

Questões da Apresentação 1

1. Place the following sentences into the negative and interrogative form:

A) The computer is working.

Negative: The computer isn't working.

Interrogative: Is the computer working?

B) My keyboard is broken.

Negative: My keyboard isn't broken.

Interrogative: Is my keyboard broken?

C) Edson is tired.

Negative: Edson isn't tired.

Interrogative: Is Edson tired?

D) Simone and Celi are operating windows system.

Negative: Simone and Celi aren't operating windows system.

Interrogative: Are Simone and Celi operating windows system?

2. Use the correct form of the verb to be.

A) Computers **are** machines that perform tasks or calculations.

B) It **is** the "brain" of your computer.

C) The web **is** also a shopper's delight.

D) A website **is** a collection of interconnected webpage.

E) These computers **are** built to perform a limited number of tasks.

Questões **da** Apresentação 2

Complete the sentences with the forms of to be in the present simple (am, is, are).

1. I **am** at home.

2. She **is** not at home in the morning.

3. We **are** in the office.

4. This **is** my new laptop.

5. Our friends **are** on their summer holidays.

6. Uncle Leonardo **is** a good Java developer.

7. The dog **is** under the table.

8. He **is** very funny.

9. The shoes **are** white.

10. You **are** right.

11. Susan **is** an amazing Scrum Master.
12. They **are** in the house.
13. His T-shirts **are** cool.
14. My sister **is** a good manager.
- 15.

Complete each sentence with do or does.

1. **Do** you always have toast and coffee for breakfast?
2. **Does** Ramon swim forty laps in the pool every day?
3. **Does** Simon travel to many different countries on his job?
4. **Do** nurses take care of patients in hospitals?
5. **Do** you plan to become an electrician?
6. **Does** your assistant always type so quickly?
7. **Does** it snow in hawaii?
8. **Do** the Borsatos always take their vacation in miami?

Read the true statements about Michael and Sam and underline the correct form of the verb in each statement.

1. Michael and Sam are friends. they (work/works) at the same computer company.
2. Michael **loves** his job.
3. Sam **feels** stressed at work.
4. they **share** an office.
5. they **work** hard.
6. Michael **eats** three healthy meals every day.
7. he **drinks** a lot of water.
8. Sam **skips** breakfast.
9. he **orders** take-out food from nearby restaurants.
10. Michael and Sam both **like** sports.

Match each occupation with what the people do use the correct verb forms and make statements.

Example: A doctor takes care of sick people.

- a. repair cars
- b. enforce the law
- c. greet people
- d. take care of sick people
- e. build houses
- f. direct airplanes
- g. work in emergencies
- h. take passengers to different places

1. a doctor takes care of sick people.
2. construction workers build houses.
3. a mechanic repairs cars .
4. air traffic controllers direct airplanes .
5. a receptionist greets people .
6. taxi drivers take passengers to different places .
7. police officers enforce the law.
8. a firefighter works in emergencies.

Questões da Apresentação 3

Adjectives

1. We wanted a grey metal table.
2. They bought a new red car car.
3. She went home and sat on her old comfortable wooden bed.
4. He bought a fabulous Italian woollen suit.
5. They have black Dutch bicycles.
6. He wants a delicious French melted cheese.
7. A young pretty girl walked into the room.
8. He has a lot of interesting old books.
9. She bought a new red plastic plastic lunchbox.
10. He is looking for a stylish black leather bag.
11. She dropped the beautiful old plate and it smashed.
12. I want an amazing green silk dress.
13. She drank hot black Italian coffee.
14. He saw an old French writing desk.
15. They stayed in a cute little cottage.
16. I visited a spooky ancient German castle.
17. He has a beautiful old silver ring.
18. We ate some round green English apples.
19. I need a comfortable computer desk.
20. They went on holiday to a beautiful small wooden cabin.

Questões da Apresentação 4

Fill in the blanks with Some or Any

1. He has some books.
2. Do you have any brothers?
3. There are some computers here.
4. He hasn't got any friends.
5. Did you see any laptops?

6. Please give me some water.
7. We ate some pizzas.
8. Are there any boys in the office?
10. We don't have any tasks to finish.
11. There aren't any video games on the table.

Fill in the blanks with Many or Much

1. Did he sell many pictures?
2. It didn't rain much last year.
3. Do you know many Mexican people?
4. There aren't many rivers there.
5. Do you spend much money?
6. Did you buy many power supplies?
7. They didn't pay much attention
8. Have you read many English books?
9. There wasn't much wind.
10. She doesn't have many customers.

