



FEEL EN

English language ebook developed
exclusively for Feelen learners.

BASIC Level

Volume 01



Practical language of
easy understanding



Constant exercises
to fix learning

Cover designed and
developed by:



Summary

Greetings	1
Numbers	2
Verb To Be	3
Posessives	4
Demonstrative Pronouns	5
Prepositions	6
How much / How many	7
Simple Present: Do/Does	8
Present Continuous	9
Adverbs of Frequency	10
Past Tense of Verb To Be	11
Simple Past Tense	12



Greetings Saudações

Aprenda as saudações em inglês com essa lição

Useful Expressions

Expressões Úteis

Introductions / Apresentando-se

My name is ...
I am from ...
What is your name?
Where are you from?

Greetings / Saudações

Hello.
Good morning.
Good afternoon.
Good evening.

Goodbyes / Despedidas

Good night.
Goodbye.
See you later.
Take care.

Asking for clarification / Pedindo esclarecimento

What do you mean by that?
I beg your pardon.
Could you speak more slowly, please.
Could you repeat, please?

More Expressions / Mais expressões

You're welcome.
I appreciate it.
My apologies.
It's my pleasure.
Don't mention it.
Don't worry about it.



Numbers Números

Veja os números e suas traduções

0 a 19

0 – zero	10 – ten – /ten/
1 – one – /uán/	11 – eleven – /ilevn/
2 – two – /tú/	12 – twelve – /tuelv/
3 – three – /zrii/	13 – thirteen – /zertín/
4 – four – /for/	14 – fourteen – /fortín /
5 – five – /faiv/	15 – fifteen – /fiftiin /
6 – six – /six/	16 – sixteen – /sixtiin/
7 – seven – /sevn/	17 – seventeen – /sevntiin /
8 – eight – /éit/	18 – eighteen – /eitiin /
9 – nine – /náin/	19 – nineteen – /naintiin /

20 a 99

Para a lista abaixo basta completar de acordo com o número que deseja.

Por exemplo, 21 será a junção do número 20 com o número 1.

Ex: twenty one. E o número 42 será forty two, assim por diante.

20 – twenty – /tuenti/	70 – seventy – /sevnti/
30 – thirty – /zerti/	80 – eighty – /eiti/
40 – forty – /forti/	90 – ninety – /nainti/
50 – fifty – /fifty/	100 – one hundred – / uan hándred /
60 – sixty – /sixty/	200 – two hundred – / tú hándred /



Dica:

Aprenda as fonéticas utilizadas nesta lição, que estão entre as barras / / para aprender a pronunciar corretamente os números.



100 a 1000

A regra acima é a mesma para todos os numerais em inglês.

Mas, de agora em diante, será necessário alterar o primeiro e o último número.

Por exemplo: 201 é two hundred one e 322 é three hundred two.

Desta forma, 220 é two hundred twenty, 230 é two hundred thirty e 240 é two hundred forty; e assim por diante.

1.000 a 1.000.000

1.000 em inglês é one thousand, já 1.001 é one thousand one, mil e dois é one thousand two e assim por diante.

A pronúncia é alterada quando chegamos a casa do milhão que significa million.

1.000 – one thousand

1.001 - one thousand one

1.010 - one thousand ten

1.000.000 – one million



Verbo To Be

Aprenda o verbo To Be com essa lição



Statements with Verb To Be

Statements with Be

I'm from Canada.
You're from Australia.
He's from Italy.
She's a teacher.
It's a beautiful place.
We're friends.
They're amazing people.

Contractions of Be

I'm = I am
You're = You are
He's = He is
She's = She is
It's = It is
We're = We are
They're = They are

Yes / No questions and short answers with Verb To Be

Are you free?

Is David From Mexico?

Is Beth's class in the morning?

Are you and Beth in the same class?

Are your classes interesting?

Yes, I am.

Yes, he is.

Yes, it is.

Yes, we are.

Yes, they are.

No, I'm not.

No, he's not. / No, he isn't.

No, it's not. / No, it isn't.

No, we're not. / No we aren't.

No, they're not. / No, they aren't.

Lembrete:



Em respostas curtas com "Yes" não use contrações, como nos exemplos acima.



Sempre utilize um bom dicionário para pesquisar as palavras desconhecidas e aumentar seu vocabulário.



