

Naiara Sales Araújo
Pilar Jan Penn

CHALLENGE

ON CAMPUS

LEVEL

B



EDUFMA



UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO MARANHÃO

Reitor Prof. Dr. Natalino Salgado Filho

Vice-Reitor Prof. Dr. Marcos Fábio Belo Matos



EDUFMA Editora da UFMA

Diretor Prof. Dr. Sanatiel de Jesus Pereira

Conselho Editorial

Prof. Dr. Arkley Marques Bandeira

Prof. Dr. Luís Henrique Serra

Prof. Dr. Elídio Armando Exposto Guarçoni

Prof. Dr. André da Silva Freires

Prof. Dr. Jadir Machado Lessa

Prof^a. Dra. Diana Rocha da Silva

Prof^a. Dra. Gisélia Brito dos Santos



Associação Brasileira das Editoras Universitárias

Naiara Sales Araújo
Pilar Jan Penn

CHALLENGE

ON CAMPUS

LEVEL

B



São Luís



EDUFMA
2021

Capa	<i>Stephane Serejo</i>
Projeto Gráfico	<i>Camila Cantanhede Vieira</i>
Revisão	<i>Apoliana da Conceição dos Santos</i>
Fotografia	<i>unsplash.com</i> <i>freepik.com</i>

Dados Internacionais de Catalogação na Publicação (CIP)

Araújo, Naiara Sales.

Challenge On Campus 1B/ Naiara Sales Araújo, Pilar Jan Penn. —

São Luís: EDUFMA, 2021.

89 p.: il.

ISBN: 978-65-86619-51-5

1. Literatura inglesa – Estudo e ensino. 2. Língua inglesa – Gramática.

I. Penn, Pilar Jan. II. Título.

CDD 425

CDU 811.111:37

Ficha catalográfica elaborada pela bibliotecária Márcia Cristina da Cruz Pereira–CRB 13/418

Impresso no Brasil [2021]

Todos os direitos reservados. Nenhuma parte deste livro pode ser reproduzida, armazenada em um sistema de recuperação ou transmitida de qualquer forma ou por qualquer meio, eletrônico, mecânico, fotocópia, microimagem, gravação ou outro, sem permissão do autor.

EDUFMA | Editora da UFMA

Av. dos Portugueses, 1966 – Vila Bacanga

CEP: 65080-805 | São Luís | MA | Brasil

Telefone: (98) 3272-8157 www.edufma.ufma.br | edufma@ufma.br

Table of Contents

TITLE	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING	READING AND WRITING STRATEGIES
Review Unit PAGE 6	Verb tenses	University language	Speaking and writing about you
<u>UNIT 1</u> <i>Time for lunch.</i> PAGE 9	Quantifiers and review of verb tenses	Food Vocabulary; meals and diet;	Talking about eating habits; reading abstract about obesity;
<u>UNIT 2</u> <i>The class was great!</i> PAGE 18	Simple Present X Simple Past – TO BE; Simple Present X Simple Past – Regular and Irregular Verbs	Regular and Irregular Verbs	Talking about the impact of technological development in people's life; Writing about Scientists
<u>UNIT 3</u> <i>There was a good store here.</i> PAGE 28	Present Continuous x Past Continuous; There To be present and past	Months of the year; Ordinal numbers	Talking about the advantages and disadvantages of online courses; Reading and writing an abstract;
<u>UNIT 4</u> <i>The bus stop is over there!</i> PAGE 39	Review of Prepositions; Review of verb tenses	Places; Expressions to give directions; means of transportation;	Asking for help or information; Reading and writing an abstract
<u>Workbook</u>	PAGE 49		
<u>Appendix:</u> <u>Listening Transcription</u>	PAGE 70		
<u>Test Yourself</u>	PAGE 73		

REVIEW UNIT

1.A. Read the dialogue and practice:

A: Excuse me. Are you Ben?

B: No, I'm not. I'm Dan. Ben is off today. Do you need any help?

A: Yes. I heard Ben is looking for someone to share an apartment.

B: That's right! Do you want his phone number?

A: Sure! That's very kind of you! By the way, I'm Julia.

B: Nice to meet you!

A: Nice to meet you, too.



1.B. In pairs: Imagine that you are Julia and your partner is Ben. Talk about the apartment:

a) Excuse me. Are you Ben?

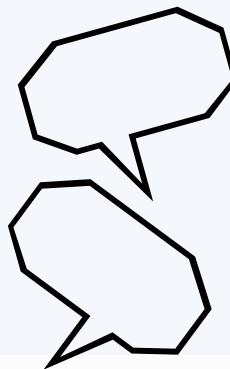
b) Are you looking for someone to share an apartment?

c) Where is it located?

d) How many bedrooms are there in the apartment?

e) Is it near to the university?

f) How much is the rent?



2.A. Write questions according to the answers:

a) A: _____ ?

B: No, I'm not. I'm Julia.

b) A: _____ ?

B: We are from Korea.

c) A: _____ ?

B: No, she doesn't work.

d) A: _____ ?

B: Yes, there are two bedrooms in the apartment.

e) A: _____ ?

B: No, he is not. He is a doctor.

f) A: _____ ?

B: I usually get up at 6 a.m.



2.B. Complete the text with the right verbs:

a) Julia _____ a university student. Her routine _____ very hard. She _____ about 5 a.m because her class _____ at 8 a.m and she really _____ to prepare a balanced breakfast. At 6 a.m she _____ the train to go to the university. She usually _____ to campus about 7:30 so she _____ time to meet up with her peers. Sometimes, she _____ lunch at the university restaurant.



be - get up - start - like - take - get - have

3.A. In pairs. Talk to your partner about your daily routine.

- Do you have morning classes? What time does it start?
- Do you prepare your own breakfast?
- Do you have a balanced lunch? What do you have for lunch?
- Do you waste money on meals at the university?
- Do you usually have dinner at the university restaurant?
- Do you have time to socialize and meet up with your peers?
- What time do you usually wake up on weekdays? What about on weekends?



3.B. Organize the sentences.

- your best friend - what time - does - wake up?
- afternoon lectures - does she/he - have?
- own breakfast - does she/he - his/her - prepare?
- breakfast - does she/he - have a balanced?
- at the university - does she/he - waste - money on meals?
- have lunch - does she/he - university restaurant - usually - at the?
- university - is - there - a good - at your - restaurant?
- library - is there - a good - on campus?

4.A. Answer these questions about your neighborhood or university:

- A:** Is there a good university in your neighborhood?
B: _____
- A:** How many restaurants are there in your neighborhood?
B: _____
- A:** Is there a good snack bar on campus?
B: _____
- A:** Is there a university hospital on campus?
B: _____
- A:** Are there good schools near your house?
B: _____



4.B. Complete the chart using examples of your own.

TYPE	MODAL VERBS	EXAMPLES
ABILITY		
PERMISSION		
ADVICE		
OBLIGATION		
POSSIBILITY		
SUGGESTION		

5.A. Read the text and complete it with a word from the box:



Why I Love My University

Students spend a good part of their young lives at a university, often falling in love with the institution that provides them plenty of fond memories for life. This month, we talk to students of Forman Christian College University and discover what makes them love it.

Syeda Sakina Hussain, BS Physiology, 5th Semester

Psychology - subject - faculty - Center - students

_____ (1) is a _____ (2) that you cannot learn unless you experience it. FCCU provided me a chance to do just that. A highly motivated _____ (3), and considerate classmates give you a perfect opportunity to further your learning just the way you wanted. I must also mention the Mercy Health _____ (4) that is always available to help _____ (5) get through the tough times. I am really grateful for the advice I have received at the mercy Centre, without which, I might have lost my way.

<https://academiamag.com/e-magazine/>

5.B. Now, write a text saying why you like or don't like your university.



1

TIME FOR LUNCH



1.A. Read the dialogue and practice:



A: Hey, Julia. Are you hungry? Let's have lunch!

B: Now? That's too early! I don't usually have lunch before 3 pm.

A: 3 pm? Here in Brazil, people usually have lunch from 12 to 2 pm.

B: Really? In the USA taking time off for lunch has become a sign of idleness, a waste of time.

A: That's weird! In Brazil, lunch is one of the most important meals of the day. Around midday or 1 pm, workers or students leave the office or classes to enjoy an hour-long lunch while chatting about anything just to relax and socialize.

1.B. In pairs, talk about eating habits in your countries and other countries you visited or heard about:

a) Do you think it is important to take time off for lunch? Why?

b) What is the most important meal of the day in your family?

c) Do you usually chat while having lunch? Is it important? Why?

d) What is the typical lunch in Brazil? What about in Japan, in Italy, or in China?

1.C. Read the text about eating habits in some countries, then highlight the information that you found interesting:

Why Americans Are No Longer Eating Lunch

The three-meals-a-day mantra that used to be followed diligently and enthusiastically has become nothing more than a sad, forgotten obligation. According to The New York Times' article "Failure to Lunch" by Malia Wollan, "taking time off for lunch has increasingly become a sign of idleness."

I feel that. My midday food breaks are often subconsciously regarded as work-time barriers, and are sometimes pushed to the side or hastily made up for on-the-go. >>

Sheila Raghavendran
Indiana University



Living in a 12×15 dorm room doesn't help. Not having an easily accessible kitchen — or enough space for a makeshift one — leads college kids like me to make use of the available space (my personal favorite being the desk keyboard pullout, it's like a desk extension) as a dining table.

Adapted from <https://spoonuniversity.com>

What are the benefits of the traditional Japanese diet?

The traditional Japanese diet is largely fresh and unprocessed, with very little refined foods or sugar.

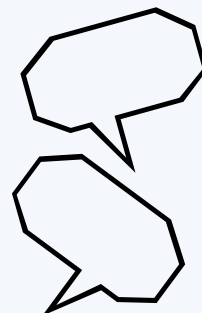


A study by the British Medical Journal found that those who stuck too closer to the Japanese dietary guidelines – a diet high in grains and vegetables, with moderate amounts of animal products and soy but minimal dairy and fruit – had a reduced risk of dying early from heart disease or stroke. As their diet is traditionally high in soy and fish this may also play a significant role in reduced risk of cardiovascular disease. The Japanese also have the lowest rates of obesity amongst men and women as well as long life expectancy.

Adapted from <https://www.bbcgoodfood.com>

1.D. In pairs! Ask these questions and make a discussion:

- a) Do you think that a person's eating habits affect his/her life expectancy? Justify.
- b) Do you think that your parents are/were healthier than you are? Why?
- c) Do you agree that "Living in a 12×15 dorm room and not having an easily accessible kitchen" contribute to bad eating habits?
- d) What is a healthy diet for you?



1.E. Listen again and complete the text:

French people are used to hearing strange things about them and their _____ (1). Everyone thinks of us as people with a _____ (2) under one arm, a bottle of _____ (3) under the other, and a camembert hidden under our bérets. However, you should know that French people's eating habits have changed since the 18th century. They like _____ (4) and street food, and don't dip their _____ (5) in _____ (6).

1.F. Listen to someone talking about eating habits and answer the questions:

- a) French people's eating habits have changed since the 18th century. What popular food do they like?
- b) According to the speaker, what does everyone think about French people?
- c) What strange food do some French eat?
- d) Where can you find frog burgers to eat?
- e) What is the speaker talking about?



Vocabulary: Food

BREAKFAST

Bread
Butter
Eggs
Cheese
Ham
Milk
Coffee
Cereal

LUNCH

Rice
Beans
Beef
Salad
Pasta
Chicken
Shrimp
Barbecue

DESSERT/SNACK

Cake
Pudding
Ice Cream
Jelly
Pie
Fruit Salad
Chocolate cookies
Popsicle

DINNER

Soup
Pizza
Spaghetti
Fried Chicken
Boiled Eggs
Fish
Sushi
Pancake

2.A. Read the dialogue and practice:

A: Where are you going, Julia?

B: To the supermarket. I have to buy some fruit and vegetables. I'm on a diet. I can't eat pasta or any carbohydrates.

A: Wow! That's not good! I wouldn't live without carbohydrates.

B: That's seems to be difficult but the dietician said I need to go on a diet to lose weight.

A: Good luck!



2.B. Imagine that you are Julia's dietician. Make Julia's diet for a week and compare to the other students.

	<i>FRUIT</i>	<i>VEGETABLE</i>	<i>DAIRY PRODUCTS</i>	<i>DRINK</i>	<i>MEAT/FISH</i>
BREAKFAST					
SNACK					
LUNCH					
SNACK					
DINNER					
SNACK					

2.C. Now, tell the class what Julia eats for each meal of the day.

For breakfast she eats _____ and _____, for the 10 o'clock snack she eats

2.D. Based on the chart form 2.B, ask these questions to a partner:

- How many fruits can Julia eat every day?
- How much of water does she have to drink every day?
- Can she eat bread?
- Can she have chocolate cake?
- How much of meat can she eat?
- How much of rice does she eat every day?
- How many eggs does she eat for lunch?
- How many slices of pizza does she eat for dinner?



Grammar focus: Quantifiers.

COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE
Many <i>How many eggs are there in the fridge?</i> <i>There are many eggs in the fridge.</i>	Much <i>How much water is there in the fridge?</i> <i>There is much water in the fridge.</i>
A few <i>Jane has a few cookies in the morning.</i>	A little <i>Jane has a little coffee in the morning.</i>
A LOT OF / LOTS OF	
Peter has a lot of /lots of juice in the morning. Peter has a lot of /lots of sandwiches before going to bed.	
SOME - ANY - NO	
AFIRMATIVE	I have to buy some fruit and vegetables. She can eat no carbohydrates.
NEGATIVE	I can't eat any carbohydrates.
INTERROGATIVE	Can you eat any pasta?

3.A. Complete the conversations with the right quantifier:



A: Mateus, can you go to the supermarket?

B: Yes, sure! We don't have _____ fruits or vegetables. (a few /any)

A: And we need _____ sugar and milk. (any/ some)

B: Do you have _____ money? (No / some) I only have _____ coins.(No/some)

A: Don't worry! I have _____ money. (a lot of /a few). It's enough to by what we need.

B: Great! So, I'll buy _____ potato chips. (a lot of /any)

A: No, we are on a diet!

3.B. Organize the food in two different groups, then write sentences using food and quantifiers:

Soda - pizza - salad - ham - chocolate - fruit - butter - cupcake -
cheese - juice - fish - hamburgers - French fries - eggs -
beans - pasta - chicken - meat - rice - vegetables

HEALTHY FOOD	UNHEALTHY FOOD

➡ We have a lot of ham in the fridge. / There is a little juice in the fridge.

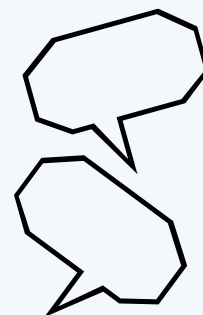
3.C. In pairs! Discuss about healthy and unhealthy food.

a) Do you consider yourself a healthy person? Why?

b) What are some foods you never eat?

c) What are some drinks you never have?

d) What kind of food do you think is harmful to health?



3.D. Read about lunch time in some countries and then write about a typical lunch in your country:

1. Lunch - the main meal. A typical Italian lunch has an antipasto, a primo (soup, rice, or pasta), a secondo (meat or fish), contorno (vegetables), and a dolci (sweet) - all small portions, of course. Not every meal includes all these courses, but important meals like a Sunday lunch or festive meal would definitely feature them all.

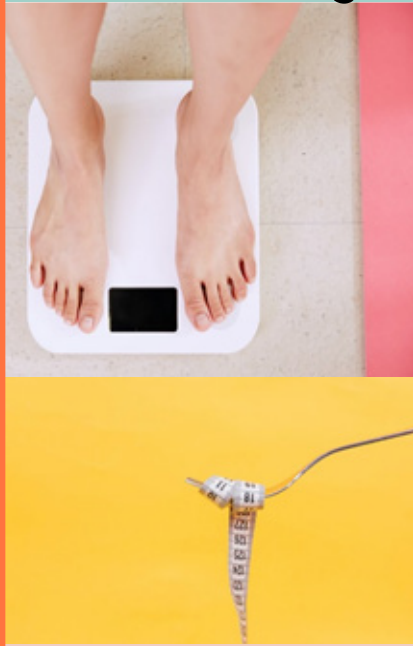
2. Lunch time in China runs from noon to 1pm if you are working in an office/school (then there's siesta time till about 2pm). Lunch can last from about noon to 2pm if it's the weekend or you are out with a guest. Lunch in China presents you with many options if you want to eat like a local: rice, noodles, fishes, dumplings, pancakes, hotpot...

3. Lunch time in my country runs from _____



4.A. Read the text and answer:

Weight Management: Beyond Balancing Calories



Across the globe, more people are suffering from obesity than at any other time in our history. Why has obesity become so common and so challenging? In this course, we look at the root cause of obesity, as explained by the latest science. We learn how our food environment has evolved over the last half-century, and how it is altering our biology to over-consume calories and resist sustained weight loss. We also see how stress, a sedentary lifestyle, and inadequate sleep disrupt our appetite control system to promote gaining weight. By developing a better understanding of the physiology behind obesity, you learn how to work with your body to prevent and manage weight gain. This course also provides practical tools and strategies for creating a long-term, sustainable weight management plan to leverage your habits and your surroundings.

Adapted from <http://www.coursera.org>

- What is the objective of the course?
- What do students learn during the course?
- Why is it important to develop a better understanding of the physiology behind obesity?
- What else does the course provide?

