MASTER ENGLISH

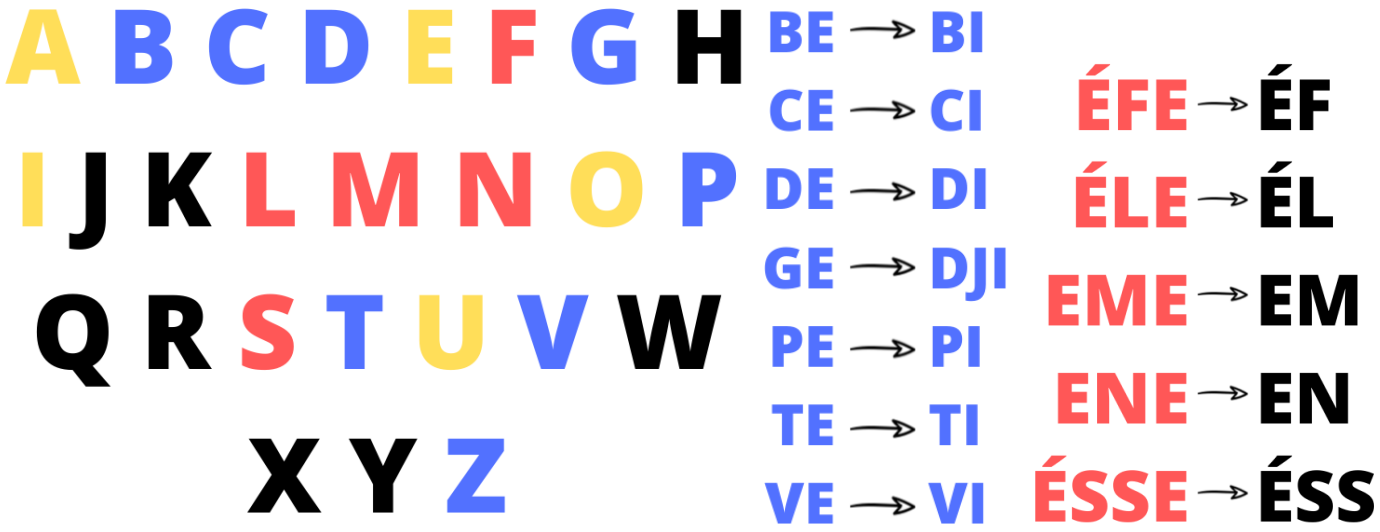
ENGLISH CAN BE FUN!

Felipe Souza
MATER ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSE

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1. THE ENGLISH ALPHABET



1. REPEAT THE ENGLISH ALPHABET AFTER THE TEACHER.

2. INTRODUCING YOURSELF AND OTHER PEOPLE

1. CONVERSATION: MEETING SOMEONE

ANA: Hello.

JOSH: Hi. My name is Josh. I am a dentist. What's your name?

ANA: I am Ana. I am a lawyer. Nice to meet you, Josh.

JOSH: Nice to meet you, too.

2. CREATE A CONVERSATION INTRODUCING YOURSELF TO SOMEONE. TELL YOUR NAME, YOUR PROFESSION AND YOUR NATIONALITY.

3. CONVERSATION: INTRODUCING SOMEONE

IVAN: Hi Natalia.

NATALIA: Oh! Hi! How are you?

IVAN: I'm good. Do you know my friend Alice? She's Italian. She is on vacation here in America.

NATALIA: Hi Alice! Nice to meet you.

ALICE: Nice to meet you, too.

4. MAKE SENTENCES LIKE THE MODEL USING THE WORDS GIVEN.

MODEL: (LUIZ / A TEACHER)

THIS IS LUIZ.

HE IS A TEACHER.

1. (ELENA / A DOCTOR)

_____

2. (MIKE / A STUDENT)

_____

3. (SAMANTHA / A COOK)

_____

4. (JANE / A FACTORY WORKKER)

_____

5. (JOHN / AN AIRPLANE PILOT)

_____

5. MAKE SENTENCES LIKE THE MODEL USING THE WORDS GIVEN.

MODEL: (MIGUEL / FRANCE)

THIS IS MIGUEL.

HE'S FRENCH.

1. (I / BRAZIL)

_____

2. (LEE / USA)

_____

3. (NELSON / ENGLAND)

_____

4. (MAGGIE AND HANS / MEXICO)

_____

5. (STEVE/ CHINA)

_____

6. COMPLETE THE DIALOGUES. FOLLOW THE MODEL.

MODEL: JOHN: HI! MY NAME IS JOHN. THIS IS LUCAS. WE'RE FROM CHICAGO.

MIKE: OH! HI! MY NAME IS MICHAEL. I'M FROM CANCUN. I'M MEXICAN.

1. A: _____! _____ José. _____ George. _____ Barcelona.
   B: Oh! Hi! _____ Elena. _____ Buenos Aires. I'm _____.

2. A: _____! _____ Paul. _____ Jill. _____ Sidney.
   B: Oh! Hi! _____ Hans. _____ Amsterdam. I'm _____.

3. A: _____! _____ Marcia. _____ Cindy. _____ Rio de Janeiro.
   B: Oh! Hi! _____ Tom. _____ Vancouver. I'm _____.

7. MAKE QUESTIONS WITH "TO BE" (AM/IS/ARE) AND ANSWER THEM USING SHORT ANSWERS.

1. **ARE YOU TALL? NO, I'M NOT.**

2. _____the dog black? Yes, _____.

3. _____ I strong? Yes, _____.

4. _____ the food good? No, _____.

5. _____ they dogs? No, _____.

6. _____the doctor in his office? Yes, _____.

7. _____ the children in school? No, _____.

8. _____ the water cold? No, _____.

9. _____it hot outside? Yes, _____.

10. _____ the floor clean? Yes, _____.

11. _____ your teacher English? No, _____.

12. _____Peter American? Yes, _____.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
I am (‘m)	I am not (‘m not)
You are (‘re)	You are not (aren’t)
He/She/It is (‘s)	He/She/It is not (isn’t)
We/You/They are (‘re)	We/You/They are (aren’t)

8. LISTEN TO THE SENTENCES AND CHECK “T” FOR TRUE ANS “F” FOR FALSE.

1. ( )Hanna is a lawyer.
2. ( )Pablo is Spanish.
3. ( )Rachel is a teacher.
4. ( )Laura and I are best friends.
5. ( )Miguel is a police officer.

9. TEXT: CREATE A BRIEF TEXT USING THE WORDS IN THE BOX BELOW:

7 ESSENTIAL WORDS	
sorry	desculpa
good	bom
fine	bem
busy	ocupado
sure	estar certo/certeza
tired	cansado
now	agora

I	am	I`m	Eu sou/estou
You	are	You`re	Você é/está
He	is	He`s	Ele é/está
She	is	She`s	Ela é/está
It	is	It`s	Ele(a) é/está
We	are	We`re	Nós somos/estamos
You	are	You`re	Vocês são/estão
They	are	They`re	Eles são/estão

3. PERSONAL ADJECTIVES

1. CONVERSATION: NEW GREETINGS AND NEGATIVE FORM OF "TO BE".

JOE: **Excuse me. Hi! My name is Joe. Are you Tom?**

GARY: **What's up, man. No, I'm not. My name is Gary.**

JOE: **Oh! Sorry. I'm looking for this guy, but apparently, he's not coming.**

GARY: **I see you're carrying a ball and you're very tall. Are you a basketball player?**

JOE: **No, I'm not. I'm a journalist. Actually, I sold this ball online for that guy. I hope he comes to pick it up.**

GARY: **Alright. Good luck, then. Bye!**

JOE: **Thanks. Bye!**

PERSONAL ADJECTIVES			
tall	short	old	young
happy	sad	rich	poor
clean	dirty	sophisticated	simple
strong	weak	fat	thin

beautiful (female)	
handsome (male)	ugly (anyone)
attractive (both)	

2. FILL IN THE BLANKS FOLLOWING THE MODEL BELOW.

MODEL: A: SHE IS VERY BEAUTIFUL.

IS SHE A MODEL?

B: NO, SHE'S NOT. SHE'S A TEACHER.

1. _____ strong. (they)

   _____ wrestlers?

   _____. _____ fire fighters.

2. _____ young. (he)

   _____ student?

   _____. _____ fire fighter.

3. _____ organized. (you)

   _____ manager?

   _____. _____ secretary.

3. SPEAKING UP

Create two conversations using the model.

MODEL: A: You're very _____.

_____ a _____?

B: No, _____. I'm a _____.

MODEL: A: It's very _____.

_____ a _____?

B: No, _____. It's a _____.

4. MAKE QUESTIONS AND ANSWRES LIKE THE MODEL.

MODEL: ARE JEN AND TOMMY WRITERS?

NO, THEY'RE NOT. THEY'RE STUDENTS.

BROTHERS (BOYS)
SISTERS (GIRLS)
SIBLINGS (BOTH)



1. _____ JOHN A SALESPERSON?
   NO, _____. _____ A JUDGE.

2. _____ BEN AND SUE COUSINS?
   NO, _____. _____ SIBLINGS.

3. _____ ANA SAD?
   NO, _____. _____ TIRED.

4. _____ I SHORT?
   NO, _____. _____ TALL.

5. _____ YOU AMERICAN?
   NO, _____. _____ CHINESE.

6. _____ YOU AND I FRIENDS?
   NO, _____. _____ BEST FRIENDS.

5. READING

Manuel and Miguel are Mexican. They're from Guadalajara. They're brothers. Manuel is a teacher. Miguel isn't a teacher. He's a journalist. They are tall and young. They're strong and attractive.

QUESTIONS:

1. Are Manuel and Miguel Canadian?
2. Are they brothers?
3. Is Miguel a teacher?
4. Are Manuel and Miguel tall?
5. Are they ugly?

ANSWERS:

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

6. PRONUNCIATION

Practice saying these words. Notice the “I” sound.

this	is	dentist
Miller	Mister	architect
politician	artist	thin
beautiful	rich	simple

Practice saying some sentences.

PRACTICE THESE SENTENCES	CONTRAST THE SOUNDS: /ay/ /I/
This is Mr. Miller.	Mike Miller
Mr. Smith is an architect.	Fritz is fire fighter.
Fritz is rich.	Miss White is my sister.

6. TIP: Mr. Mrs. Miss Ms.

Mr. is the title used for men – Mr. Tom Miller/Mr. President

Mrs. is the title used for married women – Mrs. Jen Miller

Miss is used for young, single women – Miss Pam Miller

Ms. Is used for women when you don’t know if she is married or single.

8. NEW GRAMMAR

PERSONAL PRONOUNS + THE VERB "TO BE"	CONTRACTION FORMS OF THE VERB "TO BE"
I am happy	I'm happy.
She is a farmer	She's a farmer
You are attractive (1)	You're attractive (1)
We are students	We're students
They are talented	They're talented
You are siblings (2+)	You're siblings (2+)
THE VERB "TO BE" IN QUESTIONS	NEGATIVE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS WITH "TO BE"
Am I dirty?	No, you're not dirty.
Is he a judge?	No, he's not a judge.
Are you (1) Portuguese?	No, I'm not Portuguese.
Are we old?	No, you're not old.
Are they Spanish?	No, they're not Spanish.
Are you (2+) cousins?	No, we're not cousins.

7. NEW VOCABULARY

ADJECTIVES	
attractive	rich
beautiful	sad
clean	short
dirty	similar
fast	single
fat	simple
handsome	sophisticated
happy	strong
married	young
new	talented
old	tall
organized	thin
poor	ugly
popular	

VERBS	
to fill in	to excuse

NOUNS	
blank	sibling
brother	sister
conjugation	singer
cousin	stranger
form	twin
friend	wrestler
model	movie star
relationship	

4. IDENTIFYING OBJECTS WITH THIS, THESE, THAT, THOSE

1. CONVERSATION: IDENTIFYING OBJECTS

BEN: Good afternoon.