Exercises

1 - Complete the spaces with the correct form of "Verb To Be":

- a) name is from Spain, family is in Madrid. brother is a university student, name is Michael.
- b) name is Jacob, from Genova, a really nice city. sister is a student here, too. parents are in Argentina right now.
- c) Lisa, but everyone calls me Liz. last name is Miller. a student at City College. parents are on vacation this week, in New York.

2 - Choose the correct form:

- a) They're my classmates. names are John and Lisa. (They / Their)
- b) We're students. classroom number is 167-F. (Our / We)
- c) Excuse me. What's last name again? (You / Your)
- d) That's Jacob. is in my class. (He / His)
- e) name is Lisa. Please call me Liz. (I / My)
- f) This is Jacob's wife. name is Adelaide. (Her / She).
- g) My parents are on vacation. are in Italy. (We / They)
- h) I'm from Genova, Italy. is a beautiful city. (It / Its)



Regras gramaticais desta lição

WHAT = "o quê / o qual" use para perguntar sobre objetos e animais.

WHERE = "onde / aonde" use para perguntar sobre lugares.

WHO = "quem" use para perguntar sobre pessoas.

WHAT ... LIKE = "parecido com" use para perguntar sobre descrição de pessoas e lugares.



3- Complete the sentences:

- a) Ms. Jen from the United States?
Yes, she from Naperville.
- b) English class at 10:00?
No, it at 11:00.
- c) you and Monica from Italy?
Yes, we from Rome.
- d) Mr. and Mrs. Molly American?
No, they Brazilian.



Lembrete:

Para fazer esses exercícios, consulte a gramática acima, observe como as frases são formadas e qual seria a melhor opção.

4- Complete the questions:

- a) ... is that?
Oh, that's Mr. White.
- b) ... is he from?
He's from Canada.
- c) ... is his first name?
It's Mark.
- d) ... are the two students over there?
Their names are James and Kate.
- e) ... are they from ...?
They are from Rome, Italy.
- f) ... are they look ...?
They're shy, but very friendly.

5- Answer the questions below:

- a) Are you from South America?
.....
- b) Are you on vacation?
.....
- c) Are you a student at a university?
.....
- d) Is your French class in the morning?
.....
- e) Is your teacher from Spain?
.....
- f) Is your last name popular?
.....



Possessives

Aprenda adjetivos e pronomes possessivos

Possessives Adjectives and Pronouns

Adjetivos	Pronomes	Translation
my	mine	meu / minha
your	yours	seu / sua
his	his	dele
her	hers	dela
our	ours	nosso / nossa
their	theirs	deles / delas



O que são adjetivos?

Adjetivo é a palavra que expressa uma qualidade ou característica do ser e se "encaixa" diretamente ao lado de um substantivo.

O que são pronomes ?

Pronome é a palavra que se usa em lugar do nome, ou a ele se refere, ou ainda, que acompanha o nome qualificando-o de alguma forma.

6- Complete these sentences:

a) These aren't (our / ours) clothes!

You're right. (Our / Ours) are over there.

b) These aren't (my / mine) gloves. Are they (your / yours) ?

No, they are not (my / mine). Ask Nancy! Maybe they're (her / hers).



Demonstrative Pronouns

Pronomes demonstrativos

Yes / No / Where Questions with Verb To Be

How much is this pen? How much is this one?

How much is that pen? How much is that one?

Which one? The blue one. It's \$ 2.50.



How much are these pens? How much are those pens?

How much are these? How much are those?

Which ones? The blue ones. They're \$ 10.50.



Question: Is this your wallet? **Answer:** Yes, it is. / No, it's not.

Question: Where's your wallet? **Answer:** It's in my pocket.

Question: Are these your keys? **Answer:** Yes, they are. / No, they're not.

Question: Where are my keys? **Answer:** They're on the table.



A seguir:

Consulte as regras gramaticais
abaixo, e aprenda melhor sobre as
frases acima.



Regras Gramaticais

Substantivo Singular: "THIS" = esse / essa / isso = para objeto que está próximo a você.

Substantivo Singular: "THAT" = aquele / aquela / aquilo = para objeto que está longe de você.

Substantivos no Plural: "THESE" = estes / estas = para objetos que estão perto de você.

Substantivos no Plural: "THOSE" = aqueles / aquelas = para objetos que estão longe de você.

Substantivo Singular: "ONE" = o / a = para usar no lugar do substantivo singular.

Substantivo no Plural: "ONES" = os / as = para usar no lugar dos substantivos no plural.



Exercises

7 - Complete the conversations:

a) this your purse?

