



**Aula
Vaga
Cursos**

ENGLISH COURSE

STEP ONE

UNITS 4, 5 AND 6

BY TEACHER DENER SABINO

O uso deste material foi planejado para ser item complementar às aulas online de professores parceiros do projeto Aula Vaga Cursos.

A empresa Aula Vaga Cursos tem como objetivo a aplicação de aulas online de baixo custo (de 4% a 8% referente ao salário mínimo) ou gratuitas.

Todo o conteúdo aqui presente é fruto de conhecimento e pesquisa do professor, jornalista e escritor Dener Sabino.

As imagens contidas neste exemplar pertencem ao banco de imagens gratuito pixabay.com seguindo orientações do próprio site: "All content is released under the Pixabay License, which makes them safe to use without asking for permission or giving credit to the artist - even for commercial purposes".

Este exemplar é um convite a todos que desejam estudar a língua inglesa.

"O educador se eterniza em cada ser que educa"

Paulo Freire.



AULA VAGA CURSOS - ENGLISH COURSE

STEP ONE - UNITS 4, 5 AND 6

STEP ONE, UNIT FOUR: PREPOSITIONS!

LESSON ONE: THERE IS AND THERE ARE.....	1
LESSON TWO: PLACES.....	3
LESSON THREE: SOME AND ANY.....	5
LESSON FOUR: COUNTRIES.....	7
LESSON FIVE: PREPOSITIONS.....	9
LESSON SIX: THERE WAS AND THERE WERE.....	11
LESSON SEVEN: LISTENING (SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES).....	13
LESSON EIGHT: TEXT COMPREHENSION (PREPOSITIONS).....	15

STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!

LESSON ONE: MODAL VERBS.....	17
LESSON TWO: ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY.....	19
LESSON THREE: ROUTINES.....	21
LESSON FOUR: ADVERBS.....	23
LESSON FIVE: PRESENT CONTINUOUS.....	25
LESSON SIX: PAST CONTINUOUS.....	27
LESSON SEVEN: LISTENING (OBJECTS).....	29
LESSON EIGHT: TEXT COMPREHENSION (ADVERBS).....	31

STEP ONE, UNIT SIX: VERBS!

LESSON ONE: HEALTH.....	33
LESSON TWO: OPINION ADJECTIVES.....	35
LESSON THREE: INTERJECTIONS.....	37
LESSON FOUR: ROOMS AND FURNITURE.....	39
LESSON FIVE: REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS.....	41
LESSON SIX: DID.....	43
LESSON SEVEN: LISTENING (PRESENT AND PAST).....	45
LESSON EIGHT: TEXT COMPREHENSION (VERBS).....	47

EXERCISES.....	49
----------------	----

STEP ONE, UNIT FOUR: PREPOSITIONS!
LESSON ONE: THERE IS AND THERE ARE



There is/There are: Used to indicate the existence of something.

SEE THE EXAMPLES BELOW:



**There is a boy in the class-
room.**

**There isn't a boy in the class-
room.**



**There are two boys in the
classroom.**

**There aren't two boys in the
classroom.**

PAY ATTENTION!

There isn't = There is not
There aren't = There are not



STEP ONE, UNIT FOUR: PREPOSITIONS!
LESSON ONE: THERE IS AND THERE ARE



Let's practice!



There is a dog in my house.

There isn't a dog in my house.

Is there a dog in my house?



There is a mountain in the forest.

There isn't a mountain in the forest.

Is there a mountain in the forest?



There are strawberries at the fair.

There aren't strawberries at the fair.

Are there strawberries at the fair?

HOW TO ASK QUESTIONS WITH THERE IS/ARE?

There is a boy in the classroom.

Is there a boy in the classroom?

Are there two boys in the classroom?



DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 49.

STEP ONE, UNIT FOUR: PREPOSITIONS!
LESSON TWO: PLACES



Do you know places of nature or countryside?



Sky



Beach



Desert



River



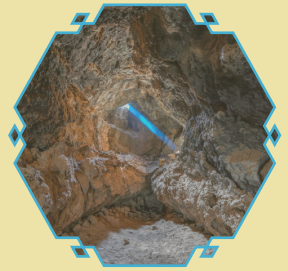
Mountain



Forest



Farm



Cave

COUNTRYSIDE THINGS!

