

Basic One

English for beginners



Student Book 1

Small World English

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Basic One

**English for Beginners
Student Book 1**

**By:
Stephen M Young II**

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Small World English

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PROGRESS REPORT

Student: _____

	1ª Avaliação	2ª Avaliação	3ª Avaliação
Data			
Participação em aula			
Deveres de casa			
Exame oral			
Exame escrita			
Média			

Rubrica do Responsável: _____

Final:	
---------------	--

Observações: _____

<u>Avaliação</u>	
A = Excelente	94 a 100
B = Bom	87 a 93
C = Regular	80 a 86
D = Fraco	70 a 79
F = Insuficiente	abaixo 70

CONTACTS

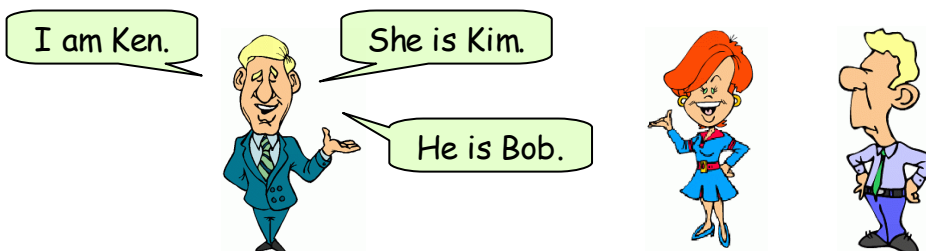
Name	Address	Telephone Number	E-mail address

Lesson 1 Introductions (part 1)

"To be"

To Be		
I am	=	Eu sou
He is	=	Ele é
She is	=	Ela é

- You use the simple present of the verb "to be" to say who you are.
- Use o presente simples do verbo "to be" para dizer quem você é.



- To form a question, you must begin the sentence with the verb.
- Para fazer uma pergunta é necessário iniciar a frase com o verbo.

Is he Bob?

Is she Kim?



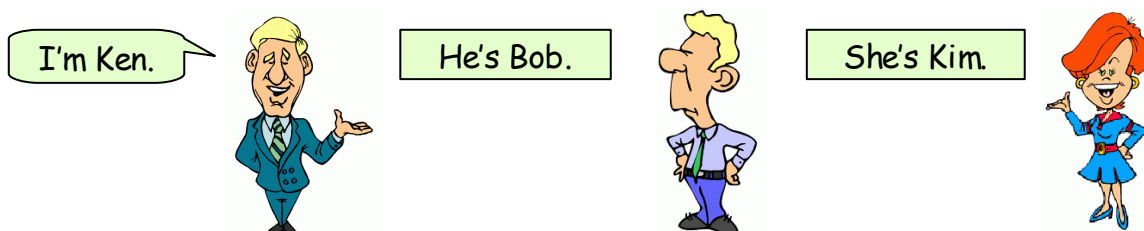
No, he is Ken.

Yes, she is Kim.

Contractions

Contractions		
I am	=	I'm
He is	=	He's
She is	=	She's

- Pronouns used together with the verb "to be" can form contractions.
- Pronomes junto com o verbo "to be" podem fazer contrações.



Exercises

Lesson 1

I. Complete the sentences.

- 1. I _____.
- 2. He _____.
- 3. She _____.



II. Make contractions.

- 1. I am = _____
- 2. He is = _____
- 3. She is = _____

III. Answer the questions.

- 1. Is he Bob? _____.
- 2. Is she Kim? _____.



IV. Complete the chart.

To Be

_____	=	Ele é
_____	=	Eu sou
_____	=	Ela é

V. Write the questions.

- 1. _____? No, he is Bob.
- 2. _____? Yes, she is Kim.
- 3. _____? Yes, he is Bob.

Lesson 2

Introductions (part 2)

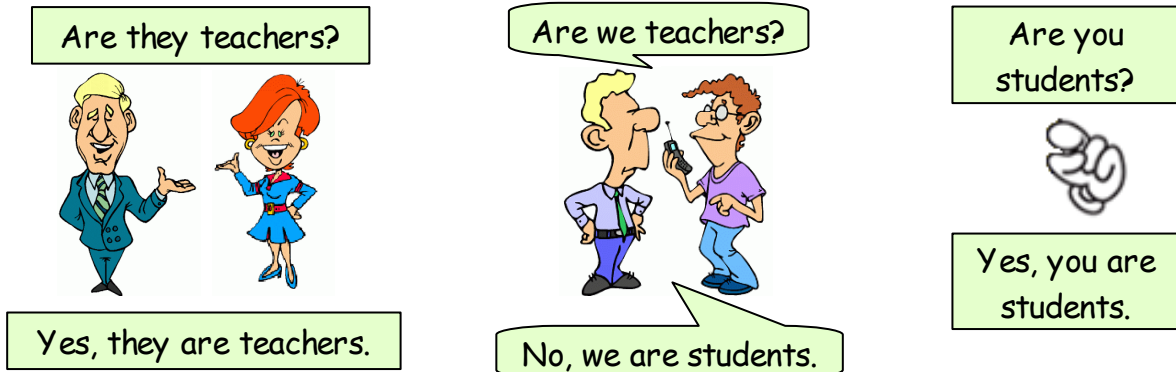
"To be"

To Be	
We are	= Nós somos
You are	= Você é / Vocês são
They are	= Eles são / Elas são

- You also use the simple present of the verb "to be" to say what you are.
- Use o presente simples do verbo "to be" para dizer o que você é também.



- Remember, to form a question you must begin the sentence with the verb.
- Lembre-se, para fazer uma pergunta é necessário iniciar a frase com o verbo.



Contractions

Contractions	
We are	= We're
You are	= You're
They are	= They're

- Remember, pronouns used together with the verb "to be" can form contractions.
- Lembre-se, pronomes junto com o verbo "to be" podem fazer contrações.







Exercises

Lesson 2

I. Complete the chart.

		<u>To Be</u>		
_____	=	Eu sou	=	Nos somos
_____	=	Ele é	=	Eles são
_____	=	Ela é	=	Elas são
_____	=	Você é	=	Vocês são

II. Answer the questions.

1. Are we teachers?  _____.
2. Am I a teacher?  _____.
3. Are they teachers?  _____.
4. Are you a student? _____.
5. Are you students? _____.
6. Is he a student?  _____.

III. Make contractions.

1. We are = _____
2. You are = _____
3. They are = _____

IV. Write the questions.

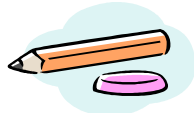
1. _____? No, I am a teacher.
2. _____? Yes, they are students.
3. _____? No, you are students.
4. _____? Yes we are teachers.

Lesson 3 Classroom Objects

Vocabulary



a pen



a pencil



an eraser



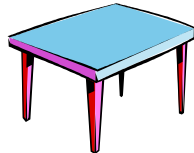
a book



a backpack



a picture



a table



a chair



a clock



a trashcan

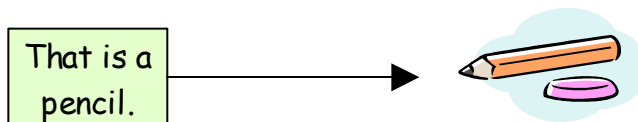
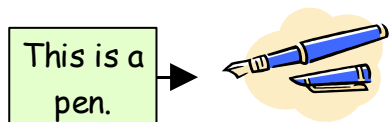
a/an

- "A" means "one" and is use before things and jobs. "An" is used instead of "a" before words that begin with a vowel sounds. This separates the sound of the vowels when speaking.
- "A" significa "um" ou "uma" e é usada antes de coisas e profissões. "An" é usada invés de "a" diante de palavras começadas com som de vogal. Isto separa o som dos vogais no falar.

A pencil	An eraser
She is a teacher.	He is an engineer.

