



#CONQUISTANOESTUDO ▪ ETAPA1

ENSINO MÉDIO ▪ 1ª SÉRIE

INGLÊS

# **INGLÊS** □ Semana 1 □ 1º semestre EM

Neste Guia de Revisão, você vai estudar “Subject pronoun” e “verb to be”.

Págs. 13 a 15 do Volume 1

Prof. Juliana Alvarez

\*Caro(a) aluno(a), este Guia Conquista de Revisão tem o objetivo de dar o suporte necessário para que você ingresse no próximo ano letivo tendo, de fato, apreendido os conhecimentos do ano de 2020. Aqui você irá relembrar os conteúdos mais importantes e, portanto, essenciais para a sua formação.

Bom trabalho!

# Subject pronouns

Os pronomes **I**, **you**, **he**, **she**, **it**, **we**, **you** e **they** têm como função substituir nomes próprios ou substantivos.

- Joshua is an amazing student. - **He** is an amazing student.
- My grandma laughs all the time. - **She** laughs all the time.
- This poem made me cry. - **It** made me cry.
- My friends and I went camping. - **We** went camping
- You and Fred lost the game. - **You** lost the game
- The girls are nice and polite. - **They** are nice and polite.



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# 1- Read the sentences:

- a) **My principal** is very demanding.
- b) **The dogs** are happy for being adopted.
- c) **Susan** motivates everybody when she is in the group.
- d) **The people** always try their best.

The words are replaced correctly in the alternative:

- a) He - They - She - They
- b) He - It - She - We
- c) She - It - He - They
- d) He - They - He - We
- e) We - It - He - They



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## 2. Rewrite the sentences using the correct Subject pronoun:

a) Diana is my best friend since elementary school.

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b) The technology has changed over the years.

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c) Megg and Nancy has worked together.

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d) Bill is responsible to guide the meeting.

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e) You and Linda are very special for me.

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# Verb to be

## AFFIRMATIVE FORM

**I AM** a very nice person.

**YOU ARE** trying to convince me.

**HE IS** going to school.

**SHE IS** dancing alone.

**IT IS** going to rain.

**WE ARE** at the gas station.

**THEY ARE** ready to go.

**YOU ARE** looking at her.

## NEGATIVE FORM

**I'M NOT** a very nice person.

**YOU AREN'T** trying to convince me.

**HE ISN'T** going to school.

**SHE ISN'T** dancing alone

**IT ISN'T** going to rain.

**WE AREN'T** at the gas station.

**THEY AREN'T** ready to go.

**YOU AREN'T** looking at her.

## INTERROGATIVE FORM

**AM I** a very nice person?

**ARE YOU** trying to convince me?

**IS HE** going to school?

**IS SHE** dancing alone?

**IT IS** going to rain?

**ARE WE** at the gas station?

**ARE THEY** ready to go?

**ARE YOU** looking at her?



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# 1. Read:

**“Candies and soft drinks are cheaper in this bakery.”**

**This sentence written in the negative form is:**

- a) It is not cheaper in this bakery.
- b) They not are cheaper in this bakery.
- c) They not cheaper is this bakery.
- d) They are not cheaper in this bakery.
- e) Not are they cheaper in this bakery.



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## 2. Observe the picture and answer the questions:



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- a) Are they feeling sad?
- b) Is the girl in the middle wearing a t-shirt?
- c) Are the boys wearing sunglasses?
- d) Is the girl with a cap laughing?
- e) Is the boy on the left wearing earphones?
- f) Are they sitting on the bench?

a) No, they aren't b) No, she isn't c) Yes, they are d) Yes, she is, e) Yes, he is. f) No, they aren't

# **INGLÊS** □ Semana 2 □ 1º semestre EM

Neste Guia de Revisão, você vai estudar “Object pronouns ”  
e “Possessive adjectives”.

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# Object pronouns

Estes pronomes substituem o objeto da frase

## SUBJECT

I  
YOU  
HE  
SHE  
IT  
WE  
YOU  
THEY

## OBJECT

me  
you  
him  
her  
it  
us  
you  
them

Jim was waiting for **me**. (Jim estava esperando por **mim**.)

They pointed **you** in class. (Eles apontaram **você** na sala.)

She is observing **him**. (Ela estava **o** observando.)

We like to listen to **her**. (Nós gostamos de ouvi-la.)

Did you see **it**? (Você viu **isto**?)

Adam called **us**. (Adam **nos** ligou.)

May I talk to **you**? (Posso falar com **você**?)

