

DIRECTIONS.02 | BUILDING VOCABULARY

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS – ENGLISH

GRAMMAR RULES LESSON 16



(fonte: Freepik)

WARM UP – QUESTIONS FOR THE TEACHER

- Do you like supermarkets?
- How often do you do your grocery shopping?

- Which are better – big supermarkets or small grocery stores?
- What are the worst things about your local supermarket?
- What are the best things about your local supermarket?
- Do you write a shopping list before you go to the supermarket?
- Do you ever buy organic groceries?
- What types of food can you find in the frozen foods section?
- What types of food can you find in the canned goods section?
- What do you think of the staff in your local supermarket?
- Can you always find the things you need in a supermarket?
- What improvements would make your local supermarket better?
- Would you like to work in a supermarket?
- What's your favourite supermarket and why?

- Do you think there should be rules for children in supermarkets?
- What do you think supermarkets will be like in 50 years' time?
- How much grocery shopping do you do every week?
- Do you try to buy healthy food?
- What are typical things you buy at the supermarket?
- Do you ever use discount coupons?
- • Do you think supermarkets will disappear in the future and we'll have Internet delivery of the things we need?
- If you had 2 minutes to fill your supermarket trolley for free, what would you fill it with?
- Do you think supermarkets should stop selling junk food?
- What do you think about the confectionary items placed near the cash register to tempt children who are waiting with their mothers?
- What tips can you think of to make sure you are getting the best buy at supermarkets (e.g. testing the products, using coupons, comparing prices at different stores etc.)

-Hi, can you help me? (Oi, você pode me ajudar?)

-Excuse me, could you help me? (Com licença, você poderia me ajudar?)

-Hi, I'm lost... can you help me? (Oi, eu estou perdido... você poderia me ajudar?)

-Sorry to bother you, but... (Desculpe te incomodar, mas...)

-I'm looking for a good restaurant nearby. Do you have any suggestions? Can you recommend a place? (Eu estou procurando um bom restaurante aqui por perto. Você tem alguma sugestão? Poderia me recomendar algum lugar?)

- I'm trying to find the subway station. (Estou tentando encontrar a estação do metrô.)

-I would like to go to _____. (Eu gostaria de ir à / ao _____.)
Chinatown / the MET Museum / Times Square.

-How do I get to _____? (Como eu chego à / ao _____?)
The Statue of Liberty / a subway station / the nearest subway station

-Which subway line should I take to get to the Statue of Liberty?

-If you go that way, you'll see a map. You can look on-line. (Se você for por ali, você verá uma mapa. Você pode procurar on-line.)

***Cultural Tip:** Nova Iorque usa o termo “subway” para se referirem ao sistema do metrô, mas para se referirem aos “carros/vagões”, ao trem em si, eles dizem “train” e não “subway.”

Ou seja, se você escutar alguém dizendo “subway,” a pessoa provavelmente não é de NYC. Nova Iorque também usa o termo “metro” para se referirem ao sistema de trem “Metro-North” que liga o Norte do Estado de Nova Iorque e o estado de Nova Jersey à Manhattan.

-Can you help me find _____? (Pode me ajudar a encontrar _____?)
The Dream hotel / an ATM (O Hotel “Dream” / um caixa eletrônico)

-Where is Central Park? (Onde é o “Central Park”?)

-Do you know where Central Park is? (Você sabe onde fica o “Central Park”?)

-I'm looking for Central Park. Can you help me? (Estou procurando o "Central Park." Pode me ajudar?)

-Can you point me in the right direction? (Você pode me apontar pra direção correta?)

-Where am I on this map? (Onde é que estou nesse mapa?)

-Is there a/an _____? (Há um/uma _____?)

-Is there a post office around here/nearby/ in this area? (Tem algum post office por aqui/ nessa área?)

-Is there an ATM around here? (here – in this mall) (Tem um caixa eletrônico por aqui?)

-Are there any good restaurants around here? (Tem restaurantes bons por aqui?)

-What do you have a taste for? = what kind of food do you want? (Tá afim de comer o quê?)

*Outra maneira de dizer "Tá afim de comer o quê?" é **"What do you feel like eating?"**

-What are you in the mood for? I'm looking for a buffet (Tá afim de comer o quê? / Tô procurando um buffet.)

-What type of food do you want? (Que tipo de comida você quer?)

-Where can I find a bookstore? (Onde posso encontrar uma livraria?)

