

WORKBOOK

Basic #1

UNIT 5: RANDOM!

LESSON 01: IN THE MEANWHILE!

Write it down!



What do you know about past continuous

What do you want to know about past continuous?

What have you learned about it?

First, take a look at the following sentences and say what is the difference between them.

I **was washing** the dishes yesterday.

I **washed** the dishes yesterday.

That's right! The completed action is in the second sentence, while the first one give us the impression that something might have happened in the meantime and interrupted the action.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS

Describes actions or events in a time before now, which began in the past and were still going on when another event occurred.

- It is used to set the background in a story written in the past tense.

The sun **was shining**, and the birds **were singing** as the elephant **came out** of the jungle.

- It also describes an unfinished action that was interrupted by another event or action.

I **was having** a beautiful dream when the alarm clock **rang**.

- To express a change of mind.

I **was going to spend** the day at the beach, but I've decided to get my homework done instead.

- With “wonder”, to make a very polite request.

I **was wondering** if you could baby-sit for me tonight.

Examples:

- They **were waiting** for the bus when the accident happened.
- Caroline **was skiing** when she broke her leg.
- When we arrived he **was having** a bath.
- When the fire started I **was watching** television.

With verbs not normally used in the continuous form, the simple past is used.

Some of them are:

hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish, appear, feel, hear, see, seem, smell, sound, taste, agree, deny, disagree, mean, promise, satisfy, surprise, believe, imagine, know, mean, realize, remember, be, need, own, etc.

HOW TO FORM PAST CONTINUOUS SENTENCES

Subject + past simple of the verb to be + main verb with ING

I	was	working
You	were	working
He/ She/ It	was	working
We/ You/ They	were	working

Examples:

- He **was watching** television when she called him last night.
- I **was watching** television when you sent me that message.
- We were doing our homework while you **were watching** television.

Note: past continuous tense is often combined with past simple tense.

In this combination, the simple past tense **interrupted** the past progressive tense action.

This pairing shows that something happened in the middle of something else happening.

The past continuous with words such as "**always**" or "**constantly**" expresses the idea that something **irritating** or shocking often happened in the past. The concept is very similar to the expression used to but with negative emotion.

- Remember to put the words "**always**" or "**constantly**" between "**be**" and "**verb+ing**."

Examples:

- She **was always coming** to class late.
- He **was constantly talking**. He annoyed everyone.
- I didn't like them because they **were always complaining**.

WHILE X WHEN

Both have similar meanings. They emphasize different parts of the sentence.

WHEN - followed by a verb in the **simple past** tense.

WHILE - followed by **past continuous** - during that time.

- I was studying **when she called**.
- **While I was studying**, she called.

MEANWHILE + WHILE

Both have the same meaning: at the same time or in the middle of another action.

MEANWHILE - different locations, different subjects.

WHILE - must have an interruption.

- I **was driving** to work. Meanwhile, someone was breaking into my house.
- While I **was trying** to sleep, I heard a noise.

IN THE MEANTIME OR MEANTIME

It is the **gap** between two times; the period between two events/times.

- I didn't have to leave for 10 minutes, so in the **meantime**, I checked my e-mail.
- **In the meantime** before my bus came, I reviewed my class notes.
- I didn't have anything to do in the **meantime**, so I watched TV until my flight at 9 o'clock.

SIMULTANEOUSLY

- I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner.
- While Ellen **was reading**, Tim **was watching** television.
- They **were eating** dinner, **discussing** their plans, and **having** a good time.

REMINDER!

Non-continuous verbs **cannot** be used in any continuous tenses. Instead of using past continuous with these verbs -> use simple past.

- Jane **was being** at my house when you arrived. **Incorrect**
- Jane **was** at my house when you arrived. **Correct**

BE CAREFUL!

In English, we often use a series of parallel actions to describe the atmosphere at a specific time in the past:

- When I walked into the office, several people **were** busily **typing**, some **were talking** on the phones, the boss **was yelling** directions, and customers **were waiting** to be helped. One customer **was yelling** at a secretary and **waving** his hands. Others **were complaining** to each other about the bad

Real examples:

- “While I was there, I collected images and inspiration.” - TED, Drawings that show the beauty and fragility of Earth | Zaria Forman
- “In the meanwhile, how many Americans gained a place in the middle class?” - Anand Giridharadas: Uma história de dois Estados Unidos e o mercadinho onde eles colidiram
- “in the meantime, Narcissus grew into a proud youth.” -TED-Ed, The myth of Narcissus and Echo - Iseult Gillespie

Recommendations:

- ★ Song: *Crying*, by Aerosmith
- ★ Song: *Love Story*, by Taylor Swift

LESSON 01: ALL OF SUDDEN!

