

E2 SUPPORT MATERIAL



Centro Interescolar de Línguas de Ceilândia

Student: _____

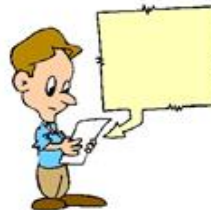
Class: _____ Teacher: _____

Classroom Language

- Sorry, I'm late. May I come in?
- May I drink some water?
- May I go to the restroom?
- I don't understand
- Can you repeat, please?
- Teacher, I have finished the exercise.



- May I borrow your pencil, please?
- How do you say 'maçã' in English?
- What does 'ruler' mean?
- How do you spell 'coffee'?





TIPS ON HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH

1. Don't be afraid to make mistakes.

2. Surround yourself in English.

3. Practice everyday.

4. Keep a notebook for new words.

5. Learn your favorite songs' lyrics.

6. Expose your ears: listen to podcasts, news, radio, songs, movies, etc.

7. Set short term goals.

8. Speak English when you have the chance (with friends, the teachers, native speakers, etc).

9. Write something everyday like small sentences.

10. Get in contact with English at least 30 minutes everyday.

11. Review! Review! Review!



"We can't solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them."

(Albert Einstein)

First Term

At the end of this term, you should be able to:

- Describe your house;
- Write a well-organized paragraph about your house identifying the main idea;
- Identify places in a neighborhood



SPEAKING AND WRITING

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CLASSMATES

A. Move around the classroom. Introduce yourself to, at least, 5 different classmates.

A: Hi, I'm _____. What's your name?

B: I'm _____. Nice to meet you.

A: Nice to meet you, too.

B. Work with the person sitting next to you. Ask him or her about the information below and complete the chart. (Write the questions on your notebook)

1) Name:	_____
2) Last name/surname:	_____
3) Age:	_____ (_____)
4) Country:	_____
5) City:	_____
6) Job:	_____
7) Place of work/school:	_____
8) Language:	_____
9) Free-time activities and preferences:	_____
10) Favorite day of the week / why:	_____

C. Write a short presentation about your partner to the class. Use the lines below to organize what you are going to say:

D. Complete the chart about you. Then, ask your classmates and find out you what you have in common.

	Your answer	Someone with the same answer
1. Where do you live?*		
2. Do you live in a house or in an apartment?		
3. Where do you study?		
4. What do you do?		
5. What do you do in your free time?		
6. How many brothers and sisters do you have?		
7. What TV series do you like?		
8. What sports do you like?		
9. What's your favorite day of the week?		
10. Do you like studying English?		

*If you live in Ceilândia, where in Ceilândia do you live?

E. Now report to the class the information you have found.

He / She lives in _____.
 His / Her neighborhood is _____.

He / She has _____ sisters and _____ brothers.
 His / Her favorite sport is _____.

A House

What is the difference between a house and a home? Discuss it with your partner. Then read the poem.



What is a house?
 It's brick and stone
 and wood that's hard.
 Some window glass
 And perhaps a yard
 It's eaves and chimney's
 And tile floors
 And stucco and roof
 And lots of doors.
 What is a home?
 It's loving and family
 And doing for others.
 It's brothers and sisters
 And fathers and mothers.
 It's unselfish acts
 And kindly sharing
 And showing your loved ones
 you're always caring

poem by Lorraine M. Halli

Types of Housing



1. apartment building



2. house



3. shantytown house(s)



4. two-family house



5. semi-detached house



6. mansion

1. Answer the questions:

a) Where do you live? _____

b) Do you live in a house or in an apartment? _____

c) Who do you live with? _____

d) How many rooms are there in your house? _____

e) Do you like where you live? Why? Why not? _____

SPEAKING

In pairs, ask your classmates the questions from the previous exercise.

A: Where do you live?

B: I live in Ceilândia.

A: Really? Me too! Where in Ceilândia do you live?

B: I live in *P Sul*. And you?

A: I live in *P Norte*.

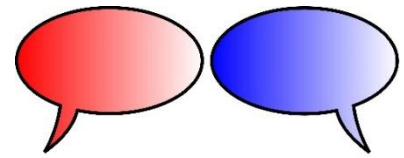
B: No way! My best friend lives in *P Norte*, too.

A: Great! Do you like where you live?

B: It's ok, I have many friends there. Who do you live with?

A: I live with my parents, my sister and my cat Bob.

...



Useful ways to keep the conversation

1. Really?

2. Sure.

3. Right.

4. Oh, no!

5. Sorry, I don't understand.

6. What I want to say is...

7. Well...
Ok.
So...

Read the poem aloud to yourself. Then listen to it. Compare pronunciation. Try to recite it to your classmates.

<https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1u2G38iC1cHUuWQLwWrHpCr6f9Gi6s49L>

I Am From

© Rose M. De Leon

I am from the love of my family.
I am from my mom, my dad, my grandmother, and my grandfather.
I am from stories from my neighbors, from my dad and my mom,
from my nephew and nieces. Stories to stay strong.
I am from good and bad. I am from music of ALL kinds.
I am from feast such as parties.
I am from piñatas, candy and ice cream.
I am from all kinds of fun.
I'm from "go to your room."

Source: <https://www.familyfriendpoems.com/poem/i-am-from-the-hands-of-god>

Now, write an **"I AM FROM" POEM** about you and present it to the class:

I Am From

I am from _____

I am from _____

I am from _____

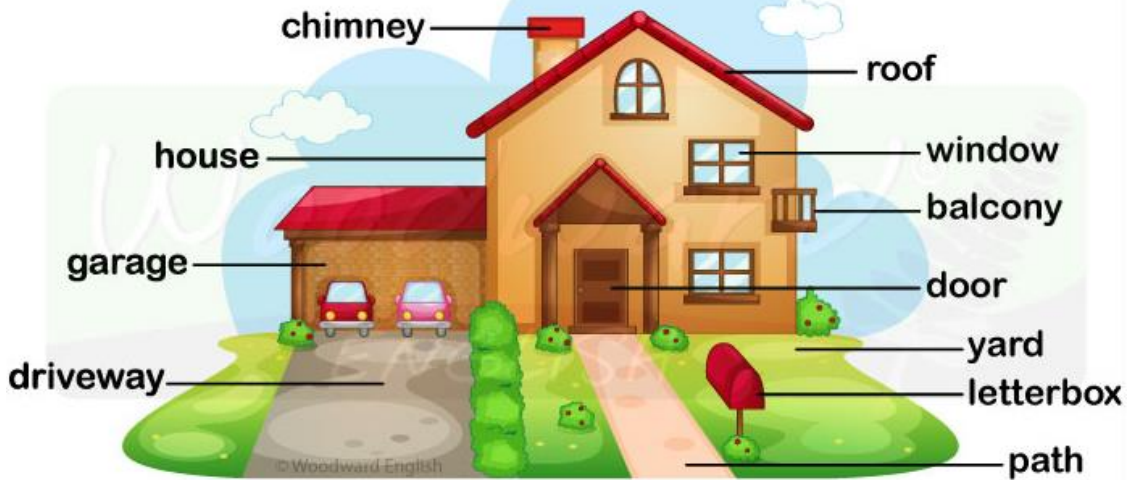
I am from _____

I am from _____



Watch the following video about parts of the house
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rtdsciznDYg&t=136s>

