because she _____ (*dance*) since she was five years old.
- She's a famous dancer and _____ (*perform*) in many countries.
- Where have you been? I _____ (*try*) to contact you all day!
- They _____ (*win*) three competitions so far.
- We _____ (*play*) for a long time, but we _____ (*not / win*) any competitions yet.
- You _____ (*not / listen*) to me, have you?
- Look at that mess. The kids _____ (*paint*) again!
- It _____ (*snow*) for the last three hours.
- It _____ (*not / snow*) this year yet.
- It _____ (*snow*) three times in our town.

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

- John was arrested last night. John is extremely aggressive.

- That's the girl. I saw her at the dentist yesterday afternoon.

- I recognised the man. He was standing at the door.

- Patty never helps her mother. Patty is really lazy.

- Pamela has started jogging. Pamela is worried about her health.

- Ben is learning Chinese. Ben's sister lives in China.

- My black pullover has disappeared. I wore it last night.

O **Future** com a forma **going to** pode ser utilizado para expressar intenções e planos previamente definidos.

→ **I'm going to buy** a car. *Vou comprar um carro.*

Affirmative				Negative				Interrogative			
I	am			I	'm not			Am	I		
You				You				Are	you		
We	are			We	aren't						
They		going to	do it.	They		going to	do it.			going to	do it?
He				He				Is	he		
She / It	is			She / It	isn't						

Para falarmos de combinações com outras pessoas podemos usar o **Present Continuous**, embora estejamos a falar do futuro.

→ **I'm meeting** my friends at the cinema tomorrow.

Vou encontrar-me com os meus amigos no cinema amanhã.

Por vezes, quando falamos dos nossos planos, podemos usar o **Future** com a forma **going to** ou o **Present Continuous** sem grande diferença de significado.

→ **I'm meeting** my friends at the cinema tomorrow.

→ **I'm going to meet** my friends at the cinema tomorrow.

1. Complete the questions. Use **going to**. (Completa as perguntas. Usa o **going to**.)

a. What _____ tonight?

They are going to play cards at Tom's house.

b. Where _____ lunch today?

Me? At Burger King.

c. When _____ his homework?

He's going to do it after dinner.

d. _____ TV this evening?

No, I'm not. I'm going to read my new book.

e. What _____ your mother for her birthday?

I'm going to give her some perfume.

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

a. They not going away on holiday this year. _____

b. Do you going to the cinema tomorrow? _____

c. I'm not go get married when I grow up. _____

d. She going to buy a new pair of jeans. _____

3. Complete using the Present Continuous. (Completa com o Present Continuous.)

- Good morning Mark. What _____ you _____ (do) today?
- I have a busy day today. I _____ (do) a sales presentation at nine and then I _____ (see) a client at eleven thirty.
- _____ you _____ (have) lunch with the client?
- No, I'm not. My boss and I _____ (go) to that new restaurant for lunch.
- _____ you _____ (stay) in the office in the afternoon?
- Yes, I am. What about you?
- I _____ (go) to Paris this afternoon. I _____ (visit) the factory.
- How long _____ you _____ (stay) there?
- Two days. I _____ (fly) back on Friday.
- _____ you _____ (go) alone, or _____ Tim _____ (go) with you?
- I _____ (go) alone. Tim _____ (not / come) with me because he _____ (attend) a meeting in Zurich.

4. Complete the sentences with *going to*. (Completa com o *going to*.)

- a. I _____ (not / spend) the weekend sitting at home. I _____ (visit) my cousins who live on the coast.
- b. Mom _____ (not / make) dinner tonight. We have to make it ourselves!
- c. My sister _____ (be) a dentist when she grows up.
- d. Ray _____ (help) me with my homework tomorrow.
- e. We _____ (attend) a training course next month.
- f. My friends _____ (organise) a surprise party for Sarah.
- g. I _____ (apply) for a job in London when I finish school.

5. Talk about the girls' arrangements for the weekend.

(Fala sobre os projetos das raparigas para o fim de semana.)



1. Friend / Saturday morning



2. Boyfriend / Saturday night



3. Mother / Sunday

- a. Sue _____
- b. Ann _____
- c. Jill _____

O **Future** com a forma **will** é utilizado para expressar decisões tomadas no momento.

→ Ok, I'll go. Está bem, eu vou.

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative			Short answer	
I / You	will	do it.	I / You	won't	do it.	Will	I / you	do it?	Yes,	I will. he will.
He / She			He / She				he / she		No,	I won't. he won't.
We / They			We / They				we / they			

Predictions (Previsões)

O **Future** com **going to** é utilizado para fazer previsões baseadas em indicações presentes.

→ The sky is dark. It's going to rain. O céu está escuro. Vai chover.

Para todas as outras previsões, podemos usar **will** or **going to** sem grande diferença de significado.

→ I think that Tom will win. Penso que o Tom irá ganhar.

→ I think that Tom is going to win. Penso que o Tom vai ganhar.

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

1. I don't know how to do this.	a. I think I'll have an orange juice.
2. I'm so hungry.	b. OK. I'll answer it.
3. What would you like to drink?	c. I'll charge it.
4. Can I speak to Jill, please?	d. I'll show you.
5. The phone's ringing!	e. Just a second. I'll get a pen.
6. The dog's hungry.	f. Don't worry. I'll feed it.
7. My battery's flat.	g. One moment, please. I'll see if she's here.
8. Can you take a message?	h. I'll make you a sandwich.

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

(Escreve corretamente os verbos entre parênteses.)

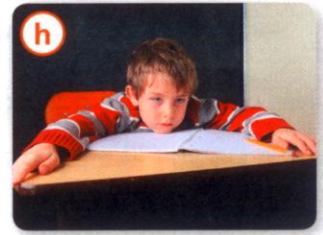
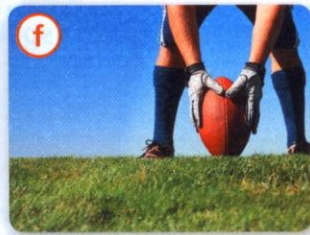
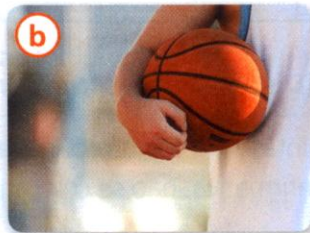
- Don't worry. I _____ (get) Tom his medicine.
- Wait. I _____ (open) the door for you.
- We _____ (do) the shopping if you want.
- I _____ (be) with you in a moment. Let me just finish this.
- I don't know but I _____ (find out).
- I'm tired. I think I _____ (have) a little rest.
- Let me see the menu. Fine. I _____ (have) the chicken and chips.
- Wait. I _____ (help) you with that.
- We _____ (make) dinner tonight if you like.

3. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (Escreve corretamente os verbos entre parênteses.)

- a. I don't think that I _____ (pass) this year.
- b. In my opinion, there _____ (not / be) another world war.
- c. Look at that! Those kids _____ (break) a window with that ball.
- d. Forget it! You parents _____ (not / let) you go to the concert.
- e. So, _____ your team _____ (win) the cup this year?
- f. I think that bullfighting _____ (be) illegal one day.
- g. Watch out! You _____ (fall off) any minute now.
- h. Tell the passengers to put on their seat belts. We _____ (crash)!
- i. Time travel _____ (not / be) a reality in the near future.
- j. _____ it _____ (snow) tomorrow?
- k. Oh no! Two minutes to go before the end of the match. We _____ (lose)!

4. Look at the photos and say what is going to happen. Use the verbs below.
(Observe as imagens e diz o que vai acontecer. Use os verbos abaixo.)

kick catch hit get run play not resist fall not stay not eat



- a. The businessman _____ a plane.
- b. He _____ basketball.
- c. They _____ the 100 m race.
- d. She _____ the temptation to eat the hamburger.
She _____ the apple.
- e. The young woman _____ married.
- f. He _____ the ball.
- g. He _____ the ball.
- h. The boy _____ asleep in class!
He _____ awake.

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 going to the cinema **tonight**, said Liz. *Vou ao cinema **hoje à noite**, disse a Liz.*
 → Liz **said (that) she was going** to the cinema **that night**. *A Liz **disse que ia** ao cinema **naquela noite**.*

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

Direct speech	Indirect speech	Direct speech	Indirect speech
Present Simple	Past Simple	Past Simple	Past Perfect
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Past Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	Will	Would

Indirect speech – Questions (Discurso indireto – Perguntas)

Aplicam-se as mesmas regras na transformação das perguntas para o **Indirect speech**. É importante prestar atenção ao facto de a pergunta no **Indirect speech** ter a forma afirmativa, não se colocando um ponto de interrogação.