Take a look at the negative structure in the table.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was playing	I was not playing	Was I playing?
You were playing	You weren't playing	Were you playing?
He was playing	He wasn't playing	Was he playing?
We were playing	We weren't playing	Were we playing?
They were playing	They weren't playing	Were they playing?

We use the past continuous, in the **negative** form, to **deny** situations that occurred in the past and were in progress at every moment during a period of time.

Subject + past simple of verb to be (was/were + not + main verb + ing)

Examples:

- She **wasn't working**.
- I **wasn't living** here at that time.
- I **wasn't sleeping** while she was working.

- When they arrived I **wasn't cleaning** the house, my children **weren't playing** and my sister **wasn't making** a phone call.
- They **weren't always asking** me questions.

We use the past continuous, in the **interrogative** form, to **ask** for situations that occurred in the past and were in progress at every moment during a period of time.

Past simple of verb to be + subject + base form of the main verb + ing

Examples:

- **Was** she **reading** a book when I called her?
- **Were** they still **watching** TV when she returned from work at 7 o'clock?
- **Was** he **crossing** the road?
- **Was** she **practicing** sport every day last year to prepare for the race?
- **Were** they **talking** while the kids were playing?
- **Was** her mother **working** on the laptop, her father watching TV and her sister studying when she went home?
- **Was** I **always going** late to class?

PAST TIME EXPRESSIONS

- Last night
- Last Sunday
- Last week
- Last weekend
- Last year
- Last month
- 10 minutes ago
- An hour ago
- Three days ago
- A week ago
- A month ago
- Yesterday morning
- Yesterday evening
- Yesterday night
- Yesterday afternoon
- The day before yesterday

More examples:

- What **were** you **doing** when the alarm went off last night?
- I **wasn't wondering** if you could walk the dog for me this evening.
- **Weren't** you **calling** me when I emailed you this afternoon?
- I **was having** a terrifying dream when the alarm clock went off at six o'clock this morning.
- What **was** she **doing** this time yesterday?



The **past continuous** tense is important since it is used when mentioning actions or events that happened at a **specific time** in the **past** and which are generally no longer happening now. This tense can be used alone or can be combined with past simple tense to show that an action or event happened in the middle of another action. It gives a sense of the **order** of events and when events of the past happened relative to one another.

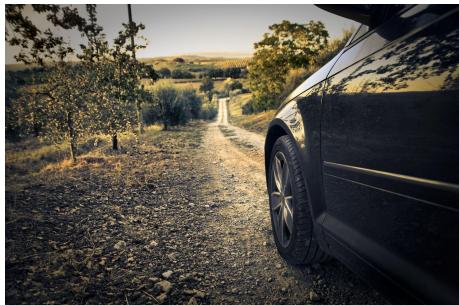
Real examples:

- “So what happened was and the way that we were interacting with Instagram that wasn't working” - Owing the Instagram Algorithm (Personal Branding 101)
- “when I realized we weren't talking computer models. We're talking about the historic record” - Full Show: Justice Not Politics

Recommendations:

- ★ Movie: *Just My Luck*, available on Prime Video

LESSON 02: I'M YOURS!



"My dad has got 3 cars and my mom has got 2. These 2 over here are my **dad's** and those ' over there are my **mom's.**"

There's no problem in express yourself this way. But there's a way in which you would avoid this repeated use of the words "mom" and "dad". First, let's take a look at the possessive 's.

POSSESSIVE 'S

→ Singular nouns: add- 's

boy - boy's

e.g: The boy's bicycle is blue.

(it belongs to the boy)

→ Plural nouns: add -s

boys - boys'

e.g: The boys' bicycles are blue.^Y

(They belong to the boys)

→ Some irregular plural nouns add -'s

children - children's

e.g: The children's bicycles are blue.

(They belong to the children)



POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- ❑ Possessive pronouns are used when you want to indicate who **owns** or is associated with an item.
- ❑ They show that something **belongs** to someone.
- ❑ They replace a noun or noun phrase already used, replacing it to avoid repetition.

I
You
He
She
It
We
You
They



Mine
Yours
His
Hers
Its*
Ours
Yours
Theirs

None of these words should be spelled with an apostrophe. Avoid the common mistake of writing it's for the possessive form. It's is a short form for it is.

