



INTRODUCING  
**YOURSELF**

# Introduction Class

## CLASS OVERVIEW

In this first class, we will learn how to give information about ourselves, start conversations, spell the alphabet, mention basic colors, and many other basic subjects.

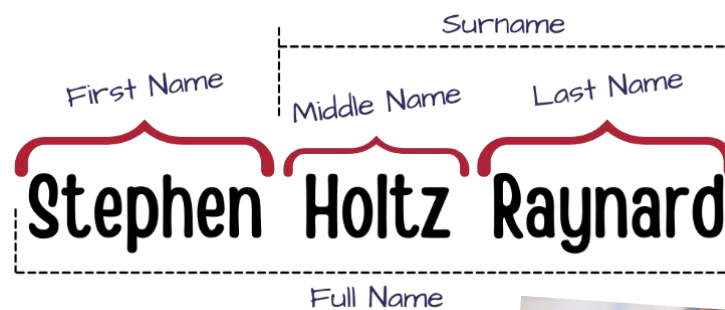
## Essential Information:

Some ways to give information about us includes our name, profession, age, place of birth, etc. The following are some common expressions:

### ➤ Name:

Question: "What is your name?"

- My name is \_\_\_\_\_
- Please call me \_\_\_\_\_
- My full name is \_\_\_\_\_
- My last name is \_\_\_\_\_



### ➤ Age:

Question: "How old are you?"

- I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
- I am almost \_\_\_\_\_



### ➤ Place of Birth

Question: "Where are you from?" "Where do you live?"

- I am from \_\_\_\_\_
- I live in \_\_\_\_\_

### ➤ Contact Information

Question: "What's your phone number?" "What is your e-mail?"

- My **phone number** is \_\_\_\_\_
- You can **reach me at** \_\_\_\_\_



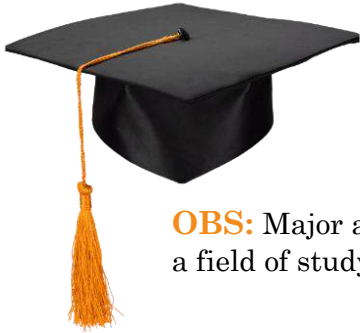
Expressão coringa: Serve para tudo!

➤ **Education:**

Question: “Where do you study?” “What is your major?”



- I study at \_\_\_\_\_
- I graduated from \_\_\_\_\_
- I have a major in \_\_\_\_\_
- I have a \_\_\_\_\_ degree.



**Common Majors:** Accounting / Marketing / Biology / Economics Journalism / Engineering / Medicine / Business Administration.

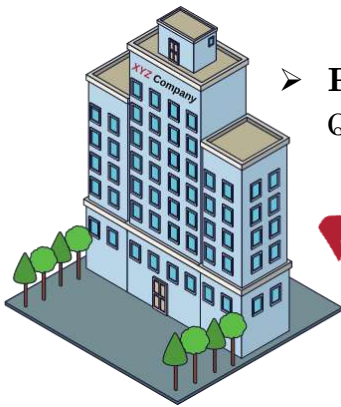
**OBS:** Major and Degree are sometimes messed up! Remember that you “have a major” in a field of study. A “degree” is a type of graduation:

- Associate Degree: 2-year course. (Equivalent to “Tecnólogo”)
- Bachelor’s Degree: 4-year course.
- Postgraduate’s Degree: Length varies, but it is a course that requires previous bachelor’s degree in order to be admitted.
- Master’s Degree: Typically, a 2-year course.
- Doctoral Degree: Higher education level obtainable.

➤ **Profession:**

Question: “What do you do for living?” “What do you work with?”

- I am a/an \_\_\_\_\_
- I work for \_\_\_\_\_ as a/an \_\_\_\_\_
- I work at a \_\_\_\_\_



**Places:** Bank / School / Factory / Store / Hospital / Company.

**Professions:** Teacher / Doctor / Engineer / Manager / Director / Salesman.

## Interactions with people

Here are the most common structures you’ll use to talk to people and start conversations.

➤ **Ice breakers:**

Conversation starters that go above and beyond a simple “how are you”.

What’s the highlight of your day so far?

What brings you here?

What’s the vibe today?

How’s your day been so far?

How are you doing?

What’s in your tabs?

What’s happening?

How have you known the host?

Staying busy?

What’s shaking?



➤ **“How are you” answers but better than expected:**

Alternative answers to this question that go beyond “I’m fine”:

I’m good...

Pretty good...

Not too bad...

Same old, same old...

If I was any better, I’d be you!

Not as good as you!

Armed and ready!

Better than most...



➤ **Greetings:**

Greetings are “Cumprimentos”.

- What’s up? → \_\_\_\_\_
- Long time no see! → \_\_\_\_\_
- Howdy! → \_\_\_\_\_
- Good Morning/Afternoon/**Evening** → \_\_\_\_\_



O nome **WhatsApp** teve origem do trocadilho fonético com “What’s up”

**OBS:** The terms **Good Evening** and **Good Night** are similar. The first one is used when you **arrive**, and the latter when you **leave**, but both during nighttime.

➤ **Farewells:**

Farewells are “Despedidas”.

- Talk to you later... → \_\_\_\_\_
- Good **night**... → \_\_\_\_\_
- Have a good **one**! → \_\_\_\_\_
- See you (ya)... → \_\_\_\_\_
- Bye, take care... → \_\_\_\_\_

**OBS:** The expression “Have a good **one**” is very common in the USA, and it’s implicitly saying “have a good **day**”.

➤ **Other common politeness expressions:**

- Nice to meet you → \_\_\_\_\_
- Likewise → \_\_\_\_\_
- Thanks / Thank you → \_\_\_\_\_
- You’re welcome → \_\_\_\_\_
- Sorry → \_\_\_\_\_

## Treatment Titles



**Mr:** Used before a surname or full name of a man, whether he is married or not, pronounced like the word /*mister*/.



**Mrs:** Title used before a surname or full name of a married woman, pronounced like /*misses*/.



**Ms:** For women whether they’re married or not. Pronounced /*miz*/.



**Miss:** A title used before a surname or full name of an unmarried woman.



**Dr:** Title used before a surname or full name of a health-related, knowledgeable person, or someone with a doctoral degree.



## Listening Practice

Hi! Nice to meet you! \_\_\_\_\_ Mike Spencer. \_\_\_\_\_ 29 years old. I currently work \_\_\_\_\_ in a local company, and I love it! We are working on many projects for different clients. I live in a \_\_\_\_\_ house on North 7th Street, which is very close to where I work. I share the \_\_\_\_\_ with three other \_\_\_\_\_. Their names are Bill, Tony, and Paul. We help each other with housework. On the \_\_\_\_\_, we play football together with other friends. We divide ourselves into four teams, usually with \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ t-shirts. We divide the teams in a way that we have \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ people in every team, as well as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ players to keep the teams balanced. Everybody has a lot of fun playing together!

I. Mark true or false based on the information presented on the text above. Also, correct the false sentences.

- a) Mike is 29 years old and lives close to his job in a small house.  
( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

- b) Mike lives alone. His coworkers are Bill, Tony, and Paul.  
( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

- c) The house Mike lives on 46<sup>th</sup> Street is big and close to his job.  
( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

- d) Mike and his friends play football on the weekend, divided into five teams.  
( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

- e) The teams are divided by colors, with tall and strong people in every team.  
( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

## Class Activity



1. Go through the dialog with your teacher, then translate the sentences:

(1: Matthew)

(2: Monica)

1) Hi! Excuse me, what's your name?

2) Hello! I'm Monica. And what's yours?

1) My name is Matthew, but please call me Matt.

2) Alright. Nice to meet you, Matt. How can I help you?

1) I am new in town, and I work as a doctor. Do you know where can I find a hospital to work at?

2) That's cool. I work at Saint Peter Hospital as a nurse, and we are always hiring doctors there.

1) What a coincidence! I live on 123<sup>rd</sup> Street, that hospital is very close to my house. But I have had a major in medicine for less than a year. Do you think this will be a problem?

2) I don't think so. How old are you?

1) I am 30 years old, almost 31.

2) I believe you can work there with us. What is your phone number so we can call you during the week? The HR is a little busy these days because it's the end of the month, but I'll ask them to reach out to you...

1) It's ( ) - - -

2) Great! I'll give your number to the hospital manager, and he will call you. What's your last name so I can add you in my contacts list?

1) It's Beckett, with double T at the end.

2) Can you spell it, please?

1) B-E-C-K-E-T-T. And thanks for the help, Monica! I hope we can work together soon.

2) Alright, I have already saved it. And you're welcome! See you in the hospital!



FIRST  
BUILDING  
**BLOCKS**



## The Alphabet

This is a lifesaver when someone doesn't understand what you said or you don't understand someone's accent, for example.



A: /eɪ/

B: /bɪ/

C: /sɪ/

D: /dɪ/

E: /i/

F: /fé/

G: /dʒɪ/

H: /leɪtʃ/

I: /aɪ/

J: /dʒeɪ/

K: /keɪ/

L: /lé/

M: /em/

N: /en/

O: /ou/

P: /pɪ/

Q: /kiu/

R: /ar/

S: /és/

T: /tɪ/

U: /iu/

V: /vɪ/

W: /dab-liu/

X: /éx/

Y: /uai/

Z: /zɪ/

“Como se soletra...”  
“How do you spell...”



**OBS:** Watch out for the letters A, E and I. Also, the game called “**Spelling Bee**” is the equivalent of what we call “*Soletrando*”.

## Descriptive Adjectives

Adjectives are used to describe things. Please note that these are the most common ones, but many others exist and can be used in different situations.

Beautiful: \_\_\_\_\_

Ugly: \_\_\_\_\_

Nice: \_\_\_\_\_

Annoying: \_\_\_\_\_

Tall: \_\_\_\_\_

Short: \_\_\_\_\_

Thin: \_\_\_\_\_

Fat: \_\_\_\_\_

Strong: \_\_\_\_\_

Weak: \_\_\_\_\_

Fast: \_\_\_\_\_

Slow: \_\_\_\_\_

Smart: \_\_\_\_\_

Dumb: \_\_\_\_\_

Young: \_\_\_\_\_

Old: \_\_\_\_\_

Shallow: \_\_\_\_\_

Deep: \_\_\_\_\_

Interesting: \_\_\_\_\_

Boring: \_\_\_\_\_

Busy: \_\_\_\_\_

Clumsy: \_\_\_\_\_



## Basic Pronouns

These pronouns will be used to talk about people and things.



I	Eu
He	Ele
She	Ela
It	Ele / Ela (Animais / Objetos)
You	Você / Vocês
We	Nós
They	Eles / Elas



Alfredo

### ➤ Talking About People:

If we put together the **pronouns** and some **descriptive adjective**, with assistance from the **Verb to Be**, we can create basic sentences about people.

- **He is tall:** Ele é alto
- **She is smart:** Ela é inteligente
- **We are busy:** Nós estamos ocupados
- **They are clumsy:** Eles são desastrados
- **You are fast:** Você é rápido
- **It is weak:** Ele(a) é fraco
- **I am old:** Eu sou velho

## Abilities

Let's learn how to talk about things you can and can't do.

### ➤ Structure and Rules:

We use **can + verb** to talk about skills and abilities that people have. Also, note that differently from the Verb to Be used above, "can" will never be changed regardless of which pronoun we're using!

#### Examples:

- I **can run** fast: \_\_\_\_\_
- She **can speak** English: \_\_\_\_\_
- Steve **can write** very well: \_\_\_\_\_

For negative sentences, we will use "**can't**" or "**cannot**"

#### Examples:

- I **can't run** fast: \_\_\_\_\_
- She **can't speak** English: \_\_\_\_\_
- Steve **can't write** very well: \_\_\_\_\_



## Listening Practice

People often ask what the most difficult language to learn is, but there are many factors to take into consideration. The first language we learn, called mother tongue, is naturally easier as we learn as kids. A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so our first language can affect how we learn a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese appears to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their language, learning the writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people can learn languages easily, while others find it very difficult. The teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned are also important, as well as the motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people who have no direct use of that language in their day-to-day life.

British diplomats said that the second hardest language is Japanese and the language that they think is the most difficult is Hungarian, which has 35 cases (forms of a noun, like objective, subjective, oblique, etc.). In this case, it isn't the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity.

Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult to learn.

I. Mark true or false based on the information presented in the text above. Also, correct the false sentences.

- a) Our mother tongue influences the learning processes of a second language, making it easier or more difficult.

( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

- b) American diplomats think Japanese is difficult to learn, but that does not mean it is difficult for everybody.

( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

- c) Hungarian is difficult to learn because of the alphabet it uses, while the grammar is easy and simple.

( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

- d) For Spanish speakers, Portuguese is usually an easy language to learn because of the similar grammar and alphabet.

( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

# Class Activity



1. Choose the best adjective to match the pictures.



2. Write a sentence about each person in the image below using an adjective.



Aubrey → \_\_\_\_\_

Tom → \_\_\_\_\_

Mike → \_\_\_\_\_

Lauren → \_\_\_\_\_

Patrice → \_\_\_\_\_

3. Now write a sentence about their presumed abilities or skills using “can” or “can’t” based on their profession.

Aubrey is a nurse → \_\_\_\_\_

Tom is a salesman → \_\_\_\_\_

Mike is a dentist → \_\_\_\_\_

Lauren is an accountant → \_\_\_\_\_

Patrice is a manager → \_\_\_\_\_

4. Let’s do the same but with our classmates! Write a sentence about each classmate using an adjective and something they can or can’t do. Do not share who you are talking about, as we’ll have to guess it!

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VERB

TO BE

# Verb To Be 🙄

## CLASS OVERVIEW

In this class we'll learn how to use the "Verb to be". In Portuguese, this verb can be translated to "ser" or "estar". The translation depends on the context used in the sentence.

### Present Tense:

Pronouns	English	Portuguese
I	Am ('m)	Sou / Estou
He / She / It	Is ('s)	É / Está
You / We / They	Are ('re)	São / Estamos / Somos / Estão

#### Examples:

- I am tall: \_\_\_\_\_
- My dog is fast: \_\_\_\_\_
- They're very smart: \_\_\_\_\_

## Class Activity

1. Complete the spaces below using the correct form of the Verb To Be (Present Tense):

- Rihanna \_\_\_\_\_ a pop singer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you a good dancer?
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ they from?
- Karin's favorite music style \_\_\_\_\_ Rock!
- John and I \_\_\_\_\_ so happy today! We got a new job!
- My cat's name \_\_\_\_\_ "Princess"
- I \_\_\_\_\_ not cold! It \_\_\_\_\_ 27°C today!
- Sharon and her mother \_\_\_\_\_ so funny!
- David \_\_\_\_\_ bad at math.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ an incredible actor!
- We \_\_\_\_\_ learning the Verb to Be!



2. Complete the sentences using the Verb To Be contractions (Present Tense):

- Dr. House \_\_\_\_\_ a rude doctor
- They \_\_\_\_\_ so funny!
- I \_\_\_\_\_ stubborn sometimes...
- We \_\_\_\_\_ playing soccer now.
- Garfield \_\_\_\_\_ a fat cat!



- f) Sunset \_\_\_\_\_ the most beautiful part of the day!
- g) I \_\_\_\_\_ cold! I will put on another jacket!
- h) We \_\_\_\_\_ here! Come on over!!
- i) Robert \_\_\_\_\_ a good boss.
- j) You \_\_\_\_\_ the best actresses I have ever met!
- k) You \_\_\_\_\_ my best friend.



**Negative Forms – Present Tense:**

Pronouns	Negative Form	Portuguese
I	Am not ( <b>ain't</b> )	Não sou / estou
He / She / It	Is not (isn't)	Não é / está
You / We / They	Are not (aren't)	Não são / estamos / somos / estão

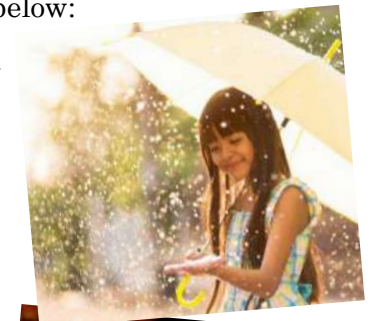
3. Complete the sentences with the **negative** form of the Verb To Be (Present Tense):

- a) Dr. House \_\_\_\_\_ a kind doctor.
- b) They \_\_\_\_\_ effective under stress.
- c) I \_\_\_\_\_ free this evening, sorry...
- d) We \_\_\_\_\_ friends anymore!
- e) Scooby \_\_\_\_\_ a fish!
- f) Reading \_\_\_\_\_ something I enjoy a lot...
- g) I \_\_\_\_\_ feeling tired today.
- h) Betty and her boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ here.
- i) Margaret \_\_\_\_\_ my friend.
- j) You \_\_\_\_\_ late for the class today.
- k) You and I \_\_\_\_\_ sad today.



4. Use the Question form + Short Answer to complete the sentences below:

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ Juliana Paes a Brazilian actress? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ you a good dancer? No, \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ she from Spain? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ I a good professional? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ Mollie a cute dog? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ Jessy and Tony your friends too? No, \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ it raining today? No, \_\_\_\_\_ sunny today!
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ I a good writer? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ he a firefighter? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_ they Ana's relatives? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_



## Past Tense:

Pronouns	English	Portuguese
I	Was	Era / Estava
He / She / It	Was	Era / Estava
You / We / They	Were	Eram / Estavam / Eramos / Estávamos

### Examples:

- I was in France: \_\_\_\_\_
- He was my friend: \_\_\_\_\_
- We were nice to each other: \_\_\_\_\_

### Negative Forms – Past Tense:

Pronouns	Negative Form	Portuguese
I	Was not (Wasn't)	Não era / estava
He / She / It		
You / We / They	Were not (weren't)	Não eram / estavam / eramos / estávamos

## Class Activity

IS  
AM

ARE

WAS

WERE

1. Put the sentences below in the past tense using one of the two possible words:

- My cats aren't sleeping. → \_\_\_\_\_
- Sam isn't your best friend. → \_\_\_\_\_
- Tom and his sister are intelligent. → \_\_\_\_\_
- The trees are very old. → \_\_\_\_\_
- My English teacher isn't fat. → \_\_\_\_\_
- The giraffe is very small. → \_\_\_\_\_
- Tim's parents are on holiday in Egypt. → \_\_\_\_\_
- Those movies aren't interesting. → \_\_\_\_\_

2. Complete the sentences using the past tense of the Verb To Be:

- I think she \_\_\_\_\_ at the cinema with her friends.  
 At what time \_\_\_\_\_ the football match last night?  
 I think it \_\_\_\_\_ at 8.00pm  
 Yesterday we \_\_\_\_\_ at home cooking.  
 The girls \_\_\_\_\_ at the party last week.  
 My friend didn't go to school because she \_\_\_\_\_ ill.  
 The concert \_\_\_\_\_ at Times Square.  
 All the students \_\_\_\_\_ very kind and nice.  
 Ron \_\_\_\_\_ interrupted all the time during our last meeting.



