

ENGLISH GRAMMAR RULES – REVIEW

AGREEING AND DISAGREEING IN ENGLISH



(FREEPIK)

PRESENT SIMPLE 2

- The company invests in Asia. / A companhia investe na Ásia.
- The sun rises in the east. / O sol nasce a leste.
- He leaves the office at 6:00 p.m. / Ele deixa o escritório às 18 h.

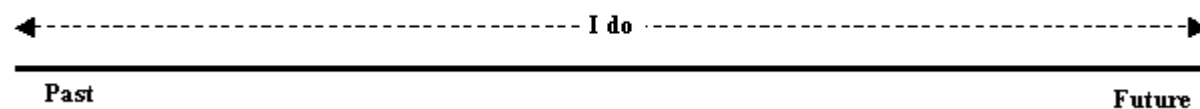
To have	Short form	Other Verbs (to work)
I have	I've	I work
he has	he's	He works
she has	she's	She works

it has	it's	It works		
you have	you've	you work		
we have	we've	we work		
they have	they've	they work		
Statements +	Statements -	Questions	Short answer +	Short answer -
I work.	I don't work.	Do I work?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
He works.	He doesn't work.	Does he work?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
She works.	She doesn't work.	Does she work?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
It works.	It doesn't work.	Does it work?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
You work.	You don't work.	Do you work?	Yes you do.	No, you don't.
We work.	We don't work.	Do we work?	Yes we do.	No, we don't.
They work.	They don't work.	Do they work?	Yes they do.	No, they don't.

Regular or permanent situations

When something happens regularly or is a permanent situation we usually use the simple present tense. When using the simple present the verb (with the exception of the auxiliary verbs) remains in the dictionary form (verb + **s** with he/she/it).

Simple Present Timeline



For example:

Q) "Where do you *live*?"

A) "I *live* in Germany."

Q) "Where **does** he *live*?"

A) "He *lives* in Germany."

Q) "What *do* you do?"

A) "I'm a teacher."

Q) "What **does** he do?"

A) "*He's* a teacher."

FREQUENCY

The simple present tense is also used to show how often something happens with adverbs of frequency - always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, rarely, never, etc.... And when discussing daily, weekly, monthly etc. routines.

For example:

- "I *always get up* at 6.00."
- "I *never drink* coffee before 12.00."
- "I *work* on my website *every day*."
- "Every Monday and Thursday I *go* to the gym."

We also use the simple present to ask for and give instructions or to discuss a series of actions.

For example:

Q) How do I make pancakes?"

A) Well, first you take 4 eggs and crack them into a bowl, then you weigh out 4 oz. of flour and sieve it into the eggs. etc.

b) Auxiliary Verbs - O "do" e o "does" são os dois auxiliares do presente simples, e eles sempre devem ser usados em frases negativas e interrogativas, conforme a tabela abaixo:

Negativas	Interrogativas
I do not / I don't	Do I ...?
You do not / you don't	Do you ...?
He does not / he doesn't	Does he....?
She does not / she doesn't	Does she...?
It does not / it doesn't	Does it...?
We do not / we don't	Do we...?
You do not/ you don't	Do you ...?
They do not / they don't	Do they...?

Ex.:

- I don't have to work today. (Eu não tenho que trabalhar hoje).
She doesn't have to wash the dishes. (Ela não tem que lavar a louça).
They don't go to school on the weekends. (Eles não vão à escola nos finais de semana).
- Do you generally wake up at seven? (Você geralmente acorda às 7h?).
Does the dog bark a lot during the night? (O cão late muito durante a noite?).
Does he work as a waiter at that new restaurant? (Ele trabalha como garçom naquele novo restaurante?).

It is not necessary to use the helpers "do" and "does" in affirmative sentences, however, the verbs undergo some changes in the third singular person (he, she, it). As a general rule, an "s" should be added to the verb for these people.

Ex.:

- *Mary lives downtown.* (A Mary mora no centro da cidade).
- *Bob loves chocolate.* (Bob ama chocolate).
- *Susan's dog sleeps a lot during the day.* (O cachorro da Susan dorme muito durante o dia).

