

Blue Sky

There's no limit

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Maio de 2016

Apresentação

Caro(a) aluno(a)

É com muita alegria que chega até você o livro Blue Sky III, parte da coleção exclusiva de livros didáticos distribuída pela Secretaria Municipal de Educação de Guarulhos.

Este material foi escrito e desenvolvido por uma equipe de professores especialistas em Artes e Língua Inglesa para auxiliar no processo de ensino-aprendizagem desse idioma.

Blue Sky III é destinado às pessoas que já estudaram inglês por dois semestres (Blue Sky I e II) e dá continuidade aos conhecimentos e saberes básicos da Língua Inglesa. Contém cinco unidades divididas em diversas atividades nas quais você terá a chance de praticar habilidades linguísticas e comunicativas que estimulam o uso real da Língua Inglesa.

Em meio a um conjunto de ações que são promovidas pela Secretaria de Educação, este livro também contribui diretamente para a melhoria da qualidade social da educação.

Esperamos que você, mais uma vez, aproveite ao máximo o que este material oferece e aprenda Inglês se divertindo com a gente.

Prof.^a Neide Marcondes Garcia

Secretária de Educação

Presentation

Dear student

We are happy to bring to you the book Blue Sky III. It is part of a new exclusive coursebook collection offered by the Secretaria Municipal de Educação de Guarulhos. It was created by a team of art designers and well-experienced English teachers in order to support the teaching-learning process of the English language.

Blue Sky III is aimed at people who have studied English for two semesters (Blue Sky I and II) or students with some basic knowledge. It contains five units divided into several lessons that gradually introduce new topics, dialogues, lexicon and exercises that stimulate language skills and the real use of English.

Along with a series of actions promoted by the Secretaria de Educação, this book also contributes directly to the improvement of the quality of education.

Once more we hope that you get the most out of this book and have a great time learning English.

Prof.^a Neide Marcondes Garcia

Secretary of Education





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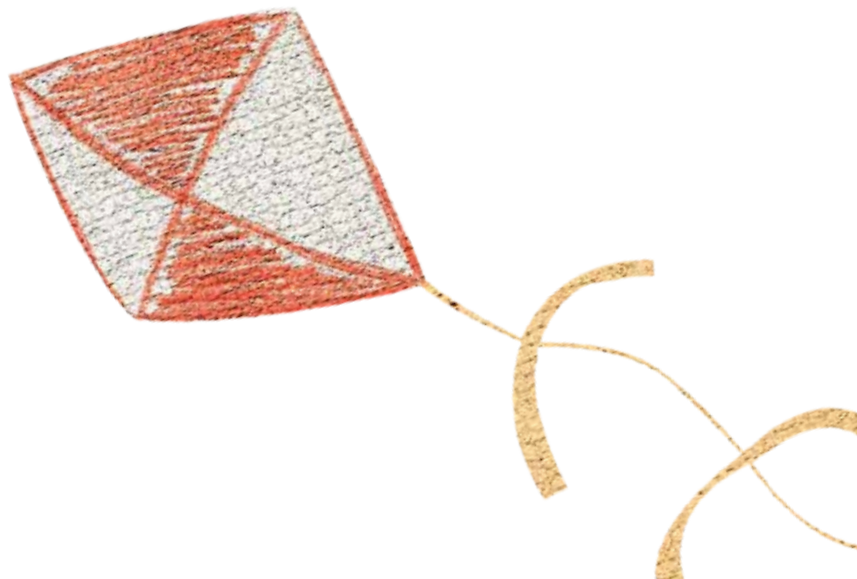
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1

Read Leonardo DiCaprio's short biography and answer the questions.

Full name: Leonardo Wilhelm DiCaprio

Born: November 11th, 1974

Place of birth: California, U.S.

Star sign: Scorpio

Occupation: actor and film producer

Marital status: single

Hobbies: He likes playing video games and collecting action figures. He can surf very well.

New projects: He is making his island an ecological paradise

1. What star sign is Leonardo DiCaprio's?

2. What's his full name?

3. Where is he from?

4. How old is he?

5. Is he married?

6. What's he doing now?

7. When is his birthday?

8. What sports can he play?

9. What does he like doing?

10. What is his profession?

2

Read and answer:

Hannah likes reading and playing golf.

Ethan likes listening to music and roller blading.

Tyler likes playing soccer, riding a bike and surfing

What does Hannah like doing?

What does Ethan like doing?

What does Tyler like doing?

3

Make sentences using LIKE + ING:

1. I / surf: *I like surfing*.

2. They / play soccer: _____.

3. We / not / ride: _____.

4. She / dance / ? _____.

5. He / play basketball: _____.

6. You / run / ? _____.

4

Circle the correct alternative:

1. What do you do?

- a) I like listening to music
- b) I'm a doctor
- c) I can ride a bike

3. How often does she play tennis?

- a) She can play tennis very well.
- b) She is playing tennis at the park
- c) She plays tennis once a week.

2. What's your favorite kind of movie?

- a) It's thriller
- b) It's rock.
- c) It's sea food.

4. How many apples do you have?

- a) I don't have some apples.
- b) I don't have any apples.
- c) I don't have no apples.

5

Look and answer:

	SWIM	READ	SING	DRAW
Bob	X		X	
Yasmin		X		
Joe			X	X
Harry	X	X		

1. Does Bob like swimming?

_____.

2. Do Yasmin and Joe like swimming?

_____.

3. What does Yasmin like?

_____.

4. What does Joe like?

_____.

5. Does Harry like singing?

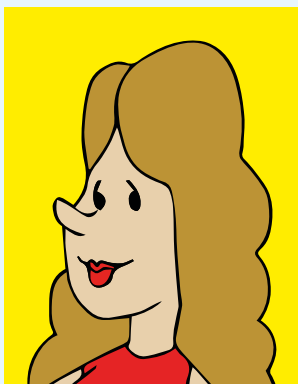
_____.

6. Do Bob and Harry like drawing?

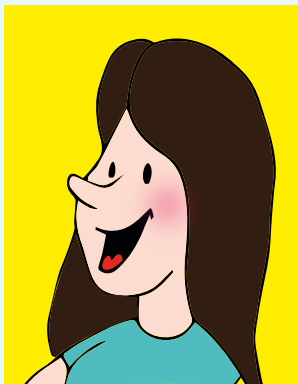
_____.

6

Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in parentheses :

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

This is Mrs Green. She _____ (be) a primary school teacher. She _____ (teach) English, Maths and Geography. At the moment, she _____ (teach) Maths. She _____ (live) in London and _____ (be) married to John, who is French. They _____ (have) three children. They all _____ (love) animals, but they _____ (not have) any pets because they _____ (live) in an apartment. Mrs Green _____ (speak) French as well as English, but she _____ (not teach) it.



Mrs Green's niece Charlotte _____ (stay) with the Greens for a few days. Charlotte _____ (live) and _____ (study) in Liverpool, but she _____ (enjoy) her mid-term break in London at the moment. She _____ (plan) to do some serious shopping and sightseeing.



Mrs Green's son Charlie _____ (not like) shopping, but he _____ (love) hanging out with friends. They usually _____ (go) to the local park where they _____ (play) football or basketball. Today, however, Charlie _____ (not play) football or basketball; he _____ (skateboard).



Mr Green _____ (work) for a multinational company. He _____ (not work) today, because he _____ (not feel) well. He phoned in sick.

7



Now listen and check your answers:



- Liz:** Hi Rick, how are you doing?
- Rick:** Hi, Liz! I'm fine thanks, and you?
- Liz:** I'm great! So, are you going anywhere this weekend?
- Rick:** I'm going to the beach! It's summer time!
- Liz:** Nice, but what's the weather like this weekend?
- Rick:** I think it will be hot all day and will rain in the afternoon.
- Liz:** That's bad! Are you sure it will rain in the afternoon?
- Rick:** Yes, I am. It's the weather forecast for the weekend,
I don't know what I will do then.
- Liz:** That's summer. It is hot during the day and rainy in the afternoon.
- Rick:** Yep, but I don't think it's a problem, we'll have fun anyway. It'll be great.
- Liz:** By the way, what's your favorite season?
- Rick:** It's definitely summer. People are happier in summer.
- Liz:** Nice! I prefer winter. I love cold weather.
I think this winter will be very cold.
- Rick:** It's possible ... Well, I have to go now. See you soon.
- Liz:** Bye, Have a good time!

**Will you visit Christ
The Redeemer?**

Yes, I will
No, I won't



1

Match the columns:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I have a test tomorrow! | () I think I'll go to bed. |
| 2. What do you want to eat? | () I'll answer it. |
| 3. Will you lend me your grammar book? | () Sorry, but I'll probably be late. |
| 4. The phone's ringing! | () Don't worry! I'll buy you another one. |
| 5. The meeting is at 5.00 p.m. | () I'll have a hamburger and fries, please. |
| 6. I'm tired. | () Sorry, but I can't. I'm using it. |
| 7. Oh, no! My watch is broken. | () Don't worry. You'll pass it easily. |

2

Use the simple future in the sentences:

1. Bye! I /see / you / tomorrow.

2. We probably / not meet / again.

3. I / help /you / tomorrow

4. We / get / there / by bus.

5. We / finish / work / at 6.00 p.m.

3

Change the sentences into interrogative

1. Dan will buy a book for you.

I: _____**N:** _____

4. Pamela will shop a new dress.

I: _____**N:** _____

2. Janet will bring her a CD player.

I: _____**N:** _____

5. It will be sunny tomorrow.

I: _____**N:** _____

3. Jack will find a new home.

I: _____**N:** _____**4**

Answer the questions using the words in parentheses.

1. What time will you be at home (at 8:00 p.m.) _____

2. When will Mark arrive? (next month) _____

3. Who will win the game? (Paul) _____

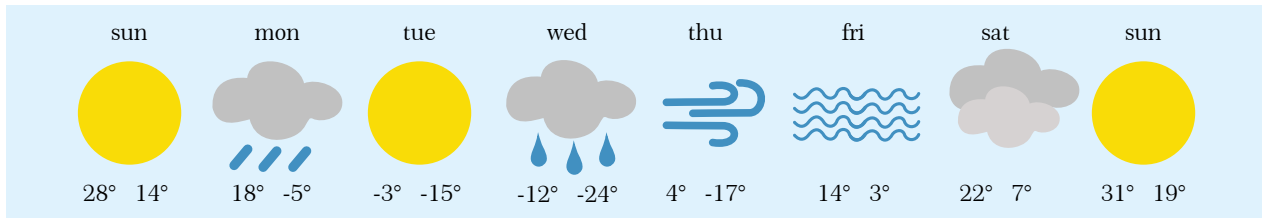
4. When will you call me? (tomorrow morning) _____

5. How will you get there? (by car) _____

6. Where will John meet her? (in the Mall) _____

5

Look at the forecast and answer the questions:



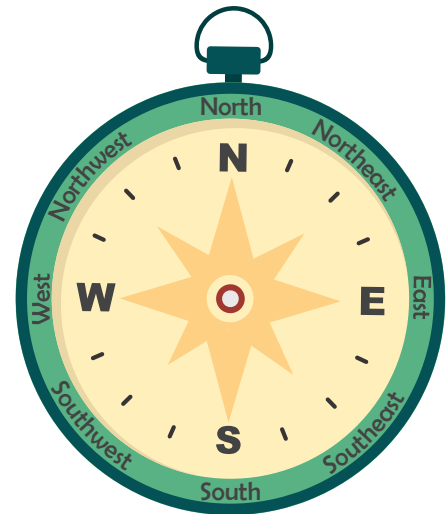
1. When will it be sunny? _____
2. Will it be rainy on Thursday? _____
3. What will the weather be like on Friday? _____
4. Will it be snowy on Wednesday? _____
5. When will it be cloudy? _____