3. Complete the spaces using the past tense of the Verb To Be. Note that **red lines** must be filled with the **negative** forms of the Verb To Be. Also, you have to create an ending to the story, so be creative!

I'm having a great time in London. Last night, my family and I \_\_\_\_\_ at the Medieval Restaurant. It's a nice place with a thematic dinner experience. The staff \_\_\_\_\_ friendly, and the costumes \_\_\_\_\_ incredible, but I \_\_\_\_\_ very happy with the food. There was chicken and potatoes, but the thing is... I hate Chicken! However, the meal \_\_\_\_\_ appropriate because potatoes \_\_\_\_\_ in fact an important part of the local diet before the 1800s. All things considered, it \_\_\_\_\_ an incredible evening. When we left the restaurant...

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### Future Tense:

Pronouns	English	Portuguese
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	Will Be ('ll be)	Serei, Estarei, Será, Estará, Seremos, Estaremos, Serão, Estarão

### Negative Form – Future Tense:

Pronouns	Negative Form	Portuguese
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	Will not be (won't be)	Não serei, Não estarei, Não será, Não estará, Não seremos, Não estaremos, Não serão, Não estarão

### Examples:

- She will be successful: \_\_\_\_\_
- You will be fluent in English: \_\_\_\_\_
- We will **not** be home tomorrow: \_\_\_\_\_



Now make 3 sentences about yourself using the Verb to Be: One in the present, one in the past and one in the future.

### Class Activity



1. Complete the spaces below using the correct form of the Verb To Be (Future Tense):
  - a) My phone \_\_\_\_\_ out of battery soon!
  - b) Don't worry, the kid \_\_\_\_\_ okay if he takes the medicine.
  - c) Our two cars \_\_\_\_\_ out of gas if we don't fill up immediately!
  - d) Every sentence I create \_\_\_\_\_ the same, so... Enough, right?



2. Complete the sentences as required, according to the letters:

**Pa** = Past

**Pr** = Present

**F** = Future

- a) I \_\_\_\_\_ home now. (**Pr**)
- b) My sister \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ home. (**F**)
- c) Our parents \_\_\_\_\_ traveling. (**Pa**)
- d) I think Susan \_\_\_\_\_ at the park. (**F**)
- e) Call Mike and ask where he \_\_\_\_\_. (**Pa**)
- f) You pick up this box and I pick up this one. We \_\_\_\_\_ working together! (**Pr**)
- g) Go ask your friends what they \_\_\_\_\_ doing. (**Pa**)
- h) The products the store \_\_\_\_\_ selling \_\_\_\_\_ very nice. (**Pa**)
- i) Jackie \_\_\_\_\_ in Italy. (**Pr**)
- j) Lottie, on the other hand, \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA. (**Pa**)
- k) The dog \_\_\_\_\_ under the table when we arrive. (**F**)
- l) Where \_\_\_\_\_ the car? (**Pr**)
- m) Hi! How \_\_\_\_\_ you? (**Pr**)
- n) What \_\_\_\_\_ I supposed to do now? (**Pr**)
- o) Uncle George \_\_\_\_\_ a great guitar player! (**Pa**)
- p) Last week I \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris. (**Pa**)
- q) Cool! And how \_\_\_\_\_ your trip back home? (**Pa**)
- r) Aunt Violet \_\_\_\_\_ buying a new car. (**Pr**)
- s) How \_\_\_\_\_ the dogs sleeping under so much noise? (**Pr**)
- t) Our friends \_\_\_\_\_ outside shouting for us! (**F**)
- u) Steve got bad grades at school and his parents \_\_\_\_\_ mad at him. (**Pa**)
- v) I \_\_\_\_\_ studying when you called me. (**Pa**)
- w) Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning? (**F**)
- x) The cat came back but I have no idea where it \_\_\_\_\_ hiding. (**Pr**)
- y) Well... If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I'd tell the truth... (**Pa**)
- z) The mayor \_\_\_\_\_ bending over backwards to solve the problem. (**Pr**)

*(We have run out of letters in the alphabet, but we're not done just yet...)*

- a) Everyone in this room \_\_\_\_\_ rich one day. (**F**)
- b) Excuse me, I \_\_\_\_\_ lost... Could you help me? (**Pr**)
- c) Unauthorized personnel \_\_\_\_\_ not allowed in these premises. (**Pa**)
- d) The sentence above \_\_\_\_\_ a little difficult to answer. (**Pr**)
- e) The policemen \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for the robber to crash his car. (**Pa**)
- f) How \_\_\_\_\_ the interview? Did you get the job? (**Pa**)

## Special Cases:

We can also use the Verb to Be in other situations that are not exactly “*Ser / Estar*”. Also, there’s a common way of using the ‘s that, depending on the word that follows, may be mistaken with a possession structure.



### ➤ Age:

Even though in Portuguese we use the verb “*ter*” to talk about age, in English, however, we will use the verb to be. The translation is kept the same.

- I **am** 25 years old: \_\_\_\_\_
- Mike **is** 30 years old: \_\_\_\_\_

### ➤ Using the ‘s contraction:

We can use “is” in its contracted form ‘s if it isn’t followed by a **noun**.

- He’s a nice person: \_\_\_\_\_
- Mike’s faster than me: \_\_\_\_\_
- John’s my best friend: \_\_\_\_\_
- He’s studying for the test: \_\_\_\_\_



But **be careful!** If the next word is a **noun**, the ‘s indicates possession.

- Mike’s **car** is blue: \_\_\_\_\_
- Susan’s **house** is big: \_\_\_\_\_
- My friend’s **books** are heavy: \_\_\_\_\_
- John’s **phone** is great! \_\_\_\_\_



## Class Activity



1. Let’s try it out? Chose the option that better fits the use of the ‘s:

- a) Lauren’s hair is so long!                    ( ) VTB abbreviation      ( ) possession
- b) He’s acting so different nowadays...      ( ) VTB abbreviation      ( ) possession
- c) My mother’s sister is 35 years old.      ( ) VTB abbreviation      ( ) possession
- d) I think this is John’s headset.            ( ) VTB abbreviation      ( ) possession
- e) It’s so cold outside! I’m freezing!        ( ) VTB abbreviation      ( ) possession
- f) That’s her favorite song. She loves it!    ( ) VTB abbreviation      ( ) possession
- g) She’s a smart kid.                            ( ) VTB abbreviation      ( ) possession
- h) You must be at Bob’s house by 7pm.      ( ) VTB abbreviation      ( ) possession
- i) Put this paper on Rachel’s desk.          ( ) VTB abbreviation      ( ) possession
- j) Shane’s worried about your health.      ( ) VTB abbreviation      ( ) possession
- k) Steve’s working out to get fit.            ( ) VTB abbreviation      ( ) possession

➤ **More 's rules:**



We should use the apostrophe **alone** if the word already **ends with the letter S** or mentions **more than 1 noun**.

- The teachers' books are on the table (2 or more teachers)
- Both my glasses' lenses are dirty (glasses ends with S)
- The teams' members are ready (2 or more teams)
- Lucas' phone is ringing (Lucas ends with S)

We can also use 's to mention someone's house as a **place or destination**.

- Let's go to Peter's after class?
- They're at John's studying for the test.

## Class Activity



1. Rewrite the sentences using 's. More than one 's may fit in the sentence!

- a) That pencil is red. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Mary is the sister of Peter. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) The name of the dog is Mila. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) The color of the car is blue. \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Peter is the owner of this red car. \_\_\_\_\_
- f) This iPad belongs to Henry. \_\_\_\_\_
- g) These are the books of Marilyn. \_\_\_\_\_
- h) I am at the house of Mary. \_\_\_\_\_
- i) The son of Lucas is smart. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Proofread the paragraph below, circle and correct the mistakes as you find them:

My name is Lillian. I have 25 years old and I is from Hannover, Germany. My parents <sup>are</sup> (is)

Josh and Karen. I have 3 siblings: two brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Luke and Todd. My sisters' name is Jenny. I isn't married. I will get married in three months! My fiancé's name is Jordan. I do not have any children. I'm studying to become an engineer. I like to study. My favorite subject is math. In my free time I like to play soccer, ride my bike, and I also like to watch movie's. I also love music. My favorite band are Aerosmith!



## Listening Practice

My name is Josh. Last summer I \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States. The trip by plane \_\_\_\_\_ long and tiring and the tickets \_\_\_\_\_ quite expensive. It took me 10 hours to get to the New York airport.

My friend Kate \_\_\_\_\_ there waiting for me. I \_\_\_\_\_ surprised by the size of the JFK airport. It \_\_\_\_\_ huge and there \_\_\_\_\_ many people. I was glad my friend \_\_\_\_\_ there, otherwise I would probably get lost.

A few minutes later we \_\_\_\_\_ already on the street, trying to call a taxi. It \_\_\_\_\_ a typical NY taxi – big and yellow. We spent an hour in the car. There \_\_\_\_\_ poor neighborhoods and rich, luxurious ones. The downtown area \_\_\_\_\_ fantastic. There \_\_\_\_\_ huge skyscrapers and big roundabouts. The largest and busiest roundabout \_\_\_\_\_ the famous Columbus Circle. There \_\_\_\_\_ also an enormous traffic jam.

We went to Kate's apartment to leave the luggage and rest a bit. It \_\_\_\_\_ small and cozy with a nice view of the park. I \_\_\_\_\_ very tired so we went to see the biggest fountain in New York. It \_\_\_\_\_ the Bethesda Fountain in Central Park. There \_\_\_\_\_ many people in the park because it \_\_\_\_\_ still very early in the morning.

Later that day we had lunch and went to some nice museums. In the evening, we went to the world-famous Times Square. There \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of people, huge neon lights, billboards, and advertisements. There \_\_\_\_\_ any cars because it \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday and the square streets \_\_\_\_\_ closed. I \_\_\_\_\_ amazed!!! We also went to one of the Broadway theatres to see a musical. It \_\_\_\_\_ great!

I. Mark true or false based on the information presented in the text above. Also, correct the false sentences.

a) The plane ticket wasn't expensive.

( ) True ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

b) They went to Kate's house by taxi.

( ) True ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

c) Only rich people live in New York City.

( ) True ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

d) Kate's apartment wasn't big, but it was nice and comfortable.

( ) True ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ from Brazil. She \_\_\_\_\_ 25 years old and works as a secretary at Smart Systems, in Dublin. She \_\_\_\_\_ very communicative and has a lot of friends. Two of her best friends \_\_\_\_\_ Miguel and Pauline. Miguel \_\_\_\_\_ from Portugal. He \_\_\_\_\_ 27 years old. Pauline \_\_\_\_\_ a very funny French girl. She \_\_\_\_\_ 30 years old. Lucy and Miguel \_\_\_\_\_ single, but Pauline \_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_ married to a doctor. She says they \_\_\_\_\_ very happy. Lucy said she wants to go back to Brazil, but she \_\_\_\_\_ sure if she will miss her friends. Her family still lives in Brazil, and they \_\_\_\_\_ missing her a lot! I \_\_\_\_\_ sure that if she finds a similar job in Brazil she will return immediately. Last year she received a job offer in Rio de Janeiro city, but the salary \_\_\_\_\_ good enough. Now imagine... If you \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy, would you return too?

I. Mark true or false based on the information presented in the text above. Also, correct the false sentences.

a) She works as a secretary and currently lives in Dublin.

( ) True ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

b) Miguel and Pauline are single, but Lucy isn't.

( ) True ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

c) Lucy didn't return to Brazil yet because the job offer, she received last year didn't pay enough.

( ) True ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

d) Lucy's family misses her a lot, but she doesn't want to go back to Brazil.

( ) True ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

Peter Balker \_\_\_\_\_ from Seattle, but Paul and John \_\_\_\_\_ from Dallas. They \_\_\_\_\_ all friends and studied together in Highschool. Seattle and Dallas \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the USA. Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ also their friend. She \_\_\_\_\_ at work today and she lives in London. Jack and Peter \_\_\_\_\_ her coworkers. They \_\_\_\_\_ in the same department. Mr. and Mrs. Balker \_\_\_\_\_ on a trip to Orlando to visit their cousin Anne. She \_\_\_\_\_ a nice girl. Peter's family lives in Orlando, and he told Anne: "Our grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital. Tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ at home with our grandmother." Then, he asked Anne what time it \_\_\_\_\_ there in Orlando. "It \_\_\_\_\_ 8 o'clock" She said and asked: "\_\_\_\_\_ you tired?". "No, I \_\_\_\_\_ not." Peter replied. It \_\_\_\_\_ already boarding time, and Peter had to hang up the call. He \_\_\_\_\_ with his family soon...



# COMPARING THINGS



# Comparative & Superlative

## CLASS OVERVIEW

In this class we'll learn the rules and details of comparative and superlative adjectives in English.

### Comparative Structures:

- **Adding “ER”:** This is the rule for short adjectives. By “short”, we’re talking about 1 syllable. In these cases, we will add the letters “er” to the end of the adjective, which will add “*mais*” to the translation. Take a look at these words:

Fast	Strong	Tall	Big	Full	Smart	Dark
Faster	Stronger	Taller	Bigger	Fuller	Smarter	Darker

#### Examples:



- Steve’s car is **faster** than mine.  
O carro de Steve é **mais rápido** que o meu.
- I’m **stronger** today than I was a year ago when I started working out.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The tree in your backyard is **taller** than the ones on the street.  
A árvore no seu quintal é **mais alta** do que as da rua.



- The new warehouse is **bigger** than the old one we had.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I’ll take this glass that’s **fuller**...I’m very thirsty!  
Vou pegar esse copo que está **mais cheio**... Estou com muita sede!
- I have one **younger** brother and one **older** sister.  
\_\_\_\_\_



- The **darker** the chocolate is, the **healthier** it is too.  
Quanto mais escuro for o chocolate, mais saudável ele é também.
- John is studying to get smarter!  
\_\_\_\_\_

**OBS:** For adjectives ending in “Y”, we’ll remove it and add “ier” instead.

Healthy – Healthier

Empty – Emptier

Happy – Happier

Friendly – Friendlier

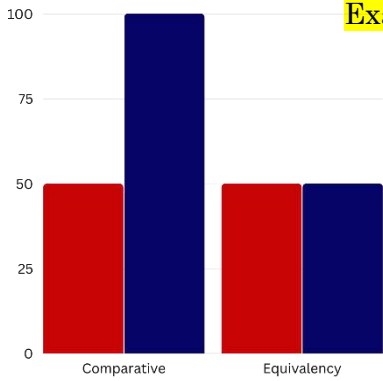
Early – Earlier

Heavy – Heavier

- **Showing Equivalency:** When trying to say that two nouns have the same amount of a given quality, we should use “as” twice, placing the **adjective** in between them:

**Examples:**

- Steve’s car is **as fast as** mine.  
O carro do Steve é **tão rápido quanto** o meu.
- The tree in your backyard is **as tall as** the ones on the street.  
A árvore no seu quintal é **tão alta quanto** as da rua.
- The new warehouse is **as big as** the old one we had.



## Class Activity

1. Create sentences using the comparatives learned now to compare the people in the picture to one another.



Troy



Jessy



James



Hazel



Ruby

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_

- **Correlations:** Take a look at the last example sentence from the previous page. It's stating a direct correlation. In these cases, we'll use "the" twice, in the beginning of each sentence. Sometimes we'll use two **comparatives**, and sometimes the first "the" will be followed by **"more" and a verbal structure**.

**Examples:**

**Correlations**

- **The longer** your reports are, **the better** they'll be.  
 Quanto **mais longos** forem os seus relatórios, **melhores** serão.
- **The stronger** the rope is, **the heavier** it will be as well.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Go to the nearest store and buy every bottle of water you can. The hurricane will arrive shortly so **the more you buy, the better**.  
 Vá a loja mais próxima e compre todas as garrafas de água que puder.  
 O furacão chegará em breve, então quanto **mais você comprar, melhor**.
- **The more you eat, the fatter** you get...  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- **The higher** you climb a mountain, **the closer** you get to the clouds.  
 Quanto **mais alto** você escala uma montanha, **mais perto** você chega das nuvens.
- **The more you practice** English, **the faster** you'll learn it!  
 \_\_\_\_\_



- **Using "Than" or "Then":** When we're using comparative structures to describe two nouns, it's common that we'll use the conjunction "Than". Its translation to Portuguese is something close to "que o" or "que a". However, there's another word in English that can be confused with this one, which is "Then". Here are the differences and a guide to using them correctly.

**1st Word: THEN**

**Então / Depois / Em seguida**

- I'll study first, **then** go to the gym.  
 Você estudar primeiro, **depois** vou para a academia.
- First they trained the interns, **then** the associates, **then** the managers, now even the CEO is undergoing this same training...  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**2nd Word: THAN**


**Que o / Que a**

- The cops are smarter **than** the criminals.  
 Os policiais são mais espertos **que os** criminosos.
- The new guys from the R&D department are friendlier **than** the old ones that got fired last week...  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



**OBS:** To easily find out which word is better suited, try replacing it with the word “next”. If it makes sense, go with “Then”. If not, stick with “Than”.

Next = Em seguida,  
na sequência, depois...

- Wait, I’m almost finishing this... We’ll go out **then**... 
- Wait, I’m almost finishing this... We’ll go out **next**...
- I’m faster **than** you! 
- I’m faster **next** you!

➤ **Using “MORE” or “LESS”:** This is how we will use longer adjectives to make comparisons. By “long” it means the word has more than one syllable. In such cases, we can’t add “er” to the adjective, so we use the two words above to express the same idea. Take a look at these words:

Beautiful	Serious	Complex	Interesting	Suspicious	Intelligent
<del>Beautifuler</del>	<del>Seriouser</del>	<del>Complexer</del>	<del>Interestinger</del>	<del>Suspiciouser</del>	<del>Intelligenter</del>

**Examples:**

- The dress she’s wearing today is **more beautiful** than the one she was wearing yesterday at the party...

O vestido que ela está usando hoje é **mais bonito** do que o que ela estava usando ontem na festa ...

- Let’s work on this topic first... It’s **more important** than the other issues in today’s agenda, so it should be the focus...

- When it’s your first day in a new job, some tasks are **more complex** than others, but you’ll **get a hang** of them.

Quando é seu primeiro dia em um novo emprego, algumas tarefas são **mais complexas** do que outras, mas você vai **pegar o jeito** delas.

- People perceived as **more interesting** are usually those who can have a conversation about anything without being awkward...

- When I buy a secret gift for someone I start acting **more suspicious** because I can’t **help myself** but tell people I’ve got a surprise for them

Quando eu compro um presente secreto para alguém, começo a parecer **mais suspeito**, porque não consigo evitar dizer às pessoas que tenho uma surpresa para elas



♪ “But I **can’t help myself**, no, I can’t help myself, no, no... Caught up in the middle of it” ♪

## Superlative Adjectives:

When describing a noun that's at the upper or higher limits of a quality, the first of the rank, the number one, we'll use superlative adjectives.

- **Adding "EST":** Similar to comparative rules for short adjectives, here we'll add the suffix "est" to the end of the word, which will translate to "o/a mais".

