

Open Doors

2B

Make Your Own Path!



Guti
Prefeito

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É com imensa satisfação que a Secretaria de Educação apresenta o volume de número 2 da Coleção Open Doors, material composto por quatro livros didáticos de língua inglesa dos cursos oferecidos nos CEUs e no Cemear (Centro Municipal de Educação e Artes).

Além de oportunizar à população um curso de inglês com excelente qualidade, a coleção Open Doors atende à necessidade de democratização do ensino de línguas, que nos faz alcançar, cada vez mais, as regiões mais periféricas da cidade.

Esse compromisso assumido por todos nós é parte de um conjunto de ações que visa transformar o cotidiano e a vida das pessoas, abrindo-lhes novas oportunidades de emprego e um conhecimento de mundo mais amplo, integrado e globalizado.

O referido material, elaborado com excelência e dedicação pela equipe de professores de língua inglesa que atua na formação profissional de crianças, jovens e adultos do município de Guarulhos, parte dessa concepção de valorização e transformação da realidade dos alunos, o que garante, incisivamente, o sucesso do método de ensino.

Desejamos a todos um ótimo aprendizado!

Paulo Cesar Matheus da Silva
Secretário de Educação

Apresentação

Caríssimos alunos

É com muita alegria que chega até vocês o livro **Open Doors 2**, parte da coleção exclusiva de quatro livros didáticos distribuídos pela Secretaria Municipal de Educação de Guarulhos. Todo o material foi escrito e desenvolvido por uma equipe de professores, da rede municipal de ensino de Guarulhos, especialistas em Língua Inglesa para auxiliar no processo de ensino-aprendizagem desse idioma.

O nome **Open Doors** foi escolhido pelos professores e autores da coleção, pois a língua inglesa é a porta de entrada para a realização profissional e pessoal daqueles que sonham em ultrapassar fronteiras.

Open Doors 2 é destinado às pessoas que estudaram inglês por um ano, dando continuidade aos conhecimentos e saberes básicos da língua inglesa, porém com um avanço progressivo e preparatório para o nível intermediário. Contém seis unidades divididas em diversas atividades que avançam progressivamente, apresentando novos tópicos, diálogos, vocabulário e atividades que estimulam as competências linguísticas comunicativas e o uso real da língua inglesa. Este livro contempla os módulos 3 e 4, divididos por semestre, totalizando um ano para a preparação para um nível intermediário de comunicação 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 vocês aproveitem ao máximo o que este material oferece e aprendam Inglês se divertindo conosco.

Equipe Open Doors

Presentation

Dear students

We are glad to bring to you **Open Doors 2**, which is part of an exclusive four coursebook collection offered by Secretaria Municipal de Educação de Guarulhos. It was written and developed by a team of well-experienced English teachers in order to support the teaching-learning process of the English language.

The name “**Open Doors**” was chosen by the teachers and authors of this collection, because English is the opening door to the professional and personal fulfillment for those who dream of thinking beyond borders.

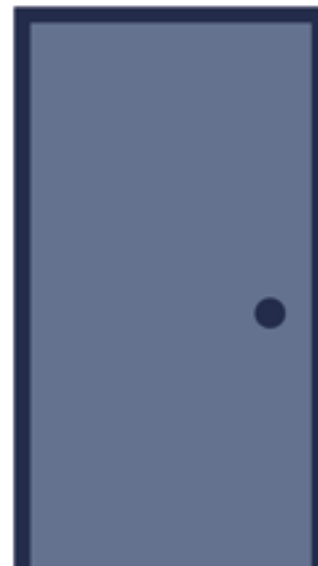
Open Doors 2 is aimed at people who have studied English for a year, and it's a continuation of the basic knowledge in the language. It contains six units divided into several lessons that gradually introduce new topics, dialogues, vocabulary and exercises that stimulate communicative language skills and the real use of English. This book approaches the levels 3 and 4, divided into two semesters, in which consists the preparation for an intermediate level of the English language.

Along with a series of actions promoted by Secretaria de Educação, this book also contributes directly to the improvement of the quality of education. We hope you get the most out of it and have a great time learning English with us.

Team Open Doors



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Level 4

Review

1 Complete the sentences with the future :

1. John _____ (be) 20 years old next week.
2. I think my sister _____ (like) this gift.
3. Jack's wife _____ (have) a baby.
4. The president _____ (arrive) at noon.
5. We _____ (buy) a new TV today.
6. In 2050 there _____ (be) as many female politicians as male.
7. Just a moment. I _____ (help) you with your bags.
8. Look at the sky! It _____ (rain) soon.

2 Match the words with their meanings:

1. Rain () When there is a thick cloud close to the land or sea, making it hard to see.
2. Snow () A grey or white mass in the sky, made up of very small floating drops of water.
3. Foggy () Drops of water from clouds.
4. Cloud () when the day is bright because of the sunlight.
5. Sunny () No clouds in the sky.
6. Clear () White pieces of ice that sometimes fall from the sky when it is cold.

3 Choose the correct option:

1. I need **something** / **someone** to wear for the party.
2. Hello? Is there **someone** / **anybody** out there?
3. Don't ask me, because I know **nothing** / **something** about it.
4. After I retire, I want to travel **nowhere** / **everywhere**.
5. I don't have a ride. I need **nobody** / **someone** to take me.
6. I need to go **somewhere** / **anywhere** to buy **nothing** / **something** to my mother.

4 Complete the sentences below with first conditional. Be creative! Use your imagination.

1. If I don't arrive here on time, _____
2. I will go shopping, _____
3. If you get up at 5 o'clock, _____
4. I will be tired, _____
5. If the weather is sunny tomorrow, _____
6. I'll give you 50 reais, _____

5 Complete the sentences using pronouns.

1. _____ doesn't like _____. She never talks to me.
2. My sister needs a car. That car isn't _____
3. The weather is hot, but ___ think that ___ will rain later.
4. The cat ate all _____ food and fell asleep.
5. The children are playing with a ball. _____ love _____.
6. The video game is _____. We bought _____ yesterday.
7. We were very popular at school. Everybody wanted to stay with _____.
8. _____ friend Michael is over there. Can you see _____.

6 In pairs, ask some advice for the situations below. Follow the example:

- Sore throat

Student A: My throat is sore... What should I do?

Student B: I think you should take some medicine or

Why don't you take some medicine or

Take some medicine

- Hiccups
- Muscle cramps
- Diabetes
- Anemia
- High blood pressure
- Chicken pox



Terry: Morning Honey.

Michelle: Hello hon... Look at that. That neighbor is cleaning the house again. She's extremely obsessive about cleaning.

Terry: Who?

Michelle: That short brunette girl. She's so annoying. I can't stand her.

Terry: Liz? She's nice. She's kinda serious, but a very pleasant person. I don't like her boyfriend, that Richard guy. He's so arrogant...

Michelle: Rick? I like him. He's tall and elegant. Very classy. But he's not her boyfriend. They are both single.

Terry: Really? Interesting... They're always together... Maybe they'll be a nice couple one day.

1 Match the opposite words:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1. Large | _____ | () Empty |
| 2. Bright | _____ | () Antique |
| 3. Full | _____ | () Neat |
| 4. Tiny | _____ | () Noisy |
| 5. Modern | _____ | () Dark |
| 6. Polluted | _____ | () Boring |
| 7. Expensive | _____ | () Low |
| 8. High | _____ | () Small |
| 9. Messy | _____ | () Spacious |
| 10. Quiet | _____ | () Terrible |
| 11. Comfortable | _____ | () Ugly |
| 12. Interesting | _____ | () Cheap |
| 13. Terrific | _____ | () Uncomfortable |
| 14. Pretty | _____ | () Clean |
| 15. New | _____ | () Traditional |

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box:

bright – crowded - empty – expensive – messy – noisy – spacious

- This restaurant must serve really good food. It's really _____. Look! There are so many people there.
- There are a lot of toys and books all over my son's bedroom. It's very _____.
- I really like that apartment. It isn't dark, there are many windows, so it's very _____ in fact.
- No one is in the classroom. It's _____.
- That building costs a lot of money. It's _____.
- Our apartment is too small. We need to move to a more _____ place.
- I need a quiet place to study for the exams. This place is too _____.

3 Classify the adjective according to the best category:

SMART	HILARIOUS	TALL
CLICHÉ	TALKATIVE	SCARY
ANCIENT	CLEAN	YOUNG
DRAMATIC	SHORT	LAZY
DIRTY	DANGEROUS	SHORT
INTERESTING	TOUCHING	SHY
NOISY	GORGEOUS	FUNNY

People's Personality	Books and movies	Places	People's Appearance

4 Circle the best adjective:

- The end of that story was really **surprised** / **surprising**.
- Yesterday's meeting was extremely **annoyed** / **annoying**.
- That movie was really **touched** / **touching**.
- I'm really **bored** / **boring** today.
- After I read that message I got **shocked** / **shocking**.
- Are you **interested** / **interesting** in learning new languages?
- I'm really **tired** / **tiring** today.
- Are you **worrying** / **worried** about the future of our planet?
- That movie was very **excited** / **exciting**. I really loved it.
- This story is really **fascinated** / **fascinating**.
- Breathing exercise is extremely **relaxing** / **relaxed**.
- Jess is really **disappointing** / **disappointed** with our government.

- ed adjectives

Adjectives that end in **-ed** generally describe emotions - they tell us how people feel.