4.B. Read the text again and highlight 12 words related to food or health:

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

4.C. Read the abstract and find out the aims, method, results and conclusion:

Childhood and adolescent obesity and adult mortality: a systematic review of cohort studies

Cad. Saúde Pública vol.24 suppl.4 Rio de Janeiro 2008 / <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0102-311X200800160000>

This systematic review addressed cohort studies on obesity in childhood and adolescence and adult mortality, published from January 1990 to March 2007. We searched the PubMed database with the following uniterms: obesity, mortality, child, adolescent; obesity and mortality; overweight and mortality. References were also analyzed. The age limit was 2 to 18 years. Quality of the articles was assessed, and eight were identified and reviewed. All used weight and stature for determination of obesity, and seven used body mass index (BMI). The quality score varied from 9 to 17. Evidence of association between obesity in childhood and adolescence and adult mortality should be viewed with caution. Use of BMI and potential confounders were discussed. Further research is needed to analyze the relationship between childhood and adolescent obesity and adult mortality.

Obesity; Overweight; Mortality; Child; Adolescent





TIME TO REVIEW

1. Write questions using the clues:

- a) How old / you? _____
- b) Where / you / from? _____
- c) What / father / name? _____
- d) Where / go / school? _____
- e) You / work? _____
- f) You / live / family? _____
- g) what time / start work? _____
- h) What time / get up? _____
- i) How / get to work? _____
- J) How / like / your job? _____
- k) What time / go to bed? _____
- l) What / phone number? _____

2. Complete the conversation:

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT

Jane: Hi, Brian, _____? Long time no see!

Brian: I'm great! How about you?

Jane: I'm fine. I'm looking for an apartment for a friend. Her name is Tooba. She is from Pakistan. She wants to share an apartment with someone. _____?

Brian: I think so. _____

Jane: She is a student. She studies chemical engineering, here at Cambridge.

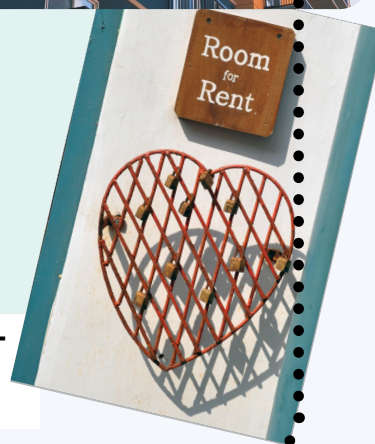
Brian: Great. I have a friend who lives alone but she seems to be very demanding. Her name is Amanda.

Jane: _____?

Brian: No, she doesn't. Actually, she is very shy.

Jane: Humm. That seems to be a problem. My friend is too noisy.

**Does she have many friends here - What does your friend do -
How are you - Do you know anybody who wants to share a flat**



3. Answer these questions about you:

- a) What do you study? _____
- b) What time do you go to the university? _____
- c) How do you go to the university? _____
- d) Who do you live with? _____

- e) What semester are you in? _____
- f) How often do you go to campus? _____
- g) Do you have a part time job? _____
- h) Do you like your course? Why? _____

4. Now, answer these questions about your best friend:

- a) A: What does your best friend study?
B: _____.
- b) A: What time does he/she go to the university?
B: _____.
- c) A: How does he/she go to the university?
B: _____.
- d) A: Who does he/she live with?
B: _____.
- e) A: What semester is he/she in?
B: _____.
- f) A: How often does he/she go to campus?
B: _____.
- g) A: Does he/she have a part time job?
B: _____.

5. Write questions according to the answer:

- a) A: _____?
B: Yes, they do. they study Psychology.
- b) A: _____?
B: No, she doesn't. She studies History and Modern Languages.
- c) A: _____?
B: Yes, he is. He lives in New York.
- d) A: _____?
B: She takes the bus about 7:00.
- e) A: _____?
B: We get up at 5:00.
- f) A: _____?
B: Peter goes to campus every day.
- g) A: _____?
B: They usually go to campus once a week.
- h) A: _____?
B: Yes, I have a part time job.
- i) A: _____?
B: No, she doesn't have a part time job. She only studies.



6. Complete the text with the right verb, then change the text to the third person.

I usually _____ very early, about 5:00 and _____ running. About 6:00, I _____ a shower, _____ breakfast and _____ to the bus station. I _____ the bus at 6:30 and I _____ one hour to get to the university. I _____ all day long at the university. When I _____ home, I _____ dinner and _____ TV. I _____ to bed about midnight.

Get up - go - take - have - get - take - stay - have dinner- watch

7. Watch the video "Obesity in America" at <https://bityli.com/eWPHz>



Now answer the questions and don't forget to subscribe:

a) What is the video about?

b) What does Audrea Erickson say about fructose?

c) What does Richard Kahn say about smart choices?

d) According to the video, "Eating without thinking" is a problem. Explain.

e) Highlight 10 words related to food and health.

✓ Let's sing! Listen and complete.

Lil Nas X - Old Town Road

You know what, I'm done, done, done
Yeah, I'm gonna take my horse
To the old town road
I'm gonna ride 'til I can't no more
I'm gonna _____ my horse to the old town road
I'm gonna _____ (Kio, Kio) 'til I can't no more
I _____ the horses in the back
Horse tack is _____
Hat is matte black
Got the boots that's black to match
_____ on a horse, ha
You can _____ your Porsche
I been in the valley
You ain't been up off the porch, now
Can't nobody tell me nothing
You can't tell me nothing
Can't nobody tell me nothing
You can't tell me nothing

_____ on a tractor
Lean all in my bladder
_____ on my baby
You _____ and ask her
My life is a movie
Bull riding and boobies
Cowboy hat from Gucci
Wrangler on my booty
Can't nobody tell me nothing
You can't tell me nothing
Can't nobody tell me nothing
You can't tell me nothing
Yeah, I'm gonna take my horse
To the old town road
I'm gonna ride 'til I can't no more
I'm gonna take my horse to the old town road
I'm gonna ride 'til I can't no more
I got the

2

THE CLASS WAS GREAT!

Artificial Intelligence



1.A. Read and practice:

A: Hey, Ben. How was the class?

B: Great! The professor seems to be nice. We had a great discussion about the technological revolution. He said we are already in the fifth industrial revolution.

A: That's right! The media refers to it so frequently, but we never really stop to think about what it is and how it affects us.

B: The world really changed because of technology!

A: Tell me more about it...

B: The first revolution mechanized the textile industry. The second industrial revolution gave us the assembly line, high volume industrial production and high mass consumption. The third allowed information to be captured in digital format and to be cost-effectively transformed, manipulated and transmitted. The fourth industrial revolution has provided us with robotics, artificial intelligence, augmented reality, and virtual reality. There were nearly two centuries between the first and second industrial revolutions.



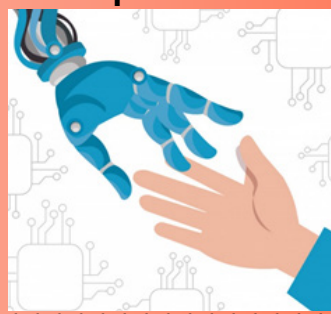
Adapted from <http://insights.regenesys.net/>

1.B. Answer the questions about the dialogue:

- How was Ben's class?
- What did Ben's professor talk about?
- What marked the first revolution?
- What did the second industrial revolution give us?
- What marked the third industrial revolution?
- What was the great advance of the fourth industrial revolution?
- What do you know about the fifth Industrial Revolution?
- Do you believe that technology can replace man?
- What do you know about artificial Intelligence?

1.C. In pairs! Ask and discuss about the impact of technological development in people's life.

- a) Do you think modern technology reduces or increases stress?
- b) Are people happier because of technology?
- c) Can you live without technology?
- d) What are some positive aspects of the fourth industrial revolution?
- e) Were your parents/grandparents more connected to nature than you? Why?



1.D. Read and complete the text with the past tense of the verbs:

- a) The journey _____ in 1760 when the first industrial revolution _____ in urbanization, providing work for people at factories. (start / usher)
- b) The second industrial revolution _____ the socio-economic situation of the world, improving transport and communication. Also, better automation _____ better employment opportunities. (change / provide)
- c) The third industrial revolution _____ the invention of the computer, enabling automation in both the office and production lines. (see)
- d) The fourth industrial revolution _____ in better communication and connectivity across the globe. It _____ the advent of intelligent technologies like robotics, blockchain, IoT, and more. (bring/ see)
- e) Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, Augmented Reality and more such technologies _____ the technological landscape like never before. (change)



Adapted from www.fingent.com/blog

1.E. Listen to someone talking about the Fifth Industrial Revolution and answer the questions:

- a) According to the speaker, how can the Fifth Industrial Revolution be summarized?
- b) What does Marc Benioff say about the Fifth Industrial Revolution?
- c) According to the speaker, the third and fourth revolutions:
 - I- Were harder than the fifth revolution.
 - II- Were not good to human being.
 - III- Were harder on the environment.
 - IV- Were hard on humans and hard on the environment
- d) According to the speaker, the Fifth Industrial Revolution is different because:
 - I- It is hard on humans and hard on the environment.
 - II- Man cannot control technology.
 - III- Human beings are now front and center in the production process.
 - IV- Previous generations had to adapt their lifestyle to what the machines could do.



Grammar Focus – Simple Present X Simple Past – TO BE

Simple Present	Simple Past
<i>I am a university student.</i>	<i>I was at college yesterday.</i>
<i>You are fine today.</i>	<i>You were fine yesterday</i>
<i>He</i> <i>She is really nice.</i> <i>It</i>	<i>He</i> <i>She was really nice yesterday.</i> <i>It</i>
<i>We</i> <i>You are at home now</i> <i>They</i>	<i>We</i> <i>You were at home last night.</i> <i>They</i>
YES/ NO QUESTIONS	
<i>A: Are you fine today?</i> <i>B: Yes, I am. / No, I am not.</i> <i>A: Are they at college?</i> <i>B: Yes, they are. / No, they are not (aren't).</i>	<i>A: Were you fine yesterday?</i> <i>B: Yes, I was. / No, I was not (wasn't).</i> <i>A: Were they at college?</i> <i>B: Yes, they were. / No, they were not (weren't).</i>
INFORMATION QUESTIONS - WH QUESTIONS	
<i>How are you?</i> <i>How is your mother?</i> <i>How are your parents?</i> <i>Where are you from?</i>	<i>How were you?</i> <i>How was your class?</i> <i>How were your parents?</i> <i>Where were you born?</i>

2.A. In pairs! Ask these questions to your partner:

- How was your week/weekend?
- Were you at college yesterday night?
- Where were you before class?
- Where were you born?
- Were you a good student when you were a child?
- Who was your best friend?
- What was your favorite hobby when you were a child?



2.B. Complete the text using the past tense of TO BE:

When I _____ a child my favorite hobby _____ playing video games. I _____ very good at video games. My best friends _____ my neighbors. They _____ from Bolivia and their parents _____ entrepreneurs. They _____ very nice and we _____ always together. We _____ really happy.

2.C. Write questions according to the answers:

- a) A: _____?
B: I was born in Bogotá.
- b) A: _____?
B: My favorite hobby was hopscotch.
- c) A: _____?
B: Yes, I was. I was at home.
- d) A: _____?
B: My best friend was my cousin John.
- e) A: _____?
B: My favorite subject was Biology. That's why I am a Biologist.
- f) A: _____?
B: Yes, they were. They were at home yesterday night.
- g) A: _____?
B: It was fine.



2.D. Use the words to write questions. Then, answer the questions.

- a) be / you / college yesterday?
A: _____
B: _____
- b) be / you / your parents last night?
A: _____
B: _____
- c) be / you/ good / at math / child/ when?
A: _____
B: _____
- d) be/ popular / at school/ when /child?
A: _____
B: _____
- e) Where/ you / be / born?
A: _____
B: _____



2.E. Listen to someone talking about his/her life and complete the text:

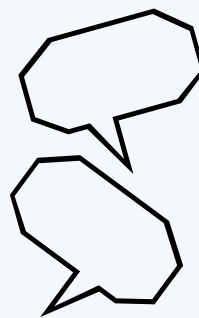
When I _____ (1) a child I _____ (2) to be a doctor. My mother _____ (3) me game about human body and I _____ (4) with her. I _____ (5) that game. When I _____ (6) older, about 12, I _____ (7) my mind and I _____ (8) to think about being a scientist. I _____ (9) to understand the differences between human and non- human beings. I _____ (10) a lot. Science was my favorite subject at school. My parents always supported my ideas about being a scientist but when I finished high school I was completely lost. I didn't know what I wanted to be in the future. At college I had the opportunity to take a group of courses in a subject of my choosing such as Chemistry, Comparative Literature and Political Science.

Grammar Focus – Simple Present X Simple Past Regular Verbs

Simple Present	Simple Past
<i>I study at King's College. My friend studies at King's College.</i>	<i>I studied at King's College last year. My friend studied at King's College with me.</i>
YES/ NO QUESTIONS	
<i>A: Do you study at King's College? B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.</i>	<i>A: Did you study at King's College? B: Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.</i>
INFORMATION QUESTIONS - WH QUESTIONS	
<i>A: Who do you study with? B: I study with my brother. A: Where do you study ? B: I study at St Mary's University.</i>	<i>A: Who did you study with? B: I studied with my brother. A: Where did you study ? B: I studied at St Mary's University.</i>
➡ Regular verbs ending in <i>e</i> take /-d/ in the simple past; <i>Live - lived</i> ➡ Regular verbs ending in a vowel + <i>y</i> take /-ed/ in the simple past ; <i>Play - played</i> ➡ Regular verbs ending in a consonant + <i>y</i> take /-ied/ in the simple past <i>Study - studied</i> ➡ All the other regular verbs take /-ed/ in the simple past; <i>work - worked cheat - cheated clean - cleaned</i>	

3.A. In pairs! Ask and answer these questions using regular verbs:

- a) What did you do yesterday night? (watch a film)
- b) What did you cook for lunch yesterday? (cook fish)
- c) What did you do this morning? (study for a test)
- d) Did you do anything exciting this weekend? (play with a friend)
- e) Did you go out yesterday? (stay home)
- f) What did you do this afternoon? (clean my room)



3.B. Unscramble the words to write sentences in the simple past.

a) help – my mother – yesterday – I.

b) a movie – watch – I – yesterday – my father – with.

c) I – when – I – clean – be – a kid – my room.

d) my aunt – for dinner- cooked – last night.

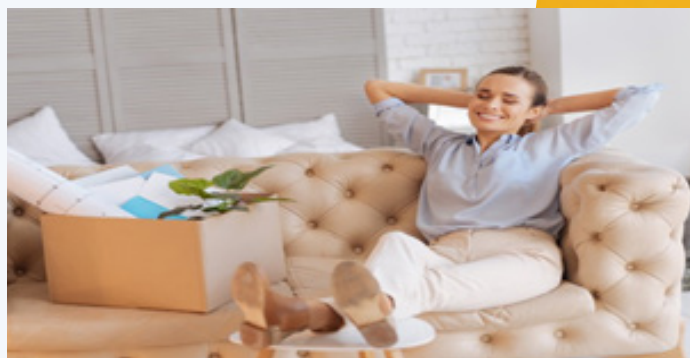
e) watered - yesterday - my friends - the plants

Grammar Focus – Simple Present X Simple Past Irregular Verbs

Simple Present	Simple Past
<i>I go to college in the morning.</i>	<i>I went to college yesterday.</i>
<i>My brother always sees movies with me.</i>	<i>My brother saw a movie with me last night.</i>
<i>Every day I have lunch at noon.</i>	<i>Yesterday I had lunch at noon.</i>
<i>My girlfriend always eats sushi.</i>	<i>Mom ate sushi last night.</i>
YES/ NO QUESTIONS	
<i>A: Do you go to college every day?</i>	<i>A: Did you go to college yesterday?</i>
<i>B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.</i>	<i>B: Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.</i>
<i>A: Does your brother see movies with you?</i>	<i>A: Did your brother see movies with you?</i>
<i>B: Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.</i>	<i>B: Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.</i>
INFORMATION QUESTIONS - WH QUESTIONS	
<i>A: Where do you go on Sundays?</i>	<i>A: Where did you go yesterday?</i>
<i>B: I go to church.</i>	<i>B: I went to church.</i>
<i>A: What time do you have lunch?</i>	<i>A: What time did you have lunch?</i>
<i>B: I have lunch at noon.</i>	<i>B: I had lunch at noon.</i>
GO – WENT SEE – SAW HAVE – HAD EAT – ATE	

3.C. Answer these questions, then ask your partner:

- a) What did you do last night? Did you go out last night?
- b) What time did you get up this morning?
- c) Did you have lunch with your family?
- d) Did you do anything exciting this week?
- e) Did you have any problem this week?
- f) What time did you go to bed yesterday?
- g) Did you see any good movie last week?



3.D. Think about what you did yesterday and write about it. Use the verbs from the box:

Get up have breakfast have lunch have dinner- go to college watch
TV- talk to friends go to bed clean the room go out with friends

Yesterday I got up at 7a.m. _____

4.A. Read the text and answer the questions:

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON



King's College London was founded in 1829 as a university college in the tradition of the Church of England. When the University of London was established in 1836, King's became one of its founding colleges and included a medicine department from the

beginning. However, as a result of mergers, including those with the United Medical and Dental Schools of Guy's and St Thomas' Hospitals, King's has a cumulative history of contributions to biomedicine over several centuries, including the pioneering contributions of staff and former students.

