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LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS 1

(EXERCISE SHEET 1)

1) Complete as lacunas com o *Subject Pronoun* correto:

- a) Mary and I are friends. _____ are best friends!
- b) Pedro is my brother. _____ is five years old.
- c) My name is Martin. _____ love soccer.
- d) Erica is watching TV. _____ likes soap operas.
- e) My grandfather plays the piano. _____ is very good!
- f) You and Paulo are not from the United States. _____ are from Brazil.
- g) The cat is sleeping. _____ is very tired.
- h) Mike and Ana are on vacation. _____ are in Cancun.

Glossário:

Friend = amigo

Like = gostar

Best = melhor

Soap opera = novela

Brother = irmão

Grandfather = avô

Five years old = cinco anos

Play = tocar

Name = nome

Cat = gato

Love = amar

Sleeping = dormindo

Soccer = futebol

Tired = cansado

Watching = assistindo

Vacation = férias



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2) Complete o diálogo com os *Subject Pronoun* abaixo:

They – I – She – We – it – I – I – you – They – We – he – I

Silvia: Hi, _____ am Silvia. Nice to meet you.

Tom: Hello, _____ am Tom. _____ am from Spain. Are _____ from Brazil?

Silvia: Yes, _____ am. Who are _____?

Tom: _____ are my parents. _____ is my mother and _____ is my father. _____ are on vacation. _____ love Brazil, _____ is always sunny!

Glossário:

Nice = legal

To meet = conhecer

Spain = Espanha

Who = quem

Parents = pais

Love = amar

Always = sempre

Sunny = ensolarado



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LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS 2

(EXERCISE SHEET 2)

1) Complete as lacunas com forma correta do verbo “to be”:

- a) Peter _____ my brother.
- b) Melanie and Sarah _____ from the United States.
- c) The dog _____ sick.
- d) You and Pamela _____ neighbors.
- e) I _____ tired.
- f) Anthony and I _____ best friends.
- g) Susan _____ not here.
- h) What _____ your name? It _____ David.

Vocabulary:

Friend = amigo(a)

Sick = doente.

Best = melhor

Tired = cansado(a)

Brother = irmão

Dog = cachorro

Neighbors = vizinhos(as)

What = qual

Here = aqui

Name = nome



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2) Escolha a forma correta entre parênteses para completar o diálogo:

Nick: Hello, I _____ (am/is) Nick. _____ (Is/Are) you Jim?

Fred: Hi, Nick. No, I _____ (am/am not) Jim. My name _____ (are/is) Fred. I _____ (are/am) a teacher here and Jim _____ (is/am) a student. There he _____ (are/is).

Nick: Hi, Jim. _____ (Are/Is) you from Brazil?

Jim: No, I _____ (am/am not). I _____ (are, am) from Canada. _____ (Are/Is) this your first day in school?

Nick: Yes, it _____ (is/am). We _____ (is/are) in the same class.

Vocabulary:

Teacher = professor

Day = dia

Here = aqui

School = escola

Student = aluno

Same = mesmo(a)

There = lá, ali.

Class = aula

First = primeiro(a)



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LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS 3

(EXERCISE SHEET 3)

1) Complete os diálogos de acordo com a informação entre parênteses:

Example

How old is Rita? (19)

Answer: She is nineteen years old.

a) What's your name? (Douglas)

Answer: _____

b) What's her last name? (Stevenson)

Answer: _____

c) How old is your dog? (3)

Answer: _____

d) What is his nickname? (Dan)

Answer: _____

e) How do you spell your first name? (T-E-R-R-Y)

Answer: _____



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Vocabulary:

Answer = resposta

Nickname = apelido

To spell = soletrar

Her = dela

2) Escreva os números em inglês:

a) 3 =

b) 16 =

c) 44 =

d) 65 =

e) 13 =

f) 92 =

g) 78 =

3) Responda as perguntas de acordo com as informações apresentadas no texto abaixo:

Hello. My name is Raymond Wilson, but people call me Ray. I am 27 years old. It's nice to meet you.

a) What is his first name?

b) What is his last name?



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c) What is his nickname?

d) How old is he?

e) Is he a teenager?

Vocabulary:

Last = último.

His = dele

First = primeiro(a)

To call = chamar

Teenager = adolescente

People = pessoas



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LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS 4

(EXERCISE SHEET 4)

1) Escolha o pronome demonstrativo correto:

- a) I have a car. ____ is my car. (That/Those)
- b) Paul needs new pants. ____ pants are nice. (This/These)
- c) ____ is Poly, the bird. (Those/This)
- d) Is ____ your daughter? (these/that)
- e) You have beautiful earrings. Are ____ for sale? (that/those)

Vocabulary:

Car = carro

Bird = pássaro

To have = ter

Daughter = filha

To need = precisar

Earrings = brincos

Pants = calças

For sale = à venda

2) Preencha as lacunas com o possessivo (Possessive Adjective) correto:

Example

You and Don live together. Is that **your** house?

- a) Susan has a bicycle. That's ____ bicycle.