JEN: Good afternoon.

BEN: What's that?

JEN: It's a present for Ann. Today is her birthday.

BEN: What's this?

JEN: It's a birthday card.

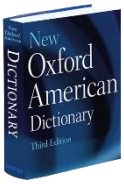
2. PRACTICE: MAKE CONVERSATIONS FOLLOWING THE MODEL.

MODEL: ANN: WHAT'S THAT?

TOM: IT'S A BOOK.

ANN: WHAT'S THIS?

TOM: IT'S A PEN.



1. ANN: _____ that?
   TOM: _____ dictionary.
   ANN: _____ this?
   TOM: _____ photo album.



2. ANN: _____ that?
   TOM: _____ pencil.
   ANN: _____ this?
   TOM: _____ ruler.





3. ANN: _____ that?
   TOM: _____ clock.
   ANN: _____ this?
   TOM: _____ pencil case.





4. ANN: _____ that?
   TOM: _____ laptop.
   ANN: _____ this?
   TOM: _____ stereo.





5. ANN: _____ that?
   TOM: _____ flag.
   ANN: _____ this?
   TOM: _____ map.





3. SPEAKING UP

Look at the room you are now, and create two sentences identifying objects using “this” and “that”.

4. CONVERSATION: GIVING A GIFT

JEN: HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

ANN: OH! THANK YOU SO MUCH!

JEN: THESE ARE BIRTHDAY CARDS FOR YOU.

ANN: THEY’RE BEAUTIFUL.

JEN: THOSE ARE SOME PRESENTS FOR YOU.

ANN: WOW! I CAN’T THANK YOU ENOUGH.

5. PRACTICE: MAKE CONVERSATIONS LIKE THE MODEL.

MODEL: BEN: THESE ARE NOTEBOOKS FOR YOU.

MONICA: THEY'RE WONDERFUL.

BEN: THOSE ARE COLORFUL PENS FOR YOU.

MONICA: THANK YOU SO MUCH!

1. BEN: _____flowers for you.
   MONICA: _____ beautiful.
   BEN: _____ books for you.
   MONICA: Thank you so much!

2. BEN: _____pictures for you.
   MONICA: _____ great.
   BEN: _____ pens for you.
   MONICA: Thank you so much!

3. BEN: _____ Netflix gift cards for you.
   MONICA: _____ fantastic.
   BEN: _____ notebooks for you.
   MONICA: Thank you so much!

4. BEN: _____shoes for you.
   MONICA: _____ perfect.
   BEN: _____ T-shirts for you.
   MONICA: Thank you so much!

5. BEN: _____presents for you.
   MONICA: _____ beautiful.
   BEN: _____ flowers for you.
   MONICA: Thank you so much!

6. SPEAKING UP

Pretend to be giving a gift to someone. Use the model from the previous exercise.

7. PRACTICE: MAKE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS USING THIS, THESE, THAT AND THOSE.

MODEL: WHAT'S THIS? **WHAT ARE THOSE?**

THIS IS A COMPUTER. **THOSE ARE PENCILS.**

1. _____?
   _____.

2. _____?
   _____.

3. _____?
   _____.

4. _____?
   _____.

5. _____?
   _____.

8. SPEAKING UP

Ask a question about an object in the room. Use the model from the previous exercise.

SHORT AFFIRMATIVE ANSWERS WITH THE VERB "TO BE"	
Are you an engineer?	Yes, I am.
Is she a dentist?	Yes, she is.
Is this a fork?	Yes, it is.
Am I talented?	Yes, you are.
Are we organized?	Yes, you are.
Are they happy?	Yes, they are.
Are you (2+) young?	Yes, we are.

9. PRACTICE: MAKE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS USING THE WORDS GIVEN.

MODEL: (you – financial analyst)

ARE YOU A FINANCIAL ANALYST?

YES, I AM / NO, I'M NOT.

1. (they - model)
   _____?
   _____.

2. (we - worker)
   _____?
   _____.

3. (you- teachers)
   _____?
   _____.

4. (I – desntist)
_____?
_____.

5. (Anna - student)
_____?
_____.

10. SPEAKING UP

Make a question following the model from the exercise above. Give affirmative and negative answers.

11. READING: A LETTER

Dear Mom and Dad,

These are my pictures of NYC. It's a very big and busy city, with so many people and cars. This is the Statue of Liberty and that is Central Park. Those are my friends. They're so great. This place is wonderful. I'm very happy. I miss you!

Love, Marco.







QUESTIONS:

1. What's his name?
2. Is that city a small city?
3. Is he sad?
4. Is he visiting San Francisco?
5. Are the people in the photo his colleagues?

ANSWERS:

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

12. PRONUNCIATION

Notice the /i/ sound practicing these words.

he	we	meet
read	she	teacher
need	Italy	ugly

PRACTICE THESE SENTENCES
We read.
Meet the teacher.
She's in Italy.
He's ugly.

NEW GRAMMAR	
DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS	PLURAL NOUNS
1 -> This is a book.	1 book –> 2+ books
1 ->That is a map.	1 map -> 2+ maps
2+ -> These are pencils.	1 pencil -> 2+ pencils
2+ -> Those are clocks.	1 clock -> 2+ clocks

REVIEW OF AFFIMATIVE AND NEGATIVE SHORT ANSWERS WITH THE VERB "TO BE"		
Are you tall?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he short?	Yes, she is.	No, she's not.
Is this a dictionary?	Yes, it is.	No, it's not.
Am I popular?	Yes, you are.	No, you're not.
Are they single?	Yes, they are.	No, they're not.
Are we organized?	Yes, you are.	No, you're not.
Are you (2+) Argentinean?	Yes, we are.	No, we're not.

NEW VOCABULARY				
PREPOSITION	VERBS		ADJECTIVES	
for	to celebrate	to review	big	free
	to give	to watch	birthday	great
	to go	to work	busy	perfect
	to have		called	plural
			fantastic	wonderful

NOUNS				EXPRESSIONS
album	clock	parade	ruler	Good morning.
baker	dictionary	party	shirt	Happy birthday.
balloon	fireworks	pen	shoe	I miss you.
beach	flower	pencil	stereo	Thank you.
birthday	folder	pencil case	taxi	Thank you so much.
book	fruit	photo	tourist	
card	map	picnic		
city	notebook	picture		
classroom	object	present		

5. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

1. CONVERSATION: TALKING ABOUT PLACES

VICTOR: MR. SANTOS, ARE YOU AN ACCOUNTANT?

PEDRO: NO, I'M NOT. I'M A LAWER. I WORK AT THE COURTHOUSE. WHAT ABOUT YOU? ARE YOU AN ACCOUNTANT?

VICTOR: NO. I'M A STUDENT. I STUDY AT THE GLOBAL SCHOOL.

2. MAKE CONVERSATIONS LIKE THE EXERCISE ABOVE.

MODEL: **(you – baker - teacher)**

A: ARE YOU A BAKER?

B: NO, I'M NOT. I'M A TEACHER.

B: I WORK AT THE GLOBAL SCHOOL.

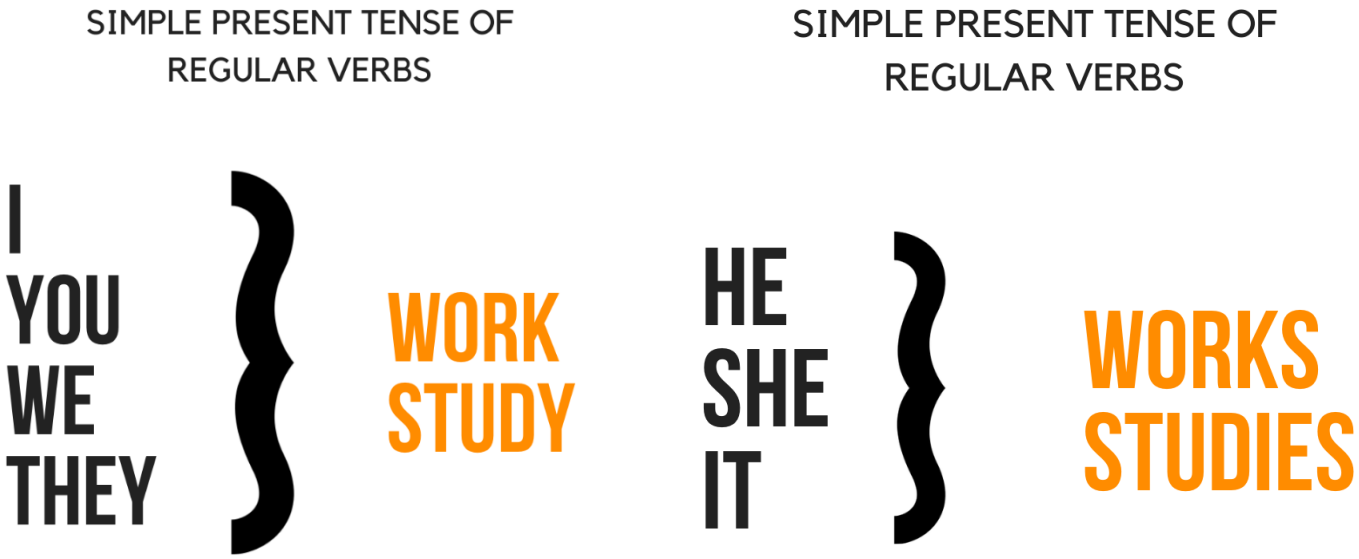
1. (he – writer – police officer)
   A: _____?
   B: _____.
   B: _____.

2. (she – manager – mechanic)
   A: _____?
   B: _____.
   B: _____.

3. (you – painter – chef)
   A: _____?
   B: _____.
   B: _____.

3. SPEAKING UP: ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT WHERE THE PEOPLE STUDY OR LIVE.

4. SPEAKING UP: ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT WHERE HE / SHE WORKS OR STUDIES.



5. PRACTICE: MAKE CONVERSATIONS LIKE THE MODEL.

MODEL: (She - eat)

She eats apples every day.

1. (they – ride)
   _____ the bus every day.
2. (he - read)
   _____ his e-book after lunch.

3. (Ann and Louis - play)
   _____ volleyball on Tuesdays.
4. (we - study)
   _____ after school.

6. SPEAKING UP: TELL THE CLASS ABOUT WHAT YOU DO EVERY DAY.

THIRD PERSON FORM OF THE **SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE**	
When a verb ends in a consonant + y:	
to **study**	he / she / it stud**ies**
When a verb ends in sh, ch, x, s, z or o:	
to **watch**	he / she / it watch**es**
to **relax**	he / she / it relax**es**
to **do**	he / she / it do**es**
When a verb ends in a vowel + y or any other letter:	
to play	he / she / it play**s**
to sing	he / she / it sing**s**

7. PRACTICE: FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB.

1. Sue _____ the car on Friday. (wash)
2. Steve _____ chemistry at school. (study)
3. Joe _____ at the park after work. (relax)
4. Gus _____ to the office three times a week. (go)
5. Ann _____ movies with her boyfriend. (watch)
6. Marco _____ pictures at his studio. (paint)
7. Louis _____ handball once a week after school. (play)
8. Tom _____ Spanish, Portuguese and French. (speak)
9. Henry _____ in São Paulo. (live)
10. John _____ at the gym. (work)

DAYS OF THE WEEK
SUNDAY-MONDAY-TUESDAY- WEDNESDAY- THURSDAY- FRIDAY-SATURDAY

8. PRACTICE: MAKE SENTENCES LIKE THE MODEL USING THE WORDS GIVEN.

MODEL: (Thursday – I - swim)

On Monday I swim at the club.