Life in the countryside allows you to live close to animals, eat berries and swim in the lake.



STEP ONE, UNIT FOUR: PREPOSITIONS!
LESSON TWO: PLACES



Do you know places in the city?



Bakery



Park



Butcher's



Hospital



Mall



Restaurant



Supermarket



Pharmacy

LIFE IN THE BIG CITY!

Urban life can be stressful, but we have access to concerts, theaters, parks and the best restaurants in the country.

DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 50.



STEP ONE, UNIT FOUR: PREPOSITIONS!

LESSON THREE: SOME AND ANY



Indefinite Pronouns: replace/accompany the noun in an imprecise/indeterminate way.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

	Body	One	Thing	Where
Every	Everybody	Everyone	Everything	Everywhere
Some	Somebody	Someone	Something	Somewhere
Any	Anybody	Anyone	Anything	Anywhere
No	Nobody	No one	Nothing	Nowhere

WHEN DO I USE "ANY" OR "SOME"?

Some: in affirmatives and to offer something in interrogatives.

Any: in affirmatives only when expressing a sense of anything, in negatives when there is a word indicating the negative and interrogatives.





Indefinite pronouns can also appear as adverbs.

He does everything for her.

Someone told me he's cool. / Anyone knows he's cool.

Do you have any candy? / Would you like some candy?

I don't like anything.

Nobody likes me.

OTHER COMBINATIONS

Way: **Everyway**, **Someway**, **Anyway** and **No way**.

Time: **Everytime**, **Sometimes** and **Anytimes**.

How: **Everyhow**, **Somehow**, **Anyhow** and **Nohow**.



STEP ONE, UNIT FOUR: PREPOSITIONS!
LESSON FOUR: COUNTRIES



Let's go around the world in twenty stops.



United Kingdom



South Africa



Argentina



Egypt



Ireland



Spain



Mexico



Italy



France



Germany

NATIONALITIES

Argentinian, Australian, Brazilian, Chinese, Egyptian, German, Dutch, Irish, Italian, Japanese, French, British and American.



STEP ONE, UNIT FOUR: PREPOSITIONS! LESSON FOUR: COUNTRIES



Try to separate the countries by continents: Europe, America, Asia, Africa and Oceania.



Japan



Australia



China



Brazil



Sweden



South Korea



United States of
America



Morocco



Portugal



Holland

WHAT IS A COUNTRY?

Country is a geographic region considered to be the physical territory of a Sovereign State, or of a minor or former political division within a geographic region.

DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 52.



STEP ONE, UNIT FOUR: PREPOSITIONS!

LESSON FIVE: PREPOSITIONS



Prepositions link two elements of a sentence.

PLACE PREPOSITIONS



On



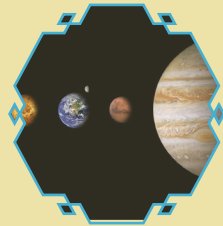
In



Over



Under



Far



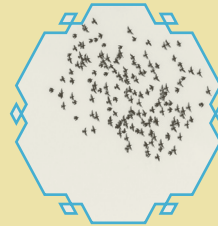
Near



Up



Down



Between



Behind

TIME PREPOSITIONS

After, Before, From, During, Since, Until/Till, Up to and For.

ex: Stop talking during the movie!

We have been friends since 1989.

Up to now he hasn't called yet.



STEP ONE, UNIT FOUR: PREPOSITIONS!
LESSON FIVE: PREPOSITIONS



It is very common to confuse the prepositions: in, on and at.

At

Hours, address with number and places.
ex: At 8 pm, At 345 4th Avenue and At the school.

On

Days, dates, addresses and media.
ex: On Sunday, On July 3rd, On Avenida Paulista and On Internet.

In

Years, months, countries, cities and "water".
ex: In 1991, In July, In Brazil, In São Paulo and In the lake.

TO X FOR

To: Movement, position, destination or direction, distance and comparison.
ex: We are going to Canada.

For: Time, purpose and benefit.
ex: Exercising is very good for the health.

DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 53.



STEP ONE, UNIT FOUR: PREPOSITIONS!
LESSON SIX: THERE WAS AND THERE WERE



There was/were are past versions of there is/are.

