



**NOVO INGLÊS
INTERMEDIÁRIO**

Inglês Intermediário



Nome: _____

Sobre o curso

Hoje em dia sabemos que o Inglês é um dos idiomas necessários para ingressar no mercado de trabalho, pois é a língua internacional que abrirá várias portas futuramente, e este curso irá guiá-lo por essa longa jornada.

O que aprender com este curso?

Neste curso de Inglês intermediário você conseguirá se comunicar nas situações do cotidiano, como viajar para outros países, pedir informações e fazer um pedido em restaurantes sem grandes dificuldades.



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Quantidade de Aulas
20 aulas



Carga horária
30 horas

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Nesta aula, aprenderemos a usar os modais **Can** e **Could**.

Can geralmente significa poder ou conseguir, e podemos usar para indicar várias situações:

Exemplo:

Possibilidade

Capacidade

Habilidade

Permissão

Pedido

O verbo modal **can** tem a principal função de auxiliar o verbo principal na frase.

Exemplos:

Capacidade/Habilidade

She can drive.

Possibilidade

It can happen to you too.

Pedido

Can I have a sandwich?

Permissão

Can my brother dance with you?

Na tabela a seguir veremos como usar o modal **can** nas frases **afirmativas**, **negativas** e **interrogativas**.

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I can sing	I can't sing	Can I sing?

You can sing	You can't sing	Can you sing?
He can sing	He can't sing	Can he sing?
She can sing	She can't sing	Can she sing?
It can sing	It can't sing	Can it sing?
We can sing	We can't sing	Can we sing?
You can sing	You can't sing	Can you sing?
They can sing	They can't sing	Can they sing?

Na forma negativa do **can** poderíamos usar tanto **can't** quanto **cannot**, mas **cannot** está em desuso, ou seja, não é mais tão usado no dia a dia.

Exemplo:

You cannot sing.

Para usarmos o **can** em frases no passado, devemos usar o **Could**, que é o verbo poderia, ou podia.

Na tabela a seguir veremos como usar o modal **could** nas frases **afirmativas**, **negativas** e **interrogativas**.

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I could sing	I couldn't sing	Could I sing?
You can sing	You couldn't sing	Could you sing?
He could sing	He couldn't sing	Could he sing?
She can sing	She couldn't sing	Could she sing?
It could sing	It couldn't sing	Could it sing?
We could sing	We couldn't sing	Could we sing?

You could sing	You couldn't sing	Could you sing?
They could sing	They couldn't sing	Could they sing?

Na forma negativa do **could** poderíamos usar tanto **could not** quanto **couldn't**.

Porém, devemos usar **could not** (forma separada) em escritas formais, e **couldn't** (forma contraída) na forma falada, que soa mais natural.

1.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Use can or can't.

1. Her mom only speaks English. She ____ speak French.
2. I ____ swim a hundred meters.
3. It's interesting that bees ____ make honey.
4. Mary ____ get good grades at school because he never studies.
5. A dog ____ swim very well in a sea, lake, or river.
6. What sports ____ you play?
7. Peter ____ climb trees, he is ill.
8. Mr. Kent ____ buy a bog house and Ferrari because he is very rich.
9. A clown ____ do a lot of tricks and make children laugh.
10. Samira ____ do her homework without her father's help.
11. Ellen ____ drive very fast because she has got a sports car.
12. That old woman ____ cross the street by herself. William is helping her.

Exercise 2: Use can, can't, could, or couldn't.

1. I ____ go to the party last night because I was sick.
2. My sister ____ swim last year, but now she ____.

3. Most dinosaurs walked on land, but some ____ fly or even swim.
4. She ____ drive a truck when she was only sixteen years old.
5. Mary hit the tree because he ____ stop her car.
6. I read the book three times but I ____ understand it.
7. I ____ drive a car until I was 20, then I moved to the countryside so I had to learn.
8. In my first year as a teacher, I almost lost my self-confidence because I ____ teach anything.
9. Ellen was the only one who ____ understand me, but now he ____ either.
10. No matter how hard I try, I ____ see the difference in the two pictures.
11. I ____ finally talk to John after I tried to reach him on the phone for hours.
12. Mary says she ____ speak four languages but she ____ talk to customers yesterday.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Hit the nail on the head- do the thing correctly.

A big cheese- an important or a powerful person in a group or family.

Lion's share- a major share.

Salt of the earth- very good and honest people.

Sands of time- tiny amounts of time.

Shake a leg- to go fast, hurry.

Got the wind up- to be scared.

Dressed up to the nines- wearing fancy clothes.

Cast in the same mould- to be very similar.

2.1. Will

O simple future pode ser usado de várias maneiras, dependendo do contexto e da finalidade.

Para a formação dos tempos futuros utilizamos **will** e **going to**.

Usamos o **will** para expressar uma ideia de um futuro incerto, ou seja, que não temos certeza que irá acontecer. Podemos também usar o **will** para expressar uma ideia espontânea tomada no exato momento.

Na forma afirmativa, o simple future é formado pela adição do verbo auxiliar **will** ou a contração 'll + o infinitivo do verbo.

Example:

He **will** study tomorrow.

He'll study tomorrow.

Veja a tabela abaixo utilizando as formas **afirmativa**, **negativa** e **interrogativa** do **will**.

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I will travel	I won't travel	Will I travel?
You will travel	You won't travel	Will you travel?
He will travel	He won't travel	Will he travel?
She will travel	She won't travel	Will she travel?
It will travel	It won't travel	Will it travel?
We will travel	We won't travel	Will we travel?

You will travel	You won't travel	Will you travel?
They will travel	They won't travel	Will they travel?

Na forma negativa podemos utilizar **will not** ou a forma contraída **won't**.

Example:

She **will not** study tomorrow.

She **won't** study tomorrow.

2.2. Going to

Usamos também **going to** para nos referirmos ao futuro, mas um futuro certo, ou seja, que temos certeza que irá acontecer.

Usamos **going to** para indicar nossos planos e intenções ou para fazer previsões baseadas em evidências atuais.

Example:

She is **going to** study tomorrow.

A formação de frases com **going to** na forma afirmativa segue a seguinte estrutura:

Sujeito + verbo **to be** + **going to** + verbo principal.

Veja a tabela abaixo utilizando as formas **afirmativa**, **negativa** e **interrogativa** do **going to**.

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I am going to travel	I am not going to travel	Am I going to travel?
You are going to	You are not going to travel	Are you going to travel?

travel		
He is going to travel	He is not going to travel	Is he going to travel?
She is going to travel	She is not going to travel	Is she going to travel?
It is going to rain	It is not going to rain	Is it going to rain?
We are going to travel	We are not going to travel	Are we going to travel?
You are going to travel	You are not going to travel	Are you going to travel?
They are going to travel	They are not going to travel	Are they going to travel?

2.3. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences using will or going to.