Fill in the blanks with A few or A little

1. He has a few plans
2. She has got a little milk.
3. He drank a little whisky.
4. And has a few friends.
5. We saw a few people at the restaurant.
6. I bought a few newspapers.
7. There are a few bottles on the table.
8. There are a few hotels in this town.
9. I want to eat a little bread.
10. Have you got a few magazines at home?

Let's practice

- I used to eat fish and drink wine every Saturday.
- The children were feeling tired and hungry.
- Karla used to play chess.
- Billy was the best student.
- Working from home used to be a dream.
- Having a gamer computer was almost impossible.
- Carlos was the best computer developer in the company.
- Brazil used to have few technology companies.

Now, using the same sentences above, let's use no longer instead of not...any longer/not any more.

E.g. I no longer write a poem every week.

- I no longer used to eat fish and drink wine every Saturday.
- The children were no longer feeling tired and hungry.
- Karla no longer used to play chess.
- Billy was no longer the best student.
- Working from home no longer used to be a dream.
- Having a gamer computer was no longer almost impossible.
- Carlos was no longer the best computer developer in the company.
- Brazil no longer used to have few technology companies

Questões da Apresentação 5

Complete the gaps with the best answer from the box.

1. We use *this/that/these/those* to explain what we are talking about.
2. We use *'this / these'* for things which are physically near us .
3. We use *'that / those'* for things which are physically at a distance from us .
4. We also use *that/those* for things which are distant from us in time.
5. We can use *'this / that'* to refer to general things e.g.: what somebody has said.
6. On the phone we can say, *'This is Ollie'* (if you are Ollie) or *'Is that Alfie?'*

Complete the sentences below with: *this, these, that* or *those*.

1. These shoes are black.
2. Those shoes are gray.
3. This pen is small.
4. That pen is very large.
5. The time on this clock is 5:00.
6. The time on that clock is 11:50.
7. This plane is a toy.
8. That plane isn't a toy.
9. This cat is eating
10. That cat isn't eating.
11. These glasses are for reading.
12. Those glasses are sunglasses.

Fill in the correct article (A , AN or THE) where necessary – or leave blank !

1. modern life is stressful.
2. What's the capital of your country?
3. A doctor earns more than a teacher.
4. Do you know who invented the computer ?
5. Have you seen the newspaper? I can't find it anywhere.
6. Is this the first time you've stayed at the Hilton ?
7. Is the Nile or the Amazon the longest river on earth ?
8. Several million visitors a year are attracted to the ski slopes of the Alps.
9. I'll meet you outside the post office. I'll be there in a quarter of an hour.
10. young people tend to think that life was more difficult in the past.
11. In my opinion education should be free.
12. The education I got at the school was excellent.
13. In some cities, cars have been banned from the center.
14. I went to Buckingham Palace today. It was great.
15. I took the train to London and then the underground to Victoria Station.
16. It's a short walk from there.
17. Would you like to come with us to see Titanic at the cinema tomorrow?
18. I had an experience at work today.
19. The car sped past at 100 miles an hour.
20. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
21. The Middle East is one of the world's hot spots.
22. We lived in the Netherlands before moving here.
23. If you ever go to London you must see the Tower of London and Tate Gallery.
24. We noticed a strong smell coming from the refrigerator.
25. She lives in England, which is part of the UK.
26. After his wife's death he left home and joined the army.
27. He should have called me an hour ago.
28. They visited grandmother in the hospital.
29. history is an interesting subject, but what I like most is the history of the United States.
30. The Browns often watch television in the evening.
31. Munich lies in the south of Germany.

Questões da Apresentação 6

Fill the correct form of verb to have into the blanks. (has / have), change them into negative sentences and into the question form.

1. I **have** plenty of programming job offers.

Negative: I don't have plenty of programming job offers.

Interrogative: Do you have plenty of programming job offers?

2. Her teacher **has** a big car.

Negative: Her teacher doesn't have a big car.

Interrogative: Does her teacher have a big car?

3. Dang **has** one sister and two brothers.

Negative: Dang doesn't have one sister and two brothers.

Interrogative: Does hang have one sister and two brothers?

4. You **have** a red pen.

Negative: You don't have a red pen.

Interrogative: Do you have a red pen?

5. They **have** new computers.

Negative: They don't have new computers.

Interrogative: Do they have new computers?

6. She **has** a university bag

Negative: She doesn't have a university bag.

