

Text: **Young People**

Many Young people think that their families do not understand their problems.

Young people generally make their decisions alone or with the help of a friend of the same age.

Very often this happens because there is no communication between parentes and children.

Parents, sometimes, have no time to talk with their children.

There are, of course, diferente remedies for this situation. For example: parentes must talk frankly to their children and try to understand their problems.

### **On the text**

1 – Traduzir o texto. (passar para o Português)

2 – Choose the best alternative: (Traduzir e responder)

- a) “Many young people think...”  
( ) That their families are friendly.  
( ) That their families understand their problems.  
( ) That their families do not understand their problems.
- b) “Young people generally make their decisions...”  
( ) With their friends.  
( ) Alone.  
( ) Alone or with the help of a friend.
- c) What the diferente remedies for this situation?  
( ) dialogue  
( ) love  
( ) friendship  
( ) all the letters.

### **Exercises**

**I – Dê respostas curtas afirmativas e negativas.**

1 – Are they architect?

2 – Is the machine good?

3 - Are you my friend?

4 – Is Daisy a dentist?

5 – Are you teachers?

**II – Dê respostas longas afirmativas e negativas.**

1 – Are they soccer players?

2 – Are you cowboys?

3 – Is she in the library?

4 – Is he a good student?

5 – Is the car red?

**III - Complete com a palavra interrogativa correta.**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ is the doctor? (quem)
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ color is this? (que)
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ are you happy? (por que)
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ is my mother now? (onde)
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ is in the room? (quem)
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to work? (como)
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ ring is this? (de quem)
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ is Frank going to arrive? (quando)
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ are you sad? (por que)
- j) \_\_\_\_\_ are you doing? (o que)

**IV – Mark W (wrong) or R (right). (Marque W para **errado** ou R para **certo**).**

- 1 ( ) Em respostas afirmativas curtas, não usamos a forma contrata do verbo to be.
- 2 ( ) “Why” significa “por que?”.
- 3 ( ) Em respostas negativas curtas não usamos a forma negativa contrata.
- 4 ( ) O verbo to be significa “ser, estar”.
- 5 ( ) As palavras interrogativas vêm sempre no início das frases.
- 6 ( ) “How” significa “o que?”.
- 7 ( ) A forma contrata de “I am not” é “I’m not”.
- 8 ( ) As perguntas com “Are you?”, pessoa do plural, respondemos com “we are”.
- 9 ( ) “He, she, it” são “personal pronouns” e significam: ele, ela e ele ou ela para objetos, animais, etc.
- 10 ( ) “Who” é uma “interrogative Word”.

**English Grammar**

**Respostas Curtas e Longas - Short and Long Answers**

**1 – Long Affirmative Answer** ( resposta afirmativa longa)

Ex: Is He a doctor? \_ Yes, he is a doctor. Ou \_ Yes, he’s a doctor.

Are they doctors? \_Yes, they are doctors. Ou \_ Yes, they’re doctors.

A resposta afirmativa longa é sempre iniciada com a palavra **Yes** seguida de vírgula. Esse tipo de resposta deve conter todos os itens da pergunta. Pode-se usar a forma contrata.

**2 \_ Short Affirmative Answer** (resposta afirmativa curta)

Ex: Is He a doctor? \_Yes, he is. / Are they doctors? \_ Yes, they are.

A resposta afirmativa curta é sempre iniciada com a palavra **Yes** seguida de vírgula. Termina sempre com o verbo **To Be**. Neste tipo de resposta, **não usamos a forma contrata do verbo to be**.

### 3 \_ **Long Negative Answer** ( resposta negativa longa)

Ex: Is he a doctor? \_ No, he is not a doctor. Ou \_ No, he isn't a doctor.

Are they doctors? - No, they are not doctors. Ou \_ No, they aren't doctors.

A resposta negativa longa é sempre iniciada com a palavra **No** seguida de vírgula. Esse tipo de resposta contém todos os itens da pergunta e o verbo **To Be** deve estar sempre na **forma negativa**. Pode-se usar a forma negativa contrata.

### 4 \_ **Short Negative Answer** (reposta negativa curta)

Ex: Is he a doctor? \_ No, he is not Ou \_ No, he isn't

Are they doctors? \_ No, they are not Ou \_ No, they aren't.

A resposta negativa curta é sempre iniciada com a palavra **No** seguida de vírgula. Termina sempre com a **forma negativa do verbo To Be**. Pode-se usar a forma negativa contrata.

**OBSERVAÇÃO** : A única resposta em que podemos usar a forma contrata do verbo To Be é na resposta afirmativa curta.

### **Perguntas e Respostas com "YOU"**

- Se a pergunta for com **Are you**, pessoa do singular, a resposta deve ser com **I am**.  
Ex: Are you a student? → Yes, I am a student. Ou No, I'm not a student.
- Se a pergunta for com **Are You**, pessoa do plural, a resposta deve ser com **We are**.  
Ex: Are you students? → Yes, we are students, Ou No, we aren't students.

### **Questions Words** (Palavras Interrogativas)

1 – **What** = o que, que, qual / Ex: What color is this? / What is that?

2 – **Where** = onde, aonde / Ex: Where is Arizona? / Where are you go?

3 – **Whose** = de quem / Ex: Whose bike is this?

4 – **Who** = quem / Ex: Who is that girl?

5 – **Why** = por que / Ex: Why are you studying?

6 \_ **When** = quando / Ex: When is he going to arrive?

7 – **How** = como / Ex: How do you go to work?