

BILÍNGUE REVISION GUIDE



**ESCOLA
MASTER**



VERBS REVISION

- **to like** (*gostar*)
- **to love** (*amar*)
- **to hate** (*odiar*)
- **to need** (*precisar*)
- **to have** (*ter*)
- **to want** (*querer*)
- **to go** (*ir*)
- **to come** (*vir*)
- **to visit** (*visitar*)
- **to work** (*trabalhar*)
- **to study** (*estudar*)
- **to sleep** (*dormir*)
- **to dance** (*dançar*)
- **to play** (*jogar*)
- **to play** (*brincar*)
- **to play** (*tocar*)
- **to write** (*escrever*)
- **to read** (*ler*)
- **to use** (*usar*)
- **to drink** (*beber*)
- **to eat** (*comer*)
- **to watch** (*assistir*)
- **to see** (*ver*)
- **to speak** (*falar*)
- **to talk** (*conversar*)
- **to borrow** (*pegar emprestado*)

CAN/CAN'T

- **I can** (*eu posso*)
- **I can't** (*não posso*)
- **Can you** (*você pode*)?

EXAMPLES

I like to dance.

I don't like to dance.

Do I like to dance?



We need to cook.

We don't need to cook.

Do we need to cook?



They come to school.

They don't come to school.

Do they come to school?



You work at home.

You don't work at home.

Do you work at home?



EXAMPLES

- *I can speak English.*
- *I can't speak Portuguese.*
- *Can you speak Spanish?*

- *He can go.*
- *He can't go.*
- *Can he go?*

3rd PERSON (HE/SHE/IT)

I speak English.

He speaks French.

I don't speak English

He doesn't speak French.

Do I speak English?

Does he speak French?

You study now.

She studies now.

You don't study now.

She doesn't study now.

Do you study now?

Does she study now?

We play tennis.

It plays with me.

We don't play tennis.

It doesn't play with me.

Do we play tennis?

Does it play with me?

They work here.

The boy works.

They don't work here.

The boy doesn't work.

Do they work here?

Does the boy work?

COMO UTILIZAR

Quando o sujeito da frase é a 3ª pessoa, **he**, **she**, ou **it**, na maioria dos casos precisa somente adicionar a letra **S** no final do verbo:

I live (Eu moro)
He lives.

You write. (Você escreve)
She writes.

Verbos terminados em SH, CH, O, X, S - adiciona **ES**:

I watch (Eu assisto)
He watches.

You go. (Você vai)
She goes.

Verbos terminados em consoantes seguidas de **Y**, - remova o **Y** e adicione **IES**:

I study (Eu estudo)
He studies.

You cry. (Você chora)
She cries.

Verbo **to have**, coloca **has**:

I have (Eu tenho)
He has.

You have. (Você tem)
She has.

INTERROGATIVES

What...

O que/qual...

Where...

Onde...

When...

Quando...

Who...

Quem...

Which...

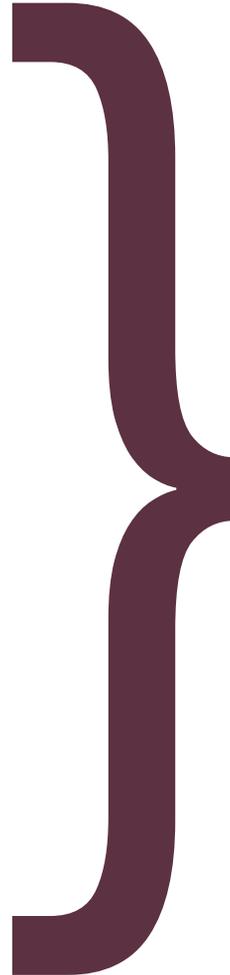
Qual... (quando tem escolha)

How...

Como...

How long...

Quando tempo...



do you...
does he...

EXAMPLES

What do you eat?

Where do we study?