1. (Tuesday - Ann - eat)
   _____ at the restaurant.
2. (Wednesday - they - play)
   _____ cards.
3. (Friday - we - relax)
   _____ at the park.
4. (Saturday - you - play)
   _____ soccer.
5. (Sunday - I - write)
   _____ stories.

9. SPEAKING UP: WHAT DO YOU DO ON SATURDAY?

USE **AT** WITH PLACES	USE **ON** WITH DAYS OF THE WEEK
I'm at home	on Monday
She's at the library	on Sunday
We're at McDonald's	on Thursday
Jean's at work	on Wednesday

USE **a** BEFORE A WORD THAT STARTS WITH A CONSONANT	USE **an** BEFORE A WORD THAT STARTS WITH A VOWEL
a book – **a** student – **a** dancer	**an** engineer – **an** artist – **an** editor
a clean shirt – **a** popular man – **a** wonderful day	**an** old shoe – **an** ugly woman – **an** amazing trip

10. PRACTICE: FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH A OR AN.

1. I eat ___ apple in the morning.
2. Ben is ___ architect.
3. This is ___ interesting class.
4. I have just ___ hour to arrive there.
5. That is ___ old truck.
6. Steve is ___ good pilot.
7. Carmen is ___ intelligent woman.
8. I'm ___ short man.
9. Tom is ___ famous actor.
10. Tom is ___ actor.

11. SPEAKING UP: MAKE SENTENCES WITH A AND AN.

12. READING:

That is Joe Jonas. He is an architect. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday he designs projects at his office. On Monday and Friday, he visits the projects that are already under construction. On Saturday and Sunday, he walks at the park with his dog, swims at the beach and reads his favorite e-books. He is a busy man.

Now decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. Joe Jonas is a doctor. ( )
2. On Monday he Works at his office. ( )
3. On Saturday he likes to walk at the park. ( )
4. On Sunday he reads his e-books. ( )
5. He's a sad and busy man. ( )

NEW GRAMMAR	
CONJUGATIONS OF ACTION VERBS	ARTICLES A AND AN
I work at the school	Use A before words starting with a consonant
Joe works at the city hall	a police officer a wonderful day
She works at the hospital	Use AN before words starting a vowel
You work at the garage	an engineer an amazing dress
We work at that office	
They work at the fire station	
You work at the police station	
PREPOSTION ON	PREPOSITION AT
ON is used with days of the week	AT is used with specific places
on Wednesday	at the book store
on Thursday	at the library

NEW VOCABULARY					
ADJECTIVES				PREPOSITIONS	
athletic	funny	interesting	specific	at	
famous	intelligent	nice		on	
NOUNS				VERBS	
activity	day	joke	police station	to dance	to speak
age	egg	language	pool	to eat	to study
apple	garage	library	report	to help	to swim
banana	grade	mansion	restaurant	to live	to tell
bus	habit	museum	schedule	to paint	to walk
church	hamburger	office	school	to play	to wash
clothes	home	park	studio	to relax	to ride
coffee	hospital	pizza	vegetable	to sing	
courthouse	ice cream	place	week		

6. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE: DO AND DOES

1. CONVERSATION: TALKING ABOUT PREFERENCES

HELLEN: I love the park.

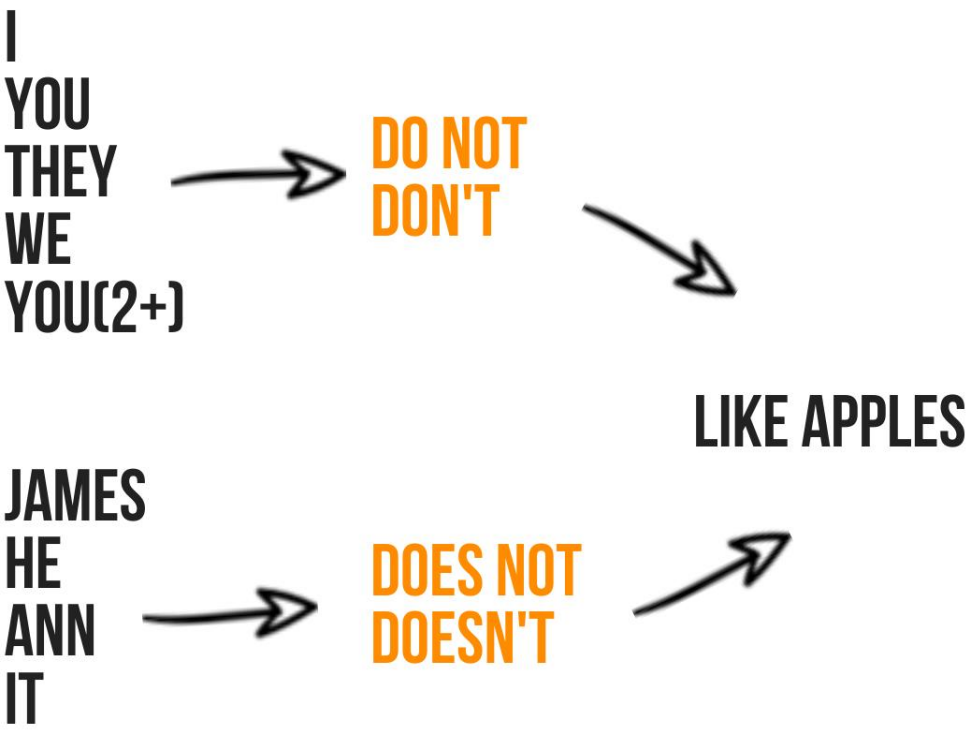
SAMANTHA: Me too, I run here every morning.

HELLEN: Joe doesn't like it here. He prefers the beach.

2. SPEAKING UP YOUR PREFERENCES

Where do you like to go?

What are your preferences?



3. SPEAKING UP: NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Put your statements from the previous Speaking Up in the negative form of the Simple Present Tense.

4. PRACTICE: MAKE SENTENCES LIKE THE MODEL USING THE WORDS GIVEN.

MODEL: (I – volleyball / handball)

I don't like volleyball.

I prefer handball.

1. (Joe – milkshake / ice cream)

   _____.

   _____.

2. (He – chemistry / math)

   _____.

   _____.

3. (We – hamburgers / sushi)

   _____.

   _____.

4. (They – movies / TV series)

   _____.

   _____.

5. (She – buses / Uber)

   _____.

   _____.

5. CONVERSATION: IDENTIFYING STRANGERS

MATHEW: Do you see that girl?

KATE: No, I don't.

MATHEW: The one sitting under the tree.

KATE: Oh! Now I see her.

MATHEW: She comes to the park every day and spends hours reading under that tree.

KATE: Does she run, too?

MATHEW: No, she doesn't.

6. PRACTICE: MAKE CONVERSATIONS LIKE THE MODEL.

MODEL: Do you see that man?

Yes, I do.

He eats two hamburgers every day at McDonald's.

1. _____ that girl?
   Yes, I do.
   _____ flies a kite every day at the beach. (fly)

2. _____ that boy?
   Yes, I do.
   _____ every day at the condominium pool. (swim)

3. _____ that elderly woman?
   Yes, I do.
   _____ at the park on Tuesdays and Fridays. (walks)

7. SPEAKING UP: MAKE A CONVERSATION LIKE THE PREVIOUS EXERCISE.

MODEL: YOU: Do you see _____?

TEACHER: Yes, I do.

YOU: _____.

8. PRACTICE: MAKE SENTENCES LIKE THE MODEL.

MODEL: Does she walk, too?

No, she doesn't.

1. _____, too? (relax)
   No, _____.

2. _____, too? (study)
   No, _____.

3. _____, too? (write)
   No, _____.

9. PRACTICE: MAKE A QUESTIONS FOR EACH SENTENCE.

MODEL: Does he work there?

Yes, he does.

1. _____ there? (live)
   Yes, he does.

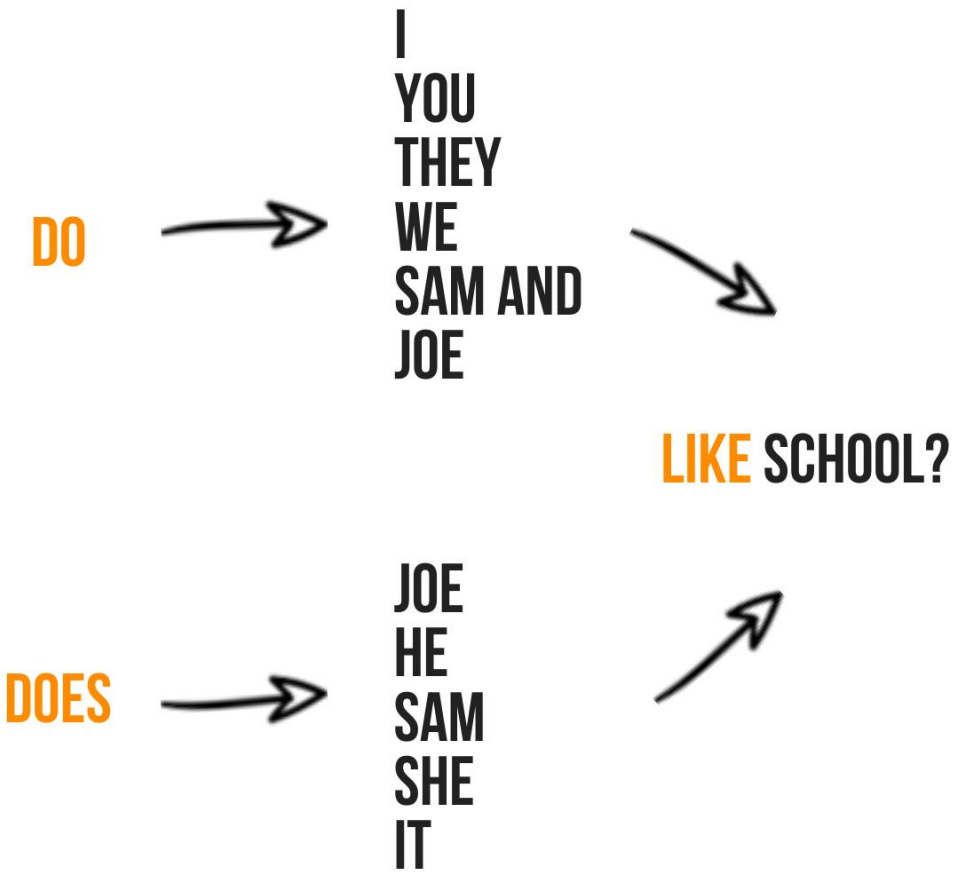
2. _____ there? (read)
   Yes, they do.

3. _____ there? (write)
   Yes, she does.

4. _____ there? (play)
   Yes, we do.

5. _____ there? (swim)
   Yes, I do.

