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<th>EXAMPLE LANGUAGE AREAS</th>
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| 1      | 1. Introduction to the course.  
2. Brushing-up on a few points. | 1. Greetings and personal introduction.  
2. Verbs ‘SER’ and ‘ESTAR’ (both mean ‘to be’).  
4. Noun and adjective agreement.  
5. Subject pronouns: ‘Eu’ (I), ‘Você’ + ‘Tu’ (You), ‘Ele/a’ (s/he), ‘Nós’ (we), ‘Vocês’ (you), ‘Eles/as’ (they).  
| 2      | 1. Describing objects.  
2. Expressing your taste. | 1. Verb ‘ACHAR’ (to find, to be of the opinion that).  
2. Present and Past simple of the verb ‘VER’ (to see).  
3. Indirect object pronouns: ‘lhe’ (him, her) and ‘lhes’ (them).  
| 3      | 1. Describing people’s appearance and personality traits. | 1. Imperative – revision.  
2. Plural.  
3. Vocabulary: parts of the human body, personality traits, and adjectives related to physical appearance.  
| 4      | 1. Going to the doctor.  
2. Describing how you feel.  
3. Inquiring about someone’s well-being. | 1. Verb “TER QUE” (to have to).  
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| 5    | 1. Expressing your agreement / disagreement. | 1. Formation of the ‘Pretérito Imperfeito’ of the indicative of regular verbs.  
2. Usage of the ‘Pretérito Imperfeito’ (I).  
3. Vocabulary: employment rights. | Lesson 2: A1, A3, B1, B2, B5. | 1, 2, 4-6, 9. |
| 6    | 1. Learning to justify your opinion. | 1. ‘Pretérito Imperfeito’ of the irregular verbs ‘TER’ (to have) and ‘SER’ (to be).  
2. ‘Usage of the Pretérito Imperfeito’ (II).  
3. Vocabulary: ordinal numbers and fractions. | Lesson 2: B4, B3, B7, C1. | 7-9, 12. |
| 7    | 1. Talking about the world of work.  
2. Women at work. | 1. ‘Pretérito Imperfeito’ x Pretérito Perfeito’ (Simple Past) – Difference of usages.  
| 8    | 1. Shopping for clothes. | 1. Verbs ‘pôr’ (to put, to place), ‘vestir-se’ (to get dressed), ‘colocar’ (to put, to set); ‘ir’ (to go) and ‘vir’ (to come).  
2. ‘Gostaria de + infinitive (would like to).  
3. Vocabulary: articles of clothing, forms of payment, colours, materials, clothes sizes. | Lesson 3: A1, A2, B1 - B4, D2, E2. | 1, 2, 4-7, 12, 15. |
| 9    | 1. Dressing code. | 1. Formation and usage of the ‘Futuro do Presente’ of the indicative (Simple Future).  
2. Use of ‘andar’ (to walk): ‘andar sempre elegante’ (to always be dressed smart).  
| 10   | 1. Talking about social conventions and attitudes. | 1. Formation and usage of the ‘Futuro do Pretérito’ of the indicative (Conditional) and usage.  
2. Use of ‘a gente’ (we).  
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<td>11</td>
<td>1. Brushing-up on the points covered so far. 2. What you did during the holidays.</td>
<td>1. Grammar and vocabulary.</td>
<td>Lessons 1 - 3.</td>
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2. Diminutive. | Course book -  
Lesson 5 : D1, D2, E1-E3, D1 (pg. 114).  
Exercises : 9, 12. |
|---|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 18 | 1. Brazilian regions. | 1. Formation of the ‘passive voice’.  
2. Past participle (revision).  
3. Vocabulary: the cardinal points; types of economic activities. | Course book -  
Exercises : 1, 2. |
2. Pronouns (pronomes indefinidos - II).  
3. Vocabulary: expressions of sympathy and antipathy. | Course book -  
Lesson 6 : A3, B3, D2.  
Exercises : 3-5, 8. |
| 20 | 1. Cultural influences. | 1. Vocabulary: types of packaging. | Course book -  
Lesson 6 : C1, C2, D1, E, B1 (pg. 118).  
Exercises : 6, 7. |