



# APOSTILA DE **INGLÊS** EsPCEx

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# ELITE MIL - ONDE TUDO COMEÇA

Olá, combatente, aqui quem fala é o **1º Ten Thiago Henrique, fundador e CEO do Elite Mil – Cursos Preparatórios**. Para todos nós, da Equipe Elite Mil, é uma satisfação imensa poder compartilhar com vocês esse material didático que, certamente, fará parte da sua jornada rumo à aprovação.

Essa apostila foi desenvolvida para servir como **material complementar de estudo para os alunos Elite Mil** matriculados em nossas turmas presenciais e também em nossos cursos on-line. Portanto, para que você tenha um aprendizado otimizado, **utilize este material em conjunto com as nossas aulas**, fazendo anotações, adicionando informações e sublinhando pontos importantes.

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Por fim, gostaria de agradecer a sua confiança e dizer que estou muito feliz em poder fazer parte da sua vitória. **Sinto um imenso orgulho de cada um de vocês**, pois sei que, por trás de cada aluno e aluna, existe uma grande história de superação e diversos desafios enfrentados diariamente.

**Mantenha o seu foco! FÉ NA MISSÃO!**

**1º Ten Thiago Henrique – CEO Elite Mil – Cursos Preparatórios.**

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# INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO

## TÉCNICAS DE LEITURA

**Skimming:** Consiste em observar o texto rapidamente apenas para detectar o assunto geral do mesmo, sem se preocupar com os detalhes.

**Scanning:** Consiste em correr rapidamente os olhos pelo texto até localizar a informação específica desejada.

## COGNATOS

- Accidental: acidental
- Creation: criação
- Comedy: comédia
- Comic: cômico
- Competition: competição
- Composition: composição
- Connect: conectar
- Different: diferente
- Economy: economia
- Emotion: emoção
- Example: exemplo
- Idea: ideia
- Important: importante
- Material: material
- Minute: minuto
- Mission: missão
- Music: música
- Pages: páginas
- Reaction: reação

## FALSO COGNATOS

- Actually: realmente
- Borrow: emprestar
- Call: telefonar
- Charge: cobrar
- Century: século
- College: faculdade
- Come: entrar
- Content: conteúdo
- Cops: policiais
- Library: biblioteca
- Lunch: almoço
- Notebook: caderno



- Parents: pais
- Relatives: parentes
- Refrigerator: geladeira
- Sale: venda
- Say: dizer
- Soda: refrigerante
- Tax: imposto
- Truck: caminhão

## TEXTO

- Ideia Global
- Ideias Principais
- Termos Desconhecidos

## ESTRATÉGIAS

- Identificar o que foi entendido
- Identificar o que não foi entendido
- Identificar onde está e qual é a dificuldade
- Encontrar maneiras de resolver o problema de compreensão



### Nobel Peace Prize

This news is about two people. The first is Nadia Murad. She is a Yazidi woman. The Yazidis live in Iraq. Mrs Murad is **kidnaped** by ISIS. After she is free, she helps **sex abuse victims**. For her help, she gets the Nobel Peace Prize.

The second person is Dr Denis Mukwege. He is from the Congo. He helps sexually abused women.

Difficult words: **kidnap** (take somebody prisoner), **sex abuse** (a sexual attack or attacks over time), **victim** (a person who is attacked).



### People Help a Dog

This news is about a dog. It is from Peru. It looks for food in a **canal**. It gets lost. It finds a **hole**. It wants to go through the hole. The hole is too small. It is big enough only for the dog's head.

It puts its head through the hole. The head gets **stuck**. The dog cannot move. Its head is on one side and its body is on the other side.

People see the dog. They give it water. They make the hole bigger. The dog gets free. It is fine.

Difficult words: **canal** (an open tunnel for water), **hole** (some space), **stuck** (something which is stuck cannot move).



### Constitution Day in Spain

December 6th is **Constitution** Day in Spain. This year, the Spanish constitution is 40 years old. In 1978, there **was** a **referendum**. Over 90% of the people wanted the constitution.

Now, some people do not want the constitution. They protest.

They think that it is not good for **working class people**.

Difficult words: **Constitution** (a document that tells about the laws and ideas of a country), **was** (past of 'is'), **referendum** (when people can say if they want something to happen in their country), **working class people** (people who work but do not have a lot of money).

## 5 WORDS

- RESCUE
- OVERCOME
- SHARE
- INCREASE
- MAGAZINE

## EXERCÍCIOS 1 – Skimming

People in Haiti protest. Some people break things. Some people set cars on fire. They set a petrol station on fire. Police fight the protesters.

The people are angry. Inflation in Haiti is very high. They say that their president and the politicians are corrupt. They do not help the country. They only get money for themselves.

1) Qual das opções abaixo define melhor o assunto tratado no texto?

- Opções de lazer no Haiti?
- Protestos pacíficos no Haiti?
- Opções de lazer em praias?
- Protestos violentos no Haiti?
- Pontos turísticos no Haiti?

Donald Trump orders something new. He wants to build the United States Space Force. He thinks the government can say 'yes' to this.

Trump says that space is a place for future wars. He says that other countries are building space war machines, too.

2) Qual das opções abaixo define melhor o assunto tratado no texto?

- A guerra fria entre a Rússia e os EUA?
- Donald Trump e o seu particular senso de humor?
- Uma provável futura guerra espacial?
- As próximas eleições dos EUA?

The Arctic ice is melting. This means that the polar bears cannot hunt. They are hungry. They move south to look for food. Many of them go to a Russian village. They look for food there. They look for it in rubbish dumps. They enter houses and buildings, too. Polar bears are big and strong. They can be dangerous.

3) Qual das opções abaixo define melhor o assunto tratado no texto?

- Os ursos polares que são caçados pelos Russos?
- Como os ursos polares constroem as suas casas na neve?
- As consequências do derretimento da neve na vida dos ursos?
- Os ursos polares que se movem para o Norte, em busca de comida?

## PRESENTE SIMPLES

### 5 WORDS

- RESCUE
- OVERCOME
- SHARE

- INCREASE
- MAGAZINE

### INFINITIVO

- TO SPEAK
- TO KNOW
- TO LIVE
- TO HAVE
- TO DO
- TO PLAY
- TO GIVE

### FATOS - ROTINAS

I like chocolate.

You have long hair.

They love dogs.

We study english.

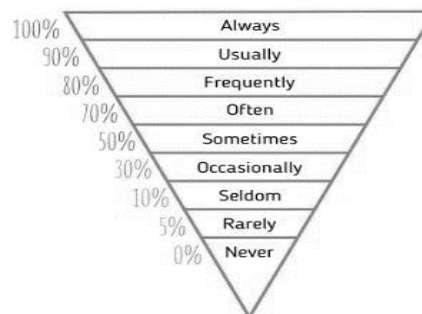
I eat sushi everyday.

You often travel alone.

They never sleep early.

We go out very often.

### FREQUÊNCIA



### AFIRMATIVO

- |      |                              |
|------|------------------------------|
| I    | I work                       |
| YOU  | You work a lot               |
| HE   | They work at the new company |
| SHE  |                              |
| IT   |                              |
| WE   |                              |
| YOU* |                              |
| THEY |                              |

### INTERROGATIVO

AUXILIAR – DO

Do you play basketball?

Do I look tired?

Do they have cats?

### NEGATIVO

AUXILIAR – DO + NOT (DON'T)

I don't eat meat.

You don't play soccer.

We don't like onion.

### MY NAME IS BEN

My name is Ben and I come from Australia. I am 24 years old and I live in a small town near Sydney called Branton.

I don't have a job now, but normally I clean shop windows. I am not married but I live with my very beautiful girlfriend, Maria, in a nice house in Branton. We don't have any children...maybe next year.

My girlfriend is an actress. **She** acts in a small theatre in our town. At the weekend, we like to go swimming in a big lake near our house.

I normally get up at eight o'clock, but on Thursday I get up at six o'clock because that is the day when I go running in the park.

### HE – SHE – IT

“o”, “s”, “ss”, “sh”, “ch” “x” ou “z”

He runs

She plays

It works

He does

She teaches

It washes

### NEGATIVO

AUXILIAR – DOES + NOT (DOESN'T)

He doesn't run

She doesn't teach

It doesn't work

### INTERROGATIVO

AUXILIAR – DOES

Does he run

Does she teach

Does it work

### TOM'S JOB

Tom works at a bank. He is the manager. He starts work every day at 8:00 am. He finishes work every day at 6:00 pm. He lives very close to the bank. He walks to work every day. His brother and sister also work at the bank. But, they do not live close to the bank. They drive cars to work. They start work at 9:00 am. In the bank, Tom is the boss. He helps all the workers and tells them what to do. He likes his

job. He is also very good at his job. Many customers like Tom, and they say hello to him when they come to the bank. Tom likes to talk to the customers and make them feel happy. Tom really likes his job.

### PRATICANDO

I \_\_\_\_\_ (not – get)

He \_\_\_\_\_ (give)

You \_\_\_\_\_ (fake)

We \_\_\_\_\_ (not - go)

She \_\_\_\_\_ (not - read)

They \_\_\_\_\_ (tell)

He \_\_\_\_\_ (toss)

It \_\_\_\_\_ (not - look)

### 5 WORDS

- NEAR
- JOB
- CLEAN
- WEEKEND
- CHILDREN

## EXERCÍCIOS 2 – Presente Simples

1 - (Enem 2012) Aproveitando-se de seu *status* social e da possível influência sobre seus fãs, o famoso músico Jimi Hendrix associa, em seu texto, os termos *love*, *power* e *peace* para justificar sua opinião de que

- a) a paz tem o poder de aumentar o amor entre os homens.
- b) o amor pelo poder deve ser menor do que o poder do amor.
- c) o poder deve ser compartilhado entre aqueles que se amam.
- d) o amor pelo poder é capaz de desunir cada vez mais as pessoas.
- e) a paz será alcançada quando a busca pelo poder deixar de existir

I \_\_\_\_\_ (like) lemonade very much.

The girls always \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to pop music.

Janet never \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) jeans.

Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) Spanish and French.

### 2) Write the negative sentence

I watch TV.

\_\_\_\_\_

We play football.

\_\_\_\_\_

She cleans her room.

\_\_\_\_\_

You ride your bike every weekend.

\_\_\_\_\_

Sandy takes nice photos.

---

They open the windows.

---

He Buys a new CD.

---

She has a cat.

---

**3) Arrange the words below to make questions.**

She / to collect / stickers.

---

They / to pay / a game.

---

The cat / to sleep / in the cat`s bed.

---

She / often / to dream.

---

He / to play / streetball.

---

You / to go / to the cinema.

---

She / to have / friends.

---



# The Most Common Irregular Verbs List

base form - past simple - past participle

be	was/were	been
bear	bore	born
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bet	bet	bet
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
buy	bought	bought
can	could	
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept

know	knew	known
lead	led	led
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
understand	understood	understood
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

## VERBO TO BE

5 WORDS

INTERVIEW

GRADUATE

FORNITURE

COLD

LATE

VERBO TO BE



IRREGULAR

SER / ESTAR

BE ANGRY

BE MARRIED

BE TIRED

BE TALL

AFIRMATIVO

I am late. I'm late.

You are late. You're late.

He is late. He's late.

She is late. She's late.

It is late. It's late.

We are late. We're late.

You are late. You're late.

They are late. They're late.

NEGATIVO

I am not late.

You are not late.

He is not late.

She is not late.

It is not late.

We are not late.

You are not late.

They are not late.

I'm not late.

You're not late.

He's not late.

She's not late.

It's not late.

We're not late.

You're not late.

They're not late.

You aren't late.

He isn't late.

She isn't late.

It isn't late.

We aren't late.

You aren't late.

They aren't late.

INTERROGATIVO

Am I late?

Are you late?

Is he late?

Is she late?

Is it late?

Are we late?

Are you late?

Are they late?

Peter Baker  from Manchester, but Paul and John  from London. Manchester and London  cities in England. Hamburg  a city in Germany. Sandra  at school today. Jack and Peter  her friends. They  in the same class. Mr and Mrs Baker  on a trip to the USA to visit their cousin Anne. She  a nice girl. Peter says: "My grandfather  in hospital. I  at home with my grandmother." What time  it? It  8 o'clock.  you tired? No, I  not.

AFIRMATIVO

I was cold.

You were cold.

He was cold.

She was cold.

It was cold.

We were cold.

You were cold.

They were cold.

## NEGATIVE

I was not cold.	I wasn't cold.
You were not cold.	You weren't cold.
He is not cold.	He wasn't cold.
It was not cold.	It wasn't cold.
We were not cold.	We weren't cold.
You were not cold.	You weren't cold.
They were not cold.	They weren't cold.

## INTERROGATIVE

Was I cold?
Were you cold?
Was he cold?
Was she cold?
Was it cold?
Were we cold?
Were you cold?
Were they cold?

Yesterday I was playing videogames in my room when I heard people screaming. I went out and saw: my neighbors' house was on fire!

In less than 10 minutes the firemen arrived and fought against the fire for one hour until they made it. Wow! They are really brave! One of them entered the house and saved the Johnson's dog that was trapped in the fire.

I made a decision: I want to be a fireman when I grow up. I'll be strong and brave enough to fight against the fire, to save people's lives and property. I can't wait! I can already see it in the newspaper: "Brave fireman rescues a family of four", Mom will be really proud.

## 5 WORDS

PROPERTY

PROUD

STRONG

GRANDFATHER

BRAVE

## EXERCÍCIO 3 - Verbo to be (present tense)

### 1) Choose the correct form of "to be" in present tense

The bag (be) _____ blue.
The game (be) _____ difficult.
Susan and Juan (be) _____ married.
Thomas (be) _____ nice.
We (be) _____ in English class.

The old man (be) \_\_\_\_\_ wise.

My friend (be) \_\_\_\_\_ buying a new car. Her old car broke down. It doesn't work anymore.

### 2) Choose the correct form of "to be" in present tense

The library (be) \_\_\_\_\_ open until 9:00 p.m.

The children (be) \_\_\_\_\_ eating bananas. They (be, not) \_\_\_\_\_ eating apples

It (be) \_\_\_\_\_ hot outside. It (be, not) \_\_\_\_\_ cold outside.

Beatrice (be) \_\_\_\_\_ at her house

Judith (be, not) \_\_\_\_\_ at home. She (be) \_\_\_\_\_ at school.

### 3) Complete this postcard by using "AM, IS, ARE, AM NOT, ISN'T, AREN'T"

Hello! My name \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ Jack, and this \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ Sue. She \_\_\_\_\_ my sister. Sue \_\_\_\_\_ twelve years old and I \_\_\_\_\_ sixteen. We \_\_\_\_\_ adults. We \_\_\_\_\_ students. We \_\_\_\_\_ Canadians. We \_\_\_\_\_ Americans. We \_\_\_\_\_ from Chicago. Chicago \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States.

Best regards, Jack

### 4) Build up sentences:

1. Mike / drummer (-)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Charlie and Chris / policemen (+)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Danny and Rick / singers (-)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Salem and Lucky / puppies (+)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Rome / London / cities (+)

\_\_\_\_\_

### 5) Write the correct form of "to be" in present tense

Tess and Jen \_\_\_\_\_ best friends. They do everything together. They spend every day together. One day they meet on the bus to school. They start talking. "Hey Jen," says Tess. "How \_\_\_\_\_ you?" "Hey girl," says Jen. "I \_\_\_\_\_ doing fine. What \_\_\_\_\_ going on? What \_\_\_\_\_ you doing today?" "Oh," says Tess, "I \_\_\_\_\_ doing anything special. I don't have any plans." "That \_\_\_\_\_ cool." "Yeah," says Tess. "But I have something to tell you." "Really! Can I try to guess?" "Umm..." says Tess. "Well..." "Okay, I get three guesses. Ready?" "Umm, well...okay." "\_\_\_\_\_ we eating dinner together?" "No, that \_\_\_\_\_ it." "Okay. Are we going to the soccer game together?" "No. It \_\_\_\_\_ that either." Tess looks nervous. Her eyes look sad. A tear

starts to fall down her cheek. "Oh," says Jen, wiping a tear from her own eye. "Now I know. You \_\_\_\_\_ moving away."

## PRESENTE CONTÍNUO

### 5 WORDS

- PROPERTY
- PROUD
- STRONG
- GRANDFATHER
- BRAVE

### PRESENTE CONTÍNUO

#### Quando usar?

Ações acontecendo no momento da fala ou no momento presente.

#### Como usar?

Com o verbo to be seguido do verbo principal na forma -ing.

#### REGRAS

- Terminado em 'e' precedido de consoante Retira a vogal e acrescenta o -ing

To dance – dancing to make – making to come – coming

- Terminado em 'ie'

Troca o final por 'y' e acrescenta -ing

**Die** – dying

**lie** – lying

- Verbos com uma sílaba apenas ou duas terminando com a sílaba tônica e com a terminação 'CVC'

Duplica a última letra e adiciona -ing (exceto W e X)

**Swim** – swimming Cut – cutting

**Run** – running Sit – sitting

(Britânico)

**Snow** – snowing

**Fix** – fixing

**Travel** – travelling

- Todos os outros verbos acrescentam -ing no final

**Open** – opening

**Happen** – happening

**Talk** – talking

**Play** – playing

### Study - studying

It's a rainy Saturday. It's raining a lot and Mary and her family are spending the afternoon at home. Her uncles are visiting them.

Mary and her father are in the living room. Mary is making a draw and her father, Mr.Harris, is surfing the net. They are also talking.

Mary's older brother, Peter, is in his bedroom playing computer games. He is a computer fanatic and he spends much time playing on the computer. His little brother, Jim is also in the living room. He is playing with his dinosaurs' collection. Sometimes he teases Mary, he is a really naughty boy.

Mary's mother, Mrs. Harris, is in the kitchen preparing a snack for all of them. She is making some tea and talking to Mary's uncles - Lucy and Tom. They are from the nearest town and stopped by to say hello.

Fluffy, the family cat, is sleeping on the kitchen's sofa. We can't see him in the picture, but he is a true fluffy cat.

### AFIRMATIVO

I am eating. I'm eating.

You are eating. You're eating.

He is eating. He's eating.

She is eating. She's eating.

It is eating. It's eating.

We are eating. We're eating.

You are eating. You're eating.

They are eating. They're eating.

### NEGATIVO

I am not watching. I'm not watching. Youaren't watching.

Youare not watching. You're not watching. He isn't watching.

He is not watching. He's not watching. She isn't watching.

She is not watching. She's not watching. It isn't watching.

It is not watching. It's not watching. Wearen't watching.

Weare not watching. We're not watching. Youaren't watching.

Youare not watching. You're not watching. They aren't watching.

They are not watching. They're not watching.

### INTERROGATIVO

- Am I dreaming?
- Are you dreaming?
- Is he dreaming?
- Is she dreaming?
- Is it dreaming?
- Are we dreaming?
- Are you dreaming?
- Are they dreaming?

1-work 2-write 3-watch 4-read 5-listen 6-sing 7-study 8-sit  
9-do 10-play

I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on the computer. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a story for our school magazine. My father (3) \_\_\_\_\_ TV and my mother (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a magazine. My sister (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to her Walkman because she loves music. She (6) \_\_\_\_\_ but she's not a good singer! My brother (7) \_\_\_\_\_ very hard. He (8) \_\_\_\_\_ at a desk and he (9) \_\_\_\_\_ his homework. Our dog and cat (10) \_\_\_\_\_ in the corner.

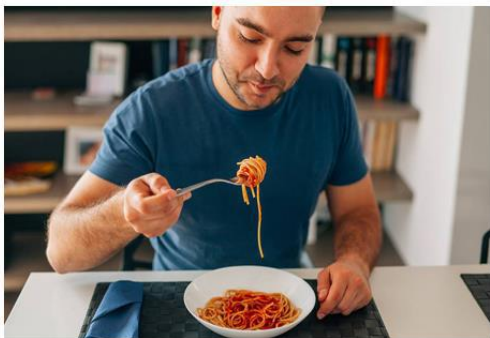
### 5 WORDS

- AFTERNOON
- BEDROOM
- KITCHEN
- HOMEWORK
- SINGER

### EXERCÍCIO 4 - Verbo to be (Present continuos)

#### 1. What is he doing?

- a. He is jumping
- b. He is playing
- c. He is cooking
- d. He is eating



#### 2. What is she doing?

- a. She is skating
- b. She is dancing
- c. She is swimming
- d. She is skiing



#### 3. What are they doing?

- a. They are climbing
- b. They are riding a bike

c. They are jumping

d. They are flying



#### Make the present continuous:

1. (she / go home now)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. (I / read a great book)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. (she / not / wash her hair)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. (the cat / chase mice?)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. (she / cry?)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. (he / not / study Latin)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. (we / drive to London?)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. (they / watch TV?)

\_\_\_\_\_

9. (where / she / go now?)

\_\_\_\_\_

10. (you / not / run)

\_\_\_\_\_

11. (why / he / leave?)

\_\_\_\_\_

12. (how / I / travel?)

\_\_\_\_\_

13. (it / not / rain)

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Put the verb in brackets into the present continuous, affirmative, negative or interrogative:

Wow! The bus driver \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) very fast.

Look! They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a lot of fun.

Oh no they \_\_\_\_\_ (fight).

Listen! Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (knock) on the door.

They \_\_\_\_\_ (not read). They

\_\_\_\_\_ (ride) their bikes outside.

\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (run)? - Yes, she is. She  
\_\_\_\_\_ (run) to the playground.

### Read the following text carefully.

The Rio Grande today is mostly **used** as a source of drinking water. **Sadly**, much of the water has been drained from the river. Parts of the river are **almost** dry! This is because people use more water from the river than the river can get back from rain and other sources. Experts are working to correct this, with hopes of restoring the river to its past strength. Today, the river is important as a source of water for Texans and Mexicans. More important, it is a symbol of cooperation between two nations. Though borders like the Rio Grande separate nations, they are also shared spaces. The Rio Grande is therefore a symbol of friendship and peace between two peoples.

## QUESTION WORDS

### 5 WORDS

AFTERNOON

BEDROOM

KITCHEN

HOMEWORK

SINGER

### QUESTION WORDS

WHAT

WHICH

WHERE

WHEN

WHY

WHO

WHOM

WHOSE

HOW

### WH- words

#### WHAT

O QUE / QUAL

What is your favorite thing to do?

What did you say?

What do you do?

#### WHICH

QUAL / QUAIS

Which of those

women is your mother?

Which of these shorts do you prefer?

#### WHERE

ONDE

Where is Mary?

Where was Richard last night?

Where are your brothers?

#### WHEN

QUANDO

When is your birthday?

When did he leave?

#### WHY

POR QUE

Why did you run?

Why are you late?

#### WHO

QUEM – usado como sujeito da oração

Who is that beautiful woman?

Who likes basketball?

Who was with you last night?

#### WHOM

QUEM – usada como objeto da pergunta

Whom did you kiss at the party?

With whom did Mary go?

#### WHOSE

DE QUEM

Whose car is this?

Whose house is that?

1. \_\_\_\_ is your name?

- What
- Where
- When
- Who

5. \_\_\_\_ colour is your new car?

- What
- How
- Where
- Whose

2. \_\_\_\_ is your favourite actress?

- What
- Why
- When
- Who

6. \_\_\_\_ old are you?

- What
- How
- Which
- Whose

3. \_\_\_\_ are you from?

- What
- Where
- When
- Who

7. \_\_\_\_ books are these?

- Why
- How
- Where
- Whose

4. \_\_\_\_ is your birthday?

- Whose
- Where
- When
- Who

8. \_\_\_\_ did you quit your job?

- Who
- Which
- Why
- Whose

9. \_\_\_ are you going to America?

- Who
- What
- When
- Which

10. \_\_\_ aren't you going to Peter's party?

- What
- How
- Where
- Why

## HOW

### COMO

How are you?

How are you going to the party?

How did you get here?

## ACOMPANHA DE OUTRA PALAVRA

How old

How long

How tall

How far

How come

## CONTÁVEIS E INCONTÁVEIS

How many

How much

1. How **old** ✓ are you ? I'm 12.

2. How **deep** ✓ is this river? It's 4 metres deep.

3. How **tall** ✓ are you? I'm 5,09 ft.

4. How **far** ✓ is it from here? It's 4 miles away.

5. How **long** ✓ is this road? It's about 10 miles.

6. How **good** ✓ is this class? It's the best one.

7. How **heavy** ✓ are you? I'm about 88,18 lb.

8. How **much** ✓ money do you have? I have 30 pounds.

9. How **many** ✓ books do you have? I have 12 books.

10. How **cold** ✓ is it today? It's freezing.

### 5 WORDS

- DEEP
- HEAVY
- MILE
- FAR
- AMAZING

## EXERCÍCIO 5 – Question Words.

Read the text and answer the questions below

After work, a man walks down a street to go home. He sees a house, but – the house is on fire. He calls the police, but no policemen arrive at the house. He hears someone inside the house yelling for help. He runs into the house and sees a little boy. He takes the boy outside the house. The policemen arrive after the boy is out of the house.

- Who helps the boy?
- What is on fire?
- Where is the man walking?
- What does the man do first?
- Why does the man go inside the house?
- What does the man see inside the house?
- When does the police arrive?

1) Complete the blanks with one of the question words below:

- Who
- When
- What
- Why
- Which
- Where
- How many
- How
- How much

\_\_\_\_\_ did you get your first degree?

\_\_\_\_\_ do you live?

\_\_\_\_\_ club did you join, the Chess Club or the Art Club?

\_\_\_\_\_ will your brother do after graduation?

\_\_\_\_\_ wrote the Harry Potter series?

\_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite day of the weekend, Saturday or Sunday?

\_\_\_\_\_ do you live in Santiago?

\_\_\_\_\_ sugar do you like in your tea?

\_\_\_\_\_ do you like to go on holiday?

\_\_\_\_\_ children do you have?

## Contáveis e incontáveis.

### 5 WORDS

DEEP

HEAVY

MILE

FAR

AMAZING

### CONTÁVEIS

### TODOS OS SUBSTANTIVOS QUE PODEM SER CONTADOS

Dog – dogs

Cat – cats

Book – books

Chair – chairs

House – houses

Teacher – teachers

**Terminados em -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, ou -z Adiciona -es**

Bus – buses

Lunch – lunches

Tax – taxes

**Terminados em -f ou -fe**

Troca por -ve e depois adiciona o -s

Wife – wives

Wolf – wolves

**Exceções**

Roof - roofs

Belief - beliefs

Chef - chefs

Chief - chiefs

**Terminado em -y após uma consoante troca o -y por -ies**

City – cities

Puppy – puppies

**Terminado em -o Adiciona -es**

Potato – potatoes

Tomato – tomatoes

**Exceptions**

Photo – photos

Piano – pianos

Volcano – volcanos / volcanoes

Terminados em -on Troca o -on pelo final -a

Phenomenon – phenomena

Criterion – criteria

**Alguns não mudam nada**

Sheep

Series

Deer

Species

Fish

**IRREGULARES**

Child – children

Goose – geese

Man – men

Woman – women

Tooth – teeth

Foot – feet

Mouse – mice

Person - people

**Com o singular nós usamos 'a' ou 'an'**

a banana

a car

a student

a bus

an ice-cream

an umbrella

an apple

an honest mistake

an honorable man

idea
man
woman
child
dish
table
photo
life
vegetable
coin
holiday
country

ocean
flower
suitcase
clock
umbrella
newspaper
friend
bus
movie/film
trip/journey
theatre
job

**INCONTÁVEIS**

Não existem forma no plural

Work

Hair

Water

Meat

Money

**LÍQUIDOS**

Water

Juice

Milk

Wine

**SUBSTÂNCIAS**

Food

Iron



Wood

Zinc

### QUALIDADES HUMANAS

Courage

Cruelty

Honesty

Kindness

### IDÉIAS ABSTRATAS

Beauty

Freedom

Life

Luck

Time

### Importante: são contáveis em português

Music

Homework

Advice

Baggage

Luggage

Bread

Information

News

Progress

Travel

Weather

Furniture

### Quantidade

Some

A lot of

Lots of

A bit of

Much

a cup of

a bag of

a pinch of

1 kg of

George: What do you want?

Sally: Well, we haven't got much milk. George: How much milk do you want? Sally: We need two bottles of milk.

George: How about strawberry jam? Have we got any jam?

Sally: Oh yes, there isn't any jam left. We need a jar of strawberry jam. And also we've finished the

butter. We need some butter.

George: OK. I think I've finished the last beer. I'll buy 5 or 6 bottles of beer.

Sally: OK. There's a little oil left. Please, buy a bottle of oil. George: No problem. Do you want to eat fish at dinner?

Sally: Ah, yes. I want you to buy four tins of fish, and also some bread. There isn't much bread left.

George: How many loaves of bread do you want?

Sally: A loaf of brown bread is enough. Would you like some coffee after dinner?

### 5 WORDS

BOTTLES

WEATHER

WATCH

LIEUTENANT

ARMY

### EXERCÍCIO 6 – Contáveis e incontáveis.

#### Complete the sentences with some or any.

I buy \_\_\_\_\_ juice at the store. He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ children. I want \_\_\_\_\_ strawberries for lunch. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ butter in the basket? There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in the garden. I have \_\_\_\_\_ pens. I need \_\_\_\_\_ sleep every night. We can feel \_\_\_\_\_ love in this house. The table is always filled with \_\_\_\_\_ apples. \_\_\_\_\_ schools need more teachers.

#### Put the correct quantifier on the blanks

- Much - Some

- Any

- A number

- Many - A

- An - A lot of

George: I'm going out. Do you want anything? Sally: Could you buy \_\_\_\_\_ stuff from the shop? George: All right. What do you want? Sally: Well, we haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ milk. George: How \_\_\_\_\_ milk do you want? Sally: We need \_\_\_\_\_ bottles of milk. George: How about strawberry jam? Have we got \_\_\_\_\_ jam? Sally: Oh yes, there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ jam left. We need a jar of strawberry jam. And also we've finished the butter. We need \_\_\_\_\_ butter. George: OK. I think I've finished the last beer. I'll buy \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

bottles of beer. Sally: OK. There is a little oil left. Please, buy \_\_\_\_\_ bottle of oil. George: No problem. Do you want to eat fish at dinner? Sally: Ah, yes. I want you to buy \_\_\_\_\_ tins of fish, and also \_\_\_\_\_ bread. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ bread left. George: How \_\_\_\_\_ loaves of bread do you want? Sally: \_\_\_\_\_ loaf of brown bread is enough. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ coffee after dinner? George: Of course. Sally: Then, buy us \_\_\_\_\_ bag of coffee. At last, we only have few packets of pasta. Could you buy some \_\_\_\_\_ pasta? You know we eat pasta almost every day. George: Ok, no problem. Sally: One more thing. Don't buy any almonds. We have got a lot of almonds. George: All right!

## Interpretação de texto 2

### 5 WORDS

BOTTLES

WEATHER

WATCH

LIEUTENANT

ARMY



04-12-2018  
15:00

Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

This news is about a girl. She is from Afghanistan. She cannot move her **limbs** well. She cannot use her hands to draw. She draws with her mouth.

Drawing makes her feel better. Without drawing, she is depressed and she cries. She wants to hold an art **exhibition** in Canada.

Difficult words: **limb** (an arm or leg), **exhibition** (a show in a museum).



04-12-2018  
15:00

Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

In Afghanistan, disability is often seen as a weakness. One Afghan girl, however, does not see disability like that.

She was born with **partial paralysis** of her **limbs**, but that did not stop her from drawing. Instead of drawing with her fingers, she uses her mouth. She said that before she started to draw, she was very depressed. She cried two or three times a day. She feels better now and would like to hold an art exhibition in Canada.

Difficult words: **partial** (not full, existing only in part), **paralysis** (when you cannot move), **limb** (an arm or leg).



04-12-2018  
15:00

Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

Sixteen-year-old Robaba Mohammadi from Afghanistan was born with **partial paralysis** of her limbs.

In her country, people often **perceive** disability as a weakness, and she said that she used to be depressed and cried at least two or three times a day. However, she discovered a passion for drawing which gives her a great deal of strength.