1. They are _____ get a new computer.
2. Paul's sister is _____ have a baby.
3. I think my mother _____ like this CD.
4. Just a moment. I _____ help you with the bags.
5. We are _____ fly to Venice in June.
6. I don't know yet. Perhaps I _____ stay at home.
7. You look pretty tired. You should have a break. I _____ have a rest.
8. John wants to buy Sue a present. What is he _____ give her?
9. I'm dying for a drink. Are you? I _____ get you a glass of juice.
10. You look so happy! What happened? Mary and I are _____ have a baby.

Exercise 2: Turn these statements into the interrogative and into the negative forms.

1. You're going to the party.

2. She's going to study tonight.

3. They'll go to the beach next Saturday.

4. We're going to buy him a birthday gift.

5. I'm going to be seventeen next year.

6. You'll be the next to give a party.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Change horses in midstream- to change plans.

Cap it all- to finish.

Jump to a conclusion - If someone jumps to a conclusion, they evaluate or judge something without a sufficient examination of the facts.

Let nature take its course- to allow someone to live or die naturally.

Like a sitting duck- totally unaware.

Zip it - This is used to tell someone to be quiet.

Zip your lip - If someone tells you to zip your lip, they want to shut up or keep quiet about something. ('Zip it' is also used.)

Give-up the ghost- to die or stop working.

Got the slap on the wrist- got light punishment.

In black and white- in a way that involves a simple choice between two opposite things.

Nesta aula aprenderemos a usar **there was** e **there were**, que usamos para falar sobre coisas do passado.

O **there was** e **there were** seriam o passado do **there is** e **there are**, conhecidos como o verbo “haver”.

Como no presente, o passado também apresenta duas formas.

There was = tinha / havia / existia

There were = tinha / haviam / existiam

There was usamos no singular e **there were** usamos no plural.

Exemplos usando **there was**:

There was a girl outside.

There was a book on the table.

Exemplos usando **there were**:

There were two books on the table.

There were three boys outside.

Para usarmos **there was** e **there were** na forma negativa, basta usarmos **was not** ou **were not**, ou suas formas contraídas (**there wasn't** e **there weren't**).

Exemplos:

There was not a pen here.

There wasn't a pen here.

Para fazermos pergunta, devemos seguir a seguinte estrutura:

Was there?

Were there?

Exemplos:

Was there a pen here?

Were there ten apples?

3.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Follow the patterns:

car - a - in the garage -> There was a car in the garage.

on the table - hammers -> There were hammers on the table.

1. book - on - a - table - the.

2. five - crying - babies.

3. a - boy - outside.

4. the - table - two - books - on.

5. crying - baby - a.

6. a pie - in the freeze.

7. boys - outside - three.

8. box - candies - in this.

9. on the sofa - hammer.

10. in the icebox - eggs.

Exercise 2: Fill the gaps with the correct form of there was and there were:

1. _____ a lot of traffic in Valencia.

2. _____ anywhere to park around here?

3. _____ much sugar.

4. _____ enough time to finish?

5. _____ a few bananas and a few apples.

6. _____ only one way to solve this problem.

7. _____ anyone here who wants to volunteer?

8. _____ a lot of people in the supermarket.

9. _____ a spider in our wardrobe.

10. _____ much traffic yesterday?

Common expressions in English idioms.

In the blues- Low spirited

You said it!- Used to say you agree completely with something just said.

You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours -
This idiom means that if you do something for me, I'll return the favor.

You what? - This is a very colloquial way of expressing surprise or disbelief at something you have heard. It can also be used to ask someone to say something again.

You're toast - If someone tells you that you are toast, you are in a lot of trouble.

You've got rocks in your head - Someone who has acted with a lack of intelligence has rocks in their head.

You've made your bed, you're gonna lie in it - This means that someone will have to live with the consequences of their own actions.

Youngblood - Young people with new ideas and fresh approaches are young blood.

Young Turk - A Young Turk is a young person who is rebellious and difficult to control in a company, team, or organization.

End in smoke- to bear no result

Get your wires crossed- If people get their wires crossed, they misunderstand each other, especially when making arrangements ('Get your lines crossed' is also used.)

O Past Continuous Tense, também conhecido como Past Progressive Tense é usado para indicar uma situação que estava se desenvolvendo no passado, ou seja, acontecendo.

O Past Continuous Tense é formado da seguinte forma:

Sujeito + passado do verbo to be + verbo principal + ing.

Exemplo:

I was studying until late last week.

Também pode indicar uma ação que acontecia no passado quando outra ação aconteceu. O segundo verbo é usado no **simple past**.

Exemplo:

I was cleaning my room last night when the phone **rang**.

Na forma negativa basta acrescentar **not** depois de **was/were**.

Exemplo:

She was not studying last night.

Na forma interrogativa basta acrescentar **was/were** no início da pergunta.

Exemplo:

Was she studying last night?

4.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Make the positive past continuous:

Example:

Mary / sleep at three o'clock

Mary was sleeping at three o'clock.

1. Freddy / read at three o'clock.

2. She / work at three o'clock.

3. They / eat chocolate at three o'clock.

4. We / watch TV at three o'clock.

5. He / use the Internet at three o'clock.

6. You / cook lunch at three o'clock.

7. We / travel to London at three o'clock.

8. You / not / play cards when the rain started.

9. The dog / not / play outside when the rain started.

10. Mr. John / not / work in his study when the rain started.

Exercise 2: Use the verbs in brackets in the past continuous tense:

1. She (sleep) when he arrived home.

2. He (study) until late for the test.

3. We (relax) in the living room's couch.

4. They (drink) coffee yesterday morning.

5. They (show) a good movie on the TV last night.

6. She (play) hockey.

7. They (swim) in the pool.

8. We (listen) to music.

9. Mary (dance) with two boys.

10. The cat (sleep) in the basket.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Give me five- If someone says this, they want to hit your open hand against theirs as a

way of congratulation or greeting.

Give me a hand- If someone gives you a hand, they help you.

Just for the heck of it - When someone does something just for the heck of it, they do it without a good reason.

Loaves and fishes- done for material benefits.

Like a shag on a rock- completely alone.

Let someone slide- neglect something

Let the cat out of the bag- reveal the secret

Left to your own devices- If someone is left to their own devices, they are not controlled and can do whatever they want.

Just for the record - If something is said to be just for the record, it's an information they want the people to know.

Give someone a piece of your mind- If you give someone a piece of your mind, you criticize them strongly and angrily.

Usamos **how much** e **how many** para fazermos perguntas sobre certa quantidade de alguma coisa.

Estes termos estão relacionados com o uso das palavras **many** e **much**.

Primeiro vamos relembrar a diferença de **many** e **much**.

Usamos **many** com substantivos contáveis.

Exemplo:

I need **many** eggs.

Usamos **much** com substantivos incontáveis.

Exemplo:

I need **much** money.

A única diferença entre **how many** e **how much** é que usamos **how many** com substantivos contáveis e **how much** com substantivos incontáveis.

Portanto, usamos **how much** para perguntar pela quantidade de algo incontável e também sendo utilizado como uma expressão para perguntar pelo preço de algo.

Exemplo:

Perguntando a quantidade de algo.

How much money do we have?

Exemplo:

Perguntando pelo preço de algo.

How much is this doll?

