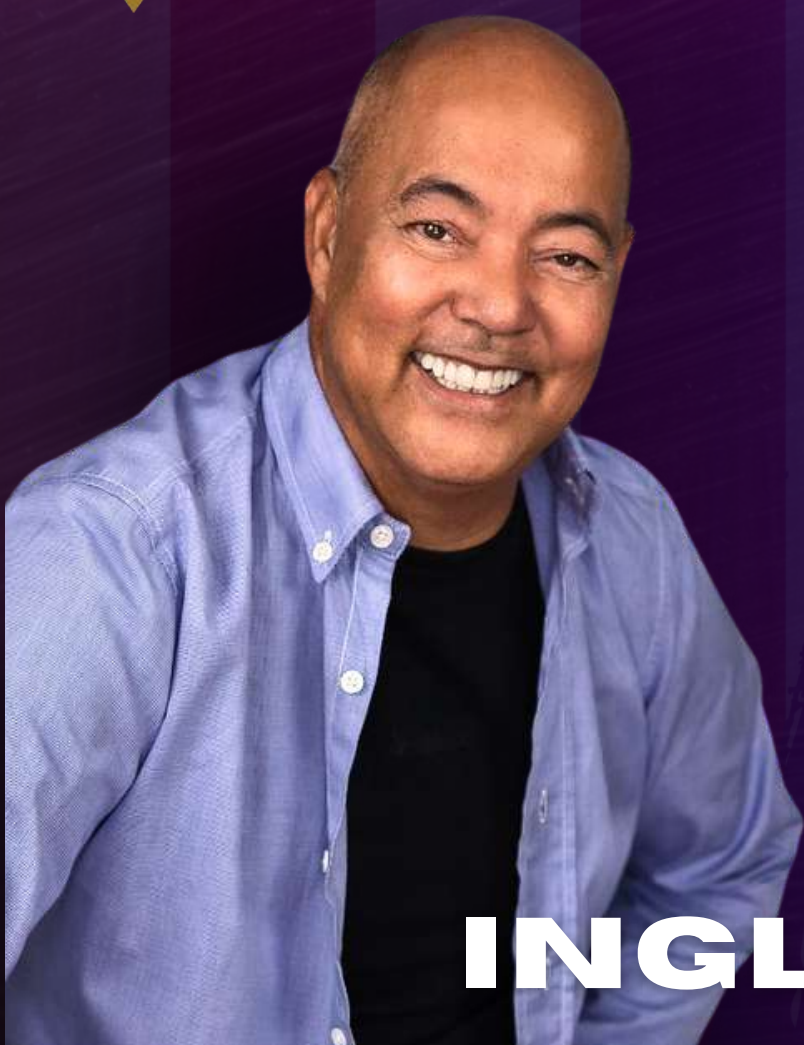


INGLÊS BEM FEITO

O Básico Passo a Passo

Unlock Your English
Speak with Confidence

Níveis
A1



PROF. DI DANTAS

INGLÊS 100%

CATIVANTE E PRÁTICO



DO ZERO À COMUNICAÇÃO

A1 LEVEL

Introducing Yourself: **(Se apresentar)**

Hello! My name is [Name]. I'm from [City/Country]. I am [age] years old. I live with my [family members, e.g., parents, siblings].

I like [hobbies or interests, e.g., reading, sports]. Nice to meet you!

Asking and Answering Basic Questions:

(Pedir e responder perguntas básicas)

Where do you live?

I live in [City/Country].

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Yes, I have [number] brothers/sisters.

Shopping: **(fazer compras)**

How much does this cost?

It costs [price].

Can I pay with cash?

Yes, you can pay with cash.

Describing Personal Items:

(descrever itens pessoal)

What do you have?

I have a [item, e.g., bicycle, book].

Do you like your [item]?

Yes, I like it very much.

Basic Interactions: **(Interações Básica)**

How are you?

I'm good, thank you.

What's your favorite [food, color, etc.]?

My favorite [food, color, etc.] is [answer].

VEJA AS 10 FERRAMENTAS USADAS NO TEMPO PRESENTE

10 FERRAMENTAS USADAS NO TEMPO PRESENTE

Presente - Passado - Futuro - Condicional em Inglês

PRESENTE SIMPLES Somente na forma Afirmativa para HE SHE IT			PRESENTE SIMPLES Interrogativa e Negativa	
1 ...-S Regra geral coloca-se S no VERBO HE, SHE, IT	2 ...-es VERBOS terminados em O, SS, CH, SH, Z, X, HE, SHE, IT	3 ...-ies VERBOS terminaren em CONSOANTE + Y trocando por IES HE, SHE, IT	4 Does Usado apenas para perguntar e negar com HE, SHE, IT	5 Do Usado quando perguntas e negamos com I, YOU, WE, THEY

PRESENTE SIMPLES:				
Afirmativa		Interrogativa	Negativa	
6 am sou/estou Específico para I (eu) A/ I/ N	7 is é, está he, she, it singular A/ I/ N	8 are é, está, são, estão you, we, they Singular/plural A/I/N	9 Have tem, tenho, temos I, You, we, they Singular/plural A/ I/ N	10 Has tem. He, she, it Singular A/ I/ N

Pronomes pessoais

- I (Eu)
- You (Tu, Você, Vocês, Vós - singular e plural)
- He (Ele)
- She (Ela)
- It (ele, ela, neutro para coisas e animais)
- We (Nós)
- They (Eles/Elas)

Wh Questions

28 What O que? Qual?	29 Where Onde? Aonde?	30 When Quando?	31 Why Por que?	32 Who Quem?	34 How Como?
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