Interrogative: Does she have a university bag?

7. It **has** four legs.

Negative: It doesn't have four legs.

Interrogative: Does it have four legs?

8. Jones **has** many ideas.

Negative: Jones doesn't have many ideas.

Interrogative: Does Jones have many ideas?

9. His brothers **have** some laptop computers.

Negative: His brothers don't have any laptop computers.

Interrogative: Do his brothers have any laptop computers?

10. Those tables **have** four legs each.

Negative: Those tables don't have four legs each.

Interrogative: Do those tables have four legs each?

Choose the correct PRESENT TENSE form of the verb TO HAVE for each sentence:

1. My sisters all have boyfriends. (have, has)

2. The teacher has a yellow cellphone. (have, has)

3. My brother doesn't have a great job. (doesn't have, don't have)

4. Does he have a top notch computer? (have, has)

5. They don't have a lot of money. (have, has)

6. My cousin and his wife have three children. (have, has)

7. Does your friend have a sister? (have, has)
8. Yes, my friend has a sister. (have, has)
9. My neighbor doesn't have a mailbox. (doesn't have, don't have)
10. They don't have time to play with us. (doesn't have, don't have)

Questões da Apresentação 7

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the given verbs.

1. My brother speaks three languages fluently.
2. Daniel watches his favorite program every Saturday.
3. Jennifer washes her hair every day.
4. Ryan goes to church every Sunday.
5. My sister does her homework after school.
6. My father doesn't like fast food.
7. Your uncle doesn't work here.
8. Does Sarah want to come with us?
9. Does Andre enjoy pop music?
10. Jessica kisses her mother before she goes to bed.

Questões da Apresentação 8

Present Continuous Exercises. Add the –ing.

1. camp: camping
2. swim: swimming
3. travel: traveling
4. work: working
5. have : having
6. write: writing
7. play: playing
8. shop: shopping
9. like: liking
10. need: needing

Complete the blanks with Present Continuous

1. I am watching a reality show on TV.
2. My favorite team is winning!
3. Someone is swimming in the sea.

4. Two people are cooking dinner on the beach.
5. We are not watching a soap opera.
6. I am not doing my homework.
7. Mum isn't reading a magazine.
8. My brother isn't listening to the radio.
9. Dad isn't cooking dinner.
10. Tara is talking by phone.
11. Joe is playing on the computer.
12. Who is watching TV?

Complete the dialogues.

- a. I'm going on holiday.
- b. Where are you going ?
2. a. He's cooking dinner.
- b. What are you cooking?
3. a. My sister is going to England.
- b. Who is going to England?
4. a. We aren't staying in a hotel.
- b. Where are you staying?

Questões da Apresentação 9

Change these sentences into negative and interrogative form.

He graciously accepted the award on her behalf.

negative He didn't graciously accept the award on her behalf

interrogative Did he graciously accept the award on her behalf?

I think Sara added too much sugar to the recipe.

negative I didn't think Sara added too much sugar to the recipe.

interrogative Did you think Sara added too much sugar to the recipe?

Moe admired Mr. Jones for his intellect.

negative Moe didn't admire Mr. Jones for his intellect.

interrogative Did Moe admire Mr. Jones for his intellect?

Corinne admitted that it was all her fault.

Negative Corinne didn't admit that it was all her fault.

Interrogative Did Corinne admit that it was all her fault?

Her parents advised against staying out too late.

negative Her parents didn't advise against staying out too late.

interrogative Did her parents advise against staying out too late?

They agreed to meet at the coffee shop.

negative They didn't agree to meet at the coffee shop.

interrogative Did they agree to meet at the coffee shop?

Liz announced the grand prize winner of the night.

negative Liz didn't announce the grand prize winner of the night.

interrogative Did Liz announce the grand prize winner of the night?

The family baked a cake together.

negative The family didn't bake a cake together.

interrogative Did the family bake a cake together?

He graciously accepted Timmy behaved very badly at pre-med

negative Timmy didn't behave very badly at pre-med.

interrogative Did Timmy behave very badly at pre-med?

Change these sentences into negative and interrogative form.

The headlights nearly blinded the deer on the road.

negative The headlights didn't nearly blind the deer on the road.

interrogative Did the headlights nearly blind the deer on the road?

Flora blushed at the compliment.

negative Flora didn't blush at the compliment.

interrogative Did Flora blush at the compliment?

The children camped in the backyard last night.

negative The children didn't camp in the backyard last night.

interrogative Did The children camp in the backyard last night?

