

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS - UFMG
Faculdade de Letras
Curso de Especialização em Ensino de Inglês
Discurso e Ensino de Inglês – 2010/2
CEI

TRABALHO DE CONCLUSÃO DE CURSO

2º Semestre - 2010

Título: “Preparação de unidade didática”

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Orientadora: Profa. Ana Larissa Adorno M. Oliveira

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INTRODUCTION:

This material was conceived to help you with your English learning process. I encourage you to always ask your teacher, when you have any questions, or if anything is unclear to you. And the most important thing is: Try your best to always communicate in English. Try to communicate in English using the best you can extract from this material. Your classmates will have a very important role on this process as well. So you are going to learn along with them, and they will also learn from you.

All the best!

The author.

UNIT 1 – Do you believe in UFO's?

Aims and Objectives:

Student must:

- Learn the Present Perfect
- Learn words for Ufology

And then, they can:

- Discuss possibilities
- Discuss beliefs

WARM UP

SPEAKING

Develop a small debate with your classmates about the possibility of existence of extraterrestrial life:

- 1) Do you believe in UFOS?
- 2) Do you think that a contact between humans with any kind of extraterrestrial life is possible in the future?
- 3) How do you think this contact may happen?

READING

Read the following text and answer the questions:

(Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extraterrestrial_life)

Extraterrestrial life is defined as life that does not originate from Earth and sometimes described as *extraterrestrial biological entities* (EBE). It is unknown whether any such life exists or ever existed in the past, although many scientists think that life either exists or has existed, for instance, on Mars. Various **claims** have been made for evidence of extraterrestrial life, such as those listed in a 2006 *New Scientist* article, which the magazine describes as "hints" rather than proof. A less

direct argument for the existence of extraterrestrial life **relies** on the vast size of the observable Universe. According to this argument, **endorsed** by Carl Sagan and Stephen Hawking, it would be improbable for life *not* to exist somewhere other than Earth.

The development and testing of theories about extraterrestrial life is known as exobiology, xenobiology or astrobiology. The term astrobiology however also covers the study of life on Earth, viewed in its astronomical context.

One possibility is that life has **emerged** independently at many places throughout the Universe. Another possibility is panspermia or exogenesis, in which life would have spread between habitable planets. These two hypotheses are not necessarily mutually exclusive. Possible forms of extraterrestrial life **range** from simple bacteria-like organisms to sapient beings far more advanced than humans.

Suggested locations on which life might have developed, or which might continue to **host** life today, include the planets Venus and Mars; moons of Jupiter and Saturn such as Europa, Enceladus and Titan; and extrasolar planets such as Gliese 581 c, g and d, recently discovered to be near Earth mass and apparently located in their star's habitable zone, with the potential to have liquid water.

Beliefs that some unidentified flying objects are of extraterrestrial origin, along with claims of alien abduction, are considered **spurious** by most scientists. Most UFO sightings are explained either as sightings of Earth-based aircraft or known astronomical objects, or as hoaxes. Some sightings have remained unexplained, in some cases having been reported by trained professionals.

D) Mark: T (True) or False (F), on the sentences below:

- a) The existence of extraterrestrial life has already been proved to be certain ()
- b) According to Carl Sagan and Stephen Hawking, extraterrestrial life it is quite unlikely to exist ()
- c) The Gliese 581 c, g and d planets are not far from earth astronomically speaking ()
- d) Experts have reported some UFO sightings, as being genuine extraterrestrial devices ()
- e) Exobiology refers to the study of life outside planet earth ()

II) Relate the words in bold with their meaning:

- 1) Claims - Claim () To say that something is true even though there is no definite proof
- 2) Endorsed – Endorse () Not being genuine, authentic or true
- 3) Relies – Rely () To trust something
- 4) Emerged – Emerge () To provide conditions for the existence of life
- 5) Range () A group of something between limits
- 6) Host () To come out of something
- 7) Spurious () To express support for something

GRAMMAR

Present Perfect

I) Complete the sentences with the verbs. Check with the text.

- a) One possibility is that life has _____ independently at many places
- b) Various claims have _____ made for evidence of extraterrestrial life

We use the present perfect to talk about actions that have happened or began in the past, and are still relevant now. We often use the Present Perfect with *ever* (in questions) and *never* (in negative statements).

