



WILL x GOING TO — PRACTICE



★ DUAS FORMAS DE FUTURO — ATIVIDADE ★

WILL

Usamos WILL para:



decisão no momento
I'll help you.



promessa / oferta
I will call you.



previsão geral
It will rain tomorrow.



X

GOING TO

Usamos GOING TO para:



plano / intenção
I am going to study.



previsão com base
em evidências
*Look at those clouds!
It is going to rain.*



planos e arranjos
We are going to travel.



1 ESCOLHA WILL OU GOING TO

Escolha a opção correta para completar cada frase.

- I think it ____ rain tomorrow. will is going to
- Look at the clouds! It ____ rain. will is going to
- I ____ help you with your homework. will am going to
- She ____ study tonight. She planned it. will is going to
- They ____ travel next month. will are going to

2 MARQUE O MOTIVO

Leia as frases e marque o motivo correto.

prediction promise instant decision plan evidence

- I think it will rain tomorrow. →
- I'll help you with your homework. →
- Look at the clouds! It is going to rain. →
- She is going to study tonight. She planned it. →
- They are going to travel next month. →

3 COMPLETE A ESTRUTURA

Complete as frases com WILL ou BE GOING TO + forma correta.

- She ____ going to travel.
- They ____ going to play soccer.
- I ____ help you.
- It ____ be cold tomorrow.



4 CORRIJA OS ERROS

Encontre e corrija o erro em cada frase.

- She will travels. _____
- They are going to playing soccer. _____
- I going to study tonight. _____
- He will to help you. _____

5 DESAFIO VISUAL

Observe as imagens e escreva 1 frase com WILL e 2 frases com GOING TO.



1



2



3

- WILL: _____
- GOING TO: _____
- GOING TO: _____



DICA RÁPIDA

DECISÃO AGORA x PLANO

WILL



- ✓ decisão agora
I'll go now.
- ✓ promessa / oferta
I will help you.
- ✓ previsão geral
It will be sunny.

GOING TO



- ✓ plano / intenção
I am going to study.
- ✓ evidência
It is going to rain.
- ✓ arranjos / planos
We are going to travel.



Dica de ouro: preste atenção no contexto e nas pistas visuais!



MUCH / MANY / A LOT OF — PRACTICE



★ QUANTIDADE — ATIVIDADE ★

MANY

→ countable plural nouns
(coisas que podemos contar)
Ex.: many books, many students



MUCH

→ uncountable nouns
(coisas que não podemos contar)
especially in questions and negatives
Ex.: much water, much time



A LOT OF

→ common with both
countable and
uncountable nouns
(em frases afirmativas)
Ex.: a lot of students,
a lot of water



1 COMPLETE com **MUCH, MANY** ou **A LOT OF**.

- 1  There are _____ books on the table.

2  There is _____ water in the bottle.

3  She has _____ money.

4  There are _____ students in the classroom.

5  I don't have _____ time.

6  Do you have _____ friends?

2 CLASSIFIQUE: C ou U.

C = Countable (pode contar) | U = Uncountable (não pode contar)

	C	U	
1 books	☐	☐	
2 water	☐	☐	
3 students	☐	☐	
4 money	☐	☐	
5 apples	☐	☐	
6 information	☐	☐	
7 milk	☐	☐	
8 chairs	☐	☐	

3 ESCOLHA a opção correta.

- 1 There are _____ on the shelf.
a) much books b) many books

2 There is _____ in the bottle.
a) many water b) much water

3 There are _____ in the class.
a) a lot of students b) much students

4 I don't have _____ about it.
a) many information b) much information

4 CORRIJA os erros.

Reescreva as frases corretamente.

- 1 There is many water.

2 I have much books.

3 She has many money.

4 There are much apples.

APOIO RÁPIDO

MANY

→ Use with countable plural nouns.
Ex.: many chairs



MUCH

→ Use with uncountable nouns, especially in questions and negatives.
Ex.: much milk



A LOT OF

→ Use with both countable and uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences.
Ex.: a lot of apples



5 DESAFIO FINAL

Observe a cena e escreva 3 frases usando **MANY**, e **A LOT OF**.



- 1 _____

2 _____

3 _____



MUST / SHOULD / HAVE TO – PRACTICE



★ OBRIGAÇÃO, CONSELHO E NECESSIDADE – ATIVIDADE ★

MUST

obrigação forte / regra
strong obligation / rule



You **must** stop at the red light.

SHOULD

conselho / recomendação
advice / recommendation



You **should** study every day.

HAVE TO

necessidade / obrigação externa
necessity / external obligation



I **have to** see a doctor.



LEMBRE-SE!

Depois de
must / should / have to,
use
verbo base.

I **must** go. ✓
(não: must to go) ✗

1 COMPLETE COM MUST, SHOULD OU HAVE TO.

1 You _____ wear a seat belt.



2 You _____ drink more water.



3 I _____ study for the test.



4 She _____ wake up early tomorrow.



5 You _____ be quiet in the library.

6 He _____ see a doctor.



2 MARQUE A FUNÇÃO.

Marque se a frase expressa obligation, advice ou necessity.

	obligation	advice	necessity
1 You must stop at the red light.	☐	☐	☐
2 You should eat more fruits.	☐	☐	☐
3 I have to study tonight.	☐	☐	☐
4 She should drink more water.	☐	☐	☐
5 We must wear ID at school.	☐	☐	☐
6 He has to take this medicine.	☐	☐	☐

3 ESCOLHA A MELHOR OPÇÃO.

Escolha a opção correta.