- a) When was King's College founded?
- b) When was the University of London established?
- c) When did King's College include a medicine department?
- d) What is King's college most famous for?

4.B. Read the text and complete it with the past tense of the verbs:

NELSON MANDELA

Nelson Mandela _____ (study) at University of London during the 1960s and 1970s and _____ (die) in 2013. He _____ (win) the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.

He _____ (spend) many of his years of imprisonment studying law with the University of London. He _____ (pass) the London Intermediate exams in 1963, but the conditions imposed by the South African authorities _____ (prevent) him from completing his degree.

In his autobiography Long Walk to Freedom (1994), Mandela _____ (write) of studying during the Rivonia trial in 1963-4: "In the days before we _____ (be) to reconvene, I _____ (write) papers for a set of University of London examinations... I _____ (have) continued my studies throughout the trial and I _____ (want) to make the examination... I later _____ (realize) that it _____ (be) a way to keep myself from thinking negatively."

Adapted from www.nobelprize.org

4.C. Read the text about Nelson Mandela and answer the questions:

- Where did Mandela study?
- When did he die?
- When did he win the Nobel Peace Prize?
- When did he pass the London Intermediate exams?
- Why didn't he complete his degree?



4.D. Choose one of the Greatest Scientists of All Time and write about his biography. Use the simple past.

Albert Einstein - Marie Curie - Isaac Newton - Charles Darwin -
Nikola Tesla - Galileo Galilei - Ada Lovelace

4.E. Watch the video about industrial revolution and answer the questions:

What is the Fourth Industrial Revolution? | CNBC Explains

<https://bityli.com/Hqz5t>



Subscribe and comment!

- What is the Fourth Industrial Revolution? How does Klaus Schwab describe that?
- When and where did Schwab first present his vision of the 4th Industrial Revolution?
- To understand the 4th Revolution we need to go much further back in history to the 1st Industrial Revolution. What does the video say about the 1st Industrial Revolution?
- What about the 2nd Revolution? What does the video say about it?
- What is the 3rd Industrial revolution called? What does the video say about it?
- What separates the Fourth Industrial Revolution from the Third?





TIME TO REVIEW

1. Write questions using the clues.

- a) How many / brothers and sisters / have? _____
- b) What / Erica / do? _____
- c) Bill / married? _____
- d) How old / parents? _____
- e) Where / Bill / live? _____
- f) How old / Helen? _____
- g) father / retired? _____
- h) What / Sara / do? _____
- i) Where / Erica / work? _____

2. Complete the conversation:

Kate: Hello, Mark. What a surprise!

Mark: Hi, Kate. Long time no see This is Tom. We _____ in the same class.

Tom: Nice to meet you. Do you _____ to school around here?

Kate: No, I _____ in this neighborhood.

Tom: Nice. Where _____ to school?

Kate: I _____ to Southside High School.

Tom: Really? My mother _____ there. She is a teacher.

Kate: _____?

Tom: Her name's Emma.

Kate: I know her. She's my Portuguese teacher.

3. Write questions according to the answers.

a) _____?

Yes, I study at Oxford University.

b) _____?

Julia and John.

c) _____?

No, I work far from here.

d) _____?

Not bad. How are you?

e) _____?

They work at Southside High School.

4. Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb using the affirmative and negative structures:

- a) Paul _____ at Saint Joseph Hospital. He _____ at Saint Francisco Hospital.
- b) My mother _____ from Germany. She _____ from Canada.
- c) My brother-in-law _____ English at IMB but he _____ his course.
- d) Claudio _____ with his family. He _____ alone.
- e) Ariana Grande _____ forró. She _____ Pop music.

like - study - work - be - live - sing

5. Complete the questions and answer. Go back to book One, if necessary.

- a) A: _____ at this university?
B: _____.
- b) A: _____ study?
B: I study _____. What about you?
- c) A: _____ your course?
B: _____.
- d) A: _____ are you in?
B: I _____ semester.
- e) A: _____ classes every day?
B: _____.
- f) A: _____ usually go to college?
B: _____ by bus.
- g) A: _____ go to the campus?
B: _____ Three times a week

6. Associate the questions with the answers:

- ☐ 1 Do you work?
- ☐ 2 Where do you live?
- ☐ 3 What's your phone number?
- ☐ 4 How old are you?
- ☐ 5 Where are you from?
- ☐ 6 Are you Japanese?
- ☐ 7 Where do you go to school?

- ☐ I go to Southside High School.
- ☐ No, I'm Korean.
- ☐ Yes, I'm a musician.
- ☐ In Russia.
- ☐ Cuba.
- ☐ It's 2229832-9444
- ☐ I'm 29.

3

THERE WAS A GOOD STORE HERE.



1.A. Read and practice:

A: Hey, Ann. Are you free now?

B: No, I have to finish my essay. Why?

A: I need to buy a gift to my mom and I have no idea what to buy.

B: Any special occasion?

A: Yesterday was her birthday and I forgot. I was preparing my seminar so I totally forgot...

B: Really? There was a good store on Main street. Can you go there?

A: Of course! Let's go! You're a life saver!

B: What does your mother like to receive as a gift?

A: I don't know! Flowers, books, jewellery, clothes... I have no idea!



1.B. Answer the questions:

- a) What was Peter's problem?
- b) Why did Peter forget his mother's birthday?
- c) Do you think Ann is a good friend? Why?
- d) What do you usually give to your mother/grandmother in her birthday?

1.C. In pairs! Ask these questions to your partner:

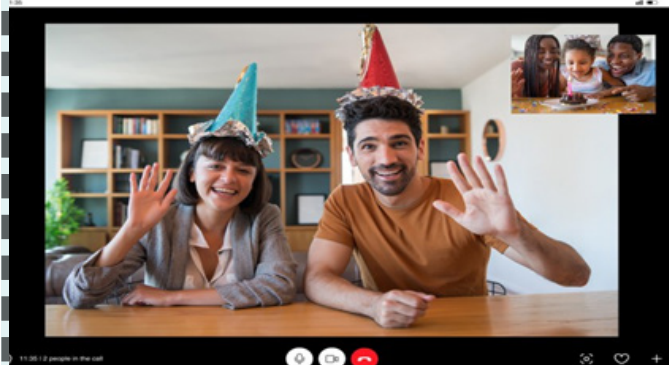
- a) When is your birthday?
- b) Did you have a party in your last birthday?
- c) What do you like to receive as a gift in your birthday?
- d) What was the best gift you have ever received?
- e) What was the worst gift you've ever received?
- f) Did you have birthday parties when you were a child?
- g) Did you ever get a gift you didn't like?
- h) Did you participate of any virtual party during the pandemic?



1.D. Complete the text with the simple past of the verbs:

Why it's important to celebrate kids' birthdays during a pandemic

Adapted from www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/2020



On the day of my daughter's first birthday party, my husband and I _____ (hang up) streamers and _____ (drape) a mermaid-inspired banner with a glittery "one" across her high chair. I _____ (place) the sea creature-themed cake by the wrapped presents and _____ (dress) my daughter in a pink frock. Everything was going according to the plan I had drawn up months earlier, except at 1 p.m., the doorbell wouldn't ring and guests wouldn't pour into my house. Instead, I _____ (make) sure to set the laptop on the dining room table and to email a Zoom link to friends and family so they could sing "happy birthday" virtually. Despite the fact that there's a pandemic, I'm a firm believer that birthday celebrations still matter.

Vocabulary: Dates and Holidays

Months of the year:

January February March April May June July August
September October November December

Ordinal Numbers:

1 st - first	6 th - sixth	22 nd - twenty-second	50 th - fiftieth
2 nd - second	7 th - seventh	23 rd - twenty-third	60 th - sixtieth
3 rd - third	8 th - eighth	24 th - twenty-fourth	70 th - seventieth
4 th - fourth	9 th - ninth	30 th - thirtieth	80 th - eightieth
5 th - fifth	10 th - tenth	40 th - fortieth	90 th - ninetieth

2.A. In pairs! Talk about important holidays in your country:

- What is your favorite holiday? Why? When is it celebrated?
- When is Christmas celebrated? Did you believe in a Santa Claus when you were a child?
- Did you have a Christmas tree at home? If so, when did you put it up? When did you take it down?
- Do you celebrate Thanksgiving Day in your country? When is it celebrated?
- Do you celebrate Mother's Day in your country? When is it celebrated?
- What is your favorite religious holiday? When is it celebrated?
- Do you celebrate Father's Day in your country? When is it celebrated?
- In which holidays did you receive gifts?



2.B. Find out when is celebrated these holidays in Brazil and in other countries:

- a) Christmas _____
- b) Mother' s Day _____
- c) Independence Day _____
- d) Thanksgiving Day _____
- e) Valentine' s Day _____
- f) International Women' s day _____
- g) Halloween _____



Grammar Point – Past Continuous

Present continuous	Past Continuous
<i>I am preparing my presentation.</i>	<i>I was preparing my presentation.</i>
<i>Jane is talking to the professor.</i>	<i>Jane was talking to the professor.</i>
YES/ NO QUESTIONS	
A: Were you studying yesterday?	
B: Yes, I was.	
A: Were your friends with you?	
No, they weren't.	
INFORMATION QUESTIONS - WH QUESTIONS	
A: What were you doing last night?	
B: I was studying for a test.	
A: Who were you talking with?	
B: I was talking to my neighbor.	

2.C. Answer these questions and ask your partner. Then, compare the answers:

- a) What were you doing yesterday night?
- b) What were you doing this morning?
- c) Were you preparing a party last week?
- d) What were you doing two hours ago?
- e) Were you sleeping three hours ago?

Now, compare the answers and make sentences:

- a) I was watching a movie yesterday night but/and my partner was preparing a seminar.
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____



2.D. Imagine that each sentence is the beginning of a story. Write two sentences in the past continuous to give background information:

My mother was very busy. She was cleaning the house and she was making lunch at the same time.

a) The professor asked us to prepare a seminar. _____

b) My friend wanted to buy his mother a gift. _____

c) I saw a terrible accident yesterday. _____

d) The kids were really hungry. _____

e) Yesterday I went to a party. _____

3.A. Read the text and complete the table with the past of the verbs:

THE HISTORY OF ONLINE LEARNING



Online learning emerged in 1982 when the Western Behavioral Sciences Institute in La Jolla, California opened its School of Management and Strategic Studies. The School employed computer conferencing to deliver a distance education program to business executives. In 1989 the University of Phoenix began offering education programs through the internet. In 1993 with the debut of the first Internet web browser, created by the University of Illinois, online learning began to flourish. In 1998,

the first fully online programs were founded: New York University Online, Western Governor's University, the California Virtual University and Trident University International. Before that, in 1919, professors at the University of Wisconsin began an amateur radio station and it became the first licensed radio station dedicated to educational broadcasting. Also in 1930s, there were some universities that began experiments with television for educational purposes.



Present	Past	Present	Past
<i>Emerge</i>		<i>Begin</i>	
<i>Open</i>		<i>Be</i>	
<i>Employ</i>		<i>There to be</i>	
<i>Create</i>		<i>Become</i>	
REGULAR		IRREGULAR	

3.B. In pairs! Talk about the advantages and disadvantages of online courses. Use the text to help in the discussion:



Ten Advantages of Online Courses

What are the advantages of an online course?

1. Online courses are convenient.
2. Online courses offer flexibility.
3. Online courses bring education right to your home.
4. Online courses offer more individual attention.
5. Online courses help you meet interesting people.
6. Online courses give you real world skills.
7. Online courses promote life-long learning.
8. Online courses have financial benefits.
9. Online courses teach you to be self-disciplined.
10. Online courses connect you to the global village.



Ten Disadvantages of Online Courses

How could there possibly be any disadvantages of online courses?

1. Online courses require more time than on-campus classes.
2. Online courses make it easier to procrastinate.
3. Online courses require good time-management skills.
4. Online courses may create a sense of isolation.
5. Online courses allow you to be more independent.
6. Online courses require you to be an active learner.
7. Online courses don't have an instructor hounding you to stay on task.
8. Online courses give you more freedom, perhaps, more than you can handle!
9. Online courses require that you find your own path to learning.
10. Online courses require you to be responsible for your own learning.

Adapted from: <https://www.montgomerycollege.edu>

- a) In your opinion, what are the major advantages of online courses?
- b) What are the major disadvantages of online courses?
- c) Do you think it is possible to learn in online courses?
- d) Do you think that the conception of online course changed because of the pandemic? Why?
- e) What kind of problems do students face in online course?

3.C. Change the sentences to the simple past:

Simple Present	Simple Past
a) <i>Online courses are convenient.</i>	
b) <i>Online courses offer flexibility.</i>	
c) <i>Online courses give you real world skills.</i>	
d) <i>Online courses promote life-long learning</i>	
e) <i>Online courses connect you to the global village</i>	

3.D. Change the sentences according to indicated:

- a) Online courses require that you find your own path to learning.
(interrogative) _____
- b) Online courses require more time than on-campus classes.
(negative) _____
- c) Online courses made it easier to procrastinate.
(interrogative) _____
- d) Online courses required more time than on-campus classes.
(interrogative) _____
- e) Online courses allowed you to be more independent.
(negative) _____



3.E. Listen to someone talking about virtual classes and choose the best alternative:

a) According to the speaker, the Virtual Classroom is:

- I- An in-person e-learning concept whose definition and prime objective is to enable the educators and the students to impart and perceive education online.
- II- An e-learning concept whose definition and prime objective is to enable the educators and the students to impart and perceive education online, respectively, principally over the Internet.
- III- An online and an in-person learning concept.
- IV- A Learning Management System and online training courses.

b) The Virtual Classroom allows:

- I- To communicate, interact and, work together with one another remotely from any location, without actually being physically present face-to-face.
- II- To work together with one another remotely from any location, but being physically present face-to-face.
- III- No webinars, audio and video conferences, web presentations, live streaming, text chats, Learning Management System (LMS) and online training courses.
- IV- Some people to travel from a country to other.

c) The smart classroom provides:

- I- No opportunity of distance education to the remote students by means of web-based online learning programs.
- II- An opportunity of distance education to the remote students without means of web-based online learning programs
- III- Little opportunity of distance education to the remote students by means of web-based online learning programs
- IV- An opportunity of distance education to the remote students by means of web-based online learning programs



>>

d) The Virtual Classroom provides instructors with innovative teaching tools to:

I- teach physically from anywhere at any time, irrespective of the geographical area, through online classes and courses

II- teach in-person from anywhere at any time, irrespective of the geographical area, through online classes and courses

III- teach individually from anywhere at any time, irrespective of the geographical area, through online classes and courses

IV- teach virtually from anywhere at any time, irrespective of the geographical area, through online classes and courses

Grammar Point – There To be

PRESENT

There are good online courses in my university.

There is only one girl in my class.

PAST

There were good online courses in my university.

There was only one girl in my class.

YES/ NO QUESTIONS

A: Are there many girls in your class?

B: Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

A: Is there a girl in your judo class?

B: Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

A: Were there many people in the party?

B: Yes, there were. / No, there weren't.

A: Was there a dog in your house?

B: Yes, there was. / No, there wasn't.

HOW MANY

How many students are there in your class?

How many students were there in the game?

4.A. In pairs! Talk about past events:

a) How many people were there in your last party?

b) Were there many options of courses for you at your university?

c) How many online courses were there at your university two years ago?

d) Was there a Mercy Health Center at college last year?

e) Was there a student club in your department?

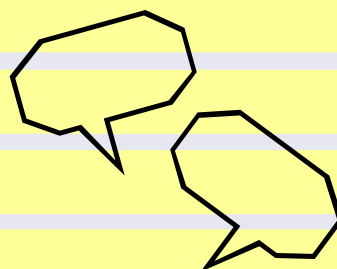
f) What about your High school? Did you study in a public or private school?

g) Were there good teachers at school?

h) Did you have many friends?

i) What was your best experience in High school?

j) What was your worst experience in High school?



4.B. Look at the picture and say what people were doing at the university yesterday.



- a) Jane was _____
- b) Kim and Lisa _____
- c) Ben _____
- d) Sara and John _____
- e) Kevin _____
- f) Ann _____
- g) Julia and Abby _____

4.C. Look at these photos and write 5 sentences comparing London Oxford Street as it is now with how it was 100 years ago. Use there was, there were, there is and there are, in affirmative or negative sentences:

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



<https://www.iftimes.co.uk>

4.D. Read the abstract and write each part in the right place: Introduction or gap in the current literature, aims, method, results and conclusion.

**Musical Preferences of Teenagers and Adults:
Evidence from a Spanish-Speaking Sample**

JF Soares-Quadros Jr, LGC Sá, CM Román-Torres

Musicae Scientiae

Music consumption is widely recognized as an important facet of everyday life, and the use of algorithms by online streaming services to suggest songs has aroused a growing scientific interest in how musical preferences are structured. However, existing studies have failed to include Latin genres of music. Therefore, the aim of this study was to develop and validate a measure to assess the musical preferences of Spanish-speaking teenagers and adults.