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- b) Bill and Ann have two children. Those are ____ children.
- c) I love sports. ____ favorite is soccer.
- d) Nice to meet you. What is ____ name?
- e) Jim and I work together. We like ____ job.
- f) My cat is big. But ____ bed is too small.
- g) Anderson has many glasses. ____ glasses are ugly.

Vocabulary:

To live = morar, viver

Job = emprego

Together = juntos(as)

Big = grande

Bicycle = bicicleta

Small = pequeno(a)

Children = crianças

Bed = cama

Favorite = favorito

Too = muito

Soccer = futebol

Glasses = óculos

To work = trabalhar

Ugly = feio(a)

To like = gostar

3) Preencha as lacunas com o demonstrativo correto, de acordo com a informação entre parênteses, e responda as perguntas:



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Example

What is that? (one/far)

That is my necklace. (necklace/my)

a) What are ____? (many/near)

_____. (gloves/his)

b) What is ____? (one/near)

_____. (umbrella/our)

c) What is ____? (one/far)

_____. (cap/her)

d) What are ____? (many/far)

_____. (books/their)

e) What is ____? (one/near)

_____. (bone/its)

Vocabulary:

One = um

Gloves = luvas

Many = muitos

Umbrella = guarda-chuva

Near = perto

Cap = boné

Far = longe

Books = livros

Necklace = colar

Bone = osso

LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS 5 (EXERCISE SHEET 5)

1) Complete as lacunas com “a” ou “an”, se for necessário:

- a) That's _____ new car.
- b) I eat _____ apple every day.
- c) Paul is _____ doctor.
- d) Is Andrea _____ nurse?
- e) This is _____ useful desk.
- f) Is there _____ elephant here?
- g) Are those _____ earrings?
- h) Jason is _____ European.

Vocabulary:

To eat = comer

Apple = maçã

Every = todo(a)

Doctor = médico

Nurse = enfermeira

Useful = útil

Desk = mesa

Is there = Há

Here = aqui

Earrings = brincos



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2) Responda as perguntas usando a informação entre parênteses (se precisar consulte o vocabulário ao final do exercício):

Example

Where is the cup? (sobre a mesa)

Answer: **The cup is on the table.**

a) Where are my keys? (dentro da bolsa)

Answer: _____

b) Where is the radio? (em frente à televisão)

Answer: _____

c) Where are the pillows? (em baixo da cama)

Answer: _____

d) Where is the mall? (próximo do posto de gasolina)

Answer: _____

e) Where is the surf board? (atrás do guarda-roupas)

Answer: _____

f) Where are the napkins? (no balcão)

Answer: _____



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Vocabulary:

Cup = xícara

Keys = chaves

Purse = bolsa

Television = televisão

Pillow = travesseiro

Gas station = posto de
gasolina

Bed = cama

Mall = shopping

Surf board = prancha de surfe

Wardrobe = guarda-roupas

Napkin = guardanapo

Counter = balcão

LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS 6
(EXERCISE SHEET 6)

1) Complete as lacunas com There + to be (there is/there are):

a) _____ high buildings in São Paulo?

Yes, _____ .

b) _____ a lot of money in your wallet.

c) _____ many bathrooms in your house?

No, _____. _____ only one.

d) _____ pets here?

Yes, _____. There's my dog.

Vocabulary:

High = alto(s)

Buildings = prédios

A lot of = muito(a)

Money = dinheiro

Wallet = carteira

Many = muitos(as)

Bathroom = banheiro

Pets = animais de
estimação

Here = aqui



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2) Encontre a resposta na coluna B que corresponda à pergunta na coluna A:

Column A: Questions

Are you from Brazil?

Where is Monica from?

Is Ichiro Italian?

Is your first language Chinese?

Are you from Peru?

Column B: Answers

No, he isn't. He is Japanese.

No, it's not. It's Korean.

Yes, we are. We're from Rio.

No, I'm not. I'm from Mexico.

She is from Spain.

3) Complete o diálogo:

Olivia: Hello, nice to meet you. _____ you from?

Jacques: Hello. Nice to meet you, too. _____ from Paris.

Olivia: That's great! _____ your first language French?

Jacques: Yes, _____. And you, where are you _____ ?

Olivia: I _____ The United States. I'm _____ Washington.

Jacques: Is your _____ language American?

Olivia: No, _____. It's _____.

Jacques: Are _____ many monuments in Washington?

Olivia: Yes, there _____.



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LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS 7

(EXERCISE SHEET 7)

1) Complete o diálogo usando as palavras do quadro:

Who shy How like think Where from fine Hello our

Kate: Hi, Peter. ____ are you?

Peter: ____ Kate. I'm ____, thanks. ____ is that?

Kate: That's Julia. She is ____ English teacher.

Peter: What is she ____?

Kate: Well, she is a little ____, but very friendly.

Peter: ____ is she from?

Kate: I ____ she is ____ Australia.



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2) Encontre a resposta na coluna B que corresponda à pergunta na coluna A:

Column A: Questions

How is your mother?

Who is that?

Where are you from?

How old is Marcus?

What are they like?

Column B: Answers

That's Ryan. He is a new student.

He is thirty-nine.

