

# **Curso de Inglês**

Volume 1

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# 1 Como pronunciar o Inglês

1 = letra escrita em Inglês, 2 = pronúncia, 3 = exemplos de palavras inglesas

1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
a	a	arm, hard, are, answer, false, far, march, past	eo	i	people	ou	u	you, blouse, soup, tour
a	é	cat, fat, am, sad, man, lamp, travel, bag, animal, back, hand, ant, bank, gas, magazine, parents, planet	g	gu	begin, get, elegant, guy, good	ou	ôu	shoulder
a	êi	a, name, place, play, cake, shame, lazy, lake, day, cake, table, make, say, nature, potato, tomato, snake, lake	gh	f	laugh, enough	ou	au	house, mouse, mouth, loud, our, out, shout, south, thousand, trousers
a	ó	all, ball, call, talk, wash, tall, warm, wall, water	gh	-	daughter, bright, eight, light, night, neighbor(u)r, right	ou	a	country, touch
ai	é	Chair	h	h	huge, hunt, heavy, horse, house, head, hole, holy, hot	p	-	empty
ai	êi	rail, sail, mail, main, rain	h	-	honest	ph	f	nephew, telephone
au	a	Aunt	i	i	swim, listen, finger, live, machine	s	ch	sure, sugar
au	ó	because, fault	i	ai	i, fight, ice, light, time, drive, fine, bicycle, write, wife, side, quite, like, drive, lion, spider, fire, kind, like, behind, blind, direction, find, fire, iron, life, pilot, violent	sh	ch	fish, finish, fashion shoulder, shop, shoe
b	-	climb, comb	i	ð	first, third, bird, firm, thirsty, bird, girl, shirt, dirty	si	ch	vision
c	s	scissors, cigarette, city	i	-	friend, fruit, suit	t	-	often, listen
c	qu	class, clean, clock, clothes	ie	i	believe, field, niece, piece	th	ə	this, father, mother, together, there, brother, other, they, than
cc	gs	accident	ie	ai	die, satisfied, tie	th	θ	think, thick, thin, thief, with, third, forth, theater, mouth, tooth, teeth, thief, bath, both, health, month, thirsty, truth
ch	tch	cheese, chalk, child, choose, church, lunch	k	-	know, knife, knock	th	-	clothes
ch	qu	school, character, chorus	l	-	walk, talk	ti	tch	attention
ci	ch	musician, technician, precious, social	o	ó	dog, doll, hot, more, coffee, story, box, lovely, monkey, money, brother, ox, body, rock, avoid, boring, born, cloth, coin, copy, long, modern, noise, problem, rock, some, stop, voice	u	u	bull, full, pull, student
e	é	bed, red, neck, leg, very, smell, help, men, pen	o	ôu	o, alone, note, old, open, smoke, window, stone, nose, stove, both, clothes, cold, gold, moment, no, postcard, progress	u	i	busy
e	i	e, be, he, she, we, coffee, here, pretty, destroy, Europe, evening, me, negro, previous, recent	o	oa	once, one	u	ð	burn, nurse, hurt, hurry, purse
e	-	come, time, blue, monkey, apple, money, briefcase, donkey, are, nine, blue, ninety, true	o	â	dozen, god, mother, son, cow, crowd, power, tower, towel, town	u	iú	u, musician, usually, curious, document, future, museum, music, pupil, refuse, use, uniform, universe, university
e	a	eye, obey, neither	o	u	do, to, prove, woman, who, lose, move	u	a	husband, conductor, understand, up, uncle, cup, rubber, buffalo, but, butter, fun, just, must, plumber, study, ugly, number, bus, buy
e	ð	prefer, certain, German, perfect, person	o	ð	work, word	u	-	guard, guide
ea	ð	earth, earn, early, learn	oa	ó	board	ui	i	build, building
ea	á	heart	oa	ôu	boat, goal, Road	uy	ái	buy, Guy
ea	é	dead, head, heavy, measure, pleasant, spread	oe	ôu	goes	w	u	wait, wake, walk, wall, was, wash, water, weak, well, what, why, wife, window, winter, woman, wood, world, work
ea	êi	great, break, steak	oe	u	shoe	w	-	who, answer, lawyer
ea	i	dear, tea, year, read, clean, beach, near, eat, speak, hear, leaf, cheap, meal, meat, repeat, steal	oo	â	blood	wh	u	when, why
ee	l	sleep, bee, see, need, meet, week, teeth, speed, feel, free	oo	ó	door, floor, poor	x	gs	exam, exist, next, ox
ei	i	ceiling, receive	oo	u	book, look, school, foot, cool, fool, good, tooth, foot, root, roof, cook, soon	y	ai	why, by, fly

## 2 Plural dos substantivos

### Gramática:

⇒ No plural os substantivos acrescentam um "-s" ou um "-es". Palavras terminando no singular em *consoante+y* se transformam no plural em *-ies*.

⇒ Um plural irregular tem:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
man [mén]	men [mén]	leaf [liif]	leaves [liivs]
woman [uúmen]	women [uímen]	sheep [chiip]	sheep
child [tchaid]	children [tchildren]	knife [naif]	knives [naivs]
thief [Θiif]	thieves [Θiifs]	mouse [maus]	mice [mais]
foot [fuut]	feet [fiit]	tooth [tuuΘ]	teeth [tiiΘ]
deer [diir]	deer	goose [guus]	geese [guiis]
wife [uáif]	wives [uáifs]		

- ⇒ Substantivos incontáveis (que não podem ser tomados em unidades) não têm plural: music, blood, gold, coffee, milk, etc.
- ⇒ Existem substantivos que têm apenas a forma de singular: news, information, weather
- ⇒ Existem substantivos que têm apenas a forma de plural: scissors, glasses
- ⇒ Existem substantivos que mudam de significado no plural: people (= pessoas), peoples (= povos); cloth (= tecido), clothes (= roupa)

### Exemplos:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
boy	boys	bus	buses	baby	babies
girl	girls	dish	dishes	study	studies
toy	toys	box	boxes	library	libraries
door	doors	class	classes	story	stories
pen	pens	watch	watches	university	universities
student	students	kiss	kisses	chief	chiefs
teacher	teachers	negro	negroes	cliff	cliffs
roof	roofs	tomato	tomatoes	country	countries

### Atividades:

- Transforme as palavras seguintes ao singular: dogs, birds, oranges, elephants, chickens, men, women, children, teachers, apples, girls, dentists, trees, animals, leaves, tables, sunglasses, clothes, peoples, universities, chiefs, roofs, glasses, news
- Transforme as palavras seguintes ao plural: story, farmer, teacher, student, dentist, bus, girl, boy, son, father, man, woman, wife, watch, knife, child, leaf, mouse, tooth, tree, table, pen, pencil, foot, book, face, arm, hand, finger, eye, mouth, nose, ear, gold, milk, blood, blackboard.
- Traduz as palavras de b) ao Português!
- Traduz ao Inglês: estudantes, professoras, professoras, canetas, portas, livros, homens, mulheres, criança, crianças, rato, ratos, dente, dentes, esposas, relógios, árvores, mesas, cadeiras, cachorros, elefantes, caixas, meninos, meninas, nenês, ônibus, beijos, tomates, pessoas, óculos, apartamentos, noites, papéis, olhos, animais, maçãs, atores.
- Circule as formas erradas de plural:

knives	tooths	matches	womans
machs	citys	cities	toies
conuntries	potatoes	familys	babis
wishes wives	tomatos	women	classs
mans	potatos	wishs	dishs

### 3 Perguntas pessoais, saudações:

#### Gramática:

Hello!	[Héllou]	Oi!
Hi!	[Hai]	Oi!
Welcome!	[Uélcóm]	Bem-vindo!
Good morning!	[Guud morning.]	Bom dia! (até meio-dia)
Good afternoon!	[Guud afternuun.]	Boa tarde (de meio-dia até o pôr do sol)
Good evening!	[Guud ívening.]	Boa noite (ao encontrar alguém à noite)
Who are you?	[Huu ar iu?]	Quem é você/o Senhor/a Senhora?
I am Peter.	[Ai ém Piiter.]	Eu sou Pedro.
What is your name?	[Uót is iur nêim?]	Qual é seu nome?
My name is Mary.	[Mai nêim is Méri.]	Meu nome é Maria.
What is your occupation?	[Uót is iur okiupêixen?]	Qual é a sua ocupação?
I am a student	[Ai ém é student]	Eu sou um estudante.
What is your address?	[Uót is iur édress?]	Qual é seu endereço?
My address is ...	[Mai édress is ....]	Meu endereço é ...
Where are you from?	[Uér ar iu from?]	De onde você é?
I am from Switzerland	[Ai ém from Suitserlénd]	Eu sou da Suíça.
How old are you?	[Hau ôuld ar iu?]	Qual é a sua idade?
I am 20 years old.	[Ai ém tuénti ífers ôuld.]	Eu tenho vinte anos de idade.
How are you?	[Hau ar iu?]	Como você está?/Como vocês estão?
I am fine.	[Ai ém fain.]	Eu estou bem.
I am well.	[Ai ém uéll.]	Eu estou bem.
Thanks	[Thénks]	Obrigado/-a
Thank you	[Thénk iu]	Obrigado/-a
Thank you very much	[Thénk iu véri match]	Muito obrigado/-a
Good night!	[Guud nait.]	Boa noite (ao despedir-se à noite)
(Good) bye!	[Guudbai.]	Adeus, até logo!
So long!	[Sôu lóng.]	Até logo!
See you tomorrow!	[Sii iu tumórrou!]	Até amanhã!
Nice to meet you!	[Naiss tu miit iu!]	Prazer em conhecê-lo!

#### Atividades:

- a) Cada aluno, sucessivamente, vai dizendo ao colega seu nome e que é estudante. Depois pergunta ao próximo aluno quem ele é.
- b) Responde aos cumprimentos e perguntas pessoais: Good morning! Good afternoon! Good evening! Good night! Good bye! Hello! Nice to meet you! Thank you! How are you?
- c) Faça perguntas. Siga o modelo: (name) -> **What is your name?** (address), (telephone number), (occupation), (teacher)
- d) Siga o modelo: (John) -> **Who are you? – I'm John. – Nice to meet you, John.** (Rose), (Beth), (Robert), (Mary)
- e) Siga o modelo: (David – USA) -> **Where is David from? He is from the USA.** (Yuko – Japan); (Bruno – Switzerland); (Giovanni – Italy); (Lily – Jamaica); (Peter – Australia); (Janet – England).
- f) Faça perguntas e dê respostas, utilizando-se do quadro abaixo:

What is your name?	Robert, Ann, Susan, Tony, Walter, William
What is your occupation?	singer, teacher, student, dancer, dentist, doctor, engineer, racing driver, pilot, policeman, actor, secretary, thief, fisherman, farmer, etc.
- g) Dois alunos conversam um com outro, com apresentação, perguntas e despedida.
- h) Responde em Inglês: Who are you? What is your name? How are you? How old are you? Are you a student? What is your address? What is your occupation?
- i) Complete com *how, nice, I am, name*:  
..... are you? ..... a singer. What's your .....? I am George Benson. - ..... to meet you!
- j) Traduz ao Inglês: Bom dia! Como está voce? Meu nome é Bruno. Quantos anos você tem? Até logo! Prazer em conhecê-lo.
- k) Veja também: Easy texts I, Telecurso 2000, EF, Aula 1-3, 10

## 4 Os artigos definido e indefinido

<u>Artigo</u>	<u>Inglês</u>	<u>Português</u>	<u>Gramática:</u> <u>Observação</u>
indefinido, singular	a	um/uma	antes de consoante, “h” aspirado e “u” [iu]
indefinido, singular	an	um/uma	antes de vogais e “h” mudo
indefinido, plural	(some)	(alguns/algumas)	
definido, sg. e pl.	the [ðé]	o/a/os/as	antes de consoante, “h” aspirado e “u” [iu]
definido, sg. e pl.	the [ði]	o/a/os/as	antes de vogais e “h” mudo

⇒ O artigo definido não se usa antes de nomes de pessoas ou países no singular: Peter is happy. We are in Brazil, we are not in Switzerland.

⇒ O artigo indefinido “some” existe também no singular, mas apenas antes de substantivos incontáveis: Give me some water.

### Exemplos:

a boy, a dog, a car, a book, a girl, a door, a horse, a house, a huge book, an egg, an elephant, a university, a uniform, an honest man, an intelligent man, the boy, the car, the book, the girl, the horses, the boys, the elephants, the dogs.

### Atividades:

- Leia as palavras seguintes com o artigo indefinido e depois com o artigo definido!  
boy, girl, man, head, secretary, woman, chair, door, window, table, blackboard, student, teacher, beach, pen, pencil, paper, egg, orange, address, animal, apple, arm, end, envelope, evening, uncle, leaf, thief, child, uniform, university.
- Transforme as mesmas palavras ao plural (com o artigo definido)!
- Use *a* or *an*: He is .... baker. Mary is .... teacher. Bob is .... engineer. I am ..... doctor. You are .... actor. Peter is .... student. He is .... artist. Paul is .... doctor. She is ..... artist. Nancy is ... nurse.
- Traduz ao Inglês: um professor, os estudantes, alguns professores, algumas professoras, as canetas, portas, livros, os homens, as mulheres, uma criança, os ratos, um dente, alguns dentes, as árvores, as mesas, uma cadeira, os cachorros quentes, os elefantes, as caixas, meninos, meninas, nenês, um ônibus, alguns beijos. Estamos no Brasil. O João está feliz. A Maria está feliz.

## 5 Adjetivos

### Gramática:

⇒ Em Inglês os adjetivos são posicionados antes do substantivo e são invariáveis, quanto ao gênero e ao número.

### Exemplos:

<u>English</u>	<u>Português</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Português</u>
a big apple	uma maçã grande	a tall boy	um menino grande
some big apples	algumas maçãs grandes	an old man	um homem velho
a nice girl	uma menina bonita	a new house	uma casa nova
nice girls	meninas bonitas	a big apartment	um apartamento grande
an intelligent boy	um menino inteligente	an intelligent woman	uma mulher inteligente
a good teacher	um professor bom	an expensive car	um carro caro
a black cat	um gato preto	a strong man	um homem forte
the black cats	os gatos pretos	an easy lesson	uma aula fácil

### Atividades:

- Traduz ao Português: black, brown, green, blue, red, yellow, pink, white, grey, orange.
- Procure a tradução certa:

tall	rico	old	sujo	nice	bonito	weak	honesto
big	escuro	good	barato	intelligent	doente	poor	tarde
rich	gordo	dirty	bonito	sick	inteligente	healthy	doente
long	grande	beautiful	bom	happy	branco	late	baixo
fat	longo	cheap	forte	hot	feliz	honest	pobre
old	velho	strong	com fome	white	duro	sick	fraco
dark	alto	hungry	velho	hard	quente	short	saudável

c) Procure pares de antônimos:

tall	small	old	young	nice	healthy
big	poor	good	ugly	intelligent	sad
rich	thin	dirty	bad	sick	far
long	bright	beautiful	thirsty	happy	ugly
fat	early	cheap	expensive	hot	black
old	new	strong	weak	white	soft
dark	short	hungry	bad	hard	cold
late	small	fine	clean	near	stupid

d) Qual é o contrário de: short, young, old, thin, small, ugly, easy, cheap, weak, difficult?

e) Como você é? Procure adjetivos que combinam com você! Fala assim: "I am ..... and ..... and ....."

f) Traduz ao Inglês: um homem velho. Uma mulher velha. Mulheres ricas. um menino sujo. um cachorro quente. a casa branca. um apartamento barato. um gato gordo. uma gata gorda. a gata gorda. Um tomate vermelho. Uma maçã verde. Um policial velho. Um piloto forte. Um menino com fome. Uma noite escura. Uma aula fácil. Aulas difíceis.

g) Veja também: Telecurso 2000 EM, aula 6

## 6 Vocabulário I

Inglês	Pronúncia	Português	Inglês	Pronúncia	Português	Inglês	Pronúncia	Português
Substantivos								
actor	éctor	ator	elephant	élefant	elefante	orange	órenj	laranja
address	édress	endereço	end	énd	fim	paper	pêiper	papel
afternoon	afternuun	tarde	engineer	éngeniir	engenheiro	parents	pérents	pais
animal	ánimel	animal	envelope	énvelôup	envelope	pen	pén	caneta
apartment	apártment	apartamento	evening	ívening	noite	pencil	pénsil	lápiz
apple	éppl	maçã	eye	ái	olho	people	piipl	peessoa
arm	arm	braço	face	fêis	rosto	pilot	pâilót	piloto
artist	ârtist	artista	farmer	fârmer	fazendeiro	policeman	polísmén	policial
baby	bêibi	nenê	father	fâðer	pai	driver	draiver	motorista
baker	bêiker	padeiro	finger	fínger	dedo	race	rêiss	corrida
beach	biitch	praia	fisherman	fichermén	pescador	roof	ruuf	telhado
bird	bðrd	pássaro	foot	fuut	pé	scissors	síssors	tesoura
blackboard	bléckbórd	lousa	girl	guðrl	menina	secretary	sécretéri	secretário/-a
blood	blóod	sangue	glasses	gléssis	óculos	sheep	chiip	ovelha
book	buuk	livro	gold	göld	ouro	singer	singer	cantor/-a
box	bóx	caixa	goose	guus	ganso	son	són	filho
boy	boi	menino	hand	hénd	mão	story	stóri	conto
Brazil	Brazil	Brasil	head	héd	cabeça	student	stúdent	estudante
bus	bas	ônibus	horse	hórs	cavalo	study	stádi	estudo
car	car	carro	house	haus	casa	sunglasses	sangléssis	óculos solares
chair	tchéer	cadeira	information	informêichen	informação	Switzerland	Suítserlénd	Suíça
chicken	tchicken	galinha	kiss	kiss	beijo	table	têibl	mesa
chief	tchiif	chefe	knife	nâif	facas	teacher	tiitcher	professor/-a
child	tchaild	criança	leaf	liif	folha (planta)	thief	Þiif	ladrao
class	cléss	classe	lesson	lêssen	aula	tomato	tomêitôu	tomate
cliff	arrecife	arrecife	library	lâibreri	biblioteca	tooth	tuuð	dente
cloth	clóð	tecido	man	mén	homem	toy	tói	brincedo
clothes	clous	roupa	milk	milk	leite	tree	trii	árvore
coffee	cóffii	café	morning	mórníng	manhã	uncle	ancl	tio
country	cóntri	país	mouse	maus	rato	uniform	iúnifórm	farda
dancer	dénser	dançarino	mouth	mauð	boca	university	iunivðrsiti	universidade
deer	diir	veado	music	miúsic	música	watch	uóтч	relojo
dentist	déntist	dentista	name	nêim	nome	water	uóter	água
dish	dich	prato	negro	nígrôu	moreno	weather	uéðer	tempo
doctor	dócter	médico	news	niús	notícia	wife	uáif	esposa
dog	dóg	cachorro	night	nait	noite	window	uíndôu	janela
door	dór	porta	nose	nôus	nariz	woman	uúmén	mulher
ear	iir	orelha	nurse	nðrs	enfermeiro	year	iíer	ano
egg	êg	ovo	occupation	okiupêichen	profissão			
Outros								
a/an	é	um/uma	much	match	muito	tomorrow	tumórrôu	amanhã
from	fróm	de	my	mai	meu(s)	very	véri	muito
hello	hélloú	oi	not	nót	não	welcome	uélcóm	bemvindo
hi	hai	oi	some	som	alguns	what?	uót	O que?/qual?
how?	hau	como?	thanks	Oénks	obigado	where?	uér	onde?
I	ai	eu	thank you	Oénk iu	obridado	who?	huu	quem?
in	in	em	the	ðe / ði	o/a	you	iuu	você, tu
me	mi	me, mim				your	iór	teu/tua

Adjetivos								
bad	béd	mau	good	Guud	bom	poor	pór	pobre
beautiful	biutiful	bonito	green	griin	verde	red	réd	vermelho
big	big	grande	grey	grei	cor de cinza	rich	riitch	rico
black	bléck	preto	happy	héppi	feliz	sad	séd	triste
blue	bluu	azul	hard	hard	duro	short	chórt	baixo
bright	brait	claro	healthy	héløi	saudável	sick	sick	doente
brown	braun	marrom	honest	ónest	honesto	small	smól	pequeno
cheap	tchiip	barato	hot	hot	quente	soft	sóft	mole
clean	cliin	limpo	huge	hiúddch	enorme	strong	stróng	forte
cold	cóuld	frio	hungry	hangri	com fome	stupid	stiúpid	estúpido
dark	dark	escuro	intelligent	intéllidjent	inteligente	tall	tóll	alto
difficult	dífficult	difícil	late	léit	tarde	thin	Øin	magro
dirty	dðrti	sujo	long	long	longo	thirsty	thðrsti	com sede
early	ðrli	cedo	near	nier	perto	ugly	agli	feio
easy	iisi	fácil	new	niú / nú	novo (coisas)	weak	uiik	fraco
expensive	expensive	caro	nice	naiss	bonito	well	uéll	bem
far	far	longe	old	òuld	velho	white	uáit	branco
fat	fét	gordo	orange	óréndj	cor de laranja	yellow	iéllòu	amarelo
fine	fain	bom, fino	pink	pink	cor de rosa	young	ióng	novo (pessoa)

## 7 Os pronomes pessoais como sujeito

### Gramática:

⇒ O pronome pessoal substitui um substantivo que tem a função de sujeito da frase.