Usamos **how many** para perguntar pela quantidade de algo contável.

Exemplo:

How many girls are there in your classroom?

Veja alguns exemplos de palavras em inglês que são incontáveis.

Sugar

Water

Air

Tea

Rice

Anger

Fear

5.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Use **how much** or **how many** to complete the questions.

1. _____ stars are there in the sky?
2. _____ is that apple pie?
3. _____ is that fish?
4. _____ birds are there?
5. _____ water is in the bank?
6. _____ countries are there in the world?
7. _____ bread is eaten per day?
8. _____ bones are there in the human body?
9. _____ people live on islands?

10. _____ information is on the internet?

Common expressions in English idioms.

Jam on your face - If you say that someone has jam on their face, they appear to be caught, embarrassed or found guilty.

Jam tomorrow - This idiom is used when people promise good things for the future that will never come.

Jane Doe - Jane Doe is a name given to an unidentified female who may be party to legal

proceedings, or to an unidentified person in the hospital, or dead. John Doe is the male equivalent.

Jekyll and Hyde - Someone who has a Jekyll and Hyde personality has a pleasant and a very unpleasant side to the character.

Have a one track mind- think only of one thing.

Have clean hands- be guiltless.

In dribs and drabs- in small amounts at a time.

In cahoots with- in a partnership usually for a dishonest reason.

If the shoe fits, wear it- This is used to suggest that something that has been said might apply to a person.

In droves- When things happen in droves, a lot happen at the same time or very quickly.

Usamos **adverbs of frequency** para expressar quando alguém faz alguma coisa, ou seja eles servem para indicar a rotina ou quando é praticada alguma ação repetidas vezes.

Podemos usar os **adverbs of frequency** tanto no passado, quanto no presente e no futuro.

Alguns exemplos de **adverbs of frequency**.

Always

Exemplo:

I **always** go to school by bus.

Usually

Exemplo:

I **usually** wake up full of energy.

Sometimes

Exemplo:

It is **sometimes** very hot in the spring.

Never

Exemplo:

He **never** listens to my advice.

Often

Exemplo:

She **often** writes.

Hardly ever

Exemplo:

I **hardly ever** study.

Daily

Exemplo:

We clean the house daily.

Seldom

Public services **seldom** work well in that country.

Observações:

Adverbs of frequency:

Devem vir antes do verbo principal;

Podem ser usados no começo ou no final da frase;

Quando tem o verbo to be, devem vir depois dele.

Em frases negativas, devem vir depois da negação e antes do verbo principal.

6.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Put the words in the correct order:

1. always/him/I/love/will

2. I/television/watch/usually

3.

He/computer/sometimes/uses/the/television

4. drinks/wine/Mary/rarely

5. Susan /that/ said /never

6. invited/him /never/ have /Peter/ would

7. take /to/they/ the
/boys/sometimes/school

8. Matha/tennis/plays/always

9. Ellen/lazy/usally/is

10. said/I/what/forget/never

Exercise 2: What's the alternative that only presents frequency adverbs?

a) badly – gently – fast – often

b) often – rarely – usually – always

c) always – rarely – fast – softly

d) often – always – badly – fast

Common expressions in English idioms.

In the doghouse- If someone is in the doghouse, they are in disgrace and very unpopular at the moment.

Just off the boat - If someone is just off the boat, they are naive and inexperienced.

Just what the doctor ordered - If something's just what the doctor ordered, it is precisely what is needed.

Nobody's fool- one who can't easily be fooled.

Not having a leg to stand for- not having proof.

Rack and ruin- If something or someone goes to rack and ruin, they are utterly destroyed or wrecked.

Rain on your parade- If someone rains on your parade, they ruin your pleasure or your plans.

You do not get a dog and bark yourself - If there is someone in a lower position who can or should do a task, then you shouldn't do it.

You get what you pay for - Something that is very low in price is not usually of very good quality.

Go bananas- If you go bananas, you are wild with excitement, anxiety, or worry.

7.1. Do

Usamos frequentemente “do” com certos substantivos para descrever atividades, afazeres e tarefas.

O verbo “do” é usado quando nenhum objeto físico é produzido.

Exemplo:

I have to **do** my homework.

Também podemos usar “do” em vez de outro verbo para falar sobre certos empregos.

Exemplo:

Can you **do** the shoes before the children go to school?

Podemos também usar “do” quando falamos sobre atividades gerais ou indefinidas, em vez de atividades específicas.

Exemplo:

Did you **do** anything about the broken window this morning?

Veja algumas expressões usando “do”:

Do well	Do better
Do your best	Do a job
Do your hair	Do anything
Do your nails	Do business
Do a favor	Do chores
Do business	Do nothing
Do the laundry	Do research
Do a burp	Do work

Do a dance	Do your best
Do a drawing	Do your nails

Usamos “do” para substituir um verbo quando o significado é claro ou óbvio.

Isso é mais comum no inglês informal.

Exemplo:

Do I need to **do** my hair?

Podemos também usar o “do” como um verbo auxiliar para fazermos perguntas no presente.

Exemplo:

Do you like chocolate?

7.2. Make

Usamos **make** para: produzir, construir, criar ou construir algo novo.

Exemplos:

The firm I work for **makes** children’s clothes.

I **made** some fresh coffee and gave her a cup.

Usamos **make** com certos substantivos, especialmente quando estamos falando sobre uma ação que alguém executa.

Exemplos:

Try not to **make** a noise.

Can I use your phone to **make** a call?

Também podemos usar **make** para produzir ação ou reação.

Exemplos:

She **makes** me happy.

It's not my fault. My brother **made** me do it!

Usamos **make** no preparo alimentos e bebidas;

Exemplos:

I **made** a cake for her birthday.

I have to **make** dinner.

Veja algumas expressões usando "make":

Make a bet	Make a decision
Make a cake	Make a difference
Make a call	Make a discovery
Make a change	Make a face
Make a choice	Make friends
Make a comment	Make a joke
Make a complaint	Make a loss
Make a confession	Make a mistake
Make a connection	Make a phone call
Make a date	Make a promise

Portanto, podemos concluir que usamos "do" para:

Work, jobs and tasks	Non-specific activities	Replace verb when obvious
Do the housework	Do something	Do your hair
Do your homework	Do nothing	Do the dishes
Do a good job	Do anything	Do the exam
Do your chores	Do everything	Do the laundry

Portando, podemos concluir que usamos "Make" para:

Food, drink and meals	Product material/origin	Produce a reaction
Make a cake	Made of gold	Make your eyes water
Make breakfast	Made from grapes	Make you happy
Make dinner	Made in China	Make you sleepy
Make a cup of coffee	Made by me	Make you smile

Plans and decisions	Speaking and sounds
Make arrangements	Make a noise
Make a choice	Make a comment
Make a decision	Make a speech
Make a plan	Make a suggestion

7.3. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Use do or make according to what you have learned:

(You may need to conjugate the verb.)