To do this, two independent studies were developed (N1 = 312 Spanish teenagers; N2 = 345 Spanish-speaking adults) using an instrument based on a theoretical structure consisting of 20 musical genres, which reflects the MUSIC model. The results indicated the exclusion of reggaetón for both groups, and confirmed the proposed theory of five dimensions of musical preferences: (a) Intense: emphasis on low sounds and use of electronic instruments; (b) Sophisticated: complex musical structure, dissonant harmonies, and melodies that explore unconventional patterns and diversified rhythms; (c) Contemporary: striking rhythm, emphasis on percussion and electronic instruments, versatility in the prosodic construction of lyrics, and often linked to themes such as inequality and social injustice; (d) Moving: strong connection to dance, especially partner dances, with strong potential for socialization; (e) Unpretentious: music with strong cultural roots specific to the research context.

In conclusion, the Scale for Musical Preferences Assessment proved to be an effective instrument for assessing the musical preferences of teenagers and adults, presenting a standard structure for both groups, although there were differences in their perception of musical genres.

4.E. Use the same structure to write an abstract about a topic of your course.





TIME TO REVIEW

1. Complete the text with the right verb:

a) My parents _____ at 6 a.m. _____ a shower and _____ breakfast. They (not) _____ breakfast. They _____ work at 8 a.m. and they _____ lunch at noon. In the afternoon, They usually _____ the chores and (not) _____ a nap. In the evening, they _____ dinner and _____ TV. They (not) _____ to bed before 11 p.m.

Get up - take - have - start - do - prepare - watch - go

b) My roommate _____ a university student. Her routine _____ very hard. She _____ about 5 a.m because her class _____ at 8 a.m and she really _____ to prepare a balanced breakfast. At 6:30 she _____ the train to go to the university. She usually _____ to campus about 7:30 so she _____ time to meet up with her peers. Sometimes, she _____ lunch at the university restaurant.

Be - get up - start - like - take- get - have

2. Use the clues to write questions.

- a) What time / you / usually / wake up / on weekdays?
- b) You / have / morning class?
- c) You / prepare / your own breakfast?
- d) What / you / have for lunch?
- e) What time / your best friend / wake up?
- f) She / have / afternoon lecture?
- g) She / prepare / her own breakfast?
- h) He / have / balanced breakfast?
- i) He / waste / money on meals / at the university?
- j) She / usually / have lunch / University restaurant?
- k) Who / he / live with?

3. Write and answer these questions using the present continuous:

a) A: What/ you / do / now?

B: _____.

b) A: What / your professors / do / at the moment?

B: _____.

c) A: What / your mother / do / now?

B: _____.

>>

d) **A:** What / you / study / at the university?

B: _____.

e) **A:** You / enjoy / your course?

B: _____.

f) **A:** You / live / with classmates?

B: _____.

4. Write questions according to the answers:

a) **A:** _____?

B: She gets up at 6 a.m.

b) **A:** _____?

B: I'm preparing a seminar.

c) **A:** _____?

B: They usually drive to work.

d) **A:** _____?

B: She is from Morocco.

e) **A:** _____?

B: I think she is 23 years old.

f) **A:** _____?

B: There are two bedrooms in the apartment.

g) **A:** _____?

B: I think they are watching TV.

5. Answer these questions. All the answers should have a preposition.

a) Where do your parents live? _____

b) Do you live on First Street? _____

c) What time does your class start? _____

d) When is your mother's birthday? _____

e) What time does your class finish? _____

f) When do you celebrate Christmas day? _____

g) When does the academic year start? _____

6. Complete the conversation:

What are you doing?

Josh: Hi, Marcos. What a surprise! What's up?

Marcos: Not much! _____?

Josh: I'm working. I have a part time job at the library. _____?

Marcos: I'm starting my graduation course.

Josh: Oh, great! _____?

Marcos: Business Administration

Josh: _____?

Marcos: Yes, this university is really good!

Are you enjoying that- What are you studying

What about you - What are you doing here

4

THE BUS STOP IS OVER THERE!



1.A. Read and practice:

Sophie: Excuse me. Is there a bus stop around here?

Ben: Yes, there is one over there.

Sophie: Thanks a lot! And can you please tell me how to get to the nearest bank?

Ben: Umm, well, it's not very far. This is Main street. Go down five blocks, turn left, then go down two blocks and you will be on the corner of King and Hampton street, and you'll see the bank. It's right across from St Mary's Church.

Sophie: Do I have to take a bus?

Ben: No, you don't have to take a bus to get there. You can go on foot. You can't miss it.

Sophie: Perfect! I appreciate your help!



1.B. Answer the questions:

- Where does Sophie want to go?
- Where is the bank?
- Does she have to take a bus?
- Do you think Sophie is new in town? Why?



Asking for help or information

Excuse me. Can you help us/me?

Can you tell me how to get to the bank?

Where is the nearest restaurant?

Is it far from here?

Is there a shopping mall around here?

How can I get to the hospital?

Expressions to give directions

Turn left...

Turn right...

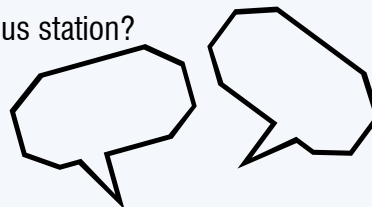
Go straight...

It's very near here. You can walk there.

It's too far.

1.C. In pairs! Ask your partner how to get to 5 different places:

- Can you please tell me how to get to the post office/ bank/ bus station?
- Is there a book store around here?
- Where is there a good restaurant to eat fish?
- How can I get to the hospital from here?



Grammar focus - Prepositions of place

ON - There is a post office on King street.

ACROSS FROM - There were some bookstores across from the hospital.

IN FRONT OF - In the past there were some pay phones in front of the department store.

NEXT TO - There is a bus stop next to the gym.

ON THE CORNER OF - The bank is on the corner of Main and Third street.

BETWEEN - The hospital is between the hotel and the school

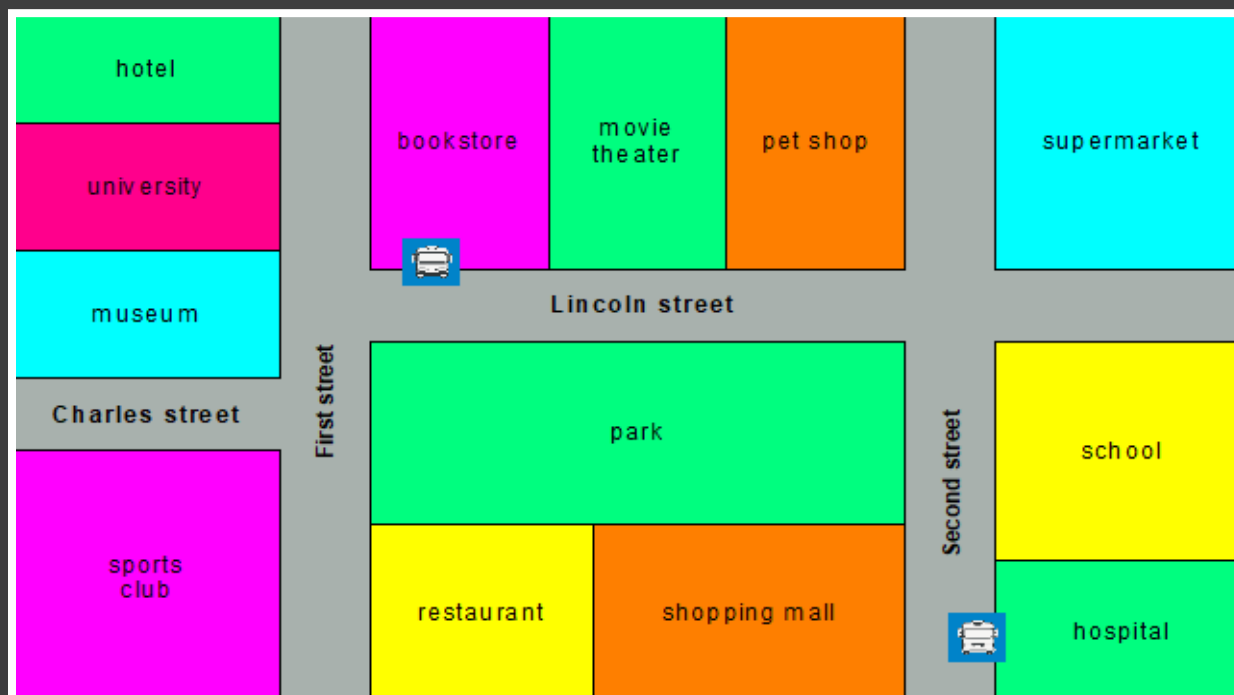
Vocabulary: Places

parking lot
dance club
hospital
hotel
bus stop
gas station
movie theater
drugstore

post office
supermarket
grocery store
bank
department store
coffee shop
gym
restaurant

music store
travel agency
laundromat
barber shop
beauty parlor
library
police station
bookstore

1.D. Look at the map and say how to get to each place:



- a) How can I get to the hotel?
- b) Where is the movie theater?
- c) Where is the hospital?
- d) Is there a restaurant around here?
- e) How can I get to the park?



2.A. Read what people say about Public Transportation around the world. Then, answer the questions:

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS AROUND THE WORLD

1- Shanghai, China

"I never thought I would be a big city person until I moved to Shanghai, China, to teach English. In Shanghai I discovered how incredible it was to live in a happening city in which every corner is connected by metro trains and buses...EVERYTHING was accessible. I could ride my bike to a train, then catch a bus, a ferry, a moving walkway, to another train....catching city sights the whole way. I LOVED IT! It was very affordable too. About 100 RMB/month, which is \$14! I could rarely justify getting into a taxi to go anywhere. When I returned home, I almost resented how quick I could get somewhere because I missed the enjoyment of the journey getting there."

2- Seoul, South Korea

"The KoRail, or subway system, in South Korea is one of the things I miss most about living there. It's so clean you could probably eat a meal off the floor and feel okay about it. The trains also run on schedules, so you're typically not waiting around long for the next train. Traffic in Seoul can be pretty crazy, so taking the subway is always the way to go."

3- Stockholm, Sweden

"Stockholm offers an efficient network of buses, trains, subways and ferries. The subway system — aka The Metro, The Tunnelbana or T-bana — is particularly highly regarded, known for its cleanliness, safety record and extensiveness. Boats are also a wonderful way for travelers to get around, offering affordable, scenic access to major sights like the amusement park Gröna Lund and the grand Drottningholm Palace".

- a) Why is Shanghai's Public Transportation Systems incredible?
- b) Justify the sentence: "EVERYTHING was accessible" in Shanghai.
- c) How does the speaker describe the subway system in South Korea?
- d) What is the subway system in Stockholm famous for?



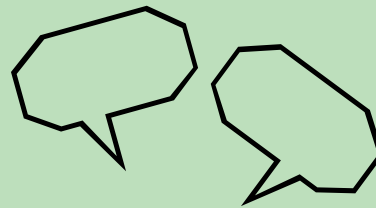
2.B. Listen to someone talking about Public Transportation and answer the questions:

- a) Which city is the speaker talking about?
- b) According to the speaker the public rail system in this city is:
 - I – The best system in the world
 - II – Not densely populated.
 - III- Nothing compared to London's system.
 - IV- Totally overwhelming.
- c) What does the speaker say about the rush hour? Why?
- d) Why does the speaker say you'll love using the public rail system?



2.C. In pairs! Talk about public transportation in your city.

- a) Do you use public transportation?
- b) What kind of transportation do you usually use?
- c) What's the most readily available form of public transportation in your city?
- d) What are some problems faced in public transportation in your city?
- e) Are there any advantages of using this system?
- f) Is the public transportation in your city efficient? Expensive?
- g) What kind of improvement does the system need?



Grammar focus - Prepositions II

BY – I go to work by bus / train / underground / subway / plane / boat.

ON – She goes to school on foot, on weekends, on Sundays.

She lives On Main Street/ He traveled on Carnival/ His birthday is on November 5th

IN – Peter watches TV in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening.

I live in Shanghai / in New York. / Also: In the summer, in May, in 1995

AT – They start work at 3 o' clock in the morning.

2.D. Complete these short conversations with the appropriate prepositions:

1. **A:** What time does your mother get up _____ the morning _____ weekdays?
B: She gets up _____ 6 o'clock.
2. **A:** Do you take the bus to go to school?
B: No, I go _____ foot. It's only three blocks from my house.
3. **A:** When do you take English classes?
B: _____ Mondays and Wednesdays.

>>

4. **A:** Does Sue always go to work _____ bus?

B: No, sometimes she goes _____ foot.

5. **A:** Does your father live _____ New York?

B: Actually, he lives in New Jersey, but he works there. He goes to work _____ subway.



Vocabulary: Means of transportation

Airplane - Helicopter - Bus - Car - Train - Subway/tube - Bike -
Boat - Ship - horse - drawn carriages - ferry boat

2.E. Write about public transportation in your city. Mention the problems, advantages and disadvantages.

3.A. Complete the conversation:

Are you new in town?



Josh: Excuse me. _____ ?

Ann: There's one on King Street across from the supermarket, only two blocks from here.

Josh: Ok. And _____ ?

I need to buy some medicine now.

Ann: Yes, there are some on Main Street in front of the gas station. It's very easy to get there.

Josh: Thanks a lot.

Ann: My pleasure. Hey, _____ ?

I can take you there.

Josh: No, thanks. I'd rather walk to learn more about the place.

Ann: By the way, _____ ?

Josh: Yes, I am. Bye.

Are you new in town - do you need a ride -

Is there a post office around here - is there a drugstore near here

3.B. Complete the sentences or answer the questions according to the situation:

a) You are late! What happened? _____

b) Forgot the key? What did you do to enter in your apartment? _____

c) The train stopped suddenly so I _____

d) I was afraid of going by ferry boat so _____

e) There wasn't any drugstore near the university that's why I had to _____

3.C. Write questions according to the answer:

- a) _____?
No, there weren't. There was only one.
- b) _____?
I visited my friend, Bob. He just arrived from Rio.
- c) _____?
No, they didn't. They stayed home playing cards.
- d) _____?
You can exchange money, cash a cheque and pay bills there.
- e) _____?
Yes, there is one near over there.
- f) _____?
Yes, I was. I was a good student when I was a child.
- g) _____?
There is a drugstore on the corner of Second and Third street.

3.D. Read the Text and complete with the simple past of the verbs:

THE HISTORY OF PUBLIC BUS TRANSPORTATION

by Madeline Parks September 9, 2020

Adapted from <https://gogocharters.com>

Did you know that public transportation has existed, in some form, since the 1820s? It all _____ (begin) with a simple system of horse-drawn carriages that, surprisingly, _____ (take) a while to catch on. But once it _____ (do), public transportation would quickly progress from simple horsecars to cable cars, rail lines, and finally, the modern buses we know today—all while putting a little extra influence on how we think about city planning.

The first person to propose the idea of a public transportation system _____ (be) Blaise Pascal, who _____ (launch) a handful of horse-drawn carriage routes in Paris in 1662. Known as “Five-Penny Coaches,” or “Carosses à Cinq Sous,” the carriages _____ (be) initially a hit, but it only _____ (take) about ten years for the hype to completely die off. And, since they _____ (be) only available to the nobility and the gentry, many “commoners” _____ (not-get) the chance to see if they _____ (like) the service.

3.E. Watch the video “Why American public transit is so bad” at _____ then answer the questions:

<https://bityli.com/RtLLi>



- a) According to the video, the system is really good at moving people between the suburbs, or any outer rings of the city and downtown but it is not good useful to Nina. Why?
- b) Where does Nina live?
- c) How does she go to work?
- d) How long does she take to get work?
- e) How much do Americans spend on transportation a month, according to the video?

4.A. Read and practice:

My bus is always crowded.

Tom: Hi, Sara. Are you ok? You seem tired.

Sarah: I am. I live too far from the university. I have to get up very early.

Tom: How long do you take to get to the university?

Sarah: About 2 hours. The bus is always late and sometimes it is so crowded that I can't take it.

Tom: My bus is always crowded, but I don't live too far.

Sarah: Do you like to live downtown?

Tom: It's Ok. But it was better in the past.

Sarah: Why? What happened?

Tom: When I was a child, there weren't many buildings and traffic. We could play on the street.

Sarah: Are there many stores near your house now?

Tom: Yes, and restaurants, supermarkets, drugstores, banks, hospitals, and so on.

Sarah: So, it was a good change.

Tom: No, I prefer a quiet neighborhood.



Communication focus

A: How long do you take to get home / work?

B: About 3 hours.

A: How far is it?

B: It's about 3 Km.

A: How do you go to work / college?

4.B. Answer the questions:

a) Why is Sarah tired?

b) How long does she take to get to the university?

c) What happened to Tom's neighborhood?

d) Were there good changes in Tom's neighborhood? Why?

e) Do you usually take crowded bus?

f) How long do you take to get to college?

g) Was your city better in the past? Why?

h) Was there good public transportation in your city in the past?

4.C. Complete the text using the verbs in the past tense. Some sentences are in the negative form.

have - live - there to be - buy - to be - move - change

When I _____ a child, I _____ in a very quiet city. _____ violence and children could play on the street in the evening. _____ many buildings or cars so _____ any car accident. When I _____ 12 years old, my father _____ a house in the capital city. We _____ and my life _____ a lot. I _____ any friend to play with and I couldn't play on the street anymore.

4.D. Writing! Write about your childhood. Describe the city where you lived and talk about your routine.