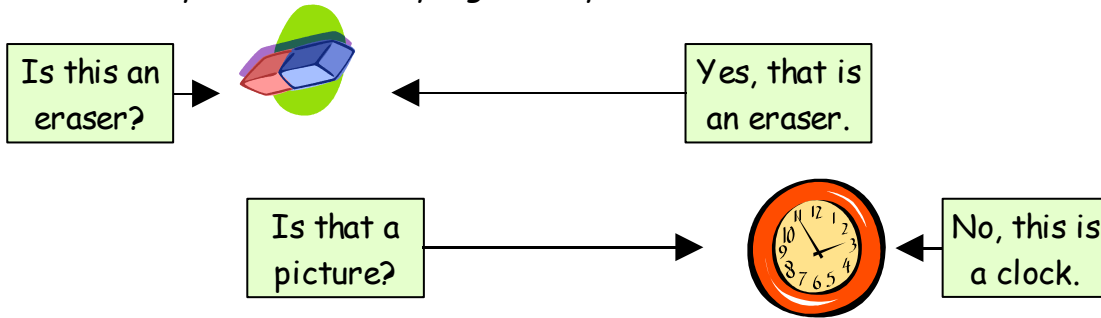
this/that

- You use "this" for things that are close, and "that" for things far away.
- Use "this" para coisas que estão pertos, e "that" para coisas que estão longe.



this/that continued

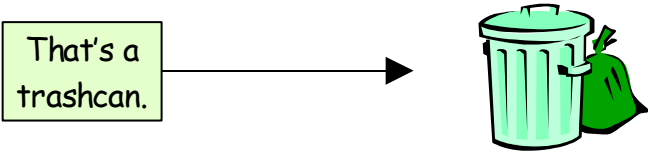
- Remember, to form a question, you begin the sentence with the verb "to be."
- *Lembre-se, para fazer uma pergunta é para iniciar a frase com o verbo "to be."*



Contraction

Contraction
That is = That's

- The word "that" can also form contractions with the verb "is" (to be).
- *A palavra "that" pode fazer contrações com o verbo "is" (to be) também.*




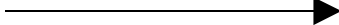

Notes

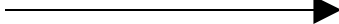

Exercises


Lesson 3

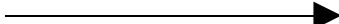

I. Write sentences.

1. This is a table 


2. _____  



3. _____  




4. _____ 



5. _____  



II. Write the answers.

1. Is this an eraser?  _____

2. Is that a book?   _____

3. Is that a pen?    _____

4. Is this a pencil?   _____

5. Is that a clock?   _____

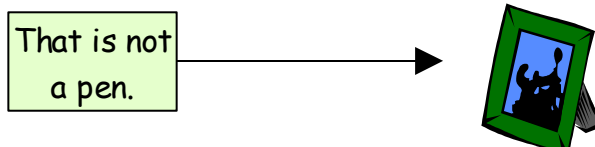
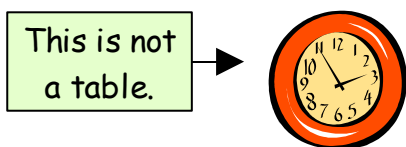
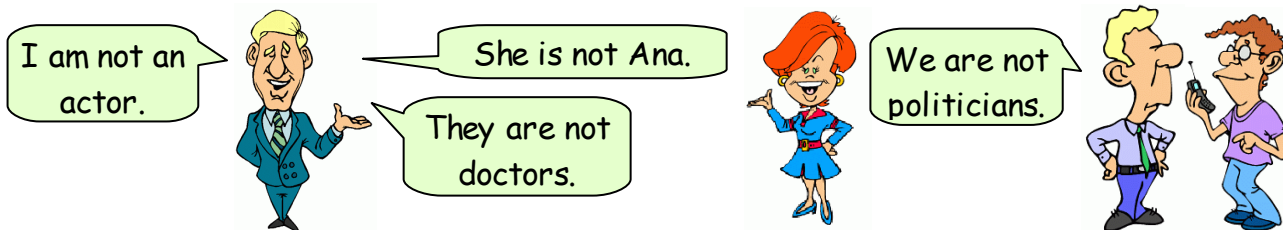
III. Make contractions.

1. I am a student. _____
2. He is Ken. _____
3. She is a teacher. _____
4. We are students. _____
5. You are John. _____
6. They are teachers. _____
7. That is a picture. _____

Lesson 4 Negative Statements

Not

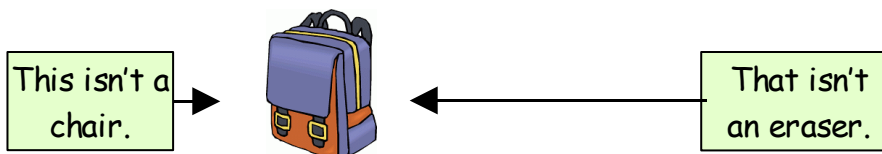
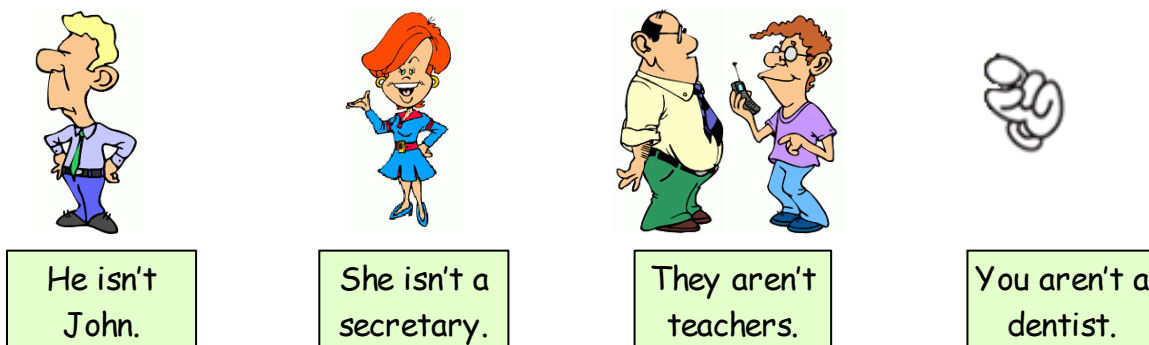
- You use the word "not" after the verb "to be" to form the negative.
- Use a palavra "not" depois do verbo "to be" para formar o negativo.



Contractions		
is not	=	isn't
are not	=	aren't

Contractions

- The verb "to be" together with the word "not" can also form contractions.
- O verbo "to be" junto com a palavra "not" também pode fazer contrações.




Exercises


Lesson 4


I. Complete the chart.


I am not	=	I'm not	=	X
She is not	=	_____	=	She isn't
He is not	=	_____	=	_____
You are not	=	_____	=	_____
_____	=	_____	=	We aren't
_____	=	They're not	=	_____
This is not	=	X	=	_____
_____	=	That's not	=	_____


II. Answer the questions with negative statements.


Is this a backpack?  ← No, that isn't a backpack.
That's a table.

1. Is she a secretary?  _____

2. Are you a dentist?  _____

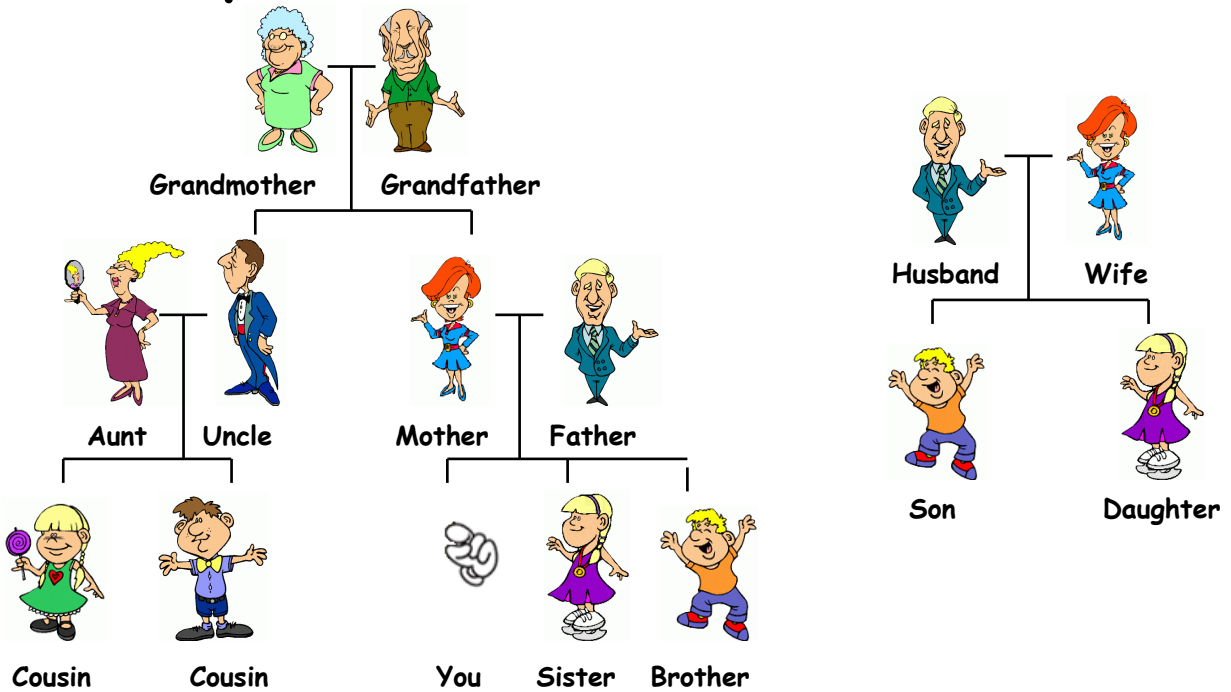
3. Are they politicians?  _____

4. Is this an eraser?  ← _____

5. Is he an actor?  _____

Lesson 5 This is my family .