SEE THE EXAMPLES BELOW:



**There was a boy in the class-
room.**

**There wasn't a boy in the
classroom.**



**There were two boys in the
classroom.**

**There weren't two boys in the
classroom.**

PAY ATTENTION!

There wasn't = There was not
There weren't = There were not



STEP ONE, UNIT FOUR: PREPOSITIONS!
LESSON SIX: THERE WAS AND THERE WERE



Let's practice!



**There was a dog in
my house.**

**There wasn't a dog
in my house.**

**Was there a dog in
my house?**



**There was a mountain in
the forest.**

**There wasn't a mountain in
the forest.**

**Was there a mountain in
the forest?**



**There were strawberries at
the fair.**

**There weren't strawberries
at the fair.**

**Were there strawberries at
the fair?**

HOW TO ASK QUESTIONS WITH THERE WAS/WERE?

There was a boy in the classroom.

Was there a boy in the classroom?

Were there two boys in the classroom?



DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 54.



Let's practice listening!

What did you understand from the audio?

A large, empty white rectangular box intended for students to write their answers to the listening comprehension question.

THE FIRST YEARS OF SCHOOL

First, we have “preschool”, which is equivalent to “Educação Infantil” here in Brazil. Elementary School would be equivalent to “Ensino Fundamental”. In Middle School, students already have access to more specific disciplines and content, with a view to preparing for High School.



Can you translate this?

Translate the audio to portuguese:

A large, empty white rectangular box intended for the student's translation of the audio content.

THE LAST YEARS OF SCHOOL

High School lasts 4 years, unlike High School here in Brazil, which lasts 3 years. Upon completing High School, the student is able to enter a university, but for that there is an admission process that occurs as follows: The student fills out a vacancy request form, called Application Form. This form must contain the student's academic information.



STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: PREPOSITIONS!
LESSON EIGHT: TEXT COMPREHENSION (PREPOSITIONS)



Can you identify all the prepositions in the text?

THE DAY OLIVIA'S CAT WENT MISSING

One day, I was **at** home when I realized that I hadn't seen my cat that day. I don't know why I immediately thought my cat was missing and nearly went crazy. I looked **for** him everywhere. First, I checked to see if he was **in** my room because he loves to sleep there, but I couldn't find him. He wasn't **on** the bed or **under** the sheets. He wasn't **in** the closet or **on** the shelves. So, I decided to look **for** him in the living room. He wasn't **behind** the sofa, **between** the cushions, or **on** the chairs. At this point, I started to get really worried, so I called my mom who was **in** San Francisco. I told her what was going on and she advised me to look outside. I think I must have been looking **for** him **in** the backyard **for** almost an hour before I finally saw him. He was sleeping peacefully **under** a rocking chair. I haven't seen him before because he's an orange cat, the same color as the rug he was sleeping **on**.

PREPOSITIONS

AT, FOR, IN, ON, UNDER, BEHIND AND
BETWEEN.



Some prepositions are more common than others.

♪ NUMB- LINKIN PARK (2003) ♪

I'm tired **of** being what you want me to be
Feeling so faithless, lost **under** the surface
I don't know what you're expecting **of** me
Put **under** the pressure of walking **in** your shoes

(Caught **in** the undertow, just caught **in** the undertow)
Every step that I take is another mistake **to** you
(Caught **in** the undertow, just caught **in** the undertow)

I've become so numb, I can't feel you there
Become so tired, so much more aware
I'm becoming this, all I want to do
Is be more like me and be less like you (...)

PREPOSITIONS
OF, UNDER AND IN.



STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!
LESSON ONE: MODAL VERBS



Let's learn to ask permission and give advice?

Can (May)

Can (May) I go to the bathroom (toilet)?

Could

Could I talk to the director?

Should (Ought to)

You should (Ought to) listen to your mother.

Would

I would like to have a pizza.

Might

It might be sunny on the weekend.

MUST (MUSTN'T) X SHALL (SHALL NOT)

You must pay your bills.
You must not tell it to anyone.
Shall we travel to São Paulo?
I shall be there at 8.



STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!
LESSON ONE: MODAL VERBS



Let's practice!

Can I eat hamburguers?