No, not.

..... these your bags?

Yes, are. Thanks!

b) Where my glasses?

Are your glasses?

No, they're

Wait! they in your pocket?

Yes, are. Thanks.

c) Where your keys?

..... on the table.

No, not. They're my sunglasses.

You're right. My keys in my purse.

d) this my pencil?

No, not. It's my pencil.

Sorry. is my pencil?

..... on your desk.

Oh! You're right.



Prepositions

Preposições

Affirmations with There is / There are

There's a bed in the bedroom.

There's a sofa in the living-room.

There's no sofa in the bedroom.

There isn't a table in the kitchen

There are some chairs in the kitchen.

There are no chairs in the living room.

There aren't any chairs in the living room.

*** There's = There is.**

Pergunta: Is there a bathroom near here?

Respostas: Yes, there is. There's one across from the shopping center.

No, there isn't, but there's one next to the library.

Pergunta: Are there any grocery stores around here?

Respostas: Yes, there are. There are some nice stores on Pine Street.

No, there aren't, but there are some on Third Avenue.

No, there aren't any around here.

Regra: Não usar contração em respostas curtas com "Yes".

Prepositions of Place

On = na / nas / no / nos / na direção de

Next to = junto a / pegado a

Near / Close to = perto de

Across from / opposite = através de / sentido contrário

In front of = em frente de

In back of / Behind = atrás de

Between = entre

On the corner of = na esquina de



Exemplos

The department store is on Main street.

It's on the corner of Main and First street .

It's across from the park.

It's next to the bank.

The bank is between the department store and the restaurant.



Exercise

8 - Answer these questions. Use the prepositions in the box:

a) Where's the bank?

There's one next to the grocery store on 1st avenue.

b) Is there a post office near here?

.....

c) I'm looking for a drugstore.

.....

d) Is there a laundromat in this neighborhood?

.....

e) Is there a department store on Lincoln street?

.....

f) Are there any pay phones around here?

.....

between

in front of

near

next to

on the corner of

opposite



How much / How many

Aprenda a usar as expressões

Count and Noncount Nouns; Some and Any

Count Nouns

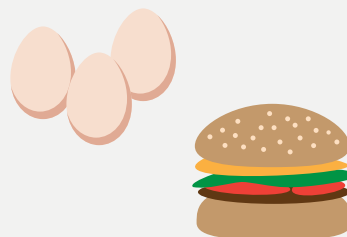
An egg - eggs

A sandwich - sandwiches

Do we need any eggs?

Yes. Let's get some (eggs).

No. We don't need any (eggs).



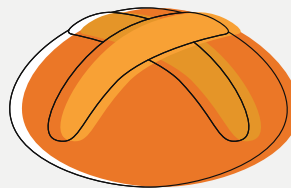
Noncount Nouns

Bread / Lettuce

Do we need any bread?

Yes. Let's get some (bread).

No. We don't need any (bread).



Regras Gramaticais

"Some" = algum, alguns, alguma, algumas = usar em sentenças afirmativas.

"Any" = algum, alguns, alguma, algumas = usar em sentenças negativas e também em perguntas.



Exercises

9 - Complete the conversations with *some* or *any*:

Cloe: What do you want for dinner?

Brenda: Let's make **some** pasta with tomato sauce.

Cloe: Good idea. Do we need meat?

Brenda: Well, we have beef, but I don't want meat in the sauce.

Cloe: Let's get tomatoes and onions.

Brenda: Ok. Do we need green peppers for the sauce?

Cloe: Yes, let's get peppers and garlic, too.

Brenda: Great! We have spaghetti, so we don't need pasta.

Cloe: Yeah! But let's get bread and cheese, too.

Sue: What do you eat for breakfast?

Ed: Well, first I have fruit - grapes or strawberries.

Sue: That sounds good. Do you have eggs or meat?

Ed: No, I don't eat eggs or meat in the morning.

Sue: Really? Do you have anything else?

Ed: Well, I usually have bread, but I don't put butter on it.

Sue: Do you drink anything in the morning?

Ed: I always have juice and coffee. I don't putsugar in my coffee, but I like milk in it.



Quantifiers / How Many / How Much

Count Nouns

Are there many restaurants?

Possible answers:

Yes, there are a lot.

Yes, there are a few.

No, there aren't many.

No, there aren't any.

No, there are none.

How many restaurants are there? There are ten or eleven.