-Where can I find a cheap restaurant? (Onde posso encontrar um restaurante barato?)

-Is it far? (É longe?)

-Can I go there on foot? / Is it within walking distance? / Can I walk there? (Posso ir a pé? / Dá pra ir andando?)

-Should I take the subway? (Será que é melhor eu pegar o metrô?)

***Cultural Note:** Para Americanos dizer "por favor," "com licença," e "obrigado" é fundamental. Inclusive, quando você recebe presentes.

Então não se esqueça de dizer:

Thank you, have a nice day. (Obrigada, tenha um ótimo dia.)

Thanks so much! I appreciate it / your help. (Muitíssimo obrigada pela sua ajuda.)

Giving Directions 02 – DIREÇÕES PARTE 02

-The easiest/quickest way is ... (O caminho mais fácil/ mais rápido é)

-The easiest way to get there is ... (O caminho mais fácil pra chegar lá é)

-Walk down/walk straight down (Desce/Desce reto)

-Walk straight down Oxford Street until you find a store called Primark. (Desce a rua Oxford reto até você encontrar uma loja chamada Primark.)

–Walk down the 5th avenue and then... (Desce a 5ª Avenida e aí ...)

Go + direction – Verbo “ir” + Direção

-Down (the slope or just walk) – different people can call it down or up. (Desce – a ladeira or caminhe por ela – pessoa diferentes podem dizer desça ou suba, eles querem dizer “passe por cima/ vá pela ladeira” ou simplesmente vá reto)

-Up (the hill, the stairs or just walk) (Suba – a ladeira/o morro or caminhe por ela (e) – eles querem dizer “passe por cima/ vá pela ladeira/morro ou vá reto)

– A reference to where the downtown is can be used. (Referência à “downtown,” o centro da cidade pode ser usada.)

-Through (the tunnel, the park) (Pelo – túnel, parque)

-Around – there’s a fountain at a square, and you’ll see. Go around the park (if you don’t want to enter the park) (Em volta/dê a volta – haverá uma fonte de água em uma praça, você vai ver. Dá a volta no parque, se você não quiser entrar no parque.)

-Walk around – just walk with no directions (Caminhe por aí – apenas caminhe sem rumo)

-Over – (the bridge – use the overpass to go over main street) (Por cima – da ponte, use a passarela para passar por cima da rua principal)

-Under (the bridge, the overpass) (Por baixo – da ponte, da passarela)

-Right (Direita)

-Left (Esquerda)

-Take a right (Vire à direita)

-Take a left (Vire à esquerda)

-Turn right/ Turn Left (Vire à direita/ Vire à esquerda)

***Note:** Em inglês você também pode dizer “vire à direita” ou “vire à esquerda” falando “make a right at” ou “make a left at.”

-Make a right at the light (Vire à direita no sinal.)

-Make a left at the corner (Vire à esquerda na esquina.)

-Head to (Vá em direção à (ao))

-Head to Hudson Theater and you'll see the hotel on the left. (Vá em direção ao Hudson Theater e você verá um hotel à esquerda.)

-Head toward = go that way/ go straight (Vá em direção à/ao = Vá àquela direção/vá reto)

-When you get to the theater, continue down the block until you get to the drug store. (Quando você chegar ao teatro, continue descendo o quarteirão até você chegar à farmácia.)

Keep going. (Continue seguindo.)

Follow the river. (Siga o rio.)

Preposições de lugar:

-Next to – (usually directly beside) (Perto de (o/a) – geralmente quer dizer “do lado de (o/a))

-Near (in that area) (Próximo à uma certa área/lugar)

-Beside (Ao lado)

-Between (Entre dois lugares/coisas/pessoas)

-In front of (Em frente de (o/a))

-Across from (on the other side of a road, river,) (Do outro lado do (a))

-Behind (Atrás)

-On the corner (Na esquina/No canto)

-At the intersection where you see a statue and then take a left. (No cruzamento onde você ver a estátua e então vire à esquerda.)

Outros vocabulários:

-Intersection (Cruzamento)

-Crosswalk (Faixa de pedestre)

-Traffic Light or Light (Semáforo)

Sidewalk (Calçada)

-Curb (Guia da calçada)

-Gutter (Sarjeta)

-Bus Stop (Ponto de ônibus)

Escalator (Escada rolante)

-Step (Degrau)

-Ride or Lift (Carona)

-Carpool (Carona em grupo – Tipo quando você e seus amigos vão pra algum lugar no mesmo carro. Por exemplo: **We are carpooling to work** (Estamos indo pro trabalho de carona/juntos no mesmo carro)

***Note: Só dê direções se você realmente souber.**

-I'm sorry, I am not from here. (Desculpe-me, mas não sou daqui)

-Sorry, I don't know. (Desculpe-me, não sei dizer.)