1. You shouldn't be mean to others, it can _____ a lot of harm to people's feelings.

2. Father Christmas _____ a list and checks it twice, trying to find out who's been naughty or nice.

3. Could I _____ a suggestion?

4. She _____ a date with her boyfriend last Saturday night.

5. It is difficult to _____ a decision about what to study at university.

6. Peter went outside to _____ a phone call.

7. She _____ a lot of lists of things to do, but she never does any of the things.

8. If you'll _____ the dishes, I'll sweep the floor.

9. Could you call the manager, please? I'd like to _____ a complaint.

10. I feel terrible! I really must _____ some more exercise! Will you come for a run with me tomorrow?

11. The child _____ a face behind the teacher's back.

12. Ellen helped the children to _____ drawings of the flowers.

13. Let's _____ a date to meet and talk about your business idea.

14. Sorry, I _____ a mistake. The restaurant isn't here, but on another street.

15. Could you possibly _____ me a favor and bring dessert to my dinner party

tomorrow?

Exercise 2: Choose the most likely sentence ending.

1. The company makes...

a) small electric motors.

b) a lot of work for charity.

2. The children in the class worked really hard. They made...

a) everything they could to help.

b) presents for all their brothers and sisters.

3. With recent advances in technology, we are now able to do...

a) powerful computers as small as a cigarette packet.

b) things we could not have dreamed of 10 years ago.

4. The local council is doing...

a) nothing to help solve traffic congestion.

b) changes to traffic flow in the city center.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Heart missed a beat- very excited.

Heart in the right place- good-natured.

Spill the beans- to expose a secret.

Snake in the grass- a secretly faithless friend.

Go tell it to birds- This is used when someone says something that is not credible or is a lie.

Earth shattering- not at all surprising.

For a song- If you buy or sell something for a song, it is very cheap.

A bird's eye view- a view from a very high place which allows you to see a large area.

8.1. Each

Usamos **each** para nos referirmos a coisas individuais em um grupo ou uma lista de duas ou mais coisas, sendo utilizado com substantivos contáveis no singular.

Exemplos:

Each day is an adventure.

I spoke to **each** individually.

Each (student) has to pass the test.

Each também pode vir acompanhado de of (each of).

Exemplos:

Each of us has problems.

Each of pode muitas vezes vir acompanhado de the, my, your, his, us, them e etc.

Exemplo:

Each of my friends likes ice cream.

8.2. Every

Utilizamos **every** quando estamos falando de um todo, ou seja um conjunto ou grupo. Também utilizamos **every** com substantivos contáveis no singular.

Exemplo:

I brush my teeth **every** day.

Each e **every** não podem anteceder a palavra **people**.

Não podemos dizer **every people** ou **each people**, mas podemos dizer **all the people** ou **everybody**.

A palavra **each** é usada quando há apenas dois objetos em questão.

Veja a comparação entre **each** e **every**.

Mary wore anklets on **each** ankle. **correto**

Mary wore anklets on **every** ankle.
Incorreto

A primeira frase está correta porque temos dois tornozelos, sendo apenas dois objetos em questão.

8.3. All

Usamos **all** para nos referirmos a um número total de pessoas ou coisas de um grupo.

Podemos usar **all** com um substantivo no plural para fazer um generalização sobre um grupo inteiro de algo.

Exemplo:

All elephants are slow.

Podemos usar **all** com substantivos no singular, plural ou com substantivos incontáveis. Esses substantivos também podem ser substituídos por pronomes.

Exemplo:

All of the pages are yellow and old.

Podemos às vezes colocar **all** após um pronome para enfatizar que cada um daquele grupo está incluído.

Exemplo:

I hope you **all** have a great time.

Comparando **all** vs **each**.

Com **all** nos referimos a todo o grupo como um todo. **Each** se refere aos membros individuais do grupo.

Exemplo:

I say goodbye to **each** student as they leave the room.

I say goodbye to **all** student as they leave the room.

Resumo:

All

Usamos **all** para falar de um número total de coisas consideradas como um grupo e não individual.

Every.

Usamos **every** para falar sobre coisas no coletivo, como um grupo mais do individual.

Each.

Usamos **each** para falar sobre membros individuais de um grupo, separadamente.

8.4. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Use **each** or **every**.

1. _____ of the students has three books.
2. She goes to the gym _____ day.
3. You need to wash _____ of them before use.
4. You need to take a break _____ two hours.
5. We enjoyed _____ minute of our holidays.
6. _____ answer is worth 2 points.
7. _____ student has written an e-mail.
8. We lost \$40 _____.
9. They're open _____ day except Sunday.

10. These lemons cost 25 cent _____.

Exercise 2: Use **all** or **every**.

1. He obeys _____ rule in the school.
2. _____ day long I've worked on my project.
3. We have _____ confidence in her.
4. The shirts that I have are _____ black and white.
5. He devotes _____ spare moment to his hobby.
6. _____ people have the right to be equal.
7. I heard _____ word you said.
8. I have invited _____ my friends.
9. Not _____ dogs are clever.
10. I've spent _____ my money.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Cards are stacked against- luck is against you.

Eleventh hour decision- Decision that is made at the last possible minute.

Gift of the gab- talent of speaking, if someone has the gift of the gab, they speak in a persuasive and interesting way.

Never-never land- an imaginary utopian place or situation.

Wet behind the ears- Someone who is wet behind the ears is either very young or inexperienced.

You can't un-ring a bell - This means that once something has been done, you have to live with the consequences as it can't be undone.

You could have knocked me down with a feather - This idiom is used to mean that the person was very shocked or surprised.

You reap what you sow - This means that if you do bad things to people, bad things will happen to you, or good things if you do good things. It is normally used when someone has done something bad.

Gives cold shoulder- to ignore.

Fool's paradise- A fool's paradise is a false sense of happiness or success.

Usamos **neither** como sentido de negativo e **either** como o sentido de positivo.

Usamos **either** + um substantivo no singular para falar sobre duas coisas do mesmo tipo.

Exemplo:

Either drink is fine. I like both kinds.

Either é mais usado para escolhas, ou seja expressa a ideia de um ou outro, qualquer um dos dois.

Exemplos:

He's either Spanish or Italian.

There's chocolate or ice cream. You can have **either**.

In my opinion, **either** team can win.

Sempre que houver uma palavra negativa em uma sentença usaremos **either** para passar a ideia de nenhum.

Exemplo:

I can't speak France.

I can't **either**.

Podemos usar **either of** + substantivo no plural, antes de um pronome ou uma palavra como this, the ou my.

Exemplo:

Either of my dresses is good.

Podemos usar **either** e **neither** quando estamos falando de um substantivo.

Exemplos:

Which drink would you like? **Either** is fine.

Which cake do you want? **Neither**! I'm going to have an apple.

Tanto **neither**, quanto **either**, não seguem uma tradução específica, é mais questão de prática e observação.

Neither expressa a ideia de nenhum, nem.

Exemplo:

We have two TVs, but **neither** works properly.

I like **neither** coffee nor tea.

Podemos usar **neither** no início de uma frase ou cláusula, basta invertermos as palavras.

Exemplo:

I'm not at home. **Neither** is John.

I don't like coffee. **Neither** do I.

Não podemos usar **neither** com outra sentença negativa.

