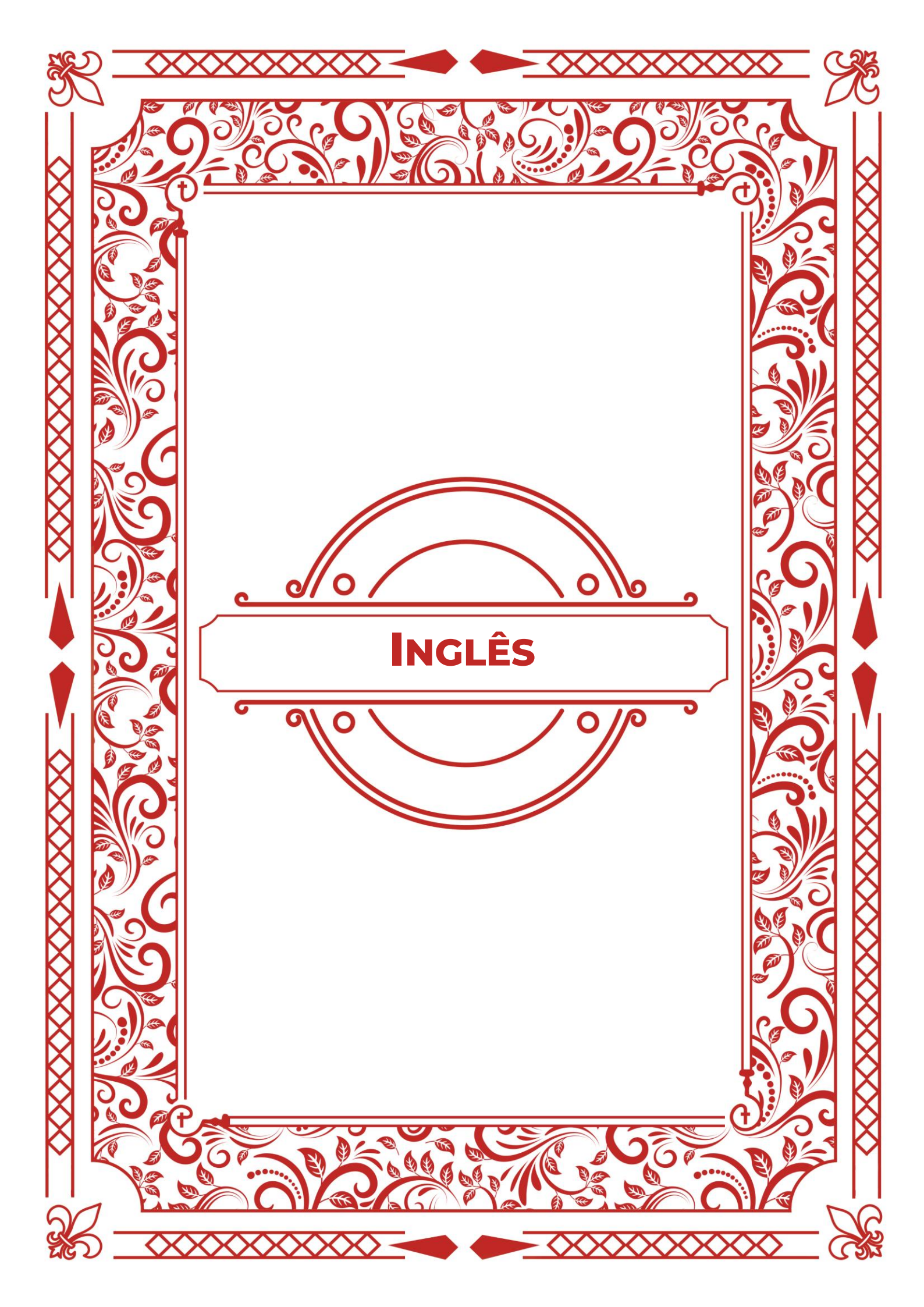

ENSINO FUNDAMENTAL – 7º ANO – INGLÊS VOLUME ÚNICO

Apostila do 7º ano do Ensino Fundamental, escrita pelo Instituto São Carlos Borromeu. O conteúdo é indicado para estudo individual domiciliar, apoio escolar ou como material didático escolar.





INGLÊS



LESSON 04

CAN AND IMPERATIVE – REVIEW

Nesta unidade é proposta a revisão de verbos e modos verbais.

STRUCTURE

Listen to the audios on the website (www.institutosaocarlos.com.br/moodle) and repeat them.

THE VERB CAN

The verb **can** generally means to be able and/or to achieve and is used to indicate several situations: possibility, capacity/skill, permission, order.

It is one of the main **modal verbs** in the English language. The modal verb can has the function of helping the main verb in the sentence.

Examples:

- I. She can speak Chinese. – Capacity/ skill
- II. It can happen with anyone. – Possibility.
- III. You can play outside. – Permission.
- IV. Can I talk to the director? – Permission.

The verb can is always accompanied by the main verb in the infinitive without the to. It can be used to construct affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences.

VERB CAN IN THE PRESENT TENSE

Look at the table below and see how to use the verb can in the affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.