6



to the dialogue and mark True or False:

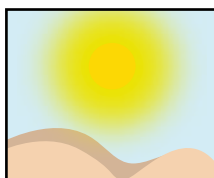
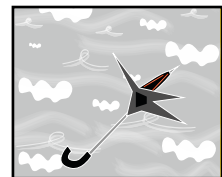
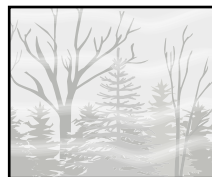
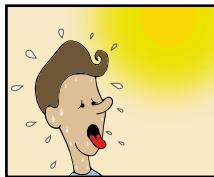
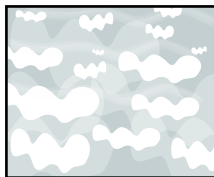
1. In the Northeast, it will be really cold ()
2. In the Northeast, it will be 50°C ()
3. In the North, it will be warm ()
4. In the Southeast, it will be too hot ()
5. In the Southeast, it will rain ()
6. In the Southeast, the weather will be good for traveling ()
7. In the South, it will rain ()
8. In the South, it will snow ()



7

Look at the pictures below and match the adjectives:

- ① Hot
- ② Cold
- ③ Rainy
- ④ Snowy
- ⑤ Cloudy
- ⑥ Foggy
- ⑦ Sunny
- ⑧ Windy





Read the following article about seasons and weather:

There are four basic climatic zones in the world: tropical, subtropical, temperate, and arctic. Tropical zone is the hottest and arctic is the coldest. The weather pattern in the different climatic zones can be divided into several seasons. However, while in the tropical zone there are 2 seasons - dry and wet - in the temperate zone there are four seasons, as we know them in Europe, and in America, for example.

Spring is the time of year when nature returns to life, vegetation grows fast, the weather is usually rainy and warm, but it can get cold in the evening, and at night. Due to rainstorms, floods can also occur in many places and threaten people and their houses.

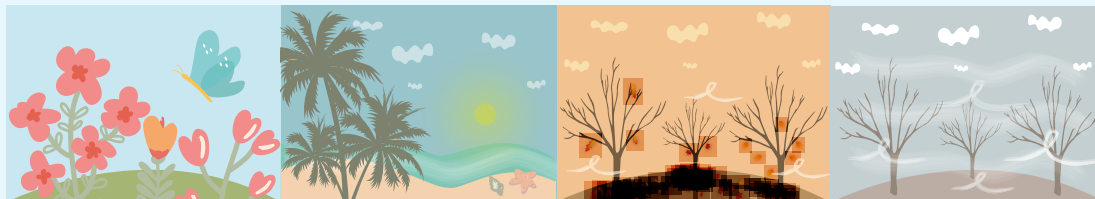
Summer is typical for the highest temperatures of all the four seasons. It is also usually dry. It is time when many fruits, vegetables, and other plants ripen. It is time for swimming, sunbathing, going to the beach, and going on holidays. In this season, children are usually out of school.

Fall (Autumn) is the season of windy, chilly days. In many mid-latitude countries, this is the season when the leaves fall from the trees making parks and forests beautiful spots full of various colors.

Finally, Winter is a cold, snowy season. It has the lowest temperatures of all the seasons. It has also the shortest days. It is the season of skiing, skating, and other winter sports.

The weather pattern does not only depend on the climatic zones and seasons. The location of the region for which you want to know the weather is also important. To predict the weather in the future is an interest of almost every holidaymaker.

Today we can get the weather forecast of any region in the world. Unfortunately, the forecast is more or less accurate only for several days in advance, therefore it cannot help you if you decide to book a holiday several months before. So, next time you go on holiday, good luck and have nice sunny days!



1

Reading Comprehension:

1. How many climate basic zones are there in the world?

_____.

2. What are they?

_____.

3. What is the hottest season of the year?

_____.

4. What is the coldest season of the year?

_____.

5. What is the windy season?

_____.

6. What happens to the leaves in Fall?

_____.

2

Now answer the questions :

7. What is your favorite season?

_____.

8. How is winter in Brazil?

_____.

9. What do you usually do in summer?

_____.

10. Do you ever check the weather forecast before going to a place?

_____.

11. What do you do in winter?

_____.

12. Can you snowboard in summer?

_____.

13. What's the weather like in summer?

_____.

14. What is the season of the flowers?

_____.



Future

I **will go to Rio** (*maybe*)

I **'m going to go to Rio**
(*certainly*)



Josh: Hey, I heard you will visit Rio Janeiro on your vacation!

Alice: Yes, I will. Actually, I am going to travel to Rio next week.

Josh: Nice! Rio is a beautiful place, but it's very dangerous, isn't it?

Alice: No, it's not. I'm going to stay in Copacabana.

Josh: Oh I see. So, will you visit Christ The Redeemer?

Alice: Sure I will. It's one of the most beautiful places in Rio de Janeiro.

It's also very interesting, there are many surfers there and I love surfing.

Josh: Which hotel are you going to stay in?

Alice: I would like to stay in Copacabana Palace, but it is really expensive.

So I'm going to stay in a small hotel, much cheaper, but comfortable.

Josh: Right! Rio is pretty hot, what do you prefer, hot or cold weather?

Alice: I prefer hot weather, that's why I like traveling to Rio!

Josh: That's true. Have a good trip!



1 Read the text and answer the questions below :

1. Where will Alice go on her vacation?

_____.

2. When is Alice going to visit Rio?

_____.

3. What will Alice visit in Rio?

_____.

4. Which hotel is she staying in?

_____.

5. Why does Alice like traveling to Rio?

_____.

Immediate Future

We use **be+going to** when we're referring to planned future.

I'm going to fix my car tomorrow (I have enough money to do that)

Where are you going to go?

I am going to visit / go...



2

Complete the sentences with be + going to:

1. I _____ next week. (travel)
2. They _____ us next weekend. (visit)
3. Lisa _____ to Bob's house tonight . (not go)
4. We _____ to Toronto. (drive)
5. Marcy _____ out tonight. (eat)
6. Josh _____ for us after the show. (wait)
7. We _____ up early tomorrow morning. (get)
8. What _____ you _____ for dinner? (do)
9. When _____ you _____ to the rock concert? (go)

3

What are these people going to do? Ask your partner.



1

1- *What is he going to do?*

He is going to watch TV.



2

2- _____



3

3- _____



4

4- _____



5

5- _____

4

Complete the sentences with the words in the box:

will	won't	won't	because
because	am going to	going to	

- A: Let's go to the concert on Saturday!
B: Good idea. I _____ buy the tickets.
- A: Why are you buying that paint?
B: _____ I _____ paint my room.
- A: I _____ eat this salad.
B: Why not?
A: _____ there's avocado in it and I hate it.
- A: Why don't we invite Anna?
B: She _____ come because she's _____
to cook dinner for her parents on Friday.

Why and because

Which city do you prefer? São Paulo or Rio?
Why?

I prefer Rio **because**
I love beaches and hot
weather.



5

Complete the sentences with the right form of the verb (Will or be going to)

- Jane (have) _____ a baby in the summer.
- Bye for now. Perhaps I (see) _____ you later.
- Next summer I (stay) _____ with my relatives in New York
- I don't know my plans for the weekend. What (you/do) _____?
- Jim's tired, so he (go) _____ to bed early.
- Helen (move) _____ to London next year.

6

What are you going to do...

- tomorrow? _____
- next weekend? _____
- next month? _____
- next holiday? _____
- next vacation? _____

Dialogue



Mary: Hey Greg! What's up?

Greg: I'm ok. And you?

Mary: I'm great! I'm really excited ! I'm going to travel this weekend.

Greg: That's so nice! Where are you going?

Mary: I'm going to Madrid! It will be so amazing!

Greg: Europe Rocks! Will you visit Barcelona, too?

Mary: No, I won't. It'll get more expensive, and I don't have that much money to spend.

Greg: Don't you think Barcelona is better than Madrid.

Mary: Do you?

Greg: Yes, Barcelona is smaller and also cooler. I like cold weather. Besides that, you can visit Sagrada Familia, the most beautiful church of Spain.

Mary: But Madrid is more interesting , there are more places to visit . I love meeting new people, and Barcelona is less busy than Madrid nightlife.

Greg: That's true. To be honest, they are both good cities. Madrid is as beautiful as Barcelona, but I'm a Barcelona's fan, so... You know... But you will love it! You won't regret it.

Comparative

We use **er+than** in short adjectives:

*Mike is **younger** than his brother*

We use **more** before long adjectives:

*She is **more** beautiful **than** her boss.*



1



and number the places below:

() Mount Everest

() Beach

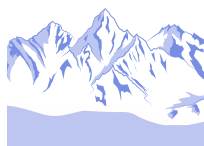
() Japan



() China

() Antarctica

() Paris



Compare these things using adjectives in parentheses:

1. a car / a bicycle (fast) A car is faster than a bicycle
2. a turtle / a leopard (slow) _____
3. a dog / a cat (dangerous) _____
4. English / Portuguese (easy) _____
5. Tocantins / Pernambuco (big) _____
6. Tomato / lettuce (expensive) _____
7. Lucy / Milly (friendly) _____
8. Guacamole / Sushi (exotic) _____
9. Portugal / Canada (old) _____
10. This building / that one (small) _____
11. China / Japan (populated) _____
12. Everest Mount / Kilimanjaro Mount (high) _____
13. Amanda / Lynn (pretty) _____
14. This couch / this chair (uncomfortable) _____
15. This book / that book (interesting) _____
16. Hugo / Frank (intelligent) _____

Superlative

We use **the+est** in short adjectives:

Mike is the **youngest** of my family

We use **the most** before long adjectives:

She is **the most beautiful** woman in the world.



It's a dark night.

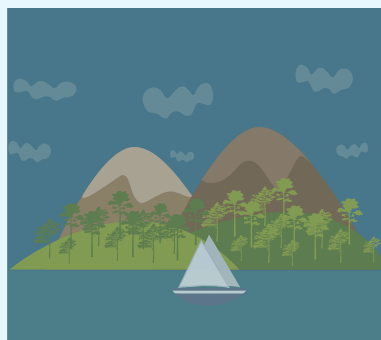
Today is darker than yesterday.

Today is the darkest night of the year

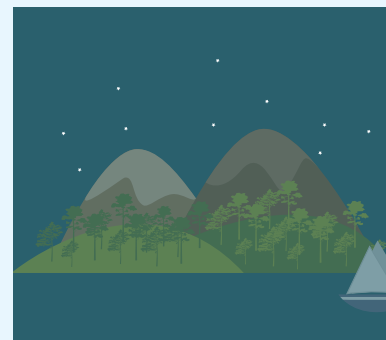
Dark



Darker



Darkest





My friend Harry

There is a new student in my class. His name is Harry. He is the shortest boy in the school and he looks younger than he is. He is 27 years old and I like him. He is from New York, one of the most important cities in the US, but now he lives here in Fortaleza.

Fortaleza is also one of the most beautiful and hottest cities in Brazil. Sometimes he misses his hometown, but most of the times he enjoys Fortaleza more than New York. In his free time he likes swimming at the beach, eating shrimps, surfing on the weekends and riding his bike along the beach. But he misses the musicals and New York busy lifestyle. Fortaleza is much calmer than New York and there are fewer people in the city downtown.

There are lots of tourists in both cities, but New York is a better place to find more interesting job opportunities. In New York, there are some of the highest buildings and skyscrapers in the world. He is getting used to a simpler and cheaper lifestyle that Fortaleza can provide him. He loves the weather here in Brazil, because it is much warmer than in New York, especially in winter.