- Where **did you buy** this flashdrive? asked Joe. (**Direct speech**)
 → **Joe asked** Ann where **she had bought** that flash drive. (**Indirect speech**)

Nas perguntas com resposta de sim ou não, utiliza-se **if**.

- **Do you like** Geography? (**Direct speech**)
 → **She asked** me **if I liked** Geography. (**Indirect speech**)

1. Correct the sentences that are wrong. (Corrige as frases erradas.)

- She asked me why didn't I like him. _____
- They asked her what time the train had left. _____
- Sandra asked Eric if he had done his homework. _____
- My mother asked me how much did the tickets cost. _____
- The teacher asked me where was I going. _____
- I asked Gary if he was going to the party. _____
- She asked me where I lived. _____
- I asked my mother what was she making for dinner. _____

2. Report the following statements. (Completa as frases com o discurso indireto.)

- a.** Kevin doesn't have a laptop.

Mr Brown said (*that*) _____

- b.** These are the ugliest boots that I have ever seen.

Donald said (*that*) _____

- c.** We went to the disco last night.

Sam and Tom said (*that*) _____

- d.** Kate has never been to this beach.

My mother said (*that*) _____

- e.** My father will take us to the park.

Glenda said (*that*) _____

- f.** I'm taking the dog to the vet.

I said (*that*) _____

- g.** They have been watching TV for ages.

Mother said (*that*) _____

- h.** We are going to have a picnic next week.

Belinda said (*that*) _____

- i.** I'm going to study Maths tonight.

I said (*that*) _____

3. Report the following questions. (Completa as frases com o discurso indireto.)

- a.** Where does your cousin live?

Fred asked Ann _____

- b.** What time does the show start?

My father asked me _____

- c.** Do you have any homework?

My mother asked us _____

- d.** How often does Fiona go to the cinema?

Susan asked Wendy _____

- e.** What are you doing?

The teacher asked the students _____

- f.** Did you enjoy the film?

Our friends asked us _____

- g.** Has Linda ever been to your house?

He asked me _____

- h.** Where are you going tomorrow?

Harry asked Pauline _____

Read the text carefully.

The Azores, an archipelago which consists of nine islands, are situated halfway between Europe and America. They are popular with nature-lovers because of the bucolic scenery and sleepy villages. However, the Azores are also of great importance to researchers and scientists because of the sea life. They provide one of the best habitats in the world for marine mammals with more than 20 identified species. It is not unusual to see whales and dolphins swimming between the islands. It is therefore important to preserve this ecosystem. "Unless they can prove that no negative impact occurs, EU member states should prohibit their vessels from fishing around the Azores," says Saskia Richartz of Greenpeace. Furthermore, many migratory birds use the Azores as a resting place. In addition, the volcanic nature of the islands is extremely interesting, not only to scientists, but also to tourists.

1. Answer the questions about the text.

a. Which species of interest to tourists and scientists are mentioned?

b. In addition to the fauna and flora, what other attraction is mentioned?

c. Report what Saskia Richartz of Greenpeace said.

She said _____

d. Copy the relative clause that describes the Azores.

2. Underline the most appropriate future form.

– Hello, Henry. I'm phoning to arrange a meeting with you.

I'm going / I will go to London next Wednesday to see some clients. I'm seeing / I will see them in the morning and I'd like to see you in the afternoon.

– I'm not being / I'm not going to be here on Wednesday. I'm going / I will go abroad for a few days on business.

– Where will you go / are you going?

– To Italy. I have a meeting in Rome. My company will open / is going to open an office there next year.

– I see. When will you go / are you going?

– On Monday evening, and I will return / am returning on Thursday.

– Well, I could spend the night there and see you then if you have time.

– Well, I think that I will be / 'm going to be in my office at 12.00 so that gives us lots of time.

– OK. I'll tell / 'm going to tell my secretary to book me a hotel near your office.

– Ah, OK. I'm going to see / 'll see you on Thursday then.

3. Write questions for the following answers.

- a. _____ ?
I'm going home at 3 o'clock today.
- b. _____ ?
No, we aren't playing golf on Sunday.
- c. _____ ?
Yes, Peter is going to wash his father's car tomorrow.
- d. _____ ?
Yes, I'll help you.

4. Report the following questions and statements.

- a. "Did you pass the test?" mother asked Patricia.
Mother _____
- b. "How many people are going to the meeting?" the secretary asked the boss.
The secretary _____
- c. "Where did you have lunch yesterday?" mother asked Sheila.
Mother _____
- d. "We are moving to Spain next year.", said Philip.
Philip _____
- e. "Do you want me to help you?" mother asked Patrick.
Mother _____
- f. "Does Cheryl like vegetable soup?" asked the doctor.
The doctor _____
- g. "My dog has had some puppies.", said Jenny.
Jenny _____
- h. "What did you get for Christmas?" Belinda asked Claire.
Belinda _____
- i. "William was talking during the test.", said the teacher.
The teacher _____
- j. "James will be furious when he finds out!", said Penny.
Penny _____
- k. "Do you want to go out for dinner?" mother asked the children.
Mother _____
- l. "I like living here.", said Mr Black.
Mr Black _____
- m. "The neighbours will be on holiday next month.", said Ursula.
Ursula _____

O **First conditional** é usado para exprimir uma possibilidade real.

→ If it is hot, we'll go to the beach. *Se estiver calor, vamos à praia.*

Form	If + Present Simple + will + base verb If clause + main clause
Promises	If you help me, I'll give you €5.
Threats / warnings	If you do that again, I'll tell Dad.
Logical consequences	If it doesn't rain , the trees will die .
Offers	If you like , I'll make dinner for you.
Making a deal	If you feed the dogs, I'll feed the cats.

Pay attention!

Podemos inverter as orações:

I'll **give** you €5 **if** you **help** me.

O **Second conditional** é usado para exprimir uma situação hipotética.

→ If I **were** a millionaire, I'd **buy** a yacht. *Se eu fosse milionário, comprava um iate.*

Embora se utilize o **Past Simple**, estamos a referir-nos ao presente.

Utiliza-se a expressão **If I was** em vez de **If I were** em linguagem informal.

Form	If + Past Simple + would/could + base verb If clause + main clause
Criticism	If you got up earlier, you'd arrive on time.
Speculating	If I had a million dollars, I'd travel around the world.
Advice	If I were you, I would go to the doctor.

Pay attention!

Podemos inverter as orações:

You'd **arrive** on time **if** you **got up** earlier.

1. Underline the correct form of the verbs. (Sublinha a forma correta dos verbos.)

- If you **don't get** / **won't get** enough sleep, you will feel very tired.
- Mom **is** / **will be** angry if you **will lose** / **lose** your cell phone.
- Vernon will get sick if he **won't take** / **doesn't take** his medicine.
- If I **will have** / **have** time, I **will help** / **help** you with your homework.
- If you **will lend** / **lend** me your laptop, I **will lend** / **lend** you my video game console.
- If you don't give my money back, I **will tell** / **tell** your parents.

2. Complete using the First Conditional. (Completa com o First Conditional.)

- Monica _____ (let) you stay at her house if you don't make a mess.
- Jane _____ (not / come) to the party because she doesn't like me.
- If he _____ (like) the house, he _____ (buy) it.
- If we _____ (have) enough money, we _____ (go out).
- I _____ (cancel) the barbeque if it _____ (rain).
- If they _____ (not / protect) the rainforest, many animals _____ (die).
- If he _____ (not / have) good qualifications, she _____ (not / hire) him.

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

1. We won't go to the party	a. if you don't want me to.
2. I won't tell anyone	b. I won't let them play outside.
3. She won't get a good job	c. I'll grill the meat.
4. If they don't tidy their rooms,	d. it'll attack someone.
5. If you make the salad,	e. we'll start without him.
6. If you don't control your dog,	f. if they don't invite us.
7. If he doesn't arrive soon,	g. if you kill that bird.
8. I'll be furious with you	h. if she doesn't work harder.