The main verb used as an example is the verb to speak.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I can speak	I can't/cannot speak	Can I speak?
You can speak	You can't/cannot speak	Can you speak?
He/she/it can speak	He/she/it can't/cannot speak	Can he/she/it speak?
We can speak	We can't/cannot speak	Can we speak?
You can speak	You can't/cannot speak	Can you speak?
They can speak	They can't/cannot speak	Can they speak?
I can speak	I can't/cannot speak	Can I speak?
You can speak	You can't/cannot speak	Can you speak?

In the affirmative form, can is used for all people, including he/she/it. The Simple Present rule that indicates the addition of –s for third-person inflections is not applied here.

To form sentences in the negative form, we can use can't or cannot. The meaning of the words is the same.

When making sentences with can in the interrogative form, simply change the positioning of this modal verb in the sentence: unlike what happens in the affirmative, in the interrogative the verb can must be positioned before the subject.

IMPERATIVE

The imperative is used by the speaker to give a **suggestion**, an **order**, **advice** or an **instruction**.

For example:

I. Listen! I need you to come here now. – The verb *to listen* is in the imperative form in this sentence.

If you need to add more **emphasis** to the sentence, just place the auxiliary “do” at the beginning of the sentence.

For example:

I. Do put all the books in the box. (Put all the toys in the box)

II. Do go now. (Go now)

III. Do look to me. (Listen to me)

IV. Do run fast. (Run fast)

If it is necessary to make the sentence more **polite**, just add the expression “please” (please) at the beginning or end of the sentence.

For example:

I. Please, come with me.

II. Call the priest, please.

III. Please, don't scream.

IV. Wait for me, please.

V. Let's watch this film, please.

If it is necessary to form the imperative in **negation**, simply add the auxiliary “do” plus “not” (contracted form don't) at the beginning of the sentence.

For example:

I. Do not (don't) eat all this cake.

II. Do not (don't) forget to close the door.

III. Do not (don't) run indoors.

IV. Do not (don't) put your hand on the oven.

PRACTICING

1. Change the sentence below to negative form:

- a. I can speak French and English.
- b. They can travel to Spain this year.
- c. Dave can play basketball.
- d. Sarah can ride a horse.

2. Complete the questions with **can** or **can't** according to the information in the table.

Name	Sing	Dance	Play music	Act
Jenny	yes	yes	no	no
Peter	no	no	yes	yes
Brian and Zoe	yes	yes	no	no
Adam	no	yes	no	no

- a. _____ Jenny dance?
- b. _____ Brian and Zoe act?
- c. _____ Peter sing?
- d. _____ Adam dance?
- e. _____ Peter and Adam sing?
- f. _____ Adam play music?
- g. _____ Brian and Zoe sing?
- h. _____ Jenny sing?
- i. Jenny _____ sing but she _____ play music.
- j. She _____ dance but she _____ act.
- k. Peter _____ sing but he _____ play music.
- l. He _____ act but he _____ dance.
- m. Brian and Zoe _____ sing and they _____ play music.
- n. They _____ dance but they _____ act.
- o. Adam _____ act and he _____ sing.
- p. He _____ play music but he _____ dance.

3. Choose the verb that best completes each sentence in the recipe and write it in the Imperative:

To put – to take – to cut – to cook



4. Write commands in the imperative using the prompts.

Example: He makes a grid. → Make a grid.

- a. She eats breakfast.
- b. They drink water.
- c. We play soccer here.
- d. The class listens to the teacher.
- e. He watches the game.
- f. My father rides a bike.
- g. My sister answers the teacher.

5. Make the sentences below into negative imperatives.

Example: He doesn't make a grid. → Don't make a grid.

- a. He doesn't make a mess.
- b. She doesn't eat sugar.
- c. They don't connect the two dots.
- d. He doesn't write his initial in the box.
- e. She doesn't read the instructions.
- f. My brother doesn't open the door.
- g. My sister doesn't interrupt the teacher.
- h. They don't talk in class.

6. Connect the pictures to the sentences



Don't feed the animals

Don't pick up the flowers

Don't park here

Don't run

Don't smoke here

Don't litter

BEFORE START

Listen to the audio on the website (www.institutosaocarlos.com.br/plataforma) and repeat the prayers aloud:

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

Our Father,
Who art in heaven,
hallowed be Thy name;
Thy kingdom come;
Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread;
and forgive us our trespasses,
as we forgive those who trespass against us;
and lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from evil.
Amen.

THE HAIL MARY

Hail Mary,
Full of grace,
The Lord is with thee,
Blessed art thou among women,
and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus.
Holy Mary, Mother of God,
pray for us sinners,
now and at the hour of our death.
Amen.

GUARDIAN ANGEL PRAYER

Angel of God, my Guardian dear, to whom God's love commits me here,
ever this day be at my side, to light and guard, to rule and guide.

Amen.



LESSON 07

OBJECT PRONOUNS

STRUCTURE

Object pronouns constitute a type of personal pronoun that functions as the **object of the verb** or **preposition** in a sentence.