She is fine. Thanks.

John is tall and Jessica is heavy.

I'm Peruvian. I'm from Lima.

3) Responda as perguntas com o Present Continuous, usando as palavras entre parênteses:

Example:

What is Nicole wearing? (boots/t-shirt/jeans)

Answer: She is wearing boots, a t-shirt and jeans.

a) What is Paul doing? (read/book)



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b) Is Anderson playing the guitar? (No/piano)

c) What are Emma and Jim doing? (eat/lunch)

d) Are you wearing a dress? (No/suit)

e) Where is Pamela working? (at the mall)

f) What is Vilma watching? (movie)

Vocabulary:

To wear = usar, vestir

To do = fazer

To read = ler

To play = tocar

To work = trabalhar

To watch = assistir

Movie = filme



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LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS 8

(EXERCISE SHEET 8)

1) Complete as lacunas com o pronome possessivo correto:

- a) Fred is _____ (my/mine) brother.
- b) We are not related. He is just a friend of _____ (my/mine).
- c) Are these _____ (your/yours) gloves?
- d) Angela is very pretty. I love _____ (her/hers) hair.
- e) That hat is not _____ (our/ours).
- f) Ask Bruna and _____ (her/hers) sister.
- I think these shirts are _____ (their/theirs).

Vocabulary:

To be related = ser parente

Hair = cabelo

Just = apenas

Hat = chapéu

Gloves = luvas

Sister = irmã

Pretty = bonita.

Shirt = camisa



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2) Complete com a preposição correta IN, ON ou AT:

- a) ____ September, I'm ____ vacation.
- b) I work ____ eight-thirty a.m..
- c) Christmas is ____ Monday this year.
- d) Daniel sleeps late ____ night.
- e) They have dinner ____ seven ____ the evening.
- f) ____ the Spring, it's warm and sunny.

Vocabulary:

Christmas = Natal

To have dinner = jantar

To sleep = dormir

Spring = Primavera

Late = tarde



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3) Escreva as horas:

a) 9:00 = _____ .

b) 5:15 = A quarter _____ .

c) 3:40 = Twenty _____ .

d) 2:07 = _____ .

e) 11:45 = _____ .

f) 4:55 = _____ .

g) 7:30 = _____ .



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LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS 9

(EXERCISE SHEET 9)

1) Conjugue os verbos no *Simple Present* e passe as frases para as formas interrogativa e negativa:

a) You _____ French. (to study)

I: _____

N: _____

b) John _____ Mary. (to love)

I: _____

N: _____

c) Ted and Brad _____ brothers. (to be)

I: _____

N: _____

d) Samuel _____ Gina every day. (to call)

I: _____

N: _____



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e) Mark _____ his teeth in the morning. (to brush)

I: _____

N: _____

f) Isabel _____ to school. (to walk)

I: _____

N: _____

g) Wilson and I _____ our homework in the evening. (to do)

I: _____

N: _____

Vocabulary:

To call = chamar, telefonar

To brush = escovar

Teeth = dentes

To do = fazer



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2) Responda às questões de acordo com as informações do texto:

My name is Daniel Taylor. I live in Chicago, Illinois. I work office hours on weekdays: from nine a. m. to five p. m.. On weekends, I get up late, after ten a. m., and I usually visit my parents on Sundays. Once a month, I wash my car. I travel abroad twice a year, usually to Mexico in the Summer and to Canada in the Winter.

a) Where does Daniel live?

_____ .

b) How do you spell his last name?

_____ .

c) How often does he travel abroad?

_____ .

d) How often does he visit his parents?

_____ .

e) How often does he wash his car?

_____ .



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f) Where does he travel to in the Summer?

g) Where does he travel to in the Winter?

h) What time does he go to work?

i) What time does he arrive from work?

Vocabulary:

Illinois = estado dos EUA

To wash = lavar

Office = escritório

To travel = viajar

To get up = levantar

Abroad = exterior

Parents = pais

To arrive = chegar



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LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS 10

(EXERCISE SHEET 10)

1) Substitua as palavras entre parênteses por um pronome:

Example

_____ (Maria) has a car. That is _____ (Maria's) car.

Answer

She has a car. That is **her** car.

a) _____ (Jason) loves _____ (Anna).

b) _____ (Peter and I) work together.

That's _____ (Peter and I) office.

c) _____ (Silvia) plays baseball with _____ (Tim).

That glove is _____ (Tina's).

d) Lars calls _____ (his friends) every Sunday.

_____ (Lars and his friends) study in the afternoon.

e) _____ (Bruna and Stephanie's) classroom is on the left.



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Vocabulary:

To call = chamar, telefonar

Classroom = sala de aulas

On the left = à esquerda

2) Complete com o *Personal Pronoun* correto:

a) Do you know _____ (him/he)?

b) Is _____ (she/her) your sister?

c) Francisco travels with _____ (we/us) every year.

d) _____ (they/them) live with _____ (I/me).

e) _____ (We/Us) talk to _____ (they/them) on the phone.

f) Daniel doesn't watch cartoons with _____ (she/her).

g) Give _____ (it/it) a try.