Exemplo:

I don't want **neither** chocolate nor crisps.
(Wrong)

I want **neither** chocolate nor crisps.
(Correct)

Quando queremos falar sobre duas coisas diferentes, podemos usar **either + substantivo + or + substantivo**.

Exemplo:

We could use **either** some apples or some oranges.

Exercise 1: Use either or neither.

1. I don't like Italian so I don't really want to go to _____ restaurant.

2. _____ me nor my sister like mushrooms.

3. Please, will _____ you or Mary buy some milk later?

4. Do _____ of you have a black dress I can borrow?

5. _____ of them want to come with me so I suppose I will have to go by myself.

6. I don't think England or South Africa will win the world cup this year, _____ of them.

7. I'm not at home. _____ is John.

8. We could use _____ blue paint or red paint.

9. She will buy _____ some apples or some oranges.

10. I don't like _____ one of those options.

11. _____ bob nor his sister is going to the conference.

12. Pass me _____ one of those pens.

13. _____ my brother nor my mother knows about this.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Drive a wedge between- to break relationship between the two

Dances to the tune- to always do what someone tells you to do

Crack a book- to open a book to study.

Have an egg on the face- to be embarrassed

Have eyes bigger than stomach- desiring more food than one can eat

Fall on our feet- If you fall on your feet, you succeed in doing something where there was a risk of failure.

Sands of time- tiny amounts of time.

Shake a leg- to go fast, hurry.

Fall on your sword- If someone falls on their sword, they resign or accept the consequences of what they have done wrong.

Nesta aula, veremos a diferença entre **while** e **during**.

While é usado para duas ações que estão acontecendo ao mesmo tempo.

Exemplos:

He was eating **while** I was reading the newspaper.

While she was eating, her brother was watching TV.

Usamos **when**, e não **while**, para falar sobre alguma coisa que ocorre ao mesmo tempo que uma ação ou evento mais longo.

Exemplos:

We were playing monopoly **when** the lights went off.

He was walking back to his flat **when** he heard an explosion.

Usamos **during** quando algo acontecer em relação a outro evento, tendo como um período de tempo determinado.

Exemplo:

I was really bored **during** the meeting.

10.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences using **when** or **while**.

1. I saw him _____ I was on my way home.
2. _____ he was young, he used to smoke a lot.
3. Ellen had a terrible accident _____ he was a child.

4. _____ Peter was taking a bath, the phone rang three times.

5. _____ we lived in London, we met many interesting people.

6. Where are my friends _____ I most need them?

7. _____ I was driving, I listened to a very interesting radio program.

8. Who did you meet _____ you arrived to the party?

9. I will take care of my father _____ my mother goes to the doctor.

10. She had climbed many trees _____ she was a girl.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Many moons ago- A very long time ago.

Once in a blue moon- very rarely.

On the bandwagon- doing something because others are also doing it.

Go under the hammer- If something goes under the hammer, it is sold in an auction.

Graveyard shift- If you have to work very late at night, it is the graveyard shift.

Grease monkey- A grease monkey is an idiomatic term for a mechanic.

No love lost between- dislike.

Fingers and thumbs- If you are all fingers and thumbs, you are being clumsy and not very skilled with your hands.

Pick someone to pieces- to criticize sharply.

Parrot fashion- If you learn something
parrots fashion; you learn it word for word.

11.1. Other

Quando queremos fazer referência a outra coisa ou outro alguém, usamos **other**.

Exemplo:

He lives on the **other** side.

Também podemos usar **other** no plural, para evitar uso de repetições em termos já mencionados antes.

Exemplo:

Today we tried three traditional foods. Tomorrow we'll try three **others**.

Quando um substantivo estiver no plural devemos usar sempre **other**.

Exemplo:

I'd like to listen to **other** songs.

Também podemos usar **the other** como um pronome, para nos referir a algo que já foi mencionado na frase.

Exemplos:

She has two kittens, one is black and **the other** is all white.

This computer here is new. **The other** computer is about five years.

11.2. Another

Usamos **another** quando queremos fazer referência a algo que foi mencionado anteriormente na sentença. **Another** sempre estará acompanhado de um substantivo no singular ou um substantivo contável.

Mais alguma coisa

Algo adicional

Algo extra

Algo diferente

Algo alternativo

Exemplo:

Would you like **another** drink?

As vezes podemos usar **another** como um pronome.

Exemplo:

I don't like this drink. Let's ask for **another**.

Podemos adicionar **another** antes de "one" quando o significado é claro na frase anterior.

Exemplo:

I have already drunk two cups of coffee, but now I want **another one**.

11.3. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: For each gap choose one of the words: another, other, the other, or others.

1. You've met Mary, but I have _____ sister who you haven't met.

2. Mandy and Peter stayed behind. _____ girls went home.

3. He was always somewhat indifferent to the feelings of _____.

4. Some music calms people; _____ music has the opposite effect.

Another tem os sentido de:

5. This one's too big. Do you have it in _____ sizes?

6. These boxes are for books. _____ boxes are for clothes.

7. This computer here is new. _____ computer is about five years.

8. There's _____ sandwich if you're hungry.

9. I'm going to order a drink. Would you like _____?

10. I don't like this one. I prefer _____ color.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences using the words other or another.

1. Would you like _____ piece of cake?

2. Are there any _____ questions?

3. Is there _____ golf course around here?

4. Let's go to _____ restaurant today. We always go to the same one.

5. I'll wear my _____ shoes, these are dirty.

6. Could I ask you _____ question if you don't mind?

7. Would you like _____ drink?

8. Let's do it _____ time.

9. I've posted the first package. What shall I do with that _____ package?

10. I'm staying for _____ few weeks.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Put the cart before the horse- doing things in a wrong manner

Pull up the socks- to encourage one to get up and achieve something

Finger in the pie- If you have a finger in the pie, you have an interest in something.

Cross a bridge before one comes to it- worry about the future in advance

Vent your spleen- If someone vents their spleen, they release all their anger about something.

Whale of a time- If you have a whale of a time, you have a really great time

Work your fingers to the bone- If you work your fingers to the bone, you work extremely hard on something

A bone of contention- something that people argue for a long time

Bad blood- feelings of hate between two or more families

Blow one's own horn- to praise one.

12.1. Still

Usamos **still** para nos referirmos a uma ação ou uma situação que continua no presente, porque ainda não terminou.

Geralmente se refere a algo que acontece mais tempo do que o esperado.

Still é usado antes do verbo ou um adjetivo.

Exemplo:

He is **still** asleep so don't wake him up.

Se o verbo tem duas partes, usamos **still** entre os dois verbos.

Exemplo:

When I went to bed, Angelica was **still** working.

Mas se um dos verbos for negativo, usamos **still** antes desse verbo negativo.

Exemplo:

I took the clock to repair shop though it **still** isn't working.

12.2. Already

Usamos **already** para nos referirmos a uma ação que aconteceu antes do esperado.

É usado em frases afirmativas no presente, em frases interrogativas ou no passado, mas nunca no futuro.

Exemplos:

I **already** know what I'm going to buy you for your birthday.

