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**Letras - Língua e Literatura Inglesa
Mediado por tecnologia**



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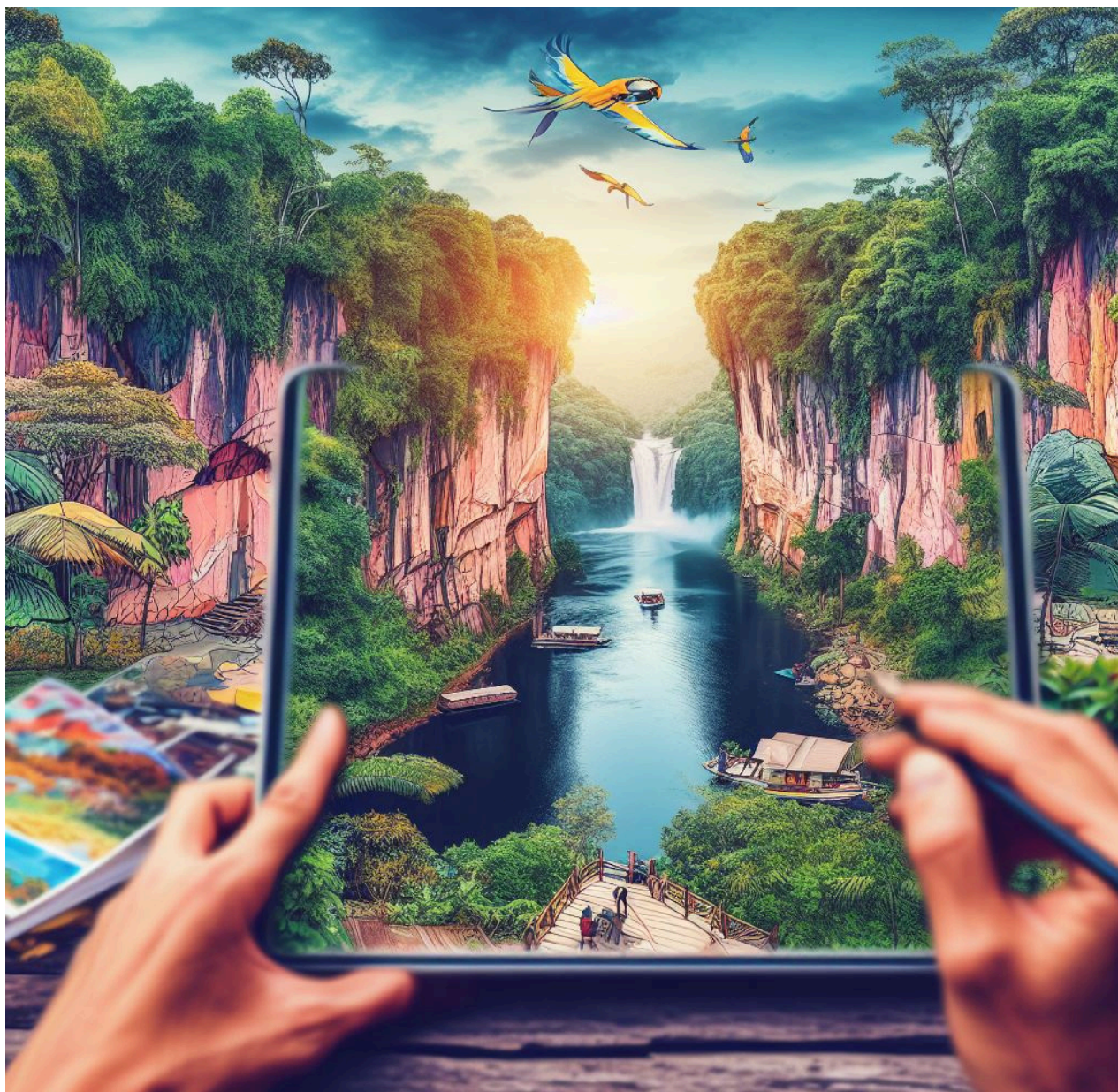
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UNIT 01

Tourism in Amazonas



In this unit, you will be able to:

- What a literary tour is;
- Prepositions of place;
- Vocabulary about places in town;
- There is; There are;
- How to create a tour route in your city.

Reading practice



Pre-reading:

Do you know **where** the events of these movies and TV Series **happen**? Can you **visit** these places **in real life**?

- a. The Middle-Earth
- b. Itacoatiara, Brazil
- c. Madrid, Spain
- d. Vatican
- e. Bom Jesus do Norte, Brazil
- f. Los Angeles, The USA
- g. Dahomey Kingdom
- h. Secret Island, South Korea



(C) La Casa de Papel
(Netflix, 2017)



() Central do Brasil
(VideoFilmes, 1998)



() The Lord of The Rings:
The Fellowship of The Ring
(New Line Cinema, 2001)



() Squid Game
(Netflix, 2021)



() O Rio do Desejo
(Gullane Entertainment, 2023)



() La La Land
(Black Label Media, 2017)



() The Woman King
(TriStar Pictures, 2022)



() Angels and Demons
(Columbia Pictures, 2009)

'I think "La Casa de Papel" happens in Mexico.'

'I don't think so. I believe it's in Spain.'

'Is the Middle-Earth a real place?'

'No, it isn't. But, it was shot in New Zealand.'

Reading: Pay attention to the words with similar Portuguese spelling. Do they have the same meaning?

LITERARY TOUR IN MANAUS



1 Many tourists travel to foreign countries to visit unusual places. These people don't go to London for the Big Ben or to experience the London Eye view. They prefer to go to King's Cross Station to take photos of the platform 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ from J. K. Rowling's Harry Potter, and to walk around William Shakespeare's birthplace in
5 Stratton-upon-Avon - the second most visited city 5 in the UK after London. Places related to literary texts or their authors' lives are the main interest of literary tourism.

You can do literary tourism in Manaus too. The city Downtown (Centro) is the main setting of *The Brothers*, the famous novel by Milton Hatoum, released in
10 2000. The book is about a Lebanese family and the rivalry between twin brothers Omar Rahal and Yaqub Rahal throughout the 20th century in the capital city of Amazonas.

By walking down the street in front of Nossa Senhora dos Remédios church, you can see the old buildings and the market where the Rahal family lived and
15 worked. On 7 de Setembro Avenue, there is the Colégio Amazonense Dom Pedro II of colonial architecture which serves as the lyceum character Omar studied. In one of the most tense chapters in the story, French teacher Antenor Laval is kidnapped by the Brazilian military dictatorship at Praça das Acácias. The real name of the place is Heliodoro Balbi Square, and it is across from Dom Pedro II
20 school. You can travel by motorboat to the sand banks of Acajatuba, the only moment of mother-and-son happiness for the characters Domingas and Nael.

Other places such as The Amazonas Opera House, on the corner of Eduardo Ribeiro Avenue and 10 de Julho Street, are also interesting locations to understand and to be inspired by Milton Hatoum's work. A wonderful trip to see Manaus from
25 a different point of view for sure.

After reading:

1. Identify words in English with equivalent Portuguese spelling and complete the chart. Then, check their translation. Do they have the same meaning too?

ENGLISH	PORTUGUESE	MEANING
location	locação	localização, localidade

2. Combine the photographs with their respective addresses:



a. Nossa Senhora dos Remédios Church
(Foto: Durango Duarte - Idd.org)



b. Heliodoro Balbi Square
(Fonte: Silvino Santos, Eduardo Braga - Acervos: IGHA, Moacir Andrade).



c. Colégio Amazonense Dom Pedro II



d. Amazonas Opera House
(Fonte: Roberto Castro - MTur)

- () It is across from Colégio Amazonense Pedro II.
- () It is on the corner of Eduardo Ribeiro Avenue and 10 de Julho Street.
- () It's in front of Manaus Moderna Market.
- () It's on 7 de Setembro Street.

3. What is literary tourism?

4. What places and books are mentioned in the text? Do you know any of them?

5. What words are used in the text to indicate places mentioned and their locations? Write some examples.

Additional information

Milton Hatoum (1952) is a Brazilian writer and professor, born in Manaus. His first two novels, 'Tale of a Certain Orient' (1998) and 'Two Brothers' (2000) won the Prêmio Jabuti - the most important literature prize in Brazil. Besides his literary career, Hatoum has worked as literature professor at Universidade Federal do Amazonas and the University of California, Berkeley.



(Fonte: Silvino Santos, Eduardo Braga - Acervos: IGHA, Moacir Andrade). 14

It's grammar time!



Prepositions of place

IN

in Manaus
in the shopping mall
in Downtown
in a car

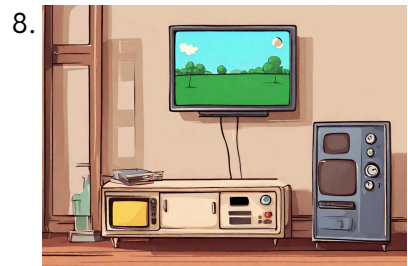
ON

on 7 de Setembro Street
on the wall
on the table
on the bus

AT

at the bus stop
at work
at the information desk
at the end of the street

1. Look at the pictures. Write sentences with IN, ON, or AT.



1. (Cristina / study / her desk) Cristina studies at her desk.
2. (The cat is / the box) _____
3. (They / have dinner / a restaurant) _____
4. (She is / the car) _____
5. (We are / a bus) _____
6. (They / run / the kites / the roof) _____
7. (He is / the window) _____
8. (The TV is / the wall) _____
9. (He is / the bus station) _____

2. Complete the conversations with IN, ON, or AT. Then, practice with a partner.

1. Betty: Honey, where are my keys?
Bruce: I think they're _____ your handbag, baby.
2. Scott: Oh no! There is a cockroach _____ the wall!
Hope: Don't worry! We have an insecticide here.
3. Jessica: Hey! That's Pamela.
Kathleen: Yeah. She looks so beautiful _____ her motorbike.
4. Miguel: Where are you? You're late for dinner.
Rick: I'm right here _____ your door. Open it, please!

