

Nome: \_\_\_\_\_

**ROTEIRO DE ESTUDOS PARA A AVALIAÇÃO SOMATIVA**

**Hello Everybody!!!**

As we know, we did many things this first semester!! We studied Units 1 and 2. For this List of Exercises we will talk about Present Progressive vs Simple Present and how/ how often. So, study and don't hesitate to ask me if you have any doubts!!!

- Book pages 4 to 25.
- Workbook pages 99 to 109
- Notebook
- Websites

**Present Progressive:**

- <http://www.learnwithcomics.com/2014/09/the-present-continuous-tense.html>
- <https://www.learnwithcomics.com/2014/09/the-present-continuous-story.html>
- <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar/beginner-grammar/present-continuous>
- <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/english-grammar/present-continuous>

**Simple Present:**

- <http://www.learnwithcomics.com/2014/09/the-simple-present-tense.html>
- <http://www.learnwithcomics.com/2014/09/the-simple-present-story.html>
- <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar/beginner-grammar/present-simple>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=59FjncFyq4M>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FWJRwasIWnM>

**How often and Adverb of frequency**

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rjU\\_F-Kidq8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rjU_F-Kidq8)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z-cYBbRAitE>

**Exercise List**

**Simple present**

Affirmative form (✓)	Negative form (X)		Questions (?)
Full form	Full form	Short form	Full form
I <b>drink</b> you <b>drink</b> he <b>drinks</b> she <b>drinks</b> it <b>drinks</b> we <b>drink</b> you <b>drink</b> they <b>drink</b>	I <b>do not drink</b> you <b>do not drink</b> he <b>does not drink</b> she <b>does not drink</b> it <b>does not drink</b> we <b>do not drink</b> you <b>do not drink</b> they <b>do not drink</b>	I <b>don't drink</b> you <b>don't drink</b> he <b>doesn't drink</b> she <b>doesn't drink</b> it <b>doesn't drink</b> we <b>don't drink</b> you <b>don't drink</b> they <b>don't drink</b>	<b>Do</b> I drink..? <b>Do</b> you drink...? <b>Does</b> he drink...? <b>Does</b> she drink...? <b>Does</b> it drink...? <b>Do</b> we drink...? <b>Do</b> you drink...? <b>Do</b> they drink...?

**1- Paul's mother wrote a note to him. Complete it with the verbs from the box.**

to eat (negative) – to play (negative) – to do – to forget (negative) – to change  
to have – to go – to be (negative) – to take – to have

Dear Paul,  
When you wake up, (a) \_\_\_\_\_ to make your bed. Your clean clothes are already in the closet, (b) \_\_\_\_\_ clothes, (c) \_\_\_\_\_ your breakfast and (d) \_\_\_\_\_ to school: (e) \_\_\_\_\_ late! When you arrive from school, (f) \_\_\_\_\_ a shower and (g) \_\_\_\_\_ your lunch: (h) \_\_\_\_\_ any junk food, please! After that, (i) \_\_\_\_\_ your homework. (j) \_\_\_\_\_ any video games before finishing your homework. I'll arrive around 7 pm. I love you!  
Mom

**2- Write a message to a friend. You can use abbreviations and internet verbs (lembra-se da estrutura: início, meio e finalização da mensagem).**

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**3- Present Simple:**

**Verb to Be.**

Affirmative	Negative	Question

4- Read the conversation. Underline the questions used to ask about people are doing.

**Benji:** Are you going to school?  
**Amy:** Not yet. I start next Monday. I'm very nervous.  
**Benji:** Don't be. Are you still taking French lessons?  
**Amy:** Yes, every day. How about you? How are things going for you?  
**Benji:** All's pretty much the same here in New York. Oh, I'm taking guitar lessons now.  
**Amy:** Oh, that's cool. Where are you taking the lessons?  
**Benji:** At school after the regular classes. Are you still playing soccer?  
**Amy:** No, I'm not. I don't have time now. But I'm planning to join the team if there's one at school.

And you? What are you doing now?

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5. Look around and describe what people are doing now!

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6. Look at the picture. Use the verbs from the box to complete the sentences.

breastfeed – talk – try – ring – walk – get



Image from:  
pixabay.com

- a. Maggie \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone to her husband.
- b. She \_\_\_\_\_ her son because he is really hungry.
- c. The alarm clock \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ to escape, but his leash is around Maggie's legs.
- e. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ on the ironing board.
- f. The T-shirt \_\_\_\_\_ burnt.

7- Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

a.



b.



c.



a. Is he playing the drums? \_\_\_\_\_

What is he doing? \_\_\_\_\_

b. Is she reading a newspaper? \_\_\_\_\_

What is she reading? \_\_\_\_\_

c. Is she feeding the dog? \_\_\_\_\_

What is she doing? \_\_\_\_\_

What is he doing? \_\_\_\_\_

8- Complete this dialogue with the verbs – watch / have / be / go / go .