4. Underline the correct form of the verbs. (Sublinha a forma correta dos verbos.)

- Your hands **looked** / **would look** better if you didn't bite your nails.
- If you **would punish** / **punished** the kids, they **weren't** / **wouldn't be** so rude.
- He **was** / **would be** a basketball player if he **would be** / **was** taller.
- If he **cleaned** / **would clean** the flat more often, it **didn't** / **wouldn't look** so disgusting.
- My sister **would be** / **was** sad if her boyfriend **would break up** / **broke up** with her.
- If the kids **weren't** / **didn't be** so noisy, I **could have** / **had** some peace and quiet!
- If he **would take** / **took** drugs, I **didn't** / **wouldn't go out** with him.
- If I **would witness** / **witnessed** a crime, I **reported** / **would report** it to the police.

5. Complete using the Second Conditional. (Completa com o Second Conditional.)

- Paul _____ (let) you stay at his flat if you didn't make a mess as usual.
- Jane _____ (be) more popular if she weren't so unfriendly.
- If he _____ (like) the house, he _____ (buy) it, but he doesn't.
- If we _____ (have) enough money, we _____ (go out).
- I _____ (cancel) the barbeque if it _____ (rain).
- If they _____ (not / protect) the rainforest, many animals _____ (die).
- If you _____ (take) drugs, you would become addicted.
- If they _____ (not / be) so poor, they _____ (buy) a car.

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

1. We would go to the party	a. if I were you.
2. I would tell the police	b. I wouldn't manage by myself.
3. She would get a good job	c. you wouldn't have to cook.
4. If they didn't help me with the housework,	d. it'd attack someone.
5. If you went to the restaurant,	e. he'd be here already.
6. If you didn't control your dog,	f. if they invited us.
7. If he didn't live so far away,	g. if you killed that bird.
8. I'd be furious with you	h. if she worked harder.

Present Simple Passive voice: Verb to be + Past Participle

- A voz passiva utiliza-se quando o sujeito da ação é indeterminado, ou não interessa conhecer quem realizou a ação.

Active voice	Passive voice
→ People make Nokia phones in Finland. <i>Fazem telefones Nokia na Finlândia.</i>	→ Nokia phones are made in Finland. <i>Os telefones Nokia são feitos na Finlândia.</i>

- A voz passiva utiliza-se para enfatizar mais a ação ou o seu resultado do que a pessoa que pratica a ação.

Active voice	Passive voice
→ The French make the best champagne. <i>Os franceses fazem o melhor champanhe.</i>	→ The best champagne is made by the French. <i>O melhor champanhe é feito pelos franceses.</i>

Past Simple Passive voice: was / were + Past Participle

- Aplicam-se as mesmas regras.

Active voice	Passive voice
→ Somebody stole my car last night. <i>Alguém roubou o meu carro ontem à noite.</i>	→ My car was stolen last night. <i>O meu carro foi roubado ontem à noite.</i>
→ Da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa. <i>Da Vinci pintou a obra Mona Lisa.</i>	→ The Mona Lisa was painted by Da Vinci. <i>A obra Mona Lisa foi pintada por Da Vinci.</i>

1. Write sentences about the stamps using the Present Simple Passive voice.

(Escreve frases sobre os selos com o Present Simple Passive voice.)

Kangaroos / find



Port wine / produce



Pyramids / visit / tourists



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

2. Write sentences about the stamps using the Past Simple Passive voice.

(Escreve frases sobre os selos com o Past Simple Passive voice.)

Gandhi / born



Coliseum / build



E = mc² / discover



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

3. Rewrite the sentences using the Passive voice. (Reescreva as frases na voz passiva.)

- a. People send millions of emails each day.

Millions _____

- b. Schoolchildren often visit this museum.

This _____

- c. Somebody cleans our classroom every day.

Our _____

- d. They sell hundreds of hamburgers every day.

Hundreds _____

- e. The police arrest many drunk drivers every year.

Many _____

- f. An Afghan photographer won the 2012 Pulitzer News Photography Prize.

The 2012 _____

- g. Soldiers killed many people during the war.

- h. Government forces killed many civilians during the revolution.

- i. They held the first Rock in Rio festival in 1985.

- j. Somebody vandalised the school last night.

- k. They invited the students to attend the debate.

4. Underline the correct option. (Sublinha a opção correta.)

- a. Tons of fish **are** / **is** / **was** caught by fishermen every day.

- b. Forests are **destroy** / **destroyed** / **destroying** by forest fires every year.

- c. Many people **is kill** / **are killed** / **is killed** by drunk drivers each year.

- d. The Oscar for Best Actress **was win** / **was won** / **is winning** by Meryl Streep.

- e. Facebook is **using** / **is used** / **uses** by millions of people.

- f. The telephone lines **was repaired** / **were repaired** / **were repair** yesterday.

- g. *Twilight* **is written** / **was written** / **was write** by Stephenie Meyer.

- h. The politician **interviewed** / **was interviewed** / **was interview** by a well-known journalist.

- i. The iPad **were invent** / **was invented** / **is invented** by Apple.

- j. The candidates **took** / **were taken** / **is taken** to the examination room.

- k. Many people **were fired** / **fired** / **is fired** from their jobs.

- l. Many young people **aren't give** / **aren't given** / **isn't give** job opportunities.

- m. Rock festivals **are attended** / **is attending** / **is attended** by thousands of people.

Quando se usa a **Passive voice** no futuro, aplicam-se as mesmas regras que vimos para o presente e o passado. Podemos usar **will** ou **going to** sem diferenças significativas no significado.

• Will: will + be + Past Participle

Active voice	Passive voice
→ They will build a new school next year. <i>Irão construir uma nova escola para o ano.</i>	→ A new school will be built next year. <i>Uma nova escola será construída para o ano.</i>
→ The president will inaugurate the new hospital. <i>O presidente irá inaugurar o novo hospital.</i>	→ The new hospital will be inaugurated by the president. <i>O novo hospital será inaugurado pelo presidente.</i>

• Going to: Verb to be + going to + be + Past Participle

Active voice	Passive voice
→ They are going to build a new school next year. <i>Vão construir uma nova escola para o ano.</i>	→ A new school is going to be built next year. <i>Uma nova escola vai ser construída para o ano.</i>
→ The president is going to inaugurate the new hospital. <i>O presidente vai inaugurar o novo hospital.</i>	→ The new hospital is going to be inaugurated by the president. <i>O novo hospital vai ser inaugurado pelo presidente.</i>

1. Say what is going to be done. Use the passive voice. (Diz o que vai ser feito. Usa a voz passiva.)

drinks / serve / waiters



- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

car / repair / mechanic



hair / cut



window / repair



building / renovate



snow / remove / tractor



- d. _____
e. _____
f. _____

2. Rewrite the sentences using the passive voice. (Reescreva as frases na voz passiva.)

a. Somebody will find a cure for AIDS.

b. They will repair the telephone lines tomorrow.

c. They will cancel the concert.

d. They will invite the students to attend the debate.

e. They will hold the next Rock in Rio festival in Buenos Aires.

f. They are going to demolish the old hospital next month.

g. Bill Gates is going to sponsor the vaccination program.

h. Soldiers are going to kill many people during the war.

i. Government forces are going to protect the villages.

j. The painters are going to paint our house next year.

3. Correct the sentences. (Corrige as frases.)

a. The trees go be cut by the farmers.

b. Her hair is go be done by the best hairdresser in town.

c. The prisoner will be take to a maximum security prison.

d. Her wedding cake going to be made by a famous chef.

e. The wedding will be film by a professional photographer.

f. The song will recorded in a studio.

g. The match be watched by thousands of fans.

Phrasal verbs

Os **Phrasal verbs** são verbos de duas ou mais palavras.

- Os **Phrasal verbs** são frequentemente empregues em linguagem informal. Em linguagem formal, empregam-se verbos de uma só palavra.
 - Prices are **going up**. (**Informal**) Os preços estão a **subir**.
 - Prices are **rising**. (**Formal**) Os preços estão a **subir**.
- Cada **Phrasal verb** pode ter vários significados. Alguns têm um significado literal e outros têm um significado idiomático.
 - He **took off** his jacket. (**Literal**) Ele **tirou** o casaco.
 - The plane **took off**. (**Non-literal**) O avião **descolou**.
- Alguns **Phrasal verbs** requerem complemento. A preposição ou advérbio pode mudar de posição, mas se o complemento for um pronome, este deve ser colocado antes da preposição ou advérbio.
 - **Turn off** the light! **Turn** the light **off**! **Turn** it **off**! (Not: *Turn off it!*) **Desliga** a luz!
- Alguns **Phrasal verbs** requerem complemento, mas a preposição ou advérbio não pode mudar de posição.
 - I **looked after** the cat. I **looked after** it. (Not: *I looked it after*) Eu **cuidei** do gato.