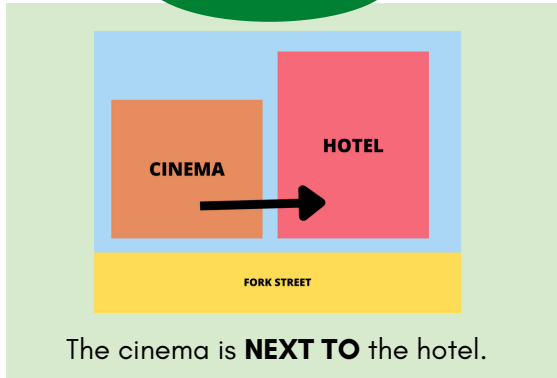
(Audio 01)



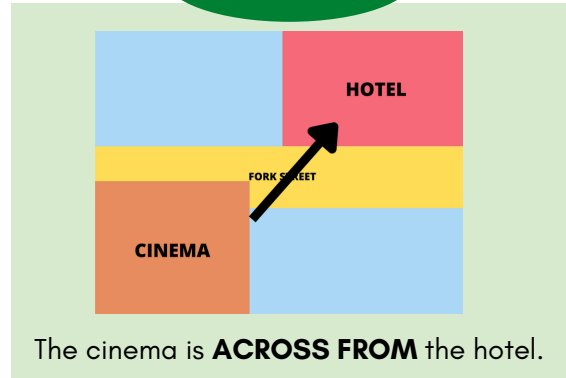
Clique no ícone



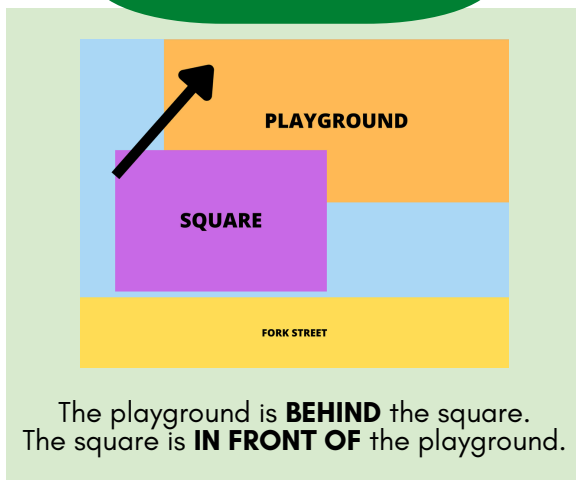
Next to



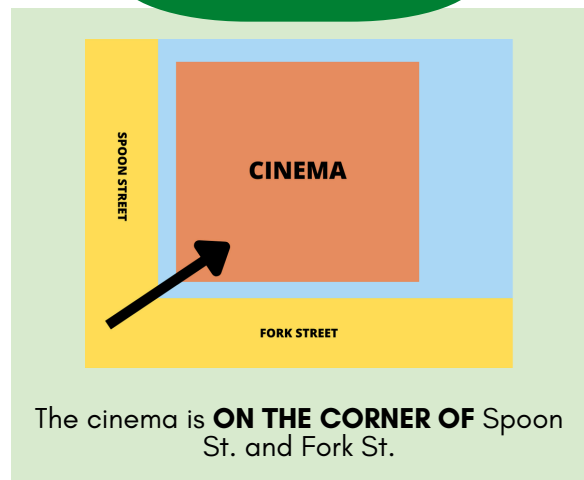
Across from



Behind / In front of



On the corner of



Let's talk!



Where is it?

1. Read the conversation. Use the places in the map and practice with a partner.

Student A: Excuse me, **where is** the soccer field?

Student B: It's **on** Arlindo Junior Street, **behind** the gym.



Listening practice



A tour guide



Ramona Flores is a tour guide. At the information desk in the airport, she helps travelers find the places they are interested in.

1. Listen to the conversations. What are the places mentioned?

(Audio 02)



Clique no ícone



Conversation 01: Place _____

Ramona: Good afternoon! My name is Ramona. How can I help you?

Ms. Belova: Hello! I'm looking for an ATM. Is there a bank near here?

Ramona: Yes, there is. It's on the corner of Cid Avenue and Santana Street. It's next to the hotel.

Ms. Belova: Thank you very much!

Ramona: You're welcome.

Conversation 02: Place _____

Mr. Oliveira: Hi! Are there restaurants next to the airport? I'm hungry!

Ramona: Oh, I'm sorry. There aren't restaurants next to the airport, but there is a good one across from the museum on Correia Avenue.

Conversation 03: Place _____

Mr. Hector and Mrs. Helena Caicedo: Good afternoon, my dear! We are interested in electronics stores. Are there tech stores nearby?

Ramona: Yes, there are. There are a lot of tech stores in the shopping mall on Correia Avenue.

Mr. Hector and Mrs. Helena Caicedo: Thank you, my dear. You're so kind!

Ramona: It's a pleasure!

Additional vocabulary: Common tourism landmarks

zoo - amusement park - theater - park - wildlife sanctuary - floating restaurant - space observatory - religious temple - castle - jungle hotel - beach - mountain hike - waterfalls monument - forest reserve - festival

Tip: We don't need to translate the names of our local landmarks to English all the time. We can say the original name and the kind of place it is. Ex. **Urubuí** Waterfalls, **Amazonas** Opera House, **Bela Adormecida** Hills, **Peixe Ornamental** Festival etc.

It's grammar time!



There is/ There are

In the dialogues, the tourists want to know if certain places exist in Ramona's city. They use the expressions 'There is' or 'There are' to ask about these locations.

Singular

Plural

There + **is**

There + **are**

Affirmative:

'**There is** a bank next to the hotel.'

'**There are** tech stores in the shopping mall.'

Negative:

'**There is not** a bank next to the hotel.'

'**There are not** tech stores in the shopping mall.'

Yes/No questions:

'**Is there** a park in this neighborhood?'

'Yes, **there is**.' / 'No, **there isn't**.'

'**Are there** any motorboat excursions in Manaus?'

'Yes, **there are**.' / 'No, **there aren't**.'

Tip: Use '**some**' in affirmative sentences.

There is **some** fish in the refrigerator. Let's cook it!

There are **some** volleyball courts at the beach.

Use '**any**' in negative sentences or questions.

There aren't **any** bike lanes in the city.

Are there **any** cheesecakes in this bakery?



1. Complete the dialogues.

a. **Norberto:** _____ a toilet in this supermarket?

Olga: Yes, _____. It's next to the clothing section.

b. **Rosalía:** This party is awful! _____ any dancing songs in the DJ's set.

Amarildo: I agree. On the other hand, _____ some delicious food in the buffet.

c. **Mr. Corleone:** Excuse me, _____ a church near here?

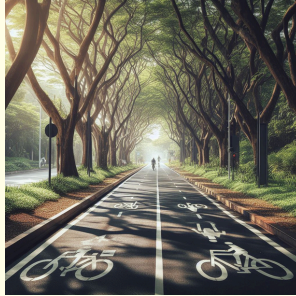
Ramona: Yes, _____. It's across from the gym.

Extra exercises

1. Think about your own town. Check the places and write sentences using 'there is/ are' or 'there isn't/ aren't'. See the example.



(X) Restaurants



() Bike lanes



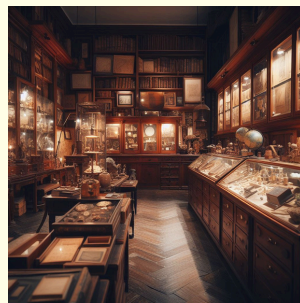
() Motorboat excursions



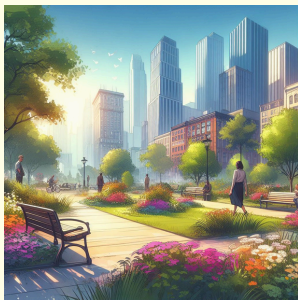
() Library



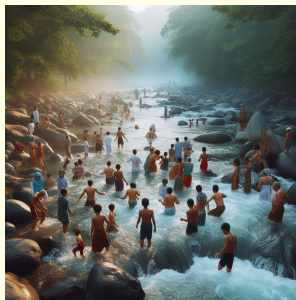
() Department store



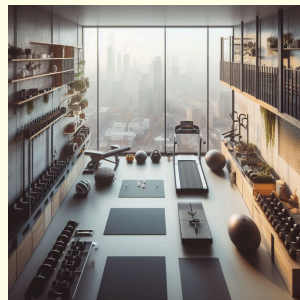
() Museum



() Park



() Riverbank bathing



() Gym

There are some restaurants in Manaus.

Project

Making a tour route in your town.

Ramona is responsible for a group of Brazilian tourists in Rome. There are many sightseeing options in the Eternal City, but there is not enough time to visit everything. Thus, she decided to create a tour route including some of the most famous places of Italy. The route combines the legendary Roman architecture, beautiful natural landscapes, modern sports installations, religious landmarks, and the delicious Italian street food.