Object pronouns are used to **replace names** of people, animals or things, which serve as **direct or indirect objects** in the sentence.

Example:

I love **my mom**. → I love **her**.

The object pronoun **her** replaced **my mom**.

The object pronouns are: me, you, him, her, it, us, them.

Listen to the audios on the website and repeat them.



Look at **me**!



Look at **you**!



Look at **him**!



Look at **her**!



Look at **it**!



Look at **them**!



Look at **us**!

Object pronouns are those that **receive/suffer** verbal action and, because of it, is usually positioned immediately **after** the verb.

For example:

- a) They bought **her** a new dress.
- b) We are reading **it**.
- c) She is calling **him**.

Remember that object pronouns are used to **replace names** of people, animals or things, which function as direct or indirect objects.

Examples:

- a) We are playing with **the kids**. → We are playing with **them**.
- b) They are teaching **Jonh** how to play the piano. → They are teaching **him** how to play the piano.
- c) She visits **the grandmother** every weekend. → She visits **her** every weekend.

To conclude, we can compare object pronouns (who suffer the action) with subject pronouns (who does the action).

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her

It	It
We	Us
They	Them

PRACTICING

1. Complete the sentences using the correct object pronoun.

Example:

- a) Can you see Anna? Can you see her?
- b) Emma always helps Jonh. Emma always helps _____.
- c) The boy reads the newspaper every morning. The boy reads _____ every morning.
- d) My mother loves me and my sister. My mother loves _____.
- e) Look at the boys! Look at _____.
- f) This gift is for you and Karen. This gif tis for _____.

2. Choose the correct: subject or object pronouns.

Example:

- a) Liam and Chris are friends. They/Them like to play together.
- b) There is a nest on the tree! Can you see her/it?
- c) Your family is from Spain. We /You are Spanish.
- d) It's Annie's birthday today! Happy birthday to her/him!
- e) That is my new car. It/he is red.
- f) Joe and I are brothers. Us/We always help each other.
- g) I/Me like football so much!

3. Choose the right option according to the picture:

Example



- a) James see it (the bird) every day.
- I. He.
- II. She.
- III. It.



b) She loves _____ very much.

I. Him.

II. Her.

III. It.



c) Peter gives _____ a gift.

I. Him.

II. Us.

III. Me.



d) The man drives _____.

I. It.

II. He.

III. You.

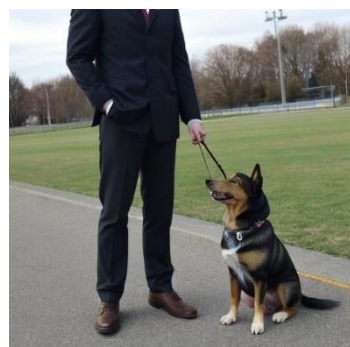


e) George kicks _____.

I. Him.

II. Her.

III. It.



f) The dog follows _____.

I. Him.

II. Her.

III. It.

4. **Listen** to the audio on the website and complete the blank spaces from the text below.

Dear Jesse,

Hi! _____ name is Mike!

I _____ 10 years old. _____ have a big family. _____ family is friendly and caring. My mother's name is Helen. _____ is 35 years old. _____ is a doctor. I really love _____. My father's name is David.

_____ is a teacher. He always helps _____ with _____ homework. He _____ really kind and I love _____ so much!

I have a little brother. _____ name is Kevin. _____ is 5 years old. I always tell _____ stories at night. _____ is the best little brother in the world!

I have a dog and a cat. Their names are Tom and Spike. I like _____ a lot.

I need to go now. My mother calls _____. Write back and tell _____ about your family!

Mike.



LESSON 12

CONSOLIDATION

PRACTICING

1. What holidays does your family celebrate? How do you usually celebrate them?
2. Watch the video at the following link from 4:16:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SSyvyAXTD78>.

- a) What holiday is she talking about?
I. Thanksgiving II. Christmas
 - b) When is this holiday?
 - c) Is it a big holiday?
 - d) What are the decorations for this holiday?
 - e) What is celebrated in this holiday?
3. Interview someone to find out about their experiences concerning different holidays. Mark an “X” on the chart when their answer is “yes”.

Ask if he/she...	
visits the family at Christmas	
spends New Year’s Eve with friends	
eats chocolate eggs on Easter Sunday	

4. What are the celebrations in your city/town?
5. In your opinion, why are holidays important? Choose the items below that describe the significance of holidays to you.
 - a) It is a time to relax.
 - b) It is a time to have fun.
 - c) It is a chance to make new friends.

- d) It reinforces special family traditions.
- e) It provides a break from the daily routine.
- f) It is a time to get together with family and friends.
- g) It is an opportunity to learn about culture and customs.

BEFORE STARTING

Listen to the audio on the website and **repeat** the prayers aloud:

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

THE LORD’S PRAYER

Our Father,
Who art in heaven,
hallowed be Thy name;
Thy kingdom come;
Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread;
and forgive us our trespasses,
as we forgive those who trespass against us;
and lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from evil.
Amen.