Instead of drawing with her fingers, she uses her mouth. She started drawing two years ago and now has **lofty** goals – her dream is to hold an art exhibition in the Aga Khan Museum, one of Canada's biggest museums.

Difficult words: **paralysis** (when you cannot move a part of your body), **perceive** (see something in a certain way), **lofty** (big).



29-11-2018  
15:00

Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

If you like dogs and art, this news is for you. There is an art **exhibition** in London. It is special. It is an exhibition for dogs. Dogs can have fun at the exhibition. They can **interact** with the art.

There is a model of a car. There is a **fan** next to it. Dogs can get in the car. They can put their heads out of the windows. The fan makes wind. The dogs feel like they are in a real car.

There is also a 3-metre dog bowl. It is filled with brown balls. They look like dog food.

The creator of the exhibition wants to make dogs happy. He says that dogs must play. It is good for their health.

Difficult words: **exhibition** (a show), **interact** (do something with something else), **fan** (a thing which makes the air move; you have this in your room when it is hot).



29-11-2018  
15:00

Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

This news is for all dog lovers who also like art – there is an art **exhibition** for dogs in London. And it's **interactive!**

One piece of art is a model of a car with a fan next to it.

Dogs can get in the car, put their heads outside the windows, and enjoy the ride! There is also a 3-metre dog bowl filled with brown balls, which look like dog food.

The creator says that it is important for the health of dogs that they play. He hopes that the artwork makes a lot of dogs happy.

Difficult words: **exhibition** (a show in a museum), **interactive** (you can interact with it – do something to/with it).



29-11-2018  
15:00

Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

Some people might consider a trip to an art gallery a perfect date, but now it's a doggy play-date – there is an **interactive** art exhibition **purely** for dogs in London.

One installation is called **cruising canines** which consists of a **mock-up** side of a car and a big fan – here dogs can get the **sensation** of sticking their heads out of a car window – a favourite past-time for many of them.

Just to confuse the canine visitors, there's a 3-metre dog bowl filled with play balls made to look like a dog's dinner. Lastly, for dogs that do not mind a wash, there is a watery wonder with fountains magically jumping between dog bowls.

The artist said that he thinks that play is really important to a dog's mental and physical well-being, and he hopes that the artwork gets a lot of dogs' tails **wagging**.

Difficult words: **interactive** (when you can do something with the art, not just look), **purely** (only), **cruise** (travel, move), **canine** (a scientific word for 'dog'), **mock-up** (a model), **sensation** (a feeling), **wag** (move backwards and forwards – dogs often wag their tails when they are happy or excited).

### 5 WORDS

WEAKNESS

DRAWING

BOWL

FAR

PAST-TIME

## Interpretação de texto 3

### 5 WORDS

WEAKNESS

DRAWING

BOWL

FAR

PAST-TIME

### Pizza-Making Record



22-11-2018  
07:00

Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

Four hundred **chefs** in Buenos Aires, Argentina, come together. They want to set a new world record. It is the record for the most pizzas made in 12 hours.

They use 3 tonnes of **flour**, 2.7 tonnes of cheese and 88,000 olives. They have 14 very big **ovens**. These ovens make six pizzas a minute.

In the end, the chefs set a new world record. They make 11,287 pizzas.

Difficult words: **chefs** (a professional cook), **flour** (a white material, which looks like sand, and is used for making pizza or bread), **oven** (a machine which gets hot to bake/make a pizza or other food).



22-11-2018  
07:00

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

Four hundred **chefs** in Buenos Aires, Argentina, teamed up to make pizzas together. They wanted to beat the world record for the most pizzas made in 12 hours.

They used 3 tonnes of **flour**, 2.7 tonnes of cheese and 88,000 olives. They also used 14 **industrial-sized** ovens which baked six pizzas a minute.

In the end, they beat the record by more than 1,000 pizzas – they made 11,287 pizzas!

Difficult words: **chefs** (a professional cook), **flour** (white material, which looks like sand, and is used for making pizza or bread), **industrial-sized** (very big – used in factories which make many pizzas).



22-11-2018  
07:00

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

Four hundred **chefs** in Buenos Aires teamed up to beat the world record for pizzas made in 12 hours. Using more than 3 tonnes of **flour**, 2.7 tonnes of cheese and 88,000 olives, the team managed to produce 11,287 pizzas.

Fourteen industrial-sized ovens allowed them to bake six pizzas a minute, and they beat the previous record by more than 1,000 pizzas.

Difficult words: **chefs** (a professional cook), **flour** (white material, which looks like sand, and is used for making pizza or bread or other foods).

### Baby Bird and Boxer Dog



15-11-2018  
07:00

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

A baby bird falls out of her mother's **nest**. She falls into a garden. A dog finds her. The dog likes the bird. The dog takes care of her.

The dog's owner makes a home for the bird in an indoor tree. The bird lives there, but she **prefers** to be with the dog.

The dog's owner likes all of this. The owner takes videos of the dog and the bird together. The owner puts the videos on the Internet. The videos are very popular.

Difficult words: **nest** (a place where birds live), **prefer** (like to do something).



15-11-2018  
07:00

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

After a baby bird fell into a garden from her nest, she formed a surprising friendship with a dog. The dog did not **harm** the bird but took care of her.

The dog's owner made a new home for the bird in an indoor tree, but the owner found that the dog and the bird preferred to stay together.

The owner began filming them and their activities and then put the videos on the Internet. You can see the dog and bird play **hide-and-seek** or lay together. The videos are very popular as people have already watched them thousands of times.

Difficult words: **harm** (hurt), **hide-and-seek** (a children's game).



15-11-2018  
07:00

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

An unlikely friendship formed between a boxer dog and a baby bird. The two-year-old dog Rusty **took a shine to** the chick after she fell out of her nest and landed in his garden.

They are now an **adorable** duo popular on the Internet – people viewed their videos thousands of times and counting. The little birdie has **set up** home, **nesting** herself in a **potted** indoor tree, although she seems to prefer **nuzzling** in Rusty's **paws**.

Difficult words: **take a shine to** (like something), **adorable** (cute), **nesting** (making a nest – a bird's home), **potted** (in a pot – a thing in which you put a plant), **nuzzling** (friendly touching with a nose), **paw** (an animal's foot).

### 5 WORDS

PREVIOUS

INDOOR

VIEW

NEST

BIRD

## PREPOSIÇÕES DE TEMPO E LUGAR

### 5 WORDS

- PREVIOUS
- INDOOR
- VIEW
- NEST
- BIRD

### PREPOSIÇÃO DE TEMPO - in

YEARS: in 2006, in 1981, in 1995

MONTHS: in December, in July, in January

DECADES: in the sixties, in the 1840s

CENTURIES: in the 18<sup>th</sup> century

SEASONS: in summer, in winter

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

### PREPOSIÇÃO DE TEMPO - on

DAYS: on Monday, on my birthday, on Christmas day

Days + morning / afternoon / evening / night

DATES: on the 20<sup>th</sup> of June, on May 2<sup>nd</sup>

### PREPOSIÇÃO DE TEMPO - at

TIME: at 6pm, at midnight, at 8:30

HOLIDAY PERIODS: at Christmas, at Easter

at night

at weekend

at dinnertime, at breakfast time, at lunchtime

### PREPOSIÇÃO DE TEMPO - none

Next week, year, month etc

Last night, year, etc

This morning, month, etc

Every day, night, year, etc

Today, tomorrow, yesterday, tonight

1. Lucy is arriving \_\_\_\_ February the 13th \_\_\_\_ 8 o'clock \_\_\_\_ the morning.
2. The weather is often terrible in London \_\_\_\_ January.
3. It's better to get a taxi if you are out alone \_\_\_\_ night.
4. She got married \_\_\_\_ September.
5. They usually go to the south of France \_\_\_\_ the summer.
6. Columbus sailed to the Americas \_\_\_\_ the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
7. The Beatles were popular \_\_\_\_ the 1960s.
8. I graduated from university \_\_\_\_ 2001.
9. His birthday is \_\_\_\_ June.
10. I usually go to my parents' house \_\_\_\_ Christmas. We eat turkey together \_\_\_\_ Christmas Day.

11. The train leaves \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning \_\_\_\_\_ 8:00 AM.
12. I love going skiing \_\_\_\_\_ January.
13. We met at the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ 8 pm.
14. The class is \_\_\_\_\_ 9am \_\_\_\_\_ Monday mornings.
15. I like to drink coffee \_\_\_\_\_ the morning and tea \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.
16. We went out for dinner \_\_\_\_\_ last Wednesday.
17. She left London \_\_\_\_\_ the 4<sup>th</sup> of March.
18. I had a party \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday.
19. Lucy went to New York \_\_\_\_\_ New Year.
20. We're meeting \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime \_\_\_\_\_ next Tuesday.

### PREPOSIÇÃO DE LUGAR - in

PAÍS: in Brazil, in Argentina

Estado: in Sao Paulo, in California

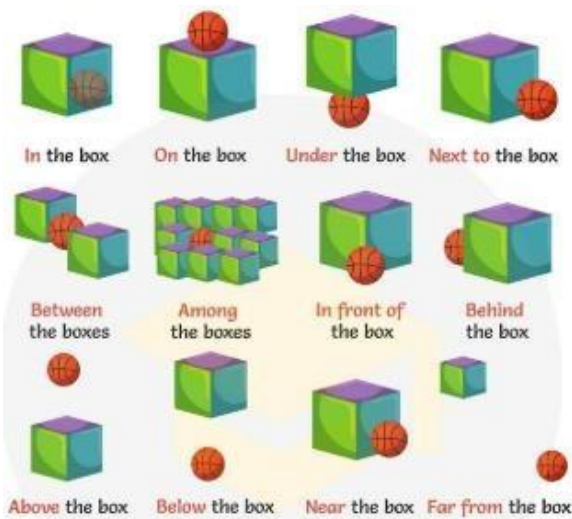
Cidade: in Recife, in Las Vegas

### PREPOSIÇÃO DE LUGAR - on

Rua: on First St, on General Ave, on North Rd

### PREPOSIÇÃO DE LUGAR - at

Endereço: at 123 Park St, at 567 Duke Rd



1. The wine is \_\_\_\_\_ the bottle.
2. Pass me the dictionary, it's \_\_\_\_\_ the bookshelf.
3. Jennifer is \_\_\_\_\_ work.
4. Berlin is \_\_\_\_\_ Germany.
5. You have something \_\_\_\_\_ your face.
6. Turn left \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic lights.
7. She was listening to classical music \_\_\_\_\_ the radio.
8. He has a house \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
9. The answer is \_\_\_\_\_ the bottom of the page.
10. Julie will be \_\_\_\_\_ the plane now.

11. There are a lot of magnets \_\_\_\_\_ the fridge.
12. She lives \_\_\_\_\_ London.
13. John is \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi. He's coming.
14. I'll meet you \_\_\_\_\_ the airport.
15. She stood \_\_\_\_\_ the window and looked out.
16. The cat is \_\_\_\_\_ the house somewhere.
17. Why you calling so late? I'm already \_\_\_\_\_ bed.
18. I waited for Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ the station.
19. There was a picture of flowers \_\_\_\_\_ her T-shirt.
20. She has a house \_\_\_\_\_ Japan.

### 5 WORDS

BETTER

TOMORROW

FRIDGE

TURKEY

SKIING

### EXERCÍCIO 7 - Preposições de tempo e lugar

Fill the blanks with the in, on or at.

Lucy is arriving \_\_\_\_\_ February the 13th \_\_\_\_\_ 8 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.

The weather is often terrible in London \_\_\_\_\_ January.

It's better to get a taxi if you are out alone \_\_\_\_\_ night.

She got married \_\_\_\_\_ September.

They usually go to the south of France \_\_\_\_\_ the summer.

Columbus sailed to the Americas \_\_\_\_\_ the 16th century.

The Beatles were popular \_\_\_\_\_ the 1960s.

I graduated from university \_\_\_\_\_ 2001.

His birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ June.

I usually go to my parents' house \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas. We eat turkey together \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas Day.

The train leaves \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning \_\_\_\_\_ 8:00 AM.

I love going skiing \_\_\_\_\_ January.

We met at the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ 8 pm.

The class is \_\_\_\_\_ 9am \_\_\_\_\_ Monday mornings.

I like to drink coffee \_\_\_\_\_ the morning and tea \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.

We went out for dinner \_\_\_\_\_ last Wednesday.

She left London \_\_\_\_\_ the 4th of March.

I had a party \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday.

Lucy went to New York \_\_\_\_\_ New Year.

We're meeting \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime \_\_\_\_\_ next Tuesday.

He's swimming \_\_\_\_\_ the river.  
 Where's Julie? She's \_\_\_\_\_ school.  
 The plant is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.  
 There is a spider \_\_\_\_\_ the bath.  
 Please put those apples \_\_\_\_\_ the bowl.  
 Frank is \_\_\_\_\_ holiday for three weeks.  
 There are two pockets \_\_\_\_\_ this bag.  
 I read the story \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper.  
 The cat is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.  
 Lucy was standing \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.  
 She hung a picture \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.  
 John is \_\_\_\_\_ the garden. There's nothing \_\_\_\_\_ TV tonight.  
 I stayed \_\_\_\_\_ home all weekend.  
 When I called Lucy, she was \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.  
 There was a spider \_\_\_\_\_ the ceiling.  
 Unfortunately, Mrs Brown is \_\_\_\_\_ hospital.  
 Don't sit \_\_\_\_\_ the table, sit \_\_\_\_\_ a chair.  
 There are four cushions \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.

## OBJECT PRONOUNS

### 5 WORDS

- BETTER
- TOMORROW
- FRIDGE
- TURKEY
- SKIING

### SUBJECT PRONOUNS

- I
- YOU
- HE
- SHE
- IT
- WE
- YOU
- THEY

### OBJECT PRONOUNS

- I            ME
- YOU        YOU
- HE          HIM

- SHE        HER
- IT          IT
- WE        US
- THEY      THEM

Elisabeth does not like me. (Elisabeth não gosta de mim)  
 My sister called you last week. (Minha prima te ligou semana passada)  
 Tom took her to work Tuesday. (Tom levou-a para o trabalho na terça-feira.)  
 I like this film. I saw it last month. (Eu gosto deste filme. Eu o vi no mês passado)  
 Mara always writes letters to us. (Mara sempre escreve cartas para nós.)

1. I saw ..... last week. (Peter)
2. My new car is very fast. I bought ..... last week. (the car)
3. Jamie visited ..... yesterday. (Pamela)
4. Please give ..... this book. (Susie)
5. I asked ..... to give ..... my money back. (John, I)
6. She ate ..... quickly and left for work. (lunch)
7. I requested ..... to help me. (Peter and Jane)
8. I like reading ..... before I go to bed. (books)
9. It is very difficult to understand ..... (Jack.)
10. He gave ..... some advice. (my wife and I)

We visited the new planetarium in the city.

When we got there, a man showed us where to leave our coats and backpacks. A special guide explained the tour to us. I learned many new things. For example, I didn't know our solar system was so big. We counted many moons around some of the planets. Toward the end of the tour, the guide invited me to visit the planetarium again. I will definitely come back someday. We collected our things and went back to school. I asked friends to name a favorite planet. Mine is Saturn because of its many rings. The teacher wants us to do reports on the planets. I want to report on the planet Saturn, but so does Aquil. We decided to work together on the report. We want to talk about Titan, one of Saturn's biggest moons. We were interested in this moon, because Titan is the biggest moon, bigger than the planet Mercury!

Do you know andy?  
 Sure, he`s in my class, I study with him. Why?  
 Oh, nothing. I wnat to help me, that`s all.  
 I have his` phone number. Call him!  
 Ok, thanks!  
 Hey Tyler, do you like lemons?  
 Yea, I really like them.  
 And do you like rice?

Sure, I like it.

And how about chicken?

Yep, I like that too. Why do you ask me?

I want to make lemon chicken for dinner.

Sounds great!

### 5 WORDS

- UNDERSTAND
- LEFT
- REPORT
- MOON
- RING

## EXERCÍCIO 8 – Object Pronouns

Complete the sentences with an object pronoun (me, you, him, her, it, us, them)

Hello again! Do you remember \_\_\_\_? My name's Mark.

I really like Jessica, but she never notices \_\_\_\_.

Lisa really likes David, but he doesn't like \_\_\_\_.

We have just arrived at the station. Can you pick \_\_\_\_ up?

I left my phone on the table. Can you get \_\_\_\_?

Star wars is a fastastic film. I love watching \_\_\_\_?

This dress looks a bit small. Do you think it will fit \_\_\_\_?

Your boss called. He wants to speak to \_\_\_\_?

Is he marrying Leila? Yes, he is in love with \_\_\_\_.

Your son is making a lot of noise! I'll ask \_\_\_\_ to be quiet.

Where are my glasses? You are wearing \_\_\_\_.

Why is he always talking about Liza? He obviously likes \_\_\_\_.

Where is my book? Oh, dear! I've lost \_\_\_\_.

Is that Nancy's new boyfriend? Don't ask me, ask \_\_\_\_.

What is the title of that article? I'm afraid I can't remember \_\_\_\_.

Look at John! He seems so happy? His friends offered \_\_\_\_ a guitar for his birthday!

How are your kids? I haven't met \_\_\_\_ for ages!

My mother is fantastic! I like \_\_\_\_ very much.

Don't help me with this exercise! I can do \_\_\_\_ by myself.

This fruit is poisoned! Don't eat \_\_\_\_!

Take the children to bed. Don't let \_\_\_\_ watch this movie.

Why is she helping John? She probably loves \_\_\_\_.

### ADJETIVOS

### 5 WORDS

- UNDERSTAND
- LEFT
- REPORT
- MOON
- RING

### ADJETIVOS

- ATTRIBUTIVE
- PREDICATIVE
- POSTPOSITIVE

### ATTRIBUTIVE

Margot wore a **beautiful** hat to the pie-eating contest.

**Furry** dogs may overheat in the summertime.

My cake should have **sixteen** candles.

The **scariest** villain of all time is Darth Vader.

### PREDICATIVE

That cow sure is **happy**.

It smells **gross** in the locker room.

Driving is **faster** than walking.

Robert seems **sick**.

The road is **bumpy**.

### POSTPOSITIVE

The firemen found the buildings **ablaze**, with the damage **catastrophic**.

### TODOS

The **tired** (attributive) firemen found the buildings **ablaze** (postpositive). The damage was **catastrophic** (predicative).

**adorável:** adorable, lovely

**amigável:** friendly

**baixo:** short

**bondoso:** kind

**cansado:** tired

**chato:** boring

**decidido:** determined

**distraído:** absent-minded

**egoísta:** selfish

**esperto:** smart, brainy

**feliz:** happy

**alegre:** joyful

**alto:** tall

**bonito:** handsome

**bonita:** beautiful, pretty

**carinhoso:** caring

**ciumento:** jealous

**destemido:** fearless

**doente:** sick

**engraçado:** funny

**estudioso:** studious

**feio:** ugly

<b>alegre:</b> joyful
<b>alto:</b> tall
<b>bonito:</b> handsome
<b>bonita:</b> beautiful, pretty
<b>carinhoso:</b> caring
<b>ciumento:</b> jealous
<b>destemido:</b> fearless
<b>doente:</b> sick
<b>engraçado:</b> funny
<b>estudioso:</b> studious
<b>feio:</b> ugly

<b>furioso:</b> angry
<b>gordo:</b> fat
<b>grande:</b> big
<b>honesto:</b> honest
<b>ingênuo:</b> naive
<b>invejoso:</b> envious
<b>justo:</b> fair
<b>liberal:</b> open-minded
<b>magro:</b> thin
<b>mal-humorado:</b> crabby, cranky
<b>neurótico:</b> neurotic
<b>orgulhoso:</b> big-headed (pejorativo)

<b>otimista:</b> optimistic
<b>paciente:</b> patient
<b>pequeno:</b> small
<b>relaxado:</b> sloppy (pejorativo)
<b>romântico:</b> romantic
<b>sábio:</b> wise
<b>simpático:</b> nice
<b>talentoso:</b> talented
<b>tímido:</b> shy
<b>útil:</b> useful

<b>ousado:</b> daring
<b>pesado:</b> heavy
<b>pobre:</b> poor
<b>reservado:</b> reserved, quiet (pessoa)
<b>rico:</b> rich
<b>saudável:</b> healthy
<b>sortudo:</b> lucky
<b>teimoso:</b> stubborn
<b>triste:</b> sad
<b>violento:</b> aggressive

## 5 WORDS

- DAMAGE
- DRESS
- CLOTHES
- BALCONY
- ANYWAY

## EXERCÍCIO 8 – Adjetivos e adjetivos Possessivos.

### Find all the adjectives in the text

Heavy rain caused a mudslide in Bolivia. Someone filmed it at a place known as El Choro. The mudslide wiped out trees and buried cars, but nobody died. People ran away from it.

### Find all the adjectives in the text

In Germany, there are two little tigers in a safari park. Their mother leaves them. Their names are Peach and Pearl. A dog in Germany helps these tiger cubs. A woman named Jeanette works in the zoo. She takes the cubs home. She gives them some milk. Now, the cubs live in her living room. Jeanette has a dog. His name is Leon. He helps with the cubs. He is their teacher. The cubs like him. They play together. Jeanette and Leon help little tigers and lions often. She says that they are not good pets. When they are big, they are dangerous. The cubs will go to another place soon. But for now, they are still friends with the dog.

### Find all the adjectives in the text

One goldsmith from Argentina collected donations of pistols, bullets, and even parts of airplanes from both sides of the Falkland Islands War. He is on a peace mission, by fusing both the British and Argentinian metals together to craft roses and other pieces of art. He aptly calls his project Two Roses of Peace. Aside from his peacekeeping, people also know him for crafting presidential batons and the chalice of Pope Francis.

### Replace the personal pronouns by possessive adjectives

Where is (I) \_\_\_\_\_ car?

She goes to school with (she) \_\_\_\_\_ friend.

(They) \_\_\_\_\_ mother works in a car factory.

Leila likes (she) \_\_\_\_\_ cat!

(I) \_\_\_\_\_ husband and I want to go to New York.

We want to see (it) \_\_\_\_\_ historical monuments.

(You) \_\_\_\_\_ smartphone is very expensive.

### Choose the right possessive adjective:

We have a dog. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Rick.

Nancy is from Argentina. \_\_\_\_\_ husband is from Brazil.

I like singing. \_\_\_\_\_ mother sings with me.

Alan has a car. \_\_\_\_\_ car is very old.

This lesson isn't **easy**. It's .

This dress is **cheap**. It isn't .

That man is **old**. He isn't .

Your sister is **quiet**. She isn't .

This paper is **thick**. It isn't .

My glass is **empty**. Your glass is .

He's always **happy**. He's never .

That table is **high**. It isn't .

The clothes are **wet**. They aren't .

He's **strong**. He isn't .

Hi Mum,

Just been out looking again and I've found a fantastic flat. The bedroom is quite small but the living room is lovely. There are huge windows with an amazing view over a beautiful park. It even has a little balcony - I hate being stuck indoors when the weather's nice. Unfortunately the kitchen is tiny but I'm a terrible cook anyway.

Can you come with me to look at it again?

Love

Sally

They're having a party in \_\_\_\_\_ garden.

She gave the report to \_\_\_\_\_ boss.

Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ passport?

Where is \_\_\_\_\_ classroom? We can't find it.

I think this is \_\_\_\_\_ book. She dropped it on the floor.

This is a picture of my friend. He is \_\_\_\_\_ best friend.

He forgot to write \_\_\_\_\_ name on the test!

I really no! cant` find \_\_\_\_\_ keys! Where are they?

We still have twenty more minutes before \_\_\_\_\_ class begins.

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 4

### 5 WORDS

- DAMAGE
- BALCONY
- ANYWAY
- DRESS
- CLOTHES



05-11-2018 15:00

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

Three white tigers **are born**. They are born at a safari park in Crimea. They are one week old. They are **beginning** to open their eyes.

This park now has 12 white tigers. There are only 200 white tigers **in the wild**. People are happy that there are three more now.

Difficult words: **be born** (come out of your mother's body), **begin** (start), **in the wild** (free, not in a zoo or a park).



05-11-2018 15:00

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

In Crimea, three **adorable** white tigers were born at a safari park. Now they are one week old, and they are beginning to open their eyes.

The park's first white tigers arrived in 2009, and now the park is home to 12, including the little **furry** siblings.

There are only 200 white tigers **in the wild**, so people are happy that there are three more.

Difficult words: **adorable** (cute, sweet), **furry** (hairy), **in the wild** (free, not in a zoo or a park).



05-11-2018 15:00

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

At a safari park in Crimea, three **adorable** white tigers were recently born. They are now one week old. They are beginning to open their eyes.

In 2009, the park's first white tigers arrived, and now it is home to 12, including the little, extremely cute, **furry** siblings. There are only 200 white tigers surviving in the wild, so the new arrivals are extremely welcome.

Difficult words: **adorable** (cute, sweet), **furry** (hairy).



02-10-2018 15:00

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

This news is from England. Policemen want to stop a car. They are successful. There are four young people in the car. The car stops. The four young people try to run away. The policemen want to stop them. The young people are fast.

One policeman has an idea. He starts to **bark** like a dog. He is very **realistic**. People think that he is a real dog. One young man stops and he does not run away.

People make jokes about the policeman because he barks like a dog. This is not important to him. His tactic is good and it is important.

Difficult words: **bark** (make sounds like a dog), **realistic** (like real life).



02-10-2018 15:00

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

A police officer in England caught a man by pretending to be a dog. The policeman was **chasing** a man and barked at him so realistically that everyone around thought that he had a trained dog with him.

It all started on the streets of southwest England on Thursday. The policeman and his team **were involved in** a high speed chase. They stopped the car with four young people inside but they tried to run away. When the people were running away, the policeman started to bark like a dog, and one young man stopped.

Since the incident, other people made some jokes about the policeman, but he does not care. His tactic worked and it is all that matters.



02-10-2018 15:00

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

Police Constable Hutton and **hit team** from England were involved in a high-speed **chase** when they used **stinger devices** to bring the car to a stop.

The four young people in the vehicle started to run away, but quick thinking and one unusual tactic stopped one man from getting away.

The **PC** was able to bark so realistically that everyone around thought that he had a trained **canine** with him. The policeman has been the subject of a **fair** few jokes since the incident, but who cares if people think that you are **barking mad** if it means that you **get your man**?

Difficult words: **hit team** (specially trained police), **chase** (driving after somebody to try to catch him or her), **stinger devices** (tools with a lot of big sharp needles), **PC** (police constable), **canine** (a dog), **fair** (a lot of something), **barking mad** (very crazy), **get your man** (catch the bad guy).

### 5 WORDS

SIBLINGS

SURVIVE

YOUNG

JOKES

FAIR

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE QUADRINHOS

La Cucaracha by Lalo Alcaraz



A Florida woman recently plowed her car into a house when she closed her eyes to pray.



© Lalo Alcaraz - All Rights Reserved.

( ) Uma mulher bateu o carro por estar jogando Pokemon Go.

( ) Um homem estava rezando quando viu a batida.

( ) O leitor não acreditou na matéria.

( ) A motorista estava comendo no volante.



( ) Garfield deu uma rasteira no Jon.

( ) Jon bebeu veneno.

( ) Jon caiu de sono.



( ) Garfield foi responsável pela queda do Jon.



( ) Garfield prefere ficar deitado.

( ) Jon sente falta do Garfield.

( ) Garfield está juntando energia para brincar com Jon.



Qual a intenção dessa propaganda?

( ) Conseguir uma carona para o Hitler.

( ) Causar o medo de fantasmas nas pessoas.

( ) Encorajar pessoas a entrarem em um clube.

( ) Divulgar um clube de adoradores do Hitler.

( ) Divulgar uma loja de roupas.



A propaganda oferece:

( ) Batata grande gratuita.

( ) Refrigerante grande gratuito.

( ) Lanche de graça.

( ) Aumento no tamanho do lanche sem custo adicional.

( ) Na compra de um lanche, o refrigerante e a batata frita são gratuitos.



Qual a mensagem da propaganda?

( ) Essa é a melhor batata do mundo.

( ) Vem mais batata do que alguém consegue comer.

( ) Quando começa a comer, não consegue parar.

( ) É o produto mais barato do mercado.



— (From a plumber's truck)

Qual das afirmativas pode ser confirmada na propaganda?

( ) Mulheres mandam em casa.

( ) Maridos não sabem consertar encanamento.

( ) Toda mulher deveria se casar com um encanador.

( ) Vende-se ferramentas muito grandes.

**5 WORDS**

PRAY

EYES

ALONE

MEAL

REPAIR

**ARTIGOS DEFINIDOS E INDEFINIDOS**

**5 WORDS**

• PRAY

• EYES

• ALONE

• MEAL

• REPAIR

## ARTIGOS

**INDEFINIDOS:** vem antes do substantivo e mostra que o substantivo ainda não é conhecido. (singular)

**DEFINIDOS:** vem antes do substantivo e mostra que o substantivo já é conhecido. (singular e plural)

## ARTIGOS INDEFINIDOS

**A:** antes de palavras que começam com o som de consoante.

a car – a house – a big truck – a school

a united group – a university – a one-year-old child

**AN:** antes de palavras que começam com o som de vogal.

an apple – an old shoe – an orchestra – and umbrella  
an hour – an MP3 player – an honest man

## ARTIGOS DEFINIDOS

**THE:** antes de substantivo específico

the teacher – the cat – the group

the students – the chairs – the mountains  
the rice – the knowledge

**A maioria dos nomes próprios (como os nomes de países ou pessoas) também não exige um artigo:**

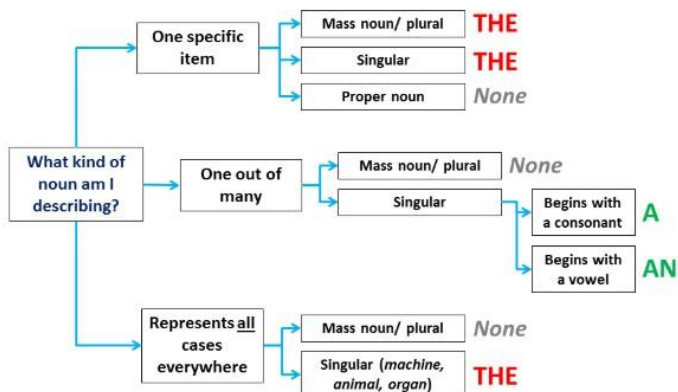
**Tesla** was one of the greatest inventors of all time. The samples were collected in **Hebei Province**.

Nomes próprios coletivos são uma exceção: **the Middle East** and **the Great Lakes**

Quando o nome de uma pessoa é parte de uma teoria, teste etc., pode soar mais natural utilizar 'the' (por exemplo, "**the Doppler effect**" ou "**the Riemann hypothesis**").

No entanto, você não deve utilizar 'the' se o nome for possessivo (por exemplo,

"**Tukey's test**" ou "**Riemann's hypothesis**").



a job as a road sweeper. He said that a road sweeper earns a great deal of money and that I would have the responsibility for miles of roads. Well, I just said "No, thanks" and walked on. When I looked back he had stopped a woman. He was telling her that he was the

President of the United States and that he wanted her to be the Defense secretary...

## Jennifer Lawrence

When she was a child Jennifer liked sports and she played hockey and basketball for an all-boys team. She also worked as a model. At the age of 14 she knew she wanted to be an actress, so she went to New York City to look for work. She appeared in advertisements for MTV and the fashion company H&M and got work as an actress on TV. Her family moved to Los Angeles so that Jennifer could work on TV and in films. In 2010 she acted in the film *Winter's Bone* and she was nominated for many awards including an Oscar. In 2012 she starred in the film *The Hunger Games* as Katniss Everdeen. When she isn't working, Jen likes painting, surfing and playing the guitar.

## Seven tips for a tidy desk

1. Only keep things you really need on and near your desk.

Use a tray for any papers you have to read. Have a jar for pens and pencils and have a bin near your desk.

2. Don't keep any drinks on your desk.

Go to the kitchen when you want to have a drink or, if you prefer, keep a drink on a small table near your desk.