His father collected stamps as a hobby.

negative His father didn't collect stamps as a hobby.

interrogative Did his father collect stamps as a hobby?

The car crashed into the tree.

negative The car didn't crash into the tree.

interrogative Did the car crash into the tree?

They deserved what they got.

negative They didn't deserve what they got.

interrogative Did they deserve what they got?

Beck formed a whole new attitude about Joe.

negative Beck didn't form a whole new attitude about Joe.

interrogative Did Beck form a whole new attitude about Joe?

That really hammered the point home.

negative That didn't really hammer the point home.

interrogative Did that really hammer the point home?

The value meal included a side of fries and a soda.

negative The value meal didn't include a side of fries and a soda.

interrogative Did the value meal included a side of fries and a soda?

Andrew nodded in agreement

negative Andrew didn't nod in agreement.

interrogative Did Andrew nod in agreement?

Completar os espaços em branco com o verbo no passado simples e sua tradução.

be was/were ser/estar

think thought pensar

ask asked perguntar/pedir

look looked olhar

do did fazer

want wanted querer

say said dizer

give gave dar

make_made fazer

use used usar

get got pegar/obter/conseguir/entender

find found encontrar

go went ir

tell told contar/falar

know_knew saber

have had ter

take took pegar/levar

work worked trabalhar

try tried tentar

fill filled encher/preencher

come_came vir

see_saw ver

Questões da Apresentação 10

Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps and form sentences. Use be going to.

He is going to phone his friend. (to phone)
 We are going to play a new computer game. (to play)
 My sister is going to watch TV. (to watch)
 You are going to have a picnic next Tuesday. (to have)
 Jane is going to go to the office to the office. (to go)
 They are going to walk to the bus stop this afternoon. (to walk)
 His brother is going to write a letter to his uncle today. (to write)
 She is going to visit her aunt. (to visit)
 I am going to do my homework after school. (to do)
 Sophie and Nick are going to meet their friends. (to meet)

Use “will” or “be going to”

1. The train is going to arrive (to arrive) at 12:30.
2. We will have (to have) dinner at a seaside restaurant on Sunday.
3. It is going to snow (to snow) in Brighton tomorrow evening.
4. On Friday at 8 o'clock I'll meet (to meet) my friend.
5. Paul is going (to fly) to London on Monday morning.
6. Wait! I'll (to drive) you to the station.
7. The English lesson will start (to start) at 8:45.
8. Are you still writing your essay? If you finish (to finish) by 4pm, we can go for a walk.
9. I am going to (to see) my mother in April.
10. Look at the clouds, it _will rain_ (to rain) in a few minutes.

Use “will” or “be going to”

11. When they get (to get) married in March, they will have been (to be) together for six years.
12. You're carrying too much. I am going to open (to open) the door for you.
13. Do you think the teacher is going to mark (to mark) our homework by Monday morning?
14. When I see (to see) you tomorrow, I will (show) you my new book.
15. After you take (to take) a nap, you will feel (to feel) a lot better.
16. I'm sorry but you need to stay in the office until you finish (to finish) your work.
17. I am going to (to buy) the cigarettes from the corner shop when it opens (to open).
18. I will let (to let) you know the second the builders finish (to finish) decorating.
19. Before we start (to start) our lesson, we will (to have) a review.
20. We will wait (to wait) in the shelter until the bus comes (to come).

Questões da Apresentação 11

Relative Pronouns

A Complete each sentence with one of the following words: Who / whose / when / where / which

1. Jim can't remember the room where he left his glasses.
2. He showed us the car which he wants to buy.
3. That's the man who stole my bag.
4. I still remember the moment when I first saw her.
5. We have never met the neighbours whose flat is above ours.

Fill in the blanks with the Relative Pronouns given.

1. I know a great little restaurant we can get lunch.

c) where

2. The movie we saw last week won three awards.

c) Which

3. Food ____ is imported from other countries is expensive.

a) that

4. He had a feeling ____ something terrible was going to happen.

c) that

Fill in the blanks with the words given.

1. There were too many people in line, so I left. (person)
 2. Five new components were sold by IBM. (component)
 3. The farmer shaved the wool of seven sheep. (sheep)
 4. Two men helped move the television. (man)
 5. The baseball knocked out several of her teeth. (tooth)
 6. We use two mice in the computer game. (mouse)
 7. Several salmon swim downriver each spring. (salmon)
- Some of these words are wrong. Correct them or write "ok" if they are right

1. captions ok
2. scissor scissors
3. children ok
4. persons ok/people
5. skilles skills
6. jeans ok

7. wives ok
8. women ok
9. mices mice
10. keyboardes keyboards

Questões da Apresentação 12

Choose "There is or There are" and complete the sentences.