Positive Examples:

- a) Have you ever been there?
- b) I´ve had the chance to visit New York

Negative Examples:

- a) I haven´t (have not) been to China
- b) She hasn´t (has not) eaten lunch

II) Circle the best answer

- a) I have *never been/go* to Japan

- b) She has *do/been doing* her homework for all morning
- c) He *has gone/go* to his grandmother house yesterday
- d) We *haven't eaten/eat* dessert
- e) Men *has been/gone* to the moon
- f) Men *hasn't gone/be* to Mars
- g) They *has never considered/have never considered* this possibility
- h) You don't realize that you *has been/have been* sick since yesterday
- i) It *hasn't rained/haven't rained* since last month

WRITING

I) Write a text of approximately 200 words expressing your opinion about the possibility of existence of extraterrestrial life. Try to make use of the present perfect. Remember that your opinion needs to be justified. Try to use examples to ground your view.

LISTENING:

I) Listen to these opinions about the possibility of existence of extra terrestrial life:

- a) Daniel
- b) Heather
- c) Harrison

II) Now, compare these opinions, and complete the gaps:

- a) Believe in ET's: Daniel () Heather () Harrison ()
- b) Have never seen UFOS: Daniel () Heather () Harrison ()
- c) Don't believe in ET's: Daniel () Heather () Harrison ()
- d) Have no opinion about it: Daniel () Heather () Harrison ()
- e) Would like to see UFOS: Daniel () Heather () Harrison ()
- f) Want to become an Ufologist: Daniel () Heather () Harrison ()
- g) Is skeptical about the subject: Daniel () Heather () Harrison ()

Extra Activity:

In groups of two or three, make a survey in your school or local community. Ask what people think about the possibility of existence of extraterrestrial life. Try to express the answers in a diagram. You can use questions like these:

- Those who believe
- Those who don't believe
- Those who don't know
- Those who have seen an UFO

The results of this survey must be presented in the classroom. Add your thoughts about this subject, and compare your results with your classmate's.

Additional Reading:

The Varginha Case

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Varginha_UFO_incident

The **Varginha UFO incident** was a mass-media information incident, mainly by Television, in Varginha, Brazil, in 1996 involving popular reports of unidentified flying objects and strange creatures (allegedly extraterrestrials) which were supposedly captured by Brazilian officials. However, no Brazilian officials affirm the unusual history.

The case generated extensive publicity in Central and South America, and was mentioned in *The Wall Street Journal*.

The Brazilian government officially denies that anything unusual occurred, but some theorists have charged that there was a cover up. Skeptics cite the lack of reliable sources as evidence against its actuality; the testimony of unnamed, anonymous "official" individuals are frequently featured.

UFO investigator Kevin D. Randle writes that "this case is as complicated as any other in the UFO field." Randle notes that there is a lack of physical evidence supporting the case, and adds, "In fact, we have been unable to verify much of anything."

According to some mass-media, the creature was first sighted by three women ranging from 14 to 21 years old: sisters Liliane and Valquíria Fátima Silva, and their

friend Kátia Andrade Xavier. They allegedly saw the creature in the afternoon of January 20, 1996: A biped about 1.6 metres (5 ft), with a large head and very thin body, with V-shaped feet, brown skin, and large red eyes. The creature was said to have a strong, unpleasant odor. Some have noted physical similarities between this alleged creature and the chupacabra, a cryptozoological creature reported in Puerto Rico and Central America.

The Silva sisters say they fled, and then told their mother that they had seen the devil. She didn't believe them at first, but when she had gone to the area they had seen the creature and smelled a strong ammonia-like odor, her opinion changed. After relating their tale to family and friends, rumors began to spread throughout the city: UFOs were sighted, aliens were captured. Two days later, another creature was allegedly found lying along a road. Three military trucks were sent to retrieve it. It was captured by S2 officials (Brazil's military intelligence), and sent to a hospital to be examined.

Brazilian mass media was saturated for some time with speculation, rumors and accounts regarding the UFO's and the strange creatures. On the other hand, this incident made the city very famous, bringing numerous ET tourists. Now, the UFO tourism has become an important commercial activity of Varginha city. Many "Grey" dolls with famous football team uniforms are on sale in the main streets.