3. Reduce the amount of paper that you use.

Try to keep as much information as possible in folders on your computer. Before printing a document, ask yourself, 'do I really need to read this on paper?'

4. Scan your notes.

If you have a lot of paper (magazine articles, notes, worksheets, etc.), use a scanner and keep a digital version as a PDF on your computer.

5. Use your smartphone to take photos of things you need to remember.

For example, take photos of notes to yourself, the name and address of a place you need to visit or diagrams you need to study for school.

6. Get a noticeboard.

If you really do need to keep small bits of paper, use a noticeboard on the wall. Check it every day and throw old notes in the bin.

7. Clean your desk at the end of every day.

Choose a time to tidy your desk and do it! If you do it every day, it will only take five minutes and you can start each new day with a clean and tidy space.

## 5 WORDS

- ABILITY
- DISCOVER
- FIELD
- KNOWLEDGE
- REMEMBER

## EXERCÍCIO 8 - ARTIGOS DEFINIDOS E INDEFINIDOS

Fill in the gaps with the correct article (a, an, the, 0) when necessary.

Robert and Jessica went to \_\_\_\_ party last night.

Can you tell me how to get to \_\_\_\_ cinema from here?

\_\_\_\_ college is closed today.

Gregory is one of \_\_\_\_ strangest people I know.

I recommend you try \_\_\_\_ tomato soup at this restaurant.

\_\_\_\_ beer is not good for you.

Would you like to see \_\_\_\_ film?

\_\_\_\_ apple a day keeps \_\_\_\_ doctor away.

I can't believe I failed \_\_\_\_ yesterday's test!

Do you have \_\_\_\_ dictionary that I can borrow?

There were many dogs in the park. One dog was \_\_\_\_ Dalmatian.

Pandas and \_\_\_\_ tigers are both endangered animals.

Magda is wearing \_\_\_\_ blue dress with red shoes.

Bornholm is \_\_\_\_ island in the Baltic Sea.

Christmas comes once \_\_\_\_ year.

\_\_\_\_ owl is \_\_\_\_ bird.

The Severn is \_\_\_\_ river.

Jane went to the shop to buy \_\_\_\_ bread.

Hania broke \_\_\_\_ glass when she was washing-up.

Tom took \_\_\_\_ umbrella as it was raining heavily.

**Fill in the gaps with the correct article (a, an, the, 0) when necessary.**

I am from Winchester, Hampshire. Winchester is \_\_\_\_\_ city in \_\_\_\_\_ United Kingdom. I live in \_\_\_\_\_ town called \_\_\_\_\_ Taunton which is on \_\_\_\_\_ River Tone. I live in \_\_\_\_\_ house in \_\_\_\_\_ quiet street in \_\_\_\_\_ countryside. \_\_\_\_\_ street is called "Hudson Street" and \_\_\_\_\_ house is more than 100 years old! I am \_\_\_\_\_ English lecturer at \_\_\_\_\_ college near \_\_\_\_\_ center of \_\_\_\_\_ town. I like \_\_\_\_\_ books, music and taking \_\_\_\_\_ photographs. I usually have \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at college. I usually go \_\_\_\_\_ home \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ car. We have all kinds of food in \_\_\_\_\_ England. I like \_\_\_\_\_ Polish food very much. Sometimes, I go to \_\_\_\_\_ Polish restaurant in Bath. \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant is called "Magda's". \_\_\_\_\_ Polish food is delicious.

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 5

### 5 WORDS

- ABILITY
- DISCOVER
- FIELD
- KNOWLEDGE
- REMEMBER

### MADONNA'S BIRTHDAY



22-08-2018 07:00 Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

Madonna is a singer. She is from the USA. She **was** born on 16th August 1958. Last week, it was her 60th birthday.

Madonna is the biggest woman singer. She sings for 40 years. She sells 300 million **records**. Some of her biggest hits are

'Like a Virgin', 'Papa Don't Preach', 'Vogue' and 'Ray of Light'.

She is sixty but she is still working. She has six children. She **adopted** four of them. They are from Africa.

Difficult words: **was** (past of 'is'), **record** (a recording of music such as on a cassette or a CD), **adopted** (when you adopt a child, you are the parent of a child which is not your son or daughter).



22-08-2018 07:00 Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

Madonna was born on 16th August, 1958 in Michigan, USA, and she celebrated her 60th birthday last week.

When she was 17, she stopped studying, left home and moved to New York. There she sang with some bands but later signed a **contract** with a **record label** in 1982.

This started her big 40-year-long career. Some of her biggest hits are 'Like a Virgin', 'Papa Don't Preach', 'Vogue' and 'Ray of Light'. She is the biggest female solo artist of all time, selling over 300 million records.

Madonna married twice and has six children; she adopted four of them from Africa.

Difficult words: **contract** (a deal, a plan to work together), **record label** or **record company** (a company which sells an artist's music).



22-08-2018 07:00 Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

American entertainer Madonna was born on 16th August, 1958 in Bay City, Michigan, meaning that she celebrated her 60th birthday last week.

Her career in the music industry started at the age of 17 when she dropped out of college, left home and moved to New York. There she performed in several **underground** bands, but she later signed a **contract** with **record label** Sire Records in 1982.

This marked the beginning of her 40-year career, producing hits such as 'Like a Virgin', 'Papa Don't Preach', 'Vogue' and 'Ray of Light'. During her ongoing career, she sold over 300 million records and is the most successful female solo artist of all time.

Madonna married twice to Hollywood actor Sean Penn and director Guy Ritchie. She has six children, four of them that she adopted from Malawi.

Difficult words: **contract** (a deal, a plan to work together), **record label** or **record company** (a company which sells an artist's music).

### FAST TRAIN IN CHINA



27-09-2018 07:00 Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

Hong Kong opens a new high-speed train. It connects Hong Kong to Shenzhen.

The new system **cost** 10 billion US dollars. It **took** eight years to build. It can carry 80,000 people a day. You can travel from Hong Kong to Shenzhen in just 14 minutes. That is 45 minutes less than before.

Hong Kong is not completely a part of China. Shenzhen is in China. The new train brings Hong Kong and China more together.

Some people do not like this. They protest.

Difficult words: **cost** (past of 'cost' – if something costs some money, you have to pay the money to have it), **took** (past of 'take').



27-09-2018 07:00 Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

Hong Kong opened a new high-speed train that connects Hong Kong to Shenzhen and cuts the **journey** by 45 minutes. The new system cost 10 billion US dollars, took eight years to complete and will carry 80,000 passengers daily.

The new system **provoked** protests outside the station, as some people are worried about Beijing's **increasing influence** in the Hong Kong region.

Difficult words: **journey** (a long trip), **provoke** (cause), **increasing** (getting bigger and bigger), **influence** (power).



27-09-2018 07:00 Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

Hong Kong opened a new high-speed train link to inland China which cut down the journey from Hong Kong to Shenzhen by 45 minutes. The new system cost 10 billion US dollars, took eight years to complete and will carry over 80,000 passengers daily.

The new speedy mode of transport provoked protests outside the station over Beijing's increasing **influence** in the Hong Kong region.

Difficult words: **influence** (power).

### 5 WORDS

- CAREER
- ADOPT
- CONNECT
- CARRY
- INCREASE

## COMPARATIVOS

### 5 WORDS

CAREER

ADOPT

CONNECT

CARRY

INCREASE

### ADJETIVOS COMPARATIVOS



SUBSTANTIVO (SUJEITO) + VERBO + AS + ADJETIVO  
+ AS + SUBSTANTIVO (OBJETO)

**Joana is as tall as Julia**

SUBSTANTIVO (SUJEITO) + VERBO + LESS +  
ADJETIVO + THAN + SUBSTANTIVO (OBJETO)

**Miami is less dangerous than New York**

SUBSTANTIVO (SUJEITO) + VERBO + ADJETIVO  
COMPARATIVO + THAN + SUBSTANTIVO (OBJETO)

**The chair is more expensive than the table.**

**John runs faster than Richard**

### 5 REGRAS

SE O ADJETIVO TEM APENAS UMA SÍLABA ADICIONA  
-er NO FINAL DO ADJETIVO

Small – smaller

Hard – harder

Tall – taller

Fast - faster

SE O ADJETIVO TEM APENAS UMA SÍLABA E TERMINA  
EM 'CVC' DOBRA A ÚLTIMA LETRA E ADICIONA O -er  
NO FINAL DO ADJETIVO

Big – bigger

Fat – fatter

SE O ADJETIVO TERMINA COM -y REMOVA O -y E  
ADICIONE -ier NO FINAL DO ADJETIVO

Funny – funnier

Happy - happier

SE O ADJETIVO TEM DUAS SÍLABAS OU MAIS SEM  
TERMINAR EM -y ADICIONE A PALAVRA more ANTES  
DO ADJETIVO. COM -y SÓ ADICIONA more SE O

ADJETIVO TIVER TRÊS SÍLABAS OU MAIS

Expensive – more expensive

Dangerous – more dangerous

Satisfactory – more satisfactory

Popular – more popular

### EXCEÇÕES:

Good – better

Bad – worse

Far – farther

Dogs are \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent) than rabbits.

Lucy is \_\_\_\_\_ (old) than Ellie.

Russia is far \_\_\_\_\_ (large) than the UK.

My Latin class is \_\_\_\_\_ (boring) than my English class.

In the UK, the streets are generally \_\_\_\_\_ (narrow) than  
the streets in the USA.

London is \_\_\_\_\_ (busy) than Glasgow.

Julie is \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet) than her sister.

Amanda is \_\_\_\_\_ (ambitious) than her classmates.

My garden is a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (colourful) than this park.

His house is a bit \_\_\_\_\_ (comfortable) than a hotel.

<b>feliz:</b> happy	<b>feio:</b> ugly
<b>fiel:</b> faithful	<b>furioso:</b> angry
<b>generoso:</b> generous	<b>gordo:</b> fat
<b>gostoso:</b> delicious (alimento)	<b>grande:</b> big
<b>habilidoso:</b> handy, skillful	<b>honesto:</b> honest
<b>horível:</b> horrible	<b>ingênuo:</b> naive
<b>inseguro:</b> insecure	<b>inveioso:</b> envious

### 5 WORDS

- CLASSMATE
- GARDEN
- RABBIT
- INJURY
- MAYOR

## EXERCÍCIO 9 - Comparativo

### Fill the blanks with the correct adjective comparative

There is a new student in my class. His name is Harry. He is tall, handsome, and thin. He is really \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) and \_\_\_\_\_ (handsome) than the other boys in my class. I like him! He is British but now, he lives in Salamanca. Salamanca is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) than Harry's town, Bath, and there are \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) places to visit. He likes walking through the Major Square because it is \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) than some parks in the city. But, he hates Salamanca weather in winter. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (cold) than in England!!

### Fill the blanks with the correct adjective comparative

Jake's room is \_\_\_\_\_ than Larry's room. (small).

Christine is \_\_\_\_\_ than Alice. (smart).

My result in \_\_\_\_\_ the test was than Harry's. (good)

Football is \_\_\_\_\_ than handball. (popular)

Susan's hair is \_\_\_\_\_ than my hair. (long)

This exercise is \_\_\_\_\_ than that one. (boring)

George is \_\_\_\_\_ than Robert. (funny)

The blue car is \_\_\_\_\_ than the black car. (nice)

Gold is \_\_\_\_\_ than silver. (expensive)

His pullover is \_\_\_\_\_ than his jeans. (dark)

### Read the story and underline the comparative adjectives

#### The Football Game

Yesterday my brother and I went to see a football game. We watched our two favourite teams, the Eagles and the Hawks. It was the second week of the season and the day was much colder than the week before. We arrived at the stadium at 11:30 am, which is a little earlier than usual. We were excited because I love the Hawks and he loves the Eagles. The seats were good, but I wanted something closer to the field. However, we sat and enjoyed the game. Well, we enjoyed it until we started arguing. My brother and I both think our team is better than the other team. He always says to me that the Eagles are faster, stronger, and smarter than the Hawks. I never agree. On this day, he was wrong. The Hawks played a lot better than the Eagles. They looked stronger and tougher than the Eagles. The Hawks won by 15 points. One thing I didn't like was that the food and drinks were much more expensive than other places, and tasted much worse. I was surprised that a hot dog cost \$7, which is more expensive than the \$3 I pay outside the stadium. Also, the hot dog was smaller than normal hot dogs. So I was a little sad about my meal, but I planned to get something tastier after the game. Driving home I talked about how much better my team was than the Eagles. My brother was getting angry, and I noticed he was driving a lot faster than usual. We were lucky he didn't crash. Finally he saw a police car so he started to drive

slower. We arrived home around 7:00 pm, which is later than normal. Usually we get home at about 6:00 pm. Overall, it was a great day. I love going to the game with my brother. Even though we argue, I wouldn't want to watch the game with anyone else!

## SUPERLATIVOS

### 5 WORDS

- CLASSMATE
- GARDEN
- RABBIT
- INJURY
- MAYOR

### ADJETIVOS SUPERLATIVOS



Amazonas is the biggest state in Brazil.

Sergipe is the smallest state.

Sao Paulo is the most populated state.

Acre, Amapa and Roraima are the least populated states.

### 5 REGRAS

SE O ADJETIVO TEM APENAS UMA SÍLABA ADICIONAL NO FINAL DO ADJETIVO

Small – the **smallest**

Hard – the **hardest**

Tall – the **tallest**

Fast - the **fastest**

SE O ADJETIVO TEM APENAS UMA SÍLABA E TERMINA EM 'CVC' DOBRA A ÚLTIMA LETRA E ADICIONA O -est NO FINAL DO ADJETIVO

Big – the **biggest**

Fat – the **fattest**

SE O ADJETIVO TERMINA COM -y REMOVA O -y E ADICIONE -iest NO FINAL DO ADJETIVO

Funny - the **funniest**

Happy - the **happiest**

SE O ADJETIVO TEM DUAS SÍLABAS OU MAIS SEM TERMINAR EM -y ADICIONE A PALAVRA **most** ANTES DO ADJETIVO. COM -y SÓ ADICIONA **most** SE O ADJETIVO TIVER TRÊS SÍLABAS OU MAIS

Expensive – the most expensive

Dangerous – the most dangerous

Satisfactory – the most satisfactory

Popular – the most popular

EXCEÇÕES:

Good – the best

Bad – the worst

Far – the farthest

Who is the  (tall) person in your family?

My mum is the  (good) cook in the world.

December is the  (cold) month of the year in my country.

What's the  (dangerous) animal in the world?

Ethan is the  (happy) boy that I know.

Where are the  (nice) beaches in your country?

She bought the  (big) cake in the shop.

Who is the  (famous) singer in your country?

Cedric is (young) . Fiona is (beautiful) .

Maria is (old) . Fiona is (pretty) .

Fiona is (tall) . Eliot is (strong) .

Cedric is (small) . Fiona is (attractive) .

Fiona is (fat) . Dan is (intelligent) .

Vicky is (slim) . Cedric is (curious) .

**feliz:** happy

**feio:** ugly

**fiel:** faithful

**furioso:** angry

**generoso:** generous

**gordo:** fat

**gostoso:** delicious (alimento)

**grande:** big

**habilidoso:** handy, skillful

**honesto:** honest

**horrível:** horrible

**ingênuo:** naive

**inseguro:** insecure

**invejoso:** envious

## 5 WORDS

COUNTRY

BELLY BUTTON

HEAVEN

BUMBLEBEE

FLIP-FLOP

## EXERCÍCIO 9 - Superlativos

Complete the sentences.

Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) person in your family?

My mum is the \_\_\_\_\_ (good) cook in the world.

December is the \_\_\_\_\_ (cold) month of the year in my country.

What's the \_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous) animal in the world?

Ethan is the \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) boy that I know.

Where are the \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) beaches in your country?

She bought the \_\_\_\_\_ (big) cake in the shop.

Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ (famous) singer in your country?

London is \_\_\_\_\_ (large) city in England.

Cheetahs are the \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) animals in the world.

Whales are the \_\_\_\_\_ (big) animals.

San Francisco is the \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) city in the United States.

My cat is the \_\_\_\_\_ (lazy) animal I know.

Last week, I had the \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) time on my life!

Read the story and underline the superlative adjectives

### Rodriguez Brothers Circus

The Rodriguez Brothers Circus is in town! Every year, the circus arrives and stays for a week. Then they go to the next town. There are not many animals in the circus. People told the circus that they didn't like seeing animals performing. There is an elephant called Jacob and two old lions, Hattie and Meg. Most of the performers are human! There is Leopold, The Strongest Man In The World. His father also worked in the circus, but Leopold is stronger than him, he has bigger arms and bigger legs too! Leopold performs his act every night for the town's people who come to watch. Another performer is Clara. She says she has the longest hair in the world. It's about 4 metres long! She also has a daughter who works in the circus. Her name is Sue-Ellen. Her hair is a lot shorter, but she wants to grow it as long as her mother's. Sue-Ellen helps look after the animals and she's also learning how to juggle. The highlight of the circus are the three clowns, Pit, Pot and Pat. They all wear long red shoes, but Pat's shoes are the longest and sometimes, he falls over because they're so long! They perform for about twenty minutes and they are always the

most popular act with the audience, especially the children. Many people think Pit, Pot and Pat are three brothers, but Pat is older than the other two - he's their father! He's the oldest clown in the country, but he has a lot of energy. Tomorrow will be the longest, most tiring day because the circus is leaving town and everything must be packed away into big trucks.

## ADJETIVOS POSSESSIVOS

### 5 WORDS

- COUNTRY
- BELLY BUTTON
- HEAVEN
- BUMBLEBEE
- FLIP-FLOP

### ADJETIVOS POSSESSIVOS

I	MY
YOU	YOUR
HE	HIS
SHE	HER
IT	ITS
WE	OUR
YOU	YOUR
THEY	THEIR

This is my book.

Give me your homework. His bike is blue.

The chameleon can change its colors. I invited our friends to the party.

Their car is brand new.

Where is (I)  book?  
 Here is (we)  teacher.  
 She goes to school with (she)  brother.  
 (They)  father works in a car factory.  
 (You)  laptop is very expensive.  
 (He)  favorite hobby is tennis.  
 (I)  husband and I want to go to Paris.  
 We want to see (it)  historical monuments.  
 Leila likes (she)  dog !  
 (It)  name is Bobby.

Two students didn't do  mathematics homework.  
 I have a car.  color is black.  
 We have a dog.  name is Pancho.  
 Nancy is from England.  husband is from Australia.  
 Ann and Nadia go to a high school.  little brother goes to primary school.  
 Alan has a van.  van is very old.  
 We go to a high school.  high school is fantastic.  
 I like singing.  mother sings with me.  
 François and Alain are French.  family are from France.  
 Mary likes  grandmother. She often visits her.

### Actor Lookalike Steals Beer



14-11-2018 15:00

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

David Schwimmer, the actor from the TV show 'Friends', went on Twitter to clear his name when a security camera caught his lookalike stealing beer. People from all over the world noticed the **uncanny resemblance**.

Schwimmer added that the **doppelgänger** could not be him because he was in New York when the other man was in Blackpool, England. He wished the police good luck in finding the thief.

Difficult words: **uncanny** (unusual), **resemblance** (looking like something else), **doppelgänger** (a German word for a person that looks just like you).

### 5 WORDS

- NOTICE
- WISH
- LUCK
- ADD
- STEAL

### EXERCÍCIO 10 - Adjetivos Possessivos.

Replace the personal pronouns by possessive adjectives

Where is (I) \_\_\_\_\_ car?

She goes to school with (she) \_\_\_\_\_ friend.

(They) \_\_\_\_\_ mother works in a car factory.

Leila likes (she) \_\_\_\_\_ cat!

(I) \_\_\_\_\_ husband and I want to go to New York.

We want to see (it) \_\_\_\_\_ historical monuments.

(You) \_\_\_\_\_ smartphone is very expensive.

Choose the right possessive adjective:

We have a dog. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Rick.

Nancy is from Argentina. \_\_\_\_\_ husband is from Brazil.

I like singing. \_\_\_\_\_ mother sings with me.

Alan has a car. \_\_\_\_\_ car is very old.

They're having a party in \_\_\_\_\_ garden.

She gave the report to \_\_\_\_\_ boss.

Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ passport?

Where is \_\_\_\_\_ classroom? We can't find it.

I think this is \_\_\_\_\_ book. She dropped it on the floor.

He forgot to write \_\_\_\_\_ name on the test!

I really like my new home, especially \_\_\_\_\_ location.

Oh no! I can't find \_\_\_\_\_ keys! Where are they?

We still have twenty more minutes before \_\_\_\_\_ class begins.

This is a picture of my friend. He is \_\_\_\_\_ best friend.

# PRONOMES POSSESSIVOS

## 5 WORDS

- NOTICE
- WISH
- LUCK
- ADD
- STEAL

## PRONOMES POSSESSIVOS

I	MI	MINE
YOU	YOUR	YOURS
HE	HIS	HIS
SHE	HER	HERS
IT	ITS	ITS*
WE	OUR	OURS
YOU	YOUR	YOURS
THEY	THEIR	THEIRS

Those are my sneakers. They are not your sneakers.  
Those are my sneakers. They are not yours.

I didn't have my textbook for class, so Brian lent me his textbook.

I didn't have my textbook for class, so Brian lent me his.

Your travel plans sound just as exciting as my travel plans!  
Your travel plans sound just as exciting as mine!

This is my book. Yours is there.

They finished their project. Where is ours?

His bike is blue. Mine is black.

Your car is brand new. What about hers?

Whose bike is this? Is it really ? (HE)

Is he  teacher? (YOU)

Hey Ron! This is not  car.  is red. (WE/WE)

Lisa broke  left leg. (SHE)

This is  house, where's ? (I/THEY)

Is this Emily's room? – Yes, it's . (SHE)

I lost  pen in the library. Can I have one of ? (I/YOU)

Stop! – These sweets are all . (I)

1. Is this teddy  (you) ?  
No, it's  (she).
2. This is  (he) hat .  
That one is  (she).
3. This is  (they) goat.  
The goat ate  (it) food.
4. (They)  house is big.  
(We)  is very small.
5. This is  (I) seat.  
That one is  (you).
6. Can I use  (you) racket ?  
(I)  is broken.
7. (He)  dog is at the vet  
because it has hurt  tail.
8. (I)  car is very good  
but  (you) is better.
9. This is  (they) street.  
(We)  is over there.
10. (She)  dress is red.  
(I)  is blue.

## Superhero Window Cleaners



13-11-2018 15:00

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

There is not much fun in being ill, but three window cleaners at the children's **ward** of one hospital in London know how to cheer the little patients up.

Superman, Batman and Spiderman **abseil** down the glass building, spreading smiles floor by floor. The superheroes then take pictures with the children.

The man dressed as Batman later said that he enjoys the task. In fact, his son (who was dressed as Spiderman) was the superhero's fan as well, and if he had been in hospital not feeling well, seeing Spiderman would have made his day.

Difficult words: **ward** (a section of a building), **abseil** (climb a rope down).

## 5 WORDS

- CHEER
- SPREAD
- LATER
- ILL
- BUILDING

## EXERCÍCIO 11 - Pronomes Possessivos.

### Choose the right possessive adjective:

We bought that house last year. It is \_\_\_\_\_.

This car belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. It is \_\_\_\_\_.

This book is \_\_\_\_\_. It has my name on it.

Excuse me. This phone is \_\_\_\_\_. You forgot to take it with you.

Are you sure this book belongs to your mother? B: Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_.

I think these keys are \_\_\_\_\_. I left them on the table.

Is that your notebook or \_\_\_\_\_?

Is he a friend of \_\_\_\_\_?

A friend of \_\_\_\_\_ called.



We met the famous singers Paul and Jane last night.  
This house is \_\_\_\_\_.

The bicycles were \_\_\_\_\_, so they rode them  
home after school.

The little boy shouted, "Give the ball to me! It's  
\_\_\_\_\_!"

### Complete with the correct form of the possessive adjective or possessive pronoun

That house belongs to Martin and Eva. That house is  
\_\_\_\_\_.

John wants to visit Paris. It is \_\_\_\_\_ dream.

Martha has a new car. My car is white, \_\_\_\_\_ is blue.

We bought this gift for you in our last trip. This is \_\_\_\_\_.

My friends have a son. Isn't \_\_\_\_\_ son older than you?

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO

### 5 WORDS

- CHEER
- SPREAD
- LATER
- ILL
- BUILDING

### Train at Your Door



06-07-2018 15:00 Level 1 Level 2 Level 3  
Some people live near a train station. They can travel to work. It is good for them. But it is not good when the train is very close. There is a city in Vietnam. It has a very **narrow** street. In the street there is a way for trains to pass.

Trains go there every day. The trains go very near the houses. This is not good for the people. People must **be careful** when they go home because the trains can hit them. There were accidents there in the past.

Difficult words: **narrow** (not wide), **be careful** (look around).



06-07-2018 15:00 Level 1 Level 2 Level 3  
A train station close to your home would be for most **commuters** a nice thing. In Hanoi though, things got a little bit too close.

In the Vietnam capital city there is a street where trains pass right in front of people's doors. Only centimetres **separate** the train and the houses. The train goes **through** the narrow street every day at 4 pm and at 7 pm. Residents usually hide because there have been accidents in the past.

Living there cannot be very nice, mainly because of the noise and also for the security reasons.

Difficult words: **commuter** (person who travels to work) **separate** (divide) **though** (but)



06-07-2018 15:00 Level 1 Level 2 Level 3  
UK **commuters** frequently use trains, and living as close as they could to a train station could be **likened** to the "Holy Grail," but it would not be comfortable.

In Hanoi, Vietnam, there is a train that passes right by people's front doors. At 4 pm and 7 pm every day, the train swiftly comes down the street. The people there have to **retreat** into their homes to avoid accidents.

In most places, this train would probably not **get the nod** due to safety reasons, in addition to the lack of peace that would come from a train passing almost inside your house every day.

Difficult words: **commuter** (a person who travels to work), **likened** (similar), **Holy Grail** (something very wanted by people), **retreat** (move back), **get the nod** (get permission to do something).

### Snake at the Doctor's



09-08-2018 15:00 Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

This news is about a snake. The snake lives in a zoo. It is the biggest snake in Europe. It is 23 feet long (7 metres). It weighs around 60 kilograms.

The snake gets a **check-up**. A **vet** checks the snake's heart.

The doctor uses an **ultrasound**.

Experts try similar tests on giraffes and sharks. However, snake hearts interest them more. A snake heart is different from a human heart.

Difficult words: **check-up** (medical test), **vet** (animal's doctor), **ultrasound** (special medical scan).



09-08-2018 15:00 Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

A 23-foot **python** (7 metres) had her **annual** check-up. The snake is the biggest one in Europe. It weighs around 60 kilograms.

Ten people from the zoo carried her to the vet and they checked her heart with **ultrasound**. Doctors can tell a lot about the health of the hearth like this.

The experts tried similar tests on giraffes and sharks, but snake hearts interest them more. A snake's heart has three **chambers**, not four like the human heart.

Difficult words: **python** (large tropical snake), **annual** (every year), **ultrasound** (special medical scan), **chamber** (space for blood to move).



09-08-2018 15:00 Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

A 7-metre **python** from the Chester Zoo had to go to the doctor's office to get an **ultrasound** heart scan.

JF the python had her annual check-up with ten zoo staff who had to carry her to the vet. While the vet performed the scan, people covered her eyes to calm her down.

The **cardiac** ultrasound will tell the zookeepers about the snake's point of view and the health of the heart and the heart muscle. The **cardio**-experts tried this on giraffes and sharks, but snake hearts are interesting, as they have three **chambers**. Human hearts have four chambers.

Difficult words: **python** (a large tropical snake), **ultrasound** (a special medical scan), **cardiac** (heart), **cardio** (relating to the heart), **chamber** (a space).

### 5 WORDS

- RETREAT
- AVOID
- LACK
- COVER
- POINT OF VIEW

## POSSESSIVOS COM 'S OU '

### 5 WORDS

- RETREAT
- AVOID
- LACK
- COVER
- POINT OF VIEW

### APÓSTROFE

Pertencer a alguém

- John's car
- Donna's house

Local de trabalho, estudo ou frequentado

- John's school

- Donna's room

#### Relacionamento entre pessoas

- John's mother
- Donna's friend

#### Coisas intocáveis

- John's patience
- Donna's feelings

#### Expressões fixas

- Today's newspaper
- A day's work
- In my mind's eye.

#### London's Moped Thieves



One of London's problems is its moped thieves, as they move fast and hope that police cannot **chase** them because it would be dangerous.

However, London's officers are **employing** a tougher method – they **ram** the thieves. Videos on the Internet show this in action.

Difficult words: **chase** (move quickly after somebody to catch him or her), **employ** (make use of, do), **ram** (hit).

#### Substantivo singular

- The child's toy
- A week's vacation
- The lawyer's fee

#### Substantivo singular terminado em -s

- Jesus's disciples
- Jones's first album
- Thomas's book
- The Smiths's house

#### Substantivo plural

- Children's toy
- Men's wear
- Women's dream

#### Substantivo plural terminado em -s

- The boys' basketball team
- The twins' parents
- The girls' room
- Lawyers' fees

#### Dois substantivos com a mesma posse

- Robert Smith and Rebecca Green's psychology textbook.

- Stanley and Scarlett's house.

#### Dois substantivos com posses diferentes

- Chris's and John's houses were designed by the same architect.
- France's and Italy's domestic laws are changing.

This is  book. (*Peter*)

The  room is upstairs. (*children*)

sister is twelve years old. (*John*)

and  school is old. (*Susan – Steve*)

shoes are on the second floor. (*men*)

My  car was not expensive. (*parents*)

CD player is new. (*Charles*)

This is the  bike. (*boy*)

These are the  pencils. (*boys*)

#### 5 WORDS

- THIEF
- CHASE
- VACATION
- FEE
- UPSTAIRS

### PRONOMES REFLEXIVOS

#### 5 WORDS

- THIEF
- CHASE
- VACATION
- FEE
- UPSTAIRS

#### PRONOMES REFLEXIVOS

I            MISELF

YOU        YOURSELF

HE          HIMSELF

SHE        HERSELF

IT           ITSELF

WE          OURSELVES

YOU        YOURSELVES

## THEY THEMSELVES

Mary cut the bread with a knife.

Mary cut herself with a knife.

- Objeto direto

Quando o objeto direto é o mesmo que o sujeito

I am teaching myself to play the guitar.

- Objeto indireto

Quando o objeto indireto é o mesmo que o sujeito

Would you like to pour yourself a drink?

We've brought ourselves something to drink.

- Objeto de uma preposição

Quando o objeto se refere ao sujeito

They had to cook for themselves.

She was feeling very sorry for herself.

Usamos o reflexivo com a preposição **by** para mostrar que alguém fez algo sozinho ou sem ajuda:

He lived by himself in a big apartment. She walked home by herself.

The children got dressed by themselves. I prepared the whole meal by myself.

Usamos o reflexivo para enfatizar sobre quem estamos falando ou quem fez a ação

Jack made his supper himself.

I closed the store on Saturday myself. Neymar himself signed my t-shirt.

Robert made this T-shirt .

Lisa did her homework .

We helped  to some Coke at the party.

Emma, did you take the photo by .

I wrote this poem .

He cut  with the knife while he was doing the dishes.

The lion can defend .

My mother often talks to .

Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help .

Alice and Doris collected the stickers .

## 5 WORDS

- SUPPER
- COOK
- SATURDAY
- DISH
- SHOP

## DENOTAÇÃO E CONOTAÇÃO

### 5 WORDS

- SUPPER
- COOK
- SATURDAY
- DISH
- SHOP

### DENOTAÇÃO

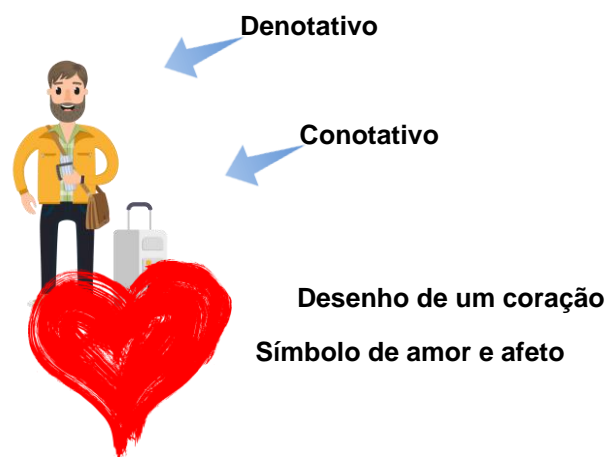
A palavra tem o sentido literal do dicionário

- The dog ate its food.
- The kid broke his toy.
- That woman walks to school everyday.
- She recognized the lovely aroma of her mother's cooking.

