## Revisão- 8º ano- 1ºbimestre

# Quantifiers

Few: poucos, poucas
A few: alguns, algumas
Many: muitos
• There are <u>few</u> places to go out.
• Many restaurants are expensive.
• There are <u>a few</u> cheap restaurants.
<u>Uncountable nouns</u>
Little: pouco
A little: um pouco
Much: muito
I drink <u>little/much</u> water every day.
• A little exercise per week is better than no exercise at all.
Escreva <u>few</u> ou <u>little</u> .
a) There are cookies.
b)She added salt to the soup.
c) There are eggs.
Escreva much ou many.
a) There isn'tcheese in the refrigerator.
b)There arebooks on the table.
c) I don't havemoney.
How much=uncountable nouns (quanto/quanta)
How many = countable nouns.(quantos/quantas)

**Countable nouns** 

### Escreva How much ou How many.

a)	rice	e	would	you	like?

b)\_\_\_\_\_ bottles of water do you drink a day?

c) computers are there in the lab?

d)\_\_\_\_\_ exercise do you get a week?

e)\_\_\_\_apples are there in the basket?

### **Comparative of superiority**

São Paulo is **more** dangerous **than** Tupã.

São Paulo is cold<u>er than</u> Tupã.



Long adjectives:more	Short adjectives: <u>er</u>
expensive	Big
interesting	(consoante+vogal+consoante-sílaba
dangerous	forte: dobra a última letra e
comfortable	acrescenta- er)
	Sunny
	(consoante + Y: tira o $\underline{\mathbf{Y}}$ e
	acrescenta- <u>IER</u> )
	Large (quando termina em <u>E</u>
	acrescentamos apenas $\mathbf{R}$ )
	Small
	Easy
	Fat
	Pretty
	Old
	Tall

Exceptions: Good\_

Bad

Far: further/farther

# **Superlative**

São Paulo is **the most** expensive city. São Paulo is **the** cold**est** city.



Burj Khalifa is **the** tall**est** building in the world.

Long adjective: The most	Short adjective:theest
beautiful	fast
difficult	big(consoante+
	vogal+ consoante: dobramos a
	última letra e acrescentamos est)
	easy( consoante
	+ y:tiramos o <u>y</u> e acrescentamos
	<u>iest</u> )
	large(quando o
	adjetivo termina em $\underline{\mathbf{E}}$
	acrescentamos apenas <u>ST</u> )

Exceptions: Good	
Bad	
Far: the furthest/	farthest
Complete the sentences with	the correct form of the adjectives to make true
sentences (comparative or s	<u>uperlative).</u>
1) Math is	<u>than</u> Art. (difficult)
2) Neymar is	soccer player. ( good)
3) Pedro is	<u>than</u> Carlos. (tall)
4) The cheetah is	animal (fast)
5) SP is	<u>than</u> Tupã (ugly)
6) Gisele is	than Mariana (beautiful)
7) Bob is	student (bad)

#### **ENVIRONMENT**

<b>SHOULD</b>		MUST=OBRIGAÇÃO		
SHOULD NOT=SHOU		MUST NOT=MUSTN'T		
SUGESTÃO/CONSEL	HO/advice	<u>=PROIBIÇÃO</u>		
We should recycle		We must save energy/water		
We <b>shouldn't</b> throw gar	bage on the floor	We mustn't destroy our planet		
a) Youuse cellphones in the classroom.				
b) I think you				
c) Studentss	smoke in the classroom	ı.		
Present Continuous: am	/is/are + verb + ing			
Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative		
I <u>am</u> visit <u>ing</u> .	Am I visiting?	I <b>am not</b> visit <b>ing</b> .		
You are visiting.	Are you visiting?	You are visiting.		
He is visiting.	Is he visiting?	He is not visiting.		
She is visiting.	Is she visiting?	She is not visiting.		
It is visiting.	Is it visiting?	It is not visiting.		
We are visiting.	Are we visiting?	We are not visiting.		
You are visiting.	Are you visiting?	You are visiting.		
They are visiting.	Are they visiting?	They are not visiting.		
<u>Is not=isn't/ are not= ar</u>	<u>en't</u>			
CUIDADO:				
· -	ninar com "e" tiramos	o "e" e colocamos "ing":		
Danc <u>e</u> - danc <u>ing</u>				
		consoante, dobramos a última letra		
e acrescentamos "ing" (sí	laba forte)			
S <u>top</u> - sto <u>pping</u>				
Now=agora				
Right now= exatamente agora				
At this moment/at the moment/ at present/ at the present moment				
Complete the sentences wa) Listen! She				
a) Listen! She(sing) b)I can't talk right now. I(cook) c) Look! They (play) in the garden.				
c) Look! They (play) in the garden.				

## **Simple present (habits, routines)**

AFFIMATIVE	INTERRROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I work	Do I work?	I don't work
You work	Do you work? Yes, I do	You don't work
He work <u>s</u>	No, I don't	He <b>doesn't</b> work
She work <u>s</u>	<b><u>Does</u></b> he wor <u>k</u> ?	She doesn't work
It work <u>s</u>	<b><u>Does</u></b> she wor <u>k</u> ?	It <u>doesn't</u> work
We work	<b><u>Does</u></b> it wor <u>k</u> ?	We don't work
You work	Do we work?	You don't work
They work	Do you work?	They don't work
	Do they work?	

#### <u>He/she/ it</u> + verbo+ es

(wa $\underline{sh}$ /wat $\underline{ch}$ /fi $\underline{x}$ /g $\underline{o}$ / ki $\underline{ss}$  -para verbos terminados em "sh/ch/x/o/s" acrescentamos "ES")

Plays (vogal + y= acrescentamos apenas o "s")

T<u>ry</u>/ tr<u>ies</u>(consoante + y= tiramos o "y" e colocamos "ies")

Para os verbos que não se encaixam nessas regras acrescentamos apenas o "s"

Complete as frases	seguindo a regra do Presente Simples
She	here. (work)
Bob and Mary	at Seletivo. (study)
Не	soccer. (play)
They	milk in the morning. (drink)
Ana	the dishes in the morning (wash)
Mary and I	breakfast at 6:30 (have)
John	cars (fix)