PARTS OF A HOUSE



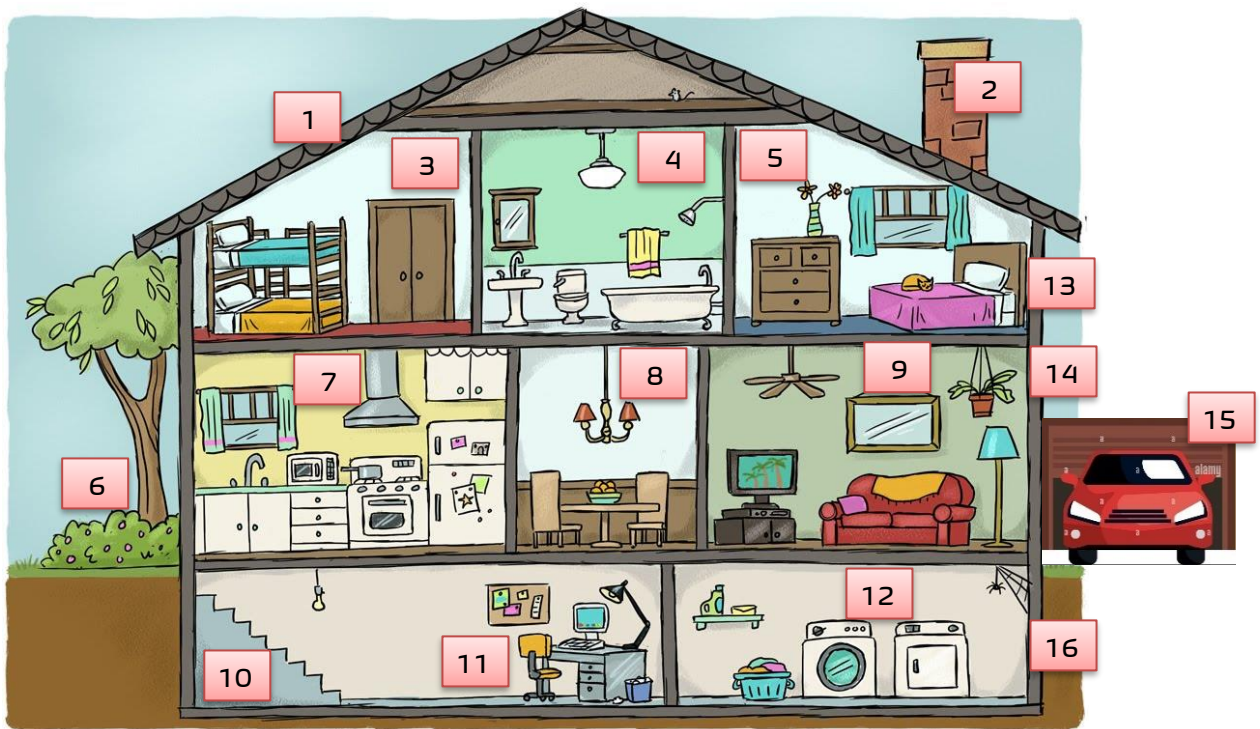
PARTS OF THE HOUSE



VOCABULARY AND WRITING

1. Use the words from the box to label the parts of the house.

kitchen laundry room dining room living room garden
bathroom first floor basement chimney roof bedroom
home office second floor garage ground floor stairs



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____

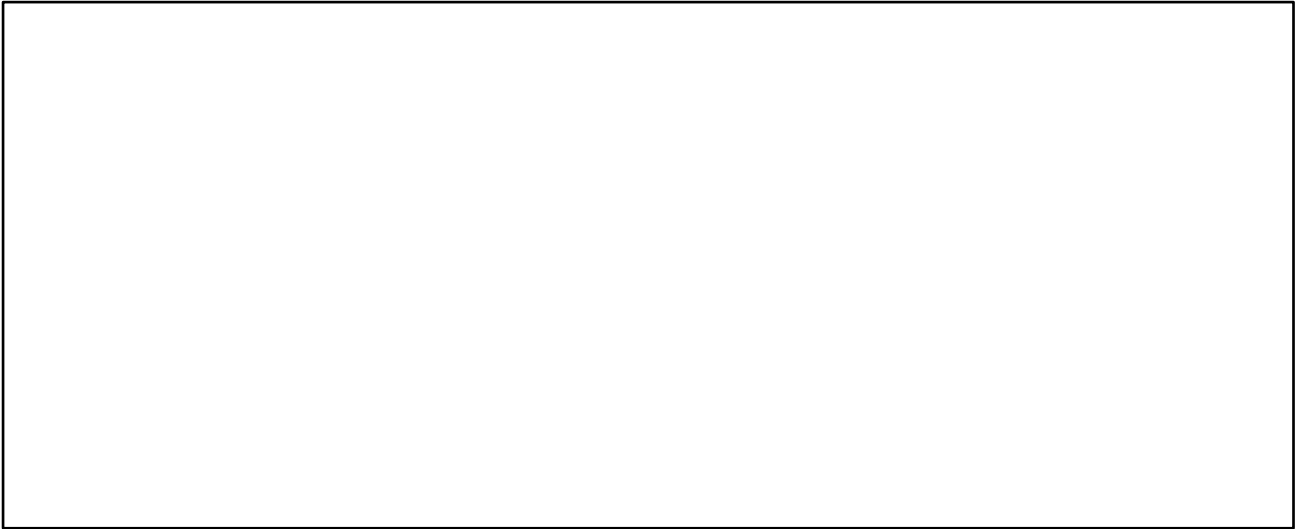
Welcome home!

Match the pictures to their names.



1. window blind
2. stool
3. lamp
4. fireplace
5. desk
6. coffee table
7. carpet / rug
8. bookcase
9. clock
10. curtains
11. DVD player
12. HiFi sound system
13. sofa / couch and cushions
14. washing machine
15. wardrobe
16. single bed
17. heater
18. drawer
19. cupboards
20. chest of drawers / dresser
21. bed table
22. bath
23. chair
24. cot and high chair
25. double bed
26. fridge
27. shelves (a shelf)
28. television
29. table
30. mirror
31. fitted carpet
32. dish washer
33. cooker and oven
34. ceiling light
35. armchair
36. microwave oven

A. Draw your house plan and describe it to a friend. How many rooms are there in your house? What are there in your favorite room?



B. Show your house plan to a partner. Point and say the different parts of your house.

This is my house.
There is a kitchen, there are two bedrooms...

