



5rd YEAR - 1st TERM 2025 EDITION

HELLO, DEAR STUDENTS!

Welcome to 5th year!

During the first term of the 5th grade, you will learn how to communicate in English by introducing yourself and other people you know and by describing your daily routine and the routine of others.

You will also analyse how your routine is similar to or different from other children around the world.

In this project you will also read letters and emails written by students your age introducing themselves and sharing their

likes and dislikes.



OBJETIVOS DO 5º ANO

LEITURA

- APOIAR-SE EM PAI AVRAS-CHAVES CONHECIDAS E COGNATAS PARA I FR UM TEXTO EM INGLÊS E INFERIR SIGNIFICADO DE PALAVRAS. DESCONHECIDAS PELO CONTEXTO.
- IDENTIFICAR E SELECIONAR INFORMAÇÕES PONTUAIS E EXPLÍCITAS EM TEXTOS DE TEMÁTICA FAMILIAR E CONCRETA.
- IDENTIFICAR A REFERÊNCIA DE PRONOMES PARA APOIAR A COMPREENSÃO TEXTUAL.
- COMPREENDER EMAILS E CARTAS QUE ABORDAM TEMAS FAMILIARES.

ORAL (Listening)

COMPREENSÃO • COMPREENDER TEXTOS ORAIS CURTOS ENUNCIADOS DE MANEIRA CLARA E SIMPLES, IDENTIFICANDO AS INFORMAÇÕES ESSENCIAIS SOBRE ASSUNTOS FAMILIARES.

ESCRITA

- PRODUZIR TEXTOS AUTORAIS CURTOS, SOBRE SI E OUTRAS PESSOAS, UTILIZANDO ESTRUTURAS FRASAIS COMPLETAS E CONECTORES SIMPLES (AND, BUT, SO, BECAUSE, FIRST, AFTER THAT).
- REVISAR O PRÓPRIO TEXTO E EM FUNÇÃO DO PROPÓSITO COMUNICATIVO.

PRODUÇÃO ORAL

- RECONHECER E PRONUNCIAR DE FORMA INTELIGÍVEL TONGUE TWISTERS
- USAR GREETINGS EM INGLÊS.
- TROCAR INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE SI E SOBRE OUTROS
- DESCREVER PESSOAS DE MANEIRA SIMPLES E OBJETIVA, ATIVANDO O VOCABULÁRIO E ESTRUTURAS FAMILIARES.
- APROPRIAR-SE DA PRONÚNCIA DAS PALAVRAS RELACIONADAS AO PROJETO.

ESTUDOS DA LÍNGUA

- FAMILY MEMBERS
- CONNECTORS: (AND, BUT, SO, BECAUSE, FIRST, AFTER THAT)
- **LIKES AND DISLIKES**
- AGE
- NUMBERS 1-99
- **PROFESSIONS**
- PERSONAL PRONOUNS/ POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

- GENITIVE CASE
- PRONOUNS: AN/ A
- VERB (LIKE, DISLIKE, LOVE, HATE)+ ING OR INFINITIVE FORM
- CAPITALIZATION (I, COUNTRIES, LANGUAGES)

ATITUDE

- UTILIZAR A LÍNGUA INGLESA COMO INSTRUMENTO DE ACESSO À INFORMAÇÕES NÃO DISPONÍVEIS EM LÍNGUA MATERNA.
- RECONHECER E ZELAR PELA ORGANIZAÇÃO PESSOAL PARA A APRENDIZAGEM INDIVIDUAL E DO GRUPO.
- VALORIZAR E UTILIZAR O REGISTRO PESSOAL PARA APOIAR A APRENDIZAGEM DA LÍNGUA INGLESA.

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

GREETINGS:

- HELLO, TEACHER! / HI, TEACHER!
- GOOD MORNING!
- GOOD AFTERNOON!
- HOW ARE YOU?
 - I AM FINE, THANKS.
 - NOT SO GOOD, BECAUSE...

