



mais língua
Concept

Mais Língua Online

Level 6

E-book

Módulo 6

Videoaula 1

Revision Class!

- Modal verbs of obligation
- Conditional Sentences

Modal verbs of obligation

- ✓ Firm obligation or necessity - **must** and **have to**



Affirmative

Eg.: You must watch this film, it's fantastic.

You have to wear the seat belt.

Negative

Eg.: You mustn't drink and drive. *(can't)

You don't have to watch the classes on Sundays. *(not necessary)

- ✓ Recommendation or moral obligation - **should** and **ought to**

Affirmative

Eg.: it's raining hard, they should come indoors.

She ought to study for her test tomorrow.

Negative

Eg.: You shouldn't smoke!

You oughtn't to be so rude to her.

Conditional sentences

Type I - condition possible to fulfill
(future possible)

If you **study** hard you **will succeed**.

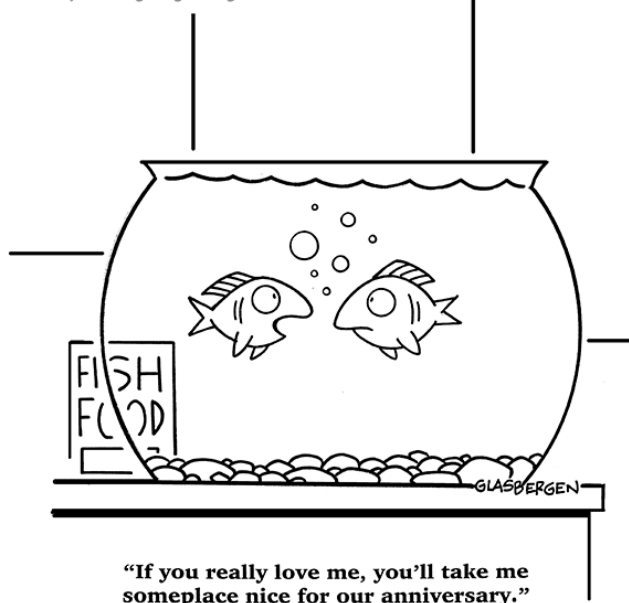
She **will come** if she **has** time.

Type II - condition *in theory* possible
to fulfill (present unreal)

If you **studied** hard you **would succeed**.

She **would come** if she **had** time.

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KEY sample

Reading part 1

You are given some statements on the left, and some images on the right.

Decide which image (A to H) means what is said in the statements (1 to 5).

1	You should not swim here.	A	SLOW! DANGEROUS CROSSROADS
2	You must not drive fast here.	B	SWIMMING POOL OPEN AFTERNOONS Adults - £2.50 Children - £1.00
3	You can play football here after lessons.	C	HALF PRICE FOOTBALL SHIRTS - SALE MUST END THIS AFTERNOON
4	It is cheaper to buy things today than tomorrow.	D	POLICE CARS ONLY
5	You can drive here next week.	E	DANGER! DO NOT GO INTO THE WATER
		F	BREAKFAST SERVED 7.00 - 10.00
		G	ROAD CLOSED UNTIL WEEKEND
		H	SCHOOL SPORTS CLUB NOW OPEN IN THE EVENINGS!



Módulo 6

Videoaula 2

Revision Class!

- Modal verbs of obligation
- Conditional Sentences

Exercise 1

- () You **should** put back things in the right place.
- () Go here **if** you have lost something.
- () You **must** walk in this place.
- () The students **do not have** a lesson.
- () You **cannot** go in through here.

A **CAR PARK**
FIRST 30 MIN FREE

B **WET PAINT**

C **BLUE BIRD TAXIS**
24 HOUR SERVICE

D **INFORMATION**

E **COMPUTER ROOM**
NO FOOD OR DRINKS
ALLOWED

F **UNDER 9'S SWIMMING COURSE**
SATURDAY 10 AM

G **SWIMMING IS PROHIBITED**

H **MOTORWAY CLOSED**
DUE TO FOG

Exercise 2

- () **If** you swim here you will get into trouble
- () You will have to find another route.
- () Someone will take you home, day or night.
- () Ask here **if** you are not sure.
- () You **can** park here for free.

A **NO ENTRANCE TO ART ROOM**
USE OTHER DOOR

B **TURN OFF ALL MOBILES**
DURING LESSONS

C **FOUND**
Student's bag
See Mrs Wade in office

D **Class 4B**
No history class today
Teacher ill

E Year 6 trip to Science Museum
Bus leaves Saturday 8.30 am

F **DO NOT LEAVE BAGS**
IN FRONT OF THIS DOOR

G *No running in
school hall*

H **Study Centre**
Please return all books
to correct shelf

Writing (KEY – Cambridge test - part 9)

1. Read the email from your English friend Alex
2. Write an email to Alex answering the questions.
3. Write 25 to 35 words.

It's great you can come to my house to watch

the football match. What time can you come?

What should we prepare to eat?

If we win where should we go to celebrate it?

Answer sample

Hi Alex,

I will come to your place at 6pm. We should have some popcorn while watching the match. If we win, we must go to a pub to celebrate.

Módulo 6
Videoaula 3

Revision Class!

- Modal verbs of obligation
- Conditional Sentences

BATMAN

AT THE ODEON CINEMA NEXT
WEEKEND

See all the batman and
catwoman films ever made!

All day Saturday & Sunday.
First film starts at 10.15
a.m.

Weekend ticket \$28.90

(One day only \$16.30)

From: Helen

To: Tom

Hi Tom,

Great you can see the Batman
movies. I'm busy on Sunday so
let's go on the other day. Instead
of meeting at the station, why not
wait for me inside the café at
9.45? Please remember my
dictionary. I'll bring snacks for
later!

Helen

Tom's notes

Batman films
Cinema:
Day:
Time to meet Helen:
Where to meet Helen:
Price of my ticket:
What to bring:

You are going to watch an international football match on TV tonight. Write an email to your English friend Alex.

Tell Alex:

- ✓ What TV channel the match will be on
- ✓ Which countries will play in the match
- ✓ Why you think the match will be good
- ✓ Write 25-35 words.



Módulo 6
Videoaula 4

▪ **Speaking & Listening Class!**

1. **Vocabulary work:** Read the expressions related to food and eating and match to their definitions:

A. ready-made food (*noun*)

(____) to have a meal in a restaurant, etc. rather than at home

B. takeaway food (*noun*)

(____) food already prepared or made sold in supermarkets, and ready for you to use immediately

C. to order food (*verb*)

(____) to ask for food to be made or supplied online or in a restaurant, for example.

D. to eat out (*verb*)

(____) food which is ordered and made in a restaurant and is then taken away to be eaten at home or elsewhere

KEY: D, A, C, B.

2. **Speaking time:** Listen to Teacher André talking about the topic below. Repeat the questions. Pause and answer just after him. Take notes of your answers.

Food and eating



- Is there any food or drink that you couldn't live without?

- How often do you eat/drink it?

- Do you ever have **ready-made food**? /**takeaway food**?

- What's your favourite fruit? /vegetable?

- Are there any that you really don't like?

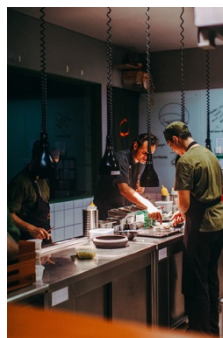
- When you eat out, what do you normally **order**?

- How often do you **eat out**?

- What's your favourite kind of food? /restaurant dish?

How important are these things to you in a restaurant?

- (____) The food
- (____) The service
- (____) The atmosphere
- (____) The price



On a typical day

- **What** do you usually have **for breakfast**?

- **Where** do you usually **have lunch**?

- **What** do you usually have **for lunch during the week**?

- Do you ever **cook**? **What** do you **like to make**?

- Do you prefer **eating at home** or **eating out**?

At the moment / nowadays

- Do you need to buy any food today?

- Do you want anything to eat right now?

- Are you taking any vitamins or food supplements at the moment?

- Are you trying to cut down on anything at the moment?'

- Are you going on a diet now?

- Is your diet now, better or worse than before?

What do you think?



- ✓ *Men are better cooks than women*
- ✓ *Both boys and girls should learn to cook at school*
 - ✓ *Not all fast food is unhealthy*
- ✓ *The cuisine of my region is the best*

I agree/disagree. I'm not sure. It depends.

In my opinion...