Introdução

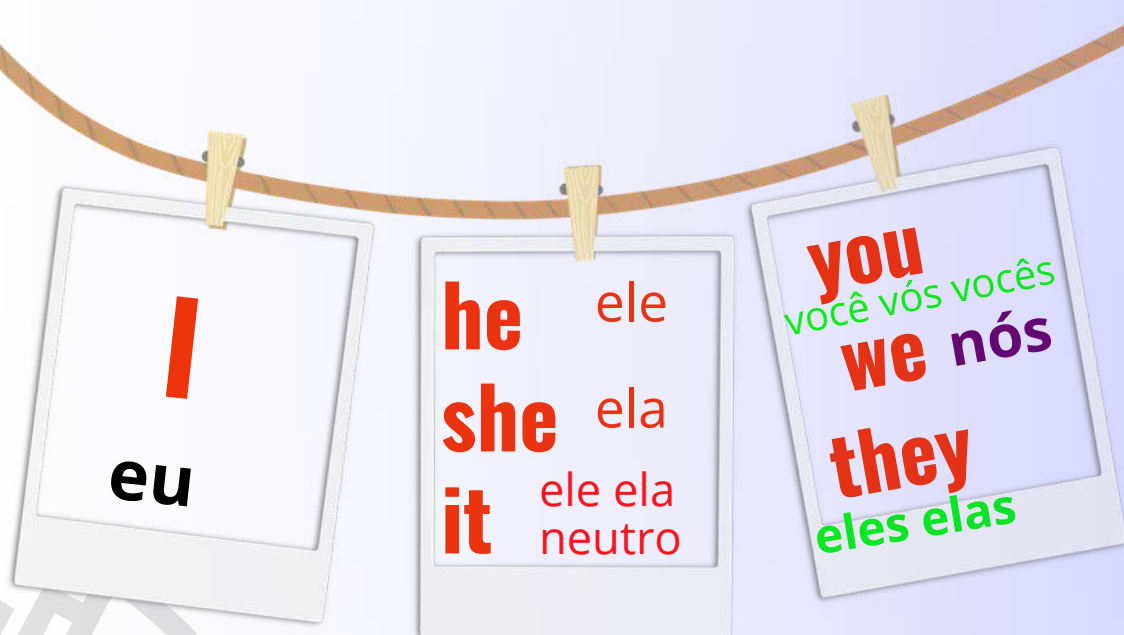
TEMPO PRESENTE SIMPLES

IMPORTÂNCIA E COMO MEMORIZAR.

Uso do **1s.** **2es.** **3ies**

Uso do **4DO.** e **5DOES**

Uso do **6AM,** **7IS,** **8ARE**



Favor consultar a Tabela de Verbo

LESSON 1 – INTRODUCTIONS AND GREETINGS

Introductions and Greetings: Greet, introduce yourself, ask and answer basic personal information.

Core Vocabulary:

hello,

hi,

good morning,

good evening,

see you,

my name is...,

I'm fine, nice to meet you

good afternoon,

goodbye,

what's your name?,

how are you?,

Nice too meet you

Dialogue:

 **A:** Hi! What's your name?

 **B:** I'm Anna. And you?

 **A:** I'm John. Nice to meet you!

 **B:** Nice to meet you too.



Greetings

Read the sentences and choose the correct pictures.

Good morning.		
Hello, Ben.		
Good night, mother.		
Goodbye, father.		
Thank you.		

LESSON 2 – NUMBERS, COLORS, AND COUNTRIES

Numbers

Objective: Count 1 - 100

Vocabulary: numbers 1 - 100

..... one two three four five six
seven eight nine ten eleven twelve
thirteen fourteen
..... fifteen sixteen seventeen
..... eighteen nineteen twenty
..... twenty-one twenty-two thirty thirty-one
..... thirty-two forty forty-one forty-two
..... fifty fifty-one fifty-two
..... sixty sixty-one sixty-two
..... seventy seventy-one seventy-two
..... eighty eighty-one eighty-two
..... ninety ninety-one ninety-two
..... one hundred hundred, hundred , hundred

Escreva por extenso o resultado das seguintes operações.

What is 50 + 50? (Qual é 50 + 50?)

Resposta: _____

What is 10 + 20? (Qual é 10 + 20?)

Resposta: _____

What is 100 - 90? (Qual é 100 - 90?)

Resposta: _____

Escrevendo por Extenso

1	5	10
12	20	33
45	58	70
89	100	

COUNTRIES AND NACIONALITIES

	Great Britain		Finland
	British		Finnish
	The U.S.A		The Netherlands
	American		Dutch
	France		Turkey
	French		Turkish
	Italy		Australia
	Italian		Australian
	Spain		Japan
	Spanish		Japanese
	Portugal		China
	Portuguese		Chinese
	Germany		Brazil
	German		Brazilian

	Switzerland		India
	Swiss		
	Sweden		South Africa
	Swedish		South African
	Canada		Morocco
	Canadian		Moroccan
	Israel		Jamaica
	Israeli		Jamaican
	Ireland		Europe
	Irish		European
	Mexico		Austria
	Mexican		Austrian
	Russia		Poland
	Russian		Polish