- ing adjectives

Adjectives that end in **-ing** generally describe the thing that causes the emotion - a boring lesson makes you feel bored.

I am really **bored** with the presentation.
This is a really **boring** presentation.



- 5 Choose the correct form of each adjective in bold in the article below, then listen to check.



A Good Read

How do you choose a book?

Sometimes you want to read something, but never know how to decide. You are not alone. We asked some people the same question and the answers were really **interesting** / **interested**. Here they are:

- 1- There are some authors I know and like. I'm usually **exciting** / **excited** when one of them releases a new book. I feel like I must buy them all.
- 2- There's a fantastic bookstore near my house that lets you sit down and read the books. I go there and start reading. If the beginning of the book is **boring** / **bored**, then I'll drop it. If I'm **attracting** / **attracted** to the story, then I'll get it. It's that simple.
- 3- I like to read some reviews about books before I buy them. If many people are saying it's good, then probably it's going to be a **fascinating** / **fascinated** read.
- 4- I prefer down-to-earth stories. Nothing fantastic. Biographies are also among my favorites. I love a good **enlightening** / **enlightened** story. If they feel personal, even better. I also like female writers, they tend to write more **interesting** / **interested** characters.
- 5- I look at the cover of the book. I know many people say you shouldn't judge a book by its cover, but if it looks **interesting** / **interested**, I buy it. It's impossible to know if the book is good before reading, so the cover is very important. Sometimes it's a little **frustrating** / **frustrated** because it's just a nice cover around a bad book.

- 6 Look at the replies above and answer these questions:

- a) Which adjective ending do you use to say how people feel?
- b) Which adjective ending do you use to describe the people or thing that causes the feeling?

7

Choose the best alternative:

1. Monica sings really well. She sings so _____.
a. beautiful b. beautifully
2. Those guys are _____ to be back from the weekend.
a. happy b. happily
3. Joshua is a _____ boy.
a. clever b. cleverly
4. Jane spoke _____ to the kids.
a. soft b. softly
5. Andy drives well, he drives _____
a. careful b. carefully
6. Her handwriting is very _____.
a. neat b. neatly
7. She is really _____ at playing volleyball.
a. well b. good
8. The teacher spoke in an _____ voice to the kids.
a. angry b. angrily
9. Mother touched her arm _____
a. gentle b. gently
10. _____ greetings!
a. warm b. warmly
11. Everyone is _____ dressed tonight.
a. beautiful b. beautifully
12. The dogs barked _____
a. loud b. loudly
13. It is _____ hot today.
a. awful b. awfully
14. We can talk _____ about it.
a. open b. openly

The next **difference between adjectives and adverbs** is on the basis of their types.

Adjective is a word that describes, qualifies and identifies a noun or pronoun, whereas an adverb describes a verb, **adjective** or other **adverbs**.

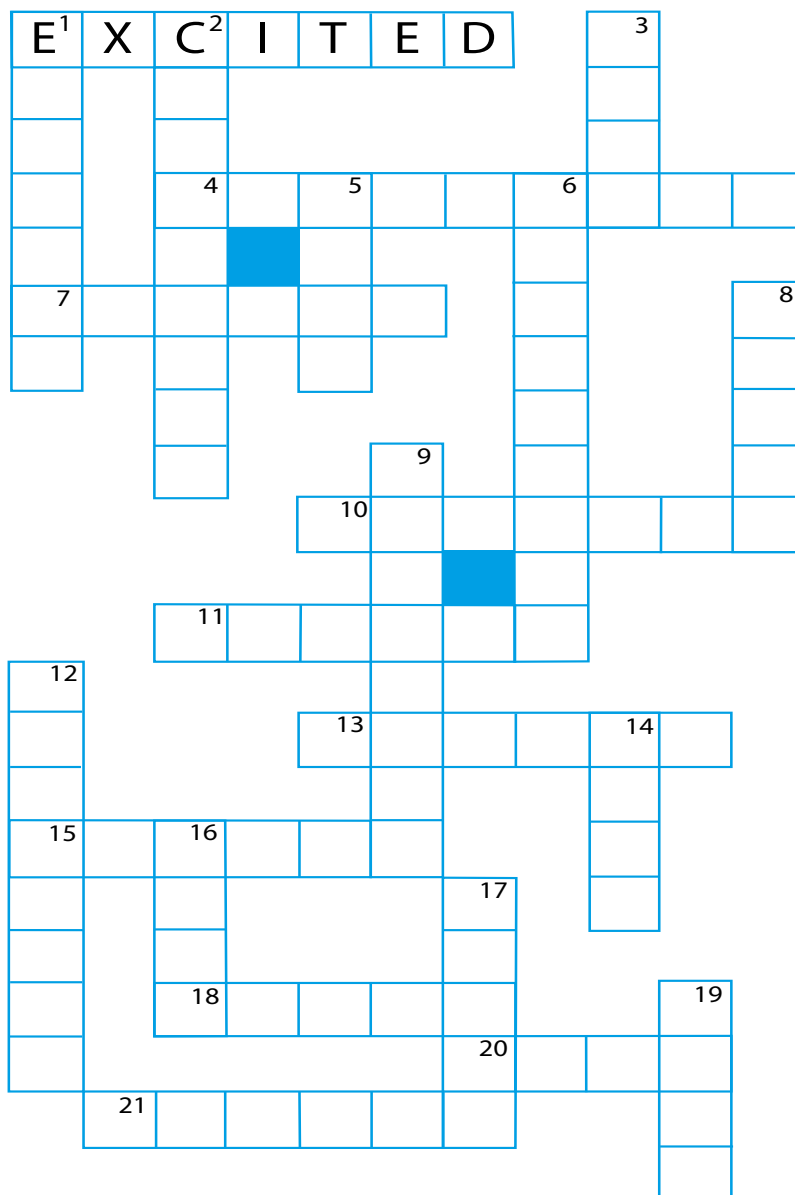
She is **quick**. She walks away **quickly**.

adjective

adverb



8 Do the crossword



ACROSS

1. My brother excitedly told me the good news. He was very _____.
4. Sarah was very excited. She _____ ran to school.
7. James is a loud person. He usually speaks _____.
10. Stewart is a quiet person. He usually speaks _____.
11. I was _____ I hungrily ate my dinner.
13. My grandfather is very wise. He _____ told me to study hard.
15. My homework was easy. I _____ finished it in ten minutes.
18. He was _____. He wrongly told me to turn left, not right.
20. You should never be _____. You should never speak to someone rudely.
21. I don't exercise very much. In fact, I _____ ever exercise!

DOWN

1. Billy was very eager for the show to begin. He waited _____.
2. My father is a careful driver. He always drives _____.
3. He was very _____. He kindly showed me the way to the library.
5. Mariam was very _____. She calmly waited for a doctor to arrive.
6. Mountain climbing is an extreme sport. It is _____ dangerous.
8. I am a bad tennis player. I play tennis _____.
9. I _____ ate my dinner. I was hungry.
12. That man is very honest. He _____ told me what happened.
14. My cat is very _____. It just lazily sleeps all day.
16. I'm a _____ driver. I drive slowly.
17. He was _____. He shouted at me angrily.
19. I'm a good dancer. I dance _____.

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 nightlife is less busy than Madrid.

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



1 Adjectives and the nouns:

Find the adjectives and the nouns:

Example: *Bea* *Beautiful*
 Beach

1. W _____
2. Dr _____
3. Ta _____
4. Sh _____
5. Lo _____
6. H _____
7. Sa _____
8. Yo _____
9. O _____
10. N _____
11. Cl _____
12. Di _____

othes ater rty Id
 and utiful nner
 ctopus ll ort d
 ch ean ung ble
 ew rry ng y
 ndwich appy et
 ess ghurt oes umber

2 Put the words in order to form comparative adjectives:

1. as / Jamie / as / talkative / Claire / is

2. This car / is / efficient / as / that car / as

3. as / is / Neymar / Cristiano Ronaldo / not as / famous

4. as / São Paulo City / Florianópolis City / not as / big / is

5. as / Shakira / Beyonce / is / good / as

3 Compare these things using comparative adjectives:

EQUALITY : Susan is as tall as Helen.
INFERIORITY : Greg is less rich than me.
SUPERIORITY: A car is faster than a bike.

1. A turtle / a leopard (slow)

2. Chinese / Portuguese (easy)

3. Tocantins / Pernambuco (big)

4. Adam Sandler / Tom Cavalcante (funny)

5. Thai food / Japanese food (exotic)

6. This mattress / that couch (uncomfortable)

7. Mount Everest / Mount Kilimanjaro (High)

8. A Ferrari car / Lamborghini car (expensive)



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 one of the most beautiful cities in Brazil and It's also one of the hottest places to live. 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, however, 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 and 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?

SUPERLATIVE

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

Mike is **the youngest** of my family

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

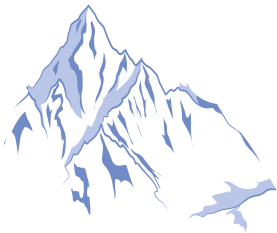
She is **the most beautiful** woman in the world.