Vocabulary:

To know = conhecer

Cartoon = desenho animado

Sister = irmã

To give = dar

To talk = falar, conversar

To try = tentar



LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS 11

(EXERCISE SHEET 11)

1) Read the texts and answer the questions:



Pierre works in a restaurant. He cooks food to customers from seven p. m. to eleven p. m.. It's a stressful job, but Pierre loves it.

a) What does Pierre do?

_____ .

b) Where does he work?

_____ .

c) How does he like his job?

_____ .

d) Does Pierre have an easy job?

_____ .



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Vocabulary:

Customer = cliente

To read = ler

To answer = responder



Steve works at a fire station. He fights fires from nine a. m. to midnight, every other day. It's a dangerous job and Steve is tired from the long shifts.

a) What does Steve do?

b) Where does he work?

c) How does he like his job?

d) What does Steve do exactly? (describe his job)



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Vocabulary:

Fire station = posto de bombeiros

To fight = lutar

Every other day = dia sim, dia não

Shift = turno

Exactly = exatamente

To describe = descrever

2) Rewrite the following sentences:

Example

A police officer has a difficult job.

Answer: A police officer's job is difficult.

a) A receptionist has a boring job.

b) A teacher's job is exciting.

c) A pilot has a terrific job.



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d) A gardener's job is pleasant.

Vocabulary:

Rewrite = reescreva

Gardener = jardineiro

Following = seguintes

Terrific = formidável

Sentences = frases

Pleasant = agradável

3) Complete the dialogue using words from the box:

SOME NO ANY ANY
ONE A ARE NO A

Christine: I'm buying ____ new apartment.

Colt: That's great! How many bedrooms?

Christine: There ____ three bedrooms, but There's ____ dining room.

Colt: Are there ____ bathrooms?

Christine: Of course! There are _____ bathrooms. Two, I think.

Colt: Is there ___ den in the apartment?

Christine: No, there is ____ den.

Colt: Are there ____ living rooms?

Christine: Yes, there's _____ .

Colt: I can't wait to see it!



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Vocabulary:

To buy = comprar

How many = quantos

Of course = é claro

I can't wait to see it = mal posso esperar para vê-lo.



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LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS 12

(EXERCISE LIST 12)

1) Complete with SOME, SOMETHING, SOMEONE, ANY, ANYTHING or ANYONE:

- a) There's _____ at the door. Who is it?
- b) I love candy. Do you have _____ ?
- c) He is bored. He doesn't have _____ to do.
- d) Are we in the right party? I don't know _____ here.
- e) You look sad. Is there _____ I can do for you?
- f) I need _____ glasses. Are there _____ in the kitchen?

Vocabulary:

Candy = doce

Bored = entediado(a)

Right = certo(a)

To look = parecer

Glasses = copos



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2) Fill in the blanks with the plural of the noun in parentheses:

- a) Tim is a very nice person and his parents are nice _____ (person).
- b) It's very cold outside. We need to wear our _____ (scarf).
- c) They have two kids. They love _____ (child).
- d) Alisson broke his _____ (tooth) playing soccer.
- e) It's raining. We need to wear our _____ (boot).

Vocabulary:

Outside = do lado de fora

Broke = quebrou

To wear = usar, vestir

Tooth = dente

Scarf = cachecol

Raining = chovendo

3) Fill in the blanks using CAN and turn the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms:

Example

You **can** smoke here.

I: **Can you smoke here?**

N: **You can't smoke here.**



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a) James and Anna _____ dance very well.

I: _____ .

N: _____ .

b) I _____ draw like an artist.

I: _____ .

N: _____ .

c) Bruno and I _____ stay up to watch the concert.

I: _____ .

N: _____ .

d) You _____ drive very fast on a highway.

I: _____ .

N: _____ .

Vocabulary:

To draw = desenhar

Like = como, igual a

To stay up = ficar acordado(a)

Fast = rápido

Highway = autoestrada



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LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS 13

(EXERCISE LIST 13)

1) Write these ordinal numbers:

a) 3rd = _____

b) 15th = _____

c) 94th = _____

d) 872nd = _____

2) Answer the questions according to the chart (use “going to”):

Attention: when the answer is negative, give the right information.

(Atenção: quando a resposta for negativa, dê a informação correta.)

Alice schedule for tomorrow

A.M.

8:00 – play tennis

9:30 – study Spanish with Carla

12:00 – have lunch

P.M.

2:00 – go to school

8:00 – watch soap opera

10:30 – go to bed

a) What is Alice going to do tomorrow at noon?



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b) Is Alice going to play soccer tomorrow morning?

c) Who is Alice going to study Spanish with?

d) What time is Alice going to go to school?

e) What TV program is Alice going to watch tomorrow night?

f) Is Alice going to stay up late?

Vocabulary:

Chart = gráfico, tabela.