ITALY, SPAIN, JAPAN

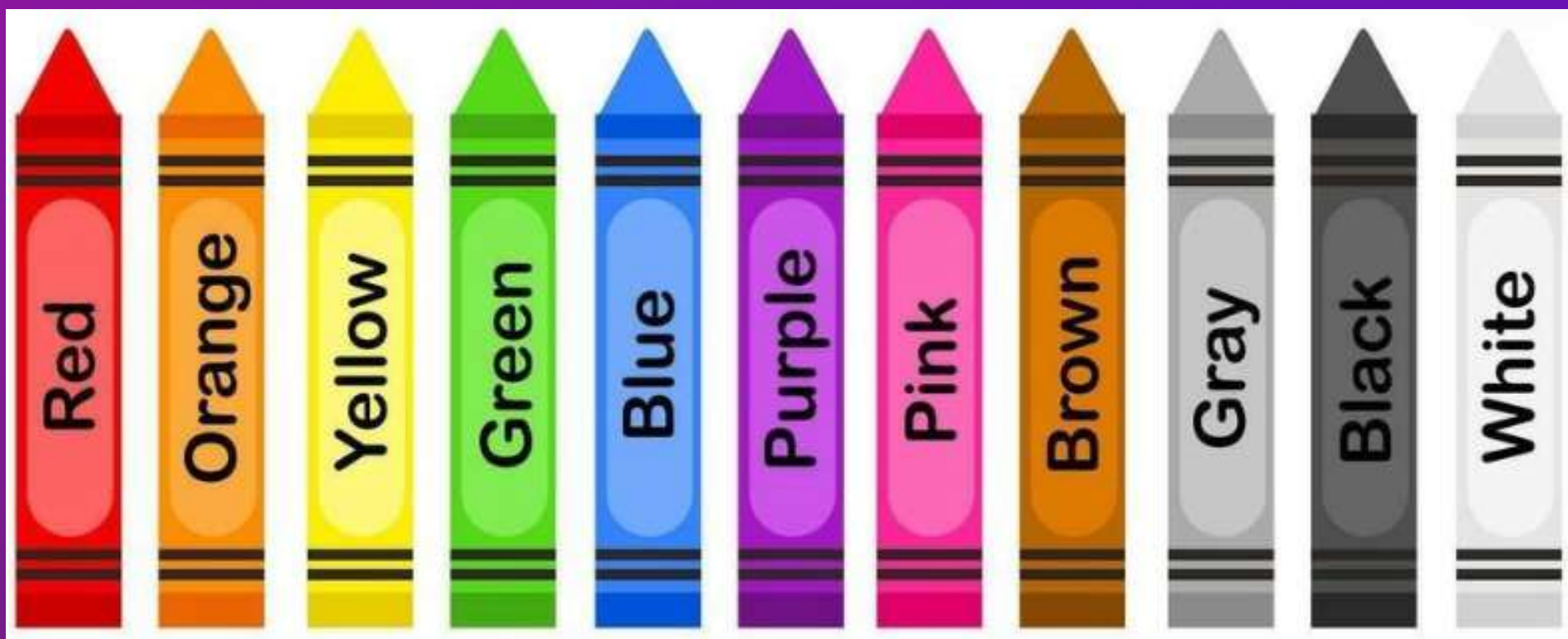
WHERE ARE YOU FROM?
I'M FROM.....

MODEL DIALOGUE:

- 👤 A: WHERE ARE YOU FROM?
- 👤 B: I'M FROM BRAZIL. AND YOU?
- 👤 A: I'M FROM CANADA.
- 👤 A: HOW OLD ARE YOU?
- 👤 B: I'M 15 YEARS OLD.



COLORS



DICAS ESSENCIAIS

Para Falar (**Speaking**): Pratique perguntando a idade e o país de origem.

- Exemplo: "How old are you?" (Quantos anos você tem?) e "Where are you from?" (De onde você é?).

Para Ler (**Reading**): Destaque números, cores e nomes de países em textos.

- Exemplo: Em uma frase como "I live in Brazil and I'm 25 years old. My car is blue", você destacaria as palavras em negrito.

Para Escrever (**Writing**): Utilize frases-modelo simples para se apresentar.

- Exemplo: "I'm from Brazil" (Eu sou do Brasil)

e

"I'm 28 years old" (Eu tenho 28 anos).

COLORS



PRÁTICA LIVRE

Crie um mini-diálogo usando números, cores e países.

- Exemplo:

"Hello, where are you from?" (Olá, de onde você é?)

"I'm from France. My favorite color is green. My son is 5 years old." (Eu sou da França. Minha cor favorita é verde. Meu filho tem 5 anos.)

Exercícios

Escreva os números de 1 a 100 em inglês.

- Exemplo: one, two, three...

Liste 5 cores e use cada uma em uma frase.

- Exemplo:

My favorite color is red. (Minha cor favorita é vermelho.)

The sky is blue. (O céu é azul.)

Escreva 3 frases sobre o seu país.

- Exemplo:

- I'm from Brazil. (Eu sou do Brasil.)

- Brazil has beautiful beaches. (O Brasil tem praias lindas.)

- The capital of Brazil is Brasília. (A capital do Brasil é Brasília.)

LESSON 3 – FAMILY AND PEOPLE

Objective: Name, family, members, and close people.

Core Vocabulary:

..... mother,	 father,
..... brother,	 sister,
..... son,	 daughter,
..... friend,	 teacher

Model Dialogue:

-  A: Who's she?
-  B: **She's my sister.**
-  A: And who's he?
-  B: **He's my father.**

Structure: This is my [family member]

Tips:

Writing: 5 sentences about your family.

Exercises:

2. Use possessive adjectives: “This is my brother. His name is Tom.”
3. Create a mini-dialogue (4 lines) asking about family.

LESSON 4 – DAILY ROUTINE (PART 1)

Goal: Talk about daily activities using Present Simple
Vocabulary:

wake up,
work,
listen,

get up,
study,
talk,

eat,
sleep,
walk

drink,
play,

go,
watch,

Dialogue:

 A: What time do you wake up?

 B: I wake up at 7 a.m.

 A: Do you go to school?

 B: Yes, I go to school.