QUESTIONS IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE



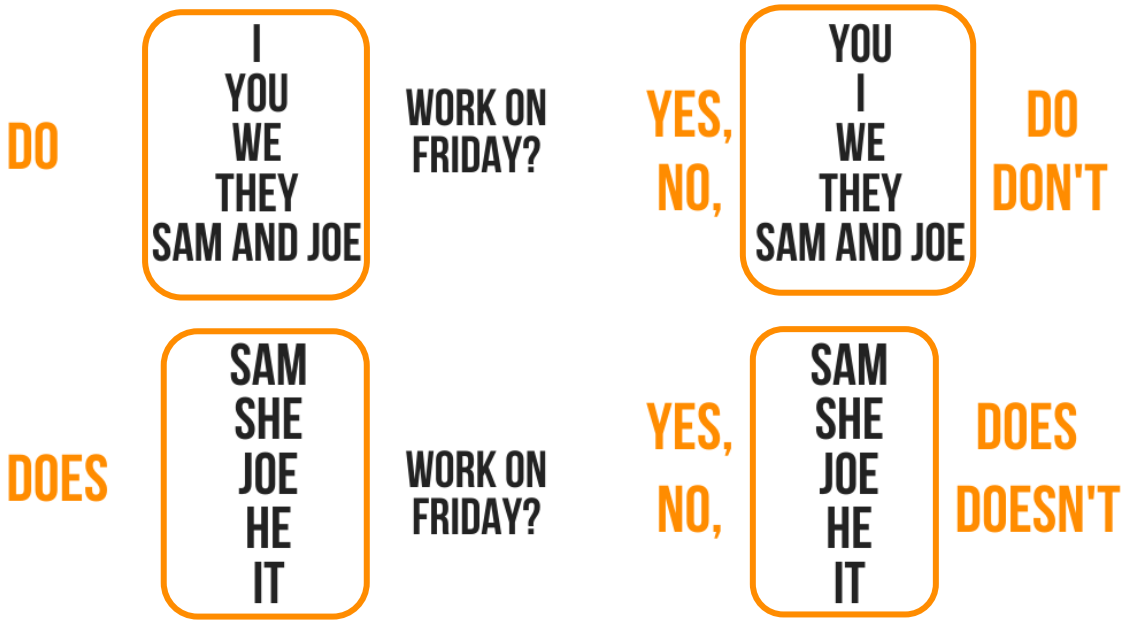
10. PRACTICE: ANSWER THE QUESTIONS USING SHORT ANSWERS

MODEL: A: Do you like milkshake?

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

1. Do they like to dance?
   No, _____.
2. Does the oven work?
   Yes, _____.
3. Do I look good?
   No, _____.
4. Does he play well?
   No, _____.
5. Do I know you?
   Yes, _____.

11. SPEAKING UP: ANSWER THE QUESTION MADE BY THE TEACHER WITH SHORT ANSWERS.



12. PRACTICE: MAKE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS LIKE THE MODEL.

MODEL: **(that woman - work)**

Does that woman work there?

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

1. (they - eat)
   _____?
   _____.

1. (Jen – dance)
   _____?
   _____.

1. (He - run)
   _____?
   _____.

1. (James and Mike – play)
   _____?
   _____.

1. (you - swim)
   _____?
   _____.

13. SPEAKING UP

Make a question and an answer like below.

DO YOU STUDY THERE?

YES, I DO?

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

14. PRACTICE: FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH NUMBERS.

MODEL: There are <u>seven</u> bookshelves at the library. (7)

1. There are _____ students at the classroom. (20)
2. There are _____ girls in the group. (4)
3. There are _____ people at the park. (6)
4. There are _____ economists in the company. (5)
5. There are _____ fire fighters at the fire station. (7)
6. There are _____ police officers at the police station. (11)
7. There is _____ woman at the store. (1)
8. There are _____ people inside the taxi. (2)
9. There are _____ teenagers in the pool. (3)
10. There are _____ people in the movie theater. (15)

THERE IS AND THERE ARE	
There is	a clock on the wall
There's	a thief inside the store
There are	several seats on the bus
There are	three books on the table

15. PRACTICE: MAKE SENTENCES LIKE THE MODEL.

MODEL: <u>There are five</u> tickets in my pocket. (5)

1. _____ cats on the couch. (5)

2. _____ babies in the sandbox. (2)
3. _____ people at the mall. (20)
4. _____ cookie on the table. (1)
5. _____ notebooks on the desk. (6)
6. _____ families in this building. (15)
7. _____ students in recovery. (12)
8. _____ floors in the college building. (13)
9. _____ dogs in the yard. (3)
10. _____ animals in the zoo. (18)

16. SPEAKING UP: MAKE A SENTENCE ABOUT THE PLACE THAT YOU ARE RIGHT NOW.

PLURAL NOUNS		
ADD -S TO MOST NOUNS:		
apple -> apples	girl -> girls	pencil -> pencils
ADD -ES TO NOUNS ENDING IN CH, SH, S, SS, X AND O:		
church -> churches	beach -> beaches	potato -> potatoes
REMOVE THE -Y AND ADD -IES FOR NOUNS ENDING IN Y AFTER A CONSONANT:		
city -> cities	library -> libraries	party -> parties
ADD -S TO NOUNS ENDING IN Y AFTER A VOWEL:		
day -> days	boy -> boys	key -> keys

IRREGULAR PLURAL NOUNS	
1 man	2 men
1 woman	2 women
1 child	2 children
1 person	2 people

17. PRACTICE: WRITE THE PLURAL FORMSOF THESE NOUNS.

MODEL: 1 ANSWER -> 2+ ANSWERS

activity		day	
man		office	
beach		park	
week		potato	

18. READING: READ THE TEXT AND THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

That is the place where Jen works. She's a librarian. She loves books. She doesn't like to read magazines or newspapers. There are about 60,000 books in the library. She reads 8 books every month. Also, she prefers non-fiction books instead of novels. She doesn't like to read them. Her colleague works there on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. So, she just works on Thursday and Friday. When she doesn't work, she reads her books at the beach.

QUESTIONS:

1. Does Jen work the bookstore?
2. Does Linda like non-fiction books?
3. Does Linda read 10 books per month?
4. Is she a saleswoman where she works?
5. Are there 100,000 books in the library?

ANSWERS:

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

NEW GRAMMAR		
NEGATIVE STATEMENTS IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE	**EXPRESSIONS *THERE IS* AND *THERE ARE***	
I don't like onions.	There is a bird in the tree.	
He doesn't work Saturdays.	There is cat in the house.	
You don't live in Rio de Janeiro.	There are 5 pens on the desk.	
We don't study Italian.	There are seventy people at the beach.	
They don't eat beans.	There are 3 kids in the sandbox.	
QUESTIONS IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE	**SHORT ANSWERS IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE**	
	AFFIRMATIVE	**NEGATIVE**
Do I sing well?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do you work there?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Does he study mechanic engineering?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Do we play videogames on Tuesday?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do they run at the park?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

NEW VOCABULARY				
NOUNS				**VERBS**
afternoon	corn	magazine	preference	to come
album	country	man	sandbox	to fly
ball	desk	movie	table	to shop
bank	dog	theater	tape	to prefer
bean	eraser	newspaper	tomato	
boy	garden	novel	tree	**EXPRESSION**
carrot	gardener	person	window	me, too.
cat	girl	photograph	woman	
child	house	plant	world	**PREPOSITION**
chocolate	kite	potato	yard	in
cookie				

7. MEETING FAMILIES: WHO, HOW, WHAT, WHERE

1. CONVERSATION: INTRODUCING THE CHILDREN

ANN: Hi, Jen. How are you?

JEN: I'm good. How are you?

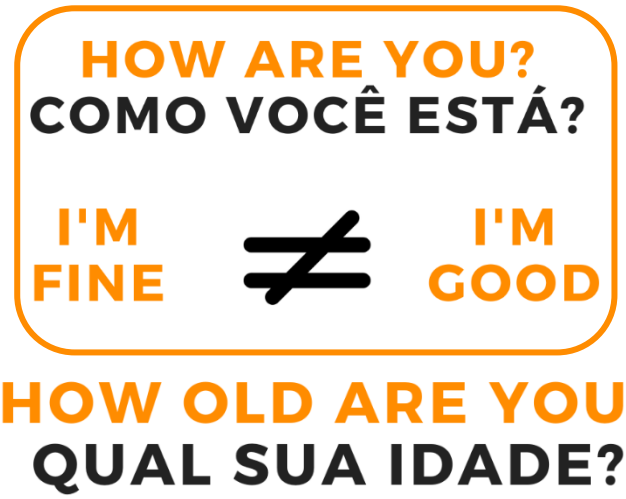
ANN: I'm fine, thanks.

JEN: Who's this?

ANN: Oh! This is my son, Eric.

JEN: How old is he?

ANN: He's three years old.



2. SPEAKING UP: HAVE SIMILIAR CONVERSATIONS WITH YOUR TEACHER OR CLASSMATES.

GOOD		BAD
fine	super	not so good
good	wonderful	not so great
okay (OK)	great	terrible
alright	fantastic	horrible
not bad	terrific	awful
very well		

3. PRACTICE: MAKE CONVERSATIONS.

MODEL: <u>Who's this?</u>

<u>This is</u> my son, Adrian.

<u>How old is he?</u>

<u>He's</u> six years old.

1. _____?
   _____ my daughter, Alice.
   _____?
   _____ seven.

2. _____?
   _____ my son, Joe.
   _____?
   _____ eleven years old.

SHE'S THIRTEEN YEARS OLD

OR

SHE'S THIRTEEN

3. _____?
   _____ my nephew, James.
   _____?
   _____ four years old.

4. SPEAKING UP: TALK ABOUT A SISTER, A BROTHER OR A COUSIN. HOW OLD ARE THEY?

QUESTIONS WITH HOW AND WHO	
QUESTION WORDS + VERB + SUBJECT	
Who / How (old) is Luke?	
Who is that?	That is Anna.
How is Anna?	She's fine.
How old is she?	She's 19.
WHO IS USED TO ASK ABOUT PEOPLE.	
HOW IS USED TO ASK ABOUT STATES AND CONDITIONS.	

5. PRACTICE: WRITE A QUAETIONS FOR EACH ANSWER.

MODEL: **Who's this?** **This is my dad.** | **How is he?** **He's great.** | **How old is he?** **He's fifty years old.**

1. _____?
   This is my cousin, Phillip.

2. _____?
   We're 12.

3. _____?
   They're fantastic.

4. _____?
   That is my mom.

6. SPEAKING UP: ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS WITH WHO AND HOW.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES		
I have a daughter.	**This is my daughter.**	I -> my
She has a daughter.	**This is her daughter.**	she -> her
He has a daughter.	**This is his daughter.**	he -> his
It has a daughter.	**This is its daughter.**	it -> its
You have a daughter.	**This is your daughter.**	you -> your
We have a daughter.	**This is our daughter.**	we -> our
They have a daughter.	**This is their daughter.**	they -> their
You (2+) have a daughter.	**This is your daughter.**	you -> your
Possessives don't change with plural nouns.		
This is my cookie.	**These are my cookies.**	
This is our cookie.	**These are our cookies.**	

7. PRACTICE: MAKE SENTENCIS USING THE CORRECT POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE FOR THE PRONOUN GIVEN.

MODEL: I - pencil

This is my pencil.

she - garden		we - trucks	
they - camera		it - flag	
I - car		she - husband	
he - toy		you - magazine	
we - building		I - newspaper	

8. SPEAKING UP: MAKE TWO SETENCESWITH POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

POSSESSIVE NOUNS	
To make a noun possessive, add ‘s.	
Jen has a son.	This is Jen’s son.
Joe has a cousin.	That is Joe’s cousin.
The children have 3 pens.	These are the children’s pens.
Mary has 7 friends.	Those are Mary’s friends.
A name ending in s add ‘s James -> James’s	
To make a plural noun possessive that ends in s add ‘	
The doctors have 20 books.	Those are the doctors’ books.
The girls have four purses.	These are the girls’ purses.

9. PRACTICE: MAKE SENTENCES LIKE THE MODEL. USE POSSESSIVE NOUNS AND THIS OR THESE.

MODEL:

(Ann - heels)

These are Ann’s heels.

