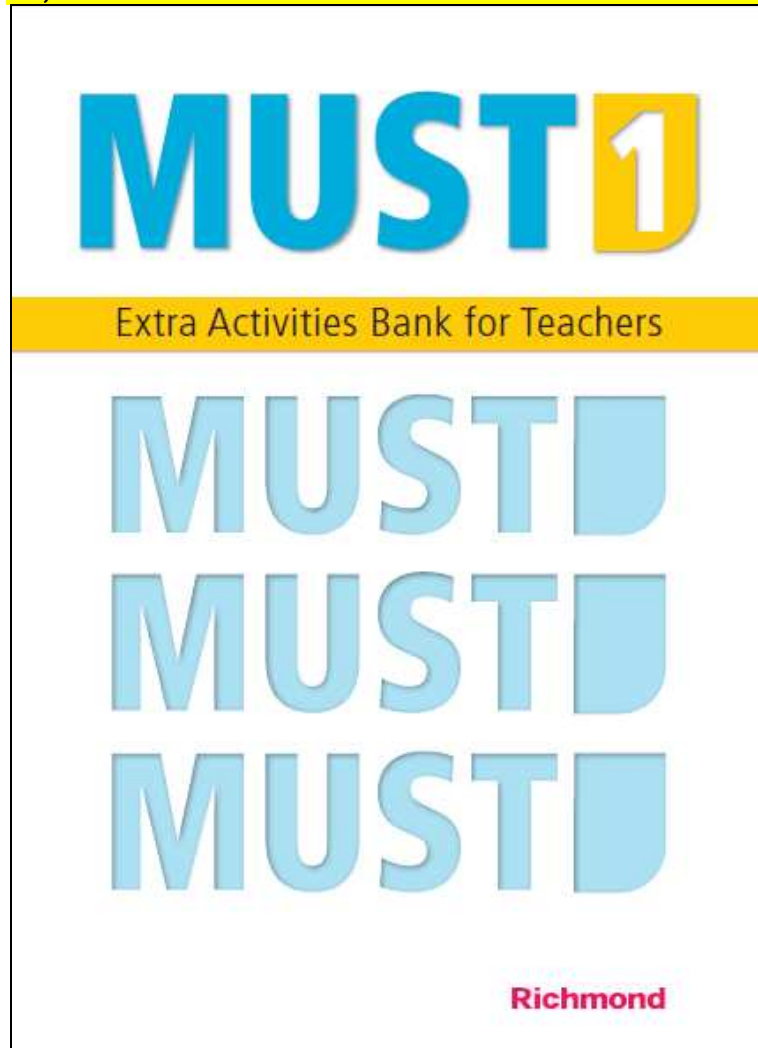


Esta é uma amostra do material complementar à coleção MUST.

O material completo de cada volume acompanhará o Livro do Aluno e será fornecido ao professor mediante adoção em lista para 2011. Fale com seu consultor <http://www.richmond.com.br/contato/> ou ligue grátis 0800 771 8181.

Veja uma amostra do **EXTRA ACTIVITIES BANK** de **MUST 1**

São 4 seções: **GRAMMAR, GLOSSARY, WEBSITES** e **READING**.



MUST 1

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Richmond

GRAMMAR: reforço gramatical em português + exercícios para cada unidade.

UNIT 1 Grammar

To Be: Simple Present

Nas frases afirmativas, o verbo *to be* é posicionado após o sujeito.
 Nas frases negativas, acrescentamos *not* ao verbo *to be*. As formas contraídas só existem para *is not (isn't)* e *are not (aren't)*.
 Nas frases interrogativas, o verbo *to be* é posicionado antes do sujeito.
 A forma verbal *are* é usada tanto para a 2ª pessoa do singular (*you*) quanto para a 1ª, a 2ª e a 3ª pessoas do plural (*we, you e they*).

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am Brazilian.	I am not Brazilian.	Am I Brazilian?
You are Brazilian.	You aren't Brazilian.	Are you Brazilian?
He is Brazilian.	He isn't Brazilian.	Is he Brazilian?
She is Brazilian.	She isn't Brazilian.	Is she Brazilian?
It is Brazilian.	It isn't Brazilian.	Is it Brazilian?
We are Brazilian.	We aren't Brazilian.	Are we Brazilian?
You are Brazilian.	You aren't Brazilian.	Are you Brazilian?
They are Brazilian.	They aren't Brazilian.	Are they Brazilian?