Pessoa	Inglês	Português	Observação
1º sg	I [ai]	Eu	quem fala; sempre em maiúsculo
2º sg	You [iú]	tu, você, o Senhor, a Senhora	com quem se fala, independente do número, da idade, sexo, da camada social
3º sg	He [hii]	Ele	de quem se fala
	She [chii]	ela	de quem se fala
	It [it]	ele/ela	do animal ou objeto que se fala
1º pl	We [uii]	Nós	quem fala, junto com outra(s) pessoa(s)
2º pl	You [iú]	vós, vocês, os Senhores, as Senhoras	com quem se fala, independente do número, da idade, sexo, da camada social
3º pl	They [ðêi]	eles/elas	de quem se fala, dos animais ou objetos que se fala

⇒ O pronome pessoal “I” se escreve sempre em maiúsculo.

⇒ Ao contrário do Português, o Inglês conhece três gêneros: o masculino, o feminino e o neutro. Os três gêneros aparecem apenas na terceira pessoa do singular: “He” para pessoas masculinas, “she” para pessoas femininas e “it” para animais e objetos.

⇒ A segunda pessoa do singular e a do plural são idênticas, isto significa que eu falo com uma ou várias pessoas exatamente do mesmo jeito.

### Atividades:

- Substitua o substantivo sublinhado pelo pronome certo (Replace the underlined word by a pronoun): Peter is here. Susan is not here. Mary and I are married. The cat is black. The dog is white. The door is green. The windows are blue. Paul and Mike are teachers. Catherine and Rachel are students. The teacher is single. Simon is a dentist. Jane is a nice girl. Mary and Carla are happy. Paul and I are friends. Paul is my friend. That girl is my sister. You and I are tired. Ted is a teacher. Mr. Anderson is an engineer. Julie and I are students. Jim and Mary are actors. Paul is a baker. Nancy and you are nurses. John is a doctor. Susy and Mary are artists.
- Complete os pronomes pessoais (Fill in the personal pronouns): (Eu) .... am very late. Are (você) ..... late, too? Is (ela) ..... your girlfriend? Mr. Brown isn't fine. (Ele) .... is sick. Are (você) ..... hungry? No, (eu) .... am not. Susan and I are not in Paris. (Nós) .... are in London. Where is my pencil? (Ela) ..... is on the table. And where are my pens? (Elas) ..... are not on the table.
- Traduz ao Português: I am sick. She is beautiful. We are students. They are big. You are very nice. It is grey. You are a teacher. You are teachers. I am a man. You are a woman. You are women.

## 8 O verbo 'to be' no presente

### Gramática:

⇒ O verbo “to be” se traduz com “ser” ou “estar”. Este verbo é completamente irregular, no presente como no passado. Igual como na língua portuguesa, ele pode ser verbo principal e verbo auxiliar.

Forma afirmativa:



<u>Inglês</u>		<u>Português</u>	<u>Forma contrata em Inglês</u>
I	am	Eu sou/estou	I'm
you	are	Tu és/estás	You're
he/she/it	is	ele é/está	He's / she's / it's
we	are	nós somos/estamos	we're
you	are	vós sois/estais	you're
they	are	eles/elas são/estão	they're

Forma negativa:

<u>Inglês</u>			<u>Português</u>	<u>Forma contrata em Inglês</u>
I	am	not	Eu não sou/estou	I'm not
you	are	not	Tu não es/estás	You're not / you aren't
He				He's not / he isn't
she	is	not	ele não é/está	she's not / she isn't
it				it's not / it isn't
we	are	not	nós não somos/estamos	we're not / we aren't
you	are	not	vós não sois/estais	you're not / you aren't
they	are	not	eles/elas não são/estão	they're not / they aren't

Forma interrogativa:

	<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
<u>Inglês</u>	<u>Português</u>	<u>Inglês</u>	<u>Português</u>
Am I....?	Eu sou/estou...?	Are we...?	nós somos / estamos..?
Are you...?	Tu es/estás...?	Are you ...?	vós sois / estais...?
Is he....?	ele é/está...?	Are they...?	Eles / elas são / estão...?
Is she....?	ela é/está...?		
Is it.....?	ele/ela é/está...?		

⇒ Em Inglês as perguntas se formam trocando o lugar do sujeito e do verbo.

⇒ A forma interrogativa não conhece forma contrata.

#### Exemplos:

Is Peter happy? Yes, Peter is happy. He is happy.

Are we married? No, we are not. (We aren't.) We are single.

Is Mary tired? No, Mary is not tired. She isn't tired.

Are Tom and Jerry here? Yes, Tom and Jerry are here. They are here.

#### Atividades:

- Complete com *am* ou *is* (Complete with *am* or *is*): I .... Fred. He ..... Jim. He ..... King. I ..... Charles. He ..... Ted. She ..... Sally. I ..... Julie. He ..... Joe. She ..... Mary. I ..... Susy.
- Complete com *is* or *are* (Complete with *is* or *are*): He ..... Peter. They ..... Bill and Betsy. She .... Lassie. She .... Jane. You .... Frank and Ted. We ..... Charles and Fred. You .... Bob. They .... Helen and Roy. We ..... Julie and Carol. She ..... Helen.
- Use as formas contratas do verbo *to be* (Use the contracted forms of the verb *to be*): I .... a teacher. He .... a student. They ..... doctors. You .... an artist. She .... Jane. We .... Peter and Julie. She .... Mrs. Anderson. I .... Bob. They .... engineers. He .... Mr. Anderson.
- Escreva na forma completa (Write the full form): I'm happy. You're sad. It's black. She's Brazilian. He's intelligent. We're busy. They aren't stupid. He isn't lazy.
- Escreva na forma contrata (Write the contracted form): I am married. He is single. We are here. It is a cat. They are intelligent. You are not sick. I am well, thank you. He is a good student.
- Transforme em forma negativa (Put the sentences into the negative form): I am Swiss. The cat is black. You are a dentist. She is five years old. The lake is blue. She is an intelligent student. They are hungry. I am thirsty. Mom and Dad are sick.
- Complete com o verbo *to be* (Complete with the verb *to be*): She .... Carol. They .... Bob and Jane. I .... Bill. He .... Snoopy. You ..... Ted. You .... Sally and Peter. We ..... Mary and Susy. I .... Roy. He ..... Fred. She .... Betsy. I ..... happy. John ..... my boyfriend. Mr. Todd ..... my teacher. The boys ..... angry. We ..... thirsty. You ..... my friend. Paul ..... my brother. He ..... in the garden. My sister and I ..... in our bedroom. We ..... sick. The boys

- ..... not thirsty. .... they hungry? Mr. Todd ..... my father. I ..... his son. Where ..... Paula? ..... she in behind the chair? The dog ..... not in the house. It ..... in the garden. Where ..... you, Bob?
- h) Dê respostas afirmativas longas (Give long affirmative answers): Siga o modelo: Are you Paul? -> **Yes, I am Paul.** Is she all right? Is Helen a secretary? Are Peter and Carol students? Am I a nurse? Is she Sally? Is he a teacher? Are we farmers? Are you actors? Is Mrs. Miller an architect? Are Mr. and Mrs. Grant directors?
- i) Faça perguntas para as respostas seguintes (Make up questions for the following answers): Yes, the students are all right. Yes, Susy is a lawyer. Yes, Peter and Roy are students. Yes, they are bakers. Yes, Pat is an artist. Yes, he is an architect. Yes, they are doctors. Yes, I am a farmer. Yes, Bob is an engineer. Yes, she is a doctor.
- j) Traduz ao Inglês: Ele é um menino inteligente. Ela é uma menina bonita. Estamos limpos. Vocês são mulheres ricas. Eu sou velho. Elas são novas. Eu sou um homem, e ela é uma mulher. Eu estou feliz, e ela está triste. Pedro está feliz? Sim, ele está. Eu estou honesto. Você um policial. Vocês são policiais. Ela é uma ladrona.
- k) Veja também: Telecurso 2000 EF, aula 15, 17, Telecurso 2000 EM, aula 1
- l) Veja também: Easy texts I

## 9 Pronomes demonstrativos

### Gramática:

	<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
perto de mim:	this [ðis] =	este/esta	these [ði:z] = estes/estas
longe de mim:	that [ðæt] =	aquele/aquela	those [ðo:z] = aqueles/aquelas

### Exemplos:

What is this? This is a banana. Is that a banana, too? No, it isn't. That is an apple.  
 What are these? These are books. Are those books, too? Yes, those are books, too.  
 Who is this? This is my teacher. Who are those? Those are students.

### Atividades:

- a) Transforme as frases seguintes ao plural (Put the following sentences into the plural): This is a boy. That is a girl. This is a pen. That is an orange. This is a window. This is a TV-set. That is a map. That is a photograph.
- b) Transforme as frases seguintes ao singular (Put the following sentences into the singular): These are flowers. Those are books. These are dogs. Those are elephants. Those are trees. These are pencils. These are keys.
- c) Mostre aos outros alunos um ou vários objetos ou partes do corpo e pergunte: What is this? *ou* What is that? *ou* What are these? *ou* What are those? Verifique a resposta.
- d) Traduz ao Inglês: O que é isto? Este é um livro. Esta é uma banana. Este é um relógio. Esta é uma porta. Esta é uma janela. O que são estes? Estas são canetas. Estas são cadeiras. Estes são cachorros. O que é aquilo? Aquilo é uma gata. Aquele é um caderno verde. Aquele é um elefante. Aquele é um pássaro preto. O que são aqueles? Aqueles são envelopes. Aqueles são artistas. Aqueles são policiais inteligentes. Aqueles são pilotos. Aqueles são cavalos marrons. Aqueles são tomates vermelhos.
- e) Veja também: Telecurso 2000 EF, aula 19

## 10 There is, there are, it is

### Gramática:

There is = há, existe (seguido de um objeto ou uma pessoa)

There are = há, existem (seguido de mais que um objeto ou pessoa)

⇒ Na forma negativa acrescenta-se a palavra "not" após o verbo: There is *not* a bird in the cage.

⇒ No plural, usa-se "no" em vez de "not": There are no eggs in the nest.

it is/it's = é, está é usado em expressões de tempo, de clima, de distância ou medidas e seguido de adjetivos comuns.

⇒ Para descrever a posição de objetos, usa-se as preposições seguintes: (up)on= acima, **under** = debaixo, **in** = dentro de, **in front of** = em frente de, **behind** = atrás.

### Exemplos:

There is a pen on the table. There is not a pencil on the table. There is a cat on the chair. There are dogs under the chair. There are oranges in the box. There are no apples in the box. There are many students in the classroom. There is only one teacher in the room. There is a man in front of the house. There are chickens behind the tree.  
 It is 5 p.m. now. It is raining. It is snowing. It's 600 m away from here. The river is large. It is 30 miles long. It's nice to have you back. It's true that I love you. It's impossible.

### Atividades:

- a) Leia e traduz ao Português (Read and translate to Portuguese): There is a bird on the house. There is an egg on the table. There are eggs in the box. There is a mouse under the bed. There are cats under the tree. There are many people in Brazil. There are many trees in a forest. There is a teacher in front of the blackboard. There are trees behind the house. Where there is hope, there is a way.
- b) Responda negativamente com respostas curtas. Siga o modelo: Is there a bird in the nest? **No, there is not.** Are there eggs in the nest? **No, there are not.** Are there dogs in the house? Is there a teacher in the class? Are there books on the table? Are there girls in the bar? Are there boys in the park? Are there boys in the class? Are there flowers in the garden? Are there birds in the tree? Are there trees in the garden? Is there an elephant in the zoo? Is there a boy in front of the elephant? Is there an elephant behind the boy?
- c) Responda afirmativamente com respostas curtas. Siga o modelo: Is there a dog in the garden? Yes, there is. Are there flowers in the vase? Yes, there are. Is there a teacher in the class? Are there doctors in the hospital? Are there girls in the park? Are there eggs in the nest? Is there a nest in the tree? Are there pens on the table? Are there cats on the bed? Is there a mouse in the room?
- d) Mude para a forma negativa: There is a pen on the table. There is a mouse in the house. There is a table in the kitchen. There is a bird in the nest. There is a tree in the garden. There are eggs in the nest. There are books on the table. There are doctors in the hospital. There is a map at the wall. There are many chairs in the classroom.
- e) Transforme as frases de d) em perguntas.
- f) Forme frases iniciando com *there is* ou *there are*: (an orange/in the box); (an egg/on the table); (a cat/ under the bed); (black birds/in the nest); (many pens/on the chair); (chickens/in the garden); (a mouse/behind the flowers); (Pens/in front of the TV-set).
- g) Complete *there is* ou *there are*: ..... a girl in front of the school. .... two books on the table. .... three pens on the chair. .... dogs in the garden. .... a teacher in the classroom. .... an architect in the house.
- h) Traduz ao Inglês: Há um relógio encima da mesa. Há um lápis encima mesa. Há uma menina na cama. Há um menino debaixo da árvore. Há alguns tomates debaixo da cadeira. Há um pescador em frente da casa. Há ouro atrás do livro. Há laranjas encima da mesa. Não há maçãs encima do prato. Há ovos no ônibus. Há um brincedo atrás da porta. Há folhas debaixo da árvore. Há folhas debaixo das árvores. Há uma criança no jardim. Há um pássaro no telhado. Há um carro na praia. Há um motorista no carro. Há uma galinha encima da ovelha. Há queijo na Suíça. Há livros na biblioteca. Há um gato em frente da criança. Há gatos atrás das crianças.
- i) Descreva a posição de alguns objetos e pessoas na sala:

### 11 Easy English texts I: to be

<p><u>The teacher and the students</u></p> <p>- Good morning, class. - Good morning, teacher. How are you? - I'm very fine, thanks. And you? - We are very well, too.</p>	<p><u>Two friends</u></p> <p>- Hello, Bob. - Hello, Mary. How are you? - I'm okay. And you? Are you well? - Oh, no! I'm not well today. - What's the matter? - I'm sick. - Oh, I'm sorry!</p>
<p><u>Peter and Rose</u></p> <p>Peter: Hello! Rose: Hello! Who are you? Peter: I am Peter. And you? Rose: I am Rose. I am a student at your school. Peter: Oh, you are Rose! And how are you, Rose? Are you well? Rose: Oh, yes. I'm very well today. And you? Are you okay? Peter: No, I'm not well. Rose: What is the matter, Peter? Peter: I'm sick. Rose: Oh, I'm sorry.</p>	<p><u>At the club</u></p> <p>George: Hi, Lilian!? Where is Helen? Lilian: She's here at the club. Is she your new girlfriend? George: Yes, she is. Lilian: Congratulations! She is a nice girl. George: Thanks, Lilian. So long. Lilian: So long, George. Nice to meet you. George: Nice to meet you, too.</p>
<p><u>Asking for some information</u></p> <p>- Excuse me. Where is the bus station? - It's easy. Go along this street, take the first to the right and the second to the left. The bus station is at the end of Palm Street. - Thank you very much!</p>	<p><u>Asking for some information</u></p> <p>- Excuse me. Can you tell me where Palm Street is? - Yes, of course. Take the first on the right and walk to the traffic lights. - Are the traffic lights far? - No, just five minutes from here. - Thank you very much. Good bye. - Good bye.</p>

<p><u>My family</u> This is my family. There are six people in my family. It is a big family. I am the father. My name is John. I am forty years old. Jane, my wife, is twenty-nine. She is a nice woman. James, my first son, is ten years old. He is strong and intelligent. Robert, my second son, is a tall boy and a very intelligent pupil. He is almost nine years old. Rose, my daughter, is the third in the family. She is a very pretty girl. She is six years old. My last daughter is Carol. She is still a baby. She is a lovely girl. She is only one year old. I love my wife and children very much.</p>	<p><u>Two boys and a nest</u> Tony: Bob! Look! A nest in the tree! Bob: A nest in the tree! Where is it? Tony: There! Bob: Oh! There are two little birds in it. Tony: Look! They are beautiful! Bob: They are red and black! Tony: And they are very young! Bob: Are they hungry, Tony? Tony: Oh, no! They are not. Bob: Look, Tony. A red bird! Tony: Is it the mother of the young birds? Bob: Yes, it is.</p>
<p><u>A picture in many colors</u> There are many colors in the picture: The lake is blue. The sky is blue, too. The trees are green. The flowers are red and yellow. The little house is pink. The door of the little house is brown. There is a black cow in the picture. There are white horses near the lake. The grass is green, and the clouds are white and grey. There are brown hens near the house. And the boys? Are they clean? Oh, no! They are not.</p>	
<p><u>My school</u> I study in a very good school. The name of my school is Thomas Edison School. It is not large but very nice and clean. There are many boys and girls in my school. There are many teachers, too. They are all very good teachers and friends. Some teachers are young but others are old. There is only one principal. He is a very serious man. I like my school. I am very happy in my school.</p>	<p><u>Telephoning</u> - Hello, mother! It's me, Joe. - Hello, dear! How are you? - I am fine. And you, mother? - I am very well, thanks God. Where are you, my son? - I am in Rio, at the beach. Copacabana beach. - Is it sunny in Rio? - Oh yes! It is very hot here. The weather is very good for a swim. - Oh, that's nice. Have a nice time, my son. Good bye. - Good bye, mother.</p>

## 12 Present continuous tense

### Gramática:

- ⇒ O *present continuous tense* é usado quando uma ação acontece uma única vez no presente (e não é um costume, uma rotina, um fato que tem validade contínua).
- ⇒ O *present continuous tense* se forma usando o verbo to be como verbo auxiliar, seguido pelo verbo principal no gerúndio, como em Português.
- ⇒ O gerúndio se forma acrescentando *-ing* ao infinitivo: to play => playing, to go => going. Se o infinitivo termina com 'e', este vogal é eliminado: to write => writing, to have => having, to make => making etc.
- ⇒ Nas frases do *present continuous tense* é comum usar advérbios de tempo: now (=agora), right now (=exatamente agora), at present (=agora), at this moment (=neste momento), today (=hoje), tonight (esta noite)
- ⇒ Os verbos seguintes geralmente não se usam no *present continuous tense*: to appear (parecer), to believe (acreditar), to think (acreditar), to belong (pertencer), to forget (esquecer), to hate (odiar), to know (saber), to like (gostar), to love (amar), to need (precisar), to realize (perceber), to prefer (preferir), to see (ver), to want (querer), to wish (desejar). Estes verbos são usados no simple present tense.

### Exemplos:

I am writing a letter. We are making a cake. It is raining. He is watching TV. We are not going to the beach. Are they singing a song? No, they are painting. Are you reading a book? No, I am reading a newspaper. Is he eating? No, he is drinking.

### Atividades:

- a) Marque os sujeitos das frases seguintes com "S", os verbos auxiliares com "VA" e os gerúndios com "G": You are writing a letter. I am not dancing. He is dancing now. We are not swimming in the lake. Kelly is sleeping now. The boys aren't playing in the garden. Is she working. I am going into the garden now.
- b) Siga o modelo (Follow the pattern): What are you doing now? (reading a book) -> **I am reading a book**  
What are you doing now? (listening to a music); What are they doing now? (drinking tea); What is Joe doing now? (watching TV); What are you doing now? (writing a letter); What are we doing now? (learning English).

- c) Siga o modelo (Follow the pattern): Are you reading a book? (a magazine) -> **No, I am not reading a book. I am reading a magazine.**  
 Are you writing a letter? (a story); Is he drinking coffee? (tea); Are they working? (watching TV); Is she playing cards? (tennis); Is he washing his car? (bicycle); Are they swimming? (playing basketball); Is she eating an apple? (banana); Are they studying History? (English); Is Paul drinking milk? (beer); Is Mary driving a car? (a truck); Are they eating bananas? (apples); Is Mary reading a book? (newspaper); Are they playing in the living room? (bedroom); Are you opening the box? (door); Is Mrs. Carter eating a pear? (pineapple); Is he cleaning the bathroom? (kitchen); Is she helping her mother? (her father); Are we washing the cat? (the dogs).
- d) Complete: Our father ..... (to go) to the field. They ..... (to come) now. The director ..... (to close) the school now. He ..... (to eat) in the yard. The students ..... (to read) a good book. My cousins ..... (to start) the game. The teacher ..... (to come) here. Peter ..... (to play) soccer now. My daughter ..... (to clean) the kitchen. I ..... (to help) my mother. My mother ..... (to buy) some fruits now. He ..... (to study) the lesson. You ..... (to read) now. Susan ..... (to open) the door. We ..... (to eat) sandwiches. Bob and John ..... (to bring) the notebooks now. Your son ..... (to kick) the ball now. They ..... (to do) the homework. I am ..... (to close) the window now. She ..... (to go) to the supermarket. We ..... (to do) our exercises. The children ..... (to play) in the yard. Alice ..... (to drink) a Coke. The boys ..... (to study) now. The monkey ..... (to eat) bananas. Sally ..... (to wash) the windows. The man ..... (to bring) a present.
- e) Dê respostas longas afirmativas (Give affirmative long answers): Is Richard playing soccer now? Is she washing dishes? Are they studying their lessons? Are you helping your father? Is Joe reading a book? Are the dogs eating now?
- f) Dê respostas curtas negativas ás perguntas de e) (Give negative short answers to the questions of e)!
- g) Siga o modelo (Follow the pattern: (he – to study – in the bedroom) -> **Where is he studying? He is studying in the bedroom.** (they – to eat – dining room), (they – to play – in the garden), (the teacher – to read – at school), (Mary – to wash the dishes – in the kitchen), (the boys – to wash the dog – in the garage).
- h) Transforme á forma interrogativa: The teacher is reading a good book. We are starting the game. She is going to the Field. You are studying now. Paul is taking the box to the garage.
- i) Transforme á forma negativa: My mother is going to the supermarket now. We are playing soccer now. I am bringing the books now. The children are helping their mother. Dorothy is coming here.
- j) Traduza ao Inglês: Eu estou bebendo água. Ele está nadando no lago. Estamos trabalhando na cozinha. Eles estão cantando uma música. Ele não está comendo, está escrevendo uma carta. Estamos pintando a casa. Eu estou começando uma aula de Inglês. Está chovendo. Não está nevando. Ele está ajudando. Estamos limpando a sala de aula. Ele está fechando a porta? Ele está abrindo a janela. Você está fumando. Ela não está fumando.
- k) Responda as perguntas seguintes (Answer the following questions): What are you doing right now? What is your teacher doing? What is the director of the school doing now? What are the birds doing? What is your family doing?
- l) veja também: Telecurso 2000 EF, aula 24, Telecurso 2000 EM, aula 2
- m) veja uma lista de verbos frequentes nos vocabulários e na lista dos verbos irregulares
- n) Veja também: Easy texts II
- o) Escute a música: I am sailing

### 13 Possessive adjectives

#### Gramática:

<u>Pessoa</u>	<u>Possuidor no singular</u>	<u>Possuidor no plural</u>
1º	my = meu(s), minha(s)	our =nosso(s), nossa(s)
2º	your = teu(s), tua(s), sua(s), de você	your = vosso(s),vossa(s), seu(s), sua(s), de vocês
3º masculino	his = seu(s), sua(s), dele	their = seu(s), sua(s), deles
3º feminino	her = seu(s), sua(s), dela	their = seu(s), sua(s), delas
3º neutro	its =seu(s), sua(s), dele/dela	their = seu(s), sua(s), deles/delas

⇒ A escolha do adjetivo possessivo em Inglês depende apenas do possuidor, e não do objeto possuído, ou em outras palavras: Os adjetivos possessivos em Inglês são os mesmos, independente do gênero e do número do objeto possuído.