Noncount Nouns

Is there much crime?

Possible answers:

Yes, there's a lot.

Yes, there's a little.

No, there isn't much.

No, there isn't any.

No, there's none.

How much crime is there? There's a lot of crime.

Regras Gramaticais

“HOW MANY” = quanto (a) / quantos (as) = usar para substantivos contáveis.

“HOW MUCH” = quanto (a) / quantos (as) = usar para substantivos incontáveis.

“A LOT” = muito (os), muita (as) = usar para substantivos contáveis e incontáveis.

“ANY” = algum, alguns, alguma, algumas = usar em sentenças negativas.



Simple Present: DO/DOES

Aprenda a usar Do e Does

Simple present Statements

I walk to school.

You ride your bike to school.

He works near here.

She takes the bus to work.

We live with our parents.

They use public transportation.

I don't live far from here

You don't live near here.

He doesn't work downtown.

She doesn't drive to work.

We don't live alone.

They don't need a car.

Regras Gramaticais em Sentenças Afirmativas

Verbos utilizados com sujeitos:

"He" = ele

"She" = ela

"It" (ele/ela para animais e objetos) **inserir o "s" no final do verbo.**

Verbos Irregulares com He / She / It:

To have (ter) - usar "has"

To go (ir) - usar goes

To do (fazer) - usar does

Simple Present with short answers (Respostas curtas com Presente Simples)

Do you live in an apartment? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Does Johnny live in a house? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

Do the houses have windows? Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

Does the house have a yard? Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.



Regras Gramaticais

Auxiliar do Presente Simple - “DO” usar para perguntas e respostas “Yes or No” com os sujeitos I / YOU / WE / THEY.

Auxiliar do Presente Simple - “DOES” usar para perguntas e respostas “Yes or No” com os sujeitos HE / SHE / IT.

Auxiliar do Presente Simple - “DON’T e DOESN’T” usar para sentenças negativas.

Atenção: NÃO adicionar o “s” nos verbos utilizados com os sujeitos HE / SHE / IT em sentenças negativas.

Sujeitos - são utilizados antes dos verbos:

I = eu

YOU = você

HE = ele

SHE = ela

IT = ele / ela = para animais e objetos

WE = nós

THEY = eles

Pronomes - são utilizados após os verbos:

ME = eu

YOU = você

HIM = dele

HER = dela

IT = dele / dela = para animais e objetos

US = nosso

THEM = deles / delas



Simple Present / Questions and Answers

Questions	Answers
What do you do?	I'm a student. I have a part-time job, too.
Where do you work?	I work at Pop Star Cinema.
Where do you go to school?	I go to the University of São Paulo.
What does Paul do?	He's a guide. He takes people on tours.
Where does she work?	She works at Public Bank.
How does she like it?	She loves it.

Regras Gramaticais

I / You

He / She / It

Perguntas com "Wh" no "Simple Present":

work
take
study
teach
do
go
have

works
takes
studies
teaches
does
goes
has

Usar "DOES" para perguntas com os sujeitos HE / SHE / IT.
Usar "DO" para perguntas com os sujeitos I / YOU / WE / THEY.
NÃO adicionar o "s" dos verbos utilizados com HE / SHE / IT
ao fazer as perguntas.



Exercises

10 - Complete this conversation with the correct words:



Paty: What **does** your husband exactly?
(do/ does)

Sara: He for a department store. He's a store manager.
(work/ works)

Paty: How he it?
(do/ does) (like/ likes)

Sara: It's an interesting job. He it very much.
(like/ likes)

Paty: But he long hours. And what you ?
(work/ works) (do/ does) (do/ does)

Sara: I'm a student. I Engineering.
(study/ studies)

Paty: Oh, really? Where you to school?
(do/ does) (go/ goes)

Sara: I to Sao Paulo University.
(go/ goes)

Paty: That sounds interesting.

11 - Complete this conversation with the correct words:

Matt: Where do you work?

Tana: I work for Medicine Industries.

Matt: And what there?

Tana: I'm in management.

Matt: How ?

Tana: It's a great job. And what ?

Matt: I'm a tour guide.

Tana: Really? What ?

Matt: I guide people on tours. Do you want to travel?



Present Continuous

Presente Contínuo

Present Continuous Statements

Questions:

Are you living at home now?
Is your sister working for the government?
Are Matt and Bill taking classes this year?

Answers:

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Yes, she is. / No, she's not. / No, she isn't.
Yes, they are. / No, they're not. / No, they aren't.