-Sorry, I can't help you. (Desculpe-me, não consigo ajudar.)

Saying somebody is correct

Somebody asks 'You're an English student, aren't you?'. Here are ten expressions that you can use to say that this information is in fact correct.

Ten Expressions to Use In Speaking And Writing

1. Yes, that's right.
2. You're quite right.
3. Yes, that's correct.
4. That's spot on.
5. You're dead right (there).
6. Absolutely.
7. You've hit the nail on the head.
8. You could say so.
9. I'm afraid so.
10. (I'm) sorry to say so.

How To Use These Phrases In Your English

1. Phrases 1, 2, and 3 are quite neutral and are just saying that what the other person asked is true.
2. Phrases 4, 5, and 6 also say that the information is very exact and maybe you are surprised at how accurate the other speaker is.
3. Phrase 7 is an idiom that means that the other person's question or statement is exactly true.
4. Phrase 8 says that you think this is correct but that other people disagree.
5. Phrases 9 and 10 are saying that the other speaker is correct but that you are unhappy about this information.

Saying somebody is wrong

When you hear somebody say something that you know is wrong, you want to tell them. Here are ten polite and less polite ways of telling them they're wrong.

Ten Expressions to Use In Speaking And Writing

1. I'm afraid that's not quite right.
2. Actually, I think you'll find that...
3. I'm afraid you're mistaken.
4. I don't think you're right about...
5. Actually, I don't think...
6. No, you've got it wrong.
7. No, that's all wrong.
8. Rubbish! / You're talking rubbish.
9. Where did you hear that?
10. If you check your facts, you'll find...

How To Use These Phrases In Your English

1. Phrases 1 and 2 are fairly polite. If you really want to be polite you could make an apology first e.g. 'I'm sorry to disagree, but...'
2. Phrases 3 and 4 are a little stronger and a little less polite
3. You follow phrase 4 with a noun phrase or a gerund.
4. Phrases 6 and 7 are very strong. You may upset the person you are talking to so you should be really sure about your own facts before you say one of these.
5. Phrases 8 and 9 are actually quite rude. Even people who know each other quite well may not say these phrases to each other.
6. Phrase 10 is followed by a sentence or clause with the correct information

Saying things are good.

Students who learn English sometimes use the words 'good' and 'nice' many times in their writing and speaking. It is more interesting if you use different words. There are many.

Ten Expressions to Use In Speaking And Writing

1. It's great.
2. It's fantastic.
3. It's excellent.
4. It's better than average.
5. It's not bad.
6. I'd recommend it.
7. I'm very impressed.
8. It's better than I expected.
9. It's the best I've ever seen / tasted
10. I could ____ till the cows come home.

How To Use These Phrases In Your English

1. Phrases 1, 2 and 3 are stronger ways of saying that something is good.
2. Phrases 4 and 5 are saying it's good but not very good.
3. Phrase 5 says that you like and you want other people to try it too.
4. Phrase 8 says that it's good but you didn't expect that it would be so good.
5. Phrase 9 is saying that it is number 1 / the best.
6. Phrase 10 is very enthusiastic. You need a verb and an object. e.g. 'I could listen to Robbie Williams till the cows come home.'

Saying you are unwell

When somebody asks you 'How are you?' sometimes you do not feel well. English people often lie and say 'Fine'. If you want to tell the truth, here are ten ways of answering.

Ten Expressions to Use In Speaking And Writing

1. Not too good.
2. Not so great.
3. A little under the weather.
4. A bit rough.
5. A bit the worse for wear.
6. Much the same as yesterday.
7. A bit better.
8. As well as can be expected.
9. (I feel) lousy.
10. Bloody awful.

How To Use These Phrases In Your English

1. Phrases 1, 2, 3 and 4 are only a little negative and are fairly polite. But English people may use them when they are feeling very ill.
2. We often use phrase 5 when we did something earlier that has made us feel ill. We often say it the morning after drinking a lot of alcohol, when we have a hangover.
3. We use phrase 6 if the person we are talking to knows that we were ill yesterday also.

