



## AULA 1

### I Complete with the indefinite articles A or AN.

- |                     |                       |                         |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <u>A</u> boy     | 6. <u>An</u> umbrella | 11. <u>A</u> year       |
| 2. <u>A</u> car     | 7. <u>An</u> hour     | 12. <u>A</u> girl       |
| 3. <u>A</u> book    | 8. <u>An</u> honor    | 13. <u>A</u> university |
| 4. <u>An</u> orange | 9. <u>A</u> dozen     | 14. <u>A</u> TV set     |
| 5. <u>An</u> apple  | 10. <u>A</u> hundred  | 15. <u>A</u> lawyer     |

### II Complete with the articles A or AN, if necessary.

- I bought a beautiful uniform last year.
- He is in fact an honest man.
- There are — eggs in the fridge.
- Have a nice day!

### III Complete with the article THE, if necessary.

- |                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <u>The</u> boy    | 6. <u>The</u> Netherlands    |
| 2. <u>The</u> car    | 7. <u>The</u> violin         |
| 3. <u>—</u> Brazil   | 8. <u>The</u> piano          |
| 4. <u>The</u> USA    | 9. <u>The</u> Tietê River    |
| 5. <u>The</u> Browns | 10. <u>The</u> Sahara Desert |

### IV Complete.

- Give the opposite of *to succeed*: to fail
- How can we say “bobagem” in English? nonsense
- The same as *cell phone*: mobile
- The opposite of *tiny*: huge
- The simple past of *to keep* is: kept
- How can we translate *most children*? a maioria das crianças
- The opposite of *to get up*: to go to bed

### V Translate the following sentences.

- John is supposed to arrive at 10.  
Espera-se (presume-se) que John chegue às 10 horas.

- Exercise is supposed to cure everything.

Acredita-se que exercício cure tudo.

- We are not supposed to smoke here.

Estamos proibidos de fumar aqui.

### VI Put into English the sentences below.

- Se você quiser comprar um carro novo, você terá que pedir algum dinheiro emprestado.

If you want to buy a new car, you'll have to borrow some money.

- A comida daquele restaurante é muito saborosa. Além disso, várias pessoas me disseram que o preço é razoável.

The food in that restaurant is very tasty. Besides, several people told me the price is reasonable.

- Ela precisa de fósforos para acender o fogo.

She needs matches to light the fire.

### VII Find in the text the equivalent words and/or expressions in English.

#### Like a girl with a sense

Are you lonely? Do you have trouble getting up on time? If you live in Japan, help is on the way. Starting this week, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries will begin taking orders for Wakamaru, the world's first communicative home-use robot. Those willing to shell out \$14,300 will get a one-meter-tall bright yellow companion who will follow them around, keep them on schedule, chatter idly and even worry if they get stuck in traffic.

Wakamaru will soon have some robotic friends – or rivals. Several Japanese high-tech giants, including Mitsubishi Heavy, Sony and Fujitsu, formed a consortium last year to develop domestic robots. Now, if only they could make one that does the laundry.

- se ao menos: if only
- preocupar-se: worry
- solitário: lonely
- pontualmente: on time
- lavasse a roupa: does the laundry
- aceitar encomendas: taking orders
- consórcio: consortium
- a caminho: on the way
- doméstico: home-use
- problema: trouble
- que querem: willing
- mantê-los: keep them
- horário: schedule
- amarelo brilhante: bright yellow
- despreocupadamente: idly

### VIII Complete.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Translation
1. to give	gave	given	dar
2. to stand	stood	stood	ficar de pé
3. to lend	lent	lent	emprestar
4. to buy	bought	bought	comprar
5. to cost	cost	cost	custar
6. to go back	went back	gone back	voltar, retornar
7. to eat	ate	eaten	comer
8. to think	thought	thought	pensar