3



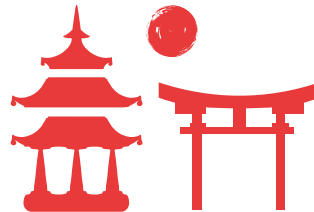
Listen and number the places below:



() Mount Everest



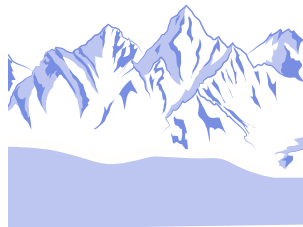
() Beach



() Tokyo



() China



() Antarctica



() Paris

4

Complete using the superlative adjectives:

1. This table is _____ in the store (expensive).
2. This is _____ cellphone on the market (small).
3. That 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. Banana is _____ fruit in Brazil (cheap)
9. Oyster is one of _____ food in the world. (exotic)

5

Underline the correct alternative:

1. Rachel is (most happy/ the happiest / the happier) girl in class today.
2. Mike wants to buy (the goodest / the best / the better) book of the bookstore.
3. Do you know which is (more high / the most higher / the highest) mountain in the world?
4. Who is (the 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.



Let's talk:

- In your opinion, which is the best city to visit, New York or Paris? Why?
- What's the hottest place in Brazil?
- What's the coldest place in Brazil?
- What's the most famous place in Brazil?
- What's your favorite city in Brazil? 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 by yourself?

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. Today is one of _____ day of this year. (hot)
2. Jake is a _____ musician than Tony is. (good)
3. English is _____ language to be learned. (easy)
4. Sarah is _____ girl I know. (lucky)
5. Brianna is _____ than Lizzie. (short)
6. The Ferrari is the _____ car in the world. (fast)
7. Claudia is _____ than her sister. (boring)
8. California is one of the _____ states of the U.S.A. (interesting)

2 Write the sentences using the adjectives in the right order:

1. He is that **tall/ American/ handsome** guy I told you about.
2. They'll buy an **modern/ black/ astonishing** computer for their son.
3. We saw a **huge/ blue/ beautiful** motor boat.
4. Is really a **fast/ German/ used** car the best option for our 18-year-old?
5. Roger forgot to take his **comfortable/ sleeping/ brand new** bag to the camp.

AT A PARTY!

Liz: Hi girls! Good to see you here!

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

Liz: Great party hum!

Jen and Anne: It's awesome! Hahaha

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

Liz: 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?

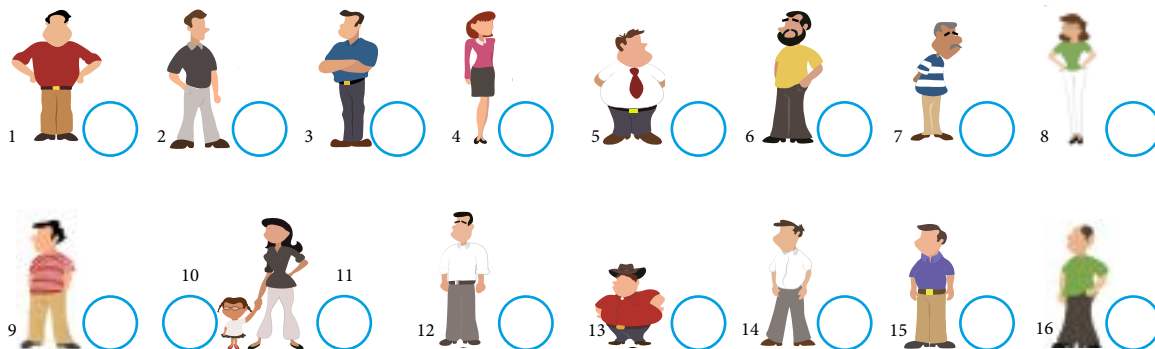
Anne: Oh Liz, I am tired, I work a lot during the week, so on the weekends I am exhausted!

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 the picture with the description:



- a. Plump, with brown hair, wearing a hat.
- b. Slim and tall, with long brown hair and glasses.
- c. Medium height, with grey hair and a mustache.
- d. Plump and short with brown hair.
- e. Tall, with a mustache and a beard.
- f. Short, with brown hair and glasses.
- g. Slim and tall, with long wavy dark hair.
- h. Slim with short straight red hair.
- i. Tall and getting bald.
- j. Medium height with short wavy dark hair.

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 Match:

- a. Dress
- b. Shirt
- c. Skirt
- d. T-shirt
- e. Jacket
- f. Boots
- g. Shoes
- h. Belt
- i. Hat
- j. Shorts
- k. Flip-flop
- l. Gloves
- m. Pant
- n. Jeans
- o. Suit
- p. Tie
- q. Watch
- r. Socks
- s. Bag
- t. Sneakers
- u. Scarf
- v. Pajamas
- x. Wallet
- y. Sunglasses
- z. High heels



Everyday Clothes

I have two teenager 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 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

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? _____

1 Circle the correct option:

1. Which 'material' are most 'belts' made of?

- a. Cotton
- b. Leather
- c. Polyester
- d. Wool

2. When do most people usually wear 'boots'?

- a. When they study
- b. When they go swimming
- c. When they want to run
- d. When it rains or snows

3. Where can you probably find 'buttons'?

- a. On a hat
- b. On a shirt
- c. On a bracelet
- d. On shoes

4. What things can you see on a floral pattern?

- a. Pictures of fish
- b. Pictures of people
- c. Pictures of animals
- d. Pictures of flowers

5. Which of the following things is a kind of 'jewelry'?

- a. Earrings
- b. A bow tie
- c. A fitting room
- d. Gloves

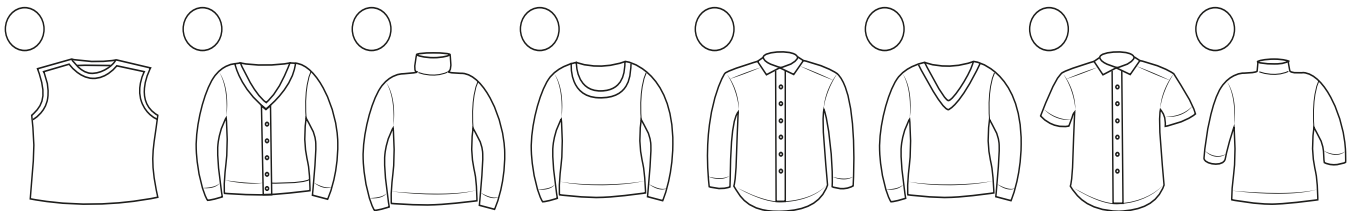
6. Which of the following best describes the word 'stripes'?

- a. A kind of color
- b. A kind of material
- c. A kind of jewelry
- d. A kind of pattern

2

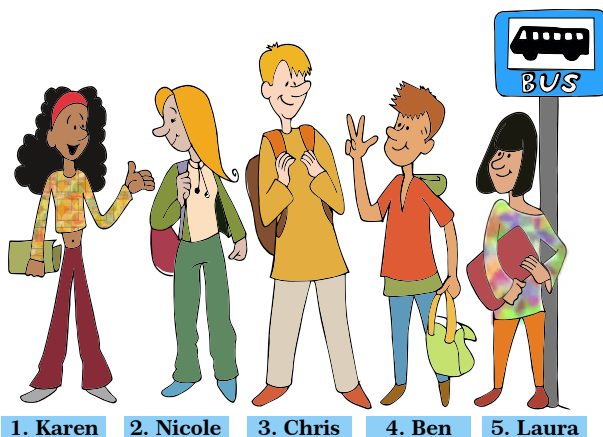


Listen and number the pictures from 1 to 8:



3

Look at the picture below and describe them:



1. Karen 2. Nicole 3. Chris 4. Ben 5. Laura

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?



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>



John: I have a twin brother, we are very alike, but only physically, I'm very tidy and he's really messy. The problem is, we share the same bedroom, and my mother never knows our belongings... so every time I get home is the same old thing...

Mother: Oh my Gosh, What a mess! This bedroom is filthy! Whose shoes are Those? They're on the bed!

John: You know mom, they're not my shoes, of course they're Charlie's, who's the messy one here?

Mother: I don't care, the bedroom belongs to both of you, it's also your bedroom. Look at that, whose book is this, it's under the pillow.

John: OK, That's my book mom...

Mother: See, clean up this mess, and no video game for the rest of the day.

John: ... The thing is, I'm always blamed for the things my brother does or doesn't do. Life is a hard nut to crack, it's not a breeze!

1 Complete with Who or Whose:

1. My roommate knows someone _____ can paint beautiful pictures.
2. The woman _____ sold me the car, is my neighbor.
3. Mr. Brown, _____ brother works at my office, lives next door.
4. The driver _____ car was parked near the door, has to pay a fine.
5. My friend _____ last name is the same as mine, is here today.
6. Our company wants to hire a person _____ can work very hard.

2 Answer the questions and follow the example:

Whose golden ring is that? It's Katy's.

1. Whose coat is that? _____ (Mike)
2. Whose t-shirt is that? _____ (Julie)
3. Whose brown hat is that? _____ (John)
4. Whose velvet dress is that? _____ (Liz)
5. Whose flowered silk blouse is that? _____ (Monica)
6. Whose leather jacket is that? _____ (Peter)



Alex: Mom, the teacher gave us a school assignment to ask our parents about their childhood, so I'll interview you! How was your time as a kid?

Mom: Well, I was born in the 80s, so my childhood was in the 90s. It used to be more fun and safer than our lives now. We used to have fun on the streets until it was evening.