WHEN YOU NEED SOMETHING:

- MAY I GO TO THE RESTROOM, PLEASE?
- MAY I DRINK SOME WATER, PLEASE?
- MAY I BORROW YOUR PENCIL, ERASER, PEN,..., PLEASE?
- STOP, PLEASE!
- THANK YOU VERY MUCH! / THANKS!
- YOU'RE WELCOME!
- WHAT 'S THE PAGE?
- HOW CAN I SPELL...? HOW CAN I SAY...?
- HOW CAN I SPELL...? HOW CAN I SAY...?



PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

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PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

1. WHAT IS AN E-PAL?

An e-pal is a friend you talk to on the internet. You can write emails, send messages, or chat online. It's like a pen pal, but instead of sending letters by mail, you use a computer, tablet, or phone. E-pals can live in another city, country, or even on the other side of the world. You can learn about their life, culture, and hobbies.

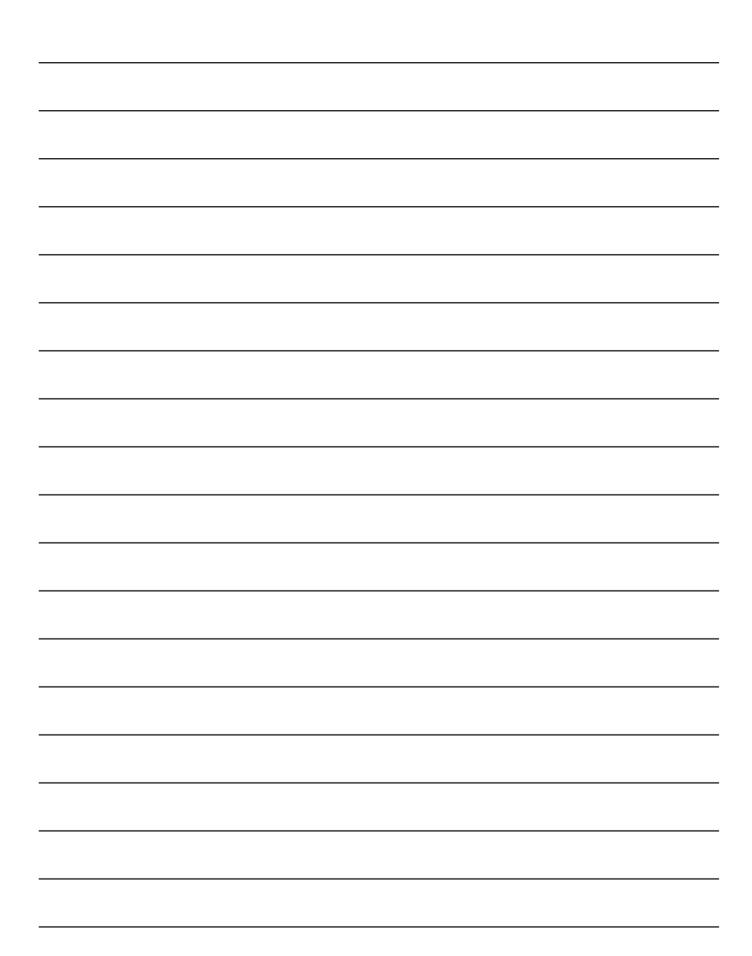
	Practice: Read each situation and decide if it is an example of e-pals. Choose (X) Yes if it is an e-pal, and No (X) if it is not.						
a.	Maria sends a message to her friend Emma, who lives in another country. They talk about their favorite books	() Yes	() No		
b.	João writes a postcard to his cousin who lives in the same city.	() Yes	() No		
c.	Sara chats with a girl from Japan. They use their computers to share photos of their pets.	() Yes	() No		
d.	Carlos calls his best friend on the phone to ask about homework.	() Yes	() No		
e.	Ankit and Lucy send emails to each other every week to talk about their hobbies and families.	() Yes	() No		
f.	Clara meets her classmate in the park and tells her about her weekend.	() Yes	() No		
g.	Felipe has a video call with a boy from Australia. They talk about their favorite sports.	() Yes	() No		
h.	Olivia writes a letter to her grandmother who lives far away and sends it by mail.	() Yes	() No		