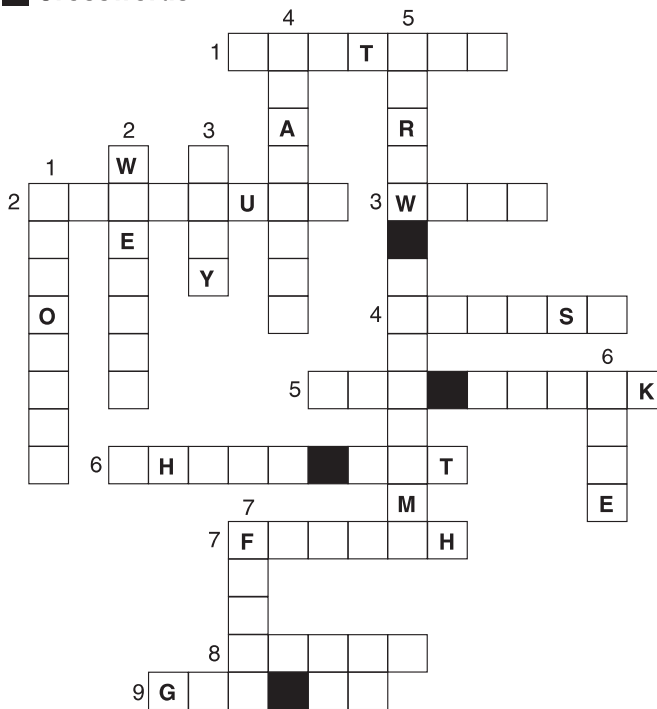
### IX Translate the underlined expressions in the following sentences.

- Wait the traffic lights **to change**.  
mudar
- I'd like **to change** places with you.  
trocar

- Do you have **change** for 10 dollars?  
troco
- Could you give me some **change** for the phone?  
trocado

### Exercícios-Tarefa

#### I Crosswords



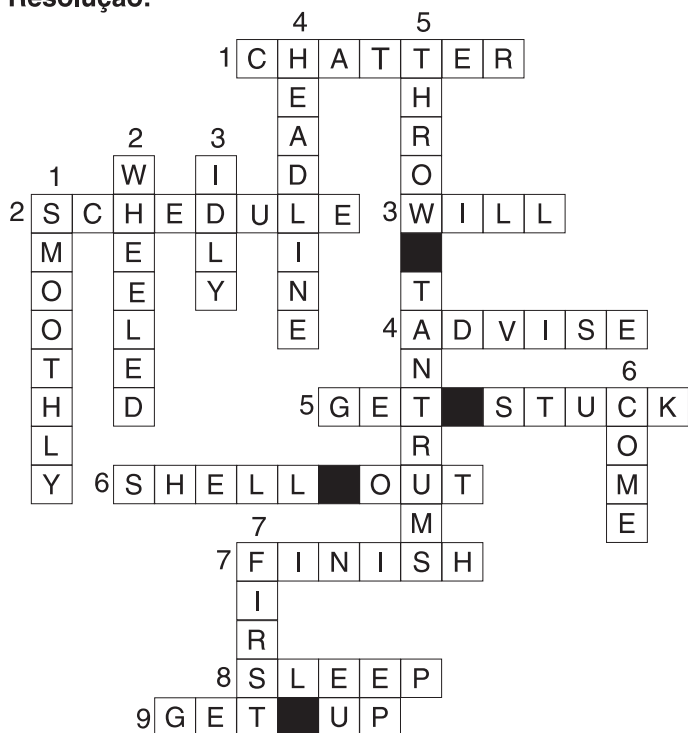
#### Across

- talk usually about unimportant things
- a plan listing activities or events and the times they should happen and be done
- want
- recommend
- be unable to move
- pay
- the opposite of "start"
- the opposite of "wake"
- the opposite of "go to bed"

#### Down

- calmly
- that has wheels
- without purpose or direction
- the title of a newspaper article especially at the top of the front page
- to have a fit of bad temper usually with a lot of kicking and screaming
- the opposite of "go"
- the opposite of "last"

**Resolução:**



**II Complete with the article THE, if necessary.**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ United States
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ United Kingdom
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ Pacific Ocean
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ Brazil
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ Peter
- f) He is \_\_\_\_\_ eleventh on \_\_\_\_\_ list.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese people are very polite.
- h) Let's go to \_\_\_\_\_ theater.
- i) They went to \_\_\_\_\_ movies last night.
- j) She speaks \_\_\_\_\_ French and \_\_\_\_\_ English.