Fast	Strong	Tall	Big	Full	Smart	Dark
Fastest	Strongest	Tallest	Biggest	Fulllest	Smartest	Darkest

### Examples:

- The red car was the **fastest** in the race.  
O carro vermelho foi **o mais rápido** da corrida.
- I was competing against him to see who was the **strongest** of us...  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The Burj Khalifa is currently the **tallest** building in the world.  
O Burj Khalifa é atualmente **o** edifício **mais alto** do mundo.
- That was the **biggest** sandwich I've ever eaten!  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I'll take your car for the trip because the tank is the **fullest** of all the ones available!  
Vou levar seu carro para a viagem porque o tanque é **o mais cheio** de todos os disponíveis!
- I remember when we were still in school, every subject that involved math I was always one of the **smartest** in class!  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- If you can, choose to sleep in the **darkest** room available.  
Se puder, escolha dormir no quarto **mais escuro** disponível.

- **Irregular Forms:** Watch out! Some adjectives have irregular forms of comparative and superlative.

### Examples:

- I'm **good** at chess, but my friend Josh is definitely **better** than me... I think the **best** player I know is my dad, though...  
Sou **bom** no xadrez, mas meu amigo Josh é definitivamente **melhor** do que eu ... Mas acho que o **melhor** jogador que conheço é meu pai...
- The movie was **bad**, but I've seen **worse** ones... The **worst** one I've ever watched was "Sharknado" for sure!  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



- **Using “MOST” or “LEAST”:** Once again, similar to comparatives, for long adjectives we must use the words above to express their superlative. In these cases, it'll also translate to “o/a mais”. Take a look at these words:

Beautiful ~~Beautifullest~~      Serious ~~Seriousest~~      Complex ~~Complexerest~~      Interesting ~~Interestigest~~      Suspicious ~~Suspiciousest~~      Intelligent ~~Intelligentest~~

**Examples:**

- My sister wore the **most beautiful** dress at the party...  
Minha irmã usou o vestido **mais lindo** da festa.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The interns have to focus on the **most important** reports and stop wasting time with trivial tasks that will take them nowhere.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The project is huge, I suggest we start with the **least complex** tasks.  
O projeto é enorme, então sugiro começarmos pelas tarefas **menos complexas**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- **Holy smokes!** This is the **least interesting** conversation I've had in the past ten years!  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The **most suspicious** men in the party are exactly the ones we're after for robbing the girl.  
Os homens **mais suspeitos** da festa são exatamente aqueles que estamos procurando por roubar a menina.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- There's an old saying that goes “if you're the **most intelligent** person sitting at the table, you're in the wrong place”.  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Listening Practice



*São Paulo* is the \_\_\_\_\_ city in South America and the third \_\_\_\_\_ of the world, with more \_\_\_\_\_ 10 million inhabitants. It is the economical capital of Brazil and a very busy place. It is also the \_\_\_\_\_ in culture, parks, and museums.

*São Paulo* is centered around the *Praça da Sé*, where there is a stone symbolizing the “point zero” of the city. The subway system is cheap and efficient, but it covers only a few areas of the city, although extensions are being made. The \_\_\_\_\_ neighborhoods and places to visit include *Jardins*, *Itaim* and *The Ibirapuera Park*.

The main tourist attractions in the city include the different neighborhoods with their special Italian, Japanese or Arabic influence. They have their own characteristic atmosphere, and it is a lot of fun to walk around, go to one of the many small restaurants or have a drink somewhere.

Brazilians say that *Paulistanos* (*São Paulo* locals) live to work and to eat which is certainly true. Food in *São Paulo* is the \_\_\_\_\_ in the country. You can find it from a variety of restaurants from the \_\_\_\_\_ delivery place to the \_\_\_\_\_ ones.

Automotive traffic in *São Paulo* is complicated, especially in main routes all along the weekdays and it gets \_\_\_\_\_ at rush hours (from 8AM to 10AM and from 6PM to 8PM). On the weekend traffic is \_\_\_\_\_ with some roads being closed in some \_\_\_\_\_ areas where there are bars, shopping centers or other public attractions.



Prague is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ tourist destinations in Europe. After all the political changes of the early 1990's, the capital of the Czech Republic began to take advantage of its beautiful cultural and architectural heritage to attract a \_\_\_\_\_ number of tourists than ever before.

Prague is a \_\_\_\_\_ city than many people imagine, and it is very easy to move around this wonderful city on foot. Public transport is \_\_\_\_\_ in Prague than in \_\_\_\_\_ other European cities, but it is often \_\_\_\_\_ to walk, enabling you to appreciate marvelous buildings you would have missed if you had been sitting on a bus or a train.

\_\_\_\_\_ people leave the city of Prague commenting on the splendid food and drink available here. Eating out here is \_\_\_\_\_ than it used to be, but you can still have a three-course meal for around \$15 without any problems!

## Class Activity



- Complete the sentences with the adequate form of each adjective. Watch out! Some sentences are comparing two things, and others are showing equivalency...
  - You're not very tall... I think your brother is \_\_\_\_\_ than you. (Tall)
  - This supplier is good, but this new company we've found is much \_\_\_\_\_! Lower prices and on-time deliveries... (Good)
  - The new machine purchased last week is as \_\_\_\_\_ as the one we used to work with in the past. (Good)
  - Is it \_\_\_\_\_ here or in Canada? (Cold)
  - Tigers aren't as \_\_\_\_\_ as lions (Fast)
  - Cheetahs, however, are \_\_\_\_\_ than both! (Fast)
  - This soup is \_\_\_\_\_ than the dish we've just ordered... (Hot)
- Look at these two cars and the information provided about them:



### SUV

Price: US\$ 20.000  
Maximum Speed: 120 MPH  
Make: 2019  
Weight: 1200kg

### Smart Car

Price: US\$ 12.000  
Maximum Speed: 50 MPH  
Make: 2019  
Weight: 500kg

- The SUV is \_\_\_\_\_ than the Smart car. (fast)
- The Smart car is \_\_\_\_\_ than the SUV. (slow)
- The SUV is \_\_\_\_\_ than the Smart car. (expensive)
- The SUV is \_\_\_\_\_ than the Smart car. (big)
- The Smart car is \_\_\_\_\_ than the SUV. (cheap)
- The Smart car is \_\_\_\_\_ than the SUV. (small)
- The SUV is \_\_\_\_\_ than the Smart car. (heavy)
- The Smart car isn't \_\_\_\_\_ as the SUV. (fast)
- The SUV is \_\_\_\_\_ the Smart Car. (old)

3. Complete the sentences using the correct form of comparative for each adjective.

- a) You look much \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than yesterday!
- b) Who is \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful), Margot Robbie or Gal Gadot?
- c) Living in Paris is \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) than living in Rome.
- d) The teacher thinks we have to be \_\_\_\_\_ (careful) than last year. We almost didn't make it with such terrible grades...
- e) I feel \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) than yesterday. I need to rest!
- f) The car is \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) than the bicycle.
- g) Elephants are \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy) than horses.
- h) Spain is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) than England.
- i) My car is \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) than your car.
- j) Airplanes are \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) than helicopters.
- k) Old people are \_\_\_\_\_ (wise) than young people.
- l) Winter is \_\_\_\_\_ (cold) than fall.
- m) My health is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) now than 5 years ago.
- n) I think you should tell me a \_\_\_\_\_ (good) way to do it, or it will take me ages to finish this!
- o) Brad is \_\_\_\_\_ (attractive) than his brother.
- p) Traveling by plane is \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) and \_\_\_\_\_ (safe) than traveling by train.
- q) His mother is \_\_\_\_\_ (old) than I thought.
- r) Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ (short) and \_\_\_\_\_ (fat) than his brother.
- s) This new story is \_\_\_\_\_ (exciting) than the previous one he wrote on his books.
- t) These Math exercises are \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) than the ones you had to do yesterday.
- u) I am \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) at Geography than my sister, but when it comes to History I am definitely \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than her!

Now choose one of the sentences above and rewrite it with an equivalency structure:

---

---

4. The spaces below must be completed with the adequate form of the comparative OR superlative adjective. They're all mixed, so watch out!
- a) My sister thinks she's \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent) than me, but I clearly don't agree with that!
  - b) Avatar is probably the \_\_\_\_\_ (good) movie I've ever seen!
  - c) What is the \_\_\_\_\_ (dry) month of the year in Brazil?
  - d) Do you think Harry Potter movies are actually \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than the books?
  - e) Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ (famous) person in your country?
  - f) I think the Avengers was \_\_\_\_\_ (funny) than Men in Black 3.
  - g) Is Angelina Jolie \_\_\_\_\_ (old) than Sandra Bullock?
  - h) John is the \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) guy that I know.
  - i) My brother's room is \_\_\_\_\_ (small) mine.
  - j) Brazil is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) than Spain.
  - k) Today I'm not as \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) I was yesterday. At least the headache went away!
  - l) He thinks Chinese is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) languages in the world, even when compared to Russian!
  - m) The \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) desert of all is the Sahara and it's in Africa.
  - n) Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ (talkative) person in your family?
  - o) Bicycles are usually \_\_\_\_\_ (safe) than motorcycles.
  - p) Computers are \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) than telephones.
  - q) Elephants are the \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy) of all animals.
  - r) Try this one! It's the \_\_\_\_\_ (comfortable) sofa we have in the store.
  - s) Trains are \_\_\_\_\_ (slow) than airplanes.
  - t) However, rockets are \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) than airplanes.
  - u) I am \_\_\_\_\_ (talented) than my colleagues.
  - v) Your TV is \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) than mine.
  - w) Josh bought the \_\_\_\_\_ (pretty) flowers at the store.
  - x) Cheryl had the \_\_\_\_\_ (noisy) computer.

5. Answer the questions below based on each character's stats:



Bill - 82 years old  
Height: 1.70m  
Weight: 61kg  
Beauty: ★★★  
Wisdom: ★★★★★  
Wealth: ★



Margot - 30 years old  
Height: 1.68m  
Weight: 60kg  
Beauty: ★★★★★★★  
Wisdom: ★★★  
Wealth: ★★★



Robert - 46 years old  
Height: 1.83m  
Weight: 85kg  
Beauty: ★  
Wisdom: ★★★  
Wealth: ★★★★★

a) Compare the ages of Bill and Margot: (Young + Old)

---

---

b) Compare the height of Robert and Bill: (Tall + Short)

---

---

c) Compare the weight of Margot and Robert: (Heavy + Light)

---

---

6. Chose if the sentence is correct or not. If it's wrong, correct it.

a) Margot is more beautiful than Bill and poorer than Robert. ( ) Correct ( ) Wrong

---

b) Robert is wiser than Margot but uglier than her, also. ( ) Correct ( ) Wrong

---

c) Bill is the poorest of all while Robert is the most rich. ( ) Correct ( ) Wrong

---

d) Margot is the more beautiful of all Bill is the most wise. ( ) Correct ( ) Wrong

---



EXPRESSING

TIME



# Dates, Hours, Numbers...

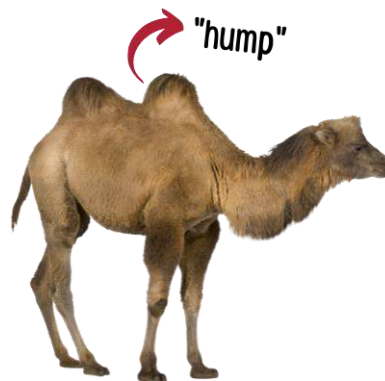
## CLASS OVERVIEW

In this class we will learn the days of the week, the months, numbers, how to ask for and say the time, and make appointments.

### Days of the Week:

The days of the week in English are:

<i>Domingo</i>	Sunday
<i>Segunda-feira</i>	Monday
<i>Terça-feira</i>	Tuesday
<i>Quarta-feira</i>	Wednesday
<i>Quinta-feira</i>	Thursday
<i>Sexta-feira</i>	Friday
<i>Sábado</i>	Saturday



**OBS:** Other useful vocabulary regarding the week and its days:

- Weekdays: Dias de semana.
- Weekend: Fim de semana.
- Holidays: Feriados.
- Business days: Dias úteis.



### Months:

The months of the year are:

January → *Janeiro*  
February → *Fevereiro*  
March → *Março*  
April → *Abril*  
May → *Maio*  
June → *Junho*

July → *Julho*  
August → *Agosto*  
September → *Setembro*  
October → *Outubro*  
November → *Novembro*  
December → *Dezembro*

## Numbers:

In order to prepare ourselves for the next topic, it's important that we see how to count and say numbers in English.

### ➤ Cardinals from 1 to 10:

One → *Um*                      Six → *Seis*  
 Two → *Dois*                    Seven → *Sete*  
 Three → *Três*                    Eight → *Oito*  
 Four → *Quatro*                Nine → *Nove*  
 Five → *Cinco*                    Ten → *Dez*

**Eleven** → *11*                      Sixteen → *16*  
 Twelve → *12*                        Seventeen → *17*  
 Thirteen → *13*                      Eighteen → *18*  
 Fourteen → *14*                      Nineteen → *19*  
 Fifteen → *15*                        Twenty → *20*



### Other important Cardinals:

Thirty → *30*                      Eighty → *80*  
 Forty → *40*                        Ninety → *90*  
 Fifty → *50*                        One Hundred → *100*  
 Sixty → *60*                        One Thousand → *1.000*  
 Seventy → *70*                      One Million → *1.000.000*

### ➤ Ordinal Numbers:

First (1<sup>st</sup>) → *Primeiro*                      Second (2<sup>nd</sup>) → *Segundo*                      Third (3<sup>rd</sup>) → *Terceiro*



*Fourth* (4<sup>th</sup>)  
*Fifth* (5<sup>th</sup>)  
*Sixth* (6<sup>th</sup>)  
*Seventh* (7<sup>th</sup>)  
 ...



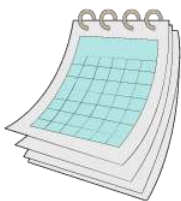
### ➤ Working with numbers:

All you have to do is put together the parts. Note that you might have different ways to say the same number. If you're working with years, phone numbers, or a random number, the rules of spelling are all different.

#### Examples:



- 72: seventy-two
- 890: Eight hundred ninety
- 1996: One thousand nine hundred ninety-six / Nineteen ninety-six
- 1500: One thousand five hundred / Fifteen hundred
- 2547: Two thousand five hundred forty-seven



**YEARS**



**SPLIT !**



**RANDOM**



**SAY IT ALL !**

**100**

**FINISHING IN 00**



**HUNDRED !**



**WITH ZEROs**



**WITH "AND"**



**NO ZEROs**



**NO "AND"**

➤ **Dealing with Big Numbers:**

When mentioning bigger numbers, we'll use the **boxing method**:

**Example:**

1.289.941: One million two hundred eighty-nine thousand nine hundred forty-one



Here's how we'll use the boxing method to work this out:

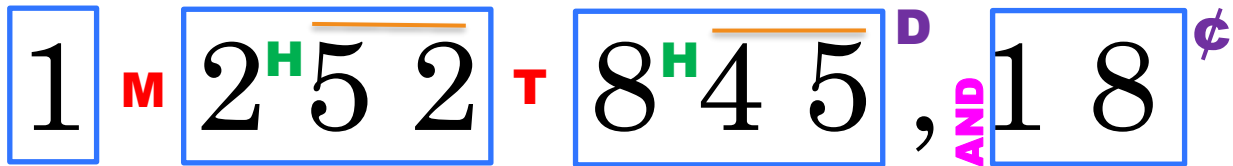


- 1) Separate the number in boxes
- 2) Add the “homeless” (red)
- 3) Add the “hundreds” where applicable (green)
- 4) Keep the number after the “hundred” together (orange)

➤ **Dealing with Prices:**

For bigger figures, we can still use the **boxing method** with some small adjustments.

US\$1.252.845,18: One million two hundred fifty-two thousand eight hundred forty-five dollars and eighteen cents

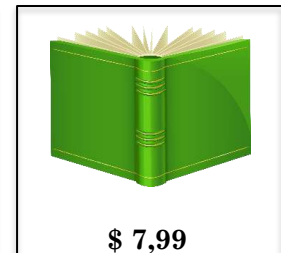


- 1) Separate the number in boxes
- 2) Add the “homeless” and “hundreds” as learned before (red and green)
- 4) Keep the number after the “hundred” together (orange)
- 5) Add “dollars” before the comma (Purple)
- 6) Add “and” before proceeding to the cents (Pink)

**Class Activity**



1. Look at the items below and write the prices of each item:



Notebook: \_\_\_\_\_

Backpack: \_\_\_\_\_

Pens: \_\_\_\_\_

Book: \_\_\_\_\_

## Times and Hours:

When saying or asking the time in English, the structures are slightly different from Portuguese. Also, note that in English the hours are counted up to 12 with the assistance of PM or AM markings, so there's no such thing as 14h or 17h.

### ➤ Asking for the Time:

- What time is it? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do you have the time? \_\_\_\_\_

### ➤ Answering the Time:

- It's 3:45: \_\_\_\_\_
- It's a quarter to four: \_\_\_\_\_

**OBS:** Another way of saying the time is with the assistance of “-ish” suffix. This means “more or less”, “not exactly, but almost.”

- It's twelve-ish → Around 12:00. Maybe 11:58, maybe 12:02...
- It's seven-ish → Around 7:00. Maybe 6:55, maybe 7:05...

### ➤ How to Say the Time:

The most common way to do this is to just say the two individual numbers.

#### Examples:

- 2:30 PM: Two Thirty PM
- 8:45 AM: Eight Forty-Five AM
- 10:15 PM: Ten Fifteen PM
- 11:55 AM: Eleven Fifty-Five AM

There are exceptions to this rule like round hours (:00) and special times:

#### Examples:

- 9:00 PM: Nine o'clock PM
- 4:00 AM: Four o'clock AM
- 12:00 PM: **Noon**
- 12:00 AM: **Midnight**

**OBS:** **Noon** can only be used to the exact round hour. To add minute information, switch back to number 12. **Midnight**, however, can be used with minute information without being modified.

You can also say the time using fraction + “to” and “past”, although this is less used in the USA.

#### Examples:

- 2:45 PM: A quarter to three PM
- 5:15 AM: Fifteen past 5 AM
- 6:05 PM: Five past 6 PM
- 3:20 PM: Twenty past 3 PM

Another exception is from :01 until :09 minutes of each hour. In this case we should say the hour's number, the letter “O” and the minute number.