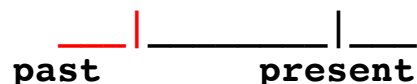
Módulo 6
Videoaula 5

Past Simple

x

Present Perfect

Finished time



time until now



Joe **arrived** home five minutes ago.
(Definite time in the past)

X

Joe **has just arrived** home.
(no definite time)

NOTES:

Did Joe **see** that film last weekend?
(Definite time in the past)

X

Has Joe ever **seen** that film?
(Past experience)

NOTES:

Joe **went** to Scotland a couple of years ago.
(Definite time in the past)

X

Joe **has already been** to Scotland.
(Past experience)

NOTES:

Joe never **failed** at school.
(he is no longer at school)

X

Joe **has never failed** at school.
(Past experience/still at school)

NOTES:

Joe **didn't talk** to her about that the other day.
(Definite time in the past)

X

Joe **hasn't talked** to her about that yet.
(Past experience)

NOTES:

Joe **lived** in Porto Alegre when he was a kid.
(Not living in Porto Alegre anymore)

X

Joe **has lived** in Porto Alegre since he was born.
(still living in Porto Alegre)

NOTES:

Joe **studied** at ML for a long time.
(Not studying now)

X

Joe **has studied** at ML for a long time.
(Still studying)

NOTES:

Joe **scored** many goals for his team.
(No longer plays)

X

Joe **has scored** many goals for his team.
(Still playing)

NOTES:



CARTOON TIME:

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Videoaula 6

USUALLY x USED TO

PRESENT	PAST
I usually wake up at 7 o'clock.	I used to wake up at 9 o'clock.
I usually feed the baby and then I have my breakfast.	I used to love having my breakfast in bed, watching TV.
I am usually interrupted many times during lunch, so I just cook noodles because it's faster.	I used to cook lunch in a great amount (so there was enough for dinner aswell) and eat it while I was working on my computer.
I usually do the housework while the baby takes a nap in the afternoon.	I used to like taking a nap in the afternoon.
I usually have a quick shower in the evening and my husband takes the baby to have a shower with me.	I used to have long showers in the evening and then blow-dry my hair in my room.
I usually make dinner for my family while talking and singing with the baby in the kitchen.	Dinner used to be ready since lunch, so I used to have a glass of wine while talking to my husband.
I usually go to bed after putting the baby to sleep, which can take a long time.	I used to go to bed early after putting my mobile to charge.

When I was a kid, my mother **used to** make a cake every time I came back from school.
 When I was a kid, my mother **would** make a cake every time I came back from school.



My brothers and I loved videogames! We **used to** spend hours playing it!
 My brothers and I loved videogames! We **would** spend hours playing it!

THE CELL BLOCK TANGO - CHICAGO

I met Ezekiel Young from Salt Lake City about two years ago
And he told me he was single
And we hit it off right away
So, we started living together

He would go to work, he would come home
I would fix him a drink, we would have dinner

And then I found out,
"Single" he told me
Single, my ass
Not only was he married

Oh, no, he had six wives
One of those Mormons, you know
So that night when he came home from work,
I fixed him his drink as usual
You know, some guys just can't hold their arsenic



WHEN CAN I USE...?

USUALLY:

USED TO:

WOULD:

(have, want, live, love, like) <<<<<< **EXCEPT**

IMPORTANT!

(RIGHT) I **used to love** her but I had to kill her
(WRONG) I ~~would love~~ her but I had to kill her

(RIGHT) I used to want my grilled cheese with oregano
(WRONG) I ~~would want~~ my grilled cheese with oregano



USED TO	WOULD
I used to wake up at 9 o'clock	
I used to love having my breakfast in bed, watching TV	
I used to cook lunch in a great amount (so there was enough for dinner aswell) and eat it while I was working on my computer.	
I used to like taking a nap in the afternoon	
I used to have long showers in the evening and then blow-dry my hair in my room	
Dinner used to be ready since lunch, so I used to have a glass of wine while talking to my husband	
I used to go to bed early after putting my mobile to charge	

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Videoaula 7

PASSIVE VOICE

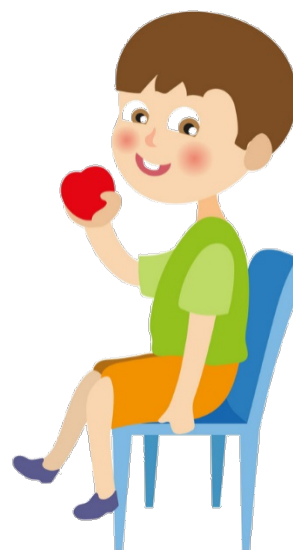
The **passive voice** is used in opposition to the **active voice**.

In the **active voice**, it is common to have:

Subject + verb + object
(**John ate the apple**)

Whereas in the **passive voice** we have:

Object + verb to be + main verb in the past participle + by + subject
(**The apple was eaten by John**)

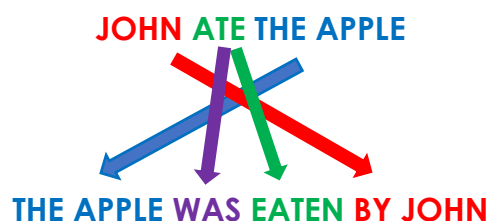


WHEN SHOULD WE USE THE PASSIVE VOICE?

- When the object is more important than the subject
- When we don't know who did the action
- When we need to use impersonal language



Observe the example:



THE GOLDEN RULES OF THE PASSIVE VOICE

1. **The passive voice must have:**
verb to be + verb in the past participle
2. **The main verb is the one that must be in the past participle.**
3. **The verb to be is the one that must be in the same verb tense as the sentence in the active voice.**
4. **The subject** (called in Portuguese as the “agente da passiva”) **is introduced in the sentence using “by”.**
5. **You can check if the passive voice is correct: the passive voice must always have one extra verb when we compare it to the active voice.**

PASSIVE VOICE: SIMPLE PAST

JACK **WATCHED** A MOVIE (Jack assistiu um filme)

ACTIVE VOICE

- “Jack” is the subject
- “A movie” is the object
- The main verb (watched) is in the simple past
- There is only one verb

A MOVIE **WAS WATCHED** BY JACK (Um filme foi assistido por Jack)

PASSIVE VOICE

- “A movie” is the object that now starts the sentence
- “Jack” is the subject which was now introduced using “by”
- The verb to be (was) is in the simple past, such as the original sentence
- The main verb (watch) is in the past participle
- There are two verbs

PASSIVE VOICE: SIMPLE PRESENT

MARY **SINGS** JAZZ (Mary canta jazz)

ACTIVE VOICE

- "Mary" is the subject
- "jazz" is the object
- The main verb (sings) is in the simple present
- There is only one verb

JAZZ **IS SUNG** BY MARY (Jazz é cantado por Mary)

PASSIVE VOICE

- "Jazz" is the object that now starts the sentence
- "Mary" is the subject which was now introduced using "by"
- The verb to be (is) is in the simple present, such as the original sentence
- The main verb (sung) is in the past participle
- There are two verbs

PASSIVE VOICE: SIMPLE FUTURE

KATE **WILL BUY** A COMPUTER (Kate vai comprar um computador)

ACTIVE VOICE

- "Kate" is the subject
- "a computer" is the object
- The main verb (buy) is in the simple future
- There are two verbs

A COMPUTER **WILL BE BOUGHT** BY KATE
(Um computador vai ser comprado por Kate)

PASSIVE VOICE

- "A computer" is the object that now starts the sentence
- "Kate" is the subject which was now introduced using "by"
- The verb to be (will be) is in the simple future, such as the original sentence
- The main verb (bought) is in the past participle
- There are three verbs



IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO USE THE PASSIVE VOICE...

- When there is no object
(because the verb is intransitive)
- When the verb used cannot be passive



WHEN THERE IS NO OBJECT

HE WILL PLAY (Ele vai jogar)

- "He" is the subject
- "will play" is the verb in the simple future
- There is no object

SHE DANCES (Ela dança)

- "She" is the subject
- "dances" is the verb in the simple present
- There is no object

THE DOG IS BLACK (O cachorro é preto)

- "The dog" is the subject
- "is" is the verb in the simple present
- "black" is not an object because it's not suffering an action. It's just a characteristic of the dog which is describing it.
- There is no object

CURIOSITY: BE BORN

In English, "nascer" is always passive! It doesn't matter the verb tense!