**Mike:** Hi, Sally. I hope that I'm not calling at a bad time. Are you studying?

**Sally:** No, I am (1) \_\_\_\_\_ TV. Why?

**Mike:** It is my science homework. I'm (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of trouble with it.

**Sally:** Maybe Julie can help you. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ not very good at science!

**Mike:** Thanks anyway... Well, do you want to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to the mall tomorrow afternoon?

**Sally:** Sorry, but I can't. I'm (5) \_\_\_\_\_ shopping with my mom tomorrow afternoon.

**Mike:** Maybe next time then.

**Sally:** OK. See you tomorrow at school!

9.

### Affirmative form



**1** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

School (finish) *finishes* at 12.55.

- 1 My sister usually (play) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis on Sunday afternoons.
- 2 Natalie (wash) \_\_\_\_\_ her hair twice a week.
- 3 My brother (clean) \_\_\_\_\_ his room once a year!
- 4 Ellie (study) \_\_\_\_\_ English and French.
- 5 We often (listen) \_\_\_\_\_ to music in the evening.
- 6 Ken always (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ television after dinner.
- 7 The Whites (go) \_\_\_\_\_ on vacation three times a year.
- 8 My brother and I never (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a big breakfast.

10.

### Negative form



**2** Make sentences in the negative short form.

Henry studies German at school.

*Henry doesn't study German at school.*

- 1 Mr. Willis finishes work at 5:00 every day.
- 2 Beth and her brother like horror movies.
- 3 Sean does his homework every afternoon.
- 4 We have picnics on weekends in summer.

11.

### Questions



**3** Make interrogative sentences.

Pat has breakfast every morning.

*Does Pat have breakfast every morning?*

- 1 Dad washes his car on weekends.
- 2 I like pizza and hamburgers.
- 3 Jennifer plays basketball very well.
- 4 My best friend goes to school by bus.

### Look & Use







**A:** How often do you go to birthday parties?

**B:** About once a month. I have a big family and lots of friends.

**A:** How nice! And how do you celebrate your birthday?

**B:** I usually invite my friends over and my mother makes snacks and a cake.

**12. Look at the pictures and answer the questions about Walter. Write full answers.**

	Every Monday 				
Once a year		Rarely	Generally	Twice a	Every

a. How often does Walter windsurf?

\_\_\_\_\_.

b. How often does Walter cook?

\_\_\_\_\_.

c. How often does Walter ride a bike to work?

\_\_\_\_\_.

d. How often does Walter drive to work?

\_\_\_\_\_.

e. How often does Walter go to the barber shop?

\_\_\_\_\_.

f. How often does Walter play video games?

\_\_\_\_\_.

**13-**

**Complete the sentences. Then, share them with a classmate.**

- 1 On my birthday I usually \_\_\_\_\_, but this birthday I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 On Mondays I usually \_\_\_\_\_, but this Monday I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 On the weekend I usually \_\_\_\_\_, but this weekend I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 On my vacation I usually \_\_\_\_\_, but this vacation I \_\_\_\_\_.

**14. Read about Dan Hovey's routine and answer the questions according to the text. Use complete answers.**

**My life – Dan Hovey**

Hi. My name is Dan. I'm a musician. I play the guitar in a big jazz club in New York. I live in a small apartment with my wife, Lisa, and my daughter, Anna. Anna has a cat. Her name is Smudge. I like cats, but I don't like dogs.

### My day

On weekdays, we always wake up early and have breakfast. Lisa goes to work at 7:00 a.m. She works at The Four Seasons Hotel. I take Anna to school at 8:30. After that, I sometimes go to bed and sleep. At 11:30 a.m. I get up and have lunch.

In the afternoon, I usually play my guitar and I listen to music. Anna and Lisa get home at 4:00 p.m., and we relax and watch TV. Anna loves *The Simpsons*. At 6:00 p.m. we have dinner. Then I go to the club.

I finish work at 12:00 a.m. but I hardly ever go to bed before 2:00. On weekends, I finish work at 2:00 a.m. I'm never home early, but I love my job.

*Adapted from New American Inside Out – Beginner A*

a) What does Dan do?

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b) Do Dan and his wife wake up early on weekdays?

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c) What time do Anna and Lisa get home?

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d) How often does Dan go to bed before 2 a.m.?

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e) Is he usually at home early?