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

Mom: That's easy. We used to play hide and seek, hopscotch and skip rope. We used to play a lot of things that didn't involve video games or technology. I used to ride a bike to go places. The boys used to fly a kite all the time, but the girls preferred their Barbie dolls. My bike and I used to be inseparable. What else do you want to know?

Alex: What about school? Did it use to be fun?

Mom: School? Fun? No, not really... We used to study a lot. I had some trouble with Math and Science, but I was great at History and Physical Education. Geography, whose teacher used to be mean to us, was ok. Anything else?

Alex: I don't think so. Thanks mom!

When I was a child I used to...

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

USED TO

Did you use to play hide and seek?
Yes, I **used to** play hide and seek and many other things on the street..

When I was a child I **used to** fly a kite.

I didn't use to ride a bike.



1 Complete these statements with your own information:

- When I was a child I used to _____
- In elementary school, I used to _____
- When I was a kid I used to play _____
- I didn't use to _____
- After school my best friend and I used to _____
- My parents never used to _____
- When I was younger I used to _____
- I never used to _____

2

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

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

1. In the past, people _____ (to buy CDs), but nowadays _____ (use music apps).
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).

3

Look at the pictures and write sentences using used to



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

4

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? Which one?
3. did you use to play games in the school? Which ones?
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?

5 Put the regular verbs into their correct pronunciation box.

arrive – enjoy – prepare – invite – decide – finish –
 start – stop – wash – live – stop – dance - play - call
 – try – look – listen – wait – travel – rest –
 stay – admit – want – pass – kiss – watch – cry - study

/Id/	/t/	/d/

Time expressions

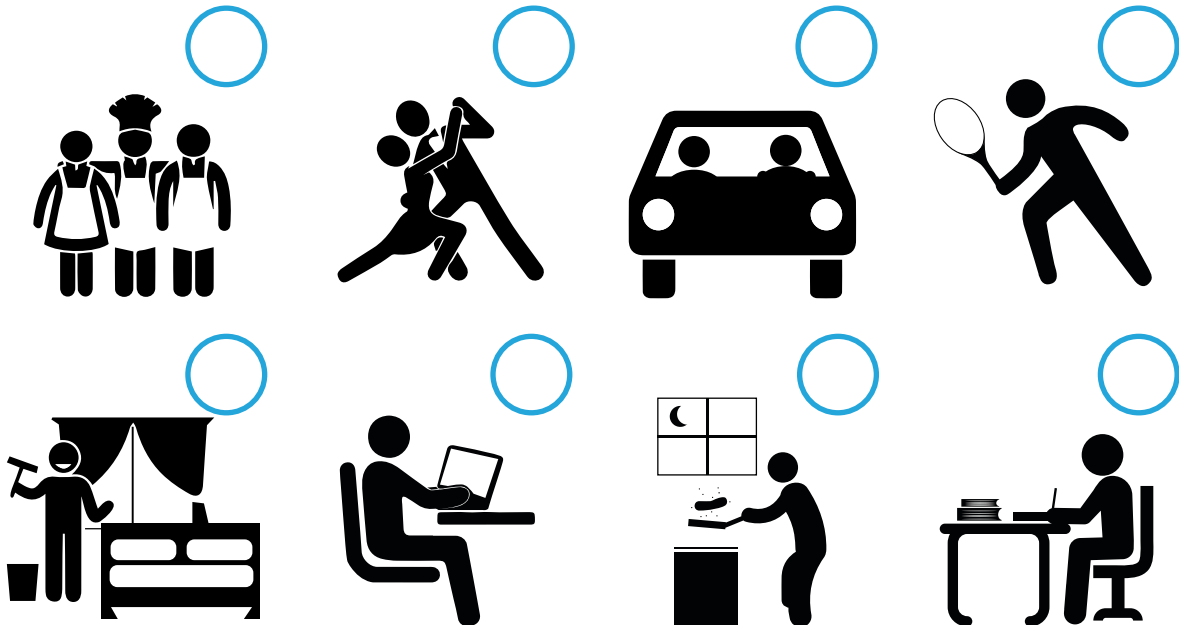
PAST

- Yesterday
- Last night
- Last week
- Last weekend
- Last month
- Last year
- Last vacation
- Sometime ago
- A week ago



6 Match the pictures with the sentences:

1. They danced last night.
2. He studied math last week.
3. They worked yesterday.
4. She cleaned her bedroom in the morning.
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 some years ago.
8. I cooked last night.



7

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

Greg: That's really nice!

Maggie: I hope you have a good one tomorrow!

8

Change the sentences into interrogative and negative sentences:

1. She watched a sci-fi movie with her friends the day before yesterday.

I _____
N _____

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

I _____
N _____

3. I listened to rock songs yesterday.

I _____
N _____

4. We played new soccer games last month.

I _____
N _____

5. They worked hard on that new project.

I _____
N _____

9

Listening



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. ()

10 Complete the text with regular past tense verbs from the box:

play - enjoy - listen - phone - stop - walk - travel - like - stay

Example: *I stayed up late watching a film on TV last night.*

1. We really _____ the concert last night.
2. She _____ with some friends in Brighton last summer.
3. Italy _____ very well in the last World Cup.
4. Her parents _____ by train from Kiev to Moscow.
5. I _____ you four times last night but you were sleeping.
6. We _____ along the beach yesterday. It was lovely.
7. She _____ the film but she didn't like the main hero.
8. The men _____ working at six o'clock.
9. I _____ to the new Beyoncé's album yesterday. It's great.

11 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 _____ (you/do) last week?
4. Last weekend, we _____ (work) a lot at the airport. It was full!
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, _____ (you/brush) your teeth?
9. Last Saturday, I _____ (call) my sister to tell the news.
10. _____ (you/work) last holiday?
11. Milly, _____ (you/answer) the phone?
12. Allan _____ (study) English for a test last week.
13. Katie _____ (not / wash) the dishes yesterday.
14. _____ (she/listen) to the last single of Lady Gaga?
15. _____ (they/visit) an Art Gallery last year?

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!

1 Do the wordsearch. Now, list the verbs:

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

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	N	T
F	A	S	P	E	N	T
H	A	S	G	A	V	E

2 Match questions to the best answer:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Where did you go last summer? | () I traveled with my grandma. |
| 2. How was your weekend? | () I had bread and some juice. |
| 3. What did you do yesterday? | () I woke up at 7 a.m. this morning. |
| 4. What TV program did you see ? | () Last summer, I went to a nice farm. |
| 5. What did you have for breakfast? | () I saw my favorite sitcom. |
| 6. What time did you wake up today? | () I traveled last July. |
| 7. When did you travel? | () It was excellent. I loved everything there!! |
| 8. How was the food? | () It was awesome. I went out with friends. |
| 9. Who did you travel with? | () I stayed home and watched some TV. |

3



Listen 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 late
5. () She took a bus
6. () She had a meeting at work
7. () She used the computer and wrote some reports
8. () At night she saw a movie and went to bed late

4

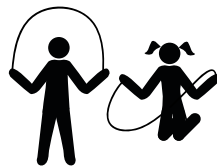
Write sentences about what these people did last weekend:



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



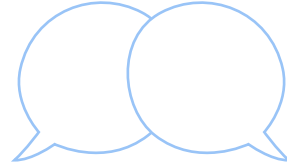
7. _____



8. _____

5 Pairwork – Ask your partner about his/her last weekend

1. What did you do last weekend?
2. Did you eat out or did you stay home?
3. Did you watch any movie?
4. Did you exercise or play any sport?
5. Did you get up late?
6. Did you work?



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

anywhere / did / you / go / ? / interesting / this weekend

Question: _____

Answer: _____

did / you / get up / yesterday / time / ? / what

Question: _____

Answer: _____

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

Question: _____

Answer: _____

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

Question: _____

Answer: _____

unusual / anything / you / did / buy / ? / last month

Question: _____

Answer: _____



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 years 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, specially 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”, about a boy car racer.

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

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?

Expressions – PAST

When were you born?

I was born **in** 1985.

Where were you born?

I was born **in** Mexico



2 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. Manuela **wasn't** / **weren't** born in Venezuela, she **was** / **were** born in Peru.

3 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. _____ your parents born in Brazil too? No, they _____. They _____ born in Argentina.
4. When _____ your mother born? My mom _____ born in 1954.
5. Who _____ your first teacher at school?
6. What city _____ you born in?
7. How _____ your weekend Julie? It _____ excellent.



“The 27 club”

A mystery surrounds the music business: why were some artists taken from us, all at the same age? They were all 27 and for some reason died. You may think this is coincidence, but is it really?

Jimi Hendrix, Jim Morrison, Kurt Cobain and Amy Winehouse are just some of these celebrities who died at this age. This created the myth of the “27 club”. Celebrities dying at a specific age for no apparent reason. Some specialists say that this is a myth, and 27 isn't even the age most celebrities died. “If there was a dangerous age, that would be 56” said one specialist.

According to them, those who died at 27 were mostly people with issues that met a tragic end. Maybe the “Club 27” theory was a myth, but it was a scary one for many, so it lingered in the mind of the people.

1 Answer the question:

1. How old was Amy Winehouse when she died?

2. According to the specialists, is “the 27 club” real?

3. According to the specialists, why did these people die so young?

4. What is the age most celebrities die?

2 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 in 2012.