Subject Pronouns

Usamos os *subject pronouns* como sujeitos das frases. *I, you, he, she e it* são as formas do singular. *We, you e they* são as formas do plural.

I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they

Imperative

Usamos o infinitivo dos verbos para formar o *imperative*.
 O *imperative* é utilizado para dar uma ordem, fazer um pedido ou oferecer alguma coisa.

Affirmative Sentences	Negative Sentences
Come here.	Don't come here.

Demonstratives: Singular

Usamos os *demonstratives* para indicar alguma coisa que está próxima ou distante.
 Podemos usá-los também para apresentar uma pessoa e quando falamos ao telefone. (*This is Pedro.*)

Singular	Example
This	This is my book. (perto)
That	That is my book. (longe)

Possessive Adjectives

Usamos os *possessive adjectives* antes de substantivos para indicar posse de alguma coisa.
 Exemplo: *I like your car.*

Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

Indefinite Articles

Usamos *a e an* antes de substantivos no singular, quando não se trata de uma coisa específica.
 Exemplos: *Is there a supermarket near here?* (Qualquer supermercado.)
Let's go and see a movie. (Não sabemos a qual filme vamos assistir.)
 Usamos *a* antes de palavras que comecem com som de consoante.

Exemplo: a movie.
 Usamos *an* antes de palavras que comecem com som de vogal.
 Exemplo: an apple.
 Não usamos *a* nem *an* antes de palavras no plural.
 e movies e apples

Activities

1 Choose the correct alternative and write the answers down.

a This book is good.
 (x) is () am () are
 (x) is () am (x) are

b Mom and dad are from Germany.
 () is () am (x) are

c In my opinion, Juliet is not a beautiful name.
 (x) is () am () are

d Are you Michael's son?
 () is () Am (x) Are

2 Complete the sentences below with you, he, she, we or they.

a A: How old is Pete?
 B: He's sixteen.

c Pete and Sue are students. They are friends.

d Sue: "That's Pete. We're friends."

b A: Where are you from, Sue?
 B: I'm from Brazil.

e Susan is my teacher. She's Spanish.

3 Complete the conversation using possessive adjectives.

A: Hello. My name is Jeff. What's your name?
 B: Hi. My name's Wendy.
 A: This is my friend Kim.
 B: Nice to meet you, Kim.
 C: Nice to meet you too, Wendy.
 A: Who's your teacher?
 B: My teacher is Mrs. King.
 A: Mrs. King? She is my teacher too!
 B: Really? What a coincidence!

4 Match the sentences.

a It's cold here. (a) Study it carefully.
 b I need help. (c) Don't sit on it.
 c I painted this chair. (b) Call the doctor, please.
 d This lesson is important. (e) Do not eat too much sugar.
 e You are overweight. (a) Close the door, please.

5 Correct the sentences. Use a or an.

a My mother is engineer.

My mother is an engineer.

b I need pencil.

I need a pencil.

c I'm singer.

I'm a singer.

d Is your friend good actor?

Is your friend a good actor?

UNIT 2 Grammar

Question Words: Where / How / How Old / What

Usamos as question words para fazer perguntas.

Usamos where em perguntas relacionadas a lugares.

Usamos how em perguntas relacionadas ao modo como algo é feito.

Usamos how old em perguntas relacionadas a idade.

Usamos what em perguntas relacionadas a coisas, objetos.

Question Word	Verb To Be	Complement
Where	is	your house?
How	are	you today?
How old	are	you?
What	is	your name?

Activities

1 Circle the correct option.

a Hi, I'm / My Pedro. What's my / your name?

I'm Beatriz. Nice to meet / here you.

b Where are / old you from, Beatriz?

I'm name from Barcelona.

c How / Where old are you?

I'm fine / fifteen.

2 Make questions for the following answers.

a Where is Julia from?

Julia is from South Africa.

b What's your telephone number?

My telephone number is 1734-5231.

c How old is he?

He is 10 years old.

d What are their names?

Their names are Jessica and Peter.

e What's your favorite sport?

My favorite sport is basketball.

f How are you?

I'm fine, thank you.

3 Write the letter of the question next to the correct answer.

a How old is Jim?