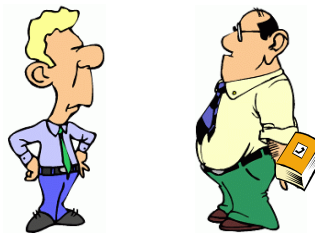
Vocabulary



my/your/his/her

- Possessive adjectives are used to show ownership and appear just before the noun.
- *Os adjetivos possessivos são usados para indicar posse e aparecem imediatamente antes do substantivo.*

That's my book!



No, this isn't your book. This is my book.

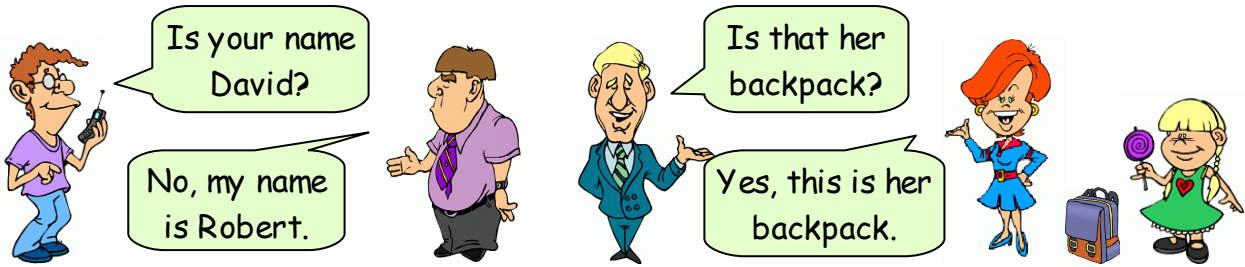
She's his mother.



He's her son.

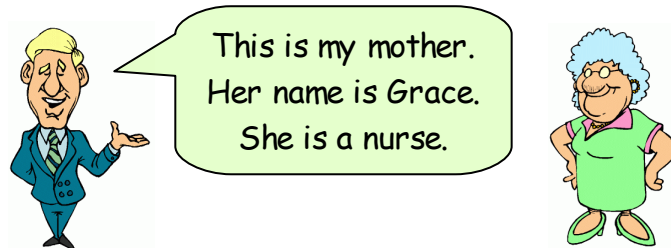
my/your/his/her continued

- Remember, to form a question, you begin the sentence with the verb "to be."
- *Lembre-se, para fazer uma pergunta é para iniciar a frase com o verbo "to be."*



this/that

- You can use "this" and "that" to present people too.
- *"This" e "that" podem ser usados para apresentar pessoas tambem.*



Notes

Exercises

Lesson 5

I. Write sentences.

She's his mother.









She's his niece.



He's his grandson.





He's her nephew.

II. Answer the questions with negative statements

Is that his eraser



No, That isn't his eraser.

That's his pen.

1. Is she his aunt?



2. Is this her book?



3. Are you my teacher?



4. Is that your chair?



5. Is he her cousin?



6. Is your name James.



Lesson 6

The Alphabet

	 A as in "Apple"	 B as in "Bananas"	
 C as in "Carrots"	 D as in "Door"	 E as in "Eggs"	 F as in "Fruit"
 G as in "Gloves"	 H as in "Horse"	 I as in "Ice Cream"	 J as in "Jacket"
 K as in "Key"	 L as in "Lock"	 M as in "Medicine"	 N as in "Newspaper"
 O as in "Onion"	 P as in "Pot"	 Q as in "Question"	 R as in "Ring"
 S as in "Snake"	 T as in "Tree"	 U as in "Umbrella"	 V as in "Video"
 W as in "Watch"	 X as in "Xerox"	 Y as in "Yacht"	 Z as in "Zipper"

Imperatives

- We use the simplest form of the verb when we tell someone what to do.
- Use a a forma mais simples do verbo para mandar alguma coisa



Kevin, ask Bob a question.



Bob, are you a doctor?



Bob, answer the question.



No, I'm not a doctor. I'm a student.



Repeat after me. "That's her book."

That's her book.



Spell your name.

A-N-D-Y A as in "apple." N as in "newspaper." D as in "door." Y as in "vacht "



Notes

Exercises


Lesson 6


I. Listen and write the words

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____


- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____


II. Answer the questions with negative statements.

Is this a key?  ← No, that isn't a key.
That's a lock.

1. Is this a jacket?  ← _____

2. Is that a snake? →  _____

3. Is that a clock? →  _____

4. Is this an apple?  ← _____

III. Spell your name.

- _____ as in _____
- _____ as in _____
- _____ as in _____
- _____ as in _____
- _____ as in _____
- _____ as in _____
- _____ as in _____

Lesson 7

Professions

Vocabulary



A Doctor



A Butcher



A Farmer



A Mechanic



A Baker



A Gardener



A Painter



A Maid

- The names of most professions do not change with gender, but there are some exceptions.
- *Os nomes da maioria de profissões não mudam com gênero mas há algumas exceções.*

An Actor - An Actress	A Salesman - A Saleswoman
A Waiter - A Waitress	A Policeman - A Policewoman

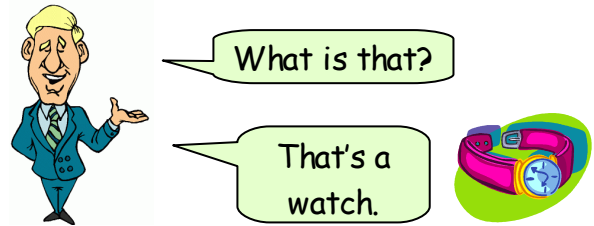
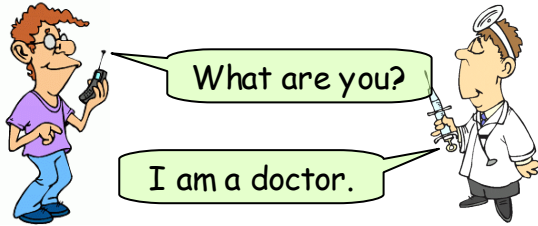
Notes

Lesson 8

Questions and Answers

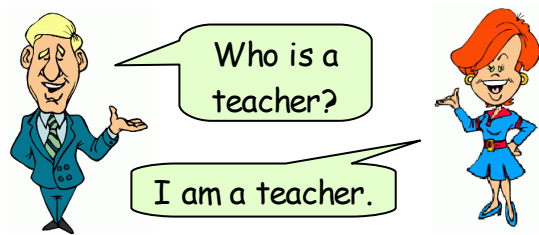
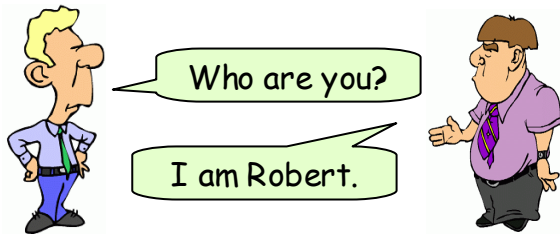
What

- You use "what" with the simple present of the verb "to be" to ask about something or someone
- Use "what" com o presente simples do verbo "to be" para perguntar o que alguma coisa ou alguém é.



Who

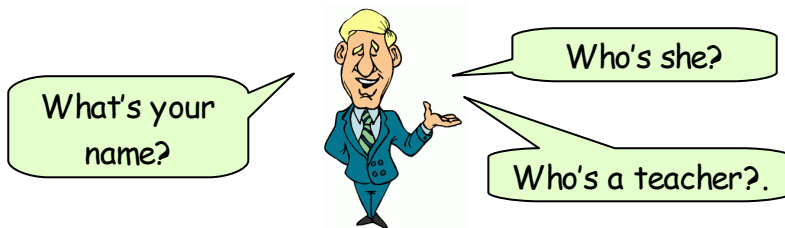
- Use "who" with the simple present of the verb "to be" to ask the identity of someone.
- Use "who" com o presente simples do verbo "to be" para perguntar quem alguém é.



Contractions

Contractions		
Who is	=	Who's
What is	=	What's






- The words "who" and "what" can form contractions with the verb "is" (to be).
- As palavras "who" e "what" podem fazer contrações com o verbo "is" (to be).