#### Examples:

- 3:07 PM: Three o' seven PM
- 2:01 AM: Two o' one AM
- 7:09 PM: Seven o' nine PM
- 8:04 AM: Eight o' four AM





## Listening Practice

I am planning a week-long trip with all my family for \_\_\_\_\_ this year. The plan is to leave the house very early on \_\_\_\_\_, around \_\_\_\_\_, and drive to the airport. This drive takes about \_\_\_\_\_ minutes so we will arrive there before \_\_\_\_\_. The flight departure is scheduled for \_\_\_\_\_, so we have enough \_\_\_\_\_ to check in and find the gate. I hope there's no traffic on the way! The flight to Miami takes about \_\_\_\_\_ hours so we'll arrive before lunch. The idea is to check in the hotel before \_\_\_\_\_ so we have time to enjoy the beach because we will be on a city tour on \_\_\_\_\_ and at a concert on \_\_\_\_\_. On \_\_\_\_\_, however, we will go to a restaurant to have our last meal together in Miami. I have made a reservation for \_\_\_\_\_ and the restaurant allows up to \_\_\_\_\_ minutes of delay, this means we can arrive there until \_\_\_\_\_.

I. Mark true or false based on the information presented in the text above. Also, correct the false sentences.

a) The trip will be a week-long and will happen in March.

( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

b) The family will go to a concert and on a city tour.

( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

c) The restaurant allows no delays whatsoever.

( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

d) The family plans to get up and go to the airport very early to avoid traffic and get there in time.

( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

e) The last dinner will happen on Saturday, one day before the trip ends.

( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

II. Think about the last trip you've made with family or friends. Using the text as a template, write how were the plans, including what activities you had planned.

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There are \_\_\_\_\_ days of the week, or uniquely named \_\_\_\_\_-hour periods designed to provide better scheduling and make time more easily measurable.

\_\_\_\_\_ is viewed by many to be the worst day of the week, as it marks the return to work following the \_\_\_\_\_ when most full-time employees are given two days off.

Most students attend school in the morning and return home in the \_\_\_\_\_ (usually from about \_\_\_\_\_ until \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ until \_\_\_\_\_), and most workers go to work in the morning and return home in the evening (usually from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_).

\_\_\_\_\_ is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week and is in many ways similar to \_\_\_\_\_. Most people go to school or work and return home to watch television, play video games, make plans with their friends, spend time with family, read, or work on personal projects.

Some people refer to \_\_\_\_\_ as "hump day", as once its workday is complete, employees will have passed the workweek "hump", and will be on the downturn, as only two days on the job will remain in the week.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the fourth day of the week and is viewed favorably by many, as it's rather close to the end of the workweek.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week and marks the end of the work week and school week for the vast majority of employees and students. By \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon and evening, most students and workers cannot wait to leave and go home, as they won't have to report back to school or work until \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ is perhaps the most highly appreciated day of the week. Because \_\_\_\_\_ follows it and there is presumably no work or school to attend, everyone is free to stay out or awake until late at \_\_\_\_\_, having fun with their friends.

\_\_\_\_\_ is generally thought of as a day to practice activities that couldn't be enjoyed during the week.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the last day of the week and is used by most as a day of rest. Fewer late-night plans are made on \_\_\_\_\_, compared to \_\_\_\_\_, as most individuals have to wake up for work or school on \_\_\_\_\_ morning.

- The weekend comprises two days. Those are:
  - ( ) Friday and Saturday
  - ( ) Saturday and Sunday
  - ( ) Tuesday and Thursday
  - ( ) Sunday and Monday
  
- The five business days are, in order:
  - ( ) Monday, Wednesday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday
  - ( ) Wednesday, Tuesday, Monday, Thursday, Friday
  - ( ) Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
  - ( ) Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday

## Class Activity



1. Complete the chart below with the correct answers. The days are **NOT** in order:

<i>Yesterday was...</i>	<i>Today is...</i>	<i>Tomorrow will be...</i>
	Sunday	
	Thursday	
	Tuesday	
	Saturday	
	Monday	
	Friday	
	Wednesday	

2. Fill the spaces with the adequate answer:

- It was Tuesday two days ago, so it's \_\_\_\_\_ today.
- We're in March. Two months ago, we were in \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was Saturday yesterday, it will be \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
- It's Thursday today, it was \_\_\_\_\_ three days ago.
- We're in December. The next two months will be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tomorrow is Thursday, today is \_\_\_\_\_.
- We're in July. Next month is \_\_\_\_\_ and two months ago we were in \_\_\_\_\_.
- It's Sunday today, it was \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday and four days from now it will be \_\_\_\_\_.
- We're in October. Next month is \_\_\_\_\_ and last month was \_\_\_\_\_.
- It's Wednesday today, yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_, and two days from now it will be \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Explain with your own words:

- What is the difference between Business Days and Weekdays?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- What are the differences between Weekends and Holidays?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Use the ordinal numbers to fill in the blanks:
- Wednesday is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week.
  - September is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.
  - Friday is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week.
  - March is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.
  - Monday is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week.
  - Thursday is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week.
  - April is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.
  - December is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.
  - August is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.
  - May is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.
  - Tuesday is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week.
  - Sunday is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week.
  - February is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.
  - Saturday is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week.



3. Fill the spaces with the required word:
- The weekend has two days, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - I study English every \_\_\_\_\_ (Terça-Feira)
  - He visited his parents on \_\_\_\_\_ (Quinta-Feira)
  - Most people's favorite day of the week is \_\_\_\_\_ (Sexta-Feira)
  - I go to the gym after work every \_\_\_\_\_ (Quarta-Feira)

4. Use the Boxing Method and related rules to say the random numbers:

\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_



**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1) Access the QR Code Above
- 2) Edit "Lower Limit" to 100.000
- 3) Edit "Upper Limit" to 100.000.000
- 4) Click "Generate"

## Class Activity



1. Answer the correct and real time for each question:

At what time do you have English classes? \_\_\_\_\_

At what time do you go to sleep? \_\_\_\_\_

At what time do you wake up? \_\_\_\_\_

What time is it now? \_\_\_\_\_

At what time do you go to work/school? \_\_\_\_\_

At what time do you usually have dinner? \_\_\_\_\_

When is your birthday? \_\_\_\_\_

In what month are we right now? \_\_\_\_\_

What day of the week is today? \_\_\_\_\_

What season of the year are we in? \_\_\_\_\_



# THE ARTICLES



# Articles & Demonstratives Pronouns

## CLASS OVERVIEW

In this class we will learn how to use **articles** and **demonstrative pronouns**, as well as important information about their pronunciation. Also, we'll learn the uses of the verbs "Have" and the structure "There + (be)".

### Articles:

Despite being very simple, this topic still raises some questions, mostly about when to use a specific article and when to not use it. Here are the rules we have to follow:

- **A / An:** These two articles will be translated to "Um / Uma". Note that in English we do **not** have to match the article to the gender (masculine / feminine).

#### Examples:

- I am a man: \_\_\_\_\_
- She is a girl: \_\_\_\_\_
- An apple is in the fridge: \_\_\_\_\_

If the next word starts with a **VOWEL** sound, we will use "An".

If the next word starts with a **CONSONANT** sound, we will use "A".

- **The:** This article will be used when you talk about a specific thing. It can be translated to "O/A/Os/As". There is also no difference between genders (masculine / feminine).

#### Examples:

- The airplane is late: \_\_\_\_\_
- The tree is tall: \_\_\_\_\_

**OBS:** When pronouncing this article, observe the sound of which the next word starts:

- **Vowels:** Pronounce "thee"
- **Consonants:** Pronounce "th"

**OBS:** The sound of "th" is a little difficult to pronounce, given that, in Portuguese, we don't have this phoneme. Practice this exercise and be careful **not to change it to the F phoneme**:

- **Sopa de Salsinha Sem Sal**

Thesis = Tese, Dissertação / **Th**íssis/

Feces = 🐛 / **F**í-çãs/



Specific things



Superlatives



Something already mentioned



Unique things



Directions and Cardinal Points



Morning, Afternoon & Evening



## Have & There + (be):

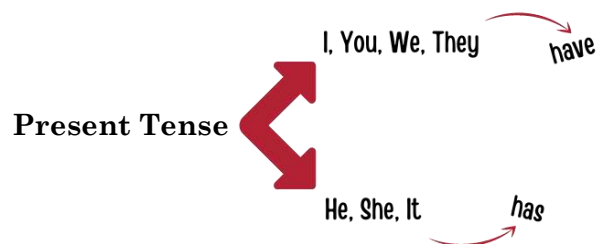
- **Have:** This verb means “*Ter*” with the idea of **possession**, being a property of someone or something.

Past	Present	Future
Had	Have / Has	Will Have

### Examples:

- Jake **has** great friends in the company...
- She **has** two brothers and I **have** just one sister.
- They **had** a white car, but they have sold it to buy a blue one.

I have a dream...



- **There (be):** This means “*Haver*” with the idea of **existence**. Note that you will need to match the verb to be to the subject of the sentence, as well as with the tense that is being used.

Pronouns	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
He / She / It	Is ('s)	Was	Will Be
You / We / They	Are (re)	Were	

### Negative Forms

Pronouns	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
He / She / It	Isn't	Wasn't	Won't Be
You / We / They	Aren't	Weren't	

### Examples:

- **There is** a car on the other side of the street. Is it yours?
- I don't know why **there are** so many people on the streets!
- **There were** a lot of keys on this table... where are them now?
- Next week **there will be** an event at the park.
- **There aren't** any meetings left for today.
- If we don't go to the supermarket, **there won't be** food for tomorrow.



## Listening Practice

\_\_\_\_\_ Salt Lake City, \_\_\_\_\_ city in \_\_\_\_\_ state of Utah, USA. I live in \_\_\_\_\_ neighborhood called Poplar Grove, which is close to \_\_\_\_\_ city's airport. I live in \_\_\_\_\_ house that is located on \_\_\_\_\_ very calm and \_\_\_\_\_ street. \_\_\_\_\_ exact address is \_\_\_\_\_ Pueblo St W. If you know Salt Lake City well enough, you know that I live less than \_\_\_\_\_ minutes from \_\_\_\_\_ park and \_\_\_\_\_ highway. I am \_\_\_\_\_ arts teacher at \_\_\_\_\_ school near \_\_\_\_\_ city center called "Whittier Elementary School". Every day I like to read \_\_\_\_\_ book, listen to music and \_\_\_\_\_. I usually go to work with \_\_\_\_\_ friend who's also \_\_\_\_\_ teacher. When he does not have classes, but I do, I sometimes catch \_\_\_\_\_ bus or \_\_\_\_\_ Uber, but then I have to leave \_\_\_\_\_ very \_\_\_\_\_...

I. Mark true or false based on the information presented in the text above. Also, correct the false sentences.

a) This teacher lives on a busy road in downtown Salt Lake City.

( ) True ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

b) He must leave home early when he catches a bus or an Uber.

( ) True ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

c) He lives close to a highway and a park.

( ) True ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

d) The city's airport is far from where he lives.

( ) True ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

e) His favorite activities include reading, cooking, exercising, and some days listening to music too.

( ) True ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

Welcome to our Central Park tour! \_\_\_\_\_ is a beautiful park in the heart of the city. Over there, you can see the pond where people often come to feed the ducks. \_\_\_\_\_ children are having a picnic with their parents. \_\_\_\_\_ dog running around is so cute! \_\_\_\_\_ is a popular spot for dog owners to walk their furry friends: \_\_\_\_\_ a fenced area where the dogs can be unleashed. \_\_\_\_\_ also many statues that you can find in the park. If you go to \_\_\_\_\_ place behind the trees, you'll find a statue of a famous writer. \_\_\_\_\_ statues are all unique and \_\_\_\_\_ interesting stories behind them. If you're feeling hungry, \_\_\_\_\_ multiple food trucks around the park. They sell all sorts of delicious snacks, like hot dogs and pretzels. \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream truck over there is also a popular choice, especially on hot summer days. Overall, Central Park is a great place to spend a relaxing afternoon. \_\_\_\_\_ trees provide plenty of shade on a hot day, and the atmosphere is always peaceful. We hope you enjoy your visit!

I. Mark true or false based on the information presented in the text above. Also, correct the false sentences.

- a) The park does not offer a place for visitors to play with their dogs.  
 True                       False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

- b) The pond has lots of fish that the visitors can feed.  
 True                       False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

- c) There are many statues in the park.  
 True                       False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

- d) There are food trucks around the park.  
 True                       False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

## Class Activity



1. Complete using A or AN.

- a) My house has \_\_\_\_\_ big gate in front of it.
- b) She has \_\_\_\_\_ orange trophy from last year's race.
- c) I'm \_\_\_\_\_ Brazilian citizen.
- d) He is \_\_\_\_\_ American citizen.
- e) What can \_\_\_\_\_ old man do in this house?
- f) Can you **lend** me \_\_\_\_\_ pencil, please?
- g) I can see \_\_\_\_\_ yellow car in the garage.
- h) There is \_\_\_\_\_ cat walking on the roof!
- i) He wants \_\_\_\_\_ piece of that cake.
- j) I usually eat \_\_\_\_\_ apple every day...



2. Add "the" where necessary. The number between brackets tells you how many articles you should use:

- a) (2) Can you pick up book from floor?
- b) (2) I can't open safe to get my money. I've lost key.
- c) (2) Betty, write your name on cover of book.
- d) (1) What is price of this shirt?
- e) (2) I have a dog and a cat. Cat escaped last night, and dog keeps barking.
- f) (1) Can you show me ring that is on your finger?
- g) (2) Answer telephone, David. I'm washing car.

3. Complete using "the" or leaving the space empty.

- a) Peter has just returned from \_\_\_\_\_ United Kingdom.
- b) We are not going to \_\_\_\_\_ school today. It's a holiday.
- c) We usually have \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at 7 o'clock.
- d) We went to Joe's birthday party last night. \_\_\_\_\_ food was nice.
- e) Who is \_\_\_\_\_ principal of this school, please?
- f) We are spending our holiday in \_\_\_\_\_ Philippines this summer.
- g) My father plays \_\_\_\_\_ tennis every Sunday morning.
- h) It's usually faster if you travel by \_\_\_\_\_ air.
- i) Few people have been to \_\_\_\_\_ Himalayas.

4. Complete the spaces using “A” or “AN”.

- a) She had \_\_\_\_\_ interesting idea.
- b) Sarah wants to be \_\_\_\_\_ dancer.
- c) Maria has \_\_\_\_\_ phone that takes really good pictures.
- d) My brother wants to be \_\_\_\_\_ astronaut.
- e) I need to buy \_\_\_\_\_ new backpack.
- f) I've got \_\_\_\_\_ folder full of English exercises.
- g) He was stung by \_\_\_\_\_ bee and \_\_\_\_\_ ant at the same time.
- h) I have found \_\_\_\_\_ key on the street.
- i) Having \_\_\_\_\_ good night of sleep is great for your health.
- j) It's raining a lot outside, why don't you use \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella?
- k) The referee made \_\_\_\_\_ unfair decision.
- l) Wait! I have \_\_\_\_\_ idea!

5. Fill in the spaces using A, AN, or THE. Add an “X” where no article is needed.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ Tower of London is \_\_\_\_\_ famous tourist spot in the UK.
- b) Newcastle is \_\_\_\_\_ town in \_\_\_\_\_ north of \_\_\_\_\_ England.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ Princess lives in \_\_\_\_\_ palace in \_\_\_\_\_ London.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ Buckingham Palace is where \_\_\_\_\_ Queen of England officially lives.
- e) She bought \_\_\_\_\_ expensive necklace at \_\_\_\_\_ jewelry.
- f) Anna was born in \_\_\_\_\_ Italy but she lives in \_\_\_\_\_ U.S.A. now.
- g) He went on \_\_\_\_\_ expensive holiday to \_\_\_\_\_ Spain.
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ Statue of Liberty is in \_\_\_\_\_ New York.
- i) I applied for \_\_\_\_\_ job last week. \_\_\_\_\_ job pays really well.
- j) I have \_\_\_\_\_ appointment at \_\_\_\_\_ dentist's clinic this afternoon.
- k) We spent our \_\_\_\_\_ last summer in \_\_\_\_\_ Greece.
- l) On December thirty-first, thousands of people gather in \_\_\_\_\_ Times Square to celebrate \_\_\_\_\_ arrival of \_\_\_\_\_ brand new year.
- m) Of all \_\_\_\_\_ countries of \_\_\_\_\_ North America, Phil has only visited \_\_\_\_\_ Canada so far.
- n) \_\_\_\_\_ universities of Oxford and Cambridge are two of \_\_\_\_\_ most famous universities in \_\_\_\_\_ Europe.
- o) If you want to work abroad, talk to \_\_\_\_\_ agency I went to on \_\_\_\_\_ Lamb Street.
- p) \_\_\_\_\_ capital city of Spain, Madrid, is to \_\_\_\_\_ north of Seville.
- q) My last trip to Rome was \_\_\_\_\_ best one yet!
- r) I would love to spend \_\_\_\_\_ summer traveling throughout Europe.
- s) The highest mountain in \_\_\_\_\_ world is in \_\_\_\_\_ Himalayas.
- t) There is \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful 1920s style restaurant in \_\_\_\_\_ Glasgow which has some of \_\_\_\_\_ most amazing coffees I've ever tried.
- u) Julia is \_\_\_\_\_ extremely patient girl. She'll have no problem working as \_\_\_\_\_ nanny.
- v) After \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, I usually do \_\_\_\_\_ dishes. My wife hates doing it.

6. The sentences below mention something about the picture. Complete them using either “have” and its variations or “there+be” and its variations.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ a man riding a skateboard.
- b) The person wearing a red jacket also \_\_\_\_\_ a beanie.
- c) The skater \_\_\_\_\_ a grey sweater and he's wearing it.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ three cars on the street next to the curb.
- e) In this part of town \_\_\_\_\_ many buildings.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ a cone behind the post but no one is the owner of it.
- g) The vases on the right side of the picture all \_\_\_\_\_ plants in them.
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ green wheels on the man's skateboard.
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ people on the crosswalk behind the skater.
- j) Both green signs on the post \_\_\_\_\_ something written on them.
- k) The red building on the left side of the picture \_\_\_\_\_ emergency stairs on the outside of it.
- l) The person beside the cone \_\_\_\_\_ a backpack.
- m) \_\_\_\_\_ three trash cans beside the post.



7. The sentences below mention something about the picture. Complete them using either “have” and its variations or “there+be” and its variations.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ an American flag hanging on a pole.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ three people crossing the street and all of them \_\_\_\_\_ shoes.
- c) Close to the crosswalk \_\_\_\_\_ a motorcycle.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ any traffic lights with a green light on.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ clouds in the sky, but \_\_\_\_\_ **no** birds at all.
- f) Parked next to the curb on the left side of the picture \_\_\_\_\_ four white vans and a green car.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ a “one way” sign on the post.
- h) Further down the road \_\_\_\_\_ a school bus.
- i) The first building on the left also \_\_\_\_\_ a black flag hanging beside the American flag.
- j) All the buildings in this picture \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of windows.
- k) \_\_\_\_\_ a dog crossing the street.
- l) One of the women crossing the street \_\_\_\_\_ a purse.
- m) \_\_\_\_\_ a building in this picture called “The Flatiron Building”.





MOST COMMON  
**PREPOSITIONS**

# Prepositions

## CLASS OVERVIEW

In this class we'll learn about the usage of prepositions both for time and place.