2. INTRODUCING MYSELF

Write a text to introduce yourself. Include your name, age, origin, likes, and dislikes. Remember to use the connectors "and" and "but". First version: **Final version:**

3. DESCRIBING A SPECIAL PERSON

1. Complete about your special person:				
Name:				
Age:	Origin:			
Favorites:				
2. Write complete sentences about this p	person:			
Name:				
Age:				
Origin:				
Favorites:				
1 4 4 5 11 6 5 1				



4. SUBJECT PRONOUNS

Write the meaning of these pronouns:

Possessive adjective	Meaning
I	
HE	
SHE	
THEY	

5. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Write the meaning of these possessive adjectives.

Possessive adjective	Meaning
I	
HE	
SHE	
THEY	

6. DESCRIBING NAMES

Write their names using complete sentences:

	His name is Neymar
Birth	

7. DESCRIBING NAMES, AGES AND NATIONALITIES

Write sentences about people's age and profession:

	Example:			
Name: Angela Age: 47 Origin: Canada	Her name is Angela. She is 47 years old and she is from Canada.			
Name: Karen Age: 18 Origin: Argentina				
Name: Hasan Age: 27 Origin: India				
Name: Mary Age: 67 Origin: The USA				
Name: Jean Age: 65 Origin: France				

8. COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

Match the country with its corresponding nationality:

COUNTRY		NATIONALITY
 England	a.	Australian
 Brazil	b.	Portuguese
 Argentina	c.	German
 Germany	d.	French
 Russia	e.	English
 Portugal	f.	Austrian
 Switzerland	g.	Korean
 Turkey	h.	Dutch
 Japan	i.	Mexican
 Greece	j.	Russian
 Spain	k.	Chinese
 France	l.	Spanish
 Australia	m.	Canadian
 Italy	n.	Colombian
 The USA	о.	Japanese
 Colombia	p.	Swiss
 The Netherlands	q.	Greek
 China	r.	Italian
 Mexico	s.	Argentinian
 Korea	t.	American
 Austria	u.	Brazilian
 Canada	v.	Turkish

Listen to the pronunciation of the word. Circle the stressed syllable. Then, repeat the words.

Study and answer using complete sentences:

COUNTRY - NATIONALITY

TO BE + FROM + CITY

I am from Sydney.

TO BE + FROM + COUNTRY I am from Australia.

TO BE + NATIONALITY

I am Australian.





He is from Venice.

He is from Vancouver.

He is from Italy.

He is from Canada.

He is Italian.

He is Canadian.

Where are you from?

a. Where is Nelson Mandela from? (South Africa - South African)
b. Where are you from?
c. Where is Leonardo da Vinci from? (Italy - Italian)
d. Where is TikTok from? (China - Chinese)
e. Where is Frida Kahlo from? (Mexico - Mexican)
f. Where is Anne Frank from? (German - Germany)
g. Where is Lionel Messi from? (Argentina - Argetinean)
h. Where are Cleopatra and Mark Antony from? (Greece - Greek)
i. Where is Samsumg from? (South Korea -South Korean)

9. CONSOLIDATION 1 - ORAL PRACTICE

	, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,
	(name, age, nationality, likes, dislikes)
Topic	useful expressions
Торіс	useful expressions

10. UNDERSTANDING E-MAILS

_	_	•			
1.	D	IS	CI	15	S

- a. What is an email?
- b. Why do people write emails?
- c. Have you ever read an email before? If so, when and what did you read it for?

2. Look at Sofia's e-mail and answer the questions:

Subject: Nice to meet you!

Hi Jamela,

My name is Sofia. I am 11 years old. I am from Brazil. And you? How old are you? I like animals, pizza, and drawing. My favorite color is blue. I also like reading books and playing soccer. I don't like spiders or loud noises.