4. Phrases 7 and 8 sound positive but usually mean that the speaker still feels quite bad.
5. Phrases 9 and 10 are very strong. It is not normally polite to answer a friendly question so negatively. Only say them to friends and people who you know well.

Telling people your job

When people ask you 'What do you do?', there are different ways that you can answer. In all the examples below the speaker is a hairdresser.

Ten Expressions to Use In Speaking And Writing

1. I'm a hairdresser.
2. I'm in hairdressing.
3. I work as a hairdresser.
4. I'm a professional hairdresser.
5. I do a bit of hairdressing.
6. I'm in the hairdressing business.
7. I cut hair (for a living).
8. I work for a hairdressers.
9. My day job is hairdressing.
10. I earn my living as a hairdresser.

How To Use These Phrases In Your English

1. Phrase 1 is simply giving the job as a fact.
2. Phrase 2 is describing the job as an area with a variety of possible jobs - hair-cutter, stylist, colourist etc.
3. Phrase 3 says that the speaker's job is now hairdressing but maybe she can do other things as well.
4. We say phrase 4 when we want to make our job sound more important or difficult.
5. We say phrase 5 when we want to make the job sound less important or difficult. Also, maybe it is only part-time work.
6. Phrase 6 is similar to phrase 2.

7. Phrase 7 simply describes the action of the job. It makes the job sound less glamorous or difficult.
8. Phrase 8 is saying who the employer is. Maybe the speaker doesn't actually cat hair. Maybe he / she sweeps the floor.
9. Phrases 9 and 10 says that the speaker makes money by cutting hair but has another profession that he / she wants to follow in the future.

Ten Ways of Expressing Dislike

We all have things we don't like very much. Sometimes we are not interested in something, and sometimes we hate it. Here are some ways of talking about things you don't like much.

Ten Expressions to Use In Speaking And Writing

1. I don't really like classical music.
2. Classical music is not very me.
3. Classical music is not my style.
4. Classical music doesn't do anything for me
5. Classical music is not my thing.
6. I'm not into classical music.
7. Classical music sucks.
8. I'm not much of a classical music fan.
9. I never listen to classical music.
10. You can keep classical music.

How To Use These Phrases In Your English

1. 1 is quite neutral and polite.
2. 2, 3 and 5 are ways of saying that classical music is not your taste, but you are not judging classical music itself.
3. We use 4, 6 and 8 to say that we do like other types of music, but not this type of music.
4. 9 is quite a strong statement because of the word 'never'. We could also say: I don't listen to classical music.
5. 7 and 10 are very strong negative judgments. 7 in particular is strong and you should not use it with people you don't know, or people you don't want to shock!
6. I'm into + subject, I'm not into + subject are very common and useful expressions that students generally don't use.

Ten Ways of Talking about Likes

We often talk about hobbies and things we like - but exercises in school books don't always sound very natural. Here are some ways of talking about something that you like a lot.

Ten Expressions to Use In Speaking And Writing

1. I love rock and roll.
2. I really like rock and roll.
3. I live for rock and roll.
4. Rock and roll is my favourite.
5. I can't get enough of rock and roll.
6. Rock and roll is my life.
7. I'm really into rock and roll.
8. Rock and roll is my thing.
9. I'm keen on rock and roll.
10. I listen to rock and roll all day long.

How To Use These Phrases In Your English

1. 1 is a normal expression, and is the structure normally taught in school - but it's not the most common.
2. 2 is a very common way of showing you like something. It's good to use the word 'really' to intensify your feeling.
3. 4 and 9 show that this music is important for you, but they don't show much emotion.
4. 7 is a common way of showing your enthusiasm for something.
5. 3, 6 and 10 show that this music dominates your life: it is very important for you.

6. 8 is not quite as strong as 3 and 6, but it shows that this music is very important for you.

Apologising

Everybody makes mistakes sometimes. When it happens we need a phrase to tell the other person how really sorry we are and stop them getting really angry. Here are ten phrases.

Ten Expressions to Use In Speaking And Writing

1. Sorry.
2. I'm (so / very / terribly) sorry.
3. Ever so sorry.
4. How stupid / careless / thoughtless of me.
5. Pardon (me)
6. That's my fault.
7. Sorry. It was all my fault.
8. Please excuse my (ignorance)
9. Please don't be mad at me.
10. Please accept our (sincerest) apologies.