### CONOTAÇÃO

A palavra tem um significado secundário ou sugere algo a mais que o simples significado da palavra.

A conotação de uma palavra depende do contexto cultural ou da associação pessoal.



### CONOTAÇÃO

baggage (She carries some baggage with her)

group / club / gang

skinny / thin / slender

## SKINNY

SKINNY (-)

= Bony.  
As in "skin  
and bones"!



SKINNY (-)

= Scrawny. As in not muscular;  
weak.



THIN (+ / -)

= not fat



## SLENDER

SLENDER (+)

= attractively thin and  
graceful



HOUSE - HOME

UNIQUE - DIFFERENT - PECULIAR

## 5 WORDS

- EMPLOY
- EXPLOIT
- INTERESTED
- NOSY
- OLD

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO

### 5 WORDS

- EMPLOY
- EXPLOIT
- INTERESTED
- NOSY
- OLD

1 - Em qual tempo está o primeiro parágrafo do texto?

2 - Em qual tempo está o segundo parágrafo do texto?

3 - Marque o(s) comparativo(s)

4 - Marque o(s) superlativo(s)

## Oceans are warmer

In 1958, people began recording ocean temperatures. According to a new report, ocean temperatures in 2018 were the hottest ever.

The authors of the report say that this is solid proof of climate

change. They say that this is a big problem for everybody. The authors are the same scientists who also published another report last week. It says that oceans are getting warmer faster than people thought.

This can lead to problems like rising sea levels, heavier rainfall, stronger storms, and melting polar ice.

### Verdadeiro ou falso de acordo com o texto

( ) Os cientistas apresentaram uma solução para a mudança do clima.

( ) Em 1958 a temperatura bateu recordes.

( ) Cientistas falam que a mudança de temperatura não é um problema.

( ) Essa mudança de clima pode causar o derretimento do gelo polar

### Marque todos os artigos do texto

Ache e identifique os pronomes pessoais, objeto, possessivos

## DAM IN BRAZIL

A disaster happened in Brazil when a dam burst, and covered an area with dirty water. People died and the water destroyed homes.

At least 40 people are confirmed dead and hundreds are still missing. People are looking for survivors, but they do not have much hope. Some people returned to their homes, only to find them completely destroyed. Family and friends anxiously wait for news of their missing loved ones.

Vale, a big company who owns and operates the dam was fined

£50 million. Another £1.2 billion of its money was frozen.

This is the second dam to collapse in Brazil in recent years. The previous one collapsed in 2015 and killed 19 people.

### Marque as alternativas corretas de acordo com o texto:

( ) Mais de 100 pessoas morreram no desastre.

( ) A empresa Vale pagou mais de £1 bilhão em multas.

( ) Bombeiros e exército ajudaram na busca pelos desaparecidos.

( ) Mais de 100 pessoas estão desaparecidas.

### 5 WORDS

- RECORD
- PUBLISH
- SURVIVE
- ANXIOUS
- COLLAPSE

## SINONÍMIA E ANTONÍMIA

### 5 WORDS

RECORD

PUBLISH

SURVIVE

ANXIOUS

COLLAPSE

### SINONÍMIA

Palavras que têm o mesmo significado ou significado semelhante.

Good – great

Bad – awful

Happy – cheerful

Begin – start

Beautiful - pretty

Big – huge

Calm – peaceful

Stop – finish

Hurt – damage

Little – small

FREE

INDEPENDENT

GRATUITOUS

### ANTONÍMIA

Palavras que têm significados contrários

Good – bad

Abundant – scarce

Happy – sad

Begin – end

Beautiful - ugly

Big – small

Calm – agitated

Stop – start

Destroy – build

Tall - short

### Ache o melhor sinônimo

**1) nervous**

A. short  
B. angry  
C. crazy  
D. anxious

**3) awesome**

A. wild  
B. bad  
C. amazing  
D. sorry

**5) shout**

A. yell  
B. say  
C. speak  
D. whisper

**1) careful**

A. fast  
B. loving  
C. reckless  
D. painless

**3) doubtful**

A. unsure  
B. unlikely  
C. certain  
D. possible

**5) brave**

A. cowardly  
B. courageous  
C. heroic  
D. passionate

**2) shiny**

A. bright  
B. new  
C. old  
D. dull

**4) skinny**

A. fat  
B. large  
C. small  
D. chubby

**6) loud**

A. quiet  
B. small  
C. noisy  
D. tight

### Ache o melhor sinônimo

**1) change**

A. steer  
B. switch  
C. remain  
D. drive

**3) clean**

A. put  
B. wash  
C. hang  
D. push

**5) hurry**

A. rush  
B. drive  
C. sail  
D. run

**2) decide**

A. choose  
B. steal  
C. think  
D. attempt

**4) try**

A. fail  
B. attempt  
C. score  
D. shoot

**6) turn**

A. assemble  
B. generate  
C. rotate  
D. change

### Ache o melhor antônimo

**1) able**

A. real  
B. sure  
C. helpless  
D. certain

**3) punish**

A. bring  
B. accept  
C. reward  
D. give

**5) teach**

A. comprehend  
B. understand  
C. learn  
D. listen

**2) lift**

A. hold  
B. pull  
C. grab  
D. drop

**4) hire**

A. employ  
B. fire  
C. deny  
D. quit

**6) jump**

A. walk  
B. run  
C. skip  
D. fall

### 5 WORDS

- HUNGRY
- WRONG
- DARK
- WISE
- HORRIBLE

## ADVÉRBIO

### 5 WORDS

- HUNGRY
- WRONG
- DARK

- WISE
- HORRIBLE

## ADVÉRBIO

O adjetivo modifica o substantivo

- He is tall.

O advérbio modifica todo o resto

- He is very tall.
- He runs fast.
- He runs very fast.

MANNER - MODO

PLACE - LUGAR

TIME - TEMPO

FREQUENCY - FREQUÊNCIA

## MODO

ADJETIVO + LY

Bad – badly

Rare – rarely

Beautiful – beautifully

Careful – carefully

Quiet – quietly

Soft – softly

GOOD\*

Alguns advérbios não adicionam o – ly no final do adjetivo e têm a mesma escrita com significado parecido.

Adjective	Adverb	Adjetivo - Advérbio
daily	daily	diário - diariamente
early	early	cedo - cedo
far	far	distante - distantemente
fast	fast	rápido - rapidamente
free	free	livre - livremente
hard	hard	difícil - dificilmente árido - arduamente
high	high	alto - altamente
likely	likely	provável - provavelmente
long	long	longo - longamente
right	right	certo - certamente
wide	wide	aberto - abertamente amplo - amplamente
wrong	wrong	errado - erradamente

## LUGAR

Indica onde algo aconteceu.

When I looked **around** I couldn't see you.

He's going **back** to college.

His father bought an apartment **nearby**. He has looked **everywhere** for the keys.

## TEMPO

Em geral, advérbios de tempo informam quando a ação do verbo aconteceu ou acontecerá

**Early:** She arrived **early** for the meeting.

**First:** When I bake, I make cookies **first**.

**Later:** I will stop by **later** to see how you are doing.

**Never:** He **never** wants to go to the park with me.

**Now:** The movie is starting **now**.

**Today:** I have many things to accomplish **today**.

**Tomorrow:** **Tomorrow**, we are going to the movies.

-FOR (período de tempo)

I have been a teacher for 7 years.

He has been playing soccer for 9 months.

They haven't eaten anything for 14 hours.

- SINCE (tempo específico no passado)

He has been a coach since 2010.

I haven't played basketball since last week.

I haven't seen you since my birthday.

## FREQUÊNCIA

Adverb of Frequency	How Often
Never	0%
Hardly Ever	10%
Rarely	20%
Seldom	30%
Occasionally	40%
Sometimes	50%
Often	60%
Frequently	70%
Usually	90%
Always	100%

They **always** hang out together.

The Christmas lights are **usually** red.

You **normally** see them best in September or March.

It's **often** cloudy.

## 5 WORDS

- ALWAYS
- NEVER
- TODAY
- TOMORROW

- CAREFULLY

## PRONOMES DEMONSTRATIVOS

### 5 WORDS

- ALWAYS
- NEVER
- TODAY
- TOMORROW
- CAREFULLY

### DEMONSTRATIVOS

SERVEM PARA INDICAR ALGO E MOSTRAR SUA POSIÇÃO NO ESPAÇO.

NÃO VARIAM EM GÊNERO, MAS VARIAM EM NÚMERO.

### ADJETIVOS DEMONSTRATIVOS

### PRONOMES DEMONSTRATIVOS

**THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE.**

	PERTO	LONGE
SINGULAR	<b>THIS</b>	<b>THAT</b>
PLURAL	<b>THESE</b>	<b>THOSE</b>

### THIS

This car is mine.

I like this color.

This girl isn't my cousin.

Is this pencil yours?

This is my car.

Everyone likes this.

This is my girlfriend.

Is this your pen?

### THAT

That camera is mine.

I like that game.

That plate is not mine.

Did you buy that shirt?

That is my ball.

Nobody likes that.

That is my brother.

Was that your ride?

### THESE

These pants are too big.

I bought these glasses.

These shoes don't fit me.

Do you like these videos?

These are my books.

I have these.

These aren't my size.

Are these my gifts?

### THOSE

Those kids are trouble.

I miss those days.

Those drivers were not well.

Did you like those shrimps?

Those are my kids.

His shoes are like those.

I don't have those.

Are those your friends?

### Work after eight months of pregnancy is as harmful as smoking

Working after eight months of pregnancy is as harmful for babies as smoking, according to a new study. Women who worked after they were eight months pregnant had babies on average around 230g lighter than those who stopped work between six and eight months.

The University of Essex research – which drew on data from three major studies, two in the UK and one in the US – found the effect of continuing to work during the late stages of pregnancy was equal to that of smoking while pregnant. Babies whose mothers worked or smoked throughout pregnancy grew more slowly in the womb.

In the excerpt from the first paragraph – *than those who stopped work between six and eight months* –, the word *those* refers to:

- A) *smoking.*
- B) *babies.*
- C) *months.*
- D) *women.*
- E) *pregnancy.*

## 5 WORDS

- GLASS
- PREGNANT
- EFFECT
- AFFECT
- EXCERPT

## DETERMINADORES

### 5 WORDS

- GLASS
- PREGNANT
- EFFECT
- AFFECT
- EXCERPT

### DETERMINADORES

O determinador sempre vem antes de um substantivo e indica se o mesmo é **geral** ou **específico**

#### ESPECÍFICO

##### Artigos definidos:

the

I fed the dog last night.

I finished the homework two days ago.

He broke the glass.

##### Adj Possessivos:

my; your; his; her; its; our; their

I need my pencil.

I saw your brother last night.

Where is their school?

##### Demonstrativos:

this; that; these; those

Pass me that plate.

Do you want this cake?

I don't like those shorts.

##### Interrogativo:

which

Between blue and yellow, which color is your favorite?

Which brother is the oldest?

Which season of Breaking Bad is your favorite?

#### GERAL

Artigos indefinidos: a; an

Can you give me a cup of water?

I need to buy an umbrella.

He wants to buy a car.

##### Interrogativo:

what

What color is your favorite?

What movie is your favorite?

What countries have you visited?

Any; Another; Other

Any child can do it.

Would you like another glass of water?

I talked to John, Mike and other friends last night.

### Tigers and a Dog – level 2



31-01-2019 15:00

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

A dog in Germany is helping to look after tiger cubs. Their mother **abandoned** them in a safari park in northern Germany. Their names are Peach and Pearl.

A zookeeper named Jeanette took the abandoned **cubs** into her home. She gave them some milk. Now, the cubs live in her living room.

The dog Leon quickly adopted the cubs. He is like their teacher. The cubs want to be near him all of the time. He tries to educate them. They spend some time together. They also play together.

Jeanette and her dog Leon looked after tiger and lion cubs before. She **warns** that they are not good pets. When they grow up, they can be dangerous. Soon, the cubs will go to another place, but for now, they are still friends with the dog.

Difficult words: **abandon** (when a mother leaves her cub/baby), **cubs** (baby animals such as tigers, lions and bears), **warn** (inform about danger),

### 5 WORDS

- ABANDON
- CUB
- SPEND
- GROW
- WARN

## QUANTIFICADORES

### 5 WORDS

- ABANDON
- CUB
- SPEND
- GROW
- WARN

### QUANTIFICADORES

USAMOS QUANTIFICADORES QUANDO QUEREMOS INFORMAR A QUANTIDADE DE ALGO

- HOW MANY (contáveis)



- HOW MUCH (não contáveis)

AS VEZES UTILIZAMOS OS QUANTIFICADORES NO LUGAR DOS DETERMINADORES

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| all        | • Most children start school at the age of five. |
| enough     |  |
| more/most  | • We ate some bread and butter.                  |
| less/least |  |
| no/none    | • We saw lots of birds.                          |
| not any    |  |

### CONTÁVEIS

ALGUNS QUANTIFICADORES SÓ SÃO USADOS COM SUBSTANTIVOS CONTÁVEIS

- many
- a few/few/very few \*
- a number (of)
- several
- a large number of
- a great number of
- a majority of

**Few** e **very few** significam que não tem o suficiente de algo

**A few** significa que não tem muito de algo, mas tem o suficiente

Would you like **a few cookies**?

I have **very few** clothes.

### NÃO CONTÁVEIS

ALGUNS SÓ SÃO USADOS COM SUBSTANTIVOS NÃO CONTÁVEIS

- much
- a little/little/very little \*
- a bit (of)
- a great deal of
- a large amount of
- a large quantity of

**Little** e **very little** significam que não tem o suficiente de algo

**A little** significa que não tem muito de algo, mas tem o suficiente

They say little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

He knows a little English. He knows enough to get by.

### AMBOS

ALGUNS QUANTIFICADORES PODEM SER UTILIZADOS COM AMBOS SUBSTANTIVOS: CONTÁVEIS E NÃO CONTÁVEIS.

- some
- any
- a lot of
- lots of
- plenty of

### 5 WORDS

- HOW MUCH
- HOW MANY
- ENOUGH
- LESS
- NONE

## INTERPRETAÇÃO GRÁFICA

### 5 WORDS

- HOW MUCH
- HOW MANY
- ENOUGH
- LESS
- NONE

Leia a história a seguir e responda as perguntas

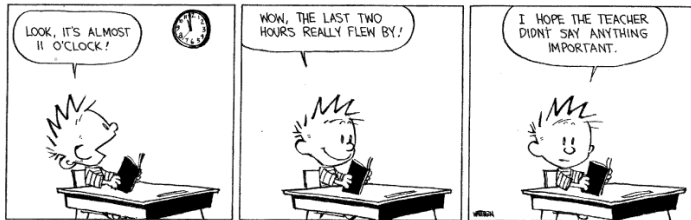


When Snoopy said "I don't even own a dog" he meant to say that:

- A) He doesn't like dogs.
- B) He is not a dog.
- C) He doesn't have a dog.
- D) He is a dog.
- E) He is very tired.

In which tense is the sentence "they're having a dog show"?

- A) Present simple
- B) Past simple
- C) Future
- D) Past continuous
- E) Present continuous



Marque verdadeiro ou falso de acordo com os quadrinhos:

- Calvin não sabe ver as horas.
- Calvin não estava prestando atenção na aula.
- Calvin acha que consegue voar.
- Calvin não sabe o que o professor falou.



**Give up your seat to someone carrying something more important**

Check for true or false according to the message the image sends:

- The woman is pregnant.
- The man is pregnant.
- The man should stand up so the woman can sit down.
- The man is busy reading.
- The woman is holding an umbrella.
- The image simulates the inside of a public transportation.



Na última tirinha, a palavra 'just' está sendo empregada como:

- A) Advérbio
- B) Verbo
- C) Adjetivo
- D) Pronome possessivo
- E) Pronome pessoal

Marque verdadeiro ou falso de acordo com os quadrinhos:

- Garfield acha que o Jon não consegue pensar direito por estar cansado.
- Jon está muito cansado.
- Garfield acha que Jon está sendo muito duro consigo mesmo.
- Garfield considera o Jon muito inteligente

### 5 WORDS

- OWN
- HOPE
- SEAT
- STRAIGHT
- DUMB

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 8

### 5 WORDS

- OWN
- HOPE
- SEAT
- STRAIGHT
- DUMB

### ROBOTS

A robot is a machine. But it is not just any machine. It is a **special** kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes. And it does not get tired. And it never complains. Unless you tell it to!



Robots are all around us. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places. For example, robots can help explore volcanoes. Some robots are used to clean things. These robots can help vacuum your house. Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines.

Long ago, people imagined robots. Over 2,000 years ago, a famous poet imagined robots. The poet's name was Homer. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned things and they made things. But they were not real. They were imaginary. Nobody was able to make a real robot. The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm.

In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can't do. Or they will do things that we don't want to do. Or they will do things that are too dangerous for us. Robots will help us fight fires. They will help us fight wars. They will help us fight sickness. They will help us discover things. They will help make life better.

**1 - As used in paragraph 1, we can understand that something special is NOT**

- A. Normal
- B. Expensive
- C. Perfect
- D. Tired

**2 – What's the main purpose of paragraph 2?**

- A. To show how easy it is to make a robot.
- B. To tell what a robot is.
- C. To describe the things a robot can do.
- D. To explain the difference between a robot and a machine.

**3 - According to the passage, when was the first real robot made?**

- A. 1961
- B. 1900
- C. 2003
- D. 2000 years ago

**4 - Using the information in the passage as a guide, which of these gives the best use of a robot?**

- A. To help make a sandwich.
- B. To help tie shoes.
- C. To help read books.
- D. To help explore Mars.

**5 - Which of these statements correctly summarizes how the author of this passage feels about robots?**

- A. Robots are old.
- B. Robots are confusing.
- C. Robots are helpful.
- D. Robots are dangerous.

### **ROBOT BIRDS**

Liverpool city council want to clear the city of fat pigeons. They say that people are feeding the birds, which makes them fat. The pigeons get bigger because their normal diet would consist of seeds and insects, not high-fat junk food they are eating in the city centre.

The council want people to know that everyone who feeds the pigeons is responsible for the streets being so crowded with these birds. They hope to encourage the birds to move away from the city centre and into parks and open spaces.

Ten robotic birds have been brought into the city centre to scare the pigeons away and visitors are asked not to give the pigeons any food. The mechanical birds - known as 'robops' - will sit on the roofs of buildings. They can be moved around to different locations. They look like a peregrine falcon, which is a bird that kills pigeons. They even make noises and flap their wings to scare the pigeons. They hope that the pigeons will go away before the city becomes the European Capital of Culture in two years.

### **MARK TRUE OR FALSE ACCORDING TO THE TEXT**

- ( ) Pigeons get fat because they eat seeds and insects.

( ) According to the council, everyone is to blame for the numbers of pigeons.

( ) They want the pigeons to move out of the city centre.

( ) Visitors shouldn't feed the pigeons.

( ) The robotic birds can move around the city centre.

( ) Liverpool is the European Capital of Culture.

### **5 WORDS**

- INSTRUCTION
- MISTAKE
- COUNCIL
- SEED
- ROOF

## **INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 9**

### **5 WORDS**

- INSTRUCTION
- MISTAKE
- COUNCIL
- SEED
- ROOF

### **Japan's most famous dog**

In front of the enormous Shibuya train station in Tokyo, there is a life-size bronze statue of a dog. Even though the statue is very small when compared to the huge neon signs flashing, it isn't difficult to find. It has been used as a meeting point since 1934 and today you will find hundreds of people waiting there for their friends to arrive- just look for the crowds.

Hachiko, an Akita dog, was born in 1923 and brought to Tokyo in 1924. His owner, Professor Eisaburo Ueno and he were inseparable friends right from the start. Each day Hachiko would accompany his owner, a professor at the Imperial University, to Shibuya train station when he left for work. When he came back, the professor would always find the dog patiently waiting for him. Sadly, the professor died suddenly at work in 1925 before he could return home.

Although Hachiko was still a young dog, the bond between him and his owner was very strong and he continued to wait at the station every day. Sometimes, he would stay there for days at a time, though some believe that he kept returning because of the food he was given by street vendors. He became a familiar sight to commuters over time. In 1934, a statue of him was put outside the station. In 1935, Hachiko died at the place he last saw his friend alive.

### **Mark the statements as true or false:**

- ( ) The statue of Hachiko is small.

( ) The statue isn't difficult to find because there are so many people there.

( ) The professor worked in a school.

( ) The professor died at work.

( ) The dog waited every day at the station.

( ) Nobody gave the dog any food.

( ) The dog died before the statue was put outside the station.

### Japanese tsunami dog and owner reunited

A dog that was rescued after spending three weeks floating at sea after a huge earthquake and tsunami has been reunited with its owner, who recognized the dog when she saw a TV news report on the rescue on Friday.

The dog was found by a Japan Coast Guard crew on a roof drifting some 1.8km off the coast of one of the worst-hit areas along Japan's north-east coast. The roof that the dog was found on is believed to have broken off the house and been washed out to sea by the retreating waters of the devastating tsunami.

The two-year-old dog called Ban had an emotional reunion with its owner at an animal care center where it had been taken to be looked after. Local media reported that Ban immediately jumped up and was very excited when the owner appeared. "We'll never let go of her," said the owner, who wished to remain anonymous.

### Mark the statements as true or false:

( ) The dog spent three weeks at sea.

( ) The dog was rescued by the owner.

( ) The dog was found by soldiers from the army.

( ) The dog was found floating on a roof.

( ) The dog showed no emotion when the owner arrived.

( ) The owner told people her name.

### 5 WORDS

- FLASH
- SIGHT
- RECOGNIZE
- DEVASTATE
- ANONYMOUS

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 10

### 5 WORDS

- FLASH
- SIGHT
- RECOGNIZE

• DEVASTATE

• ANONYMOUS

### PIRANHAS

Scientists in the UK have announced that the piranha fish's reputation as a fearsome killer may well not be deserved. The fish, which is found in the Amazon in Brazil, have been portrayed as deadly carnivores that work in shoals to overwhelm their prey and strip it of its flesh in seconds.

However, experts from St Andrews University say that piranhas are omnivores that mainly eat fish, plants and insects. They form big groups not to hunt but to defend themselves against other predators, according to the team.

"Previously it was thought piranhas shoaled as it enabled them to form a cooperative hunting group," said Professor Anne Magurran. "However, we have found that it is primarily a defensive behavior."

Piranhas can be attacked by animals like dolphins, caimans and large fish, so forming a shoal is a good way of avoiding being killed. Piranhas of reproductive age stay in the middle of the group for protection and the size of the shoal differs according to the level of risk. When the water level is high, the fish form small groups as there is space to escape, but when the water level drops, they form large groups as protection against predators.

### KENYAN FISH

Researchers in Kenya have found that a fish could be an effective weapon in the fight to reduce the spread of malaria. A fish that is normally eaten was introduced to several places in the west of the country. The fish eats mosquito larvae, which are young mosquitoes before they have wings.

People have known for a long time that this fish eats mosquitoes, but this was the first time that researchers had looked at how the fish could be used to control malaria, which makes 300 million people ill and causes a million deaths worldwide every year.

### 5 WORDS

- SHOAL
- FEARSOME
- DROP
- INTRODUCE
- WORLDWIDE

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 11

### 5 WORDS

- SHOAL
- FEARSOME
- DROP

- INTRODUCE
- WORLDWIDE

Should you buy a smart toy for Christmas?

**If you were thinking about buying a smart toy for Christmas, the Vtech hack have led you to think again.**

For many parents the thought of their children's personal data being stolen and made available online is the stuff of nightmares. So what exactly is a smart toy and should you be avoiding them in favour of a more traditional stocking filler this year?

**What happened to Vtech?** The Learning Lodge app store - which provides downloads of apps, games, music and books for toys made by VTech - had its database hacked on 14 November. The personal information stolen, which was not encrypted, included names, email addresses, passwords, secret questions and answers for password retrieval, IP addresses, postal addresses, download histories and children's names, genders and birthdates, according to Vtech. It has also been reported that photos, audio files and chatlogs were stolen - something that the firm has not yet confirmed, although it did say that only unsent messages were stored on its servers. The numbers involved are huge - according to Vtech 6.4 million children's accounts were affected and it has now employed a security firm - Mandiant - to look at the damage and fix it. Until then the app store will remain offline.

#### QUESTÃO 1

De acordo com o texto, é INCORRETO afirmar:

- A) O roubo ocorrido na empresa Vtech levou os pais a repensarem o que iriam comprar de presente de Natal para seus filhos.
- B) Os chamados "brinquedos inteligentes", da empresa Vtech, foram roubados em 14 de novembro.
- C) Depois do roubo, a empresa Vtech contratou uma firma de segurança.
- D) De acordo com a Vtech, apenas mensagens não enviadas eram armazenadas em seus servidores.

#### QUESTÃO 2

Na sentença "So what exactly is a smart toy and should you be avoiding them in favour of a more traditional stocking filler this year?", a expressão "stocking filler" refere-se a:

- A) Brinquedo inteligente.
- B) Loja de brinquedo.
- C) Presente de Natal.
- D) Meias de Natal.

QUESTÃO 3 - Relacione as frases com os tempos verbais corretos.

1 - "Until then the app store will remain offline."

2 - "It has also been reported that photos, audio files and chatlogs were stolen

something that the firm has not yet confirmed [...]"

3 - "If you were thinking about buying a smart toy for Christmas [...]"

4 - "The numbers involved are huge [...]"

5 - "[...] according to Vtech 6.4 million children's accounts were affected [...]"

- ( ) Simple Future
- ( ) Simple Present
- ( ) Passive Voice
- ( ) Present Perfect
- ( ) Past Continuous

A) 1 - 3 - 4 - 2 - 5.

B) 1 - 4 - 3 - 5 - 2.

C) 1 - 5 - 2 - 3 - 4.

D) 1 - 4 - 5 - 2 - 3.

#### QUESTÃO 4

De acordo com o texto, o que aconteceu com a Vtech?

- A) A loja que fornece os downloads para os aplicativos, jogos, música e livros para os brinquedos feitos pela Vtech teve as informações de seu banco de dados roubadas.
- B) A loja Vtech teve seus brinquedos de maior sucesso copiados por hackers.
- C) A loja Vtech foi condenada pelos pais por causa de seus brinquedos considerados perigosos.
- D) A loja Vtech forneceu dados de seus clientes (crianças) para outra empresa e foi condenada pelos pais.

#### QUESTÃO 5

Na frase "If you were thinking about buying a smart toy for Christmas, the Vtech hack may have led you to think again.", o verbo em negrito expressa:

- A) uma proibição.
- B) uma permissão.
- C) um aconselhamento.
- D) uma possibilidade

#### The Carpenter

An elderly carpenter was ready to retire. He told his employer-contractor of his plans to leave the house-building business and live a more leisurely life with his wife enjoying his extended family. He would miss the paycheck, but he needed to retire. They could get by. The contractor was sorry to see his good worker go and asked if he could build just one more house as a personal favor. The

carpenter said yes, but in time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. He resorted to shoddy workmanship and used inferior materials. It was an unfortunate way to end a dedicated career. When the carpenter finished his work the employer came to inspect the house. He handed the front-door key to the carpenter. "this is your house" he said. "my gift to you." The carpenter was shocked! What a shame! if he had only known he was building his own house, he would have done it all so differently. So it is with us. We build our lives, a day at a time, often putting less than our best into the building. then with a shock we realize we have to live in the house we have built. If we could do it over, we'd do it much differently. But we cannot go back. You are the carpenter. Each day you hammer a nail, place a board, or erect a wall. "life is a do-it- yourself project," someone has said. Your attitudes and the choices you make today, build the "house" you live in tomorrow. Build wisely! Remember... Work like you don't need the money. Love like you've never been hurt. Dance like nobody is watching.

1 - Pick the Portuguese proverb that matches with the text:

- A) "Uma andorinha só não faz verão."
- B) "É melhor um pássaro na mão do que dois voando."
- C) "Deus ajuda quem cedo madruga."
- D) "Você colhe o que você planta."

2 - Match the words to their meanings:

- 1. Hammer.
- 2. Carpenter.
- 3. Nail.
- 4. Realize.
- 5. Unfortunate.

( ) A person that makes and repair wooden objects and structures.

( ) A small metal spike with a broadened flat head.

( ) A tool with a heavy metal head.

( ) Marked by bad fortune, unlucky.

( ) Understand clearly.

Assinale a alternativa que indica a sequência CORRETA:

- a) 3, 2, 5, 4, 1.
- b) 2, 3, 4, 1, 5.
- c) 3, 2, 4, 1, 5.
- d) 2, 3, 1, 5, 4.

#### 5 WORDS

AVAILABLE

NIGHTMARE

REMAIN

LEISURE

PAYCHECK

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 12

### 5 WORDS

- AVAILABLE
- NIGHTMARE
- REMAIN
- LEISURE
- PAYCHECK

### Maya's New Backpack

Maya was excited to start the new school year. She was excited to see her friends again and to meet her new teacher. She was most excited about using her new backpack. She sat down on the floor with all of her new school supplies and her bright pink backpack.



First, Maya put her crayons in the backpack. She would use the crayons to draw pictures for her new teacher, Mrs. Smith. Next, she put her scissors in the backpack. She could use the scissors to cut out hearts for her best friend. Next, Maya put in her new princess pencils. She thought of all the stories she would write with them. Finally, Maya put a bottle of glitter glue in her backpack. It would make everything she made sparkle.

When she had everything put in its place, Maya carefully zipped up the backpack and put it next to the door. She smiled as she thought of what a great year it would be.

1. What is the first thing Maya put in her new backpack?

- A) pencils
- B) glue
- C) crayons

2. What did Maya put in her backpack right before she put her glitter glue in?

3. What did Maya plan on using her scissors for?

- A) writing stories
- B) making hearts
- C) drawing pictures

4. What is the name of Maya's new teacher?

- A) Ms. Jones
- B) Mr. Hudson
- C) Mrs. Smith

### At School

Lucas goes to school every day of the week. He has many subjects to go to each school day: English, art, science, mathematics, gym, and history. His mother packs a big backpack full of books and lunch for Lucas.

His first class is English, and he likes that teacher very much. His English teacher says that he is a good pupil,

which Lucas knows means that she thinks he is a good student.

His next class is art. He draws on paper with crayons and pencils and sometimes uses a ruler.

Lucas likes art. It is his favorite class.

His third class is science. This class is very hard for Lucas to figure out, but he gets to work with his classmates a lot, which he likes to do. His friend, Kyle, works with Lucas in science class, and they have fun.

Then Lucas gets his break for lunch. He sits with Kyle while he eats. The principal, or the headmaster as some call him, likes to walk around and talk to students during lunch to check that they are all behaving.

The next class is mathematics, which most of the students just call math. Kyle has trouble getting a good grade in mathematics, but the teacher is very nice and helpful.

His fourth class is gym. It is just exercising.

History is his last class of the day Lucas has a hard time staying awake. Many lessons are boring, and he is very tired after doing gym.

1 - What is the class that is Lucas' teacher tells him he is a good pupil?

- ( ) English
- ( ) Gym
- ( ) Science
- ( ) Art

2 - What class that Lucas goes to is all about exercising?

- ( ) Art
- ( ) History
- ( ) Science
- ( ) Gym

3 - What is the one where Lucas draws on paper with pencils and crayons and sometimes uses a ruler?

- ( ) Mathematics
- ( ) Science
- ( ) Art
- ( ) History

4 - Who is the person that check on the students during lunch to make sure that all the students are well behaved?