1 You **must / should** drink water.

Contexto: conselho de saúde.



2 I **must / have to** finish my homework.

Contexto: necessidade.



3 You **must / should** stop at the red light.

Contexto: regra.



4 CORRIJA OS ERROS.

Corrija os erros nas frases abaixo.

1 You must to study.

2 She have to wake up early.

3 He shoulds drink water.

4 They has to go now.

5 DESAFIO VISUAL. Observe as imagens e escreva 3 frases: 1 com **MUST**, 1 com **SHOULD** e 1 com **HAVE TO**.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____

★ RESUMO RÁPIDO

MUST

strong obligation / rule
obrigação forte / regra
You **must** wear a seat belt.



SHOULD

advice / recommendation
conselho / recomendação
You **should** eat healthy food.



HAVE TO

necessity / external obligation
necessidade / obrigação externa
I **have to** see a doctor.



Entender quando usar cada um te deixa mais confiante no inglês!
Let's practice!



IMPERATIVE – PRACTICE

★ COMANDOS EM INGLÊS – ATIVIDADE ★

1 COMPLETE OS COMANDOS

Complete com o verbo correto entre parênteses.

- 1 _____ your book.
(Open / Opens)
- 2 _____ carefully.
(Listen / Listens)
- 3 _____ your name.
(Write / Writes)
- 4 _____ quiet.
(Be / Is)



2 TRANSFORME EM COMANDO NEGATIVO

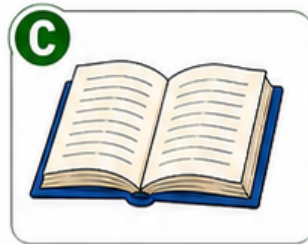
Reescreva as frases usando o comando negativo.

- 1 Run.
→ _____
- 2 Touch that.
→ _____
- 3 Talk loudly.
→ _____
- 4 Open the door.
→ _____



3 RELACIONE A PLACA AO COMANDO

Ligue cada placa ao comando correspondente.



1 Don't run.

2 Be quiet.

3 Open your book.

4 Listen carefully.

4 MARQUE: AFFIRMATIVE OU NEGATIVE

Classifique cada comando como affirmative ou negative.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
1 Open your book.	☐	☐
2 Don't run.	☐	☐
3 Listen carefully.	☐	☐
4 Don't touch that.	☐	☐

PARA APOIAR



Imperative

= base verb

Open the door.



Negative imperative

= Don't + base verb

Don't open the door.



5 DESAFIO FINAL

Crie 3 comandos para uma sala de aula.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____





IN / ON / AT – PLACE PRACTICE



★ PREPOSIÇÕES DE LUGAR — ATIVIDADE ★

1 COMPLETE COM IN, ON ou AT.

- 1 The cat is _____ the box.
- 2 The book is _____ the table.
- 3 She is _____ school.
- 4 The bus is _____ the bus stop.
- 5 The apples are _____ the basket.
- 6 The keys are _____ the desk.



2 OBSERVE A CENA E ESCOLHA.

Use a dica para escolher: IN, ON ou AT.



IN

dentro de
um espaço
inside a space



ON

sobre uma
superfície
on a surface



AT

ponto ou
lugar específico
point or place



IN ON AT



IN ON AT



IN ON AT



IN ON AT



IN ON AT



IN ON AT

3 CORRIJA OS ERROS.

Reescreva cada frase usando a preposição correta.

- 1 in the table ☒
- 2 on school ☒
- 3 at the box ☒
- 4 in the bus stop ☒

4 ESCREVA 3 FRASES SOBRE AS IMAGENS.

Escreva uma frase com IN, uma com ON e uma com AT.



IN
ON
AT

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

✗ ERROS COMUNS

✗ in the table → ✓ on the table

✗ on school → ✓ at school

✗ at the box → ✓ in the box

✗ in the bus stop → ✓ at the bus stop



Dica de ouro:
Pense: dentro (IN),
sobre (ON),
no ponto (AT).



IN / ON / AT – TIME PRACTICE



★ PREPOSIÇÕES DE TEMPO – ATIVIDADE ★

ENTENDA A LÓGICA VISUAL

IN

Períodos maiores de tempo.

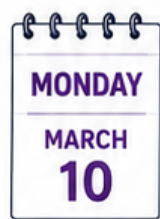
months, years, parts of the day



ON

Dias da semana e datas.

days, dates



AT

Horário exato, noite ou ponto específico no tempo.

exact time, night, specific time point



1 COMPLETE COM IN, ON OU AT.

- _____ July
- _____ 2025
- _____ the morning
- _____ Monday
- _____ March 10th
- _____ 7 o'clock
- _____ night
- _____ the weekend

IN

ON

AT



2 CLASSIFIQUE O TIPO DE TEMPO.

Classifique cada expressão usando: month, year, day, date, time, part of the day.