1

Circle the comparative adjectives and underline the superlative adjectives.

2

Answer the questions according to the text:

1. Which city is calmer? _____

2. Which city is colder in winter? _____

3. What does Harry like doing in his free time? _____

4. Which place is better to get a job? _____

5. Does Fortaleza have the highest skyscrapers? _____

6. Does New York have fewer people than Fortaleza? _____

7. Which city does Harry prefer? Why? _____

3

Complete using the superlative adjectives:

1. This table is _____ in the store (expensive).
2. This is _____ cellphone on the market (small).
3. This is _____ man in the class (old).
4. Lisa is _____ girl in the school band. (tall)
5. Pelé is _____ soccer player of all times. (famous)
6. Louvre is _____ museum of the world. (modern)
7. The yard is _____ part of the house. (dirty)
8. The bananas are _____ fruit in Brazil (cheap)
9. Guacamole is one of _____ food in the world. (awkward)

4

Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. Today is the _____ day of this year. (cold)
2. John is a _____ musician than Tom. (good)
3. This is the _____ way to do it (easy)
4. Mara is the _____ girl I know. (lucky)
5. Brian is _____ than Lucas. (short)
6. The Ferrari is the _____ car in the world. (fast)
7. Sonia is _____ than her sister. (boring)
8. California is one of the _____ states of the U.S.A. (interesting)

5

Underline the correct alternative:

1. Rachel is (more happy/ the happiest / happier) girl in class today.
2. Mike wants to buy (good / the best / the better) book of the bookstore.
3. Do you know which is (more high / higher / the highest) mountain in the world?
4. Who is (nicer / the nicest / the more nice) person in your class?
5. Richard is (the most rich / the more rich / the richest) businessman in town.



Which city do you prefer?

New York and Paris are the most visited cities in the world. They are very different though. If you are looking for nightlife, coffee houses, food from all over the world and the most famous musicals, New York is the right place for you. It is also one of the busiest cities in the world and one of the most expensive cities to live in. The most famous tourist attraction is the Lady Liberty Statue.



On the other hand, Paris is one of the most sophisticated cities in the world and it is also a good destination for honeymoons. There are many fancy restaurants, and several beautiful places to see. The most famous tourist attraction is the Eiffel Tower, which is much higher than the Lady Liberty Statue.

1

Read the text again and circle the superlative cases.

2

Let's talk.

*Which city do you prefer? Why?
Where do you like going on your vacation.
Is there anywhere you hate traveling to? Why?
How often do you travel?
Do you travel alone?*

3

Complete with : Something, Anything or Nothing

1. I think he should buy _____ for the party.
2. I don't want _____ at all.
3. There isn't _____ serious with him.
4. There's _____ else to say about it.
5. There is always _____ wrong. I don't understand.
6. Is there _____ else you want?

*I love **everything** a little spicy.*

*I know **somebody** who can help you*

*I can't go **anywhere** hot.*



4 Complete with : Somebody, Anybody or Nobody

1. Do you hear it? _____ is ringing.
2. Is there _____ out there?
3. It is so dark here! I can see _____ in front of us.
4. If _____ comes, he will give you a call.
5. Hello! Is _____ here?
6. It's empty. there is _____ in the room.
7. Are you waiting for _____?
8. Don't be afraid there is _____ there.

5 Complete with:

**any | anywhere | anybody | anything | some |
somewhere | somebody | something**

1. I don't know _____ who likes snow, but I know _____ who loves the sun.
2. I don't have _____ to do today because it's raining.
3. Listen! He's trying to tell you _____ about the weather.
4. I didn't buy _____ winter clothes this year.
5. We need to buy _____ bathing suit to go to the beach.
6. The weather forecast is always right for _____ in the country.
7. Can you think of _____ to ski?

	People	Things	Places
some-	someone somebody	something	somewhere
any-	anyone anybody	anything	anywhere
no-	no one nobody	nothing	nowhere
every-	everyone everybody	everything	everywhere



At a party!

Liz: Hi girls! Good to see you here!

Jen: Hi Liz, same here! Long time no see!

Liz: Great party huh!

Anne: It's awesome! Hahaha

Liz: It's noisy here, let's go to the balcony!

Much better, now we can chat! Wow Jen, what a beautiful long blonde hair. It's longer than the last time I saw you!

Jen: Thank you, Liz, you look gorgeous in this dress. It's a fancy long black silk dress! And your short red hair looks amazing on you!

Liz: Thanks, and Anne, you look tired today, what happened? Are you ok?

Anne: Oh Liz, I am tired, I work a lot during the week, so on the weekends I am exhausted!

Jen: It doesn't matter, you look tired, but you also look great in this outfit, and your blue eyes are so sparkling, your shoulder length brown hair is so beautiful! You are wearing a short black skirt and a fancy yellow blouse!

Liz: Not to mention your high heel shoes! They are just wonderful!



1 Match:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Dress | 14. Jeans |
| 2. Shirt | 15. Suit |
| 3. Skirt | 16. Tie |
| 4. T-shirt | 17. Watch |
| 5. Jacket | 18. Socks |
| 6. Boots | 19. Bag |
| 7. Shoes | 20. Sneakers |
| 8. Belt | 21. Scarf |
| 9. Hat | 22. Pajamas |
| 10. Shorts | 23. Wallet |
| 11. Flip-flop | 24. Sunglasses |
| 12. Gloves | 25. High heels |
| 13. Pants | |



2

Find fourteen different kinds of clothes and accessories.

<i>Earrings</i>	

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

3

Complete the sentences with the words below:

gorgeous / great / awkward / ok / weird / formal.

A: Look at you! What are you wearing, man?

B: I'm wearing a suit.

A: Do you like wearing suits?

B: No, I don't. I look _____ in formal clothes. I like wearing t-shirts and jeans.

A: So, Why are you wearing _____ clothes?

B: Because I have a meeting today. I don't like them. I feel _____.

A: They look _____ on you. Is it yours?

B: No, it's not mine, it's my father's. It's too old, but it's _____.

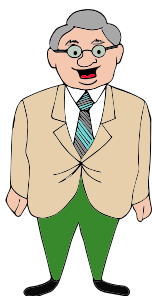
A: Hey, check it out, look at Rachel. She looks _____ in that dress!

4

Listen



and number the pictures :



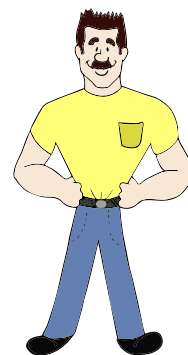
Bob



Elizabeth



Diane



Peter

Write the sentences using the adjectives in the right order:

1. I want to marry that **tall / American / handsome** guy.

2. They'll buy **an / modern / black / astonishing** computer for their son.

3. This **mouth-watering / homemade** birthday cake is the best cake I've ever eaten.

4. We say a **huge / blue / beautiful** sailing boat.

5. Mom needs **a round / new / roasting** tin to make the turkey.

6. I think I'll go to that **wooden / cozy** little cottage in the woods to relax a little.

7. Is really a **fast / German / used** car the best option for our 18-year-old?

8. Danny forgot to take his **comfortable / sleeping / brand new** bag to the camp.

9. My **Italian / gorgeous / woolen** sweater was stolen from my backpack.

10. Margaret prefers to wear her **Italian / red / leather** high heels with her new dress.

11. The girls want a **heart-shaped / Cinderella / pink** lamp for their bedroom.

12. Those **shallow / rich / Miami** Beach girls only think about **shiny / expensive** sports cars.

13. They didn't find the **marble / square / antique** table they wanted for their new dining room.

14. I'm never coming back to this **freezing / boring / small** town.

15. **An / beef / hot / appetizing** stew is all I need on this **depressing / cold** day.

16. I was told they want to hire **foreign / self-confident / young** people.



Everyday Clothes

I have two teenage children who love shopping for clothes. They go to the mall with their friends every Saturday.

On school days, my son, Stan, likes to wear blue jeans and T-shirts. He only wears a suit on formal occasions like weddings or funerals. He feels comfortable wearing a jacket but not a tie. My daughter, Lily, likes to wear tight pants. She wears a dress or a skirt and a blouse for parties or dinners. She doesn't feel comfortable in high heeled shoes and she loves wearing casual and sporty clothes. When Lily visited her aunt in Texas, she bought cowboy boots, tight blue jeans and a cowboy hat.

In winter, my children wear coats, hats and gloves on cold days. When they go skiing, they put on toques and mittens. Mittens are warmer than gloves. My son doesn't like rainy days because he has to wear a raincoat and carry an umbrella. My daughter loves to wear the scarf that I bought for her Birthday.

In the summer, Lily and Stan usually wear shorts, tank tops and sandals to the beach. Sometimes on weekends, we go walking in the mountains so they wear hiking boots and thick woolen socks to protect their feet and toes.

Last Saturday, my children came home with a bag of clothes each. My son bought two sweaters, and a pair of leather shoes. My daughter bought a black belt to wear with her blue dress, a pair of grey pants and a matching jacket. She also bought a green blouse. My children have no problem spending money. They think money grows on trees!

http://esldivlabs.vcc.ca/elsa/instructor_web_exercises/vocabulary/Everyday_Clothes_Reading_Passage_Quiz.htm

Reading comprehension:

1. How often do her children go to the Mall?

2. What does Stan like to wear on school days?

3. When does Stan wear suit?

4. What does Lily wear for parties or dinners?

5. What do her children wear in winter?

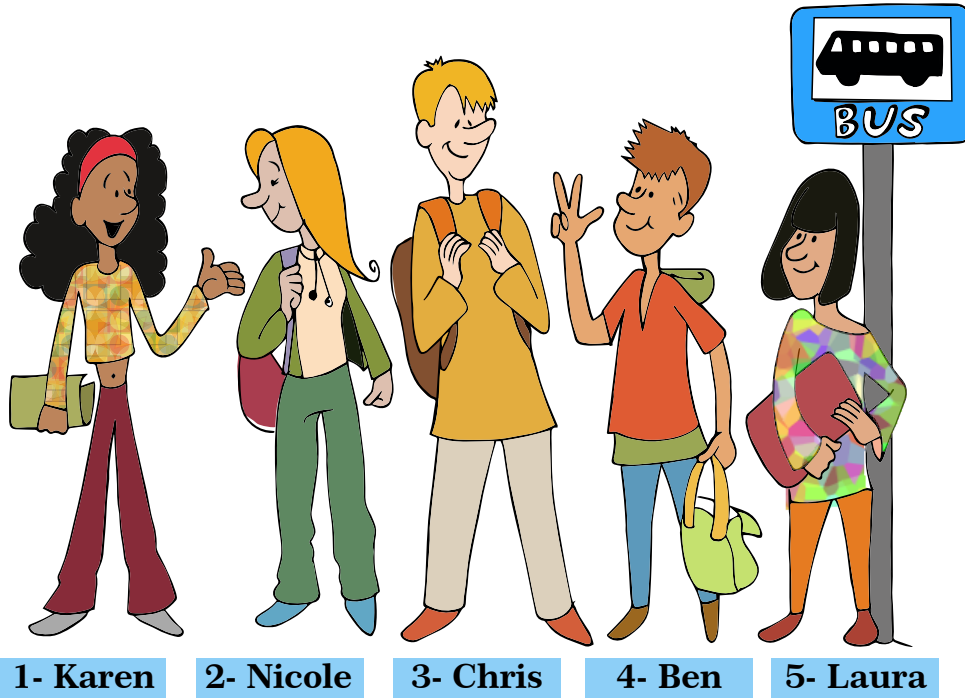
7. What do Stan and Lily usually wear in summer?