- ❑ We avoid using **its** as possessive pronouns except when we use it with **own**:

The house seemed asleep yet, as I have said, it had a life of **its** own.



Possessive pronouns help us to be more concise and use fewer words when explaining the same idea.

Examples:

- All those books are **hers**.
- Those suitcases are **ours**.
- Are you selling those books? I'd never sell any of **mine**.
- Those awful cousins of **yours** are here.
- These 2 over there are **his**.
- This TV is really cheap. – Yes, **ours** was a bit more expensive, but better quality.

Possessive pronouns don't just substitute nouns, they show possession over a person, a place or a thing. Unlike possessive adjectives, however, they can stand alone. **Compare:**

- Those are my Converse sneakers. They are not your Converse sneakers.
Those are my Converse sneakers. They are not **yours**.
- I didn't have my textbook for English class, so Brian lent me his textbook.
I didn't have my textbook for English class, so Brian lent me **his**.
- Your travel plans sound just as exciting as my travel plans!
Your travel plans sound just as exciting as **mine!**

Real examples:

- “It wasn’t mine, it was too big. It looked weird on me.” - Porque eu leio um livro por dia: a lei dos 33% | Tai Lopez | TEDxUBIWiltz
- “today grows miserly with first chances to the children of its own..” - Anand Giridharadas: Uma história de dois Estados Unidos e o mercadinho onde eles colidiram
- “That choice is ours.” - Hunting for dinosaurs showed me our place in the universe | Kenneth Lacovara

Recommendations:

- ★ Song:-*I'm Yours* , by Jason Mraz
- ★ Song:-*Ours* , by Taylor Swift

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VOCABULARY



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LESSON 02: DRESS TO IMPRESS!

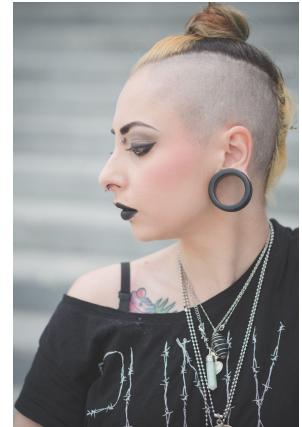
Let's learn a little bit more about clothing styles!



Casual clothing style



Comfortable



Punk clothing style



Heavy



Vintage clothing style



Grunge clothing style

Examples:

- He was wearing casual clothes.
- Jane takes pride in her outfits.
- I found this jacket. Does it belong to Maria? No, **hers** is a different model.
- Joe and I both have the same clothing style, but **his** is more minimalist than **mine**.

REAL LIFE QUESTIONS

→ What kind of clothes do people in your country usually wear?

Climate affects people's clothing. I live in the tropics, so people in my country usually wear clothes with **light fabrics**. We also wear **light-colored clothes**. For **casual attire**, a **pair of jeans** or **short pants** and a **shirt** for men or **blouse** for women are common.

→ What kind of clothes do people wear to work?

Those who work in the corporate wear either **smart casual** or **business/formal attire** on a regular work day. Some employees such as teachers have **uniforms**. Other workers are allowed to wear **casual clothes** to work.

→ What kind of clothes do you like to wear?



e.g: "Well, I prefer **casual clothes** – **simple** and **comfortable**. A **pair of jeans** and a **shirt** would be perfect. I am not really the **fashionable** type. But of course, I also **dress up** for special occasions."

VERBS TO TALK ABOUT CLOTHING 🎉

- ❖ **To get dressed-** To put on clothes.
- ❖ **To get undressed-** To take off the clothes.
- ❖ **To get dressed up-** To wear special clothes.
- ❖ **To change-** Wear/put something different
- ❖ **To match-** To look alike.
- ❖ **To put on-** To get dressed.
- ❖ **To take off-** To undress, disrobe.
- ❖ **To try on-** To put on to see if it fits.
- ❖ **To fit-** To be the right shape and size for.

FABRICS AND TYPES OF DESIGNS



Cotton - algodão



Canvas - lona



Leather - couro



Denim - jeans



Wool - -lã



Linen - linho

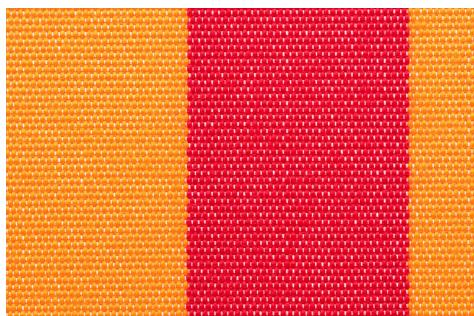
FABRICS AND TYPES OF DESIGNS



Silk - seda



Suede - camurça



Synthetic - sintético

What's the difference between denim and jeans?