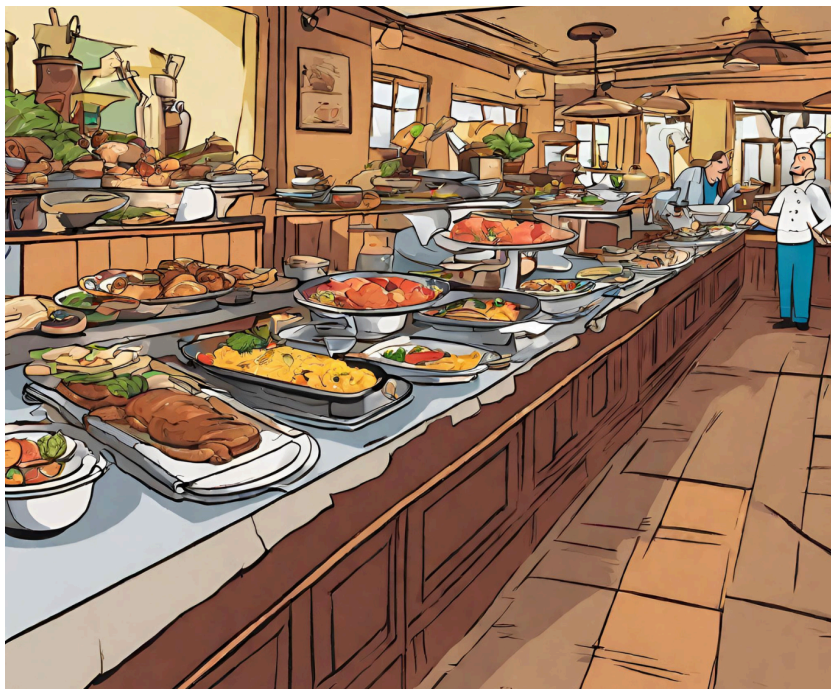
Class work: It is our turn now! Let's create a tour route map for our town. We must consider the following topics:

- Identify established tour landmarks. Are they urban or natural places?
- Are there new places to add as potential tour locations?
- Write the addresses.
- Research the historical, the literary or the environmental importance of these places.
- What can visitors do at these landmarks?
- Decide how much time the tourists will spend in each place.
- How can people go to the places in the route?
- Add restaurants in the route.
- Organize the tour route in a logical order. Usually there is a single spot to start and to finish the trip (Ex. At the most famous square in town.).
- Create a map for the trip using your creativity.

Warm up



1. It's lunch time. You are in a restaurant and you have to choose things to eat. Check your options in the menu below.



sliced tomatoes
lettuce
sliced cucumber
onion rings
boiled potatoes
sliced watermelons
sliced melons
diced mangoes
grapes
strawberries
sliced pineapples
white rice
beans
brown rice
manioc flour
fried cassava
french fries
fried bananas
fish (tambaqui sardines)
roast chicken
fried steak
garlic butter shrimp
sausage
roast pork

2. Dany and Michael are in a restaurant. Listen to the conversation and observe if their choices are healthy or unhealthy.

Dany: Wow! There are so many options that I don't know what to choose.

Michael: I'll have white rice, beans, manioc flour, fried cassava and fried sardines.

Dany: Uh. Let me see. I'll have some sliced tomatoes, lettuce, sliced cucumber, brown rice and roast chicken.

Michael: This food is delicious.

Dany: It's the best in the whole city.

3. Compare your answer with a classmate. Then, practice the conversation in exercise 2 with your choices.

I think Michael's choices are ...

I don't think so. Dany's choices are ...

(Audio 03)



Clique no ícone



Building vocabulary



Pyramid food

Starches

bread
cereal
pasta
rice
potatoes
beans
manioc

Vegetables

carrot
lettuce
onion
eggplant
broccoli
cabbage
cucumber



Fruit

grape
orange
banana
pear
pineapple
strawberry
mango

Protein

chicken
lamb
pork
beef
egg
fish
duck

Fats and oils

soft drinks chocolate
candies donuts
ice cream

Dairy

milk cheese
yogurt _____

Sugary foods

soft drinks chocolate
candies _____
ice cream _____

1. Work in pairs. Tell your partner which items in the pyramid food you love, like, don't like and hate. Follow the example.

I love potatoes but I hate duck.

I like beans, but I don't like cucumber.

2. Tell your classmates your partner's answers.

'She/He loves bread but he/she hates bananas.'

'He/She likes eggplant but she/he doesn't like duck.'

Listening practice



(Audio 04)



Clique no ícone



A special snack time

1. Juliet and Mary are organizing a special snack time for the class. Listen to the conversation and circle the items they choose for the snack time.



Orange juice
Cassava cake
Chocolate cake
Fruit
Fried potatoes
Mango juice
Fried bananas
Ice cream

It's grammar time!



Countable and uncountable nouns/ Some and any

Countable Nouns

Countable nouns have a singular and plural form, and you can use numbers with them.

One cake - two cakes
One banana - two bananas

Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns have only one form. Most of the time this is singular.

Rice
Juice
Water

Some / Any

We have a cassava cake and **some** fried bananas.
We don't have **any** juice.

1. Go back to the food pyramid. Write the food words that are countable and the ones that are uncountable.

Countable Nouns

Uncountable Nouns

2. Complete the sentences using some and any.

- a. I'd like _____ water, please.
- b. She doesn't drink _____ coffee.
- c. There aren't _____ carrots in the fridge.
- d. I eat _____ crackers everyday.
- e. I don't want _____ milk today.
- f. He always drinks _____ wine with meals.
- g. Is there _____ vegetarian dish on the menu?



3. Read the sentences and decide if the food word should be singular or plural.

- a. I want to eat some fish / fishes.
- b. Daiana doesn't eat any breads / bread.
- c. Phelippe drinks two glass / glasses of juice during the dinner.
- d. Do you like cheese / cheeses?
- e. Karen is vegetarian. She doesn't eat meats / meat?

Plural of nouns

The plural of a noun is usually **-s**:
Singular (= one) - *Plural* (= two or more)
 a boat - some boats
 an umbrella - two umbrellas

-y -ies
 city - cities
 but **-ay/ -ey/ -oy -ys**
 day - days

-s/ -sh/ -ch/ -x -es
 adress - adresses
 sandwich - sandwiches

These things are plural in English
scissors; glasses; trousers; jeans
 Some plurals do not end in **-s**
 man - men child - children

Reading practice



Non-conventional food plants

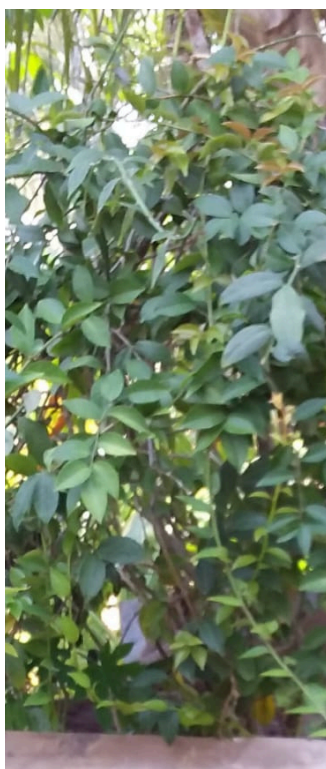
Pre-reading:

1. Do you know what PANC is? Can you give any example?
2. Do you usually have fruit and vegetables on your diet?

Reading: Read the article and circle the names of non-conventional plants that you know.

Have you heard of PANC: Non-Conventional Food Plants?

1 Of extremely rich nutritional value, the PANC are Brazilian fruits, leaves and flowers that come from where you would
5 least expect Muricato, maracujá-do-mato, espinafre malabar and ora-pro-nóbis are just a few examples of the Non-Conventional Food Plants (PANC)
10 from Brazil. The name may seem strange at first, but these are nothing more than edible plants that spontaneously appear in the country.



15 Created by the biologist Valdely Kinupp, the term PANC has been increasingly used in Brazil and today there are more than 10,000 species identified. Most of them are described in the book Non-Conventional Food Plants (PANC).

20 Market-standard food like tomatoes, lettuce and peppers, although common, are usually less nutritious than the PANC. Those who try PANC try new flavors, gain new nutritional values and vary their everyday menu. Everyone can keep eating tomatoes, lettuce, peppers ... But we suggest also to combine them with a beldroega, ora-pro-nóbis and capuchinha. Live and eat diversity!", comments Vinicius Pereira, conservation analyst at WWF-Brazil.

25 In addition to being a great
 source of nutrients, PANC are a way for
 each consumer to reduce the impact
 their food has on the environment, as
 their consumption of PANC (whether
 30 they were bought at the local fair or
 through a Community Supported
 Agriculture (CSA) project) is also a
 good way to contribute to more
 sustainable food systems as they are
 35 usually seasonal and regional.



But care is needed! Eating PANC does not mean harvesting every plant that comes your way. It is important to read a lot about it and be sure of the characteristics of the food before eating it. "You win the consumer when you show that they are more nutritious than traditional vegetables. For example, 40 ora-pro-nóbis has more protein than meat. So, I'm always studying the benefits of each PANC to unlock its potential." comments Flavio do Carmo, from CSA Gaspar Martins, who has on his property araruta, vinagreira verde e roxa, physalis, cará and four other PANC.

Texto publicado no site [wwf.org.br](https://www.wwf.org.br/?74882/Have-you-heard-of-PANC-Non-Conventional-Food-Plants) em 17 de janeiro de 2020. Disponível em: <https://www.wwf.org.br/?74882/Have-you-heard-of-PANC-Non-Conventional-Food-Plants>. Acesso em: 19 set. 2023.

After reading

1. Observe the sentences about the article. Write T for true and F for false.

- The term PANC was created by the Brazilian biologist Valdely Kinupp.
- PANC are less nutritious than traditional vegetables.
- Eating PANC can contribute to the environment.
- The consumption of PANC is a good way to contribute to more sustainable food systems.