Grammar:

Present Simple (affirmative):

I wake up,

You go,

He plays

Adverbs of frequency:

always,

usually,

sometimes

never

rarely

sempre

geralmente

as vezes

nunca

raramente

Exercises:

1. Write 5 sentences about your morning routine: “I wake up at 7 a.m.”

2. Use regular verbs in sentences: eat, study, play

A: What time do you wake up?

B: I wake up at 6 a.m. ...

A:

Para ajudar a entender o novo (conceito gramatical/vocabulário), pense em como ele se conecta com o que você já sabe.

1. USO DO '-S' NOS VERBOS PARA HE, SHE, IT

Explicações: - Em quase todos os verbos no Tempo Presente Simples, **somente na for afirmativa** adicionamos 's' quando o sujeito da frase é 'he', ou 'she' ou 'it'.

Ex.:

1. He plays tennis every Saturday.
2. She likes to watch movies on Fridays.
3. It rains a lot in this city.

Exercícios:

Complete as frases com a forma correta do verbo entre parênteses:

1. He _____ (play) guitar after work.
2. She _____ (drink) coffee in the morning.
3. It _____ (snow) in winter.
4. He _____ (read) books at night.
5. She _____ (write) letters every week.



ela



ele



ele/ela/neutro

2. USO DO '-ES' NOS VERBOS PARA HE, SHE, IT

Explicações: - Quando o verbo termina em '-o', '-s', '-x', '-sh', '-ch' ou '-z', adicionamos 'es' ao verbo para formar a terceira pessoa do singular, mas somente na forma afirmativa, lembre disso!

Ex.:

1. He goes to the gym every day.
2. She washes her car on Sundays.
3. It fixes itself automatically.

Exercícios:

Preencha as lacunas com a forma correta do verbo entre parênteses:

1. He _____ (fix) cars in his free time.
2. She _____ (watch) TV after dinner.
3. It _____ (go) to sleep early.
4. He _____ (pass) by her house every morning.
5. She _____ (teach) English at the local school.



IT IS IN THE AIR



He, she, it	He, she, it	He, she, it
1 ... S	2 ... es	3 ... ies
singular	singular	singular



O **S** só é usado no presente simples na forma afirmativa na utilização de **HE SHE IT** somente, **lembre-se disto!!**

He plays soccer very well

She gets at 08:00 in the city

HE, SHE, IT (-s): reads, writes, opens, sleeps, sings, **sits**, **walks**, runs, etc.

He teaches Spanish at the university.

She watches TV every day. .

It pushes the door when it wants to get in.

He goes to the gym on weekends.

HE SHE IT -o, -s, -ch, -sh, -x, ou -z, acrescente **-es**: **goes**, **does**, **misses**, **watches**, **washes**, **fixes**, **buzzes**, etc.

to teach (ensinar) – teaches

to watch (assistir) - watches

to push (empurrar) – pushes

to kiss (beijar) - kisses

to go (ir) – goes

to fix (consertar) – fixes

3. USO DO '-IES' NOS VERBOS PARA HE, SHE, IT

Explicações: - Quando o verbo termina em **consoante + y**, substituímos o '**y**' por '**ies**' na terceira pessoa do singular, somente no tempo presente simples. **Lembre disso!**

Ex.:

1. He stud**ies** English every evening.
2. She tri**es** new recipes on weekends.
3. It fl**ies** around the garden.

try, \ repl**y**, hur**ry**, cr**y** e outros – você deverá jogar o pobre do '**y**' na lata do lixo e **colocar** '-**ies**'.

Veja!

tr y - tri es	It always tri es me	repl y - repl ies
He never repl ies me.	hur ry - hur ries	
She hur ries the process	Stud y - stud ies	
She stud ies every day	cr y - cri es	She cri es for food

HE SHE IT tire o -y e acrescente **-ies**: crie**s**, tri**es**, stud**ies**, repl**ies**, etc.

Exercícios:

Complete as frases com a forma correta do verbo entre parênteses:

1. He _____ (study) for his exams tomorrow.
2. She _____ (try) to learn Spanish this year.
3. It _____ (fly) high in the sky.
4. He _____ (cry) during sad movies.
5. She _____ (worry) about her tests.

LESSON 5 – FOOD AND DRINKS

Goal: Name food and drink items, ask and answer about likes/dislikes

Vocabulary:

bread,	rice,	pasta,	meat,
chicken,	fish,	fruit,	vegetables,
water,	juice,	coffee,	tea,
milk,	breakfast,	lunch,	dinner,

I like...,

Eu gosto...,

I don't like...

Eu nao gosto...

Dialogue:

 A: What do you like for breakfast?

 B: I like bread and milk.

 A: Do you like coffee?

 B: No, I don't like coffee.

Grammar:

- Present Simple: I like / I don't like
- Questions with do: Do you like...?

Exercises:

- Speaking: Ask your partner: “Do you like ___?”

Writing: Write 5 sentences: “I like ___”, “I don't like ___”

Eu gosto...,

Eu nao gosto...

Mini-tasks:

1.List 5 foods you like and 5 you don't like.

2.Create a 4-line mini-dialogue about breakfast:

A: What do you eat for breakfast?

B: I eat bread and drink milk.

A:

PREPOSIÇÕES BÁSICAS

AT

Specific Time

- At 5 o'clock
- At 12.30 am
- At sunset
- At the moment
- At sunrise
- At bedtime
- At noon
- At dinnertime

IN

Months, Years, long Perisons

- In the past/future
- In 1980
- In the 1970s
- In the next century
- In April
- In the Ice Age
- In the winter
- In summer

ON

Days and Dates

- On Saturday
- On Tuesdays
- On 9 May
- On 12 April 2012
- On my birthday
- On New Year's Eve
- On Independent Day
- On Cristmas Day

In - em

Ex: The book is in the bag.