### Exemplos:

My name is Bruno. *Your* sister is a nice girl. *Her* name is Elizabeth. *My* book is green. *My* notebooks are blue. This is the tail of my cat. It is *its* tail. We spend *our* holiday in France. This is their pen. These are *their* books.

### Atividades:

- Complete as frases com *he, his, she* ou *her*: Is ..... Fred? No, ..... name is Peter. Is ..... name Sally? No, ..... is Susan. What's ..... name? ..... name is Judy. Who is .....? ..... is John. Who is .....? ..... is Mary.
- Complete as frases com *we* ou *our*: ..... are Beth and Carol. ..... names are Dorothy Collins and Christine Rice. ..... aren't Dot and Chris. ..... are Debbie and Cathy.
- Complete as frases com *they* ou *their*: Who are .....? What are ..... names? ..... are Jimmy and Bob. Are ..... Judy and Julie? ..... nicknames are Meg and Pat.
- Underline the correct alternative: (Our, They) new teacher is in the classroom. (I, His) friend is in France. (She, Her) book is not yellow. (My, You) sisters are beautiful. (Your, She) mother is tired today. (They, Our) friend Jerry is in Los Angeles. (Our, She) parents are in Spain. (You, Your) house is very expensive. Sally and Susan are in (they, their) bedroom.
- Complete a descrição da família de Silvia: This is ..... family. There are six people in ..... family. We are at home now. The house is not beautiful but it is large and clean. We are very happy in this house. - This is ..... father. ..... name is John. He is sixty-five years old. ..... hair is already grey. ..... eyes are brown. - This is ..... mother. ..... name is Flávia. She is fifty-five. ..... hair is blond. ..... eyes are blue. - This is ..... husband. I am ..... wife. ..... name is Paul. He is forty years old. ..... hair is black and ..... eyes are green. - These are ..... children. This is ..... son Mark. He is only 10 years old. ..... hair is blond. ..... eyes are blue. - And this is ..... daughter Mary. She is fourteen years old. ..... hair is blond and ..... eyes are green. - This is me. I am Silvia. I am thirty-two. ..... hair is brown, and ..... eyes are blue. - This is ..... cat. ..... hair is black, and ..... eyes are green.

## **14 Easy English texts II: present continuous tense**

### **Don't speak aloud!**

Some boys and girls are reading books and magazines in the library. We can see a lot of books and magazines in the library. Bob is taking a book from a board. Meg is reading a yellow book but Danny is not reading. He is looking at a picture on the wall. Danny: "Meg, who's that man in the picture?" Meg: "Pst! Don't speak aloud! We are in a library!"

### **Saturday in the park**

There are many people in the park today. It's a large and beautiful park near a lake. Some people are doing exercises. Some boys are playing football. Some others are cycling around the lake. Some girls are cycling, too. Some others are listening to the radio. The children are playing with toys and speaking loudly. And me? What am I doing here in the park? I am playing cards with my friends and watching the people in the park.

### **We are playing**

- Hi, Toni! Where are the boys and the girls? What are they doing now?
- The boys are playing in the club. Fred and Jim are playing tennis. Paul and Ted are playing football.
- And the girls? Where are they? Are they playing, too?
- Oh, no! They're listening to musics and dancing. And Monica is reading a fashion magazine.

### **Staying alive**

How are you living? What are you doing to stay healthy? Are you not eating and sleeping accordingly? Are you working and worrying too much? Aren't you exercising? Even being very useful, these questions are often boring to answer. If you are taking care of your life, congratulations! But if you are smoking cigarettes, cigars or pipes; making use of drugs like cocaine or crack; drinking alcoholic beverages in excess; eating too much and sleeping late, my sympathies. You are entering the roll of people facing actual risky factors. Your chances of a long and healthy life are not many. At least, these are some of the medical conclusions all over the world.

## 15 Vocabulário II

Inglês	Pronúncia	Português	Inglês	Pronúncia	Português	Inglês	Pronúncia	Português
Adjetivos								
according	accórding	conforme	impossible	impóssibl	impossível	risky	ríski	arriscado
alcoholic	élcóhólic	alcoólico	large	lardj	grande	serious	sírios	sério
alive	aláif	vivo	lazy	lêisi	preguiçoso	single	singl	solteiro
aloud	aláud	alto (som)	lovely	lóvli	amável	sunny	sanni	ensolarado
angry	éngri	com raiva	medical	médical	medicinal	Swiss	suiss	suíço
blond	blónd	loiro	present	présent	presente	tired	taired	cansado
boring	bóring	chato	pretty	prítti	bonito	true	tru	verdadeiro
busy	bísi	ocupado	right	rait	correto	useful	iúsful	útil
dangerous	dêinjeros	perigoso						
Substantivos								
architect	árquitect	arquiteto	excess	exéss	excesso	map	mép	mapa
banana	banana	banana	factor	féctor	fator	matter	métter	assunto
bar	bar	bar	family	fémili	família	Mom	Móm	Mãeinha
bed	béd	cama	father	fâæer	pai	moment	môument	momento
bedroom	bédruum	quarto	field	fiild	campo	mother	móæer	mãe
beverage	béveridj	bebida	floor	flor	solo	nickname	niknêim	apelido
board	bórd	prateleira	flower	flauer	flor	notebook	nôutbuk	caderno
brother	bróæer	irmão	forest	Forest	floresta	park	park	parque
cake	kêik	bolo	foto	fôutô	foto	picture	picthçðr	quadro
care	cér	cuidado	France	Fréns	França	pipe	paip	pipa
chalk	tchak	giz	friend	frénd	amigo	principal	princípal	principal
chance	chéns	chance	game	guêim	jogo	pupil	piúpil	aluno
cigar	cigár	charuto	garage	garáj	garagem	question	questchen	pergunta
cigarette	cigarét	cigarro	garden	garden	jardim	river	river	rio
classroom	classruum	sala de aula	girlfriend	gðrfrénd	namorada	roll	rôul	papel
clock	clóck	relojo	glue	glu	cola	rubber	raber	borracha
cloud	claud	nuvem	grass	gréss	capim	school	skuul	escola
club	clab	clube	hair	hér	cabelo	sister	sister	irmã
cocaine	côquêin	cocaína	hen	hén	galinha	sky	skai	céu
color	cólor	cor	holiday	hólidêi	féria	soccer	sóquer	futebol
conclusion	conclúchen	conclusão	hope	hóup	esperança	Spain	Spêin	Espanha
congratulations	congrétiuleichens	parabéns	hospital	hóspital	hospital	sympathy	simpæði	simpatia
cousin	cósín	primo	husband	hásband	marido	tail	têil	rabo
cow	cau	vaca	kitchen	kitchen	cozinha	time	taim	tempo
crack	créck	crack	lake	lêik	lago	TV-set	tivisétt	televisão
Dad	Déd	Papai	lamp	lémp	lâmpada	use	iús	uso
daughter	dóóter	filha	lawyer	lóier	advogado	vase	vêis	vaso
desk	desk	birô	letter	létter	carta	wall	uóll	parede
dining room	daining ruum	sala de jantar	library	láibrari	biblioteca	way	uêi	caminho
director	dairecter	diretor	life	laif	vida	world	wðrld	mundo
drug	drag	droga	magazine	méguezin	revista	yard	iard	quintal
Verbos								
to answer	ânser	responder	to have	hév	ter, haver	to smoke	smóuk	fumar
to appear	épier	aparecer	to help	help	ajudar	to snow	snôu	nevar
to believe	billiv	acreditar	to know	nôu	saber	to speak	spiik	falar
to belong	bilong	pertencer	to like	laik	gostar	to spend	spend	gastar
to can	kén	poder	to live	liv	viver	to start	start	começar
to clean	cliin	limpar	to love	lów	amar	to stay	stêi	ficar
to close	clous	fechar	to make	mêik	fazer	to study	stadi	estudar
to come	cóm	vir	to need	niid	precisar	to swim	suim	nadar
to drink	drink	beber	to paint	péint	pintar	to think	ðink	pensar
to eat	iit	comer	to prefer	prifðr	preferir	to want	uónt	querer
to enter	enter	entrar	to rain	rêin	chover	to wash	uóch	lavar
to exercise	égchersais	praticar	to read	riid	ler	to watch	uóтч	observar
to face	fêis	enfrentar	to realize	riálais	realizar	to wish	uích	desejar
to forget	fórguét	esquecer	to sing	sing	cantar	to work	uðrk	trabalhar
to go	gôu	ir	to sleep	sliip	dormir	to worry	uðrri	preocupar-se
to hate	hêit	odiar				to write	rait	escrever
Outros								
all	ól	tudo	here	hir	aqui	second	sécond	segundo
almost	ólmoúst	quase	like	laik	igual	six	six	seis
a lot of	a lótt óf	um monte de	many	méni	muitos	sixty-five	sisti-faiv	sessenta e cinco
already	ólrédi	já	married	mérrid	casado	so	sou	assim
and	énd	e	now	nau	agora	still	stíll	ainda
at	ét	em	of	óf	de	only	óunli	somente
at least	ét liist	pelo menos	often	ófen	frequentemente	ten	tén	dez
away from	éuêi fróm	longe de	on	ón	encima	third	ðærd	terceiro
back	béck	de volta	one	uón	um/uma	today	tudêi	hoje
behind	bihaind	atrás	only	óunli	somente	too	tuu	hoje
even	íven	mesmo	others	óæers	outros	twenty-nine	tuénti-nain	de mais, também
first	fðrst	primeiro	our	aur	nosso	under	ander	debaixo
forty	fórti	quarenta	over	óuver	encima	where	uér	aonde

## 16 Simple present tense

### Gramática:

⇒ Usamos o *simple present tense* para descrever costumes, rotina. Na forma afirmativa a terceira pessoa do singular acrescenta um “-s” ou “-es”, as demais formas são iguais como infinitivo. As formas negativas e interrogativas usam o verbo auxiliar irregular “to do”.

<u>Pessoa</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1º	I do	we do
2º	you do	you do
3º	He/she/it does	they do

⇒ Nas frases do *simple present tense* é comum usar advérbios de frequência: “always” (= sempre), “usually” (=usualmente), generally (=geralmente), frequently (com frequência), often (=frequentemente), sometimes (=algumas vezes), several times (= várias vezes), occasionally (=ocasionalmente), now and then (de vez em quando), seldom (=raramente), rarely (=raramente), hardly ever (=dificilmente), never (=nunca).

⇒ A posição destes advérbios é diretamente depois do verbo auxiliar “to be” e antes do verbo principal. O advérbio “sometimes” (=às vezes) pode também vir no começo da frase. As expressões “everyday” (=cada dia), “every week” (=cada semana), “once a week” (=uma vez por semana), “twice a year” (=duas vezes ao ano) etc. são posicionadas geralmente no final da frase.

⇒ Formas irregulares: to be; to have: I have (I’ve), He/she/it has, I have not (I haven’t), he has not (he hasn’t); to go: he/she/it goes.

### Exemplos:

<u>Pessoa</u>	<u>Forma positiva do verbo “to love”</u>	<u>Forma interrogativa do verbo to love</u>
1º	I love	Do I love?
2º	you love	Do you love?
3º	He/she/it loves	Does he/she/it love?
1º	we love	Do we love?
2º	you love	Do you love?
3º	they love	Do they love?

<u>Pessoa</u>	<u>Forma negativa do verbo “to love”:</u>	<u>Forma contracta</u>
1º	I do not love	I don’t love
2º	You do not love	You don’t love
3º	He/She/It does not love	He doesn’t love
1º	We do not love	We don’t love
2º	You do not love	You don’t love
3º	They do not love	They don’t love

### Atividades:

- a) Complete: ..... Jack go to school at eight o’clock? No, he ..... go to school at eight o’clock. He ..... at seven. .... Meg brush her hair after breakfast? No, she ..... brush her hair after breakfast. She ..... it before breakfast. .... Peter have lunch at two o’clock? No, he ..... have lunch at two o’clock. He ..... lunch at twelve-fifteen. .... Ann study at night? No, ..... study at night. She ..... in the afternoon.
- b) Complete with the correct form of the verb in parentheses:  
 Paul and Meg ..... English (to study). - She ..... her teeth at 7 a.m. (to brush). - They ..... to school by bus (to go). - Mary and I ..... soccer on Sundays (to play). - My mother ..... our lunch (to cook). - He ..... at 5 o’clock (to get up). - My brothers ..... before noon (to wake up). - My sister ..... English (to teach). - The pilot ..... planes (to fly). - The babies ..... milk (to like). - We ..... lunch at ten o’clock (to have). - Mary and I ..... our car in the morning (to wash). - Meg ..... a shower at 7 p.m. (to take). - The children ..... uniforms at school (to wear). - The baby ..... in the yard (to play). - Peter ..... dinner at home (to have).
- c) See also: Telecurso 2000 EF, Aula 11-14, 18, 25-27, Telecurso 2000 EM, Aula 3-5, 8, Easy texts III



## 17 Simple present and present continuous tense

a) Frases afirmativas:

	Sujeito	verbo auxiliar	verbo principal	“resto” (objetos dir. e indir., adverbios etc.)
verbo “to be” como verbo principal	I		am	ready.
	This		is	your mother.
demais verbos, present continuous tense	She	is	writing	a letter.
	He	is	doing	his homework.
demais verbos, simple present tense	You		like	beer.
	He		closes	the door.
	They		swim	well.

b) Frases negativas:

	Sujeito	verbo auxiliar	negação	verbo principal	“resto”
verbo “to be” como verbo principal	I	am	not		ready.
	This	is	not		your mother.
	She	is	not		a nice girl.
demais verbos, present continuous tense	They	are	not	swimming.	
	She	is	not	writing	a letter.
demais verbos, simple present tense	You	Do	not	like	beer.
	He	does	not	close	the door.
	They	Do	not	swim	well.

c) Frases interrogativas:

	pron. interr.	verbo principal	sujeito	“resto”
verbo “to be” como verbo principal		Are	you	ready?
		Is	this	your mother?
		Is	she	a nice girl?
	Where	are	you?	
	How	are	you?	
	How old	is	he?	
	How far	are	we	from China?
	Who	are	you?	
	Why	are	you	here?

	Pron. interr.	verbo aux.	sujeito	verbo principal	“resto”
demais verbos, present continuous tense		Are	they	swimming?	
		Am	I	dreaming?	
		Is	she	writing	a letter?
		Are	they	having	breakfast?
	What	is	she	doing?	
	Where	are	you	coming	from?
	Why	is	he	reading	a book?
demais verbos, simple present tense		Do	you	like	beer?
		Do	they	swim	well?
		Does	he	speak	English?
	How often	do	you	go	to the movies?
	When	do	you	go	to bed?
	What	does	he	do?	
	Why	do	you	study	English?
Where	do	they	come	from?	

## 18 Short answers

### Gramática:

⇒ Na resposta curta tem de ser repetido pelo menos o verbo, ou, se tiver, o verbo auxiliar. O sujeito pode ser substituído por um pronome pessoal.

### Exemplos:

Are you ready?	Yes, I <i>am</i> . / No, I <i>am</i> not.
Do you go to the bus stop?	Yes, I <i>do</i> . / No, I <i>don't</i> .
Are they teachers?	Yes, they <i>are</i> . / No, they <i>aren't</i> .
Is the boy playing cards?	Yes, he <i>is</i> . / No, he <i>isn't</i> .

### Atividades:

- Give short affirmative answers: Is she an engineer? Is Joe an artist? Am I a farmer? Are you a teacher? Are they nurses? Is she a lawyer? Are we students? Is it a dog? Is the door black? Do you believe in God? Can he swim? Are they drinking a cup of milk? Do you study math? Is it snowing? Do you write a letter every day? Is he sleeping?
- Give short negative answers: Is she singing a song? Do you often go to the movies? Is he painting the wall? Do you need money? Do I speak loud enough? Do you live in New Orleans? Does this dog belong to you? Do these cats belong to somebody? Do you hate English lessons? Is he realizing the mistake?

## 19 Imperative

### Gramática:

- ⇒ O imperativo indica uma ordem, um pedido ou um conselho.
- ⇒ O imperativo afirmativo forma-se tirando a partícula “to” do infinitivo.
- ⇒ O imperativo negativo forma-se tirando “to” do infinitivo e colocando “Do not (Don't)” em seu lugar.
- ⇒ Para indicar gentileza na maneira de dar ordens ou fazer pedidos, coloque a palavra “please” ou no começo ou no fim da frase, separando-a com uma vírgula.
- ⇒ As expressões “Let me + verbo” e “Let us(=Let's) + verbo” pode ser um tipo de imperativo para a primeira pessoa do singular (eu) e do plural (nós).

### Exemplos:

Stand up, please! Close your book! Please, go to the blackboard! Don't cry! Don't smoke! Let me write a letter! Let us go! Let's play cards!

### Atividades:

- Change to the imperative form: to open the window; to come here; to write a letter; to look at the car; to read slowly; to get out; to close the door; to pay the bill; to drive fast.
- Imperative form: Use *please*! Follow the pattern: (Call the doctor) -> **Please, call the doctor!**  
(Take your book.) (Open the window.) (Sit down.) (Come here.) (Stand up.) (Wait a moment.) (Read page 10.)  
(Wait for me.) (Don't cry.) (Don't smoke here.) (Don't play here.)
- Use the same sentences of b, putting *please* at the end of the sentence: **Call the doctor, please!**
- Give orders to another student and watch if he obeys. Examples: Stand up, please! Go to the blackboard! Write your name on the blackboard! Read your name! Wipe your name out! Clean the blackboard! Stop! Go to the door! Don't open the door! Go to the world map! Show me your pencil! Open the book at page 27! Count from ten to twenty in English! Close your notebook! Put your rubber to the floor! Sit down! Look at the window! Jump! Lay down! .... etc.
- Change to the negative form: Go away! Smoke in class, please! Eat in class! Please, wait for me! Come with me! Read this book! Buy that car! Write on the wall, please! Get out! Drive fast! Fasten your belt! Cry! Play here!
- Translate to English: Maria, feche a porta, por favor. Adam, abra as janelas, por favor. Estudantes, abram o livro na página 10, por favor. Mostre-me seu livro! Sente-se! Levante-se!
- Veja também: Telecurso 2000 EF, Aula 6-7, 16, 22, Telecurso 2000 EM, aula 11.

## 20 Easy texts III

### Akemi's family

My name is Akemi and this is my family. This elegant woman is my mother. Her name is Keiko. She is an architect. This little boy is my brother. His name is Kenji. Kenji is a good student. This is my father. His name is Hideo. He is an electrical engineer. I think he is very intelligent. --My parents are Japanese, but my brother and I are American. My parents moved from Japan to the USA ten years ago. We live in San Francisco. -- This is a photo of my grandparents' house in Kyoto, Japan. My grandparents are Midori and Fukui. My father has a big family. He has four sisters and two brothers. -- My mother's family lives in Tokyo. Her mother is Tomie and her father is Takashi. My mother is an only child.

### On Saturday

Paulo and Kate always go out on Saturdays. They love San Francisco. They are planning what to do today.

Kate: Hey, Paulo, let's go to the movies! There's a good movie on at the Roxy. It starts at 7 p.m.

Paulo: What's the name of the movie?

Kate: It's "*The Return of the Monsters*" – part III

Paulo: Oh, no, I don't like horror movies.

Kate: Look! The Red Hot Chili Peppers are in town and their concert is tonight.

Paul: Really? What time does it start?

Kate: It starts at midnight.

Paul: Oh, it's too late for us.

Kate: Yeah, you're right. How about the basketball game? The Bulls are playing the Warriors tonight.

Paulo: What time does the game start?

Kate: It starts at 6:30.

Paulo: Oh, Kate, it says here that there are no more tickets. – Hey, Kate, why don't we stay at home and watch a video? You see... I don't have much money....

Kate: That's a good idea!

Tim: You can't use this TV!

Jim: No, we always play video games...

Tim: .... because we never go out on Saturday nights.

Paulo: Well, why don't we all play together?

Kate: Yeah! That's different. We never play video games on Saturday nights.

Paulo: And the best of all... playing video games is free.....

### An American girl

Like many other schoolgirls, twelve-year-old Stephanie is full of energy and always has something to say. She wants to be a lawyer or a clothes designer one day. She gets up at 5:30 and is ready to leave the house at 6:50. Before she goes to school she usually meets her friends by the store for a snack. They have a mile and a half to go to school, and the bell rings at 7:30. At 11:20, the kids have their lunch. Some kids eat hot dogs or other kinds of sandwiches that the school provides, but Stephanie prefers to bring her own lunch in a lunchbox. At 14:15, classes are finished and it's time for sports. Stephanie usually has hockey practice until 16:30. She's very tired when her mother comes to get her in the car, but she still has two or three hours of homework to do before she goes to bed.

### Hello

People around the world say "hello" in different ways. In England people shake hands in a formal situation.

Teenagers just say "Hello". In New Zealand, the Maori put their noses together and say "Kia Ora", which means

"welcome". In Japan and in other Asian countries people bow. That is a sign of respect. And in Brazil people kiss one, two or three times.

### Meeting and greeting customs

How do you think the people in these countries greet each other? There are many different greeting customs around the world. Here are some:

Chile: People usually shake hands when they meet for the first time. When two women first meet, they sometimes give one kiss on the cheek. (They actually "kiss the air.") Women also greet both male and female friends with a kiss. Chilean men give their friends warm "abrazos" (hugs) or sometimes kiss women on the cheek.

Finland: Finns greet each other with a firm handshake. Hugs and kisses are only for close friends and family.

The Philippines: The everyday greeting for friends is a handshake for both men and women. Men sometimes pat each other on the back.

Korea: Men bow slightly and shake hands to greet each other. Women do not usually shake hands. To address someone with his or her full name, the family name comes first, then the first name.

The United States: People shake hands when they are first introduced. Friends and family members often hug or kiss on the cheek when they see each other. In these situations, men often kiss women but not other men.

### Breakfast around the world

Breakfast is an important meal because it gives you energy to start the day. When you don't have a good breakfast, you feel hungry and eat cakes, biscuits or sweets before lunch time. This type of food is bad for you because it is not very nutritious and has lots of sugar and fat.

Breakfast is not the same in every country. For example, many British people have toast or cereal and a cup of tea. Others prefer a traditional breakfast of bacon and eggs. In other Northern European countries, for example Germany and Sweden, people eat cold meat and cheese with bread and coffee. In Nigeria hot soup is very common. Many Brazilians eat different tropical fruit and cold meat for breakfast.

However, in many poor parts of the world, people only eat a small dish of rice for breakfast.

Read the text and answer these questions: a) Why is breakfast important? b) What type of food is bad for you? c) Where do people have rice for breakfast?

Now write the questions for these answers. a) Tropical fruit; b) Bacon and eggs; c) Hot soup

### Sarah's daily routine

Well, I get up early. I always get up at 6:15 and I have a small breakfast at 6:30; Then, at 7:00 my dad takes me to the swimming pool. I practise every day. I usually leave the pool at 8:00 Then I go to school. Our lessons start at 9:00 and I don't go home for lunch. I have my lunch at school.

We finish school at 4:00 and I go to the swimming pool again. I swim from 4:30 to 6:30. I usually have supper at 7:00, then I do my homework or watch TV. I sometimes write letters to my pen friends in Spain and Greece, but I always go to bed at eleven o'clock or midnight! But I want to be a champion swimmer, so I go to bed early.

Marque a alternativa correta:

- 1) How often does Sarah go to the swimming pool? a) once a day; b) twice a day; c) three times a day.
- 2) How long does Sarah practice every day? a) one hour; b) two hours; c) three hours.
- 3) How long does Sarah stay at school every day? a) six hours

## 21 The days of the week, the months and seasons of the year

### Gramática:

- ⇒ The days of the week are: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
- ⇒ The months of the year are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.
- ⇒ We write the days of the week and the months of the year in capital letters.
- ⇒ The seasons of the year are: spring, summer, fall (= autumn), winter
- ⇒ We say: in 1970, in December, on a Sunday, on 27 December 1970.

### Exemplos:

Today is Sunday, May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013. Today is Sunday, May 18, 2013. My birthday is in November. My birthday is on November 17. I don't go to school on Sundays. In Argentina it is very cold in winter. In England the leaves of the trees fall in fall.

### Atividades:

- a) Follow the pattern: (first) -> **What is the first day of the week? The first day of the week is Monday.** (second); (third); (fourth); (fifth); (sixth); (seventh)
- b) Follow the pattern: (Monday) -> **What day is today? Today is Monday.** (Tuesday); (Wednesday); (Thursday); (Friday); (Saturday); (Sunday)
- c) Follow the pattern: (I – to visit you – Monday – 5) -> **I am going to visit you on Monday at five o'clock.** (He – to visit Mary – Tuesday – 6); (She – to go to a party – Wednesday – 7); (You – to swim – Thursday – 8); (They – to go to the movies – Friday – 9); (We – to wash the horse – Saturday – 6); (She – to go to the church – Sunday – 10).
- d) Write the names of the months!
- e) Complete the following sentences:  
..... is the last day of the week. "Thur" is the abbreviation of ..... Mother's Day is always on a ..... The day immediately before Thursday is ..... The day immediately after Monday is ..... Saturday is the day between ..... and .....

- f) Complete: New Year's Day in western countries is in ..... Christmas is in ..... The Brazilian Independence Day is in ..... The first month of the second semester is ..... The month immediately before June is ..... The second month of the year is .....
- g) Complete the following sentences:  
My birthday is in ..... My birthday is on ..... Christmas is on ..... Easter is in ..... Halloween is on ..... Carnival is in ..... Brazilian Independence Day is on .....
- h) Complete:  
We ski in Switzerland every ..... In ..... the weather is usually hot. In Brazil ..... begins in March. .... is the season after winter. Beaches are crowded in .....
- i) Answer the following questions: What is the date today? What day of the week is today? What days of the week we go to school? When is your birthday? Do you go to school on Saturdays? How old is your father? What are the days of the week? What is the fourth month of the year?
- j) See also: Telecurso 2000, EF, aula 20-21, Music "I just called to say I love you" (Steve Wonder)

## 22 Numbers and hours

### Gramática:

0 - (zer)o/nought	10 - ten	20 - twenty	80 - eighty
1 - one	11 - eleven	21 - twenty-one	90 - ninety
2 - two	12 - twelve (= a dozen)	22 - twenty-two	99 - ninety-nine
3 - three	13 - thirteen	29 - twenty-nine	100 - a/one hundred
4 - four	14 - fourteen	30 - thirty	200 - two hundred
5 - five	15 - fifteen	31 - thirty-one	300 - three hundred
6 - six	16 - sixteen	40 - forty	400 - four hundred
7 - seven	17 - seventeen	50 - fifty	600 - six hundred
8 - eight	18 - eighteen	60 - sixty	800 - eight hundred
9 - nine	19 - nineteen	70 - seventy	900 - nine hundred

⇒ We ask: *What time is it? What is the time?* We answer like this:

11.00	It is eleven o'clock	a.m.	<u>ou:</u>
11:05	It is eleven (o'clock and)	five (minutes) a.m.	It is five past eleven (o'clock) a.m.
11:10	It is eleven (o'clock and)	ten (minutes) a.m.	It is ten past eleven (o'clock) a.m.
11:15	It is eleven (o'clock and)	fifteen (minutes) a.m.	It is a quarter past eleven (o'clock) a.m.
11:20	It is eleven (o'clock and)	twenty (minutes) a.m.	It is twenty past eleven (o'clock) a.m.
11:25	It is eleven (o'clock and)	twenty-five (minutes) a.m.	It is twenty-five past eleven (o'clock) a.m.
11:30	It is eleven (o'clock and)	thirty (minutes) a.m.	It is half past eleven (o'clock) a.m.
11:35	It is eleven (o'clock and)	thirty-five (minutes) a.m.	It is twenty-five to twelve (o'clock) a.m.
11:40	It is eleven (o'clock and)	forty (minutes) a.m.	It is twenty to twelve (o'clock) a.m.
11:45	It is eleven (o'clock and)	forty-five (minutes) a.m.	It is a quarter to twelve (o'clock) a.m.
11:50	It is eleven (o'clock and)	fifty (minutes) a.m.	It is ten to twelve (o'clock) a.m.
11:55	It is eleven (o'clock and)	fifty-five (minutes) a.m.	It is five to twelve (o'clock) a.m.

⇒ A expressão "o'clock" é uma abreviação de "of the clock".

⇒ "a.m." [êi em] é abreviação de "ante meridiem" e significa "antes de meio-dia". Usamos esta abreviação apenas para tirar dúvida sobre o assunto. Depois de meio-dia substituímos "a.m." por "p.m." [pi ém]

⇒ Ao invés de dizer twelve o'clock a.m., podemos dizer "noon" (=meio-dia).

⇒ Ao invés de dizer twelve o'clock p.m., podemos dizer "midnight" (=meia-noite).

### Atividades:

- a) Complete: There are ..... days in a week. There are ..... months in a year. There are ..... weeks in a year. The month of January has ..... days. The month of February has ..... or ..... days. There are ..... or ..... days in a year. The day is divided in ..... hours. A teenager is a young person between ..... and ..... years. The number immediately before fifteen is .....
- b) Read: 4, 8, 12, 16, .... 96, 100. 12, 24, 36, .... 144. 50, 100, 150, 200, ..... 900, 950.

- c) Test your knowledge: How many letters are there in the English alphabet? (26) How many states are there in the United States of America? How many states are there in Brazil? How many minutes are there in an hour? How many seconds are there in a minute? How many hours are there in a day? How many consonants are there in "Christopher"? How many vowels are there in "Jessica"? How many boys are there in your classroom? How many girls are there in your classroom?
- d) Follow the pattern:  $3+5=8$  -> **three and five are eight**,  $8-5=3$  -> **eight minus five are three**  
 $3 \times 5 = 15$  -> **three times five are fifteen**,  $16:4=4$  -> **sixteen divided by four are four**
- |                |                 |                |                  |                 |                  |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| $2+3=?$        | $7+2=?$         | $8+4=?$        | $10+9=?$         | $27+4=?$        | $45+5=?$         |
| $15-9=?$       | $19-5=?$        | $37-4=?$       | $66-6=?$         | $99-10=?$       | $33-4=?$         |
| $3 \times 5=?$ | $3 \times 11=?$ | $4 \times 6=?$ | $12 \times 12=?$ | $6 \times 11=?$ | $3 \times 200=?$ |
| $45:9=?$       | $12:4=?$        | $20:5=?$       | $100:4=?$        | $25:5=?$        | $240:8=?$        |
- e) What time is it? 05:20; 12:00; 15:15; 24:00; 7:20; 03:30; 14:55; 9:35; 22:25; 06:45; 18:45; 01:00
- f) See also: Telecurso 2000 EM, Aula 4

## 23 much/many

### Gramática:

- ⇒ many = muitos/-as é usado antes de substantivos contáveis (substantivos que podem ser contados um a um e têm plural, como dogs, men, children, apples, hours, doors, etc.).
- ⇒ much = muito/-a é usado antes de substantivos incontáveis (substantivos que não podem ser contados um a um e não tem plural, como coffee, tea, time, information, love, gold, bread etc.)
- ⇒ Sinônimos de many e much: a lot of ..., lots of ..., plenty of ...
- ⇒ Forma interrogativa: How much...? How many....?
- ⇒ Formas enfáticas: very many (= muitíssimos/-as), too many (= muitos/-as demais), very much (muitíssimo/-a) too much (= muito/-a demais)

### Exemplos:

Gabriel knows many children at school. Mary drinks too much coffee. I have lots of friends in Portugal. There are many people starving in the world today. He has a lot of money. Thank you very much. This book is much thicker than that one. The news was sad for many of them.

### Atividades:

- a) Answer the following questions: How many boys are there in your class? How many teachers are there in your class? How many girls are there in your class? How many windows are there in your class? How many doors are there in your class? How many chairs are there in your class? How many tables are there in your class? How many wrist watches are there in your class? How many maps are there in your class? How many pictures are there in your class? How many flowers are there in your class? How many books are there on the table?
- b) Complete the following conversation with *how many*, *how much*, *many* or *much*:
- Reporter: ..... water do you drink a day?  
 Kate: Hmm .. I don't drink ..... water. I drink about two cups.  
 Reporter: What about other beverages? Do you drink ..... juice or soda?  
 Kate: Yes, I do. I drink a can of Coke every day.  
 Reporter: Let's talk about food now. .... apples do you eat a day?  
 Kate: I eat an apple every morning.  
 Reporter: Good! And ..... hamburgers do you eat a week?  
 Kate: About five or six.  
 Reporter: So you eat hamburgers almost every day, right?  
 Kate: Yes, but I eat vegetables, too.  
 Reporter: Really? Do you eat ..... vegetables?  
 Kate: No, I generally eat carrots and tomatoes.  
 Reporter: Nice! Do you eat ..... salad every day?  
 Kate: Not really. I usually eat hamburgers with tomato and onion. You know, a cheeseburger is a complete meal.  
 Reporter: A cheeseburger? I see. Thanks very much for your attention.  
 Kate: You're welcome.
- c) Make questions beginning with *How many* or *How much*: There are ten girls in my class. There is still a lot of sugar in the packet. There is a lot of wine in the bottle. There is a lot of honey in the pot. There is little water in the vase. I am buying five pounds of butter. She buys five pounds of butter. There is little meat on the table.
- d) Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*: Thank you very ..... How ..... is the car? I make ..... mistakes in maths. How ..... bedrooms are there in your house? How ..... boys are there

in your class? Do you have ..... friends? There are ..... churches in my town. There are ..... factories in my town. There are ..... rivers in my country. How ..... time do you spend on your homework? How ..... times a month do you go to the movies?

- e) Answer the questions. Follow the pattern: How much is milk? (one dollar) -> **Milk is one dollar.**  
 How much are a dozen oranges? (2 dollars) How much are a dozen bananas? (2 dollars) How much is that car? (900 dollars) How much is a kilo of sugar? (one dollar) How much is that camera? (100 dollars)

## 24 Vocabulário III

Inglês	Português	Inglês	Português	Inglês	Português	Inglês	Português	Inglês	Português
<b>Adjetivos e Advérbios</b>									
actually	atualmente	complete	completo	Fourth	quarto	northern	do norte	sixth	sexto
affirmative	afirmativo	different	diferente	full	cheio	often	frequentem.	slightly	
American	Americano	easy	fácil	generally	geralmente	ready	pronto	slow	devagar
angry	bravo	electrical	elétrico	immediate	imediatamente	really (adv)	realmente	third	terceiro
Asian	asiático	elegant	elegante	Japanese	japonês	same	mesmo	tired	cansado
best	melhor	far	longe	little	pequeno	second	segundo	well (adv)	bem
capital	maiusculo	fast	rápido	loud	alto (som)	seventh	sétimo	western	do oeste
close	próximo	fifth	quinto	negative	negativo	short	curto	young	jovem
cold	frio	formal	formal	nutritious	nutritivo	simple	simples		
<b>Substantivos</b>									
abbreviation	abreviação	cheese	queijo	hamburger	hambúrguer	movies	cinema	situation	situação
accident	acidente	Christmas	Natal	hand	mão	noon	meio-dia	snack	lance
air	ar	church	igreja	handshake		nose	nariz	soccer	futebol
answer	resposta	cereal	cereais	homework	tarefa	onion	cebola	soda	refrigerante
Argentina	Argentina	clock	relógio	honey	mel	order	ordem	song	música
artist	artista	coffee	café	hug		packet	pacote	sport	esporte
attention	atenção	concert	concerto	horror	horror	page	página	spring	primavera
autumn	outono	country	país	hour	hora	parents	pais	soup	soup
bacon		cup	copo	idea	ideia	part	parte	sugar	açúcar
basketball	basquete	custom	costume	imperative	imperativo	party	festa	summer	verão
beer	cerveja	day	dia	Japan	Japão	pattern	modelo	Sunday	domingo
bell	sino	designer	desenhista	juice	suco	pencil	lápiz	supper	jantar
belt	cintura	dinner	jantar	kid	criança	person	pessoa	Sweden	Suécia
beverage	bebida	dish	prato	kilo	quilo	photo	foto	tea	chá
bill	conta	doctor	médico	kind	tipo	picture	desenho	teenager	adolescente
birthday	aniversário	Easter	Páscoa	letter	letra	pilot	piloto	text	texto
biscuit	biscoito	end	fim	lunch	almoço	plane	avião	ticket	ingresso
bottle	garrafa	energy	energia	lunchbox	marmiteiro	pool		time	vez, hora
Brazil	Brasil	engineer	engenheiro	map	mapa	poop	cocô	toast	torrado
bread	pão	England	Inglaterra	math	matemática	pot	panela	town	cidade
breakfast	café da m.	factory	fábrica	meal	refeição	pound	libra	type	tipo
bull	touro	fall	outono	meat	carne	practice	treinam.	uniform	farda
bus stop	parada	farmer	fazendeiro	member	membro	respect	respeito	vegetable	verdura
butter	manteiga	Finn	Finlandês	midnight	meia-noite	rice	arroz	video	vídeo
cake	bolo	floor	chão	mile	milha	river	rio	wall	parede
camera	maqu. foto	flower	flor	milk	leite	rubber	borracha	warrior	guerreiro
can	lata	food	comida	minute	minuto	salad	salada	water	água
card	carta	form	forma	mistake	erro	sandwich	lanche	way	maneira
Carnival	carnaval	game	jogo	moment	momento	schoolgirl	aluna	week	semana
carrot	cenoura	Germany	Alemanha	money	dinheiro	season	estaçao	wine	vinho
champion	campeão	God	Deus	monster	monstro	semester	semestre	winter	inverno
cheek		gold	ouro	month	mês	sentence	frase	world	mundo
		grandparents	avós	movie	filme	shower	banho	yard	quintal
						sign	sinal		
<b>Verbos</b>									
to answer	responder	to fasten	firmar	to jump	pular	to provide	prever	to starve	passar fome
to belong	pertencer	to feel	sentir	to kiss	beijar	to put	colocar	to stay	ficar
to bow	curvar-se	to finish	terminar	to lay down	deitar	to return	voltar	to step	pisar
to bring	trazer	to fly	voar	to leave	sair de	to ring	tocar (sino)	to stop	parar
to buy	comprar	to follow	seguir	to let	deixar	to say	dizer	to swim	nadar
to call	chamar	to get	receber	to mean	significar	to see	ver	to take	pegar
to can	poder	to get out	sair	to meet	encontrar	to shake	balançar	to talk	conversar
to close	fechar	to get up	levantar-se	to move	mudar-se	to show	mostrar	to use	usar
to count	contar	to give	dar	to need	precisar	to sit down	sentar-se	to wait	esperar
to cry	chorar	to go	ir	to obey	obedecer	to ski	esquiar	to want	querer
to divide	dividir	to hate	odiar	to paint	pintar	to smoke	fumar	to wash	lavar
to do	fazer	to have	ter	to pat		to snow	nevar	to watch	observar
to drive	dirigir	to introduce	introduzir	to plan	planejar	to spend	gastar	to wear	vestir
to fall	cair			to play	jogar	to stand up	levantar-se	to wipe out	apagar
				to prefer	preferir				

Outros									
a lot of	um monte de	away	fora	how about?	que tal?	please	por favor	three	três
about	sobre	before	antes	however		plenty of	muitos	to	para
after	depois	between	entre	just	simplesmente	same	igual	together	juntos
again	de novo	both	ambos	like	igual	somebody	alguém	twelve	doze
ago (temp)	atrás	enough	suficiente	me	me	sometimes	às vezes	two	dois
all	tudo/todos	every	cada	no more	não mais	still	ainda	until	até
also	também	fifteen	quinze	often	com frequência	than	que	us	nos
another	outro	for	para	only	apenas	that	que	when	quando
around	ao redor	half	meio	other	outro	their	deles/-as	why?	por que?
		her	dela	own	próprio	them	eles/elas	with	com

## 25 Immediate future

### Gramática:

- ⇒ Este tempo é usado para indicar uma **ação que vai ser** realizada imediatamente ou dentro de pouco tempo. É comum usar palavras como “soon”, “today”, “tonight”, “tomorrow”, “in an hour”, “next weekend”, “in five minutes”, “on Saturday”, “at 7 o’clock”, etc.
- ⇒ Formação: frase afirmativa: Pronome pessoal + verbo “to be” + “going”+ infinitivo  
 frase negativa: Pronome pessoal + verbo “to be” + not + “going” + infinitivo  
 frase interrogativa: Verbo “to be” + pronome pessoal + “going” + infinitivo

### Exemplos:

I am going to work. Mary is going to swim. Are you going to play chess? No, we are not going to play chess. We are going to play football.

### Atividades:

- a) Pass the following sentences from the present tense to the immediate future: I am reading a book. We are living in Cumaru. She is working. He is going to bed. They are driving a car. He is washing the dishes. We are brushing our teeth. I am drinking a cup of tea. We are having lunch.
- b) Follow the pattern: (Virginia – work – next week) -> **Is Virginia going to work next week? Yes, she is.**  
 (Beto – study – next weekend); (Martha and Sally – relax – on Saturday); (You – watch TV – tomorrow); (Lisa – wash the dog – tomorrow morning); (I – paint – the fence today); (It – rain – soon); (We – sleep under the tree – now).
- c) Complete with the verb between parentheses:  
 Marta: What ..... (you - to do) tonight?  
 Elsa: I’m going to Rosana’s birthday party.  
 Marta: Really? I’m going to her party too. What ..... (you – to give)  
 Elsa: ..... (I – to give) a CD. What about you?  
 Marta: ..... (I – to give) a pair of earrings.  
 Elsa: Wow! That’s a nice present. What ..... (you – to wear)?  
 Marta: ..... (I – to wear) a new dress. And you?  
 Elsa: ..... (I – to wear) my red jacket.  
 Marta: And who ..... (you – to go) with?  
 Elsa: I am going with Carlos.  
 Marta: Where ..... (you – to meet)?  
 Elsa: ..... (we – to meet) at my house, at 7 o’clock.  
 Marta: Uh .. Can I go with you?  
 Elsa: Sure.
- d) Translate the text of c) into Portuguese!
- e) Translate into English: Daqui há pouco... ..eu vou trabalhar; ...ele vai fumar um cigarro; ...ela vai comer uma maçã; ...você vai escovar os seus dentes; ... vamos á escola; ... ela vai escrever uma carta; ... vamos cantar; ...eles irão ao cinema; ... eu vou jogar cartas.
- f) See also: Telecurso 2000 EM, aula 16-18

## 26 Future Tense

### Gramática:

- ⇒ O tempo do futuro se forma pondo o verbo auxiliar “will” antes do verbo principal no infinitivo.
- ⇒ Nas primeiras pessoas se usa também “shall” [chól] em lugar de “will” (na Inglaterra). A forma negativa conhece a abreviação “I shan’t” e “We shan’t”
- ⇒ A formas afirmativa e negativa conhecem a forma contracta: I will ->I’ll; You will ->You’ll; He will not -> He won’t; We will not ->we won’t.



### Exemplos:

I will work hard. You will visit me. Will he sing a song today? No, he won't. Will they learn English? Yes, they will.

### Atividades:

- Write in the contracted form: I will be at home at seven. You will return next month. He will travel next summer. They will come next week. We will leave Rio in winter.
- Write in the future tense: I practice sports on Sundays. I play cards with my friends on Saturdays. We stay at home on Fridays. On Saturdays we visit our friends. On Mondays you go to school. She comes on Tuesday. I stay at home. I visit you on Saturday. I travel next month. I find a new job. You spend a lot of money.
- Follow the pattern: (I – leave – São Paulo – next week) -> **I will leave São Paulo next week.**  
(You – work – in a big factory); (She – be – a very happy woman); (He – be – a very rich man); (They – be – very good friends); (They – stay – at home next month); (You – spend – your vacation in England); (Mary and John – visit – their parents next year); (The children – go – to the doctor's); (The ladies – go – to the dentist's); (Those boys – go – to the barber's); (The president – speak – to the people).
- Change to the interrogative form: Peter will get a good job. She will be very happy. Jane will marry her teacher. Charles will buy a motorcycle. The scientists will find solutions for many problems. She will come tomorrow. You will stay at home. The class will begin at eight. The shop will replace the broken parts.
- Change to the negative form: I will work tomorrow. He will visit his parents. I will smoke. I will go to school tomorrow. We shall leave tomorrow. I will buy a new car. The shop will replace the broken parts. I shall work tomorrow.
- See also: Easy texts IV
- Listen to the musics "I will always love you" (Whitney Houston), "We are the world" (Michael Jackson and Lionel Richie) and "My heart will go on" (Celine Dion).

## 27 Easy texts IV

### Inviting to a party

Betty: Hello, Simone! I want to invite you to a party on Friday. Are you free on Friday evening?  
Simone: I'm sorry, Betty. I'm not free on Friday.  
Betty: Why not, Simone?  
Simone: On Friday evening I go to the dentist's. But ... what kind of party is it?  
Betty: It's my birthday party.  
Simone: Oh, really? Then I am going to visit you on Saturday morning. And my congratulations.

### Good news for you

Diana: Hello, Mary! Are you free next Monday?  
Mary: I'm sorry, Diana. I'm not free.  
Diana: Well, are you free on Tuesday evening?  
Mary: Yes, I am.  
Diana: Oh, that's good. Then I am going to visit you on Tuesday evening. There is some good news for you! Wait for me!  
Mary: Bye!

### Mr. Harrison

Mr. Harrison works in an office from Monday to Friday, so he usually likes to work in the garden on Saturdays and Sundays. Sometimes his wife helps him, but not today. She is playing tennis now. She usually plays tennis on Saturdays and Sundays. Mr. Harrison doesn't like tennis. He likes water sports. His favorite water sport is swimming.

### The seasons of the year

Spring – Spring is the season of flowers. There are green trees and birds singing everywhere. In spring, nature is very beautiful. The weather is warm.

Summer – In summer it is hot. The sun shines brightly. People usually go to the beach or to a swimming pool. We need a lot of water and shade in summer time.

Autumn (fall) – Autumn (or fall) is the season of fruit. The wind blows and the leaves fall from the trees.

Winter – Winter is a cold season. It snows in Europe, in North America and in many other countries. In Brazil, it snows in the southern states. In winter, we wear sweaters and coats.

### Mr. Lazy's week

What will I do next week? Well, on Monday I will not go to work because I will be very tired. On Sundays I practice some sports so on Mondays I am always tired. On Tuesday I will play cards with my friends. After all I am still tired from Sunday. On Wednesday I won't work because I have to go to the doctor's. I am not well ... I am working too much! On Thursday I will watch the film: "Life isn't easy!" Friday is almost the end of the week. So I will stay at home. On Saturday my friends will come to visit me. It will be a busy week. I can't stand this cruel life any more!

## Valentine's Day

- Max: Hi, Frank! What are you doing?  
Frank: Making a card. A Valentine card.  
Max: Really? Who are you writing the card to?  
Frank: To my girlfriend.  
Max: Are you going to send the card to Loveland?  
Frank: Loveland? What's that?  
Max: Loveland is a small town in Colorado. Many people send their Valentine cards to the post office of Loveland.  
Frank: What for?  
Max: There they put your card in another envelope. Then, they send it to your girlfriend.  
Frank: What's so special about that?  
Max: She's going to receive your card from Loveland with the stamp of a cupid and love rhymes.  
Frank: Do you think Jane is going to like it?  
Max: Sure! Thousands of people receive their Valentine cards from Loveland every year.

## 28 The genitive case

### Gramática:

- ⇒ Esta forma é usada para indicar o proprietário de um objeto ou uma pessoa.
- ⇒ Formação: nome do possuidor + apóstrofo + s + coisa possuída. Cuidado: O lugar do possuidor e da coisa possuída é inverso ao lugar em Português!
- ⇒ Para indicar o proprietário de um objeto, é também possível usar o verbo "to belong to" (= pertencer a).
- ⇒ Quando o possuidor termina com s, se coloca apenas o apóstrofo (sem acrescentar o "s")
- ⇒ Quando o possuidor não é uma pessoa, não se usa o genitive case, mas uma construção igual em Português, usando o verbo "to be" e a palavra "of".
- ⇒ Uma das aplicações do *genitive case* é a designação de lugares de profissionais: Tomorrow I go to the dentist's.
- ⇒ Para perguntar pelo possuidor de um objeto ou uma pessoa, se usa o pronome interrogativo "Whose".

### Exemplos:

Whose car is this? This is Bruno's car. Whose house is that? That is my sister's house. Whose sons are these? These are my parents' sons. This is the top of the mountain. These are the pages of my book. These horses belong to my friend. These are my friend's horses. Today I go to the barber's. I come from the baker's.

### Atividades:

- a) Follow the pattern: (Mary – watch) -> **This is Mary's watch.**  
(my cat – food), (Paul – car), (my father – house), (his son – shirt), (my uncle – money), (Mario – shoes), (Charles – bicycle), (Charles – belt); (Davis – shoes); (Adam – tie); (Nelson – trousers); (Mary – notebook); (Betty – pen).
- b) Follow the pattern: (Jane – dress) -> **Jane has a dress. It is Jane's dress.**  
(Mary – blouse); (Mario – watch); (Helen – bag); (Charles – bicycle)
- c) Translate to English: De quem é este cachorro? É o cachorro do meu amigo. De quem são estas canetas? Estas são as canetas da minha professora. De quem são estas cadeiras? Estas são as cadeiras de Alfredo. Esta casa pertence a Pedro. Este carro pertence a Alfredo. De quem são estes óculos? Eles pertencem ao meu pai.
- d) See also: Telecurso 2000 EM, aula 5

## 29 The personal pronouns as objects

### Gramática:

- ⇒ O pronome pessoal substitui um substantivo que tem a função de objeto direto ou indireto da frase.

<u>Pessoa</u>	<u>como sujeito:</u>	<u>como objeto:</u>
1º sg	I	<b>me</b>
2º sg	You	<b>you</b>
	He	<b>him</b>
3º sg	she	<b>her</b>
	it	<b>it</b>
1º PL	We	<b>us</b>
2º PL	You	<b>you</b>
3º PL	They	<b>them</b>

### Exemplos:

I love Mary. I love her, and she loves me. She loves Paul. She loves him. We love the nature. We love it. My friends like birds. My friends like them. He opens the door. He opens it. Can I help you? Come with us.

### Atividades:

- a) Translate the examples above to Portuguese!
- b) Choose the correct alternative: Come with ... (I/me). She is playing tennis with .... (he/him). What can I do for .... (he/you)? Wait a moment! I go with .... (she/you). The teacher is in front of .... (they/them). Mary is looking at .... (him/he). She sits near ..... (he/him).
- c) Answer negatively. Substitute the object by a pronoun: Do you see Peter? Do you know Mary? Do you read the book? Do you write to your parents? Do you buy the house?
- d) Change to the plural: I want to visit him. She sees me. He finds it in the park. Do you meet him? I like her.
- e) Replace the underlined word by a pronoun: The cat eats a hot dog. Cats eat hot dogs. My friend is driving a car. My neighbors hate me and my sister. I love Mary. Mary loves Paul. I will buy this watch for you. I know the lesson very well. We will visit Mary tomorrow. I will see John next week. We go downtown to meet the tourists. My cousin shows the tourists the city. Give the camera to me! I like Mary very much. Catch the thief! Will you pay the bill? Take the book, please! I love my mother. I like John. We help the children. I like my father. The boy is playing with Bob and Joe. The girl is talking to Daniel and me. The present is for Mary.
- f) Complete: At the doctor's:
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Doctor: Can I help ..... ?</i>                                     | <i>Patient: He has the idea that he is a hen. Isn't it a fool?</i> |
| <i>Patient: No, you can't help .....</i>                              | <i>Doctor: Tell ..... to come here and see .....</i>               |
| <i>Doctor: Why do you come here then?</i>                             | <i>Patient: But, doctor, he can't come here.</i>                   |
| <i>Patient: Because my brother is not well and you can save .....</i> | <i>Doctor: Why not?</i>  |
| <i>Doctor: What is the problem with ..... ?</i>                       | <i>Patient: Because we need the eggs!</i>                          |
- g) Complete the following sentences using personal pronouns: Give the boy a chance. Make it possible for ..... to do the task. - You don't want to talk to ....., and she doesn't want to talk to ..... - Where's your bird? I like to see ..... - Don't look at ..... They're not doing anything. - We're going to the movies. Come with ..... - I want that bike. Please give it to .....
- h) Answer the questions. Follow the pattern: Do you talk to Paul? -> **Yes, I talk to him.**  
Will you see the film tonight? No, .... Will she meet Frank tomorrow? Yes, .... Does he study with you and Carol? Yes, .... Do they find the toys? No, .... Do you love me? Yes, .... Can I dance with Alice? Yes, ....
- i) Translate to English: Dê-me uma maçã! Olhe para o pássaro! Olhe para ele! Eu amo Maria. Eu a amo e ela me ama. Nós amamos a natureza. Nós a amamos. Ele fecha as janelas. Ele as fecha. Eles comem cachorros quentes. Eles os comem. Nós vamos à praia. Nós vamos a ela. Eu conheço muitas pessoas. Eu as conheço. Ele roubou um banco. Ele o roubou. Ele mora numa casa grande. Ele mora nela. Você ofereceu um sanduiche para mim. Você me ofereceu-o. Eu quero substituir esta palavra. Quero substitui-la. Ela me deu um presente. Ela me deu-o.

## **30 Prepositions I**

### Gramática:

- ⇒ As preposições de lugar são as seguintes: upon/on (= encima), in (= dentro de), over (= por cima), in front of (= em frente de), behind (= atrás de), beside (= ao lado de), between (= entre), among (= no meio de), under (= debaixo de), next to/nearby/at (= perto de), far away from (= longe de), after (= atrás de), around (= ao redor de).
- ⇒ After usa-se também no sentido temporal (= depois de). O contrário é before (= antes de)

### Exemplos:

The bird is flying over London. There are two trees in front of my house. The house is behind two trees. One tree is beside my neighbor's house. The cat sleeps on a chair, and the dog under the bed. Switzerland is far away from Brazil. August comes after July and before September.

### Atividades:

- a) Fill in the blanks using *behind*, *between* or *in front of*: Nancy is ..... Carol and Leslie. My brother isn't behind my father. He's ..... my father. My sister isn't in front of my grandmother. She's ..... my grandmother. I'm ..... my mother and my father.
- b) Complete the sentences using a preposition: December comes ..... November. November comes ..... December. November is ..... October and December. March becomes ..... April. April comes ..... March. .... my house there is a garden. The fish is ..... the vase. The vase is ..... the table. Cumaru is ..... a river, but ..... from the sea. Recife is .....

a river and ..... the sea, but ..... from the mountains. I put the hat ..... my head. My head is ..... the hat. Birds make nests ..... trees. There are eggs ..... the nest, and ..... the eggs there are little birds. The policeman is running ..... the thief, and the dog is running ..... the cat. The cat is running ..... the dog.

- c) Say with other words: Peter is on my left and Susan is on my right. The bread is under the cheese. The tree is in front of the house. The cat is upon the dog. Cumarú is next to Passira. London is not next to New York. The blackboard is behind the teacher. The pilot sees London under himself. He flies ..... London.
- d) Descreva a sua posição na sala com a ajuda dos seus vizinhos.

### **31 Few / little**

#### Gramática:

- ⇒ few (= poucos/-as) é usado antes de substantivos contáveis no plural.  
⇒ a few (= uns poucos/umas poucas) é usado antes de substantivos contáveis no plural.  
⇒ little (= pouco/-a) é usado antes de substantivos incontáveis.  
⇒ a little (= um pouco) é usado antes de substantivos incontáveis.  
⇒ formas enfáticas: very few = muito poucos/-as, too few = poucos/-as demais, very little = muito pouco/a, too little = pouco/-a demais.  
⇒ Veja também much/many, capítulo 22

#### Exemplos:

Rafael knows few children at school. All you need is a little patience. This matter is of little importance. I saw her a few months ago, in Paris. Few of us will agree with Jackie. We can count on too few friends. We do too little of the work we promised.

#### Atividades:

- a) Complete the sentences with "few" or "little": ..... students know how to do the exercise. All those patients have ..... chances to survive. The train leaves in 10 minutes! Hurry up! You have ..... time! They start getting rich ..... by ..... The bottle of wine is almost empty. There is just a ..... The airport is almost empty. Just a ..... people are there. I have a ..... good reasons to doubt him. Please, have a ..... patience with her. Don't you think you are a ..... rude? After drinking ..... glasses of vodka he feels ..... dizzy. Rafael knows ..... children at school. All you need is a ..... patience. This matter is of ..... importance. I saw her a ..... months ago, in Paris. .... of us will agree with you. We can count on too ..... friends. They do too ..... of the work. I want ..... ice cream for dessert. He will buy a ..... articles at a low price. Why do you put so ..... pepper in your food?
- b) Underline the correct forms (In every sentence only one form is wrong): She has eggs, sausage, cace and (much/a lot of/a little/ a few) cheese for breakfast. Do you have (many/a few/lots of/a little) steaks for dinner? She is the kind of little girl who usually puts (a lot of/much/lots of/a few) jelly on her slice of bread. Too (much/few/many) people are starving in the world today. Hurry up! We haven't got (many/much) time. Patricia doesn't like the guests. (Many of/ Much of) them are rude. (much/Lots of/A great deal of/Few) money and time are spent on this project. They won't take seriously (many/much) of your words. He is sending Catarina flowers with (much/a lot of/a good deal of/a little/many) love and affection. You should rest (a little/a few). Only (a few/few/a little) days off will do. Andrea knows (too little/too much/very little/very few) about those important plans. You should go out more often. I think you have got (too few/too much) friends.
- c) Translate into English: Por favor, me dê um pouco desse vinho branco. Você não deveria beber muita cerveja no jantar. Poucas pessoas comem um sanduíche no almoço. Vou tomar um pouco de sopa e comer muitas frutas no jantar.

### **32 Simple past tense: regular verbs**

#### Gramática:

- ⇒ O *simple past tense* corresponde, em Português, ao pretérito perfeito e imperfeito do indicativo.  
⇒ Usamos este tempo quando queremos comunicar que ações ocorriam regularmente, repetidamente no passado, ou ocorreram num momento definido do passado, geralmente com expressões como *yesterday, last week, last year, two years ago*, etc.  
⇒ Este tempo forma-se acrescentando "-ed" ou "-d" ao infinitivo dos verbos regulares.  
⇒ Quando o verbo termina em "-y", precedido de consoante, muda-se o "y" por "i" e acrescenta-se "-ed".

#### Exemplos:

I worked. You lived. He called. We studied. They listened.

### Atividades:

- d) Change the following sentences to the past tense: John works in an office. I study in the morning. We play football in the afternoon. They live in a farm. The girls clean the house. The boys plant many trees. I start my work at 8 o'clock. I work hard in the country. I live in a city. They stay at home all the time. She prefers to wear modern clothes. They believe in God. The women like to stay at home. We love our parents. She wants to see the film. The dog barks all the night. The horse jumps over the fence. I study in the morning. I try to understand you. The men carry the bags. The baby cries because he is hungry. The teacher simplifies the test. He marries his daughter to a dentist. I work at home. We live in São Paulo. She cooks dinner for two people. She cleans the room in the morning. I visit Jane at night. They use a pen to write. They prefer to go home. They move to Rio.
- e) Change the verb in parentheses to the past tense: They ..... (to arrive) late yesterday. We ..... (to work) hard until six o'clock. She .....(to dance) all night. We .....(to visit) our friends last week. I ..... (to wash) my car last Saturday. Finally she ..... (to finish) her work. I ..... (to call) the doctor yesterday morning. We ..... (to watch) TV until eleven o'clock. I ..... (to play) football yesterday. She ..... (to study) the lesson last night. The baby ..... (to cry) all night. The porter ..... (to carry) the baggage. My father ..... (to work) hard until 6 o'clock yesterday. Then he ..... (to phone) my mother and ..... (to return) home by bus. When he ..... (to arrive) my mother ..... (to kiss) my father and they ..... (to talk) for some minutes. Then she ..... (to cook) a meal and ..... (to prepare) a nice salad. My father ..... (to like) the salad very much. After dinner they ..... (to wash) the dishes and ..... (to watch) a long film on TV.
- f) Change to the past tense: We are visiting our friends. I am moving to Rio. I am opening a new shop. She is arriving from Paris. We are arriving at 2 o'clock. They are offering new jobs.
- g) Follow the pattern: (to study English) -> **He studies English. He studied English.**  
(to try to understand), (to carry the bags), (to copy the lesson), (to simplify the text), (to stay home), (to play football) (to destroy the ship), (to spend much time in study)

## **33 Simple past tense: irregular verbs, interrogative and negative form**

### Gramática:

- ⇒ Na língua inglesa existem muitos verbos com uma forma irregular do *simple past tense*. São irregulares os verbos que não têm o passado terminado em “-ed”. Veja uma lista (incompleta) dos verbos irregulares no capítulo 49, contendo o infinitivo, o simple past tense e o particípio.
- ⇒ O verbo “to be” é mais irregular ainda: Veja: I was, you were, he/she/it was, we were, you were, they were
- ⇒ A forma negativa e interrogativa do simple past tense formam-se com o verbo auxiliar “to do” - que é também um verbo irregular! Igual no Simple present tense, existem formas curtas.

### Exemplos:

I went to the movies several times. Did you see me? No, I didn't. I saw somebody else. Did you work hard? No, I didn't work hard.

### Atividades:

- a) Translate the following sentences, then make questions. Follow the pattern: You played football. -> **Did you play football?**  
He came from Portugal. He became a doctor last year. They came from France. John bought an old piano. Bob drank a lot of beer. You ate a sandwich. She found some difficulties. You knew her name. You met my friends at school.
- b) Change to the interrogative form: John worked hard yesterday. He arrived on time. He returned home by bus. She prepared a nice salad. You washed the dishes. They watched the film.
- c) Change the following sentences to the negative form of the past tense. Follow the pattern: John works in an office. -> **John didn't work in an office.**  
I study in the morning. We play football in the afternoon. They live in a farm. The girls clean the house. The boys plant many trees. I start my work at 8 o'clock. I work hard in the country. I live in a city. They stay at home all the time. She prefers to wear modern clothes. They believe in God. The women like to stay at home. We love our parents. She wants to see the film. The dog barks all the night. The horse jumps the fence. I study in the morning. I try to understand you. The men carry the bags. The baby cries because he is hungry. The teacher simplifies the test. He marries his daughter to a dentist. I work at home. We live in São Paulo. She cooks dinner for two people. She cleans the room in the morning. I visit Jane at night. They use a pen to write. They prefer to go home. They move to Rio.

- d) Complete the sentences using the past tense of the verbs in parentheses: I ..... (to see) Mary yesterday. Paul and Mary ..... (to go) to school in the morning. They ..... (to come) back at one o'clock. My mother ..... (to get up) at 6. I ..... (to have) breakfast at 7. She ..... (to speak) to me in English. I ..... (to drink) a glass of milk. They ..... (to be) in the library. She ..... (to be) at home. They ..... (to take) the books from the shelf. She ..... (to find) a coin in the street.
- e) Complete: ..... you ..... (to have) a good holiday? – Oh, yes, I ..... (to have) a wonderful time. And you? – I ..... (to go) to the South. I ..... (to meet) Silvia in Curitiba and we ..... (to take) a bus to Porto Alegre. What fun! – And I ..... (to go) to England. I ..... (to speak) English with my pen-friend and he ..... (to understand) me! – What ..... you ..... (to see) in London? – Oh, I ..... (to see) so many things! I ..... (to see) museums, parks, churches, I ..... (to see) the Parliament, Westminster Abbey, London Tower, Trafalgar Square, and so on. And you, Loren, what ..... you ..... (to do)? – I ..... (to go) to the beach and ..... (to stay) at home. I ..... (to read), ..... (to write) letters, ..... (to eat) and ..... (to sleep). – You ..... (to have) a good time!
- f) Answer the questions positively: Did you have a good holiday? Did you go to England? Did you meet Silvia? Did she write the letters? Did they eat in a restaurant? did you sleep well?
- g) Change to the past tense: I have some friends. She goes to school. I meet my friends at school. He speaks English very well. They understand me. I read the newspaper in the morning. I sleep very well.
- h) Escute as músicas “The winner takes it all”; “Baby can I hold you tonight” (Tracy Chapman); “Always on my mind”; “I started a joke” (Bee Gees); “We are in heaven”; “When you came into my life”; “Hey Jude”

### **34 Easy texts V**

#### **Tim's and Jim's dreams**

Tim had a bad dream last night. He dreamed that he was in the desert. He was tired and he didn't have any food. He was hungry and thirsty. Finally, he saw an oasis with a lot of food and drink, and he met Jim there.

Jim had a strange dream last night. He dreamed that he was in an oasis. There were many sandwiches, juices, soft drinks and fruits in this oasis. He was very happy, with some belly dancers around him, but he was attacked by a hungry boy – Tim.

#### **The artist who painted dreams**

Once there was a boy in Spain who liked to walk in the hills and along the seashore. He loved to observe the strange shapes of trees, shells, and rocks. He always carried a sketch pad and tried to draw all these things that excited him. When he was older, he went to art school. But he didn't paint the way other artists did. He preferred to paint things from his imagination and dreams. - His name was Salvador Dalí. And he became a very famous painter. In the beginning, people laughed at his paintings, but after some time they appreciated his original work. Dalí said that dreams are real to a person sleeping, so why can't an artist paint what he sees in dreams?

#### **Yesterday and today**

When I was a boy, life was very difficult. Men worked hard in the country but today they prefer to work in large cities, where they can find more comfort. In old times people lived in contact with nature but today they live in the middle of pollution. In old times customs were different from today. For example, women preferred long dresses and stayed at home all the time but today they wear modern clothes and have many opportunities to get good jobs in the city. In old times men used horses to pull carts; today we have modern means of transportation like trains, trucks, buses, cars, planes, and so on. In old times people were more religious and believed in God but today it seems that they are forgetting that God exists.

#### **You are arrested!**

- Police station?
- Yes?
- We need help! A terrible thief entered our bank on Florida Street! The Economic Bank! Come quickly!
- Ok. We are going there just now!
- Police station?
- Yes?
- A dangerous man entered our shop. The GOLDEN SHOP on Florida Street, just in front of the Economic Bank! We need help! Come quickly!
- OK. We are going there just now!
- Police station?
- Yes?
- A masked man jumped the wall of my garden. My dog barked furiously. The rascal was afraid and escaped in the direction of an abandoned house. The house is a block from the Economic Bank. Come quickly!
- OK. We are going there just now!
- We are in trouble! The manager of the bank telephoned the police!
- The shopkeeper telephoned, too!
- And an old woman, too!
- We are lost!
- Yes, you are lost!
- Lift your hands and follow me to the police station! You are arrested!

### Somebody stole my car

John Milton bought a beautiful car last year. The car was a very useful means of transportation for John. Every day he goes to work in his car. He often uses it to go for a picnic on Sundays. But do you know what happened to John's car last Monday? John went to work in his car as usual but forgot to lock it. He sometimes forgets to lock it .... and when he returned from work to the car it was not in the street. Somebody stole it a few hours before.

### The reasons for a long life

Mr. Benson became a very remarkable person in the remote village of Greenfield. The reason: He is one of the few people who are one hundred years old. Last month a reporter came to the village and asked Mr. Benson the secret of his long life. This is what Mr. Benson said: "I have no secrets but I know some rules of a good life. First thing: Don't listen to those who tell you to give up the pleasures of life. Second thing: You may enjoy all the pleasures of life in moderation. For example: I smoke one or two cigars every day. I drink two glasses of good wine with my meals. The third thing is to walk and do some exercises every day.

### At the movies

Paulo and Kate are at the movies. They are watching "The Criminal". This is a scene from the movie.

Inspector: The crime happened yesterday at 2:00 a.m. Where were you yesterday at 2:00 a.m.?

Sam: I was at home.

Inspector: You weren't at home. You were at the New York Jewelry Store.

Sam: No, I wasn't. I was at home.

Inspector: Were you alone?

Sam: No, I wasn't.

Inspector: Who were you with?

Sam: I .... I was .... I was with my best friend. I have an alibi.

Inspector: Where's your best friend?

Sam: I don't know. She was in my house last night, but this morning she wasn't there.

Inspector: OK, we have to find her. Does she live in this city?

Sam: Yes, she does. She lives in Manhattan. On St. Nicholas Avenue.

Inspector: St. Nicholas Avenue? What does she look like?

Sam: She is tall and thin.

Inspector: Tall and thin... What about her hair? What color is it?

Sam: She .... She .... Has blond hair.

Inspector: Come on, Sam! She is tall and thin. She has curly blond hair and blue eyes.

Inspector: What is her name?

Sam: Her .... her name?

Inspector: Yes, what is her name?

Sam: Her name is Crystal.

Inspector: Crystal? Sam, is this woman your girlfriend?

Sam: No, Inspector. She is **your** girlfriend.

### A dog accident

It is Saturday morning. Paulo, Tim and Jim are going to play basketball at the club. Paulo is tying his tennis shoes.

Tim: What is that on your leg?

Paulo: Oh, It is a scar.

Jim: Gosh! Did you have a car accident?

Paulo: No, I had a "dog accident".

Tim: A dog accident? How did that happen?

Paulo: Well ... It's a long story. One day I was going to school when I stepped in a dog poop. I got really angry. It was disgusting!

Tim: And then? What did you do?

Paulo: I went back home to clean off my tennis shoes. When I got home, my dog smelled another dog and he went crazy...

Tim: So, he bit your leg.

Paulo: No, he didn't bite me. He pulled my tennis shoe from my hand and ran away. I tried to stop him but I fell down in the corridor and broke a leg.

Jim: Did you go to the hospital?

Paulo: Yes, I went to the hospital and the doctor put my leg in a cast.

Tim: Gosh! What a terrible story!

Paulo: It wasn't so terrible ... When I went to school, all the girls wanted to sign my cast.

### Macaulay Culkin

(Mack) lives in New York. He is the third of six children. His father, Christopher, was an actor and is now Mack's manager and his mother, Patricia, is a designer. He's got a pet, a dog called Bishop. In his free time, Mack plays basketball, goes skateboarding and cycling, likes listening to music in bed, playing poker and often takes his dog for a walk.

Mack began acting when he was only six years old. A year later he made his first film, which was called *Rocketgibraltar*. He had other small parts in films such as *Jacob's Ladder*, *Uncle Buck*, and *See you in the morning*. Mack became really famous in 1990 with the film *Home Alone*. The film cost 1.8 million dollars, which is not a lot in Hollywood, but the film made over 250 million dollars around the world. The success continued in 1991 with *My Girl* and in 1992 with *Home Alone II: Lost in New York*. Mack was also in Michael Jackson's *Black or White* video. Mack can only legally work a maximum of six hours a day. The rest of the time he studies. He has a private teacher and doesn't go to a normal school. His favorite subjects are math and natural science. Nobody knows what the future is going to bring for Mack, but one thing is certain – he is already part of Hollywood history!

### 35 Vocabulário IV

Inglês	Português	Inglês	Português	Inglês	Português	Inglês	Português
Adjetivos							
Angry	bravo	famous	famoso	modern	moderno	Soft	mole
broken	quebrado	favorite	preferido	next	próximo	special	especial
crazy	louco	free	livre	present	atual	strange	estranho
curly	ondulado	furious	furioso	quick	rápido	sure	com certeza
cruel	cruel	golden	dorado	real	real	terrible	terrível
dangerous	perigoso	hot	quente	religious	religioso	warm	morno
disgusting	repugnando	last	último	remote	distante	wonderful	maravilhoso
substantivos							
accident	acidente	fence	cerca	pacience	paciência	shape	forma
art	arte	for example	por exemplo	pad	bloco	shelf	estante
alibi	álibi	form	forma	painter	pintor	shell	concha
bag	bolsa	fruit	fruta	pair	par	ship	navio
baggage	bagagem	glass	copo	part	peça	shirt	camisa
barber	barbeiro	heaven	céu	pen-friend	amigo/-a de	shoe	sapato
beach	praia	hill	colina		correspondência	shop	loja
beginning	início	imagination	imaginação	pet	animal de estim.	shopkeeper	dono de loja
belly	barriga	importance	importância	picnic	pique nique		orla
bicycle	bicicleta	jacket	jaqueta	pleasure	prazer	shore	solução
bill	conta	jewelry	jóias	poker		solution	sul
block	bloco	job	emprego	pollution	poluição	south	selo
blouse	blusa	joke	piada	pool	piscina	stamp	sol
cart	carro	ladder	escada	poop	cocô	subject	matéria
cast	elenco	lady	senhora	post office	correio	sun	suéter
chair	cadeira	land	terra	present	presente	sweater	tênis
chess	xadrez	lesson	aula	problem	problema	tennis	teste
city	cidade	library	biblioteca	rascal	velhaco	test	coisa
coat	casaco	life	vida	reason	motivo	thing	gravata
coin	moeda	manager	gerente	reporter	repórter	tie	trem
corridor	corredor	means	meio/meios	restaurant	restaurante	train	transporte
cupid	cúpido	middle	meio	ring	anel	transportation	problema
custom	costume	mind	mente	rock	rocha	trouble	calça c.
desert	deserto	moderation	moderação	room	quarto	trousers	caminhão
designer		motorcycle	moto	rule	regra	truck	tio
direction	direção	museum	museu	scar	cicatriz	uncle	férias
dream	sonho	nature	natureza	scatboard		vacation	aldeia
dress	vestido	newspaper	jornal	scientist	cientista	village	vento
ear	orelha	oasis	oasis	sea	mar	wind	vencedor
example	exemplo	office	escritório	secret	segredo	winner	
exercise	exercício	opportunity	oportunidade	shade	sombra		
outros							
a few	poucos	and so on	etc.	last	último	soon	Logo
after	depois	downtown	centro da cidade	next	próximo	such as	como p.ex.
after all	enfim	else	outro	not .. any more	não ... mais	then (de)pois	então
along	ao longo de	everywhere	em todos lugares	over	por cima	thousand	mil
alone	sozinho	himself	ele mesmo	several	vários	whose?	de quem?



verbos							
to abandon	abandonar	to destroy	destruir	to marry	casar	to seem	parecer
to appreciate	apreciar	to draw	desenhar	to mask	maquiar	to send	mandar
to arrive	chegar	to enjoy	desfrutar	may	pode	to shine	brilhar
to attack	atacar	to escape	escapar	to observe	observar	to sign	assinar
to bark	latir	to excite	excitar	to offer	oferecer	to simplify	simplificar
to become	virar	to exist	existir	to pass	passar	to smell	cheirar
to begin	começar	to fall down	cair	to phone	telefonar	to stand	agüentar
to believe	acreditar	to find	achar	to plant	plantar	to start	iniciar
to bite	morder	to finish	terminar	to practise	praticar	to steal	roubar
to blow	assoprar	to give up	desistir	to prepare	preparar	to step	pisar
to break	quebrar	to hold	segurar	to promise	prometer	to translate	traduzir
to continue	continuar	to laugh	rir	to pull	puxar	to travel	viajar
to carry	carregar	to lift	levantar	to receive	receber	to tie	amarrar
to copy	copiar	to listen	escutar	to relax	relaxar	to understand	entender
to cost	custar	to live	viver	to replace	substituir	to visit	visitar
to cycle	pedalar	to look like	parecer	to return	voltar	to walk	caminhar
				to sketch	esboçar		

### 36 The modal auxiliaries I

#### Gramática:

- ⇒ Os verbos modais são completamente irregulares em Inglês: Eles funcionam como verbos auxiliares, não têm nem infinitivo nem imperativo e não recebem -s na 3ª pessoa do singular. Trata-se dos verbos “can”, “may” e “must”.
- ⇒ O verbo “can” significa *poder ou saber*, no sentido de capacidade, habilidade física, mental ou moral. A forma do presente é “can” e “can’t” / “cannot”. A forma do passado é “could” e “could not” / “couldn’t”. A forma futura não existe, é substituída por “will be able to”. A forma interrogativa serve para pedir permissão, licença. Use “could” para fazer uma solicitação polida!
- ⇒ O verbo “may” também significa *poder*, mas no sentido de permissão ou possibilidade/probabilidade. As formas do presente são “may” e “may not”. As formas do passado são “might” e “might not” / “mightn’t”. Não existe a forma do futuro, ela é substituída por “will be allowed to” to e “will not be allowed to” / “won’t be allowed to”. A forma interrogativa serve para pedir permissão.

#### Formas do presente

can, cannot (= can’t)  
may, may not

#### Formas do passado

could (not), couldn’t  
might (not), mightn’t

#### Formas do futuro

will (not) be able to, won’t be able to  
will (not) be allowed to, won’t be allowed to

#### Exemplos:

##### English

She can sail boats, can’t she?  
She could sail boats.  
Could you tell me the time?  
She will be able to sail boats.  
She may meet her friends

She might study for the test.

She will be allowed to get married.  
May she go with us?

##### Português

Ela pode/sabe navegar barcos, não pode?  
Ela pôde/sabia navegar barcos.  
Você poderia me dizer as horas?  
Ela poderá/saberá navegar barcos.  
Ela pode (tem a possibilidade de) encontrar os seus amigos.  
Provavelmente ela encontra os seus amigos.  
Ela podia (tinha a possibilidade, permissão) de estudar para o teste.  
Ela poderá (terá a permissão de) casar-se.  
Ela pode (tem permissão de) ir conosco?

#### Atividades:

- a) Change to the past tense: She can’t help me. They can send a letter. We can come early. You can rest at home. I can talk to Mr. Nelson. I can get there on time.
- b) Change to the interrogative form: I can help you. You can hear me. She can walk fast. You can make a shelf for my books. You can turn off the radio. I can smoke here. She could come in the morning.
- c) Form sentences with the words of the following table: I can....

invite	speak	tell	shut	a picture	a car	a text	English
smell	read	go	drink	a story	the door	to school	fresh water
drive	write	paint	help	a flower	my friends	a book	your mother

- d) Change to the negative form: I can lift the table. I can see well. I can buy the present for you. We can understand you.

- e) Follow the pattern: (He knows how to water the violets.) -> **He can water the violets.**  
 (They know how to grow roses.) (Maggie knows how to prepare a dinner.) (I know how to pick the leaves.) (He knows how to swim very well.) (We know how to play tennis.) (John knows how to drive the truck.)
- f) Follow the pattern: (to drink a Coke) -> **Can I drink a Coke? May I drink a Coke?**  
 (to come home late) (to eat a piece of pie) (to put the flowers here) (to arrive at 10 o'clock) (to tell him your name) (to water the tulips) (to go out tonight) (to go to church) (to greet him)
- g) See also: Telecurso 2000 EF, aula 8. Listen to the musics "Baby can I hold you tonight" (Tracy Chapman) and "Living this without you" (Harry Nilsson)

### 37 The modal auxiliaries II

#### Gramática:

- ⇒ O verbo "**must**" significa *precisar*, no sentido de obrigação ou necessidade. A forma negativa é feita colocando-se "**not**" depois dele. "**mustn't**" expressa proibição. As formas do presente são "**must**" e "**must not**" / "**mustn't**". As formas do passado e do futuro não existem, são substituídas pelo verbo "**have to**".
- ⇒ O verbo "**have to**" significa *ter de*. A forma negativa deste verbo é feita colocando-se "**not**" depois dele.
- ⇒ O verbo "**to need**" (=precisar) funciona como um verbo comum, mas a forma negativa é feita colocando-se "**not**" depois dele.

#### Formas do presente

must, must not(=mustn't)  
 have (not) to, has (not) to  
 need(s) (not)

#### Formas do passado

had (not) to, hadn't to  
 had (not) to, hadn't to  
 needed, didn't need

#### Formas do futuro

will (not) have to, won't have to  
 will (not) have to, won't have to  
 will (not) need

#### Exemplos:

##### English

I must tell you the truth.  
 I mustn't tell you the truth  
 You mustn't talk to the driver.  
 I had to wash the dishes  
 I hadn't to tell you the truth  
 She had to do what she did.  
 We will have to obey the law.  
 You needn't go now.

##### Português

Eu devo (tenho a obrigação) contar-lhe a verdade.  
 Eu não devo (tenho a permissão de) contar-lhe a verdade.  
 Você não deve falar com o motorista.  
 Eu tinha a obrigação de lavar a louça.  
 Eu não precisava contar-lhe a verdade.  
 Ela devia (teve que) fazer o que ela fez.  
 Nós deveremos (teremos que) obedecer a lei.  
 Você não precisa ir agora

#### Atividades:

- a) Substitute "**have to**" by "**must**": He has to study hard. They have to type the letters. Fred has to do all the exercises. She has to wash the kitchen. You have to call him tomorrow.
- b) Follow the pattern: My teeth are very bad. (go to the dentist's) -> **I must go to the dentist's.**  
 I have no money. (go to the bank) – I am hungry. (eat something) – I am thirsty. (drink some water) – I am cold. (put on my coat) – I am going to eat (wash my hands) – I am going to sleep (brush my teeth).
- c) Follow the pattern: (study your lessons) -> **Don't forget you must study your lessons.**  
 (go to the dentist's) (water the flowers) (read the book) (sign the documents) (write a letter) (phone to your girlfriend)
- d) Follow the pattern: (talk aloud – in the cinema) -> **You mustn't talk aloud in the cinema.**  
 (talk to the driver – in the bus) (pick up the flowers – in the park) (feed the animals – in the zoo) (touch the fruit – at the market) (smoke cigars – in the restaurant).
- e) Change to the past tense: You must cut the grass. She must attend school. They must read the book. We must pay the bill. I must work hard.
- f) Follow the pattern: Don't talk in the classroom! -> **You mustn't talk in the classroom.**  
 Don't read comics in the classroom! Don't eat too much sugar! Don't ride motorcycles! Don't wear shorts here!  
 Don't come home after twelve o'clock! Don't arrive late! Don't miss the train! Don't smoke marijuana!
- g) Say which of the actions below students mustn't do in the classroom. Make whole sentences!  
 smoke/pay attention to the teacher/sing/do exercises/talk during the class/play ping-pong/read books/read comics/have a snack/use cellular phones/write/drink soft drinks/answer questions/dance.

## 38 Conditional tense

### Gramática:

- ⇒ O futuro do pretérito serve para descrever uma condição, e em conversas polidas (pedidos).
- ⇒ Para formar o futuro do pretérito, basta pôr o auxiliar “*would*” antes do verbo principal.
- ⇒ O verbo auxiliar “*would*” conhece a forma contracta: *I’d = I would; he’d = he would; I wouldn’t = I would not, etc.*
- ⇒ O futuro do pretérito é também usado em frases no passado junto com a conjunção “*if*”:

### Uso dos tempos

If + Present Tense → Future Tense

If + Past Tense → Conditional Tense

If + to be\* (Past Tense) → Conditional Tense

### Exemplo

If they arrive there early, they will play chess.

Se eles chegam cedo aqui, eles vão jogar xadrez.

If they arrived there early, they would play chess.

Se eles chegassem cedo aqui, eles jogavam xadrez.

If I were you, I would play chess.

Se eu fosse você, eu jogava xadrez.

If he were you, he would play chess.

Se ele fosse você, ele jogava xadrez.

\* Em todas as pessoas a forma “*were*”!

⇒ O verbo auxiliar “*should*” tem o sentido de obrigação, dever.

### Exemplos:

I would buy a car (Eu compraria um carro). She would write a letter (Ela escreveria uma carta). Jane would go to the United States (Jane iria para os Estados Unidos). We should go there by bus (Nós deveríamos ir lá de ônibus). You should study more (Você deveria estudar mais). If I had money, I would buy a house. I would like a salad.

### Atividades:

- a) Write in the conditional tense: I – take a taxi. He – take a bus. She – eat the cake. They – pay the bill. We – go with you.
- b) Change to the negative form: I would buy this book. They would pay the bill. You would tell the truth. She would talk with him.
- c) Complete the sentences. Use: *Could you...?* or *Could I...?*  
I don’t understand. .... say that again? ..... tell me your name, please?  
..... have another cup of coffee, please? Excuse me, ..... tell me the way to the bank?  
..... look at your newspaper? ..... have two kilos of potatoes? ..... write your address here, please? ..... borrow your pen? Excuse me, ..... bring me the bill, please? ..... have the bill, please?
- d) Follow the pattern. Use the conditional tense: She – buy a car – had – money.-> **She would buy a car if she had money.** We – buy a house – had – money. They – pay the bill – had money. I – write a letter – had time. They – go to the beach – the weather was good. He – read this book – understood English.
- e) Follow the pattern. Use if and the future tense:  
I – have time – visit you. -> **If I have time, I will visit you.** You – read this book – learn many things. She – finds the address – write to him. We – go to Italy – send you a postcard.
- f) Complete with *will* or *would*: I ..... sell this old house if I had a new one. If my parents agree, I ..... buy a motorcycle. If it was necessary, I ..... take this medicine. They ..... arrive on time, if they run. If she was my friend, I ..... go to her party. If they are honest men, they ..... pay you. If they were honest men, they ..... pay us. You ..... work, if you are well.
- g) Follow the pattern: We would play ping-pong (to come early) -> **We would play ping-pong if we came early.** She would buy a farm (to have money). I would play backgammon (to like it). We would visit the museum (to be in that city). He would bring the cattle (to go there).
- h) Translate: Se você comprasse a camisa, você a gostava. Se ele comesse cedo, também terminava cedo. Se eu quisesse um café, eu a pedia de fazê-lo. Se eu fosse você, eu jogava xadrez. Se você comesse queijo, você ficava gordo. Se ela ficasse aqui, eu a visitava.
- i) See also: Telecurso 2000 EF, aula 23, Telecurso 2000 EM, aula 13

## 39 Possessive adjectives and pronouns

### Gramática:

⇒ Os adjetivos e pronomes possessivos em Inglês são os seguintes:

<u>Pessoa</u>	<u>Adjetivo</u> <u>possessivo:</u>	<u>Pronome</u> <u>possessivo:</u>	<u>Tradução</u>
1º sg	<b>my</b>	<b>mine</b>	<b>meu(s), minha(s)</b>
2º sg	<b>your</b> <b>his</b>	<b>yours</b> <b>his</b>	<b>teu(s), tua(s), seu(s), sua(s), de você</b> <b>dele, seu(s), sua(s)</b>
3º sg	<b>her</b> <b>its</b>	<b>hers</b> <b>its</b>	<b>dela, seu(s), sua(s)</b> <b>dele, dela, seu(s), sua(s)</b>
1º pl	<b>our</b>	<b>ours</b>	<b>nosso(s), nossa(s)</b>
2º pl	<b>your</b>	<b>yours</b>	<b>vosso(s), vossa(s), seu(s), sua(s), de</b> <b>vocês</b>
3º pl	<b>their</b>	<b>theirs</b>	<b>deles, delas, seu(s), sua(s)</b>

### Exemplos:

Joana took her sister and my brother to the movies. Our parents are very proud of their children. This is my picture. It is mine. I took my books and she took hers. That is her car. That car is hers. That is their watch. That watch is theirs.

### Atividades:

- Substitute the underlined words by possessive pronouns: That house is her house. Those magazines are my magazines. That purse is her purse. Is this dog his dog? Is that ball your ball? No, it's not my ball. It's Bob's. Is that table our table? Are those books your books? That house is their house. Is this photo his photo? This pen is not my pen. This wallet is not my wallet. This book is not yours. Your book is old.
- Follow the pattern: Whose car is this? (Peter)-> **This car belongs to Peter. He bought it. It's his.** Whose house is this? (Mark) - Whose purse is that? (Mary) - Whose farm is that? (John) - Whose magazine is this? (Nancy) - Whose picture is that (my mother) - Whose shop is this? (Jane and Mary) - Whose ball is that? (children) - Whose factory is that? (Paul and Jorge).
- Follow the pattern: (My trousers are blue. Your trousers are black.) -> **My trousers are blue but yours are black.** (My parents are old. Your parents are young.) (My father is poor. Her father is rich.) (My house is clean. Their house is dirty.) (Your sister is fat. My sister is thin.) (My hair is long. Her hair is short.) (Your mother is severe. My mother is kind.)
- Follow the pattern: (Those notebooks belong to Mario) -> **Those are his notebooks. Those notebooks are his.** (These flowers belong to you), (This sweater belongs to me), (Those suitcases belong to Fred), (This skirt belongs to Patricia), (These dictionaries belong to Fred and you), (This car belongs to you and me), (These flowers belong to Mary and Angela), (Those bananas belong to the monkey), (This money belongs to me).
- Follow the pattern: (This is my pencil) -> **Whose pencil is this? It's mine.** (That is her towel), (These are our stamps), (Those are his tennis shoes), (This is its fur), (That is your computer).
- See also: Telecurso 2000, EF, aula 25

## 40 Adverbs

### Gramática:

- ⇒ Advérbios são palavras que modificam um verbo, um adjetivo ou outro advérbio.
- ⇒ Existem advérbios de *tempo* (time), de *frequência* (frequency), de *modo* (manner), de *lugar* (place), de *intensidade* (intensity), de *negação* (negation) e de *afirmação* (affirmation).
- ⇒ Advérbios de *modo* derivam de adjetivos e geralmente terminam por “-ly”.
- ⇒ Advérbios de *frequência* são posicionados antes do verbo principal e depois de um eventual verbo auxiliar.

### Exemplos:

Advérbios de tempo: veja aulas 3a (Present continuous tense), 6a (immediate future tense), e 8a (Simple past tense)

Advérbios de frequência: veja aula 3a (Simple present tense)

Advérbios de modo: He reads *slowly*. She drives *carefully*. He speaks English *fluently*. They went out *quickly*. We waited *patiently*. My father works *hard*. She drives *fast*. She teaches *well*. You read *badly*.

Advérbios de lugar: I live *here*. The ball is *there*. There are two bedrooms *upstairs*. Come *downstairs*. *On the right* there is a bank. The bank is *on the left*.

Advérbios de intensidade: She is *very* beautiful. She is *more* intelligent than John.

Advérbios de negação: She is *not* well.

Advérbios de afirmação: Yes, I am late.

### Atividades:

- a) Form adverbs of manner by adding *-ly* to the following adjectives:  
(clear), (sad), (quick), (careful), (elegant), (brilliant), (anxious), (angry), (serious), (violent)
- b) Complete the sentence using the adverb derived from the adjective in parentheses:  
The teacher dresses (elegant). We waited for you (anxious). We listened to the teacher (attentive). I read the letter (eager). We arrived (punctual). She drives (careful). She speaks (polite). We walk (slow).
- c) Put the frequency adverb on the right position: I get up early (sometimes). She was late (never). The teacher speaks in a loud voice (usually). I come to class on time (always). We go to the beach (occasionally). I visit my friends (often). We help poor people (frequently). She is sick (often).
- d) Change the frequency adverb to English and insert it in the sentence:  
(frequentemente) I speak English. (algumas vezes) I go to the bar. (raramente) She goes to bed late. (nunca) I get up before 6. (sempre) I pay attention in class. (usualmente) I read the newspaper in the morning. (sempre) My father is tired. (frequentemente) They travel.
- e) Follow the pattern: Do you got to class in the morning? (afternoon) -> **No, I don't go to class in the morning. I go to class in the afternoon.**  
Do you get up at 6? (at 7) – Do you have English class on Friday? (on Monday) – Did you go to the movies last week? (last month) – Did you go to the movies yesterday? (the day before yesterday) – Will you stay at home tonight? (tomorrow) – Will you go to the beach next week? (next month).
- f) Answer the questions: When is your birthday? (in May) – Where is the ball? (there) Where is the post office? (on Flower Avenue) – Where is your father? (upstairs) – When will you go to the dentist's? (tomorrow) – When did you see her? (last month) – When will you come back? (next week) – How are you? (very well) – Is it cold today? (very cold) – Where is the bus station? (on the right)
- g) See also: Telecurso 2000 EM, aula 7-8

## 41 Some interrogatives

### Gramática:

⇒ Em Inglês algumas perguntas diferem muito do Português, por exemplo, perguntas por medidas:

Assunto da pergunta		Adjetivo	Pergunta	Tradução
Idade de pessoas	age	young/old	How old...?	Qual é a idade ...?
Idade de objetos	age	new/old	How old ...?	Qual é a idade ...?
Preço	price	little/much	How much..?	quanto é ...?
Quantidade	quantity	few/many	How many ...?	Quantos/Quantas ...?
Profundidade	depth	shallow/deep	How deep ....?	Qual é a profundidade..?
Distância	distance	near/far	How far ...?	Qual é a distância ....?
Largura	width	narrow/wide	How wide ...?	Qual é a largura ....?
Densidade	thickness	thin/thick	How thick ...?	Qual é a grossura ...?
Comprimento	length	short/long	How long ...?	Quanto tempo ...?
Tempo	time	short/long	How long ...?	Qual é o comprimento ...?
Altura de pessoas	height	short/tall	How tall ...?	Qual é a altura ....?
Altura de objetos	height	low/high	How high ...?	Qual é a altura ...?
Frequência	frequency	rarely/often	How often ...?	Quantas vezes ....?
Tamanho	size	small/large	How large ...?	Qual é o tamanho ...?

⇒ Usam-se perguntas negativas para fazer sugestões: *Why don't we try again?*

⇒ Outra possibilidade de fazer sugestões: *What about + gerúndio* ou *How about + gerúndio*

### Exemplos:

How far is your house from here? How deep is this lake? How long is this road? How long haven't we seen us? How wide is this bridge? How tall is your brother? How old are you? How much did you pay for this? How many people are here? How high is that tower? How often do you go to the dentist's?

### Atividades:

- a) Make questions for these questions using "*How long*":  
Follow the pattern: (It takes her one day to make a decision.) -> **How long does it take her to make a decision?**  
(It took me two hours to do the dishes.) (It will take him two days to do the shopping.) (It will take us fifteen minutes to buy an umbrella.) (It took them four hours to buy the games.) (It will take you five minutes to park your car.) (It will take her two minutes to find the street.)

- b) Answer the questions. Follow the pattern: How often a day do you eat? (three times) -> **I eat three times a day.**  
 How often must John take the medicine? (every six hours) - How often do you go to the beach? (now and then)  
 - How often do you see Mary? (twice a week) - How often does the telephone ring? (every five minutes) - How often do you stop for a rest? (every four hours) - How often do you travel? (once a year).
- c) Ask questions using *How much, how tall, how long, how thick, how far or how wide!*  
 That building is 160 feet tall. The billiard table is three inches thick. The land is 18 yards wide. This street is two miles long. The town is 55 miles from here. The statue is 2 meters high. The girls are five feet tall. The doors are four inches thick. The street is hundred yards from here. The Cathedral is fifty yards wide. The table is three inches thick. The billiard table is five feet long. The cottages are forty feet tall. The bedroom is three yards wide.
- d) How do you ask if you want to know: ...my age? ...the height of this old building? ... the price of these articles? ... the distance from Limoeiro to Caruaru? .... the width of this bridge? ... the size of Paulista Avenue? ... the depth of this river? ... the number of students in the class? ... the frequency of your travels to Europe? ... your sister's height?
- e) See also: Telecurso 2000 EM, aula 9, 12, 14

## 42 Easy texts VI

Chris: What would you like to eat, Kelly?	Betty: Hey, girls! Would you like some nuggets?
Kelly: I'd like a hamburger. Would you like a hamburger, too?	Rita: Yes, please. They look good.
Chris: No, I'd like a hot dog.	Anna: No, thanks. I don't like nuggets.
Kelly: Is your brother coming here?	Rita: Would you like some orange juice?
Chris: Yes, he is.	Anna & Betty: Yes, please.
Kelly: What would he like to eat?	Anna: I have three apples. Would you like one?
Chris: I don't know. I think he'd like chicken nuggets.	Rita: No, thank you.
Kelly: OK. Let's wait for him.	Betty: Yummy! I'd like one, please.

## Television

Television is the main entertainment in many parts of the world. Some years ago, however, people had no television. Radio was the great attraction. Everybody sang along with the radio. Radio was the first to inform about World War II and the explosion of the atomic bomb. People used to sit around the radio to listen to radio plays and to the news, and talk about them. It was part of everybody's life.

Then television came and things started to change a little. It changed social customs in many communities. In small towns in Brazil, for example, people used to sit in front of their houses and talk to their neighbors. After television, people in those towns still sat in front of their houses, but they looked at their TV sets.

The changes in the family were also significant. There is no more conversation during dinner time, for example. Children used to play in the garden and in the streets. Nowadays, they spend many hours quietly watching TV. Television is not bad, and it is not good either. It is everywhere and we can't fight against it. But we can always change the channel .... or turn it off.

## At the community recreation center

Carlos is talking to an attendant at a community recreation center. What does he want?

Carlos:	Hi. I'd like to join the community recreation center. What do I have to do?
Attendant:	You have to fill out this form and bring me a copy of your ID plus two 3x4 photos. How old are you?
Carlos:	I'm 14. Why? Must I get my parent's signature?
Attendant:	Yes, you must get your father or mother's signature.
Carlos:	OK. Can you give me two forms, please? My brother wants to join the center, too.
Attendant:	Of course, I can. Here they are. Anything else?
Carlos:	Uhh ... yes. May I use the swimming pool?
Attendant:	Yes, you may, but first you must have a medical examination.
Carlos:	That's fine. And where can I leave my things while I'm swimming?
Attendant:	You can leave your stuff in a locker.
Carlos:	Should I bring my own padlock?
Attendant:	Yes, you should. It's always a good idea to keep your things safe.
Carlos:	OK. Could you show me the pool and locker room?
Attendant:	Sure. Follow me.

### Cash flow problem

“Honey, you have to tell me how we are spending our money,” said the wife to her husband. “I should know about these things.”

“Fine,” said the husband. “We’re spending 25 percent on rent, 20 percent on the kids, 30 percent on food, 15 percent on clothes, and 40 percent on the cars.”

“But, honey, that’s 130 percent.”

“I know. That’s the problem!”

### The peacock and the crow

A crow was drinking some water from a lake when a peacock showed up. “Everyone look at me!” said the peacock. “Look at my feathers! They are colorful and brilliant. I am so beautiful! I am magnificent!” “Are you still admiring yourself?” asked the crow. “Of course, my friend. I have golden, purple and blue feathers,” said the peacock. “Aren’t they pretty?” “Sure they are,” answered the crow. “But why do you have to show off every day? People are getting tired of you!” “People envy me!” said the peacock. “Look at you. You are so very, very black. You don’t even have a bit of color on your wings. And you are ugly, too!” “You’re right, peacock,” said the crow. “But there’s one thing an ugly black crow can do but you can’t.” “And what is that?” asked the peacock. “I can go up to the sky and talk to the stars. I can fly, peacock!” -- Moral: Everyone is special in his or her own way.

## 43 Vocabulário IV

Inglês	Português	Inglês	Português	Inglês	Português	Inglês	Português
<b>Adjetivos</b>							
anxious	ansioso	fast	rápido	medical	medicinal	serious	sério
atomic	atômico	fluent	fluente	narrow	estreito	severe	severo
attentive	atento	fresh	fresco	necessary	necessário	shallow	raso
bad	mau	golden	dourado	own	próprio	significant	significante
brilliant	brilhante	great	famoso	patient	paciente	slow	devagar
careful	cuidadoso	hard	duro	polite	polido	social	social
colorful	colorido	honest	honesto	punctual	puntual	soft	mole
deep	fundo	kind	amável	purple	roxo	special	especial
eager	ansioso	left	esquerdo	quick	rápido	violent	violento
elegant	elegante	magnificent	magnífico	right	direito	well	bem
		main	principal	safe	seguro	wide	largo
<b>substantivos</b>							
age	idade	community	cumunidade	foot	pé	pie	torta
article	artigo	computer	computador	form	formulário	stairs	degrau
attendant	assistente	decision	decisão	mile	milha	stamp	selo
attraction	atração	depth	profundidade	museum	museu	star	estrela
birthday	aniversário	dictionary	dicionário	nugget	pepita	statue	estátua
bomb	bomba	distance	distância	number	número	stuff	materiais
bridge	ponte	entertainment	divertimento	padlock	cadeado	suitcase	mala
building	prédio	examination	exame	post office	correio	thickness	grossura
cathedral	catedral	explosion	explosão	price	preço	tower	torre
cattle	gado	feather	pena	purse	bolsa	travel	viagem
cellular	celular	fight	briga	quantity	quantidade	trousers	calça
phone		frequency	frequência	recreation	recreação	truth	verdade
center	centro	fur	pele	road	estrada	tulip	tulipa
channel	canal	height	altura	room	quarto	umbrella	guarda-chuva
chess	xadrez	idea	idéia	shorts	bermuda	wallet	carteira
conversation	conversação	inch	polegada	signature	assinatura	war	guerra
cottage	cabana	length	comprimento	size	tamanho	width	largura
crow	corvo	locker	armário	skirt	saia	wing	asa
custom	costume	medicine	remédio	peacock	pavão		

verbos							
to admire	admirar	to follow	seguir	to pay attention	prestar atenção	to show up	aparecer
to agree	concordar	to grow	crescer	to pick	escolher	to take	pegar
to allow	permitir	to inform	informar	to rest	descansar	to turn off	desligar
to borrow	emprestar	to join	unir	to ride	andar de	to wait (for)	esperar por
to dress	vestir	to leave	deixar	to show off	se exibir		
to envy	invejar	to look like	parecer				
to fill out	preencher	to park	estacionar				
Outros							
a bit	um pouco	everywhere	em todos lugares	now and then	de vez em quando	of course	com certeza
against	contra			nowadays	hoje em dia	then	depois
along	ao longo	however	porém			upstairs	para cima
downstairs	para baixo	not ...either	também não				

## 44 Present perfect tense

### Gramática:

- ⇒ O *Present Perfect Tense* forma-se com o verbo auxiliar “to have” no presente, acrescentando o particípio do verbo principal.
- ⇒ O particípio dos verbos regulares se forma acrescentando “-ed” ao verbo. O particípio não se altera nas formas interrogativas e negativas. Veja os particípios dos verbos irregulares na tabela 8c.
- ⇒ O *Present Perfect Tense* usa-se nos casos seguintes:
- para indicar uma ação realizada em tempo indeterminado no passado, sem definição do momento de ocorrência. É comum nestas frases expressões como “never” (=nunca), “once” (=uma vez) ou “already” (=já).
  - quando a ação começou no passado e continua ainda no presente. “since” (=desde) indica um ponto no passado, “for” (=durante) um período no passado. Em frases interrogativas, é comum usar as palavra “ever” (=nunca), e em frases interrogativas e negativas a palavra “yet” (=ainda).
  - quando a ação se repete várias vezes no passado. É comum nestas frases expressões como “twice” (=duas vezes), “several times” (=várias vezes), “many times” (=muitas vezes).
  - para indicar uma ação que acabou de ser realizada. É comum nestas frases expressões como “recently” (=recente-mente) ou “lately” (=ultimamente), just (=simplesmente).

### Exemplos:

I have looked for him. I have never seen a lion. I have already seen an elephant. She has worked as a clerk since 1985. I have lived here for many years. Have you ever eaten horse meat? I haven't eaten it yet. I have telephoned my parents many times. I have just drunk a beer.

### Atividades:

- a) Use the Present Perfect Tense: I ..... (work) here for many years. She ..... (live) in São Paulo for ten years. I ..... (have) English classes three times a week. Bob ..... (read) many books. The secretary ..... (write) several letters. I ..... (visit) my relatives now and then. I ..... (understand) the teachers' explanations. They ..... (make) mistakes. I ..... (buy) many presents. She ..... (arrive) just ..... I ..... (see) John.
- b) Choose the correct alternative: They ..... yesterday (have gone out / went out). A thief ..... my wallet yesterday (stole / has stolen). I ..... you for a month (didn't see / haven't seen). Mr. Brown ..... English last year (taught / has taught). He ..... a present yesterday (has bought / bought). They ..... yet (didn't come / haven't come). I ..... never ..... in a bank (didn't ... work / have ... worked). ..... you already ..... that film (Did ... see / Have ... seen)? No, I ..... that film yet (didn't see / haven't seen). I ..... my arm Sunday night (broke / have broken). I ..... the teacher last night (have seen / saw).
- c) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb: Have you ..... (pay) all the bills? She hasn't ..... (find) the keys yet. the teacher hasn't ..... (speak) to me yet. I haven't ..... (receive) any mail since Sunday. He hasn't ..... (send) any books yet. I haven't ..... (make) any mistakes yet. I haven't ..... (read) any books recently. It hasn't ..... (rain) since May. They haven't ..... (eat) yet. They haven't ..... (leave) yet. She hasn't ..... (wake up) yet. They haven't ..... (go) to the beach yet. I have already ..... (shut) the doors. She has already ..... (make) the beds.



- d) Change to the negative form. Follow the pattern: Mary has already found the keys. -> **Mary hasn't found the keys yet.** (They have already eaten.) (She has already woken up.) (I have already seen that film.) (John has already bought the car.) (She has already made the beds.) (I have already visited Rio.)
- e) Make dialogs. Follow the pattern: He / travel to the USA lately -> **Has he travelled to the USA lately? No, he hasn't.** (You / be to Australia many times); (Pamela / swim at the club recently); (the children / play at the park this week); (the man / ride his motorcycle lately); (you / go to Texas many times); (he / see his daughter lately).
- f) Choose a verb from the box to complete the sentences in the present perfect tense:

write – written / see – seen / drink – drunk / do – done / help – helped / watch – watched / visit – visited / rain – rained / eat – eaten / talk – talked

- The students ..... their exercises lately. We ..... Peru many times. The teacher ..... short stories recently. Helen ..... her mother this week. He ..... a lot of accidents here recently. It ..... a lot lately. Bob ..... to Mary lately. We ..... TV a lot this week. They ..... a lot of juice recently. I ..... a lot of vegetables lately.
- g) Make sentences. Follow the pattern: (you / drink / orange juice / soft drink) -> **You haven't drunk orange juice, you've drunk soft drink lately.** (I / eat / vegetables / sandwiches); (she / read / magazines / books); (they / travel to / many places / Miami); (we / study / math / History); (you / buy / a lot of dresses / a few T-shirts); (Bruce / be / in Italy / in France).
- h) Give complete answers to the following personal questions: What have you done lately? Where have you gone lately? Who have you visited lately? What have you eaten lately? What have you drunk lately? Have you done your homework lately? Have you swum lately? What TV programs have you watched lately? Where have you spent your last vacation?
- i) Complete with *for* or *since*: It hasn't rained in Pernambuco ..... a long time. We've studied English ..... last year. You have written short stories ..... you were a teenager. She hasn't seen her son ..... two years. I have lived in São Paulo ..... 1998. Betty hasn't gone to the beach ..... she bought a house in the mountains. The children haven't gone to the club ..... last summer. They've worked there ..... eight years. It has been hot in here ..... one week.
- j) Make questions according to the underlined words. Follow the pattern: (She has lived with her sister in Paris for five years) -> **Who has she lived in Paris for five years? Where has she lived with her sister for five years? How long has she lived with her sister in Paris?**  
 Thomas and Joe have worked at that company since 1996 because it is a very good company.  
My father has worked at that supermarket for three years. They have lived on a farm since 1997. Joe has eaten a lot of vegetables since last week.

## 45 some/any

### Gramática:

- ⇒ Usamos “some” e “any”, no plural, com substantivos que indicam seres contáveis.
- ⇒ Usamos, também, “some” e “any”, no singular, com substantivos que indicam seres que não se contam.
- ⇒ “Some” é usado em frases afirmativas, “any” em frases interrogativas e negativas. Raramente usa-se “some” em frases interrogativas quando esperamos resposta afirmativa ou quando oferecemos algo.
- ⇒ Do mesmo jeito usam-se as palavras “somebody”/“anybody”, “someone”/“anyone”, “something”/“anything”.

### Exemplos:

There are some birds on the tree. There aren't any eggs in the nest. There is some milk in the glass. Is there any milk in the glass? No, there is not any milk in the glass. Did you buy some books? Yes, I bought some books. Do you want some drink?

### Atividades:

- a) Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*: I saw ..... good programs on TV tonight. Can you lend me ..... money? To prepare the cake we need ..... eggs and ..... sugar. I gave him ..... money. Did you find ..... difficulty in this lesson? No, I didn't find ..... difficulty. Did you drink ..... beer yesterday? No, I didn't drink ..... beer yesterday. I need ..... time to finish the work. Do you want ..... coffee? I don't like ..... sugar in the coffee.
- b) Change to the interrogative form: You bought some books yesterday. There is some sugar in the sugar bowl. There is some money in the purse. You found some difficulty in the lesson. He lent me some pens. They drank some wine.
- c) Change to the negative form: I have some money. There are some eggs in the nest. There is some milk in the milk jug. I found some keys in the drawer. I gave him some money.

- d) Complete the sentences with *somebody/someone* or *anybody/anyone* or *something/anything* or *some* or *any*:  
Do you have ..... French books? I don't have ..... French books but I have ..... English ones. -  
What are you doing? ..... - Is there ..... in the dining room? There isn't .....  
in the dining room. They are in the kitchen. - What do you have for breakfast every day? ..... I don't  
eat ..... in the morning. - Are you hungry? Yes, I want ..... to eat. What do you want? -  
..... apples or ..... bananas. I love fruit. - Are there ..... books on the table? No,  
there are ..... books under it. - Do you have ..... English classes on the first day of the week? I  
don't have ..... classes because it's Sunday. - Do you have ..... pens? I don't have pens but I have  
..... pencils.
- e) Complete with *somebody/nobody/anybody* or *something/nothing/anything*: There is ..... to do  
on Sunday. There isn't ..... on the floor. There is ..... on the desk. There isn't  
..... in the room. What are you doing? ..... I don't eat ..... at night. Do  
you want ..... to eat? We don't want ..... to drink. She has ..... she wants.  
They don't know ..... Is ..... there? There is ..... in the refrigerator. Does  
he want ..... to drink? ..... speaks Japanese. I know ..... who doesn't  
speak ..... in Spanish.
- f) Complete the following conversation with *some* or *any*:
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Tim: Jim, we need two bars of chocolate.            | Jim: No, there isn't ..... cream. Look, Tim!     |
| Jim: Hmm ... There's only one.                      | There's ..... milk.                              |
| Tim: What about sugar? We need five tablespoons.    | Tim: Milk? We don't need ..... milk. We need     |
| Jim: Sugar? There's ..... sugar here. We don't      | two cups of cream.                               |
| need to buy .....                                   | Jim: OK! Let's buy a carton of cream and .....   |
| Tim: OK! Are there ..... eggs in the refrigerator?  | colorful cups.                                   |
| Jim: No, there isn't .....                          | Tim: Colorful cups?                              |
| Tim: We need to buy three eggs. And cream? Is there | Jim: Yes, to serve the mousse.                   |
| ..... cream in the refrigerator?                    | Tim: Good idea! Let's go to the supermarket now. |

## 46 Degrees of comparison I

### Gramática:

- ⇒ O comparativo afirmativo de igualdade forma-se com as palavras "as" + adjetivo + "as" (tão .... quanto).
- ⇒ O comparativo negativo de igualdade forma-se colocando "not" em frente ao comparativo afirmativo (não tão ... quanto).
- ⇒ O comparativo de superioridade forma-se com o adjetivo no comparativo + "than" (= mais ... do que). O adjetivo no comparativo forma-se acrescentando "-er" em adjetivos curtos de uma ou duas sílabas ou "more" (=mais) em adjetivos de mais que duas sílabas.
- ⇒ Alguns adjetivos dobram a consoante terminal no comparativo de superioridade:  
big ->bigger, hot -> hotter, fat -> fatter, thin ->thinner.
- ⇒ Quando o adjetivo termina por "-y" precedido de consoante, mudamos o y por i no comparativo de superioridade:  
dirty ->dirtier, pretty -> prittier, happy ->happier, easy -> easier
- ⇒ Alguns adjetivos têm comparativo irregular: good ->better, bad ->worse.
- ⇒ O comparativo de inferioridade forma-se substituindo "more" por "less" (=menos).

### Exemplos:

Marcos is as strong as his younger brother. Marcos is as impulsive as his younger brother. Marcos is stronger than his younger brother. Marcos is more impulsive than his younger brother. Marcos is not as strong as his younger brother. Marcos is not as impulsive as his younger brother. Monica is as pretty as Roberta. Winter is colder than summer. Carol is as beautiful as Jane. Your house is more comfortable than mine. This lesson is less difficult than the first one.

### Atividades:

- a) Write the sentences in the comparative of equality: (I – strong – you) -> **I am as strong as you.**  
(She – beautiful – you); (My house – comfortable – yours); (Today – cold – yesterday); (My school – good – yours); (The train – fast – the bus); (this book – interesting – that one); (Your apartment comfortable – my house).

- b) Use the comparative of superiority: (Mr. Goldman – rich – Mr. Pauper) -> Mr. Goldman is richer than Mr. Pauper.  
(My pencil – long – yours); (I – strong – you); (Paul – old – Mary); (Mary – young – Paul); (My course – easy – yours); (Your city – dirty – mine); (Lucy – pretty – Monica); (Gordon – fat – Mr. Finn); (Today – hot – yesterday); (My country – big – yours); (Your house – comfortable – mine); (Monza - expensive – a Volks); (Mathematics – difficult – Portuguese); (Rio – beautiful – my city); (John – strong – Paul); (This lesson – easy – the first one); (Your country – small – mine); (Japanese – difficult – English); (This car – expensive – that one); (She – beautiful – Susan); (This dress – expensive – that coat); (This exercise – difficult – that test); (Your brother – famous – mine); (This meeting – important – the last one); (Jason – handsome – Donald); (The red dress – new – the blue one); (Helen – fat – Joyce); (My school – big – your school); (The boys are usually – tall – the girls); (My father – happy – my grandfather); (Mary – nice – Julie); (Tracy – old – Tina).
- c) Use the comparative of inferiority: (Bob – rich – James); (Lucy – beautiful – her sister); (Today – cold – yesterday); (Bill – fat – Jordan); (Portuguese – difficult – Japanese); (The bus – fast – the plane).
- d) Complete: Brazilian girls are pretty. American girls are pretty, too. Brazilian girls are ..... pretty ..... American girls. The Nile river is very long. The Amazon river is long. The Nile river is ..... the Amazon. The Amazon river is ..... the Nile. Winter is a cold season. Summer is a hot season. Winter is ..... summer. Summer is ..... winter. Argentina is a big country. Brazil is a very big country. Brazil is ..... Argentina. A Mercedes is expensive. A Rolls-Royce is very expensive. A Rolls-Royce is ..... a Mercedes. A Mercedes is ..... a Rolls-Royce.
- e) Use the comparative degree of the adjectives in parentheses: Molly is ..... (sensitive) Susy. Helen's daughter is ..... (beautiful) Carol's. This exercise is ..... (difficult) the other one. Joan's book is ..... (interesting) Marian's book. William is ..... (handsome) Jack. Your problem is ..... (common) his.
- f) Make sentences using the comparative degree of *good* and *bad*: (This bike – good – that one); (These TV sets – bad – those ones); (Your grades – good – mine); (Joe's car – bad – Pamela's); (His clothes – bad – her clothes); (This magazine – good – that newspaper); (This pair of shoes – good – that pair of sneakers).
- g) Answer the questions using complete sentences: Follow the pattern: (Is this skateboard as bad as yours?) -> **No, this skateboard is worse than mine.** (Is this supermarket as good as that one?); (Is his juice as good as hers?); (Are Joe's shoes as bad as Bob's?); (Is your car as bad as his?); (Is this disco as good as that one?); (Is this singer as bad as that one?).
- h) Combine the sentences using the adjective in parentheses: This book is ten dollars. That book is eight dollars. (expensive) – My sister is twenty-two years old. My brother is thirty years old. (young) – Sally is beautiful. Molly isn't as beautiful as Sally. (beautiful) – Tis buys isn't bad. That bus is bad. (good) – This book isn't difficult to read. That book is difficult to read. (easy) – the white shirt is twenty dollars. The green shirt is fifteen dollars. (expensive) – This radio is bad. that radio isn't bad. (bad) – Ruth's house is big. Jane's house is small (big).
- i) Write the sentences another way. Follow the pattern: (France is larger than Spain.) -> **Spain is smaller than France.** (The trousers are more expensive than the jeans); (Madrid is warmer than Paris); (Rome is older than Milan); (Suzie is thinner than me); (The country is quieter than the town); (The population of Norway is lower than the population of Sweden); (Tom looks sadder than Jerry); (Flying is safer than driving); (Your brother looks older than you); (The coach is slower than the train); (the Rhine is shorter than Danube).

## 47 Degrees of comparison II

### Gramática:

- ⇒ O superlativo de adjetivos curtos, de até duas sílabas, é formado acrescentando-se “-est” ao adjetivo.
- ⇒ O superlativo de adjetivos longos, de duas ou mais sílabas, é formado antepondo-se a expressão “the most” (=o/a mais) ao adjetivo.
- ⇒ O superlativo de inferioridade é formado antepondo-se “the least” (= o/a menos) ao adjetivo.
- ⇒ Alguns adjetivos dobram a consoante terminal no comparativo de superioridade:  
big ->the biggest, hot -> the hottest, fat -> the fattest, thin -> the thinnest.
- ⇒ Quando o adjetivo termina por “-y” precedido de consoante, mudamos o y por i no comparativo de superioridade:  
dirty ->the dirtiest, pretty -> the prettiest, happy ->the happiest, easy -> the easiest.
- ⇒ Alguns adjetivos têm o superlativo irregular: good ->the best, bad ->the worst.

### Exemplos:

Paul is the richest man in the city. John is the tallest boy in my class. Gordon is the heaviest in my team. It is the easiest lesson in my book. He is the most important man in the firm. She is the most beautiful girl in my class. It is the most common fact in our days. This restaurant has the best beef in town. This is the worst case of all.

### Atividades:

a) Complete the table of adjectives:

big	bigger	the biggest	heavy		
cold			bad		
hot			beautiful		
famous			interesting		
good			nice		

b) Write the sentences in the superlative: (Everest – high peak – in the world); (Sahara – large desert – on the Earth); (Angel Falls, in Venezuela – high waterfall – in the world); (In Ohio (USA) - long train – in the world); (The elephant – heavy animal – on Earth); (The whale – heavy and big animal – that lives in the water); (The “Brazilian Princess” – precious topaz – in the world); (Bill Gates – rich man – in the world); (In Michigan there is powerful microscope – in the world); (The bridge between Rio and Niteroi – long bridge – in Brazil); (Ipojuca river – dirty river – in Brazil); (19874 – dry year – of the century).

c) Write in the superlative: (This lesson – easy – in the book); (This class – dirty – in the school); (Miriam – pretty girl – in the club); (John – lazy boy – in my class); (I – happy man – in the world); (This – dry region – in Brazil); (She – busy girl – in the office); (That – heavy stone – that I ever lifted); (Paul – strong – in my class); (Today – cold day – in the month); (Summer – hot season – in the year); (Gordon – fat boy – in my team); (Bony – thin boy – in my school); (He – important man – in the firm); (She – beautiful girl – at the party); (It – comfortable car – in our factory); (This – interesting book – in the library); (São Paulo – populous city – in Brazil); (Rio de Janeiro – marvelous city – in Brazil).

d) Complete the sentences using the superlative degree of the underlined adjectives:

It's a very expensive house. It's ..... house in this town. – It's a very beautiful bridge. It's ..... bridge in the world. – They are very large cities. They are ..... cities of the USA. – She is a very powerful woman. She's ..... woman in this company. It's a very fine restaurant. It's ..... restaurant in this city. – It was a very hot day. It was ..... day of this season. – She's a very pretty lady. She is ..... lady at this party. – It's a very small theater. It's ..... theater on Broadway. – It's a very tall building. It's ..... building in São Paulo. – He's a very thin person. He's ..... person of them all.

e) Listen to the music “Sunshine on my shoulder (John Denver)

## 48 Easy texts VII

### Asking for advice

Question: People usually think I'm a snob when they first meet me. How can I avoid making that impression again? (Jessica F., 15)

Answer: You're probably extra shy or uncomfortable around new people. As a result, you seem indifferent, distant or, as some people see it, “snobby”. Next time you meet new people, watch how you behave. Are you nervous? Do you talk about yourself a lot? Do you ignore people you think are uncool or intimidating? Be honest with yourself, then try to adjust your attitude. Ask your friends for their honest opinions and go from there. A few friendly suggestions: smile more, ask questions and listen attentively.

### Superlatives (according to Guinness)

The most expensive car in the world is the Rolls-Royce, made in England. It costs £ 300,000 (three hundred thousand pounds). - The highest building in the world is the Sears Tower, in Chicago. It measures 443 meters and has 110 floors. In the building there are 16'700 personnel, 103 elevators, 16000 windows and 18 escalators. - The highest cake in the world had 40 floors and was 11 meters high. It was made in Canada in 1983. - The longest hot dog in the world was about 9 kilometers long and weighed about 2.5 tons. It was made in England in 1983. - The longest beard in the world belonged to Hans Langseth (Norway). It measured 5.33 meters. - The oldest man in the world is Shigechiyo Izumi from Japan. He is 119 years old. - The tallest man in the world is Robert Pershing from the United States, born in 1918. He is 2.72 meters tall. - And the shortest was a woman: Pauline Musters who was only 59 centimeters. She was born in the Netherlands in 1876. - The heaviest watermelon in the world was harvested in

Arkansas (USA) in 1980. It weighed 90,7 kilograms. - The largest passenger ship is Sovereign of Seas, constructed in France. Her crew includes 750 members. She weighs 73192 tons. - Most on a bike: 19 members of the Jago Sport Club, Java, Indonesia, mounted a bicycle and managed to ride a distance of 200 m on 30 June 1988. - The smallest dog is the Chihuahua. It measures about 25 centimeters and weighs 600 grams. – The largest citron grown in the world was one weighing 4.805 kg in England.

### My love

My love is warmer than the warmest sunshine, softer than a sigh.

My love is deeper than the deepest ocean, wider than the sky.

My love is brighter than the brightest star that shines every night above,

and there is nothing in this world that can ever change my love.

## 49 Vocabulário V

Inglês	Português	Inglês	Português	Inglês	Português	Inglês	Português
<b>Adjetivos</b>							
attentive	atento	friendly	amigável	low	baixo	precious	valioso
colorful	colorido	handsome	bonito	marvelous	maravilhoso	sensitive	sensitivo
comfortable	confortável	impulsive	impulsivo	nervous	nervoso	shy	tímido
cool	audacioso	indifferent	indiferente	populous	populoso	snobby	pretensioso
distant	distante	intimidating	intimidando	powerful	poderoso	uncomfortable	desconfortável
dry	seco						
<b>Substantivos</b>							
apartment	apartamento	disco	discoteca	meeting	encontro	sneakers	tênis
attitude	atitude	drawer	gaveta	microscope	microscopo	snob	snobe
bar	tablete	dress	vestido	mousse	musse	suggestion	sugestão
beard	barba	earth	terra	ocean	oceano	supermarket	supermercado
beef	boi	elevator	elevador	opinion	opinião		
bowl	bacia	explanation	explicação	pair	par	spoon	colher
cake	bolo	firm	firma	passenger	passageiro	team	time
carton	limão	floor andar	andar	peak	pico	ton	tonelada
citron	cartão	grade	grau	personnel		topaz	topáz
coat	casaco	impression	impressão	purse	bolsa	train	trem
company	companhia	inferiority	inferioridade	refrigerator	geladeira	wallet	carteira
comparative	comparativo	jug	jarro	region	região	waterfall	cachoeira
cream	creme	lot	lote	relatives	parentes	watermelon	melancia
desert	deserto	mail	correspondência	result	resultado	whale	baleia
difficulty	dificuldade			skateboard	skate	world	mundo
<b>Verbos</b>							
to adjust	corrigir	to grow	crescer	to measure	medir	to travel	viajar
to avoid	evitar	to harvest	colher	to mount	montar	to try	tentar
to behave	comportar-se	to ignore	ignorar	to mount	subir	to wake up	acordar-se
		to lend	emprestar	to receive	receber	to weigh	pesar
to break	quebrar	to manage	conseguir	to shut	fechar		
to construct	construir			to smile	sorrir		
<b>Outros</b>							
above	encima	again	de novo	few	pouco(s)	yourself	você mesmo

## 50 List of irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past tense	Participle	Portuguese	Infinitive	Past tense	Participle	Portuguese
to be	was, were	been	ser, estar	to mean	meant	meant	significar
to become	became	become	tornar-se	to meet	met	met	encontrar-se com
to begin	began	begun	começar	to pay	paid	paid	pagar
to blow	blew	blown	soprar	to put	put	put	pôr
to break	broke	broken	quebrar	to read	read	read	ler
to bring	brought	brought	trazer	to ride	rode	ridden	cavalgar
to build	built	built	construir	to ring	rang	rung	tocar a campainha
to burst	burst	burst	arrebentar	to rise	rose	risen	erguer-se
to buy	bought	bought	comprar	to run	ran	run	correr
to cast	cast	cast	arremessar	to say	said	said	dizer
to catch	caught	caught	pegar	to see	saw	seen	ver
to choose	chose	chosen	escolher	to sell	sold	sold	vender
to come	came	come	vir	to send	sent	sent	enviar
to cost	cost	cost	custar	to set	set	set	colocar, fixar
to cut	cut	cut	cortar	to shake	shook	shaken	sacudir
to deal	dealt	dealt	negociar	to shine	shone	shone	brilhar
to dig	dug	dug	cavar	to shoot	shot	shot	atirar, disparar
to draw	drew	done	fazer	to show	showed	shown	mostrar
to do	did	drawn	desenhar	to shut	shut	shot	fechar
to dream	dreamt	dreamt	sonhar	to sing	sang	sung	cantar
to drink	drank	drunk	beber	to sink	sank	sunk	afundar
to drive	drove	driven	dirigir	to sit	sat	sat	sentar
to eat	ate	eaten	comer	to sleep	slept	slept	dormir
to fall	fell	fallen	cair	to slide	slid	slid	escorregar
to feed	fed	fed	alimentar	to slit	slit	slit	fender, rachar
to feel	felt	felt	sentir	to smell	smelt	smelt	cheirar
to fight	fought	fought	lutar	to speak	spoke	spoken	falar
to find	found	found	encontrar	to speed	sped	sped	apressar-se
to fly	flew	flown	voar	to spend	spent	spent	gastar
to forget	forgot	forgotten	esquecer	to spoil	spoil	spoil	estragar
to freeze	froze	frozen	gelar	to spread	spread	spread	espalhar
to get	got	got	conseguir	to spring	sprang	sprung	saltar
to give	gave	given	dar	to stand	stood	stood	ficar de pé
to go	went	gone	ir	to steal	stole	stolen	roubar
to grow	grew	grown	crescer	to strike	struck	struck	bater
to hang	hung	hung	pendurar	to swear	swore	sworn	jurar
to have	had	had	ter	to sweep	swept	swept	varrer
to hear	heard	heard	ouvir	to swim	swam	swum	nadar
to hide	hid	hidden	esconder	to swing	swung	swung	balançar
to hit	hit	hit	bater	to take	took	taken	tomar
to hold	held	held	segurar	to teach	taught	taught	ensinar
to hurt	hurt	hurt	machucar	to tell	told	told	contar, dizer
to keep	kept	kept	guardar	to think	thought	thought	pensar
to know	knew	knew	conhecer	to throw	threw	thrown	arremessar
to lay	laid	laid	pôr, deitar	to understand	understood	understood	entender
to lead	led	led	guiar	to wake	woke	woken	acordar
to learn	learnt	learnt	aprender	to wear	wore	worn	vestir, usar
to leave	left	left	deixar, partir	to wed	wed	wed	desposar
to lend	lent	lent	emprestar	to wet	wet	wet	umedecer
to let	let	let	deixar, alugar	to win	won	won	ganhar, vencer
to lie	lay	lain	estar deitado	to wring	wrung	wrung	espremer
to light	lit	lit	acender	to write	wrote	written	escrever
to lose	lost	lost	perder				
to make	made	made	fazer				