2. Complete the following sentences with words from the article.

- Market-standard food like _____, lettuce and peppers, although common, are usually less nutritious than the PANC.
- In addition to being a great source of nutrients, _____ are a way for each consumer to reduce the impact their food has on the environment.
- _____ has more protein than meat.
- Muricato, maracujá-do-mato, espinafre malabar e ora-pro-nóbis are just a few examples of the _____ from Brazil.

Let's talk!



(Audio 05)



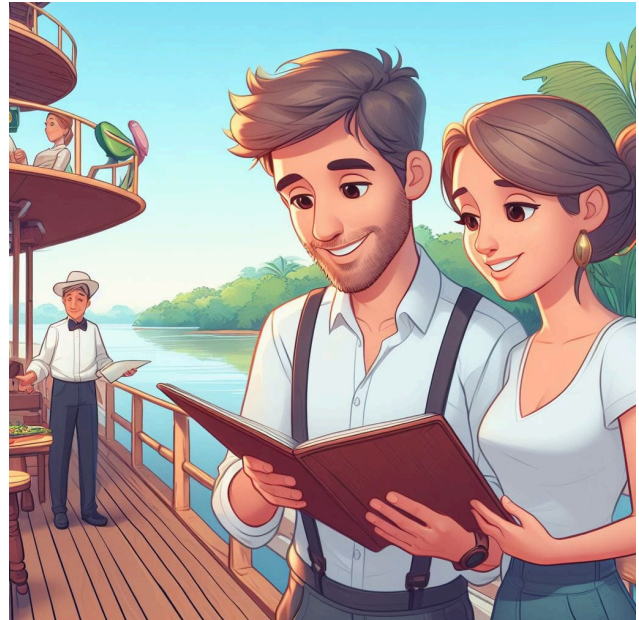
Clique no ícone



At a floating restaurant

A couple has just arrived at a floating restaurant and they decide to order the lunch.

Menu <i>The meeting of the waters'</i>	
Starters	Desserts
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fried Cassava R\$20• French Fries R\$20• Piracuí Balls R\$20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Passionfruit Mousse ... R\$4• Cupuaçu Pie R\$5• Açaí Ice Cream R\$5
Main Course	Drinks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Roast Tambaqui and Ora-pro-nóbis salad R\$100• Fried Sardines R\$25• Roast Chicken R\$60• Fried Chicken and French Fries R\$45• Grilled Pirarucu R\$75	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Juice (Cupuaçu, Mango, Orange) R\$5• Picão-preto with Lemon Ice Tea R\$7• Mineral Water R\$2• Soft Drinks (Coke, Fanta, Baré) R\$4



Patricia: Honey, let's order our lunch?

Robert: Yes. Let's look at the menu.

Waiter: Good afternoon! Are you ready to order?

Patricia: Yes, please.

Waiter: Would you like a starter?

Robert: Yes, I'll have some **piracuí balls**, please.

Patricia: I'd like some **fried cassava**, please.

Waiter: And what would you like for a main course?

Patricia: We'd like a **roasted tambaqui**, but we have a doubt. What is ora-pro-nóbis salad?

Waiter: Uh, ora-pro-nobis is a PANC acronym for "non-conventional food plant". It's an exotic plant that we can eat.

Patricia: That sounds interesting.

Waiter: Would you like anything to drink?

Robert: What do you recommend?

Waiter: The picão-preto with lemon ice tea is delicious. It's also a PANC.

Patricia: Hmm! We'll have it.

Waiter: What would you like for dessert?

Patricia: Well, I'd like **a small bowl of passionfruit mousse**.

Robert: And for me some **açaí ice cream**.

Waiter: Ok, I'll bring those in a minute.

Robert and Patricia: Thank you.

Preparing a special meal

1. Choose one of the following situations and think about an appropriate menu for the occasion.

A breakfast for a vegetarian friend



A romantic evening



A Sunday family lunch



Your birthday party



A snack for your classmates and there is a person who is on a diet.



2. Tell your classmates about your menu, then they have to guess which situation you chose.

It's your turn!



The healthiest person you know

1. Think about the healthiest person you know. Answer the following questions.

- Who is this person? _____
- How old is this person? _____
- Where is this person from? _____
- What does this person do to stay healthy? _____

2. Now, write a paragraph about the person you thought about. Use the example and your answers in exercise one to guide you.

Natasha is the healthiest person that I know. She is 40 years old and she is from Manaus. She gets up early every day. She goes to the gym from Monday to Friday, and on the weekends, she rides a bike at Ponta Negra Beach. She has a low-calorie diet. She always eats some fruit and vegetables. She never drinks soft drinks and she doesn't smoke any cigarette.



PROJECT

PANC collection recipes

Group work: Research PANC recipes from Amazonas and produce a book collection.



Extra exercises

1. Choose a food word from the box according to the definition.

cassava cake - tambaqui - chicken - brown rice - milk - grape

- a. It's a fruit that is used to make wine. _____
- b. It's white and rich in fat and protein. _____
- c. It's a traditional cake also made with coconut and condensed milk.

- d. It's sometimes used in vegetarian recipes. _____
- e. It's an Amazon fish. _____
- f. It's a kind of bird kept for its egg and meat. _____

2. Write the words in the box into the correct categories. Use a dictionary to help you.

eggplant - pork - avocado - cauliflower - lamb - melon
garlic - lettuce - watermelon - lemon - chicken
passion fruit - beef - pineapple - sardine - carrot

Meat:

Vegetables:

Fruit:

3. Complete the sentences with some or any.

- a. David bought some ham and cheese, but he didn't buy _____ bread.
- b. George always drinks _____ tea in the evening.
- c. We need _____ rice for the lunch time.
- d. There aren't _____ bananas in the grocery store.
- e. I want to drink _____ water. It's really hot today.

Speaking

1. Interview two classmates and find out their food habits.

Question	Student A:	Student B:
What do you usually have for lunch?		
What do you never have for dinner?		
What is your favorite fruit?		
What is your favorite vegetable?		
Do you always have coffee for breakfast?		
Do you usually eat soup for dinner?		
What is your favorite dessert?		
What is a traditional breakfast in your city?		

UNIT 03

What's happening?



In this unit, you will be able to:

- Say that something is happening now;
- Use time expressions;
- Read and comprehend small texts;
- Make sentences with the vocabulary taught.

Warm up



Having fun!

1. Look at the pictures and say what's happening:

- a. playing soccer
- b. It's raining
- c. go sailing
- d. doing karate / judo
- e. reading a book
- f. It's snowing



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Building vocabulary



the	sailing
game	skiing
match	skating
soccer	snowboarding
football	surfing
basketball	swimming
volleyball	tennis
handball	weather
boxing	cold
chess	hot
cycling	raining
golf	snowing
judo	drizzling
karate	lightning
running	freezing

(Audio 06)



Clique no ícone



Verbs:

to listen / listened / listened
to speak / spoke / spoken
to read / read / read
to play / played / played
to do / did / done
to go / went / gone
to like / liked / liked
to enjoy / enjoyed / enjoyed
to swim / swam / swum
to run / ran / run

(Audio 07)



Clique no ícone



Listening/Reading practice



(Audio 08)



Clique no ícone

a. "Hey, Anita! It's Mario. I'm in Chile. My friend and I are skiing today. It's snowing in the mountains. It's very beautiful! Call me later!"

b. "Hello, hello, Bill! This is Antonio. Look, Marcos and I are at the club. We're swimming and having fun here. Come and join us! See you."

c. "Hi, Alice. It's Larissa here. I'm in Manaus with Dany and Erica. They're going bowling, and I'm watching them. The weather here is hot. I hope it's not raining there. Cheers. Bye!"

d. "Oh, Albert! I'm watching the football game at Oliver's house. We're celebrating his birthday too. Come by to say hello."

1. What are these people doing? Where are they? Write complete answers.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

It's grammar time!



1. Present Continuous or Present Progressive

- We use the present continuous to talk about events which are in progress at the moment of speaking;
- To form the present continuous sentence we use:

Pronouns



Verb be



Main verb - ing



Complement

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<p>I'm speaking with Mary. You're listening to music. He's studying for the test. She's playing volleyball. It's raining outside. We're swimming. They're having fun.</p>	<p>I'm not speaking with Mary. You're not listening to music. He's not studying for the test. She's not playing volleyball. It's not raining outside. We're not swimming. They're not having fun.</p>	<p>Am I speaking...? Are you listening...? Is he studying...? Is she playing...? Is it raining...? Are we swimming...? Are they having...?</p>

Notice:

- In conversation people normally use 's not and 're not after pronouns;
- The interrogative form can be **yes/no questions** or **open questions** (wh- + verb be).

2. PLAY / DO / GO

- Some phrases are made when mentioning a type of sport in a sentence:

e.g.: I'm **playing basketball** at school this year.
 She's **doing karate** during the afternoon.
 They're **going bowling** on Friday evening.



PLAY

with team sports
with a ball.

- soccer**
- volleyball**
- basketball**

DO

with sports that don't
need equipment.

- judo**
- karate**
- yoga**

GO

with sports that
end with -ing.

- cycling**
- swimming**
- surfing**

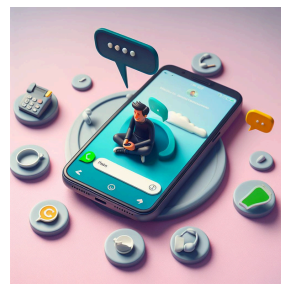
3. Enjoy + verb-ing

- The words **enjoy** and **like** are close in meaning. However, we have to add the **suffix -ing** in the **main verb** after using **enjoy**.

e.g.: I like to hang out with my friends on the weekend.
 I **enjoy hanging** out with my friends on the weekend.