4.E. Academic Writing! Read the abstract and highlight the Introduction, proposal, method, results and conclusion:

ATTITUDES TOWARDS ACTIVE E MOBILITY IN SINGAPORE:
A QUALITATIVE STUDY

By Maria Cecilia Rojas López and Yiik Diew Wong

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2213624X17302043>

Active modes of transport (i.e. walking and cycling) are being encouraged in many countries. Singapore is advocating strong efforts to attract more users to travel by walking and cycling and thereby achieve 'car-lite' travel. To attract users towards a certain transport alternative, it is important to understand their current perceptions and attitudes towards it and accordingly develop a suitable transport network and related schemes. This paper employs two qualitative techniques, focus group sessions and one-to-one interviews, to gain a deeper understanding of adults and elders perceived advantages, disadvantages, concerns and opportunities to promote walking and cycling in Singapore. It was found that users are comfortable with the walking infrastructure, but they expressed that more can be done to improve the cycling infrastructure including provision of wider paths and parking facilities. Overall, more positive attitudes were registered towards cycling than walking. Work incentives such as flexible working hours are preferred by users to promote walking and cycling. Education to all road users (pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists) was mentioned as a key initiative to increase safety and effective sharing of facilities.

Keywords: Active mobility; Travel behaviour; Qualitative study; Transport schemes; Attitudes Perceptions

4.F. Read the abstract again and find out a synonym for:

- a) Stimulated
- b) Campaigning for
- c) Appeal to
- d) Impressions
- e) Exploits



TIME TO REVIEW

1. Answer these questions about your university facilities:

a) A: Is there a good bookstore at your university?

B: _____

b) A: How many banks are there on campus?

B: _____

c) A: Is there a good restaurant on campus?

B: _____

d) A: Is there an international office on campus?

B: _____

e) A: Are there accommodations for international students?

B: _____

f) A: Is there a cafeteria on campus?

B: _____

g) A: How many departments are there on campus?

B: _____

2. Write questions according to the answers:

a) A: _____ ?

B: No, there is only one bus line on campus.

b) A: _____ ?

B: I don't think so. I didn't see any bank there.

c) A: _____ ?

B: Yes, sure. There are two good restaurants there.

d) A: _____ ?

B: Yes, I think there are accommodations for international students.

e) A: _____ ?

B: I think there are two bank agencies on campus.

f) A: _____ ?

B: I'm looking for the student office.

g) A: _____ ?

B: Yes, there is one on the sport center.

h) A: _____ ?

B: No, there isn't any university hospital on this campus.

i) A: _____ ?

B: My mother was born in Salvador.

j) A: _____ ?

B: My grandparents were born in Chile.

3. Organize the words to make questions:

a) think - university – do - you- the – have - professors - good?

b) societies - clubs - you -Are- involved -in - any - or ?

c) project - what - is - your - about?

d) studying - why - are – you - English?

e) building - see - can – you - that – big?

4. Make suggestions using could or might want to:

a) Where should I go to take my student card? (Student office) _____

b) When should I register for a scholarship? (at the beginning of the semester) _____

c) What should I do to improve my English? (do an English course) _____

d) What should I do to acquire more skills? (join clubs) _____

e) Where should I buy bus tickets? (in the ticket office) _____

5. Complete the sentences with should or should not:

a) You _____ (study) so much; You have to relax.

b) The Dean _____ (offer) financial support for international students.

c) Students _____ (drink) alcoholic drink on campus. It's forbidden.

d) You _____ (spend) some money on new clothes. These ones are too old.

e) Professors _____ (use) phone during the class. It's against the laws of the university.

6. Answer these questions:

a) What can you do with an accounting degree?

b) What can you do with a business and management degree?

c) What can you do with an economics degree?

d) What can you do with an agriculture degree?

e) What can you do with a biology degree?

f) What can you do with a sports science degree?

g) What can you do with a veterinary science degree?



WORKBOOK

1

EATING HABITS AROUND THE WORLD

1.A. Read the text and answer the questions:

What Chinese Eat for Dinner



There is an old Chinese saying that a good appetite brings happiness. Dinner is the most important meal of the day for most Chinese. A family sits together to have an enjoyable dinner time after a school/work day. This is the most beautiful moment. Any special feast is also usually held as a dinner, such as family or friends reunion, festive parties, and weddings.

Types of Chinese Dinner

1. Daily Meals

Ordinary home-made meals usually consist of meat dishes and vegetable dishes. Soup may or may not be served. In northern parts of China, the staple food is wheat-based products including noodles, and steamed buns. However, in the southern part of China, rice is the dominant staple.

2. Home-made Dinner

Chinese people like to host dinner at home for family and friends. As a matter of fact, the tastiest dishes are often encountered in the private kitchen. A dinner party at home has many advantages over one at the restaurant. It makes the host and guests more relaxed and there is greater leisure in the repast.

3. A Feast at a Restaurant

In China a feast is usually held between 18:00 and 20:00. Dinner begins with some appetizers to evoke guests' appetite. Shredded potato or tofu skin, smacked cucumber, sweet dates, spicy chicken feet and pickles are popular ones. The main part of the dinner is large dishes of various meats and vegetables eaten communally. Rice is served in small bowls individually.



Adapted from <https://www.chinaeducationaltours.com/guide>

- What is the most important meal of the day for most Chinese? How does it happen?
- What special feast is also usually held as a dinner?
- Is there any difference between the northern and the southern parts of China in terms of daily meals?
- Why do Chinese prefer to host dinner at home for family and friends?
- What are some popular appetizers in China?

1.B. Find out in the text 10 words related to food.

1.C. Compare China to your country and answer the questions:

- Does family sit together to have an enjoyable dinner time after a school/work day, in your country?
- What is the biggest difference between China and your country in terms of eating habits?
- What are the main dishes in your country?
- Does dinner begin with some appetizers to evoke guests' appetite, in your home?
- Is rice served in small bowls individually? How is it served?



2.A. Complete the table with vocabulary of food.



BREAKFAST	SNACK	LUNCH	SNACK	DINNER	SNACK

2.B. Read the dialogue and complete it with some, any or no.

A: Where are you going, Julia?

B: To the supermarket. I have to buy _____ fruit and vegetables. I'm on a diet. I can't eat pasta or _____ carbohydrates.

A: Wow! That's not good! I wouldn't live without carbohydrates.

B: That's seems to be difficult but the dietician said I can eat _____ carbohydrates.

A: Good luck! We also need _____ juice and milk.

B: Is there _____ cheese or ham in the fridge?

A: No, there isn't _____ cheese but there is _____ ham.

2.C. Answer these questions about you:

- a) How many fruits do you eat every day?
- b) How much of water do you have to drink every day?
- c) Can you eat bread or chocolate cake?
- d) How often do you eat meat or fish?
- e) How much of rice do you eat every day?
- f) How many slices of pizza do you eat when you go to a pizzeria?

2.D. Write sentences to complete the chart.

<i>Countable</i>		<i>Uncountable</i>	
Many		Much	
A few		A little	
A LOT OF / LOTS OF			
SOME - ANY - NO			
AFIRMATIVE			
NEGATIVE			
INTERROGATIVE			

3.A. Complete the conversations with the right quantifier:

- A: Ben, can you go to the supermarket?
B: Yes, sure! We have _____ juice and milk. (a few /little)
A: And we don't have _____ sugar and coffee. (any/ some)
B: Do you need _____ money? (no / some)
A: Yes, please! I have _____ money. (no /a few).
B: Ok! So, I'll buy only the necessary.
A: Thanks, Ben

3.B. Answer these questions about you, then write a text using your answers.

- a) Do you consider yourself a healthy person? Why?
- b) What are some foods you never eat?
- c) What are some drinks you never have?
- d) What kind of food do you think is harmful to health?
- e) Can you describe what is in your fridge now?

I consider myself a healthy person because I never eat



3.C. Complete the text with the right form of the verbs. Use simple present or simple past.

People in the past ate healthier (food) than people do today

An increasing number of people _____ (begin) to discuss whether people in the past _____ (eat) healthier food. Many people _____ (be) of the opinion that the food people _____ (eat) in the past _____ (be) cleaner and safer. As for me, I strongly contend that people nowadays _____ (eat) food with lower quality for following reasons.



The most critical reason _____ (be) that food in the past _____ (be) more natural and wholesome. That is to say, it _____ (be- not) processed by factories and contained less chemicals which _____ (be) harmful to human body. Take moon cake as an example. In the past, moon cake _____ (be) usually handmade and no additives added in. However, moon cake is accused of being made by bad oil today. There-

fore, the case of moon cake can best illustrate that how dangerous it is

for people to eat food.

In contrast, there is the popular opinion that now we feel more secure about food than the past, because food is examined by government organizations. That is to say, government can supervise the quality of food. Genetically modified food is a fitting example to illustrate. Government states that GM-food is not deleterious to our body, so people believe it. However, scientists from Taiwan doubt about such announcement and try to reveal the mystery of genetically engineered food.

<https://essayforum.com/>

3.D. Read the text again and answer the questions:

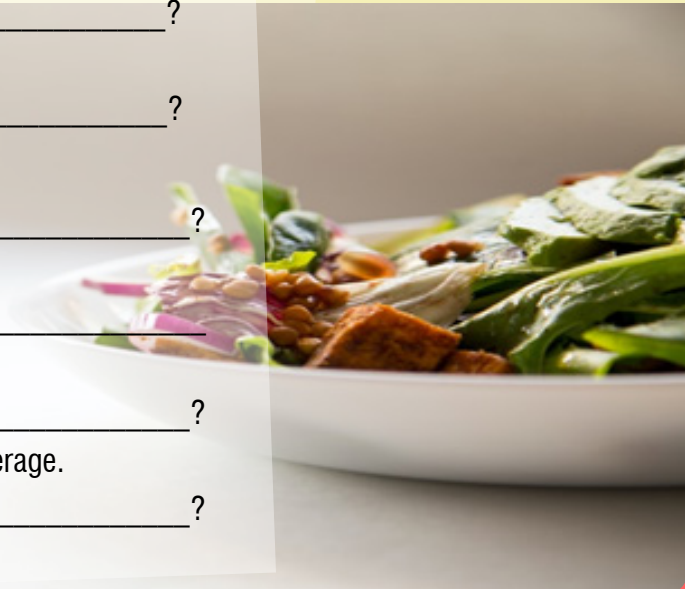
- Do you agree that people ate healthier food in the past? Why?
- What is the most critical reason for people eat food with lower quality?
- Why is there the popular opinion that now we feel more secure about food than in the past?
- What does the government state about genetically modified food?

4.A. Write questions according to the answers:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| a) A: _____ ? | B: The most important meal of the day is lunch. |
| b) A: _____ ? | B: The typical lunch in Brazil is rice, beans and meat. |
| c) A: _____ ? | B: Yes, I believe that eating habits are changing around the world. |
| d) A: _____ ? | B: Sure. A person's eating habits affect his/her life expectancy. |
| e) A: _____ ? | B: Yes, I do. I think that my parents were healthier than I am. |

>>

- f) A: _____ ?
B: A healthy diet for me is a balanced diet.
- g) A: _____ ?
B: I eat fruit every day.
- h) A: _____ ?
B: I like vegetables.
- i) A: _____ ?
B: Yes, I eat pizza almost every day.
- j) A: _____ ?
B: I drink about two liters of water a day.
- k) A: _____ ?
B: Yes, I can. I eat chocolate cake once a week.
- l) A: _____ ?
B: Brazilian people eat rice every day.
- m) A: _____ ?
B: I never eat hamburger.
- n) A: _____ ?
B: No, my parents don't eat pizza.
- o) A: _____ ?
B: We never drink soda.
- p) A: _____ ?
B: No, she doesn't. She doesn't drink alcoholic beverage.
- q) A: _____ ?
B: I never drink alcoholic beverage.



4.B. Unscramble the words to make questions, then answer:

- a) Person- yourself - consider - do you - a healthy?
- b) foods - eat -what - are -some – never - you?
- c) have - what – are - some - you - never – drinks?
- d) health - What kind - do you - think - harmful to - of food – is?
- e) dinner - slices of pizza - does- she - eat for - how many?

4.C. Find out the mistakes and correct the sentences:

- a) Ana don't like sandwiches. Your favorite food is pizza.

b) Some French people eats frogs but they also eats hamburgers.

c) How old do you have?

d) Do you married? What your husband's name?

e) I don't have some money.

2

THE CLASS WAS GREAT!

1.A. Read and complete the dialogue with the simple past of the verbs:

A: Hey, Ben. How _____ (be) the class?

B: Great! We _____ (talk) about the industrial revolution. We _____ (have) a great discussion about the technological revolution.

A: We are in the fifth industrial revolution.

B: The world really _____ (change) because of technology!

A: Tell me more about it...

B: The first revolution _____ (mechanize) the textile industry. The second industrial revolution _____ (give) us the assembly line, high volume industrial production and high mass consumption. The third _____ (allow) information to be captured in digital format and to be cost-effectively transformed, manipulated and transmitted. The fourth industrial revolution _____ (provide) us with robotics, artificial intelligence, augmented reality, and virtual reality. _____ (there to be) nearly two centuries between the first and second industrial revolutions.



Adapted from <https://insights.regenesys.net/>

1.B. Complete the chart with the past tense of the sentences.

Simple Present	Simple Past
<i>I am a university student.</i>	
<i>You are fine today.</i>	
<i>She is really nice.</i>	
<i>They are at home now.</i>	
YES/ NO QUESTIONS	
<i>A: Are you fine today?</i>	
<i>A: Are they at college?</i>	
INFORMATION QUESTIONS - WH QUESTIONS	
How are you?	
How is your mother?	
How are your parents?	
Where are you from?	

1.C. Answer these questions about you, then write a text about your week:

- a) How was your week / weekend?
- b) Were you at college yesterday night?
- c) Where were you before class?
- d) Did you do anything exciting this week?
- e) Did you have any problem this week?

My week was nice....I went to



2.A. Write questions according to the answers:

a) A: _____?

B: I was born in Japan.

b) A: _____?

B: No, I wasn't. I was at college.

c) A: _____?

B: Yes, they were. They were with me.

d) A: _____?

B: I didn't have a best friend.

e) A: _____?

B: No, she wasn't. She was born in China.

f) A: _____?

B: Yes, they were. They were at home yesterday night.

g) A: _____?

B: It was fine.



2.B. Use the words to write questions. Then, answer the questions:

a) be / Jane / college yesterday?

A: _____

B: _____

b) Where / be / you / last night?

A: _____

B: _____

c) Who/ be / you / yesterday?

A: _____

B: _____

d) How/ be / your day?

A: _____

B: _____

e) Where/ you / be / born?

A: _____

B: _____

f) Where/ be / your parents / born?

A: _____

B: _____

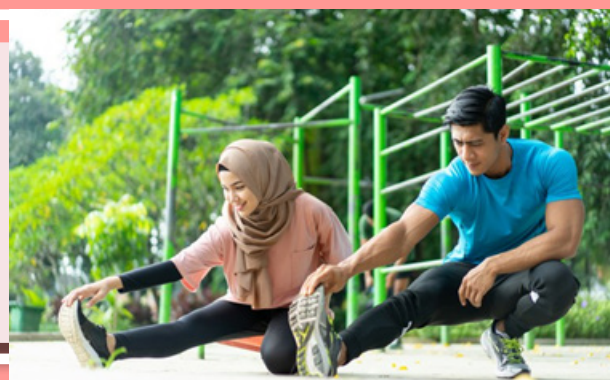


2.C. Complete the chart.

Simple Present	Simple Past
<i>I study at King's College.</i>	
<i>My friend studies at King's College.</i>	
YES/ NO QUESTIONS	
<i>A: Do you study at King's College?</i>	<i>A: _____</i>
<i>B: Yes, I do. /No, I don't.</i>	<i>B: _____</i>
INFORMATION QUESTIONS - WH QUESTIONS	
<i>A: Who do you study with?</i>	<i>A: _____</i>
<i>B: I study with my brother.</i>	<i>B: _____</i>
<i>A: Where do you study ?</i>	<i>A: _____</i>
<i>B: I study at St Mary's University.</i>	<i>B: _____</i>

3.A. Answer these questions using regular verbs:

- What did you do yesterday night? (visit some friends)
- What did you cook for lunch yesterday? (not - cook)
- What did you do this morning? (talk to mom)
- Did you do anything exciting this weekend? (watch a movie)
- Did you go out yesterday? (stay home)
- What did you do this afternoon? (relax all day long)



3.B. Unscramble the words to write sentences in the simple past.

a) visit- my mother- yesterday - I.

b) The guitar – play – I – yesterday – some friends – with.

c) cook – for – fish- my mom- I.

d) my aunt – call – my mother- last night.

e) fix - yesterday – car engine - the – my father.

f) do -exciting- you- this -weekend – Did - anything?

g) yesterday – did - cook -for - lunch – What - you?

h) morning - did – do- this– What - you?

3.C. Complete the chart:

Simple Present	Simple Past
<i>I go to college in the morning.</i>	
<i>My brother always sees movies with me.</i>	
<i>Every day I have lunch at noon.</i>	
<i>My girlfriend always eats sushi.</i>	
YES/ NO QUESTIONS	
<i>A: Do you go to college every day?</i>	
<i>A: Does your brother see movies with you?</i>	
INFORMATION QUESTIONS - WH QUESTIONS	
<i>A: Where do you go on Sundays?</i>	<i>A: Where did you go yesterday?</i>
<i>A: What time do you have lunch?</i>	<i>A: What time did you have lunch?</i>
GO - WENT SEE - SAW HAVE - HAD EAT - ATE	

3.D. Use the clues to write questions:

- Where / go / last night?
- What time / get up / this morning?
- Where / have lunch / yesterday?
- You / do / anything exciting this week?
- You / have / any problem this week?
- What time / you / go to bed yesterday?
- You / see / any good movie last week?