(PAST) She was born in August (Ela nasceu em agosto)

(PRESENT) A star is born (Uma estrela nasce)

(FUTURE) He will be born in December (Ele vai nascer em dezembro)

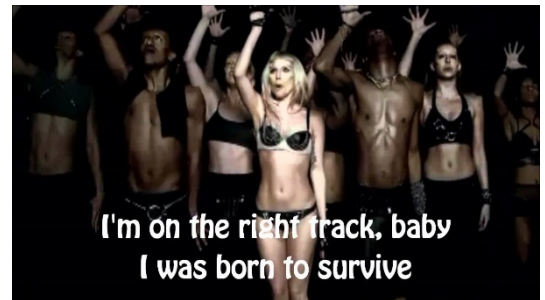


THE SONGS WITH PASSIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE: SIMPLE PAST

BORN THIS WAY – LADY GAGA

I'm beautiful in my way
'Cause God makes no mistakes
I'm on the right track, baby **I was born** this way



PASSIVE VOICE: SIMPLE PRESENT

SWEET DREAMS – EURYTHMICS

Sweet dreams **are made** of this
Who am I to disagree?
I travel the world
And the seven seas,

Everybody's looking for something.
Some of them want to use you
Some of them want to **get used** by you
Some of them want to abuse you
Some of them want to **be abused**.



PASSIVE VOICE: SIMPLE FUTURE

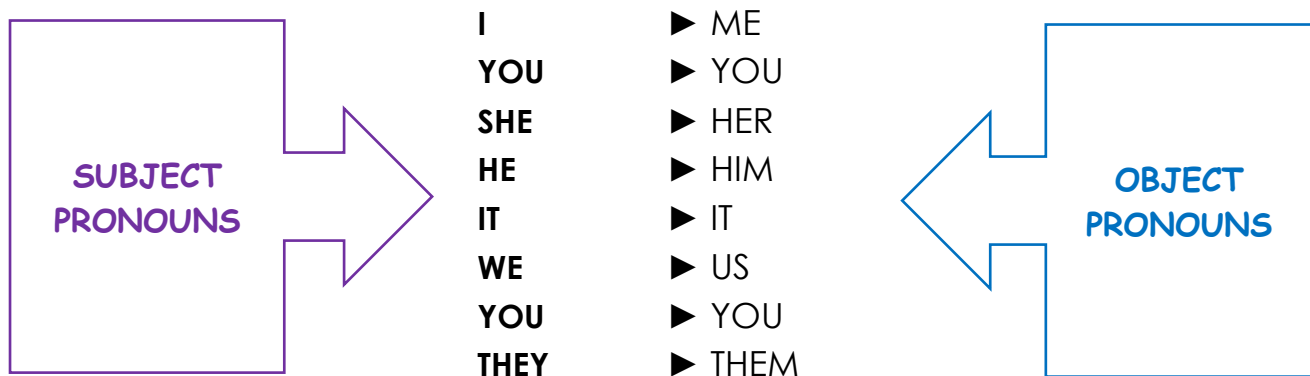
SHE WILL BE LOVED – MAROON 5

Ask her if she wants to stay awhile
And she **will be loved**, and she **will be loved**



PASSIVE VOICE AND THE PRONOUNS

- In the **active voice**, we use the **subject pronouns** to show who has done the action.
- In the **passive voice**, we use the **object pronouns** after “by” to show who has done the action, once the emphasis is not in the subject anymore.



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Videoaula 8

PASSIVE VOICE : PRESENT CONTINUOUS

SOMEONE IS PAYING THE PRICE (Alguém está pagando o preço)



ACTIVE VOICE

- "Someone" is the subject
- "the price" is the object
- The main verb (paying) is in the present continuous
- There are two verbs

THE PRICE IS BEING PAID BY SOMEONE
(O preço está sendo pago por alguém)



PASSIVE VOICE

- "The price" is the object that now starts the sentence
- "someone" is the subject which was now introduced using "by"
- The verb to be (is being) is in the present continuous, such as the original sentence
- The main verb (paid) is in the past participle
- There are three verbs

PASSIVE VOICE: PAST CONTINUOUS

SOMEONE WAS UPDATING THE VIDEOS
(Alguém estava atualizando os vídeos)



ACTIVE VOICE

- "Someone" is the subject
- "the videos" is the object
- The main verb (updating) is in the past continuous
- There are two verbs

THE VIDEOS WERE BEING UPDATED BY SOMEONE
(Os vídeos estavam sendo atualizados por alguém)



PASSIVE VOICE

- "The videos" is the object that now starts the sentence
- "someone" is the subject which was now introduced using "by"
- The verb to be (were being) is in the past continuous, such as the original sentence
- The main verb (updated) is in the past participle
- There are three verbs

PASSIVE VOICE: FUTURE CONTINUOUS

SOMEONE WILL BE EATING A PIZZA
(Alguém vai estar comendo uma pizza)

ACTIVE VOICE

- "Someone" is the subject
- "a pizza" is the object
- The main verb (eating) is in the future continuous
- There are three verbs

A PIZZA WILL BE BEING EATEN BY SOMEONE
(Uma pizza vai estar sendo comida por alguém)

PASSIVE VOICE

- "A pizza" is the object that now starts the sentence
- "someone" is the subject which was now introduced using "by"
- The verb to be (will be being) is in the future continuous, such as the original sentence
- The main verb (eaten) is in the past participle
- There are four verbs

PASSIVE VOICE: PRESENT PERFECT

SOMEONE HAS STOLEN MY CAR (Alguém roubou o meu carro)

ACTIVE VOICE

- "Someone" is the subject
- "my car" is the object
- The main verb (stolen) is in the present perfect
- There are two verbs

MY CAR HAS BEEN STOLEN BY SOMEONE
(Meu carro foi roubado por alguém)

PASSIVE VOICE

- "My car" is the object that now starts the sentence
- "someone" is the subject which was now introduced using "by"
- The verb to be (has been) is in the present perfect, such as the original sentence
- The main verb (stolen) is in the past participle
- There are three verbs

IT'S POSSIBLE TO USE THE PASSIVE VOICE WITHOUT THE SUBJECT...



- When the subject it's not important
- When we don't know who the subject is

Example: The telephone **was invented** in 1876.
(The subject is important, but I don't remember his name)

THE SUBJECT IS NOT
IMPORTANT

THE PRICE IS BEING PAID ~~BY SOMEONE~~
THE PRICE IS BEING PAID
(O preço está sendo pago)

THE SUBJECT IS NOT
IMPORTANT

THE VIDEOS WERE BEING UPDATED ~~BY SOMEONE~~
THE VIDEOS WERE BEING UPDATED
(Os vídeos estavam sendo atualizados)

THE SUBJECT IS NOT
IMPORTANT

A PIZZA WILL BE BEING EATEN ~~BY SOMEONE~~
A PIZZA WILL BE BEING EATEN
(Uma pizza vai estar sendo comida)

MY CAR HAS BEEN STOLEN ~~BY SOMEONE~~
MY CAR HAS BEEN STOLEN.
(Meu carro foi roubado)

WE DON'T KNOW WHO
THE SUBJECT IS

SPEAKING GAME: GUESSING CARDS

1. Choose a word
2. Write the word at the top of the card.
3. Write tips 1 to 5, being 1 the easiest and 5 the most difficult.
4. Use passive voice for generalizations.
5. Read tips 1-5 to your partner
6. Your partner must guess what the word was.

WATER
1. It is purified inside of companies
2. It is searched in the outer space
3. It is used to make beverages
4. It is stored in bottles
5. It is drunk by everybody

DOG
1. It is being used by security companies
2. It is found everywhere
3. It is classified in breeds
4. It is bought in a pet shop or it is adopted
5. It is called “the man’s best friend”

Now make your own cards for the game:

TV

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Videoaula 9

IT'S POSSIBLE TO USE THE PASSIVE VOICE WHEN WE NEED IMPERSONAL LANGUAGE:

- For generalizations
- When the subject is "people", "everybody", etc.



WHEN SHOULD WE USE IMPERSONAL LANGUAGE?

- For businesses purposes, such as writing a report.
- For academic purposes, such as a scientific writing.
- For the media, such as sharing news on the radio, TV, internet, etc.

HOW SHOULD I USE THE IMPERSONAL PASSIVE?

- Don't use the words "people", "everybody", etc. when the verbs are: think, say, believe, know.