1. Pair work: You and your partner are having a conversation. Each of you leave a phone/WhatsApp message that needs to be answered.

- Hi / Hello / Hey.
- It's / This is _____ .
- I'm at _____ .
- I'm playing / reading / listening/....
- It's raining / sowing...



2. Put the verbs in brackets using the correct form of present continuous.

See the example:

- a) She's eating an apple. (be + eat)
- b) He _____ for a bus. (be + wait)
- c) They _____ football. (be + play)
- d) He _____ on the floor. (be + lie)
- e) We _____ breakfast. (be + have)
- f) She _____ on the coach. (be + sit)

Question adapted from MURPHY, Raymond. Essential Grammar in Use. 4th Edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015. p. 17.

3. What's happening now? Make sentences using the prompts below. Share them with the group.

- a) I / play / handball. _____
- b) We / learn / English. _____
- c) I / listen / to music. _____
- d) It / rain. _____
- e) I / enjoy / class. _____

4. What things do you enjoy doing? Write down 5 sentences using the verb enjoy: Tell the class.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

Building vocabulary



Useful expressions

What's going on?	This afternoon
What's happening?	This evening
How's your week going?	These days
Now	This week
Right now	This weekend
At the moment	This month
Today	This semester
This morning	This year

(Audio 09)



Clique no ícone



Listening/Reading practice



(Audio 10)



Clique no ícone



1. Listen to the conversation below:

Mom: Hi, Lucas. It's me. What are you doing?

Lucas: Oh, hi, mom. I'm at home.

Mom: So, are you studying for your tests?

Lucas: Oh, yeah. I'm studying a lot this week.

Mom: Good, but are you really studying right now?

Lucas: Uh, mom, right now I'm playing video game with my online friends.

Mom: Lucas! You are supposed to be studying, not playing. Let's talk when I arrive home.



2. Pair work: Practice the conversation with a partner.

3. Read the dialog again and answer:

a) What is Lucas doing right now?

b) Why is his mom upset?

It's grammar time!



Time expressions with Present Continuous

- The words **now**, **right now**, and **at the moment** are often used as a present continuous complement.

e.g.: I'm **reading** this book **now**.

They're **hanging** out **right now**.

She's **working** **at the moment**.

- We also use time expressions with the present continuous.

e.g.: I'm **going** to school with dad **this morning**.

We're **studying** hard **this semester**.

She's **visiting** her grandmother **this weekend**.

They're **traveling** to the US **this year**.

Listening practice



1. Listen to six people telling you about their week. Write down what they're doing during their week.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

(Audio 11)



Clique no ícone



It's your turn!



My weekly routine

Writing: How's your week going? Organize a small paragraph answering this question, then present to the class.

Let's talk!



My favorite holiday!

1. Write down the names of 4 people you know. Complete the chart with true sentences. You can also interview a classmate.

Name	Where is he or she right now?	What is he or she doing right now?	What sports or exercise is he or she doing these days?
Teacher Mikael	He's at the university	He's teaching English right now.	He's jogging these days.

Extra exercises

1. Imagine you are having a perfect day. Answer the questions below:

a) Where are you on this perfect day?

b) What's the weather like there?

c) Who are you with?

d) What are you doing?

e) Put all the answers above together and answer: What's your perfect day?

2. What sports do you play or watch on tv? Complete the chart with your own information:

I ...	I don't ...	I watch ...
go bowling	play volleyball	Football

3. Unscramble the words below to make sentences:

a) doing / you / ? / karate / are

b) this evening / shopping / am / I / going

c) raining / today / is / it / not

d) football / is / her / she / friends / playing / with

e) TV / moment / watching / they / at / aren't / the

4. Use the prompts to make sentences in the present continuous tense:

a) (she / go home now)

b) (I / read a great book)

c) (he / no / study Latin)

d) (they / watch TV?)

e) (it / not / rain)

5. Read the text below to answer what is required:

A rainy day



1 Today is Saturday, and it's raining a lot. Michael and his family are at home this afternoon. Michael and his father are in the living room. Michael is reading *The Lord of the Rings*, and his father is listening to one of his favorite bands: Iron Maiden. Michael loves Iron Maiden as well.

5 Michael's brothers, Matheus and Lucas, are in their bedroom. Matheus is developing computer software. Lucas is writing songs for his band. He sings and plays the guitar.

10 Michael's mother is in the kitchen cooking a special recipe for rainy days. Mr. Poe, the family cat, is sleeping on Michael's laptop, purring to the music and the rain.

a) What is Michael reading?

b) Where is Michael's father listening to Iron Maiden?

c) What are Matheus and Lucas doing?

d) Who is sleeping on Michael's laptop?

UNIT 04

My history



In this unit, you will be able to:

- Use vocabulary about adjectives;
- Make sentences with the past tense of the verb "to be" (was/were);
- Talk about your personal history.

Warm up



Different people

1. What do you see in the pictures?



Building vocabulary



1. Listen, repeat and match the opposites (Audio 01):

Happy	Young
Old	Slow
Hot	Sad
Big	Serious
Fast	Small
Funny	Short
Weak	Strong
Tall	Cold

(Audio 12)



Clique no ícone



2. Look at the pictures from 1 and describe the people you see.

Example: The man is fast.

It's grammar time!



Past tense of to be

Person / Subject	Present Simple	Past Simple
I	am	was
You (Singular)	are	were
He / She / It	is	was
We	are	were
You (Plural)	are	were
They	are	were

Usage

Use **"was"** or **"were"** in the past simple tense to describe actions, states, or characteristics that occurred in the past.

For example:

I am at the park today.

We are happy tonight.

Is she at the party now?

Are they in London this summer?

I was at the park yesterday.

We were happy last night.

Was she at the party yesterday?

Were they in London last summer.

1. Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of to be in the past simple:

- The weather _____ very hot yesterday.
- The cats _____ very small when they were born.
- I _____ very happy with my first bike.
- The teachers _____ very serious during the exam.
- The old man _____ very weak.
- The rabbit _____ running away from the fox.
- The ice cream _____ very cold.
- The movies _____ very funny.
- She _____ very tall when she was a child.
- The babies _____ very cute.
- I _____ very strong when I was training at the gym.
- The snail _____ very slow.
- They _____ very happy because of the new dog.
- The clowns at the circus _____ very funny.

Let's talk!



1. Talk to your friends using the cards below:



Tell your partner what you and other people were like when you were a kid.

Ex.: I was very funny. My teacher was old. My father was strong.

It's grammar time!



Past tense of to be

Question Word	Structure	Example Sentences
What	What + was/were	- What was the weather like yesterday? (Asking about a state or condition in the past)
Where	Where + was/were	- Where were they last night? (Asking about a location in the past)
When	When + was/were	- When was the party? (Asking about a specific time in the past)
Why	Why + was/were	- Why was she upset? (Asking for the reason or cause in the past)
Who	Who + was/were	- Who were your friends in high school? (Asking about people in the past)
How	How + was/were	- How was your trip to Paris? (Asking about the manner or condition in the past)

1. Complete the sentences with the appropriate Wh-word:

- a) _____ were you last night? (Asking about someone's location)
- b) _____ was the weather like on your vacation? (Asking about a condition)
- c) _____ were they so happy at the party? (Asking for a reason)
- d) _____ was the concert last Saturday? (Asking about a specific time)
- e) _____ were your neighbors in the park yesterday? (Asking about people)
- f) _____ was your trip to the mountains? (Asking about the experience)
- g) _____ was your favorite subject in school? (Asking about a preference)
- h) _____ was your first pet? (Asking about a past experience)
- i) _____ was your best friend in kindergarten? (Asking about a person)
- j) _____ were you upset yesterday? (Asking for a reason)

2. Ask and answer the questions above with a partner.

Listening practice



1. Listen to the dialogues with people talking about their past. Write 2 things about each person's history:



(Audio 13)



Clique no ícone



1: _____

2: _____

3: _____

Let's talk!



1. Interview your partner about the past:

"When were you born?"

"Where were you when you were five years old?"

"What were your favorite subjects?"

"What was your first job like?"

Ask more questions!

Reading practice



(Audio 14)



Clique no ícone

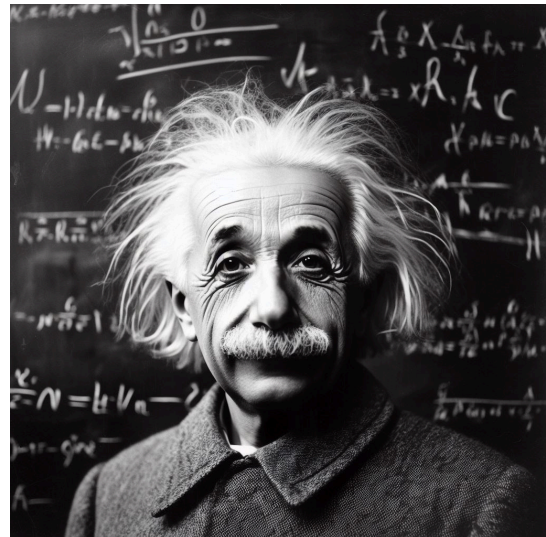


1. Listen and read the texts (Audio 03):

Famous people in history

Albert Einstein

1 Albert Einstein was a brilliant
physicist. He was born in
Germany in 1879. When he was
a child, he was quiet and loved
5 to read. He wasn't very good at
school at first, but as an adult
he was awarded the Nobel
Prize in Physics in 1921.