Exercises

Lesson 8

I. Answer the questions.

- 1. Who is he?  _____
- 2. What is she?  _____
- 3. Are they bakers?  _____
- 4. Who is a teacher? _____
- 5. Who is a student? _____
- 6. Is your aunt a secretary? _____
- 7. What is your name? _____
- 8. What is this?  _____
- 9. Is this a book?  _____
- 10. Are we painters? _____

II. Write questions for the answers given.

- 1. _____ He is my uncle.
- 2. _____ No, that isn't a fan. That's a desk.
- 3. _____ My name is Harold.
- 4. _____ She is a nurse.
- 5. _____ Her name is Ann.
- 6. _____ Yes, we are family.
- 7. _____ Yes, my grandfather is a farmer.
- 8. _____ No, I am not your sister. I am your aunt.

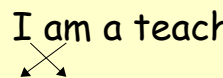
Review 1-8

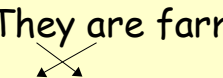
"To be"

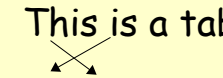
<u>Contractions</u>		
I am	=	I'm
He is	=	He's
She is	=	She's

<u>Contractions</u>		
We are	=	We're
You are	=	You're
They are	=	They're

Questions using "To be"

I am a teacher.

 Am I a teacher?

They are farmers.

 Are they farmers?

This is a table.

 Is this a table?

Negative Statements

That is a trashcan.
 That is **not** a trashcan.

You are a waiter.
 You are **not** a waiter

<u>Contractions</u>		
is not	=	isn't
are not	=	aren't

Questions using "What" and "Who"

What are you?
 I am a gardener.

Who are you?
 I am Paul.

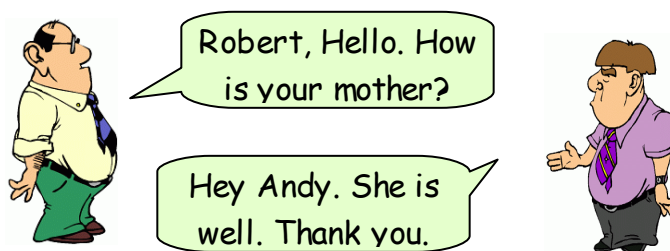
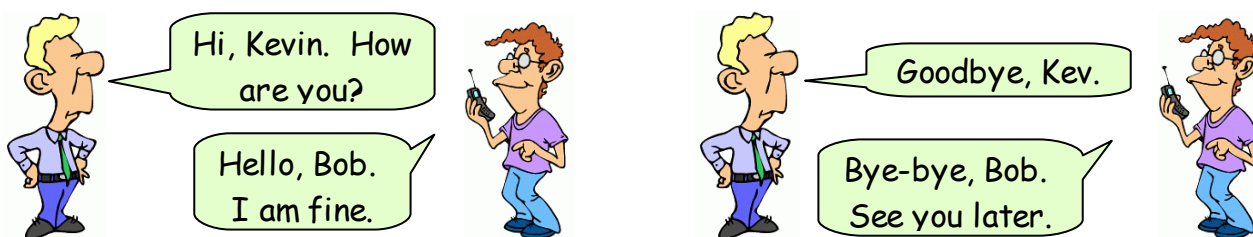
Lesson 9 Basic Greetings

"To be"

- The verb "to be" has both a permanent and a temporary sense.
- *O verbo "to be" significa ser e tambem estar.*

How

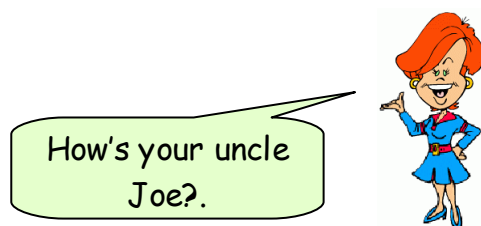
- Use "how" with the simple present of the verb "to be" to ask the condition of someone.
- *Use "how" com o presente simples do verbo "to be" para perguntar como alguem está.*



Contraction

Contraction		
How is	=	How's

- The word "how" can also form contractions with the verb "is" (to be).
- *A palavra "how" pode fazer contrações com o verbo "is" (to be) tambem.*



Responses Vocabulary

Hello

Hi

Hey

How are you?

I am fine.

I am well.

I am okay.

I am not well.

Goodbye

Bye-bye

See you later

See you around

Notes

Exercises

Lesson 9

I. Finish the dialog



1. Hello, Kevin
 2. _____
 3. I'm fine.
 4. _____
 5. No, _____
 _____ a nurse.
 6. Is that a cell phone?
 7. Goodbye.



1. _____
 2. I'm okay.

 3. Bob, how is your aunt?
 4. Is she a secretary?
 5. Ok.
 6. Yes, _____

 7. _____

II. Write the words from the alphabet chart.

A as in _____

N as in _____

B as in _____

O as in _____

C as in _____

P as in _____

D as in _____

Q as in _____

E as in _____

R as in _____

F as in _____

S as in _____

G as in _____

T as in _____

H as in _____

U as in _____

I as in _____

V as in _____

J as in _____

W as in _____

K as in _____

X as in _____

L as in _____

Y as in _____

M as in _____

Z as in _____

Lesson 10 More Questions and Answers

Where ... from?

- Use "where ... from" to ask of someone's origin.
- Use "where ... from" para perguntar de onde alguém é.



What

- Sometimes "what" is used in a way that means "which."
- As vezes "what" e usado no sentido de "qual"



Vocabulary



Brazil



Israel



China



Mexico



France



Spain



Iraq



Japan

Exercises

Lesson 10

I. Answer the questions.

1. Who is your mother? _____
2. What is your mother? _____
3. How is your mother? _____
4. Where is your mother from? _____
5. Are you from Spain? _____
6. Are you okay? _____
7. Are you a lawyer? _____
8. Are you Sam? _____
9. Is Jackie Chan from Japan? _____
10. What is Jackie Chan? _____

II. Complete the chart

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Possessive Adjective</u>
I	My
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

III. Complete the dialogue.



1. Where are you from?
 2. _____?
 3. _____?

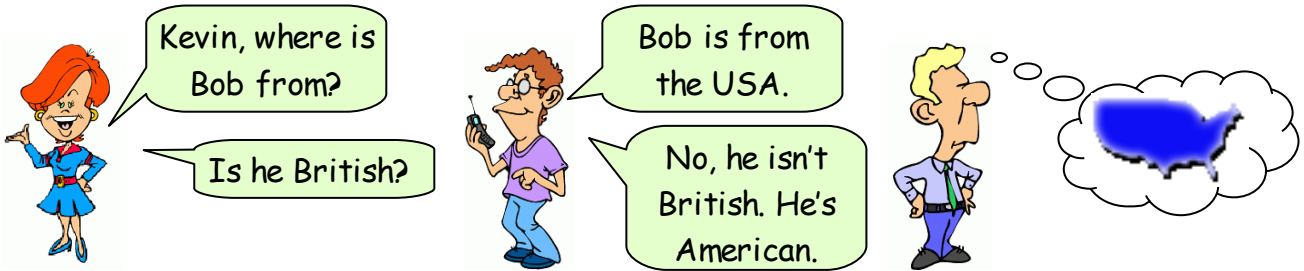
1. _____ the USA.
 2. Florida
 3. Miami.



Lesson 11 Nations and Nationalities

Nationality Adjectives

- Names of countries can be easily transformed into adjectives..
- *Nomes de países podem ser facilmente transformadas em adjetivos.*



Observe

I'm		China.
You're		Japan.
He's		Brazil.
She's		Mexico.
We're	from	the USA.
They're		France.
		Germany.
		Spain.
		Iraq.
		Israel.

I'm	Chinese.
You're	Japanese.
He's	Brazilian.
She's	Mexican.
We're	American.
They're	French.
	German.
	Spanish.
	Iraqi.
	Israeli.

Notes

Exercises

Lesson 11

I. Write sentences.



Hi, Robert. How are you?

I am very well. Is your wife Spanish.

I understand. She's from Italy.

_____?

See you around Robert.

I _____.

_____?

No, _____ She's Italian.

Yes, she is.

She's from Florence.