PEOPLE THINK KIDS NOWADAYS **ARE** MISBEHAVED

(As pessoas pensam que as crianças de hoje em dia são malcomportadas)



KIDS NOWADAYS **ARE THOUGHT TO BE** MISBEHAVED **BY PEOPLE**

(As crianças de hoje em dia são consideradas serem malcomportadas pelas pessoas)



KIDS NOWADAYS **ARE THOUGHT TO BE** MISBEHAVED

(Considera-se que as crianças hoje em dia são malcomportadas)

PEOPLE SAY CANADA IS WONDERFUL

(As pessoas dizem que o Canadá é maravilhoso)

ACTIVE VOICE

CANADA IS SAID TO BE WONDERFUL ~~BY PEOPLE~~

(O Canadá é dito ser maravilhoso pelas pessoas)

PASSIVE VOICE

CANADA IS SAID TO BE WONDERFUL

(Diz-se que o Canadá é maravilhoso)

IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

PEOPLE BELIEVE THE VIOLENCE IS INCREASING

(As pessoas acreditam que a violência está aumentando)

ACTIVE VOICE

THE VIOLENCE IS BELIEVED TO BE INCREASING ~~BY PEOPLE~~

(A violência é acreditada de estar aumentando pelas pessoas)

PASSIVE VOICE

THE VIOLENCE IS BELIEVED TO BE INCREASING

(Acredita-se que a violência está aumentando)

IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

PEOPLE KNOW THAT NUCLEAR WEAPONS **ARE** DANGEROUS
(As pessoas sabem que as armas nucleares são perigosas)

ACTIVE VOICE

NUCLEAR WEAPONS **ARE KNOWN TO BE** DANGEROUS **BY PEOPLE**
(Armas nucleares são sabidas de serem perigosas pelas pessoas)

PASSIVE VOICE

NUCLEAR WEAPONS **ARE KNOWN TO BE** DANGEROUS
(Sabe-se que as armas nucleares são perigosas)

IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

PASSIVE VOICE ON THE MEDIA

Read below an example of how the media uses the passive voice for impersonal language:

NATIONAL / CRIME & LEGAL

Human bones believed to be from some 500 bodies found at house in Tokyo

Jiji

Human bones believed to be from some 500 bodies were found at a house in Tokyo in November last year, police sources said.

The house in Adachi Ward was occupied by a firm that makes skeletal specimens. Its president said the bones “were imported from India,” the sources said Friday.

They are believed to have been imported for use as specimens, the sources said.

The Nishiarai Police Station is investigating the details, including why the bones were left there.

In November last year, a male relative of the president was found to have died from an illness at the house. Large amounts of bones were later discovered in the main building and elsewhere on the premises. The bones, including human skulls and animal remains, are believed to have been left untouched for years.

FEB 23, 2019

ARTICLE HISTORY

PRINT SHARE

KEYWORDS

BONES, POLICE

Link for the article:

Módulo 6
Videoaula 10

WRITING A REPORT

Here are some instructions for writing a report:

1. A report is usually written for a superior or a peer group.
2. The introduction must begin by stating the purpose of your report.
3. A report should be clearly organised and may include headings, list of numbered points or bullets.
4. You must divide your report into sections according to what was asked (introduction, positive aspects, negative aspects, summary of the situation and final suggestion or recommendation)
5. Use impersonal language.

Here is an example of a report, asked in a FCE (Cambridge) proficiency test:

YOUR COLLEGE HAS BEEN ASKED TO ACCEPT A GROUP OF 50 STUDENTS FROM ANOTHER COUNTRY FOR TWO WEEKS. YOUR PRINCIPAL HAS ASKED YOU TO WRITE A REPORT.

WHAT WOULD BE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF ACCEPTING THIS GROUP? WHAT WOULD YOU RECOMMEND?

WRITE YOUR REPORT IN 140 – 190 WORDS IN AN APPROPRIATE STYLE

Here is an example of how this report can be written:

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT IS TO **analyze the advantages and disadvantages of accepting a group of foreigner students in our college for two weeks.**

TO PREPARE FOR THIS REPORT I **interviewed people from the campus such as students and staff members.**

THE POINTS MENTIONED TO BE AN ADVANTAGE WERE:

- **Different languages can be practiced**
- **The cultural diversity will be considered**

THE DISADVANTAGES WERE THOUGHT TO BE:

- **Different kinds of food will have to be cooked in the cafeteria**
- **Alternative places for the group to sleep will have to be arranged**

I WOULD THEREFORE RECOMMEND **welcoming this group after doing some changes in the accommodations of the campus and the cafeteria menu.**

Revising:

A report includes **the introduction, main body, recommendation.**

Before writing

You have to make **your writing plan**. Spend around 5 minutes to make your plan which consists of an introduction, main body and recommendation.

Title

Choose a fact so that the person who reads it will get the information about report.

Introduction

- **Don't** begin and end your report with Dear Sir/Madam, like a letter.
- **Do** say how you collected the information

Main body

- **Do** use headings because this makes it easier for the reader to find the main information.
- **Do** include two or three points under each heading. Make sure all your points fit with the headings.
- **Do** use a range of specific vocabulary or set phrases (e.g. some thought this was a good idea... /other students said they preferred...)
- **Don't** use lots of adjectives and dramatic language as you do in a story. A report gives factual information.
- **Don't** include irrelevant details or description.

Recommendations

- **Do** use formal language
- **Do** express opinions impersonally. **Don't** express recommendations or opinions until the conclusion.
- Check your tense forms, the spelling, singular/plurals

Useful language

You have to make sure that your language is formal.

Introduction

- **The aim of this report is to...**
- This report is intended to...

Reporting results

- **Most people seem to feel that...**
- Several people said/told me/suggested/thought that...

Presenting a list

- **The gave/suggested the following reasons:**

– They made the following points: 1 ... 2 ...

Making recommendations

- **I would therefore recommend** (that we expand the library/installing a new coffee machine)
- It would seem that (banning mobile phones) is the best idea.

Módulo 6
Videoaula 11

Too much information



Speaking



- **Information overload can make you feel anxious**

(too much to do and not enough time)

1. Have you got too many things to do every day?



2. Don't you find enough time to do the things you want?



▪ **Information overload can make you less creative**

(you're more likely to be creative if you are allowed to focus on one thing for some time, without interruptions.)

1. Do you feel you are not creative enough?



2. Do you save some time for yourself?



▪ **Information overload can make you less productive**

(people who multitask take much longer and make many more mistakes.)

1. Do you multitask? Are you able to do lots of things at the same time?



2. Do you sometimes feel you never have time for anything?



Módulo 6
Videoaula 12

Too much information



Grammar

- I used to have **a lot of** different gadgets, now I use my mobile for almost everything.
- I would like to buy a new laptop, but I don't have **enough** money. I can't afford to buy it.
- I spend **too much** time online nowadays.
- I've got **a few** friends I visit regularly.
- Although my mobile screen isn't big **enough** I watch lots of videos on it.

Quantifiers - many x much; a little x a few

1. I've got **many** books at home.
2. I've got **a few** good friends.
3. I haven't got **much** money.
4. I've got **a little** time now if you want to talk.

 Notes: _____

Quantifiers – enough

1. I don't have **enough** time to finish it.
2. You haven't got **enough** money to buy this guitar.
3. Is the water hot **enough** for the 'chimarrão'?
4. This song isn't good **enough** for the performance, sorry.

 Notes: _____

Quantifiers - too; too much; too many

1. In my opinion, this is **too expensive**.
2. It's **too cold** to go out tonight!
3. I spent **too much time** trying to solve this problem.
4. There were **too many people** at the concert last night.

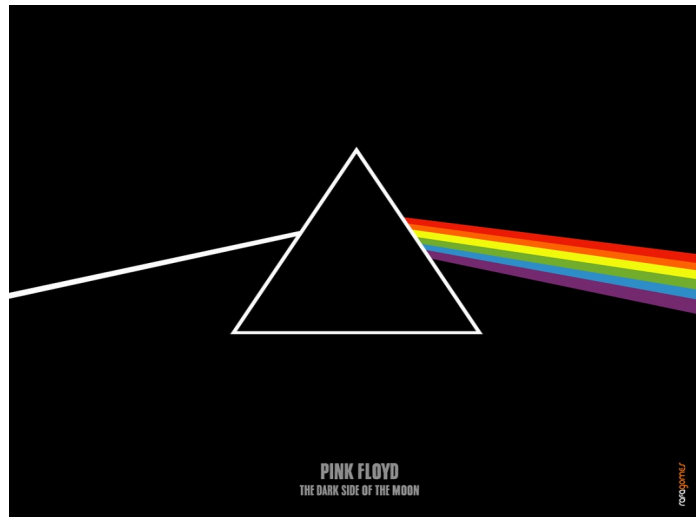
✍ Notes: _____

Practice

1. Most people I know drive _____ fast putting in danger their lives.
(too/too many)
2. This bag isn't big _____ for my stuff. **(enough/too much)**
3. There are _____ people waiting for you. **(much/many)**
4. There were very _____ tickets left for the final match. **(few/little)**
5. There isn't _____ space for everything here. **(too/enough)**

Módulo 6
Videoaula 13

SONG CLASS!