(Sam - laptop)

This is Sam’s laptop.

1. (the boy - doll)

_____.

2. (the lawyer - cellphone)

_____.

3. (Kate - grandparents)

_____.

4. (the women - products)

_____.

5. (Luke - bedroom)

_____.

6. (the dog - meat)

_____.

7. (Joe - house)

_____.

8. (boss - desk)

_____.

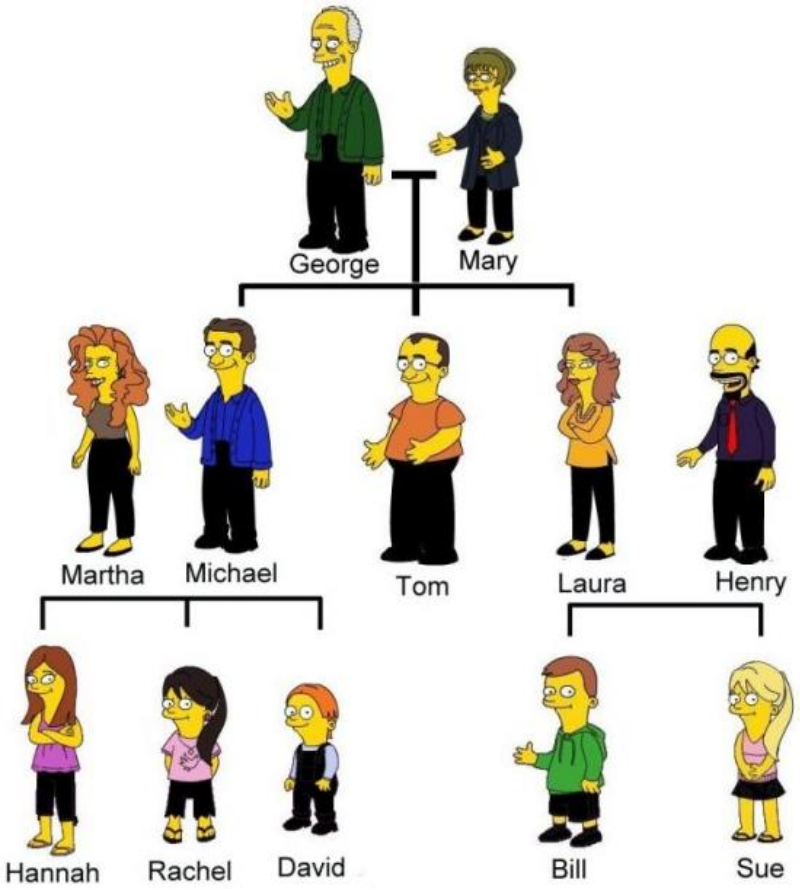
9. (the men - keys)

_____.

10. (the boys - parents)

_____.

10. SPEAKING UP: TALK ABOUT THE OBJECTS OF WHERE YOU'RE NOW. USE ADJECTIVES AND POSSESSIVE NOUNS.



FAMILY TREE

father	brother-in-law
mother	sister-in-law
son	father-in-law
daughter	mother-in-law
husband	son-in-law
wife	daughter-in-law
cousin	parents-in-law
aunt	grandfather
uncle	grandmother
niece	grandson
nephew	granddaughter
brother	grandparents
sister	grandchildren

11. PRACTICE: ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FAMILY TREE.

1. Who is Hannah's father? _____.
2. Who is Hannah's mother? _____.
3. Who is Hannah's uncle? _____.
4. Who is Hannah's grandmother? _____.
5. Who are Hannah's cousins? _____.
6. Who is Hannah's aunt? _____.
7. Who is Hannah's grandpa? _____.
8. Who is Hannah's sister? _____.
9. Who is Hannah's brother? _____.
10. Who are Hannah's parents? _____.

11. CONVERSATION: TALKING ABOUT WEEKEND PLANS

SUSAN: What do you do on the weekends.

JOHN: I play volleyball.

SUSAN: Where do you play volleyball?

JOHN: I play volleyball at the beach.

12. PRACTICE: MAKE CONVERSATIONS LIKE THE PREVIOUS TEXT.

1. _____?
   _____ listen to music.
   _____ listen to music?
   _____ at my car.

2. _____?
   _____ drink beer.
   _____ drink beer?
   _____ at the bar.

3. _____?
   _____ play with toys.
   _____ play with your toys?
   _____ in my backyard.

4. _____?
   _____ buy coffee.
   _____ buy coffee?
   _____ at Starbucks.

13. SPEAKING UP: ASK AND ANSWER QUESTION ABOUT YOUR WEEKEND PLANS.

QUESTIONS WITH WHAT / WHERE WITH TO BE AND ACTION VERBS			
	QUESTION WORD	VERB	SUBJECT
With to be	Where / what	is	that book
With action verbs	Where / what	does	he play?
	Where / what	do	you play?
What do you study on Fridays?		Where do you study math?	
I study math on Fridays.		I study math at school.	
What is used to ask for names of places, things or activities.			
Where is used to ask for places.			

14. PRACTICE: WRITE A QUESTION FOR EACH ANSWER.

1. _____?
   She drinks on the weekends.

2. _____?
   I'm from Chicago.

3. _____?
   I live in LA.

4. _____?
   She drinks on the weekends.

5. _____?
   They swim at the beach.

6. _____?
   My name is Jeffrey.

7. _____?
   I work at the hospital.

8. _____?
   I fish on the weekends.

9. _____?
   I fish on the weekends.

15. SPEAKING UP: MAKE A QUESTIONS AND AN ANSWER USING WHAT AND WHERE.

16. PRACTICE: FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH ONE OF THE QUESTION WORDS: WHO, HOW, WHAT, WHERE.

does Susan like?	She likes magazines.
are they?	They're OK.
does Tom live?	He lives in Paris.
she work?	She works in Canada.
is Giovanni sister?	Monica is Giovanni's sister.
are these guys?	These are my brothers.
is my laptop?	It's on the couch.
old is it?	It's 15 years old.
are my keys?	They're on the table.
do you do on Thursdays?	I go to the movies.

17. SPEAKING UP: ASK ONE QUESTION USING ONE OF THE WORDS FROM THE PREVIOUS EXERCISE.

18. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES OR NOUNS.

1. Where is _____ sister? (you)
2. How old is _____ daughter? (she)
3. These are _____ children? (we)
4. How are _____ grandparents? (John)
5. Where are _____ kites? (the kids)
6. What's _____ name? (he)
7. Is these _____ phone? (I)
8. Where's _____ house? (they)

19. MAKE A SENTENCE USING POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

20. READING:

Olivia is from London. She lives in Washington DC with her husband and her two children. They have a seven-year-old daughter and a three-year-old son. Olivia's husband, Andrea, is Italian. Every month he calls his family in Italy. He has a big family there. He has three siblings, four uncles and eleven cousins. Andrea and his children speak both Italian and English at home. He teaches software engineering at the local university.

QUESTIONS:

1. Where is Olivia from?
2. Who is Andrea?
3. Where is he from?
4. What and where does he teach?
5. Where does Olivia's family live?

ANSWERS:

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

21. PRONUNCIATION: PRATICE SAYING THESE WORDS.

men	friend	chef
egg	Edward	editor
desk	women	tell

QUESTIONS WITH WHO, HOW, WHAT, WHERE		
WHO is used to ask about people:		
Who is your father?	Who is that?	Who are you?
HOW is used to ask about states or conditions:		
How are you?	How old are you?	How is your brother?
WHAT is used to ask names of places, people, objects or activities:		
What's your name?	What do you study?	
WHERE is used to ask about places:		
Where do you live?	Where is she from?	

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE NOUNS
This is my pencil. (I)	Add 's to plural or singular nouns.
That is her book. (she)	That is the children's toy.
That is his sister. (he)	That is Margaret's son.
That is its house. (it)	This is the boy's kite.
That is your pen. (you)	Those are Jessica's keys.
That is our bus. (we)	Add ' to plural nouns ending in s.
That is their mother. (they)	These are the lawyers' papers.
That is your friend. (you(2+))	Those are the politicians' papers.

NEW VOCABULARY					
NOUNS				VERBS	
aunt	doll	husband	parent	to have	to visit
bar	drum	instrument	plan		
beer	father	key	room	ADJECTIVES	
camera	fish	milk	son	alright	good
car	flute	mom	toy	awful	horrible
coffee	grandfather	month	truck	bad	okay(OK)
shop	grandma	mother	uncle	classical	super
dad	grandmother	music	weekend	different	terrible
daughter	grandpa	musician	wife	fine	terrific
divorce	grandparent	paper	year		

8. EXPRESSING ABILITIES: MODAL VERB CAN

1. CONVERSATION: TALKING ABOUT YOUR ABILITIES

ANNA: Do you know that Joe can speak 6 languages?

ANTONIO: He can? I don't believe.

ANNA: It' true. You can ask him if you want to.

ANTONIO: Ok, then. But now I can't. I'm late for work. See you.

ANNA: Bye.

2. PRACTICE: MAKE CONVERSATIONS LIKE THE MODEL.

MODEL: A:Sam <u>can fly</u> a helicopter. (fly)

B: I <u>don't believe you</u>.

A: It's <u>true</u>. You <u>can ask</u> her.

B: <u>I can't</u> now. I'm late.

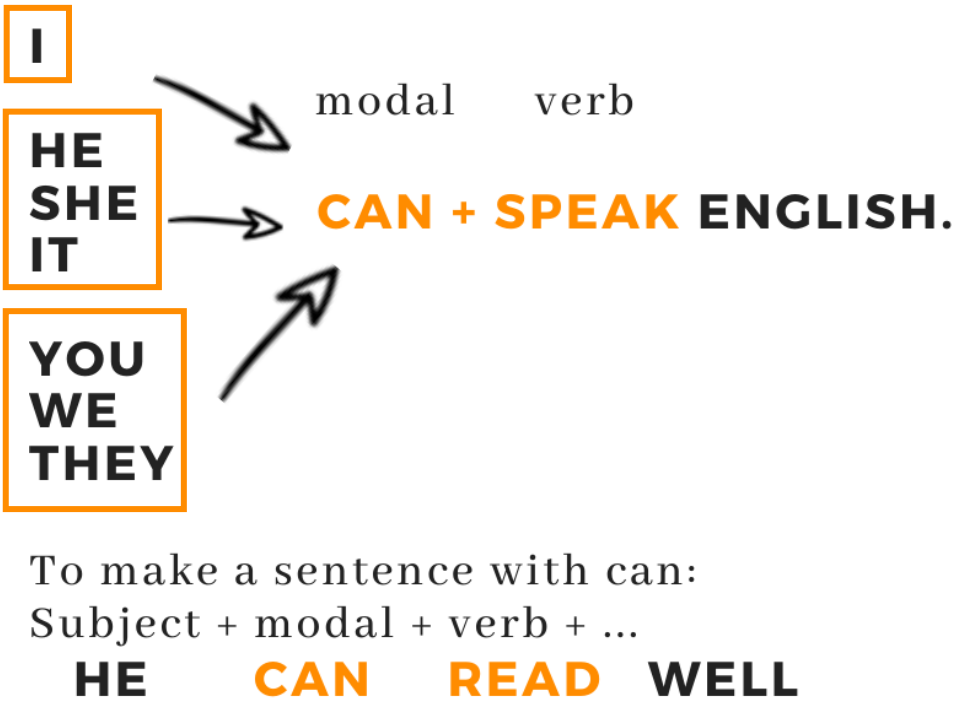
1. A:Tom _____ in Mandarin. (write)
   B: _____.
   A: It's _____. You _____ him.
   B: I _____ now. I'm late.