It looks like a _____ house.
In my house, there is / are ...

C. With your teacher and classmates, brainstorm some words you can use to describe your house and your favorite room in the house.

D. Use the words from the boxes to write about your house or apartment.

1. comfortable

2. simple

3. secure

4. big

5. small

6. cozy

7. spacious

8. huge

9. modest

10. beautiful

11. cramped

E. Answer the following questions:

1. What's your house like?

2. What is your favorite room in your house? Why?

3. How many rooms are there in your house?

4. Do you like your house? Why or why not?

5. What is your bedroom like?

6. Do you have pets in your home? Which ones? What are their names?

F. In pairs, ask your classmates the questions above. Then, tell the class what you have found out about your classmate.



G. In pairs, ask each other the following:

Where do you usually...

1. ... sleep?
2. ... watch TV
3. ... have breakfast?
4. ... brush your teeth?
5. ... use the internet?
6. ... play video game?
7. ... talk to your family?
8. ... do your homework?

9. ... read books
10. ... take a shower?
11. ... listen to music?
12. ... relax?
13. ... cook?
14. ... talk to friends?
15. ... study?
16. ... use your cell phone?

LISTENING

A. Listen to Claire talking about her house in England. Choose the best answer:

[ELLLO Views #152 House Description](#)

1. What's her house like?

- a) quite big b) small c) huge

2. How many rooms does it have?

- a) 20 b) 12 c) 22

3. How old is her house?

- a) 8 b) 80 c) 18

4. What's in her kitchen?

- a) a fridge b) a microwave c) a big round table and a cooker

5. What's in her living room?

- a) TV and a video b) a sofa c) a rug and a coffee table

6. What does she watch on TV?

- a) cartoons b) TV series c) soap operas

Challenging Task

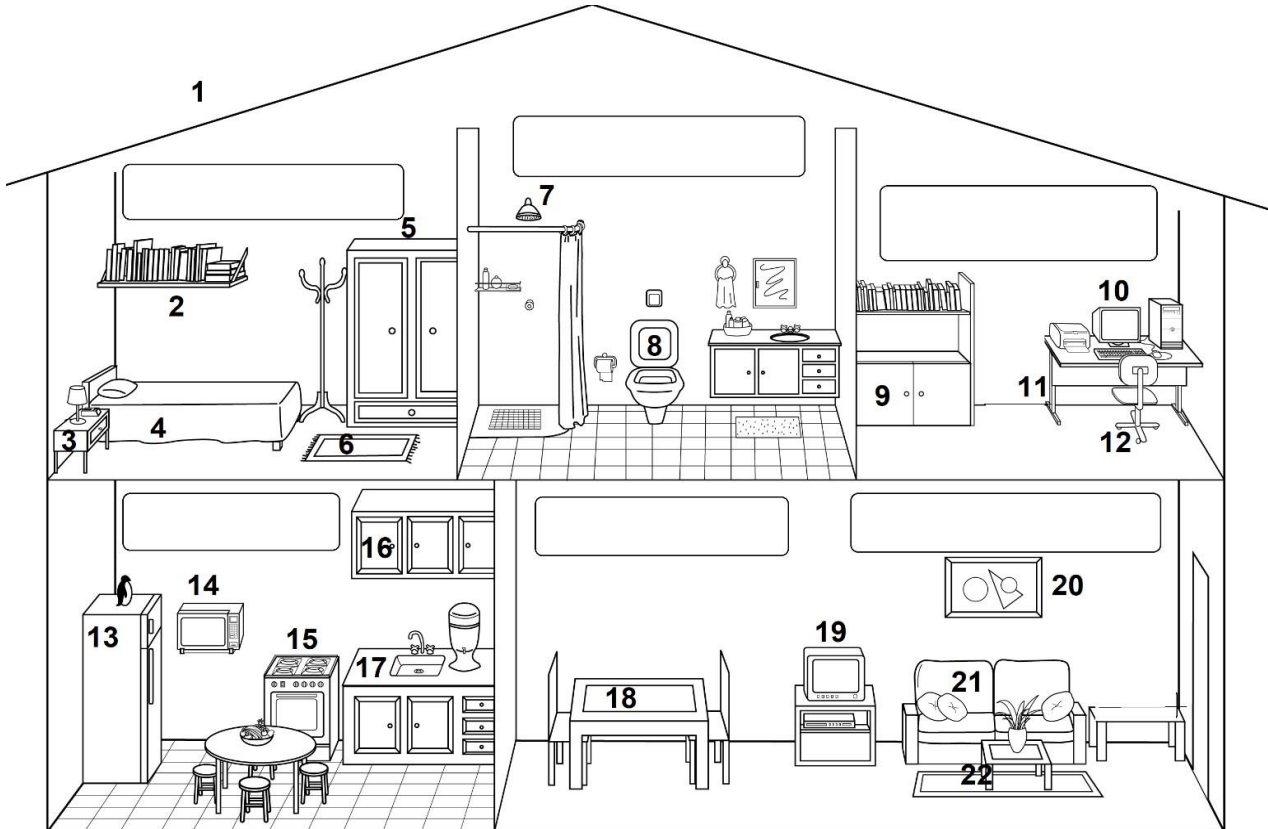
What room is this?

1. When it is very hot, I go to the _____ and take a nice cold shower.
2. I love to be by myself in my _____. Sometimes, I lie down there looking at the ceiling, thinking about life.
3. I love the smell of the _____. It's my favorite place after school, when I get home really hungry.
4. Our _____ is not very big, but my mother grows vegetables there.

VOCABULARY AND WRITING

A. Write the word for each part of the house. Then, name the furniture and home parts according to the numbers in the picture. Use the words in the box.

bed bookshelf bedside-table wardrobe shower cabinet (2x)
 toilet refrigerator table couch stove microwave oven painting
 sink computer chair roof wall floor TV rug



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____

Rachel is writing an e-mail to her e-pal in Jamaica. Read about her house.



Hello!

My name is Rachel and this is my house.

My house is quite big. There are two floors - a ground floor and a first floor. On the ground floor there is the hall, the kitchen, a pantry, the living room, a big dining room and a toilet. On the first floor there are three bedrooms, one bathroom and a big corridor. My bedroom is between my parents' bedroom and the

bathroom. My sister's bedroom is in front of mine.

I love my bedroom, but I also like the study. In the study, I keep some of my books and my old toys. I like to spend my time there because it is very spacious and there is a big sofa there where I sometimes take a nap.

In the laundry is where we keep the washing machine. At the back of the house there is also the garage, where my parents park the family car, and a lovely garden, with many green spaces, flowers, two swings and a small swimming-pool.

I love my house! It's very comfortable and cozy.