**Resolução:**

Utiliza-se o artigo THE antes de nomes próprios no plural. Exemplos: The United Kingdom / The Browns. Não se utiliza o artigo THE antes de nomes próprios no singular. Exemplos: – Peter / – Cuba / – Brazil.

**Resposta:**

- a) The      c) The      e) –      g) The      i) the
- b) The      d) –      f) the / the      h) the      j) – / –

**III Complete with A, AN or THE, where necessary.**

- a) It is said that Robin Hood robbed \_\_\_\_\_ rich and gave \_\_\_\_\_ money to \_\_\_\_\_ poor.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ women are generally better teachers than \_\_\_\_\_ men.

**Resolução:**

- a) Utiliza-se o artigo THE antes de adjetivos substantivados. Exemplos: the poor / the rich.
- b) Não se usa o artigo definido THE antes de substantivos tomados em sentido genérico.

**Resposta:**

- a) the / the / the
- b) – / –

**AULA 2**

**I Turn into English.**

- 1. Algumas páginas do livro estão faltando.  
Some pages of the book are missing.
- 2. A câmera tem um arranhão em sua lente.  
The camera has a scratch on its lens.
- 3. O filme não é preto e branco.  
The film isn't black and white.
- 4. Duas das cordas do violão estão quebradas.  
Two strings of the guitar are broken.
- 5. A tesoura não corta adequadamente.  
The scissors don't cut properly.
- 6. A borracha não remove as marcas feitas pelo lápis.  
The eraser doesn't remove the marks made by the pencil.
- 7. Esta caneta não escreve. Vamos comprar outra.  
This pen doesn't write. Let's buy another.
- 8. A antena do rádio está quebrada.  
The antenna of the radio is broken.
- 9. O vestido alargou quando ela o lavou.  
The dress stretched when she washed it.
- 10. A chaleira não tem tampa.  
The kettle doesn't have a lid.

**II Match the columns.**

- 1. at least                      a) perto de
- 2. bridge                      b) mansão
- 3. next to                      c) ponte
- 4. tale                          d) animal de estimação
- 5. mansion                    e) altura
- 6. owner                      f) pelo menos
- 7. height                      g) dono
- 8. pet                          h) conto

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

### III Translate the following sentences.

1. He decided to go to beach despite (in spite of) the rain.  
Ele decidiu ir à praia, apesar da chuva.

2. Despite (In spite of) the cold wind, they went out without their coats.

Apesar do vento frio, eles saíram sem seus casacos.

### IV Look at the different meanings of *fair* in the sentences below.

1. One sister is **fair**, the other is not.

fair = loira

2. She's got **fair** skin.

fair = clara

3. Do you think we live in a **fair** society?

fair = justa

4. He's good at Geography and **fair** at Chemistry.

fair = razoável

5. **Fair** weather was forecast for the following day.

fair = bom

6. I bought an old chair at the local **fair**.

fair = feira

### V Combine the following verbs with their meanings.

- |                 |                                   |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. to warn      | a) to keep away from              |
| 2. to highlight | b) to cause                       |
| 3. to pose      | c) to emphasize                   |
| 4. to avoid     | d) to inform, to alert, to advise |