That's simple! Denim is a fabric and jeans are a garment.



He is wearing a **denim** jacket.



These are jeans made of **denim**.

Reminder!

“**Fabric**” is a false friend and it means “tecido”. If you want to say “fábrica” in English you must use “factory”.

ADJECTIVES ABOUT CLOTHES



- ❖ **Baggy** - folgado/largo
- ❖ **Big** - grande
- ❖ **Casual** - casual
- ❖ **Cheap** - barato
- ❖ **Elegant** - elegante
- ❖ **Expensive** - caro
- ❖ **Fashionable** - moderno
- ❖ **Formal** - formal
- ❖ **Loose** - relaxado
- ❖ **Sloppy** - desleixado

Examples:

- This **dress** is too **big**.
- Can I try a **smaller size**?
- Do you also **do tailoring**?
- This **lingerie** is pretty **expensive**.
- I would like to try these **shoes** in size 5.
- This **jacket** doesn't fit me well, it's too **tight!**
- Do you know where I can buy an umbrella? I forgot my **raincoat**.
- I'm looking for **a pair of rain boots**.



VOCABULARY

Dialogue:

Lucy: Come over here, Jane, and have a look at this dress.

Jane: Oh, yes! It looks lovely. Why don't you try it on in the fitting room?

Tui: It looks like it will fit you.

Lucy: I better try it on. Last time I bought a dress, it was baggy and did not fit properly.

Tui: Let me hold the hanger while you try it on.

Lucy: Thanks, Tui.

Jane: If you need a different size, just ask, and I will get it for you.

Lucy: What do you think, does it look good?

Tui: Perfect! It fits you, and you look very pretty in it.

Jane: I agree, it really suits you, Lucy!

Tui: Why do you want to buy a dress anyway, Lucy?

Lucy: I'm going to my brother's 30th birthday party and I want to look my best!

Jane: There are some designer dresses over there that look nice as well.

Lucy: I think I will buy this one. Is this dress in the sale?

Tui: Yes, the label says it is 30% off.

Lucy: Great. Let's go to pay for it, come on.

CLOTHING IDIOMS

→ AT THE DROP OF A HAT

Without needing any advance notice.



- My Grandma will babysit for anyone **at the drop of a hat**.

→ BELOW THE BELT

Beyond what is fair or socially acceptable.



- Lana always fights **below the belt**.

→ CAUGHT WITH ONE'S PANTS DOWN

Unprepared.



- My students **caught me with my pants down** on Monday. I forgot about the field trip.

→ FIT LIKE A GLOVE

Fit perfectly (tight to one's body)



- Anita's prom dress **fits me like a glove**.

→ PULL UP ONE'S SOCKS

Try harder.



- Marco will have to **pull up his socks** if he wants to make the football team.

Recommendations:

- ★ TV Show: *Emily in Paris*, available on Netflix
- ★ Movie: The Devil Wears Prada, available on Star +
- ★ Movie: The Intern, available on Netflix
- ★ Movie: Clueless, available on Netflix
- ★ TV Show: Queer eye, available on Netflix

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GRAMMAR



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LESSON 03: RAISE YOUR HAND!

Can you tell what does these sentences have in common?

You **could** get her shoes for her birthday.

Let's go to the movies.
We **could** watch Escape room!



Could is a modal verb used to express possibility or past ability, as well as to make suggestions and requests.

- You might use **could** for **polite suggestions**.

Possibility	Extreme rain could cause the river to flood the city.
Past ability	Nancy could ski like a pro by the age of 11.
Suggestion	You could see a movie or go out to dinner.
Request	Could I use your computer to email my boss?
Conditional	We could go on the trip if I didn't have to work this weekend.

- We often use could to make **suggestions**.

A: Will's party is fancy-dress.

B: It's Halloween.

A: Oh right. I **could** go as Julius Caesar.

B: Again? How many times have you done that?

A: I've got to be in the meeting at 10 and the train doesn't get in until 10.15.

B: **Could** you get an earlier train?