### Prepositions of Time:

There are basically two types of time prepositions in English. To start this lesson, we'll see the most common time prepositions which are "at", "in", and "on". Also, we'll cover other prepositions such as "after, before, during, for, from, until" and some others.

Preposition	What to use with
AT	Clock hours   Precise moments of day   Night   Holiday periods
IN	Months   Years   Morning, Afternoon, Evening   Seasons   Decades
ON	Days   Holidays   Weekends   Days + Morning, Afternoon, Evening

- **At:** Used for specific, precise moments, the preposition "at" is used for **Clock hours**, **Precise moments of day**, **Night**, and **Holiday periods**.

#### Examples:

- The English class starts **at 10AM** every Thursday.  
A aula de inglês começa **às** 10h todas as quintas-feiras.
- I arrive home **at 6PM** and go to bed **at 10PM** on most days.  
\_\_\_\_\_



- We stayed up all night and only went to sleep **at sunrise**.  
Ficamos acordados a noite toda e só fomos dormir **ao** nascer do sol.
- Let's meet on the pier **at sunset** to have a drink and chat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- People say it is better not to eat too much **at night**.  
As pessoas dizem que é melhor não comer muito **a** noite.
- The inspection started early today and only finished **at night**...  
\_\_\_\_\_
- **At Christmas** our family always comes to our house.  
**No** Natal a nossa família sempre vem à nossa casa.

**OBS:** Watch out! When we use "at" with a **holiday**, it means we're talking about the whole holiday period, not the specific date. In the previous sentence, it includes the 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup>, for example.

- **In:** Used for wider, broader moments, the preposition “in” is used for **Months, Years**, the words **Morning, Afternoon, Evening, Seasons** and **Decades**.

**Examples:**

- Halloween is a holiday that always happens **in October**.  
O Halloween é um feriado que sempre acontece **em** outubro.
- This meeting always happens **in April** since it started **in 2008**.
- The recipe for a great day is to get up early **in the morning**, work out **in the afternoon** and relax with your friends **in the evening**.  
A receita para um ótimo dia é acordar cedo **de** manhã, malhar **à** tarde e relaxar com os amigos **à** noite.
- Kids take a long vacation **in summer**, more specifically **in July**.
- Nobody goes to the beach **in winter**, it's too cold!  
Ninguém vai à praia **no** inverno, é muito frio!
- Life was much more difficult **in the 20s**.



- **On:** Used for specific situations, this preposition is used for **Days, Weekends, Holidays**, and **days with the terms “Morning”, “Afternoon”, or “Evening”**.

**Examples:**

- We're planning to go to the beach **on Friday** and return **on Monday**.  
Estamos planejando ir à praia **na sexta** e voltar **na segunda**.
- My vacation starts **on the 15<sup>th</sup>** of June. I'll be back **on the 27<sup>th</sup>**.
- I am working so much that I'm only able to study **on weekends**.  
Estou trabalhando tanto que só consigo estudar **nos** fins de semana.
- We always stay up late **on Christmas**.
- I am planning a family reunion **on Thanksgiving**.  
Estou planejando uma reunião de família **no** Dia de Ação de Graças.
- **On Saturday morning** I always go for a walk.
- The client will send an estimate request **on Friday afternoon**.  
O cliente vai enviar um pedido de orçamento **na** sexta-feira à tarde.

**OBS:** When we use “on” with a holiday, means we're talking about the specific day. “On Christmas”, for example, means the 25<sup>th</sup> specifically.

- **Other time prepositions:** The following prepositions will represent how one specific event is related to another event in a timeline.

Preposition	Meaning
Before	Antes
After	Depois
From ... To ...	Das ... as ... / De ... até ... (durações com começo e fim)
For	Por (durações)
During	Durante (durações conhecidas)
Until	Até (já acontecendo)
By	Até (prazo limite)
Over	Nos (período aproximado)

**Examples:**

- The report needs to be sent **before** you finish your shift.  
O relatório deve ser enviado **antes** de você terminar seu turno.
- This event will happen **until** Friday.  


---
- The CEO will be busy in an interview **from** 8 **to** 9 AM.  
O CEO estará ocupado em uma entrevista **das** 8h **às** 9h.
- I have been studying this subject **for** 3 years now...  


---
- My parents stayed in the USA **during** June and July.  
Meus pais ficaram nos EUA **durante** junho e julho.
- We believe the update will be finished **by** 6AM tomorrow.  


---
- I have an appointment with the lawyer **after** I leave work.  
Tenho uma reunião com o advogado **depois** de sair do trabalho.
- I'll make sure the tests are finished **over** the next few days.  


---

## Prepositions of Place:

We will use prepositions of place when we want to specifically mention a position of something related to something else. Just like Time Prepositions, we'll also use at, in and on most frequently, and other prepositions of place less frequently.

Preposition	What to use with
AT	Specific point or location, accurately determines a place.
IN	Enclosed, inside an area or object.
ON	Located on a surface or touching it. Also used for streets.

- **At:** This preposition, when referring to a place, gives the idea of where exactly a given noun is.



### Examples:

- We're **at** the church waiting for the ceremony to start.  
Estamos **na** igreja esperando o início da cerimônia.
- Mike, are you home? The postman is **at** the door.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I'll have to stay **at** the office until late tonight, our report is due tomorrow and the interns messed it up.  
Vou ter que ficar **no** escritório até tarde essa noite, nosso relatório é para amanhã e os estagiários estragaram tudo.
- Wow, Tony, **long time no see!** I haven't seen you **at** college for the past three weeks... Were you traveling?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I study better **at** home than when I'm **at** school. Mostly during the pandemic, when most people were **working from home**.  
Eu estudo melhor **em** casa do que **na** escola. Principalmente durante a pandemia, quando a maioria das pessoas estava de home office.
- If there is an emergency, meet me **at** the bottom of the stairs.  
\_\_\_\_\_



**OBS:** The expression “at all” is an intensifier, with no direct translation. Common in negative and questions sentences, it means “**in any way**” or “**not even a little**”.

- This drink is not good **at all** (*Esse drink não é bom de jeito nenhum*)
- I'm not tired **at all** (*Eu não estou nem um pouco cansado*)
- She didn't say nothing **at all** (*Ela não disse absolutamente nada*)



**INTENSITY GAUGE**

- **In:** This place preposition gives the idea that a noun is inside a larger area, enclosed. Within specific and physical limits.

**Examples:**

- When I get my vacation, I'll spend a week **in** the USA.  
Quando eu conseguir minhas férias, vou passar uma semana **nos** EUA.

- She put the house keys **in** the drawer, so we don't lose it.



- Crap! I'm next **in** line and forgot the wallet **in** the car, and all my credit cards are **in** my wallet!

Droga! Eu sou o próximo **na** fila e esqueci a carteira **no** carro, e todos os meus cartões de crédito estão **na** minha carteira!

- The kids are playing **in** the garden with their cousins and the dog.

- This Friday I'll stay **in** my house instead of going out with friends...

Nesta sexta ficarei **em** minha casa ao invés de sair com os amigos...

- **On:** This preposition gives the idea that a noun is over a surface, on top of it, with direct touch.

**Examples:**

- I left your jacket **on** your bed... Put it **in** your closet when you arrive from work, so your room doesn't turn into a mess.

Deixei sua jaqueta **na** sua cama... Coloque no armário quando chegar do trabalho para que seu quarto não vire uma bagunça.

- The information you're looking for is **on** the second page of the book.

- She dropped her earring **on** the carpet and now we can't find it!

Ela deixou o brinco cair **no** tapete e agora não conseguimos encontrar!

- There is a "no smoking" sign **on** the wall and smoke detectors **on** the ceiling. How did you not see them?



- I will meet you **on** 5<sup>th</sup> Street **at** 3 o'clock. Don't be late!

Eu vou te encontrar **na** 5<sup>a</sup> Rua às 3 horas. Não se atrase!

**OBS:** For addresses, you should use:

- "At" for the precise address, including the house number.
- "On" if mentioning the street, without specifying the number.
- "In" if mentioning just the city, state, or country.

- **Other Place prepositions:** The following prepositions will represent a position of a noun.

Preposition	Meaning
Out	Fora
Behind	Atrás
In front of	Na frente
Next to	Próximo/Perto
Above	Acima (sem contato)
Under	Embaixo (objetos 3d)
Below	Abaixo (camadas/objetos flat)
Beside	Ao lado
Between	Entre (apenas 2)
Among	Entre (3 ou +)

**Examples:**

- Keep your shoes **out** of the house, they're full of mud!  
Mantenha seus sapatos **fora** de casa, eles estão cheios de lama!
- I can see you're hiding **behind** the truck! Come **out** now!  


---
- The kid jumped **in front of** his dad, trying to scare him.  
O garoto pulou **na frente do** pai, tentando assustá-lo.
- Why don't you park your car **next to** the school?  


---
- There aren't too many clouds **above** us... I don't think it will rain.  
Não há muitas nuvens **acima** de nós... Eu não acho que vai chover.
- He said he'll put this trophy **below** the other ones he has.  


---
- I'll sit **beside** you so you can help me during the test...  
Vou sentar **do** seu **lado** para você possa me ajudar durante o teste...

**cheating on a test**





## Listening Practice

Hello there! My name is Steven and I'll describe what my house looks like. Let's start with the kitchen... There is a fridge \_\_\_\_\_ the door and the sink, and a shelf for storage that is \_\_\_\_\_ the door and the fridge. \_\_\_\_\_ that shelf we put some pots and glass jars. The window \_\_\_\_\_ the sink overlooks the backyard. \_\_\_\_\_ the window \_\_\_\_\_ the corner there's a clock. \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen there's also a table with some plates \_\_\_\_\_ it. There are also four chairs \_\_\_\_\_ the table, and an oven \_\_\_\_\_ it. The oven is \_\_\_\_\_ a cupboard and the cabinets. \_\_\_\_\_ the cabinets we keep our cooking utensils.

Next room is the bedroom. I prefer to keep my bed \_\_\_\_\_ of the bedroom, so I don't fall from it while I sleep... \_\_\_\_\_ the bed is my desk. All my homework is \_\_\_\_\_ my desk, and my books are \_\_\_\_\_ the drawer. I need to finish this homework today!! Anyway, I also have put a rug \_\_\_\_\_ the floor and some picture I like \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.

Next is the living room. I have a table \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa and the TV where I put my magazines and the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa there's a red pillow \_\_\_\_\_ the other black ones, and that's my favorite! My keys, cell phone and shoes are always left \_\_\_\_\_ the window \_\_\_\_\_ that other table.

Last but not least is the pantry... Well, there's not a lot to see \_\_\_\_\_ a pantry, right? The shelf \_\_\_\_\_ the wall is where we put our extra food so we can get it when needed. I have the habit of putting the gallons of water \_\_\_\_\_ the floor, because they're heavy, and the lighter packages like rice, beans, and pasta I usually put \_\_\_\_\_ the water gallons. Spices and canned food are usually placed \_\_\_\_\_ the top shelf, \_\_\_\_\_ everything else.

I would love to show you the other rooms upstairs, but I've got to finish my homework immediately!! I'll talk to you later!

I. Mark true or false based on the information presented in the text above. Also, correct the false sentences.

a) Steven would like to show us the rest of the house, but he can't.

( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

b) There's a water gallon on the top shelf of his pantry.

( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

c) The spices are in the second shelf, between the water gallons and the rice, beans, and pasta.

( ) True                      ( ) False

Correction → \_\_\_\_\_

## Class Activity



1. Write the correct preposition in the table header to best match its uses:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• night</li> <li>• 10:30</li> <li>• noon / midday</li> <li>• midnight</li> <li>• bedtime</li> <li>• sunrise</li> <li>• sunset</li> <li>• the weekend (U.K.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the morning</li> <li>• the afternoon</li> <li>• the evening</li> <li>• February</li> <li>• (the) spring</li> <li>• (the summer)</li> <li>• (the) fall / autumn</li> <li>• (the) winter</li> <li>• 2013</li> <li>• the 1990s</li> <li>• a (few) minute(s)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sunday</li> <li>• Monday morning</li> <li>• Tuesday afternoon</li> <li>• Wednesday evening</li> <li>• my birthday</li> <li>• a holiday</li> <li>• Christmas day</li> <li>• May 5</li> <li>• a weekday</li> <li>• time</li> <li>• the weekend (U.S.)</li> </ul>

2. Complete the spaces with the correct prepositions of time:

- a) My brother has a new job. He works \_\_\_\_\_ the evening
- b) We're going to have a picnic \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday afternoon. Would you like to come?
- c) When is the meeting? Is it \_\_\_\_\_ 2:00?
- d) I like to get up early, \_\_\_\_\_ sunrise, when the birds start to sing.
- e) Tom's birthday is next week, \_\_\_\_\_ January 14.
- f) My grandfather was born \_\_\_\_\_ the 1950s.
- g) Will we be \_\_\_\_\_ time, or will we miss our flight?
- h) My family and I like to ski \_\_\_\_\_ winter.
- i) Are there any holidays \_\_\_\_\_ October?
- j) Our school cafeteria opens for lunch \_\_\_\_\_ noon.
- k) At what time does your son go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ night?
- l) We moved to this city \_\_\_\_\_ 2012.
- m) Are you going to do anything special \_\_\_\_\_ your birthday?
- n) I'm not going to watch that TV show. It starts \_\_\_\_\_ midnight!

3. Write one sentence of your own for each preposition:

AT → \_\_\_\_\_

IN → \_\_\_\_\_

ON → \_\_\_\_\_

3. Complete the spaces using **At**, **In**, or **On** as **time** prepositions

a) George visits us \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas every year.

b) They got married \_\_\_\_\_ June 12<sup>th</sup>.

c) Ali doesn't go to work \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday and Friday.

d) I will meet you in town \_\_\_\_\_ 12:30 for coffee.

e) I am going to London \_\_\_\_\_ April.

f) She always goes jogging \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.

g) Some people rest \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.

h) They had lunch \_\_\_\_\_ noon.

i) We celebrate Halloween \_\_\_\_\_ October.

j) I always get flowers \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday.

k) This program airs only \_\_\_\_\_ Saturdays.

l) Children go to school \_\_\_\_\_ weekdays.

m) This school was built \_\_\_\_\_ 2002.

n) The weather is usually cold \_\_\_\_\_ January.

o) We eat lots of chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ Easter.

p) The course starts \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday afternoon.

q) School starts \_\_\_\_\_ 8:45 every day.

r) I can meet you and the boys \_\_\_\_\_ Monday afternoon.

s) You have an appointment \_\_\_\_\_ January 14<sup>th</sup>.

t) I do not work \_\_\_\_\_ night.

u) They left \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday morning.

v) She was born \_\_\_\_\_ 12/09/2008.

w) This club was first opened \_\_\_\_\_ 2000.

x) I have to clock in every day \_\_\_\_\_ 9 AM.

y) The commercial estimate will be sent \_\_\_\_\_ the next business day.

z) I'll travel to the US again \_\_\_\_\_ September.



4. Complete the spaces in the dialog using IN, AT, ON or other Time Prepositions:

- a) What's up Greg? What will you do \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend?
- b) Marie said she'll go to the movies \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday... Probably I'll go with her.
- a) That's cool. The last time I went to the movies was probably \_\_\_\_\_ June!
- b) Yea me too! It's been so long! I'll check with her what movie we'll watch, and I'll let you know \_\_\_\_\_ 8 PM tonight, deal?
- a) That's fine. I leave work \_\_\_\_\_ 6PM so if we can go a little bit later would be great because I could go home and take a shower first...
- b) Definitely... I think the movie we'll watch starts \_\_\_\_\_ 9 PM only.
- a) Alright then... If you don't confirm the hours tonight, I'll send you a reminder message \_\_\_\_\_ the morning, ok?
- b) Sure dude! I'll be busy \_\_\_\_\_ 1 hour \_\_\_\_\_ the morning... Probably \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ 10 AM I'll be in a meeting.
- a) Ok then. See you guys \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday night! Bye!

5. Translate the sentences to English using the prepositions of time expressions:

- a) Por favor, enviar os documentos **até** 15 de novembro.

\_\_\_\_\_

- b) Estarei ocupado **depois** das 3:00p.m, por favor me ligue mais cedo.

\_\_\_\_\_

- c) As pesquisas serão finalizadas **nos** próximos dias.

\_\_\_\_\_

- d) **Durante** minhas férias, por favor, fale com o Daniel sobre assuntos urgentes.

\_\_\_\_\_

- e) Eu estarei dirigindo para o aeroporto **das** 9:00a.m **às** 9:45a.m, então vamos nos encontrar **antes** deste horário.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Complete the spaces in the dialog using IN, AT, or ON:

a) Hey man! Long time no see! Last time we chatted we were \_\_\_\_\_ L.A., remember?

b) Yea sure! I'm living \_\_\_\_\_ New York now though... My family still lives \_\_\_\_\_ Los Angeles... What about you?

a) My life changed completely... I moved from Ohio and I'm living \_\_\_\_\_ Brazil now.

b) Wow! What a change!! If you come back to Ohio to visit your family let me know! I have an apartment \_\_\_\_\_ a building \_\_\_\_\_ Main Avenue, it's \_\_\_\_\_ the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor.

a) That's great! We can meet \_\_\_\_\_ MaxGrain coffee shop. Do you know where it is?

b) It's \_\_\_\_\_ 1475 East Cup Street, isn't it?

a) Yes, that's the one. I have a friend that used to work \_\_\_\_\_ that street, too!

b) Great! And if you ever come to Brazil let me know too... I'll take you to great places here and you can stay \_\_\_\_\_ my house!

7. Underline the best option:

a) Another word that means 'under' is...

a) Behind

b) Between

c) Below

b) Every morning I get... a bus to go to school.

a) Up

b) On

c) In

c) I dropped my book on the floor and I didn't pick up. It's ... the table.

a) Above

b) Over

c) Under

d) I can see you, I'm ... the coffee shop.

a) Beneath

b) In front of

c) Out

e) I parked my car ... yours.

a) Below

b) Above

c) Next to

8. Complete the sentences below using prepositions of place, based on this picture from a local detective's office...



- a) There is an open cardboard box \_\_\_\_\_ the floor \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.
- b) There are four filing cabinets \_\_\_\_\_ the window.
- c) The fan is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- d) There is a trophy and a camera \_\_\_\_\_ the bottom shelf.
- e) There are some books \_\_\_\_\_ the camera and the trophy.
- f) The cork board \_\_\_\_\_ the table has a lot of papers \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- g) There is a globe \_\_\_\_\_ the filing cabinet.
- h) There is a table \_\_\_\_\_ the room.
- i) There are two chairs \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- j) There is a coffee mug \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- k) Someone has left their hat \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.
- l) \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa there are four frames. Those frames are \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
- m) The window glass is \_\_\_\_\_ the curtains.
- n) We can't see what's \_\_\_\_\_ the table from this angle...

Now it's your turn! Can you make two sentences about the detective's office using prepositions of place?

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9. We are going to **take turns** to complete these sentences using **at**, **in**, and **on**. Watch out as your teacher might make some mistakes! Let's do this together!