Have you booked a flight **already**?

Não podemos usar **past simple** com **already**. Segundo a gramática, seu uso é incorreto.

12.3. Yet

Usamos **yet** em uma ação que esperamos acontecer no futuro.

Quando queremos usar **yet** no passado, geralmente colocamos no final da frase ou pergunta.

Exemplo:

Is the report ready **yet**?

Também usamos **yet** para dizer que algo esperado não aconteceu.

Exemplo:

Ellen can't go home **yet**, she hasn't finished her work.

Como havíamos visto antes, **yet** é usado em frases afirmativas, dando às frases um significado semelhante ao uso de **ainda**, embora isso seja mais formal e incomum.

Exemplos:

We have **yet** to hear the big news from Brazil.

We are **still** waiting to hear the big news from Brazil.

Usamos também **still** e **yet** juntos, para explicar porque uma ação continua.

Exemplo:

I'm **still** studying at the university because I haven't graduated **yet**.

12.4. Just

O uso de **just** é muito simples, usamos para expressar algo que acabou de acontecer, algo que acabamos de fazer, ou para dar ênfase em algo que estamos dizendo.

Exemplos:

Expressando algo que acabou de acontecer.

I've **just** lost my keys.

Para dar ênfase no que estamos dizendo.

It's **just** not right.

12.5. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Fill the gaps with already, just, still or yet.

1. Peter sends his love. I've _____ seen him in the high street.

2. We can't have chips again. We've _____ had them there times this week.

3. I can't decide. I _____ haven't made a decision.

4. I haven't phoned Martha _____. I'll do it when I get back from work.

5. Do you know anything about Mary? She's fine. I've _____ spoken to her on the phone.

6. Will says he _____ this minute caught the train so he'll be here in half an hour.

7. Have you cleaned the bathroom _____? I've _____ done it. I did an hour ago.

8. We're going to a concert on Friday, but we haven't bought the tickets _____.

9. I _____ haven't booked my ticket. I must do it today.

10. Have you seen the movie Fast & Furious _____?

Exercise 2: Fill the gaps with already, yet or X (if you don't have to use either).

1. Mary has _____ made tea for her doll and herself _____.

2. Has the alarm clock _____ woken Lyle up _____?

3. The telephone has _____ rung twice today _____.

4. Father hasn't _____ spoken to Ken _____.

5. How many flowers have you _____ picked _____?

6. Has Benny _____ sent a postcard to Santa Claus _____?

7. Has Dick _____ told you the truth _____?

8. They haven't _____ flown by plane _____.

9. Tod has _____ paid for the food _____.

10. Have you _____ seen my wallet yet?

11. Has the minister _____ greeted us _____?

12. I have _____ been in the theater _____.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Make a monkey of someone- If you make a monkey of someone, you make them look foolish.

Man of his word- A man of his word is a person who does what he says and keeps his promises.

Be bouncing off the walls- excited and full of nervous energy.

A cock and a bull story- a story or an explanation which is obviously not true.

At the crack of the dawn- very early in morning.

Dragging its feet- delaying in decision, not showing enthusiasm.

Blue in the face- exhausted and speechless.

Hold one's horse- be patient.

Have a big mouth- one who gossips more or tells secret.

Himalayan blunder- a serious mistake.

Nesta aula, veremos os diversos usos e significados do verbo **get**.

Get pode ser seguido por uma ampla variedade de adjetivos e pode ocorrer em qualquer tempo, incluindo também a forma progressiva.

Exemplo:

I'm **getting** hungry.

Também é muito comum colocar **get** e o past participle juntos no inglês para descrever uma ação realizada por outra pessoa. A pessoa que está executando a tarefa não precisa ser identificada.

Exemplo:

This work will **get** done later today.

Na estrutura **get** + past participle, funciona como um adjetivo; descreve o substantivo sujeito ou o pronome da frase.

Exemplo:

They **are getting engaged** next week.

Get não tem um significado fixo, ou seja, pode ser usado com vários significados. Vai depender das palavras que estiverem após o **get**.

Também usamos **get** para substituir um determinado verbo.

Exemplo:

They **got** him by hacking into his smartphone.

Perceba que, na frase acima, poderíamos usar "**caught**" que seria um verbo, mas podemos usar **get** e manter o mesmo sentido.

Vejamos o uso nas próximas frases:

Exemplos:

He **got** to work an hour late. (**arrived**)

I **get** \$10 an hour. (**earn**)

Do you **get** the lesson? (**understand**)

The police **got** him at the station. (**Capture**)

Vejamos alguns phrasal verbs usando **get**.

Get a letter

Exemplo:

She **gets a letter** every single day.

Get an email.

Exemplo:

He **got** an email yesterday.

Get over

Exemplo:

She is **getting over** her disease.

Get at

Exemplo:

I'm trying to **get at** the truth.

Get back

Exemplo:

I **got** my books **back** from Tom Welling.

Get também é usado para indicar posse, pode indicar que alguém tem um objeto, um amigo ou parente, ou até mesmo uma situação.

Exemplos:

She's **got** a beautiful smile.

They've **got** friends in Dallas.

13.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Choose the better word to synonym closest in meaning to the original.

1. I think it's time for us **get out** of the shipping business.

- a) Leave
- b) Receive
- c) Stay

2. What are you trying to **get at**?

- a) Leave
- b) Say
- c) Stay

3. My son **got into** Harvard last month.

- a) Say
- b) Stay
- c) Was accepted to

4. She **got** to work an hour late.

- a) arrived
- b) encounter
- c) earn

5. Do you **get** the lesson?

- a) understand
- b) catch
- c) earn

Common expressions in English idioms.

Break the back of- reduce the power of something.

Earth shattering- very important, surprising or traumatic.

Burn a hole in one's pocket- to spend money quickly.

Carrot and sticks- You use both awards as well as punishments to make someone do something.

Cloak and dragger- when people behave in a very secret manner.

End in smoke- to bear no result.

Paper over the cracks- to try to hide something.

Carry coals to new castle- to take something to a place or a person that has a lot of that thing already.

Cried with eyes out- cried a lot.

A cuckoo in the nest- someone in a group of people but not liked by them.

14.1. Como usar still, already, yet, just

14.2. Still

Usamos **still** para nos referirmos a uma ação ou uma situação que continua no presente, porque ainda não terminou.

Geralmente se refere a algo que acontece mais tempo do que o esperado.

Still é usado antes do verbo ou um adjetivo.

Exemplo:

He is **still** asleep so don't wake him up.

Se o verbo tem duas partes, usamos **still** entre os dois verbos.

Exemplo:

When I went to bed, Angelica was **still** working.

Mas se um dos verbos for negativo, usamos **still** antes desse verbo negativo.

Exemplo:

I took the clock to repair shop though it **still** isn't working.

14.3. Already

Usamos **already** para nos referirmos a uma ação que aconteceu antes do esperado.

É usado em frases afirmativas no presente, em frases interrogativas ou no passado, mas nunca no futuro.

Exemplos:

I **already** know what I'm going to buy you for your birthday.