THE HAIL MARY

Hail Mary,
Full of grace,
The Lord is with thee,
Blessed art thou among women,
and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus.
Holy Mary, Mother of God,
pray for us sinners,

now and at the hour of our death.

Amen.

GUARDIAN ANGEL PRAYER

Angel of God, my Guardian dear, to whom God's love commits me here, ever this day be at my side, to light and guard, to rule and guide.

Amen.

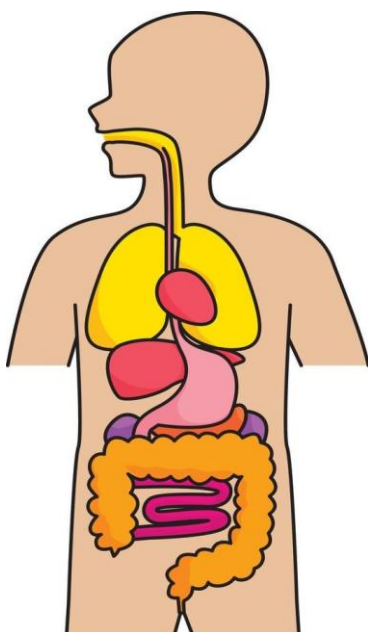


LESSON 13

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT HUMAN BODY?

WARM-UP!

1. Do you know any organs or body parts in English? If so, name them.



LISTENING AND READING

- a) **Read** the text below while you **listen** to the audio in the website.
- b) After, **repeat** the audio aloud (em voz alta).

YOUR BODY INSIDE AND OUT

By Beth Rowen

How much do you know about your body? Take a quizz and find out.

Question 1: Which of the following is NOT one of the five senses:

- a) sight
- b) taste
- c) hearing
- d) crying

Question 2: How many teeth do kids have?

- a) 20
- b) 32
- c) 18
- d) 10

Question 3: Approximately what percent of your body is water?

- a) 95
- b) 70
- c) 50
- d) 30

Question 4: How many joints are there in the human body?

- a) 230
- b) 175
- c) 550
- d) 59

Question 5: How many times does your heart beat each day?

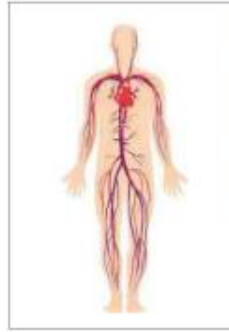
- a) 1,000,000 times
- b) 50,000 times
- c) 100,000 times
- d) 5,000 times

Question 6: Which of your body's systems is responsible for transporting blood throughout the body?

- a) the nervous system
- b) the endocrine system
- c) the circulatory system
- d) the respiratory system

TO UNDERSTAND THE TEXT

1. What is the main objective of the text?
 - a) To test what you know about health problems.
 - b) To test what you know about the human body.
2. Which question from the quiz is each picture below related to?



3. Mark the statements that are mentioned in the text
 - a) Adults have 32 teeth.
 - b) Over 50% of your body is made up of water.
 - c) There are 230 joints and over 650 muscles in the body.
 - d) The five senses are sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch.
 - e) The circulatory system permits blood to circulate in the body.



LESSON 17

CLASS LANGUAGE AND GREETINGS



este volume, será tratado sobre diversos assuntos, desde aspectos gramaticais, até vocabulários dos mais diversos. Assim, primeiramente, é importante que nos atentemos aos cumprimentos e palavras de gentileza.

1. Class language and greetings:

- For the class language, it's important for us to know some polite words to speak up about things. Therefore, you check some of them down below:
 - Please;
 - Excuse me;
 - Can you repeat?;
 - Listen;
 - Read;
 - I'm sorry.

These expressions are important not only for this book, but for all of your learning process in English.

- For the greetings, we have some other words that would be good to know:
 - Hello;
 - Hi;
 - Good Morning;
 - Good Afternoon;
 - Good Evening;
 - Good Night;
 - Goodbye;
 - Bye

If you know any others, write them down here:



LESSON 21

DATES AND HOLIDAYS

Nesta aula será abordado como construir datas em inglês, além de dar um panorama sobre os principais feriados e dias festivos nos EUA e em outros países, como o Brasil.

EXPLAINING SECTION

1) Dates:

To construct dates in English, we have to follow these detailed guidelines:

a) Preposition

Use "on" for complete dates that include the day, month, and year.

- Example: "The event is on July 4th, 2024."

b) Order of Elements

Month/Day/Year: Dates are written and spoken in the order of month, day, and year.

- Example: "October 31st, 2023"

c) Days: Ordinal Numbers

Use ordinal numbers for the days of the month. Ordinal numbers indicate the position in a sequence (e.g., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc.).

Examples:

- 1 → 1st (**first**)
- 2 → 2nd (**second**)
- 3 → 3rd (**third**)
- 4 → 4th (**fourth**)
- 21 → 21st (**twenty first**)
- 22 → 22nd (**twenty second**)

- 23 → 23rd (**twenty third**)
- 24 → 24th (**twenty fourth**)

d) Months

Capitalize the first letter of the month. Here are the names of the months in English:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. January | 7. July |
| 2. February | 8. August |
| 3. March | 9. September |
| 4. April | 10. October |
| 5. May | 11. November |
| 6. June | 12. December |

e) Year

Simply add the year after the day, with a comma separating the day and the year.