Could we go to the show?

Should I buy the flower for my mom?

Would you like to eat here?

Might she come next year?

NEGATIVE FORM

Can not - Can't (May not)

Could not - Couldn't

Should not - Shouldn't (Ought not - Oughtn't)

Would not - Wouldn't

Might not - mightn't

DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 57.



STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: **ADVERBS!**
LESSON TWO: ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY



Frequency adverbs indicate how often an action takes place.

Always

100%

Usually

80%

Often

60%

Sometimes

30%

Never

0%

PERIODS

Daily
Weekly
Monthly
Yearly



STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!
LESSON TWO: ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY



The position of adverbs may vary according to the context.

We clean the house daily.

She is always late.

He is never there when we need him.

Sometimes I prefer staying home on Friday nights.

She can never remember their anniversary.

FREQUENCY EXPRESSIONS

Every day
Once a day
Twice a day
Four times day
Every other day

DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 58.



STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!

LESSON THREE: ROUTINES



How is your daily routine?



Wake up



Brush your teeth



Have breakfast



Tidy the room



Get ready



Go to work



Have lunch



Take a shower



Have dinner



Go to bed

JORGE'S ROUTINE

Jorge lives in Rio de Janeiro, is 22 years old and runs along the beach every day. Today he woke up at 6 am, he ran, surfed and then had a breakfast full of fruits. Jorge came home at 8 am, got ready and went to work. I hate Jorge.



STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!

LESSON THREE: ROUTINES



What do you like doing in your free time?



Play video
game



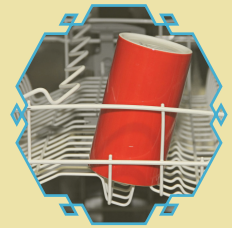
Watch
television



Do
exercises



Clean the
house



To do the
dishes



To read



To write



Surf the
Internet



To work



To wash

MY ROUTINE

I wake up at 6 am, I always run, I'm always late. I try to eat a cookie while I put on my sneakers, brush my teeth, pack my bag and go to work with a tired face. I often miss the bus, so I call an uber. On the way I realize that I forgot my cell phone charger. I'm jealous of Jorge.

DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 59.



STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: **ADVERBS!**
LESSON FOUR: ADVERBS



The adverb is the word that indicates a circumstance (mode, place, time). It can modify a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Affirmation

Certainly, evidently, obviously and yes.

Negation

No and not.

Hesitation

Maybe, perhaps, possibly and perchance

Intensity

Completely, enough, entirely, equally and exactly.

Place

Above, anywhere, around, bellow and everywhere.

TIME

Already, always, early, immediately, late, lately, never, now, presently, shortly, soon, still, then, today, tomorrow and yesterday.



STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!
LESSON FOUR: ADVERBS



See the possibilities of using adverbs.

He is **certainly** waiting for you to call back.

Perhaps she won't come.

They travel to their parent's **yearly**.

He loves her **very much**.

You **never** listen to me!

MODE

Actively, amiss, badly, boldly, faithfully, fast, fiercely, gladly, ill,
quickly, purposely and simply.

DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 60.



STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!
LESSON FIVE: PRESENT CONTINUOUS



This is used to indicate actions that are currently in progress.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

I am dancing
You are dancing
He is dancing
She is dancing
It is dancing
We are dancing
You are dancing
They are dancing

Dance - Dancing

Work - Working

Lie - Lying

Run - Running

I'm dancing now.

NEGATIVE FORM

I am not dancing.
She isn't dancing.
You aren't dancing.



STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!
LESSON FIVE: PRESENT CONTINUOUS



This is formed by combining the pronoun + to be + verb with ing.



I'm playing
football.

I'm not playing
football.

Am I playing
football?



She's drinking

She isn't
drinking.

Is she drinking?



They're jumping.

They aren't
jumping.

Are they
jumping?

INTERROGATIVE FORM

Am I dancing?
Is she dancing?
Are you dancing?

DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 61.



STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!
LESSON SIX: PAST CONTINUOUS



This is a tense used to indicate ongoing actions that occurred in the past.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

I was dancing
You were dancing
He was dancing
She was dancing
It was dancing
We were dancing
You were dancing
They were dancing

Make - Making
Watch - Watching
Die - Dying
Cut - Cutting

I was dancing yesterday.