I want to tell you about someone special to me. Her name is Mia, and she is from Italy. She is my cousin. Mia is 13 years old, and she is very kind and funny. She likes to bake cakes and play the piano. We talk a lot on the phone, and she always makes me laugh. I hope I can visit her in Italy one day! What about you? Do you have someone special in your life? I am excited to write to you and learn more about you!

Your new friend,

a. Who is writing the email?

Sofia

b. Who is receiving the email?		
c. How does the email begin?		

d. How does the person end the email?
e. Are there questions in the email? If so, find and underline them.
3.Check (X) the topics you find in the email, then, complete with information you have:
() name:
() family:
() age:
() pets:
() special person:
() best friend:
() school:
() likes and dislikes:

4. Read the previous exercise. Write a draft of your first email to your e-pal. Don't forget to include questions for him/her.					

5. Helpful vocabulary:

Salutation or Greeting	Referring to the topic	Closing sentences
Hello/ Hi <mark>name</mark>	I am writing because I want to tell	I can't wait to hear from you.
Dear <mark>name</mark>	you about	Speak soon,
Good morning/afternoon/	Let me tell you about	Hope to hear from you soon,
evening <mark>name</mark>	Read here about	All the best,
How are you? I hope you	Today I am going to write about	Best wishes,
are well.	I thought you might be interested	Хохо,
I hope this email finds	to hear about / know that	Your friend,
you well/ I hope you're doing well		Bye-bye/Goodbye
		See you later.

DAILY ROUTINE

1. MY DAILY ROUTINE

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Vocabulary Study: AVA / Daily routine / Daily Routine - Vocabulary Study

listen to music - get up/ wake up - go to school - do my homework - have/eat breakfast - brush my teeth - read - go home - have/eat lunch - watch TV - have a snack - have extra activities classes - sleep/go to bed - get dressed - take a shower

































2. COMPLETE THE TEXT ABOUT LISA'S DAILY ROUTINE:

	Hi! My name is Lisa. Every day I _	up at 7:00 in	the morning. Then
I	my face, I m	y teeth, and I get	of course! I
have	with my family (l eat toast and drink co	offee) and finally I go
to _	·		
	I school at 8:00, I have	at noon	and I
scho	ol at 4:00. I love school! When I ge	t back home, first I hav	ve a snack. Then I do
my_	and finally I	TV. I have	at 7:00.
	In the evening, Ivide	eo games from 8:00 to	9:00, and finally I go
+0			

a. What time do you get up? b. What do you do in the morning? c. What time do you have lunch? d. What do you do after school?

2. INDEFINITE FREQUENCY

3. NOW, ANSWER ABOUT YOUR ROUTINE:

Write the meaning of these frequency words. Then, using a bilingual dictionary, study their pronunciation.

Frequency words	Meaning
ALWAYS	
USUALLY	
SOMETIMES	
HARDLY EVER	
NEVER	

I always		
I usually		
Sometimes I		
l mayor		

3. DEFINITE FREQUENCY

Complete the sentences about your routine:

Write the meaning of these frequency words. Then, using a bilingual dictionary, study their pronunciation.

Frequency words	Meaning
ONCE	
TWICE	
THREE TIMES	
FOUR TIMES	
FIVE TIMES	

Time	Meaning
DAY	
WEEK	
MONTH	
YEAR	

1. Answer using definite or indefinite frequency:
a. How often do you have CN classes?
b. How often do you visit your grandmother?
c. How often do you read?
d. How often do you use the computer?
e. How often do you travel to another country?
f. How often do you ride a bike?
g. How often do you eat fruits?
h. How often do you have lunch at home?
i. How often do you play video games?

WRITING PRACTICE:

Part I: Planning.

You are going to write a text describing your daily routine.

- 1. List the activities you do each day of the week. 2. Add extra information, for example, where you do that activity, if you need special clothes or objects, who does the activity with you.