Example: "April 15th, 2022"

Putting It All Together:

- Portuguese: 25 de dezembro de 2021
- English: on December 25th, 2021
- Portuguese: 1 de janeiro de 2022
- English: on January 1st, 2022
- Portuguese: 14 de fevereiro de 2023
- English: on February 14th, 2023

By following these rules, you can accurately write and say dates in English. Here are more examples:

- Portuguese: 3 de março de 2024
- English: on March 3rd, 2024
- Portuguese: 20 de junho de 2025
- English: on June 20th, 2025

Remember, using the correct format and capitalization is important for clear and proper communication in English.

VOCABULARY

Just like in Brazil, we have names for the holidays in English, and we are going to see them properly hereafter. Moreover, it will be shown some important days for the Catholic Church:



a) Christmas (December 25th)



b) Independence Day (July 4th)



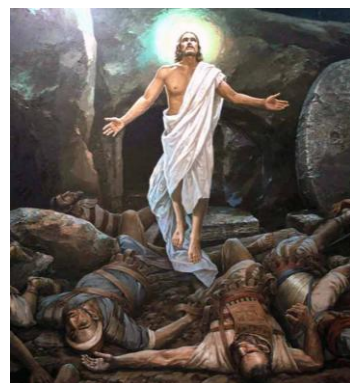
c) Thanksgiving (Fourth Thursday in November)



d) St. Patrick's Day (March 17th)



e) New Year's Day (January 1st)



f) Easter (Date varies, first Sunday after the first full moon following the vernal equinox)



g) All Saint's Day (November 1st)



h) Ash Wednesday (46 days before Easter)

While talking about the holidays, we always have to pay attention to the prepositions used:

- When we use the name of the holiday with the word day ('Christmas day'), we have to use the preposition "**on**". Examples: On Christmas day/ On Easter day/ On New Year's Day.
- When we just say the name of the holiday, the prepositions may change, but it is usually "**at**". Examples: At Christmas/ At Easter.

Ps: To talk about the day before holidays, we use the word "**EVE**".

PRACTICING

1) Choose the correct format for the given dates:

- a)** How do you write "15 de agosto de 2023" in English?
 - on August 15st, 2023
 - on August 15th, 2023
 - on 15 August, 2023
- b)** How do you write "1º de janeiro de 2024" in English?
 - on January 1st, 2024
 - on 1st January, 2024
 - on January 1th, 2024
- c)** How do you write "31 de outubro de 2025" in English?
 - on October 31th, 2025
 - on October 31st, 2025

- on 31 October, 2025

2) Interview your parents. Use the questions below to interview your parents about dates and holidays (Try to say the phrases out loud in English to them):

- a) When is your birthday?
- b) Do you have a favorite holiday? Which one of them? Why?
- c) Is there any holiday or special day you wish people knew better?

3) Match the sentence with the correct preposition:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. We have a barbecue | (a) in December. |
| 2. Santa Claus comes | (b) on Thanksgiving. |
| 3. We celebrate New Year's Eve | (c) for the 4th of July. |
| 4. The family gets together | (d) at midnight. |
| 5. Christmas is | (e) On Christmas Eve. |

4) Choose the correct preposition for each sentence:

a) We always have a big dinner ____ Thanksgiving Day.

- on
- at
- in

b) The fireworks display starts ____ midnight on New Year's Eve.

- on
- at
- in

c) Easter is not always celebrated ____ March.

- on
- at
- in

d) We decorate the house ____ Christmas.

- for
- on
- in



LESSON 27

OBJECT PRONOUNS AND SPORTS

Nesta unidade será falado sobre o uso de pronomes oblíquos, na parte gramatical, e sobre esportes de vocabulário.

EXPLANATION SECTION

a) Object pronoun:

Object pronouns are words that replace nouns in a sentence and receive the action of the verb. Instead of making the actions, the actions will be made to them. Just like the following example:

- Tommy kicked the ball.

In this sentence, "the ball" is the **object** because it's receiving the action of the verb "kicked." Now, let's use object pronouns to replace "the ball":

- Tommy kicked it.

In this sentence, "it" is the object pronoun that replaced "the ball." So, instead of saying "Tommy kicked the ball," we can say "Tommy kicked it," and we still know that Tommy kicked something.

Here are some common object pronouns:

Personal pronoun	Object pronoun
I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
We	Us

They	Them
------	------

We use these object pronouns to make our sentences shorter and clearer. So instead of saying "Sarah helped **Jane**," we can say "Sarah helped **her**." It's simpler and gets the same message across. We can choose if we will use the object pronoun or the noun we intend to use, but sometimes the sentences get a little bit repetitive and it's a good sign to change it by some of the object pronouns.

VOCABULARY

For our vocabulary section, we will see some words to talk about sports in English. First of all, there are three words that are used when talking about sports in general, that we have to know:

- **PLAY:**

Usually, this word is used to talk about competitive sports or group ones. In these cases, we always use play, for example:

- I play basketball (a competitive and group sport);
- I play tennis (a competitive sport);
- I play badminton (a competitive sport).