Vejamos alguns exemplos:

to turn on	ligar
to deal with	lidar com
to go up	subir / aumentar
to go down	descer / diminuir
to cut back on	reduzir
to give up	desistir

to run out of	acabar / ficar sem
to turn off	desligar
to dry up	secar
to cut down	cortar / deitar abaixo
to use up	esgotar
to make up for	compensar

Environment (Ambiente)

global warming	aquecimento global
drought	seca
floods	inundações
deforestation	desflorestação
overpopulation	sobrepopulação
heat wave	onda de calor
greenhouse effect	efeito estufa
water shortage	falta de água
endangered species	espécies ameaçadas

waste	resíduos
fossil fuels	combustíveis fósseis
challenge	desafio
environmentalist	ambientalista
resources	recursos
poverty	pobreza
disease	doença
packaging	embalagem
tap	torneira

1. Complete using the correct form of the phrasal verbs.

(Completa com a forma correta dos *phrasal verbs*.)

- a. The rivers are _____ because it hasn't rained for a long time.
- b. They are _____ ancient trees to make packaging for toys.
- c. People should think carefully before they _____ the tap to use water.
- d. Ignoring environmental problems doesn't help; we have to _____ them.
- e. The planet is _____ precious resources like oil and fresh water.
- f. We shouldn't _____ all our resources; we have to think of the future.
- g. We should _____ the TV when we aren't watching it.
- h. We should recycle to _____ all the waste we produce.

2. Complete the phrasal verbs. (Completa os *phrasal verbs*.)

- a. Many trees are cut _____ without being replaced.
- b. We should turn _____ the lights when we leave the room.
- c. We have to find solutions for these problems. We can't give _____.
- d. We have to save the planet now. We are running _____ time.
- e. Environmentalists have to deal _____ some insensitive politicians.

3. Underline the correct phrasal verb. (Sublinha o *phrasal verb* correto.)

- a. Because whales are hunted, their numbers are **going up** / **going down**.
- b. The number of species on the endangered list is **going up** / **going down**.
- c. We are **using up** / **cutting down** all of the planet's resources.
- d. People forget to **turn off** / **turn on** the tap while they are brushing their teeth.
- e. We have to **go down** / **cut back on** the amount of water we use.

4. Label the pictures. (Legenda as imagens.)

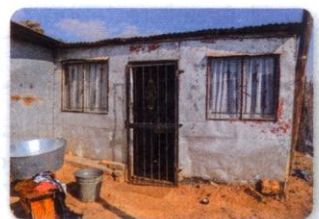
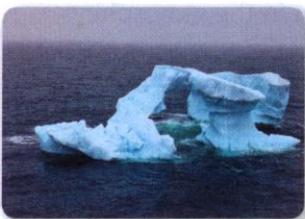


1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Read the text carefully.

Mattel drops deforestation

Oct 5, 2011

Mattel, the largest toy company in the world, recognized that toy packaging shouldn't come at the costs of rainforests and tiger habitat.

As part of its new commitments, Mattel has instructed its suppliers to avoid wood fiber from controversial sources, including companies "that are known to be involved in deforestation". Their policy also aims to increase the amount of recycled paper used in their business, as well as to promote the use of wood products certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).

Mattel's new policy sends a message to other companies that to be a responsible business you must be vigilant about keeping deforestation out of your products.

Source: Greenpeace (<http://www.greenpeace.org>)

1. Say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- a. Mattel produces toys and packaging. ☐
- b. Mattel used packaging made from rainforest trees. ☐
- c. Mattel does not agree with Greenpeace. ☐
- d. The FSC promotes the responsible management of the world's forests. ☐
- e. The FSC contributes towards the destruction of the world's forests. ☐
- f. Mattel intends to increase the amount of recycled paper used in the company. ☐
- g. Mattel will stop using all wood products completely. ☐
- h. Mattel is now an example to other companies. ☐
- i. Companies should check where their suppliers get their materials from. ☐

2. Find words in the text that mean:

- a. the biggest _____
- b. admitted _____
- c. to increase _____
- d. giving careful attention _____

3. Match the columns.

1. global warming	a. long period without rain
2. drought	b. not enough water
3. floods	c. excessive number of people living in an area
4. deforestation	d. process which captures the heat of the sun in the atmosphere
5. overpopulation	e. increase of global temperature
6. heat wave	f. excessive amount of rain causing dry land to be submerged
7. greenhouse effect	g. short period with excessively high temperatures
8. water shortage	h. plants or animals in danger of extinction
9. endangered species	i. to cut down or destroy forests

4. Rewrite the sentences using the passive voice.

- a. People shoot rhinos for their horns.

- b. Forest rangers will arrest illegal hunters.

- c. The local pig farm polluted our river.

- d. They are going to build a new factory in the countryside.

- e. NGOs protect our environment.

- f. They will find a clean substitute for petrol.

- g. The BP oil spill killed many species of marine animals.

- h. Fire destroys many homes each year.

- i. They test these cosmetics on animals.

5. Fill in the gaps with a suitable phrasal verb.

- a. If global temperature continues to _____, the polar caps will melt.
- b. We have to _____ the amount of rubbish we produce.
- c. I'm sorry, but I can't _____ this now. Please come back later.
- d. All the rivers in this area have _____ because of the drought.
- e. We have _____ milk. Can you go and buy some, please?
- f. I know that it is difficult, but don't _____. You must keep on trying.
- g. Don't _____ all the detergent. Leave some for tomorrow.
- h. What a relief! The baby's temperature is _____.
- i. The neighbours _____ the eucalyptus tree in their garden because it was too big.
- j. _____ the light. It's dark in here and I can't see anything.

6. Which word is common to the following phrasal verbs?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a. to give _____ | b. to cut back _____ |
| to dry _____ | to turn _____ |
| to go _____ | c. to cut _____ |
| to use _____ | to go _____ |

Read the text carefully.

Daniel lives on a farm in the countryside, and he hates it because there is nothing exciting to do. The nearest village is called Barrington. It takes about thirty minutes by bus to get from the farm to Barrington. But Daniel doesn't like Barrington either, because it's a small village and there's nothing new to do. "I go there about twice a month, but nothing exciting ever happens. I want to live in Cambridge." Because of the university, there are a lot of young people around, so it's easy to meet new people." Daniel will finish school in July on his eighteenth birthday. He's starting his first job in a supermarket in the village in September. Although he doesn't think that the job is very interesting, he's happy about it because he wants to earn some money. "But as soon as I have enough money, I'm going to move to Cambridge," he says.

1. Write questions for the answers.

- a. _____ ? On a farm.
- b. _____ ? Because there isn't anything exciting to do.
- c. _____ ? By bus.
- d. _____ ? About twice a month.
- e. _____ ? In July.
- f. _____ ? In September.

2. Look at the pictures. Say what has just happened or what is going to happen. Use the given verbs.

have make crash fall break down have travel wake up



- a. She _____
- b. She _____
- c. His car _____
- d. She _____
- e. They _____
- f. She _____
- g. He _____
- h. She _____

3. Write questions for the following answers.

- a. _____?
My cousin lives in London.
- b. _____?
My cousin lived in London.
- c. _____?
My cousin is living in London.
- d. _____?
My cousin has lived in many cities.
- e. _____?
My cousin is going to live in London.
- f. _____?
My cousin was living in London.

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

- a. The film was very _____. (*excite*)
- b. They were _____ about going on holiday. (*excite*)
- c. Nobody was _____ in the lecture. (*interest*)
- d. The little girl was _____ because she didn't receive a present. (*disappoint*)
- e. The present was _____. It wasn't what I expected. (*disappoint*)
- f. His behaviour was _____. (*disgust*)
- g. He told us a very _____ story. (*amuse*)
- h. The trip was very _____. (*tire*)
- i. I'm so _____. There's nothing to do. (*bore*)
- j. It's _____ to see how crime is increasing. (*frighten*)

5. Fill in the gaps with a preposition.

- a. Mothers always look _____ their babies.
- b. Parents often worry _____ their children.
- c. Some people become addicted _____ illegal substances.
- d. Small children are afraid _____ the dark.
- e. It isn't always easy to deal _____ teenagers.
- f. The police accused him _____ spraying graffiti on the walls.
- g. Do you think that parents should be responsible _____ their children's actions?
- h. I'm tired _____ listening to your stories.
- i. I'm going to complain _____ their children's behaviour.
- j. My parents disapprove _____ my boyfriend.
- k. That boy took part _____ the robbery.