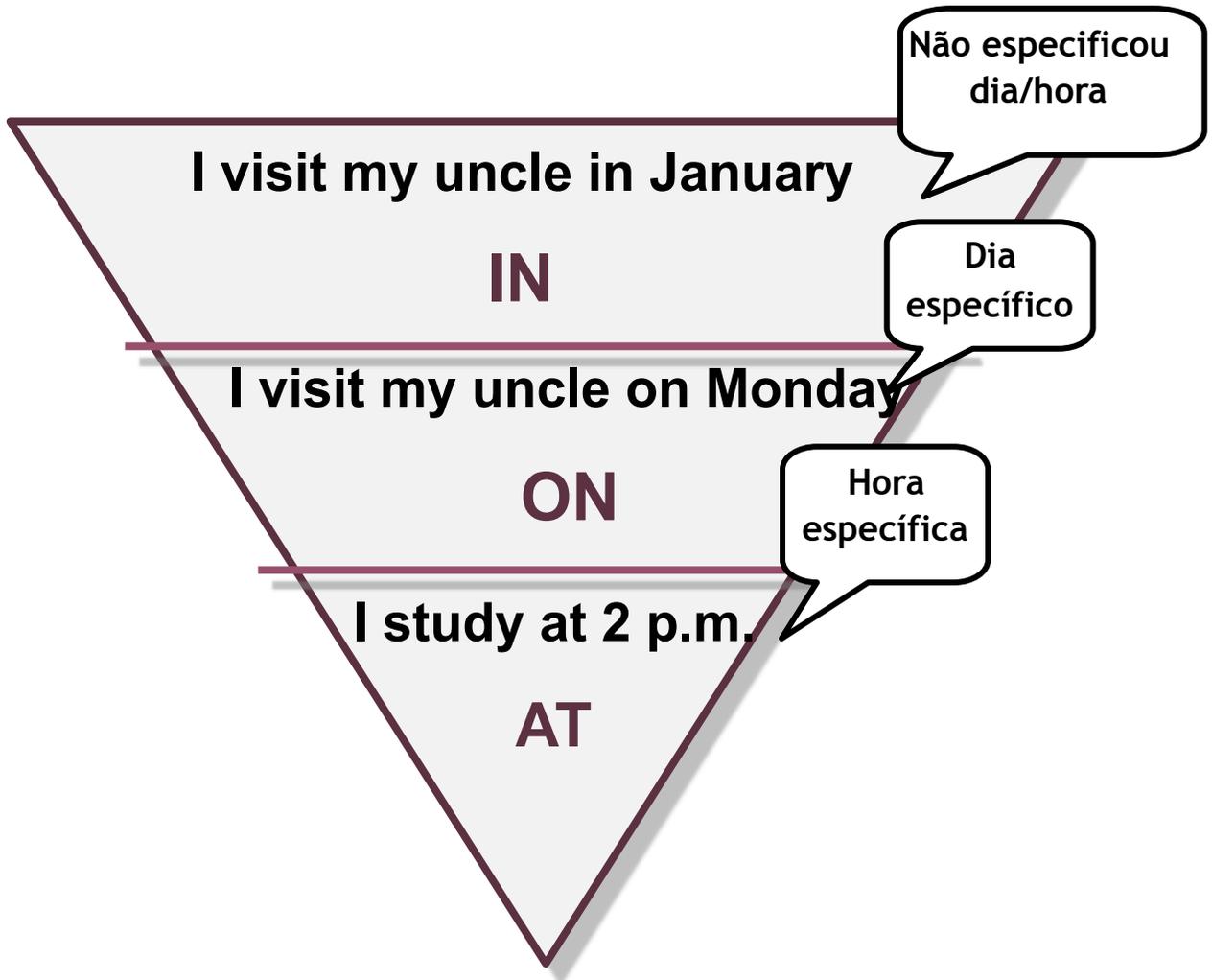
When do they play?

Who does he like?

Which cd does she have?

How does it drink?

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME



EXAMPLES

I study in January.
I work on Monday.
I visit you at 3 p.m.

She goes in December.
He comes on Sunday.
Does he sleep at 10 p.m.?

TEXTS

MY SCHOOL RULES

Reporter: What's your name and where do you go to school?

Melissa: I'm Melissa and I go to New Forest School. I'm in 7th grade.

Reporter: Do you like your school?

Melissa: Yes, I do. The classrooms are new and the teachers are nice.

Reporter: I see. And are there a lot of students?

Melissa: No, there aren't. There are 70 students.

Reporter: When do you start and finish school?

Melissa: We start school at 8:30 and finish at 3:30. Sometimes I do other activities after school, so I don't get home until five o'clock.

Reporter: Do you get tired?

Melissa: Not really because school is interesting and we have a lot of special classes. It's easy to make friends too.

Reporter: What subjects do you take?

Melissa: We have all the usual ones, like math and history, and we have extra art and music classes too. I like drama the most because we move and act a lot. The class discussions are great too!

Reporter: Are there any school rules?

Melissa: Yes, there are. We need to be nice.

Reporter: Do you have a uniform?

Melissa: No, I don't. I wear normal clothes to school.

Intelligent pets

Do you have a pet? Some pets are very intelligent. You can talk to them in your language or in English. Birds can sing, but some birds can also talk. Do you have a bird? Can it talk? Talk to your bird in English. Birds can learn words in many different languages. When it says a word correctly, give it some fruit. Birds like fruit.

Dogs can learn orders and instructions in English too. English words are very short. They are easy to learn. Say *fetch* and they can find something and come back. Say *stay* and they don't move. When your dog is good, give it some food to eat. Dogs like a lot of different foods.

Horses are intelligent too. Do you have a horse? You can talk to your horse in English. Say *come* when you want it to come to you and say *whoa* when you want it to stop. Always say *good boy* or *good girl* when it is good. Then give it food. Horses like vegetables! Give your horse an English name like Penny. Say *hello* when you see your horse. When you go home you can say *bye bye*.