- **Do:**

The word “do” is used to talk about martial arts, individual sports and exercises in general (gym exercises, aerobic exercises), just like the examples:

- I do karate;
- I do jiu jitsu;
- I do archery.

- **Go:**

This one is used to talk about sports with ending in “-ing”, any kind of sports, for example:

- I go swimming;
- I go roller skating;
- I go skiing.

Now, there are some common sports for us to know the name:

a) **Soccer / Football**



b) **Tennis**



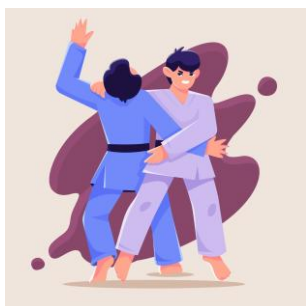
c) **Volleyball**



d) **Swimming**



e) **Karate**



f) **Cycling**



g) **Surfing**



h) **Basketball**



i) **Golf**



j) **Bowling**



k) Gymnastics



l) Skateboarding



PRACTICING

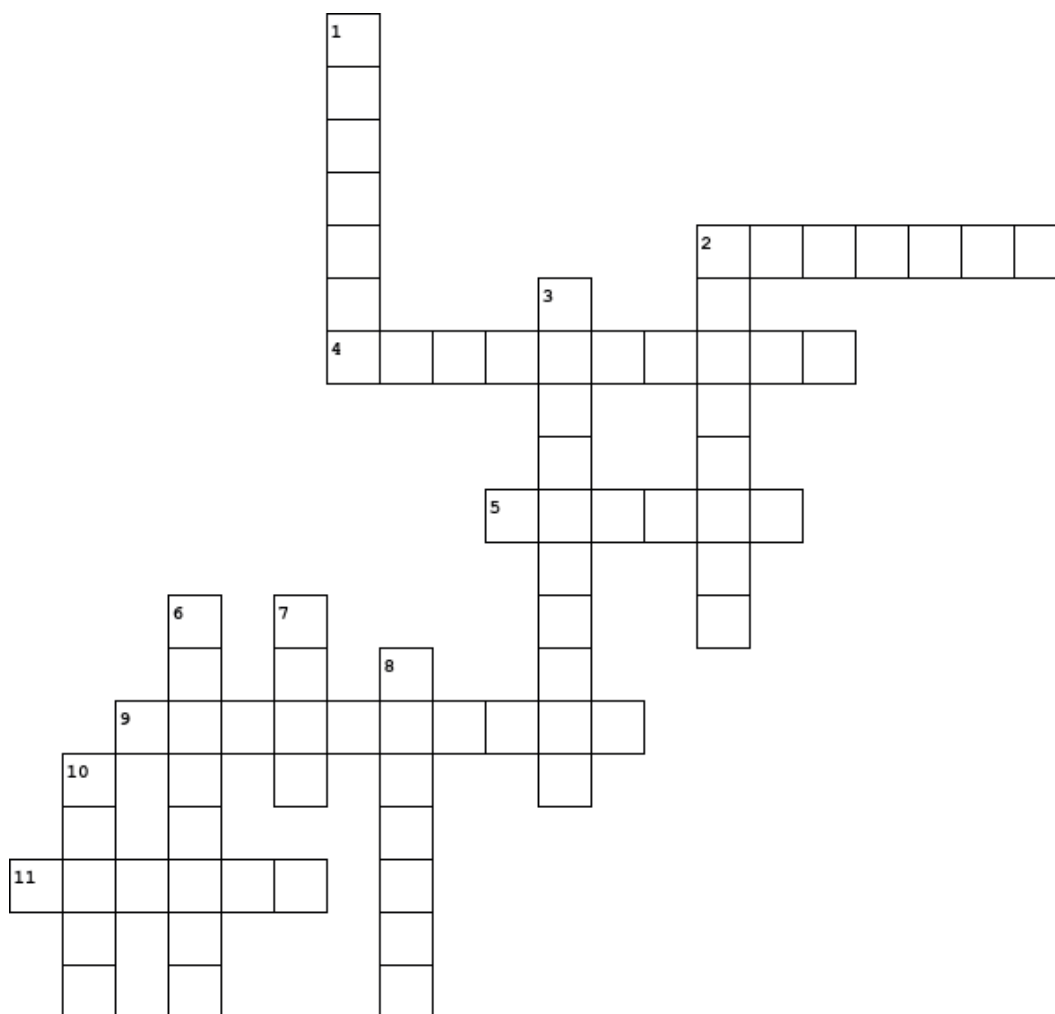
1) Fill in the blanks with the correct object pronoun (me, you, him, her, it, us, them).

- a) Sarah loves her cat. She takes _____ everywhere.
- b) John and I are going to the store. Do you want to come with _____?
- c) The teacher gave _____ (I) a lot of homework.
- d) This is my friend, Alex. Do you know _____?
- e) The book is interesting. I want to read _____ again.
- f) We are having a party. Can you join _____?
- g) They need to see _____ (she) right away.
- h) The manager will meet _____ (they) tomorrow.