HOW TO SAY IT RIGHT?

1) In speaking, contractions are often used in place of auxiliary verbs such as:

is, are, am, will, have, has, had, and would.

Here are some examples:

a) Life would have spread between habitable planets.

We have two possible contractions here:

- Life 'd have spread between habitable planets
- Life would've spread between habitable planets

2) In pairs, make one sentence for each verb on exercise one, and present it on the contraction form.

Note: Pronunciations may vary on this exercise

UNIT 2 – Beautiful Brazilian Northeast

Looking for a place to go on vacations? Northeast Brazil is the place!

Warm up

Speaking

Develop a small debate with your students about places to go on vacations.

- 1) Do you have a favorite destination to go on vacations? Why?
- 2) Do you prefer to spend your vacations on the coast or in the countryside? Why?

Try to see if the class has a favorite common destination, chosen by most of them.

READING

(Source: Wikipedia.org)

Read the following texts about some of the most well known Brazilian coast destinations and answer the questions:

Salvador – Bahia

The Salvador coastline is one of the longest for cities in Brazil. There are 50 km (31 miles) of beaches distributed between the High City and the Low City, from *Inema*, in the railroad suburb to the *Flamengo* beach, on the other side of town. While the Low City beaches are bordered by the waters of the All Saints Bay (the country's most extensive bay), the High City beaches, from *Barra* Beacon to *Flamengo*, are bordered by the Atlantic Ocean. The exception is *Barra* Harbour Beach, the only High City beach located in the All Saints Bay.

The big hotels tend to be strung out along the seafront. There are also smaller hotels in *Barra* and *Barra* Harbour others (generally less expensive) **scattered** along the main **thoroughfare** of *Sete de Setembro* Avenue and still others (usually inexpensive) in and around *Pelourinho*.

There are also hostels in *Barra*, *Pelourinho*, and *Santo Antônio* which are for the most part located in *Pelourinho*. The capital's beaches range from calm inlets, ideal for swimming, sailing, diving and underwater fishing, as well as open sea inlets with

strong waves, sought by surfers. There are also beaches surrounded by **reefs**, forming natural pools of stone, ideal for children.

Natal – Rio Grande do Norte

Is the capital and largest city of Rio Grande do Norte, a northeastern state in Brazil. Natal is considered by IPEA (Institute of Applied Economic Research of Brazil), the safest capital city in the country.

The implementation of the Coastal Highway (or *Via Costeira*), 10 km (5.5 mi) long avenue along the shore and the dunes, was the true starting point for the beginning of tourist activity in the State in the 1980s. That is where the main hotels, shopping center Malls and restaurants of the capital city, Natal, are concentrated. Natal has several tourist attractions and is famous for its natural beauty (such as the crystalline waters of *Maracajau* and the largest cashew tree in the world), for its historical monuments and buildings (such as the *Reis Magos* Fortress, the *Alberto Maranhão* Theatre and the *Newton Navarro* bridge), for its beaches (such as *Ponta Negra*, *Pipa* and *Genipabu*) and also for its off-season carnival, the *Carnatal*. The city also **boasts** second largest urban park in Brazil, the *Parque das Dunas*.

Natal is Brazil's closest capital to Europe and Africa, and the *Augusto Severo* International Airport connects Natal with many Brazilian cities and also operates some international flights. The city is one of the host cities of the 2014 FIFA World Cup, for which Brazil is the host nation.

Because of its strategic position (Natal is one of the cities in Brazil nearest to Western Europe and Africa, especially Dakar, Senegal), an American air base was built in a suburb of *Natal* named *Parnamirim* during World War II as part of the so-called Operation Rainbow; this base provided **support** for allied troops combating in the north of Africa. Thousands of American soldiers were sent to Natal, and their presence left traces in the culture of the city.

Fortaleza – Ceará

Is the state capital of *Ceará*, located in Northeastern Brazil. With a population of over 2.5 million (metropolitan region over 3.4 million), Fortaleza is the 5th largest

city in Brazil. It has an area of 313 square kilometres (121 sq mi) and one of the highest demographic densities in the country (8,001 per km²). To the north of the city **lies** the Atlantic Ocean; to the south are the cities of *Pacatuba*, *Eusébio*, *Maracanjau* and *Itaitinga*; to the east are the county of *Aquiraz* and the Atlantic Ocean; and to the west is the city of *Caucaia*. Residents of the city are known as *Fortalezenses*.