How To Use These Phrases In Your English

1. Phrase 1 is a general short apology. We use this when we bump into people on the street. At other times, it sounds too weak.
2. In phrase 2, we use 'so', 'very' and 'terribly' to make the meaning stronger. 'Terribly' is the strongest. If we use one of the words in brackets, it is stressed.
3. Phrase 3 is quite formal but it's a stronger apology than just 'sorry'.
4. We use phrase 4 to criticise ourselves and the mistake that we have just made.
5. We use phrases 6 and 7 to take all the responsibility for what happened. Phrase 7 is a little stronger.
6. We use phrase 8 to apologise for our lack of knowledge or ability. We can replace the word in brackets with other nouns, e.g. carelessness, forgetfulness.

7. Phrase 9 is asking the other person not to get angry. The tone is quite informal.
8. Phrase 10 is often used in formal letters. The word 'sincerest' makes the apology very strong and very formal.

Asking for approval

Sometimes we are not sure if it's a good idea to do something. So we need useful expressions for asking if other people agree with an idea or intended action. Here are ten phrases.

Ten Expressions to Use In Speaking And Writing

1. Do you think it's all right to do it?
2. What do you think about (me doing that)?
3. Do you think / reckon I ought to (do it)?
4. What would you say if I (did it)?
5. Would you approve of (doing something)?
6. What is your attitude to the idea of...
7. Are you in favour of (me doing something)?
8. You are in favour of ... aren't you?
9. Do you think anyone would mind if I...
10. Do you think it would be really awful if I

How To Use These Phrases In Your English

1. Phrases 1, 2 and 3 are quite informal ways of asking if another person agrees with an action that you are planning to do.
2. Phrases 4 and 5 are hypothetical and so sound a bit more polite. Phrases 1 to 3 suggest that speaker probably will do it. 4 and 5 suggest that the speaker won't do it if another person doesn't agree.
3. Phrase 6 is asking another person for their feelings about an imagined action. The speaker doesn't actually say that she is thinking of doing it so is making the action more remote. This phrase is quite formal.
4. In phrase 7, the action being described will seem more remote if the speaker leaves out the word 'me', in a similar way to phrase 6.
5. In phrase 8, it is important that the intonation is falling on the first 'are' and is rising on the negative verb in the question tag 'aren't'.
6. Phrase 9 is quite informal and is asking the listener's opinion about other people's reactions. You follow this phrase with a past tense.

7. Phrase 10 is suggesting that the speaker expects that the other person will not agree but wants to know how strongly the other person disagrees with the intended action.

Asking for information

Sometimes you want to ask English people for information. In English it is not very polite to start a conversation with a direct question. For this reason we have a number of phrases.

Ten Expressions to Use In Speaking And Writing

1. Can you tell me...?
2. Could you tell me...?
3. I'd like to know...
4. D'you know...
5. (Got / Have you) any idea...?
6. Could anyone tell me...?
7. (Do / Would) you happen to know...?
8. I don't suppose you (would) know...?
9. I wonder if you could tell me...?
10. I wonder if someone could tell me...?

How To Use These Phrases In Your English

1. Phrases 1 - 10 are all followed by indirect questions. So 'What's the time?' becomes 'Can you tell me what the time is?'.
2. Phrase 2 is a little more formal and polite than phrase 1.
3. Phrases 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 are polite and are good to use if you are asking a stranger or you are asking at a public information desk.
4. Phrase 4 is more informal.
5. Phrases 5 and 7 are more informal if you say them without the part in () brackets.
6. Phrases 9 and 10 are very formal and in an informal situation some people may react strangely if they think that you are being sarcastic.
7. By using phrases 1 to 10, we make it easier for the listener to say 'Sorry I don't know'.

Surprise

Sometimes you see or hear something that you were not expecting. Maybe it's an unexpected event or a piece of information. Here are ten expressions that show how surprised you are.

Ten Expressions to Use In Speaking And Writing

1. Really?
2. What?
3. What a surprise!
4. Well I never! / Blimey!
5. That's the last thing I expected
6. You're kidding!
7. I don't believe it! / Are you serious?
8. I'm speechless!
9. I'd never have guessed.
10. You don't say!