Ok. _____



II. Make questions and answers with the information.

1. she / British / no

Q _____

A _____

2. your uncle / Spanish / yes

Q _____

A _____

3. her cousin / American / no

Q _____

A _____

4. his maid / Japanese / yes

Q _____

A _____

5. he / Iraqi / no

Q _____

A _____

6. you / Brazilian / yes

Q _____

A _____

Lesson 12 Numbers

Vocabulary

1 - one	6 - six	11 - eleven	16 - sixteen
2 - two	7 - seven	12 - twelve	17 - seventeen
3 - three	8 - eight	13 - thirteen	18 - eighteen
4 - four	9 - nine	14 - fourteen	19 - nineteen
5 - five	10 - ten	15 - fifteen	20 - twenty

10 - ten	60 - sixty
20 - twenty	70 - seventy
30 - thirty	80 - eighty
40 - forty	90 - ninety
50 - fifty	100 - one hundred

22 - twenty-two	36 - thirty-six	48 - forty-eight
51 - fifty-one	64 - sixty-four	75 - seventy-five
89 - eighty-nine	97 - ninety-seven	156 - one hundred fifty-six

100 - one hundred / a hundred
1,000 - one thousand / a thousand
10,000 - ten thousand
100,000 - one hundred thousand
1,000,000 - one million / a million
1,000,000,000 - one billion / a billion
1,000,000,000,000 - one trillion / a trillion

How old?

- Use "how old" to ask for someone's age.
- Use "how old" para perguntar a idade de alguém.



Exercises

Lesson 12

I. Write the numbers.

84 - _____ 56 - _____ 15 - _____
43 - _____ 32 - _____ 67 - _____
28 - _____ 71 - _____ 99 - _____
111 - _____ 112 - _____

II. Answer the questions.

1. How old are you? _____
2. How old is your mother? _____

III. Ask in a different way.

Ex. Is he from France? Is he French?

1. Is your cousin from Spain? _____
2. Is your teacher American? _____
3. Are you from Italy? _____
4. Who is from Japan? _____
5. Is Ana from China? _____
6. Am I Brazilian? _____

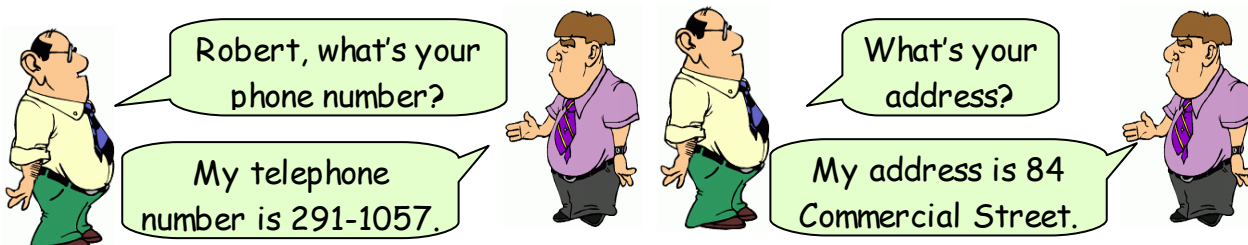
IV. Write the numbers.

12,734 - _____
8,000,015 - _____

Lesson 13 Personal Information

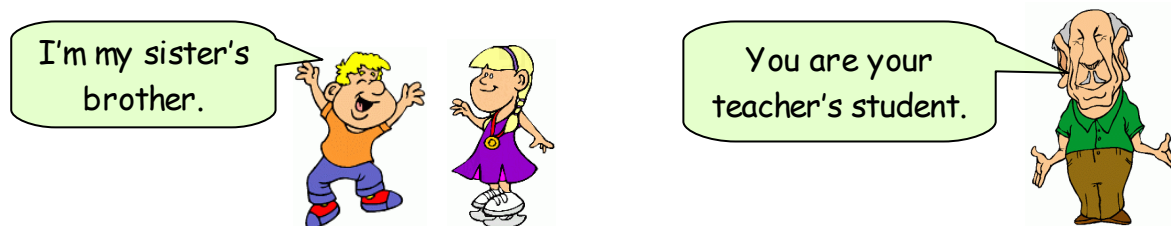
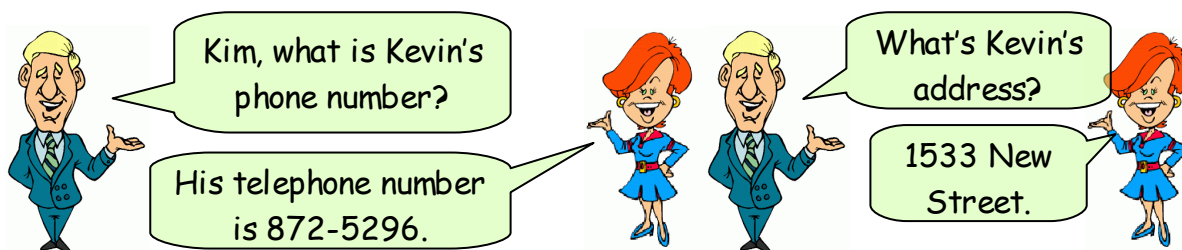
Address and Telephone Number

- When giving your address, the street number comes before the street name.
- *Para endereços em Inglês, o numero e dado antes do nome da rua.*



Possessive Case (Genitive Case)

- The possessive case is used to show ownership and is usually made by adding 's.
- *O caso possessivo é usado para indicar posse e se-forma por acrescentar 's.*



Notes

Exercises

Lesson 13

I. Answer the questions.

1. What is your teacher's name? _____.
2. Who is your mother's sister? _____.
3. Are you your cousin's cousin? _____.

II. Make questions for the answers given.

1. _____? My name is John.
2. _____? My brother's name is Jake.
3. _____? No, that isn't an umbrella.
4. _____? He is my father.
5. _____? That is an apple.
6. _____? I am fine, thank you.
7. _____? She is eleven.
8. _____? I am from the U.S.A.
9. _____? No, I am not Italian, I am American.
10. _____? My friend's telephone number is 555-1023.
11. _____? They are nurses.

III. Write the numbers.

- 94 - _____ 67 - _____ 11 - _____
23 - _____ 12 - _____ 38 - _____
15,555 - _____

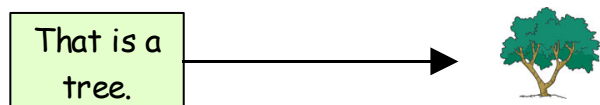
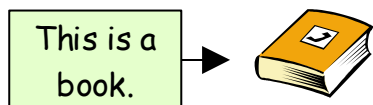
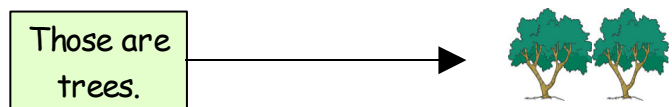
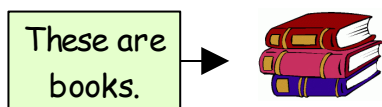
Lesson 14 Everyday Objects

Vocabulary



these/those

- You use "these" for things that are close, and "those" for things far away.
- Use "these" para coisas que estão perto, e "those" para coisas que estão longe.



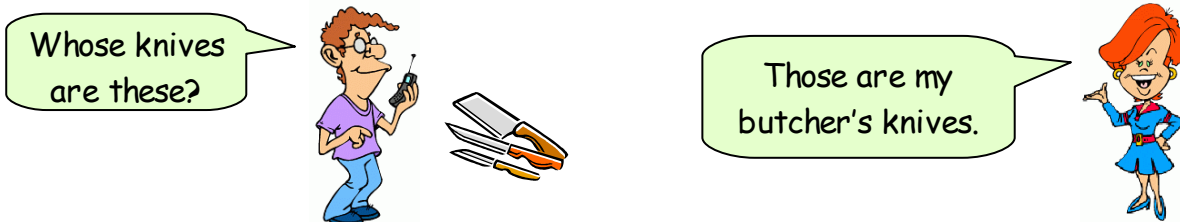
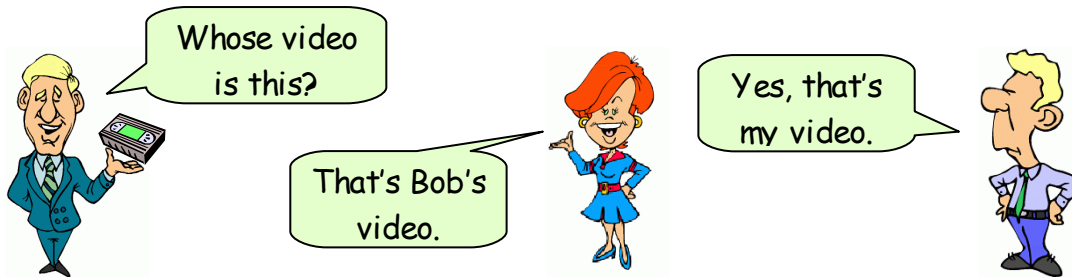
these/those continued

- Remember to begin the sentence with the verb "to be" to make a question.
- *Lembre-se, iniciar a frase com o verbo "to be" para fazer uma pergunta.*



Whose?