About yourself:

8. How much do you usually spend on clothes?

9. What are you wearing now?

Look at the picture below and describe them:



1. What does Karen look like?

2. What does Nicole look like?

3. What does Chris look like?

4. What does Ben look like?

5. What does Laura look like?

Look at the picture below and describe:

A row of seven stylized female figures, each wearing a different outfit. From left to right: 1. A woman with long red hair in a yellow tank top, grey leggings, and red sandals, carrying a brown shoulder bag. 2. A woman with short red hair in a pink long-sleeved top, dark brown pants, and black boots. 3. A woman with blonde hair in a purple top and brown skirt, carrying a black shoulder bag. 4. A woman with short brown hair in a purple dress, tan leggings, and brown boots, carrying a brown shoulder bag. 5. A woman with short red hair in a pink and purple striped top, black skirt, and brown boots with red socks. 6. A woman with blonde hair in a light blue top, green skirt, and red shoes, carrying a black shoulder bag. 7. A woman with short brown hair in a pink top, brown skirt, and brown boots, carrying a yellow shoulder bag.

[illegible]

Put the sentences in order :

5. Karen has / straight / a short / green eyes / brown / hair and /.



Read this text, talk to your partner and find the equivalent idioms in Portuguese:

Last week, I explained some English expressions about clothes. Everything I told you was true. I did not **talk through my hat** or say something without knowing the facts.

Everyone knows there are many English expressions about clothes. There is no need to keep it a secret, or **keep it under your hat**. In fact, if I keep talking, soon enough you will start to think I am **an old hat** about this - a real expert. Do not be fooled, though. My friends sometimes call me **a wolf in sheep's clothing**. This is someone who acts like a good person, but is really a bad person.

I'm not really a bad person. But I do love clothes. It is always fun to get dressed up. I look great in my best clothes. When I put them on, I feel decked out. You might say when I wear my best clothes, I am **dressed to the nines or dressed to the teeth**. In fact, my husband says I look **dressed to kill**. Of course, I would never kill anyone. But, there is something special about putting on clothes that are pleasing to the eye.

My best clothes are not modern or fashionable. Maybe someday they will come into fashion. But I really do not care. They certainly look better on me than my **birthday suit**. Did you know that everyone has a birthday suit? You wear it when you are wearing no clothes at all. Babies are born wearing their birthday suits.

I am very careful with my clothes. I handle them with **kid gloves**. I try not to get them dirty or torn. Most of my clothes **fit like a glove**. They fit perfectly. But when I eat too much, I feel like **my clothes might burst at the seams**. My clothes feel too restrictive and tight.

Some of the clothes I like best are **hand-me-downs**. My older sister gave them to me when she no longer wanted them. Hand-me-downs are great because clothes often cost too much money. I live **on a shoestring**. I have a very small budget and little money to spend on clothes. However, my sister has a lot of money to spend on clothes. Maybe someday **the shoe will be on the other foot**. The opposite will be true. I will have a lot of money to buy clothes and my sister will get hand-me-downs from me.

I admit I dream of being rich. I dream that someday I will be able to live like a rich person. I will know what it is like **to walk in another person's shoes**. Some of my friends got rich by **riding someone else's coat tails**. They are successful today as a result of someone else being successful. But, I believe you should never criticize others for something you would do yourself. What is said about someone else can also be said about you. Remember, **if the shoe fits**, wear it.

<http://learningenglish.voanews.com/content/words-and-theirstoriesclothingexpressionspartone128099963/118819.html>

- 1 Now, read the text again, and underline the pronouns. Read the expressions in bold and find an equivalent expression in Portuguese:

Possessive Pronouns

Is it yours? – No, It's not mine, it's my father's.

I	Mine
You	Yours
He	His
She	Hers
It	Its
We	Ours
You	Yours
They	Theirs



- 2 Complete with the right possessive pronoun:

1. Robert went to his hotel and his friends went to _____.
2. I always travel by plane with my dog. Do you travel with _____?
3. My blouse is black. _____ is red.
4. I'm going to shine my shoes. Sergio will shine _____.
5. His bag is purple. _____ is blue.
6. We have our own clothes, and they have _____.

- 3 Replace the underlined words for the right pronoun:

- a. The teacher always gives the students homework. (me / them / you)

- b. I am reading the book to my little sister. (her / us / him)

- c. The boys are riding their bikes. (they / them / her)

- d. My father is writing a letter to John. (me / her / him)

- e. Sally is going to visit Anne. (her / him / me)

- f. Open the window, please. (it / them / us)

- g. Can you tell the people the way to the airport, please? (you / them / us)

Complete the sentences using the correct object pronouns:

Me / You / Him / Her / Them / Us

1. This is Jack. He's my brother. I don't think you have met _____.
2. This is Angela. She's my sister. Have you met _____ before?
3. Talk to a friend. Ask _____ to help you.
4. You could go to a doctor. He might help _____.
5. Can you help _____ please?
6. I can see _____.
7. She doesn't like _____.
8. I saw _____ in town today.
9. We saw _____ in town yesterday, but they didn't see _____.
10. Give it to _____.
11. Don't take it from _____.
12. I'll speak to _____.

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves





Made by ourselves

Kim: Hey Lucy! What a beautiful cake!

Lucy: Do you like it? I myself made it.

Kim: Wow! And what about this apple pie? It smells good! Did you make it by yourself?

Lucy: No, I didn't, Karen made it by herself. And while she was making it she cut herself with the knife!

Kim: Poor her, but it looks delicious!

5

Fill in these sentences with:

**myself / yourself / herself /
himself / itself / ourselves /
yourselves and themselves**

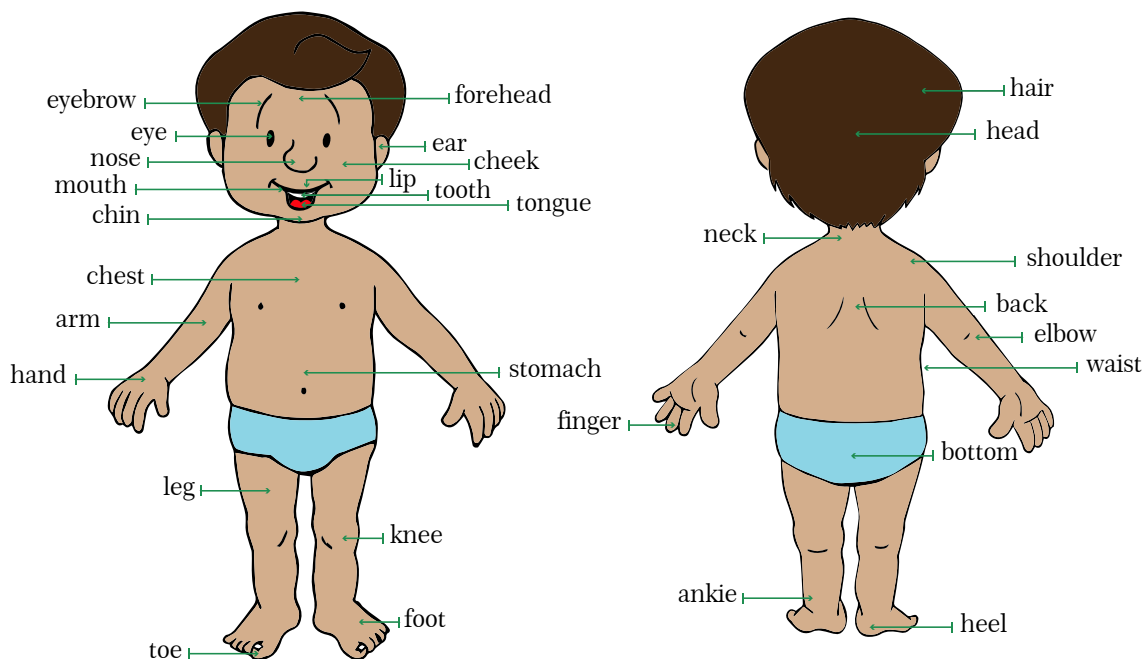
1. Every time I'm chopping some meat I cut _____ with the knife.
2. When Pete shaves _____ he always hurts _____ with the razor.
3. Peter is very lazy. He always copies his friend's homework and never does it by _____.
4. The children can decorate the Christmas tree by _____.
5. Julie is always looking at _____ in the mirror.
6. If you can't do this exercise by _____, ask the teacher for help.
7. The cat cleans _____ with its tongue.
8. Don't help us, Dad! Jim and I can wash the car all by _____.
9. You are five years old, Danny. You have to comb your hair by _____ now.
10. Hi, Martin! Hi, Rebeca! Please, come in and make _____ at home.

6

Choose the correct pronouns.

1. My mom cut _____ (her / herself / she) with the knife when she was cooking dinner.
2. She talked to _____ (herself / he / him) on the phone, _____ (he / him / she) told _____ (she / herself / her) that at that moment he was shaving _____ (him / himself / her).
3. We do _____ (ours / us / our) homework carefully, they never do _____ (their / theirs / themselves).
4. My grandpa talks to _____ (himself / him / he) all the time, he tells _____ (we / us / ours) many stories about _____ (he / his / mine) life.
5. The baby hurt _____ (himself / herself / itself) with _____ (her / its / his) toy.

My body



1

Complete the sentences and the diagram with words from the box:

fingers	feet	nose	tooth	mouth
neck	belly	shoulders	eyes	head

1. My _____ aches when I don't sleep well.
2. That guy has a big _____.
3. Cross your _____. Everything is going to be right.
4. Brush your teeth to prevent _____ decay.
5. Kitty's shoes are small because her _____ are tiny.
6. Open your _____ and look up at the sky.
7. Open your _____. Let me see your throat.
8. Relax your _____.
9. The head is above the _____.
10. The _____ is below the chest.



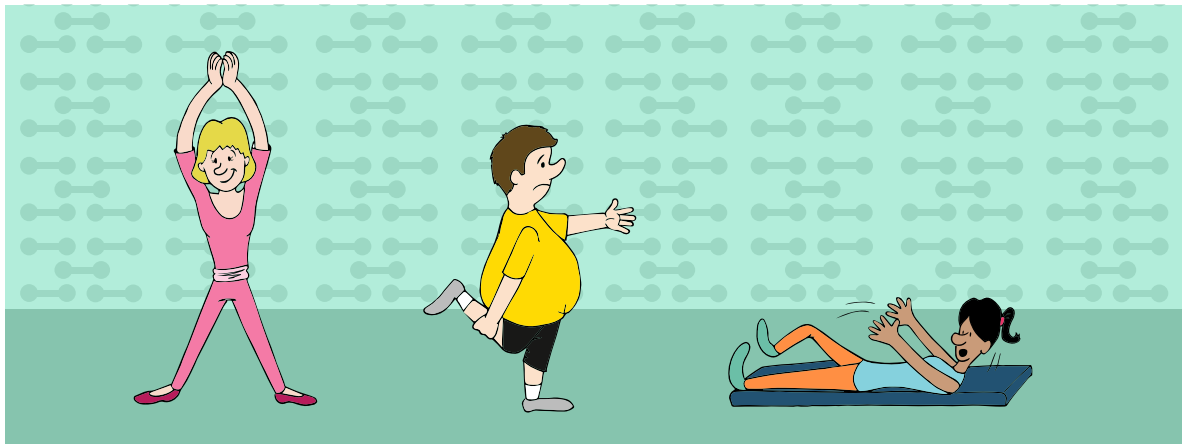
Lisa likes exercising

Lisa goes to the gym every Thursday. She likes group fitness classes and her favorite is aerobics. It's always such a good workout and the instructor is full of energy. She stretches her arms up and puts her hands together.