On *Beira-mar* (by the sea) Avenue, kiosks and restaurants offer regional seafood, Sushi, Brazilian dishes and many other varieties of food. There are also many bars which provide anything from beer to cocktails. At the **handicraft** fair (the *feirinha*), many stands show **embroidery** and leather work, as well as jewelry and regional food or homemade *cachaça*. Of the urban beaches in Fortaleza, The *Futuro* Beach is the most popular and is characterized by restaurants along the beach, each one with its own musical style and decoration.

Nightlife includes bars, nightclubs and restaurants open every day in the week, besides the characteristic comedy shows that have introduced nationally famous artists. An off-season carnival, *Fortal*, happens in Fortaleza in July. With a remodeled structure in 2008, the event has parking lots, **bleachers**, stalls and food court. The event lasts 4 days and around 1.5 million people enjoy the nationally famous *axé* music bands. Fortaleza also stages music festivals in Brazil, such as *Ceará* Music. This yearly event includes local artists and international pop rock stars for 3 days. Around 25 thousand people enjoy the fun and several concerts, electronic music tents, and fashion shows.

The Pinto Martins International Airport connects Fortaleza with major Brazilian cities and also operates international flights. The city is home to the Federal University of *Ceará*.

- 1) Mark T (True) of F (False) or M (not enough information for the sentences below:
- a) Natal was used as an American military base during the World War II ()
 - b) Salvador is well known by its beacon which is by the beach ()
 - c) Fortaleza has a poor nightlife that lacks options for tourists ()

- d) Natal has the highest demographic density in Brazil ()
- e) Salvador has great surfing sites ()
- f) Salvador doesn't have an off season carnival ()
- g) Fortaleza is well known by its coastal Highway ()

2) Circle the city that corresponds with the information given. Mark only ONE city per question.

- a) Has already been a military base

NATAL FORTALEZA SALVADOR

- b) Around 1.5 million people enjoy its off-season carnival:

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- c) Has had significant American influence in the past

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- d) It is well known by hosting one of the largest trees in the world.

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- e) Has one of the largest Brazilian coastline:

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- f) Its metropolitan area has about 3.4 million habitants

NATAL FORTALEZA SALVADOR

3) Read the text again, paying attention the words in bold. Match each word with its meaning:

- a) Scattered () A long line of rocks or corals in the sea
- b) Thoroughfare () An activity of decorating cloth with colored stitches
- c) Reefs (Reef) () An activity in which people make objects using their hands
- d) Boasts (boast) () To be in a particular place

- e) Support () Spread over a large area
- f) Lies (Lie) () To provide help
- g) Handicraft () To have an attractive feature that other people admire
- h) Embroidery () A structure with several rows of seats in a gym or a park
- i) Bleachers () A main road through a place

WRITING:

Write a text of approximately 200 words about a place where you have been on your last vacations. Include its main tourist attractions, famous sightseeing, etc. Don't forget to include your own impressions about the city.

LISTENING:

1) Listen and repeat the following words:

- a) Population /pɒp.jʊleɪ.ʃən/
- b) Monument /mɒn.jʊ.mənt/
- c) Swimming /swɪm.ɪŋ/
- d) Cocktail /kɒk.teɪl/
- e) Coastline /kəʊst .laɪn/
- f) Scattered /skæt.əd/
- g) Attraction /ətræk.ʃən/
- h) Handcraft /hæn.dɪ.kraɪfts/
- i) Nightclub /naɪt.klʌb/
- j) Implementation /ɪm.plɪ.men.tɪ.ʃən/

2) Listen to this podcast talking about Itacaré, a small touristic city located in Bahia, Brasil. (Source: Wikipedia.org)

(www.brazildiversity.com)

1) Try to identify some terms used on the podcast with its meaning:

a) A serious disease, affecting plants and crops: _____

b) A place where people live: _____

c) Action taken in order to produce change: _____

d) The most important place where a particular activity takes place: _____

e) Change, growth, or improvement over a period of time: _____

f) Someone who enjoy themselves at a party or celebration: _____

g) The part of something that is furthest from its centre: _____

h) A place where someone likes to spend time: _____

i) A large boat used for hunting whales: _____

j) People who like to perform long nature walks: _____

k) famous for something bad: _____

l) Very large in amount or degree: _____

m) with a lot of effort, especially against a very determined opponent:

HOW TO SAY IT RIGHT?