4.A. Think about a friend and write about what she/he did yesterday:

Get up - have breakfast - have lunch - have dinner- go to college - watch TV-
talk to friends - go to bed - clean the room - go out with friends

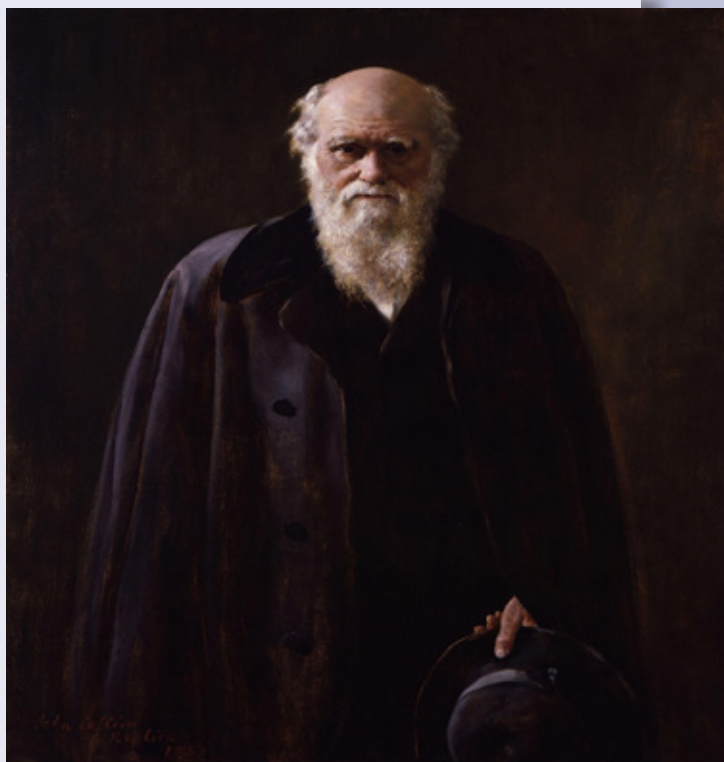
Yesterday my friend Ben got up very early. _____

4.B. Read the text and complete it with the past tense of the verbs:

DARWIN, CHARLES ROBERT (1809 - 1882)

Charles Robert Darwin _____ (be) born in the tiny merchant town of Shrewsbury, England. He _____ (be) the second youngest of six children. Darwin _____ (come) from a long line of scientists. His father, Dr. R.W. Darwin, _____ (be) as a medical doctor, and his grandfather, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, was a renowned botanist. Darwin's mother, Susanna, _____ (die) when he _____ (be) only 8 years old. Darwin _____ (be) a child of wealth and privilege who _____ (love) to explore nature.

In October 1825, at age 16, Darwin _____ (enroll) at Edinburgh University along with his brother Erasmus. Two years later, Charles Darwin _____ (become) a student at Christ's College in Cambridge. His father _____ (hope) he would follow in his footsteps and become a medical doctor, but the sight of blood _____ (make) Darwin queasy. His father _____ (suggest) he study to become a parson instead, but Darwin was far more inclined to study natural history.



<https://www.anbg.gov.au/biography>

4.C. Answer the questions about Charles Darwin:

- a) Where was Darwin born?
- b) How many siblings did he have?
- c) When did Darwin's mother die?
- d) What did Darwin like to do when he was a child?
- e) Where did he study?

4.D. Listen to someone talking about a very important scientist and complete the text:

Stephen Hawking was a _____ (1), _____ (2), _____ (3), and _____ (4) of research at The University of Cambridge known for his versatile personality. His physical condition never _____ (5) him from achieving his dreams, and his contributions are found in every field of physical science. He _____ (6) involved with the black hole radiation theory, quantum mechanics, and many more noteworthy theories.

His personality _____ (7) quite different from others because he _____ (8) the ability to communicate verbally and control his limbs and body functions, and _____ (9) therefore restricted to a wheelchair. However, he persevered and _____ (10) to discover new unknown things, writing many books about black holes, quantum evolution theory, and Hawking radiation. He _____ (11) maintained his positivity and confidence, and he _____ (12) science to develop further. Thus, we must appreciate him.

3

THERE WERE SOME FLOWERS...

1.A. Read the text and highlight 10 sentences in the past.



My last birthday was the most memorable birthday till date. It was 18th August 2013, when I was going to be 19 years old. That was a very special day as it was my birthday. I woke up early at 6:30 am because my family sang a special song for me and they gave me some gifts. Also, I was hugged by all of them. There were some flowers in my bedroom and there was a beautiful bird in my window. There were about 10 people in my house that day. Then my cousins Sheena and Arun arrived to my house to surprise

me. Their presence made my day more special because it was my first birthday when my cousins managed to come and wish me early in the morning. They gifted me a big box full of chocolates & CD of my favourite singer.

All of us had breakfast together. Mom made my favourite breakfast called “upma” because it was my birthday. Dad bought a big cake for me. I cut the cake. Then I started receiving calls from relatives and friends. They made me realize that now I am a big girl.

1.B. Answer these questions about your last birthday, then write a text about that:

- When was your birthday?
- Did you have a party in your last birthday?
- Were there people in your house to celebrate your birthday?
- What did your friends gift you?
- What was the best gift you have ever received?
- What was the worst gift you’ve ever received?

My last birthday was the most memorable birthday.....

1.C. Answer the questions. Use ordinal numbers and the months of the year:

- When is mother’s day?
- When is Christmas celebrated?
- When is Independence Day in Brazil and in the USA?
- Is Father’s Day on the 1st Sunday of June?
- Is International Women’s Day on 3rd April?
- When is Children’s day celebrated?



2.A. Write questions according to the answers:

- a) A: _____ ?
B: My birthday is on 5th June.
- b) A: _____ ?
B: Yes, I believed in a Santa Claus when I was a child.
- c) A: _____ ?
B: No, we didn't. We didn't have Christmas tree at home.
- d) A: _____ ?
B: I received gifts in my birthday and at Christmas.
- e) A: _____ ?
B: Yes, people celebrate Mother's day in Brazil.
- f) A: _____ ?
B: My favorite holiday is Christmas.



2.B. Complete the table with the past continuous of the sentences:

Present continuous	Past Continuous
<i>I am preparing my presentation.</i>	
<i>Jane is talking to the professor.</i>	
<i>Are you studying now?</i>	
<i>Are your friends with you?</i>	
<i>What are you doing now?</i>	
<i>Who are you talking with?</i>	
<i>What are you talking about?</i>	

2.C. Write questions using the past continuous, then answer them:

- a) What / you / do / yesterday night?
- b) What / you / do / this morning?
- c) You / prepare / your seminar yesterday?
- d) What / you / think / five minutes ago?
- e) Who / you / talk / with some minutes ago?
- f) What / you / talk / about during the class?

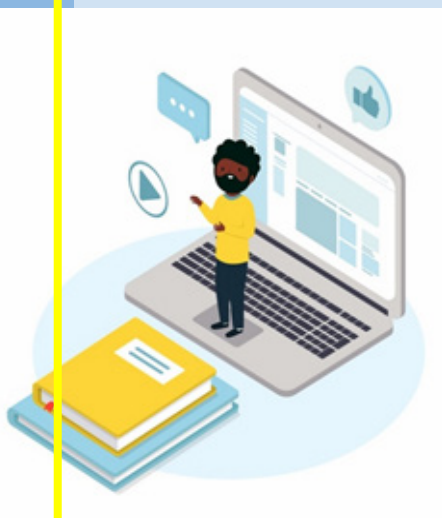


3.A. Imagine that each sentence is the beginning of a story. Write two sentences in the past continuous or simple past to give background information:

My mother was very busy. She was cleaning the house and she was making lunch at the same time.

- a) It was raining a lot. _____
- b) My apartment was a messy so _____

>>



c) I was feeling depressed so. _____

d) I didn't have any money, that's why I _____

e) I wasn't working because I . _____

3.B. Change the sentences to the simple past:

Simple Present

Simple Past

Online courses give you real world skills.

Online courses have financial benefits.

Online courses teach you to be self-disciplined.

Online courses make it easier to procrastinate.

Online courses give you more freedom.

3.C. Change the sentences according to indicated:

a) Online courses required more time than on-campus classes.

(interrogative) _____

b) An Online course requires more time than on-campus classes.

(interrogative) _____

c) An Online course doesn't make it easier to procrastinate.

(interrogative) _____

d) Online courses didn't require more time than on-campus classes.

(interrogative) _____

e) Online courses brought education right to your home.

(interrogative) _____

ONLINE LEARNING

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor

TRY IT NOW



4.A. Complete the chart with there to be past.

Simple Present	Simple Past
<i>There are good universities here.</i>	
<i>There is a computer in my room.</i>	
YES/ NO QUESTIONS	
<i>A: Are there many hospitals in your city?</i>	
<i>A: Is there a projector in your room?</i>	
HOW MANY	
<i>How many undergraduate courses are there in your university?</i>	

4.B. Write questions according to the answers:

- a) A: _____ ?
B: There were 4 students in my science project.
- b) A: _____ ?
B: There were many options of master course at my university.
- c) A: _____ ?
B: There was only one online course.
- d) A: _____ ?
B: No, there was not a Mercy Health Center at college.
- e) A: _____ ?
B: Yes, there was. There was a student's club in my department.
- f) A: _____ ?
B: No, there wasn't. There was not a projector in my lab.
- g) A: _____ ?
B: Sure. There were two restaurants in my campus.
- h) A: _____ ?
B: Yes, I had a lot of friends in High School.
- i) A: _____ ?
B: I studied in a public school.
- j) A: _____ ?
B: Yes, I had very good teachers in High School.
- k) A: _____ ?
B: No. The buses were too old and dirty.
- l) A: _____ ?
B: My younger brother was born in Japan.

4.C. Look at the picture and say what people were doing at the university yesterday.
For each affirmative sentence, write a negative one.



- a) Jane was _____
- b) Josh and Sophie _____
- c) Gabriel _____
- d) Tom _____
- e) Abby _____
- f) Ann and John _____

✓ Listen to the song and complete it:

Break up with your girlfriend, I'm bored - Ariana Grande

You _____ (1) me some type of way (hmm)
 Ain't _____ (2) to feelin' this way (hmm, hmm)
 I do not know what to say (yeah, yeah)
 But I know I shouldn't think about it
 _____ (3) one "freakin'" look at your face (hmm)
 Now I wanna know how your taste (hmm, hmm)
 Usually _____ (4) it away (yeah, yeah)
 But you _____ (5) I'm out here thinkin' 'bout it
 Then I _____ (6) she's right there
 And I'm at home like: Damn, this ain't fair
 Break up with your girlfriend, 'cause I'm bored
 You could hit it in the mornin' (mornin')
 Yeah, yeah, like it's yours
 I know it ain't right, but I don't care (care)
 Break up with your girlfriend
 Yeah, yeah, 'cause I'm bored
 This shit always _____ (7) to me (yeah)

Why can't we just play for keeps? (hmm, hmm)
 Practically on my knees (yeah, yeah)
 But I _____ (8) I shouldn't think about it
 You know what you're doin' to me
 You're singin' my songs in the streets, yeah, yeah
 Actin' all innocent, please
 When I know you're out here thinkin' 'bout it
 Then you _____ (9) she's right there (yeah)
 And you're at home like: Damn, she can't _____ (10)
 With your girlfriend, girlfriend, girlfriend, girlfriend
 You could say I'm hatin' if you want to
 But I only hate on her 'cause I want you
 Say I'm trippin' if you feel like
 But you without me ain't right (ain't right)
 You could call me crazy 'cause I want you
 And I never even ever "freakin'" met you
 Say I'm trippin' and it ain't right
 But you without me ain't nice (ain't nice, yeah)

4

A GOOD CITY TO LIVE IN.

1.A. Read and complete:

Sophie: Excuse me. _____ ?

Ben: Yes, there is one over there.

Sophie: Thanks a lot! And _____ ?

Ben: Umm, well, it's not very far. Go down this block, turn left and the dean's office is on the right, in front of the Library.

Sophie: _____ ?

Ben: Sorry, I don't know, but you can ask in the Information Office.

Sophie: Perfect! I appreciate your help!



**Can you please tell me how to get to the Dean's office?
Do you know the opening hours? – Is there a bank on campus**

1.B. Unscramble the words to make questions:

a) get to – you - tell me - please - how to - the bus station - Can?

b) a book store -Is - around here - there?

c) Eat - Is - a good - restaurant to - fish – Where - there?

d) get - I -to the – can- hospital - from here - How?

e) Opening – know- hours – you – do – the ?



1.C. Complete the chart with sentences using prepositions:

ON –

ACROSS FROM –

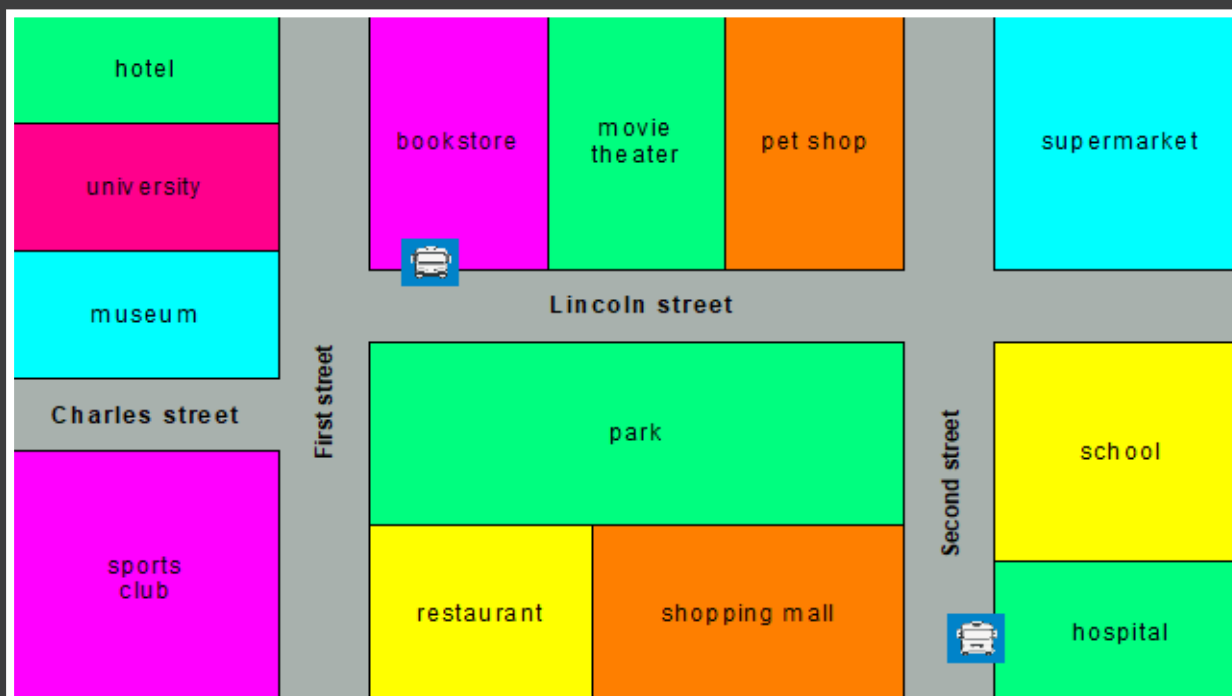
IN FRONT OF –

NEXT TO –

ON THE CORNER OF –

BETWEEN –

2.A. Imagine you are in the hotel and someone is asking directions. Help this person to get to the places:



- How can I get to the nearest restaurant?
- Is there a shopping mall around here?
- Where is the supermarket?
- Is there a sport club around here?
- How can I get to the park?

2.B. Write questions according to the answers.

- A: _____?
B: Yes, I do. I take a bus every day.
- A: _____?
B: The most readily available form of public transportation is subway.
- A: _____?
B: Yes, there are many advantages of using public transportation.
- A: _____?
B: No, it is not. Public transportation is not efficient in my city.
- A: _____?
B: Yes, it is. Public transportation is very expensive here.
- A: _____?
B: No, they aren't. Buses are too old.
- A: _____?
B: There are many bus lines going to my district.
- A: _____?
B: No, I don't. I never take a bus to work.



2.C. Complete these short conversations with the appropriate prepositions:

1. **A:** What time do you get up _____ weekdays?

B: I usually get up _____ 7 am.

2. **A:** How do you go to college?

B: I go to college _____ bus I never go _____ foot.

3. **A:** Where does Julia live?

B: She lives _____ Second Avenue.

4. **A:** Does your father live _____ São Paulo?

B: No, he doesn't. He lives _____ Rio de Janeiro and he travels every day _____ plane to get work.

3.A. Read the text and answer the questions:

What makes an urban centre truly great?

1-Reliable Transit System

Transit is literally what keeps a city moving. Whether commuting to school or work, or doing daily errands, the price, convenience and efficiency of public transportation affects us all. When a city's transit systems stops, the city cannot function.

2-Pedestrian Friendly Public Spaces

Sidewalk patios and pedestrian only streets and shopping centers are great additions to any urban locale. They allow us to enjoy the outdoors, visit local businesses with ease, and gather with our friends.