TEXTS

You're never too young to make a difference

Adeline: Adeline Tiffanie Suwana was almost 11 years old when, in 2008, she started a small youth group called *Sahabat Alam* (Friends of Nature). Her country, Indonesia, has many bad storms, floods, and other disasters. When Adeline learned that mangrove forests can help prevent damage during these natural disasters, she knew what to do. She and her group planted mangrove trees and began to help with other environmental projects. Today, *Sahabat Alam* has thousands of members helping to protect the natural environment of their homeland, Indonesia.

Severn: In 1992, a 12-year-old girl named Severn Cullis-Suzuki had something important to say. She and a group of friends from ECO (the Environmental Children's Organization) in Canada raised enough money to travel to Rio de Janeiro in Brazil for the first international *Earth Summit*. She had a message for all the politicians and scientists there. This ordinary young girl spoke for five minutes without fear in front of some of the most important people in the world. It was time for the adults to listen to the children for once. Her message was simple: "Stop destroying our planet."

Greg: Greg Woodburn loves running. He started running competitively when he was in elementary school. He had a serious accident during his first year of high school. It meant no more running for Greg for several months. He found this very difficult and realized running was hard, but not running was harder. So he decided, at just 15 years old, to start "Give Running" in 2006. Why? Because Greg wanted to offer the gift of running to kids who didn't have a lot of money by giving them running shoes. By the end of its first year, Give Running had 500 pairs of shoes, and 500 kids soon had the gift of running.

Go Beyond

STUDENT'S BOOK PACK

PREMIUM

intro



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6º VOCABULARY

ANIMALS

hamster

(hámster)

mouse

(rato)

fish

(peixe)

cow

(vaca)

horse

(cavalo)

bird

(pássaro)

dog

(cachorro)

cat

(gato)

pig

(porco)

OBJECTS

chair

(cadeira)

desk

(escrivaninha)

lamp

(lâmpada)

window

(janela)

bed

(cama)

picture

(quadro)

wall

(parede)

door

(porta)

computer

(computador)

6° THERE IS/THERE ARE

THERE IS - *há, tem, existe (singular)*

there is a book at school.

there is a car in front of the bank.

THERE ARE - *há, tem, existem (plural)*

there are many pencils here.

there are two pictures on the wall.

OBJECT PRONOUN

SUBJECTIVE <i>(antes do verbo)</i>	VERB	OBJECTIVE <i>(depois do verbo)</i>
I HE SHE IT WE YOU THEY		ME HIM HER IT US YOU THEM

Go Beyond 1

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7º VOCABULARY

SUBJECTS

Geography

(geografia)

History

(história)

English

(inglês)

Portuguese

(português)

Math

(matemática)

Arts

(arte)

Drama

(teatro)

Biology

(biologia)

SCIENCE

(ciência)

CLOTHES

backpack

(mochila)

uniform

(uniforme)

jewelry

(joias)

pants

(calças)

gloves

(luvas)

shorts

(shorts)

skirt

(saia)

hoodie

(moletom)

shoes

(sapatos)

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

I	<i>my</i>	This is <u>my</u> book.
You	<i>your</i>	This is <u>your</u> laptop.
He	<i>his</i>	These are <u>his</u> cars.
She	<i>her</i>	These are <u>her</u> pens.
It	<i>its</i>	That is <u>its</u> toy.
They	<i>their</i>	Those are <u>their</u> shorts.
You	<i>your</i>	Those are your jeans.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

This is <i>my</i> book.	This is <u>mine</u> .
This is <i>your</i> laptop.	This is <u>yours</u> .
These are <i>his</i> cars.	These are <u>his</u> .
These are <i>her</i> pens.	These are <u>hers</u> .
That is <i>its</i> toy.	That is <u>its</u> .
Those are <i>their</i> shorts.	Those are <u>theirs</u> .
Those are <i>your</i> jeans.	Those are <u>yours</u> .

Go Beyond 2

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8º VOCABULARY

PLANET

coast

(costa/praiia)

forest

(floresta)

hill

(colina)

island

(ilha)

mountain

(montanha)

ice

(gelo)

stream

(riacho)

river

(rio)

ocean

(oceano)

WILD ANIMALS

lion

(leão)

tiger

(tigre)

crocodile

(crocodilo)

spider

(aranha)

dolphin

(golfinho)

insect

(inseto)

penguin

(pinguim)

ant

(formiga)

snake

(cobra)

PAST PROGRESSIVE

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

I am studying.
He is fishing.
She is walking.
It is having fun.

You are playing.
We are working.
They are sleeping.

PAST PROGRESSIVE

I was studying.
He was fishing.
She was walking.
It was having fun.

You were playing.
We were working.
They were sleeping.

ATENÇÃO: O passado do verbo “to be”:
O “am” e “is” viram “was”, e o “are” vira “were”



GOOD LUCK!