Uso: Usado para indicar algo dentro de um lugar ou espaço.

On - em/no/na

Ex: The cup is on the table.

Uso: Usado para indicar algo sobre uma superfície.

At - em

Ex: I am at the park.

Uso: Usado para indicar um lugar específico ou um ponto de tempo.

With - com

Ex: I am going with my friend.

Uso: Usado para indicar companhia ou uso de algo.

Exercício: Leia cada frase e escolha a preposição certa **in**, **on**, **at** ou **with**.

The cat is sleeping _____ the bed. (O gato está dormindo _____ a cama.)

My keys are _____ my pocket. (Minhas chaves estão _____ meu bolso.)

She is talking _____ her mom _____ the phone. (Ela está falando _____ a mãe dela _____ o telefone.)

The students are _____ the classroom. (Os alunos estão _____ a sala de aula.)

I have a meeting _____ 9 a.m. (Eu tenho uma reunião _____ 9 da manhã.)

We are going to the movies _____ John. (Nós vamos ao cinema _____ John.)

The picture is _____ the wall. (A foto está _____ a parede.)

I work _____ a big company. (Eu trabalho _____ uma grande empresa.)

RESPOSTAS
ON
IN
WITH / ON
IN
AT
WITH
ON
AT

Encare este novo desafio como uma oportunidade para expandir suas habilidades

1, 2, 3

Substantivos singular e plural

Substantivo Singular

Uso: Refere-se a uma única pessoa, lugar, coisa ou ideia.

Ex: Book (livro)

Cat (gato)

House (casa)

Idea (ideia)

Substantivo Plural

1 - Regras Gerais: Adicionar **-s**: para a maioria dos substantivos.

Ex: Books (livros), Cats (gatos), Houses (casas)

2 - Adicionar **-es**: substantivos que terminam em **-s, -x, -z, -sh, -ch**.

Ex: Boxes (caixas), Watches (relógios), Classes (aulas)

3 - substantivos terminados em consoante + Y, troca-se o Y por IES.

Exemplos de sujeitos no plural:

Ex.: family - families

city - cities

story - stories

country - countries

baby - babies

library - libraries

party - parties

lady - ladies

Alterar a forma: Alguns substantivos têm formas irregulares.

Ex: Man - Men (homem - homens),

Woman - Women (mulher - mulheres), Child - Children (criança - crianças)

Não muda: Alguns substantivos permanecem iguais no singular e plural.

Ex: Sheep (ovelha/ovelhas), Deer (cervo/cervos)

4 .O uso do 'DOES' para **he, she, it** nas formas interrogativas e negativas

Explicações: Usamos 'does' para formar perguntas e negativas com 'he', 'she' e 'it' no Presente Simples.

Ex.:

1. Does he play the piano?
2. She doesn't like coffee.
3. Does it rain often here?

Does Joanne (**she**) speak English?

Where **does** Jack (**he**) work?

What **does** she (**she**) do for a living?

How **does** (**she, he, it**) like his coffee?

Does Patrick (**he**) like reading?

Does this machine (**it**) work fast?

Does Mary (**she**) think her father's going to help her?

Exercícios:

Formule perguntas usando 'does' para os seguintes sujeitos:

1. speak English
2. work
3. do for a living
4. his coffee
5. like Reading
6. work fast
7. to help her
8. our friend

DO + YOU WE THEY + VERBO.

FORMA INTERROGATIVA E NEGATIVA, APENAS

5. USO DO 'DO' NAS FRASES INTERROGATIVAS E NEGATIVAS

Explicações: Para os sujeitos 'you', 'we' e 'they', usamos 'Do' para formar perguntas e negativas no Presente Simples.
Ex.:

1. Do you like ice cream?
2. We don't eat meat.
3. Do they play basketball every weekend?

Do you (I you we they) speak English?

Where do they (I you we they) live?

What do Mike and Michelle (plural) do for a living?

Do you (I you we they) think they're going to help us?

How do you (I you we they) like your coffee?

speak English live Mike and Michelle

to help us like to travel love her

Exercícios:

Transforme as frases em perguntas usando 'do':

1. _____ you speak Spanish?
2. _____ we go to the park on Sundays?
3. _____ they watch TV in the evening?
4. _____ you need help with your homework?
5. _____ we start the meeting now?

Does
he she it - singular

Do
I you we they

WHAT? WHERE? WHEN? WHY? HOW?

CONJUNÇÕES

- **And** = e – Ex.: **I like apples and bananas.**

Sua vez:

- **But** = mas – Ex.: **She is tall but he is short.**

Sua vez:

- **Or** = ou – Ex.: **Do you want tea or coffee?**

Sua vez:

- **Because** = porque - Ex: **I am happy because it is sunny.**

Sua vez:

- **So** = então - Ex: **I was hungry, so I ate a sandwich.**

Sua vez:

- **When** = quando - Ex: **Call me when you arrive.**

Sua vez:

- **If** = se - Ex: **If it is cold, wear a coat.**

Sua vez:

- **Then** = então - Ex: **We can go to the park, then we can have lunch.**

Sua vez:

LESSON 6 – SHOPPING AND NUMBERS (PART 2)

Goal: Ask prices, understand numbers 21–100, (**page...**) practice simple transactions

Vocabulary:

how much?,
cent,
store,
sell,
hundred

price,
cheap,
supermarket,
twenty,

dollar,
expensive,
buy,
thirty...

Model Dialogue:

 A: How much is this shirt?

 **B: It's twenty dollars.**

 A: Can I pay with cash?