- ( ) Friend
- ( ) Teacher
- ( ) Classmate
- ( ) Principal/Headmaster

## 5 WORDS

- SUPPLY
- ZIP
- SUBJECT
- HEADMASTER
- BORING

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 13

### 5 WORDS

- SUPPLY
- ZIP
- SUBJECT
- HEADMASTER
- BORING

### CHICAGO

Keith recently came back from a trip to Chicago, Illinois. This midwestern metropolis is found along the shore of Lake Michigan. During his visit, Keith spent a lot of time exploring the city to visit important landmarks and monuments.

Keith loves baseball, and he made sure to take a visit to Wrigley Field. Not only did he take a tour of this spectacular stadium, but he also got to watch a Chicago Cubs game. In the stadium, Keith and the other fans cheered for the Cubs. Keith was happy that the Cubs won with a score of 5-4.

Chicago has many historic places to visit. Keith found the Chicago Water Tower impressive as it is one of the few remaining landmarks to have survived the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. Keith also took a walk through Jackson Park, a great outdoor space that hosted the World's Fair of 1892. The park is great for a leisurely stroll, and it still features some of the original architecture and replicas of monuments that were

featured in the World's Fair.

During the last part of his visit, Keith managed to climb the stairs inside of the Willis Tower, a 110-story skyscraper. Despite the challenge of climbing the many flights of stairs, Keith felt that reaching the top was worth the effort. From the rooftop, Keith

received a gorgeous view of the city's skyline with Lake Michigan in the background.

### 1 - Where is Chicago in the United States?

- a) The south
- b) The east coast
- c) The west coast
- d) The Midwest

## 2 - Why was Keith impressed by the Chicago Water Tower?

- a) It supplies water to the entire population.
- b) It is the tallest building in the city.
- c) It is one of few landmarks that survived a historical fire.
- d) It is the only remaining monument of the World's Fair.

## 3 - What event was important for Chicago in 1892?

- a) The World's Fair took place here.
- b) The Great Fire destroyed a large part of the town.
- c) Wrigley Field was constructed.
- d) Jackson Park became open to the public.

## 4 - How did Keith arrive to the rooftop of the Willis Tower?

- a) He climbed the building's exterior.
- b) He used an indoor elevator.
- c) He took an outdoor elevator.
- d) He walked up the interior stairs.

## LOS ANGELES

Stephanie recently took a weekend trip to Los Angeles, California. Los Angeles is a coastal city situated along the Pacific Ocean. Many celebrities earned their claim to fame here. Although the town offers many attractions centered around Hollywood culture, there is a lot to see and visit in Los Angeles.

Of course, all things related to Hollywood are popular tourist attractions. The Hollywood Sign, located the Hollywood Hills of the Santa Monica Mountains, is a famous landmark for this star-studded town. Once in downtown Hollywood, it's possible to take a stroll along the Hollywood Walk of Fame. This landmark contains more than 2500 brass stars dedicated to celebrities who have made a significant impact on the entertainment industry. In Hollywood, visitors can even take tours of popular movie studios. Stephanie had a chance to visit Universal Studios, which produces her favorite films.

Los Angeles is also a popular beach town, offering plenty of opportunities for sunbathing and surfing. A common beach destination is the Santa Monica Pier, which offers rides and attractions to its visitors. Here, Stephanie rode the iconic Ferris wheel, which offered her a spectacular view of the city and coast.

These are just some of the things Stephanie experienced during her visit to Los Angeles.

She loved her trip, and she hopes to return someday soon.

## 1 - For how long did Stephanie visit Los Angeles?

- a) An afternoon
- b) Overnight
- c) A weekend
- d) A month

## 2 - What is not a popular landmark for tourists to visit in Hollywood?

- a) Universal Studios
- b) The Walk of Fame
- c) The Hollywood Sign
- d) A Ferris wheel

## 3 - To whom are the brass stars dedicated?

- a) Film directors
- b) Actors and actresses
- c) Musicians
- d) All of the above

## 4 - What specifically gave Stephanie a spectacular view of the city and coast?

- a) The Hollywood Sign
- b) The Ferris wheel
- c) Santa Monica Pier
- d) The skyscrapers

## 5 - Which of the following does not describe Los Angeles?

- a) A popular tourist destination
- b) An entertainment capital
- c) Stephanie's hometown
- d) A coastal city

## 5 WORDS

- CUB
- EXPLORE
- HOST
- ATTRACT
- SUNBATHE

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 14

## 5 WORDS

- CUB
- EXPLORE
- HOST



- ATTRACT
- SUNBATHE

### MY FAMILY AT HOME

My family lives in a small house. It's simple but pretty. It has a large garden. I like to work in the garden but my sister hates to work in the garden. She prefers to read. She reads in the morning, in the afternoon and at night.

I give all of the vegetables to mom and dad. They like to cook in our small kitchen. I eat any vegetable but my sister eats only a few.

My family always eats breakfast and dinner together. We talk. We laugh.

Then my sister washes the dishes.

At night dad likes to listen to music. Mom works on the computer. I watch television. And my sister reads.

Soon we go to bed. My parents go to bed late but my sister and I go to bed

early. I'm ready to go to sleep but my sister wants to keep reading.

#### 1 - Which is another way to describe the family's house?

- a) cramped but cozy
- b) narrow but suitable
- c) little but attractive
- d) old but cheery

#### 2 - The family has how many members?

- a) two
- b) three
- c) four
- d) five

#### 3 - Who doesn't enjoy working in the garden?

- a) grandmother
- b) cousin
- c) father
- d) sister

#### 4 - When does the sister like to read?

- a) at night
- b) in the afternoon
- c) in the morning
- d) all of the above

### 5 - When do the family members not eat together?

- a) at dinner
- b) at lunch
- c) at breakfast
- d) all of the above

### MY CITY

My city isn't a bad city however it's nothing to get too excited about either.

Because it's a quiet city with very little crime lots of people move here to start families. There are plenty of schools and several parks. There are also quite a number of jobs. People work in both offices and factories.

Having grown up here, I know it well. Too well. I'm ready to move to another place. I want to see other cities and other countries. I think it's important to learn new things and explore other cultures. I like to spend time with people who have ideas that are different from my ideas. It helps me to see things in a new way.

#### 1 - How do I feel about my city?

- a) it's okay
- b) it's remarkable
- c) it's horrible
- d) it's fantastic

#### 2 - Why do I want to move?

- a) to get married
- b) to find a job
- c) my city is getting worse
- d) to have new experiences

#### 3 - What does my city not lack?

- a) employment and crime
- b) crime and families
- c) families and parks
- d) roads and tourists

#### 4 - Which statement is true?

- a) I moved to this city
- b) I grew up in this city
- c) I was born in this city
- d) none of the above

#### 5 - Why do I like to meet new people?

- a) to hear different ideas
- b) to learn new languages

- c) to argue
- d) to eat new foods

### 5 WORDS

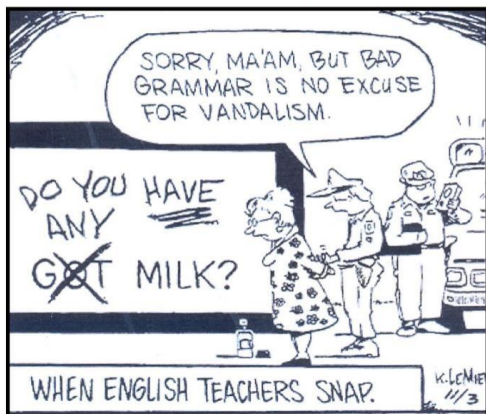
- WASH
- LISTEN
- KEEP
- HOWEVER
- SEVERAL

## INTERPRETAÇÃO GRÁFICA 3

### 5 WORDS

- WASH
- LISTEN
- KEEP
- HOWEVER
- SEVERAL

Read the cartoon and answer questions 44 and 45.



#### GLOSSARY

snap – perder o controle, não se conter

44 – Reading the cartoon leads to the conclusion that the police officer arrested the English teacher, because.

- a) he didn't know English grammar.
- b) she wrote the question wrong.
- c) the grammar was not correct
- d) vandalism is not allowed.

45 – “excuse” is closet in meaning to, **except**:

- a) justification.
- b) explanation.
- c) accusation.
- d) reason.

Read the cartoon and answer question 42.



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IRREGARDLESS OF OUR ALL READY  
BESTEST PRICE'S!

42 – According to the cartoon, we can conclude that the English teacher is chopping down the sign

- a) because of bad grammar.
- b) when she reads taboo words in the sign.
- c) due to her misconception about reduction in price.
- d) because she can't to play for her purchases.

### 5 WORDS

- SNAP
- EXCUSE
- REGARD
- OFFICE
- PRICE

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 15

### 5 WORDS

- SNAP
- EXCUSE
- REGARD
- OFFICE
- PRICE

Read the article and answer questions 25, 26, 27 and 28.

1. Thick smog in China forced airlines to cancel flights, as heavy-polluting factories in Beijing were temporarily shut down to ease the pollution.

5. Street lamps and outlines of buildings were barely visible in the Chinese capital, as pedestrians donned face mask to guard against the smoke. The government advised residents to stay indoors as much as possible because the pollution was "severe".

10. The flight cancellations prevented the passengers from flying during the first week of the New Year on February 10. Many passengers were left waiting at the airport, as information was scarce.

Glossary: smog – neblina misturada com poluição, nevoeiro com fumaça.

25 – According to the article, we can infer that heavy-polluting factories in Beijing.

- A) Were advised to cease operations for good.
- B) Had to suspend their productions because of flight cancellations.
- C) Had to stop operating for a short time in an attempt to reduce smog levels.
- D) Were closed down because of the effects of industrial pollution on the population.

26 – In "Street lamps and outlines of buildings were barely visible...", (lines 4 and 5), it means that they were.

- A) Visible only with great effort.
- B) Not visible at all.
- C) Clearly visible.
- D) Highly visible.

27 – In "... pedestrians donned face mask to guard against the smoke", (lines 5 and 6), it means that.

- A) Mask had to be worn to avoid breathing deadly fumes.
- B) Pedestrians had their mask on so as to stop them from breathing.
- C) Pedestrians had to put face mask on to protect themselves against smoke.
- D) Pedestrians were given face mask by the government owing to "severe" pollution in Beijing.

28 – The last paragraph reveals that.

- A) Passengers usually get stuck during Chinese New Year celebrations.
- B) The passengers were stranded at the airport because of flight cancellations.
- C) The airport gets busy for the best part of February due to Chinese New Year celebrations.
- D) The airlines were forced to cancel their flights because there were no more seats available.

#### Charles Lindbergh's achievement

1 On 20<sup>th</sup> May 1927 a small fixed-wing single-engined aeroplane loaded with its maximum capacity of fuel (450 gallons) struggled to get airborne as it bounced down the runway at Roosevelt Field, New

York. To avoid the brakes had been removed by the mechanic. At last it lifted off, just avoiding some telephone wires, and disappeared into the distance.

Thirty hours later a hundred thousand Parisians

10 lined up at the Le Bourget Airport to wait for the arrival of the plane. It was 10 o'clock at night. Burning lanterns marked out the runway. Then came the low-pitched sound of an engine and a wave of excitement swept through the crowd. The Spirit of St.

15 Louis touched down and rolled to the end of the runway. Out of the plane stepped a tall handsome American – Charles Lindbergh. He'd just become the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic, and he was destined to become one of the most famous men in the world.

Glossary:

Get airborne – decolar

Bounced – "deu um solavanco"

Lined up – enfileiraram-se

34 – All words underlined in the text are adjectives, **except:**

- A) fixed-wing
- B) low-pitched
- C) disappeared
- D) single-engined

35 – In "He'd just the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic,..." (lines 17 and 18), the underlined word has the same meaning as

- a) alone
- b) ground
- c) open land
- d) accompanied

36 – The correct active voice for "the parachute, the radio and even the brakes had been removed by the mechanic", (lines 5-7), is

- a) The parachute, the radio and even the brakes were removed.
- b) The parachute, the radio and even the brakes had to be removed.
- c) The mechanic has removed the parachute, the radio and even the brakes.
- d) The mechanic had removed the parachute, the radio and even the brakes.

37 – In, “He`d just become that first person...”, (line 17), the underlined letter is a contracted form of:

- a) did
- b) had
- c) could
- d) should

#### 5 WORDS

- THICK
- SHUT
- SCARCE
- LIFT
- CROWD

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 16

#### 5 WORDS

- THICK
- SHUT
- SCARCE
- LIFT
- CROWD

#### Thanksgiving

freely practice their religion. They arrived November, when it was too late to plant crops. Although many people died, the Pilgrim settlement survived the winter because of help from Indians who lived nearby. The Indians taught the Pilgrims about corn and showed them where to fish. The next November, after the crops were harvested, the Pilgrims gave thanks to God at a feast to which they invited the Indians.

Every year, Americans celebrate Thanksgiving. Families and friends get together for a big feast. The meal usually includes roast turkey with stuffing and gravy, a sweet sauce made from cranberries, sweet potatoes, and pumpkin pie. What a meal! It's not surprising that a recent Thanksgiving tradition is to sit after dinner in front of the TV watching a professional football game.

#### GLOSSARY

harvested – colhido

cranberries – mirtilo

#### 1 - Fill in the blank with the suitable option:

- a) on
- b) in
- c) at
- d) of

#### 2 - According to the text, we can infer that

- a) turkey, sweet potatoes, pumpkin pie are seldom served on thanksgiving.
- b) Thanksgiving is a celebration among families and friends to thank God.
- c) it's traditional to watch football game on TV before the dinner.
- d) Americans celebrate thanksgiving every other year.

#### 3 - According to the text, all the alternatives are correct, except:

- a) Pilgrims learned how to plant and where to fish with Indians.
- b) All Pilgrims were established in Massachusetts.
- c) Indians were responsible for Pilgrims survival.
- d) The Pilgrims invited the Indians to their feast.

#### Halloween

the 31st of October many people \_ England, in the United States and even in Brazil prepare to celebrate Halloween, or the Witches Day. Halloween has a pagan origin, dating back to Roman and Celts times.

Many years later in England, farmers used to go \_ house house to ask for food. It was meant to bring good luck to them. This gave origin to the “trick or treat” tradition: groups of children dressed like witches and ghosts visit many houses to ask for sweets. If they do not get their treats, they play a trick.

In the United States another tradition is famous. Houses and schools are decorated with pumpkins with a candle inside.

#### 1 - Fill in the blanks with the suitable option

- a) for – to – on – in
- b) on – in – from – to
- c) to – from – in – for
- d) since – for – from – to

#### 2 - According to the text, we can infer that

- a) Halloween has a religious origin.
- b) In Brazil people don't celebrate the Witches' Day.
- c) The “trick or treat” tradition began with children asking for food.
- d) A pumpkin with a candle inside is used to adorn the houses in Halloween in the United States.

#### 3 - “Trick or treat”, in bold type, in the text, means

- a) a celebration of someone's birthday.

- b) an event in which is someone's wedding.
- c) a day when people thank for the end of the harvest.
- d) an activity in which children knock on door of houses to ask for candies.

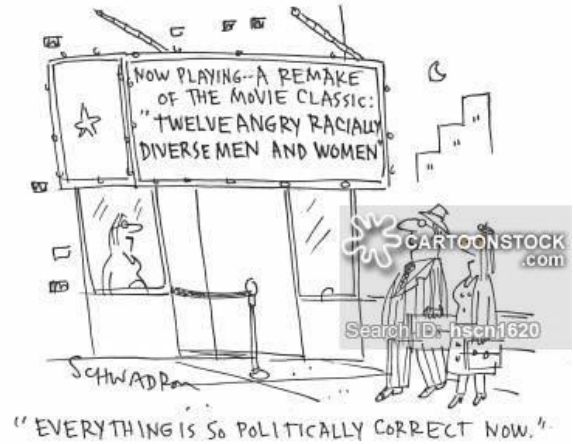
**5 WORDS**

- SETTLE
- FEAST
- ROAST
- FARM
- TREAT

**INTERPRETAÇÃO GRÁFICA 4**

**5 WORDS**

- SETTLE
- FEAST
- ROAST
- FARM
- TREAT



**5 WORDS**

- VICTIMIZE
- GUIDE
- FORWARD
- PACE
- GET BACK

**INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 17**

**5 WORDS**

- VICTIMIZE



I'm appalled by your lack of insight and sensitivity. I find your narrowminded and misguided views both cruel and offensive...



But all he heard was, "Bring it on, baby, bring it on."

- GUIDE
- FORWARD
- PACE
- GET BACK

1 Leonardo da Vinci has long been praised as one of the finest artists of \_\_\_\_\_ Renaissance, working far ahead of his time and producing some of the world's most recognizable works.

5 But da Vinci has finally received \_\_\_\_\_ credit he deserves for his startling medical accuracy hundreds of years in advance of his peers, as scientists compare his anatomical drawings with modern day MRI scans.

10 In a series of 30 pictures, an organization in England intends to show just accurate da Vinci was.

(Adapted from www.telegraph.co.uk)

#### GLOSSARY

praised – considerado, visto

startling – surpreendente, impressionante

MRI scans – imagens de ressonância magnética

**32** – Fill in the blanks with the suitable options, respectively:

- a - a
- a - the
- the - a
- the - the

**33** – In “...the world's most recognizable works...”, (lines 3 and 4), the underlined word is closest in meaning to

- easily identified.
- artistically made.
- readily available.
- commercially priced.



**Read the text and answer questions 41 and 42**

1 An 82-year British tradition of voting on a Thursday could be broken under plans to create a common European Union voting day, as a step to cement a political union in Europe.

5 Recommendations from the European Commission propose that Europe has a common voting day for the 2014 elections to choose the next President of the Commission.

10 Currently in almost all European countries voting day is on a Sunday.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1931 the British people have always voted on a Thursday. A change to the voting date could cause a decrease in the number of voters in Britain.

(Adapted from www.telegraph.co.uk)

**41** – Fill in the blank with a suitable option:

- In
- For
- Since
- During

**42** – In “...as a step to cement a political union...”, (lines 3 and 4), the underlined word is closest in meaning to

- widen.
- loosen.
- weaken.
- strengthen.

#### 5 WORDS

- ACCURACY
- PEER
- RECOMMEND
- COMMISSION
- CEMENT

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 18

#### 5 WORDS

- ACCURACY
- PEER
- RECOMMEND
- COMMISSION
- CEMENT

#### The future of English

1 Is English set to dominate the world? It is more widespread than any language has ever been. The *ECONOMIST* described it as “impregably established as the world's standard language.” It is used globally in business, diplomacy, sport, music, advertising and technology. A fifth of the world's population speak it to some level of competence, another fifth are hurrying to learn it, and \_\_\_\_\_ seems to want it written on their T-shirts.

10 Will this dominance continue and increase until English is spoken absolutely \_\_\_\_\_? Many think the answer is obvious: yes.

But not everyone is so certain. Some claim that the dominance of English is unhealthy. Others **go further**,

15 saying the uncontrolled expansion of English is leading it towards disintegration.

(Taken from Speak up #226)

#### GLOSSARY

set to – determinado a , prestes a

widespread – difundido

**31** – Fill in the blanks with the suitable options:

- nobody - nowhere
- anybody - somewhere
- everyone - everybody
- everybody - everywhere

**32** – “go further”, in **bold type** in the text, indicates that some people have a more \_\_\_\_\_ opinion about the widespread use of English.

- logical
- extreme
- obvious
- confusing

**33** – Which phrase, from the text, presents a passive structure?

- a) "...is spoken..."
- b) "...is leading..."
- c) "...is so certain..."
- d) "...is unhealthy..."

**Aspirin destroys cancer cells**

Aspirin has a growing **reputation** as a miracle drug. Half a tablet a day is known to prevent a heart attack. A new study \_\_\_\_\_ doctors by showing that it can actually slow the growth of bowel cancer cells – and even destroy them. The Cancer Research Campaign is so impressed, it is developing aspirin or an aspirin-like compound as an eventual cure for bowel cancer.

*(Coleção Objetivo – Livro 35)*

**GLOSSARY**

bowel – intestino

**46** – The correct verb form to fill in the blank is

- a) is amazed
- b) will amaze
- c) had amazed
- d) has amazed

**48** – All the alternatives can complete the blank, **except**:

"Aspirin has a growing reputation..." implies that aspirin \_\_\_\_\_ for its benefits.

- a) is paid
- b) is famed
- c) is known
- d) is praised

**5 WORDS**

- ESTABLISH
- STANDARD
- INTEGRATION
- TABLET
- GROWTH

**INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 19**

**5 WORDS**

- ESTABLISH
- STANDARD
- INTEGRATION
- TABLET
- GROWTH

**The Moon**

The Moon is the Earth's only natural satellite. It is relatively large for a moon, with a diameter of about 5,470 kilometers just over a quarter of the Earth. The Moon takes the same time to rotate on its axis as it takes to orbit the Earth (27.3), and so the same side (the near side) always faces us. However, the amount of the surface we can see – the phase of the Moon – depends on how much of the near side is in sunlight. The Moon is dry and barren, with no atmosphere or water. **It** consists mainly of solid rock, although its core may contain molten rock or iron. The

surface is dusty, with highlands covered in craters caused by meteorite impacts, and lowlands in which large craters have been filled by solidified lava to form dark areas called maria or "seas". Maria occur mainly on the near side, which has a thinner crust than the far side. Many of the craters are rimmed by mountain ranges that form the crater walls and can be thousands of meters high.

**01 - Mark the option that is contextually and grammatically correct according to the use of adverbs.**

- a) Even being a satellite, the Moon is natural and considerably wide.
- b) Considering the size of the of the Moon, otherwise it is only ¼ of the Earth.
- c) It takes almost the same time to the Moon rotates its own axis and the orbit of the Earth.
- d) As the near side ever faces us we can totally watch the face of the Moon.

**02 - The pronoun it in line 7 refers to the**

- a) atmosphere or water.
- b) solid rock.
- c) sunlight.
- d) moon.

**Lovers' Moon**

The fabled Lovers' Moon illuminates the night.

Shining upon a couple with its magic light.

They treasure just one thought two hearts so crystal clear.

To hold in their arms one that is so dear.

One that makes life worth living just by \_\_\_\_\_near.

They promise that forever

together they \_\_\_\_\_as they bathe in the magic that others do not see.

So if you feel that you \_\_\_\_\_lonely and hope to find love soon.

Look toward the heavens and make a wish on the Lovers' Moon.

**03 - Complete the brackets with the right tense of the verb to be and mark the correct alternative.**

- a) being / will be / are
- b) to be / to be / 're going to be
- c) been / are / will be
- d) been / are going to be / are

**04 - In the 1st verse of the poem the author**

- a) imagines the Moon as a shelter to the ones who are in love.
- b) insists on the idea that the Moon belongs to those ones who believe in love.
- c) considers the brightness of Lover's Moon is different from the real one.
- d) sees a celestial light over all couples.

**05 - Mark the right option considering the two texts about Moon.**

- a) Both texts explain the influence of Moon in our lives.
- b) They try to display the importance of this symbol.
- c) They sum each other the meaning of this heavenly body veraciously.
- d) One shows the moon in a celestial way and the other in a figurative one.

**5 WORDS**

- QUARTER
- SURFACE
- CRATER
- TREASURE
- WORTH

**INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 20**

**5 WORDS**

- QUARTER
- SURFACE
- CRATER
- TREASURE
- WORTH

**Get Ready**

You will go directly to the labor market after high school, or you will prepare yourself to the university. No matter what you do, there is one very important thing to remember: you have to get ready for what is coming.

And you have to do it right, otherwise people will not hire you. They will only pay you a salary when they recognize that your work has value. If you want a higher salary, you have to provide more value.

Consider your experience and your knowledge today. What can you do today at work? What are your skills? What are the things that you can do that meet the needs of other people?

**1 - After graduating from high school it is highly important to**

- a) be prepared to deal with the labor market or to go to the university.
- b) remember in detail what you have just learnt.
- c) achieve what you want quickly.
- d) make yourself essential questions to get a raise.

**2 - Considering the ideas expressed by the text, mark the INCORRECT statement.**

- a) People need to deserve their salary.
- b) Workers cannot wait for a better salary if they don't work in a satisfactory way.
- c) We don't have to work more than necessary if the salary is good.
- d) Employees must have a higher salary if they improve the quality of work they offer.

**3 - The fragment "meet the needs of other people" taken from the text means**

- a) to face the chief and co-workers.
- b) the skills a worker has.
- c) to correspond to people's expectations.
- d) the necessity we have to be part of a group.

**A throw-away world**

A lot of people feel that pollution has become one of the biggest problems in the world today. But when we talk about pollution, what do we really mean? Well, when you pollute something, you make it dirty or dangerous for other people or animals. If you put engine oil in water, you will pollute it; nobody will be able to drink it or wash in it. All over the world, there are people polluting the land, the sea and the air.

The main reason for pollution is waste – something which is no longer needed. Waste can be many things. It can be yesterday's newspaper, an old car, your dirty bath water, or smoke from a factory chimney. Some waste is dangerous because it contains poisons. This kind of waste is called toxic waste, and it is the problem of toxic waste which is worrying many people – and governments – today.

All living things, especially people, make waste. There are more than six billion people in the world. They all need to eat, dress and travel about. Most of them need to heat their homes as well. They buy things, they use them and they throw their old things away. Nowadays, we live in a 'throw-away' world.

**4 - Mark the option that justifies the title of the text above.**

- a) We make much waste from different kinds.
- b) People must pollute the land, the sea and the air.



- c) Actually, toxic waste worries the governments.
- d) Consumers buy more than necessary.

5 - Choose the alternative which **DOESN'T** express an example of waste.

- a) Useless objects.
- b) Tainted water.
- c) Ashen smoke.
- d) Glassy sea.

#### 5 WORDS

- LABOR
- PROVIDE
- ENGINE
- FACTORY
- WASTE

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 21

#### 5 WORDS

- LABOR
- PROVIDE
- ENGINE
- FACTORY
- WASTE

#### STARBUCKS COFFEE

Walt Disney is the world's largest and best-known media and entertainment company. It was founded in 1926 by animator brothers Walt and Roy Disney. They became pioneers in making cartoons and fulllength animated movies. Their creations are now an established part of our culture. Mickey Mouse, Fantasia, Snow White, Dumbo and Bambi are all cinema classics. The company's theme parks are also world- famous. Disney has moved with the times and made several key acquisitions. In 2006, Disney bought Pixar Animation Studios from Apple founder Steve Jobs, and three years later it bought Marvel Entertainment. Disney thus added cultural icons like Toy Story and Spiderman. The Disney website explains the company's "commitment to produce unparalleled entertainment experiences based on the rich legacy of quality creative content and exceptional storytelling".

**03 - Analyze the sentence: "Walt Disney is the world's largest and bestknown media and entertainment company". Choose the only alternative that gives a wrong example of a superlative adjective.**

Starbucks is an international coffee and coffeehouse chain. It is the world's best-known brand of coffee shop and has almost 20,000 stores in around 50 countries, employing close to 150,000 people. It was formed in Seattle, Washington in 1971 by English teacher Jerry Baldwin, history teacher Zev Siegl, and writer Gordon Bowker. Its website says little has changed since then: "Every day, we go to work hoping to do two things: share great coffee with our friends and help make the world a little better. It was true when the first Starbucks opened in 1971, and it's just as true today." Starbucks is famous for its range of coffees and pastries, its comfortable and well-furnished shops and its free-trade coffee. Trained Starbucks staff are called Coffee Masters, while staff in training are known as baristas

**01 - According to the text, the word range can be replaced by:**

- (a) number
- (b) limited
- (c) variety
- (d) delicious
- (e) expensive

**02 - Which number is not mentioned on the text?**

- (a) a hundred-fifty thousand
- (b) twenty thousand
- (c) fifty
- (d) nineteen seventy-one
- (e) two hundred

#### THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY

- (a) Snow White is the most exciting fairy tale from Walt Disney Studios.
- (b) Who is the worse fairy tale villain?
- (c) Mickey Mouse is the eldest from Disney's Studios family.
- (d) Marvel Entertainment is the newest Disney's acquisition.
- (e) Cinderella is the nicest fairy tale character.

04 - The extract, "They became pioneers in making cartoons and full-length animated movies", is in the simple past form. Choose the alternative that shows the verb also in the simple past tense.

- I. Disney has moved with the times and made several key acquisitions.
- II. Disney bought Pixar Animation Studios from Apple

- III. Disney thus added cultural icons like Toy Story and Spiderman
- IV. The Disney website explains the company's "commitment to produce unparalleled entertainment experiences based on the rich legacy of quality creative content and exceptional storytelling".
- V. The company's theme parks are also world-famous.

- (a) Only II and III are true.
- (b) I, III and IV are false.
- (c) I and III are false.
- (d) II, IV and V are true.
- (e) All are true.

### 5 WORDS

- CHAIN
- RANGE
- ESTABLISH
- FOUNDER
- PIONEER

## INTERPRETAÇÃO GRÁFICA 5

5 WORD: CHAIN, RANGE, ESTABLISH, FOUNDER, PIONEER



01 - O trecho "I guess we ought to look this stuff up." pode ser substituído, sem alteração de sentido, pelo seguinte:

- a) I think we have to look this thing up.
- b) I am sure we should to look this stuff up.
- c) I think we should look this thing up.
- d) I got to know we may looked this thing up.

02 - De acordo com o texto, podemos inferir que:

- a) o pai de Calvin é biólogo;
- b) Calvin esperava que o pai fosse mais inteligente;
- c) o pai de Calvin pesquisa fenômenos naturais;
- d) Calvin e o pai tem um ótimo relacionamento;



03 – Na frase "You won't have to look far" no último quadro, o personagem

quis dizer que:

- a) não tem mais problemas na biblioteca.
- b) ele não gosta de problemas.
- c) ela não terá dificuldade para achar.
- d) ela vai ter que procurar long.

04 – De acordo com a história, moça parece estar

- a) Tentando ajudar
- b) Preocupada com a biblioteca
- c) Mau humorada
- d) Feliz em ajudar

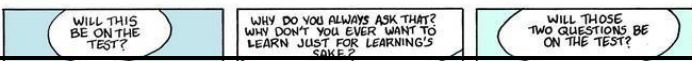


05 – Mark true or false according to the story

- Chuck needs help studying
- Grace doesn't want to help
- Chuck's friend gave him the answers
- Chuck called Grace
- Grace wants to help
- Chuck only wants the answers

06 – The verb tenses in the first and second frame are, respectively:

- a) Present simple – present simple
- b) Present perfect – present simple
- c) Past simple – past simple
- d) Past simple – present simple
- e) Present simple – past simple



## 07 – Mark true or false according to the story

- The man is not the kid's father
- The kid wants to learn more
- The man likes the kid's questions
- The man wants the kid to learn just for the sake of learning

29 – Based on the text, we can infer that

- a) flights are always delayed
- b) the food served on plane is excellent
- c) the airline companies never serve fruit or cookies
- d) people should take warm clothes, in case the temperature goes down on the plane

- Will this be on the test?

09 - Rewrite the question from the second frame in the Simple Past tense:

- Will those two questions be on the test?

5 WORDS: FLOAT, REST, TAKE CARE, REFUSE, SAKE.

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 22

### 5 WORDS

- FLOAT
- REST
- TAKE CARE
- REFUSE
- SAKE

- 1 The US space organization, NASA developed and built the first space shuttle. The shuttle was the first rocket to fly into space, come back to earth and fly again. The first shuttle to fly in space was *Columbia*. It **took off** on the 12<sup>th</sup> April 1981. In January 1986 the shuttle *Challenger* **exploded** at take-off. Everyone on the shuttle died. This accident slowed down the shuttle programme for the next six years. A new shuttle, *Endeavor*, replaced *Challenger* in May 1992.
- 5
- 10 On 25<sup>th</sup> April 1990, NASA used the shuttle *Discovery* to put the *Hubble Space Telescope* into space at a distance of 512 kilometres from the earth. *Hubble* travels around the earth and sends back photos of the stars and planets.