It's a different story for Eric. His belly is too fat and he wants to lose some weight. The problem is that he hates exercising! Bridget has trouble too. She can't bring her legs to her chest.

By the end of the class, everyone is out of breath. When the class is over, everybody is exhausted and hungry.

<https://english.lingolia.com/en/vocabulary/body/parts-1/text> <adapted>



1

Read the text and answer the questions below:

1. When does Lisa go to the gym?

2. What is Lisa's favorite class?

3. Does Eric like exercising?

4. What can't Bridgette do?

5. How is everybody when the class is over?



On the phone...

Alice: Cough, cough, cough...! Hello, who's speaking?

Rick: Alice, it's me Rick, what's the matter? Are you sick?

Alice: I'm not feeling well today! I have a bad headache, my nose is running and I'm coughing all the time.

Rick: Oh, I feel bad for you!

Alice: ATCHOO! Ah and I forgot to tell you that I am also sneezing!

Rick: I won't bother you, go to a doctor and get some rest!

Alice: I will. Rick, can you do me a favor?

Rick: Sure, how can I help you?

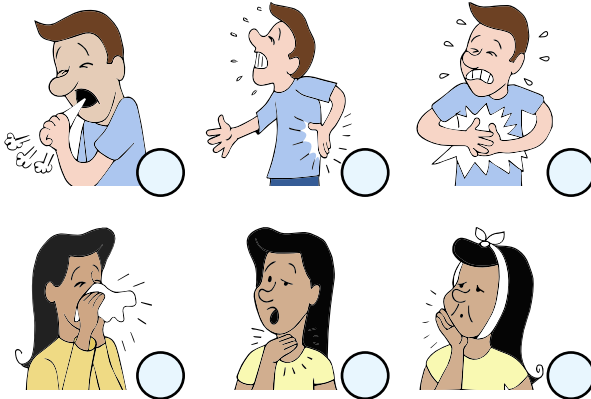
Alice: Call the girls and tell them I can't go out with them tonight.

Rick: Ok, I will. Get better soon. Call me later, ok! BYE!

Alice: Thanks Rick, bye!

1

Write and number the health problems:



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

2

Match the right advice:

I feel sick.

Hurry up.

I'm hungry.

Take some medicine.

I have a headache.

Eat some food.

I'm late.

Go to hospital.

Imperatives

We use imperatives to give commands and suggestions.

**Go home.
Do your homework.
Brush your teeth.
Take a shower.
Think about it.
Have an aspirin.**



3

Look at these health problems. Then choose the best advice for them:
Use the help box if necessary.

Take some ...	See a	Why don't you
1. I have a stomachache	1. _____	
2. I have a cold	2. _____	
3. I have a toothache	3. _____	
4. I have a backache	4. _____	
5. I have muscle cramps	5. _____	
6. I'm stressful	6. _____	

4

Match the sentences with the best advice:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) Today I feel very sick and weak. | _____ Don't go for a walk and exercise. |
| b) I have a toothache. | _____ Wear sunscreen. |
| c) I have an earache. | _____ Don't drink coffee before going to bed. |
| d) I need lots of energy in the morning. | _____ Don't eat much sugar and go to the dentist. |
| e) I think I have insomnia. | _____ Have a healthy breakfast. |
| f) Today is very sunny. | _____ Don't listen to loud music. |

5

Circle the best word:

Hi, Julie. What's the matter with you?

() That's interesting

() I feel awful. I have a headache.

Hello Josh, how are you feeling today?

() I'm terrible. I have an earache.

() I'm glad to hear that.

I have a sore throat. Any suggestion?

() Call an ambulance.

() Drink lots of liquids these days.

I can't sleep at night. Any advice ?

() Oh, really?

() Don't drink too much coffee.

I'm very sick and I think I have the flu.

() See a dentist

() Take some aspirin and rest .

6

Circle the best word for the questions below:

1. What's the matter / feeling with you?

I'm feeling horrible today.

2. Do you have a flu / the flu?

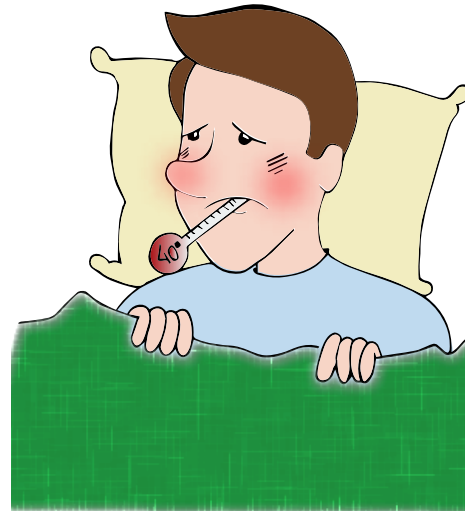
No, I think it's just a cold.

3. I think I have a / an / some cough. Any suggestions?

Drink lots of liquids and no ice tea today.

4. What's wrong ? Why are you so fine / tired ?

I can't sleep at night. I feel fantastic / exhausted



7

Give the imperative form to these sentences using the verbs below

Lend / Give / Open / Call / Turn / Buy / Take / Do / Go / Be

a. _____ the door please.

f. Please, _____ this to Tom.

b. _____ him in the morning.

g. _____ an aspirin.

c. _____ on the light.

h. _____ your homework.

d. _____ a newspaper.

i. _____ home.

e. _____ me a pencil.

j. _____ careful.

Now change the sentences **a. b. c. g. and i.** to the negative form.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

8

Ask your partner :

How often do you...	Often	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never
1. get a headache				
2. get a toothache				
3. get a stomachache				
4. get a cold				
5. stay up late				
6. feel healthy and with lots of energy				

9



to some people describing how they feel and then number the phrases 1 to 8.

_____ a cold

_____ a headache

_____ a sore foot

_____ a sore finger

_____ a toothache

_____ a fever

_____ a sore throat

_____ a backache

10

Put the sentences in order:

_____ Hi, Greg. I'm not so good. I feel awful.

_____ I have a terrible stomachache.

_____ Sure I will. Thanks a lot for the advice Greg.

_____ Well, why don't you take some antacids.

_____ What's wrong?

_____ Bye Sophie. I hope you get better soon.

_____ Hi, Sophie. What's up?



Dialogue



- Liz:** Hi, Rick, what's up?
- Rick:** Hi, Liz, I'm fine, but also worried!
- Liz:** Why? What's the matter?
- Rick:** I didn't study for the test, I went to the beach on the weekend, so...
- Liz:** That's bad, I studied a lot, I spent the whole weekend studying. I did all the exercises the teacher asked, I searched on the net, and I wrote a summary about the subject.
- Rick:** Oh, shame on me! Liz, can I sit beside you? Can you help me?
- Liz:** I can help you lending my summary, you can have a look. I'm pretty sure you will remember what the teacher said!
- Rick:** I appreciate that, it may help, but I used to have a good memory, now I don't have it anymore! I used to be very good at Geography, actually, I used to be a better student! What a shame!
- Liz:** And I used to have a lousy memory, that's why I study more now! Last year I didn't study a lot, so I had a bad time, that situation made me change!
- Rick:** Thanks Liz, let's see what will happen. I will never do this anymore!

Time expressions in the past.

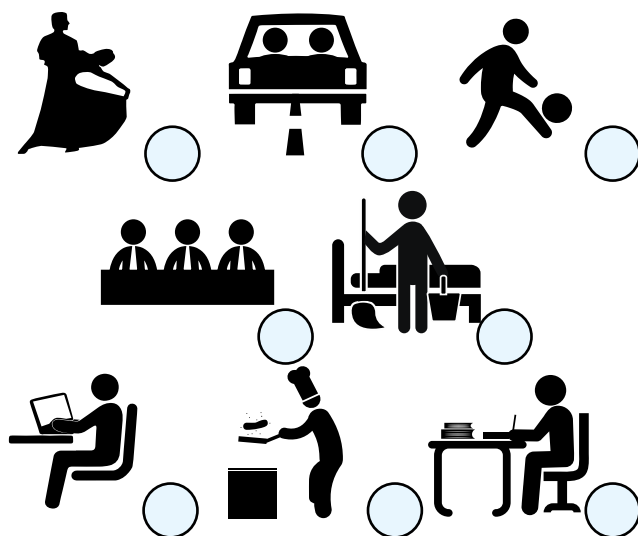
Yesterday
Last night
Last week
Last weekend
Last month
Last year
Last vacation



1

Put the sentences in order:

1. They danced last night.
2. He studied math last week.
3. They worked yesterday.
4. She cleaned her bedroom.
5. I played sports last vacation.
6. He stayed home and he used the computer last night.
7. They traveled by car all over the USA.
8. I cooked last night.



2

Fill in the dialogue using the words from the box:

played / cooked / watched / helped / did / stayed
did / studied / didn't / talked / washed / enjoyed

Greg: Hi, Maggie. _____ you have a nice weekend?

Maggie: Yes, I _____. How about you?

Greg: Unfortunately, I _____. I _____ home all weekend. I _____ my mom to clean up the house and I _____ for a history test. And you?

Maggie: My sister and I _____ our favorite sitcom on TV, we _____ a lot about music and movies.

Later on, I _____ some spaghetti and she _____ the dishes. After midnight, we _____ video game, and we _____ a lot of girl stuff.

Greg: That's really nice!

Maggie: I hope you have a good test tomorrow!

3

Listen



to the dialogue then mark True or False:

Liz didn't like the movie. ()

Jim traveled to the beach last weekend. ()

Liz watched a cartoon movie. ()

Jim stayed home on Saturday morning. ()

Liz stayed home with her family. ()

4

Unscramble the sentences

a) didn't / he / pictures / yesterday / take.

b) TV / boys / watched / a / cartoon / the.

c) like / Julie / the / didn't / movie.

d) you / what / do / did / yesterday?

e) museum / did / visit / Carol / a / week / last?

f) Friday / call / didn't / me / my friend / last / Charlie.

5

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the past:

1. Carol _____ (not / dance) Friday night.
2. Jerry _____ (wash) his father's car yesterday.
3. What did you _____ (do) last week?
4. Last weekend, we _____ (work) a lot at the airport. It was crowded !
5. John _____ (clean) the kitchen last Tuesday.
6. Yesterday, my parents and I _____ (walk) to the mall and there we
_____ (shop) a lot of new clothes.
7. My friends _____ (not / visit) their parents.
8. Katie, did you _____ (brush) your teeth?
9. Last Saturday, I _____ (call) my sister to tell the news.
10. Did you _____ (work) last holiday?

6

Change into the interrogative sentences:

1. She watched a sci-fi movie with her friends.

2. He cooked a delicious food for dinner last night.

3. I listened to rock songs yesterday.

4. We played new soccer games last month.

5. They worked hard on that new project.

7

Change into the negative sentences:

1. I talked on the phone with my relatives last Saturday.

2. I enjoyed the party a lot.

3. I studied a lot last Friday.

4. Cassidy shopped many pairs of shoes.

5. Mary arrived late last class.

8

Complete the text with the regular verbs from the box:

arrive / enjoy / prepare / invite / do / decide / finish / start

Last Saturday, Charlie and Claire _____ to throw a party. They _____ some close friends to come to their house. At 10.00 a.m. Mary and Jerry _____ to help them. At 11.00 a.m. they _____ the sandwiches. The Party _____ at 3.00 p.m. At 4 p.m. all the juice and the food _____. At 5 p.m. they _____ a video game competition, and everybody _____ the party a lot.

9

Do the wordsearch:

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

Now, list the verbs:

Do _____
 Have _____
 Eat _____
 Go _____
 See _____
 Sleep _____
 Meet _____
 Read _____
 Take _____
 Get _____
 Wake _____
 Bring _____
 Buy _____
 Drink _____
 Give _____
 Leave _____
 Speak _____
 Spend _____
 Write _____

10

Read then circle the correct alternative:

Ethan: Hi, there. How's everything?