 **B: Yes, you can.**

Grammar:

Questions with **how much (quanto)**

Writing: 5 sentences: “This costs ___ dollars”

Mini-tasks:

1. Write numbers 21–50 in words and digits.

2. Ask and answer: “How much is ___?”

3. Create a 4-line dialogue:

A: How much is this?

B: It's 30 dollars.

A:

NUMBERS

Objective: Count 21 - 100

Vocabulary: numbers 21 - 100

..... twenty-one	 twentyty-two	 thirty	 thirty-one
..... thirtytwo	 forty	 forty-one	 fortyty-two
..... fifty	 fifty-one	 fiftyty-two	
..... sixty	 sixty-one	 sixtyty-two	
..... seventy	 seventy-one	 seventytwo	
..... eighty	 eighty-one	 eightyty-two	
..... ninety	 ninety-one	 ninetyty-two	
..... one hundred	 hundred,	 hundred ,	 hundred

Escreva por extenso o resultado das seguintes operações.

What is 50 + 46? (Qual é 50 + 45?)

Resposta: _____

What is 15 x 4? (Qual é 15 x 4?)

Resposta: _____

What is 100 - 60? (Qual é 100 - 60?)

Resposta: _____

Escrevendo por Extenso

21	35	98
82	29	63
45	58	70
89	100	

sou, estou
é, está,
somos, estamos

TO BE (AM, IS, ARE)

USADO PARA PERGUNTAR, AFIRMAR E NEGAR

6 **Am** (I) **Presente Simples**

I **am** a good student / I'm a good student

Am I happy today? / I'm not happy today.

I'm NOT

7 **Is** (he, she, it) **Presente Simples**

He **is** my friend - He's my friend

She **is** my mom - She's my mother

Is **he** my teacher?

8 **Are** (you, we, they (plural)) **Presente Simples**

You **are** my best friend - You're my best friend

We **are** good students - You're good students

They **are** children - They're children

We _____ strong

They _____ English
white.

She _____ my mother

It _____ a pencil.

My dog _____ black and

He _____ at school.

Strong
family

pencil

american

his boss

my mother

your

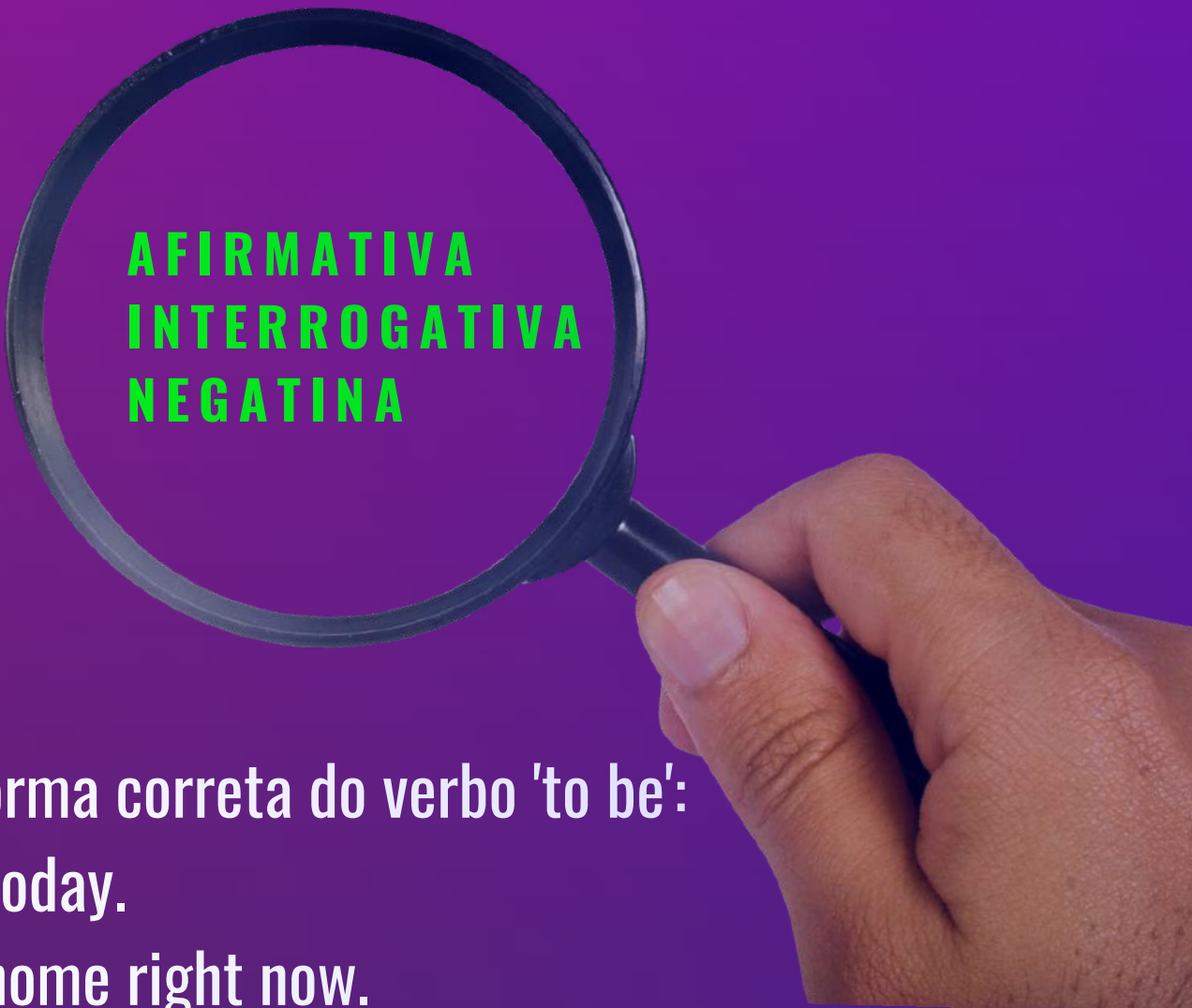
6 . **AM** (I) EU



Explicações: Para o sujeito 'I', usamos 'am' no Presente Simples.