A. Answer the questions about the text.

1. Is Rachel's house big or small? _____
2. How many floors are there? _____
3. Is there a study? _____
4. Where is the living room? _____
5. Where is her bedroom? _____
6. Why does she like to be in the study? _____
7. Where is the washing machine? _____
8. Is there a garage in her house? _____
9. What can you find in the garden? _____
10. How many bedrooms are there in her house? _____
11. Does Rachel like her house? _____

Paragraph writing

We can define a paragraph as a group of sentences organized around a topic and a main idea. *The topic is what the paragraph is about.* In a well-organized paragraph, you should show your point of view on that topic. This is the main idea.

Topic: O tópico; de que se trata o parágrafo. Para identificar o tópico, faça a seguinte pergunta: Sobre o que é o parágrafo?

Main idea: A ideia principal; o que se diz sobre o tópico. Para identificar a ideia principal, faça a seguinte pergunta: O que o autor quer dizer sobre esse tópico?

A. Read the paragraphs below. Circle the topic sentence.

1. I live in a spacious house. There are enough rooms for a family of four people: a living room, a dining room, a kitchen, a laundry area, a study room, a balcony, two bathrooms and three bedrooms. The living room and dining rooms are really big and cozy. There are two sofas and a dinner table for five people. There is another sofa and a table on the balcony. All the bedrooms are large and breezy and the house is very comfortable. I can invite some friends over. I love the size of my house!

2. My family is really close together. My mother, my father and I live in the same house. We have breakfast together every morning. My father takes me to school by car and then he goes to work. At lunch time, my mother usually calls me or she sends me a message on my cell phone. In the evening we are always together. We watch the news on TV and then have dinner. I usually do the dishes before I go to bed. I'm happy that my family is so close together. It makes me feel safe.

3. I have a very busy routine on weekends. On Saturdays, I get up at 6 o'clock. I take a shower, have breakfast and go to my singing class. It finishes at noon. Then, I go home and have lunch. After lunch, I help my mother clean the house. Saturday is our "cleaning day", so we do the laundry and ironing, and clean the whole house. On Sundays, I get up early, too. I go to bible study in the church and then I sing during the worship service. In the afternoon, I usually do my homework. Sunday evening is the only time of the weekend that I can relax, so I usually read a book or watch TV.

B. Write a paragraph about *your* house. Use the questions below to help you organize your ideas:

- What's your house like? Where do you live? Who do you live with?
(Introduction: choose your main idea about your house)
- How many rooms are there? Which rooms are there?
- What's your favorite room in the house? Why?
- Do you like your house? Why or why not? *(conclusion: go back to your main idea)*

First draft:

Second draft:

Places in the City: My neighborhood



1. bank



2. restaurant



3. bookstore



4. bus stop



5. park



6. supermarket



7. movie theater



8. hospital



9. police station



10. gas station



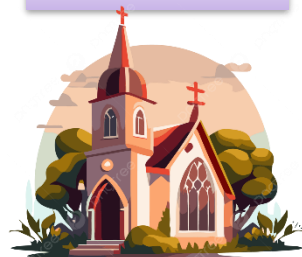
11. grocery store



12. hotel



13. coffee shop/café



14. church



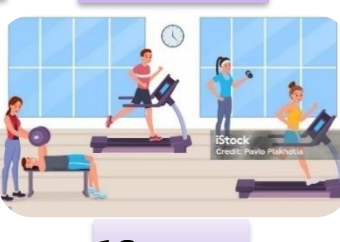
15. library



16. post office



17. drugstore



18. gym



19. shopping mall



20. bakery



21. fire station



22. toy store



23. stadium



24. pet shop

THERE IS / THERE ARE
 Meaning: to say that something exists (or doesn't exist)

POSITIVE

There is + singular noun	There is a book on the desk.
There are + plural noun	There are books on the desk.
There is + uncountable noun	There is some milk in the fridge.

NEGATIVE

There isn't + singular noun	There isn't a pen on the table.
There aren't + plural noun	There aren't any pens here.
There isn't + uncountable noun	There isn't any juice in the fridge.

INTERROGATIVE

There is a cat on the chair.	There are cats on the sofa.
Is there a cat on the chair ?	Are there cats on the sofa ?

Examples:

There is a bank near my home.

There are two big bakeries near my school.

Is there a gym near your home?

Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

Are there good schools in your neighborhood?

Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

A. Answer the following questions about your neighborhood.

1. Do you live in a house or an apartment?
2. Is there a church near your home?
3. Are there good schools in your neighborhood?

TEACHER NOTE:

Watch the video with places and prepositions which is in the drive.

B. Use the prepositions below to complete the answers in order to locate the places in the city.

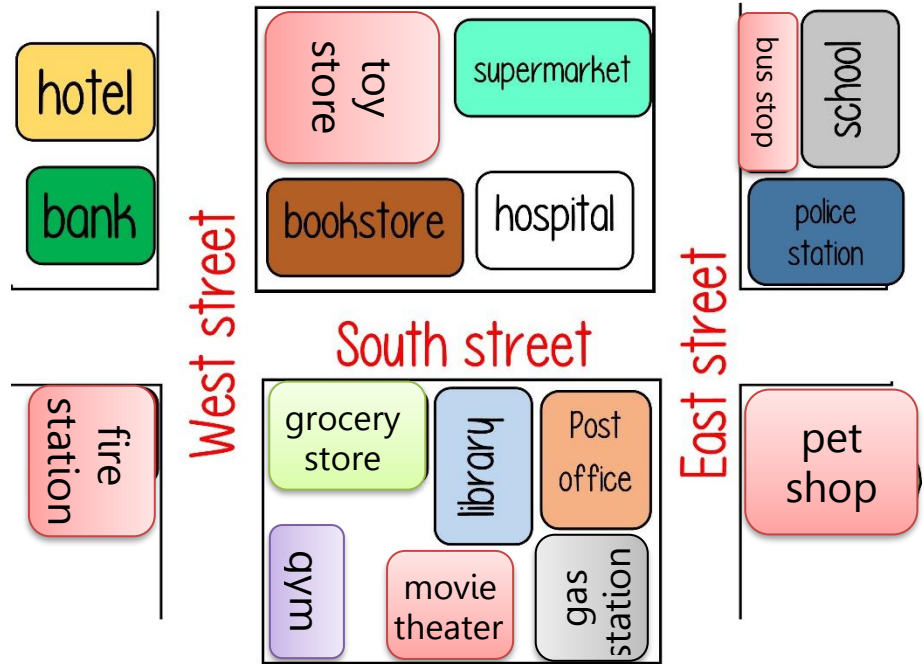
between near on / at the corner of
 behind across from on next to

Street = St.

Example:

Where's the bank?

It's on West Street,
 between the hotel
 and the fire station.



- 1) Where's the hotel? It's _____ the toy store, _____ West Street.
- 2) Where's the pet shop? It's _____ East Street, _____ the police station.
- 3) Where's the bookstore? It's _____ the hospital.
- 4) Where's the library? It's _____ the grocery store and the post office.
- 5) Where's the school? It's _____ East Street, _____ the bus stop,
 _____ the police station.
- 6) Where's the post office? It's _____ South Street, _____ the gas station.
- 7) Where's the hospital? It's _____ South Street and East Street.
- 8) Where's the gym? It's not _____ the pet shop.