I'm so proud of **them**. (Eu estou muito orgulhosa **deles**.)



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1. Write (C) to correct or (I) incorrect, according to the use of Object pronoun:

- a) ( ) I saw she in front of the school.
- b) ( ) We invited them to go out with we.
- c) ( ) They like to cook with he.
- d) ( ) My family treated him very well.
- e) ( ) She loves to see her on TV.
- f) ( ) Have you abandoned us?



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## 2. Complete the sentences with the correct Object pronoun:

**him – them – him – us – you**

- a) He never protects \_\_\_\_\_ from that boy.
- b) I have to help \_\_\_\_\_ to dress every morning. He's my little brother.
- c) She followed \_\_\_\_\_ to check where he was going.
- d) They painted the walls for \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) My mother asked \_\_\_\_\_ to stop.



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us-him-them-you

# Possessive adjective

São pronomes que indicam posse.

## PRONOUNS

I - my

YOU - your

HE - his

SHE - her

IT - its

WE - our

YOU - your

THEY - their

## POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

I forgot **my** cell phone in the van.

**You** never used **your** new mouse.

**He** loves **his** pets.

**She** has given **her** old clothes.

**It** eats only **its** cat food.

**We** traveled with **our** own money.

**You** are happy with **your** result.

**They** can't live without **their** pets.



# 1. Match the sentences correctly:

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>a)</b> I'm going to go to...             | ( ) our new plates.   |
| <b>b)</b> She is never happy with...        | ( ) his computer.     |
| <b>c)</b> We broke...                       | ( ) her grades.       |
| <b>d)</b> Lucas sold...                     | ( ) their new bikes.  |
| <b>e)</b> My cousins were exciting about... | ( ) your own books.   |
| <b>f)</b> You have to take...               | ( ) my house to rest. |



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## 2. Read the sentences:

- a) Tracy thought about **her** responsibilities.
- b) My uncle came to my house with **his** new kombi.
- c) My brother takes care of **he** cats.
- d) Anthony and William don't like to borrow **they** material.

According to the use of Possessive pronouns:

- a) All the sentences are correct.
- b) Sentences A and C are correct.
- c) Sentences A, B, C are correct.
- d) Sentences C and D are incorrect.
- e) Only sentence A is correct.



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# **INGLÊS** □ Semana 3 □ 1º semestre EM

Neste Guia de Revisão, você vai estudar “Present progressive” e “Past progressive”.

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# Present progressive

É um tempo verbal que expressa uma situação que está acontecendo agora.

I'm **reading** an exciting book.

We form using:

**Subject + "Verb to be" + verb + ing + complement**

Frank **is packing** his things to travel.

They **are selling** new products.

Negative form: we add "not" after the "verb to be".

Frank **is not packing** his things to travel.

Interrogative form: we invert the "verb to be" and the subject.

**Are they** selling new products?



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# 1. Complete the sentences correctly in the Present progressive:

- a) She \_\_\_\_\_ **(help)** her friends to study
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ **(buy)** new clothes again?
- c) They \_\_\_\_\_ **(not/ have)** difficulties in the project.
- d) My parents \_\_\_\_\_ **(spend)** the summer in the beach house.
- e) We \_\_\_\_\_ **(fix)** the picture frame.
- f) I \_\_\_\_\_ **(do)** exercises in the morning.



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a) is helping; b) are/buying; c) are not having; d) are spending; e) are fixing; f) am doing

2. Write the sentences following the example below:

**Rick/dance/pop music**

**a) Affirmative:** Rick is dancing pop music.

**Negative:** Rick is not dancing pop music.

**Interrogative:** Is Rick dancing pop music?

**My neighbor/disturb/the people**

b) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**They/act/like children**

c) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Past progressive

É um tempo verbal que expressa uma situação que estava acontecendo.

I **was watching** sitcom.

We form using:

**Subject + was/were + verb + ing + complement**

You **were driving** without driver's license.

She **was teaching** Geography last semester.



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Negative form: we add "not" after was/were.

You **were not (weren't)** driving without your driver's license.

He **was not (wasn't)** teaching Geography last semester.

Interrogative form: we invert was/were and the subject.

**Was he** teaching Geography last semester?



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# 1. Match the questions to the answers:

- 1) Where was he going last night?
- 2) Was she bleeding?
- 3) Who was looking at my girlfriend?
- 4) When were you born ?
- 5) What was Carl doing there?

- ( ) Unfortunately, she was.
- ( ) On June 5th.
- ( ) He was paying the bills.
- ( ) To the Bowling alley.
- ( ) Peter was.



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