Ex.:

1. I am a student.
2. I am not tired.
3. Am I late?



**AFIRMATIVA
INTERROGATIVA
NEGATIVA**

Exercícios:

Complete as frases com a forma correta do verbo 'to be':

1. I _____ (be) happy today.
2. I _____ (not be) at home right now.
3. _____ (be) I late?
4. I _____ (be) ready for the test.



7. **IS** (HE, SHE, IT)

Explicações: - Para 'he', 'she' e 'it', usamos 'is' no Presente Simples.

Ex.:

1. He is a doctor.
2. She is not here today.
3. Is it cold outside?

AFIRMATIVA
INTERROGATIVA
NEGATIVA

Exercício:

Preencha as lacunas com a forma correta do verbo 'to be':

1. He _____ (be) from Canada.
2. She _____ (not be) at work right now.
3. _____ (be) it raining?
4. He _____ (be) very tall.
5. She _____ (be) happy with her job.



Artigo Definido: **The** - O / A / Os / As

Ex: The book The apple The apples



Artigos Indefinidos: **A** = um, uma / uns, umas (usado antes de som de **consoante**) a car a house a girl

An = um, uma / uns, umas (usado antes de som de **vogal** ou som de vogal) An apple, an agg, an hour

ADJETIVOS POSSESSIVOS

I **My** – meu, minha/ meus, minhas

Ex: These are my books.

You **Your** – seus, sua / seus, suas

Ex: Are these your keys?

He **His** - dele

Ex: Those are his shoes.

She **Her** - dela

Ex: I found her glasses.

it **Its** - dele / dela (para coisas ou animais e neutro)

Ex: (não aplicável no plural)

We **Our** – nosso, nossa / nossos, nossas

Ex: These are our friends.

you **Your** – vosso, vossa/vossos, vossas

Ex: Those are your cars.

they **Their** – dele, dela / deles, delas

Ex: We met their parents.

8. ARE (YOU, WE, THEY)

Explicações: Para 'you', 'we' e 'they', usamos 'are' no Presente Simples.

Ex.:

1. You are my best friend.
2. Are We going to the beach tomorrow?
3. They are not coming to the party.



Afirmativa
Interrogativa
Negativa

Exercícios: Complete as frases com a forma correta do verbo 'to be':

1. You _____ (be) funny!
2. We _____ (not be) ready yet.
3. _____ (be) they coming tonight?
4. We _____ (be) excited about the trip.

He _____ good friend.

We _____ ready to go.

She _____ my favorite singer.

The flower _____ blooming in the garden.

You _____ a talented singer.

We _____ excited for the party.

LESSON 7 – PLACES AND DIRECTIONS

Lesson 7

Goal: Ask and give simple directions, name common places

Vocabulary:

school,
supermarket,
street,
straight,
go,
next to,

bank,
hospital,
left,
near,
turn,
in front of,

park,
library,
right,
far,
walk,
behind

Dialogue:



A: Excuse me, where is the bank?



B: Go straight, then turn right. It's next to the supermarket.



A: Thank you!



B: You're welcome.

Grammar:

- Imperative for directions: go straight, turn left/right
- Prepositions of place: next to, in front of, behind

Production Practice:

- Draw a simple map and give directions orally

Exercises:

- Speaking: Ask “Where is ___?” and give directions
- Writing: Write 3 sentences giving directions

Mini-tasks:

1. Write 5 sentences about directions: “The school is next to the park.”

Numeral adjectives (Adjetivos Numerais)

São usados para expressar um número específico em uma sequência ou posição. :

1. Cardinal numerals: Estes expressa quantidade.

One, two, three, four, five, etc.

2. Ordinal numerals: Estes indicam ordem ou posição em uma série.

First, second, third, fourth, fifth, etc.

3. Multiplicative numerals: Estes indicam números de vezes de alguma coisa.

Single, double, triple, quadruple, etc.

4. Fractional numerals: Este indica parte de um todo..

Half, third, quarter, etc.

5. Collective numerals: Estes descreve um grupo ou coleções de coisas.

Dozen, couple, pair, etc.

LESSON 8 - HOBBIES AND FREE TIME

Goal: Talk about hobbies, likes, and free time activities

Vocabulary:

read,
sing,
play football,
go swimming,
sometimes,

write,
dance,
play the guitar,
go shopping,
usually,

draw,
watch TV,
listen to music,
play video games,
often

Dialogue:

-  A: What do you like to do in your free time?
-  B: I like to read and listen to music.
-  A: Do you play football?
-  B: Yes, I sometimes play football.

Grammar:

Present Simple: I like / I don't like / Do you...?

Exercises:

Writing: Write 3 sentences using adverbs of frequency

Mini-tasks:

1. Write 5 sentences about **what you do in your free time**.
2. Ask and answer about your classmate's hobbies.
3. Create a 4-line mini-dialogue about hobbies.

READING

1. Família e Amigo

Peter: Hi! This is my friend, Tom.

Sarah: Hello, Tom! Nice to meet you. I'm Sarah.

Tom: Hi, Sarah! Nice to meet you too. Are you friends with Emily?

Sarah: Yes, I am. Emily and I went to school together.

Tom: That's great! I'm Emily's cousin.