(b) She's from Mexico.

b Where is Laura from?

(d) It's 23 Walgrave Road, London.

c What's your telephone number?

(f) It's Perry.

d What's your address?

(a) I'm from Los Angeles.

e Where are you from?

(c) It's 966-7420.

f What's your last name?

(e) He's fourteen.

UNIT 3 Grammar

Genitive Case

Usamos o genitive case para indicar posse.

Nas palavras singulares, acrescentamos 's, mesmo se a palavra já terminar em s.

Exemplos: That's my brother's bike.

That's Jules's bike.

Nas palavras plurais, acrescentamos apenas o '.

Exemplo: Your friends' idea is great.

Demonstratives: Plural

Usamos os demonstratives para indicar coisas que estão próximas ou distantes.

Plural	Examples
These	These are my books. (perto)
Those	Those are my books. (longe)

Question Words: How Many / How Much / How About

Usamos as question words para fazer perguntas.

Usamos how many para saber a quantidade de alguma coisa contável.

Usamos how much para saber a quantidade de alguma coisa incontável.

Usamos how about para fazer sugestões. (Obs.: nesse caso não se usa verbo.)

Question Word	Noun	Verb	Complement
How many	books	are	there?
How much	time	do	you have?
How about	—	—	a movie?

GLOSSARY: glossário inglês-português por unidade + exercícios a cada 3 unidades.

UNITS 1-3 Glossary

UNIT 1 – pages 6-17

A
actor (p. 14) ator
actress (p. 14) atriz
atmosphere (p. 15) atmosfera

B
basketball (p. 10) basquete
bell (p. 10) campainha, sino
black (p. 7) preto(a)
blue (p. 7) azul
book (p. 13) livro
break (p. 7) intervalo
brown (p. 7) marrom
bubble gum (p. 11) goma de mascar (chiclete)

C
cafeteria (p. 17) lanchonete, cantina (de escola)
calculator (p. 11) calculadora
can (p. 8) poder
cell phone (p. 17) telefone celular
chew (p. 11) mastigar
class (p. 7) aula
classroom (p. 10) sala de aula
cold (p. 8) frio
create (p. 10) criar

D
day (p. 6) dia
desk (p. 10) carteira escolar
draw (p. 10) desenhar

E
eat (p. 11) comer
electronic (p. 11) eletrônico
e-mail (p. 12) e-mail (correio eletrônico)
English (p. 7) inglês
eraser (p. 12) borracha
explanation (p. 10) explicação

F
favorite (p. 10) favorit(a)
fest (p. 6) primeira(a)
food (p. 17) alimento
friend (p. 10) amiga(o)

G
game (p. 11) jogo
girl (p. 10) menina, garota
Glad to meet you (p. 11) Muito prazer
go (p. 8) ir
good (p. 14) bom, boa
goodbye (p. 8) adeus, tchau
great (p. 6) ótimo(a)
green (p. 7) verde
guy (p. 14) cara (no plural: pessoal, turma)

H
have (p. 10) ter
help (p. 6) ajudar
her (p. 14) dela
here (p. 6) aqui
his (p. 14) dele
hot (p. 6) quente
how (p. 6) como

I
important (p. 10) importante
introduce (p. 11) apresentar
it (p. 6) ele (para objetos, animais e seres inanimados)

K
keep (p. 10) manter

L
last (p. 6) último(a)
listen (p. 7) ouvir, escutar
locker (p. 10) armário
lunch (p. 11) almoço

M
match (p. 6) combinar
Math (p. 11) Matemática
meet (p. 6) encontrar
my (p. 6) meu, minha

N
name (p. 6) nome
new (p. 6) novo(a)
Nice to meet you (p. 6) Muito prazer
notebook (p. 13) caderno

O
on (p. 11) no, na, sobre
orange (p. 7) laranja
our (p. 14) nossa(o)
over there (p. 10) lá, ali

P
pay attention (p. 10) prestar atenção
pen (p. 10) caneta
pencil (p. 10) lápis
phone number (p. 6) número de telefone
pink (p. 7) cor-de-rosa
planner (p. 10) agenda
play (p. 11) jogar
player (p. 14) jogador(a)
purple (p. 7) roxo(a)

R
raise (p. 10) arguir, levantar
read (p. 10) ler
red (p. 7) vermelho(a)
ring (p. 10) anel
rule (p. 10) regra
ruler (p. 8) régua