Claire: Just fine. How about you?

Ethan: Great. How (was / were) your weekend?

Claire: It (was / were) not very exciting. I (stayed / staied) home on Saturday and I (go / goed / went) to my grandma's house on Sunday. How about your weekend? What did you do?

Ethan: I (didn't / wasn't / weren't) do much. I (have / had / haved) a terrible headache Saturday night and I (had / have) to go to the dentist . And then, I had to help my mom to prepare a birthday party to my sister.

Claire: Oh, really? I see, she turned six, right?

Ethan: No, Claire. She (was/ were) born a decade ago.

Claire: Really? Gosh! Last time I (see / saw) her she (was/ were) a baby...

11



Listen

These people are talking about their weekend. How was it?

Listen then check the alternative:

Mary

() fantastic () horrible () fine () awful

George

() exciting () horrible () boring () stressing

Gina

() awesome () awful () boring () stressing

Jason

() great () terrible () not very exciting () terrific



Listen

What did they really do on the weekend?

Listen again and write their names next to the sentences.

_____ went to beach and made new friends.

_____ stayed home, studied and cleaned the bedroom.

_____ went to a new Japanese restaurant with her friends.

_____ went to a soccer game with a couple of friends.

12

Pairwork – Ask your partner about his/her last weekend

1. What did you do last weekend? _____
2. Did you go out? _____
3. Did you eat out or did you stay home? _____
4. Did you watch any movie? _____
5. What movie did you see? _____
6. Did you like it? _____
7. Did you exercise or play any sport? _____
8. Did you get late? _____
9. Did you meet new people? _____
10. Did you read any books? _____
11. Did you work? _____

13

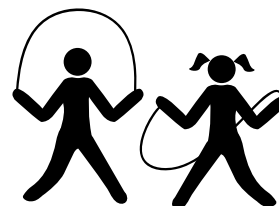
Write sentences about what these people did last weekend:



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



A Brazilian Idol

Ayrton Senna was born on March 21st, 1960 in São Paulo, Brazil. He was a famous car racer and won three world prizes. Over his 10-year period in Formula One he started in pole position 40% of the time and he was the winner in 25% of the races. Everybody loved Ayrton Senna, especially the kids.

In 1991, the Japanese editor Shueisha published a cartoon of him that became famous, and in 1994 they created the comic book “Senninha”.

He died on May 1st, 1994 in a sad accident during an important car race in Bologna, Italy.

https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayrton_Senna

When were you born?

I was born in 1985.

Where were you born?

I was born in Mexico



1

Answer the questions:

1. How old was Senna when he died ?

2. How did he die?

3. When did he die?

4. Where was he born?

5. How many world prizes did he win?

2

Complete with **was** / **wasn't** or **were** / **weren't**

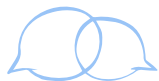
1. When _____ you born? I _____ born in 2001.
2. _____ you born in the US? No, I _____.
3. _____ you born in Brazil.
4. _____ your parents born in Brazil too? No, they _____. They _____ born in Argentina.
5. When _____ your mother born? My mom _____ born in 1954.
6. Who _____ your first teacher at school?
7. What city _____ you born in?
8. _____ your sister born in 1978? No, she _____. She _____ born in 1988.
9. How _____ your weekend Julie? It _____ excellent.

3

Circle the correct alternative:

1. My family and I **was** / **were** all born in Venezuela.
2. We **weren't** / **wasn't** born in the US. We moved to the US in 2004.
3. My brother and I **was** / **were** born in the city of Caracas.
4. My parents **were** / **was** born in the city of Maria Lucia.
5. My daughter Manuela **wasn't** / **weren't** born in Venezuela, she **was** / **were** born in Peru.

4



Pairwork – ask two classmates:

1. Who was your first teacher at school?
2. How was your first day at school?
3. What was your favorite subject at school?
4. Who was your favorite teacher at school?
5. Who was your best friend at school?

5

Unscramble the questions about last vacation.
Then answer them using your own information.

anywhere / did / you / go / ? / interesting

Question: _____

Answer: _____

did / you / get up / last night / time / ? / what

Question: _____

Answer: _____

summer / go / did / where / ? / you / last /

Question: _____

Answer: _____

meet / interesting / ? / any / you / did / people

Question: _____

Answer: _____

unusual / anything / you / did / buy / ?

Question: _____

Answer: _____

6

Let's fill in Carol's letter to her English teacher about an ordinary day.

Dear Teacher Jasmine,

Yesterday, I _____ (wake up) early and I
_____ (have) breakfast. Then I _____ (go) to the
university and there I _____ (have) a test.

After lunch, I _____ (take a shower)
and _____ (reply) to my e-mails. At 4:00 p.m.,
I _____ (watch) my favorite sitcom and I _____
(call) a friend.

After that, I _____ (help) my mom with dinner.
We _____ (have) spaghetti and pudding for dessert. It
_____ (to be) an ordinary day.

Carol

7

Write six things you did and six things you didn't do last week:

Things I did

Things I didn't

8

Read and answer the questions according to the text:

Sarah's last weekend

Sarah and her close friend Jessica met their friends right in front of the new Japanese restaurant and they had lunch together. Then, they had a delicious Japanese new dish. Later on, they went to the movies. There, they saw a very nice movie with their friends. They saw the Simpsons Movie and liked it a lot. It was a good day!

1. Where did Sarah and Jessica meet their friends?

2. What did they eat?

3. Where did they go after the restaurant?

4. What did they see in the movies?

9



to Jennifer talking about the day she had yesterday and check what she did:

1. () She woke up late.
2. () She took a shower very slowly.
3. () She had breakfast very fast.
4. () She left home very late.
5. () She took a bus.
6. () She had a meeting at work.
7. () She used a computer and wrote some reports.
8. () At night she saw a movie and went to bed late.

10

Match questions to the best answer:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a) Where did you go last summer? | () I traveled with my grandma. |
| b) How was your weekend? | () I had bread and some juice. |
| c) What did you do yesterday? | () I woke up at 7 a.m. this morning. |
| d) What TV program did you see ? | () Last summer, I went to a nice farm. |
| e) What did you have for breakfast? | () I saw my favorite sitcom. |
| f) What time did you wake up today? | () I traveled last July. |
| g) When did you travel? | () It was excellent. I loved everything there!! |
| h) How was the food? | () It was awesome. I went out with friends. |
| g) Who did you travel with? | () Nothing special. I stayed home. |

11

Complete the dialogue using the words from the box:

moved / I'm not / lived / wasn't / did / were / was / came

Josh: Are you from around here?

Sarah: No, _____. I'm from Brazil.

Josh: Oh, really? _____ you born in Brazil?

Sarah: No, actually I _____ born there. I _____ born in Portugal.

Josh: So, that's interesting. When _____ you move to Brazil?

Sarah: I _____ when I was a kid. My parents and I _____ there for ten years.

Josh: Wow! And when did you come to the US?

Sarah: We _____ here last week. I'm Sarah Silva. It's nice to meet you.

Josh: It's nice to meet you, too. I'm Josh Brown.

Dialogue



Alex: Mom, the teacher gave us a school assignment to ask our parents about their childhood, so I'll interview you!

Mom: Sure Alex, I was born in 1980, my childhood was in the 90s, what else do you wanna to know?

Alex: What did you use to do to have fun with your friends?

Mom: That's easy, we used to play with many toys, we used to play videogames, Atari, wow, it was really fun, we also used to ride a bike.

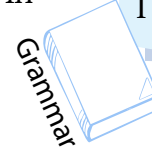
Alex: Cool. What did boys and girls use to play?

Mom: The boys used to fly a kite and the girls used to play with Barbie dolls.

Alex: Thanks mom!

Used to
Did you **use to** play hide and seek?
Yes, I **used to**.

When I was a child I **used to** fly a kite.
I **didn't use to** ride a bike.



1 When I was a child I used to...

- draw pictures
- fly a kite
- go to the beach
- collect toys
- play with toys
- ride a bike
- eat a lot
- read books
- go to the countryside
- play sports

Hobbies

Places

Habbits

Now, choose three pieces of information about your childhood memories and write them down. (follow the example)

Example: *When I was a child I used to ride a bike.*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

2 Pairwork – Ask two classmates these questions below:

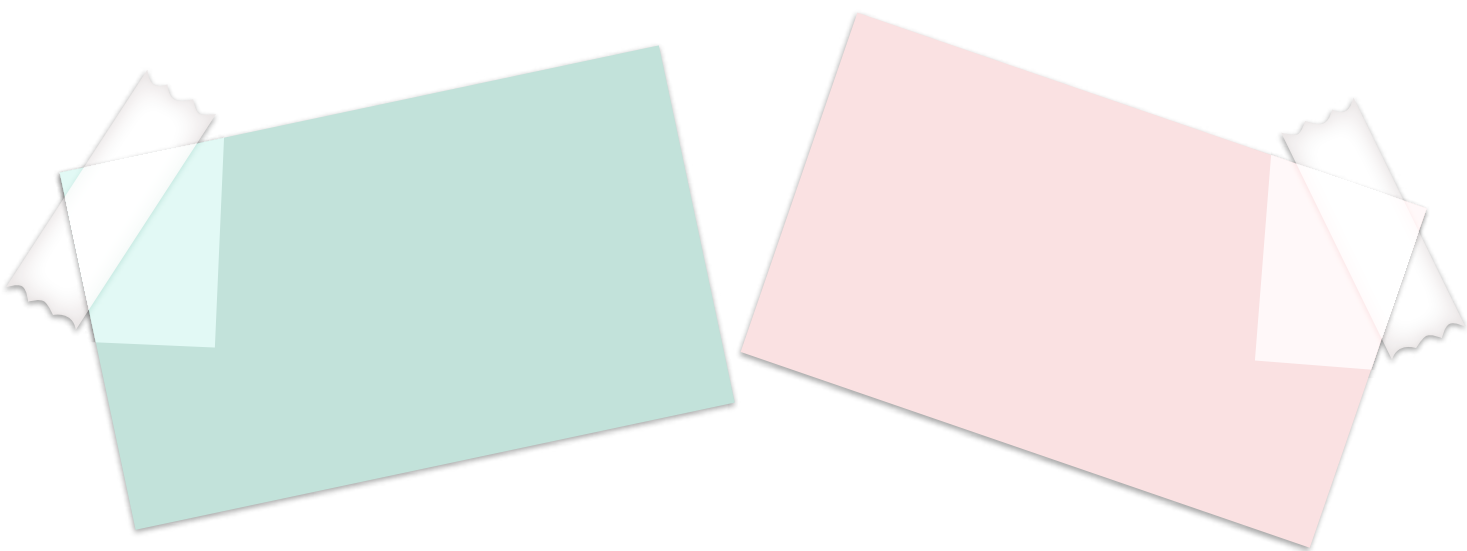
When you were twelve...

1. Did you use to hang out with your friends?
2. Did you use to have a pet? What pet?
3. Did you use to play games in the school? What games?
4. Did you use to eat a lot of candies? What was your favorite candy?
5. Did you use to watch cartoons? What was your favorite one?
6. Did you use to have a nickname? What was it?
7. Did you use to watch “Chaves”? Did you like it?
8. Did you use to read comics? What else did you use to read?

3 Complete these statements with your own information:

1. When I was a child I used to _____
2. In elementary school, I used to _____
3. When I was a kid I used to play _____
4. I didn't use to _____
5. After school my best friend and I used to _____
6. My parents never used to _____
7. When I was younger I used to _____
8. I never used to _____

4 Write a paragraph about things you used to do when you were a child.
Write one false statement about yourself.



5

Complete the sentences using 'used to' comparing the present and the past:

About 15 years ago, cellphones used to be very heavy and big. Today, cellphones are very light and slim.