***Time** by Pink Floyd*

Ticking away the moments that make up a dull day
Fritter and waste the hours in an offhand way.
Kicking around on a piece of ground in your hometown
Waiting for someone or something to show you the way.

Tired of lying in the sunshine staying home to watch the rain.
You are young and life is long and there is time to kill today.
And then one day you find ten years have got behind you.
No one told you when to run, you missed the starting gun.

And you run and you run to catch up with the sun but it's sinking, racing around to come
up behind you again.

The sun is the same in a relative way but you're older,
Shorter of breath and one day closer to death.

Every year is getting shorter never seem to find the time.
Plans that either come to naught or half a page of scribbled lines
Hanging on in quiet desperation is the English way
The time is gone, the song is over,
Thought I'd something more to say.

Módulo 6

Aula 14

VERB PATTERN AND OTHER REASONS FOR THE GERUND FORM

There are many reasons for a verb to be in the gerund form and not all of them are related to continuous tenses (present, past or future continuous).

The reasons are divided in three: **(1) verb pattern, (2) prepositions, (3) subject of the sentence.**

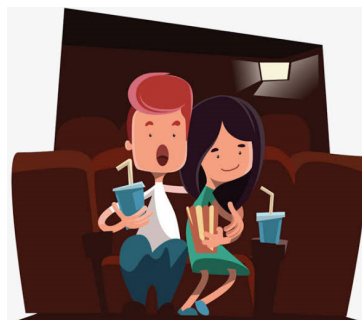
A **verb pattern** occurs when we have two verbs in a row and **the first determines how the second should be**. In this class, we will study the verb patterns that demand the second verb to be in the **gerund form**.

Verb 1 + Verb 2 + ING

(I **miss** **playing** volleyball)

Verb 1 + Verb 2 + ING

(She **enjoyed** **watching** the movie with me)



Here is a small list of verbs.

In a verb pattern situation, when the first verb is one of this list, the second verb must be in the gerund:

VERBS NORMALLY FOLLOWED BY THE GERUND FORM

Admit

Advise

Avoid

Begin

Consider

Delay

Deny

Dislike

Enjoy

Fancy

Feel like

Give up

Hate

Imagine

Intend

Involve

Keep

Love

Like

Mind

Miss

Practice

Prefer

Put off

Risk

Start

Suggest

Expressions with can't
(can't help, can't
abide, can't stand)

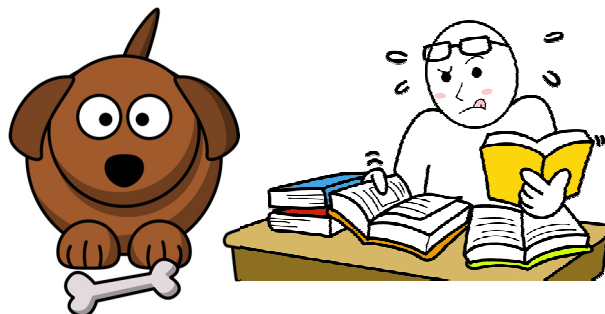
The other reason in which the verb must be in the gerund form is when **this verb placed after a preposition**. Check the examples:

Preposition + Verb + ING

(The advantages **of learning** English are many)

Preposition + Verb + ING

(We discussed **about adopting** a new pet)



COMMON PREPOSITIONS (FOLLOWED BY THE GERUND FORM)

In

On

At

With

Without

Of

For

From

By

After

Before

To

Note: There are more prepositions, but the list only brings the most common ones.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO USE THE GERUND FORM AFTER THE PREPOSITION "TO"?

The preposition "to" usually goes with a verb as part of the **infinitive form**.
HOWEVER, when the "to" is a *preposition* that is part of a **combination**, then it is possible to use a gerund after **to**:

I **look forward to** hearing from you!

She was **devoted to** teaching young children.

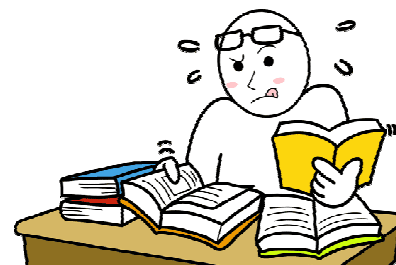
They were **addicted to** eating cold pizza in the morning.



The third reason in which the verb must be in the gerund form is when **this verb is the subject of a sentence**. Check the examples:

Verb as a Subject + ING + Predicate
(**Smoking** is bad for our health)

Verb as a Subject + ING + Predicate
(**Doing homework** is a great habit)



The subject is someone/something that the predicate gives information about. If you don't know which part of the sentence is the subject, ask the predicate:

WHAT is bad for our health? **Smoking**.

WHAT is a great habit? **Doing homework**.

WHEN SHOULD WE USE THE GERUND?

1. When the **verb pattern** demands the second verb to be in the gerund form
2. When there is a **preposition** before the verb
3. When the verb is **the subject of the sentence**
4. When we need the **continuous tense** (present continuous, past continuous, future continuous, present perfect continuous, etc.)



LET'S PRACTICE!

1. I hate **doing** homework with my mobile phone on.

VERB PATTERN

2. **Doing** homework helps me to understand the contents.

SUBJECT

3. I don't understand why people make a big deal about **doing** homework.

PREPOSITION

1. Loneliness is **eating** an entire pizza alone on a Friday night.

SUBJECT

2. I enjoy **eating** pizza with my friends after a great party.

VERB PATTERN

3. I can't imagine a life without **eating** pizza.

PREPOSITION

1. **Studying** English is a great way of **boosting** your résumé.

SUBJECT

PREPOSITION

2. I miss **studying** English because **talking** to my classmates was awesome!

VERB PATTERN

SUBJECT

3. The reason for **studying** English online is the possibility of **making** my own schedule

PREPOSITION

PREPOSITION

Módulo 6

Aula 15

VERB PATTERN AND OTHER REASONS FOR THE INFINITIVE FORM

There are many situations for a verb to be in the infinitive form. They are divided in four: **(1) verb pattern, (2) adjectives, (3) question words, (4) purpose.**

A **verb pattern** occurs when we have two verbs in a row and **the first determines how the second should be.** In this class, we will study the verb patterns that demand the second verb to be in the **infinitive form.**

There are two possibilities of infinitive form: **with or without “to”.**

Ex. “dance” and “to dance”

The choice of using the infinitive form with or without “to” is done according to the first verb of the verb pattern as you will see in the explanation below:

Verb 1 + to + Verb 2
(I **need to finish** my project)

Verb 1 + (without to) + Verb 2
(I **can finish** my project)



Notice that, in the first case, when there was a **full verb/lexical verb**: a verb which has meaning in itself. In this case, the verb pattern demands the second verb to be in the **infinitive with to.**

However, in the second case there is a **modal verb**: a verb which adds functional or grammatical meaning. In this case, the verb pattern demands the second verb to be in the **infinitive without to**, once that modal verbs can't be followed by “to”.

Here is a small list of verbs.

In a verb pattern situation, when the first verb is one of this list, the second verb must be in the infinitive without to:

VERBS NORMALLY FOLLOWED BY THE INFINITIVE WITHOUT TO

Can
Could
May
Might

Shall
Should
Would
Will

Let
Make

Here is another list of verbs.

In a verb pattern situation, when the first verb is one of this list, the second verb must be in the infinitive with to:

VERBS NORMALLY FOLLOWED BY THE INFINITIVE WITH TO

Afford
Ask
Agree
Arrange
Choose
Decide
Demand
Fail

Get
Help
Hope
Intend
Learn
Manage
Mean (= intend)

Need
Offer
Plan
Pretend
Promise
Refuse
Want

Note: There are more verbs, but the list only brings the most common ones.