C. Answer the questions with one place of the city, according to the map above.

- 1) What's between the gym and the gas station? _____
- 2) What's behind the bookstore? _____
- 3) What's at the corner of West St. and South St. and across from the bank? _____
- 4) What's across from the pet shop? _____
- 5) What's next to the bookstore and behind the supermarket? _____

EXTRA VIDEO: Places in the city / Prepositions of Places

HOUSES

There are houses all over the world. Some houses are large. Some are small. Some are made of wood. Some are made of rock. Some are made of mud. Some are made of cloth. In cold places, some houses are made of ice – frozen water! People usually build their houses with something that is easy to find.



For example, there are many trees in a forest. So people who live there might build a house made of logs. Some houses have one room. Some houses have many rooms. There is usually a bedroom for sleeping. There is often a kitchen for cooking. There is usually a bathroom. There is often a living room for sitting and talking. Some houses have basements. The basement is under the main part of the house. Some houses have attics. The attic is above the main part of the house. Most houses have a door so people can enter and exit the house. Most houses have windows so the people can look outside. Windows also let air into the house from outdoors. Some houses are fancy. They are painted bright colors, and are very decorative. Some houses not fancy -- they are plain and simple. Houses look very different in different parts of the world. But, people who live in a house probably all agree that there is no place like home!

Taken from: englishforeveryone.org

A. Read the text and choose the correct answer accordingly:

1) Why are many forest houses made of logs?

- A. There are many logs in the forest.
- B. Trees are easy to find in the forest.
- C. There is a lot of wood in the forest.
- D. All of the above

2) Why do houses have bedrooms?

- A. For sleeping
- B. For cooking
- C. For relaxing
- D. For building things

3) Where is the basement of a house?

- A. Beside the house
- B. Above the house
- C. Under the house
- D. None of the above

4) Houses have doors...

- A. so people can enter and exit.
- B. so people can sleep.
- C. so people can cook and eat.
- D. both A and B are correct.

5) Houses have windows to...

- A. let people go outside.
- B. let people look outside.
- C. let air into the house from outdoors.
- D. Both B and C are correct.

VOCABULARY

1) What is ice?

- A. Trees that are cut down
- B. Water that is frozen
- C. A kind of grass
- D. A kind of cloth

2) A kitchen is a...

- A. room for sleeping.
- B. room for cooking.
- C. room which is under a house.
- D. room which is above a house.

3) An attic is...

- A. a house made of ice.
- B. a house in the forest.
- C. a room under a house.
- D. a room above a house.

4) If something is fancy, it is...

- A. bright and decorative.
- B. plain and simple.
- C. ugly.
- D. old and tarnished.

5) If people agree, they...

- A. decide to do something.
- B. feel the same way about something.
- C. live in the same house.
- D. do something together.

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Rj69vZOJS1uRPOWFSiL8SVmngx-DgYzi?usp=sharing>

LISTENING

A. Edward is from El Cerrito, California. He talks about his house. Listen and answer the questions.

- a. Where does he live? _____
- b. What rooms are there in his apartment? _____
- c. Does he like his place? _____
- d. What is his favorite room? Why? _____

SPEAKING

Discuss the following questions with your classmates and take notes:

- a. Do you like to take pictures?
- b. What kind of photos do you enjoy looking at?
- c. Are you a camera-shy? Or do you like taking photos of yourself?
- d. Are pictures important for you?
- e. Do you have lots of pictures at your home?

READING

James Mollison



James Mollison is a Kenyan photographer. He grew up in England. He takes pictures of different bedrooms around the world in the book *Where Children Sleep*. It is published in November 2010. It is about stories of diverse children around the world, told through portraits and pictures of their bedrooms.

He studies Art and Design at Oxford Brookes University, and film and photography at Newport School of Art and Design, he moves to Italy to work. He writes some books. James Mollison decides to work with the subject of children's rights. From the start, Mollison is determined to avoid the clichés of "needy children in the developing world." Instead, he creates something inclusive, showing children in all types of situations. This project shows the world's widely divergent realities of youth. Mollison says: "Wherever I am, I discover that children are often captivated to see how other children live around the world."

Text adapted from:

<http://jamesmollison.com/> <https://www.lensculture.com/articles/james-mollison-where-children-sleep>
<http://jamesmollison.com/books/where-children-sleep/>

SPEAKING

1. What does the text say about James Mollison?
2. What do you find interesting about his work?

A. Read the following text about a Chinese boy whose bedroom was taken picture by James Mollison and answer the questions:



Dong is nine years old. He lives in Yunnan province in south-west China with his parents, sister, and grandfather. He shares a room with his sister and parents. The family own just enough land to grow their own rice and sugarcane. Dong's school is a 20-minute walk away. He enjoys writing and singing. Most evenings, he spends one hour doing his homework and one hour watching television. When he is older, Dong would like to be a policeman.

<https://www.amusingplanet.com/2011/03/where-children-sleep.html>

1. What is his name? _____
2. How old is he? _____
3. Where is he from? _____
4. Where does he live? _____
5. Describe his family. _____
5. Describe his routine. _____
7. Describe his bedroom. _____
8. What does he want to be when he grows up? _____

B. Now read the text about Thaís and make questions. Then take turns talking to your partner.



Thaís, 11, lives with her parents and sister on the third floor of a block of flats in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. She shares a bedroom with her sister. They live in the Cidade de Deus ('City of God') neighborhood, which used to be notorious for its gang rivalry and drug use. Since the 2002 film City of God, it has undergone major

improvements. Thaís is a fan of Felipe Dylon, a pop singer, and has posters of him on her wall. She would like to be a model.

<https://www.amusingplanet.com/2011/03/where-children-sleep.htm>

SPEAKING AND WRITING

A. Answer the questions below about yourself and ask them to your classmates:

1. What's your bedroom like? Describe it.

2. Do you like your bedroom? Why? Why not?

3. How many people sleep in your bedroom?

4. What's your dream bedroom?

READING

Read the text about *Márcia* and answer the questions:

This is *Márcia*. She lives in Sol Nascente with her two children: Pedro is 17 years old and Joana is 12. Pedro and Joana are students. They study at a public school in P Norte, Ceilândia.



Márcia is 35 years old. She is a single mother. She works as a cashier at the local supermarket from 8.00 am to 6.00 pm every day. Sometimes she takes a day off on Sunday, sometimes on Monday. But she never knows when her bosses will allow her to take a day off. Sometimes she works 15 days straight. *Márcia* wants to have more time to spend with her children, but she works hard. Her parents live in another city, so Pedro has to look after Joana. When she takes a day off, she likes going out with her kids, but this happens only when she takes a day off at the weekends.