Martin Luther King Jr.

1 Martin Luther King Jr. was a
civil rights leader. He was born
in the United States in 1929. As
a young man, he was a
5 preacher. Later he was famous
for his "I Have a Dream"
speech, and his work helped
end segregation in the U.S. He
was assassinated in 1968.





Marie Curie

- 1 Marie Curie was a famous scientist. She was born in Poland in 1867. She wasn't rich, but she was happy to learn.
- 5 She was living in France and was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize in two different fields—physics and chemistry.



Amelia Earhart

Amelia Earhart was a pioneering aviator. She was born in the United States in 1897. She was the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. She disappeared during a flight in 1937, and her fate remains a mystery.

1
5

2. Answer the questions:

- a) Who was Albert Einstein? _____
- b) Was he good at school when he was young? _____
- c) Where was Marie Curie born? _____
- d) What was her achievement in the Nobel Prize? _____
- e) Who was Martin Luther King Jr.? _____
- f) Where was he born? _____
- g) What was Amelia Earhart's passion from a young age? _____
- h) What was her profession? _____

It's your turn!



My timeline

1. List some events from your personal history. Add how old you were when it happened.

Ex.: My first day at school - I was 4 years old

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2. Organize the events of your life in a timeline.

Let's talk!



1. Interview your partner about the past:

Tell your partner about the events of your timeline using "When I was" to introduce the information after saying your age.

TIME TO PLAY

"Guess Who Was It"

In pairs: Give clues about famous people in history using was/were. Let your partner guess who they were.

Ex.:

Student 1: He was the king of soccer.

Student 2: Was he Pelé?

EXTRA

1. Create a timeline of the class.



UNIT 05

A mysterious Opera House



In this unit, you will be able to:

- Talk about past events
- Use past time expressions to talk about routine events in the past
- Make and answer questions in the past tense
- Write a story in the past tense

Warm up



1. Look at the pictures. What kind of story is it?



a love story

a horror story

a drama story

a fantasy story

a crime story

a comedy story

a thriller

a sci-fi story

a biography

2. Is there anything familiar to you? Write the vocabulary you can find in the pictures.

Building vocabulary



1. Read the story and follow the instructions below:

1 Tom was running away from the rain when he **saw** the Amazonas Opera House: a perfect place to hide from that horrible storm. As it **was** eleven o'clock and there was nobody on the street on a Monday night, he **decided** it was prudent to jump the fence that **protected** the theater to reach the front door. Everything was **closed**, and he **could** barely see what was in front of him because of the lack of illumination.

5 "It looks like a horror movie", he **remembered** from the films he **enjoyed** watching when he was at home, safe and sound. However, at that moment, he **didn't find** funny to be in such a scary place during the rain, as the Opera House is known as a haunted place.

10 "It's only my imagination...", said Tom to himself, when he **noticed** someone running fast to the back of the theater. He **took** a small bottle from his pocket and **drank** the suspicious liquid that was inside. He was scared, he almost **cried**. He **closed** his eyes and **leaned** on the front door, in a gesture of protection and... he accidentally **opened** the door.

a. Find the past tense of the verbs below:

Regular verbs

Add -d / -ed / -ied:

Remember: _____

Decide: _____

Open: _____

Close: _____

Cry: _____

Lean: _____

Protect: _____

Enjoy: _____

Notice: _____

Irregular verbs

Take: _____

Drink: _____

Be: _____

Can: _____

See: _____

A negative form in the past

2. Form three groups and each one read one paragraph of the story. Tell the other groups what you read.

It's grammar time!



Regular verbs

General rule

Add -ed

Infinitive	Past
To watch	watch ed
To play	play ed

After -e

Add -d

Infinitive	Past
To like	lik ed
To decide	decid ed

After consonant + y

Remove -y and add -ied

Infinitive	Past
To study	stud ied
To try	tr ied

After consonant + vowel + consonant

Double the last consonant + ed

Infinitive	Past
To stop	stop ped
To commit	committ ed

Sentences



Lisa **baked** a cake for the party.



They **watched** a movie last night.



John **studied** for his exams.



The boy **cleaned** his bedroom.

1. Complete the rest of the story with the regular verbs:

**call - start - start - open - close - look - disappear - listen
decide - realize- cover- contrast - try - increase - radiate**

1 Once he was inside the theater, Tom _____
to a sweet and smooth voice and _____to follow it,
just out of curiosity, because he thought he was
alone at the opera house. As soon as Tom _____
5 the door to the stage hall, and he was taken by
surprise by the sounds of a symphony, as there was
no sound before.

The singer _____ his attention, not only
because of her voice, but also for her beauty. She
10 had a long straight hair, slim body in a beautiful red
dress that _____ with her pale skin, which
_____ like snow. Her eyes were dark brown, and
her lips were red as a rose.

Tom had never seen such a beautiful girl in his
15 entire life. He was amazed and he _____ that he
was falling in love with her.

Version 1



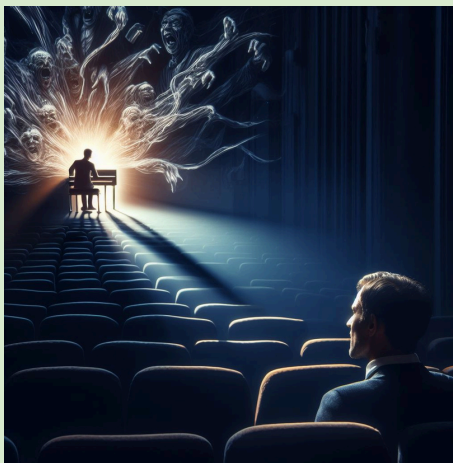
(Audio 15)



Clique no ícone



Version 2



(Audio 16)



Clique no ícone



1 Once he was inside the theater, within a minute,
the door _____ with a crash. The quiet and
darkness around him was absolute. He _____
to stand up, but he was very scared, and his legs were
5 weak. To his surprise, the sound of a piano was
heard far away, and gradually _____. He saw
a light shining above the stairs and he immediately
_____to follow it. His mind said he should leave
the place, but he didn't have control of his own body.
10 After some minutes, he was already on the third
floor, and the light _____ through the window.

There, he could see a man playing the piano, and
his body _____ light. When he saw Tom, he
_____ to play faster and faster, and Tom
_____ his ears. The song was furious, and Tom
15 felt his mind was getting crazy.

2. Listen and check if your answers are correct.

Regular verbs - Negative

Didn't



Verb infinitive (without to)

1. Change the sentences to the negative form.

Affirmative

I watched a horror movie yesterday.

Sheila studied about Amazonas history.

My friends enjoyed Halloween last year.

We stopped reading crime books.

Negative

I **didn't watch** a horror movie yesterday.

2. Write true sentences about yourself using the verbs below:

Example:

listen to the radio yesterday - I didn't listen to the radio yesterday.

I listened to the radio yesterday.

a) watch a horror movie last month

b) study English last weekend

c) start a new book this year

d) play a computer game last week

e) visit Amazonas Opera House last year

Regular verbs - Interrogative

Did +
 Verb infinitive
(without to) +
 Subject +
 ... +
 ?

1. Change the sentences to the negative form.

Affirmative	Interrogative
You played the guitar last week.	Did you play the guitar last week?
Lucas called a friend last night.	_____
My father cooked dinner last weekend.	_____
Tiago and Cora worked until late yesterday.	_____

1. Answer the questions about yourself:

Example: Did you work all night? Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.

- a) Did you chat online? _____
- b) Did you enjoy last weekend? _____
- c) Did you cook a meal this week? _____
- d) Did you play any sport this month? _____
- e) Did you study hard last month? _____

2. Stand up and move around class. Ask questions with the verb phrases below. When someone answer the question 'Yes, I did.', write their name.

Question	Name
Listen to music this weekend	
Played an instrument last week	
Exercised during the morning	
Worked and studied yesterday	

Pronunciation

1. Observe the chart:

/t/	/d/	/ɪd/
looked - /k/ missed - /s/ stopped - /p/ laughed - /f/ watched - /tʃ/	called - /l/ listened - /n/ loved - /v/ used - /z/ preferred - /r/	wanted - /t/ chatted - /t/ texted - /t/ needed - /d/ decided - /d/

Rules

If the infinitive of the verb has a **voiceless** sound at the end of it, such as /p/, /k/, /s/, /ch/, /sh/, /f/ or /x/, you pronounce the **-ed** as /t/.

Example: dance (the final sound is /s/)

If the last sound is a **voiced** one, such as in /l/, /v/, /n/, /m/, /r/, /b/, /g/, /w/, /y/ and /z/, vowel sounds and diphthongs, then it's pronounced as /d/.

Example: close (the final sound is /z/)

If the last sound in the infinitive verb is a /t/ or /d/, pronounce the -ed ending as /ɪd/.

Example: collect (the final sound is /t/)

2. Write the verbs in the right group:

Played - walked - started - travelled - asked - missed
pronounced - needed - washed - lived - accepted - enjoyed

/t/	/d/	/ɪd/

3. Practice these sentences with a partner:

- My friends and I danced, played some songs, listened to pop music and then we relaxed.
- I decided to be healthier, so I stopped buying fast food.

Time expressions

AGO

I studied English...

- ten minutes ago
- an hour ago
- three days ago
- two weeks ago
- a year ago

LAST

I studied English...

- last weekend
- last month
- last Tuesday
- last year
- last March

YESTERDAY

I studied English...

- yesterday
- yesterday evening
- yesterday morning
- yesterday afternoon

1. Interview your friend:

When was the last time you...