1) Complete the Rules for the pronunciation of regular verbs in the past:

a) When the regular verb ends in a vowel sound or voiced consonant sound (B, G, L, M, N, V, Y, and Z) the –ed ending is pronounced: _____

b) When the regular verb ends in an unvoiced consonant sound (K, F, P, -SH, -THC or X), the –ed ending is pronounced: _____

c) The –ed ending is pronounced “id” when the verb ends in the consonant sounds: _____ and _____

2) In pairs, build up sentences in the past using these regular verbs. Make one sentence for each verb. Speak out your sentences to each other and check if your partner’s pronunciation is correct as he/she check on yours.

Surround, include, shave, relax, provide, offer, introduce

Note: Pronunciations may vary on this exercise.

UNIT 3 – Are you Connected?

Aims and objectives:

Learn internet and technology words

Learn the usage of may/might

And then you can:

Learn how to make suppositions

LESSON A:

Warm up

SPEAKING:

1) Debate the following questions with your classmates:

- a) How many hours a day or week do you spend connected to the internet?
- b) What are the main uses you give to the Internet in your daily life?
- c) Do you think that someday the Internet will somehow be outdated?

READING

(Source: Wikipedia.org)

1) Read the following text about the Internet. Try to identify some of the internet terms used on the text:

The Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standard Internet Protocol Suite (TCP/IP) to serve billions of users worldwide. It is a *network of networks* that consists of millions of private, public, academic, business, and government networks, of local to global scope, that are linked by a broad **array** of electronic and optical networking technologies. The Internet carries a vast range of information resources and services, such as the inter-linked hypertext documents of the World Wide Web (WWW) and the **infrastructure** to support electronic mail. Most traditional communications media including telephone, music, film, and television are being reshaped or redefined by the Internet. Newspaper, book and other print publishing are having to adapt to Web sites and blogging. The Internet

has **enabled** or accelerated new forms of human interactions through instant messaging, Internet forums, and social networking. Online shopping has **boomed** both for major retail outlets and small artisans and traders. Business-to-business and financial services on the Internet affect supply chains across entire industries. The origins of the Internet reach back to the 1960s. The funding of a new U.S. backbone by the National Science Foundation, as well as private funding for other commercial backbones, led to worldwide participation in the development of new networking technologies, and the **merger** of many networks. The commercialization of what was by then an international network in the mid 1990s resulted in its popularization and incorporation into virtually every aspect of modern human life. As of 2009, an estimated quarter of Earth's population used the services of the Internet.

The Internet has no centralized governance in either technological implementation or policies for access and usage; each **constituent** network sets its own standards. Only the **overreaching** definitions of the two principal name spaces in the Internet, the Internet Protocol address space and the Domain Name System, are directed by a maintainer organization, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). The technical underpinning and standardization of the core protocols (IPv4 and IPv6) is an activity of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), a non-profit organization of loosely affiliated international participants that anyone may associate with by contributing technical expertise.

2) Work with a partner, and debate the following questions:

- a) In your opinion, how has the Internet influenced and does influence the lives of so many people?
- b) Does anybody or anything “own” the internet?

3) Relate the words in bold to its meaning

- a) Array ___ To become popular
- b) Infrastructure ___ One of the parts that form something when they combine
- c) Enabled ___ The process of combining two companies to form a bigger one

d) Boomed/Boom ___ a block of data elements, usually identified by one or more subscripts.

e) Merger ___ Used to make adjectives meaning using a particular piece of software

f) Constituent ___ Try to do more than your ability , money or authority allow

g) Overreaching ___ Basic support services for computing, particularly national networks.