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

3

Listening



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

Listening



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

Test Yourself

- 1** Complete the sentences with the words from the box:
- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Visits | am having | is arriving |
| will visit | arrives | arrived |
| will do | had | is doing |
| did | visited | have |
- Lea _____ her grandparents last month.
 - Lea _____ her grandparents next vacation.
 - Lea _____ her grandparents every day.
 - The train _____ at the station at 9 a.m. every morning.
 - The train _____ at the station at 9 a.m. tomorrow morning.
 - The train _____ at the station at 9 a.m. yesterday morning.
 - My mother _____ the washing up this morning.
 - My mother _____ the washing up at the moment.
 - My mother _____ the washing up tonight.
 - I _____ lunch at school one hour ago.
 - I _____ lunch at school once a week.
 - I _____ lunch at school right now.

- 2** Circle the best alternative:
- When did you move to Brazil?
 I moved in 1998 I movied in 1198 I didn't moved in 1998
 - Did you buy any souvenir there?
 Yes, I didn't No, I did Yes, I did
 - When were you born?
 I was born in 1997 I were born in 1997 I did born in 1997
 - Did you use to fly a kite?
 Yes, I used to No, I wasn't use to Yes, did

- 3** Complete the sentences using the verb in brackets in the correct verb tense.
- She _____ (not like) to study in the morning.
 - He _____ (be) in Chicago last year.
 - Let's ask Anna to make an apple pie for dessert. She _____ (make) great apple pies.
 - Please be quiet. My children _____ (sleep) now.
 - Listen! Someone _____ the piano (play). Do you hear it?
 - She can't come to the phone now because she _____ (study) for tomorrow's test.
 - He _____ (buy) a new car last month
 - They can't go out tonight, because they _____ (study) for a test.
 - I _____ (not call) you yesterday because my telephone was out of order.
 - Christopher Columbus _____ (discover) America in 1492.
 - He always helps other people. I _____ (think) he is a good man.
 - Can you help me, please? I _____ (look) for Mr. Smith's office.
 - Could you call a little later? We _____ (have) dinner now.
 - I _____ (be) a little boy when I started studying English.
 - Taylor _____ (travel) to Canada next year

4 Unscramble the adjectives in the sentences below:

1. I want to buy that blue / interesting / old / book.

2. What a plastic / weird / pink / lamp!

3. She wants that beautiful / leather/ brown / boots.

4. That store has that square/ old / French / big / white / china / plate.

5. I'll save some money to get that expensive / glass/ white / rectangular / American / computer.

5 Check the correct sentence:

1. He will buy a green American car. ()

He will buy an American green car. ()

2. On her next trip she won't go somewhere hot. ()

On her next trip she will go somewhere hot. ()

3. I'm going to buy my brother a book. Any book about soccer is OK. ()

I'm going to buy my brother a book. No book about soccer is OK. ()

4. She will give her friend an amazing big present. ()

She will give her friend a big amazing present. ()

5. I prefer the wooden round table. ()

I prefer the round wooden table. ()

6. This Christmas I don't want to get nothing. ()

This Christmas I don't want to get anything. ()

6 Put the words in the right category:

Stripes	Tuxedo	Slippers	Plaid
Swimsuit	Cotton	Leather	Silk
Polka dot	Vest	Wool	Flowered

CLOTHES	PATTERNS	MATERIALS

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Songs

Stars

Switchfoot

Circle the right option

Maybe I've been the **promise** / **problem**

Maybe I'm the one to blame

But even when I turn it off

And blame **myself** / **yourself** the outcome
feels the same

I've been thinking maybe

I've been partly **loudly** / **cloudy**

Maybe I'm the chance of **pain** / **rain**

And maybe I'm **overcast** / **ever last**

And maybe all my luck's washed down the drain

I've been thinking about **everyone** / **anyone**

Everyone / **Anyone** you look so **lonely** / **lovely**

But when I look at the stars

When I look at the stars

When I look at the stars

I see **someone** / **no one** else

When I look at the stars

The stars

I feel like **myself** / **yourself**

Stars looking at a **planet** / **comet**

Watching entropy and pain

And maybe start to wonder how

The chaos in our lives could pass as **some** / **sane**

I've been thinking if the meaning of **residence** /
resistance

Of a hope beyond my own

And **suddenly** / **finally** the infinite and penitent

Begin to look like **come** / **home**

I've been thinking about **no one** / **everyone**

Anyone / **Everyone** you look so **empty** / **nasty**

But when I look at the stars

When I look at the stars

When I look at the stars

I see **someone** / **no one** else

When I look at the stars

The stars

I feel like **myself** / **yourself**

Yeah!

Everyone, **anyone** / **everyone**

You feel so **lonely** / **lovely**

Everyone, yeah **anyone** / **everyone**

You feel so **empty** / **nasty**

When I look at the stars

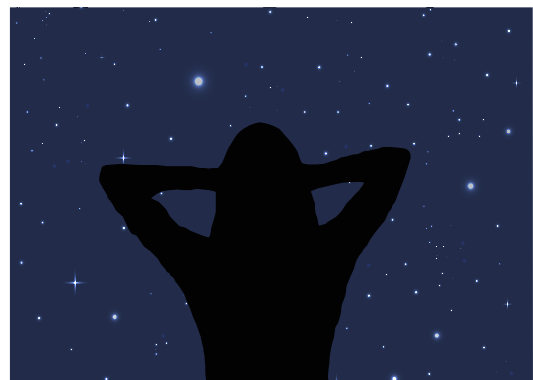
When I look at the stars

When I look at the stars

I feel like **myself** / **yourself**

When I look at the stars

The stars I see **someone** / **no one**.



Hand in my pocket

Alanis Morissette

Listen and complete with the options from the box

I'm broke, but I'm happy

I'm poor, but I'm _____

I'm short, but I'm _____, yeah

I'm high, but I'm grounded

I'm sane, but I'm overwhelmed

I'm lost, but I'm _____ baby

What it all comes down to

Is that everything's gonna be fine fine fine

'cause I've got one hand in my pocket

And the other one is _____

I feel drunk, but I'm sober

I'm young and I'm _____

I'm tired, but I'm working, yeah

I care, but I'm _____

I'm here, but I'm really gone

I'm _____ and I'm sorry baby

What it all comes down to

Is that everything's gonna be quite alright

'cause I've got one hand in my pocket

And the other one is _____

And what it all comes down to

Is that I haven't got it all figured out just yet

'cause I've got one hand in my pocket

And the other one is _____

I'm free, but I'm _____

I'm green, but I'm wise

I'm _____, but I'm friendly baby

I'm sad, but I'm laughing

I'm brave, but I'm chickenshit

I'm _____, but I'm pretty baby

And what it all boils down to

Is that no one's really got it figured out just yet

'cause I've got one hand in my pocket

And the other one _____

And what it all comes down to my friends

Is that everything's just fine fine fine

'cause I've got one hand in my pocket

And the other one is _____

Sick
Kind
Hard
Wrong
Healthy
Hopeful
Focused
Restless
Underpaid
Playing a piano
Flicking a cigarette
Hailing a taxi cab
Giving a high five
Giving a Peace sign

Everything at once

Lenka

Listen and circle the right option

As **shy** / **sly** as a fox, as **strong** / **wrong** as an ox
As **fast** / **last** as a hare, as **slave** / **brave** as a bear
As **neat** / **free** as a bird, as **neat** / **free** as a word
As **quiet** / **right** as a mouse, as **big** / **sweet** as a house

All I wanna be, all I wanna be
Ooh, all I wanna be is everything...

As **mean** / **bean** as a wolf, as **bright** / **sharp** as a tooth
As **leap** / **deep** as a bite, as **dark** / **park** as the night
As **sweet** / **deep** as a song, as **light** / **right** as a wrong
As **long** / **song** as a road, as **ugly** / **pretty** as a toad

As **ugly** / **pretty** as a picture hanging from a fixture
Strong / **wrong** like a family, **strong** / **wrong** as I wanna be
Bright / **sharp** as day, as **light** / **right** as play
As **guard** / **hard** as nails, as **grand** / **land** as a whale

All I wanna be, ooh, all I wanna be
All I wanna be is everything...
Everything at once, everything at once
Ooh, everything at once

As **warm** / **dawn** as the sun, as **pretty** / **silly** as fun
As **cool** / **tool** as a tree, as **very** / **scary** as the sea
As **not** / **hot** as fire, **old** / **cold** as ice
Sweet / **deep** as sugar and everything **nice** / **ice**

As **old** / **cold** as time, as **straight** / **fate** as line
As **loyal** / **royal** as a queen, as **noisy** / **buzzed** as a bee
As **smooth** / **stealth** as a tiger, **smooth** / **stealth** as a glider
Pure / **poor** as a melody, **pure** / **poor** as I wanna be

All I wanna be, oh, all I wanna be
Ooh, all I wanna be is everything
Everything at once

Stronger

Kelly Clarkson

• Before Listening.

“What doesn’t kill you makes you stronger”
What do you think the song is going to be about?

• While Listening.