25 – According to the text, the first space shuttle was

- a) a rocket
- b) the stars
- c) the earth
- d) the telescope

26 – The nouns that correspond to the verbs in **bold type**, in the text, are, respectively:

- a) take off / explorer
- b) take-off / explode
- c) take off / exposure
- d) take-off / explosion

27 – The numbers 12<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup>, underlined in the text, are, respectively:

- a) twelve / twenty-fifth
- b) twelfth / twenty-fifth
- c) twelve / twentieth-fifth
- d) twelfth / twentieth-five

### Smart traveler, expert opinion about the airport

- 1 The first piece of advice is, people should always carry a good book. It helps to pass the time as you wait for your delayed flight. Don't forget to take a sweater or a jacket on the plane. It can get very cold on a long night flight. And then there is airline food. Take a snack (cookies or fruit) with you. **Sometimes** the food is late, **sometimes** it doesn't arrive at all, and it's **never** very good.
- 5

30 – “snack”, (line 6), underlined in the text, means

- a) lunch
- b) dinner
- c) a great feast
- d) a small meat

31 – “get”, (line 4), underlined in the text, can be replaced by

- a) turn
- b) result
- c) change
- d) become

32 – In “...people should always carry a good book”, **should** is used to

- a) give an order
- b) give a piece of advice
- c) ask for permission
- d) show surprise

33 – The words “sometimes” and “never”, in **bold type** in the text, are adverbs of

- a) time
- b) place
- c) manner
- d) frequency

### 5 WORDS

- SHUTTLE
- TAKE OFF
- PIECE
- SWEATER
- ARRIVE

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 23

### 5 WORDS

- SHUTTLE

- TAKE OFF
- PIECE
- SWEATER
- ARRIVE

- 1 Dear Maggie,  
My son just announced that he is going away to school. Bobby is a good student, and I am very proud of him. Any college would be **lucky** to have him!
- 5 My only concern is that he's never lived away from home before. Will he be able to take care of \_\_\_\_\_? What if there's an emergency?  
Give me some advice so that I can relax!
- Doubtful Dad

**01** – Choose the right alternative to have the blank filled in the letter:

- itself
- herself
- himself
- yourself

**02** – Based on the letter, all alternatives are correct, **except**:

- Bobby is proud of himself
- Bobby told his father about his plans
- Bobby's dad is worried about his son
- It's the first time Bobby's going to live away from home

**03** – “be able to”, underlined in the letter, gives us an idea of

- ability
- necessity
- probability
- permission

**04** – “lucky”, in **bold type** in the letter, is a(n)

- verb
- noun
- pronoun
- adjective

Tobacco will kill 1,200 people in the United States today. Maybe fewer of US citizens would die from cigarettes if \_\_\_\_\_ fewer cigarettes ads.  
But please only rip out ads from magazines you own. Thank you.

#### GLOSSARY

ads (advertisements) – anúncios  
rip out – destaque, rasgue

Tobacco will kill 1,200 people in the United States today. Maybe fewer of US citizens would die from cigarettes if \_\_\_\_\_ fewer cigarettes ads.  
But please only rip out ads from magazines you own. Thank you.

**01** – Choose the best alternative to have the extract completed:

- there is
- there are
- there was
- there were

**02** – “Maybe”, underlined in the extract, expresses

- result
- certainty
- uncertainty
- consequence

- CONCERN
- ANNOUNCE
- LUCKY

- OWN
- MAYBE

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 24

### 5 WORDS

- CONCERN
- ANNOUNCE
- LUCKY
- OWN
- MAYBE

### Operation Desert Storm Was Not Won By Smart Weaponry Alone

Technology has long been a deciding factor on the battlefield, from powerful artillery to new weaponry to innovations in the seas and the skies. Twenty-five years ago, it was no different, as the United States and its allies proved overwhelmingly successful in the Persian Gulf War. A coalition of U.S. Army Apache attack helicopters, cruise missiles from naval vessels, and Lockheed F-117 Nighthawk “stealth fighters” soundly broke through Saddam Hussein’s army defenses in Kuwait during Operation Desert Storm, which became known as the “100-hour war”.

But for all the possibilities that this “Computer War” offered, Operation Desert Storm was not won by smart weaponry, alone. Despite the “science fiction”-like technology deployed, 90 percent of the pieces of ammunition used in Desert Storm were actually “dumb weapons”. The bombs, which weren’t guided by lasers or satellites, were lucky to get within half a kilometer of their targets after they were dumped from planes. While dumb bombs might not have been exciting enough to make the headlines during the attack, they were cheaper to produce and could be counted on to work. But frequency of use doesn’t change why history will remember Desert Storm for its smart weapons, rather than its dumb ones.

1 - Choose the alternative that has the sentence “Operation Desert Storm was not won by smart weaponry” (paragraph 2) correctly changed into active voice.

- Smart weaponry hasn’t won operation desert storm.
- Smart weaponry didn’t win operation desert storm.
- Smart weaponry doesn’t win operation desert storm.
- Smart weaponry isn’t winning operation desert storm.
- Smart weaponry won’t win operation desert storm.

### Military Officers Face a New Evaluation

Gen. Martin E. Dempsey, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is leading important changes following recent scandals involving high-ranking officers. This is part of training and development programs for generals and admirals. They will include new courses to train the security

detail, executive staffs and even the spouses of senior officers.

Saying he was disturbed about the misconduct issues, General Dempsey said that evaluations of top officers needed to go beyond the traditional assessment of professional performance by superior officers alone. He said that he had decided the changes were necessary "to assess both competence and character in a richer way".

"You can have someone of incredible character who can't lead their way out of a forward operating base because they don't have the competence to understand the application of military power, and that doesn't do me any good", General

Dempsey said. "(1) Conversely, you can have someone who is intensely competent

in the skills of the profession, but doesn't live a life of character. And that doesn't do me any good."

2- In the sentence "Conversely, you can have..." (ref. 1), the word conversely indicates that the two situations described in the paragraph:

- A) have similar elements.
- B) have opposite elements.
- C) have identical elements.
- D) have chronological elements.
- E) have unbelievable elements.

#### 5 WORDS

- ALLY
- SOUNDLY
- DUMB
- CHAIRMAN
- CHARACTER

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 25

#### 5 WORDS

- ALLY
- SOUNDLY
- DUMB
- CHAIRMAN
- CHARACTER

#### LEARN ENGLISH ONLINE: HOW THE INTERNET IS CHANGING LANGUAGE

Online, English is now a common language for users from around the world. In the process, the language itself is changing. Noah Webster thought that a common language brings people together and helps create a new identity. Webster's dictionary, now in its 11th edition, adopted the Americanized orthography familiar today "-er" in place of

"-re" in theatre, not using the "u" from colour, losing one "l" in traveller, and listed new words for example, skunk and squash.

The Internet is creating a similar language evolution, but at a much faster velocity. Some linguists anticipate that in 10 years English will dominate the Internet, but in very different forms. That's because people who speak English as a second language are more in number than native speakers. And they use it to communicate with other non-native speakers, particularly on the Internet where people don't pay so much attention to grammar and orthography and users don't have to preoccupy about their way of speaking.

Users of Facebook, for example, \_ in a number of different "Englishes" including Indian English, or Hinglish, Spanglish (Spanish English) and Konglish (Korean English). For a long time, these variations existed in individual cultures, but now they are expanding and becoming popular online. "On the Internet all that is important is that people can communicate – nobody has a right to tell them what the language has to be," says Baron.

The intensification of the use of the Internet in everyday life means that language online is not a zero result game. On the contrary, it permits multiple languages to show up and they are mixing into English that is becoming the world's lingua franca.

#### Glossary:

**To lose:** perder, retirar

**Lingua franca:** idioma usado globalmente para a comunicação

1 - Choose the option that completes the blank in the text.

- A) is using
- B) are socializing
- C) Uses
- D) socializes

2 - According to the text,

- A) more and more people are communicating on the net in English.
- B) the Internet language is really difficult to understand.
- C) linguists say that many languages will dominated the net.
- D) people speak languages in a very fast way.

3 - The text says that

- A) grammar and spelling are important when talking on the net.
- B) words like skunk, squash are very old in English language.
- C) the Webster's changed as much as the English language did.

D) the English language is creating more native speakers.

4 - In the Webster's dictionary, the words theatre, colour and traveller

A) are now written the same way.

C) changed their orthography to one more common in Britain.

D) don't exist anymore.

E) were adapted to American orthography.

5 - Read the word in italics in the text. The expression "Englishes" is related to

A) the second language that users of Facebook speak.

B) the kinds of English speakers around the world use.

C) the different languages people speak in many cultures.

D) the English speakers study to chat on the Internet.

6 - "Webster's dictionary is now in its 11th edition." The full form of the underlined item is

A) eleven.

B) eleventy.

C) eleventh.

D) elevent.

7 - The comparative form of the underlined word in the sentence "Webster's dictionary [...] adopted the American orthography familiar today" (lines 6 and 7) is

A) most familiar.

B) more familiar than.

C) the most familiar.

D) the more familiar.

8 - Mark the option in which only one question is grammatically correct.

A) Did English became the world's lingua franca?

B) Is multiple languages mixing into English?

C) Do they use it to communicate with other non-native speakers?

D) They are expanding and becoming popular online?

#### 5 WORDS

- IDENTITY
- ANTICIPATE
- NATIVE
- EXPAND
- BECOME

## INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 26

### 5 WORDS

- IDENTITY
- ANTICIPATE
- NATIVE
- EXPAND
- BECOME

### WHAT IS OFFSHORE ENGLISH?

Offshore English is a term used by many people for international English. It is the English spoken and written by non-native speakers in international communication. Many in business are starting to worry that native speakers are actually at a disadvantage in international communication. A good example of this situation was when a company tried to sell flight simulators to South Korea, where a French company won the contract because the buyers found it easier to understand the English that the French people spoke than the English spoken by the British company.

Many native English speakers feel little necessity to learn foreign languages, so they often don't understand the difficulties and problems learners have. They also don't see (1) the need to modify their language for a foreign audience, so they use (2) idioms, synonyms, colloquialisms, phrasal verbs, etc, and don't think (3) of the impact this has (4) on a foreign businessperson.

The English studied by non-native speakers tends to use a more simple vocabulary, and considering the similarities in courses in many parts of the world, emphasized by a small number of course books (Headway Series) and the domination of a few examinations, for example TOEFL, etc. This means that non-native speakers from different countries and cultures sometimes understand each other more easily than the native speaker. Few native speakers outside the world of ESL (English as a Second language) teaching have much idea of what non-native learners assimilate, and think that as their English is native speaker level, they speak it better than their non-native counterparts. Because of this, companies are offering courses in Offshore English to native speakers to train them to speak the type of English that will make it easier for nonnative speakers to understand. So they will gain more contracts.

Glossary:

Foreign: estrangeiro

Counterpart: seu semelhante

1 - According to the text,

A) French people don't know English language very well.

B) South Koreans understood perfectly the company's language.

C) the British company did not speak an easy understanding English.

D) flight simulators are designed in many different languages.

2 - We can say that Headway (line 22) is a

A) course book.

B) successful course.

C) dominant examination.

D) program.

3 - After reading the text, we conclude that

A) learners think that it is more difficult to learn English than French.

B) non-native speakers use less idioms, synonyms, etc to talk to native ones.

C) English companies are not so famous as British ones.

D) it's easier to understand the type of English the nonnative speakers communicate.

4 - The pronoun that best substitutes the underlined words in the sentence "the buyers found it easier" (line 9) is

A) you

B) he

C) they

D) we

5 - The underlined word in the sentence "native speakers to train them to speak" refers to

A) native speakers.

B) courses in Offshore English.

C) the kind of English.

D) Offshore English.

6 - "Native speakers are at a disadvantage in international communication". The negative form of this sentence is "Native speakers ... at a disadvantage in international communication".

A) not are

B) isn't

C) do not are

D) aren't

7 - Consider the underlined verbs (1 to 4) in the text. Mark the alternative in which they are changed into the Simple Past Tense. They are, respectively,

A) did not see / use / did not thought / had.

B) not saw / did use / not thought / did had.

C) did not saw / used / did think / have.

D) didn't see / used / didn't think / had.

"They also don't see (1) the need to modify their language for a foreign audience, so they use (2) idioms, synonyms, colloquialisms, phrasal verbs, etc, and don't think (3) of the impact this has (4) on a foreign businessperson."

#### 5 WORDS

- SHORE
- BUSINESS
- PHRASAL VERBS
- EMPHASIZE
- GAIN

### INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 27

#### 5 WORDS

- SHORE
- BUSINESS
- PHRASAL VERBS
- EMPHASIZE
- GAIN

#### ETHICS OF WAR

Human beings have been fighting each other since prehistoric times, and people have been discussing the rights and wrongs of it for almost as long.

The Ethics of War starts by assuming that war is a bad thing, and should be avoided if possible, but it recognizes that there can be situations when war may be the lesser evil of several bad choices.

War is a bad thing because it involves deliberately killing or injuring people, and this is a fundamental wrong – an abuse of the victims human rights.

The purpose of war ethics is to help decide what is right or wrong, both for individuals and countries, and to contribute to debates on public policy, and ultimately to government and individual action.

War ethics also leads to the creation of formal codes of war (e.g. the Hague and Geneva conventions), the drafting and implementation of rules of engagement for soldiers, and in the punishment of soldiers and others for war crimes.

The three key questions are: Is it ever right to go to war? When is it right to fight? What is the moral way to conduct a war?

The discussion of the ethics of war goes back to the Greeks and Romans, although neither civilization behaved particularly well in war.

In the Christian tradition war ethics were developed by St Augustine, and later by St Thomas Aquinas and others.

Hugo Grotius (1583-1645), a Dutch philosopher and author of *De Jure Belli Ac Pacis* (The Rights of War and Peace),

wrote down the conditions for a just war that are accepted today.

Cicero argued that there was no acceptable reason for war outside of just revenge or self-defense – in which he included the defense of honor.

He also argued that a war could not be just unless it was publicly declared and unless compensation for the enemy's offence had first been demanded.

Cicero based his argument on the assumption that nature and human reason influenced a society against war, and that there was a fundamental code of behavior for nations.

1 - The main purpose of this text is to

- A) alert readers about all the disadvantages related to wars.
- B) show that moral rules of behavior concerning wars had long been discussed.
- C) prevent humans from engaging or fighting.
- D) influence societies to follow their nature and therefore, justify their warlike behavior when facing future wars

2 - War ethics' intention, according to the text, is to show that

- A) even the enemies deserve a fair treatment.
- B) in a war every violent action can be justified.
- C) individual actions shouldn't be controlled.
- D) it's wrong not to kill your opponent.

3 - According to the first paragraph, it's correct to state that

- A) only after fighting for a long time humans began to worry about the correctness of their fights.
- B) people always cared for their enemies rights.
- C) in prehistoric times people were more peaceful.
- D) fighting and talking about fighting have happened for just about the same time.

4 - The best definition for the word 'drafting' (line 18) is a/the

- A) concluded idea about an assumption.
- B) system of regulations only for the high ranking officers.
- C) written version that is not in its final form.
- D) personnel who select the drafted soldiers.

5 - In the phrase "should be avoided" (line 5) the modal verb expresses

- A) a sense of obligation.
- B) something that is probable.
- C) confidence that something will happen.

D) the idea of what is right to do.

6 - Choose the alternative in which the determiner 'neither' is used with the same meaning as the one in italics in the text.

- A) 'My brother can't swim. Me *neither*.'
- B) 'I *neither* smoke nor drink.'
- C) 'Kate doesn't like technology. *Neither* does Linda.'
- D) 'Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?' 'I'm afraid *neither* day is possible.'

#### 5 WORDS

- ASSUME
- BOTH
- POLICY
- LEAD
- DRAFT

### INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO 28

#### 5 WORDS

- ASSUME
- BOTH
- POLICY
- LEAD
- DRAFT

#### That's my job

This is a story about four people: Everybody, Somebody, Anybody, and Nobody. There was an importante job to be done and Everybody was sure that Somebody would do it. Anybody could have done it, but Nobody did. Somebody got angry about that because it was Everybody's job. Everybody thought Anybody could do it, but Nobody realized that Everybody wouldn't do it. It ended up that Everybody blamed Somebody when Nobody did what Anybody could have done.

1 - According to the text above you've just read, who in fact, performed the job was

- A) Everybody
- B) Nobody
- C) Anybody
- D) Somebody

2 – The pronoun "it" underlined refers to

- A) the story
- B) someone
- C) the job
- D) Nobody



**Read the text and answer questions 03 and 04 according to it.**

When football professional in South Africa in 1959, 12 clubs broke from the amateur ranks. However, in the strict days of Apartheid, these pioneers whites-only organizations and today, all but a few, defunct. One of the survivors is Arcadia from

Tshwane/ Pretoria, an outfit that today competes in the amateur ranks and concentrates on junior football.

<http://www.fifa.com/worldcup>

03 - Mark the alternative which completes the gaps from the text correctly.

- A) had gone – have been – were
- B) went – were – are
- C) have been – have been – would be
- D) was – had been – will be

04 - The text affirms that

- A) days of Apartheid were extinguished as well as the prejudice against black football players.
- B) the pioneers of profession football in South Africa were basically white.
- C) there are no more organizations (professional or amateur) like the ones from the past.
- D) in early 50's in South Africa there weren't amateur football clubs anymore.

## **LISTAS DE EXERCÍCIOS**

### **Presente simples e contínuo**

1) The ideas expressed in a text might be perceived as true because of the choice and repetition of a specific tense.

The verb tense that makes the ideas in the text seem true is:

- a) future perfect
- b) simple present
- c) present perfect
- d) present progressive

2) Fill in the gaps with the suitable sequence of verbs.

The New York Times is a famous and traditional newspaper. In 2002, it \_\_\_ an article about a poor child that \_\_\_ a wallet with five hundred dollars and gave it back to the owner. Now the kid is a man, and he \_\_\_ a job at the newspaper.

- a) publishes – finds – has.
- b) publishes – finds – had.
- c) published – found – has.
- d) published – found – have.
- e) published – finds – have.

3) A rise in temperature in the semi-arid region of Brazil has left rivers dry and cattle dying of thirst. The search is on for initiatives to combat desertification.

### **Guardian Professional**

**The underlined words in the passage represent the**

- a) present continuous tense
- b) present perfect tense
- c) simple past tense
- d) simple present tense
- e) simple future tense

4) President Obama has outlined a slimmer version of the NSA program that ..... data from millions of Americans' phone calls in a proposal that ..... phone companies to hold the records, but mandates law enforcement to win a secretive court's approval to search them.

### **TIME**

Fill in the gaps with the suitable sequence of verbs

- a) collect / allow
- b) collected / allow
- c) collects / allow
- d) collect / allowed
- e) collects / allows

5) On the hunt for a good read? Try a new romance

**Dark Deeds by Anne Marie Becker.** Book 4, Mindhunters. Walking away from sexy Detective Diego Sandoval ..... one of ..... things security specialist Becca Haney ever had to do, but when he's assigned to help keep her safe from a human trafficking ring and an admirer ..... only as "the Fan," he's determined to stay by her side and learn about the woman behind the passion – scars and all.

### **USA TODAY**

Fill in the gaps with the suitable sequence

a) was / the toughest / known

b) were / toughest / known

c) were / the toughest / knew

d) was / tougher / know

e) are / tougher / know

6) Choose the alternative that best completes the sentence:

Charles normally \_\_\_\_\_ water, but now he \_\_\_\_\_ coke.

a) drinks; is drinking.

b) is drinking; drinks.

c) was drinking; drinks.

d) drink; is drinking.

e) drinks, was drinking.

7) The extract "A community without a written literature expresses itself with less precision, with less richness of nuance, and with less clarity than a community whose principal instrument of communication, the word, has been cultivated and perfected by means of literary texts. ... A person who does not read, or reads little, or reads only trash, is a person with an impediment: he can speak much but he will say little, because his vocabulary is deficient in the means for self-expression." contains verbs in the following tenses (irrespective of the sequence)

a) simple present, present perfect passive, simple future.

b) simple present, present perfect, future perfect.

c) simple past, present perfect passive, future continuous.

d) past perfect, present perfect, simple future.

8) The sentences "...when he's gone.", "His edge lies in tempting the population..." and "his departure will leave a scar on the national psyche." are, respectively in:

a) Simple present, present continuous, future.

b) Simple future, simple past, simple present.

c) Simple past, past perfect, present perfect.

d) Present perfect, simple present, simple future.

e) Past continuous, present perfect, simple past.

9) A primeira frase do texto poderia ser expressa no presente, sem alterar o sentido do texto, como

a) Mr. Day is a teacher at a school in a big city in the north of England.

b) Mr. Day were a teacher at a school in a big city in the north of England.

c) Mr. Day has a teacher at a school in a big city in the north of England.

d) Mr. Day had a teacher at a school in a big city in the north of England.

e) Mr. Day is going to be a teacher at a school in a big city in the north of England.

## 10) SILENT WEAPONS

### Technological Hurdles for Terrorists

To be successful, a terrorist or terrorist organization has to overcome formidable technical challenges. First, the terrorist has to obtain a sufficiently lethal strain of a disease pathogen. Second, he must know how to handle and store the pathogen correctly and safely. Third, he must know how to produce it in bulk. Tiny amounts of a microorganism are lethal enough to ravage a field of crops, a herd of animals, or a city of people, assuming the pathogen is delivered precisely to the target. However, biological agents do not survive well outside the laboratory. In reality only a fraction of the biological agent would reach the target population, so vastly larger amounts would be needed to launch a catastrophic attack.

Considering the array of technological hurdles involved, it is surprising that few terrorist attacks with biological weapons have been attempted. What is more, those attempts produced few casualties. Recently, anthrax-laced letters killed five people in the United States. That is tragic enough, but the casualties were fewer than might have occurred from a small explosive or even a pistol. Researchers calculate that since 1975, in 96 percent of the attacks worldwide in which chemical agents were used no more than three people were killed or injured.

Awake! September 22, 2002.

In the sentence, "...biological agents do not survive well..."(ref. 2), the use of the present tense implies

a) doubt.

b) condition.

c) probability.

d) objectivity.

e) certainty.

11) In "A library tradition is being refashioned to emphasize early literacy and better prepare young children for school..." the verb tense in the passive voice is

a) perfect future.

b) simple present.

c) present continuous.

d) simple future.

12) In "The new York Public Library is adding 45 children's librarians to support story time and other programs..." the two verb forms are, respectively,

a) simple present and simple present.

b) simple present and present participle.

c) present perfect and present continuous.

d) present continuous and infinitive.

## Contáveis e incontáveis

1) From the text, one can gather that the term "friend" is traditionally and most frequently used as

a) a conjunction, linking sentences.

b) an adverb, modifying a verb.

c) an adjective, modifying a noun.

d) a verb, indicating an action.

e) a noun, referring to a quality.

2) Classifique os seguintes substantivos em contáveis ou incontáveis.

1. Apple

2. Milk

3. Pineapple

4. Orange

5. Apple juice

6. Wine

7. Banana

8. Spaghetti

9. Pear

10. Water

3) Escreva a alternativa correta usando com "a / an / some / any".

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ apple on your table.

2. Can you buy \_\_\_\_\_ beer?

3. It is \_\_\_\_\_ pineapple.

4. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ eggs?

5. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ water.

6. There is \_\_\_\_\_ orange on the table.

7. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ coffee?

8. Carlos has not got \_\_\_\_\_ beer.

9. My brother bought \_\_\_\_\_ onions.

10. Has she got \_\_\_\_\_ pears?

## Preposição de tempo e lugar

1) According to the use of the prepositions, fill the gaps.

I need to get \_\_\_\_\_ time to the show, they are waiting for me until 10.00 p.m.

Will you be \_\_\_\_\_ time for lunch?

I'll be there, \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the month.

\_\_\_\_\_ the end, I'll be there.

It is correct, respectively:

a) in, on, in, At;

b) on, in, at, In;

c) in, in, in, In;

d) on, at, on, At;

e) at, at, in On.

2) Preencha os espaços com ON, IN ou AT:

1) The course begins \_\_\_\_\_ January 7th and finishes \_\_\_\_\_ February.

2) I went to bed \_\_\_\_\_ midnight and got up \_\_\_\_\_ 6:30 \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.

3) My mother was born \_\_\_\_\_ 1932.

4) Are you free \_\_\_\_\_ the weekends?

5) I am not at home \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon, it is better if you call me later \_\_\_\_\_ night. \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday, you can call me anytime.

6) I go on vacation \_\_\_\_\_ the summer for a few days.

7) The book is very short, you can read it \_\_\_\_\_ two days.

8) My father died \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 52.

9) I went to a great party \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Eve.

10) The Catholic Church has different celebrations \_\_\_\_\_ Easter: \_\_\_\_\_ Good Friday, the death of Jesus Christ and \_\_\_\_\_ Easter Sunday, His resurrection.

3) Complete a frase com a preposição ou advérbio adequado (a resposta está entre parênteses):

1) We met a lot of interesting people \_\_\_\_\_ the Holiday.

2) Paula called you \_\_\_\_\_ you were out and invited us for dinner. She asked us to arrive earlier, \_\_\_\_\_ 8.

3) I'm so tired: I have been working \_\_\_\_\_ the whole week \_\_\_\_\_ 8 in the morning \_\_\_\_\_ 8 in the evening, without a break.

4) I have lived here \_\_\_\_\_ I was a kid. We moved to this house about ten years \_\_\_\_\_.

5) The teacher told me to finish the research \_\_\_\_\_ next class, this week, but I can only do something \_\_\_\_\_ the holidays.

4) Complete the sentence:

Nick lives \_\_\_\_\_ a farm, but I live \_\_\_\_\_ Goiania and most part of my relatives live \_\_\_\_\_ a small village near Annapolis.

a) at – at – at

b) on – at – on

- c) in – at – at
- d) in – in – in
- e) on – in – at

## Object pronouns

1) When Iran's opposition protesters used Twitter and other forms of social media last year to let the world know about their regime's brutal post election crackdown, activists praised Twitter as the tool of revolution and freedom. But now Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez has figured out how to twist this tool into one of repression. **Though** as recently as this past January Chávez was decrying Twitter as a weapon of terrorists, he's since turned into an avid Twitterer himself ( his account, the country's most popular, boasted more than half a million followers at press time ), as well as a devoted Facebook user and blogger.

Far from embracing the democratic spirit of the Web, though, the Venezuelan strongman is using his accounts and blog to exhort people to spy on each other. At the launch of his Twitter account, Chávez enjoined the Bolivarian faithful to use it to keep an eye on state enemies, namely the wealthy. My Twitter account is open for you to denounce **them**, "Chávez announced on his television program. El Presidente has hired a staff of 200 to deal with tweeted "requests, denunciations, and other problems," which have resulted in actions against allegedly credit-stingy banks and currency speculators. He's now considering going a step further and ruling that all Venezuelan Web sites **must** move from U.S.- based servers to domestic ones - which would, of course, make them far easier to control. Big Brother would be proud.

(*Newsweek* – June 14, 2010. By Mac Margolis and Alex Marin)

No segundo parágrafo, o pronome **them** em - My Twitter account is open for you to denounce **them** - refere-se a

- a) credit – stingy banks.
- b) a million followers.
- c) Bolivarian faithful.
- d) state enemies.
- e) a staff of 200.

2) (Udesc/2010)

### Touched by An Angel (By Maya Angelou)

We, unaccustomed to courage  
 exiles from delight  
 live coiled in shells of loneliness  
 until love leaves its high holy temple  
 and comes into our sight  
 to liberate us into life.

Love arrives  
 and in its train come ecstasies  
 old memories of pleasure  
 ancient histories of pain.  
 Yet if we are bold,

love strikes away the chains of fear  
 from our souls.

We are weaned from our timidity  
 In the flush of love's light  
 we dare be brave  
 And suddenly we see  
 that love costs all we are  
 and will ever be.  
 Yet it is only love  
 which sets us free.

The words "We" (line 1), "our" (line 5), "us" (line 6), are consecutively:

- a) personal pronoun, reflexive pronoun, object pronoun.
- b) object pronoun, possessive adjective, personal pronoun.
- c) object pronoun, personal pronoun, possessive adjective.
- d) personal pronoun, reflexive pronoun, possessive adjective.
- e) personal pronoun, possessive adjective, object pronoun.

3) In the sentence "All over the globe are historical mysteries left to us by the ancient world", the word "us" is

- a) a personal subject pronoun.
- b) a personal object pronoun.
- c) a possessive adjective pronoun.
- d) none of the above.

### 4) THE BIRTH OF THE INTERNET: A HISTORICAL FEAT

In 1969 the world had its eyes turned to what was undoubtedly to become a historical feat: the first human being setting foot on the moon. However, in that same year something else of much importance was happening as well: the Internet was coming into being.

Usually when we think of a historical feat, we think of something big, like the first voyage to the moon. But more often than not, we find that the most meaningful events in history spring from what is viewed in their time as an unimportant fact. A case in point is exactly what the figure above represents: the birth of the Internet.

It is difficult to pinpoint the exact moment when the Internet was born. The World Wide Web is indeed the result of a number of interrelated events that can be traced back to the first artificial satellite –the Russian (then Soviet) Sputnik – being put into orbit around the earth back in the 1950's. But it was in 1969 that "... four host computers were connected together into the initial ARPANET, and the budding Internet was off the ground". The diagram above shows the first four places ever linked via the Internet which was then called the ARPANET. They are US organizations: the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), Stanford Research Institute (SRI), the University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) and the University of Utah (UTAH).

Little by little the Internet started spreading everywhere because of new technological advancements and today it

is so important that our lives would not be the same without it. Of course going to the moon was an extremely important event as well, a real historical feat, but the birth of the Internet has proved to be the most significant historical fact, and feat, in the recent past of the history of mankind.

Analyzing the word "it" in the last paragraph, we can say that

- I. the first "it" is a subject pronoun.
- II. the second "it" is an object pronoun.
- III. both are personal pronouns.
- IV. the first "it" is a possessive adjective.
- V. the second "it" is a possessive pronoun

It is CORRECT

- a) I and V.
- b) II, III, and IV.
- c) III, IV, and V.
- d) II and IV.
- e) I and II.

5) Complete os espaços com o Subject Pronoun (Pronome Sujeito) apropriado: SHE, HE, YOU, THEY ou WE.

1. (Mary and Carla) \_\_\_\_\_ go to school together.
2. – Are \_\_\_\_\_ Brazilian too?  
- No, I'm from Portugal.
3. (Julia and Mike) \_\_\_\_\_ are good friends.
4. Anthony is a student, but \_\_\_\_\_ goes to a different school.
5. (My family and I) \_\_\_\_\_ live in Ohio.
6. (Claudia and her friends) \_\_\_\_\_ are from Germany.
7. - I'm a teacher. What about \_\_\_\_\_?  
- I'm a teacher too.
8. (Jane, Steve and I) \_\_\_\_\_ go to the movies every weekend.

## Comparativos e superlativos

1) Read the text and answer the question.

### Life stress may lead to cognitive developmental delays in children

According to a new study, children living in harsh or unstable environments are more likely to experience learning and cognitive delays by age 4.

Researchers examined the cortisol levels and cognitive delays of 201 children from low-income families in the northeastern United States. It was found that those kids with higher levels of cortisol experienced harsh or insensitive caregiving.

"We discovered that exposure to specific forms of family adversity when children were 2 years old predicted their cortisol profile, which in turn was linked with notable

differences in children's cognitive functioning at age 4," the researchers say.

According to the research, we can state that:

- I. Children who are more stressed may have cognitive delay.
- II. Children who are stresser may have developmental delays.
- III. Children from more rich families were evaluated in this research.
- IV. Children from richer families were evaluated in this research.
- V. Children from poorer families were evaluated in this research.

- a) Only II and III are correct.
- b) Only I and V are correct.
- c) Only IV and V are correct.
- d) All the alternatives are correct.
- e) Only I and IV are correct.

2) Complete: I am \_\_\_\_ in my class.

- a) the more short
- b) shorter
- c) the shortest
- d) the shorter
- e) the most short

3) Complete: She is the \_\_\_\_ writer in her city.

- a) most
- b) best
- c) goodest
- d) gooder
- e) more good

4) Complete: He forgot to tell us about the \_\_\_\_ city of this country.

- a) moust dangerous
- b) more dangerous
- c) dangerouest
- d) dangerouer
- e) most dangerous

5) Complete: I think beer is \_\_\_\_ than coffee.