2. A:Sarah _____ballet. (dance)
   B: _____.
   A: It's _____. You _____ her.
   B: I _____ now. I'm late.

3. 3. A:Tom _____ golf. (play)
   B: _____.
   A: It's _____. You _____ her.
   B: I _____ now. I'm late.

3. SPEAKING: TALK ABOUT WHAT YOU CAN DO.

SAYING GOODBYE		
Goodbye.	Bye-bye.	See you later.
Bye.	I'll see you later.	See you.



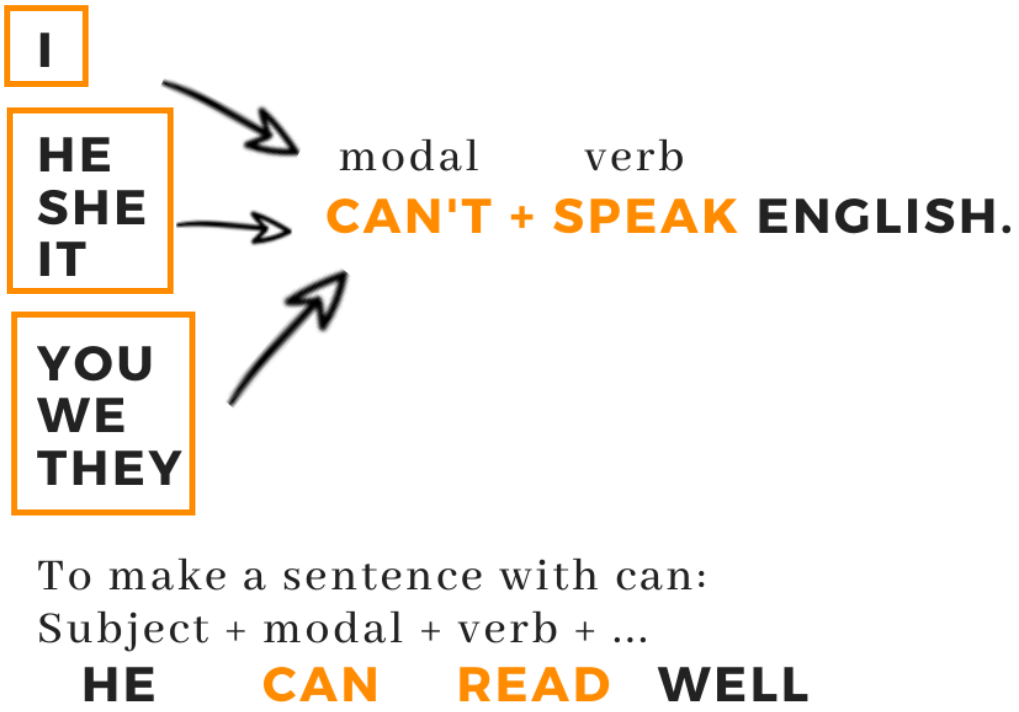
4. PRACTICE: MAKE SENTENCES LIKE THE MODEL.

MODEL: What can Andrew do? (ride)

He can ride a horse well.

1. What can Angela do? (play)
   _____ the guitar like a pro.
2. What can Steve do? (type)
   _____ very fast.
3. What can Alex do? (tell)
   _____ very funny jokes.
4. What can she do? (drive)
   _____ a race car.
5. What can she do? (solve)
   _____ complicated math problems.

5. SPEAKING UP: WHAT CAN YOU DO? TALK ABOUT YOUR ABILITIES.



6. PRACTICE: MAKE NEGATIVE SENTENCES LIKE THE MODEL.

MODEL: (Emily - play)

Emily can't play the violin.

1. (Rachel - do)
_____ her homework.

2. (Robert - watch)
_____ television.

3. (Dan - drive)
_____ until he's 16.

4. (Joshua - eat)
_____ sugar.

5. (Roger - drink)
_____ alcohol until he's 21.

7. SPEAKING UP: TELL WHAT YOU CAN'T DO.

8. CONVERSATION: ASKING FOR SOMEONE'S HELP.

SIMON: Excuse me. Can you help me?

SAM: Sure. I can try.

SIMON: Can you tie my sneakers?

SAM: No problem.

9. PRACTICE: MAKE CONVERSATIONS LIKE THE MODEL.

MODEL: A: Excuse me. Can you please help me?

B: Sure. I can try.

A: Can you help me with me with my homework?

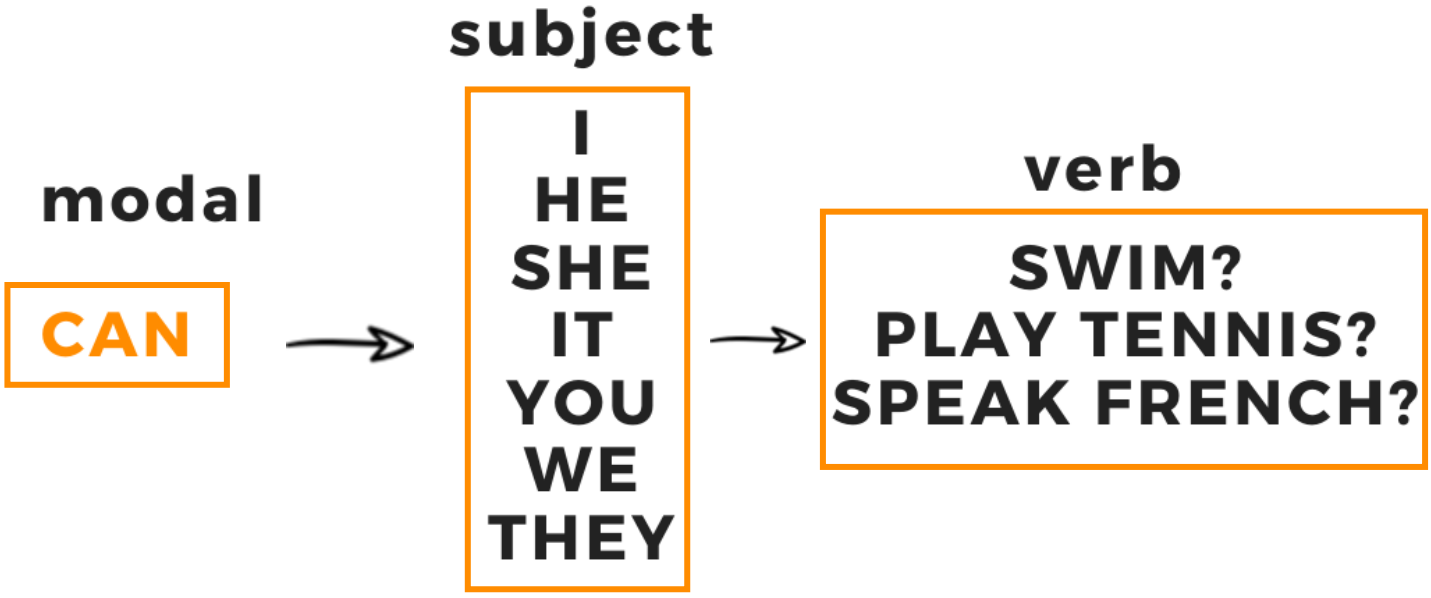
B: No problem.

1. Excuse me. _____ help me?
Of course. _____.
_____ open that door?
_____.

2. Excuse me. _____ help me?
Of course. _____.
_____ set the table?
_____.

3. Excuse me. _____ help me?
   Of course. _____.
   _____ reach the pan?
   _____.

10. SPEAKING UP: ASK SOMEONE TO HELP YOU WITH ANYTHING.



11. PRACTICE: MAKE QUESTIONS LIKE THE MODEL.

MODEL: (James – speak Russian)

Can James speak Russian?

Yes, he can.

1. (I – drive your car)
   _____?
   No, you can't.

2. (Fernando – fly the plane)
   _____?
   No, you can't.

3. (we – play volleyball here later?)

_____?

Yes, you can.

4. (you – do the laundry)

_____?

Yes, I can.

5. (they – tie their shoes)

_____?

No, they can't.

6. (I – speak English well)

_____?

Yes, you can.

7. (Larry – drive already)

_____?

No, he can't.

12. SPEAKING UP: ASK SOMEONE ABOUT THEIR ACTIVITIES.

SHORT ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS WITH CAN	
Can you speak French?	
Affirmative	**Negative**
Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Yes, he can.	No, he can't.
Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
Yes, they can.	No, they can't.

13. PRACTICE: WRITE SHORT ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS.

1. Can he speak Spanish?

Yes, _____.

2. Can I use the computer now?

No, _____.

3. Can we relax a little?
Yes, _____.

4. Can you sing well?
No, _____.

5.. Can they carry those heavy boxes?
Yes, _____.

6. Can she finish the report in time?
No, _____.

14. SPEAKING UP: ASK A QUESTION ABOUT A FAMOUS PERSON USING CAN.

modal	subject	verb	object
	YOU	HELP	me?(I)
	YOU	HELP	him?(he)
	YOU	HELP	her?(she)
CAN	YOU	HELP	it?(it)
	I	HELP	you?(you)
	YOU	HELP	us?(we)
	YOU	HELP	them?(they)

15. PRACTICE: COMPLETE THE SENTECES USING THE OBJECT PRONOUNS.

1. Can I ask _____ a question? (he)
2. They visit _____ every now and then. (we)
3. I met _____ at the park yesterday. (them)
4. Can you help _____ with today's homework? (I)
5. Do you want _____ to be in your group? (she)
6. It's nice to meet _____ (you)

15. SPEAKING UP: MAKE SENTENCES AND QUESTIONS USING THE OBJECT PRONOUNS.

16. READING

Dear Mr. Charles,

I have a huge problem. Can you help me, please? Every day in class I try to concentrate on the lessons. But there's a classmate that just can't stop talking and calling his friends on the phone. I asked him to stop doing that or at least to make less noise. Now he doesn't talk to me because he's angry. What can I do?

Sincerely,

Roger W.

Miami, Florida

QUESTIONS:

1. What is his problem?
2. What is his name?
3. Why does his classmate make noise?
4. Can he ask his classmate to be quiet again?
5. What do you think he can do?

ANSWERS:

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

17. PRONUNCIATION: PRACTICE SAYING THESE WORDS. NOTICE THE /ae/ SOUND AS IN SAND.

man	pan	cat	attractive
Sam	plant	sad	dance
that	family	bad	classmate

NEW GRAMMAR		
AFFIRMATIVE USE OF MODAL VERB CAN	**AFFIRMATIVE USE OF MODAL VERB CAN**	
subject + modal + verb	**subject + modal + verb**	
I can read.	I can't read.	
He / She / It can read.	He / She / It can't read.	
We / They can read.	We / They can't read.	
You / You(2+) can read.	You / You(2+) can't read.	
QUESTIONS WITH MODAL VERB CAN	**SHORT ANSWERS WITH MODAL VERB CAN**	
modal + subject + verb	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
Can I come?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can he / she / it come?	Yes, he / she / it can.	No, he / she / it can't.
Can we / they come?	Yes, you(2+) / they can.	No, you(2+) / they can't.
Can you / you(2+) come?	Yes, I / we can.	No, I / we can't.