- Use "whose" with the verb "to be" to ask to whom something belongs.
- *Use "whose" com o verbo "to be" para perguntar de quem alguma coisa.*











Notes

Exercises

Lesson 14

I. Write sentences.

Ex. *Those are spoons.* → 

1. _____ → 
2. _____ → 
3. _____ → 
4. _____ → 
5. _____ → 
6. _____ → 
7. _____ → 
8. _____ → 

II. Fill in the blank (Who-What-How-Whose-Where-How old)

1. _____ gun is this? That's my gun.
2. _____ is she? She is Robert's mother.
3. _____ is her name? Her name is Ann.
4. _____ are you from? I am from France.
5. _____ are those? These are candles.
6. _____ are you? I am twenty-eight.
7. _____ are you? I am a butcher.
8. _____ are you? I am okay.
9. _____ spoons are these? Those are Kim's spoons.

Lesson 15 There is - There are

There is - There are

- Use "there" with the verb "to be" to indicate that something exists.
- Use "there" com o verbo "to be," para dizer "há" ou "existe(m)."



There is a house in the picture.



There are fourteen desks in the classroom.

- Remember to begin the sentence with the verb "to be" to make a question.
- *Lembre-se, iniciar a frase com o verbo "to be" para fazer uma pergunta.*

Is there a six in your telephone number?



No, there isn't a six in my telephone number. My number is 555-7890.

Plural form

- Most words are made plural by adding "s." There are some exceptions.
- *A maioria das palavras fazem o plural por acrescentar "s." Há exceções.*

Regular Nouns
add *s*
Boy -> Boys
House -> Houses
Worm -> Worms

After -s/-sh/-ch/-x
add *es*
Dress -> Dresses
Brush -> Brushes
Match -> Matches

After consonant + y
change *y* to *ies*
Secretary -> Secretaries
Baby -> Babies
Dictionary -> Dictionaries

After -f/-fe
change *f* to *ves*
Knife -> Knives
Wife -> Wives

Irregular Nouns
Fish -> Fish
Man -> Men
Woman -> Women

Exercises

Lesson 15

I. Answer the questions.

1. Is there a five in your telephone number?

2. Is there an "s" in your name?

3. Are there sinks in your house?

4. Is there a toilet in your house?

5. Are there matches and candles in your house?

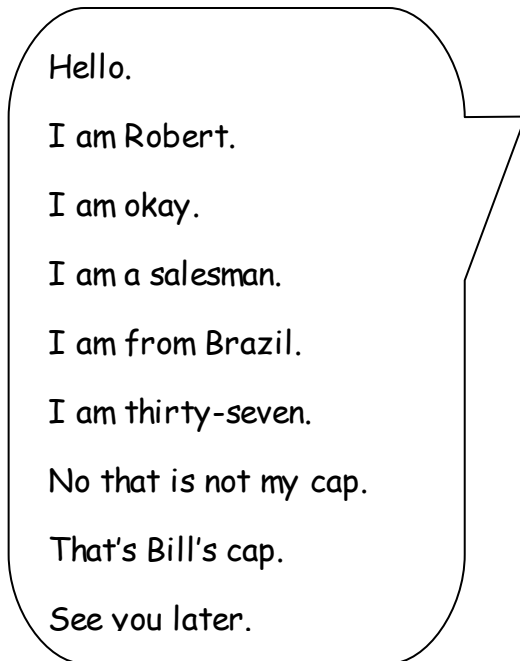
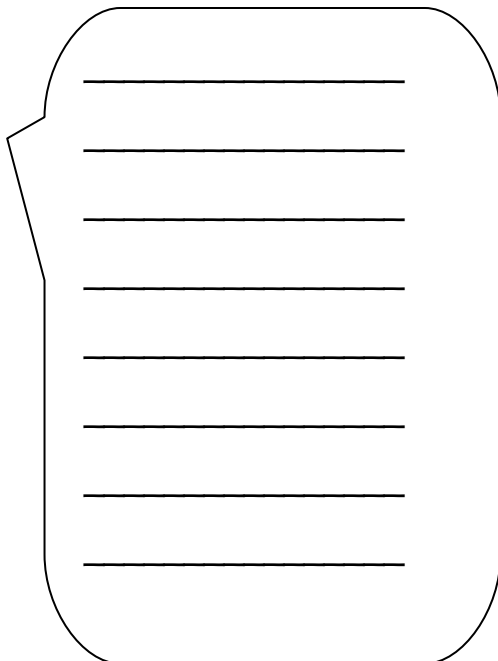
6. Are there guns in your house?

7. Are there twenty desks in your classroom?

8. Is there an iron in your house?

9. Is there a "d" in your name?

II. Complete the conversation.



Hello.
I am Robert.
I am okay.
I am a salesman.
I am from Brazil.
I am thirty-seven.
No that is not my cap.
That's Bill's cap.
See you later.

Lesson 16 Adjectives

Vocabulary

<u>opposites</u>	
beautiful	ugly
big	small
fat	skinny
thick	thin
cheap	expensive
hot	cold

<u>Opposites</u>	
new	old
young	
tall	short
long	
full	empty
clean	dirty

Adjectives

- Adjectives appear immediately before nouns and do not have plural forms.
- *A aparecem imediatamente antes do substantivo e não mudam no plural.*

That's a long knife.



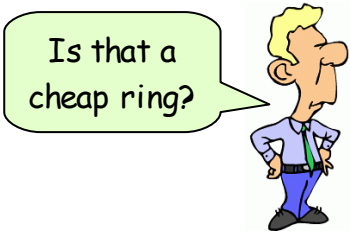
This is a new gun.



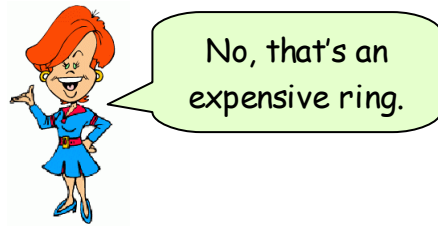
That's a short knife.



This is an old gun.



Is that a cheap ring?



No, that's an expensive ring.

Those are small trees.



Colors



Exercises

Lesson 16

I. Respond with negative answers.

Ex. Is that a long worm? No, that is a short worm.

1. Is there small spoon in the sink?

2. Are those expensive dresses?


3. Is that tall man Mexican?


4. Are there three thick books on the table?


5. Is there a clean toilet in his house?

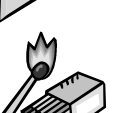
II. Write as singular and plural.


1.  _____

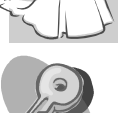
2.  _____


3.  _____

4.  _____

5.  _____

6.  _____

7.  _____

8.  _____

8.  _____

Review 9-16

Questions using "What"

What is your mother's address?
Her address is 34 Pine street.

Questions using "To be"

There is a dirty spoon in the sink.
Is there a dirty spoon in the sink?

There are three students.
Are there three students?

Questions using "Where" and "from"

Where are you from.
I am from Germany.

Is she from the USA?
Yes, she is from the USA.

Questions using "How"

How are you?
I am fine.

How old is he?
He is sixteen.

Questions using "Whose"

Whose red ball is this?
That's John's red ball.

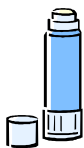
Whose keys are these?
Those are my keys..

Lesson 17

Some - Any

Vocabulary

Countable
singular and plural



a thermos



a glass



a mug



a pitcher

Uncountable
singular



coffee



milk



juice



sugar

Countable / Uncountable

- Uncountable nouns do not have a plural form and can not be preceded by a or an.
- *Substantivos incontáveis não tem uma forma plural, e não aceitam "a" ou "an".*

Countable nouns	- a spoon / four spoons
	an orange / ten oranges
Uncountable nouns	- medicine
	ice cream

some/any

- When talking about an indefinite quantity, use "some" in affirmative statements and "any" in negative statements or questions.
- *Para falar a respeito de uma quantidade indefinido, use "some" em frases afirmativas e "any" em frases negativas e perguntas.*



There are some glasses on the table.

There aren't any glasses on the table.

Are there any glasses on the table?



There is some milk in the coffee.

There isn't any milk in the coffee.

Is there any milk in the coffee?

Exercises

Lesson 17

I. Make questions for the answers given.

- 1. _____? Yes, there is some milk in the glass.
- 2. _____? Yes, there are some apples on the table.
- 3. _____? No, there isn't any sugar in the juice.
- 4. _____? No, there aren't any pencils in my backpack.
- 5. _____? Yes, there is some juice in the pitcher.
- 6. _____? No, there isn't any coffee in the thermos.

II. Answer the questions.

- 1. Are there any spoons in the sink?
No, _____.
- 2. Is there any coffee in the mug?
Yes, _____.
- 3. Are there any trees in your city?
Yes, _____.
- 4. Is there any juice in the glass?
No, _____.
- 5. Are there any mechanics in your family?
_____.