4) Based on exercise two, indicate the correct word on each sentence:

a) The mobile phone industry has _____ significantly over the past 10 years

b) “Once the postmodern _____ is reasonably integrated, it will greatly exceed human intelligence in reach, acuity, capacity, and precision” (Albert Borgman)

c) Be careful, you are _____ your power on this situation

d) This _____ will create the biggest food chain company in the country

e) The main _____ of wine are acid, tannin, alcohol and sugar

f) The number of dimensions an _____ can have depends on the language but is usually unlimited.

g) My favorite gadget is the Web _____ cell phone.

5) Mark T (true) or F (false) on the following sentences:

a) Online shopping has boomed mainly for big trade brands ()

b) Human life has changed significantly with the use of the Internet ()

c) Internet has discouraged new forms of human interaction ()

d) Most traditional communications are being fostered by the Internet ()

e) The IETF makes money by providing worldwide internet connection ()

f) Nobody can own or control the Internet ()

LISTENING:

3) Listen and repeat the following words:

a) Standardize /stæn.də.daɪz/

b) Commercialize /kə'mɜːl.aɪz/

- c) Interconnect /ɪn.tə.kənekt/
- d) Centralization /sen.trəlaɪzeɪ.ʃən/
- e) Development /dɪvel.əp.mənt/
- f) Government /gʌv.ən.mənt/
- g) Overreach /əv.vəriɪtʃ/
- h) Protocol /prəʊ.tə.kɒl/
- i) Array /əreɪ/

LESSON B:

The digital Natives

(Source: Wikipedia.org)

A **digital native** is a person who was born after the general implementation of digital technology, and as a result, has had a familiarity with digital technologies such as computers, the Internet, mobile phones, and digital audio players over their entire lives. A **digital immigrant** is an individual who was born before the existence of digital technology and adopted it to some extent later. Alternatively, this term can describe people born in the later 1970s or later, as the Digital Age began at that time. But in most cases the term focuses on people who grew up with 21st Century technology. This term has been used in several different contexts, such as education (Bennett, Maton & Kervin 2008) (in association with the term New Millennium Learners (OECD 2008).

As Dr. Ofer Zur and Azzia Zur discuss (in 2009), not all digital immigrants are technologically inept, as they fall into a number of categories; Avoiders, Reluctant Adopters and Eager Adopters. Avoiders may only have a minimal amount of technology involved in their lives and households (Ex. A landline phone and a television). Reluctant Adopters often see ways that technology might be needed in their lives, but they try to avoid it when possible. Eager Adopters have enthusiasm or a talent for technology that makes them very similar to Digital Natives. Similarly, not all digital natives are comfortable with technology.

1) Mark T (true) or F (false) on the sentences below

- a) A digital native is a person who was born around 1975 ()
- b) A digital native is a person who has no problem with technology ()
- c) A digital immigrant is a person who avoids technology ()
- d) Avoiders don't like and generally don't use technology ()
- e) Eager Adopters commonly use technology without any problem ()

GRAMMAR:

The use of MAY and MIGHT

Talking about possibilities and speculation:

1) Complete the sentences below:

- a) Avoiders _____ only have a minimal amount of technology involved in their lives and households
- b) Reluctant Adopters often see ways that technology _____ be needed in their lives, but they try to avoid it when possible.

May and Might are both words used when you are talking about a possibility for something to happen, or when there isn't 100% certainty about something. Both words can be used under the same circumstances. However, "May" is also the name of a month, and "Might" also means strength. If any of these words are present in a sentence, it would be prudent to use the other substitute in order to avoid misunderstandings. For example:

- I may go to Europe in May.
- Napoleon might have ordered the attack with full might.

In both cases it would be better this way:

- I might go to Europe in May
- Napoleon may have ordered the attack with full might.

Note: The first examples are NOT grammatically wrong, even though, they sound far better when the double use of one of the words is avoided.

2) For each sentence below, write another using May or Might to make a supposition. Discuss your answers with a partner. See if he/she has a different supposition than you.

Example: She speaks Dutch. She might be from Holland

a) His team won all games on the last season: _____

b) She cried for an entire day: _____

c) He has a lot of cars and houses in different places: _____

d) The weather just became cloudy: _____

e) He won \$10.000 in a poker game: _____

f) He spends all day on the internet: _____

g) She spends a lot of money on the hairdresser every week: _____

SPEAKING:

Discuss with a partner, how do you think the relation between the Internet and mankind may be in 30 years from now. Make suppositions using May and Might.