1	2	3	4
d	c	b	a

### VI Translate the following words.

1. friendly = amigável, cordial

2. generous = generoso

3. attractive = atraente

4. confident = confiante

5. successful = bem-sucedido

6. responsible = responsável

7. violent = violento

8. rude = rude, grosseiro, indelicado

9. strict = rigoroso, severo

10. mean = mesquinho

11. cheerful = alegre, animado

12. shy = tímido

13. loyal = leal

14. polite = educado

15. selfish = egoísta

### VII Complete the following sentences with the words you've studied in exercise above.

1. You are confident of something when you believe that it will happen.

2. Teachers are responsible for the welfare of children in their care.

3. You are loyal to people when you never stop supporting them.

4. He was given strict instructions not to open the letter before he reached the destination.

5. Something that is cheerful makes you feel happy.

6. It's more polite to say "Yes, thank you" than "Okay".

7. Someone who is mean, not generous, is a person who doesn't want to spend money.

8. I'm glad to hear that your trip was successful.

9. A selfish person thinks only about themselves and not about what other people may want or need.

10. It would be rude to refuse her invitation.

11. My family had always been friendly with their neighbors.

12. It was very generous of you to lend us your car.

13. A shy person is someone who feels embarrassed in the company of others, especially strangers.

14. There has been a sharp increase in violent crime in the last five years.

15. He's so attractive. I wish he'd ask me out.

**VIII Complete.**

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
to drive	drove	driven
to give up	gave up	given up
to take	took	taken

**Exercícios-Tarefa****I Translate the following words.**

- China shop: \_\_\_\_\_
- glass: \_\_\_\_\_
- floor: \_\_\_\_\_
- inside: \_\_\_\_\_
- flowerpot: \_\_\_\_\_
- police cruiser: \_\_\_\_\_
- deer: \_\_\_\_\_
- front door: \_\_\_\_\_
- speeding: \_\_\_\_\_
- mistake: \_\_\_\_\_
- rather than: \_\_\_\_\_
- anniversary: \_\_\_\_\_
- ticket: \_\_\_\_\_
- schedule: \_\_\_\_\_
- weapons: \_\_\_\_\_

**Resolução:**

- porcelana
- vidro
- chão
- dentro
- vaso de flores
- carro de polícia
- veado
- porta da frente

- velocidade
- engano
- ao invés de
- aniversário de casamento
- multa
- horário
- armas

**II Translate into English.**

1. Meu sobrinho odeia gastar dinheiro. Ele é muito mesquinho.

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2. Sue é uma garota muito confiante.

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3. Sally odeia ir a festas e conhecer novas pessoas. Ela é uma garota muito tímida.

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4. Quem é responsável por toda esta bagunça?

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5. Meus pais eram muito severos comigo quando eu era jovem.

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6. John é uma pessoa muito animada.

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**Resolução:**

- My nephew hates to spend money. He is very mean.
- Sue is a very confident girl.
- Sally hates going to parties and meeting new people. She is a very shy girl.
- Who is responsible for all this mess?
- My parents were very strict with me when I was young.
- John is a very cheerful person.



## AULA 1

### I Put the verb into the correct form: simple past or past continuous.

- Did you feed (feed) the dog yesterday?
- "How much did it cost?" "It cost (cost) \$300,00."
- Yesterday I was (be) at the shopping mall. You know what? I knew (know) a beautiful girl there.
- "What did you drink (drink) yesterday?" "I didn't drink (not drink) anything."
- When I was on vacation I read (read) two books.
- Yesterday Susan slept (sleep) a lot.
- What was she wearing (wear) during the party when you saw (see) her yesterday?
- I'm not feeling well. I think I ate (eat) too much at noon.
- He was running (run) when he fell (fall).
- George was flying (fly) to Miami when his father died (die).
- "Do you live in that huge house?" "No, I sold (sell) it three years ago."
- I was paying (pay) my bills at the bank when a thief came (come) in.
- I don't know where my wallet is. I think I lost (lose) it yesterday.
- They won (win) the first prize in the lottery last month.
- She was teaching (teach) when she had (have) a heart attack.
- "What were you doing (do) when I called (call) you?" "I was watching (watch) TV."
- She behaves as if she were (be) the boss.
- If only he studied (study).
- I wish my boyfriend came (come) here.
- He speaks as though he were (be) stupid.