Lesson 18 Countable and Uncountable

Vocabulary

Countable	a lot of	a few
Uncountable	a lot of	a little

How many

- Use "how many" with the simple present of the verb "to be" to ask for the quantity of countable objects.
- Use "how many" com o presente simples do verbo "to be" para perguntar quantos tem? de coisas incontáveis.


How many eggs are there?



There are two eggs.



How many knives are there in the sink.



There are a few knives in the sink.

How much

- Use "how much" with the simple present of the verb "to be" to ask for the quantity of an uncountable object.
- Use "how much" com o presente simples do verbo "to be" para perguntar quanto há? de alguma coisa incontável.



How much coffee is there in the thermos?.



There is a lot of coffee in the thermos.

Exercises

Lesson 18

I. Answer the questions.

1. How much coffee is there in the thermos? (a lot)
_____.
2. How many eggs are there in the pot? (a few)
_____.
3. How much sugar is there in the juice? (a little)
_____.
4. How many books are there in your backpack? (a lot)
_____.

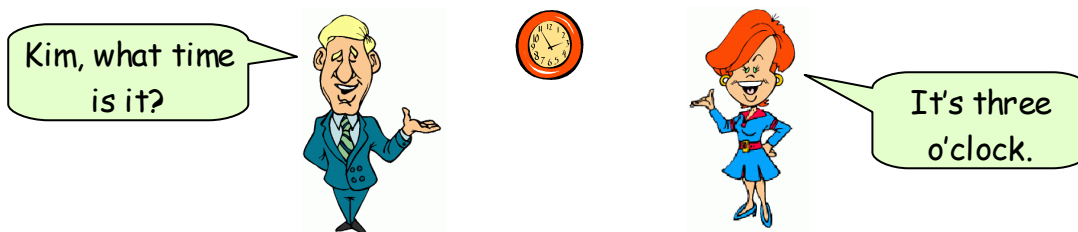
II. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ keys are these?
_____ are my keys.
2. Are _____ any bananas in the picture?
Yes, there are _____ bananas in the picture.
3. _____ are you from?
I am _____ Germany.
4. How _____ milk is there in the glass?
There _____ a little milk in the glass.
5. How _____ candles are there in your house?
There _____ a lot of candles in my house.
6. _____ are you?
_____ am a baker.

Lesson 19 What time is it?

O'clock

- We use "it" to ask and tell the time. "O'clock," which means according to the clock, is said when the time is exactly on the hour.
- Usamos "it" para perguntar e falar as horas. "O'clock" significa de acordo com o relógio, e é dito quando não há minutos na hora.



What time is it?

4:00

It's four o'clock

3:45

It's a quarter to four.

4:15

It's a quarter past four.

4:30

It's half past four.

a.m. / p.m.

- English does not use 24 hour time, so a.m. is used from midnight to noon, and p.m. is used from noon to midnight.
- Inglês não usa 24 horas, só 12. Então a.m. é usado da meia noite ate meio dia, e p.m. é usado do meio dia ate meia noite.

What time is it?

8:00

It's eight o'clock a.m.

6:23

It's six twenty-three.

7:10

It's seven ten p.m.

9:05

It's nine o five.

Exercises

Lesson 19

I. Answer the questions.

1. What time is it? (10:15)

_____.

2. What time is it? (11:23)

_____.

3. What time is it? (6:45)

_____.

4. What time is it? (9:00)

_____.

5. What time is it? (1:05)

_____.

6. What time is it? (5:30)

_____.

7. What time is it? (1:58)

_____.

II. Connect the sentences.

___1. It is five o'clock a.m.

___2. How many minutes are there in an hour?

___3. It is fifteen to midnight.

___4. Is it half past eleven?

A. There are sixty minutes in one hour.

B. No, it is noon.

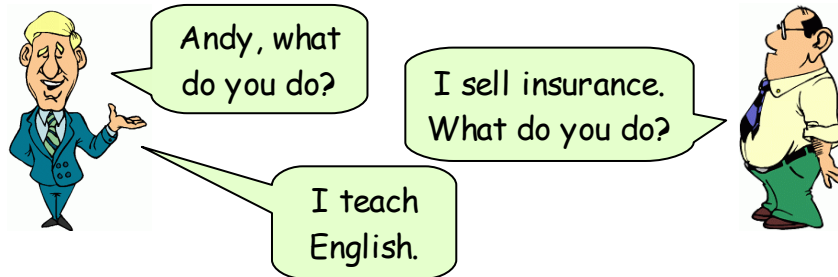
C. It is early.

D. It is late.

Lesson 20 What do you do?

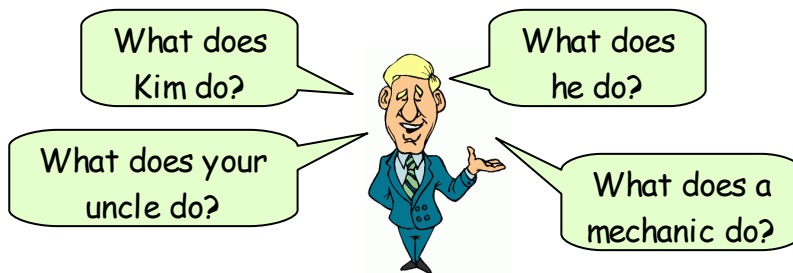
Do

- "Do" is used to ask questions about actions and occupations.
- "Do" significa "fazer e é usada para perguntar sobre ações e profissões."



Does (3rd person singular)

- "Does" is used instead of "do" when asking about a third party.
- "Does" é usado invés de "do" quando perguntando sobre uma terceira pessoa.



He helps people.



He cuts and sells meat.



He works on a farm.



She bakes bread.



He works in a garden.



He paints.



She teaches English.



He fixes cars.



She cleans houses.

Notes

Exercises

Lesson 20

I. Fill in the blank.

1. What _____ you do? I _____ bread.
What are you? I am a _____.
2. What _____ she do? She _____ houses.
What is she? She is a _____.
3. What _____ they do? They _____ cars.
What are they? They are _____.
4. What _____ your uncle do? My uncle _____ on a farm.
What is he? He is a _____.
5. What _____ we do? We _____ and _____ meat.
What are we? We are _____.

II. Answer the questions.

1. What does a gardener do?
_____.
2. What does a painter do?
_____.
3. What do doctors do?
_____.
4. What do students do?
_____.

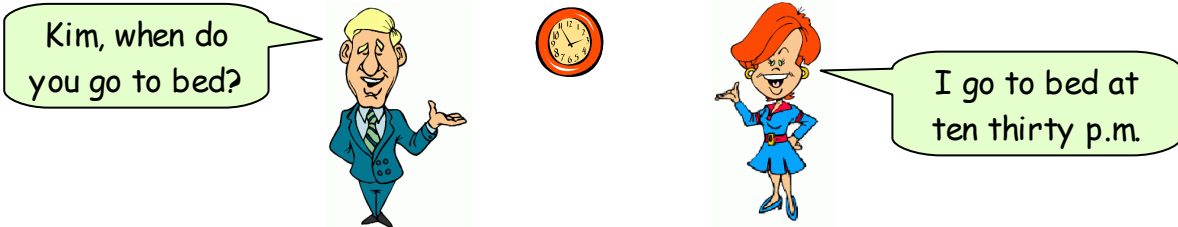
III. Answer the questions.

1. Is there any sugar in the juice?
Yes, _____.
2. Is there any coffee in the thermos?
No, _____.
3. What time is it?
_____.

Lesson 21 When do you...?

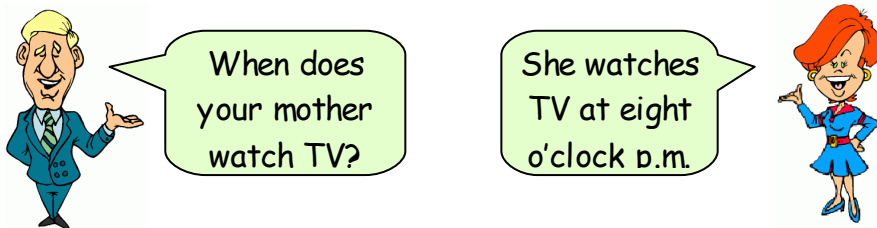
When

- Use "when" to ask about the time something will occur.
- Use "when" para perguntar quando alguma coisa vai acontecer.



3rd person Singular (he/she/Andy)

- Most verbs change in the 3rd person singular by adding "s." There are exceptions.
- A maioria dos verbos mudam no 3^a pessoa do singular, ganhando "s." Há exceções.