No entanto, existem algumas exceções que se referem às terceiras pessoas do singular (he, she, it). São elas:

1- Quando o verbo terminar em “y” precedido de consoante, tira-se o “y” e acrescenta-se “ies”.

- *Carol studies at a good college.* (A Carol estuda numa boa universidade).
- *Mom fries eggs in a pan.* (Mamãe fritava ovos numa panela).

2- Quando os verbos terminarem em “s”, “sh”, “ch”, “x” e “o”, acrescenta-se “es”.

- *Bob fixes everything at his house.* (Bob conserta tudo na casa dele).
- *Daniel watches cartoon every morning.* (Daniel assiste desenho todas as manhãs).
- *Every day after the meals, my mom washes the dishes.* (Todo dia após as refeições, minha mãe lava a louça).
- *Jack does his homework at night.* (Jack faz seu dever de casa à noite).
- *Cindy kisses her parents every day.* (Cindy beija seus pais todos os dias).

Present Simple: Answering Yes/No Questions

- Do you have a dog? Yes, I do. / No, I don't
- Do I look fat in these jeans? No, you don't!
- Does John speak Italian? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
- Does she like rock music? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
- Do we watch too much TV? Yes, we do. / No, we don't.
- Do they understand English? Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

Present Continuous

Present Continuous - empregado para descrever uma ação específica que está ocorrendo, ações de maior duração que estão ocorrendo ou então um plano futuro

- *You are learning English now.* / Você está aprendendo inglês agora.
- *Salaries are shrinking.* / Os salários estão encolhendo.
- *I am studying to become a lawyer.* / Estou estudando para me tornar advogado.

a) Present Progressive

1. Use of the *Present Progressive*

1.1. actions happening at the moment of speaking

Peter **is reading** a book now.

1.2. fixed plans in the near future

We **are going** to Basel on Saturday.

1.3. temporary actions

I **am working** in Rome this month.

1.4. actions happening around the moment of speaking (longer actions)

My friend **is preparing** for his exams.

1.5. trends (tendências)

More and more people **are using** their computers to listen to music.

1.6. repeated actions which are irritating to the speaker (with *always, constantly, forever*)

Andrew **is always coming** late.

2. Signal words

- now
- at the moment
- Look!
- Listen!

3. Form

to be (am, are, is) + Infinitiv + -ing

4. Examples

4.1. Affirmative sentences in the *Present Progressive*

Long forms	Contracted forms
I am playing football.	I'm playing football.
You are playing football.	You're playing football.
He is playing football.	He's playing football.

4.2. Negative sentences in the *Present Progressive*

Long forms	Contracted forms

Long forms	Contracted forms
I am not playing football.	I'm not playing football.
You are not playing football.	You're not playing football.
	You aren't playing football.
He is not playing football.	He's not playing football.
	He isn't playing football.

4.3. Questions in the *Present Progressive*

Long forms	Contracted forms
Am I playing football?	not possible
Are you playing football?	
Is he playing football?	

How do we make the Present Continuous Tense?

- Ex: I am singing

We often use the Present Continuous tense in English. It is very different from the Present Simple tense, both in structure and in use.

In this lesson we look at the **structure** and **use** of the Present Continuous tense, as well as some **spelling** issues, followed by **quiz** to check your understanding:

The structure of the present continuous tense is:

subject + auxiliary verb + main verb

Be base + ing

Look at these examples:

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	am		speaking	to you.
+	You	are		reading	this.

-	She	is	not	staying	in London.
-	We	are	not	playing	football.
?	Is	he		watching	TV?
?	Are	they		waiting	for John?

How do we use the Present Continuous Tense?

We use the present continuous tense to talk about:

- action happening now
- action in the future

Present Continuous tense for action happening now

a) for action happening **exactly now**

I am eating my lunch.		
Past	present	Future
		
	The action is happening now.	

Look at these examples. Right now you are looking at this screen and at the same time...



...the pages are turning.



...the candle is burning.