Have you booked a flight **already**?

Jasmine has never asked your **address** yet.

Não podemos usar **past simple** com **already**, mas talvez você poça ouvir falantes de Inglês americano usando **already** no **past simple**, porém seguido pela gramática seu uso é incorreto.

14.4. Yet

Usamos **yet** em uma ação que esperamos que aconteça no futuro, mas **yet** não é usado no passado.

Quando queremos usar **yet** no passado, geralmente colocamos no final da frase ou pergunta.

Exemplo:

Is the report ready **yet**?

Também usamos **yet** para dizer que algo esperado não aconteceu.

Exemplo:

Ellen can't go home **yet**, she hasn't finished her work.

Como havíamos visto antes, **yet** é usado em frases afirmativas, dando às frases um significado semelhante ao uso de (ainda), embora isso seja mais formal e incomum.

Exemplos:

We have **yet** to hear the big news from Brazil.

We are **still** waiting to hear the big news from Brazil.

Usamos também **still** e **yet** juntos para explicar porque uma ação continua.

Exemplo:

I'm **still** studying at university because I haven't graduated **yet**.

14.5. Just

O uso de **just** é muito simples, ou seja usamos para expressar algo que acabou de acontecer, algo que acabamos de fazer ou para dar ênfase em algo que estamos dizendo.

Exemplos:

Expressando algo que acabou de acontecer.

I've **just** lost my keys.

Para dar ênfase no que estamos dizendo.

It's **just** not right.

14.6. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Fill the gaps with already, just, still or yet.

1. Peter sends his love. I've ____ seen him in the high street.

2. We can't have chips again. We've ____ had them there times this week.

3. I can't decide. I ____ haven't made a decision.

4. I haven't phoned Martha _____. I'll do it when I get back from work.

5. Do you know something about Mary? She's fine. I've ____ spoken to her on the phone.

6. Will says he ____ this minute caught the train so he'll be here in half an hour.

7. Have you cleaned the bathroom ____? I've ____ done it. I did an hour ago.

8. We're going to a concert on Friday, but we haven't bought the tickets ____.

9. I ____ haven't booked my ticket. I must do it today.

10. Have you seen the movie Fast & Furious ____?

Exercise 2: Fill the gaps with already, yet or x (if you do not have to put either of them).

1. Mary has ____ made tea for her doll and herself ____.

2. Has the alarm clock ____ woken Lyle up ____?

3. The telephone has ____ rung twice today ____.

4. Father hasn't ____ spoken to Ken ____.

5. How many flowers have you ____ picked ____?

6. Has Benny ____ sent a postcard to Santa Claus ____?

7. Has Dick ____ told you the truth ____?

8. They haven't ____ flown by plane ____.

9. Tod has ____ paid for the food ____.

10. Have you ____ seen my wallet yet?

11. Has the minister ____ greeted us ____?

12. I have ____ been in the theatre ____.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Apple of someone's eye- someone loved very much.

Blow someone's mind- excite someone.

Have ants in your pants- not be able to keep still, because you are very excited or worried about something.

Weight one's word- be careful to what one says

Wait for a raindrop in the drought- When someone is waiting for a raindrop in the drought, they are waiting or hoping for something that is extremely unlikely to happen.

Walking on broken glass- When a person is punished for something.

Wrench in the works- If someone puts or throws a wrench, or monkey wrench, in the

works, they ruin a plan.

Taking to a brick wall- taking with a no response.

Turned a deaf ear- disregarded.

Take a back seat- choose to decrease involvement.

O verbo **to be** é um dos verbos mais utilizados no inglês. Para utilizarmos, precisamos primeiro compreender o significado que a mensagem expressa, para podermos entender o sentido do verbo na frase.

Exemplos utilizando o verbo **to be**.

I am not at home.

Is he a soccer player?

Veremos aqui o verbo **to be** um pouco mais aprofundado, em vários tempos verbais.

O verbo **to be** (**am, is, are**) pode ser usado no presente, passado e futuro.

Veja as tabelas com as conjugações:

Simple Present

Afirmativa	Contraída
I am	I'm
You are	They are
He is	He's
She is	She's
It is	It's
We are	We're
You are	You're
They are	They're

Negativa	Contraída	Interrogativa
I am not	I'm not	Am I...?
You are not	You aren't	Are you...?
He is not	He isn't	Is he...?
She is not	She isn't	Is she...?

It is not	It isn't	Is it...?
We are not	We aren't	Are we...?
You are not	You aren't	Are you...?
They are not	They aren't	Are they...?

Exemplos:

You are an engineer.

She is an engineer

He is ill.

We are ill.

They are ill.

You are not an engineer. Are you?

Is she an engineer?

Simple future

Afirmativa	Contraída
I will be	I'll be
You will be	You'll be
He will be	He'll be
She will be	She'll be
It will be	It'll be
We will be	We'll be
You will be	You'll be
They will be	They'll be

Negativa	Contraída	Interrogativa
I will not be	I won't be	Will I be...?
You will not be	You won't be	Will you be...?

He will not be	He won't be	Will he be...?
She will not be	She won't be	Will she be...?
It will not be	It won't be	Will it be...?
We will not be	We won't be	Will we be...?
You will not be	You won't be	Will you be...?
They will not be	They won't be	Will they be...?

Exemplos:

We **will be** on vacation next month.

I think it **will be** raining tomorrow.

She **will not be** on vacation next month.

She **won't be** on vacation next month.

I **will be** there at eight o'clock.

Will you be at home tomorrow evening?

Agora que você já viu as conjugações, veremos um breve resumo de como formar frases nas formas afirmativa, negativa, interrogativa e contraída.

Como você deve ter notado, em frases afirmativas o **verbo to be** é posicionado depois do sujeito:

Exemplo:

He is a good speaker.

Em frases negativas usamos o **not**, após o verbo **to be**.

Exemplo:

He **is not** a good speaker.

Na forma Interrogativa usamos o verbo **to be** antes do sujeito.

Exemplo:

Is she a good speaker?

Podemos usar também o verbo **to be** na forma contraída, utilizando o pronome + apóstrofo (') + o verbo **to be**.

Exemplo:

She's a good speaker.

15.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Put in am/is/are.

1. This soup ____ very tasty.
2. John and his wife ____ from Manchester.
3. The flowers ____ on the table.
4. They ____ tall and thin.
5. We ____ happy.
6. They ____ at school.
7. It ____ a pencil.
8. I ____ a good student.
9. I ____ 14 years and I ____ a student at a secondary school.
10. She ____ a funny person.

Exercise 2: Read the text and fill in the blanks with verb to be.

These ____ Mary and Ellen. They ____ twin sisters. They ____ 15 years old. They ____ both short and slim. They ____ in the same class. They ____ always together. They ____ from London. Their favorite food ____ pizza and their favorite singer ____ Madonna. Mary's hair ____ blonde and wavy but Ellen's hair ____ dark and straight. Mary ____ good at English and Ellen ____ good at Physics. They ____ very happy together.

Exercise 3: Think about your town. Answer these questions, use short answers.