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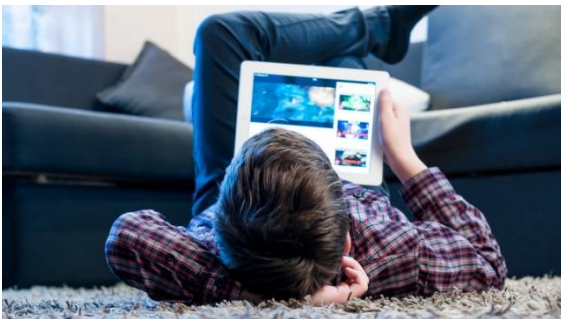
### 2. According to the text, write questions to the answers.

a) \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes, he loves his job.

b) \_\_\_\_\_  
He listens to music in the afternoon.

### Read this text to answer questions 15 and 16.

One of the world's most important inventions is celebrating its 30th birthday. Read the article to find out what it is.



If you're reading this, you're using a piece of technology that's celebrating its 30th birthday. It's an invention that changed the world, but which invention do you think we're talking about? The internet? The World Wide Web? If you thought they were both the same thing, then keep reading ...

## The internet vs. the World Wide Web

The internet and the web are not exactly the same thing, then? No, actually. The internet has been around since the early 1970s – twenty years longer than the web. It is basically a huge network made up of smaller networks of computers. The World Wide Web is built on top of the internet. It's a way of sharing information in the form of webpages, using a kind of computer language called HTTP. That's why URLs often start <http://www> – because [http](http://www) is the language and [www](http://www) means World Wide Web. By the way, no one knows why web addresses use //. Even the web's inventor, Tim Berners-Lee, says these 'forward slashes' are not really necessary and if he could go back in time thirty years and invent the World Wide Web again, he would take them out.

## The beginning of the World Wide Web

In 1989, when British scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the web, he was working at CERN in Switzerland. They had computers, of course, and email already existed (Queen Elizabeth II sent an email in 1976). The idea of domain names – web addresses showing the name of the organization they belong to (like 'britishcouncil.org') – also existed. They used hypertext to jump from one document to another, but none of these things worked together so they weren't very useful.

Berners-Lee was frustrated at CERN because all the scientists had different kinds of computers that couldn't 'speak' to each other. If you wanted information you had to remember exactly which computer that information was on and know how to use the specific programs for that computer. Berners-Lee had an idea for an 'imaginary information system which everyone can read'. He wrote a report that suggested a way of putting the internet, domain names and hypertext together into one system. His idea was so abstract that his boss called it 'vague but exciting'. Two years later, in 1991, the world's first website was built at CERN, <http://info.cern.ch> (the site you can see now is a copy made in 1992).

## The digital divide

Today, thirty years later, that idea is no longer vague and is part of many people's everyday reality. The web connects about 55 per cent of the world's population to the rest of the world via the internet. But because only half the world is connected, there is a 'digital divide' between communities with regular internet access and those without. In North America, 95 per cent of people have internet access and so do 85 per cent of Europeans. Compare this with Asia, where only half the population has internet access, and Africa, at 36 per cent. In some of the least developed countries, young people are three times more likely to be online than older adults.

The United Nations says the world's least developed countries will have universal internet access by 2020. They expect to achieve this with the help of low-cost mobile phone services which include internet. This is the key to ending the digital divide. When the web is available to everyone, just like Tim Berners-Lee imagined, people everywhere can enjoy the social, educational and economic advantages it brings.

This article is part of [Anyone//Anywhere: the web at 30](https://www.britishcouncil.org/anyone-anywhere), a year-long programme of projects and partnerships looking at the impact of the World Wide Web on our lives.

Find out more here: <https://www.britishcouncil.org/anyone-anywhere>

## 15. Using your dictionary match the vocabulary with the correct definition and write a–h next to the numbers 1–8.

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1..... a divide             | a. compared with, against  |
| 2..... to make up together  | b. a big system consisting of many parts that are connected together |
| 3..... universal            | c. to make a big thing or number from smaller things or numbers      |
| 4..... abstract             | d. annoyed or upset because you cannot achieve what you want         |
| 5..... frustrated and touch | e. something that exists as an idea, not a real thing you can see    |
| 6..... vague                | f. a difference or separation  |
| 7..... a network            | g. not very clear or detailed  |
| 8..... versus (vs.)         | h. existing everywhere and for everyone                              |



**16. Match the two halves of the sentences and write a–f next to the numbers 1–6.**

- 1..... The internet and the web are
- 2..... The idea for the internet
- 3..... The problem at CERN was
- 4..... The first webpage
- 5..... Forty-five per cent of
- 6..... The United Nations is aiming for

- a. was developed in the 1970s.
- b. not exactly the same thing.
- c. universal internet access by 2020.
- d. that information was not easy to access.
- e. was published in 1991.
- f. the world does not have internet access