Extra Activity:

ASKING AROUND:

Make a survey in your school or local community, asking people these questions:

- 1) Where were you born?
- 2) Where do you live?
- 3) What is your occupation?
- 4) Who do you live with?

Try to interview at least five people. Once you have the answers from all of your interviewers, make sentences using may or might.

Example:

Interviewer one answered:

- I am a computer technician - He/She may have studied information technology

Present your answers and sentences to your class. Ask your classmates to help you building as much sentences as possible, about each interviewer, using the modal verbs: May and Might.

TEST BOOKLET:

Units 1, 2 and 3 revision exercises:

1) Complete the sentences using one of the words given. Verbal tense may vary:

Claims – Endorse – Relies – Emerge – Range – Host – Spurious

- a) She _____ what he said. Their car was parked on the streets when it was stolen
- b) Brazil had a president who _____ from being an union organizer
- c) Brazil _____ of beaches as beautiful as the Caribbean
- d) He _____ he has seen an UFO last night
- e) His _____ words, tells us about flying source's sight
- f) Beautiful beaches _____ the entire northeast Brazil

g) The internet popularity _____ on the fact that everybody can use a good and cheap way to communicate and get information

2) Choose the best word or expression in italic in each sentence:

a) I have *never been*/go to Europe

b) She has *do/been* working for all morning

c) He *has gone*/go to his uncle's house yesterday

d) We *haven't eaten*/eat breakfast

e) Men *hasn't been*/gone to other planets yet

f) They *has never considered*/have never considered that chance

g) You don't realize that you *has been*/have been working since early this morning

h) It *hasn't snowed*/haven't snowed since last year

3) Complete the sentences using one of the words given. Verbal tense may vary:

(Verb tense may vary)

Infrastructure – Merger – Boom – Enable – Overreaching – Constituents

a) Bands playing music suitable for early teenagers has _____ over the past 10 years

b) He wants to _____ his company with another, so they can _____ a bigger _____ in order to provide better services to their customers.

c) He has finally _____ his ability on that work.

d) Hydrogen and Oxygen are water's _____.

4) Choose from A to C, the best answer for each sentence.

1. How long _____ to see the boss?

- a) you are waiting
- b) you waited for
- c) have you been waiting

2. I _____ 45 minutes to see the boss.

- a) waited since
- b) have been waiting for
- c) have been waiting since

3. How long _____ for work?

- a) have you been applying
- b) you are applying
- c) you applied

4. I _____ more than two weeks.

- a) applied for work since
- b) am applying for work
- c) have been applying for work for

5. They _____ last May

- a) have been working there since
- b) have been working there for
- c) has been working there since

6. How long _____ German?

- a) has you been studying
- b) have you been studying

c) you have been studying

7. I _____ ten minutes.

- a) am looking for the dining room for
- b) have been looking for the dining room since
- c) have been looking for the dining room for

8. How long _____ in Fortaleza?

- a) has he been living
- b) are they living
- c) he has been living

9. He _____ 12 years.

- a) have been living in Fortaleza for
- b) has been living in Fortaleza for
- c) has been living in Fortaleza since

10. I _____ Tuesday.

- a) have been out of work since
- b) have been out of work for
- c) am out of work for

5) Write questions with the words. Use the present perfect continuous tense.

a) How long / you / live / in this city?

b) How long / you / work / at this job?

c) Steve / work here / longer than Susan?

d) How long / she / study / English?

e) you / work here / a long time?

f) they / drive to work together / every day?

6) For each sentence below, write another using May or Might to make a supposition.

a) He has won three surf championships this year:

b) She can fluently speak four languages:

c) He has travelled to Egypt, Peru and Mexico

d) He has chosen Natal for his vacations:

e) She believes that extraterrestrials visit earth very often

f) They can't find any material for their school work yet.

7) Place the verbs into the correct columns below. Each column has ten answers

Allowed flooded mixed visited

Asked guessed pasted wasted

Cracked included relaxed washed

Cried jailed repeated watched

Damaged killed shaved welcomed

Decided landed slipped yawned

Encouraged loved stopped

Ended missed tasted

1) /d/

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

i)

j)

2) /t/

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

i)

j)

3) /id/

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

i)

j)

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