- a) My brother's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_
- b) My birthday is \_\_\_\_\_
- c) I was born \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Our class starts \_\_\_\_\_
- e) I usually get up \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Last night, I went to bed \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Steven often gets up late \_\_\_\_\_
- h) We have lunch \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Where I live, it snows \_\_\_\_\_
- j) The meeting is \_\_\_\_\_
- k) Do you like to watch TV \_\_\_\_\_?
- l) Do you have to go to school \_\_\_\_\_?
- m) People landed on the moon \_\_\_\_\_
- n) I always get up \_\_\_\_\_
- o) Do you like to go camping \_\_\_\_\_?
- p) My father goes to work \_\_\_\_\_
- q) I started teaching English \_\_\_\_\_
- r) The last gift I received was \_\_\_\_\_
- s) My laptop was charging \_\_\_\_\_
- t) The newspaper I bought yesterday \_\_\_\_\_



# QUESTION WORDS



# Question Words

## CLASS OVERVIEW

In this class we will learn how to use the Question Words. Very commonly used in English, these words will help you create and understand many different questions during conversations.

### What & Which:

These two words have the same translation in Portuguese, that is “*O que / Qual*”:

- **What:** This word can be used for questions or answers.

#### Examples:

- What’s your name? \_\_\_\_\_ *é o seu nome?*
- What are you doing? \_\_\_\_\_ *you are doing?*
- This is what I said: *Isso foi* \_\_\_\_\_ *eu disse*

- **Which:** Despite having the same translation, is better used when you face a set of **choices**. In most cases you could use “What” instead, but not the other way around.

#### Examples:

- If you had to choose between **a car** and **a motorcycle**, which one would you choose to go to work every day?  
\_\_\_\_\_ *Se você tivesse que escolher entre um carro e uma motocicleta,*  
\_\_\_\_\_ *escolheria para ir para o trabalho todos os dias?*
- **Tea** or **coffee**, which one do you want?  
\_\_\_\_\_ *Chá ou café,* \_\_\_\_\_ *you want?*
- Which pen do you want to use to take notes?  
\_\_\_\_\_ *caneta você quer usar para fazer anotações?*



### Why & Because:

In Portuguese, we have four different types of “*Porque*”. In English, we only need two.

- **Why:** Used in questions and answers, could mean “*Por que*” when explaining the reason or “*Por que*” when asking questions.

#### Examples:

- **Why** are you studying English?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I know you’re happy, but **why**?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I know **why** you are happy.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She’ll never tell us **why** she got mad.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- **Because:** Used in answers, means “*Porque*”.

**Examples:**

- Because I need it for my job.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Because I won the lottery.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Because I can understand this lesson very easily.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She’s probably mad because you didn’t reply to her messages.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Who & Whose:

In Portuguese, these words would be “*Quem*” and “*De Quem*”, used to talk about people.

- **Who:** This word translates to “*Quem*”.

**Examples:**

- Who is your favorite singer?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Who are you talking to?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Who are your peers at work?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Who is your best employee?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Do you know who made this mess? Was it you or Jamie?  
\_\_\_\_\_



- **Whose:** This word means “*De quem*”, and usually comes right before a **noun**.

**Examples:**

- **Whose car** is that parked across the street?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- **Whose pen** is this? I have just found it on my desk.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- **Whose reports** are those?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- **Whose decision** always put the company in a bad situation?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Does anyone know **whose sketch** is this? I’ll throw it away.  
\_\_\_\_\_



**OBS:** There’s another similar word that is **not** used as often: Whom. This word is used just like “Who”, but when we’re referring to the Object.

- To whom did we send the last letter?
- I don’t know with whom I’ll go to the party.

## When, Where, How:

These next question words have very strict meanings, except for “how”, that can be paired with prepositions to create expressions and phrasal verbs.

➤ **When:** This word translates to “*Quando*”.

### Examples:

- When will we have another meeting?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When are your next English classes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When will the project be ready?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We have agreed to join the meeting, just tell us when!  
\_\_\_\_\_



➤ **Where:** This word translates to “*Onde*”.

### Examples:

- Where are my keys?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Did you see my pen? I don't know where it is.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I can't remember where we had dinner last Thursday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where did you put my red jacket?  
\_\_\_\_\_



➤ **How:** This word usually translates to “*Como*”. Depending on the phrase, its meaning can change.

### Examples:

- Hi! How are you?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How did you make this report? Is there a template for it?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How can I say ... .. in English?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I don't know how we'll solve this problem.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**OBS:** Many phrasal verbs and expressions use “how” but, in these cases, the translation will be different:

How come? → Como assim?

How dare you? → Como ousa?

How much? → Quanto?

How often? → Com qual frequência?

How many? → Quanto?

How **old**? → Quantos anos?

**HOW + Adjectives** ↪



## Listening Practice

It's a warm summer day, and today was Kyle's First day playing baseball. He was so excited to join the rest of the team. Kyle eagerly put on his uniform, grabbed his glove, and raced off to the baseball field. His mom and dad are there to cheer for him. When it is his turn to bat, he steps up to home plate, gets ready, and adjusts his baseball cap. He stares at the pitcher waiting for the pitch in absolute concentration. Swoosh! He hits the ball far into the outfield. Kyle runs for first base, looks around and sprints off to second base. He is safe! Kyle sits on second base for a few more turns until the ball is hit by one of his teammates, far into the left field. He takes off running as fast as possible, quickly steps on the third base and heads for the home base. He quickly slides into home plate and is declared safe. He scored a homerun! What an awesome first game that was!

I. Answer the question below:

a) Who played baseball For the First time?

---

b) What did he grab on his way out to the game?

---

c) Where was the game taking place?

---

d) When did this story take place?

---

e) Why did Kyle look around before running to the second base?

---

Michael Phelps is a retired American swimmer. He was born on June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1985, in Baltimore, Maryland. His parents enrolled him in swimming classes when he was young, in order to help him burn off some extra energy. He was only 15 years old when he qualified for his first Olympics in 2000. Since then, he has won 28 Olympic gold medals. Michael Phelps is great at swimming because he works incredibly hard, practicing up to 6 hours on some days. He also has a specific body type that reduces drag through the water, according to specialists.

II. Complete the question so it matches the answer:

a) \_\_\_\_\_ has won the most Olympic medals? → Michael Phelps.

b) \_\_\_\_\_ sport does he compete in? → He competes in swimming.

c) \_\_\_\_\_ was he born? → He was born in 1985.

d) \_\_\_\_\_ was he born? → He was born in Baltimore.

e) \_\_\_\_\_ did he start swimming? → To burn off some energy

f) \_\_\_\_\_ did he get so good at swimming? → By working incredibly hard.

## Class Activity



1. Fill up the spaces using one of the question words learned in class.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite thing to do on weekends? (Qual)
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ are you upset? I'm sure he didn't do that on purpose! (Por que)
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ do you plan to visit Europe? (Quando)
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ phone is this? It has been ringing for hours! (De quem)
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ did I leave my keys? I'll be late if I don't find them! (Onde)
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ is this guy yelling on the street? Do you know him? (Quem)
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ is your phone number so we can contact you in case of an emergency?  
(Qual)
- h) Oh my god John, \_\_\_\_\_ are you doing?? (O que)
- i) Airplanes weigh several tons and still fly, \_\_\_\_\_ is that possible? (Como)
- j) Before you say anything else I want to know \_\_\_\_\_ phone number is this. (De quem)
- k) If you could choose between spending three days without internet or three days without talking to anyone, \_\_\_\_\_ one would you get rid of? (Qual)



2. Chose if the sentence is correct or wrong. If it's wrong, circle the incorrect word and replace it with another word that better fits the translation.

I am waking up early every day why I need to go to the gym. ( ) Right ( ) Wrong  
Eu estou acordando cedo todos os dias porque eu preciso ir para a academia.

When is the best date to call our boss and ask for a raise? ( ) Right ( ) Wrong  
Quando é a melhor data para ligar para nosso chefe e pedir um aumento?

He doesn't know how sent the email, but he will find out. ( ) Right ( ) Wrong  
Ele não sabe quem enviou o e-mail, mas ele vai descobrir.

3. Let's create questions for each other using the **question words** presented below:



- a) Why \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Where \_\_\_\_\_
- c) How \_\_\_\_\_
- d) When \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Why \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Who \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Where \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Whose \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Which \_\_\_\_\_
- j) When \_\_\_\_\_
- k) Whose \_\_\_\_\_

2. Fill in the spaces the correct question word to match its answer.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ sits next to Frank? *Answer:* Clara.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ does the boy come from? *Answer:* He's from Newcastle.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ old are her children? *Answer:* They are seven and ten.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ is Peter's birthday? *Answer:* In April, I think.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ much is the shirt? *Answer:* It's twenty dollars.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ is best at playing tennis? *Answer:* It's Bob.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ are you going? *Answer:* I'm going to my friend's house.
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ much is an orange juice? *Answer:* It's fifty cents.
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ does the restaurant open? *Answer:* It opens at six o' clock.
- j) \_\_\_\_\_ can I buy an ice cream? *Answer:* You can get some at the bar.
- k) \_\_\_\_\_ do you live? *Answer:* I live in Mexico City
- l) \_\_\_\_\_ are you home today? *Answer:* I am feeling sick...



**SIMPLE**  
**PRESENT**



# Present Simple Tense

## CLASS OVERVIEW

In this class we will learn how to use the present simple tense. This will be useful when we want to talk about the normal present and routines.

## Affirmative Sentences:

- **Flexing the Verb:** When making an affirmative sentence in the Present Simple, the way we show the listener or reader that your phrase is in the present is by flexing the main verb. Also, watch out for **Signal Words**.

HE / SHE / IT:



- Add **“s”** to the end of the verb (rule)
- Add **“ies”** and remove the “y” from verbs finishing in “y” if the previous letter is a consonant. If the previous letter is a vowel, just add **“s”**
- Add **“es”** to verbs finishing in “ch”, “sh”, “x”, “ss”

Examples:

- He loves **s** ice cream: \_\_\_\_\_
- Jeff drives **s** fast: \_\_\_\_\_
- She **ries** every night: \_\_\_\_\_
- My brother plays **s** soccer: \_\_\_\_\_
- My dog catches **es** the ball: \_\_\_\_\_
- Mike pushes **es** the door: \_\_\_\_\_
- My dad fixes **es** the car: \_\_\_\_\_
- Kate passes **es** the information: \_\_\_\_\_

Signal Words: **USA ONE**  
Usually, **S**ometimes, **A**lways,  
**O**ften, **N**ever, **E**very (?)...



I / YOU / WE / THEY:

- Verb **will stay** in its original form

Examples:

- I **love** birthday cake: \_\_\_\_\_
- You **play** soccer: \_\_\_\_\_
- We **talk** about politics: \_\_\_\_\_
- They **drive** old cars: \_\_\_\_\_

## Question Sentences:

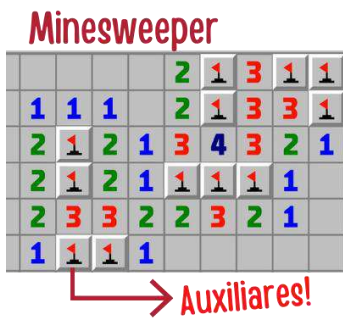
These sentences will need an auxiliary verb in order to show the listener or reader that your sentence is in the Present Tense. Depending on the pronoun, a different auxiliary will be used and every time that happens, we remove any changes from the verb caused by the use in the affirmative sentences.

**HE / SHE / IT:** “Does”

**I / YOU / WE / THEY:** “Do”

### Examples:

- **Does** she drive? \_\_\_\_\_
- **Does** he like tea? \_\_\_\_\_
- **Does** your cat sleep? \_\_\_\_\_
- **Do** I study? \_\_\_\_\_
- **Do** you read books? \_\_\_\_\_
- **Do** we work together? \_\_\_\_\_
- **Do** they talk to you? \_\_\_\_\_



**OBS:** The auxiliary verbs “do” and “does” have **no translation** in Portuguese, they are like **flags** indicating the tense and nothing else.

- **With Question Words:** Every question word will have a pronoun with it, thus dictating which **auxiliary** to use. “Who” is the only question word that breaks this rule. In this case we will **always change** the verb adding “s”, “ies” or “es”.

### Examples:

- Where **do** you live? \_\_\_\_\_
- Why **does** she study? \_\_\_\_\_
- How **do** I improve my English? \_\_\_\_\_
- When **does** Marie arrive? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who likes chocolate? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who runs fast? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who catches the ball? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who never cries? \_\_\_\_\_



- **Short Answers:** In this case we take the auxiliary verb from the question and use it on the answer. The rest of the sentence is implicit with the auxiliary verb.

**Examples:**

- Q: **Do** you like coffee?  
A: Yes, I **do**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Does** she travel to Spain every year?  
A: Yes, she **does**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Do** your friends study with you?  
A: Yes, they **do**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Does** your brother speak English?  
A: Yes, he **does**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Do** you really believe the story he told you?  
A: Yes, I **do**: \_\_\_\_\_



- **Verb to Be:** Sometimes a variation of the Verb to Be can replace the auxiliaries “Do” and “Does”. This happens because “Be” itself is an auxiliary verb, so it may be used as such.

**Examples:**

- I **am** at the pool: \_\_\_\_\_
- He **is** a great friend: \_\_\_\_\_
- They **are** with me: \_\_\_\_\_
- **Is** your brother there? \_\_\_\_\_
- **Are** you sure? \_\_\_\_\_



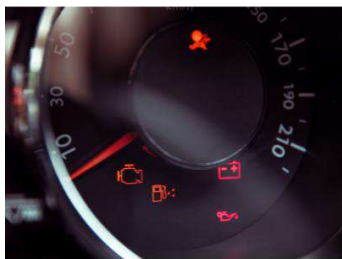
Look for “middle finger fight” on YouTube...

**OBS:** Remember that the sentence must have **just one** auxiliary verb. If you use “**be**”, don’t use “**do**” or “**does**” and vice versa. Also, in contrast to “Do” and “Does”, the Verb to Be always has a translation.

- **Short Answers with Verb to Be:** Following the same line of thought, here you’ll match the **Verb to Be** to the **subject** used on the answer. The rest of the sentence is also implicit.

**Examples:**

- Q: **Are** you happy with the gift?  
A: Yes, I **am**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Is** the car making weird noises?  
A: Yes, **it is**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Are** we going to eat or not? I’m starving!  
A: Yes, **we are**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Are** they good with the new terms of the deal?  
A: Yes, **they are**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: This type of behavior is not allowed! **Am** I clear?  
A: Yes, **you are**: \_\_\_\_\_



## Negative Sentences:

Here we should follow the same rules of the question sentences, but only changing the auxiliary verb.

HE / SHE / IT: “Doesn’t”

I / YOU / WE / THEY: “Don’t”

- **Complete Sentences:** In the translation, we will now read the auxiliary verb as “*nāo*” to complete the negative state of the phrase.

### Examples:

- I don’t read books: \_\_\_\_\_
- He doesn’t eat a lot: \_\_\_\_\_
- We don’t talk to him: \_\_\_\_\_
- They don’t sleep: \_\_\_\_\_
- She doesn’t travel: \_\_\_\_\_
- My dog doesn’t bark: \_\_\_\_\_

- **Short Answers:** Here we should also take the auxiliary verb from the question and use it on the answer. However, the answer needs to use the negative form of the auxiliary verb.

### Examples:

- Q: **Do** your friends study with you?  
A: **No**, they **don’t**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Does** your brother speak English?  
A: **No**, he **doesn’t**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Do** your parents drive carefully?  
A: **No**, they **don’t**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Does** she talk to her friends all the time?  
A: **No**, she **doesn’t**: \_\_\_\_\_





## Listening Practice

Read this short paragraph about Otis, the owl, and answer the questions.



My name is Otis. What am I? I am an owl. Have you heard an owl **hoot** before? Want to know what I **look** like? I have a big face and large eyes. I have strong legs and sharp claws called talons. I also have big wings and soft feathers, which allow me to fly without making any noise. When **do** I hunt? I sleep during the day and hunt for food at night. I like to catch mice and little snakes. I can see and hear things that are very far away. Did you know that a baby owl is called an owlet? Where **do** I live? My nest can be in trees or on the ground.

I. Why does the verb **look** does not have an S at the end of it?

---

II. Why was the word **do** used that way in those two sentences?

---



This is Sharon. She's a chef. She's tall, pretty and kind. She \_\_\_\_\_ in a restaurant and \_\_\_\_\_ for the people who \_\_\_\_\_ in the city center.

Every day she \_\_\_\_\_ at seven o'clock in the morning. She \_\_\_\_\_ a shower and \_\_\_\_\_ on her clothes. She \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast, she only \_\_\_\_\_ coffee with no sugar. At eight o'clock she \_\_\_\_\_ to the market.

At the market, she \_\_\_\_\_ lots of food. She \_\_\_\_\_ fruit, vegetables, and meat. Then she \_\_\_\_\_ to the restaurant. She \_\_\_\_\_ lunch from twelve o'clock to three o'clock. She \_\_\_\_\_ a break after that... At five o'clock, she \_\_\_\_\_ to cook dinner. She \_\_\_\_\_ pasta, pizza, and steak for lots of people.

Usually, she \_\_\_\_\_ work at nine o'clock and she's very tired. She \_\_\_\_\_ home and \_\_\_\_\_ a shower. She \_\_\_\_\_ to read about chefs in other countries and what they are cooking before she goes to bed. After reading for a while, she \_\_\_\_\_ to sleep.

## Class Activity



1. Fill out the spaces using the verbs indicated at the end of the sentences.
  - a) John \_\_\_\_\_ with his parents in a big house. (live)
  - b) We \_\_\_\_\_ control of our lives because we have bad habits. (lose)
  - c) My parents \_\_\_\_\_ Italian and French classes on Thursdays. (have)
  - d) I \_\_\_\_\_ English classes every Friday. (have)
  - e) Anne, on the other hand, \_\_\_\_\_ English classes on Tuesdays. (have)
  - f) The plane \_\_\_\_\_ at 8 PM at the airport. (arrive)
  - g) Although I \_\_\_\_\_ pizza, I will eat a hot dog today. (prefer)
  - h) Robert often \_\_\_\_\_ to Spain to visit his high school friends. (travel)
  - i) They wear hats because they \_\_\_\_\_ it. (like)
  - j) My car \_\_\_\_\_ blue. (be)
  - k) I bought a lot of new clothes, and they all \_\_\_\_\_ perfectly. (fit)
  - l) Paul \_\_\_\_\_ you're tired, so he offered help. (know)
  - m) I \_\_\_\_\_ my dog every morning. (walk)
  - n) Airplanes \_\_\_\_\_ very fast. (fly)
  - o) You \_\_\_\_\_ English because you \_\_\_\_\_ to be fluent. (study/want)
  - p) The sunlight \_\_\_\_\_ me right in the face every morning. (hit)
  - q) Every year, the temperature \_\_\_\_\_ during June and July. (drop)
  - r) He \_\_\_\_\_ alone in a spacious apartment. (live)
  - s) She \_\_\_\_\_ with her family in São Paulo City. (live)
  - t) My friends and I \_\_\_\_\_ math more than chemistry... (like)
  - u) My computers \_\_\_\_\_ so slow that it's impossible to work with them! (be)
  - v) This dessert \_\_\_\_\_ like an old recipe my grandma used to make! (taste)
  - w) We \_\_\_\_\_ our week every Sunday night to keep our life organized. (plan)
  - x) Every employee \_\_\_\_\_ to attend our daily meetings at 9AM. (need)

2. Write a small paragraph talking about what you do every Saturday, what you do every Monday and what you do every Wednesday.