### II Translate the sentences below.

- If only I studied.  
Se ao menos eu estudasse.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I wish I had more friends.  
Eu desejaria ter mais amigos.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- If only she were here.  
Se ao menos ela estivesse aqui.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They behave as if/as though they were in their house.  
Eles se comportam como se estivessem na casa deles.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We wish we had a bigger house.  
Nós desejaríamos ter uma casa maior.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where were you when we called?  
Onde vocês estavam quando nós ligamos?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Last week they went to the circus while she was studying.  
Semana passada eles foram ao circo enquanto ela ficou estudando.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### III Choose the best letter to complete each sentence.

- The Brazilian soccer team \_\_\_\_\_ to Venezuela last week.  

a) flew	d) flying
b) fly	e) have flown
c) flown	
- I wish tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ Easter.  

a) was	d) be
b) is	e) will be
c) were	
- The little boy \_\_\_\_\_ the picture of a garden at school last Monday.  

a) draw	d) drew
b) draws	e) drawing
c) drawn	

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ what he \_\_\_\_\_ but I could not understand it.

- a) hear – said
- b) heard – says
- c) hear – say
- d) heard – said
- e) hearing – saying

5. My mother is not very patient. I wish she \_\_\_\_\_ our problems.

- a) understood
- b) understands
- c) will understand
- d) can understand
- e) may understand

6. Yesterday, while he \_\_\_\_\_ down the street, he \_\_\_\_\_ an old friend of his.

- a) has walked – met
- b) walked – had met
- c) was walking – met
- d) walked – meeting
- e) walks – met

7. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ more money; I would buy a new flat.

- a) earn
- b) earned
- c) earns
- d) to earn
- e) am earning

8. Now I realize that I acted as if I \_\_\_\_\_ a child.

- a) was
- b) be
- c) were
- d) is
- e) am

9. The British Ambassador to Paris \_\_\_\_\_ his first public speech yesterday.

- a) makes
- b) make
- c) is making
- d) made
- e) to make

10. She feels as if her head \_\_\_\_\_ on fire.

- a) is
- b) wasn't
- c) were
- d) will be
- e) was

11. (PUC) Silvana wasn't so surprised because she \_\_\_\_\_ to see me again.

- a) expects
- b) was expect
- c) didn't expected
- d) was not expect
- e) expected

12. (PUC) He used to behave as though his teachers \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) didn't exist
- b) didn't existed
- c) didn't existing
- d) not existed
- e) were not exist

13. (UnB) They \_\_\_\_\_ to Russia and behaved as if they \_\_\_\_\_ very rich.

- a) went – were
- b) travel – were
- c) went – was
- d) traveled – was
- e) gone – were

14. (UFPR) If only it \_\_\_\_\_ winter.

- a) to be
- b) been
- c) being
- d) was
- e) were

15. (UFRJ) If only I \_\_\_\_\_ what I know today.

- a) be known
- b) was known
- c) to know
- d) knew
- e) know

#### IV Match the columns.

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. account for     | a) form the total of  |
| 2. breakdown       | b) remarkable   |
| 3. burglary        | c) emphasize  |
| 4. highlight       | d) failure to be successful                                   |
| 5. offspring       | e) crime of illegally entering a place and stealing things    |
| 6. prevent         | f) proportion   |
| 7. ratio           | g) act of stealing from a person by use of violence           |
| 8. robbery         | h) stealing   |
| 9. slide into      | i) a difficult situation that causes something else to happen |
| 10. striking       | j) a person's children  |
| 11. theft          | k) stop something to happen                                   |
| 12. vicious circle | l) move slowly  |