1. In the past, people _____ (to buy cds), but nowadays _____
_____ (download songs).
2. About a hundred years ago, women _____ (to wear long dresses). These days _____ (short skirts).
3. In the past, the cities _____ (to be quiet). Nowadays _____
_____ (noisy).

6

Circle the best alternative:

1. How was your weekend?

() It were fantastic () It was fantastic () Yes, I did

2. When did you move to Brazil?

() I moved in 1998 () I movied in 1198 () I didn't moved in 1998

3. What movie did you see?

() I seed Star Wars () I saw Star Wars () I sawed Star Wars

4. Did you buy any souvenir there?

() Yes, I didn't () No, I did () Yes, I did

5. What did you have for breakfast?

() I had bread and cheese () I haved bread and cheese () Oh, really?

6. Were you born in Japan?

() Yes, I were () No, I weren't () Yes, I was

7. When were you born?

() I was born in 1997 () I weren't born in 1997 () I did born in 1997

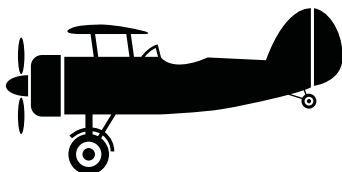
8. Did you use to fly a kite?

() Yes, I used to () No, I wasn't use to () Yes, I use to

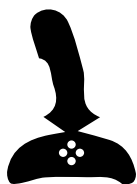
Inventions



Automobile (1885)
Karl Benz (Germany)



Airplane (1903)
Santos Dumont (Brazil)



Video Game (1972)
Noland Bushnell (USA)



Computer (1942)
John V. Atanasoff &
Clifford Berry (USA)



Refrigerator (1834)
Jacob Perkins (England)

Inventions

When **was** the automobile
invented?

It **was** invented in 1885.

When **were** the pyramids
built?

The pyramids **were** built
about 2500 B.C.



Did Bell Labs invent the
automobile?
No, he didn't.

What was Karl Benz
invention? When was it?
Where was it?
It was the automobile.
I was in 1885. It was in
Germany.

1

Observe the inventions above then ask your classmates some questions about it.



Leonardo Da Vinci - ahead of his time

Leonardo da Vinci was not simply an artist, he was also one of the greatest inventor of all times. And believe it or not he invented the first car 500 years ago.

Da Vinci drew sketches and diagrams of his inventions, which he preserved in his notebooks, but either he lost interest in building them or was never able to convince anyone to finance construction of his designs. As a result, almost none of da Vinci's inventions were built during his lifetime. And, because he never published his diagrams, nobody else knew about them until his notebooks were discovered long after his death.

It's no secret that da Vinci made several attempts in the last century to build a vehicle, but without success. He designed the car in 1478.



Some of Da Vinci's Inventions

Da Vinci also designed a Flying machine, the Parachute, a Robot and the Scuba diving equipment among many others.

He designed many flying machines, including a helicopter. But only in 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright built and flew the first successful powered flying machine.

In 1485, da Vinci drew a design for a parachute, however, the first reported successful parachute jump was made in 1797.

In 1495, he produced the first humanlike robot. Da Vinci designed it to wave, sit up, move its head, and open and shut its mouth. John Brainerd created the first robot, Steam Man, in 1865.

He designed an air chamber to allow a diver to swim underwater without connection to the surface. And only in 1943, Jacques-Yves Cousteau and Emilie Gagnon invented the Aqualung.

<http://www.geniusstuff.com/blog/list/10-leonardo-da-vinci-inventions/> <Adapted>

Prowse, Philip. American Inspiration for Teens. Macmillan, 2008. <Adapted>

1

Reading comprehension

1. When did Leonardo da Vinci invent the first car?

2. Did anyone finance da Vinci's inventions?

3. What else did da Vinci design besides the first car?

4. Who built and flew the first successful powered flying machine?

5. When did he draw a design for a parachute?

6. When did da Vinci produce the first humanlike robot?

7. When did Jacques-Yves Cousteau and Emile Gagnon invent the Acqualung?

8. Do you know any other da Vinci's inventions?

2

Write the sentences about the inventions: (follow the example)

Airplane 1903 / Santos Dumont Brazil

The airplane was invented by Santos Dumont in Brazil in 1903.

1. DVD (1995) / Matsushita Labs (Japan)

2. Telephone (1870) / Alexander Graham Bell (US)

3. Television (1926) / John Logie Baird (Scotland)

4. Washing Machine (1901) / Langmuir Fisher (US)

5. Microwave oven (1946) / Percy Spencer (US)

6. Cell phone (1979) / Bell Labs (Sweden)

Complete these sentences below using the verbs from the box:

create / discover / paint / design / invent / plan

1. The Eiffel Tower was _____ by Gustave Eiffel in 1889.
2. Brasilia City was _____ by Lucio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer in 1950s.
3. Monalisa was _____ by Leonardo da Vinci.
4. The play Romeo and Juliet was _____ by Shakespeare in 1590s.
5. The penicillin was _____ by Sir Alexander Fleming in 1929.
6. The Telephone was _____ by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.

Test yourself.

Use the right verb tense in the sentences below:

1. She _____ (go) to Australia in 1994 and she liked it very much.
2. My father usually _____ (like) his steak well-done.
3. The dog _____ (eat) its toy last night.
4. Mary _____ (travel) to Mexico on her vacation .
5. _____ you _____ have a test last week?
6. I often see her brother but he never _____ (speak) to me.
7. The French time _____ (go) back to France tomorrow.
8. The kangaroo always _____ (carry) its baby.
9. My friend _____ (study) abroad next year.
10. The man _____ (not/drive) to the supermarket last weekend.
11. My brothers _____ (leave) for England last week.
12. My sisters _____ (leave) for England in June.
13. I don't like that man because he often _____ (laugh) at me.
14. Her aunt _____ (not/move) for her new house this month.
15. The cat usually _____ (leave) its basket when it is hungry.

Have a nice vacation !



Extras

Songs

Keep holding on
Thinking out loud
Somewhere only we know

Lists

Travel expressions
Comparative Adjectives
Adjective order
Main Verbs



Keep holding on

Avril Lavigne

You're not alone
Together we stand
I'll be by your side
You know I'll take your hand
When it gets cold
And it feels like the end
There's no place to go you know I won't give in
No I won't give in.

Keep holding on
'cause you know we'll make it through, we'll make it through
Just stay strong
Cause you know I'm here for you
There's nothing you can say,
Nothing you can do
There's no other way when it comes to the truth
So keep holding on
Cause you know we'll make it through, we'll make it through

So far away I wish you were here
Before it's too late this could all disappear
Before the doors close, this comes to an end
But with you by my side I will fight and defend
I'll fight and defend yeah yeah

Hear me when I say, when I say
I believe nothing's gonna change, nothing's gonna change destiny
Whatever is meant to be
Will work out perfectly yeah yeah yeah yeah

Thinking out loud

Ed Sheeran

When your _____ don't work like they used to before
And I can't sweep you off of your _____
Will your _____ still remember the taste of my love?
Will your _____ still smile from your _____?

Darlin' I will be lovin' you
Till we're seventy
Baby my _____ could still fall as hard
At twenty three

I'm thinkin' about how
People fall in love in mysterious ways
Maybe just the touch of a _____
Me, I fall in love with you every single day
I just wanna tell you I am

So honey now
Take me into your lovin' _____
Kiss me under the light of a thousand stars
Place your _____ on my beating _____
I'm thinking out loud
Maybe we found love right where we are

When my _____'s all but gone and my memory fades
And the crowds don't remember my name
When my _____ don't play the strings the same way (hmm)
I know you will still love me the same

Cause honey your soul could never grow old it's evergreen
Baby your smile's forever in my mind and memory

That baby now (ooh)

I'm thinkin about how people fall in love in mysterious ways, maybe it's
all part of a plan I'll just keep on making the same mistakes, hoping that
you'll understand
Maybe we found love right where we are
Baby we found love right where we are
And we found love right where we are

Somewhere only we know

Keane

I'm *walking* / *walked* across an empty land
I *knew* / *know* the pathway like the back of my hand
I *feel* / *felt* the earth beneath my feet.
Sat / *Say* by the river and it *maked* / *made* me complete.

Oh! Simple things where *have* / *are you gone/ going*?
I 'm *getting* / *got* old and I need something to rely on
So *tell* / *told* me when you're gonna let me in
I'm getting tired and I'll *need* / *need* somewhere to begin.

I *come* / *came* across a fallen tree
I *feel* / *felt* the branches of it looking at me
Is this the place, we used to love?
Is this the place that I've been *dreaming* / *dreamed* of?

Oh! Simple things where *have* / *are you gone/ going*?
I 'm *getting* / *got* old and I need something to rely on
So *tell* / *told* me when you're gonna let me in
I'm getting tired and I'll *need* / *need* somewhere to begin.

And If you have a minute why *don't* / *didn't* we go
Talking about that somewhere only we *knew* / *know*?
This could be the end of everything
So why *don't* / *didn't* we go somewhere only we *knew* / *know*?
Somewhere only we *knew* / *know*

Oh! Simple things where *have* / *are you gone/ going*?
I'm *getting* / *got* old and I need something to rely on
So *tell* / *told* me when you're gonna let me in
I'm getting tired and I'll *need* / *need* somewhere to begin.

And If you have a minute why *don't* / *didn't* we go
Talking about that somewhere only we *knew* / *know*?
This could be the end of everything
So why *don't* / *didn't* we go ?
So why *don't* / *didn't* we go?

This could be the end of everything
So why *don't* / *didn't* we go somewhere only we *knew* / *know*?
Somewhere only we *knew* / *know*
Somewhere only we *knew* / *know*

Air Traveling

travel agency - agência de viagem
flight reservation - reserva de voo
hotel reservation - reserva de hotel
visa - visto de entrada
air ticket - passagem aérea
airplane ticket - passagem aérea
flight ticket - passagem aérea
one-way ticket - passagem só de ida
round-trip ticket - passagem de ida e volta
airport - aeroporto
airline - companhia aérea
departure - partida
arrival - chegada
rest room - banheiro, tolete
airline counter - balcão da linha aérea
check in (a flight, a hotel) - despachar a bagagem e receber o cartão de embarque; registrar-se em um hotel
check out (hotel) - fechar as contas
baggage - bagagem
luggage - bagagem
suitcase - mala
briefcase - maleta de mão
hand baggage - bagagem de mão
carry-on bag - bagagem de mão
boarding pass - cartão de embarque
baggage ticket - ticket da bagagem
lost baggage - bagagem extraviada
gate - portão

Disembarkation Card - cartão de desembarque, documento exigido por alguns países e distribuído no avião
Arrival/Departure Record - documento de registro de chegada e partida, semelhante ao anterior e também normalmente distribuído no avião
Customs Declaration - documento de declaração à alfândega
Accompanied Baggage Declaration - documento de declaração à alfândega semelhante ao anterior
immigration control - controle de imigração
immigration officer - fiscal de imigração
baggage claim area - área de recebimento de bagagem
conveyor - esteira transportadora da bagagem
customs - alfândega
go through customs - passar pela alfândega
customs officer - fiscal alfandegário, oficial da receita federal
lockers (available at hotels, airports, train stations and bus terminals) - armários de chavar para guardar malas temporariamente
airport limousine - microônibus que faz transporte entre aeroporto e hotéis
shuttle bus - ônibus que circula entre diferentes terminais nos grandes aeroportos