---

---

---

---

---

3. Answer the questions using short answers only:

- a) Are your shoes expensive? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Do you buy expensive clothes? \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Do they go to fancy restaurants? \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Is Australia a beautiful country? \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Are American hotels comfortable? \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Are your reports on time? \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Do you like Mondays? \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Are you motivated today? \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Does Robert eat out every day? \_\_\_\_\_
- j) Do your friends sing well? \_\_\_\_\_
- k) Does your cat sleep a lot? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Answer the questions using creative, free answers:

- a) Are your shoes expensive? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Do you buy expensive clothes? \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Do they go to fancy restaurants? \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Is Australia a beautiful country? \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Are American hotels comfortable? \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Are your reports on time? \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Do you like Mondays? \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Are you motivated today? \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Does Robert eat out every day? \_\_\_\_\_
- j) Do your friends sing well? \_\_\_\_\_
- k) Does your cat sleep a lot? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Choose a verb from the box and complete the sentences using the present tense.

- a) Tom \_\_\_\_\_ out the trash every night.
- b) Claire \_\_\_\_\_ all the questions.
- c) I \_\_\_\_\_ ten kilometers per day.
- d) They \_\_\_\_\_ from Chicago to California every year.
- e) John \_\_\_\_\_ a new jacket every winter.
- f) Bill and Tim \_\_\_\_\_ the homework on time.
- g) The train \_\_\_\_\_ the station at 9 AM.

<b>answer</b>
<b>buy</b>
<b>leave</b>
<b>drive</b>
<b>finish</b>
<b>walk</b>
<b>take</b>

6. Write the words below in the correct order. Then, ask the resulting questions to a classmate!



a) you English do study?

---

b) a your have brother job does?

---

c) to do you like go where shopping?

---

d) often TV do you after class watch?

---

e) what Saturdays you like to do do on?

---

f) your wear English teacher does glasses?

---

g) you many how and sisters do have brothers?

---

h) do know you the next answer the to question?

---

i) penguins do live where?

---

j) what at time get up do you in morning the?

---

k) drink do water you enough during day the?

---



SIMPLE  
PAST

# Past Simple Tense

## CLASS OVERVIEW

In this class we will learn how to use the Past Simple Tense, used when we want to mention something that happened or was recurrent in a specific time in the past.

### Affirmative Sentences:

#### Regular Verbs:

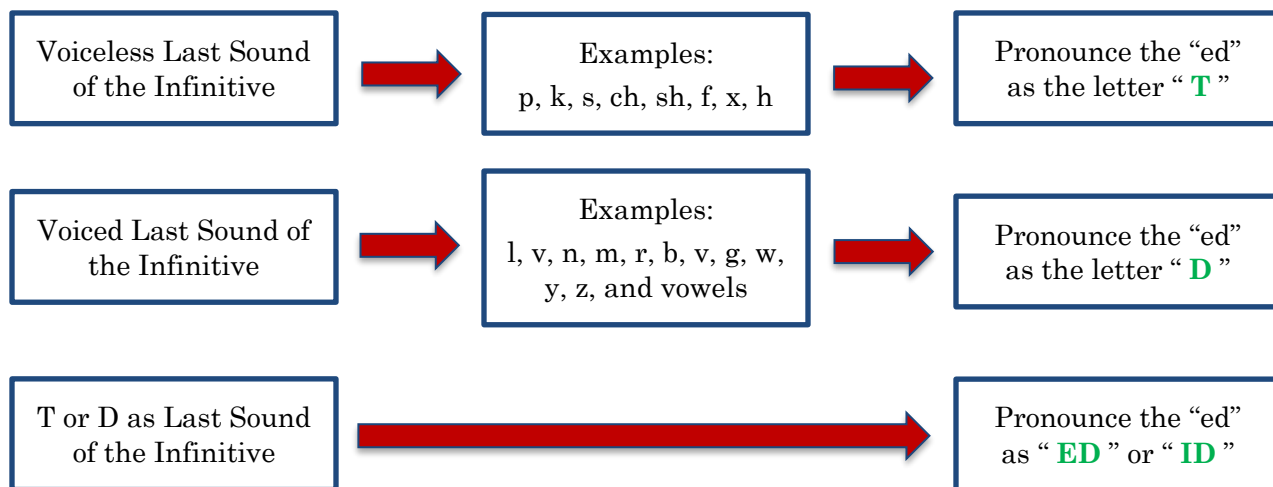
- Add “*d*” or “*ed*” to the end of the verb

#### Examples:

- He loved the trip to Europe.
- She played soccer yesterday.
- My brother called his friend.
- In the year 2002 I wanted to buy a new car.
- Last month I worked a lot more than usual.

#### ➤ Pronouncing Regular Verbs:

The “ed” or “d” at the end of the verb might be pronounced differently based on the sound found in the end of the infinitive verb.



#### Irregular Verbs:

- Memorize the different forms!

#### Examples:

- I **ate** (eat) too much on breakfast, I am not hungry now...
- You **bought** (buy) birthday gifts to all your friends.
- We **drove** (drive) from Miami to New York only to watch the show.
- My dog **slept** (sleep) all night yesterday.

## Question Sentences:

Just like the Present Tense, the sentences need an auxiliary verb in order to show the listener that your sentence is in the past. However, when asking questions in the past, the pronoun makes no difference in which auxiliary we should use: It's always going to be "did", and every time there is an **auxiliary** being used, we **do not change** the verb.

**HE / SHE / IT / I / YOU / WE / THEY:** "Did"

### Examples:

- **Did** she **drive** carefully while you were in the car?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- **Did** your cat **sleep** well after the surgery?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- **Did** you **read** the books that the teacher asked?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- **Did** we **work** together in 2005? I think I remember you.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- **Did** they **talk** to you about the project that's due this Monday?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- **Did** Steve **call** you to say we wouldn't arrive in time?  
\_\_\_\_\_



**OBS:** The auxiliary verb "did" has no translation in Portuguese, they are like flags indicating the tense and nothing else, same idea as in the Present.

**OBS:** Think about "Did" as a **credit** that you can use only once in the sentence. If you started the question with "Did", the first verb that appears after it will be reversed to standard form. Further verbs might still need to be written in the past. (See 3<sup>rd</sup> sentence above)

- **Short Answers:** Exactly like in the Present Tense, we take the auxiliary verb from the question and use it on the answer.

### Examples:



- Q: **Did** you like the coffee you tried in **Mexico**?  
A: Yes, I **did**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Did** she travel to Spain last year?  
A: Yes, she **did**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Did** your friends study with you when you were in college?  
A: Yes, they **did**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Did** your brother speak English when he was 5 years old?  
A: Yes, he **did**: \_\_\_\_\_

- **With Question Words:** Every question word will have a pronoun with it, then forcing us to change the verb according to which one was used. “Who” is the only question word that breaks this rule. In this case we will always change the verb putting them in the Past Simple Form. (See support chart).

**Examples:**

- Where **did** you live? \_\_\_\_\_
- Why **did** she study? \_\_\_\_\_
- How **did** I improve my English? \_\_\_\_\_
- When **did** Marie arrive? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who **lik****ed** chocolate? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who **ran** fast? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who **push****ed** the cart? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who **caugh****t** the ball? \_\_\_\_\_

### *Negative Sentences:*

Here we should follow the same rules of the question sentences for the Past Tense, thus using only the auxiliary “did” to every pronoun. Remember to put the verb back in its standard form every time we use an auxiliary.

**HE / SHE / IT / I / YOU / WE / THEY:** “**Didn’t**”

- **Complete Sentences:** In the translation, we will now read the auxiliary verb as “**não**” to complete the negative state of the phrase.

**Examples:**

- I **didn’t** read any books last month:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He **didn’t** eat a lot yesterday:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We **didn’t** talk to him on our last meeting:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They **didn’t** sleep very well last Thursday:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She **didn’t** travel to Italy with us when we invited her:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My dog **didn’t** bark at you when you ran in front of our house:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Mike and Monica **didn’t** study English:  
\_\_\_\_\_



- **Short Answers:** Here we should also take the auxiliary verb from the question and use it on the answer. However, the answer needs to use the negative form of the auxiliary verb.

**Examples:**

- Q: **Did** your friends study with you when you were in college?  
A: **No**, they **didn't**:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Did** your brother speak English when he was 5 years old?  
A: **No**, he **didn't**:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Did** your parents drive carefully when you were in the car?  
A: **No**, they **didn't**:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Did** she talk to her friends during the entire class?  
A: **No**, she **didn't**:  
\_\_\_\_\_

**OBS:** Remember that the VERB TO BE is also an auxiliary! This way, when you make a sentence that needs the verb “*Ser/Estar*” in the Past Tense, the verb itself flexes as the auxiliary and you can’t use “Did” with at the same time.

**Examples:**

- Q: **Was** Mike upset with you after the party?  
A: Yes, he **was**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Were** they in the office when the accident happened?  
A: Yes, they **were**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Was** Mary happy with her gift?  
A: **No**, she **wasn't**: \_\_\_\_\_
- Q: **Were** you, Tom, and Mike with the dog the whole time?  
A: **No**, we **weren't**: \_\_\_\_\_





## Listening Practice

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 huge neon signs, it isn't difficult to find. It has been used as a meeting point since 1934 and, nowadays, 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. The dog and his owner, Professor Eisaburo Uyeno were inseparable friends right from the start. Every day Hachiko would follow 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. 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, and in 1935, Hachiko died at the place he last saw his friend alive.

I. Hachiko's statue is small when compared to:

- ( ) Life sized dogs.                      ( ) Huge billboard signs.                      ( ) Huge neon signs.

II. Why do people get together around the statue?

- ( ) They visit the statue to pray for the dog's soul.  
( ) It serves as a meeting point for young couples.  
( ) People wait for their friends around the statue.



Hachiko 1932

III. Where did the dog's owner used to work?

- ( ) At the train station                      ( ) In a high school  
( ) In a university                      ( ) At a hospital

IV. Choose if the sentence is true or false:

- a) Hachiko waited for his owner every day  
b) Nobody fed the dog

<input type="checkbox"/>	True	<input type="checkbox"/>	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	True	<input type="checkbox"/>	False

V. According to your own definition, what is loyalty and friendship? How can you tell that one of your friends is truly loyal?

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The city of Detroit \_\_\_\_\_ once \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris. It \_\_\_\_\_ a broad river, large streets, and historically significant architecture. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it \_\_\_\_\_ 'Motor City'. During that time, Detroit \_\_\_\_\_ most of the world's cars. There \_\_\_\_\_ steady work and a good salary in the motor industry. An autoworker could own a home and a boat, so that's why some people say America's middle class \_\_\_\_\_ born in Detroit. New highways certainly \_\_\_\_\_ it easy for workers to move from the city center to the suburbs in the 1950s. In the early years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, however, Detroit \_\_\_\_\_ America's poorest big city.

In less than five decades, the vibrant Motor City \_\_\_\_\_ more than half its population. It \_\_\_\_\_ a reputation as a failed city, full of abandoned buildings, widespread poverty, and crime. Newspapers and magazines \_\_\_\_\_ stories of deserted streets, while photographers \_\_\_\_\_ to Detroit to record the strange beauty of buildings and city blocks where nature \_\_\_\_\_ taking over again. What \_\_\_\_\_ wrong in Detroit?

The city is now 69<sup>th</sup> in population density among US cities. Its population \_\_\_\_\_ for several reasons. The dramatic decline in car manufacturing as companies like General Motors and Chrysler \_\_\_\_\_ to survive \_\_\_\_\_ some people lose their jobs and leave the city and in 2008, the global financial crisis just \_\_\_\_\_ it worse. The problem of Detroit \_\_\_\_\_ basic but hard to solve: most people are poor, as half of the city's households live on less than 25,000 dollars a year and they are spread across different neighborhoods within the city.

In 2013, the city \_\_\_\_\_ something unusual: it \_\_\_\_\_ itself bankrupt. It was the largest city bankruptcy in US history, estimated at 18-20 billion dollars. Now that the city is free of debt, it \_\_\_\_\_ money to do some of what needs to be done. It \_\_\_\_\_ about 40,000 streetlights so that places feel safer. Police response time has \_\_\_\_\_ from almost an hour to less than 20 minutes. And roughly a hundred empty houses are demolished each week to make space for new buildings. With the bankruptcy behind it, Detroit is also attracting investors, innovators, and young adventurers. New businesses have been encouraged with the New Economy Initiative. This \_\_\_\_\_ incentives of 10,000 dollars to each of 30 winners with ideas for small businesses - grocery stores, juice bars, coffee shops, even bicycle makers.

I. Why did people decided to leave Detroit?

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II. How did bankruptcy ended up helping the city?

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## Class Activity



1. Fill out the spaces using the verbs indicated at the end of the sentences.
  - a) I \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to learn English when I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) 15 years old.
  - b) She \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a few mistakes but \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the game anyway.
  - c) Back in 2005 we all \_\_\_\_\_ (have) flip phones, it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the latest trend.
  - d) I'm really tired of this trip. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) 250km just yesterday.
  - e) My mom \_\_\_\_\_ (call) me but I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) busy and couldn't answer the phone in time.
  - f) My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (say) they would come here later today.
  - g) They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) so happy with the gifts that they even \_\_\_\_\_ (start) running around the house.
  - h) The computer \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) working again.
  - i) The pen I was using \_\_\_\_\_ (run) out of ink.
  - j) I was trying to take a picture of the bird but it \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) away.
  - k) Monica \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) only 5 hours this night.
  - l) He \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a gift for you. I think you'll love it.
  - m) Last year, I and my family \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the U.S.A for my summer vacation.
  - n) I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner three hours ago.
  - o) We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the middle of a conversation when, **all of a sudden**, the phone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring).
  - p) Last time John \_\_\_\_\_ (see) us, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at the mall.
  - q) This food was delicious. I really think I just \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) too much!
  - r) My schedule \_\_\_\_\_ (be) full, that's why I couldn't attend the sales meeting.
  - s) I'm tired of just standing around... Let me do something to help, that's why I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) here for!
  - t) Jeff, I think we \_\_\_\_\_ (light) up the fire too early. The guests are not even here yet, and our barbecue grill is running out of coal!
  - u) Last Christmas I remember my brother \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) out of bed to look for his gifts under the Christmas tree.
  - v) The candidate \_\_\_\_\_ (accept) the offer after a long conversation.
  - w) I \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) some colleagues, but some other people I didn't!
  - x) As soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) through the door, he \_\_\_\_\_ (welcome) me.

2. Answer the questions using short answers only.

**Red means negative!**

- a) Were your shoes expensive? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Did you buy expensive clothes? \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Did they go to fancy restaurants? \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Was Australia a beautiful country? \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Were American hotels comfortable? \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Were your reports on time? \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Did you like your country? \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Were you motivated today? \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Did Robert eat out every day? \_\_\_\_\_
- j) Did your friends sing well? \_\_\_\_\_
- k) Did your cat sleep a lot? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Answer the questions using complete answers, without repeating the auxiliary:

- a) Were your shoes expensive? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Did you buy expensive clothes? \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Did they go to fancy restaurants? \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Was Australia a beautiful country? \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Were American hotels comfortable? \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Were your reports on time? \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Did you like your country? \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Were you motivated today? \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Did Robert eat out every day? \_\_\_\_\_
- j) Did your friends sing well? \_\_\_\_\_
- k) Did your cat sleep a lot? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Choose a verb from the box and complete the sentences using the past tense.

- a) Tom \_\_\_\_\_ out the trash last night.
- b) Claire \_\_\_\_\_ all the questions.
- c) I \_\_\_\_\_ ten kilometers yesterday to go to work.
- d) They \_\_\_\_\_ their car around the block every morning last year.
- e) John \_\_\_\_\_ a new jacket last winter.
- f) Bill and Tim \_\_\_\_\_ the homework before the teacher arrived.
- g) The train \_\_\_\_\_ the station at 9 AM, so we lost it...
- h) \_\_\_\_\_

<b>answer</b>
<b>buy</b>
<b>leave</b>
<b>drive</b>
<b>finish</b>
<b>walk</b>
<b>take</b>

5. Rewrite the sentences below in the Past Simple Tense.

- a) He goes to bed early. **He went to bed early.**
- b) We don't like onions. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Steve lives in Vancouver. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Does she exercise? \_\_\_\_\_
- e) I hate cooking. \_\_\_\_\_
- f) They play video games. \_\_\_\_\_
- g) He knows the answer. \_\_\_\_\_
- h) I forget his name. \_\_\_\_\_
- i) They don't study history. \_\_\_\_\_
- j) Do they drive? \_\_\_\_\_
- k) Jenny works at a hotel. \_\_\_\_\_
- l) Do you swim? \_\_\_\_\_
- m) We don't like the movie. \_\_\_\_\_
- n) Where do you live? \_\_\_\_\_
- o) He doesn't drink tea. \_\_\_\_\_
- p) They start class at 8:00. \_\_\_\_\_
- q) Does he have breakfast? \_\_\_\_\_
- r) I don't run fast. \_\_\_\_\_
- s) He has a car. \_\_\_\_\_
- t) Do you enjoy sports? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Your teacher will now choose three sentences from above to which you'll have to create a follow-up sentence. Be creative!

- I. \_\_\_\_\_
- II. \_\_\_\_\_
- III. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Write a short story using as many verbs in the past as you can.

It's up to you to use the picture on your right as a guidance or use your own imagination.

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MINE

ME

US

ALL

ABOUT

**PRONOUNS**

# Pronouns

## CLASS OVERVIEW

In this class we'll learn how to properly use different types of pronouns. This includes subjective, objective, and possessive pronouns, as well as possessive adjectives.

### Subjective and Objective:

- **Subjective Pronouns:** These pronouns will be the subject of the sentence. This means a person, thing or place needs to do or be something.