2) Identify and correct the errors in each sentence.

- a) He gave I a present.
 - **Correction:** _____.
- b) She wants to speak to they.
 - **Correction:** _____.
- c) The teacher asked we to stay after class.
 - **Correction:** _____.
- d) Can you help my and my sister?
 - **Correction:** _____.
- e) The manager will meet he tomorrow.
 - **Correction:** _____.

3) Do the crossword below



Tips:

Down:

1. Fun one
2. You practice in a pool
3. You practice in group and there is a basket
6. A sport you play with your feet
7. You have a little white ball
8. For this one you need a bicycle
10. For this one you need a skate

Across:

2. You practice in the sea
4. A sport you can practice in group or alone
5. You use a racket
9. A group sport you have a net between
11. It is a martial art



LESSON 30

SIMPLE PRESENT (INTERROGATIVE) AND CLOTHES

Nesta unidade, será falado sobre a forma interrogativa do presente simples em inglês e como complemento da última unidade será tratado sobre o vocabulário de roupas.

EXPLANATION SECTION

To make the interrogative sentences, we will have to understand a little bit more about the auxiliary verbs, the same ones we used in the negative sentences we made some units before. The questions are formed using the auxiliary verbs in the beginning, as it will be explained below.

1) Use "do" or "does" at the beginning:

Auxiliary verb	Subject
Do	I
	You
	We
	They
Does	He
	She
	It

2) Follow with the subject:

- The subject is who or what the question is about.

3) Add the base form of the verb:

- The base form is the simplest form of the verb, without any endings like -s, -ed, or -ing.

Examples:

1. With "do":

- **I:** Do I like pizza?
- **You:** Do you play soccer?
- **We:** Do we have homework?
- **They:** Do they go to school?

2. With "does":

- **He:** Does he like pizza?
- **She:** Does she play soccer?
- **It:** Does it work?

NEGATIVE QUESTIONS

To make the negative questions, we put “not” after the subject, if it’s not contracted, just like the example:

- Does she not have a pencil case? / Doesn’t she have a pencil case?
- Do they not go to school by bus? / Don’t they go to school by bus?

Therefore, this is the way we make questions using the simple present tense. We can even think about the interrogative pronouns, and what we have to know is: They always come before the auxiliary verb

Examples:

- How do they go to school every day?
- What does she do?
- Where does he work?

VOCABULARY

In this section, we will see some clothes, and the way we can talk about them, how to say we are wearing clothes in our daily life. Below, there are some pieces of clothing, try to speak the words aloud and memorize them.

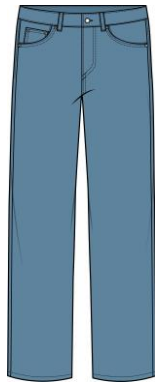
T-shirt



Blouse



Pants



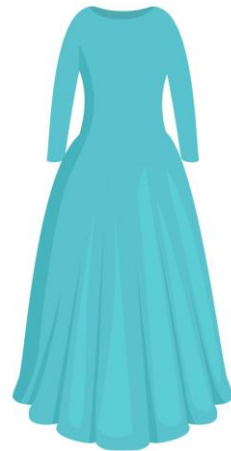
Tie



Jacket



Dress



Suit



Underpants



Sneakers



Coat



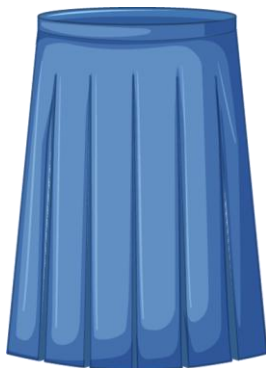
Vest



Socks



Skirt



Shoes



a) Can you think of any other piece of clothing? If you know others, write them down below:

- It's important for us to know the verbs we use to talk about clothing, we have many ones, but the most common are:

- Wear;

- I'm wearing my favorite boots;

- Dress;

- She's dressing to go out;
- Dress up;
 - They are all dressed up;
- Use;
 - I'll use my favorite pair of sneakers.

These verbs are important when using this vocabulary.

PRACTICING

1) Fill in the blanks with "do" or "does."

- a) _____ you play basketball?
- b) _____ he go to school every day?
- c) _____ they like ice cream?
- d) _____ she read books?
- e) _____ we have homework tonight?

2) Rearrange the words to form correct simple present interrogative sentences.

- a) (you / like / Do / pizza / ?)

- b) (it / Does / work / ?)

- c) (your friends / play / Do / soccer / ?)

- d) (does / Where / she / live / ?)

- e) (do / you / How / spell / that / ?)

3) Change the following sentences into simple present interrogative questions.

- a) They watch TV every evening.

- b) She sings beautifully.

- c) You have a pet cat.

d) He eats breakfast at 7 AM.

e) We study English.

4) Create questions based on the given prompts.

a) Ask about someone's favorite color.

b) Ask if someone has a brother.

c) Ask if someone likes to read.

d) Ask if a dog barks loudly.

e) Ask if your friend goes to school.