S
same (p. 12) mesmo(a)
scholarship (p. 10) bolsa de estudos
school (p. 6) escola
schoolbag (p. 10) mochila escolar
see (p. 6) ver

S
sign (p. 11) placa, aviso
singer (p. 14) cantor(a)
speak (p. 6) falar, palestrar
speaker (p. 10) palestrante
spell (p. 6) soletrar
sport (p. 10) esporte
student (p. 6) aluno(a), estudante
supply (p. 10) provisão, pertencimentos

T
teacher (p. 14) professor(a)
tennis (p. 10) tênis (jogo), tênis (de mesa), tênis (de quadra)
there (p. 10) ali, lá
there are (p. 11) há, existem
these (p. 10) estas(es)
this (p. 6) este(a)
time (p. 11) hora, tempo

U
uniform (p. 11) uniforme
usually (p. 14) geralmente, usualmente

W
water (p. 6) água
what (p. 6) que, qual, quais
where (p. 6) onde
white (p. 7) branco(a)
window (p. 7) janela

Y
yellow (p. 7) amarelo(a)

UNIT 2 – pages 18-25

A
awesome (p. 24) impressionante






B
bad (p. 25) mau, má
boring (p. 25) chato(a), enfadonho(a)
both (p. 24) ambos(as)

Activities

1 Unscramble the letters below and write four adjectives and five colors. Follow the example.

tareg	great	e thng	right
a htwie	white	f birong	bring
b lowely	yellow	g leprup	purple
c nitestngie	interesting	h eerng	green
d bwron	brown	i olevly	lovely

2 Match the actions to the photographs.

				
(a) talk	(b) listen	(c) draw	(d) read	(e) sit

3 Circle the odd one out:

a actor / teacher / singer / **black**
b museum / park / **eat** / cafeteria
c white / **cold** / blue / yellow
d **school** / intelligent / cool / lovely
e eat / go / **church** / read

4 Organize the words in the chart below.

ring zoo tourist easygoing museum ruler clever friend hometown schoolbag bad speaker			
Adjectives	Places	People	Objects
easygoing clever bad	zoo museum hometown	tourist friend speaker	ring ruler schoolbag

5 What are the jobs? Do the crossword.



Across

- 1 He acts in movies and soap operas.
- 2 He plays soccer. – He is a soccer player.
- 3 He or she sings.

Down

- 4 A person who teaches lessons.
- 5 She acts in movies and soap operas.

UNITS 4-6 Glossary

UNIT 4 – pages 34-41

A

afternoon (p. 38) tarde
art (p. 37) arte
August (p. 37) agosto

B

between (p. 41) entre
birthday (p. 38) aniversário

C

computer (p. 37) computador
Computer Studies (p. 37) informática (disciplina)
constellation (p. 41) constelação
country (p. 37) país

D

December (p. 37) dezembro

drama (p. 37) teatro, arte dramática
dwarf planet (p. 41) planeta anão

E

early (p. 38) cedo
Earth (p. 38) Terra
east (p. 40) leste
evening (p. 38) final da tarde, início da noite

F

fall (p. 37) outono
full (p. 41) cheio(a)

G

Geography (p. 37) Geografia

H

happy (p. 37) feliz, contente

History (p. 37) História

J

January (p. 37) janeiro
July (p. 38) julho
June (p. 37) junho
Jupiter (p. 40) Júpiter

M

March (p. 38) março
Mars (p. 40) Marte
May (p. 37) maio
Mercury (p. 40) Mercúrio
Monday (p. 38) segunda-feira
Moon (p. 38) Lua
morning (p. 38) manhã
mother (p. 38) mãe
Mother's Day (p. 38) Dia das Mães
mystery (p. 40) mistério

N

Neptune (p. 40) Netuno

night (p. 38) noite
November (p. 37) novembro

O

October (p. 37) outubro

P

P.E. (p. 37) Educação Física
period (p. 41) período
phase (p. 38) fase
planet (p. 38) planeta
planetarium (p. 38) planetário