Sarah: Oh, really? That's nice to know.

Tom: Yes, we are a close family.

2. Comida e Bebida

Waiter: Hello! Are you ready to order?

Customer: Yes, I'd like a burger and fries, please.

Waiter: Would you like something to drink?

Customer: Yes, I'll have a cola.

Waiter: Alright, a burger, fries, and a cola.

Customer: That's right. Thank you!

Waiter: You're welcome. I'll bring your order soon.

LESSON 9 – WEATHER AND SEASONS

Lesson 9

Goal: Talk about weather, seasons, and clothing

Vocabulary:

sunny,
windy,
cold,
spring,
winter,
sweater,
umbrella,

cloudy,
snow,
warm,
summer,
jacket,
shorts,
raincoat

rainy,
hot,
cool,
autumn,
coat,
dress,

Dialogue:



A: What's the weather like today?



B: It's sunny and warm.



A: Do you like winter?



B: No, I don't. It's too cold.

Grammar:

Present Simple: It is sunny / It's raining
What's the weather like? Do you like...?

Exercises:

Listening: Identify weather conditions

Writing: Write 3 sentences about your favorite season

Mini-tasks:

1. Write 5 sentences about the weather today.
2. Use clothing vocabulary in sentences: "I wear a jacket in winter."

LESSON 10 – TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL

Goal: Name common transport methods, ask and give information about travel

Vocabulary:

bus,	train,	plane,	taxi,	car,
bike,	subway,	station,	airport,	ticket,
ride,	go,	travel,	arrive,	leave

Dialogue:

 A: How do you go to work?

 B: I go by bus.

 A: Where is the train station?

 B: It's near the supermarket.

Grammar: Present Simple: I go by... / He goes by...

Questions with **how**: **How** do you go to...?

Exercises: Ask classmates: “How do you go to ___?”

Writing: Write 3 sentences: “I go by ___ to ___.”

Mini-tasks:

1. Write 5 sentences about your daily travel.

2. Ask 3 classmates how they go to school/work.

3. Create a 4-line dialogue about travel:

A: How do you go to the airport?

B: I take a taxi.

A:

LESSON 11 – HEALTH AND BODY

Goal: Name body parts, talk about simple health issues, ask and give advice

Vocabulary:

head,	eyes,	ears,	nose,	mouth,
arm,	hand,	leg, foot,	stomach,	back,
doctor,	hospital,	medicine,	sick,	hurt,
pain,	headache,	cold,	fever,	cough

Dialogue:

-  A: I have a headache.
-  B: Take some medicine and rest.
-  A: Where is the hospital?
-  B: Go straight, then turn left.

Grammar:

Present Simple for states:

I am sick /I feel...

Imperatives for advice:

Take....., Rest....., Drink.....

Exercises:

Identify body parts and health issues



Write 3 sentences giving health advice: “Drink water if you have a cold.”

Mini-tasks:

1. Write 5 sentences about health or feelings.

2. Ask 3 classmates how they feel today.

3. Create a 4-line dialogue about health:

A: My stomach hurts.

B: You should rest and drink water.

A:



LESSON 12 – PAST ACTIONS AND DAILY ROUTINE

Goal: Talk about simple past actions, daily routines, and integrate all skills

Vocabulary:

yesterday,
morning,
wake up,
go to work,
sleep,

last night,
afternoon,
get up,
study,
do,

last week,
evening,
eat breakfast,
watch TV,
go, have

Dialogue:

👤 A: What did you do yesterday?

👤 B: I went to work and watched TV in the evening.

👤 A: Did you have lunch?

👤 B: Yes, I had lunch at 1 p.m.

Grammar: Past Simple: I went, He had, You did
Questions with **did**: Did you.....?

Time expressions:

yesterday,

last night,

last week

Iniciar perguntas assim:

What **did** (I you, he, she. it. we. they)**VERBO**.....?

Ask a partner about their daily routine

Mini-tasks:

1. Write 5 sentences about what you did yesterday.

2. Create a 4-line dialogue:

A: Did you go to the supermarket yesterday?

B: Yes, I bought some food.

A:

DID+ I YOU HE SHE IT WE THEY - SINGULAR E PLURAL

I you
he she it
we they



Verbo Irregular, 2a coluna, passado simples

Verbo Regular - deve adicionar **IED, -ED, -D**

Eu uso o auxiliar DID, somente quando quero fazer perguntas e quando quero negar. **did not**

Pergunta: **Did she go to USA last month?**

Resp.: **No, she did not (didn't). She went to Canada**

Useful words

every week/evening/day

to the cinema on Sunday

a new car every year.

at the party last night

to Europe two years ago

the book Yesterday

QUANDO USAR VERBO REGULAR NO TEMPO PASSADO (...)

ADICIONAR **D** ou **ED** ou **IED** SOMENTE NA FORMA AFIRMATIVA

sujeito + verbo no passado + complemento

lik**ed**

work**ed**

finish**ed**

stop**ped**

stud**ied**

3. Compra e Preço

Seller: Good afternoon! Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, I'd like to buy this jacket. How much is it?

Seller: It's \$50.

Customer: That's a bit expensive. Is there a discount?

Seller: Yes, there is a 10% discount today.

Customer: Great! I'll take it then.

Seller: Perfect. I'll ring it up for you.

4. Lugar

A: Excuse me, where is the nearest bank?

B: It's just down the street, next to the grocery store.

A: Thank you! Is it far from here?

B: No, it's only a five-minute walk.

A: Great, I can walk there. Thanks for your help!

B: You're welcome!

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ou aulas de idiomas e comece sua
jornada de transformação e evolução
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Prof. Di. Dantas