She takes the bus to work at 7.20 am every day. The bus is always crowded, so she hardly ever finds a place to sit. At her work, she has to deal with lots of customers. Márcia always remembers a day when someone told her to have a haircut. Despite the fact that she works hard, Márcia dreams of better days to come. She hopes Pedro finishes high school and finds a job to help her pay the bills. Pedro knows he has to help his family, but he also wants to pass the admission exams for university. He wants to become a teacher of History.

PS: **told** is the past form of the verb **to tell**.

PRONUNCIATION TIPS

1. **ai** is often pronounced as [é]: hair, pair, fair...
2. **oo** is often pronounced as [ú]: school, look, fool, tool ...
3. The letter "k" is always silent before the consonant "n", so **know** is pronounced as [nôu]
4. **er** is always pronounced as [â(r)] in the end of syllables: better, ever, never, remember, her, teacher, after, customers, mother, cashier...
5. The vowel **u** is often pronounced as [â] when it is between two consonants: bus, but, cut... Exceptions: pull, put, push.
6. These two consonants **gh** are always silent when they are in the middle of a word: straight, fight, knight...

A. Answer the following questions about the text:

- a) How old is Márcia? _____
- b) How old are Pedro and Joana? _____
- c) What does Márcia do for a living? _____
- d) Where do they live? _____
- e) How does Márcia get to work? _____
- f) What does Pedro wants to do as soon as he finishes school? _____
- g) What times does Márcia take the bus to work? _____
- h) Where does she work? _____
- i) Where do Pedro and Joana study? _____

My Neighborhood

Match the words with the vocabulary. Some words will not be used:

theater school town / city hall drugstore restaurant bank
 supermarket / grocery farmer's market police station hospital
 internet café mall post office bus stop movie theater



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.

PLACES IN YOUR CITY

supermarket

subway / underground

sports court

dance club

university / college

fire department /

fire brigade

cultural center (centre)

bus terminal

shopping center / mall

police station

pharmacy / chemist's /

drugstore

theater (theatre)

health center

cemetery / graveyard

cycling track

post office

fair

library

hotel

stores

club

schools

diner

hospital

nursery

Avenue

street

museum

square

bakery

gym

church

bar

bank

A. In pairs, answer the questions:

Where do you usually go when...?

- 1) you want to study?
- 2) you are ill?
- 3) you want to go shopping?
- 4) you want to buy food?
- 5) you want to play sports?
- 6) you want to work out?
- 7) you want to borrow a book?
- 8) you want to eat a hamburger?
- 9) you want to post a letter?
- 10) you want to buy fruit, vegetables, grains and the alike?
- 11) you want to buy some medicine?
- 12) you want to buy some bread and cake?
- 13) you want to sit around and see your friends?
- 14) you want to hang out to dance?

Second Term

At the end of this term, you should be able to:

- Describe your neighborhood;
- Write a well-organized paragraph about your neighborhood;
- Identify positive and negative things in a neighborhood;
- Identify places to visit in DF;
- Narrate the history of places.

VOCABULARY AND WRITING

My Neighborhood

The following words can be used to describe things or places in your neighborhood.

Beside each word write down the things or places in your neighborhood that you think match these words. Write your answers in the boxes. Add any others of your own.

modern

boring

beautiful

expensive

noisy

ancient

exciting

ugly

cheap

calm

LISTENING

A. Edward is from California- USA. He talks about his neighborhood. Listen and answer the questions.

1. What do you think is positive about his neighborhood?

2. What you think is negative about his neighborhood?

3. What is his favorite place in his neighborhood?

VOCABULARY AND WRITING

A. Answer the questions about your neighborhood:

1. What's something positive about your neighborhood?

2. What's something negative about your neighborhood?

3. How many of your neighbors do you know? What are their names?

4. Do you like your neighbors? Why? Why not?

B. In pairs, ask your classmates the questions above:

USEFUL WAYS TO KEEP THE CONVERSATION GOING:

Really?

Right.

Sure.

Oh, no!

Sorry, I don't understand.

What I want to say is...

Well...
Ok...
So...

No way!

LISTENING

Directions:

Listen to the conversation and write down two places in the city you hear:

1. _____

2. _____

SPEAKING

In groups make a big chart like the one below about your neighborhood.

Present it for the class. Compare with the other group's ideas:

Our Neighborhood

POSITIVE
THINGS:

NEGATIVE
THINGS:

MY IDEAL
NEIGHBORHOOD:

A. Listen to Ginger talk about her new apartment and neighborhood. Circle the best answer:

<http://www.ello.org/english/1001/1041-Ginger-Apartment.ht>



I. How does she get to work?

a) by car

b) by bus

c) by sky train

II. What's her neighborhood like?

a) It's quiet

b) It's crowded

c) It's dangerous

III. Why did she decide to move to this apartment? Because...

a) it's near the park

b) it's cheap

c) it's near downtown

IV. What kind of restaurants are there in her neighborhood?

a) Brazilian restaurants

b) Thai restaurants

c) African restaurants

V. How often does she go to the park?

a) Almost every night

b) Everyday

c) Never

B. Listen again and complete the dialogue with the words you hear:

A) Nabeel: So, Ginger, I hear you _____ a new apartment.

Ginger: Yes, it's great. I just moved in last week.

Nabeel: Nice. _____ is it?

Ginger: It's near Victory Monument. Do you know where that is?

Nabeel: Yeah, I do. _____ do you get to work from there?

Ginger: Well, I take the Sky Train.

B) Nabeel: And _____ the neighborhood like?

Ginger: It's a crowded _____. There are a lot of people. Lots of cars.
Just lots of energy in general.

Nabeel: And is it conveniently located?

Ginger: It's very convenient. It's about a _____ minute walk to the Sky Train station.

C) Nabeel: And is it a _____ neighborhood?

Ginger: I feel very _____ there. I've heard that there's some thefts on some of the quiet streets where the motorbikes will *snatch your bag* off your shoulder, but I've never actually seen it myself, and I feel very safe sleeping there.

D) Nabeel: _____ about traffic?

Ginger: There is a lot of traffic.

Nabeel: Oh, no!

Ginger: Yes. the traffic ... and a lot of street traffic too. Lots of _____ walking on the streets, so it can be **tough to get around**. But there's still a lot of excitement in the area so it's fun to be out and **people watch**.

Places to go to have fun in DF

Do a little research about places to visit in DF and match the pictures with their names. Do you know these places? What do people usually do when they go to these places?

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Botanical Garden of Brasilia | Parque da Cidade (City Park) | Crystal Square | JK Mall |
| Casa do Cantador Museum | Água Mineral Park | Recreational Park of Setor O | TV Tower |
| Central Fair of Ceilandia | Cathedral of Brasilia | Pontão do Lago | Ermida Dom Bosco |



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.

A. Find in the box expressions that answer the questions for each place. Make sentences according to the example.

What can you do at these places?