R

rest (p. 38) descansar

S

satellite (p. 41) satélite
Saturday (p. 38) sábado

Saturn (p. 40) Saturno
schedule (p. 37) horário
September (p. 37) setembro
session (p. 38) sessão
sky (p. 41) céu
soccer (p. 38) futebol
Solar System (p. 37) Sistema Solar
Southern Cross (p. 41) Cruzeiro do Sul
spring (p. 37) primavera
star (p. 41) estrela
Sun (p. 38) Sol
Sunday (p. 38) domingo

T

Thursday (p. 38) quinta-feira
Tuesday (p. 38) terça-feira

W

Wednesday (p. 38) quarta-feira
week (p. 38) semana
weekday (p. 38) dia de semana
weekend (p. 38) fim de semana
west (p. 41) oeste

Y

year (p. 38) ano

UNIT 5 – pages 42-47

A

admission (p. 42) entrada
adult (p. 42) adulto(a)
avenue (p. 42) avenida

B

behave (p. 46) comportar-se
behavior (p. 46) comportamento
big (p. 44) grande

C

child (p. 41) criança

citizen (p. 42) cidadão
common sense (p. 40) bom-senso

D

daily (p. 42) diariamente
delicious (p. 44) delicioso(a)

E

enjoy (p. 40) aproveitar
entrance (p. 42) entrada

F

fee (p. 42) taxa

G

grandma (p. 45) avó

H

have fun (p. 40) divertir-se

L

list (p. 40) lista

M

make fun of people (p. 45) caçar
mouth (p. 45) boca

N

neighborhood (p. 40) vizinhança

P

party (p. 46) festa
projection (p. 42) projeção

R

room (p. 42) sala, quarto, aposento

S

sandwich (p. 44) sanduícho
senior (p. 42) sênior
shout at (p. 46) gritar
show (p. 42) mostrar; show
sometimes (p. 40) algumas vezes; às vezes

T

teen (p. 42) adolescente
theater (p. 42) teatro;
cinema

UNIT 6 – pages 48-53

A

architect (p. 49) arquiteto(a)
aunt (p. 49) tia

B

bag (p. 51) bolsa
ballet (p. 48) balé
bed (p. 51) cama
bedroom (p. 51) quarto
boss (p. 52) chefe
bulletin board (p. 48) quadro de avisos

C

closet (p. 51) armário

D

dancer (p. 48) dançarino(a)
doctor (p. 48) doutor(a), médico(a)

E

exchange (p. 48) intercâmbio, troca

G

get married (p. 52) casar-se
grandpa (p. 48) avô

H

home (p. 51) casa (lar)

J

job (p. 52) trabalho, emprego

L

lamp (p. 51) abajur

M

matchmaker (p. 52) casamentista
meeting (p. 48) reunião, encontro
member (p. 48) membro
message (p. 52) mensagem

N

next to (p. 51) próximo(a)
nurse (p. 48) enfermeira(o)

O

occupation (p. 48) profissão

P

personal assistant (p. 52) assistente pessoal
pilot (p. 48) piloto
profession (p. 52) profissão

R

reservation (p. 52) reserva

S

send (p. 52) enviar

U

uncle (p. 48) tio

V

wine (p. 52) vinho
wine maker (p. 52) vinicultor(a)
writer (p. 52) escritor(a)
wrong (p. 52) errado(a)

RECHARGE 2 – pages 54-55

D

dog (p. 54) cão

H

house (p. 54) casa

L

living room (p. 54) sala de estar

UNITS 1-2 Reading

Monkey Squash

1 Read the instructions for the game *Monkey Squash* and number them in the correct order.

How to Play:

- Draw one space for each letter: if the word has 6 letters, draw 6 spaces. (3)
- If the letter is not in the word, mark the picture of the monkey being smashed. (7)
- Get a pencil and a piece of paper. Invite a friend to play with you. (1)
- Your partner has to guess the word by guessing its letters. Ask your partner: "What's the letter?" (4)
- If the letter is correct, mark the happy monkey picture. (6)
- Your partner will look at the spaces you've drawn and say a letter he or she thinks is in the word. (5)
- The game finishes when the winner guesses the word or when the monkey is completely smashed! (8)
- Think of a school object. Mentally count the number of letters in the word. (2)

Based on <http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/language-games/monkey-squash/sea-animals>
Accessed on August 11th, 2010.

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2 Answer the following questions about the game.