The second reason for the verb to be in the infinitive form is when **this verb placed after an adjective**. Check the examples:

Adjective + to + Verb
(Nice **to meet** you!)

Adjective + to + Verb
(That song was **excellent to hear**!)



The third situation in which the verb must be in the infinitive form is when **this verb is placed after a question word**. Check the examples:

Question word + to + Verb
(She didn't know **what to say**)

Question word + to + Verb
(I can't imagine **who to call** in an emergency)



Here is a list of question words (wh-questions).

When placed after one of the questions words of this list, the verb must be in the infinitive with to:

QUESTION WORDS (FOLLOWED BY THE INFINITIVE FORM)

What
Which
Where

When
Who
How

The last situation in which the verb must be in the infinitive form is **to indicate purpose**.
Check the examples:

To + Verb (indicating purpose)
(I'm doing this **to prove you** I'm right)

To + Verb (indicating purpose)
(She drinks coffee **to wake up** in the morning)



HOW WILL I KNOW IF THE SENTENCE INDICATES PURPOSE?

When indicating purpose, the “**to**” from the sentence in the infinitive form can be replaced with “**in order to**” (a fim de):

I'm doing this **to** prove you I'm right.
I'm doing this **in order to** prove you I'm right.

She drinks coffee **to** wake up in the morning.
She drinks coffee **in order to** wake up in the morning.







WHEN SHOULD WE USE THE INFINITIVE?

1. When the **verb pattern** demands the second verb to be in the infinitive form
2. When there is an **adjective** before the verb
3. When there is a **question word** before the verb
4. When it is necessary to indicate **purpose**.



LET'S PRACTICE!

1. I need **to study** English because of my job. 
 2. I'll turn off my phone **to study** English without distractions tonight. 
 3. I heard it's good **to study** English since you are a little kid. 
 4. People must understand why **to study** English nowadays. 
-

1. I skip lunch **to exercise** during my lunch break. 
 2. The thing is: people don't know how **to exercise** or eat healthily 
 3. I think is relaxing **to exercise** when you had a busy day at work. 
 4. I want **to exercise** but it's too hot today! 
-

1. I can't **go** to the park right now because it's too dangerous **to walk** there. 
2. I haven't decided when **to have** my party or who **to invite**.  
3. I will get **to know** him better, but he is difficult **to deal** with. 
4. I saved some money **to travel** although I still don't know where **to go**.  

Módulo 6

Aula 16

VERB PATTERN: GERUND X INFINITIVE

As we have already seen, a **verb pattern** occurs when we have two verbs in a row and **the first determines how the second should be**.

In this class, we will study the verb patterns that allow the second verb to be in both forms (gerund and infinitive) and the changes in meaning of each pattern.

There are two possibilities for this situation: (1) when the verb can be in both forms **with no change in meaning** and (2) when the verb can be in both forms but **each form convey a different meaning**.

GERUND AND INFINITIVE – WITH THE SAME MEANING

The second verb can be either in gerund or infinitive – having the same meaning – when the first verb is one of this list:

VERBS WHICH MAY LEAD TO A GERUND OR INFINITIVE FORM WITHOUT A CHANGE IN MEANING

Attempt
Begin
Bother
Cannot bear

Cease
Continue
Hate
Intend

Like
Love
Prefer
Start

Check the examples:

Verb pattern: GERUND

(She **likes dancing** jazz)

(Ela **gosta de dançar** jazz)

Verb pattern: INFINITIVE

(She **likes to dance** jazz)

(Ela **gosta de dançar** jazz)



What we can see is two different ways of saying the same thing.

Verb pattern: GERUND

(He **loved cooking** dinner)

(Ele **amava cozinhar** o jantar)

Verb pattern: INFINITIVE

(He **loved to cook** dinner)

(Ele **amava cozinhar** o jantar)



GERUND AND INFINITIVE – WITH DIFFERENT MEANINGS

The second verb can be either in gerund or infinitive – but with a change in meaning – when the first verb is one of this list:

VERBS WHICH MAY LEAD TO A GERUND OR INFINITIVE FORM WITH A CHANGE IN MEANING

Forget
Go on
Regret
Mean

Remember
Stop
Try

Check the examples:

Verb pattern: INFINITIVE

(They **remembered to bring** the passport)

(It means the person didn't forget to do the action)

(Eles **lembraram de trazer o passaporte**)

Verb pattern: GERUND

(They **remembered bringing** the passport)

(It means the person has the memory of that action)

(Eles **lembraram de terem trazido o passaporte**)



Each pattern represents a different meaning.

Verb pattern: INFINITIVE

(I **stopped to smoke** in my job)

(It means the person interrupted everything and did the action)

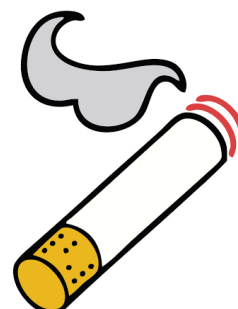
(Eu **parei para fumar no meu trabalho**)

Verb pattern: GERUND

(I **stopped smoking** in my job)

(It means the person doesn't do the action anymore)

(Eu **parei de fumar no meu trabalho**)



Verb pattern: INFINITIVE

(I didn't **mean to say** no, but it was necessary)

(It means the person didn't have the intention)

(Eu não queria dizer não, mas foi necessário)



Verb pattern: GERUND

(Being a father **means saying** no many times)

(It means the result or consequence of what was said before)

(Ser pai significa dizer não muitas vezes)

Verb pattern: INFINITIVE

(He finished homework and **went on to play** videogame)

(It means the person started a new action in a sequence)

(Ele terminou a lição de casa e foi jogar videogame)



Verb pattern: GERUND

(Instead of finishing homework, he **went on playing** videogame)

(It means the person continued doing what was being done before)

(Ao invés de terminar a lição de casa, ele continuou jogando videogame)

Verb pattern: INFINITIVE

(They **tried to call** the doctor but no one answered)

(It means the person made an attempt that didn't succeed)

(Eles tentaram ligar para o médico mas ninguém atendeu)

Verb pattern: GERUND

(They **tried calling** the doctor to see her reaction)

(It means the person follow a suggestion in order to achieve something)

(Eles experimentaram ligar para o médico para ver a reação dela)



Verb pattern: INFINITIVE

(I **forgot to tell** you that you have a meeting at 3 p.m.)

(It means the person forgot to do the action)

(Eu esqueci de te dizer que você tem uma reunião às 3h.)



Verb pattern: GERUND

(I **forgot telling** you that you have a meeting at 3 p.m.)

(It means the person did the action but couldn't remember that she/he did it)

(Eu esqueci de ter te dito que você tinha uma reunião às 3h.)

Verb pattern: INFINITIVE

(We regret **to say** that you are fired)

(It means the person is sorry to inform something)

(Nós lamentamos dizer que você está demitido)

Verb pattern: GERUND

(We regret saying that you are fired)

(It means the person did something in the past and now she/he feels sad about it)

(Nós nos arrependemos de dizer que você está demitido)



LET'S PRACTICE!

These sentences have been seen in the video. Do you remember them?

Cover the arrows with a piece of paper and decide which one is the best answer between the options given or if both answers would be possible. Later, check your answers by having a look at the arrows.

1. I miss	to study / studying	English with my friends.	GERUND
2. I need	to buy / buying	some groceries today.	INFINITIVE
3. We love	to throw / throwing	parties in our house.	BOTH
4. Remember	to call / calling	your mother! It's her birthday!	INFINITIVE
5. He stopped	to bite / biting	his nails 3 years ago.	GERUND
6. She remembers	to tell / telling	me this in two occasions.	GERUND
7. My father hates	to drive / driving	when it's raining.	BOTH
8. They would like	to take / taking	a taxi to go home.	INFINITIVE

Standing Outside the Fire Garth Brooks

We call them cool

Those hearts that **have** no scars 1. _____ (show)

The ones that never do let go

And **risk** the tables 2. _____ (be) turned

We call them fools

Who **have** 3. _____ (dance) within the flame

Who chance the sorrow and the shame

That always comes **with** 4. _____ (get) burned

But you've **got** 5. _____ (be) tough when consumed by desire

'Cause it's not **enough** just 6. _____ (stand) outside the fire

We call them strong

Those who can face this world alone

Who **seem** 7. _____ (get) by on their own

Those who will never take the fall

We call them weak

Who **are unable** 8. _____ (resist)

The slightest chance love **might** 9. _____ (exist)

And for that forsake it all

They're so hell-bent **on** 10. _____ (give), walking a wire

Convinced it's not living if you stand outside the fire

Standing outside the fire

Standing outside the fire

Life is not tried, it is merely survived

If you're standing outside the fire

There's this love that is burning

Deep in my soul

Constantly **yearning** 11. _____ (get out) of control

Wanting to fly higher and higher

I **can't abide** 12. _____ (stand) outside the fire

Can't abide = can't help = can't avoid (evitar)

Forsake = abandon (largar/abandonar)

Yearn = shout (gritar)

Revision class!