1. buy/eat special foods
2. to watch a movie
3. to eat in a favorite restaurant
4. to enjoy nature
5. to ride a bike
6. to exercise
7. to make a picnic
8. to enjoy the view
9. to buy herbal remedies

10. to watch a concert
11. to enjoy poem recitation
12. to pray
13. to meditate
14. to admire the architecture
15. to swim
16. to hang out with friends and family
17. to enjoy the landscapes and gardens
18. to go window shopping

1. Floresta Nacional:

You can go to Floresta Nacional to have picnics, to meditate, to exercise, to ride bikes.

2. Central Fair of Ceilandia:

3. TV Tower:

4. The Crystal Square:

5. Recreational Park of Setor O:

B. And you? Do you usually go these places? How often? What do you usually do there?

READING

Brasília is the best place to live in Brazil and I wouldn't change it for anywhere in the country. I love Brasília because it is where most of my friends are and it is where my family lives. I'm a citizen of Brasília.

Plano Piloto (Asa Norte and Asa Sul), Lago Norte, Lago Sul are relatively safe areas. It is a city of Civil Servants for Civil Servants; there isn't too much contact between neighbors and we usually live in condos. Lago Norte and Lago Sul are suburbia-style neighborhoods with very nice and expensive houses. City traffic is not too bad in comparison to Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and other state capitals, but there is some bad traffic during rush hours, when people leave their jobs downtown.

Plano Piloto, Brasília, concentrates most of the cultural life of the city: concert houses, theaters, country clubs, art galleries, Universities. It has an extremely high cost of life in comparison to other places in Brazil.

Life in the metropolitan area (Satellite cities, as we call them) can be quite different. Since most of these cities started as irregular settlements, they have a pretty disorganized structure and reflect more the reality of the country. A typical middle class neighborhood can be found in Taguatinga. Taguatinga is where most of the economic activity unrelated to the Civil Service happens. It has traffic problems, but it still has a reasonably decent standard of living.

Ceilândia is a typical working class neighborhood and it started as a favela (slum) called CEI. Its infrastructure has improved substantially, but the city faces problems with poor urban planning and crime. In the western part of Ceilândia, there is the biggest slum in all Latin America, Sol Nascente.

Text adapted from: <https://www.quora.com/What-is-it-like-to-live-in-Bras%C3%ADlia>

A. Answer the questions about the reading:

a. Why does the author like Brasília?

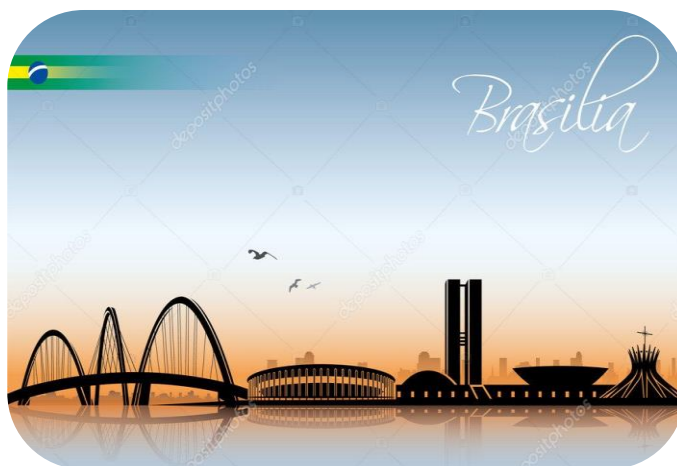
b. What's the traffic like in Brasília?

c. What's life like in the metropolitan area of Brasília?

d. How did the *Satellite* cities start?

e. What's Ceilândia like?

f. How did Ceilândia start?



MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO MOVE AROUND IN DF

Use the dictionary to label the pictures.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE REVIEW

THERE WAS /
THERE WERE

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
I was happy.	I wasn't sad.
He was hungry.	He wasn't thirsty.
She was a nurse.	She wasn't a teacher.
It was big.	It wasn't small.
We were early.	We weren't late.
You were at school.	You weren't at home.
They were quiet.	They weren't noisy.

wasn't = was not
weren't = were not

INTERROGATIVE

+ Affirmative	They were happy.	She was rich.
? Question	Were they happy?	Was she rich?
Short answer: Yes, they were. No, they weren't.		Yes, she was. No, she wasn't.

wh- words	verb	subject	complement
Where	+	was	+
Why	+	I / he / she / it	+
When	+	we / you / they	+
			sick ... ?
			tired ... ?
			ready ... ?

- Why **was** he angry? - When **was** she nervous?
 - Where **were** you yesterday? - Who **were** those people?

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

POSITIVE

SUBJECT	+	VERB
I / you / we / they he / she / it	+	lived

Regular verbs end in -ed

I **lived** in London.
 She **lived** in Paris.
 He **watched** a movie.
 They **wanted** a holiday.

NEGATIVE

SUBJECT	+	AUXILIARY	+	VERB
I / you / we / they he / she / it	+	didn't	+	speak need live

auxiliary in the past + verb in original form

I **didn't** live in London.
 She **didn't** live in Paris.
 He **didn't** watch a movie.
 They **didn't** want a holiday.

INTERROGATIVE

AUXILIARY	+	SUBJECT	+	VERB
Did	+	I / you / we / they he / she / it	+	speak need live

You **lived** in Italy.
Did you **live** in Italy?

She **watched** a movie.
Did she **watch** a movie?

Short answer: Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.

Yes, she did.
No, she didn't.

A. READING 1: Judge the sentences TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) according to the text below.



Oscar Niemeyer, in full Oscar Niemeyer Soares Filho. He was born on December 15th, 1907, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He died on December 5th, 2012, in Rio de Janeiro. Niemeyer was a Brazilian architect, an early exponent of modern architecture in Latin America, particularly noted for his work in Brasília, the new capital of Brazil. Niemeyer studied architecture at the National School of Fine Arts, Rio de

Janeiro. Shortly before He graduated in 1934, He entered the Office of Lúcio Costa, a leader of the Modernist movement in Brazilian architecture. He worked with Costa from 1937 to 1943 on the design for the Ministry of Education and Health building, considered by many to be Brazil's first masterpiece of modern architecture. The design reveals the influence of the Swiss-born French architect Le Corbusier, Who was a consultant on the construction. Niemeyer also worked with Costa on the plans for the Brazilian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair of 1939-40.