Soap opera = novela

Stay up = ficar acordado(a)

Late = tarde



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3) Match the problem with the correct advice:

Headache

Eye drops

Stomachache

Cough syrup

Sore eyes

Aspirin

Fever

Cold pills

Cough

Antacid

Backache

Muscle cream

Cold

Go to bed and rest

4) Give advice using the Imperative (use the verbs from the chart and the words in parentheses):

~~drink~~

stay

call

take

eat

see

go

Example

Problem: I have a sore throat. (no cold liquids)

Advice: **Don't drink anything cold.**

a) I have a toothache. (no candy)

Advice: _____ .

b) I have the flu (bed and rest)

Advice: _____ .



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c) I have a fever. My temperature is 39 degrees. (doctor)

Advice: _____ .

d) My back hurts. I have a terrible backache. (masseur)

Advice: _____ .

e) I can't sleep at night. I have insomnia. (no school)

Advice: _____ .

f) I have a terrible headache. (two aspirin)

Advice: _____ .

Vocabulary:

Masseur = massagista

Degrees = graus

Insomnia = insônia



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LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS 14

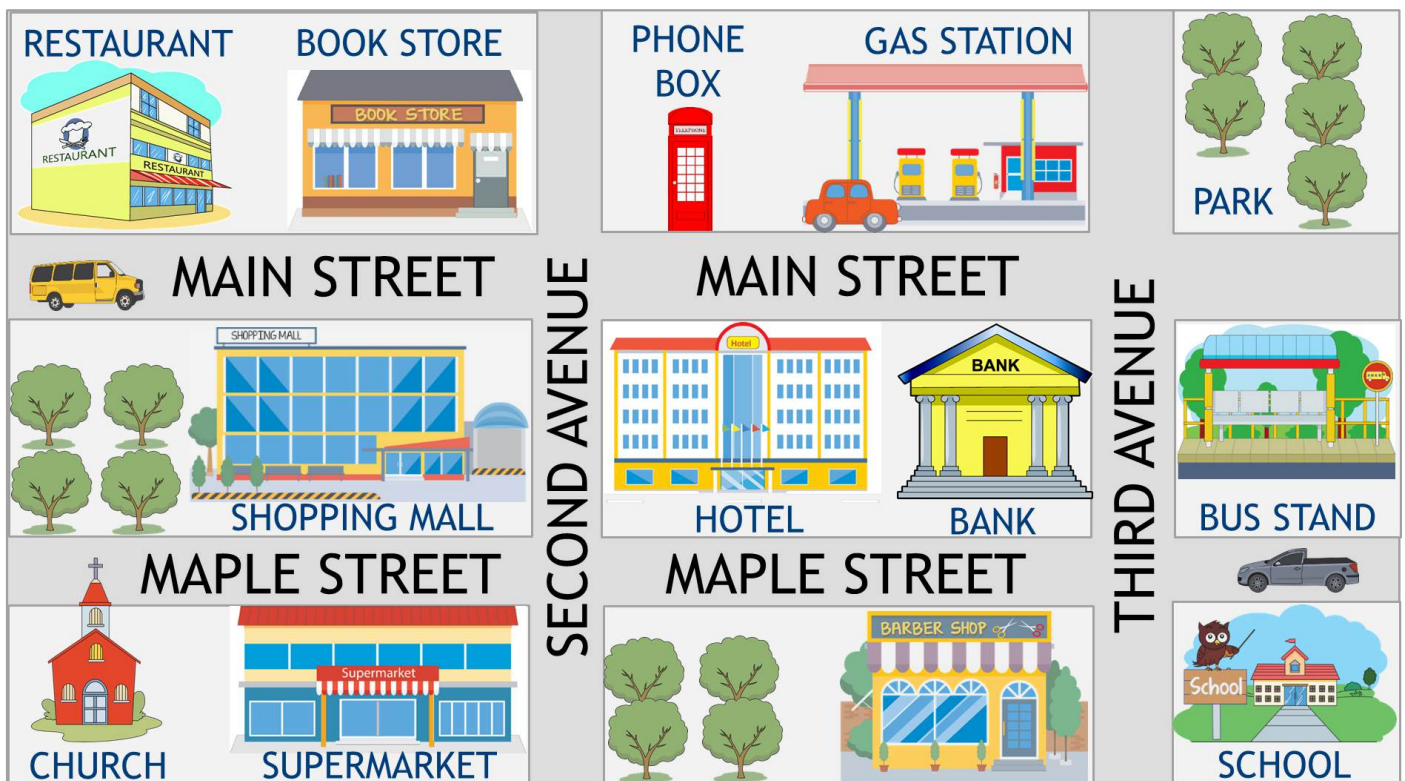
(EXERCISE LIST 14)

1) Answer the questions according to the map:

Example:

Where is the school? (bus stand)

It's across from the bus stand.



a) Where is the supermarket? (Church)



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b) Where is the gas station? (Bank)

c) Where is the hotel? (Maple Street)

d) Where is the book store? (Main Street and Second Avenue)

2) Answer the questions according to the map:

Example:

How can I get to the book store? (from the school)