Reading: KEY sample - Reading part 1 (signals/signpost), part 8 (two texts – notice x note), news (passive), lyrics, cartoons.

Writing: An essay, a report, an informal letter

Grammar: Present Simple x Present Continuous, Past x Present Perfect, Usually x Used to, Passive voice, Quantifiers, Verb Patterns

Listening: Conversations, Songs.

Speaking: Dialogs, Interviews.

Reading & Writing

1. Read the notice and the email.

For questions **1-5** fill in the information in Isabelle's notes.

Dance Show

Friday

Starts: 1.00

Entrance is FREE

but please bring £10 to buy
our DVD of the show!

Call Mandy

02667 886221

From

Fiona

To:

Isabelle

Hi Isabelle

Would you like to go to the dance show I told
you about? We can go by bus and I can meet
you at the station. Phone me if you want to go.
My number is 7734667

Best wishes

Fiona

Dance Show

1. Day: _____

2. Begins at: _____

3. DVD costs: £ _____

4. Fiona will be at the: _____

5. Fiona's number: _____

2. There are 11 questions in this quiz. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 _____ you ever _____ ready-made or takeaway food? Yes, once a week.

- a. Do/ eat
- b. Are/ eat
- c. Are / eating

2 How often do you _____ ? I work a lot, so I can only eat in at weekends.

- a. cut down on sweets
- b. eat out
- c. order food

3 My brother and I _____ every other day when we were kids. Now I can say we are good friends.

- a. usually fought
- b. usually fight
- c. used to fight

4 I _____ a book before going to bed, since I was a teenager.

- a. used to read
- b. usually reading
- c. usually read

5 I _____ to Mexico yet, but it would be a dream!

- a. went
- b. have been
- c. haven't been

6 The Cutty Sark ship, one of London's most popular tourist attractions, _____ by a fire, which police think may _____ on purpose.

- a. devastated/ have been started
- b. has been devastated/ have been started
- c. was devastated / started

7 A spokesman for the London fire service _____ the whole ship _____ by the massive fire last night but nobody got hurt.

- a. said/ was affected
- b. was said / was affected
- c. said / has been affected

8 I've got _____ books at home, but now I've got _____ time to read them! It's a shame!

- a. much / a lot
- b. many/ enough
- c. many/ little

9 This room isn't _____ to be our studio. We need something wider. Perhaps, we'll need _____ more time to find it.

- a. big enough/ a little
- b. enough big / a little
- c. too big/ a few

10. _____ is a very dangerous habit. My mom has stopped _____ it for about 6 years now and she feels a lot better.

- a. Smoke/ to do
- b. Smoking/ doing
- c. Smoking / to do

11. I normally skip lunch _____ during my lunch break. I remember _____ it yesterday although my husband said he had lunch with me. Such a bad memory!

- a. to exercise/ to do
- b. exercising / doing
- c. to exercise / doing

Speaking



Independent Speaking Practice (Explain a Choice)

Directions: You will now be asked to give your opinion about a familiar topic. Give yourself 15 seconds to prepare your response. Then you have to speak for about 45 seconds.

Question:

What would you suggest to somebody if he was planning to come to your country to study abroad? Give details and examples to support your response.

MAIS LÍNGUA ONLINE

FINAL EXAM

Reading & Writing

LEVEL 6 CONTENTS



- Present Simple x Present Continuous
- Past x Present Perfect
- Usually x Used to
- Passive voice
- Quantifiers
- Verb Patterns

Questions 1-5

You have to read two texts and then complete some notes.

Read these two notes about hairdressing appointments.

Fine Cuts

12, Sexton Street, Bradfield

Tel: 01875 577377

Cut and Style £12

Dry cut £10

Haircuts by our trainee hairdresser, Marta, are half price.

Opening hours: Monday – Friday

9am – 5pm

Saturdays: 9am – 1pm.

Dear Josie,

I'm afraid that your usual hairdresser, Ellen, is sick. The only person available at the weekend is our trainee hairdresser. She isn't free at 10 o'clock, but she can cut and style your hair half an hour after that. Of course, your haircut will be cheaper!

I put your name in the book already. Call me if you'd like to change your appointment.

Thanks,
Carla

Fill in the information on the hairdresser's booking form.



FINE CUTS
Appointment Book

Customer: *Josie*

1. Hairdresser:

2. Type of haircut:

3. Day:

4. Time:

5. Cost: £

Questions 6-10

There are 5 questions in this quiz. Read the sentences about **eating**. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

6 What do you usually have _____ during the week?

- a. to order b. for lunch c. in lunch

7 Are you trying to _____ on anything at the moment? Yes, sugar.

- a. cut down b. stop c. eat out

8 This last piece of carrot cake _____ already. Now we only have chocolate cake.

- a. ordered b. was order c. has been ordered

9 _____ is an expensive habit depending where you live.

- a. Eat out b. To eat out c. Eating out

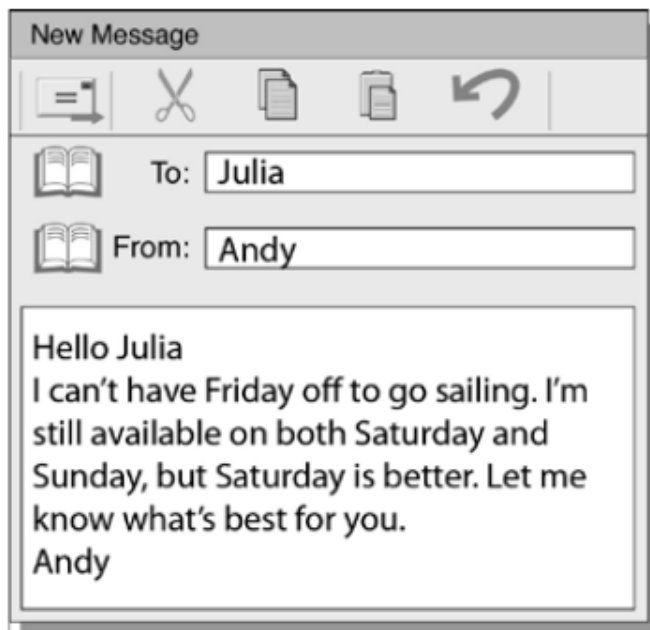
10 I haven't got _____ to eat out during the week. So, I normally eat in.

- a. money enough b. too much money c. money enough

Questions 11-13

Look at the text in each question. What does it say? Mark the correct letter A, B or C on your answer sheet.

11



A Andy would prefer to go sailing with Julia on Saturday rather than on Sunday.

B Andy used to go sailing with Julia on Fridays when they were kids.

C Andy usually goes sailing on both Saturday and Sunday.

12

**Due to staff holidays,
shop closes early on
weekdays during
August;
Saturdays as normal.**

A The shop is closed during some weekdays in August due to holidays.

B The shop's closing hours used to be different on Monday to Friday in July.

C The shop is closing at different times at weekends in August.

13

**THIS BRIDGE WILL BE
CLOSED FOR REPAIRS
FROM SUNDAY MIDDAY
FOR TWO WEEKS**

A This bridge will be repaired in two weeks starting this Sunday

B Repairs will be finished by Sunday midday.

C It won't be possible to use this bridge until Sunday midday.