- a) worse
- b) bedder
- c) worst

- d) more bad  
 e) the baddest  
 6) Complete: Mary is \_\_\_ than Susy.  
 a) more beautifuler  
 b) more beautiful  
 c) beautifuler  
 d) the beautifulest  
 e) beautifullest

## Adjetivos possessivos

1) Complete a frase usando os adjetivos possessivos corretamente.

- You are \_\_\_\_\_ teacher. (meu)
  - I'm \_\_\_\_\_ student. (teu)
  - It is \_\_\_\_\_ car. (dele)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ hair is black. (dela)
  - The dog is eating \_\_\_\_\_ food. (dele neutro)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ cat is on the table. (nosso)
  - This is \_\_\_\_\_ house. (deles)
- 2) Complete com o adjetivo possessivo adequado.
- That is \_\_\_\_\_ gift. (pertence a tu)
  - This is \_\_\_\_\_ sister. (pertence a eu)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ car is red. (pertence a ela)
  - She lives with \_\_\_\_\_ boyfriend. (pertence a ela)
  - I like \_\_\_\_\_ job. (pertence a eu)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ names are Kevin and Susan. (pertencem a nós)
  - What is \_\_\_\_\_ name? (pertence a tu)
  - They went to \_\_\_\_\_ school. (pertence a eles)
  - We visited \_\_\_\_\_ parents. (pertencem a nós)
  - Michael is at home with \_\_\_\_\_ wife. (pertence a ele)

Leia o texto abaixo e responda a questão.

We may take advantage of this pause in the narrative to make certain statements. Orlando had become a woman – there is no denying it. But in every other respect, Orlando remained precisely as he had been. The change of sex, though it altered their future, did nothing whatever to alter their identity. Their faces remained, as their portraits prove, practically the same. His memory – but in future we must, for convention's sake, say 'her' for 'his,' and 'she' for 'he' – her memory then, went back through all the events of her past life without encountering any obstacle. Some slight haziness there may have been, as if a few dark drops had fallen into the clear pool of memory; certain things had become a little dimmed; but that was all. The change

seemed to have been accomplished painlessly and completely and in such a way that Orlando herself showed no surprise at it. Many people, taking this into account, and holding that such a change of sex is against nature, have been at great pains to prove that Orlando had always been a woman, that Orlando is at this moment a man. Let biologists and psychologists determine. It is enough for us to state the simple fact; Orlando was a man till the age of thirty; when he became a woman and

has remained so ever since.

Woolf, Virginia. Orlando – A Biography. Londres. Granada. 1984.

Virginia Woolf foi uma escritora inglesa do século 20. Neste parágrafo de seu romance Orlando – Uma Biografia, ela

- se utiliza de um jogo de pronomes possessivos para expressar a mudança de sexo de Orlando de homem para mulher.
- se utiliza de tempos verbais variados para salientar o envelhecimento de Orlando.
- emprega uma variedade de adjetivos para destacar as mudanças na aparência de Orlando.
- faz uso de vários advérbios para mostrar como o caráter e o comportamento de Orlando alteraram-se.
- emprega comparativos para contrastar as características de Orlando.

## Pronomes possessivos, reflexivos e demonstrativos

1) (PUC-PR) Check the alternative that adequately fills the gaps:

She is Fernanda Montenegro, but \_\_\_\_\_ real name is Arlete Torres.

You are Grande Otelo, but \_\_\_\_\_ real name is Sebastião Prata.

He is Ringo Star, but \_\_\_\_\_ real name is Richard Stakney.

You are Gal, but \_\_\_\_\_ real name is Maria da Graça.

We are Pelé and Zico, but \_\_\_\_\_ real names are Edson and Artur.

- your – your – his – your – their
- her – your – his – your – our
- her – your – his – your – their
- her – your – his – our – your
- her – his – his – your – their

2) (Fuvest) Reescreva completando com os pronomes possessivos correspondentes as expressões destacadas.

- This is my book

It's \_\_\_\_\_.

b) The house belongs to John and Mary.

It's \_\_\_\_\_.

a) mine – their

b) theirs – mine

c) mine – mine

d) their – mine

e) mine – theirs

3) (UFSCar) You like my car, but I prefer \_\_\_\_\_.

a) its

b) your

c) mine

d) yours

4) (PUC – SP) “What is the name of that man?” “\_\_\_\_\_ name is Tim Baker.”

a) his

b) her

c) hers

d) your

5) Which of these books is yours ? \_\_\_\_\_ is that thick one.

a) me

b) mine

c) his

d) your

e) my

6) (FUVEST – SP) Complete responses with the appropriate possessive pronoun:

a) Is this Mary's book ? Yes it is \_\_\_\_\_

b) Is this your brother's house ? Yes, it is \_\_\_\_\_

a) Hers – His

b) His – Her

c) His – Hers

d) Her – Hers

7) (FEEQ – CE) The apartment belongs to that man and his wife. It is \_\_\_\_\_ apartment

a) his

b) her

c) them

d) their

8) (PUC – PR) Check the alternative that adequately fills the gaps:

She is Fernanda Montenegro, but \_\_\_\_\_ real name is Arlete Torres You are Grande Otelo, but \_\_\_\_\_ real name is Sebastião Prata He is Ringo Star, but \_\_\_\_\_ real name is Richard Stakney You are Gal, but \_\_\_\_\_ real name is Maria da Graça We are Pelé and Zico, but \_\_\_\_\_ real names are Edson and Artur

a) her – your – his – your – our

b) your – your – his – your – their

c) her – your – his – your – their

d) her – your – his – our – your

e) her – his – his – your – their

9) (OSEC – SP) My house is new. \_\_\_\_\_ windows are red.

a) their

b) you

c) it

d) they

e) its

10) (FUVEST – PR) Reescreva completando com os pronomes possessivos correspondentes as expressões destacadas

a) This is my book

It's \_\_\_\_\_

b) The house belongs to John and Mary.

It's \_\_\_\_\_

a) Mine – Mine

b) Their – Mine

c) Theirs – Mine

d) Mine – Their

e) Mine – Theirs

11) (UFMA) Complete the sentences using the right alternative: Educators \_\_\_\_\_ are not sure about the effects television may have on children.

a) yourselves

b) ourselves

c) himself

d) them

e) themselves

12) (OSEC – SP) Fill in the blanks correctly: I fell and cut \_\_\_\_\_ with a knife the other day. Peter's father advised \_\_\_\_\_ to go and see a doctor. He \_\_\_\_\_ took me to the hospital. I had my arm X rayed and a penicillin injection

- a) me – me – himself
- b) myself –me – himself
- c) him – me – him
- d) myself – him – himself
- e) me – me – myself

13) (UFPR) Which of the alternative complete the sentences appropriately?

After the accident Graham was not able to dress \_\_\_\_\_ for six weeks. The nurses helped \_\_\_\_\_ a lot until he had \_\_\_\_\_ plaster taken off. So, when Graham went home, he sent \_\_\_\_\_ a postcard.

- a) him – himself – his – her
- b) himself – themselves – their – her
- c) himself – him – his – them
- d) his – her – them – themselves
- e) himself – himself – his – them

14) (UNESP) Complete the sentence correctly: I can't wash \_\_\_\_\_ if I don't have any water.

- a) myself
- b) herself
- c) me
- d) himself
- e) myself

15) (FMU/FIAM/FAAM-SP) Choose the correct alternative: Who made the cake ? I made it \_\_\_\_\_

- a) myself
- b) by alone
- c) itself
- d) my
- e) mine

16) (UFMA) Complete with the right pronoun: Behave \_\_\_\_\_ !

- a) myself
- b) yourself
- c) himself
- d) herself

17) \_\_\_\_\_ is a doll.

- a) This
- b) That
- c) These
- d) Those

18) \_\_\_\_\_ are pigs.

- a) This
- b) That
- c) These
- d) Those

19) \_\_\_\_\_ are hens.

- a) This
- b) That
- c) These
- d) Those

## Advérbio

1) Numa das sentenças abaixo o advérbio não está corretamente inserido:

- a) He hasn't met me yet
- b) Gary always is dreaming of you
- c) We hardly work on Sundays
- d) They'll travel by car
- e) I was rather cold yesterday

2. They ran very \_\_\_\_\_ in the race but at the end they could \_\_\_\_\_ breathe.

- a) faster, hardly
- b) fast, harder
- c) fastly, hard
- d) fast, hardly
- e) fast, hard

3. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ good course for you to take.

- a) enough
- b) nearly
- c) very
- d) only
- e) much

4. I noticed the student speak English \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) fluency
- b) more fluent
- c) fluently
- d) very fluent
- e) all are incorrect

5. The test was \_\_\_\_\_ no one passed.

- a) very hard that



- b) too hard, so  
 c) so hard so that  
 d) too hard for that  
 e) even / only
6. They state they've been there \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) on Sunday  
 b) in March  
 c) once  
 d) for the fun of it  
 e) All are correct
7. Todas as alternativas abaixo trazem advérbios de frequência, exceto:
- a) seldom  
 b) well  
 c) often  
 d) regularly  
 e) never
8. Complete o diálogo, usando os advérbios corretos:
- Hasn't anyone caught the thief \_\_\_\_\_?  
 –No, he hasn't been caught \_\_\_\_\_. He will be caught \_\_\_\_\_
- a) yet; already; at the moment  
 b) still; yet; immediately  
 c) now; already; tomorrow  
 d) yet; yet; soon
9. Preencha as lacunas:
- They haven't \_\_\_\_\_ thought of it \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) then / also  
 b) whether /yet  
 c) ever / always  
 d) even / only  
 e) even / yet
10. You are a gentleman, and as \_\_\_\_\_ you must be polite to women
- a) so  
 b) thus  
 c) such  
 d) yet  
 e) sure

## Determinadores e quantificadores

1) (EAM) Complete the paragraph below, about Scotland, with the missing articles.

For many years, Scotland was \_\_\_\_\_ poor country. But now things are better for most people. There is oil and gas in \_\_\_\_\_ sea between Scotland and Norway. Edinburgh is \_\_\_\_\_ important place for money, and there are big banks there, like the Royal Bank of Scotland. Tourists visit this beautiful country and they bring money to Scotland too. Many people love living and working there, and more than 20 million visitors go to Scotland each year.

Now, mark the correct option, from top to bottom:

- a) an / a / an  
 b) a /th e /a  
 c) a / the / an  
 d) an / a / a  
 e) a /a /a n

2) (EEAR) Read the text to answer question.

Paul: Mary, the party is tomorrow! Do we have everything we need? Mary: We have \_\_\_\_\_ juice, but we should buy more. Pau: Do we need to buy bread? Mary: Well, we have \_\_\_\_\_, I don't know if it's enough. Paul: So let's talk to Jen and ask for \_\_\_\_\_ advice.

Choose the alternative that best completes the text:

- a) a lot of / some / some  
 b) many / some / an  
 c) many / a / some  
 d) a lot / a / an

3) Which option completes the paragraph below correctly?

Money and happiness

While it is true that money can't buy love or happiness, a certain amount is necessary to have a baseline of happiness. Interestingly, from science we learn that for most people the magic number is between \$75- \$100K per year. At that point we have enough money not to be struggling between paychecks, and there is a diminishing return on making more money after that. The nice thing is happiness is more about our habits and attitudes that we can control through things like exercise, mindfulness, gratitude, kindness, etc. regardless of how \_\_\_\_\_ or how \_\_\_\_\_ money we have. Happiness Is a choice and a process, not a place.

(<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse>)

- a) much / little  
 b) many/few  
 c) much / few

- d) many/little  
 e) many/much  
 4)

**Rio 2016: Yes, we can!**

- 1 For the first time ever a South American city was chosen in Copenhagen, Denmark, to host the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.  
 In the next **few** years, Brazil's image abroad could benefit if the country organizes the Olympics well (and the World Cup in 2014). The first challenge is to tackle violence, to invest in social projects, and to step up security in Rio.
- 5

(From Maganews SET/2010)

**GLOSSARY**

- abroad – no exterior  
 to tackle – enfrentar  
 to step up – melhorar/ dar um passo à frente

The opposite of “few”, in **bold type** in the text, is

- a) little.  
 b) none.  
 c) some.  
 d) lots of.  
 5) Complete the sentences with too many, too much or enough. Then, choose the correct alternative.  
 1 - I've been to rather \_\_\_\_\_ parties recently.  
 2 - You're spending far \_\_\_\_\_ time on your computer.  
 3 - Stop. You're asking me \_\_\_\_\_ questions.  
 4 - Help! I've got \_\_\_\_\_ luggage.  
 5 – Oh, sorry, I didn't call you. I didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
 a) too many – too much – too many – too much - enough  
 b) too much – enough – too many – too much – too much  
 c) enough – enough – too much - enough – too many  
 d) too many – too much – enough – too much – enough  
 e) too much – too many – enough – enough – enough  
 6) Write “T” if the sentence is grammatically correct, and “F” if it is grammatically incorrect. Then choose the alternative with the correct sequence.  
 ( ) Many people are dying in Haiti.  
 ( ) Much of the children are sick and hungry.  
 ( ) There are only a few food to eat.  
 ( ) Not much fresh water is left.  
 ( ) They need lot money to rebuild the country.  
 a) T – F – F – T – F  
 b) T – T – F – F – T  
 c) T – T – F – T – F

d) F – F – F – F – T

e) F – T – T – F – T

7) (EsFCEEx 2010) Choose the alternative that correctly completes the sentences below in the right order:

We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ money, just \_\_\_\_\_ reais. Let's take only \_\_\_\_\_ milk.

- a) many - few - a few  
 b) much - a few - some  
 c) a lot of - many - few  
 d) few - some - many  
 e) many - few - some

8) Which of the alternatives below completes the sentence correctly?

There are no figures for \_\_\_\_\_ (1) of the applicants successfully get off waiting lists. It varies since it depends on the strength of the application pool and whether the fully accepted students decide to attend or go elsewhere.

- a) how many  
 b) how  
 c) how much  
 d) many  
 e) much

9) Analyse the sentences below. Which alternative is correct?

- a) A little people passed the exam because it was too difficult.  
 b) Few people passed the exam because it was too difficult.  
 c) Much people passed the exam because it was too difficult.  
 d) Many people passed the exam because it was too difficult.  
 e) A lot of people passed the exam because it was too difficult.

10) Robotic Cars

The year is 2020, and it's 7:45 on a rainy Monday morning, and you are in your car on your way to work. You turn right, and you turn left. A few minutes later, you stop at a traffic light. When the light turns green and there are no other cars in the intersection, you continue on your way. Ten minutes later you get to work and stop reading the morning paper. Then, you get out of your car and you say, “Thank you!”. Your car replies, “You're welcome!”. This possible future may sound unreai, but in fact many car companies are already testing robotic cars, or driverless cars, on the roads today, although the cars don't speak very much yet.

In the 1980s, Germany and the United States tested the first driverless cars, and by 2020 companies such as Volvo,

GM, Nissan and BMW plan to seil driverless cars. Driverless cars are not really 'driverless - the drivers are computers that use radar, Computer maps and other modern technology. They offer many advantages. Perhaps the most important of these is fewer deaths caused by road accidents. For example, in 1968 more than 53.000 people lost their lives in car accidents in the USA. This number has fallen to less than 33.000 but it's still a high number. In addition, people will spend iess time stuck in traffic jams and there will be no need for people to have a driving license. One of the major disadvantages of this new technology, however, is the cost. It's not free. U\$5.000 to U\$10.000 is added to the price of the new car. Nevertheless, at some time in your life, you will probably be sitting in a robotic, ;driverless car on your way to work or school. The future is almost here. Are you ready for it?

<<https://www.aHthinastoDics.eom/uploads/2/3/2/9/23290220/lesson-drivina-robo ticcars2.pdf>>

Read the extract from the text

'When the light turns green and there are no other cars in the intersection, (...)'

Mark the option that can replace the underlined sentence.

- a) there are some other cars
- b) there aren't any other cars
- c) there is another car
- d) there are a few other cars
- e) there aren't many cars

## Interpretação de texto e interpretação gráfica

### 1) Calvin and Hobbes by Bill Watterson



Disponível em: <https://www.gocomics.com/calvinandhobbes/1986/09/16>. Acesso em 20 de jul. 2018.

Hobbes can't succeed in writing the paragraph because

- a) Calvin did lots of activities during his vacation.
- b) He doesn't know how to write.
- c) All Calvin did was watching TV this summer.
- d) He has to go to work.
- e) He doesn't have enough time.

### 2) Engaging Doctors in the Health Care Revolution

Despite wondrous advances in medicine and technology, health care regularly fails at the fundamental job of any business: to reliably deliver what its customers need. In the face of ever-increasing complexity, the hard work and best intentions of individual physicians can no longer guarantee efficient, high-quality care. Fixing health care

will require a radical transformation, moving from a system organized around individual physicians to a team-based approach focused on patients. Doctors, of course, must be central players in the transformation: Any ambitious strategy that they do not embrace is doomed.

And yet, many physicians are deeply anxious about the changes under way and are mourning real or anticipated losses of autonomy, respect, and income. They are being told that they must accept new organizational structures, ways of working, payment models, and performance goals. They struggle to care for the endless stream of patients who want to be seen, but they constantly hear that much of what they do is waste. They're moving at various rates through the stages of grief: A few are still in denial, but many are in the second stage—anger. Bursts of rage over relatively small issues are common.

Given doctors' angst, how can leaders best engage them in redesigning care? In our roles in senior management of two large U.S. health care systems, and as observers and partners of many others, we have seen firsthand that winning physicians' support takes more than simple incentives. Leaders at all levels must draw on reserves of optimism, courage, and resilience. They must develop an understanding of behavioral economics and social capital and be ready to part company with clinicians who refuse to work with their colleagues to improve outcomes and efficiency.

To help health care leaders engage physicians in the pursuit of their organizations' greater goals, we suggest a framework based on the writings of the economist and sociologist Max Weber, who described four motivations that drive social action (that is, action in response to others' behavior). Adapted for health care professionals, these are: shared purpose, self-interest, respect, and tradition. Leaders can use these levers to earn doctors' buy-in and bring about the change the system so urgently needs.

(Adapted from [www.hbr.org](http://www.hbr.org))

Choose the proper question tag for the following sentence adapted from the text:

"They are being told that they must accept new organizational structures, \_\_\_\_\_".

- a) isn't them?
- b) wouldn't they?
- c) aren't them?
- d) aren't they?
- e) ain't they?

3) Read the following cartoon in order to answer **QUESTION**.



"Why am I going to school if my phone already knows everything?"

Available at: [http://www.glasbergen.com/1992\\_top/cartoons-about-education-technology/1992/why-am-i-going-to-school-if-my-phone-knows-everything-an-intellectual-enob-3](http://www.glasbergen.com/1992_top/cartoons-about-education-technology/1992/why-am-i-going-to-school-if-my-phone-knows-everything-an-intellectual-enob-3)

The cartoon infers the idea that:

- a) Technology does not influence the future of teaching.
  - b) Embracing new technologies is the only way to success.
  - c) Technology impacts the learning capability of students.
  - d) Students lack the understanding of how new technology works.
- 4) Leia o texto a seguir e responda à questão.

(Título omitido propositalmente)

Italian children have been told not to turn up to school unless they can prove they have been properly vaccinated. The deadline follows months of national debate over compulsory vaccination. The new law came amid a surge in measles cases - but Italian officials say vaccination rates have improved since it was introduced. Children must receive a range of mandatory immunisations before attending school. They include vaccinations for chickenpox, polio, measles, mumps and rubella.

Children up to the age of six years will be excluded from nursery and kindergarten without proof of vaccination under the new rules. Those aged between six and 16 cannot be banned from attending school, but their parents face fines if they do not complete the mandatory course of immunisations.

Italian media report that regional authorities are handling the situation in a number of different ways. In Bologna, the local authority has set letters of suspension to the parents of some 300 children, and a total of 5,000 children do not have their vaccine documentation up to date. In other areas there have been no reported cases, while still others have been given a grace period of a few days beyond the deadline.

The new law was passed to raise Italy's dropping vaccination rates from below 80% to the World Health Organisation's 95% target.

Adapted from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-47536981>

In the sentence "...while still others have been given a grace period of a few days..." (paragraph 3), the expression grace period means

- a) tiebreak.
  - b) dead end.
  - c) extra time.
  - d) target.
  - e) timetable.
- 5) Leia o texto para responder à questão.

At Hwabab, Mi Hyun Han with her husband, Key Kim, will present their take on Korean fare, traditional and personalized with modern touches. The serene, neutral-toned dining room with pale brick walls, accented by dark furniture, is the setting for their varied menu. Some of the small plates to start are shrimp or scallop, an organic egg with king crab in a pine nut sauce, and pan-seared zucchini with shrimp in a soy sauce. More substantial dishes include poached lemon sole with vegetables, chicken with root vegetables, and grilled New York strip steak with Korean mountain greens and mustard dressing. Classics like bibimbap, kimchi stew with pork belly, and galbi (short ribs) are also served, and there is a set array of dishes called Hwabab Table. The name of the restaurant means "as beautiful as a flower," and there are floral elements in the dining room and on some plates.

(Florence Fabricant. [www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com), 14.08.2018. Adaptado.)

According to the text, the name Hwabab stands for

- a) set array of dishes.
- b) Korean fare.
- c) traditional and personalized.
- d) modern touches.
- e) as beautiful as a flower.

6) New data released by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) shows that the five years from 2011 to 2015 were the warmest on record. The report, strongly links human activities to rising temperatures. It says that some studies found that the burning of fossil fuels had increased the probability of extreme heat by 10 times or more.

In their report on the global climate 2011-2015, the WMO says that the world's temperature was 0.57 °C above the long term average, which they define as being between 1961 and 1990. The five year period was the warmest for all continents except Africa. Throughout these years, temperatures over most of Europe were more than one degree Celsius above the long term trend. This was also the case in the Asian part of the Russian Federation, over much of the Sahara and Arabian regions, parts of South Africa, southwest US and the interior of Brazil. The mercury even reached three degrees above the average on the Arctic coast of Russia.

"This report confirms that the average temperature in 2015 had already reached the 1 degree C mark. We just had the hottest five-year period on record, with 2015 claiming the

title of hottest individual year. Even that record is likely to be beaten in 2016.”

Conforme o texto, no ano de 2015, a temperatura global

- a) subiu em 3 °C.
- b) aumentou em 1 °C.
- c) cresceu em 0.57 °C.
- d) deu mostras de estabilização.
- e) sofreu diminuição no continente africano.

7) The youngest of Uchendu’s five sons, Amikwu, was marrying a new wife. The brideprice had been paid and all but the last ceremony had been performed. Amikwu and his people had taken palm-wine to the bride’s kinsmen about two moons before Okonkwo’s arrival in Mbanta. And so it was time for the final ceremony of confession.

The daughters of the family were all there, some of them having come a long way from their homes in distant villages. Uchendu’s eldest daughter had come from Obodo, nearly half a day’s journey away. There were twenty-two of them.

They sat in a big circle on the ground and the young bride in the centre with a hen in her right hand. Uchendu before her, holding the ancestral staff of the family. The men stood outside the circle, watching. Their wives also. It was evening and the sun was setting. Uchendu’s eldest daughter, Njide, asked her, “Remember that if you do not answer truthfully you will suffer or even die at childbirth”.

ACHEBE, C. Things fall apart. Nova York: Random House Inc., 1994.

O trecho do romance Things fall apart apresentado anteriormente revela uma peculiaridade cultural referente à realização da cerimônia de casamento na comunidade apresentada.

Essa peculiaridade consiste na realização da cerimônia de casamento

- a) pelo pai do noivo.
- b) pelas duas famílias.
- c) pelos moradores da vila.
- d) pelos homens da família do noivo.
- e) pelas mulheres da família do noivo.

8) Yury Azhichakov set out early by bike for Senogda Bay, his favorite beach, on the northwestern shore of Lake Baikal in Siberia. The world’s oldest, deepest and most voluminous lake, Baikal holds 20 percent of the planet’s unfrozen freshwater. It is often described as the world’s cleanest lake.

As Mr. Azhichakov discovered, that is no longer the case. Senogda’s once pristine sands were buried under thick mats of reeking greenish-black goo.

“This stuff stretched far into the distance, for several kilometers,” said Mr. Azhichakov, 61, a retired ecological engineer. “The beach was in terrible condition.”

The muck, scientists have discovered, follows mass algal blooms at dozens of sites around Lake Baikal’s 1,240-mile perimeter. Confined to shallow water and shores near towns and villages, the problem seems to stem from an influx of untreated sewage – the result of inadequate wastewater treatment.

Algal blooms threaten iconic freshwater bodies around the world, including the Great Lakes, Lake Geneva, and Lake Biwa in Japan. But Lake Baikal is especially precious: a World Heritage site home to more than 3,700 species, more than half found nowhere else.

“People are dumping sewage, waste and rubbish around the lake, creating pretty appalling conditions in some places,” said Anson MacKay, an environmental scientist at University College London.

Disponível em: [www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com). Acesso em: 15 nov. 2018 (adaptado).

Conforme o texto anterior,

- a) há sinais de poluição do lago Baikal na Sibéria.
- b) as algas são importantes para o bioma do lago Baikal.
- c) o lago Baikal na Sibéria é o lago mais gelado do planeta.
- d) Yury Azhichakov é um ciclista profissional que treina na baía Segnoda.
- e) cientistas estrangeiros descobriram a poluição nas praias da baía Segnoda.

9) Use the comic strip bellow to answer question:

**FoxTrot**



(Disponível em <<https://www.foxtrot.com/2015/07/19/too-cool/>>. Acesso em 01/07/2019)

According to the context, what does "RC toy" mean?

- a) Racing Car toy.
- b) Reduced Cost toy.
- c) Remote Communication toy
- d) Remote Cooler toy.
- e) Radio Controlled toy.

10) Choose the correct option to complete the paragraph below.

Is an autonomous ship a 'ship' in the eyes of the law?

Different definitions of 'ship' appear in different statutes and conventions, and it has often fallen to judges to decide if a floating object is, or is not, a 'ship'. \_\_\_\_\_, none of the definitions of 'ship' requires that the floating object be manned, generally simply requiring that it be used or be capable of being used in navigation. Whether this is by remote control or fully autonomous would not appear to be a problem in terms of the legal definition of a 'ship'. It appears probable, \_\_\_\_\_, that autonomous ships are likely to fall within the legal definition of 'ship' and so will have to comply with the relevant laws and conventions \_\_\_\_\_ the laws themselves might require some modification.

Abridged from SEAWAYS -The International Journal of the Nautical Institute. Dec/2017).

- a) Also / however / even so
- b) Because / otherwise / anyhow

- c) Moreover / instead / in addition
- d) Hence / as well / in spite of
- e) However / therefore / although

11) "I agonized \_\_\_\_\_ whether I wanted to splurge \_\_\_\_\_ a private tour and have a little more autonomy \_\_\_\_\_ where we went and how long we spent \_\_\_\_\_ each place, but ultimately went \_\_\_\_\_ a *Gamma Travel* group tour."

(Abridged from: <https://www.businessinsider.com.au/visitingchemoby-1-after-the-n...>)

- a) on / at / on / at / in
- b) about / in / in / in / on
- c) over / on / over / at / with
- d) in / over / - / in / on
- e) - / about / - / in / with

12) Choose the correct alternative to complete the paragraph below.

Fatal accident during mooring operation on deck

During the mooring operation, the forward spring line \_\_\_\_\_ beneath the berth fender and \_\_\_\_\_ tightened up without awareness of the risk. Suddenly, the taut rope \_\_\_\_\_ from beneath the berth fender and \_\_\_\_\_ on the OS causing his death.

(Abridged from <https://safety4sea.com/fatal-accident-mooringoperation-deck/>)

- a) was stuck / being / bounced off / hit
- b) is stuck / is / bounces off / hit
- c) would stick / would be / bounced off / hits
- d) is sticking / was / is bounced off / hit
- e) had stuck / was being / was bounced off / hit

13) Which is the correct way to complete the paragraph below?

Netflix \_\_\_\_\_ 9.6 million new subscribers in the first three months of the year even as it increased prices and faced competition from rivals including Amazon and Apple. The streaming video-service now \_\_\_\_\_ nearly 149 million subscribers worldwide. Since it \_\_\_\_\_ public in 2002, Netflix shares \_\_\_\_\_ about 29%.

(Abridged from <https://www.bbc.com>)

- a) added / has / has gone / have increased
- b) added / has / went / have increased
- c) has added / has / has gone / have increased
- d) has added / is having / went / increased
- e) has added / is having / went / increased

14) Which of the following sentences expresses probability?

- a) Angela is not as efficient as she ought to be.
- b) People living in this area must be immunized.
- c) You should drink at least 1 liter of water a day.
- d) She left early, so she should be here at any time.
- e) One mustn't smoke at hospitals or health centers.

15) Choose the correct option to complete the sentences below.

I. She congratulated me \_\_\_\_\_ passing the driving test.

II. My parents discouraged me \_\_\_\_\_ quitting my job.

III. She got married \_\_\_\_\_ a foreigner.

IV. Many young people dream \_\_\_\_\_ living abroad.

V. The mayor was forced to resign \_\_\_\_\_ his position.

- a) for / from / with / about / of
- b) for / for / with / about / of
- c) on / from / to / of / from
- d) on / from / to / with / from
- e) by / of / to / with / from

16) Which is the correct option to replace the verb "reach" in the paragraph below so that the meaning remains the same?

Nowadays, it is difficult for parents to \_\_\_\_\_ their image of what ideal parenting should look like.

- a) live up to
- b) look down on
- c) run out of
- d) get away with
- e) look in on

17) Analyze the sentences and choose the option which is grammatically correct.

- I. I heard that she's looking forward to visit you.
- II. She wanted that everyone understood her.
- III. If you can't sleep, try taking sleeping pills.
- IV. I'll never forget visiting Paris for the first time.
- V. Remember locking the door on the way out.

- a) (I) and (II)
- b) (II) and (III)
- c) (III) and (IV)
- d) (II) and (IV)
- e) (IV) and (V)

18) **Pluto should be reclassified as a planet, experts say**

The reason Pluto lost its planet status is not valid, according to new research from the University of Central Florida in Orlando. In 2006, the International Astronomical Union (IAU), a global group of astronomy experts, established a definition of a planet that required it to "clear" its orbit, or in other words, be the largest gravitational force in its orbit. [...]

Metzger, who is lead author on the study, reviewed scientific literature from the past 200 years and found only one publication -- from 1802 -- that used the clearing-orbit requirement to classify planets, and it was based on since-disproven reasoning.

"It's a sloppy definition," Metzger said of the IAU's definition. "They didn't say what they meant by clearing their orbit. If you take that literally, then there are no planets, because no planet clears its orbit." [...]

Metzger said that the definition of a planet should be based on its intrinsic properties, rather than ones that can change, such as the dynamics of a planet's orbit. "Dynamics are not constant, they are constantly changing," Metzger said. "So, they are not the fundamental description of a body, they are just the occupation of a body at a current era."

Instead, Metzger recommends classifying a planet based on if it is large enough that its gravity allows it to become spherical in shape. "And that's not just an arbitrary definition, Metzger said. "It turns out this is an important milestone in the evolution of a planetary body, because apparently when it happens, it initiates active geology in the body."

In the title of the text, the modal verb **SHOULD** conveys the idea of:

- a) obligation.
- b) recommendation.
- c) promise.
- d) ability.

19) Algorithms are everywhere. They play the stockmarket, decide whether you can have a mortgage and may one day drive your car for you. They search the internet when commanded, stick carefully chosen advertisements into the sites you visit and decide what prices to show you in online shops. (...) But what exactly are algorithms, and what makes them so powerful?

An algorithm is, essentially, a brainless way of doing clever things. It is a set of precise steps that need no great mental effort to follow but which, if obeyed exactly and mechanically, will lead to some desirable outcome. Long division and column addition are examples that everyone is familiar with — if you follow the procedure, you are guaranteed to get the right answer. So is the strategy, rediscovered thousands of times every year by schoolchildren bored with learning mathematical algorithms, for playing a perfect game of noughts and crosses. The brainlessness is key: each step should be as

simple and as free from ambiguity as possible. Cooking recipes and driving directions are algorithms of a sort. But instructions like “stew the meat until tender” or “it’s a few miles down the road” are too vague to follow without at least some interpretation

(...)