HOW TO FORM YOUR SUGGESTION

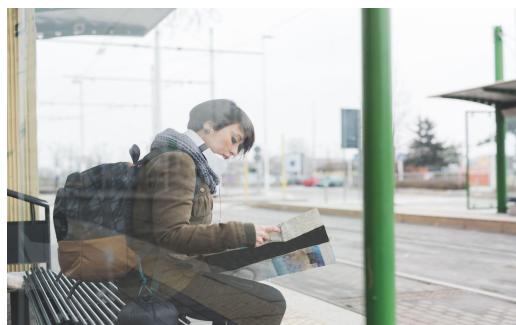
We use **could** to give different opinions, but when we use **could** it shows that we do not have an opinion.

Subject + could + verb +...

- You **could** do yoga if you want to be healthier.
- We **could** go to Thailand for the next vacation.
- They **could** come to our house for Christmas dinner.



- We often give more than one option when using **could**.
- If you want to be healthier, you **could** try yoga or Pilates.
- We **could** go to Europe next vacation, or we **could** go to Africa.
- If he is unhappy at his job, then he **could** quit or tell his boss directly.
- He **could** take the bus or the subway.



Can is one of the most commonly used modal verb in English. It can be used to express ability or opportunity, to request or offer permission, and to show possibility or impossibility.

Ability	I can ride a horse.
Opportunity	We can stay with my brother when we are in Paris.
Permission	She cannot stay out after 10 PM.
Request	Can you hand me the stapler?
Possibility	Any child can grow up to be president.

- We use **can** as a question form to make requests. .
- Those bruschettas look so good. **Can** I try one?
- **Can** I have your surname?
- **Can** you help me with this form?



We use **can**:

- To ask for something .
- **Can** I open the window in there?
- To ask to do something.
- **Can** we sit here?
- **Can** I have two coffees and a coke, please?
- To ask to other people to do things for us.
- **Can** you help me?
- **Can** you tell me the time, please?

We use **could** in questions to make **polite** requests.

- **Could** I borrow your pen, please?
- **Could** you help me, please?
- **Could** we sit here?

CAN'T YOU...?

We can use **can't you** to make a **strong suggestion**. It can sound very direct when it is addressed to someone who is present:

- **Can't you** finish your homework before going?

- **A:** I think our television is fine. I don't want it to be replaced, really.
B: Mm.
A: And he'll want one of those wide screens.
B: Oh dear. **Can't he** manage with the one you have?

HOW TO REPLY TO A REQUEST:

→ **Can I open the window in here?**

- – Sure, go ahead.
- – No problem.
- – No worries.
- – Yes, sure.
- – Yes, of course you can.

→ Can you help me?

- – Of course!
- – Sure!
- – Certainly!

→ Can I open the window in here?

- – Actually, I'd prefer it closed.
- – I'm sorry, but I'm cold.

Real examples:

- “And we can help them but we can't do it for them.” - Obama on the state of the world: the extended Vox conversation
- “Dreadnoughtus could stand in one place and with that neck.” - Hunting for dinosaurs showed me our place in the universe | Kenneth Lacovara
-

Recommendations:

- ★ Song: Question... , by Taylor Swift
- ★ Song:-Heroes , by David Bowie

LESSON 04: COULD YOU...?

HAVE TO

- ❑ We use **have to** + infinitive to talk about **obligation**.
 - I **have to** go now.
- ❑ We often use have to for what somebody in authority has said it is necessary to do.
 - You **have to** look after their hair regularly.
 - Do you have to wear a tie for school?
- ❑ It isn't used in formal writing. In this case, we use "**must**"
 - If you don't like him, you don't **have to** see him again.
(There is no obligation to see him again, but you have a choice)

SHOULD

- ❑ We use **should** for **advice**, or making **suggestions**.
 - You **shouldn't** leave it on the street.
- ❑ We can also use it to express something that is **probable**.
 - John **should** be here by 2:00 P.M and he **should** be bringing Jennifer with him.
- ❑ To **ask** questions.
 - **Shouldn't** you be getting ready for work?
- ❑ To show **obligation**, give **recommendation** or even an **opinion**.
 - You **should** stop eating fast food.

Examples:

- You **have to** be there now!
- You **should** go to bed earlier. Then you wouldn't feel so tired all the time.
- She **shouldn't** take the job unless she's sure it's what she wants.
- Do you **have to** work tomorrow?
- You **should** try once more—I'm sure you can get it.

THREE OTHER WAYS TO MAKE SUGGESTIONS

→ **HOW ABOUT/ WHAT ABOUT _ ING?**

- **How about starting a movie club?**
- **What about watching** the last movie all together?

→ **WHY NOT...? WHY DON'T WE...?**

We can use **why not** to make a **general suggestion**. We often find it in advertising:

- **Why not** take a break in the south-west?
- **Why not** treat yourself to a meal at the Icon Restaurant?