6. Rewrite the sentences.

- a. "Where did the kids go last night?" asked Paul.

Paul asked _____

- b. "John has gone to another school," said Peter.

Peter said _____

- c. They are going to launch a new electronic device.

A new electronic device _____

- d. Ford manufactured this car in 1930.

This car _____

- e. Lisbon is smaller than New York.

New York is _____

- f. A Ferrari is more expensive than a BMW.

A BMW is _____

- g. No sport in the world is as popular as football.

Football is _____

- h. Lucy doesn't have enough free time, so she can't come on holiday with us.

If Lucy _____

- i. Help me with the shopping otherwise I won't invite your friends for dinner.

I _____

7. Complete the sentences with different modal verbs of advice.

- a. He _____ smoke.

- b. He _____ drink so much.

- c. He _____ be more active.

- d. He _____ eat healthy food.

- e. He _____ be careful otherwise he'll have a heart attack.



8. What do the following signs mean?



- a. You _____

- b. You _____

- c. You _____

- d. Employees _____

9. Write the words below in the correct column.

sightseeing laptop gambling skills hiking shopaholic barbeque reliable
 cell phone incompetent drought electronic device overpopulation qualifications
 deforestation applicant hardworking addict floods lazy ambitious game console
 heat wave CV to retire to launch overeating cycling sunbathing drugs

Additions	Employment	Environment	Leisure	Technology	Personal characteristics

10. Use one of the words below in each group to form a compound noun.

black water good bag mountain dressing

- a. shopping _____ school _____ hand _____
 b. _____ gun _____ melon _____ skiing
 c. _____ market _____ list _____ belt
 d. _____ looks _____ Friday _____ name
 e. _____ room _____ gown _____ table
 f. _____ bike _____ lion _____ top

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

- a. By the time we got back home, the baby _____ (fall) asleep in the car.
 b. I _____ already _____ (study) for my Maths test, but I _____ (not / study) Physics yet.
 c. We _____ (walk) to school when it suddenly _____ (start) to snow.
 d. I _____ (meet) my friends at the cinema this evening.
 e. Brenda _____ (break) her leg yesterday.
 f. My mother _____ (not / eat) meat for five years. She's a vegetarian.
 g. Listen! The baby _____ (cry).
 h. I _____ (be) a model when I leave school.
 i. It's cold and wet outside. I think I _____ (stay) home today.
 j. They were tired because they _____ (walk) for hours and they still _____ (not / arrive).
 k. Julia _____ (do) ballet since she was five years old.
 l. Wayne _____ (have) a shower. He can't come to the phone right now.
 m. Jill _____ (never / visit) a foreign country.
 n. My little brother _____ (always / cry) when he goes to the doctor.

File 1

- 1**
hang out with / listen / surf / play / go / text / do / do
- 2**
always / normally / usually / never / once a week / usually / every day
- 3**
1. e.; 2. g.; 3. a.; 4. f.; 5. h.; 6. d.; 7. c.; 8. b.
- 4**
a. doesn't get up; gets up
b. doesn't have; drinks
c. doesn't watch; plays
d. doesn't go; studies
- 5**
a. What time does he get up?
b. What does he have for breakfast?
c. What does he do in the afternoon?
d. When does he study English?
- 6**
a. He has bacon and eggs for breakfast every Sunday.
b. He usually plays tennis with his friends in the afternoon.
c. We don't always do our homework on time.
d. That teacher is never very helpful.

File 2

- 1**
a. are dancing b. is looking
c. are riding d. are visiting
e. is sunbathing f. are having
g. is driving h. are making
- 2**
a. What are you doing?
b. Why is he sleeping?
c. Where are they going?
d. Are you doing your homework?
e. Who is Tom having dinner with?
- 3**
a. isn't studying b. 'm not feeling
c. aren't trying d. aren't doing
e. isn't driving f. isn't eating
- 4**
a. HN; b. NH; c. HN; d. NH; e. HN; f. HN; g. NH; h. HN; i. HN
- 5**
a. cycling b. drive
c. beach d. camping
e. hiking f. sightseeing

File 3

- 1**
a. usually goes; is walking
b. often visit; are staying
c. always goes; are flying
d. often have; is grilling
e. sometimes have; are having
f. normally play; are playing
- 2**
1. e.; 2. h.; 3. a.; 4. g.; 5. b.; 6. c.; 7. f.; 8. d.

- 3**
a. are... doing / 'm surfing
b. do... do / hang out
c. are... going / 'm going
d. do... usually go / don't go / stay
e. is... sleeping / isn't / is having
f. Do... want / don't eat
- 4**
a. isn't listening, is texting, never pays; doesn't get; are becoming; want
b. normally go; are having, isn't grilling; are having; are laughing, is telling; knows
- 5**
a. Where does he live?
b. What is Jenny doing?
c. Where are you going?
d. How often do you go camping?

Test 1

- 1**
a. He works for a lift company / He installs and repairs lifts.
b. He is hiking in the mountains with his family.
c. He is trying to identify a bird.
d. He gets to work by car.
e. He doesn't go out in the evenings because he is too tired.
f. hard
g. break down
h. observe
- 2**
a. trying; b. cleaning;
c. loving; d. writing;
e. playing; f. carrying;
g. sitting; h. stopping;
i. putting
- 3**
a. for; b. have;
c. with; d. to;
e. on; f. for;
g. a; h. the
- 4**
a. cycling; b. sightseeing;
c. texting; d. hiking;
e. surf; f. plays;
g. barbeque
- 5**
a. (W) I normally go to the cinema at the weekend.
b. (W) My brother watches TV before he goes to school.
c. (W) The baby is trying to walk.
d. (R)
e. (W) Why don't you like him?
f. (R)
g. (W) Susan doesn't like playing cards.
h. (W) Are you listening to music?
- 6**
a. washes;
b. doesn't have / has;
c. is having;
d. 'm not watching;
e. doesn't play / often plays;

- f. usually invites;
g. Does Linda go out;
h. Is Sharon learning;
i. do you normally leave;
j. are never tired

File 4

- 1**
was / worked / took / inspired / had / went / was / wasn't / decreased / increased / wasn't / became / received
- 2**
a. did he work
b. did he invent
c. did the price decrease
d. did people use their
e. did they become
f. many awards did he receive
- 3**
a. didn't buy; b. gave;
c. was / lost; d. played;
e. didn't go; f. didn't like
- 4**
1. e.; 2. a.; 3. f.; 4. c.; 5. d.; 6. b
- 5**
a. Mark Zuckerberg created Facebook in 2004.
b. Mark Zuckerberg didn't finish college.
c. Bill Gates attended Harvard University, but he didn't graduate.
d. Did Steve Jobs start Pixar?

File 5

- 1**
1. d.; 2. a.; 3. f.; 4. e.; 5. b.; 6. c.
- 2**
a. broke;
b. weren't waiting;
c. didn't like;
d. were waiting;
e. Were you texting;
f. created;
g. were you talking to;
h. didn't sell
- 3**
a. entertainment; b. production;
c. knowledge; d. progress;
e. improvement; f. modernise;
g. risky; h. scary
- 4**
a. was raining;
b. were sleeping;
c. weren't writing;
d. was watching;
e. wasn't doing;
f. Was... snowing / was
- 5**
a. was playing / attacked;
b. was doing / crashed;
c. broke / was skating;
d. didn't see / were hiding;
e. lost / was hiking;
f. weren't reading / returned;
g. was making / cut

6

- a. were... doing b. did... have
c. did... do d. did... watch

File 6

1

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

2

- a. had rained b. had... told
c. Had... left / had; d. hadn't studied
e. hadn't taken
f. Had... started / hadn't started;
g. had lost

3

- a. had planted; b. had thrown away;
c. had washed; d. had put up;
e. had painted

4

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| built / built | cost / cost |
| lent / lent | bought / bought |
| sent / sent | brought / brought |
| spent / spent | thought / thought |
| sang / sung | grew / grown |
| swam / swum | flew / flown |
| began / begun | knew / known |
| drank / drunk | spoke / spoken |
| cut / cut | woke / woken |
| read / read | broke / broken |
| hit / hit | |

5

- break / wake / speak
know / drink / sing
lend / fly / think
bring / buy / begin
spend / build / cost / hit /
read / cut / swim / send /
grow

6

- a. got / had died
b. looked / hadn't had
c. felt / hadn't eaten
d. didn't have / had spent
e. were / had lied
f. didn't drive / had drunk
g. wasn't sleepy / had woken up
h. brought / had... flown
i. didn't go / hadn't finished

Test 2

1

1. She went shopping.
2. She cooked some food.
3. She put the food on the table.
4. She pushed back the furniture against the wall.
5. She put the drinks on the table.
6. She opened the door.
7. She greeted her guests.