1. Listen and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

ALONE	LAUGH	DON'T	WANT
DREAM	DO	KNOW	THINK

You _____ the bed feels warmer
Sleeping here _____
You know I _____ in color
And _____ the things I _____

You _____ you got the best of me
Think you had the last _____
Bet you think that everything good is gone
Think you left me broken down
Think that I’d come running back
Baby you _____ know me, cause you’re
dead wrong

2. Listen to the chorus and circle the correct word.

What **doesn’t/don’t** kill you **make/makes** you
stronger
Stand a little **taller/smaller**
Doesn’t mean I’m lonely when I’m alone
What doesn’t **pill/kill** you makes a **fighter/lighter**
Footsteps even lighter
Doesn’t **lean/mean**
I’m over cause you’re gone

What doesn’t kill you makes you
stronger/smoker, stronger/smoker

Just me, myself and **pie/I**

What doesn’t kill you makes you
stronger/longer

Stand a little taller

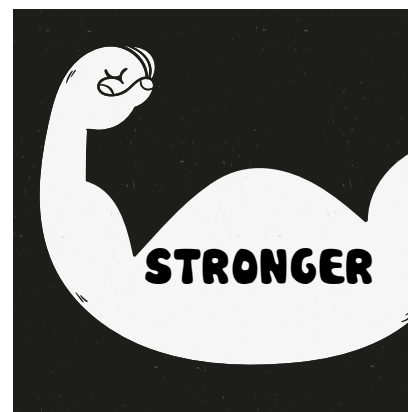
Doesn’t mean I’m lonely when I’m **alone/
gone**

3. Put the sentences in order according to the song.

_____ I’d come back swinging
_____ They told you I was moving on, over you
_____ You heard that I was starting over with
someone new
_____ You tried to break me, but you see
_____ You didn’t think that I’d come back

After Listening.

- Write down all the comparatives you found in the song and make sentences with them.
- What is the message that the sentence “What doesn’t kill you makes you stronger” gives to us?



Somewhere only we know

Keane

Listen and circle the right option

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
Talk about it 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
Talk about it 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**

Who knew

Pink

Happen	Be (2x)	Take (2x)
Believe	know (7x)	Know (negative)
Promise	Say (6x)	show

You _____ my hand
You _____ me how
You _____ me you'd be around
Uh huh, That's right
I _____ your words
And I _____ In everything
you _____ to me
Yeah huh, That's right

If someone _____ three years from now
You'd be long gone
I'd stand up and punch them out
'Cause they're all wrong
I know better'
Cause you _____ forever
And ever, Who _____

Remember when we _____ such fools
And so convinced and just too cool
Oh no No no
I wish I could touch you again
I wish I could still call you friend
I'd give anything

When someone _____ count your
blessings now for
they're long gone
I guess I just _____ how
I _____ all wrong

They _____ better
Still you _____ forever
And ever, Who _____

Yeah yeah

I'll keep you locked in my head
Until we meet again
Until we
Until we meet again
And I won't forget you my friend
What _____

If someone _____ three years from now
You'd be long gone
I'd stand up and punch them out
'Cause they're all wrong and
That last kiss I'll cherish
Until we meet again
And time makes It harder
I wish I could remember
But I keep Your memory
You visit me in my sleep

My darling, Who _____
My darling, My darling
Who _____, My darling
I miss you, My darling
Who _____, Who knew

My happy ending

Avril Lavigne

So much for my happy ending
So much for my happy ending

Let's talk this over, it's not like we're dead
_____ it something I did? _____ it some-
thing you said?

Don't _____ me hanging in a city so dead
_____ up so high on such a breakable thread

You _____ all the things I _____ I _____
And I thought we could be

You _____ everything, everything that I

We _____ meant to be, _____ to be, but
we _____ it

All of our memories so close to me just fade away
All this time you were pretending
So much for my happy ending

So much for my happy ending

You've got your dumb friends, I know what they say
They tell you I'm difficult, but so are they
But they don't know me, do they even know you?
All the things you hide from me, all the shit
that you do

You _____ all the things I _____ I _____
And I thought we could be

You _____ everything, everything that I

We _____ meant to be, _____ to be, but
we _____ it

All of our memories so close to me just fade away
All this time you were pretending
So much for my happy ending

It's nice to know that you _____ there
Thanks for acting like you care

And making me feel like I _____ the only one
It's nice to know we _____ it all

Thanks for watching as I fall
And letting me know we were _____

He _____ everything, everything that I _____
We _____ meant to be, _____ to be, but

we _____ it
All of our memories so close to me just fade away
All this time you were pretending

So much for my happy ending

You _____ everything, everything that I _____
We _____ meant to be, _____ to be, but

we _____ it
All of our memories so close to me just fade away
All this time you _____ pretending

So much for my happy ending

So much for my happy ending
So much for my happy ending



Grammar

Vocabulary

Adjectives

NOUN

Name of a person, place, thing or idea.

Examples: Daniel, London, table, hope

- **Mary** uses a blue pen for her **notes**.

ADJECTIVE

Describes, modifies or gives more information about a noun or pronoun.

Examples: cold, happy, young, two, fun

- The **little** girl has a **pink** hat.

PRONOUN

A pronoun is used in place of a noun or noun phrase to avoid repetition.

Examples: I, you, it, we, us, them, those

- I want **her** to dance with **me**.

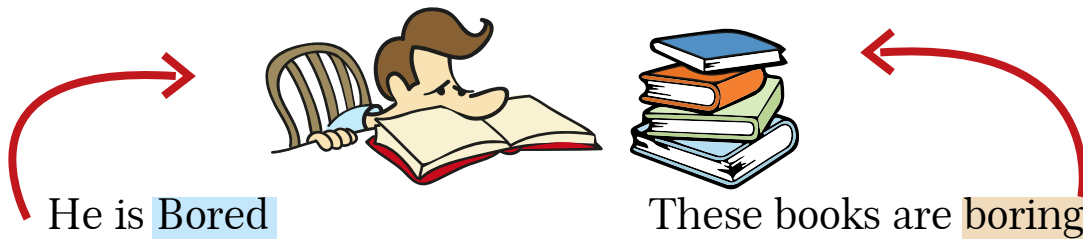
VERB

Shows an action or a state of being.

Examples: go, speak, eat, live, are, is

- I **listen** to the word and then **repeat** it.

Adjectives - Ending in - ED and - ING



Adjectives that end in

- ING

Describe the *characteristic* of a person, a thing or a situation. It **CAUSES** a feeling.

***The books are boring.** We are describing a characteristic of these books. What do these books cause? They make people feel bored.*

Adjectives that end in

- ED

Describe a *feeling* or an emotion. It is how we feel about something.

***He is bored.** This is his feeling right now. This feeling was caused by the books. He is not going to be bored for eternity. He feels bored for now. (It is temporary)*

Example Sentences (compare the difference)

I am **tired** right now. My flight was **tiring** (because it was a twelve-hour flight).
Public toilets are sometimes **disgusting**. I am **disgusted** by the smell of them. Your speech was **inspiring**. I'm now **inspired** to do great things with my life.

Adjective Order

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

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

Examples:

What is the restaurant like?

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

What is her dress like?

It's a beautiful long red Italian silk dress.

The Royal Order of Adjectives

Determiner	Observation	Physical Description				Origin	Material	Qualifier	Noun
		Size	Age	Shape	Color				
a	beautiful		old			Italian		touring	car
an	expensive		antique				Silver		mirror
four	gorgeous			long-stemmed	red		Silk		roses
her				short	black				hair
our		big	old			English			sheepdog
those				square			wooden	hat	boxes
that	dilapidated	little						hunting	cabin
several		enormous	young			American		basketball	players
some	delicious					Thai			food

Describing People

Describing yourself is really just telling people what you're like.

- You can tell someone what you look like.
- You can say what your personality is like.
- You might even say where you're from or where you work.

There are many different ways to describe a person!

Whether you're describing yourself or someone else, knowing what some of these different ways are can be a big help.

• Why Describe Someone?

We describe people all the time. For example, you might tell your friends what your boss is like. You might tell your sister what that cute guy you saw looks like.

Even outside of **everyday conversations**, it's very useful to know how to describe people.

Descriptions are used a lot in books, in articles and in other kinds of communication in English.

Reading or **hearing** a description of someone can give you a better idea of what they look like or act like.

• What Are the Different Ways to Describe People?

Let's say you want to describe a friend, a family member or a boss. You will probably use a few kinds of information.

Appearance is what someone looks like on the outside.

Mannerisms are the ways that someone acts or behaves.

Character traits are the little things that make someone who they are. In other words, they make up someone's personality.

Emotions are what someone feels at a certain time.

Being Polite

Some ways of describing people are polite and respectful. Other ways can be considered rude.

For example, saying someone is **full-bodied** or **curvy** is nicer than saying that they are **fat**.

However, if you have to think of a nicer way to say something, maybe it's better not to say it at all.

Use judgment and common sense. Think about how you would feel if you heard someone **using** the same words to describe you.