The Subjective Pronouns are:

I	Eu
He	Ele
She	Ela
It	Ele / Ela (Animais / Objetos)
You	Você / Vocês
We	Nós
They	Eles / Elas

Examples:

- **I** am reading this sentence.  
**Eu** estou lendo essa frase \_\_\_\_\_
- **He** travels to the USA once a year.  
**Ele** viaja para os EUA uma vez por ano \_\_\_\_\_
- **They** made the right decision to benefit the company.  
**Eles** fizeram a escolha certa para beneficiar a empresa \_\_\_\_\_

**OBS:** In order to find the subject, find its main verb and then ask “What or Who” did it.

- **She eats too much fast food!** (*Ela come muito fast food*)
- **Main verb** → EAT (*Comer*)
- **“What or Who”** eats too much fast food?
- **Subject** → SHE (*Ela*)

## Class Activity



1. Modify the sentences to find out what pronoun is hidden:
  - a) My mother will be traveling next week ... \_\_\_\_\_ will be traveling next week
  - b) My dog runs very fast! ... \_\_\_\_\_ runs very fast!
  - c) The coke bottle is empty ... \_\_\_\_\_ is empty
  - d) Matt and I are brothers ... \_\_\_\_\_ are brothers
  - e) Jessie wasn't in the office yesterday ... \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't in the office yesterday
  - f) Joe and Rob are very busy! ... \_\_\_\_\_ are very busy!
  - g) The stocks are skyrocketing ... \_\_\_\_\_ are skyrocketing

- **Objective Pronouns:** The objective pronouns are the object of sentences. This means something was done by these pronouns.

**The Objective Pronouns are:**

<b>Me</b>	Eu / Mim / Me
<b>Him</b>	Ele / -o
<b>Her</b>	Ela / -a
<b>It</b>	Ele / Ela (Animais / Objetos)
<b>You</b>	Você / Vocês
<b>Us</b>	Nós / Conosco
<b>Them</b>	Eles / Elas

**OBS:** These pronouns are related to the Portuguese structure of “*Pronomes Pessoais do Caso Oblíquo*”. Therefore, the exact translation depends on what verb and situation was used in a specific sentence.

**Examples:**

- My brother was sick, so I went to the hospital with **him**.

Meu irmão estava doente então eu fui ao hospital com **ele**.

- Who wants to travel with **us**?

Quem quer viajar **conosco**?

- This company doesn't stop calling **me**.

Essa empresa não para de **me** ligar.

- You should try talking to **her**.

\_\_\_\_\_

- Mike already told **them** to be quiet.

\_\_\_\_\_

- All my friends said they have already heard of **you**.

\_\_\_\_\_

**OBS:** These pronouns will usually be found at the end of the sentences. In order to find the object of a sentence, follow the same procedure to find its main verb and subject, and then ask “What or Who” **received** the action from the verb.

**Examples:**

- **I work with him** (*Eu trabalho com ele*)
- **Main verb** → WORK (*Trabalhar*)
- “**What or Who**” performs the verb?
- **Subject** → I (*Eu*)
- “**What or Who**” receives the verb? → Him (*Ele*)

- **Sarah called you** (*Sarah te ligou*)
- **Main verb** → CALL (*Ligar*)
- “**What or Who**” performs the verb?
- **Subject** → Sarah
- “**What or Who**” receives the verb? → You (*Você*)

## Possessives:

Now we'll take a look on possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives. Although both structures indicate possession, there are minor differences on their translation and placement within a sentence.

- **Possessive Adjectives:** These words will have an adjective function in the sentence, this means they'll qualify whatever noun that's attached with them.

The Possessive Adjectives are:

My	Meu / Minha
His	Dele
Her	Dela
Its	Dele / Dela (Animais / Objetos)
Your	Seu / Sua / De Vocês
Our	Nosso / Nossa
Their	Deles / Delas

**OBS:** The Possessive Adjectives will always be found before a **noun**.

Examples:

- This is **my pen**.  
Esta é **minha caneta**.
- Did you see **her car**? She bought it yesterday.  
Você viu o **carro dela**? Ela comprou ontem.
- I like to keep **our house** clean.  
Eu gosto de manter **nossa casa** limpa.
- **Their idea** is so bad that I can't believe nobody complained.

**OBS:** Watch out! There is a difference between “**Its**” and “**It's**”. The first one is a possessive structure, as the other is a contraction from the verb to be (it is).

Examples:

- The manager evaluated the report as very well made. **Its** copy will be sent to the entire department so other employees can use it as a template.  
O gerente avaliou o relatório como muito bem feito. **Sua** cópia será enviada a todo o departamento para que outros funcionários possam usá-lo como modelo
- The manager cancelled all outdoor activities due to bad weather. **It's** raining heavily today and tomorrow it should be snowing, according to the weather forecast.  
O gerente cancelou todas as atividades ao ar livre devido ao mau tempo. **Está** chovendo muito hoje e amanhã deve estar nevando, de acordo com a previsão do tempo



- **Possessive Pronouns:** These words will replace the noun, so we don't have to repeat it. The translations are all the same as the Possessive Adjectives, the only difference being where in the sentence each one is used.

## The Possessive Pronouns are:

<b>Mine</b>	Meu / Minha
<b>His</b>	Dele
<b>Hers</b>	Dela
<b>Its</b>	Dele / Dela (Animais / Objetos)
<b>Yours</b>	Seu / Sua / De Vocês
<b>Ours</b>	Nosso / Nossa
<b>Theirs</b>	Deles / Delas

**OBS:** Note that on most cases, they're written the same as Possessive Adjectives, often just adding a simple **S** to the end.

### Examples:

- This pen is **mine**.  
Essa caneta é **minha**.
- There is no house bigger than **ours**.  
Não há nenhuma casa maior que a **nossa**.
- I found these keys on the floor, are they **yours**?  
Eu encontrei essas chaves no chão, elas são **suas**?
- This is the report that I wrote, this other one is **theirs**.
- Have you seen Monica? This **laptop** is **hers**, she probably forgot it.



**OBS:** Possessive Pronouns are most likely found at the **end of sentences**, replacing the name of a person or thing.

### Examples:

- I bought your lunch yesterday, now you buy **mine**!
- Sarah will go to the park with **us**.
- Mike saw our car, but we didn't see **his**.
- I just finished the project. Have you finished **yours**?

## Reflexive Pronouns:

These pronouns will have different functions and translation according to context. Their direct relation to Portuguese is also hard to precisely translate.

The Reflexive Pronouns are:

Myself	Eu Mesmo / Me
Himself	Ele Mesmo / O Próprio / Se
Herself	Ela Mesma / A Própria / Se
Itself	Ele (a) Mesmo (a) (Animais / Objetos)
Yourself / Yourselves	Você (s) Mesmo (s) / Se
Ourselves	Nós Mesmos / Nos
Themselves	Eles Mesmos / Se

- **Emphasizing with Reflexive Pronouns:** We can use these pronouns to emphasize an information in a sentence.

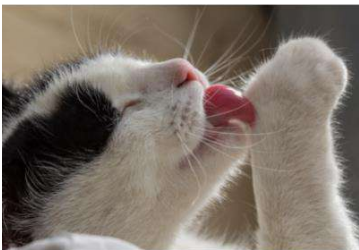
Examples:

- The house **itself** isn't clean.  
A casa **em si** não está limpa.
- Mike **himself** will call you to solve the problem.  
**O próprio** Mike vai te ligar para resolver o problema.
- The politicians **themselves** should be giving a good example.  
**Os próprios** políticos deveriam estar dando um bom exemplo.
- Even the dog **itself** ran away from the thieves.

- **Subject and Object:** We can also use these pronouns when the subject and the object of a sentence is the same person or thing.

Examples:

- I was preparing dinner when **I** cut **myself**.  
Eu estava preparando o jantar quando eu **me** cortei.
- **Most cats** clean **themselves** by licking their own fur.  
A maioria dos gatos **se** limpam lambendo a própria pelagem.
- **She** talks to **herself** when she's concentrated on a task.  
Ela fala **consigo mesma** quando está concentrada numa tarefa.
- **The car** will lock **itself** after 30 seconds of being turned off.





## Listening Practice

This is the bakery where I go almost every morning on my way to work. In this picture I've taken recently, you can see my friend Anne ordering a coffee. That is actually a rare event, since she is trying to stay off of caffeine as much as she can. She said that not drinking coffee helps her to sleep better at night. **She** is wearing a coat and black pants. Beside **her**, there is a man looking at the menu and deciding what **he** wants to have for breakfast. He was probably on vacation, because even though it was



early in the morning, he didn't seem in a hurry at all. Beside **him** there is another man waiting for his take-out order. **He** was wearing a blue sweatshirt and jeans. I think he was taking his kids to school, because there was a car parked in front of the bakery with two kids inside, and they were wearing a local school's uniform. In this picture you can also see two employees. **They** were wearing their uniforms and a red hat. The employee on the right was hired recently, and she was still learning how to operate the cash register. This bakery is probably the best in town, their bread is truly delicious!

- I. Mark true or false based on the information presented on the text above.
- a) **She** refers to Anne, the narrator's friend.  
( ) True                      ( ) False
  - b) **Her** refers to one of the two female employees behind the counter.  
( ) True                      ( ) False
  - c) **He** refers to the man with blue sweatshirt, who's choosing what to eat.  
( ) True                      ( ) False
  - d) **Him** refers to the man with blue sweatshirt, who's choosing what to eat.  
( ) True                      ( ) False
  - e) **He** refers to the man with blue sweatshirt, who's waiting for his order.  
( ) True                      ( ) False
  - f) **They** refers to the three customers in the picture.  
( ) True                      ( ) False

Facebook and other social networking sites aren't, in fact, free. \_\_\_\_\_ don't charge \_\_\_\_\_ money to connect with \_\_\_\_\_ friends, upload photos, and "like" \_\_\_\_\_ favorite bands and businesses, but \_\_\_\_\_ still pay for all that. \_\_\_\_\_ pay with \_\_\_\_\_ personal data, which these services use to target ads.

For *Citizenme*, the price \_\_\_\_\_ pay is much higher, and \_\_\_\_\_'s trying to shift internet economics back in \_\_\_\_\_ direction. The long-term plan is to provide a way for \_\_\_\_\_ to sell \_\_\_\_\_ online data directly to advertisers and others of \_\_\_\_\_ choice. But \_\_\_\_\_ isn't there just yet. In the meantime, \_\_\_\_\_'s focused on helping \_\_\_\_\_ collect and analyze \_\_\_\_\_ social media data through a mobile app that connects to multiple social networks, giving \_\_\_\_\_ a better understanding on how things work today. "The very first step is to raise awareness, helping people understand what's being done with \_\_\_\_\_ data" says *Citizenme* founder John Deakins.

\_\_\_\_\_ has a lot of experience building mobile technologies for emerging markets. \_\_\_\_\_ got the idea for the app after selling \_\_\_\_\_ first company - Triple Media - to the private equity firm NewNet in 2010. "The biggest issue \_\_\_\_\_ could see for the internet is \_\_\_\_\_ data and what happens to \_\_\_\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_ says. \_\_\_\_\_ acknowledges that personal data is essential to the health of the internet because \_\_\_\_\_ drives the advertising that funds things. But today's invasive data collection policies have made people distrustful. *Citizenme* hopes to change that by making users more aware of this process and, ultimately, letting \_\_\_\_\_ decide how \_\_\_\_\_ data is used.

## How \_\_\_\_\_ Works

\_\_\_\_\_ start by connecting \_\_\_\_\_ social profiles to the app, which stores \_\_\_\_\_ data on your phone. Nothing is stored on *Citizenme*'s servers. So far, the app supports Facebook, LinkedIn, and Twitter, but other services, such as Pinterest, are planned for the future.

From there, \_\_\_\_\_ can see what data \_\_\_\_\_ share publicly on those apps and get a better sense of \_\_\_\_\_ overall privacy settings and policies. The app includes a guide to each network's terms of service. Particularly alarming policies - such as Facebook's broad license to \_\_\_\_\_ photos and other content - are highlighted in red to get \_\_\_\_\_ attention. And when a company updates \_\_\_\_\_ terms of service, *Citizenme* alerts \_\_\_\_\_ and lets \_\_\_\_\_ vote on whether \_\_\_\_\_ think it's a good or bad change. "\_\_\_\_\_'s like an anti-virus for terms of service" Deakins says, even though the outcome of such voting is purely symbolic.

The company also worked with Cambridge University to create a series of personality tests that can be run against \_\_\_\_\_ data, letting \_\_\_\_\_ see how different networks might perceive \_\_\_\_\_. For example, the app can predict whether \_\_\_\_\_'re politically liberal or conservative and tell \_\_\_\_\_ whether \_\_\_\_\_ are more conservative on LinkedIn than \_\_\_\_\_ are on Twitter. \_\_\_\_\_'s fun, if not particularly useful, and \_\_\_\_\_ might help explain some of the ads Facebook sends your way.

## What the Future Holds

So far, the app is only available for iOS, but an Android version is being developed. Eventually, Deakins says, the team wants to integrate more information, including location data, statistics from health trackers, or even \_\_\_\_\_ genome, partnering with services like *23andMe*. That would let \_\_\_\_\_ learn far more about \_\_\_\_\_ online self and how advertisers perceive \_\_\_\_\_, while providing more data \_\_\_\_\_ eventually could sell *if* \_\_\_\_\_ want to.



## Class Activity



1. Choose the option to fill out the spaces with Subject or Object Pronouns.
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_ is in class with \_\_\_\_\_  
( ) Her/Us ( ) She/We ( ) She/Us
  - b) Does \_\_\_\_\_ use a laptop at home?  
( ) He ( ) It ( ) Him
  - c) These are my mom's friends. \_\_\_\_\_ usually goes out with \_\_\_\_\_  
( ) She/They ( ) Her/Them ( ) She/Them
  - d) Do \_\_\_\_\_ eat beans? Because I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ at all!  
( ) We/It ( ) You/It ( ) You/Her
  - e) \_\_\_\_\_ don't talk a lot with Sam because \_\_\_\_\_ works a lot...  
( ) He/Him ( ) We/He ( ) You/Him
  - f) Can you send \_\_\_\_\_ the report this afternoon?  
( ) You ( ) I ( ) Me
  - g) When do you do your homework? \_\_\_\_\_ do \_\_\_\_\_ after dinner...  
( ) I/Him ( ) I/It ( ) It/I
  - h) Steve and I are calling the suppliers... \_\_\_\_\_ will be done at 5 PM.  
( ) We ( ) Us ( ) Them
  
2. Complete the sentences with Subject and Object Pronouns:
  - a) Is \_\_\_ your mother? Try calling \_\_\_!
  - b) \_\_\_ am still a student, but you can count on \_\_\_ to solve these equations.
  - c) Show \_\_\_ this cute toy for their cat! \_\_\_ are going to love it. (Anna and Julian)
  - d) \_\_\_ is a great person and \_\_\_ should definitely meet \_\_\_ (Joe/Your friends/Joe)
  - e) \_\_\_ can sit with \_\_\_ during our break at school. (Juliet)
  - f) \_\_\_ are friends, so it's our responsibility to warn you about this. (You and I)
  - g) Don't tell \_\_\_ that you forgot to bring my book again!
  - h) \_\_\_ really is the "jack of all trades" ... There's nothing \_\_\_ can't do! (Steve)
  - i) I really enjoyed the book you lent \_\_\_ last week.
  - j) Alice is so hungry that I bet \_\_\_ could eat an entire pizza by herself!
  - k) I offered Tim a job, but he didn't accept \_\_\_.
  - l) Josh does well at school. His parents are very proud of \_\_\_.

3. Circle the option that better fits in the spaces below

a) Is it his, hers, yours, ours, or ...? I really don't know!

a) **They**

b) **Theirs**

c) **Them**

b) I don't think that sandwich is mine. I think it's ...

a) **Her**

b) **Yours**

c) **Their**

c) What do you like to do in ... free time?

a) **Your**

b) **Yours**

c) **Ours**

d) She said this money is ..., but I think it belongs to them.

a) **Her**

b) **Him**

c) **Ours**

e) These chairs are not theirs, it's .... We bought them yesterday.

a) **Our**

b) **Them**

c) **Ours**

f) ... friend is over there by the bookstore. Can you see him?

a) **Me**

b) **My**

c) **Mine**

g) At what time does ... English class begin?

a) **Yours**

b) **You**

c) **Your**

h) The dog was hungry and tired, so it ate all ... food and fell asleep.

a) **Its**

b) **It's**

c) **It**

i) Is this ... pen? Does it belong to you?

a) **You**

b) **Yours**

c) **Your**

4. Fill up the spaces using the adequate Reflexive Pronouns and translate each sentence after it's complete:

- a) He wanted to impress his girlfriend, so he baked the cake \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Jennifer does the chores \_\_\_\_\_ because she doesn't trust others.
- c) I drive \_\_\_\_\_ to work every day since I've got my driver's license.
- d) I and my dad painted the house \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Josh copies the homework from his friends instead of doing it \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) Every time I look at the mirror I see \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) My kids are too young to go out by \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) The dog \_\_\_\_\_ ran after the robbers and caught one of them.
- i) I was ready to join the meeting when the computer started to update \_\_\_\_\_.
- j) Josh is making a fool out of \_\_\_\_\_ with this crazy investment plan...

5. Replace the underlined words with the appropriate pronouns from the box. They may eventually repeat...

She	her	he	him	it	we	us	they	them
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- a) I saw Mr. Brown this morning and gave Mr. Brown my homework.
- b) John likes computer games, but he doesn't play computer games very often.
- c) Neil Armstrong was born in 1930. Neil Armstrong landed on the moon in 1969.
- d) Penguins don't live near the North Pole. Penguins live near the South Pole.
- e) My aunt lives in Toronto, but my aunt often comes to visit my family and me.
- f) If you have your ticket, you can give your ticket to that man over there.
- g) First, my friend and I went shopping. Later, my friend and I went home.
- h) Where was Sarah? I didn't see Sarah at the party last week.
- i) John is a really nice guy. I like John a lot.
- j) The planet Mars has two moons. The two moons are both very small.
- k) I really liked the cake. Unfortunately, I didn't have time to finish the cake.
- l) Suzy and I paid for the meal, but the waiter forgot to bring Suzy and me the food.
- m) Those two buildings are going up fast! I think the buildings will be finished in less than a year.
- n) The cat came back home after three days but the cat was not injured.
- o) He asked me about his books because I don't remember where I put his books.



6. Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences.

- a) We bought that house last year. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) This book is \_\_\_\_\_. It has my name on it.
- c) My brother and I made that chair. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Excuse me. This phone is \_\_\_\_\_. You forgot to take it with you.
- e) This car belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) I think I saw John drop this pen. I think it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) Her sister drew the picture. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) The little boy yelled, "Give the ball to me! It's \_\_\_\_\_!"
- i) The bicycles were \_\_\_\_\_, so they rode them home after school.

7. Complete the sentences below using Reflexive Pronouns:

- a) My brother likes to practice his English by talking to \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) I introduced \_\_\_\_\_ to my new classmates.
- c) My sister and I looked at \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.
- d) The repair shop was closed, so I fixed the car \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Why is your dog scratching \_\_\_\_\_? Does it have fleas?
- f) Cats can get clean by licking \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) Mr. Smith burned \_\_\_\_\_ while he was cooking.
- h) Sarah did the homework by \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) This new technology allows machines to diagnose \_\_\_\_\_ before a human employee even realizes there's something wrong...
- j) I'm so glad you came! Please come on in! There's pizza over there and many different drinks at the kitchen... Please, help \_\_\_\_\_.