3-Bike & Pedestrian Infrastructure

Increased bike and pedestrian infrastructure are an integral part of any good urban community. First, they provide necessary transportation options, especially for short distanced commutes, that can relieve the already overladen road and subway systems that we have today. Biking or walking is also good for our health, and not being locked in a vehicle increases our likelihood of interacting with our neighbours and visiting local businesses, creating a sense of community and bolstering local economy. And most importantly, we need pedestrian and bike infrastructure for our own safety...

4- Green Space

In addition to community gardens, cities need parks and dedicated green spaces for recreation and relaxation.

Urbanites suffer from a lack of exposure to nature, which damages not only our physical health but our mental well-being as well. Of course, green spaces come in all shapes and sizes: conservation areas, parks and parkettes, courtyards, green roofs and more. The versatility of greenery makes green space a highly underrated aspect of urban life, one which could easily be improved.



- a) According to the text, why is a Reliable Transit System important?
- b) What do Pedestrian Public Spaces allow people?
- c) What are the advantages of having good bike and pedestrian infrastructure?
- d) Besides being good for health, what other benefits biking and walking can provide?
- e) Why are green spaces important?

3.B. Read the text again and answer the questions:

- a) In your opinion, what are some positive aspects of urban life?
- b) What are some negative aspects?
- c) Are you a green person? Why?
- d) What kind of benefits can biking and walking offer?

3.C. Complete the sentences so that it makes sense:

- a) Green spaces come in all shapes and sizes such as _____
- b) Transit is literally what keeps a city moving _____
- c) Lack of exposure to nature damages not only our physical health but also _____
- d) We need pedestrian and bike infrastructure for _____
- e) Pedestrian Public Spaces allow people _____



4.A. Write questions according to the answer:

- a) A _____ ?
B: I was at home.
- b) A _____ ?
B: It takes me 2 hours to get home.
- c) A _____ ?
B: She goes by bike.
- d) A _____ ?
B: I spend about 200 dollars on transportation a month.
- e) A _____ ?
B: It's about 4 km.
- f) A _____ ?
B: No, it is not too far. You can walk.
- g) A _____ ?
B: I usually go by bus.

4.B. Complete the dialogue with your own words:

I am too tired.

Tom: Hi. Are you ok? You seem tired.

You: _____.

Tom: How long do you take to get the university?

You: _____.

Tom: Where do you live exactly?

You: _____.

Tom: Are there good schools and hospitals in your neighborhood?

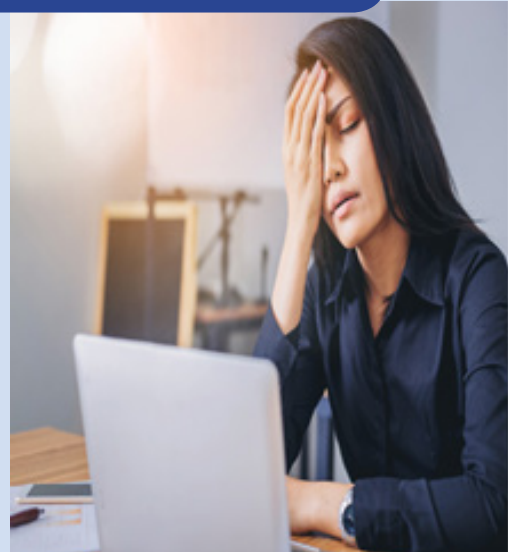
You: _____.

Tom: Is it a quiet and safe neighborhood?

You: _____.

Tom: Are there many stores near your house now?

You: _____.



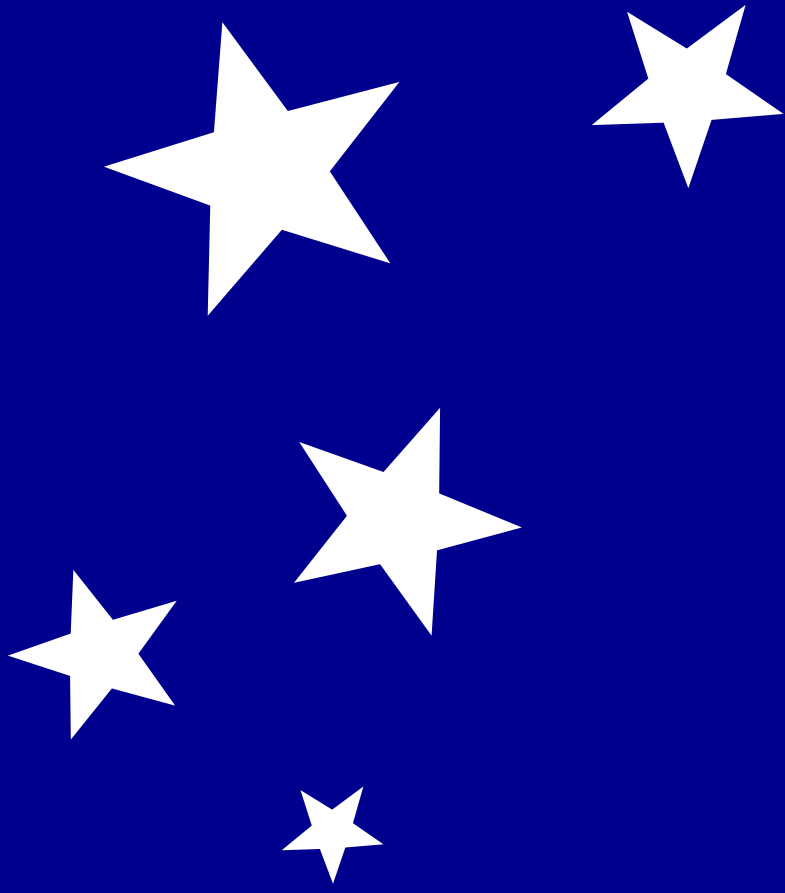
4.C. Writing! Write about your neighborhood. Describe it and talk about positive and negative aspects of living there.

✓ Listen to the song and complete it:

Don't Start Now - Dua Lipa

If you don't wanna see me
Did a full 180, crazy
Thinking 'bout the way I was
Did the heartbreak change me? Maybe
But look at where I _____
I'm all good already
So _____ on, it's scary
I'm not where you left me at all, so
If you don't wanna see me dancing with somebody
If you wanna believe that anything could stop me
_____, _____
Don't start caring about me now
Walk away, you know how
_____ caring about me now
_____ the guy who tried to
Hurt me with the word goodbye?
Though it took some time to survive you
I'm better on the other side
I'm all good already
So moved on, it's scary
I'm not where you _____ me at all, so

If you _____ see me dancing with somebody
If you wanna believe that anything could stop me
(Don't, don't, don't)
Don't show up, don't come out
Don't start caring about me now
Walk away, you know how
Don't start caring about me now ('bout me now, 'bout me) - Up, up
Don't come out, out, out
Don't show up, up, up
Don't start now (oh) - Up, up
Don't come out, out
I'm not where you left me at all, so
If you don't wanna see me dancing with somebody
If you wanna believe that anything could stop me
Don't show up (don't show up), don't come out (don't come out)
Don't start caring about me now ('bout me now)
Walk away (walk away), you know how (you know how)
Don't start caring about me now (so) - Up, up
Don't come out, out, out
Don't show up, up, up
Walk away, walk away (so)



APPENDIX



LISTENING TRANSCRIPTION

UNIT 1

1.E. Listen to someone talking about eating habits and answer the questions:

French people are used to hearing strange things about themselves and their eating habits. Everyone thinks of us as people with a baguette under one arm, a bottle of red wine under the other, and a camembert hidden under our berets. However, you should know that French people's eating habits have changed since the 18th century. They like hamburgers and street food, and don't dip their cheesy toasts in coffee. (Though, it depends.)

Some clichés do ring truer than others, though. Par exemple...

French people eat frogs.

You can find frog burgers at an old place called Roger la Grenouille, where Picasso himself used to eat lunch. There is also a pub in Paris called Rainettes, where you can eat frogs for *l'apéro*.

Adapted from <https://food52.com/blog>

UNIT 2

1.E. Listen to someone talking about the Fifth Industrial Revolution and answer the questions:

The Fifth Industrial Revolution (5IR) can be summarized as the combination of humans and machines in the workplace. But this is vastly oversimplified and does not even begin to explain the magnitude and complexity of the change.

Marc Benioff, the founder of Salesforce, sees it this way: "I see a crisis of trust in technology," he told the World Economic Forum. "in the Fifth Industrial Revolution, we're going to have to have... a chief ethical and humane use officer. Are we using these technologies for the good of the world? You can't do business in the Fourth Industrial Revolution without the trust of your employees and your customers and partners." The third and fourth revolutions were hard on humans and hard on the environment. Previous generations had to adapt their lifestyle to what the machines could do. The Fifth Industrial Revolution is different. Human beings are now front and center in the production process.

Adapted from <https://insights.regenesys.net/the-fifth-industrial-revolution-5ir>

2.E. Listen to someone talking about his/her life and complete the text:

When I was a child, I wanted to be a doctor. My mother gave me a game about the human body and I played it with her. I loved that game. When I got older, about 12, I changed my mind and I started to think about being a scientist. I wanted to understand the differences between human and non-human beings. I read a lot. Science was my favorite subject at school. My parents always supported my ideas about being a scientist, but when I finished high school, I was completely lost. I didn't know what I wanted to be in the future. At college, I had the opportunity to take a group of courses in a subject of my choosing, such as Chemistry, Comparative Literature, and Political Science.

UNIT 3

3.E. Listen to someone talking about virtual classes and choose the best alternative:

The Virtual Classroom is an e-learning concept whose definition and prime objective is to enable the educators and the students to impart and perceive education online, principally over the Internet. Additionally, it allows them both to communicate, interact, and work together with one another remotely from any location, without actually being physically present face-to-face, via webinars, audio and video conferences, web presentations, live streaming, text chats, Learning Management Systems (LMS) and online training courses.

Much like the smart classroom, the Virtual Classroom is fixated on teaching and learning with help of developing technology, but differs by mainly focusing on achieving the digital transformation in the classroom with the help of the Internet. It provides an opportunity of remote education to the students by means of web-based online learning programs, as well as the instructors with innovative teaching tools to teach virtually from anywhere at any time, irrespective of the geographical area, through online classes and courses.

Adapted from <https://www.vedamo.com/knowledge/what-is-virtual-classroom>

UNIT 4

2.B. Listen to someone talking about Public Transportation and answer the questions:

Spanning a mind-blowing 193 miles, the public rail system in Tokyo is arguably one of the top 5 in the world. As many know, Japanese cities can be densely populated. Don't think that the trains are any different!:

"It's totally overwhelming at first, but once you get the hang of it, you'll love it. The trains are clean, quiet and on time. Just beware of the rush hour insanity - those videos you've seen of train attendants literally helping push people onto the train like sardines is totally real."

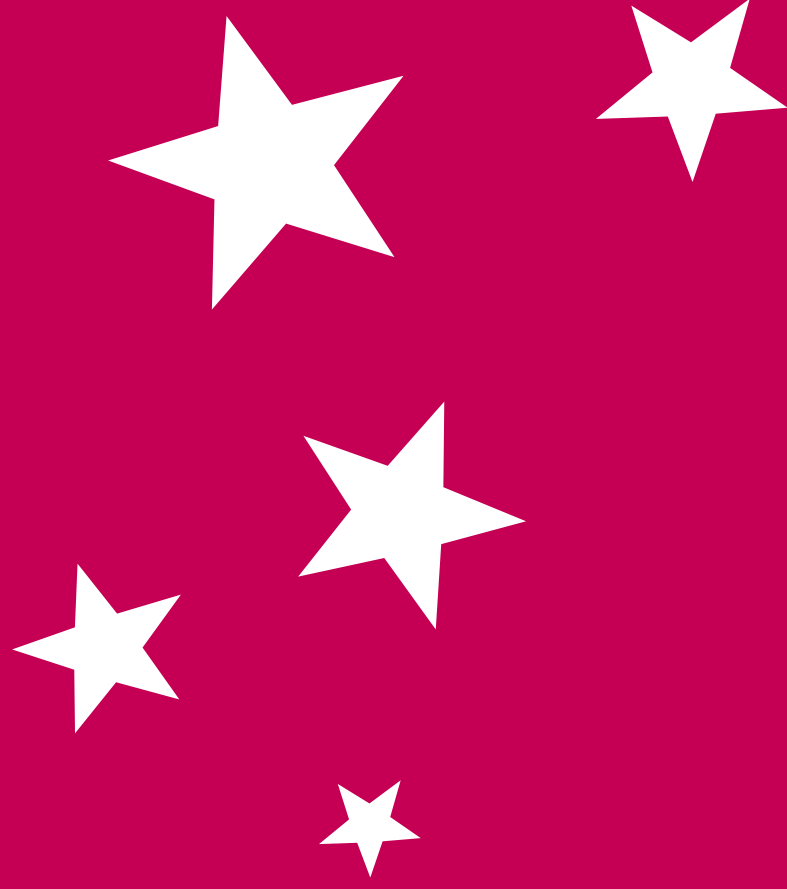
Adapted from <https://www.internationalteflacademy.com>

4.D. Listen to someone talking about a very important scientist and complete the text:

Stephen Hawking was a physicist, professor, cosmologist, and director of research at The University of Cambridge known for his versatile personality. His physical condition never stopped him from achieving his dreams, and his contributions are found in every field of physical science. He was involved with the black hole radiation theory, quantum mechanics, and many more noteworthy theories.

His personality was quite different from others because he lost the ability to communicate verbally and control his limbs and body functions, and was therefore restricted to a wheelchair. However, he persevered and continued to discover new unknown things, writing many books about black holes, quantum evolution theory, and Hawking radiation. He always maintained his positivity and confidence, and he helped science to develop further. Thus, we must appreciate him.

Adapted from <https://brainly.in/question/10983918>



TEST YOURSELF

TEST YOURSELF 1

1. Describe your house for a friend. Don't forget to use there is/there are/ there isn't/ there aren't. (1,7). At least 8 lines.

2. Write questions according to the answers. (1,8=0,3 each).

a) _____

It's 7:10 a.m.

b) _____

Yes, I do. I like houses.

c) _____

There are two bathrooms.

d) _____

Around 6:00 a.m.

e) _____

No, there isn't. In my house, there is only one table.

f) _____

Yes, we do. There is a kitchen in our house.

3. Ask these questions about your life and your routine. (1,0= 0,2 each).

a) What time do you get up on weekdays?

b) Do you live in a house or in an apartment?

c) How do you go to school or work?

d) How often do you go to the movies?

e) What do you usually have for breakfast?

4. Create a DIALOGUE between you and a friend talking about your dream house. (2,0). At least 15 lines.

[illegible]

5. Complete these short conversations with the appropriate prepositions: (1,0=0,2 each).

- A:** What time does your mother get up _____ the morning _____ weekdays?
B: She gets up _____ 6 o'clock.
- A:** Do you take the bus to go to school?
B: No, I go _____ foot. It's only three blocks from my house.
- A:** When do you take English classes?
B: Mondays and Wednesdays.

6. Write questions according to the answers: (1,0=0,2 each).

- a) **A:** _____ ? **B:** Banks open at 10 a.m. in Brazil.
- b) **A:** _____ ? **B:** On weekdays, I wake up at 10.
- c) **A:** _____ ? **B:** I don't work on weekends.
- d) **A:** _____ ? **B:** She takes about one hour to get home.
- e) **A:** _____ ? **B:** We never go to the beaches.

7. Read the text below and answer the questions: (1,5= 0,3 each).

Hi! My name is Adele. I am a student at Lyceum High School in London. I am 18 years old. I live with my boyfriend. My parents are doctors. This is my typical day: 4:00 a.m. is when I wake up from Monday to Sunday. I don't like wake up early. On Mondays, I go to University by bus at 5:30 a.m. with my boyfriend. And I stay there until 05:00 p.m. because in the afternoon I have an Art and Music Class. When I arrive at home, I take a shower and next I watch my favorite TV series, Friends. In the evening, I have dinner with my boyfriend. Then I go to bed in my bedroom. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday I have Sports Class in the Gymnasium near my home. I practice swimming, Sprint and archery. My favorite sport is swimming. On Thursday, I do nothing in the afternoon. On Saturdays, I always go to my boyfriend cottage in the south; we go by car, our pick-up truck. On Sundays, from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., I go to my tree house to work in my book Project. Yes, I want to be a writer in the future; I like writing. Now I am writing a book called The Whisper of Death. It's a supernatural thriller. Well, this my routine. I hope you liked to know more about me. Bye!

a) What does she do in the evening?

b) What does she do when she arrives at home?

c) Does she like to write? Justify.

d) What does Adele's parents do?

e) What does Adele do on Saturday?

8. Listen to the song and put the stanzas in the right order:



*A table just for 2
It's only me and you
I'll stay here forever
Promise that is true
A table just for 2
It's only me and you
I can make you breakfast
And you can be my muse*



*Just four walls without your laughter
A book with empty chapters
A dock without a bay
And tell me what is the meaning
Of life without this feeling
And the sky is grey*



*It's raining in the desert
I heard it on the news
The sun won't even...*

Table For 2 Alok, IRO



*You don't need a millions reasons
To smile without a reason
I've got one
Will you stay?
And it's always the perfect season
To never stop believing
Love works in mysterious ways*



*It's raining in the desert
I heard it on the news
The sun won't even shine no more
Since I'm not there with you
I'll pick you up with flowers
Roses red or blue
A mattress and a table just for 2*

TEST YOURSELF 2

1. Read the text below and then put the verbs that are in parentheses in the correct form of the simple past. (0,2 each – 1,0).