OBJECT PRONOUNS		
I like me. (I)	I like it. (it)	I like them. (they)
I like her. (she)	I like you. (you)	I like you. (you (2+))
I like him. (he)	I like us. (we)	

NEW VOCABULARY						
NOUNS		**ADVERBS**			**ADJECTIVES**	
(air)plane	helicopter	fast	very	well	angry	
ability	homework				frustrated	
ballet	horse	**VERBS**			late	
colleague	letter	to act		to reach	tired	
dishes	opera	to believe		to run	true	
door	pan	to concentrate		to see	unhappy	
football	piano	to cook		to set	**EXPRESSIONS**	
game	race car	to drive		to tie	Dear,	
golf	semi	to fly		to type	No problem	
guitar	show	to open		to understand	Of course.	
		to push		to volunteer	Please.	
		to receive		to want	Sincerely,	
					Sure.	

9. VISITING A FRIEND: IMPERATIVE TENSE

1. CONVERSATION: VISITING A FRIEND.

JOHN: Hello. Welcome to my home. Please, come in.

SUSAN: Thank you. You have a beautiful house.

JOHN: Thank you. Make yourself at home. Please, sit down.

AFFIRMATIVE IMPERATIVE TENSE	
Have an apple.	Sit down.
Make yourself comfortable.	Come in.
To form the imperative tense, use the infinitive of the verb (without "to") for all subjects. This tense doesn't change with the subject.	

2. PRACTICE: MAKE SENTENCES IN THE IMPERATIVE TENSE.

1. _____ to the yard. (come)
2. _____ this movie. (watch)
3. _____ to this song. (listen)
4. _____ the French fries. (pass)
5. _____ a piece of cake. (have)
6. _____ me. (excuse)
7. _____ this wine. (try)
8. _____ the table. (set)

3. SPEAKING UP: MAKE A REQUEST USING THE IMPERATIVE TENSE.

4. CONVERSATION: LEAVING YOUR FRIEND'S HOUSE.

JAMES: Thank you for this wonderful time.

GINA: Oh! Don't mention it. Don't forget your umbrella.

JAMES: Oh, thank you.

5. PRACTICE: MAKE CONVERSATIONS. USE THE WORDS GIVEN.

MODEL: <u>Don't forget your keys</u>. (keys)

1. _____. (coats)
2. _____. (guitar)
3. _____. (glasses)
4. _____. (swimming suit)
5. _____. (purse)

6. SPEAKING UP: HELP YOUR TEACHER NOT TO FORGET.

NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE TENSE	
Don't sit there.	Don't read that book.
Don't forget it.	Don't eat that.
To form the imperative tense, use the infinitive of the verb (without "to") for all subjects. This tense doesn't change with the subject.	

7. PRACTICE: MAKE NEGATIVE COMMANDS. FOLLOW THE MODEL.

MODEL: Don't talk at the library. (talk)

1. _____ that book. It's expensive. (buy)
2. _____ this movie. It's boring. (watch)
3. _____ at the pool. It's dangerous. (run)
4. _____ the window. It's cold outside. (open)
5. _____ there. It's wet (sit)
6. _____ at the bedroom. It's a mess. (look)

8. MAKE NEGATIVE COMMANDS LIKE THE PREVIOUS EXERCISE.

REVIEW: OBJECT PRONOUNS		
	subject	**object**
Tell me a joke.	I	me
Tell him a joke.	he	him
Tell her a joke.	she	her
Tell it a joke.	It	it
Tell us a joke.	we	us
Tell them a joke.	they	them

9. MAKE COMMANDS WITH OBJECT PRONOUNS. USE THE WORDS GIVEN.

MODEL: (ask - she)

Please, ask him a question.

1. (tell - they)
_____ a joke.

2. (invite - he)
_____ to the meeting on Tuesday.

3. (call - I)
_____ tomorrow. I'm busy right now.

4. (drive - we)
_____ to the mall.

5. (watch - he)
_____ play chess.

10. SPEAKING UP: MAKE COMMANDS WITH OBJECT PRONOUNS.

PREPOSITIONS ON AND IN	
on means touching the surface of.	**in means inside, surrounded by.**
The pencil is on the desk	The soda is in the bottle.
The picture is on the wall.	The girl in in her bedroom.
The plant is on the floor	The apple is in the refrigerator.

11. PRACTICE: MAKE COMMANDS USING ON AND IN.

MODEL: (cake - oven)

Put the cake in the oven

(book - shelf)

Put the book on the shelf.

1. (napkin - plate)
_____.

2. (spoon - salad)
_____.

3. (tea - mug)
_____.

4. (food - fridge)
_____.

5. (keys - counter)
_____.

12. SPEAKING UP: MAKE COMMANDS USING ON AND IN.

ARTICLES A / AN AND THE	
Use a / an to answer the question:	**Use the to answer the question:**
What? / Where?	**What + object/person?**
What do you want?	What banana?
Please give me a banana.	Please give me the big banana.
Please give me an apple.	
Where does he work?	What hospital?
He works at a hospital.	He works at the hospital on 5th Avenue.
A / an is used with general, non-specific nouns.	**The is used with specific nouns.**
A / an can't be used with plural nouns.	**The can also be used with plural nouns.**
	The doctors relax on Sunday.

13. PRACTICE: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE ARTICLES.

1. Is he _____ father?
2. He's _____ father of 3.
3. Can I have _____ beer?
4. Do you live in _____ apartment?
5. I live at _____ big house down the street.
6. Pass me _____ carrots, please.
7. Let's go to _____ restaurant?
8. I want to go to _____ new restaurant.
9. I don't have _____ car.
10. My car is _____ blue car over there.

14. MAKE SENTENCES USING A, AN AND THE.

15. CONVERSATION: TAKING DIRECTIONS.

MATTHEW: EXCUSE ME. DO YOU KNOW THE BAKER IS?

SUE: YES. IT'S ON STATION ROAD.

TURN LEFT ON MIDDLE ROAD.

TURN RIGHT ON STATION ROAD.



16. SPEAKING UP: WRITE AND GIVE DIRECTIONS TO THE CENTRAL PARK, BANK AND THE SCHOOL.

17. READING: VISITING FRIENDS.

Every Sunday, Ben visits his friend Enzo, Enzo lives in a big house with his family. Ben and Enzo study at the same local school. Ben is American and Enzo is Brazilian. While they're together, they only speak English. But Enzo also speaks Portuguese with his family. On Sunday they swim in the pool, play videogames and eat cupcakes and hot dogs.

QUESTIONS:

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

ANSWERS:

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

18. PRONUNCIATION: PRACTICE SAYING THESE WORDS AND THE SENTENCES.

three	thing	month
thin	thirteen	movie theater
birthday	thank you	athletic
THANK YOU, THEODORE.		
TODAY'S MY BIRTHDAY.		
I'M THREE YEARS OLD.		
WHAT MONTH IS YOUR BIRTHDAY IN?		
KATHY WANTS TO GO TO THE THEATER.		

NEW GRAMMAR			
IMPERATIVE TENSE			
Affirmative		**Negative**	
Please sit down.		Don't sit down.	
Come here.		Please don't come here.	
Please call me.		Please don't call me.	
PREPOSITIONS IN AND ON		**ARTICLES A / AN AND THE**	
ON means 'touching the surface of'		**A/AN are used for general things or people:**	
on the table	on the wall	a book	an apple
IN means 'inside', 'surrounded by'		**THE is used for specific things or people:**	
in the room		the big house	the book on the desk

NEW VOCABULARY					
EXPRESSION	**ADVERBS**				
Welcome	again	later	together	usually	
ADJECTIVES		**VERBS**			
boring	left	to bring	to invite	to sit	
cold	messy	to call	to leave	to stay	
comfortable	outside	to drink	to look	to take	
crazy	right	to forget	to mention	off	
dangerous	rude	to interview	to pass	to try	
early	wet	to investigate	to put		
inside					
NOUNS					
answer	dessert	hot dog	plate	song	television
article	dinner	kitchen	president	spoon	time
bed	directions	mug	purse	story	umbrella
bottle	food	napkin	refrigerator	street	video
cake	glass	nature	salad	supermarket	visit
closet	glasses	oven	seat	surprise	wine
coat	goal	photographer	shelf	swimming	
command	hobby	piece	soda	suit	

10. TRAVELING: PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

1. CONVERSATION: AT THE AIRPORT

MICHAEL: Excuse me. Hi. Is this seat taken?

SUSAN: Hi. No. Please sito down.

MICHAEL: I'm Michael.

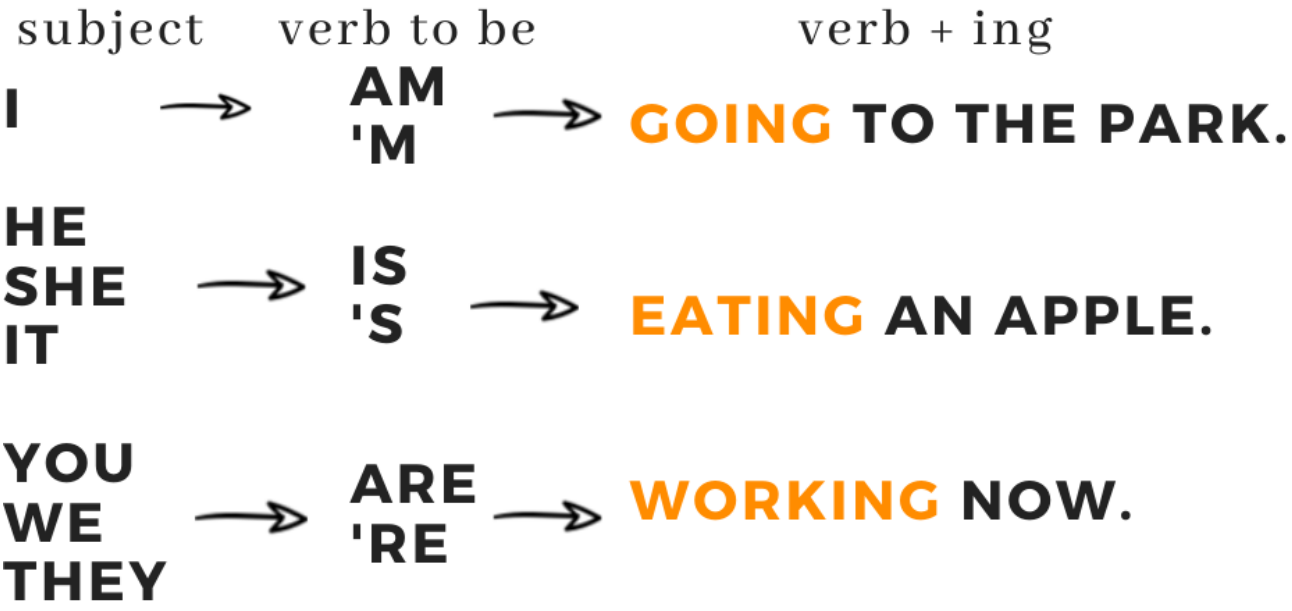
SUSAN: Nice to meet you, Michael. I'm Susan.

MICHAEL: It's nice to meet you, too. Where are you going?

SUSAN: I'm going to Chicago to visit my sister.

MICHAEL: What is she doing there?

SUSAN: She's working for a technology company.



The PRESENT PROGRESSIVE describes activities in progress at the time of speaking.

2. PRACTICE: ANSWER THE QUESTIONS USING THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE.

1. What is he eating? (pasta)
_____.

2. What are they playing? (the violin)
_____.

3. What are we watching? (Netflix documentary)
_____.

4. What are you reading? (magazine)
_____.

5. What are Joe and Sur forgetting? (keys and umbrella)
_____.

6. What is she studying? (German)
_____.

7. What are you doing? (typing a message)
_____.

8. What are they bringing for today's dinner? (a bottle of wine)
_____.

3. SPEAKING UP: ASK AND ANSWER A QUESTION USING PRESENT PROGRESSIVE.

4. PRACTICE: ANSWER THE QUESTIONS USING THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE.

1. (Where – he - read)
_____?
_____ under the tree.