Questions:

Where are you working now?
What is your brother doing?
What are your friends doing these days?

Answers:

I'm not working. I need a job.
He's traveling in Peru.
They're studying for their exams.

Regras Gramaticais

- Para falar sobre ações que estão acontecendo no momento do diálogo.
- O "Present Continuous" é formado pelo = present of verb To Be + verb + ing.
- Para verbos terminados em "e" - tirar o "e" e adicionar "ing".
- Para verbos terminados em vogal + consoante - dobrar a consoante e adicionar "ing".



Adverbs of Frequency

Advérbios de Frequência

Observe os Advérbios de Frequência em **negrito**:

How **often** do you exercise?

I lift weights **every day**.

I go jogging **once a week**.

I play soccer **twice a month**.

I swim about **three times a year**.

I don't exercise very **often/much**.

Usually, I exercise before work.

Do you **ever** watch TV in the evening?

Yes, I **often** watch TV after dinner.

I **sometimes** watch TV after dinner.

Sometimes I watch TV before bed.

I **hardly ever** watch TV.

No, I **never** watch TV.

Regras Gramaticais

Advérbios de Frequência são utilizados antes do verbo principal da oração e também podem vir depois do verbo "To Be".

Usually (geralmente) e Sometimes (às vezes) podem iniciar a oração.

Algumas expressões de tempo podem vir ao final das orações.



Questions with HOW; short answers

Lembre-se de:

Não confundir GOOD (bom) e WELL (bem).

Usar o adjetivo GOOD com verbo "To Be".

Usar o advérbio WELL com outros verbos.

USUALLY and SOMETIMES podem iniciar uma sentença.

100% ALWAYS

ALMOST ALWAYS

USUALLY

OFTEN

SOMETIMES

HARDLY EVER

ALMOST NEVER

0% NEVER

How often do you work out?

Every day.

Twice a week.

Nor very often.

How well do you play golf?

Pretty well.

About average.

Not very well.

How long do you spend at the gym?

Thirty minutes a day.

Two hours a week.

About an hour on weekends.

How good are you at sports?

Pretty good.

Ok.

Not so good.



Exercises

12 - Arrange these words to make sentences or questions:

a) Go never I almost bicycling
I almost never go bicycling.

b) hardly they soccer play ever

.....

c) go do often jogging how you

.....

d) often mornings do on we yoga Sunday

.....

e) ever Sue do does aerobics

.....

f) do on you what usually Saturdays do

.....

13 - Complete the questions:

a) at volleyball?
I guess I'm pretty good. I often play on weekends.

b) spend online?
About an hour after dinner. I like to chat with my friends.

c) play chess?
Once or twice a month. It's a good way to relax.

d) swim?
Not very well. I need to take swimming lessons.



14 - Complete this conversation. Use the Present Continuous of the verbs given:

- Tom: You look tired. (study) late at night these days?
- Ann: No, I'm not. My brother and sister (stay) with me right now.
We go to bed after midnight every night.
- Tom: Really? What (do) this summer?
..... (take) classes, too?
- Ann: No, they aren't. My brother is on vacation now, but he (look)
for a part-time job here.
- Tom: What about your sister? (work)?
- Ann: Yes, she is. She has a part-time job at the university. What about you?
Are you in school this summer?
- Tom: Yes, I am. I (study) two languages.
- Ann: Oh! (take) French and Spanish again?
- Tom: Well, I'm taking Spanish again, but (start) Japanese.
- Ann: Really? That's exciting!

15 - Complete these sentences. Use the simple present or the present continuous of the verbs given:

- a) This is my aunt Sheila. She **lives (live)** in Japan, but she (visit) Brazil
this summer. She (take) some summer classes there.
- b) And these are my parents. They (work) in Paris.
They (be) on vacation right now.
- c) And here you can see my grandparents. They (not work) now.
They (be) retired.
- d) This is my brother-in-law Robert. He (want) to be
a company director. He (study) business in USA right now.
- e) And this is my niece Ann. She (go) to high school.
She (like) Chemistry, but she (not like) Portuguese.



PAST TENSE OF VERB TO BE

Perguntas

Were you in Bali?

Was the weather ok?

Were you and your cousin on vacation?

Were your parents there?

How long were you away?

How was your vacation?

Respostas curtas no passado

Yes, I was.

No, it wasn't.

Yes, we were.

No, they weren't.

I was away for a week.