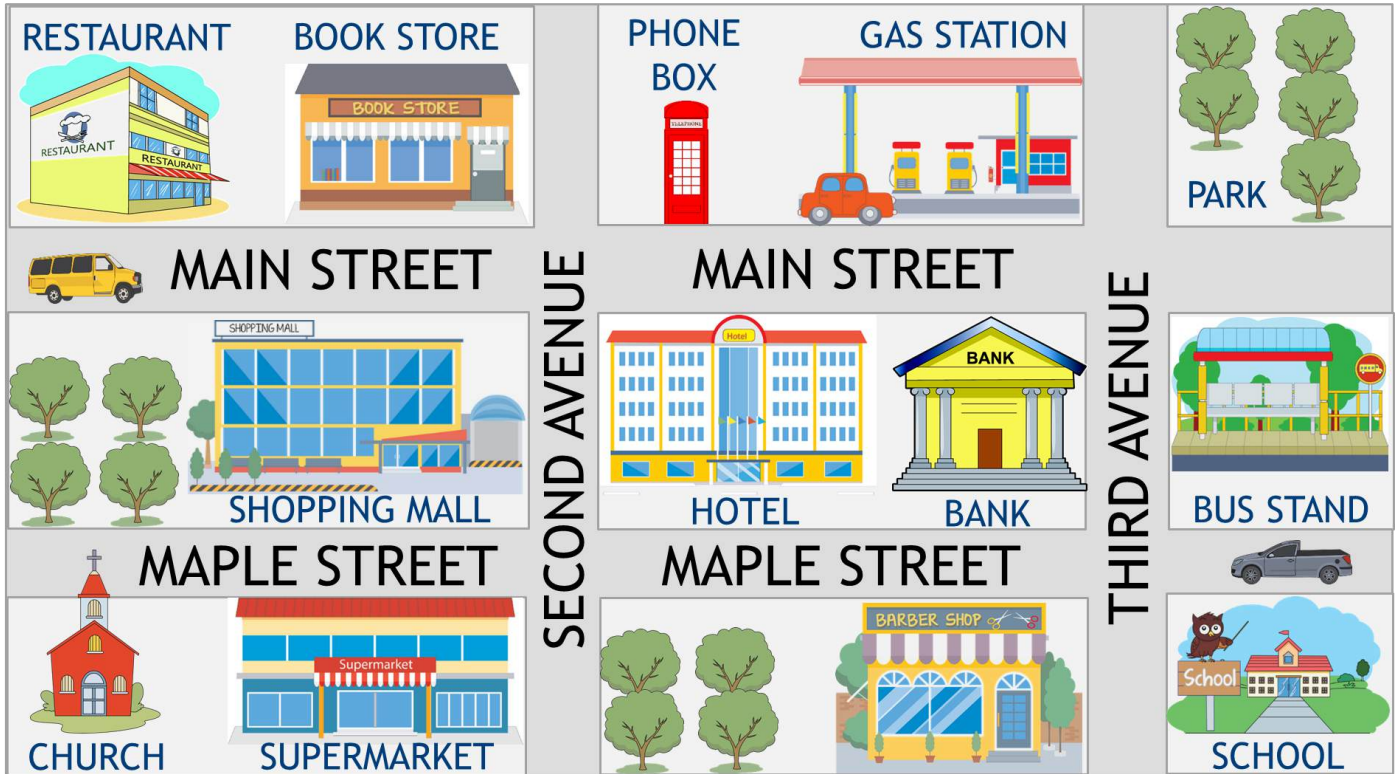
Go on Maple Street for one block, then turn right on Second Avenue.

Walk up for one block and the book store is on the left.



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a) How do I get to the park? (from the church)

b) How do I get to the restaurant? (from the bus stand)

c) How do I get to the barber shop? (from the phone box)



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3) Complete as lacunas com os verbos entre parênteses no Simple Past e passe as frases para as formas interrogativa e negativa:

a) David _____ his English course in December. (finish)

I: _____

N: _____

b) Meg _____ her cousin to the dinner. (bring)

I: _____

N: _____

c) Sam _____ to get a Canadian visa. (try)

I: _____

N: _____



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d) They _____ to Orlando on vacation. (go)

I: _____

N: _____

e) Fred _____ all the way to Rio de Janeiro. (drive)

I: _____

N: _____

f) Roberta _____ home last weekend. (stay)

I: _____

N: _____

Vocabulary:

Course = curso.

Cousin = primo(a).

Visa = visto.

All the way = todo o caminho, até o fim.



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PROVA BÁSICO 1

(BASIC 1 TEST)

[TOTAL 100 POINTS]

1) Complete as lacunas com a forma correta do verbo entre parênteses e passe as frases para as formas interrogativa e negativa.