1. There is a bag on the table.
2. There is a calendar on the wall.
3. There are two posters in my room.
4. There is a HD in this computer.
5. There are ten chairs in the library.
6. There are lots of books on the shelf.
7. There is a mirror in our hall.
8. There are 12 cushions on the sofa.
9. There is a big whiteboard in the office.
10. There are programmers in the yard.

Prefixes and suffixes quiz

Level A

1. What is the meaning of the word prefix?

B) a group of letters put before a root word which changes its meaning

2. What does the word unhurt mean?

C) not hurt

3. If you take away the prefix from disagree, the root word is agree.

A) True

4. If you add the prefix 'un' to the word wrap, what is the correct spelling of the new word?

C) unwrap

5. What do you do if you reread a book?

B) read it again

6. A suffix is a group of letters that you add to the start of a root word

B) False

7. Which of the following is a suffix?

C) ed

8. Which of the following is not a suffix?

C) re

9. Which suffix can you add to the end of cook to make a new word?

A) ing

10. Which suffix can you add to the word peace to make a new word?

B) ful

Level B

1. Which of these is the correct spelling? We had a ...

A) disagreement

2. Which of these is the correct spelling? That dress is very...

B) colorful

3. The word pre-war means?

A) before the war

4. What does the word tireless mean?

B) never feeling tired

5. If you wanted to say someone is not helpful, which word would you use?

B) unhelpful

6. If you wanted to compare two bags of shopping, what would you say?

C) this one is lighter than that one

7. If you heard that a band had re-formed, what would this mean?

A) formed again

8. Which of these words means 'not sure'?

B) uncertain

9. If you take away the prefix and the suffix, what is left of the word 'unemployed'?

C) employ

10. Which suffix can you not add to the root word box to make a new word?

A) ful

Level C

1. What prefix would you add to the word 'finished' to show that there is still some work to be done?

A) un

2. What suffix would you add to the word 'air' to show that a room is very stuffy?

C) less

3. What prefix would you add to the word 'view' to indicate that you see something before other people do?

B) pre

4. What suffix would you add to the word 'blame' to show you have done nothing wrong?

B) less

5. Which two suffixes have the same meaning?

C) s and es

6. Which of these words can not be made into another word by adding the prefix 'sub'?

C) book

7. Which of these prefixes means below?

A) under

8. What does the prefix do to the word 'cooked' in this sentence? The pies were precooked.

C) It tells you the pies have already been cooked.

Complete the following sentences with also / too or either.

1. I don't like cold climates. I don't think you like it either.
2. My friends are going to college next year. I am also going to college next year.
3. My wife is a diligent engineer. I am a diligent engineer too.
4. I love swimming. My son loves it too.
5. Today the weather isn't so good. It wasn't really good yesterday either.
6. I eat a lot more than an average person. My brother also eats a lot.
7. A bear can run very fast. A tiger runs very fast too.
8. I am not from Italy. My friend isn't from Italy either.
9. Paris is a big city. Madrid is also a big city.
10. French is a difficult language to learn. Latin is a difficult language to learn too.

Decide which preposition needs to be used: IN – ON – AT

- 1 – I always keep some extra money in my bag in case of emergencies.
- 2 – I'll read it tonight at home.
- 3 – Do you live in a house or an apartment?
- 4 – Did you learn English at Malta?
- 5 – She grew up in a farm.
- 6 – I read about it on the newspaper.
- 7 – He went for a swim on the river
- 8 – The dog's sleeping on the carpet.
- 9 – The information is at the top of the page.
- 10 – Were you at the party too?
- 11- My cousins went to Australia last in July.
- 12 – I like to eat pancakes in the morning.

- 13 – Dad is not home at the moment.
- 14 – Mammoths lived in the Ice Age.
- 15 – My family gets together on dinnertime.
- 16 – My brother comes home every _ Christmas.
- 17 – I take my dog for a walk in the morning.
- 18 – I like to watch the parade at Independence Day.
- 19 – Hippies protested against the war in the 1960s.
- 20 – We finished the marathon at the same time.
- 21 -The pilgrims arrived in America in 1620.
- 22 – Justin Bieber was born in March 1, 1994.