Weekend		
Friday		
Thursday		
Wednesday		
Tuesday		
Monday		
	activity	extra info

Part II: Now, write your text describing your daily routine. REMEMBER:

• Include what you planned

 Whole 	e week routine		
• Frequ	ency words		

4. PEOPLE'S DAILY ROUTINE

Write complete sentences about Jack's routine. Use the image to help you with vocabulary.

Example:



Jane and Paul / evening

Jane and Paul watch TV evening.

Jack's routine:



a. Jack / 6:00 am



b. Jack / morning



c. Jack / 6:45



d. Jack / 7:10



e. Jack/8:00



f. Jack / 12:20



g. Jack / 5:00 p.m.



h. Jack / 8:30 - 10:30 p.m.



i. Jack / 11:45 p.m.

SIMPLE PRESENT

THIRD PERSON SINGULAR (PRACTICE)

1. Study the chart and complete the sentences:

RULES FOR THE 3RD PERSON SINGULAR (HE, SHE, IT)						
In general + s	Verbs ending in conson. + y y + yes	Verbs ending in - o, sh, ch, x, s + es	Verb HAVE			
work → works	study → studies	go → goes				
eat → eats	cry → cr <mark>ies</mark>	wash → washes				
play → plays	try → tries	watch → watches	Have → Has			
swim → swims	spy → spies	mix → mixes				
write → writes	fly → flies	kiss → kisses				

- a. He _____ (sleep) 8 hours every day.
- **b.** My mother _____ (cook) a really tasty stew.
- c. The barman_____ (prepare) the cocktail very quickly.
- **d.** She _____ (go) to the school by bus from Monday to Friday.
- e. Bob _____ (try) to study but he can't.
- f. Pamela_____ (write) an email to her sister in USA every day.
- g. My mother _____ (read) the book when she is at home.
- h. The man _____ (wash) the car in the gas station.

i. She	She (watch) the TV 2 hours in the afternoon.			
j. Alan	Alan (like) puppies.			
k. Sam's father	• Sam's father (drive) to work every day.			
l. Your friend (play) soccer on Mondays and Wednesdays.				
m. She (buy) in the supermarket on Mondays.				
n. Sally	n. Sally (do) her homework in the afternoon.			
o. He	o. He (have) breakfast at 6:30.			
2. Write <u>six sentences</u> using one word/phrase from each column:				
I	do	English		
Max	like	football on Sunday		
my mother	swim	very well		
we	play	their homework every day		
Susan and Tom	speaks	hamburgers		
you	listens	to the radio in the morning		
Sentence 1:				

Sentence 2:			
Sentence 3:			
Sentence 4:			
Sentence 5:			
Sentence 6:			

Simple Present - Practice

1. Complete the text about Carol's and Simon's daily routine. Use the the correct form of the verbs.

Remember:

There aren't any pens here.

Rule 1: Most verbs = Add -s

Rule 2: Verbs ending with SH, CH, O, X, Z, SS = Add -es

Rule 3: Verbs ending in a consonant + y = Drop the y and add -ies

Rule 4: Verb have = has

Carol's daily routine

Carol ______(get) up early every day but
her brother always _____(get) up late. They
_____ (have) breakfast together.

Carol's mother never_____ (eat) breakfast, she just_____ (drink) coffee. Her mother____ (work) at the public library, she is a librarian.

Her father_____(get) up late because he _____ (work) at night. He_____(sing) at a nightclub. He is a good singer.

Simon's daily routine

Simon	(live) in London and he	(study) in a school near his house.
First, he	(wake) up at 7.30 and he	(have) breakfast with his
family. Simon	(start) studying at 8.30	and he(finish) studying at
2 pm. He	(get) home at 2.30 and the	n, he(read) books in the afternoon.
After that, he	(chat) online and	d finally, he(go) to bed at 10
o'clock in the	evening.	
	ort text describing the routine or ideas with the words: first, the	f a person from your family. Try to n, after, finally.

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