NEGATIVE FORM

I wasn't dancing.
She wasn't dancing.
You weren't dancing.



STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!
LESSON SIX: PAST CONTINUOUS



This is formed by combining the pronoun + to be (past form) + verb with ing.



I was playing football.

I wasn't playing football.

Was I playing football?



She was drinking

She wasn't drinking.

Was she drinking?



They were jumping.

They weren't jumping.

Were they jumping?

INTERROGATIVE FORM

**Was I dancing?
Was she dancing?
Were you dancing?**

DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 62.



STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!
LESSON SEVEN: LISTENING (OBJECTS)



Let's practice listening!

What did you understand from the audio?

A large empty white rectangular box for writing answers.

MADE OF

We can describe an object by indicating its material, for example,
the shoe is made of leather, the cup is made of plastic, the ring is made of
metal and the chair is made of wood.

STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!
LESSON SEVEN: LISTENING (OBJECTS)



Can you translate this?

Translate the audio to portuguese:

Blank space for writing the translation.

USED FOR

We can indicate the utility of the object, for example, the knife is used for cutting, the hammer is used for construction and the candle is used for lighting.

DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 63.





Can you identify the adverbs in the text?

A ENERGIZING MORNING RUN

Yesterday, I woke up early and eagerly went for a run in the park. I ran quickly, trying to beat my personal best time. As I ran, I noticed a group of people practicing yoga peacefully nearby. I slowed down briefly to watch them before continuing on my run. Eventually, I got tired and slowed down considerably, panting heavily as I caught my breath. Despite my exhaustion, I felt satisfied with my effort and happily made my way back home. As I walked, I observed the scenery around me closely, taking in the beautiful sights and sounds of the city. Overall, it was a great morning filled with many wonderful experiences.

ADVERBS

YESTERDAY, EARLY, EAGERLY, QUICKLY, PEACEFULLY, BRIEFLY,
CONSIDERABLY, HEAVILY, HAPPILY, CLOSELY, OVERALL, MANY,
BEAUTIFULLY AND WONDERFUL.

STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!
LESSON EIGHT: TEXT COMPREHENSION (ADVERBS)



Inside and outside are adverbs of place.

♪ BLIND - KORN (1994) ♪

This place **inside** my mind, A place I **like** to hide
You don't know the chances, What if I should die?

A place **inside** my brain, Another kind of pain
You don't know the chances I'm **so** blind

Blind

Blind

Another place I'll find, To escape the pain **inside**
You don't know the chances, What if I should die?

A place **inside** my brain, Another kind of pain
You don't know the chances I'm **so** blind

Blind

Blind (...)

ADVERBS

INSIDE, LIKE, ANOTHER, SO AND WHAT IF.

DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 64.



STEP ONE, UNIT SIX: VERBS!

LESSON ONE: HEALTH



How is your health? Have you been to the doctor?



Doctor



Medicine



Patient



Nurse



Hospital



Ambulance



Waiting
room



Blood
pressure



Blood
sample



Thermome-
ter

ILLNESSES

The flu, Anxiety, Heart disease, High blood pressure, diar-
rhea, Hepatitis, Skin cancer, Eating disorder, Ear infection,
Headache, Stomachache and Depression.

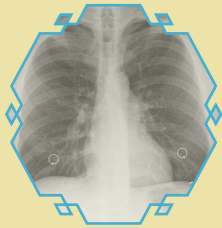


STEP ONE, UNIT SIX: VERBS!

LESSON ONE: HEALTH



Exercise, good nutrition and a peaceful life help to improve your health.



X-Ray



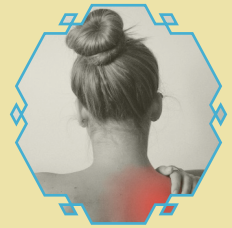
Vaccination



Pregnant



To give birth



Pain



ILL (SICK)



Well



Scar



To cough



To sneeze

THE PATIENT

Today I woke up a little sick, with a runny nose, body pain and fever. My mother thinks I have a cold, but I think it could be an allergy, after all yesterday I was playing with the neighbor's dog.

DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 65.