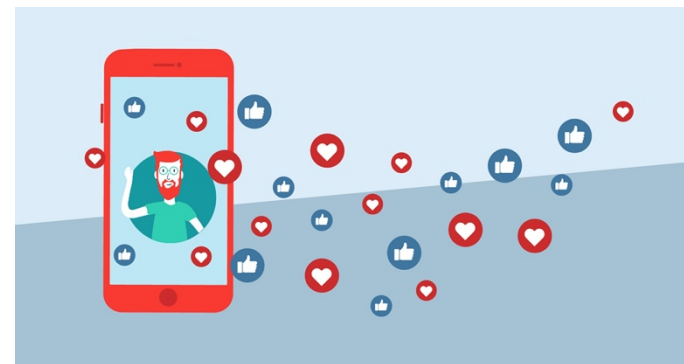
Questions 14 - 20

Read the text below and choose the correct word (A, B or C) for each space:

Social media influencers

It is (14)_____ that about 40 per cent of the world's population use social media, and many of these billions of social media users look up to influencers to help them decide what to buy and what trends to follow. So, what is an influencer and how do we become on

e? An influencer is a person (15)_____ can influence the decisions of their followers because of their relationship with their audience and their knowledge and expertise in a particular area, e.g. fashion, travel or technology. Influencers often have a large following of people who pay close attention to their views. They have the power to persuade people to buy things, and influencers (16)_____ by many companies as a direct way to customers' hearts. Brands are now asking powerful influencers to market their products. With some influencers charging up to \$25,000 for one social media post, it is no surprise that more and more people are keen to become influencers too. If you are one (17)_____ them, then here are five tips on how to do it.



1. **Choose your niche** What is the area that you know most about? What do you feel most excited (18)_____ about? Find the specific area that you're most interested in and develop it.
2. **Choose your medium and write an interesting bio** Most influencers these days are bloggers and micro-bloggers. Decide which medium – such as your own online blog, Instagram or Snapchat – is the best way to connect with your followers and chat about your niche area. When you have done that, write an attention-grabbing bio that describes you and your speciality area in an interesting and unique way. Make sure that people who read your bio will want (19)_____ you.
3. **Post regularly and consistently** Many influencers post daily on their social media accounts. The more you post, the more likely people will follow you. Also, ensure that your posts are consistent and possibly follow a theme.
4. **Tell an interesting story** Whether it is a photo or a comment that you are posting, use it to tell a story that will catch the attention of your followers and help them connect with you.
5. **Make sure people can easily find your content** Publicise your posts on a variety of social media, use hashtags and catchy titles and make sure that they can be easily (20)_____. There is no point writing the most exciting blogposts or posting the most attractive photographs if no one is going to see them. Most importantly, if you want to become a social media influencer, you need to have patience. Keep posting and your following will gradually increase. Good luck!

Source: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/sites/podcasts/files/LearnEnglish-Reading-B1-Social-media-influencers.pdf>

14. **A** estimated **B** estimate **C** estimates
15. **A** where **B** which **C** who
16. **A** have seen **B** is seen **C** are seen
17. **A** of **B** in **C** for
18. **A** of talk **B** talking **C** to talking
19. **A** to follow **B** follow **C** following
20. **A** find **B** found **C** finding

Questions 21-25

For questions 21 –25, read the text again and choose the best answer.

21. A social media influencer is not someone who ...

- a. guides the decisions of their followers.
- b. is an expert in a particular area.
- c. pays their followers to buy products.
- d. has many followers who pay attention to their opinions.

22. Companies want to use influencers to help ...

- a. sell their products to their followers.
- b. develop new products.
- c. write their blogposts.
- d. design their websites.

23. You should make sure that you post ...

- a. once a month.
- b. every day for the first month and then once a month after that.
- c. about similar subjects.
- d. about all sorts of different things.

24. You can make sure that people find your post by ...

- a. using hashtags.
- b. using funny or memorable titles.
- c. using different social media to link to your post.
- d. doing all of the above.

25. What should the title of this blogpost be?

- a. Five ways to influence people
- b. Five ways to use influencers in marketing
- c. Five tips on becoming a social media influencer
- d. Five tips on making money as an influencer

Write your opinion about the following topic using the suggested expressions:

I agree...

I disagree... i'm not sure... it depends...

In my opinion...

✓ Social media influencers have had a big impact on people's lives

Write about 100 words.

KEY:

1. Marta
2. Cut and style
3. Saturday
4. 10:30 / ten thirty
5. £ 6
6. b
7. a
8. c
9. c
10. c
11. a
12. b

13. a
14. a
15. c
16. c
17. a
18. b
19. a
20. b
21. c
22. a
23. c
24. d
25. c

✓ Social media influencers have had a big impact on people's lives

✓

I agree.... I disagree... i'm not sure... it depends.... In my opinion...

Social media has become part of most of our lives. Nearly everyone we know is part of a social networking website. First Orkut, then Facebook and nowadays Instagram have helped to connect people to their friends and lately to celebrities and influential people.

People with thousands of followers have become the new famous people — so called the social media influencers. They have influenced the way people shop, dress and behave socially. And I agree this has had a big impact on people's lives.

Whether it's a good or bad impact it depends on the view. On the one hand people are sharing their positive and negative experiences about so many topics and relating to people with the same interest as theirs, which is great for social relations and it was harder when you could only know about people who lived close to you. On the other hand, there are people becoming depressed for not being able to live the “perfect lives” the influencers are said to live.

MAIS LÍNGUA ONLINE

FINAL EXAM

Listening & Speaking

LEVEL 6 CONTENTS

- Present Simple x Present Continuous
- Past x Present Perfect
- Usually x Used to
- Passive voice
- Quantifiers
- Verb Patterns



Questions 1-6

You will hear a radio announcement about weekend activities in Fishport.

For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

WEEKEND ACTIVITIES IN FISHPORT

YOUR CHOICE OF ACTIVITIES

BIRD ISLAND WALK – 10.00 a.m.

Don't forget to take your (1) with you

GUITAR DAY

Will be held in the (2) Centre

PLAZA CINEMA – 2.30 p.m.

A programme of (3) films for all the family

CYCLE RACE

This year's route is through the (4)

GREEN STREET THEATRE – 3.00 p.m.

'The Long (5) ' – a play for children

CAMFORD CASTLE – open all day

Display of (6) used in medicine



Audio Script

[radio programme, casual, slightly hyped speech]

Announcer:

This is Radio Wessex, bringing you the best in fun and entertainment on Saturday. We've got a whole programme of events for you in and around Fishport.

Do you like walking? Why not join a walk round Bird Island with a guide, starting at 10 o'clock. It's important to bring boots because the sea-shore's too wet for trainers.

Then there's the Guitar Day in Fishport. This was going to be held at the Music Centre, but it will now take place in the Arts Centre which is much bigger. It's a chance you shouldn't miss if you play the guitar.

What about a film? Or in fact, several? At 2.30 the Plaza Cinema is showing a programme of your favourite cartoon films. This is sure to be a great afternoon for the whole family. Then, later in the

evening, there's a weekend festival of French films – the first starts at 8.00 p.m.

Are you keen on cycling? If so, you'll probably remember the exciting race round the lake last year when 500 cyclists took part. This year, the route takes you through the forest – more information from the Fishport Town Hall.

Or perhaps you prefer the theatre. Well, at the Green Street Theatre there's a performance of a modern play for children. It's called 'The Long Journey', and it's about a young boy's adventures as he travels across the world with his family. That's at 3.00 p.m.

For a real adventure, Camford Castle's open today and you can climb its six towers, each with amazing views. On the ground floor you can visit the old kitchens and see an exhibition of plants which were used to make medicine – you'll find that really interesting! Refreshments are also available.

So, no reason to stay at home today!

PART 1: PERSONAL INFORMATION

HELLO, I'M TEACHER LAÍS AND I'LL BE YOUR EXAMINER.

1. What's your name and what do you do?
2. Tell me about things you enjoy doing.
3. Did you use to like those things when you were a kid? Why?

I'd like to move on and ask you some questions about your food habits.

4. Is there any food or drink that you couldn't live without?
5. Do you ever have *ready-made food*? / *takeaway food*?
6. How often do you *eat out*?
7. Are you trying to cut down on anything at the moment?
8. Is your diet now, better or worse than when you were younger?

Part 2: Independent Speaking Practice (Explain a Choice): Question

Directions: You will now be asked to give your opinion about a familiar topic. Give yourself 15 seconds to prepare your response. Then you have to speak for about 45 seconds.

Some people believe both boys and girls should learn to cook at school. Others think cooking should be taught at home by their parents only. Which do you think is better?

Explain why.

PART 3

We've been talking about learning, and I'd now like to ask you some questions related to this.

1. Did you learn how to cook? When was that?
2. What's something you learned in school and you are very proud of it?
3. Do you find enough time to learn things you think are important?
4. Do you multitask? Are you able to do lots of things at the same time?
5. Have you ever been forced to learn/study something you judged unimportant?