2

- a. She was feeling a little tired because she had just pushed back the furniture against the wall.
b. The door bell rang when she was putting the drinks on the table.

3

- a. entertain; b. society;
c. knowledge; d. launch

4

to design; to manufacture; to launch; to sell

5

- a. mobile phone; b. laptop;
c. game console; d. light

6

- a. positive; b. negative;
c. positive; d. negative;
e. positive; f. negative;
g. negative; h. positive;
i. negative

7

- a. was already feeling / hadn't had;
b. was / had left; c. was having;
d. had had; e. had closed;
f. had lived

8

- a. were swimming / saw / got;
b. was / had given;
c. did / went;
d. was sleeping / opened;
e. didn't tell / didn't want

9

- a. did you do;
b. were you doing;
c. did they go;
d. were they going

10

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

File 7

1

- a. disgusting;
b. disgusted;
c. tiring / exhausted;
d. interesting;
e. interesting / interesting;
f. exciting;
g. embarrassed;
h. disappointed;
i. confusing;
j. frightening;
k. amusing;
l. amused;
m. surprised;
n. surprising

2

- a. fit; b. sick;
c. motivated; d. sedentary;
e. attractive; f. overweight

3

1. to be active;
2. to be sedentary;
3. to eat junk food;
4. to have a balanced diet;
5. to smoke and drink;
6. to get fresh air

4

- a. get fresh air; b. smoke and drink;
c. sedentary / active; d. Junk food;
e. balanced diet

5

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| surprised | interested |
| surprising | interesting |
| frightening | disgusted |
| frightened | disgusting |
| excited | embarrassed |
| exciting | embarrassing |
| tired | amused |
| tiring | amusing |

6

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. interesting; | b. frightening; |
| c. disgusting; | d. embarrassed; |
| e. amused; | f. exciting; |
| g. tiring | |

File 8

1

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. gambling; | b. alcohol; |
| c. Overeating; | d. Workaholics; |
| e. Shopaholics; | f. drugs; |
| g. Alcoholics; | h. Drug addicts |

2

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| a. for; | b. of; |
| c. up / with / in; | d. by; |
| e. on; | f. of; |
| g. in / of; | h. about; |
| i. over; | j. of; |
| k. about / about; | l. about; |
| m. on; | n. for; |
| o. in; | p. to; |
| q. of | |

3

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a. about; | b. of; |
| c. in; | d. with; |
| e. to; | f. for |

4

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. Shopaholics; | b. Overeating; |
| c. drugs; | d. addicts; |
| e. Workaholics; | f. gambling |

File 9

1

- a. the oldest / the newest / the most modern;
- b. the least private / the noisiest;
- c. the least expensive / the most expensive;
- d. more charming / smaller;
- e. the best / the biggest;
- f. the nearest / the furthest

2

- can't / mustn't;
have to / must;
can / may;
can't / mustn't;
can't / mustn't;
needn't / don't have to;
can / may;
can't;
have to / must;
needn't / don't have to;
can / may;

3

- a. 2; b. 2; c. 2

Test 3

1

- a. F; b. F; c. T; d. T;
e. F; f. T; g. T; h. T;
i. T; j. F; k. F

2

- a. about; b. after; c. of;
d. on; e. about; f. about;
g. about; h. of; i. in;
j. for; k. over; l. to;
m. with; n. in; o. with;
p. on; q. of; r. in;
s. of; t. by; u. for;
v. of

3

- a. a shopaholic; b. an addict;
c. alcohol; d. gambling;
e. overeating; f. addiction

4

- a. the coldest / the largest;
b. hotter / the hottest;
c. the most violent / the most dangerous;
d. poorer / the poorest;
e. the most developed country / the least developed;
f. the best;
g. the worst;
h. easier

5

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

File 10

1

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

2

- a. 3; b. 1

3

- a. Finished; b. Continues;
c. Finished; d. Continues;
e. Finished; f. Continues;
g. Finished; h. Continues

4

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

5

- a. I have worked here for a long time.
b. He has been my teacher for three years.
c. I have had my car for seven months.
d. I haven't known him for a long time.

6

- a. have lived / moved;
b. hasn't had / bought;
c. has been / got

File 11

1

- a. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T
b. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T
c. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T

2

- a. Have you ever met
b. Have you ever drunk
c. Have you ever been to
d. Has Linda ever failed
e. Have they ever seen / watched
f. Have you ever broken
g. Have you ever stolen
h. Has he ever smoked

3

- a. has... flown;
b. have flown;
c. has won the lottery;
d. have never won the lottery;
e. has had a car accident;
f. have never had a car accident;
g. has stolen something from a shop;
h. have never stolen anything from a shop;
i. has never travelled on a train without paying;
j. have travelled on a train without paying.

4

- a. Have... eaten / have / Did... like / didn't;
b. Have... met / have / did... meet / met;
c. Has... had / has had / was;
d. Has... been / has;
e. has worked / has travelled / has... had

File 12

1

- a. 3; b. 3;
c. 3; d. 1;
e. 1; f. 1

2

- a. has... made;
b. has already watered the plants.
c. has already done the shopping.
d. has just had lunch.
e. hasn't taken the dog to the vet yet.
f. hasn't cooked dinner yet.
g. hasn't phoned uncle Tom yet.

3

- a. have... studied / have / did... study / studied
b. Has... found / hasn't / Has... looked / hasn't

4

- a. hasn't washed the dishes yet.
b. has already washed the dishes.
c. has just washed the dishes.

5

- a. They have already gone to bed.
b. She hasn't tidied her room yet.
c. I have just received an email.
d. Have they paid for the drinks yet?

Test 4

1

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

2

- a. started working for the company ten years ago.
b. bought the new cars five months ago.
c. have made many changes in order to remain competitive.
d. need more training to overcome their difficulties.
e. has been a little slow recently due to the recession.

3

- a. Mother has already finished cooking.
b. She has just set the table.
c. The guests haven't arrived yet.

4

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

5

- a. have been;
b. has worked;
c. have had;
d. did... live;
e. did... have;
f. has... worked;
g. have met / haven't met;
h. has... attended;
i. have had;
j. have lived;
k. have been;
l. has... done / hasn't received;
m. Did... go;
n. Have... been;
o. has... washed;
p. washed;
q. hasn't washed;
r. have... done

File 13

1

- one word: briefcase; noticeboard; feedback; chairman; headquarters; handshake;
two words: bank account; coffee break; middle class; company car; operating system; office clerk

2

business woman / business trip; / business lunch;
office block / office worker / office hours;
paper bag / paper clip / paper aeroplane;
grandfather / grandmother / granddaughter;
airsick / airplane / airbag;
mother-in-law / father-in-law / son-in-law

3

a. lazy; b. creative;
c. fit; d. reliable;
e. dishonest; f. competent;
g. team spirit

4

skills; spirit; computer; qualifications;
experience; training; language; initiative

File 14

1

a. had better;
b. should / ought to;
c. shouldn't / ought not to;
d. should / ought to;
e. had better;
f. should / ought to;
g. had better not;
h. shouldn't / ought not to;
i. should / ought to;
j. had better;
k. had better not;
l. shouldn't / ought not to;
m. should / ought to

2

a. shouldn't / ought not to be so lazy.
b. should / ought to be tidy / should / ought to tidy his desk.
c. shouldn't / ought not to be dishonest.
d. should / ought to have more team spirit.
e. should / ought to be punctual.
f. should / ought to attend the training.
g. should / ought to have more initiative.
h. should / ought to be more motivated.