STEP ONE, UNIT SIX: **VERBS!**
LESSON TWO: OPINION ADJECTIVES



Opinion adjectives can be something bad or good.

Good

Adorable

Cute, like a puppy or a small child.

Compassionate

Want to help someone in a bad situation.

Hilarious

Extremely funny

Passionate

Have strong, positive feelings about something.

Bad

Arrogant

Think you are superior or better than others.

Bossy

Always wants to be in control.

Evil

Extremely bad; do bad things because you like to.

Gullible

Easily fooled; believe everything you hear.

EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION

I think it's, In my opinion, To my mind, The way I see it, In my view, I believe that, From where I stand, As far as I'm concerned, My impression is and Can I sleep on it before giving you my decision?





See the reviews below:

In my opinion, the Spider-Man movie is a lot of fun and has charismatic characters.

I agree, but I was waiting for the presence of the Green Goblin, one more villain in the film would be epic.

I disagree, I prefer him to appear in the next movie, Doctor Octopus made a brilliant opposition to the spider.

Maybe you're right, although I like movies with lots of villains.

IN MY OPINION...

In my opinion, we should spend less time using electronic devices, taking advantage of part of the day to practice outdoor activities.



STEP ONE, UNIT SIX: VERBS!
LESSON THREE: INTERJECTIONS



Word/Sentence that express an emotion, a sensation, an order, an appeal or describe a noise.

Aargh!

Used to show irritation or annoyance. In some cases, it is used ironically among friends.

Gosh!

It can indicate surprise, concern or even anger!

Hey!

Very useful to get someone's attention, just like our "ei".

Oops!

It is used to demonstrate that you recognize a small error or accident.

Wow!

This interjection is used to show admiration.

BAD EXPRESSIONS!

Disgust - Ew! / Yuck! / Ugh!

Pain - Ouch! / Ow!

Fear - Eek! / Yikes!

Anger - Darn! / Urgh! / Grr!





Here are some sentences with interjections:

Gosh! I need a vacation!

I have a math exam today... aargh!

Hey! Help me out!

Dops! I missed the mark.

Wow! Did you draw this? It's amazing!

GOOD EXPRESSIONS!

Surprise - Oh! / Oh my goodness! / Oh boy!

Happiness - Hurrah! / Phew! / Uh-huh!

Delicious - Yummy!

Discovery - Aha!



STEP ONE, UNIT SIX: VERBS!
LESSON FOUR: ROOMS AND FURNITURE



Welcome to my house, sit on the sofa and turn on the television.



Chair



Armchair



Couch/Sofa



Tv stand



Bed



Closet



Dressing table



Table



Desk



Sink

WHERE IS THIS ROOM?

The bed is in the bedroom.
The toilet is in the bathroom.
The fridge is in the kitchen.
The sofa is in the living room.



STEP ONE, UNIT SIX: VERBS!
LESSON FOUR: ROOMS AND FURNITURE



Which room do these objects belong to?



Television



Cushion/
Pillow



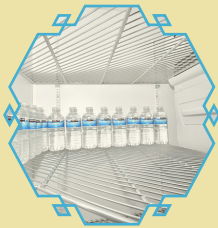
Curtain



Mirror



Cooker



Fridge



Computer



Printer



Shower



Bathtub

WHAT IS THIS OBJECT?

The oven is too hot.
The shoe closet keeps my sneakers.
The fan cools the house.
I put my books on the bookcase.

DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 68.





Regular verbs end with the suffix "ED".

REGULAR VERBS

I liked strawberry cake. (Like)

I played video games. (Play)

I walked down the street. (Walk)

I studied a lot yesterday. (Study)

REGULAR

Dance - Danced

Start - Started

Talk - Talked

Work - Worked





Irregular verbs do not have standardized rules.

IRREGULAR VERBS

I bought a car. (Buy)

I did my homework. (Do)

I cut my finger. (Cut)

I went to my house. (Go)

IRREGULAR

Drink - Drank

Find - Found

Have - Had

Make - Made



STEP ONE, UNIT SIX: VERBS!
LESSON SIX: DID



The verb “did” can help indicate the tense of the sentence.

PAST TENSE AUXILIARY VERB

I did
You did
He did
She did
It did
We did
You did
They did

Did you do your homework?