How To Use These Phrases In Your English

1. We say phrases 1 and 2 with rising intonation. It's important to make your voice go up at the end. You are inviting the other speaker to give you more information.
2. Phrase 3 is a general expression of surprise
3. Phrases in 4 are strong exclamations. 'Blimey!' is a little rude as it literally means 'God blind me!'
4. We say phrase 5 when something is completely different to what you expected - after a surprising event.
5. Phrases in 6 and 7 are saying that we really don't believe the information.
6. Phrase 8 is saying that you are so surprised that you can't speak.
7. Phrase 10 is a little old fashioned. If people say this nowadays, they are probably being sarcastic and they really mean that it isn't surprising at all.

Describing people - bad

Unfortunately there are some people who we don't like. When somebody asks 'What's he like?' it is useful to have some negative adjectives to describe why you don't like him.

Ten Expressions to Use In Speaking And Writing

1. Unfriendly / cold
2. Short-tempered / quick-tempered
3. Lazy
4. Stupid / dim-witted
5. Mean / stingy
6. Boring / dull
7. Inconsiderate / thoughtless
8. Strict / authoritarian
9. Unreliable
10. Dishonest

How To Use These Phrases In Your English

1. Adjective 1 describes somebody who doesn't make friends easily and says and does things that make other people not like them.
2. Adjective 2 describes somebody who gets angry quickly or is often angry with other people
3. Adjective 3 describes somebody who doesn't do very much / tries to do as little work as possible.
4. Adjective 4 describes somebody who is not intelligent.
5. Adjective 5 describes a person who does not give things or help to other people very much.
6. Adjective 6 describes somebody who is not all interesting.
7. Adjective 7 describes a person who does not think about other people when they make decisions.
8. Adjective 8 describes somebody (usually a teacher / boss / parent) who makes very hard rules and makes other people keep these rules
9. Adjective 9 describes somebody who does not do things that they said they would do.

10. Adjective 10 describes a person who tells lies or who steals things from other people.

Describing people - good

When we like somebody we want to say nice things about them. When another person asks 'What's she like?', it's useful to have some positive adjectives to describe them.

Ten Expressions to Use In Speaking And Writing

1. Warm-hearted / friendly
2. Good-looking
3. Hard-working
4. Bright
5. Generous / Kind
6. Full of energy / energetic
7. Thoughtful / Considerate
8. Easy-going
9. Reliable / responsible
10. Truthful / honest

How To Use These Phrases In Your English

1. Adjective 1 describes somebody who can be friends with other people easily.
2. Adjective 2 describes somebody who looks beautiful - either women or men.
3. Adjective 3 describes somebody who does a lot of work.
4. Adjective 4 describes somebody who is intelligent.
5. Adjective 5 describes somebody who often gives things to other people or is happy to help them with their problems.
6. Adjective 6 describes a person who is always moving, never gets tired and has a lot of energy.
7. Adjective 7 describes somebody who thinks carefully about other people before they do things.
8. Adjective 8 describes somebody who is relaxed and calm and doesn't get angry with other people easily.
9. Adjective 9 describes a person who always does what they say they will do.
10. **Adjective 10 describes somebody who tells the truth and doesn't steal or take things from other people.**

Get > English Grammar Rules

Get a letter / get a job etc. (get + noun) = receive / buy/fetch/find:
You don't have something > you get it > you have it

- Did you get my letter? > Yes, I got it yesterday (=receive)
- I like your pullover. Where did you get it? (=buy)
- (on the phone) Hello, can I speak to Ann, please? One moment. I'll get her. (fetch)
- It's difficult to get a job at the moment. (=find)

Also get a bus/ a train / a taxi (= take a bus/train etc.)

Get hungry / get cold / get tired etc. (get + adjective) = become

You're not hungry > you get hungry > you are hungry

- If you don't eat, you get hungry
- Drink your coffee. It's getting cold.
- I'm sorry your mother is ill. I hope she gets better soon.
- We got very wet because we didn't have an umbrella.

Also> get married > Linda and Frank are getting married.

Get dressed (=put your clothes on) > I got up and got dressed quickly.

Get lost (=lose your way) > We went for a walk and got lost.

Go to a place = arrive

- I usually get to work before 8h30. (=arrive at work)
- We left London at 10 o'clock and got to Manchester at 12h45.
- How did you get here? By bus?

Get home (without to):

- What time did you get home last night?

Get in/out/on/off

Get in (a car)

Get out (of a car)

Get on > get off > (a bus, a train, a plane)

- Kate got in the car and drove away. (You can also say: Kate got into the car...)
- A car stopped and a man got out. (but: A man got out of the car.)
- We got on the bus outside the hotel and got off in Church Street.