Vocabulary

	Get up
	Take a shower
I	Eat breakfast
You	Go to school
We	Have lunch
They	Have dinner
	Watch TV
	Go to bed

	Gets up
	Takes a shower
He	Eats breakfast
She	Goes to school
Robert	Has lunch
My cousin	Has dinner
	Watches TV
	Goes to bed

Notes

Exercises

Lesson 21

I. Answer the questions.

1. When do you have dinner?

_____.

2. When does Andy watch TV? (2:45 p.m.)

_____.

3. When do your classmates go to school?

_____.

4. When does Ken teach English class? (10:00 a.m.)

_____.

5. When do you take a shower?

_____.

6. When does she have lunch? (12:00 p.m.)

_____.

7. When does the baker bake bread? (4:30 a.m.)

_____.

II. Answer the questions.

1. How are you? _____

2. Who are you? _____

3. Where are you from? _____

4. What's your last name? _____

Lesson 22 Present Simple

Parts of the day

In	the morning
	the afternoon
	the evening

At	night
	noon
	midnight

Kim, when do you clean your house?



I clean my house in the evening.

Vocabulary

I You We They	listen to music
	cook
	do homework
	buy bread
	make coffee
	brush your teeth
	go shopping

He She Robert My cousin	listens to music
	cooks
	does homework
	buys bread
	makes coffee
	brushes his teeth
	goes shopping

Notes

Exercises

Lesson 22

I. Answer the questions using parts of the day.

1. When do you buy bread?
_____.
2. When does Jane do homework? (in the evening)
_____.
3. When does your aunt make coffee?
_____.
4. When do they go shopping? (In the morning)
_____.
5. When do you listen to music?
_____.
6. When does she brush her teeth?
_____.
7. When do they clean their houses? (at night)
_____.
8. When do you make coffee?
_____.

II. Circle the correct word.

1. How much ice cream is there?
There is (*a little / a few*) ice cream.
2. Are there any matches in the kitchen?
Yes, there are (*some / any*) matches in the kitchen.
3. Is there any milk in the coffee?
No, there isn't (*some / any*) milk in the coffee.
4. How many apples are there on the table?
There are (*a little / a few*) apples on the table.
5. Is there some juice in the pitcher?
Yes, there (*is / are*) some juice in the pitcher.

Lesson 23 Present Simple Negative

don't / doesn't

- The words "do not" and "does not" appear immediately before the verb in the simple present tense to form the negative.
- *As palavras "do not" e "does not" aparecem imediatamente antes do verbo no presente simples para formar o negativo.*



I don't study Spanish.
I study English



He doesn't study Spanish.
He studies English.

Do you?

- Begin a question with "Do" to ask if someone performs a certain action. Use "Does" for the 3rd person singular.
- *Comece uma pergunta com "Do" para perguntar se alguém faz alguma coisa. Use "Does" na 3ª pessoa do singular.*



Do your grandchildren go to school in the morning?

No they don't go to school in the morning. They study in the afternoon. They go to school at 12:30 p.m.



Does Lisa go shopping at night?



No, she doesn't go shopping at night. She goes shopping at 11:00 a.m.

Short answers

Do you drink coffee?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't

Does she sell dresses?

Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't

Exercises

Lesson 23

I. Complete the questions using *Do / Does* Then complete the answers.

_____ you take a shower in the morning?
Yes, I _____. I _____ a shower at six a.m.

_____ your sister watch a lot of TV?
No, she _____ a lot of TV.

_____ they eat lunch at noon?
No, they _____. They _____ lunch at one o'clock p.m.

_____ he paint houses?
Yes, he _____. He is a painter.

Do you eat a lot of ice cream?
No, I _____ eat a lot of ice cream.

Do you brush your teeth in the morning?
Yes, I _____ my teeth in the morning and at night.

_____ your sisters go to bed at midnight?
Yes, _____.

II. Write 3 questions and answers.

Do _____

Do _____

Does _____

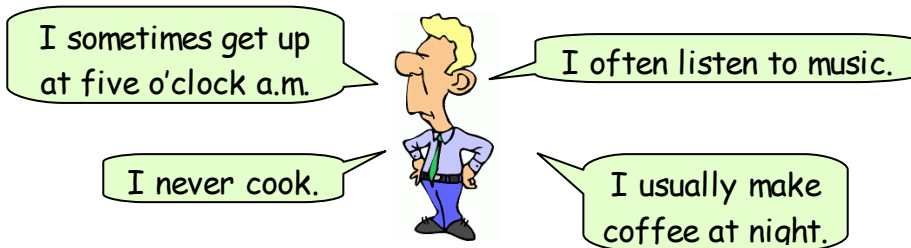
Lesson 24 How often?

Vocabulary

on	Sunday	Always	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
	Monday		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tuesday			X	X	X	X	X	X
	Wednesday		X		X		X	X	
	Thursday			X			X		
	Friday								X
	Saturday								
		Usually							
		Often							
		Sometimes							
		Seldom							
		Never							

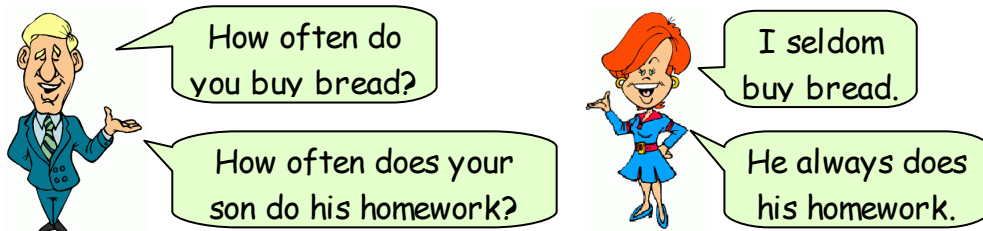
Adverbs of frequency

- Adverbs of frequency like "sometimes" appear immediately before the verb.
- *Advérbios de frequência como "sometimes" aparecem imediatamente antes do verbo.*



How often?

- "How often" is used together with "do" or "does" to ask about the frequency that something occurs.
- *"How often" é usada junto com "do" ou "does" para perguntar com que frequência alguma coisa acontece.*



Notes

Exercises

Lesson 24

I. True or False

1. _____ Our English class is always in the morning.
2. _____ There are usually eleven students in the class.
3. _____ The students sometimes eat in class.
4. _____ I am often late for class.
5. _____ We have lunch before class.

II. Complete the sentences.

1. What time do you _____ breakfast?
_____ a shower?
_____ to school?
_____ to bed?
2. When does he _____ lunch?
_____ teeth?
_____ to music?
_____ the house?
3. How often does she _____ coffee?
_____ bread?
_____ TV?
_____ homework?

III. Answer the questions.

1. Do you usually go to bed before midnight?
_____.
2. How often do you cook?
_____.

Lesson 25 Daily Activities

Vocabulary

I	do the laundry
You	exercise
We	use a computer
They	have a barbecue
	play soccer/volleyball
	visit my neighbors
	read the newspaper

He	does the laundry
She	exercises
Robert	uses a computer
My cousin	has a barbecue
	plays soccer/volleyball
	visits his neighbors
	reads the newspaper

before/while/after

- "Before," "while" and "after" help describe when an action happens in relation to another, These words appear immediately before the verb.
- "Before," "while" e "after" descrevem quando uma ação acontece em relação a uma outra. Estas palavras aparecem imediatamente antes do verbo.



I often take a shower before I go to school.

I sometimes listen to music while I do my homework.

I seldom visit my neighbors after nine thirty p.m.

Do you always?

- When asking if someone does something with a certain frequency, ask this question using the positive adverbs of frequency.
- Quando é preciso perguntar se alguém faz alguma coisa com uma certa frequência, faz a pergunta usando os advérbios de frequência que são positivas.

Do you always watch TV in the evening?



Do you often play soccer after school?

Does your sister usually do the laundry?

Do you sometimes have a barbecue on Saturdays?

Exercises

Lesson 25

I. Complete the chart.

<i>Write two things you do...</i>		
In the morning		
On Saturdays		
Often		
Seldom		
Never		
After school		
At night		
On Mondays		

II. Rewrite the sentences in negative.

1. John's son usually gets up early.

2. He has breakfast at six thirty a.m.

3. He often does his homework in the morning.

III. Write about your day. (10 sentences)

Dictation Practice

Vocabulary

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____

Sentences

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____

Dictation Practice

Vocabulary

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____

Sentences

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____

Dictation Practice

Vocabulary

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____

Sentences

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____

Dictation Practice

Vocabulary

- 1. _____
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- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____

Sentences

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____

Dictation Practice

Vocabulary

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____

Sentences

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____