It was excellent.

- *Wasn't* = *was not*

- *Weren't* = *were not*

Lembre-se de:

Presente

Am/Is (singular) = ser / estar

Are (plural) = são / estão

Passado

Was (singular) = era / estava

Were (plural) = eram / estavam



Exercises

16 - Complete this conversation with was, wasn't, were, or weren't:

Bill: How your vacation in Italy?

Paul: It great. I really enjoyed it.

Bill: How long you there?

Paul: We there for two weeks.

Bill: you in Rome all the time?

Paul: No, we We in the mountains for a few days.

Bill: And how the weather? it good?

Paul: No, it good at all! In fact, it terrible. The city very hot, and the mountains really cold.



17 - Choose the correct questions to complete this conversation:

And what was the best part?

How long were you in South Africa?

How was your vacation in Africa?

And how long were you in Namibia?

How was the weather?

Exemplo:

a) How was your vacation in Africa?

It was a great trip. I really enjoyed South Africa and Namibia.

b)?

For ten days.

c)?

I was in Namibia for about five days.

d) Wow, that's a long time!?

It was hot and sunny the whole time.

e)?

It was definitely the national parks and wildlife in Namibia. And we saw some meerkats.



SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Questions

Did you work on Saturday?

Did you go anywhere last weekend?

What did Rick do on Saturday?

How did Sara spend her weekend?

Answers

Yes, I did. I worked all day.
No, I didn't. I didn't work at all.

Yes, I did. I went to the movies.
No, I didn't. I didn't go anywhere.

He stayed home and studied for a test.

She went to a karaoke bar and sang
with some friends.

Regular Verbs:

work - worked
invite - invited
study - studied
stop - stopped

Irregular Verbs:

do - did
drive - drove
have - had
go - went
sing - sang
see - saw
spend - spent

Regras Gramaticais

Auxiliar do Passado Simples - "DID" = usar o verbo principal no tempo presente simples.

Auxiliar do Passado Simples - "DIDN'T" = usar o verbo principal no tempo presente simples para sentenças negativas.

Auxiliar do Passado Simples - "DID" = usar para perguntas e respostas "Yes or No" com os sujeitos I / YOU / HE / SHE / IT / WE / THEY.

Auxiliar do Passado Simples - "DIDN'T" = usar para sentenças negativas.



Exercises

18 - Complete these conversations:

- a) you (stay) home on Saturday?
No, I (call) my friends. We (drive) to a cafe for lunch.
- b) How you (spend) your last birthday?
I (have) a party. Everyone (enjoy) it, but the neighbors (not like) the noise.
- c) What you (do) last night?
I (see) a 3D movie at the Cineplay. I (love) it.
- d)you (do) anything special over the weekend?
Yes, I I (go) shopping. Unfortunately, I (spend) all my money. Now I'm broke.
- e) you (go) out on Friday night?
No, I I (invite) friends over, and I (cook) dinner for them.

19 - Complete the questions in this conversation:

- a) How did you spend your weekend?
I spent the weekend with Peter and Beth.
- b) What?
Well, on Saturday, we went shopping.
- c) And in the evening?
No, nothing special.
- d) Where on Sunday?
We went to the amusement park.
- e) How?
We had a great time. In fact, we stayed there all day.
- f) Really? What time?
We got home very late, around midnight.



Wh-questions with Did, Was, and Were

Questions

Where did you grow up?
 What did your father do there?
 When did you come to California?
 Why did you become a hairstylist?

Where were you born?
 When were you born?
 How old were you in 2000?
 What was your major in college?

Answers

I grew up in Mexico.
 He worked in a bank.
 I came to California in 2000.
 Because I needed the money.

I was born in Salvador.
 I was born in 1990.
 I was eighteen.
 Drama. I was an actor.

Lembre-se:

Perguntas com "Wh" no "Simple Past":

Usar primeiramente o substantivo "Wh" + DID + sujeito + verbo?

Usar primeiramente o substantivo "Wh" + verbo To Be no passado + sujeito + verbo?



Exercises

20 - Complete these questions. Use the words in the box:

- What** was your favorite subject in high school?
It was Math.
- did you graduate from high school?
In 2008.
- did you go to college?
I went to Sao Paulo University.
- did you study History?
Because I wanted to travel around the world.
- were your professors in college?
They were great.
- were you when you graduate?
I was 22 years-old.

How
 How old
What
 When
 Where
 Who
 Why