1	2	3	4	5	6
a	d	e	c	j	k

7	8	9	10	11	12
f	g	l	b	h	i

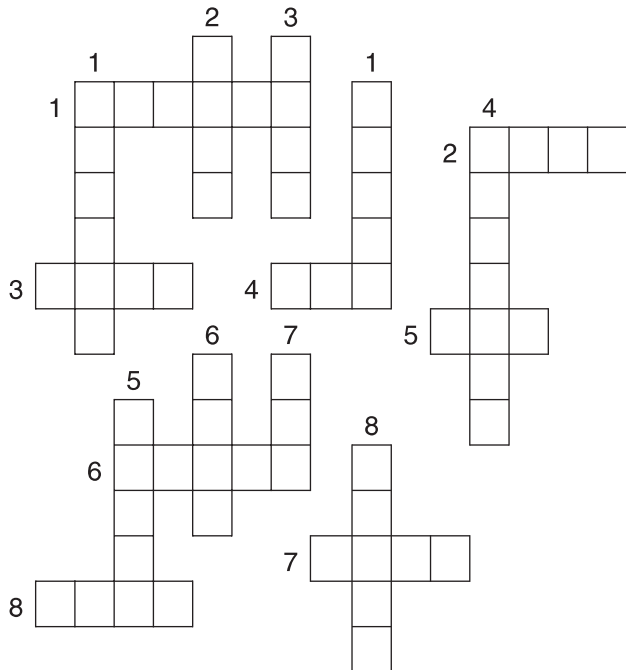
#### V Translate the expressions below.

- 1. kidnapper: \_\_\_\_\_ sequestrador (de pessoa)
- 2. burglar: \_\_\_\_\_ arrombador

3. arsonist: incendiário
4. pickpocket: trombadinha
5. shoplifter: ladrão de loja
6. thief: ladrão
7. highjacker: sequestrador (de avião)
8. murderer: assassino
9. rapist: estuprador
10. bribery: suborno
11. blackmailer: chantagista
12. smuggler: contrabandista

### Exercício-Tarefa

Crosswords. Write the simple past tense of the verbs.



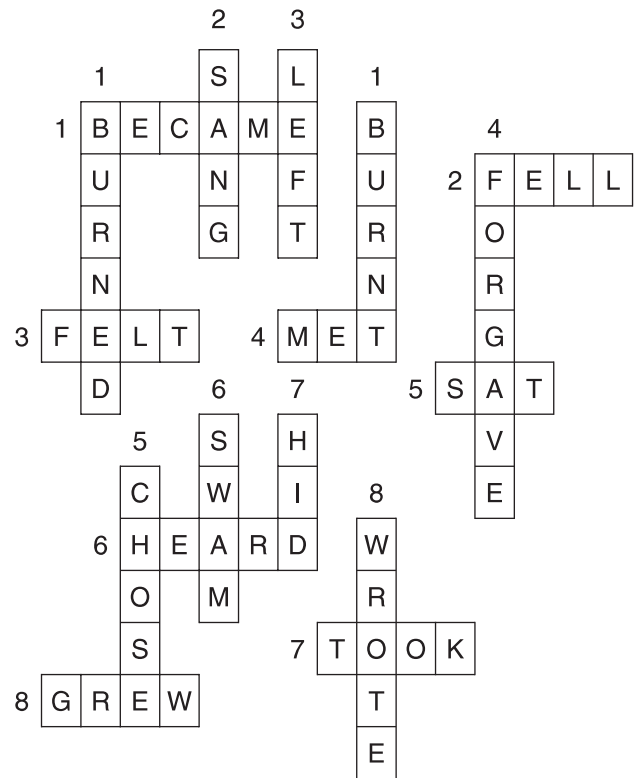
#### Across

1. become
2. fall
3. feel
4. meet
5. sit
6. hear
7. take
8. grow

#### Down

1. burn
2. sing
3. leave
4. forgive
5. choose
6. swim
7. hide
8. write

### Resolução:



## AULA 2

**1** Write the simple past tenses of the verbs below and translate them.

1. to leave left, deixar
2. to enable enabled, permitir
3. to wear wore, usar / vestir
4. to change changed, mudar
5. to remain remained, permanecer
6. to await awaited, esperar
7. to market marketed, comercializar
8. to become became, tornar-se
9. to highlight highlighted, enfatizar
10. to increase increased, aumentar
11. to say said, dizer
12. to spend spent, passar ou gastar
13. to sit sat, sentar-se