We can use **why don't ...?** to make a **specific suggestion**:

- You look really tired. **Why don't** you take some time out and rest?
- It's getting late in the evening now. **Why don't** we stop now and work on this tomorrow morning?

→ LET'S... AND LET'S NOT...

We use **let's** (let us) to make **suggestions** about doing something with someone:

- **Let's** call Michael and see if he knows how to fix it.
- **Let's** make a curry tonight.

We use **let's not** to make **negative suggestions**:

- **Let's not** argue about this.
- **Let's not** spend all night talking about my problems.

Real examples:

- “They have to put ideology and religion and ethnicity aside” - Benjamin Barber: Porque prefeitos deveriam governar o mundo
- “We should never lose focus of that objective to grow..” - The Business in the World Around Us | Google Zeitgeist
- “why don't we just boil our squash, and our steak too?” - Binging with Babish: Squash and Beef from It's Always Sunny in Philadelphia

Recommendations:

- ★ Song: *Let's Get Started It*, by The Black Eyed Peas
- ★ Song: *Say So* , by Doja Cat

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EXERCISES

EXERCISES

1) Complete the sentences with past continuous and simple past.

- a. He _____ (watch) a movie when his parents _____ (arrive).
- b. I _____ (take) a shower when the lights _____ (go) out.
- c. When my mom _____ (call) me I _____ (play) chess.
- d. While she _____ (listen) to music, her sister _____ (get) into the room.
- e. While Mary _____ (try) to sleep, she _____ (hear) a noise.
- f. We _____ (read) when the soccer match _____ (start).

2) What were they doing?



b.



e.g: She was playing video-game. _____.

a.



c.



EXERCISES

3) Answer according to yourself.

- a. What were you doing last night?
- b. Where were you studying last week?
- c. What were you watching last month?
- d. What were you eating yesterday morning?
- e. What were you doing before starting to study?

4) Choose the correct possessive pronoun to complete the sentences.

- a. That's not my jacket. That's _____ (hers/ her).
- b. The blue shirt right over there is _____ (my/mine)
- c. That ball is _____ (mine/ my), not (your/yours)
- d. That is _____-(his/him) video game.
- e. Is that pencil case _____ (her/ hers).

5) What kind of fabric are these things made of?

a.



c.



b.



d.



EXERCISES

e.



f.



6) Complete the sentences with the words in the box:

baggy -casual - cheap - elegant - expensive - formal
- take off- try on- match

- a. I can't afford that car. It's too _____.
- b. Why don't you _____ these shoes to see if they are comfortable?
- c. Lily's party requires _____ clothing. So I need to buy a new suit.
- d. Yellow and green don't _____ at all.
- e. Only \$10? That's very _____.
- f. Beyoncé was so _____ on the Red Carpet.
- g. I can't buy that jeans. They're too _____.
- h. Please, _____ your shoes before getting home. They are dirty.
- i. I don't like wearing fancy clothes. I prefer _____ clothing

7) How would you describe your style?

8) What kind of clothes do you like to wear?

9) What kind of clothes you don't like to wear?

10) Choose the best modal verb to complete the sentences:

- a. You _____ (could/ should) listen to your mom.
- b. You _____ (don't have to/ can't) park here.
- c. People _____ (should/shouldn't) waste food.
- d. (Should/Can) I have a cheeseburger, please?
- e. I broke my leg, so I (couldn't/can't) play soccer this weekend.
- f. (Should/ Can) you play the piano?
- g. She (shouldn't/should) eat so much junk food.

11) It's your turn! Write a short horror story by using the past continuous and send to us!

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ANSWER KEY

ANSWER SHEET

1)

- a. was watching/ arrived
- b. was taking/ went
- c. called/ was playing
- d. was listening/ got
- e. was trying/ heard
- f. were reading/ started

2)

- a. They were drinking beer.
- b. They were flying a kite.
- c. He was eating pizza.

3)

Personal answers.

4)

- a. hers
- b. mine
- c. mine/yours
- d. his
- e. hers

5)

- a. cotton
- b. wool
- c. denim
- d. leather
- e. silk
- f. suede

6)

- a. expensive
- b. try on
- c. formal
- d. match
- e. cheap
- f. elegant
- g. baggy
- h. take off
- i. casual

7)

Personal answer.

8)

Personal answer.

9)

Personal answer.

10)

- a. should
- b. can't
- c. shouldn't
- d. Can
- e. can't
- f. Can
- g. shouldn't

11)

Personal answer.