5) Rearrange the words to form correct sentences about clothing.

a) (wear / you / do / what / to / like / ?)

b) (hat / sun / wear / a / she / does / ?)

c) (cold / when / gloves / I / it's / wear)

d) (dress / he / does / a / wear / ?)

e) (jacket / my / new / is / this)

6) Match the clothing items with their descriptions.

1. T-shirt

a. Casual pants made of denim

2. Jeans

b. Casual shoes for sports or everyday wear

3. Sneakers

c. A casual top with short sleeves

4. Jacket

d. Outerwear to keep you warm

5. Dress

e. A one-piece garment for women or girls



LESSON 34

PHRASAL VERBS AND MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Nesta unidade, será falado sobre o que são e brevemente como usar os chamados “phrasal verbs” ou verbos frasais em português. Além disso, como parte do vocabulário, os meios de transporte mais utilizados serão apresentados.

EXPLAINING SECTION

a) Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are a mixture or combination of a verb and one or more particles (like prepositions and adverbs) that, when put together, create a new meaning for the verb. Right down there is an explanation about the use, meaning and structure of this kind of expression, check it out.

1. Definition and Structure:

- **Verb + Particle:** A phrasal verb consists of a main verb followed by a particle. The particle can be a preposition (like “in”, “on”, “at”, “for”) or an adverb (like “up”, “down”, “away”).
- Examples: “Look up”, “run out”, “give in”, “take off”.

2. Meaning:

- Phrasal verbs often have meanings that are different from the meanings of the individual verbs.
- Example: The verb “look” means to see or view something. But when you add “for” to make “look for” it can mean to search for something lost or to seek someone.

3. Types of Phrasal Verbs:

- **Intransitive:** These do not need an object. Example: “She **woke up** early.”

- **Transitive:** These need an object. Example: "He **looked up** the information."

4. Separable and Inseparable Phrasal Verbs:

- **Separable:** The verb and the particle **can be separated by an object**. Example: "**Turn off** the light" or "**Turn** the light **off**".
- **Inseparable:** The verb and the particle **cannot be separated**. Example: "She **ran into** her friend."

5. Common Phrasal Verbs:

- **Get up:** to rise from bed, the first thing you do after opening your eyes. Example: "I get up at 7 AM."
- **Turn on/off:** to start/stop something electronic. Example: "Please turn on the TV."
- **Look after:** to take care of. Example: "I look after my little sister."
- **Give up:** to stop trying. Example: "Don't give up on your dreams."
- **Run out of:** to have no more of something. Example: "We ran out of milk"

VOCABULARY

We'll see now the main means of transportation and how we can use these words in phrases.

1) Airplane



3) Ship



2) Rocket



4) Motorcycle



5) Helicopter



9) Bus



6) Boat



10) Train



7) Car



11) Truck



8) Van



12) Bicycle



- There is a little rule about two different phrasal verbs: “Get in” and “Get on”.
 - We use “Get in” to talk about vehicles we can’t stand up on or walk. So, for example we can say: **Car, Van, Helicopter.**
 - We use “Get on” to talk about vehicles we can stand up on or walk. For this one, we can say: **Airplane, Boat, Bus.**

PRACTICING

1) Match each phrasal verb with the correct meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| a) Give up | a. To stop trying |
| b) Look after | b. To take care of |
| c) Turn on | c. To start something (like a device) |
| d) Run out of | d. To have no more of something |
| e) Wake up | e. To stop sleeping |
| f) Put off | f. To delay something |
| g) Get along with | g. To have a good relationship with |
| h) Take off | h. To remove or leave the ground (for planes) |

2) Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verb from the box. Use the correct form of the verbs.

(Turn off, look for, give up, take off, put on, run into, break down, pick up)

- a) Don't _____; keep trying, and you'll succeed!
- b) Can you _____ the lights before you leave the room?
- c) I _____ my jacket because it was cold outside.
- d) We _____ some old friends at the park yesterday.
- e) The car _____ on the way to school, and we had to call a mechanic.
- f) She's _____ her keys; have you seen them?
- g) Please _____ your shoes when you enter the house.
- h) The plane will _____ in ten minutes.

3) Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete the sentence.

I. She always _____ early in the morning.

- a. wakes up
- b. puts off
- c. gives up

II. We _____ of milk, so I need to go to the store.

- a. get along with
- b. run out
- c. take off

III. He needs to _____ his homework until tomorrow.

- a. look after

b. put off

c. turn on

IV. Can you _____ the TV? I want to watch my favorite show.

a. turn on

b. give up

c. look after

4) Match each type of transportation with the correct description.

I. Bicycle

a. Travels through the air; often used for long distances

II. Train

b. A two-wheeled vehicle powered by pedaling

III. Airplane

c. A vehicle that travels on water

IV. Boat

d. A large motor vehicle that carries passengers by road

V. Bus

e. A personal motor vehicle with four wheels

VI. Car

f. A two-wheeled motor vehicle

VII. Motorcycle

g. A train that travels underground

VIII. Subway

h. Runs on tracks and carry many passengers