3

a. fired;
b. look for;
c. resign;
d. apply for;
e. unemployed;
f. interview;
g. retire;
h. hired;
i. applicant / CV / employer;
j. employee

4

1. to leave school;
2. to look for a job;
3. to apply for a job;
4. to attend an interview;
5. to be hired;
6. to retire;

File 15

1

a. so that; b. in order to / so as to;
c. so that; d. in order to / so as to;
e. so that; f. Although;
g. However; h. In spite of;
i. In spite of; j. although;
k. However

2

a.
1. Although Jill has no leadership skills, she was promoted to manager.
2. Jill has no leadership skills. However, she was promoted to manager.
3. In spite of not having any leadership skills, Jill was promoted to manager.

b.

1. Although Harry got up late, he arrived on time.
2. Harry got up late. However, he arrived on time.
3. In spite of getting up late, Harry arrived on time.

c.

1. Jenny wrote up her CV in order to apply for a job.
2. Jenny wrote up her CV so as to apply for a job.
3. Jenny wrote up her CV so that she could apply for a job.

d.

1. Jonathan stole money from the company, so he was fired.
2. Jonathan stole money from the company. Therefore, he was fired.
3. Jonathan stole money from the company. Consequently, he was fired.

e.

1. The employer didn't like the applicant, so he didn't hire her.
2. The employer didn't like the applicant. As a result, he didn't hire her.
3. The employer didn't like the applicant. Consequently, he didn't hire her.

3

a. Although; b. Consequently;
c. so that; d. Therefore;
e. so

4

a. In spite of being fat, she is a good athlete.
b. She washed her hair so that it would look nice.
c. He started exercising so as to get fit.
d. She is really horrible. As a result, no one likes her.
e. They went to the mountains in order to go hiking.

Test 5

1

a. Hikers; British retirees and cruise ship passengers
b. The views; the vegetation; the walking trails; the climate; the villages; fireworks display
c. Holidaymakers; fireworks

2

a. paperback; b. paper clip;
c. playground; d. pay day / payday;
e. chequebook; f. payback;
g. store room; h. storybook;
i. sunburn; j. textbook

3

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

4 (more possibilities)

a.

1. Philip went to university so that he would have good qualifications.
2. Philip went to university so as to have good qualifications.

b.

1. Henry got up early. Therefore, he didn't get stuck in the traffic.
2. Henry got up early, so he didn't get stuck in the traffic.

c.

1. In spite of being sick, Sandy went to work.
2. Although Sandy was sick, she went to work.

5

unemployed; look for; CV;
apply for; interview;
qualifications; experience;
Employers; hardworking;
hire; retire; fired

6

a. unmotivated; b. incompetent;
c. unreliable; d. dishonest;
e. unambitious; f. lazy;
g. unfit; h. unpunctual

7

a. unmotivated; b. retire

8

a. had better;
b. shouldn't / ought not to;
c. should / ought to;
d. had better;
e. should / ought to;
f. shouldn't / ought not to

File 16

1

a. It has been raining.
b. They have been running.
c. She has been shopping.
d. They have been cleaning the house.

2

a. has been cooking.
b. has been crying
c. has been drinking
d. have been smoking
e. have been making
f. have been practising
g. Have... been eating
h. Have... been using

3

- a.
1. have been dancing
2. have been dancing
b.
1. has been studying... 2 o'clock
2. has been studying... two hours
c.
1. have been camping since
2. have been camping for
d.
1. has been waiting for the train since 8 o'clock.
2. has been waiting for the train for 20 minutes.

File 17

1

- a. has been writing / has written;
b. have been painting / have... painted;
c. have been driving / have driven;
d. have been travelling / have... visited;
e. have been washing / have washed;
f. has been reading / has... read;
g. has been participating / hasn't won;
h. have been looking / haven't found;
i. has been building / have... built

2

- a.
1. has been playing chess
2. has been playing chess
b.
1. have been going to Brazil on holiday since
2. have been going to Brazil on holiday for
c.
1. has been smoking since May.
2. has been smoking for one month.
d.
1. have been volunteering at the dog shelter since last week.
2. have been volunteering at the dog shelter for a week.
e.
1. have been learning to drive since Monday
2. have been learning to drive for four days
f.
1. have been writing poems for three months
2. have been writing poems since March

3

- a. F b. U c. F d. U
e. U f. F g. F

4

- a. Oh no! I've cut my finger.
b. Look at that! You have crashed my car.
c. He has been writing reports all morning.
d. My little sister has been playing with my make-up again!

File 18

1

- a. Australia, whose beaches are beautiful, is great for surfing.

- b. This hospital, which serves about 10 000 people, was built in 1980.
c. The Smiths, who are very noisy, live next door.
d. Claire, whose brother is my boyfriend, is my best friend.
e. James, who got divorced last year, is now living in New York.
f. Pretoria, which is known as Jacaranda City, is the capital of South Africa.
g. That politician, who was accused of corruption, has been arrested.
h. My uncle, who is quite wealthy, has bought a new yacht.
i. The great white shark, which is extremely dangerous, is common in South Africa.

2

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

3

- a. did you put the CD I bought;
b. saw a girl who / that looked exactly;
c. the neighbours that / who complained about;
d. whose mother had an accident didn't come;
e. you lent me are too;
f. the teacher that / who hates;
g. the money my father gave me;

4

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

Test 6

1

- a. 3.; b. 2.; c. 2.; d. 1.; e. 1.; f. 3.; g. 2; h. 3.

2

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

3

- a. has been dancing;
b. has performed;
c. have been trying;
d. have won;
e. have been playing / haven't won;
f. haven't been listening;
g. have been painting;
h. has been snowing;
i. hasn't snowed;
j. has snowed

4

- a. John, who is extremely aggressive, was arrested last night.
b. That's the girl I saw at the dentist yesterday afternoon.
c. I recognised the man standing at the door.
d. Patty, who is really lazy, never helps her mother.
e. Pamela, who is worried about her

health, has started jogging.

- f. Ben, whose sister lives in China, has started learning Chinese.
g. My black pullover, which I wore last night, has disappeared.

File 19

1

- a. are they going to do;
b. are you going to have;
c. is he going to do;
d. Are you going to watch;
e. are you going to give;

2

- a. They aren't going away on holiday this year.
b. Are you going to the cinema tomorrow?
c. I'm not going to get married when I grow up.
d. She's going to buy a new pair of jeans.

3

- are... doing; 'm doing;
'm seeing; Are... having;
are going; Are... staying;
'm going; 'm visiting;
are... staying; 'm flying;
Are... going; is... going;
'm going; isn't coming;
is attending

4

- a. 'm not going to spend / 'm going to visit;
b. isn't going to make;
c. is going to be;
d. is going to help;
e. are going to attend;
f. are going to organise;
g. am going to apply

5

- a. is playing tennis with her friend on Saturday morning.
b. is going to the cinema with her boyfriend on Saturday night.
c. is going shopping with her mother on Sunday.

File 20

1

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

2

- a. 'll get; b. 'll open;
c. 'll do; d. 'll be;
e. 'll find out; f. 'll have;
g. 'll have; h. 'll help;
i. 'll make

3

- a. 'll pass / am going to pass;
b. won't be / isn't going to be;
c. are going to break;
d. won't let / aren't going to let;
e. is... going to win / will... win;
f. will be / is going to be;
g. are going to fall off;
h. are going to crash;

- i. won't be / isn't going to be;
 - j. Will... snow / Is... going to snow;
 - k. are going to lose
- 4**
- a. is going to catch;
 - b. is going to play;
 - c. are going to run;
 - d. isn't going to resist / isn't going to eat;
 - e. is going to get;
 - f. is going to kick;
 - g. is going to hit;
 - h. is going to fall / isn't going to stay

File 21

- 1**
- a. She asked me why I didn't like him.
 - b. Right
 - c. Right
 - d. My mother asked me how much the tickets cost.
 - e. The teacher asked me where I was going.
 - f. Right
 - g. Right
 - h. I asked my mother what she was making for dinner.
- 2**
- a. Kevin didn't have a laptop.
 - b. those were the ugliest boots that he had ever seen.
 - c. they had gone to the disco the night before.
 - d. Kate had never been to that beach.
 - e. her father would take them to them park.
 - f. I was taking the dog to the vet.
 - g. they had been watching TV for ages.
 - h. they were going to have a picnic the following week.
 - i. I was going to study Maths that night.