- cried watching a movie? _____
- arrived late in your English class? _____
- listened to a podcast? _____
- played a sport? _____
- danced with your friends? _____

2. Complete the sentences with the time expressions:

- Mary was in the supermarket two days _____.
- We moved to Amazonas _____ year.
- I was late for work _____.
- Fred decided to visit his family _____ July.
- The class started an hour _____.

Let's talk!



1. Talk to your friends using the cards below:

TV

Did you watch TV yesterday?

What did you watch?

What was it about?

Did you watch TV alone?



MUSIC

Did you listen to music yesterday?

What kind of music did you listen to?

Where did you listen to music?



Irregular verbs

1. Match the verbs with their past form:

List of
Irregular
Verbs on
page 63

Infinitive	Past tense
a) See	<input type="checkbox"/> Lost
b) Find	<input type="checkbox"/> Drank
c) Drink	<input type="checkbox"/> Heard
d) Hear	<input type="checkbox"/> Left
e) Leave	<input type="checkbox"/> Wrote
f) Wear	<input type="checkbox"/> Saw
g) Lose	<input type="checkbox"/> Wore
h) Speak	<input type="checkbox"/> Spoke
i) Write	<input type="checkbox"/> Had
j) Meet	<input type="checkbox"/> Found
k) Feel	<input type="checkbox"/> Met
l) Have	<input type="checkbox"/> Felt

2. What happened in the Opera House? Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the verbs from exercise number 01. Check the ones you think that will happen.



The woman _____ a letter to Tom.



The pianist _____ an old suit.



Tom _____ the Opera House, scared.



Tom _____ from an old bottle the woman gave him.



Tom _____ an burning candle on the third floor.



Tom _____ a mysterious mirror on the third floor.

Irregular verbs - Negative

Didn't



Infinitive of the verb without to

1. Change the sentences to the negative form:

Affirmative

I saw a ghost in my room yesterday.

She went to the hospital yesterday morning.

My mom met me at the mall.

We had a cat when I was a child.

Negative

I **didn't see** a ghost in my room yesterday.

2. Write true sentences about yourself using the verbs below:

Example: I go to work yesterday - I didn't go to work yesterday.
I went to work yesterday.

a) Sleep until late yesterday

b) Buy an expensive item last month

c) Eat a hamburger last weekend

d) Drive a car yesterday

e) Ride a moto last week

Irregular verbs - Interrogative

Did + Infinitive of the verb (without to) + Subject + ... + ?

1. Change the sentences to the interrogative form.

Affirmative

Mike bought a car last week.

My grandmother made me a cake.

You saw a movie last weekend.

Mary sang a beautiful song.

Interrogative

Did Mike **play** bought a car last week?

2. Answer the questions about yourself:

Example: Did you read a book last night? Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.

- a) Did you speak English yesterday? -----
b) Did you swim last weekend? -----
c) Did you wake up late this week? -----
d) Did you wear a uniform last month? -----
e) Did you spend your last weekend with your family? -----

It's your turn!



A mysterious Opera House

Writing: Join your group and try to think of an ending to Tom's story. Write a short paragraph telling what happened to him inside the Opera House.



Listening practice



1. Talk to your classmates and decide if you want to listen to the sad or happy ending. Is your story on page 52 similar to the real ending?

Sad ending



(Audio 17)



Clique no ícone



Happy ending



(Audio 18)



Clique no ícone



Let's talk!



A memorable night

1. Tom had a memorable night, don't you think? Now, think about a memorable night to you and answer your friend's questions:

Example: Where did you go? - I went to a party with my friends.

Question	Answers
When/it? (be)	
Who/with? (be)	
Where/go?	
What/do?	
Why/it a memorable night?(be)	

2. What about your city? Is there any haunted building where you live? Is there any interesting story about a public place? Share it with your friends from other cities!

Extra exercises

1. Choose the best alternative to each sentence:

a) She _____ her boyfriend at a bookstore.

1. meet 2. met 3. metted

b) I _____ some cookies for you!

1. buy 2. buyed 3. bought

c) My friend _____ the piano last night.

1. play 2. played 3. pley

d) Lola _____ to the radio yesterday.

1. didn't listen 2. didn't listened 3. did listened

e) _____ you _____ to school last week?

1. Did / went 2. Do / go 3. Did / go

2. Write questions to these answers:

a. _____ ?

No, I didn't read this book.

b. _____ ?

Yes, she bought some shoes.

c. _____ ?

I went to a concert.

d. _____ ?

Taylor finished her project yesterday.

e. _____ ?

Mark watched a movie.

Simple Past

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<p>Regular verbs: Add -d/-ed/-ied Example: I watched a movie yesterday.</p> <p>Irregular verbs: Take different forms Example: I went to school by bus.</p>	<p>did not / didn't + verb infinitive Example: She didn't see him.</p>	<p>Did + subject + verb infinitive Example: Did they go to work?</p>

List of the most common irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past tense	Infinitive	Past tense
Be	Was/were	Leave	Left
Break	Broke	Lose	Lost
Buy	Bought	Make	Made
Can	Could	Meet	Met
Do	Did	Pay	Paid
Drink	Drank	Read	Read
Drive	Drove	Say	Said
Eat	Ate	See	Saw
Feel	Felt	Sing	Sang
Find	Found	Sleep	Slept
Get	Got	Speak	Spoke
Give	Gave	Swim	Swam
Go	Went	Take	Took
Have	Had	Wake	Woke
Hear	Heard	Wear	Wore
Know	Knew	Write	Wrote

UNIT 06

Celebrations



In this unit, you will be able to:

- Name the months, seasons, celebrations, holidays and dates of the year;
- Use the grammar of the future be going to and future adverbs;
- Conversation listening and practice a conversation about "A special holiday";
- Reading and practice a text about "Favorite holiday";
- Write an annual plan with your special moments for next year.

Warm up



Months and seasons of the year

1. Think about the seasons of the year and connect them with the images that characterize each one:

1. Summer 2. Fall 3. Winter 4. Spring

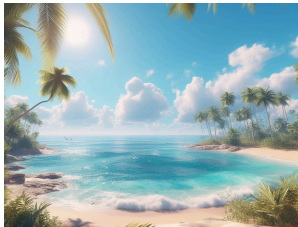
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2. Observe the period of the months in each season and complete the sentences according to the picture below:

- Summer is from _____ to _____. It's really hot!
- Fall is from _____ to _____. It's windy!
- Winter is from _____ to _____. It's very cold!
- Spring is from _____ to _____. It's colorful!



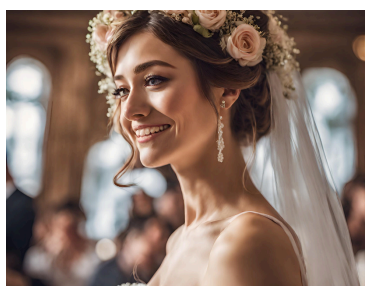
Building vocabulary



Events and holidays to celebrate

1. Write the names of the celebrations according to the pictures:

Baby shower / Birthday / Bridal shower / Christmas Eve / Engagement
/ Graduation / Halloween / Housewarming / Independence Day
/ Thanksgiving / Valentine's Day / Wedding



Dates of the year

To write dates in American English, follow the format Month, Day, Year. Make sure to include a comma after the day and to capitalize the first letter of the month. For example:

October 15, 2022.

month + day + year

If you are writing shortened forms, such as in a table or a chart, you can use either "mm/dd/yy" or "mm/dd/yyyy" format. Pay attention to the writing of numbers, in dates we use ordinal numbers.

1st	First	13th	Thirteenth
2nd	Second	14th	Fourteenth
3rd	Third	15th	Fifteenth
4th	Fourth	16th	Sixteenth
5th	Fifth	17th	Seventeenth
6th	Sixth	18th	Eighteenth
7th	Seventh	19th	Nineteenth
8th	Eighth	20th	Twentieth
9th	Ninth	21st	Twenty-first
10th	Tenth	22nd	Twenty-second
11th	Eleventh	30th	Thirtieth
12th	Twelfth	31st	Thirty-first

1. Write down the dates of the celebrations:

- Christmas Eve _____
- Christmas Day _____
- Halloween _____
- Independence Day _____
- Thanksgiving _____
- Valentine's Day _____
- Mother's Day _____
- Father's Day _____
- New Year Eve _____
- Columbus Day _____



2. Answer the questions:

a. When is your birthday?

b. What's your favorite month of the year? Why?

c. What's your favorite season of the year? Why?

It's grammar time!



Future - Be going to

We use "**be going to**" to predict something that we believe is certain to happen or for which we have evidence in the present. The verb form "**going to**" indicates an action in the immediate future and is used to talk about events that we are certain will happen. For example:



Sentences

I **am going to go** to the movies **tonight**.

She **is going to buy** a new car **in two days**.

It **is going to rain** in a few minutes.

We **are going to go** to the park **tomorrow**.

The structure of "**be going to**" is made up of three elements: the verb "**to be**" conjugated according to the subject + "going" + the infinitive of the verb.

Subject + **Verb be** + **going to** + **Main verb** + **Complement**

Affirmative	Negative
<p>I'm going to travel to London tomorrow.</p> <p>You're going to present the answers tonight.</p> <p>He's going to move to Manaus next Sunday.</p> <p>She's going to celebrate her birthday next month.</p> <p>It's going to rain a lot the day after tomorrow.</p> <p>We're going to swim at the club next year.</p> <p>They're going to have a party in a few days.</p>	<p>I'm not going to ...</p> <p>You're not going to ...</p> <p>He's not going to ...</p> <p>She's not going to ...</p> <p>It's not going to ...</p> <p>We're not going to ...</p> <p>They're not going to ...</p>

Interrogative	Short answers (+)	Short answers (-)
Am I going to...?	Yes, you are.	No, you are not.
Are you going to...?	Yes, I am.	No, I am not.
Is he going to... ?	Yes, he is.	No, he is not.
Is she going to... ?	Yes, she is.	No, she is not.
Is it going to... ?	Yes, it is.	No, it is not.
Are we going to... ?	Yes, you are.	No, you are not.
Are you going to...?	Yes, we are.	No, we are not.
Are they going to...?	Yes, they are.	No, they are not.