Amazing Adjectives

Feelings

angry
 annoyed
 anxious
 arrogant
 ashamed
 bored
 clumsy
 confused
 creepy
 cruel
 depressed
 disgusting
 embarrassed
 envious
 fierce
 foolish
 grumpy
 hungry
 jealous
 lazy
 lonely
 mysterious
 nervous
 thoughtless

People

adorable
 aggressive
 annoying
 beautiful
 clumsy
 confident
 considerate
 excitable
 firm
 glamorous
 grumpy
 helpful
 handsome
 important
 kind
 moody
 pretty
 talented
 thoughtful
 thoughtless

Noise

blaring
 calm
 deafening
 gentle
 loud
 noisy
 peaceful
 relaxed
 restful
 silent
 still
 tranquil
 quiet

Size

big
 fat
 gigantic
 great
 high
 huge
 immense
 large
 little
 mammoth
 massive
 miniature
 petite
 short
 skinny
 small
 tall
 tiny
 wide

Feelings

agreeable
 amused
 brave
 charming
 cheerful
 courageous
 delightful
 determined
 eager
 energetic
 enthusiastic
 friendly
 gentle
 happy
 helpful
 jolly
 lively
 perfect
 pleasant
 proud
 relieved
 successful
 thoughtful

Adjective Order - describing hair/eyes

Length	Type	Color	Noun
Long/Short	Curly	Brown	Hair
	Wavy	Blond	Hair
	Big	Blue	Eyes
	Small	Green	Eyes

Describing People

Height

- Tall
- Short
- Of average height
- About...cm tall
- Dwarf

Build

- Skinny/slim/lean
- Fat/plump/obese
- Well-built
- Frail
- Muscular
- Stocky
- Chubby
- Sturdy

Age

- Old/young
- Middle-aged
- Teenager
- Adult
- In his/her early/mid/late 20s, 30s

Face

- Round
- Oval
- Long
- Freckled
- Squared

Eyes

- Dark
- Large
- Bright
- Narrow
- Small

Hair

- Dark/fair
- Long/short
- Straight/wavy/curlly
- Spiky
- Bald
- Blond/ginger/brown
- Worn in ponytail/plaits

Skin

- Fair/Dark
- Tanned
- Pale
- Light

Nose

- Long
- Hooked
- Flat
- Pointed
- Large
- Straight

Mouth

- Thin
- Full lips/crooked
- Even teeth
- Large



Adjectives x adverbs

ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
Modify nouns and pronouns Adjectives answer: Which one? How many? What kind? Examples: cold, happy, young, fun, two The little girl has a pink car.	Modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs Adverbs answer: How / to what extent? When? Where? How often? Examples: slowly, very, always, well, too She eats lunch quickly.
NOUN	PRONOUN
Name of a person, place, thing or idea. Examples: Daniel, London, table, hope Daniel uses a black pen for his notes.	A pronoun is used in place of a noun or noun phrase to avoid repetition. Examples: I, you, it, we, us, them, those I want her to dance with me.

How can you form adverbs of manner (which describe how things happen)?

Adverbs describe verbs and adjectives. To form regular adverbs, add -ly to most adjectives.

Words ending in E change to -ily.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Angry	Angrily
Anxious	Anxiously
Bad	Badly
Brave	Bravely
Busy	Busily
Calm	Calmly
Careful	Carefully
Careless	Carelessly
Certain	Certainly
Correct	Correctly
Curious	Curiously
Eager	Eagerly
Easy	Easily
Excited	Excitedly
Extreme	Extremely
Fast	Fast
Furious	Furiously

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Generous	Generously
Gentle	Gently
Glad	Gladly
Good	Well
Happy	Happily
Hard	Hard
Honest	Honestly
Hungry	Hungrily
Immediate	Immediately
Jealous	Jealously
Kind	Kindly
Lazy	Lazily
Loud	Loudly
Natural	Naturally
Nervous	Nervously
Painful	Painfully
Patient	Patiently

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Perfect	Perfectly
Playful	Playfully
Polite	Politely
Quick	Quickly
Quiet	Quietly
Rude	Rudely
Safe	Safely
Selfish	Selfishly
Separate	Separately
Serious	Seriously
Slow	Slowly
Sudden	Suddenly
Terrible	Terribly
Tired	Tiredly
Violent	Violently
Wise	Wisely
Wrong	Wrongly

NOTE 1: fast and hard are irregular adverbs. Note also that the difference in meaning between hard and hardly (not listed above) “She works hard vs. She hardly works.”

NOTE 2: Adverbs can be placed other before or after the verb (except the following adjective: Fast, hard and well - which are always placed after the verb they describe).

Comparative and superlative

COMPARATIVE OF SUPERIORITY

- 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.

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.

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.

COMPARATIVE OF INFERIORITY

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

Some species are less adaptable than others.

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

Two Syllable Adjectives

• **Two syllable adjectives ending in -ed, -ing, -ful, or -less always form the comparative with more and the superlative with the most, e.g.:**

Adjective

- Worried
- Boring
- Careful
- Useless

Comparative

- More worried
- More boring
- More careful
- More useless

Superlative

- The most worried
- The most boring
- The most careful
- The most useless

COMPARATIVE OF EQUALITY

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			

Simple Past

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**.

How was your weekend ?

It was ...



great / fantastic / awesome / nice
/ exciting / fine / OK



terrible / horrible / not very
exciting / boring / awful

DID you travel on the
weekend?

Yes, I **did**.

No, I **didn'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.

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

+ IED (verbs ending in Y after consonant)

Study – studied cry – cried

Double letter + ED (verbs ending in CVC)

Stop – stopped drop - dropped

USED TO

• We use **used to + base form** of the verb to talk about past habits or past situations that no longer exist in the present.

I used to play in the park.

I used to destroy my toys.

I used to walk to school.

I used to watch cartoons.



Pronunciation of ED in English

/ɪd/

T wanted

D needed

* **Voiced Sound**

= uses the vocal cords and they produce a vibration or humming sound in the throat.

(Touch your throat to feel it)

/t/

P helped

K looked

F sniffed

GH laughed

SH washed

CH watched

SS kissed

C danced

X fixed

/d/

L called

N cleaned

R offered

G damaged

V loved

S used

Z amazed

B rubbed

M claimed

The pronunciation of words ending in ED depends on the final **consonant sound**. There are three ways to pronounce ED at the end of a word in English:

/ɪd/ /t/ /d/

VOICELESS

VOICED

Words that end in a **vowel sound** use the **/d/** pronunciation for ED.

e.g. -- played -- freed -- tried -- followed -- continued

- **Past Tense Regular Verbs**

- **Past Participles**

- **Adjectives**

Past simple form

	REGULAR	IRREGULAR
+	He worked ed until late.	I saw him in the street.
-	He didn't work until late.	I didn't see him in the street.
?	Did he work until late?	Did you see him in the street?
short answer	Yes, he did . No, he didn't .	Yes, I did . No, I didn't .

Was - Were to be - Past Tense

AFFIRMATIVE

I **was** happy.
He **was** hungry.
She **was** a nurse.
It **was** a big.

NEGATIVE

I **wasn't** sad. wasn't = was not
He **wasn't** thirsty.
She **wasn't** a teacher.
It **wasn't** small.

We **were** early.
You **were** at school.
They **were** quiet.

We **weren't** late.
You **weren't** at home.
They **weren't** noisy.

QUESTIONS

+ Affirmative They **were** happy

? Question **Were** they happy ?

Short Answer Yes, they were / No, they weren't.

She **was** rich.

Was she rich?

Yes, she was / No, she wasn't.

WH- Word

Where
Why
When

Verb

was
—
were

Subject

I / he / she / it
—
we / you / they

Complement

sick ... ?
tired ... ?
ready ... ?

- Why **was** he angry?

- Where **were** you yesterday?

- When **was** she nervous?

- Who **were** those people?

You will learn the spelling of the simple past form (-ed form.) But before you continue the lesson study the following examples and try to see how the verbs are spelled.

The rules of the simple past tense forms:

Here are the rules:

1. Regular verbs ending in a silent e take /-d/ in the simple past and past participle: Example: close=closed
2. Regular verbs ending in a vowel + y take /-ed/ in the simple past and past participle: Example: play=played
3. Regular verbs ending in a consonant + y take /-ied/ in the simple past and past participle the y becomes an i followed by /-ed/)
 - a) Example: marry=married
 - b) All the other regular verbs take /-ed/ in the simple past and past participle. Example: visit=visited

Verbs ending in a ...			
1. silent e	2. vowel + y	3. consonant + y	4. other forms
close = closed die = died phone = phoned	play = played destroy = destroyed show = showed	marry = married carry = carried study = studied	visit = visited miss = missed watch = watched finish = finished fix = fixed buzz = buzzed

Special cases of the -ed forms:

Follow these rules when there is a consonant after a vowel (C.VC.) (stop, ban, open, offer...)

- If there is a consonant after a stressed vowel at the end of the word, double the consonant

stop – **stopped**

ban - **banned**

swap – **swapped**

- If the vowel is not stressed, we do not double it:

open - **opened** (Here the stress is on 'o', not the 'e'.)

offer - **offered** (Here the stress is on 'o', not the 'e'.)

In British English we double the last L even though the last vowel is not stressed. Here are some examples:

travel – **travelled**

cancel - **cancelled**

level – **levelled**

marvel - **marvelled**

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, picar
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

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	Translation
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	Cavalgar; 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; exibir
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	Solettrar
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

Clothes and Accessories

Bag - Bolsa

Bathing Suit / Swimming Suit - Maiô

Belt - Cinto

Bikini - Biquíni

Blouse - Blusa

Board Shorts - Short de praia

Boots - Botas

Boxers - cueca (modelo shorts)

Bra - Sutiã

Cap - Boné

Coat - Casaco

Dress - Vestido

Earrings - Brincos

Flip-flop - Chinelo

Footwear - Calçados

Gloves - Luvas

Hat - Chapéu

High Heels - Salto alto

Jacket - Jaqueta

Jeans - Calça jeans

Lounge pants - Calças de descanso

Nightdress / nighties - Camisola

Nightwear - Roupas de dormir

Panties - Calcinhas

Pants / Trousers - Calças

Pyjama - Pijama

Raincoat - Capa de chuva

Sandals - Sandália

Scarf - Cachecol

Shirt - Camisa

Shoes - Sapatos

Shorts - Short

Skirt - Saia

Sneakers - Tênis

Socks - Meias

Suit - Terno

Sunglasses - Óculos de sol

Sweater - Casaco de frio

Swim trunks - sunga

T- Shirt - Camiseta

Tanktop - Blusa regata

Tuxedo - Smoking

Tie - Gravata

Tights - Meia calça

Training shorts - Shorts esportivos

Underwear - Roupas Íntimas

Wallet - Carteira

Watch - Relógio

Y- fronts /briefs - Cueca (modelo menor)



Phrasal verbs - Clothes

PUT ON

To dress yourself in something



She **put on** her coat and went out.