Did she like apples?

Did they want cookies?

Did he play video games?

DID AS VERBS (NOT AS AUXILIARIES)

She did her homework.
I did my exercises in the morning.
We did everything for our kids.
He did his best at work.



STEP ONE, UNIT SIX: VERBS!
LESSON SIX: DID



Read the dialog below and see how “did” work.



Good afternoon, in your youth, did you like parties?

Yes, I did. I didn't miss a party in the 60's..

Wow! Did you like the beatles?

No, I didn't. I preferred Elvis Presley.



NEGATIVE FORM

She didn't do her homework.

I didn't play video games.

He didn't eat apples.

We didn't want to work.

DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 70.



STEP ONE, UNIT SIX: **VERBS!**
LESSON SEVEN: LISTENING (PRESENT AND PAST)



Let's practice listening!

What did you understand from the audio?

A large empty rectangular box for writing answers.

PRESENT FORM

Every day I wake up at 4:30 am and I get up. After that I go to the bathroom, take a shower and brush my teeth. After that I get dressed and then I have breakfast. At about 7 am I go to work, and I get to work at about 07:30. At 1 pm I have lunch and at 8 pm I have dinner.



Can you translate this?

Translate the audio to portuguese:

Blank space for writing the translation.

PAST FORM

But yesterday I woke up at 5:00 am and I got up. After that I went to the bathroom, took a shower and brushed my teeth. After that I got dressed and then I had breakfast. At about 7:30 am I went to work, and I got to work at about 08:00. At 1:30 pm I had lunch and at 9 pm I had dinner.



STEP ONE, UNIT SIX: VERBS!
LESSON EIGHT: TEXT COMPREHENSION (VERBS)



Write down the recipe to make with friends!

VANILLA CAKE

Preheat the oven to 350°F (180°C). Grease a 9-inch (23 cm) cake pan and set aside. In a medium bowl, whisk together the flour, sugar, baking powder, baking soda, and salt. In a separate large bowl, beat the butter until creamy using an electric mixer. Add the eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Add half of the flour mixture to the butter mixture, then pour in half of the milk and the vanilla extract. Beat until well combined. Repeat with the remaining flour mixture and milk, beating until the batter is smooth and creamy. Pour the batter into the prepared cake pan and smooth out the top with a spatula. Bake for 30-35 minutes, or until a toothpick inserted into the center comes out clean. Let the cake cool in the pan for 10 minutes, then remove it from the pan and transfer it to a wire rack to cool completely. Serve the cake as is or top it with your favorite frosting or toppings. Enjoy your delicious homemade vanilla cake!

VERBS

PREHEAT, GREASE, SET, WHISK, BEAT, USING, ADD,
BEATING, ADD, POUR, REPEAT, IS, PREPARED, SMOOTH OUT,
BAKE, INSERTED, COMES OUT, LET, REMOVE, TRANSFER, COOL,
SERVE, TOP AND ENJOY.

STEP ONE, UNIT SIX: VERBS!
LESSON EIGHT: TEXT COMPREHENSION (VERBS)



“Want to” can be abbreviated as “Wanna”, just as “Going to” becomes “Gonna”.

♪ SYSTEM OF A DOWN - AERIALS (2001) ♪

Life is a waterfall
We're one in the river and one again after the fall
Swimming through the void, we hear the word
We lose ourselves, but we find it all
'Cause we are the ones that wanna play
Always wanna go, but you never wanna stay
And we are the ones that wanna choose
Always wanna play, but you never wanna lose
Aerials
In the sky
When you lose small mind, you free your life

VERBS

IS, ARE, SWIMMING, HEAR, LOSE, FIND, WANNA, PLAY, GO,
STAY, CHOOSE, LOSE AND FREE.

DO THE EXERCISES AVAILABLE ON PAGE 72.