- September →
- Friday →
- 1999 →
- the evening →
- August 15th →
- 6:30 p.m. →

3 ESCOLHA A PREPOSIÇÃO CORRETA.

- in July / on July
- in Monday / on Monday
- at 7 o'clock / on 7 o'clock
- in the morning / at the morning

4 CORRIJA OS ERROS.

Reescreva as frases usando a preposição correta.

- on July _____
- in Monday _____
- on 7 o'clock _____
- at 2025 _____



5 DESAFIO VISUAL.

Observe o calendário e o relógio.
Escreva 3 frases: uma com IN,
uma com ON e uma com AT.



- IN** 1) _____
- ON** 2) _____
- AT** 3) _____



DICA VISUAL

IN

- ✓ months (meses)
- ✓ years (anos)
- ✓ parts of the day (partes do dia)

ON

- ✓ days (dias da semana)
- ✓ dates (datas)

AT

- ✓ exact time (horário exato)
- ✓ night (noite)
- ✓ specific point in time (ponto específico)



COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE – PRACTICE

★ COMPARATIVO E SUPERLATIVO – ATIVIDADE ★



COMPARATIVE

compare 2 things

THAN

>

She is taller
than him.



SUPERLATIVE

in a group
the highest degree

THE

He is **the** tallest
in the group.



1 COMPLETE A TABELA.

	POSITIVO	COMPARATIVO	SUPERLATIVO
	small	smaller	the smallest
	big	bigger	the biggest
	fast	faster	the fastest
	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
	good	better	the best

2 ESCOLHA A FORMA CORRETA.

1 Ana is taller / the tallest than Pedro.



2 This is faster / the fastest car.



3 My bag is heavier / the heaviest than your bag.



4 She is better / the best student in the class.



3 COMPLETE COM THAN OU THE.

1 This car is faster _____ that car.



2 She is _____ best student.



3 My house is bigger _____ your house.



4 This is _____ most beautiful picture.

4 CORRIJA OS ERROS.

1 ✗ more faster → _____

2 ✗ the most fast → _____

3 ✗ gooder → _____

4 ✗ best than → _____

5 DESAFIO VISUAL

Observe as imagens e escreva 1 frase comparativa e 1 frase superlativa.

LUCAS



1,68 m

MATEUS



1,80 m

BRUNO



1,74 m

a) Frase comparativa (use than):

b) Frase superlativa (use the):



PARA
LEMBRAR!

Comparative = 2 things → **THAN**

Superlative = group / highest degree → **THE**

★ DICAS RÁPIDAS

- ✓ Use **THAN** para comparar duas coisas.
- ✓ Use **THE** para falar de algo no grupo.
- ✓ Alguns adjetivos mudam de forma (good → better → the best).





BASIC CONJUNCTIONS – PRACTICE



CONECTANDO IDEIAS – ATIVIDADE



1 COMPLETE com AND, BUT, OR, BECAUSE ou SO.

- 1 I like pizza _____ pasta.
- 2 She is tired, _____ she is happy.
- 3 Do you want tea _____ coffee?
- 4 I stayed home _____ it was raining.
- 5 It was raining, _____ I stayed home.



CADA CONJUNÇÃO TEM UMA FUNÇÃO

AND	+	adição addition
BUT	≠	contraste contrast
OR	?	escolha choice
BECAUSE	☁	causa cause
SO	➔	consequência consequence

CAUSA cause ➔ CONSEQUÊNCIA consequence
It was raining **BECAUSE / SO** I stayed home.

2 RELACIONE a função.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------|
| 1 and | • | • A addition |
| 2 but | • | • B contrast |
| 3 or | • | • C choice |
| 4 because | • | • D cause |
| 5 so | • | • E consequence |



3 JUNTE as frases usando a conjunção indicada.

- 1 I like English. I like music. (AND)

- 2 She was tired. She studied. (BUT)

- 3 It was raining. I stayed home. (BECAUSE / SO)



4 ESCOLHA a melhor conjunção.

- 1 I am hungry, _____ I will eat.

and but or because so
- 2 He likes soccer, _____ he doesn't like basketball.

and but or because so
- 3 You can study English _____ Spanish.

and but or because so



DICA RÁPIDA

- Use **AND** para adicionar ideias.
I like pizza and pasta.
- Use **BUT** para mostrar contraste.
She is tired, but she is happy.
- Use **OR** para oferecer uma escolha.
Do you want tea or coffee?
- Use **BECAUSE** para explicar a causa.
I stayed home because it was raining.
- Use **SO** para mostrar o resultado.
It was raining, so I stayed home.

5 DESAFIO FINAL! Observe as situações e escreva frases usando BECAUSE, SO ou BUT.



É tarde e ele tem lição de casa.

Frase: _____



Está chovendo e ela ficou em casa.

Frase: _____



Ele gosta de futebol, mas não gosta de basquete.

Frase: _____



DICA DE OURO: Junte ideias, crie conexões e torne suas frases mais claras e naturais!