- a Which school objects do you use to play this game?
Paper and a pencil or a pen
- b Which Brazilian game is similar to this one?
Forca
- c How many spaces are necessary for the word "calculator"?
10

3 Fill in the blanks using a word from the text.

- a There are 26 *letters* in the alphabet.
- b My favorite *game* is "The Sims".
- c You need a *pencil* to draw the spaces on the paper.
- d Our class starts at 9:00 and *finishes* at 9:45.
- e The opposite of "sad monkey" is "*happy* monkey".
- f *Look* at the monkey! He is happy.
- g Can you *play* tennis? No, I can't.
- h Do you respect your *school* rules?
- i Can I *ask* a question?

4 Food for thought... *happos person*

- a Which do you prefer: computer games or games like Monkey Squash? Why?

- b What about your friends? Which ones do they prefer?

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UNITS
3-4 Reading

	Thursday, May 13	Friday, May 14	Saturday, May 15	Sunday, May 16
12:00 PM	Now you see it...	Adventures of Sharkboy and Lavagirl	Phineas and Ferb	Wizards-Place
12:30 PM			Phineas and Ferb	Wizards-Place
1:00 PM			Phineas and Ferb	Wizards-Place
1:30 PM	Suite Life of Zack	Wizards-Place	Jonas Brothers	Wizards-Place
2:00 PM	Suite Life of Zack	Wizards-Place	Phineas and Ferb	Good Luck Charlie
2:30 PM	Suite Life of Zack	Wizards-Place	Phineas and Ferb	Good Luck Charlie
3:00 PM	Suite Life of Zack	Wizards-Place	Phineas and Ferb	Good Luck Charlie
3:30 PM	Suite Life of Zack	Wizards-Place	Phineas and Ferb	Good Luck Charlie
4:00 PM	Suite Life on Deck	Suite Life on Deck	Hannah Montana	Hannah Montana
4:30 PM	Suite Life on Deck	Suite Life on Deck	Hannah Montana	Suite Life on Deck
5:00 PM	Suite Life on Deck	Suite Life on Deck	Hannah Montana	Suite Life on Deck
5:30 PM		Suite Life on Deck	Hannah Montana	Suite Life on Deck

Extracted from <http://affiliata.zaput.com/whistlingbird/td.do?aid=dms>
Accessed on May 10th, 2010

1 Read the TV guide and complete the dialogue.

Gabriel: What's that, Sam?
 Sam: It's Disney Channel TV schedule. I'm looking for something cool to watch after school.
 Gabriel: Good idea! We have no tests this week. What about doing homework together and then watching TV?
 Sam: Great! Look, today is Thursday. We can see "Suite life of Zack" at 1:30 p.m. Do you like it?
 Gabriel: Yes. But I prefer "Wizards-Place". We can watch it on Friday. That's my favorite day!
 Sam: OK. And we can also see "Hannah Montana" at 4 p.m. on Saturday.
 Gabriel: Oh, come on, Sam. That's for girls. Yuck!
 Sam: All right, then.
 Gabriel: And what about "Jonas Brothers"? It's on Saturday too.
 Sam: Well, they're really cool. And I'm really into music. And we can see "Good Luck Charlie" at 2 p.m. on Sunday.
 Gabriel: Oh, no, Sam! What about doing something different on Sunday?
 Sam: Let's invite Sue and Liz to the club then.

2 Mark the true sentences about Sam and Gabriel with an X.

- a They have classes in the afternoon. ()
- b They watch TV in the morning. ()
- c They're not planning to watch "Phineas and Ferb" on Saturday. (x)
- d They want to watch TV in the afternoon. (x)

3 Now write SAM or GABRIEL, according to the conversation.

- a SAM is using the computer.
- b GABRIEL likes his friend's idea of watching TV after school.
- c SAM likes "Hannah Montana".
- d GABRIEL doesn't like "Hannah Montana".
- e SAM wants to go to the club.

4 Answer the questions according to the dialogue.

- a Are the boys classmates?
Yes, they are.
- b Which tests do they have this week?
They have no tests this week.
- c Does Sam like "Suite Life of Zack"?
Yes, he does.
- d Why doesn't Gabriel like "Hannah Montana"?
Because he thinks it's for girls.

5 Food for thought... *Response personal*

- a Do you watch TV every day?

- b What are your favorite TV programs?

- c Which do you prefer: surfing the web or watching TV?