Andy _____ (be) a carpenter; he _____ (be) born in 1980 in Minnesota. Andy _____ (have) two children and a wife _____ (call) Suzanna. They get married in 2003 and _____ (move) to Atlanta. Their kids _____ (be) born both in 2006; they are twins, a girl called Angelica and a boy called Nathan. They _____ (live) in a small house in downtown, near the drugstore and the post office. There _____ (be) many trees in their street and much traffic too. The kids _____ (study) in Sunshine Elementary School, where they _____ (learn) Math, English, French and other subjects. On weekends, they used to go to visit Angelica and Nathan's grandparents in Minnesota.

2. Write questions according to the answers below: (0,3 each – 1,8).

A: _____ ?

B: No, I lived in São Paulo.

A: _____ ?

B: I was a teacher.

A: _____ ?

B: I taught English.

A: _____ ?

B: Yes, I knew him.

A: _____ ?

B: Yes, I did. It was necessary.

A: _____ ?

B: No, there was nothing there.

3. Read the text below and answer the questions about artist's life. (0,2 each – 1,2). Give full answers.

“PARLA!”

Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni (6 March 1475 – 18 February 1564) was an Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet of the High Renaissance born in the Republic of Florence, who exerted an unparalleled influence on the development of Western art. Considered to be the greatest living artist during his lifetime, he has since been described as one of the greatest artists of all time. Despite making few forays beyond the arts, his versatility in the disciplines he took up was of such a high order that he is often considered a contender for the title of the archetypal Renaissance man, along with his rival and fellow Florentine Medici client, Leonardo da Vinci. He sculpted two of his best-known works, the Pietà and David, before the age of thirty. Despite holding a low opinion of painting, Michelangelo also created two of the most influential frescoes in the history of Western art: the scenes from Genesis

on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome, and The Last Judgment on its altar wall. As an architect, Michelangelo pioneered the Mannerist style at the Laurentian Library. At the age of 74, he succeeded Antonio da Sangallo the Younger as the architect of St. Peter's Basilica. Michelangelo transformed the plan so that the western end was finished to his design, as was the dome, with some modification, after his death. Michelangelo was unique as the first Western artist whose biography was published while he was alive. In fact, two biographies were published during his lifetime; one of them, by Giorgio Vasari, proposed that his work transcends that of any other artist, living or dead and is "supreme in not one art alone but in all three". In his lifetime, the master was often called Il Divino ("the divine one"). One of the qualities most admired by his contemporaries was his terribilità, a sense of awe-inspiring grandeur. The attempts by subsequent artists to imitate Michelangelo's impassioned and highly personal style resulted in Mannerism, the next major movement in Western art after the High Renaissance.

a) What did Michelangelo do at Sistine Chapel in Rome?

b) Who was Michelangelo?

c) Why was he admired by his contemporaries?

d) List two of his best-known works:

e) Where and when was he born?

f) According to the text, why was he a unique Western artist?

4. Write a paragraph talking about your neighborhood when you were a kid. IT'S NECESSARY to use the prepositions: in, on, by and at. At least 8 lines. (1,5).

5. Tell us about what there is in your life. Can be material things or not. You must use there be. Use all the lines. (0,3 each – 1,5).

a) _____
b) _____
c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

6. Create a dialogue between you and a friend. Tell him how to get at your house using: In front of, across from, in the corner of, on, next to etc. At least 15 lines. (2,0).

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

7. Write appropriate answers to the questions. (0,2 each – 1,0). Give full answers.

a) Do you have your own bedroom?

b) How long do you take to get home from school?

c) Does your kitchen have a dishwasher?

d) How do you go to work/school on weekdays?

e) What would you like to have in your house?

8. Let's Sing! Listen and complete:

Surrender, by Natalie Taylor

We _____ the waters rise
We _____ to survive
I _____ you to stay
But I let you drift away
My love, _____?
My love, where are you?
Whenever you're ready, whenever you're ready
(2x)

Can we? Can we surrender? (2x)
I surrender
No one will _____ this time
I just _____ you back
_____ to your side
Flying my white flag, my white flag
My love, where are you?
My love,...

TEST YOURSELF 3

1. Answer the questions according to the text: (1,5 = 0,3 each).

Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta was born on March 28, 1986 at Lenox Hill Hospital in Manhattan, New York City, to an upper middle class Catholic family. Both of her parents have Italian ancestry, and she also has more distant French-Canadian roots. Her parents are Cynthia Louise, a philanthropist and business executive, and Internet entrepreneur Joseph Germanotta, and she has a younger sister named Natali. Brought up in the Upper West Side of Manhattan, Gaga said in an interview that her parents came from lower-class families and worked hard for everything. From age 11, she attended the Convent of the Sacred Heart, a private all-girls Roman Catholic school. Gaga described her high school self as "very dedicated, very studious, very disciplined" but also "a bit insecure". Gaga began playing the piano at age four when her mother insisted she become "a cultured young woman". She took piano lessons and practiced through her childhood. The lessons taught her to create music by ear, which she preferred over reading sheet music. Her parents encouraged her to pursue music, and enrolled her in Creative Arts Camp. As a teenager, she played at open mic nights. Gaga played the lead roles of Adelaide in the play Guys and Dolls and Philia in the play A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum at Regis High School. She also studied method acting at the Lee Strasberg Theatre and Film Institute for ten years. Gaga unsuccessfully auditioned for New York shows, though she did appear in a small role as a high school student in a 2001 episode of The Sopranos titled "The Telltale Moozadell".

Source: https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lady_Gaga

- a) When was Lady Gaga born?
- b) What does her parents do?
- c) How was Lady Gaga in high school?
- d) When did Lady Gaga start to play the piano?
- e) What did Gaga study for ten years?

2. Write a PARAGRAPH talking about your childhood. Use the Simple Past Tense, regular and irregular verbs. Minimum 8 lines (1,5).

3. Complete the sentences with the right verb in the simple past tense (2,0 = 0,2 each)

GO - SEE - LIKE - MAKE - EAT - WALK - STUDY - BE - PLAY - HAVE

- a) Yesterday my friend Sally and I _____ to the supermarket to buy food. We _____ a great time.
- b) John usually goes to school by bus, but yesterday he _____ because it _____ a beautiful day.
- c) We _____ Star Wars last week. I _____ it a lot, but my friends didn't.
- d) Janet _____ three delicious desserts for lunch last Saturday. We _____ all the food.
- e) Tony and Tim _____ basketball as children. Tim also _____ French and piano.

4. Write questions according to the answers (1,5 = 0,3 each)

- a) _____ ? No, I was at home last night.
- b) _____ ? Yes, Pamela and Clair were best friends.
- c) _____ ? You were at Starbucks on Saturday.
- d) _____ ? It was closed at 8pm.
- e) _____ ? Yes, she was very hungry.

5. Answer the questions about you (1,5 = 0,3 each)

- a) What did you do last weekend? _____
- b) When were you born? _____
- c) Where were you last night? _____
- d) What did you want to be when you were a child? _____
- e) Where did you spend your last vacation? _____

7. Create a CONVERSATION with your friend about your old neighborhood. Talk about how it was in the past and how it is now. Minimum: 15 lines (2,0).

- A: _____
- B: _____
- A: _____
- B: _____
- A: _____
- B: _____
- A: _____
- B: _____
- A: _____
- B: _____

TEST YOURSELF 4

1. Write down A DIALOGUE between two people talking about their homes. Describe neighbourhoods, rooms, furniture and use THERE TO BE and the verb TO HAVE. Write all lines! (1,8).

A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____

2. Write questions according to the answers. (1,8 – 0,3).

- a) A: _____ ? B: Yes, there's one in my bedroom.
b) A: _____ ? B: No, he doesn't.
c) A: _____ ? B: There are 21 students in Mrs. Smith's classroom.
d) A: _____ ? B: Her friend usually goes by bus.
e) A: _____ ? B: They take 3 hours to get there, because they live far.
f) A: _____ ? B: No, it isn't.

– Read the text below for questions 3 and 4 –

MY FAVOURITE BOOKS

So, what can be said about books? Ah, books... Unfortunately, there are not enough young people who like to read in England. It seems like an unpopular hobby; something that isn't 'cool'. I firmly disagree with this. Books have the ability to take you to another world, to stimulate your imagination and transport you to places you've never been before. Books can be long, short, big or small. Books can have a mixture of pictures and hundreds upon hundreds of words. Books can be exciting, scary, thrilling and confusing. But, above all, books can be interesting.

So, what's your favourite book? Actually, that's a silly question. How can you only have one favourite book in the whole world? For me... a favourite series has to be the Harry Potter series by J.K.Rowling. I don't

have a favourite book out of the seven, but I do have preferences as to which I most enjoy reading. My favourite book is the third one. I'm not completely sure why; I suppose it's because in this book Harry finally feels like he has a true family. My least favourite book is probably one of the latter ones, either the sixth or seventh book. Both of these books, to me, feel like they don't have the same 'magic' as the previous ones.

by: Emily Hutch

3. After you read, answer the questions. (1,5 – 0,3).

- a) According to the text, What's the books' ability?

- b) Do you like reading? What's your favorite book?

- c) What's the author's favorite book series?

- d) Is there a bookshelf in your bedroom? How many books do you have?

- e) How often do you read books?

4. Read that text again, then, use T for true or F for false: (1,0 – 0,2).

- a) There's only one size of books: BIG ONES!!! ☐
- b) Reading isn't a popular hobby among young people in England. ☐
- c) The author doesn't like books. ☐
- d) Books can only have words. ☐
- e) The author prefers the 3rd book of Harry Potter series than the 6th. ☐

5. Write A TEXT describing a relative's or a friend's studies, works, routine and journeys to school/work/home. Use all lines! (1,4).

6. Answer the following questions using your own information. (1,0 – 0,2).

- a) What time is it now?
- b) What time does your class finish?
- c) Is your home far from the English course?
- d) How do you usually go to the English course?
- e) Does it take 2 hours for you to get to your university?

7. Complete the short conversation below with prepositions IN, ON, AT, BY, FROM or TO. You can use them more than once. (1,5 – 0,1)

A: Hey, Susan, do you study _____ the afternoon, right?

B: No, I go _____ school _____ the morning.

A: Oh, great! Can you go _____ the movies with me _____ Tuesday afternoon?

B: I'm sorry! _____ Tuesday _____ Thursday, I take care of my little brother at this time.

A: So, what about _____ night?

B: I can't. _____ Mondays and _____ Tuesdays, I have ballet class night.

A: That's a pity!

B: I think we could go _____ Thursday _____ 7:30 p.m. We can go _____ bus and I'll ask my stepfather to take us _____ car when the movie finishes.

A: Oh, that's perfect!

8. Listen and complete the song!

Always Remember Us This Way
Lady Gaga

*That Arizona sky burnin' in your eyes
You _____ at me and, babe,
I _____ on fire
It's buried in my soul like California gold
You _____ the light in me that I couldn't
find
So when I'm all choked up
But I _____ the words
Every time we say goodbye
Baby, it hurts
When the sun _____ down
And the band won't play
I'll always remember us this way
Lovers in the night*

*Poets _____ to write
We _____ how to rhyme
But, damn, we try
But all I really _____
You're where I wanna go
The part of me that's you will never die
So when I'm all choked up
And I _____ the words
Every time we _____ goodbye
Baby, it hurts
When the sun goes down
And the band won't play
I'll always remember us this way
Oh, yeah
I don't wanna be just a memory, baby, yeah...*

TEST YOURSELF 5

1. Read the text below and answer the questions: (1,4) (each 0.2)

The Watterson Family

Hi, I'm Gumball Watterson, I'm twelve years old. I live in Elmore, California. I have two siblings. My brother Darwin is ten years old and my sister Anais is only four years old, but she is very intelligent and already goes to school. We studied at Elmore Junior High School. My family live in a big house, but I don't have my own bedroom, I share my room with my brother. In my house there are four bedrooms, because my grandmother always visits us. In my house there is a small kitchen, a large backyard and a living room. In our living room there are two sofas and there is a large television. We have two bathrooms. In my parents' bedroom there is a bathroom. Unfortunately, we don't have pets. We usually wake up at 6:30 a.m. to have breakfast, but today we wake up late. Yesterday we stayed up late watching horror movies. In my house there is a big pool, I really like to swim on Saturdays. On Thursday nights we have pizza for dinner! Sometimes on Fridays we go to the restaurant. My siblings and I study from Monday to Friday from 7 a.m. until 11:40 a.m. Every day we go to school by bus, but today my father, Ricardo, is going to take us to school because we missed the bus. He is unemployed, so he spends most of his time at home, sleeping, eating or watching television. That's why everyone calls him "the most lazy person in Elmore". My mother, Nicole, is thirty-eight years old. She works at Rainbow Factory, and fights karate very well! I have a lot of friends, but my best friend is my brother Darwin. Penny Fitzgerald is my girlfriend, Penny's dad doesn't like me very much, but it doesn't matter, because we love each other. Well, I have to go now! See you!

- a) How often does Gumball's family eat pizza?
- b) Is there a bathroom in Darwin's bedroom?
- c) What do Anais's parents do?
- d) What time does Gumball finish study?
- e) Does Gumball go to school every day by car?
- f) Does Gumball's father-in-law like him?
- g) How many bedrooms are there in the Watterson's house?

2. Read the text and find out the mistakes then rewrite it correctly. (1,0) (each 0,2)

I'm Darwin, I'm a Goldfish. I loves fruits. Apple is my favorite fruit. There is five bedrooms and two bathrooms in my house. There are a large window with view of the backyard. There are no front yard. There is a large basement, I never goes there.

3. What does your best friend do during the week? Describe his/her daily routine in a PARAGRAPH, don't forget to say how long he/she takes to get home from work/school every day. (1,8) (At least 8 lines).

4. Complete Nicole Watterson's routine below correctly. (1,0) (each 0,2).

Everyday Nicole _____ at 5 o'clock, she _____ her family's breakfast and she takes a bath 5:40 a.m. Then she goes to Rainbow Factory. She finishes work at 6 p.m. and goes home _____ car. At 7:30, she has dinner with her family. Sometimes, _____ Fridays she watches a movie.

5. Answer the question about yourself, your house and your routine. (1,0) (each 0.2)

a) How many bedrooms are there in your home?

b) Is there an attic in your house?

c) How long do you usually take to get from home to the English Course?

d) How do you usually go to school?

e) Do you have your own bedroom?

6. Write appropriate questions to the answers below (1,8) (each 0.3)

a) _____ ? Yes, there is a cake in the fridge.

b) _____ ? No, there isn't, but there is a backyard in my house.

c) _____ ? I take thirty minutes from my house to Shopping da Ilha

d) _____ ? Yes, there is big garage in my house.

e) _____ ? I get home at midnight.

7. Make a DIALOGUE describing the house of your dreams. Use there to be. You have to use the vocabulary of furniture and parts of the house. At least 15 lines. (2,0).

AUTHORS

Naiara Sales Araújo

Was born in Magalhães de Almeida, Maranhão, Brazil.

She is a professor of Language and Literature at Federal University of Maranhão; At UFMA, she coordinates language projects such as Language and Culture of Maranhão (CLC) and Foreign Languages courses (NCL). As an English specialist she designs and delivers content-based EFL instruction and teaching materials. She holds a PhD in Comparative Literature from London Metropolitan University, a Master of Research (MRes) from London Metropolitan University and a Master of Languages from the Federal University of Piauí.

Email: naiara.sas@ufma.br

Pilar Jan Penn

Was born in Bourne, Massachusetts (MA), USA.

She has experience as English Language Fellow (U.S. Embassy), ESL/EFL Instructor and teacher; As an English specialist she designed and delivered content-based EFL instruction to youth aged 10-16, collaborated with university faculty and administration on university and community projects, coordinated delivery of teacher workshops and training, acted as a cultural ambassador for the United States, Designed and facilitated professional development trainings, workshops and a science fair, Input data onto platform used for reporting results for testing, grading and attendance, among others. She holds a Master of Public Health (MPH) in Behavioral Sciences & Health Education from Emory University; Juris Doctor (JD) with Honors from Vanderbilt School of Law; TESOL/TESL/TEFL Certification

Email: pilarjpenn@bellsouth.net

***Realizado o Depósito legal na Biblioteca Nacional
conforme Lei nº 10.994, de 14 de dezembro de 2004.***

Título	Challenge on Campus 1B
Autores	Naiara Sales Araújo e Pilar Jan Penn
Projeto Gráfico	Camila Cantanhede Vieira
Revisão	Apoliana da Conceição dos Santos
Colaboração	Paulo Victor Ribeiro Galvão
Formato	21 x 29 cm
Páginas	88
Tipografia	Futura e Swiss
Papel Miolo Capa	Papel Offset 75gr
Edição 1ª edição	Junho de 2021
Tiragem	200 exemplares
Publicação	Editora da Universidade Federal do Maranhão EDUFMA
Impressão	Psi7 - Printing Solutions & Internet 7 S.A.

The development of this publication was made possible through a collaboration between UFMA, the U.S. Consulate in Recife and the Regional English Language Office in Brazil.

The development of this publication was made possible through a collaboration between UFMA, the U.S. Consulate in Recife and the Regional English Language Office in Brazil.