Atenção ao tempo verbal (Simple Present, Present Continuous, Future with “be going to”, Simple Past)

[TOTAL 30 POINTS]

a) Telma and Louise _____ good friends. (to be) [1,0 point]

I: _____ [1,0 point]

N: _____ [1,0 point]

b) Gloria _____ French last night. (to study) [1,0 point]

I: _____ [1,0 point]

N: _____ [1,0 point]

c) His father is _____ right now. (to work) [1,0 point]

I: _____ [1,0 point]



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N: _____ [1,0 point]

d) They _____ to Mexico every year. (to travel) [1,0 point]

I: _____ [1,0 point]

N: _____ [1,0 point]

e) Smith and his family _____ Egypt next month. (to visit) [1,0 point]

I: _____ [1,0 point]

N: _____ [1,0 point]

f) Hannah _____ volleyball every monday. (to play) [1,0 point]

I: _____ [1,0 point]

N: _____ [1,0 point]

g) Monica _____ to Spain last month. (to go) [1,0 point]

I: _____ [1,0 point]

N: _____ [1,0 point]



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h) Mark is _____ TV in his bedroom. (to watch) [1,0 point]

I: _____ [1,0 point]

N: _____ [1,0 point]

i) Carla _____ sing very well. (can) [1,0 point]

I: _____ [1,0 point]

N: _____ [1,0 point]

j) Peter _____ three brothers. (to have) [1,0 point]

I: _____ [1,0 point]

N: _____ [1,0 point]

2) Escolha o pronome correto para completar as frases:

[TOTAL 12 POINTS]

a) Jim has a car. _____ (He/His) car is yellow. [1,0 point]

b) Jill and _____ (I/me) are going to buy groceries. [1,0 point]

c) _____ (That/Those) pencil is _____ (mine/my). [2,0 points]



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d) He never calls _____ (we/us). [1,0 point]

e) Paul: Are _____ (this/these) your sunglasses? [1,0 point]

Mike and Sue: No, _____ (they/them) are not _____ (our/ours).

[2,0 points]

f) Erica doesn't have a blue book. _____ (Her/His) book is pink. [1,0 point]

g) Fran: How much are _____ (that/those) earrings? [1,0 point]

Salesperson: Thirty dollars. Do you like _____ (they/them)? [1,0 point]

h) The children play with _____ (his/their) toys. [1,0 point]

3) Answer the questions according to the text:

[TOTAL 26 POINTS]

My name is Robert Swanson, I am thirty-four years old. I live in New York, but I am originally from Los Angeles. I came to New York to work as a teacher. I teach Music on weekdays from eight a.m. to five p.m.. I work at home now, but I worked at a University when I arrived here. I love my job, it gives me free time to travel. Last summer I went to Florida. I visited some friends and we went to Disneyland. We had a great time. Next year, I'm going to visit them again.



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a) What does Robert do? [2,0 points]

b) Where does he work now? [2,0 points]

c) How does he like his job? [2,0 points]

d) Where did he work before? [2,0 points]

e) What is his last name? [2,0 points]

f) How do you spell his last name? [2,0 points]

g) Where did he go last summer? [2,0 points]

h) Did they like Disneyland? [2,0 points]



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i) Who did he go with? [2,0 points]

j) How old is he? [2,0 points]

k) How often does he work? [2,0 points]

l) What time does he work? [2,0 points]

m) What is Robert going to do next year? [2,0 points]

4) Complete as frases com *SOME* ou *ANY*:

[TOTAL 9 POINTS]

a) She doesn't have _____ money. [1,5 points]

b) We need _____ fruits for breakfast. [1,5 points]

c) Please bring me _____ coffee. [1,5 points]

d) I didn't have _____ stamps, so I went to the post office to buy _____ . [3,0 points]

e) There aren't _____ seats available. [1,5 points]



5) Complete as frases com *A* ou *AN*:

[TOTAL 6 POINTS]

- a) It is _____ old school. [1,0 point]
- b) He is _____ great friend. [1,0 point]
- c) Do you want _____ apple or _____ pear? [2,0 points]
- d) That's _____ used book. [1,0 point]
- e) We need to find _____ hotel. [1,0 point]

6) Complete as frases com *THERE IS* ou *THERE ARE*:

[TOTAL 6 POINTS]

- a) _____ many people here. [1,0 point]
- b) _____ someone at the door. [1,0 point]
- c) _____ seven days in a week. [1,0 point]
- d) _____ nothing wrong with your bicycle. [1,0 point]
- e) _____ not enough glasses for everybody. [1,0 point]
- f) _____ some money on the table. [1,0 point]



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7) Passe as frases para o plural:

Example

My class begins at 8:00 a.m..

Answer: *My classes* begin at 8:00 a.m..

[TOTAL 6 POINTS]

a) The child plays soccer. [1,0 point]

b) The table is round. [1,0 point]

c) The knife is sharp. [1,0 point]

d) This man has a nice house. [1,0 point]

e) That church is beautiful. [1,0 point]

f) The party is over. [1,0 point]