Staying in a hotel

daily rate - diária

porter - carregador de bagagem, porteiro

chambermaid - camareira

tip - gorjeta

lobby - saguão de entrada

front desk - recepção

voucher - comprovante de reserva e pagamento da estadia
guest - hóspede

single room - quarto de solteiro

double room - quarto de casal

credit card - cartão de crédito

safe-deposit box - cofre

extra charge - custo adicional

key - chave

key card - chave de cartão

local call - chamada telefônica

long-distance call - chamada longa-distância

international phone call - ligação internacional

collect call - ligação a cobrar

room service - serviço de quarto

minibar - frigobar

vending machine - máquinas de vender bebidas, etc.

swimming pool - piscina

city tour - passeio turístico pela cidade

city map - mapa da cidade

mall - shopping, centro comercial

youth hostel - albergue da juventude (excelentes na Europa)

tourist office - departamento de atendimento ao turista

Driving

driver's license or driving license - carteira de motorista

rental car - carro de aluguel

rent-a-car agency - locadora

mileage - milhagem, quilometragem

unlimited mileage - quilometragem ilimitada

insurance - seguro

deductible - franquia

road map - mapa rodoviário

power steering - direção hidráulica

air conditioning - ar condicionado

cruise control - sistema automático de aceleração que mantém a velocidade constante em estrada

parking lot - pátio de estacionamento

traffic light – sinaleira / farolred light - sinal fechado

traffic violation - infração de trânsito

X-ing - faixa de segurança

gas station - posto de gasolina (EUA)

petrol station - posto de gasolina (Inglaterra)

fill it up, please - encha o tanque, por favor

regular - gasolina comum

flat tire - pneu furado

spare tire - estepe

repair shop - oficina mecânica

paved road - estrada pavimentada

unpaved road or dirt road - estrada de terra

highway, freeway, speedway - auto-estrada

interstate - rodovias federais tipo auto-estrada que ligam as principais cidades norte-americanas

intersection - trevo

don't litter - não polua

no parking - estacionamento proibido

speed limit - limite de velocidade

toll - pedágio

left turn - curva à esquerda

right turn - curva à direita

one-way street - rua de mão única

wrong way - contramão

detour - desvio

U-turn - retorno

road shoulder - acostamento

rest area - área de descanso (nas highways)

Grammar Booster



Comparative of superiority

Comparative of inferiority

Less + adjective + than = menos... do que

Some species are less adaptable than others.

- **Adjectives with more than three syllables:**

More + adjective + than = mais ... do que

Man is more responsible than nature for the extinction of species.

- **With one-syllable adjectives (monossílabos) and two-syllable adjectives:**

Adjective + suffix er + than = mais ... do que

A lion is stronger than a wolf.

The earth's temperature is getting higher (than before).

A monkey is smaller than a gorilla.



Comparative of equality

As + adjective + as = tão ... quanto

Animal species are as important as plant species.

Not so / not as + adjective + as

An eagle is not so (= as) rare as a condor.

Superlative

- **Adjectives with more than three syllables:**

The most + adjective = o mais

This is the most efficient program of all.

- **With one-syllable adjectives (monossílabos) and two-syllable adjectives:**

The + adjective + suffix est

February is the shortest month of the year.

Summer is the hottest season of the year.

Grammar Booster

Note some rules concerning the short adjectives:

1. The adjectives that end in 'e' we just add 'r' or 'st':

large – larger – the largest
simple – simpler – the simplest

2. The adjectives that end in 'y' preceded by a consonant we drop the 'y' and add 'ier' or 'iest':

dry – drier – the driest
happy – happier – the happiest
pretty – prettier – the prettiest

3. The one-syllable adjectives that end in consonant + vowel + consonant (CVC), we double the last consonant and add er/est.

Big – bigger – the biggest
Hot – hotter – the hottest
Fat – fatter – the fattest

4. The two-syllable adjectives that end in 'er', 'ly' or 'ow' can be used in both ways:

clever – cleverer (more clever) – the cleverest
(the most clever)
lovely – lovelier (more lovely) – the loveliest
(the most lovely)
yellow – yellower (more yellow) – the yellowest
(the most yellow)

5. The two-syllable adjectives that end in 'ful' or 'ous' we just use the forms 'more' and 'the most':

peaceful – more peaceful – the most peaceful
famous – more famous – the most famous

Irregular Forms

Good	Better than	The best
Bad	Worse than	The worst
Much/many	More than	The most
Little	Less than	The least
Far	Farther/ further than	The farthest/ furthest

Give the superiority and the superlative
to the adjectives below:

Adjective	Superiority	Superlative	Translation
Thin			
Red			
Icy			
Easy			
Friendly			
Blue			
White			
Tender			
Narrow			
Noble			
Bad			
Good			
Little			
Many			
Much			
Far			
Fat			
Wide			
High			
Pretty			
Ugly			
Beautiful			
Expensive			
Cheap			

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How to place adjectives in order

1. Opinion

Beautiful

2. Size

Large

3. Age

Young

4. Shape

Round

5. Color

Brown

6. Origin

British

7. Material

Wool

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In a sentence we need to use the adjectives in a specific order :

Examples:

What does the restaurant like?

It's a great small new blue and white Greek restaurant.

What does her dress like ?

She has a beautiful long, red, Italian, silk dress.



What does she/he look like

Height	Build	Age	
tall, short, medium	frail, stocky, slim, thin, plump, fat, skinny, well-built	young, elderly, middle-aged, teenager, in 20s, 30s, 40s	
Face	Hair	Eyes	Clothes
round, oval, square, with scars, wrinkles, freckles, suntanned	bald, straight, curly, spiky, wavy	big round, blue eyes, large, small, bright, narrow	casual, scruffy, shabby, smart, tidy, messy

Grammar Booster

WERE YOU A GOOD STUDENT?

YES, I **WAS**.
NO, I **WASN'T**.

WAS HE AT THE CLUB LAST FRIDAY?

YES, HE **WAS**.
NO, HE **WASN'T**.

WHAT **DID** YOU DO ON YOUR LAST VACATION?
I TRAVELED ON MY LAST VACATION.

WHERE **DID** YOU GO?
I WENT TO THE BEACH.

WHO **DID** YOU GO WITH?
I WENT TO THE BEACH WITH MY FAMILY.

TO BE = WAS / WERE

I , HE, SHE, IT - WAS

I WAS AN UGLY KID.
HE WAS SO FUNNY.
SHE WAS FAT.
IT WAS GREAT.

YOU, WE, THEY - WERE

YOU WERE IN ROME LAST VACATION.
WE WERE SO HAPPY THEN.
THEY WERE AT HOME YESTERDAY.

DID YOU TRAVEL ON THE WEEKEND?

YES, I **DID**.
NO, I **DIDN'T**.

HOW WAS YOUR WEEKEND ?
IT WAS ...

:)
GREAT / FANTASTIC / AWESOME /
NICE / EXCITING / FINE / OK

:(
TERRIBLE / HORRIBLE / NOT VERY
EXCITING / BORING / AWFUL

PAST RULES - REGULAR VERBS

+ D (VERBS ENDING IN E)

LIKE - LIKED	LOVE - LOVED
USE - USED	LIVE - LIVED

+ ED (MOST OF VERBS)

LISTEN - LISTENED	START - STARTED
HAPPEN - HAPPENED	ASK - ASKED

+ ED (VERBS ENDING IN Y AFTER VOWEL)

PLAY - PLAYED	STAY - STAYED
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+ IED (VERBS ENDING IN Y AFTER CONSONANT)

STUDY - STUDIED	CRY - CRIED
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DOUBLE LETTER + ED (VERBS ENDING IN CVC)

STOP - STOPPED	DROP - DROPPED
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Main Verbs

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	Translation
Become	Became	Become	Tornar-se
Begin	Began	Begun	Começar
Believe	Believed	Believed	Acreditar
Bet	Bet	Bet	Apostar
Bite	Bit	Bitten	Morder; piscar
Blow	Blew	Blown	Soprar; assoar
Break	Broke	Broken	Quebrar
Bring	Brought	Brought	Trazer
Build	Built	Built	Construir
Buy	Bought	Bought	Comprar
Catch	Caught	Caught	Pegar
Come	Came	Come	Vir
Cost	Cost	Cost	Custar
Cry	Cried	Cried	Chorar
Cut	Cut	Cut	Cortar
Do	Did	Done	Fazer
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Desenhar; tirar; sortear
Dream	Dreamed	Dreamed	Sonhar
Dress	Dressed	Dressed	Vestir-se
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Beber
Drive	Drove	Driven	Dirigir
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Comer
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Cair
Feed	Fed	Fed	Alimentar-se
Feel	Felt	Felt	Sentir-se
Fight	Fought	Fought	Brigar
Find	Found	Found	Encontrar; achar
Finish	Finished	Finished	Terminar
Fly	Flew	Flown	Voar; ir de avião
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Esquecer-se de

Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Perdoar
Get	Got	Got	Conseguir; obter; ganhar
Give	Gave	Given	Dar
Go	Went	Gone	Ir
Grow	Grew	Grown	Crescer; cultivar
Hate	Hated	Hated	Odiar
Have	Had	Had	Ter
Hear	Heard	Heard	Escutar
Hide	Hid	Hidden	Esconder; ocultar
Hit	Hit	Hit	Bater
Hold	Held	Held	Segurar; abraçar
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Machucar; ferir; magoar
Keep	Kept	Kept	Conservar; guardar; manter
Know	Knew	Known	Saber; conhecer
Learn	Learned	Learned	Aprender
Leave	Left	Left	Sair; deixar; partir
Lend	Lent	Lent	Emprestar
Let	Let	Let	Deixar; permitir
Lie	Lied	Lied	Mentir
Like	Liked	Liked	Gostar
Listen	Listened	Listened	Escutar
Live	Lived	Lived	Morar; viver
Lose	Lost	Lost	Perder
Love	Loved	Loved	Amar
Make	Made	Made	Fazer
Mean	Meant	Meant	Querer dizer; significar
Meet	Met	Met	Encontrar; conhecer
Pass	Passed	Passed	Passar
Pay	Paid	Paid	Pagar
Play	Played	Played	Brincar; tocar (instrumento)
Pray	Prayed	Prayed	Rezar; orar
Put	Put	Put	Pôr; colocar

Quit	Quit	Quit	Desistir
Read	Read	Read	Ler
Ride	Rode	Ridden	Cavalar; andar de (moto, bicicleta)
Run	Ran	Run	Correr
Say	Said	Said	Dizer
See	Saw	Seen	Ver
Sell	Sold	Sold	Vender
Send	Sent	Sent	Mandar; enviar
Shine	Shone	Shone	Brilhar; dar lustre
Show	Showed	Shown	Mostrar; exhibir
Shut	Shut	Shut	Fechar
Sing	Sang	Sung	Cantar
Sink	Sank	Sunk	Afundar
Sit	Sat	Sat	Sentar
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Dormir
Smell	Smelled	Smelled	Cheirar
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Falar
Spell	Spelled	Spelled	Soletrar
Spend	Spent	Spent	Gastar (\$); passar (tempo)
Study	Studied	Studied	Estudar
Swim	Swam	Swum	Nadar
Take	Took	Taken	Tirar; levar
Talk	Talked	Talked	Conversar
Teach	Taught	Taught	Ensinar
Tell	Told	Told	Contar; dizer
Think	Thought	Thought	Pensar; achar
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Lançar; jogar; arremessar
Try	Tried	Tried	Tentar
Understand	Understood	Understood	Entender; compreender
Wear	Wore	Worn	Vestir-se
Win	Won	Won	Vencer
Work	Worked	Worked	Trabalhar
Write	Wrote	Written	Escrever