The Economist, August 30, 2017.

No texto, um exemplo associado ao fato de algoritmos estarem por toda parte é

- a) o cartão de crédito.
- b) o livre mercado.
- c) a dieta
- d) o jogo de xadrez...
- e) o comércio eletrônico

20) Leia os quadrinhos para responder à questão



Os quadrinhos têm como tema principal

- a) o uso excessivo de mídias sociais pelos adolescentes.
- b) a falta de controle dos filhos pelos pais.
- c) o compartilhamento de brinquedos e equipamentos domésticos pelas crianças.
- d) a denúncia do relacionamento conflituoso entre irmãos adolescentes.
- e) a diferença de necessidades de comunicação entre meninos e meninas.

21) Stars do it. Sports do it. Judges in the highest courts do it. Let's do it: that yoga thing.

In the sentence above, the expression “it” refers to:

- a) Yoga.
- b) Sports.

- c) Judges.
- d) India.
- e) Stars.

22) Read the text and answer question.

[1] It's never too late to make changes to prevent diseases that may end your flying career. And becoming healthier doesn't mean you have to make major changes. Here are some tips on what you can do today to keep **yourself** in the

[5] air for years to come.

- take the stairs instead of riding the elevator;
- limit red meat;
- consume more vegetables;
- wear UV-blocking sunglasses;

[10] - walk more;

- try a yoga class;
- don't smoke;
- drink a lot of water;
- find an activity that you love after retirement.

Fonte: <http://goo.gl/W3uCrU> Acess 30/05/2017

The word “yourself”, in **bold** in the text, is a \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun.

- a) personal
- b) reflexive
- c) possessive
- d) demonstrative

23) Look at the following statements and choose the correct question tags:

- 1 – It snowed last night, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 – She shouldn't be aggressive to people, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 – You haven't closed the door, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 – You are going to the party with us, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) doesn't it – shouldn't she – aren't you – going you
- b) didn't it – should she – have you – aren't you
- c) did it – should she – haven't you – aren't you
- d) didn't it – ought to – have you – will you

24) The modal verbs underlined in each sentence express:

- 1 – She might be at the party.
- 2 – Can you drive a dump truck?
- 3 – He mustn't sleep during the class.
- 4 – You ought to learn Aviation English.

- a) ability, possibility, advice, prohibition
- b) possibility, ability, prohibition, advice
- c) permission, possibility, request, wish
- d) ability, request, prohibition, offers



25) Read the synopsis and answer question.

**The Secret life of pets**

Taking place in a Manhattan apartment building, Max's life as a favorite pet is turned upside down, when his owner brings home a sloppy mongrel named Duke. They have to put their quarrels behind when they find out that an adorable white bunny named Snowball is building an army of lost pets determined to take revenge.

Fonte: [www.imdb.com/title/tt2709768](http://www.imdb.com/title/tt2709768)

**GLOSSARY:**

Mongrel: a dog that is a mixture of different breeds.

A similar meaning to "as", in **bold type** in the passage, is

- a) like
- b) when
- c) while
- d) though

26) Read the movie review below and answer question.

**The Cutting Edge**

Skating fans, listen up! The Cutting Edge is a romantic movie with \_\_\_\_\_ skaters. The stars are practicing for the Winter Olympics. Kate Mosely looks \_\_\_\_\_ on the ice, but she isn't a \_\_\_\_\_ person. All her partners leave \_\_\_\_\_. Then her coach introduces her to Doug Dorsey. Doug was a hockey star, so he skates well. At first, they argue. To Kate, Doug is the wrong choice (he is not a dancer). To Doug, ice dancing isn't a serious sport. Adapted from: *Grammar Express Basic – For Self-Study and Classroom Use*.

Choose the best alternative that completes the blanks with adjectives or adverbs.

- a) well – beautifully – nicely – mostly
- b) badly – beautiful – nicely – worst
- c) well – beautifully – nicely – slow
- d) great – beautiful – nice – quickly

27) Don't write in English, they said,  
English is not your mother tongue...

...The language I speak

Becomes mine, its distortions, its queerness

All mine, mine alone, it is half English, half

Indian, funny perhaps, but it is honest,

It is as human as I am human...

...It voices my joys, my longings my

Hopes...

(Kamala Das, 1965:10)

GARGESH. R. South Asian Englishes. In: KACHRU. B. B.; KACHRU. Y.; NELSON, C. L. (Eds). *The Handbook of World Englishes*. Singapore: Blackwell. 2006.

A poetisa Kamala Das, como muitos escritores indianos, escreve suas obras em inglês, apesar de essa não ser sua primeira língua. Nesses versos, ela

- a) usa a língua inglesa com efeito humorístico.

b) recorre a vozes de vários escritores ingleses.

c) adverte sobre o uso distorcido da língua inglesa.

d) demonstra consciência de sua identidade linguística.

e) reconhece a incompreensão na sua maneira de falar inglês.

28) Leia o texto para responder à questão

**Over-stretching? Yoga**

Half a century after the Beatles meditated in Rishikesh, in the foothills of the Indian Himalayas, a new wave of spirituality tourists have arrived for this week's International Yoga Festival.

Some 300 million people now practise yoga around the world, according to the International Yoga Federation. Since it became popular in the West in the 1980s it has moved beyond mere activity; in popular language use, it has become a "lifestyle" – on which Americans spent \$16 billion in 2016. The yoga market is growing by 7% a year, while novelty yoga proliferates: hot yoga, beer yoga, naked yoga, goat yoga.

Some worry the practice is losing its spirituality and that the Instagram generation has made it about posing not poses. Others think it fills a spiritual vacuum in the irreligious West, where navel-gazing is not a tricky yoga move. Devotees defend its health benefits and positive messages of love, compassion and serenity. A noble position to take. (<https://espresso.economist.com>, 03.03.2018. Adaptado.)

No trecho do segundo parágrafo "Some 300 million people now practise yoga around the world", o termo sublinhado indica sentido de

- a) valor exagerado.
- b) quantidade reduzida.
- c) soma.
- d) quantidade fixa.
- e) número aproximado.

29)

**SPRING BREAK CAMP**  
MARCH 20, 23-27, 2015  
**Fun with Folk Art!**  
Art can be made by anyone!  
From pioneers in the Florida frontier to ancient Timucuan Indian tribes, artistic tradition abounds across many cultures! Learn how to make Native American pottery, sing pioneer folk songs, and listen to folk tales passed down through generations.

Spring Break Camp, 2015. Fôlder. Orange County Regional History Center.

Tendo em vista a procura por atividades de lazer em períodos de recesso escolar, esse fôlder

- a) divulga uma proposta de acampamento com abordagem temática.
- b) anuncia a exibição de uma série de filmes sobre tradições culturais.
- c) comunica a abertura de inscrições para um curso de música folclórica.
- d) encoraja a realização de oficinas de contação de história para crianças.
- e) convida para a apresentação de uma peça teatral sobre cultura indígena.

30) The question refer to the text below.



Disponível em: [www.gocomics.com](http://www.gocomics.com). Acesso em: 21 de fevereiro de 2018.

Dogbert's last words, "Don't answer your home phone for a few weeks", express

- a) surprise.
- b) fear.
- c) advice.
- d) happiness.
- e) anger.

31) Read the text below. Which alternative is correct?

What's the weather like?

Of all human activities, transport is probably one of the most influenced by the weather. From deciding whether or not to go for a walk in the park to cancelling or delaying intercontinental passenger flights, the weather influences our movements all the time. Extreme weather conditions can cause accidents, death and destruction. So, predicting the weather is a priority when people and goods are moved from one place to another. Today man has developed some very sophisticated means for predicting the weather, but despite this, our predictions are not always accurate because weather conditions can change very suddenly.

(Adapted from: Flash on English for Transport and Logistics)

- a) Adverse weather conditions are not feasible.
- b) Inclement weather can be hazardous.
- c) Rotten weather indicates it will turn cold.
- d) The weather forecast is invariably gloomy.
- e) Weather records are to be neglected.

32) Choose the alternative that correctly completes the blanks in the text below.

The Signal Box Inn

In the Cleethorpes region of Great Britain, there is a very unusual signal box that is now used for something completely different. The Signal Box Inn is a pub; \_\_\_\_\_, at only 6m<sup>2</sup>, it is in the Guinness Book of Records as the smallest pub in the world, with room inside for only 6 people! \_\_\_\_\_ it is very small, it serves 5 types of beer and cider and some food. The best place to enjoy your drink while you watch steam trains go by is in the pub's beer garden.

(Adapted from: Flash on English for Transport and Logistics)

- a) in fact - Although
- b) however - Despite
- c) therefore - Because
- d) thus - As
- e) otherwise -Once

33) Which sequence completes the sentences correctly?

1. That man died \_\_\_\_\_ he lived, fighting.
  2. I wasn't expecting \_\_\_\_\_ cold weather.
  3. Don't use your plate \_\_\_\_\_ an ashtray.
  4. That's John's bike, unless I'm \_\_\_\_\_ mistaken.
  5. They're \_\_\_\_\_ fools.
- a) like - such - as - much - so
  - b) like - so - as - very - such
  - c) as - such - as - very much - such
  - d) as - so - as - very much - so
  - e) as - such - like - very - so

34) Choose the only alternative which is correct.

- a) This gin and tonic isn't very strong, is it?
- b) A lot of social problems is caused by unemployment.
- c) A couple of my friends plans to open a new restaurant.
- d) Half of his students doesn't understand a word he says.
- e) A serious problem in our garden are wasps.

35) Which sentences are correct ?

- I - There are a lot fewer opportunities in this country.
- II- He is the nicest when he's with children.
- III- He's more lazy than stupid.
- IV- He explained it all carefully, but I was still none the wiser.
- V- Is this the first time for you to stay here ?

- a) (I), (II) and (III)
- b) (I), (IV) and (V)

c) (II), (III) and (V)

d) (II), (III) and (IV)

e) (I), (III) and (IV)

36) Choose the correct sequence to complete the text below.

Language, brain and disability

It has often been remarked that we come to appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ unique complexity and function of language only when it starts to go wrong. This happens daily in many small ways - when we detect ambiguity, express ourselves incoherently, or speak at cross-purposes. Less commonly, it happens in \_\_\_\_\_ dramatic and devastating manner, in \_\_\_\_\_ form of language disability. Those who find it difficult or impossible to communicate, on account of some physical, psychological, or other disability, face \_\_\_\_\_ frustrating, isolated, and uncertain future, in which their disability is often not recognized, and community support services may be inaccessible or absent. Drawing attention to \_\_\_\_\_ existence and extent of language disability is thus \_\_\_\_\_ important role for any encyclopedia of language.

(Adapted from: The Cambridge Encyclopedia of language)

a) the / a / the / a / the / an

b) the / a / — / a / an / the

c) a / the / a / — / the / an

d) a / the / — / the / — / the

e) an / a / the / — / the / a

37) Which option is INCORRECT?

a) She has been to a university in Australia.

b) They have to wear an uniform to work.

c) He is such a young man.

d) The boss will be back in an hour.

e) That is a humid area of the city.

38) Which option is correct?

a) I think neither answer is right. Please, try again.

b) There isn't many time left to develop the project.

c) She doesn't need nothing else to finish the course.

d) Each member of the club have to undergo tests.

e) Both of us didn't speak again until we arrived home.

39) Choose the correct alternative.

a) The soup is delicious. I've done it with garlic.

b) Every month she does the accounts.

c) Could you make the shopping for me?

d) This is the best decision you've ever done.

e) Would you make me a favor?

40) Choose the correct option.

By the time we get there, the party \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) would have already started

b) will have already started

c) is already starting

d) had already started

e) have already started

41) Read the extract below and choose the only sequence that can complete it.

The female voice.

The vast majority of projects in speech synthesis have used male voices. The early synthesizers of the 1980s were very limited in the kind of speech they could cope with. The Haskins Laboratories Pattern Playback, for example, could only produce a fundamental frequency of 120Hz. \_\_\_\_\_, very little information was available on the acoustics of female speech. \_\_\_\_\_ several efforts were made to produce female-sounding speech, none of them was convincing. \_\_\_\_\_, since the 1980s, the use of more sophisticated acoustic analyses and equipment has led to the synthesis of several utterances with an acceptable female quality.

(Adapted from: The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language)

a) Even though / Also / Thus

b) Therefore / Because / But

c) However / Once / In addition

d) As much as / As long as / Otherwise

e) Moreover / Although / However

42) Examine a tira e o texto, para responder à questão.



(http://lolalollipop.com. Adaptado.)

Lola thinks that

a) she is a genius.

b) it is wise to go to bed no later than midnight.

- c) the less she sleeps, the more intelligent she'll become.
- d) she'll please her mother if she gets better grades.
- e) her mom wants her to sleep for at least nine hours.

43) Complete the text 2, considering both context and grammar rules.

#### MY STUDENT LIFE

(A) I live in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Seville with my family in a nice apartment. It's got a large living room, kitchen and a study. There are three bedrooms, two \_\_\_\_\_ and a balcony. We live near a park and I often take the dog for a walk there.

(B) I study maths at Seville University. It's an old building and it's really \_\_\_\_\_. I'm in my second year and I love it.

(C) Seville is a fantastic city. It's quite small but it's very lively. \_\_\_\_\_ are outdoors concerts during the spring and summer. Summers are hot in the south of Spain but I \_\_\_\_\_ it.

(D) I get up quiet early, about 7 a.m. and I \_\_\_\_\_ a shower. I usually have breakfast at home. I have coffee with milk and toast and jam. But I sometimes have breakfast on my way to \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends.

(E) I often go home for lunch. We \_\_\_\_\_ at about 2 p.m. We usually have fish or meat and vegetables.

(In: Sure. HOBBS, M. and KEDDLE, J. S. Helbling Languages, 2015. (Adaptado))

The CORRECT order is

- a) eat / University / have / love / there / beautiful / bathrooms / centre
- b) bathrooms / University / centre / eat / there / beautiful / love / have
- c) have / centre / bathrooms / University / love / eat / there / beautiful
- d) centre / bathrooms / beautiful / there / love / have / University / eat
- e) University / eat / there / love / centre / beautiful / bathrooms / have

#### 44) MY STUDENT LIFE

(A) I live in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Seville with my family in a nice apartment. It's got a large living room, kitchen and a study. There are three bedrooms, two \_\_\_\_\_ and a balcony. We live near a park and I often take the dog for a walk there.

(B) I study maths at Seville University. It's an old building and it's really \_\_\_\_\_. I'm in my second year and I love it.

(C) Seville is a fantastic city. It's quite small but it's very lively. \_\_\_\_\_ are outdoors concerts during the spring and summer. Summers are hot in the south of Spain but I \_\_\_\_\_ it.

(D) I get up quiet early, about 7 a.m. and I \_\_\_\_\_ a shower. I usually have breakfast at home. I have coffee with milk and toast and jam. But I sometimes have breakfast on my way to \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends.

(E) I often go home for lunch. We \_\_\_\_\_ at about 2 p.m. We usually have fish or meat and vegetables.

(In: Sure. HOBBS, M. and KEDDLE, J. S. Helbling Languages, 2015. (Adaptado))

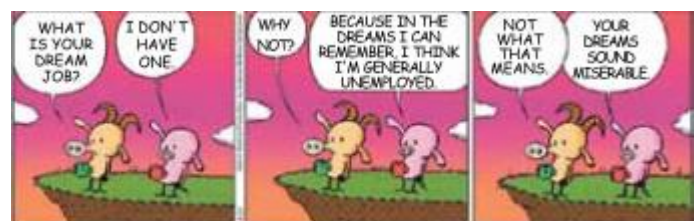
Match the paragraphs A – E (text 2) with the questions 1 – 5 below.

1. What do you do in the morning?
2. Do you like Seville?
3. Where do you live?
4. What do you study?
5. What do you have for lunch?

The CORRECT sequence is

- a) What do you have for lunch? / Where do you live? / What do you do in the morning? / What do you study? / Do you like Seville?
- b) Do you like Seville? / What do you have for lunch? / What do you study? / Where do you live? / What do you do in the morning?
- c) Where do you live? / What do you study? / Do you like Seville? / What do you do in the morning? / What do you have for lunch?
- d) What do you study? / Where do you live? / What do you do in the morning? / What do you have for lunch? / Do you like Seville?
- e) What do you do in the morning? / What do you study? / Where do you live? / Do you like Seville? / What do you have for lunch?

45) Leia a tirinha para responder à questão.



(Stephan Pastis. "Pearls Before Swine". www.gocomics.com, 22.04.2019.)

In the last panel, "miserable" means the same as

- a) appealing.
- b) strange.
- c) simple.
- d) depressing.
- e) unreliable.

46) Read the cartoon and answer question.



Taken from <http://www.swamp.com.au/archives>. Accessed on 26/10/2015

Choose the correct alternative, according to the cartoon.

- a) The flying duck understood there was turbulence, because the winds were strong.
- b) The air traffic controller duck didn't have time to warn about turbulence.
- c) The water in movement caused the wind turbulence.
- d) The water turbulence was caused by the alligator.

47) Read the text and answer question.

**Heathrow expansion should face strict environmental conditions, say MPs.**

[1] Final government approval for the expansion of Heathrow should be withheld until Europe's busiest airport can demonstrate that it accepts and will comply with key environmental conditions, a parliamentary committee has concluded.

MPs on the environmental audit committee have been [5] hearing evidence on the likely carbon emissions, air quality and noise levels after the government-appointed Airports Commission recommended a third runway at Heathrow as the preferred plan for London airport expansion. (Adapted from [www.theguardian.com/environment](http://www.theguardian.com/environment). Accessed on 01/12/2015)

Choose the synonym in the context for the underlined word in the title, and its correct part of speech.

- a) easygoing – adverb
- b) tough – adjective
- c) fear – adjective
- d) severely – adverb

48) Read the cartoon and answer question.



Adapted from: <http://www.swamp.com.au/archives.php?ch=17&c=10194>

Which words complete the lines in the cartoon?

- a) As – as
- b) At – as
- c) Like – as

d) How – like

49) Read the text and answer question.

**The Last Dalai Lama?**

[1] On a wet Sunday in June at the Glastonbury Festival, more than 100,000 people spontaneously burst into a rendition of "Happy Birthday." Onstage, Tenzin Gyatso, the 14th Dalai Lama, blew out the solitary candle on a large [5] birthday cake while clasping the hand of Patti Smith, who stood beside him. The world's most famous monk then poked a thick finger at Smith's silvery mane. "Musicians," he said, "white hair." But "the voice and physical action," he added in his booming baritone, "forceful." As Smith giggled, he [10] went on: "So, that gives me encouragement. Myself, now 80 years old, but I should be like you — more active!" Taken from [www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com). Accessed on 14/12/15.

According to the text, it is correct to affirm that

- a) Tenzin Gyatso, the world's most famous monk, had more than 100,000 people celebrating his 80th birthday.
- b) Dalai Lama is celebrating his friend Patti Smith's 80th birthday.
- c) Dalai Lama would like to have white hair and beard.
- d) Patti Smith is considered the 14th Dalai Lama.

50) Analise a imagem a seguir:



Disponível em: <http://www.infopal.it/i-palestinesi-sono-unavanguardia-contro-un-sistema-internazionale-di-oppressione>. Acesso em 20.jul.2018

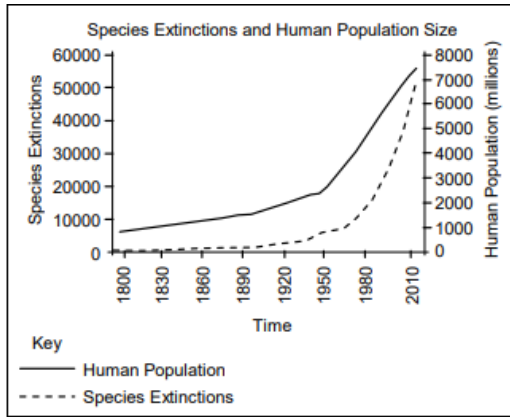
O conteúdo implícito na charge faz uma referência crítica à (ao)

- a) Posição histórica de hostilidade dos Estados Unidos ao povo curdo, minoria excluída em terras palestinas.
- b) Decisão de Donald Trump, presidente dos Estados Unidos, em reconhecer Jerusalém como capital de Israel, gerando tensões de cunho nacionalista na região.
- c) Decreto do presidente norte-americano, Donald Trump, em dar apoio militar ao grupo Hamas na Faixa de Gaza, gerando descontentamento do povo palestino.

d) Resolução da ONU, apoiada pelos Estados Unidos e pela comunidade internacional, determinando recentemente que Jerusalém é a capital “eterna e indivisível” de Israel.

e) Deliberação do presidente dos Estados Unidos, Donald Trump, definindo a divisão da cidade de Jerusalém entre Israel (área ocidental) e Palestina (área oriental), com consentimento da comunidade internacional.

51) Read the graph below and answer the following question.



Adaptado de: <<https://brainly.com/question/2608462>> Acessado em 18 de outubro de 2018.

According to the graph above it is true to assert that

- a) the population of extinct species has risen twofold in 200 years.
- b) there's roughly a link between human population and species extinction.
- c) as human population has risen so has the extinction of species.
- d) the more humans there are the less extinct species there are too.
- e) there were virtually as many extinct species in the 1800s as now.

52) **Fort De Soto Park, St. Petersburg, Florida**

One of the most dog-friendly beaches in Florida, Fort De Soto State Park not only welcomes pets on the sand, but also has special Paw Playgrounds for big and small dogs with shade and water stations. Dogs must be leashed when they enter and exit the beach, but can enjoy the water and sand off leash with their owners the rest of their visit. In a recently released survey, Fort De Soto was one of Invitation Homes Top 10 Dog Beaches, where factors such as leash laws, whether pets can go in the water, what times of the year pets are allowed on the beach, and whether there is a pet-only section were evaluated. “For anyone who lives near the beach or takes their pet on vacation, there is nothing like seeing the joy of your ‘best friend’ frolicking in the sand,” says Marnie Vaughn, vice president of operations in Florida.

Disponível em <<https://www.rd.com/advice/pets/dog-friendly-beaches/1/>>. Acesso em 10 de ago. 2018.

Fort De Soto is a place that

- a) Only dogs can take advantages of the sand and sun.
- b) Was ranked one of top 10 beaches that accept dogs.
- c) People get injured when dogs are around.
- d) Dogs enter the beach without being leashed.
- e) Pets are able to run, swim and play without their owners.

53) Analise a charge.

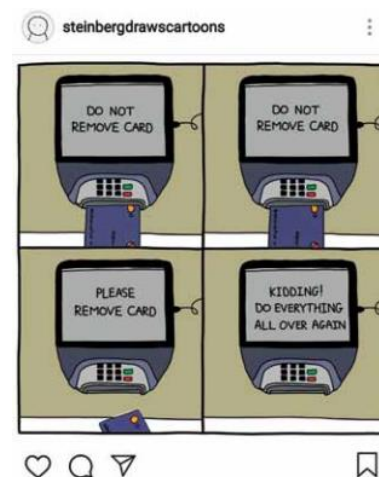


<<https://tinyurl.com/yd6sacjg>> Acesso em: 15.10.2018.

As expressões I'm not lacking leadership e Everyone else is lacking, para expressar o sarcasmo da charge, demonstram que o profissional em questão

- a) acredita ser um bom líder.
- b) sente falta de seus funcionários.
- c) se importa com seus funcionários.
- d) tem dificuldade de ser comandado.
- e) ignora a habilidade de liderança de seus funcionários.

54) Examine a tira de Steinberg, publicada em seu Instagram no dia 20.08.2018.



Colabora para o efeito de humor da tira o recurso à figura de linguagem denominada

- a) eufemismo.
- b) pleonasma.
- c) hipérbole.

d) personificação.

e) sinestesia.

55) The woman



(www.pinterest.co.uk)

- a) regrets that people accept only her internet identity.
- b) presents herself in an unreal way on the internet.
- c) discovered that her date is catfishing on the internet.
- d) wishes to be like someone she met on the internet.
- e) fell in love with a fake internet profile.

56)



"The Doctor has just finished his rounds. I'd better go soothe the patients' psyches."

(www.nursebuff.com. Adaptado.)

Compared to the previous text "Why so few nurses are men", the cartoon

- a) encourages both men and women to become nurses.
- b) confirms the stereotype of female nurses.
- c) suggests that nurses think that doctors are heroes.
- d) implies that men make better doctors.
- e) shows that doctors are often distressed

57) Nowadays, everyone knows the importance of the medicine study to the Human Life. Among many of focus of the medicine study, is correct state that:

- a) Studies aiming at create just some ways to get a human young skin.
- b) Studies aiming at identifying the agents that cause a certain deficiency or disease.

c) Studies aiming at make many students want to study this, to get a better social status.

d) Studies aiming at have the opportunity to travel more then once a year.

e) Studies aiming at help only the businessman who pays a lot to a medical care.

58) Read the following text to answer QUESTION.

### **BRAZIL: JUDGE SHUTS BORDER TO VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS FLEEING HUNGER AND HARDSHIP**

**Judge says entry of immigrants suspended until conditions for 'humanitarian reception' are created – activists called it 'absurd'**

A judge in Brazil has blocked Venezuelans from entering the border state of Roraima as local authorities harden their stance against the flood of migrants fleeing hunger and hardship in their home country.

Judge Helder Barreto said he had suspended the entry of Venezuelan immigrants until the conditions for a "humanitarian reception" are created but activists working with migrants attacked it as "absurd".

Sister Telma Lage from the non-profit Migration and Human Rights Institute, which helps vulnerable migrants in Roraima's capital Boa Vista, said the judge had overstepped his authority.

"[Venezuelans] are entering Brazil and seeking refuge because of the vulnerable situation they find themselves in," she said. "What we fear is the lack of options for those near to the border."

Since 2015, more than 56,000 Venezuelans have sought refuge or residency in Brazil amid continuing political turmoil and economic collapse in their home country. [...]

But the flood of migrants has severely stretched health and education services in the poor state of Roraima.

Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/aug/06/brazil-shuts-border-venezuelanmigrants>)

According to Sister Lage:

- a) the judge had exceeded the power given to him.
- b) Venezuelans condemned Brazilians' human rights.
- c) migrants in Roraima are protected by the judge.
- d) funds are raised from the Institute where she works.

59) Text

### **Terrorist, Superman, feminist, messiah: Barack Obama's life as a cover star**

He has appeared on more magazines than most supermodels. From Black Enterprise to Rolling Stone, the author of a new book traces the rise, fall – and legacy of the cover-star-in-chief

In October 2004, Barack Obama, then an Illinois state legislator, appeared on the cover of Black Enterprise, a

popular African-American business monthly. It was his first-ever cover, and he shocked the magazine's editors by proclaiming his intention to run for the United States Senate. They wondered if the young statesman was setting his hopes too high. Nevertheless, they ran the cover story with the prophetic headline: The next big thing in politics.

Cut to 2008, and Obama, having made it to the US Senate, now had his sights on the presidency. The experts said that America was not ready for an African-American leader; that white people wouldn't vote for a non-white candidate or a man with a funny-sounding name, whose middle name is Hussein and who actually has Muslim relatives; and that even if they did, he would be assassinated before he saw out his first term.

After they were proved wrong and Obama was elected in November 2008, people went out in droves to buy newspapers and magazines with him on their covers, as commemorative keepsakes. His face was everywhere, providing print publishers with a bump to flagging sales. In a few short years, Obama had risen from obscurity to become the most famous person in the world.

(Excerpt from the site:  
<https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2017/sep/07/t-errorist-superman-feminist-messiah-barack-obamas-life-as-a-cover-star>.  
Reaserched in September 2018).

Mark the FALSE statement about the article.

- a) Barack Obama has appeared on more magazines than most supermodels.
- b) Barack Obama's first cover was in October of 2004.
- c) Black Enterprise and Rolling Stones are magazines.
- d) In 2008, Obama, that time an Illinois state legislator, proclaimed his intention to run for the United States Senate.
- e) In 2008, experts said that America wasn't ready for an African-American leader.

60) Read TEXT and answer question

### TEXT



DEUTSCH, Barry. Available at: <<https://sites.google.com/a/rdale.org/woman-rights/political-cartoon>>. Accessed: SEP 30<sup>th</sup> 2018.

Determine if the statements are T (True) or F (False), according to TEXT.

- ( ) There is a contradiction in front of the building.
- ( ) The woman can't enter because she is overweight.
- ( ) They don't look like the shape on the wall.
- ( ) Someone is calling the woman to enter the building.
- ( ) The woman will probably have a brilliant career in this place.

Choose the CORRECT sequence:

- a) T, F, T, F, F.
- b) F, F, T, T, F.
- c) F, T, F, F, T.
- d) T, T, F, F, T.
- e) T, F, T, T, F.



## Gabarito:

### Presente simples e contínuo

Gabarito: 1-B, 2-C, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A, 6-A, 7-A, 8-D, 9-A, 10-E, 11-C, 12-D.

### Contáveis e incontáveis

Gabarito: 1-E.

- 2) 1. Apple (contável)
  2. Milk (Incontável)
  3. Pineapple (contável)
  4. Orange (contável)
  5. Apple juice (incontável)
  6. Wine (incontável)
  7. Banana (contável)
  8. Spaghetti (incontável)
  9. Pear (contável)
  10. Water (incontável)
- 3) 1. There is **an** apple on your table.
  2. Can you buy **some** beer?
  3. It is **a** pineapple.
  4. Do you have **any** eggs?
  5. I bought **some** water.
  6. There is **an** orange on the table.
  7. Would you like **some** coffee?
  8. Carlos has not got **any** beer.
  9. My brother bought **some** onions.
  10. Has she got **any** pears?

### Preposição de tempo e lugar

Gabarito: 1-B

- 2) 1. on; in
2. at; at; in
3. in
4. at
5. in; at
6. in
7. in
8. at
9. on
10. at; on; on

- 3) 1. during
2. before
3. for; from; *until* ou *to* ou *till*
4. since; ago
5. by; after
- 4-E.

### Object pronouns

Gabarito: 1-D, 2-E, 3-B, 4-E,

- 5) 1-they, 2-you, 3-they, 4-he, 5-we, 6-they, 7-you, 8-we.

### Comparativos e superlativos

1-B, 2-C, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A, 6-B.

### Adjetivos possessivos

Gabarito:

- 1) 1-My, 2-your, 3-his, 4-her, 5-its, 6-our, 7-their.
- 2) 1-your, 2-my, 3-her, 4-her, 5-my, 6-our, 7-your, 8-their-, 9-our, 10-his.
- 3-A.

### Pronomes possessivos, reflexivos e demonstrativos

Gabarito: 1-B, 2-E, 3-D, 4-A, 5-B, 6-A, 7-D, 8-A, 9-E, 10-E, 11-E, 12-B, 13-C, 14-E, 15-A, 16-D, 17-B, 18-C, 19-D.

### Advérbio

Gabarito: 1-B, 2-D, 3-C, 4-C, 5-B, 6-E, 7-B, 8-D, 9-E, 10-C.

### Determinadores e quantificadores

Gabarito: 1-C, 2-A, 3-A, 4-D, 5-A, 6-A, 7-B, 8-A, 9-B, 10-B.

### Interpretação de texto e interpretação gráfica

Gabarito: 1-C, 2-D, 3-C, 4-C, 5-E, 6-B, 7-E, 8-A, 9-E, 10-E, 11-C, 12-A, 13-B, 14-D, 15-C, 16-A, 17-C, 18-B, 19-E, 20-A, 21-A, 22-B, 23-B, 24-B, 25-A, 26-D, 27-D, 28-E, 29-A, 30-C, 31-B, 32-A, 33-C, 34-A, 35-E, 36-A, 37-B, 38-A, 39-B, 40-B, 41-E, 42-C, 43-D, 44-C, 45-D, 46-D, 47-B, 48-A, 49-A, 50-B, 51-C, 52-B, 53-A, 54-D, 55-B, 56-B, 57-B, 58-A, 59-D, 60-A.