2. (What – she - drink)
_____?
_____ orange juice.

3. (Where – they - play)

_____?

_____ at the park.

4. (Where – you - shop)

_____?

_____ at the mall.

5. (Where – we - going)

_____?

_____ to the bookstore.

6. (What – they - write)

_____?

_____ a novel.

7. (what – she - paint)

_____?

_____ a portrait.

8. (What – they - sleep)

_____?

_____ in the bedroom.

5. SPEAKING UP: ASK AND ANSWER A QUESTION USING PRESENTE PROGRESSIVE.

6. CONVERSATION: AT THE BUS STATION.

ANN: Excuse me. Is this bus going to Copacabana?

LOUIS: Yes, it is. Are you going to Copacabana?

ANN: No, I'm going to Leblon. Where is my bus?

LOUIS: Your bus is over there. Hurry! He's almost leaving.

7. PRACTICE: MAKE QUESTIONS WITH PRESENT PROGRESSIVE.

1. (they - sleep)
_____.

Yes, they are.
2. (Lucas - work)
_____.

Yes, he is.
3. (I - pay)
_____.

No, you're not.
4. (you - talk)
_____.

Yes, I am.
5. (They - play)
_____.

No, they're not.

8. SPEAKING UP: ASK ABOUT WHAT YOUR TEACHER IS DOING.

QUESTIONS IN THE PRESET PROGRESSIVE TENSE		
Am I **working**?	**Is** he **sleeping**?	**Are** they **eating**?
Yes. You **are working**.	Yes. He **is sleeping**.	Yes. They **are eating**.
To form questions in the present progressive tense, use:		
Verb 'to be'	**+ subject +**	**-ing verb**
Is	she	**playing**?

9. PRACTICE: MAKE QUESTIONS USING PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE.

1. _____?
No, they're not traveling by bus.

2. _____?
No, she's not brushing her hair.

3. _____?
No, you're not going to the beach today.

4. _____?
No, Mrs. Miller is not teaching science.

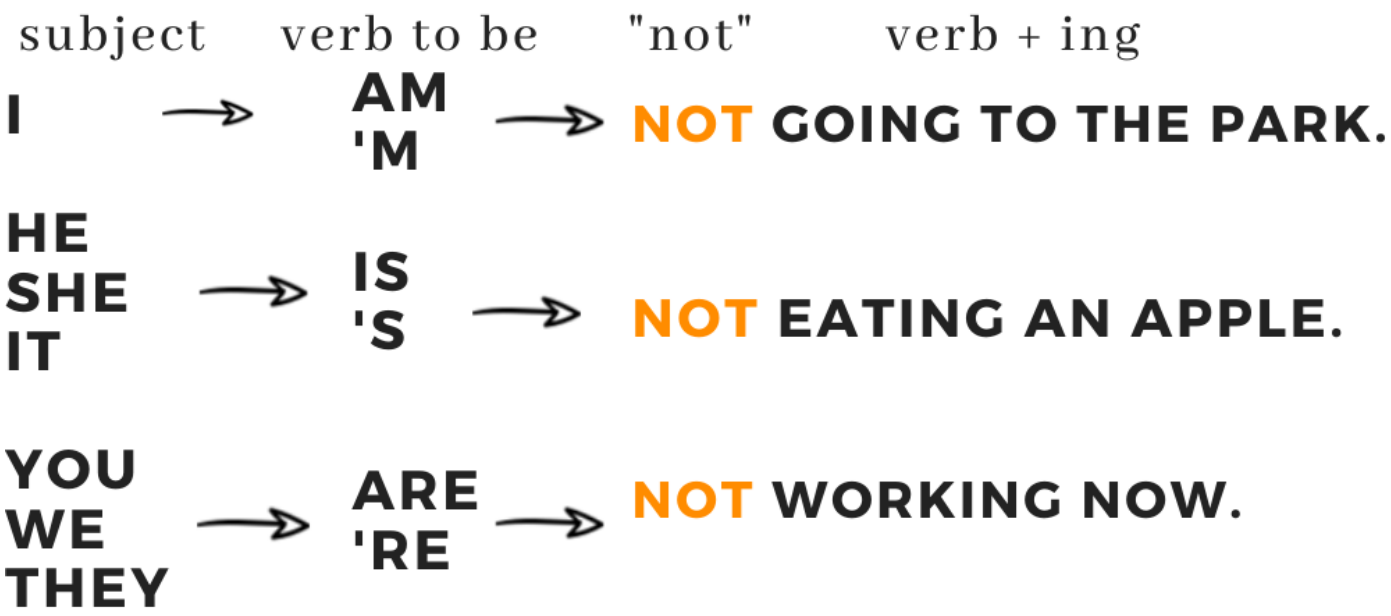
5. _____.
No, we're not selling drugs.

6. _____.
No, I'm not speaking Japanese.

7. _____.
No, she's not drinking soda.

8. _____.
No, they're not wearing skirts.

10. SPEAKING UP: ASK QUESTIONS USING PRESENTE PROGRESSIVE TENSE.



11. PRACTICE: MAKE NEGATIVE STATEMENTS USING THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE.

1. (they – wear green shirt)
_____.

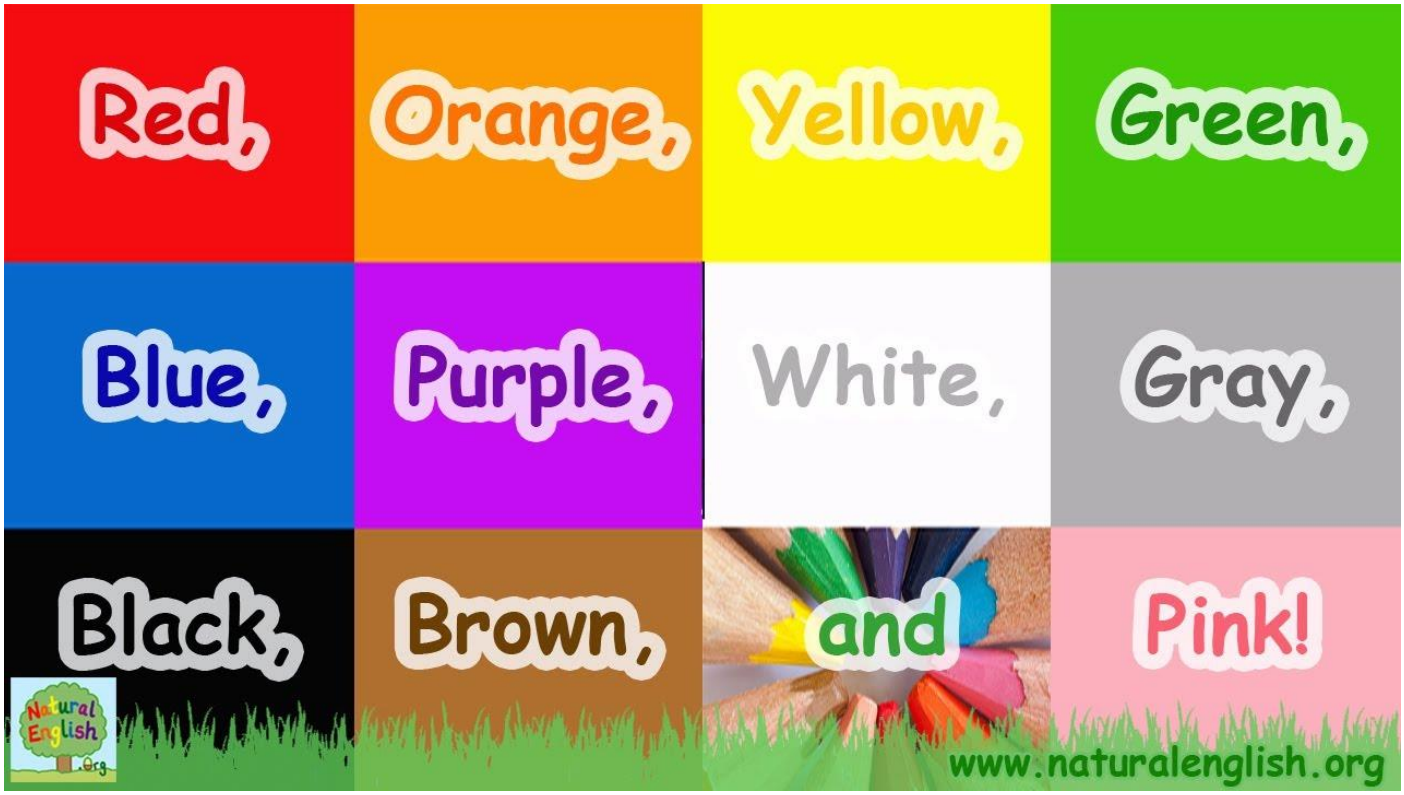
2. (Lucas – work - today)
_____.

3. (I – pay – the dinner)
_____.

4. (you – talk - kindly)
_____.

5. (They – play - soccer)
_____.

12. SPEAKING UP: WHAT IS YOUR TEACHER NOT DOING?



13. PRACTICE: MAKE NEGATIVE AND AFIRMATIVE SENTENCES USING THE WORD “WEAR” IN THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE.

1. _____ T-shirt.
2. _____ shoes.
3. _____ ties.
4. _____ coat.
5. _____ sweater.
6. _____ dress.
7. _____ skirt.
8. _____ socks.
9. _____ hat.
10. _____ blouse.

SHORT ANSWERS WITH THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE	
IS SHE EATING PIZZA?	
Yes, she is.	No, she’s not.
AM I WEARING RED SOCKS?	
Yes, you are.	No, you’re not.
ARE THEY WORKING?	
Yes, they are.	No, they’re not.

14. READING: A LETTER

Dear John,

Hi. How are you doing? I’m doing pretty good. I’m living in Brazil now, in Rio de Janeiro and I’m scared of the violence but the rest is wonderful. Now, I’m sitting at the beach, relaxing in the sun and writing this letter to you. The birds are singing and I’m very happy. I’m studying at UFRJ and I’m finding my classes very interesting. My teachers are so lovely. I’m learning a lot. What are you doing? Are you having a good time? I’m missing you so much.

Love,

Alice.

NEW GRAMMAR

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE IN AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS			PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE IN NEGATIVE STATEMENTS		
Subject	**+ to be +**	**-ing verb**	**Subject**	**+to be not+**	**-ing verb**
I	am	sleeping.	I	am not	sleeping.
He/She/It	is	eating.	He/She/It	is not	eating.
We/You/They	are	working	We/You/They	are not	working

QUESTIONS WITH THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE			SHORT ANSWERS WITH THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE	
To be	**+ subject +**	**-ing verb**	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
Am	I	sleeping?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is	he/she/it	eating?	Yes, he is.	Ho, he isn't.
Are	we/you/they	working?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.

NEW VOCABULARY

EXPRESSIONS	ADVERBS		ADJECTIVES	
Cool.	now	often	auto	pink
Hurry!	often	right now	black	purple
Is this seat taken?			blue	red
Thanks.			brown	taken
NOUNS			gray	white
art	fun	sock	green	yellow
baseball	hair	spaghetti	orange	
bathroom	hammock	suit		
beauty	hat	sun	**ADJECTIVES**	
bird	lunch	sweater	to attend	to show
blouse	meat	tea	to brush	to sleep
chemistry	pants	teeth	to pay	to spend
color	pharmacy	tie	to plan	to travel
company	phone	train	to return	to wear
computer	sandwich	trip	to shine	
conference	science	t-shirt		
dollar	ship	wall		
dress	skirt	water		