TAKE IN

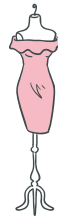
Make clothing narrower



I'll have to **take in** this dress at the waist - it's too big.

LET OUT

Make clothing wider



I'm going to have this skirt **let out**.

TAKE UP

Reduce the length of a piece of clothing



I want to **take up** this pair of pants. It's too long.

HANG OUT

Dry clothes outside after washing



Have you hung the washing out?

HAVE ON

Wear an item of clothing on one's person



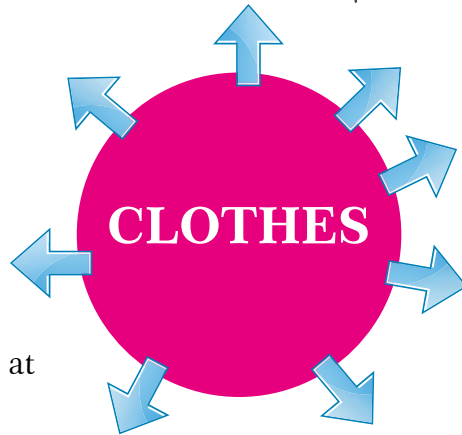
Melissa **had** her new dress **on**.

TAKE OFF

Remove any item of clothing

ZIP UP

To be closed by means of a zip



Sizes

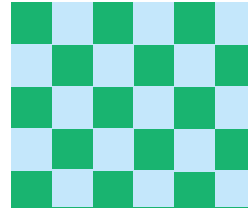
Brasil	EUA	
PP	XS	Extra Small
P	S	Small
M	M	Medium
G	L	Large
GG	XL	Extra Large
GGG	XXL	Extra Extra Large



Patterns



Solid



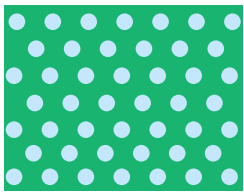
Checked



Striped



Plaid



Polka-dotted



Flowered



Paisley

Material



Nylon



Silk



Wool



Cotton



Leather

Details



Crewneck



Turtleneck



V-neck



Short-Sleeved



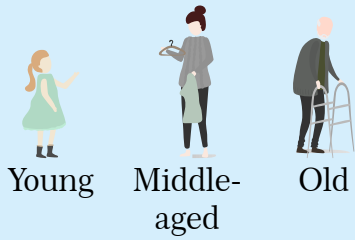
Long-Sleeved



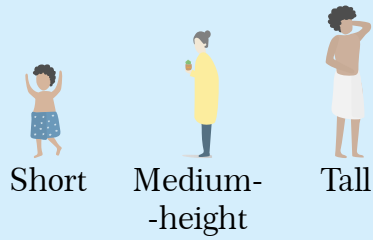
Sleeveless

Appearance

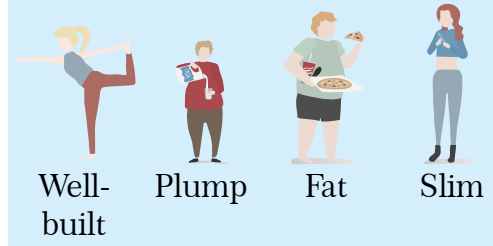
1. AGE



2. HEIGHT



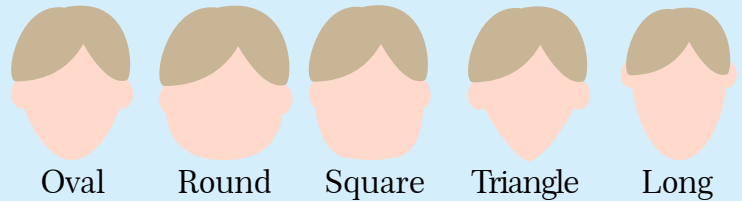
3. BUILD



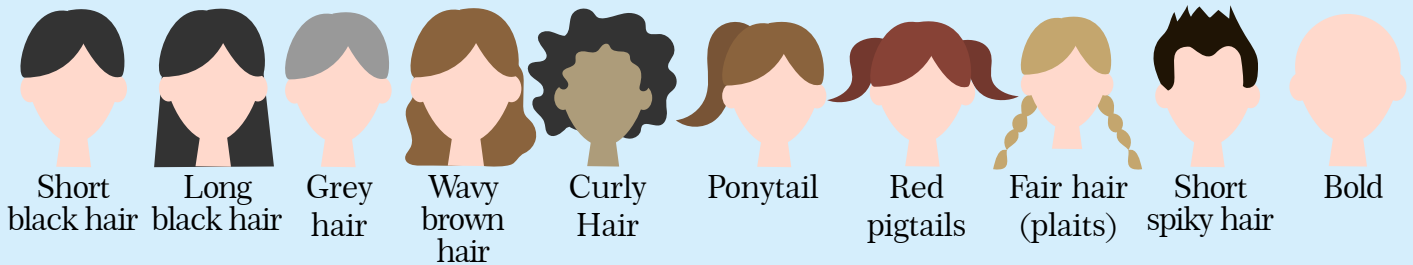
4. COMPLEXION



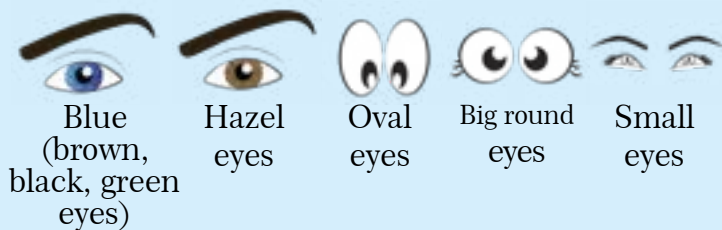
5. FACE



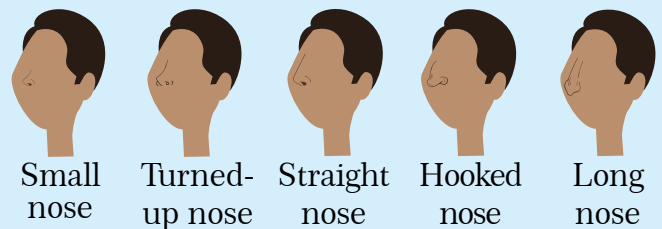
6. Hair



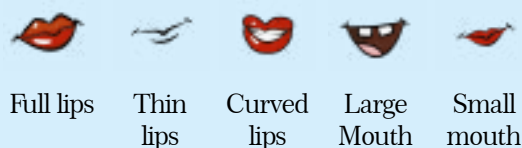
7. Eyes



8. Nose



9. Mouth and lips



10. Other features



Childhood Memories

What did you use to do when you were a kid?

When I was a kid, I used to...



Climb trees



Plant trees



Get hurt



Have a pet



Handle disgusting animals



Play with dolls



Ride a tricycle



Fight with other kids



Step on puddles



Slide



Dress like a superhero



Tickle others



Play with yo-yos



jump



rollerblade



ride the see-saw



play with pinwheels



play with building blocks



fly kites



suck my thumb and carry a blanket



Build houses of cards



Chew gum and blow bubbles



Eat cotton candy



Blow bubbles



Swing



Play hopscotch



Skateboard



Draw



Play hide-and-seek



Lick lollipops



Play with a slingshot



Wear my older brother / sister's clothes



Jump rope



Play video games



Swing the hula-hoop



Solve jigsaw puzzles



Fly paper planes



Play marbles



Save money in a piggy bank



Build sandcastles



Do cartwheels



Read comic books

Clothes idioms

<p>1. Wolf in Sheep's Clothing</p>	<p>A wolf in sheep's clothing is a mean or cruel person who pretends to be nice and caring.</p>	<p>My ex-boyfriend is a wolf in sheep's clothing, when he was with me he was all romantic, but behind my back he was cheating on me.</p>
<p>2. Tighten One's Belt</p>	<p>To tighten one's belt means to manage to get by with very little money.</p>	<p>I tighten my belt and live below my means so I can keep money aside for emergencies.</p>
<p>3. Roll up One's Sleeves</p>	<p>When somebody rolls up his or her sleeves, then he or she is getting ready to do a tough task or an important assignment.</p>	<p>Kate rolled up her sleeves and began to work on her new business plans.</p>
<p>4. On a Shoestring</p>	<p>On a shoestring means on limited budget. Get along on a shoestring means to survive on limited budget.</p>	<p>Living below her means, she gets along on a shoestring.</p>
<p>5. to be in (someone's) shoes</p>	<p>To share a particular experience or circumstance with someone else.</p>	<p>It's easy to mock someone else—until you're in their shoes. As hard as it is to live with a disability, remember that you're not alone—a lot of other people are in your shoes too.</p>

Note