- 3**
- a. where her cousin lived.
 - b. what time the show started.
 - c. if we had any homework.
 - d. how often Fiona went to the cinema.
 - e. what they were doing.
 - f. if we had enjoyed the film.
 - g. if Linda had ever been to my house.
 - h. where she was going the following day.

Test 7

- 1**
- a. Whales, dolphins and migratory birds
 - b. The volcanic nature of the islands
 - c. (that) unless they could prove that no negative impact occurred, EU member states should prohibit their vessels from fishing around the Azores.
 - d. an archipelago which consists of nine islands
- 2**
- I'm going; I'm seeing
 - I'm not going to be; I'm going
 - are you going

- is going to open
- are you going
- am returning
- will be
- 'I'll tell
- 'I'll see

3

- a. When / What time are you going home today?
- b. Are you playing golf on Sunday?
- c. Is Peter going to wash his father's car tomorrow?
- d. Will you help me?

4

- a. asked Patricia if she had passed the test
- b. asked the boss how many people were going to the meeting
- c. asked Sheila where she had had lunch the day before
- d. said (that) they were moving to Spain the following year
- e. asked Patrick if he wanted her to help him
- f. asked if Cheryl liked vegetable soup
- g. said (that) her dog had had some puppies
- h. asked Claire what she had got for Christmas
- i. said (that) William had been talking during the test
- j. said (that) James would be furious when he found out
- k. asked the children if they wanted to go out for dinner
- l. said (that) he liked living there
- m. said (that) the neighbours would be on holiday the following month

File 22

- 1**
- a. don't get;
 - b. will be / lose;
 - c. doesn't take;
 - d. have / will help;
 - e. lend / will lend;
 - f. will tell

2

- a. will let;
- b. won't come;
- c. likes / will buy;
- d. have / will go out;
- e. will cancel / rains;
- f. don't protect / will die;
- g. doesn't have / won't hire

3

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

4

- a. would look
- b. punished / wouldn't be
- c. would be / was
- d. cleaned / wouldn't look
- e. would be / broke up
- f. weren't / could have
- g. took drugs / wouldn't go out
- h. witnessed / would report

5

- a. would let;

- b. would be;
- c. liked / would buy;
- d. had / would go out;
- e. would cancel / rained;
- f. didn't protect / would die;
- g. took;
- h. weren't / would buy

6

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

File 23

1

- a. Kangaroos are found in Australia.
- b. Port wine is produced in Portugal.
- c. Pyramids are visited by tourists.

2

- a. Gandhi was born in India.
- b. The Coliseum was built in Rome.
- c. $E = mc^2$ was discovered by Einstein.

3

- a. of emails are sent every day.
- b. museum is often visited by schoolchildren.
- c. classroom is cleaned every day.
- d. of hamburgers are sold every day.
- e. drunk drivers are arrested every year.
- f. Pulitzer News Photography Prize was won by an Afghan photographer.
- g. Many people were killed during the war.
- h. Many civilians were killed by government forces during the revolution.

- i. The first Rock in Rio festival was held in 1985.
- j. The school was vandalised last night.
- k. The students were invited to attend the debate.

4

- a. are
- b. destroyed
- c. are killed
- d. was won
- e. is used
- f. were repaired
- g. was written
- h. was interviewed
- i. was invented
- j. were taken
- k. were fired
- l. aren't given
- m. are attended

File 24

1

- a. The drinks are going to be served by the waiters.
- b. The car is going to be repaired by the mechanic.
- c. Her hair is going to be cut.
- d. The window is going to be repaired.

- e. The building is going to be renovated.
f. The snow is going to be removed by the tractor.

2

- a. A cure for AIDS will be found.
b. The telephone lines will be repaired tomorrow.
c. The concert will be cancelled.
d. The students will be invited to attend the debate.
e. The next Rock in Rio festival will be held in Buenos Aires.
f. The old hospital is going to be demolished next month.
g. The vaccination program is going to be sponsored by Bill Gates.
h. Many people are going to be killed during the war.
i. The villages are going to be protected by government forces
j. Our house is going to be painted next year.

3

- a. The trees are going to be cut by the farmers.
b. Her hair is going to be done by the best hairdresser in town.
c. The prisoner will be taken to a maximum security prison.
d. Her wedding cake is going to be made by a famous chef.
e. The wedding will be filmed by a professional photographer.
f. The song will be recorded in a studio.
g. The match will be watched by thousands of fans.

File 25

1

- a. drying up; b. cutting down;
c. turn on; d. deal with;
e. running out of; f. use up;
g. turn off; h. cut back on

2

- a. down; b. off;
c. up; d. out of;
e. with

3

- a. going down; b. going up;
c. using up; d. turn off;
e. cut back on

4

1. overpopulation 2. floods
3. drought 4. deforestation
5. global warming 6. heat wave
7. greenhouse effect 8. poverty

Test 8

1

- a. F b. T c. F
d. T e. F f. T
g. F h. T i. T

2

- a. the largest; b. recognized;
c. promote; d. vigilant;

3

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

4

- a. Rhinos are shot for their horns.
b. Illegal hunters will be arrested by forest rangers.
c. Our river was polluted by the local pig farm.
d. A new factory is going to be built in the countryside.
e. Our environment is protected by NGOs.
f. A clean substitute for petrol will be found.
g. Many species of marine animals were killed by the BP oil spill.
h. Many homes are destroyed by fire each year.
i. These cosmetics are tested on animals.

5

- a. go up; b. cut back on;
c. deal with; d. dried up;
e. run out of; f. give up;
g. use up; h. going down;
i. cut down; j. Turn on;

6

- a. up b. on c. down

Final Test

1

- a. Where does Daniel live?
b. Why doesn't he like living there?
c. How does he get to Barrington?
d. How often does he go to Barrington?
e. When will he finish school?
f. When is he starting his first job?

2

- a. is going to have a baby
b. has just woken up
c. has just broken down
d. is going to crash
e. are going to travel
f. has just made a pizza
g. is going to fall
h. is going to have a cup of tea

3

- a. Where does your cousin live?
b. Where did your cousin live?
c. Where is your cousin living?
d. Where has your cousin lived?
e. Where is your cousin going to live?
f. Where was your cousin living?

4

- a. exciting b. excited
c. interested d. disappointed
e. disappointing f. disgusting
g. amusing h. tiring
i. bored j. frightening

5

- a. after b. about c. to
d. of e. with f. of

- g. for h. of i. about
j. of k. in

6

- a. where the kids had gone the previous night / the night before.
b. (that) John had gone to another school.
c. is going to be launched.
d. was manufactured by Ford in 1930.
e. bigger than Lisbon.
f. less expensive / cheaper than a Ferrari.
g. the most popular sport in the world.
h. had enough free time, she would come on holiday with us.
i. won't invite your friends for dinner if you don't help me with the shopping.

7

- a. shouldn't / ought not to
b. shouldn't / ought not to
c. should / ought to
d. should / ought to
e. had better

8

- a. can't smoke / mustn't smoke.
b. have to / must stop.
c. can't swim / mustn't swim.
d. can / may park here.

9

Additions: gambling; shopaholic; addict; drugs, overeating

Employment: skills; qualifications; applicant; CV; to retire

Environment: overpopulation; drought; deforestation; floods; heat wave

Leisure: sightseeing; hiking; barbeque; cycling; sunbathing

Technology: laptop; cell phone; electronic device; to launch; game console

Personal characteristics: incompetent; reliable; hardworking; lazy; ambitious

10

- a. shopping bag; school bag / schoolbag; handbag
b. water gun; watermelon; water-skiing
c. black market; black-list; black belt
d. good looks; Good Friday; good name
e. dressing room; dressing gown; dressing table
f. mountain bike; mountain lion; mountain top

11

- a. had fallen
b. have... studied; haven't studied
c. were walking; started
d. am meeting / am going to meet
e. broke
f. hasn't eaten
g. is crying
h. am going to be
i. 'I'll stay
j. had been walking; hadn't arrived
k. has been doing
l. is having
m. has never visited
n. always cries



Coleção

SUCESSO ESCOLAR

A **Coleção Sucesso Escolar** foi elaborada para apoiar os alunos, ao longo de todo o ano letivo, no seu estudo diário e na preparação para os testes de avaliação. Este livro, concebido especificamente por professores do 9.º ano, que conhecem bem as dificuldades dos alunos deste nível, apresenta:

- Resumos da matéria
- Exercícios de aplicação
- Testes de avaliação
- Teste de avaliação final
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