...the numbers are spinning.

b) for action happening **around now**

The action may not be happening exactly now, but it is happening just before and just after now, and it is not permanent or habitual.


John is going out with Mary.		
Past	present	Future
		
	The action is happening around now.	

Look at these examples:

- Muriel **is learning** to drive.
- I **am living** with my sister until I find an apartment.

Present Continuous tense for the future

We can also use the present continuous tense to talk about the **future** - if we add a **future word!!** We must add (or understand from the context) a future word. "Future words" include, for example, **tomorrow**, **next year**, **in June**, **at Christmas** etc. We only use the present continuous tense to talk about the future when we have planned to do something before we speak. We have already **made a decision and a plan** before speaking.

I am taking my exam next month.		
Past	present	future
!!! 		
	A firm plan or programme exists now.	The action is in the future.

Look at these examples:

- We're **eating** in a restaurant tonight. We've already booked the table..
- They can play tennis with you tomorrow. They're not **working**.
- When **are** you **starting** your new job?

In these examples, we have **a firm plan or programme before speaking**. The decision and plan were made **before** speaking.

1. Agreeing and Disagreeing in English
2. Expressions for Agreeing and Disagreeing
3. Requests, invitations and suggestions



(fonte: Freepik)

Sooner or later you will get the urge to agree or disagree with something that is being said in English. Offering an opinion can be difficult when it is not in your first language. You may know exactly what you want to say in your native tongue, but are unsure of how to express your views in English. You may also worry that your words will not come out properly or that you might hurt someone's feelings by being too forward. Although it is easier to sit back and say nothing at all, you will become bored or frustrated if all you can do is nod your head yes or shake your head no, especially if you have a strong opinion about something.

Mais cedo ou mais tarde, você sentirá o desejo de concordar ou discordar de algo que está sendo dito em inglês. Pode ser difícil dar uma opinião quando não está na sua língua materna. Você pode saber exatamente o que quer dizer em sua língua nativa, mas não tem certeza de como expressar suas opiniões em inglês. Você também pode temer que suas palavras não saiam corretamente ou que magoe os sentimentos de alguém por ser muito ousado. Embora seja mais fácil sentar e não dizer nada, você ficará entediado ou frustrado se tudo o que puder fazer for acenar com a cabeça sim ou balançar a cabeça não, especialmente se tiver uma opinião firme sobre algo.

Expressions for Agreeing and Disagreeing

Stating an opinion

Declarando uma opinião

- In my opinion...
- The way I see it...
- If you want my honest opinion....
- According to Lisa...
- As far as I'm concerned...
- If you ask me...
- **Na minha opinião...**
- **Do jeito que eu vejo ...**
- **Se você quiser minha opinião honesta ...**
- **De acordo com Lisa ...**
- **No que me diz respeito ...**
- **Se você me perguntar...**

