FRENTE

1 / 12

What are the three parts of a news article?

FRENTE

2 / 12

What must the *lead* of a news article contain?

FRENTE

3 / 12

How should a headline (title) of a news article be written?

FRENTE

4 / 12

Which tense do you use to report an event in a news article?

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VERSO

1

Headline (título), lead (frase de abertura) e body (corpo).

VERSO

2

A informação essencial: who, what, when, where.

VERSO

3

Curto, sem ponto final, muitas vezes no passado.

VERSO

4

O past simple.

FRENTE

5 / 12

Give two phrases that introduce an opinion.

FRENTE

6 / 12

What's wrong with «I am agree»?

FRENTE

7 / 12

Which connectors introduce an opposite idea?

FRENTE

8 / 12

Which connector gives the reason for something?

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VERSO

5

«I think…» · «In my opinion…» (também: I believe…).

VERSO

6

«Agree» não é verbo to be: o correto é «I agree».

VERSO

7

but / although («It was small but cosy.»).

VERSO

8

because («I stayed because I was tired.»).

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FRENTE

9 / 12

What is the conclusion of an opinion paragraph?

FRENTE

10 / 12

How do you form the past continuous?

FRENTE

11 / 12

When do you use *while*, and when do you use *when*?

FRENTE

12 / 12

Which form of the verb comes after *did*?

VERSO

9

A frase final que retoma o que foi defendido — nunca um tema novo.

VERSO

10

was / were + verbo em -ing («We were watching a film.»).

VERSO

11

while + contínuo (fundo da cena); when + ponto que interrompe.

VERSO

12

A forma base: «Did you see…?», não «Did you saw…?».

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