14. to go around went around, andar / circular
15. to fall fell, cair
16. to give gave, dar
17. can could, poder
18. to prevent prevented, impedir
19. to slide slid, escorregar
20. to double doubled, dobrar

**II Complete the following sentences. Use simple past or past continuous.**

1. They were cooking (cook) when the fire alarm rang (ring).
2. John was reading (read) the paper when I interrupted (interrupt) him.
3. As soon as the light turned red, she stopped (stop) the car.
4. I wish I spoke (speak) English fluently.
5. "Did you watch TV last night?" "No, I didn't. I was studying (study)."

**III Read the following text and complete the blanks with the missing word:**

A spaceship lands (to land / land / lands) on Earth. Inside we find several ugly, fat, hairless beings with no legs. What are these amorphous extraterrestrials? Jabba the Hutt? No, returning human astronauts, according to (for / to / in) Dr Lewis Dartnell of University College London. Ease of movement in low or zero gravity will cause muscle wastage, while at (in / at / on) the same time causing fluids to gather in their heads, which would make their faces puff up. The benevolent artificial environment inside a spacecraft would result in (on / off / in) hair loss. Dr Dartnell even suggested that future astronauts would choose to have their legs amputated as one's lower limbs only get in the way in zero gravity. And if the astronauts had had children during their years in space travelling to other planets they would probably be stunted as well as (so / and / as) bald and fat. A (A / An) study from NASA's Ames

Research Center in Mountain View, California, has found that when newts tails are amputated to re-grow in space, the new tails are only half as long as they would be on Earth. Researchers affirm that gravity plays a role in cell division. Do you still want to grow up (up / in / off) to be an astronaut?

**IV Translate the underlined words.**

a) In those days, goods were more commonly transported by land than sea.

terra

b) The land of the Rising Sun is a name for Japan.

A Terra do Sol Nascente

c) to land = to arrive from space, the sky or the sea.

pousar

d) The plane is due to land at 9:30. Its opposite is: The plane is due to take off at 9:00.

**V Match the columns.**

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. mouth  | a) olho     |
| 2. throat | b) língua   |
| 3. eye    | c) boca     |
| 4. leg    | d) polegar  |
| 5. back   | e) cabelo   |
| 6. thumb  | f) garganta |
| 7. neck   | g) costas   |
| 8. spine  | h) perna    |
| 9. tongue | i) pescoço  |
| 10. hair  | j) coluna   |

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

**VI Write the opposites of:**

- a) stiff = soft
- b) wet = dry
- c) right = left
- d) big = small

## Exercícios-Tarefa

### a) Match the columns.

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. measles     | a) erupção cutânea  |
| 2. mumps       | b) catapora         |
| 3. gash        | c) caxumba          |
| 4. rash        | d) sarampo          |
| 5. chicken pox | e) ferimento, corte |

1	2	3	4	5

### Resolução:

1	2	3	4	5
d	c	e	a	b

### b) Now, fill in the blanks according to the proper definitions.

1. An infection that causes glands in the throat and neck to swell, making it difficult to swallow \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Irritation of skin \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. A childhood illness that causes red blisters to appear on the skin and also causes fever and itching \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Infectious disease, common in children, with red spots appearing on the skin, and a fever \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. A deep open cut or wound \_\_\_\_\_ .

### Resolução:

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| b) 1. mumps    | 4. measles |
| 2. rash        | 5. gash    |
| 3. chicken pox |            |