Asking for an opinion

Pedindo uma opinião

- What's your idea?
- What are your thoughts on all of this?
- How do you feel about that?
- Do you have anything to say about this?
- What do you think?
- Do you agree?
- Wouldn't you say?
- **Qual é a sua ideia?**
- **Quais são seus pensamentos sobre tudo isso?**
- **Como você se sente sobre isso?**
- **Você tem algo a dizer sobre isso?**
- **O que você acha?**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Você concorda? • Você não diria?
<p>Expressing agreement</p> <p>Expressando acordo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I agree with you 100 percent. • I couldn't agree with you more. • That's so true. • That's for sure. • (slang) Tell me about it! • You're absolutely right. • Absolutely. • That's exactly how I feel. • Exactly. • I'm afraid I agree with James. • I have to side with Dad on this one. • No doubt about it. • (agree with negative statement) Me neither. • (weak) I suppose so./I guess so. • You have a point there. • I was just going to say that. • Eu concordo 100 por cento com você. • Eu não poderia concordar mais com você. • Isso é verdade. • Isso é certeza. • (gíria) Conte-me sobre isso! • Você está absolutamente correto. • Absolutamente. • É exatamente assim que me sinto.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exatamente. • Receio que concordo com James. • Tenho que ficar do lado do papai neste caso. • Nenhuma dúvida sobre isso. • (concordo com a afirmação negativa) Nem eu. • (fraco) Acho que sim./ Acho que sim. • Você tem um ponto lá. • Eu ia dizer isso.
<p>Expressing disagreement</p> <p>Expressando desacordo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't think so. • (strong) No way. • I'm afraid I disagree. • (strong) I totally disagree. • I beg to differ. • (strong) I'd say the exact opposite. • Not necessarily. • That's not always true. • That's not always the case. • No, I'm not so sure about that. • Acho que não. • (forte) De jeito nenhum. • Receio que discordo. • (forte) Discordo totalmente. • Eu peço desculpa mas não concordo. • (forte) Eu diria exatamente o oposto. • Não necessariamente. • Isso não é sempre verdade.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nem sempre é o caso. • Não, não tenho tanta certeza disso.
<p>Interruptions</p> <p>Interrupções</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can I add something here? • Is it okay if I jump in for a second? • If I might add something... • Can I throw my two cents in? • Sorry to interrupt, but... • (after accidentally interrupting someone) Sorry, go ahead. OR Sorry, you were saying... • (after being interrupted) You didn't let me finish. • Posso adicionar algo aqui? • Tudo bem se eu me intrometer por um segundo? • Se eu pudesse acrescentar algo ... • Posso jogar meus dois centavos? • Desculpe interromper, mas ... • (depois de interromper acidentalmente alguém) Desculpe, vá em frente. OU Desculpe, você estava dizendo ... • (depois de ser interrompido) Você não me deixou terminar.
<p>Settling an argument</p> <p>Resolvendo uma discussão</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let's just move on, shall we? • Let's drop it. • I think we're going to have to agree to disagree. • (sarcastic) Whatever you say./If you say so. • Vamos seguir em frente, vamos? • Vamos esquecer isso. • Acho que vamos ter que concordar em discordar. • (sarcástico) O que quer que você diga./Se você diz.

Requests, invitations and suggestions

We use different expressions to introduce a request – it depends on who we are talking to, and the size of the request (big or small). These are some of the most common (the small requests first), with positive and negative replies.

1,

A: Could you pass me the salt?

B: Yes, sure!

2.

A: Could I borrow your dictionary?

B: Yes, of course or Yes, help yourself. (Yes, take it or Go ahead)

3.

A: (Is there) any chance you could lend me five dollars? Or

Would you mind lending me five dollars? (note: mind + ing)

B: Yes, sure or I wish I could, but I don't have any money on me at all. Or I'm sorry, but...

4.

A: I was wondering if I could leave work half an hour early today? Or Would you mind if I left work...? (Do you mind if I leave work...)

B: No problem or Well, I'd rather you didn't because...

Invitations and replies

1.

A: Would you like to go out this evening?

B: Yeah, great / I'd love to or I'm sorry, I can't.

2.

A: We're going out to dinner and we were wondering if you'd like to come with us.

B: I'd love to, but I can't tonight. I have to finish this report.

Suggestions and replies

Asking for I making suggestions:

What would you like to do tonight? Where should we go this evening?

How about (or What about) a movie?

How about (or What about) staying home? (note: How/What about + ing)

We could go to student center and watch the game on a big-screen Tv.

Why don't we try that new cafe downtown?

Responding:

Yeah, great / fine / Ok / that's a good idea.

Sounds good / great / terrific

I don't know. (I don't really want to go) (it) sounds kind of boring.

Yeah, if you like (if you want to go, then I am happy to go)

I think I'd rather stay home and watch videos. (I would prefer to)

CRÉDITOS

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

ENGLISH CLUB

FREEPIK

REFERÊNCIAS

ENGLISH CLUB, Disponível em: <https://www.englishclub.com/> Acesso em 24 de fevereiro de 2021

VOCABULARY IN USE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS. 1999 p.52

Content organized for strictly educational purposes. No copyright infringement intended. (Conteúdo organizado com fins estritamente pedagógicos. Nenhuma violação de direitos autorais pretendida)