**STEP ONE, UNIT FOUR: PREPOSITIONS!
EXERCISE ONE: THERE IS AND THERE ARE**



1 - MAKE FOUR SENTENCES WITH THERE IS OR THERE ISN'T:

A:

A:

A:

A:

2 - MAKE FOUR SENTENCES WITH THERE ARE OR THERE AREN'T:

A:

A:

A:

A:



1 - WRITE TEN COUNTRYSIDE THINGS IN ENGLISH WITH ITS TRANSLATION:

1 -
2 -
3 -
4 -
5 -

6 -
7 -
8 -
9 -
10 -

2 - WRITE TEN BIG CITY THINGS IN ENGLISH WITH ITS TRANSLATION:

1 -
2 -
3 -
4 -
5 -

6 -
7 -
8 -
9 -
10 -



1 - MAKE SENTENCES WITH SOME, ANY, EVERY AND NO:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:



1 - WRITE THE NAME OF 10 COUNTRIES:

- 1 -
- 2 -
- 3 -
- 4 -
- 5 -

- 6 -
- 7 -
- 8 -
- 9 -
- 10 -

2 - WRITE THE NAME OF 10 NATIONALITIES:

- 1 -
- 2 -
- 3 -
- 4 -
- 5 -

- 6 -
- 7 -
- 8 -
- 9 -
- 10 -



1 - MAKE SENTENCES WITH PREPOSITIONS:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

STEP ONE, UNIT FOUR: PREPOSITIONS!
EXERCISE SIX: THERE WAS AND THERE WERE



1 - MAKE FOUR SENTENCES WITH THERE WAS OR THERE WASN'T:

A:

A:

A:

A:

2 - MAKE FOUR SENTENCES WITH THERE WERE OR THERE WEREN'T:

A:

A:

A:

A:



1 - MAKE SENTENCES ABOUT SCHOOL:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:



1 - WRITE A TEXT USING PREPOSITIONS:

A large, empty white rectangular area with a thin blue border, intended for writing a text using prepositions.



1 - MAKE SENTENCES WITH MODAL VERBS:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!
EXERCISE TWO: ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY



1 - MAKE SENTENCES WITH ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!
EXERCISE THREE: ROUTINES



1 - WRITE ABOUT YOUR ROUTINE:

A large, empty white rectangular area intended for writing about a routine.



1 - MAKE SENTENCES WITH ADVERBS:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:



1 - MAKE SENTENCES WITH PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:



1 - MAKE SENTENCES WITH PAST CONTINUOUS:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:



1 - MAKE SENTENCES WITH OBJECTS:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

STEP ONE, UNIT FIVE: ADVERBS!
EXERCISE EIGHT: TEXT COMPREHENSION (ADVERBS)



1 - WRITE A TEXT USING ADVERBS:

A large, empty white rectangular area intended for writing a text using adverbs.



1 - WRITE 20 WORDS RELATED TO HEALTH:

A:

2 - MAKE FIVE SENTENCES ABOUT HEALTH:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:



1 - MAKE SENTENCES WITH OPINION ADJECTIVES:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:



1 - MAKE SENTENCES WITH INTERJECTIONS:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:



1 - WRITE 20 FURNITURES:

A:

2 - MAKE FIVE SENTENCES WITH FURNITURES:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:



1 - MAKE FOUR SENTENCES WITH REGULAR VERBS:

A:

A:

A:

A:

2 - MAKE FOUR SENTENCES WITH IRREGULAR VERBS:

A:

A:

A:

A:



1 - MAKE SENTENCES WITH DID:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

A:

STEP ONE, UNIT SIX: VERBS!
EXERCISE SEVEN: LISTENING (PRESENT AND PAST)



1 - WRITE A TEXT IN THE PRESENT TENSE:

A large, empty white rectangular area intended for writing a text in the present tense.

STEP ONE, UNIT SIX: VERBS!
EXERCISE EIGHT: TEXT COMPREHENSION (VERBS)



1 - WRITE A TEXT IN THE PAST TENSE:

A large, empty white rectangular area intended for writing a text in the past tense.

Não se esqueça de acessar nosso material complementar via link ou QR Code presentes em cada aula.

Para mais informações sobre os cursos do Aula Vaga Cursos acesse nosso site www.aulavagacursos.com.br.



**Aula
Vaga
Cursos**

**AULA VAGA CURSOS - ENGLISH COURSE
STEP ONE - UNITS 4, 5 AND 6**

Agradecemos por ter você como nosso aluno!

Está preparado para as unidades 7, 8 e 9?



**Aula
Vaga
Cursos**



Aula Vaga Cursos