Do and Make > English Grammar Rules

Do is a general word for actions:

- What are you doing this evening? (not: What are you making?)
- Shall I open the window? > No, it's Ok. I'll do it.
- Julia's job is very boring. She does the same thing every day.
- I did a lot of things yesterday.

What do you do? = What's your job?

- **What do you do? > I work in a bank.**

Make = produce/ create. For example:

- She's making coffee.
- He has made a cake.
- They make an umbrellas.
- It was made in France.

Compare do and make:

- I did a lot of things yesterday. I cleaned my room. I wrote some letters and I made a cake.

A: What do you do in your free time? Sport? Reading? Hobbies?

B: I make clothes. I make dresses and jackets. I also make toys for children.

Expressions with do

Do = an exam (examination) a test

A course

Homework

(somebody) a favour

Exercises

Housework

- I'm doing my driving test next week.
- John has just done a training course
- Have the children done their homework?
- Ann, could you do me a favour?
- I go for a run and do exercises every morning.
- I hate doing housework, especially cleaning.

Also> do the shopping/ the washing/ the washing up/ the ironing/ the cooking/ etc...

- I did the washing but I didn't do the shopping.

Expressions with make

Make = a mistake

an appointment

a phone call

a list

a noise

a bed

- I'm sorry, I made a mistake.
- I must make an appointment I see the doctor.
- Excuse me, I have to make a phone call.
- Have you made a shopping list?
- It's late. We mustn't make a noise.

- Sometimes I forget to make my bed in the morning.

We say make a film but take a photograph:

- When was this film made? But When was this photograph taken?

Must > Mustn't > Needn't > English Grammar Rules

It's a fantastic film. You must see it.

Must + infinitive (must do/ must see etc.)

I/ we/ you/ they/ he / she / it must = do / stop / go / write etc.

Use must when you think it is necessary to do something:

- The windows are very dirty. I must clean them.
- It's a fantastic film. You must see it.
- We must go to the bank today. We haven't got any money.

For the past (yesterday / last week / etc.), we use had to... (not must):

- We had to go to the bank yesterday. (not "We must go.... yesterday")
- I had to walk home last night. There were no buses. (not " I must walk")

Mustn't (= must not)

I mustn't (do something) = it is necessary not to do it, it is the wrong thing to do:

- I must hurry. I mustn't be late.
- I mustn't forget to phone Julia. (= I must remember to phone her)
- Be happy! You mustn't be sad. (= don't be sad)
- You mustn't touch the pictures. (= don't touch the pictures)

Needn't (= need not)

I needn't (do something) = it is not necessary to do it, I don't need to do it.

- I needn't clean the windows. They aren't very dirt.
- You needn't go to the bank today. I can give you some money.

You can also say don't need to.... (= needn't)

- I don't need to clean the windows.
- You don't need to go to the bank today.

Compare needn't e mustn't:

- You needn't go. You can stay here if you want.
- You mustn't go. You must stay here.

Should> English Grammar Rules

You shouldn't watch TV so much.

Should + infinitive (should do / should watch etc.):

I/ we/ you/ they/ he / she / it = should / shouldn't > do > stop> go> watch etc.

(You) should do something = it is a good thing to do it, it is the right thing to do:

- Tom should go to bed earlier. He goes to bed very late and he's always tired.
- It's a good film. You should go and see it.
- When you play tennis, you should always watch the ball.

(You) shouldn't do something = it is not a good thing to do. Shoudn't = should not.

- Tom shouldn't go to bed so late.
- You watch TV all the time. You shoudn't watch TV so much.

We often use think with should:

I think.... I should...

- **I think Carol should buy some new clothes. (= I think it is a good Idea.)**
- **It's late, I think I should go home now.**

A: Shall I buy this coat?

B: Yes, I think you should.

I don't think... should....

- **I don't think you should work so hard. (= I don't think it is a good idea.)**
- **I don't think we should go yet. It's too early.**

Do you think.... should....?

- **Do you think I should buy this hat?**
- **What time do you think we should go home?**

Must is stronger than should:

- **It's a good film. You should go and see it.**
- **It's a fantastic film. You must go and see it.**

Another way to say should is ought to...

- **It's a good film. You ought to go and see it. (= you should go)**
- **I think Carol ought to buy some new clothes (= Carol should buy)**

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