

English for Adults & Seniors!

Learning a language ____01____ only for the young! It's for everyone and if you are an older learner, maybe 40+ to 70+ then joining an English Language Course in an environment with people in similar age groups is a great way to do it.

When you ____01____ a course at one of the International Schools you will find that approximately more than 20% of our students are aged 30 to 44 and a further 32% ____01____ aged 45 to 75 - sometimes older. You are more than likely to find yourself in a class with people of a similar age. [...]

(Adapted from: <http://www.tisenglish.co.uk/courses-for-adults-seniors>)

01. Complete the blanks with the best option:

- a) don't work/ joins/ is
- b) doesn't is/ joined/ are
- c) isn't - join - are
- d) doesn't works/ don't join/ aren't
- e) is/ aren't join/ isn't

02. (FUNCAB adaptada)

Read these sentences;

1. Older learners ____ want to learn Spanish. They want to learn English.
2. The programme ____ change every week.
3. How often ____ you have business English classes?

The correct auxiliaries that complete the sentences above are:

- a) do/do/do.
- b) does / does / does.
- c) don't / doesn't / do.
- d) don't / don't / do.
- e) doesn't / doesn't / does.

03. (SEED Roraima) Read the sentences below and find the one written in the simple present tense.

- a) The City Museum closes at 5 o'clock Every Evening
- b) Peter was my boss until 2019
- c) I'll probably be on the beach

d) Look! Somebody have broken that window.

04. (SEED Roraima) Read the sentences below and find the one(s) that is/are correct regarding the simple present.

- I. He teaches Spanish at the university.
- II. She always kiss her grandma before leaving.
- III. You don't arrive late.
- IV. She don't watch TV every day.

Check the alternative that presents correct statements.

- a) Only sentences I and II
- b) Only sentences I and III
- c) Only sentences II and IV
- d) Only sentences I and IV

05. (Prefeitura do Crato) Read what Sarah says about a typical working day using simple present sentences:

"I usually get up at 7 o'clock and have a big breakfast. I walk to work, which takes me about half an hour. I start work at 8.45. I never have lunch. I finish work at 5 o'clock. I'm always tired when I get home. I usually cook a meal in the evening. I don't usually go out. I go to bed at about 11 o'clock. I always sleep well".

Now, check the correct option:

- a) She never has breakfast.
- b) Sarah walks to work every day.
- c) She starts work about half an hour.
- d) Sarah normally sleeps 5 o'clock.
- e) She is always in bed at midnight

GABARITO

01. C

“Aprender uma língua não é apenas para pessoas jovens.”

“Quando você se matricula em um curso de uma de nossas escolas internacionais.”

“...mais de 32% têm a idade entre 45 e 75 anos...”

OBSERVAÇÃO: Em Inglês, você não TEM a idade, você É a idade. Daí o uso do verbo TO BE (ser ou estar)

02. C

Na frase de número 1, as duas orações apresentam ideias diferentes: A frase está no Simple Present e o sujeito é “learners” (alunos), que equivale ao pronome pessoas “they” (eles).

A frase correta é: “Older learners don’t want to learn Spanish. They want to learn English.” (Os alunos mais velhos não querem aprender espanhol. Eles querem aprender inglês.)

Na frase de número 2, “The programme ____ change every week.”, observe que a palavra “programme” (programa) corresponde ao pronome pessoal “it” (usado para coisas e objetos).

Como “doesn’t” é usado para “he/she/it” e “don’t” para os demais pronomes (I, you, we e they), a alternativa c) é a escolhida como correta.

“How often ____ you have business English classes?” (Com que frequência você tem aulas de inglês comercial?) é uma pergunta no Simple Present.

Para fazermos frases na interrogativa no Simple Present, devemos usar “do” ou does”.

“Does” é usado com he/she/it e “do” é usado com os demais pronomes pessoais (I, you, we e they). “Assim, a frase final é “How often do you have business English classes?”

03. A

a) “The city museum” é substituído pelo pronome IT, onde os sujeitos HE, SHE e IT pedem um verbo com S, ES ou IES no final (só em afirmativas).

b) was é passado

c) will be é future

d) have broken é presente perfeito

04. B

I – todo verbo no present simple affirmative com os pronomes HE, SHE e IT são acrescidos de S, ES ou IES.

II – falta um ES em KISS

III/IV – o auxiliar DO é usado para I, YOU, WE e THEY e DOES para HE, SHE e IT.

05. B

“Normalmente levanto às 7 horas e tomo um grande café da manhã. Vou a pé para o trabalho, o que leva cerca de meia hora. Começo a trabalhar às 8h45. Nunca almoço. Termino o trabalho às 5 horas. “Estou sempre cansada quando chego em casa. Costumo preparar uma refeição à noite. Não costumo sair. Vou para a cama por volta das 11 horas. Sempre durmo bem”.