1. Oscar Niemeyer was born in 1917.	T	F
2. He worked with Lúcio Costa in 1937.	T	F
3. He is considered by many the first masterpiece of modern architecture.	T	F
4. Niemeyer studied architecture at the National School of Fine Arts, in São Paulo.	T	F
5. He was influenced by Le Corbusier.	T	F
6. He didn't work on the plans for the Brazilian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.	T	F
7. Niemeyer died in 2012, in Brasília.	T	F



B. Watch the following video and answer the questions below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OkrHxgYkzWM>

- Niemeyer was interested in _____.
 - information
 - life
 - money
- He didn't discuss _____.
 - politics
 - soccer
 - architecture
- After designing a building that he liked Niemeyer used to feel _____.
 - peace
 - anxiety
 - pleasure
- In his opinion _____ is an important element.
 - sophistication
 - audacity
 - surprise
- Nowadays _____ is used in all its forms.
 - concrete
 - steel
 - gold
- He worked with Le Corbusier to build _____.
 - a theater
 - a bridge
 - The United Nations building

READING 2:



Brasília, with its modern architecture and urbanism, possesses the world's widest area of national heritage buildings registered in the Unesco's World Heritage Site. There are many monuments and other attractions to be visited in the capital. Here you can

read about suggestions of sightseeing tours to be made in the morning and afternoon.

A good choice for a sightseeing tour in the morning is a tour through the monuments of "Esplanada dos Ministérios", designed by architect Oscar Niemeyer. Starting at the bus station Rodoviária do Plano Piloto, the first stop is the museum "Museu Nacional Honestino Guimarães", on route "via S1", which holds modern and contemporary art exhibitions. The visiting hours are from Tuesday to Sunday, from 9.00 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Behind the seat of the Legislative Power is the Three Powers Plaza, which also houses the Palace of Planalto, the seat of the Executive, and the Supreme Federal Court. At the Three Powers Plaza we have another of Brasília's most emblematic symbols, the striking sculpture of "Os Guerreiros" (The Warriors), by artist Bruno Giorgi, better known as "Dois Candangos".

At Three Powers Plaza we also have the Centro Cultural dos Três Poderes, a set of three monuments: the "Panteão da Pátria Tancredo Neves", the "Espaço Lúcio Costa", and the Historical Museum of Brasília. Alfredo Ceschiatti's A Justiça and Niemeyer's O Pombal (which looks like a clothespin). The Pantheon was created to honor national heroes, those Brazilians who struggled for the ideals of freedom and democracy. The visiting hours are from Tuesday to Sunday, from 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Read the text above and answer the questions

1. What is an interesting fact about Brasília mentioned in the text?

2. Where can you in the morning?

3. Where is Three Powers Plaza located?

4. Why was the Pantheon built?

5. Who sculpted "Os Candangos"?

6. What is your favourite monument in Brasília? Why?

READING 3: A trip around Brasília

Ana lives in Brasília. Her friend, Luís, from Minas Gerais, came to visit. Read their dialogue and listen to it. Then do the activity.

Luís: Today is my first day in Brasília. What should we do? Let's visit the Cathedral?

Ana: I'm already taking you to the Cathedral now.

Luís: I have a question. Is the Cathedral far from CCBB? There is a very good exhibition there today.

Ana: Yes, it's very far. First let's see the Cathedral and tomorrow we go to CCBB.

Luís: Ok, I think the exhibition that I want to see is until Friday.

Ana: Right! Ok, it's here!

Luís: Wow! It's like a crown.

Ana: Yes! It was designed by one of the most famous Brazilian architects, Oscar Niemeyer.

Luís: It's really amazing! Is there an admission fee to see inside.

Ana: No, it is free of charge. Let's go inside.

Luís: Wow, again! The ceiling is decorated by a beautiful stained glass and there are sculptures of angels suspended. It's really impressive!

Ana: Yes! Every time I come here I feel amazed by the geniality of Oscar Niemeyer.

Luís: Yeah! Amazing! What time is it? Is there still time to go to CCBB?

Ana: I think so! We have to go to the bus station and take the bus or to get a ride with an app driver. Do you have some money left?

Luís: Yes, but, let's get the bus. I want to save money to see other sights.

Ana: I'm a little tired today. Why don't we go to CCBB tomorrow? From here, the Cathedral, we can walk around Esplanada dos Ministerios.

Luís: Sure!



A. Find the definitions for these words:

1. Exhibition () glass that has been colored and cut into various shapes to form pictures or patterns.
2. Until () an amount of money paid for something.
3. Stained glass () the activity of visiting places of interest in a particular location.
4. Sightseeing () a public display of works of art.
5. Fee () up to.

B. Answer the questions:

1. Is the Cathedral of Brasília far from CCBB?

2. Who designed the Cathedral?

3. Why does Luís want to go to CCBB?

4. How did they get to CCBB from the Cathedral?

SPEAKING

A. Choose one of the places mentioned before and make a conversation with your partner.

Where is _____? How do you get there?

Is there an admission fee/ticket? Is it expensive?

What do people usually do there?

Do you usually go there? Why? Why not?

B. Pair work. Talk to a partner about one of the places you usually go. Tell him/her when and how often you usually go there and what you like to do there.

EXTRA READING

Two friends are visiting London. They are deciding what to do tomorrow. Read the text and answer the questions:

In London

Friend 1: So, what do you wanna do tomorrow?

Friend 2: Well, let's look at the city guide here.

Friend 1: Ok.

Friend 2: Why don't we go to the Museum of London?

Friend 1: Hmm, I don't feel like going to the museum tomorrow. Besides it takes the whole day to see everything inside. Let's do something outdoors! What about Hyde Park?

Friend 2: Great idea! We can have a picnic there and pretend we are in a Jane Austen novel.

Friend 1: Right! But you are wrong if you think we can see the whole park in one morning. It is very big and beautiful.

Friend 2: Let's read a little about its story. Let's see. My goodness! It's very old. It was established in 1536 by Henry VIII. He wanted to make it a hunting ground.

Friend 1: Sounds interesting! There is a lot to see. Botanical beauties, statues and memorials. And you know what? There is the Diana, Princess of Wales memorial, an oval stone ring fountain opened on 6th July 2004 by Queen Elizabeth. In summer, it is open for wading.

Friend 2: We are in North London. How can we get there?

Friend 1: Let's check. Hmm. We have to take the tube at Saint Pancras International Railway Station, when we get to Saint James Park; we need to get the green line and then the blue again, then the orange one, finally the blue one again at Piccadilly station. There we can get off and walk.

Friend 2: It's too far!!

Friend 1: No, the tube is very fast! We will be there in no time!

Friend 2: So, it's all set! To Hyde Park tomorrow. Let's go to bed.

Answer the questions.

1. Why doesn't *Friend 1* want to go to the museum?

2. What is interesting about Hyde Park?

3. Is Hyde Park near North London?

4. How do they get to Hyde Park from North London?

About London:

<http://dobbinland.blogspot.com/2012/10/sunday-in-london.html>

Listening suggestion

<http://www.ello.org/english/1001/1041-Ginger-Apartment.htm>

<http://www.ello.org/english/0151/152-Clare-House.htm>

<http://www.ello.org/english/Mixer026/T047-HappyLiveNow.htm>

Sites:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceil%C3%A2ndia>

<http://mapa-metro.com/en/brazil/brasilia/brasilia-metro-map.htm>

<https://www.nytimes.com/2011/11/06/travel/36-hours-in-brasilia-brazil.html>