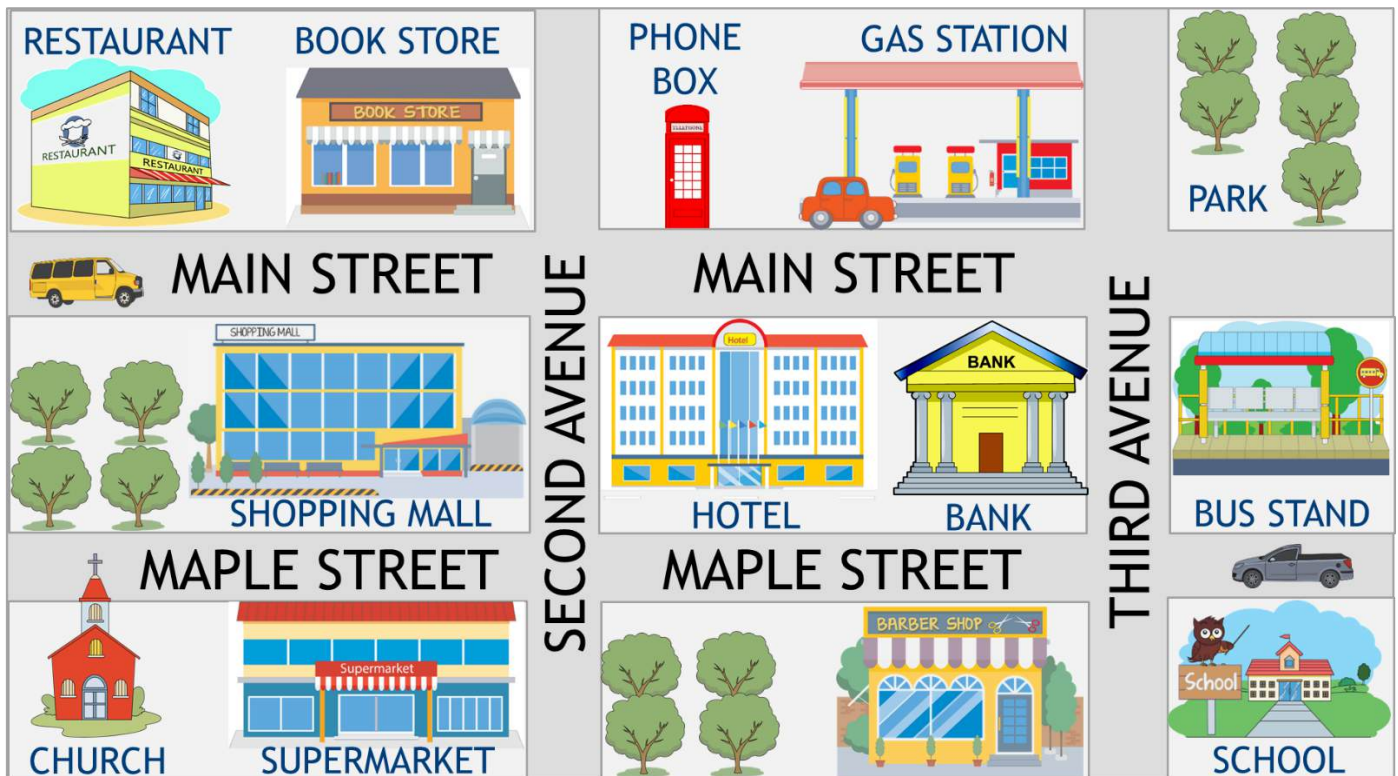


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8) Indique, de acordo com o mapa, a que lugar as informações dadas estão direcionando:

[TOTAL 5 POINTS]



Example

You are at the Park. Walk on Main Street for one block and turn left.

Then go down Second Avenue for one block. It's on the right.

Answer: It's the supermarket.

a) You are at the Barber Shop. Go up Third Avenue for one block. Turn left on Main Street. Walk for one block. It's on the corner of Main Street and Second Avenue.

It's _____ . [2,5 points]



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b) You are at the Gas Station. Go down Third Avenue for one block. Turn right on Maple Street. Walk for two blocks. It's on the left, next to the Supermarket.

It's _____ . [2,5 points]

GOOD LUCK!

THE ALPHABET (ABC's)

A B C D E F G H I J K L

EI BI CI DI I ÉF DJI EITCH AI DJEI KEI ÉL

M N O P Q R S T U V W X

ÉM ÉN OU PI QUIU ARE ÉS TI YOU VI DÁBLIU ÉX

Y Z

UAI ZI



Irregular Verbs List

Present	Simple Past
awake	awoke
be	was, were
beat	beat
become	became
begin	began
bend	bent
bet	bet
bid	bid
bite	bit
blow	blew
break	broke
bring	brought
broadcast	broadcast
build	built
burn	burned/burnt
buy	bought
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cost	cost
cut	cut
dig	dug

Present	Simple Past
do	did
draw	drew
dream	dreamed/dreamt
drive	drove
drink	drank
eat	ate
fall	fell
feel	felt
fight	fought
find	found
fly	flew
forget	forgot
forgive	forgave
freeze	froze
get	got
give	gave
go	went
grow	grew
hang	hung
have	had
hear	heard
hide	hid



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Present	Simple Past
hit	hit
hold	held
hurt	hurt
keep	kept
know	knew
lay	laid
lead	led
learn	learned/learnt
leave	left
lend	lent
let	let
lie	lay
lose	lost
make	made
mean	meant
meet	met
pay	paid
put	put
read	read
ride	rode
ring	rang
rise	rose
run	ran
say	said

Present	Simple Past
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
show	showed
shut	shut
sing	sang
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
spend	spent
stand	stood
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
tear	tore
tell	told
think	thought
throw	threw
understand	understood
wake	woke
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote