



English

Summary:

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1- Verb 'be': Simple Present Tense with 'be' verb.

Let's see verb 'be' with different subjects, in the present and affirmative form:

Affirmative:	Contracted form:
I am	I'm
You are	You're
He is	He's
She is	She's
It is	It's
We are	We're
They are	They're
You are (pl.)	You're

Examples:

- I am happy! = I'm happy!
- I am Brazilian. = I'm Brazilian.
- She is beautiful. = She's beautiful.
- We are hungry. = We're hungry.

In case of negatives, just add 'not', check this out:

Negative:	Contracted form:
I am not	I'm not
You are not	You aren't
He is not	He isn't
She is not	She isn't
It is not	It isn't
We are not	We aren't
They are not	They aren't

You are not (pl.)	You aren't
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Examples:

- You aren't stupid;
- They aren't students;
- I'm not sad.
- He isn't late.

Yes/No questions (interrogative form of 'be' verb):

Interrogative:
Am I?
Are you?
Is he?
Is she?
Is it?
Are we?
Are they?
Are you? (pl.)



If you'd like to make a WH question, add the question word before, in the front of the sentence:

Question word	(verb be+subject)	Question word+ (verb b+subject)
Where	Am I?	Where am I?
What	Are you?	What are you?
Why	Is he?	Why is he?
Who	Is she?	Who is she?
When	Are we?	When are we?
How	Are they?	How are they?

Examples:

- Why is he angry?
- Who is that girl?
- When are we
- Where are you?
- Who are you?
- Where are you from?
- Where is it?



2- Days of the week:

MONDAY	SEGUNDA-FEIRA
TUESDAY	TERÇA-FEIRA
WEDNESDAY	QUARTA-FEIRA
THURSDAY	QUINTA-FEIRA
FRIDAY	SEXTA-FEIRA
SATURDAY	SÁBADO
SUNDAY	DOMINGO

3- Greetings:

Hello! – Olá!

Hi! – Oi!

Goodbye!/Bye! –Tchau!

Good morning! – Bom dia!

Good afternoon! – Boa tarde!

Good evening! – Boa noite! (ao chegar)

Good night! – Boa noite! – (na despedida, na hora de ir dormir)

4- Numbers from 0 to 100:

0 zero	28 twenty-eight
1 one	29 twenty-nine
2 two	30 thirty
3 three	31 thirty-one
4 four	32 thirty-two
5 five	33 thirty-three
6 six	34 thirty-four
7 seven	35 thirty-five
8 eight	36 thirty-six
9 nine	37 thirty-seven
10 ten	38 thirty-eight
11 eleven	39 thirty-nine
12 twelve	40 forty
13 thirteen	41 forty-one
14 fourteen	42 forty-two
15 fifteen	43 forty-three
16 sixteen	44 forty-four
17 seventeen	45 forty-five
18 eighteen	46 forty-six
19 nineteen	47 forty-seven
20 twenty	48 forty-eight
21 twenty-one	49 forty-nine
22 twenty-two	50 fifty
23 twenty-three	51 fifty-one
24 twenty-four	52 fifty-two
25 twenty-five	53 fifty-three
26 twenty-six	54 fifty-four
27 twenty-seven	55 fifty-five

56 fifty-six	81 eighty-one
57 fifty-seven	82 eighty-two
58 fifty-eight	83 eighty-three
59 fifty-nine	84 eighty-four
60 sixty	85 eighty-five
61 sixty-one	86 eighty-six
62 sixty-two	87 eighty-seven
63 sixty-three	88 eighty-eight
64 sixty-four	89 eighty-nine
65 sixty-five	90 ninety
66 sixty-six	91 ninety-one
67 sixty-seven	92 ninety-two
68 sixty-eight	93 ninety-three
69 sixty-nine	94 ninety-four
70 seventy	95 ninety-five
71 seventy-one	96 ninety-six
72 seventy-two	97 ninety-seven
73 seventy-three	98 ninety-eight
74 seventy-four	99 ninety-nine
75 seventy-five	100 one hundred
76 seventy-six	81 eighty-one
77 seventy-seven	82 eighty-two
78 seventy-eight	83 eighty-three
79 seventy-nine	84 eighty-four
80 eighty	85 eighty-five

86 eighty-six	95 ninety-five
87 eighty-seven	96 ninety-six
88 eighty-eight	97 ninety-seven
89 eighty-nine	98 ninety-eight
90 ninety	99 ninety-nine
91 ninety-one	100 one hundred
92 ninety-two	
93 ninety-three	
94 ninety-four	



5- Use of A/AN:

Both "A" and "an" have the same meaning.

We use "a" before a consonant sound.

Examples:

a dog

a building

a country

a teacher

a house

We use "an" before a vowel sound.

Examples:

an apple

an umbrella

an eye

an hour

Important!

We use "a" and "an" only before a singular noun. We can't use "a" and "an" before a plural noun.



Examples:

Correct: a car.

Incorrect: ~~a cars.~~

Correct: an orange.

Incorrect: ~~a oranges.~~



6- Plurals and rules:

Towards to change a singular noun into a plural one, generally we add “s” at the end of them. These cases are valid for regular nouns. For example: the plural of chair is *chairs*. The plural of pencil is *pencils*. As we told before, these are rules for **regular plurals**.

But there are many nouns which do not follow this rule. For example, the plural of *fish* is *fish*. The plural of *tooth* is *teeth*. These are **irregular plurals**.

Regular plurals:

Form:

Add "s" to the noun:

Noun + S

While many plural nouns follow this rule, the spelling sometimes differ.

Examples:

Singular	Plural
snake	snakes
window	windows
box	boxes
boy	boys
lorry	lorries
potato	potatoes
knife	knives

Spelling of plurals:

The plural form of most nouns is created simply by adding the letter "s".

- more than one snake = snakes
- more than one girl = girls
- more than one window = windows

Nouns that end in *-ch*, *x*, *s*, *z* or *s-like* sounds, however, will require an *es* for the plural:

- more than one witch = witches



- more than one box = boxes
- more than one gas = gases
- more than one bus = buses
- more than one kiss = kisses

Nouns that end in a vowel + y take the letter **s**:

- more than one boy = boys
- more than one way = ways

Nouns that end in a consonant + y drop the y and take **ies**:

- more than one baby = **babies**
- more than one lorry = **lorries**

A lot of nouns that end in *o* take **es** in the plural:

- more than one potato = potatoes
- more than one hero = heroes

<i>o</i> becomes <i>oes</i>	
echo	echoes
embargo	embargoes
hero	heroes
potato	potatoes
tomato	tomatoes
torpedo	torpedoes
veto	veto

Some nouns ending in *o* break the above rule and get **os** in the plural form:

<i>o</i> becomes <i>os</i>	
auto	autos
kangaroo	kangaroos
kilo	kilos
memo	memos
photo	photos

piano	pianos
pimento	pimentos
pro	pros
solo	solos
soprano	sopranos
studio	studios
tattoo	tattoos
video	videos
zoo	zoos

Other nouns ending in *o* get either *os* or *oes* in the plural forms:

<i>o</i> becomes <i>os</i> or <i>oes</i>	
buffalo	buffalos/buffaloes
cargo	cargos/cargoes
halo	halos/haloes
mosquito	mosquitos/mosquitoes
motto	mottos/mottoes
no	nos/noes
tornado	tornados/tornadoes
volcano	volcanos/volcanoes
zero	zeros/zeroes

Plurals of nouns that end in *f* or *fe* usually change the *f* sound to a *v* sound and add *s* or *-es*.

- more than one knife = knives
- more than one leaf = leaves
- more than one hoof = hooves
- more than one life = lives
- more than one self = selves
- more than one elf = elves

Irregular plurals:

There are several nouns that have irregular plural forms.

Singular	Plural
fish	fish
sheep	sheep
barracks	barracks
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
child	children
man	men
woman	women
person	people
mouse	mice

Plurals formed in this way are sometimes called irregular plurals or mutated (or mutating) plurals.

- more than one child = **children**
- more than one woman = **women**
- more than one man = **men**
- more than one person = **people**
- more than one goose = **geese**
- more than one mouse = **mice**
- more than one barracks = **barracks**
- more than one deer = **deer**

7- Use of This/That/These/Those:

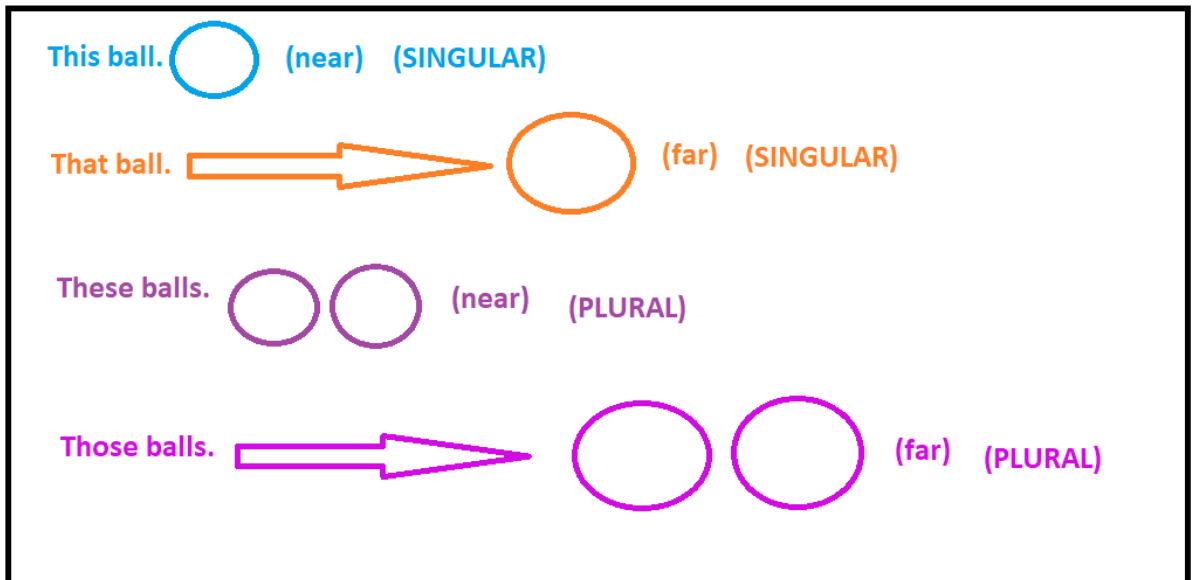
This- used to indicate something is NEAR the speaker and in SINGULAR.

That- used to indicate something is FAR the speaker and in SINGULAR.

These- used to indicate something is NEAR the speaker and in PLURAL.

Those- used to indicate something is FAR the speaker and in PLURAL.

Example:



Near= Perto

Far= Longe