1. Complete the sentences correctly using the grammar “be going to”:

- I am _____ (to celebrate) my birthday next month.
- They are _____ (to attend) a New Year's Eve party.
- She is _____ (to bake) a cake for her anniversary.
- We are _____ (to decorate) the house for Christmas.
- He is _____ (to buy) fireworks for Independence Day.
- They are _____ (to have) a farewell party for their friend.
- The school is _____ (to organize) a graduation ceremony.
- We are _____ (to host) a Halloween costume party.
- She is _____ (to prepare) traditional dishes for Thanksgiving.
- They are _____ (to watch) the fireworks on New Year's Day.

2. Write the sentences below in the negative or interrogative forms, paying attention to the sign between the parentheses

- We are going to visit our grandparents on Chinese New Year.
(-) _____
- He is going to organize a surprise birthday party for his wife.
(?) _____
- Mary is going to attend a costume party for Halloween.
(-) _____
- Tom and Jack are going to go on a family vacation.
(?) _____
- Sarah is going to throw a graduation party after finishing her degree.
(-) _____

Listening practice



(Audio 19)



Clique no ícone



1. Read the dialog as you listen, pay attention to the different words in the text and correct them. Use the words in the box, there are ten of them. The first one was made for you.

holiday memories need
Presidente Figueredo organize
reflecting wonderful

A special holiday

1 **James:** Hi love, I think it's time to ~~plan~~ what we're going to do next holiday. What do you think? **organize**

Elizabeth: Absolutely! I was thinking we should go somewhere special. Where are we going?

5 **James:** Well, I have plans to visit Parintins, I hear it's a lovely city with beautiful waterfalls. What do you think about going there?

Elizabeth: It sounds impressive! I'm going to research and see what we can do there.

James: Great! I'm going to check out the accommodation options and
10 activities available.

Elizabeth: While you do that, I'm going to make a list of things we have to take on the trip, such as suitable clothes, documents and other essentials.

James: Great! Let's get ready to enjoy this vacation together. I can't
15 wait for us to explore this city together and create unforgettable moments.

Elizabeth: I'm excited for this trip and I'm sure it's going to be an incredible
20 experience for both of us. I'm going to organize everything right now.



Reading practice



(Audio 20)



Clique no ícone



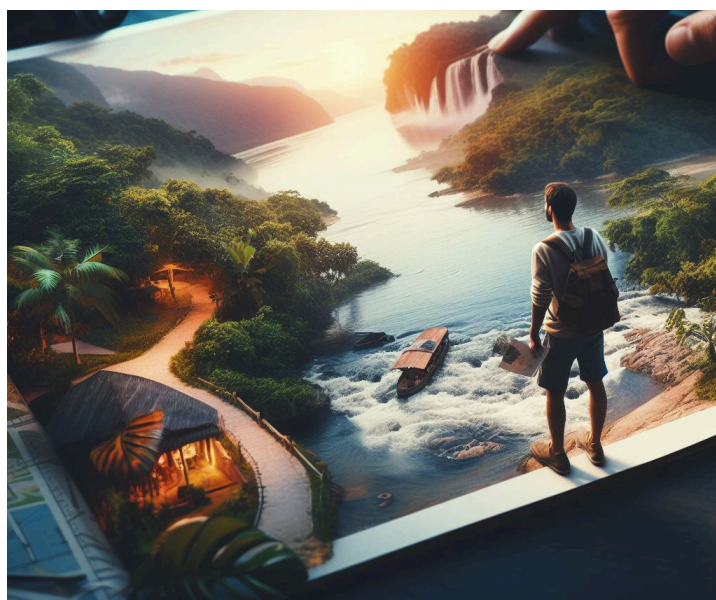
Pre-reading:

1. What's your favorite holiday? Why?
2. Which place would you like to visit if you had the chance?

Reading: Read the article about Elijah's plans for his favorite holiday.

Favorite holiday!

1 Hi, I'm Elijah Ferreira, I'm from João Pessoa! This is my plan for my favorite holiday: My girlfriend and I are going to
5 Manaus on a trip to the Amazon rainforest. I'm really excited, it's going to be my first time there and I think it's going to be a unique and exciting
10 time. Here are some of the things we have to do there:



Diverse wildlife: The Amazon is home to a wide variety of animals and plants that you won't find anywhere else in the world. From monkeys and sloths to colorful birds and butterflies, there's always something new to discover.

15 **Indigenous cultures:** The Amazon is also home to many indigenous communities, each with their own unique traditions and ways of life. It's fascinating to learn about their history, beliefs, and customs.

Adventure: A trip to the Amazon is full of adventure, whether it's hiking through the jungle, canoeing down a river, or spotting wildlife on a night walk.
20 There's always something exciting to do.

Festivals: The Amazon also has some of Brazil's best and biggest festivals, which are as vibrant and colorful as the carnival in Rio. It's a great way to experience the local culture and have fun at the same time.

After reading

1. Read the text and answer the questions:

a. Where is Elijah Ferreira from?

b. What is Elijah Ferreira's plan for his favorite holiday?

c. What are some things that can be found in the Amazon rainforest?

d. What kind of adventure can be had on a trip to the Amazon?

e. What are some of the festivals that can be experienced in the Amazon?

2. Write "T" for true or "F" for false for these sentences, according to the text.

() The author is from João Pessoa.

() The author has been to the Amazon rainforest multiple times.

() The Amazon rainforest is known for its diverse wildlife.

() Indigenous communities do not exist in the Amazon rainforest.

() Festivals in the Amazon are similar to the carnival in Rio.

() The author has attended festivals in the Amazon before.

() The Amazon rainforest is only known for its wildlife.

Let's talk!



(Audio 21)



Clique no ícone



My favorite holiday!

- 1 For my favorite holiday, I'm planning a trip to Japan. I'm going to travel with my husband and we're both very excited to immerse ourselves in the local culture.
- 5 During our stay in Japan, we are going to visit some of its most iconic places, such as the Senso-ji temple in Tokyo and the Fushimi Inari Shrine in Kyoto. We also have a list of some lesser-known sites that we're looking forward to exploring.

- 10 While in Japan, we are going to try new foods, attend cultural events such as the cherry blossom festival, visit traditional hot springs and take part in a guided tour of some of the country's beautiful parks and gardens.

We want to relax and really enjoy Japan!



Speaking

What are your plans for your favorite holiday? Prepare your plans for a trip to a special place. Answer the questions:

- Where are you going to travel on your favorite holiday?
- Who are you going to be traveling with?
- What important places are you going to visit there?
- List 4 things you will do there.

It's your turn!



Annual planning - Special moments

Writing: Think about the celebrations you are going to have next year and write down information about them.

What are you going to do? I'm going to ...
Where are you going? I'm going to ...
Who are you going with? I'm going to ... with ...
When are you going? I'm going to go ...

January

What: _____
Where: _____
Who: _____
When: _____

February

What: _____
Where: _____
Who: _____
When: _____

March

What: _____
Where: _____
Who: _____
When: _____

April

What: _____
Where: _____
Who: _____
When: _____

May

What: _____
Where: _____
Who: _____
When: _____

June

What: _____
Where: _____
Who: _____
When: _____

July

What: _____
Where: _____
Who: _____
When: _____

August

What: _____
Where: _____
Who: _____
When: _____

September

What: _____
Where: _____
Who: _____
When: _____

October

What: _____
Where: _____
Who: _____
When: _____

November

What: _____
Where: _____
Who: _____
When: _____

December

What: _____
Where: _____
Who: _____
When: _____

Extra exercises

1. Complete the sentences with the Future "Be going to" correctly:

- a. I _____ (go) to the gym tomorrow.
- b. She _____ (buy) a new car next month.
- c. They _____ (move) to a new house next year.
- d. He _____ (start) his own business soon.
- e. We _____ (have) a party on Saturday.

2. Complete the future be going to sentences with the verbs below according to their context:

to adopt to learn to propose to take to study

- a. She _____ abroad next semester.
- b. They _____ a dog from the shelter.
- c. He _____ to his girlfriend on Valentine's Day.
- d. We _____ a trip around the world next summer.
- e. She _____ how to play the guitar this year.

3. Rewrite the sentences below in the negative form of the future be going to:

- a. They are going to renovate their kitchen next month.

- b. He is going to run a marathon in six months.

- c. We are going to attend a concert next weekend.

- d. She is going to write a book about her travels someday.

- e. He is going to take cooking classes and become a chef one day.

4. Imagine you're planning a celebration. Answer the questions as suggestions for preparing your celebration. Be creative and provide specific details for each question. First, indicate what the celebration will be.

Celebration: _____

a. What are you going to wear to the celebration?

b. Where are you going to have the celebration?

c. Who is going to be the main organizer of the celebration?

d. How many guests are you going to invite to the celebration?

e. What kind of food are you going to serve at the celebration?

f. What type of decorations are you going to use for the celebration?

g. Are you going to have any games or activities planned for the celebration?

h. What time is the celebration going to start?

i. Is there going to be any live entertainment at the celebration?

j. Are you going to give out any party favors to the guests at the celebration?

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