1. Is there a cinema in your town?

2. Is there a castle in your town?

3. Is there an airport in your town?

4. Are there museums in your town?

5. Is there a shopping center near your home?

6. Are there many trees in your street?

7. Are there many parks in your town?

8. Are there any skyscrapers in your town?

9. Is there a sports center in your neighborhood?

10. Are there factories in your town?

11. Is there a bus stop in your street?

12. Is there a river?

Common expressions in English idioms.

Having a whole of a time - to enjoy very much.

Bone of contention- subject matter of the fight.

Bring home the bacon- to earn money to live.

Monkey around- to waste time here and there.

Pass muster- to be approved.

At the bottom of the ladder- at the lowest level.

Open Pandora's box- to discover or cause more problems.

Pen is mightier than the sword- it means that words and communication are more powerful than wars and fighting.

Pick someone's brains- If you pick someone's brains, you ask them for advice, suggestions and information about something they know about.

Pieces of the same cake- things that have the same characteristics or qualities.

Os **reflexive pronouns** são palavras com terminação **self** ou **selves**, e são usados quando o sujeito e o objeto de uma frase são os mesmos.

Exemplo:

I believe in **myself**.

Para cada pronome pessoal existe um pronome reflexivo, como: **myself**, **yourself**, **herself**, **itself**, **ourselves**, **yourselves**, e **themselves**.

Veja a tabela:

I	Myself
You	Yourself
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself
We	Ourselves
You	Yourselves
They	Themselves

Um dos erros mais comuns é o uso incorreto de pronomes reflexivos em assuntos compostos ou objetos compostos em uma frase.

Veja um exemplo do uso errado do pronome reflexivo.

Anna and **myself** will conduct today's meeting. **Errado**

Perceba que, nesta sentença, **myself** não funciona corretamente porque falta o sujeito. Lembre-se que reflexive pronouns são usados

para indicar que a ação reflexiva recai sobre o próprio sujeito.

Mesmo se tirasse Anna da sentença continuaria errado, pois ainda não haveria o sujeito.

Exemplo:

will conduct today's meeting. **Errado.**

Percebemos que **myself** não funciona, mas se usarmos o pronome **I**, seria a forma correta.

Exemplo:

I will conduct today's meeting.

Anna and I will conduct today's meeting.

Veja outro exemplo onde a ação do verbo recai sobre o próprio sujeito que a pratica e concorda com ele.

Exemplo:

He hurt **himself** two weeks ago.

Também podemos usar os reflexive pronoun para dar ênfase à pessoa que pratica a ação:

Exemplo:

I will do my homework **myself**.

Geralmente os reflexive pronoun são precedidos pela preposição **by**, para mostrar que a ação é feita pela pessoa sozinha.

Exemplo:

He likes making everything **by himself**.

Um pronome reflexivo pode ser um objeto direto em uma frase quando o sujeito e o objeto direto são o mesmo.

Exemplo:

Peter decided to reward Mary with dinner out.

Peter decided to reward **himself** with a dinner out.

Na primeira frase, Mary é o objeto de recompensa. Peter é o sujeito, ele é o objeto de recompensa na segunda frase, então usamos o próprio pronome.

Os pronomes reflexivos também podem desempenhar o papel de objeto indireto em uma frase.

Exemplo:

Ellen pours a cup of tea for me every morning.

Ellen pours a cup of tea for **herself** every morning.

16.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Choose the suitable reflexive pronouns to complete the sentences.

1. Leon threatened to kill _____ in front of hundreds of people.

2. Don't embarrass _____ like that.

3. She cut _____.

4. Do journalists love _____?

5. He introduced _____ to the King.

6. He saw _____ in the mirror.

7. I'm spending more on _____ than ever before.

8. I fixed it _____.

9. Peter _____ painted the house.

10. I bought _____ a movie ticket.

11. She did the laundry by _____.

12. He prepared everything by _____.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Apple of someone's eye- someone loved very much.

Blow someone's mind- excite someone.

Have ants in your pants- not be able to keep still, because you are very excited or worried about something.

Weight one's word- be careful to what one says

Wait for a raindrop in the drought- When someone is waiting for a raindrop in the drought, they are waiting or hoping for something that is extremely unlikely to happen.

Walking on broken glass- When a person is punished for something.

Wrench in the works- If someone puts or throws a wrench, or monkey wrench, in the works, they ruin a plan.

Taking to a brick wall- taking with a no response.

Turned a deaf ear- disregarded.

Take a back seat- choose to decrease involvement.

17.1. In case

Usamos **in case** para falar sobre coisas que devemos fazer para estarmos preparados para possíveis situações futuras. É uma estrutura que usamos para expressar como vamos tomar cuidado com a possibilidade de algo acontecer.

Exemplos:

Take your hat **in case** it is sunny. (Action-reason)

I put the keys here **in case** I forget. (Action-reason)

Take an umbrella **in case** it rains. (Action-reason)

Usar **in case** é bastante simples, ou seja, serve para unir duas cláusulas nas quais uma delas expressa uma ação, a outra expressa o motivo.

Também temos **just in case**, que é usado sem uma cláusula seguinte, podendo expressar uma ideia de precaução.

Exemplos:

It's there, **just in case** it happens again.

Pack a bag, **just in case**.

17.2. Unless

Usamos **unless** em sentenças condicionais no lugar de **if not**.

Exemplo:

You will damage your health **unless** you stop smoking.

You will damage your health **if** you do **not** stop smoking.

Unless também pode ser usado para apresentar circunstâncias únicas em que um evento que está sendo mencionado não ocorrerá, ou em que uma declaração que estamos fazendo não é verdadeira.

Exemplos:

Unless you are trying to lose weight to please yourself, it's hard to stay motivated.

I'm not happy **unless** I ride or drive every day.

Unless sempre é usado em sentenças positivas. Não podemos negar uma sentença depois de **unless**, porque isso faria a sentença ficar duas vezes negativa e sem sentido.

Exemplo:

Unless you don't study, you will fail.

Se tivéssemos duas sentenças negativas em ambas as cláusulas, podemos usar **unless**.

Exemplo:

I am **not** going to worry **unless** she **hasn't** called me by midnight.

Não podemos usar **unless** quando estamos falando de uma condição usando **if**.

Exemplo:

If you feel ill, I can drive.

Unless you feel ill, I can drive. (Errado)

17.3. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Fill the gap in each sentence with *in case* or *unless*.

1. _____ I hear from you, I'll see you at 6 pm.
2. Take the spare key _____ I am still out when you get back.
3. I can't help you _____ you tell me what's wrong.
4. Don't forget to keep the receipt _____ you need it later.
5. I will not go to my office by car _____ it snows.
6. _____ you come now, I'm going to leave without you.
7. Take your driving license _____ you need to rent a car.
8. I won't email you _____ I have a problem.
9. I walk to college _____ it's raining.
10. I put the keys here _____ I forgot.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences below with *in case* or *unless*.

1. Emma won't call you _____ you give her your phone number.
2. Take a map with you _____ you can't find the hotel.
3. I won't lend you my car _____ you promise to drive carefully.

4. _____ of fire, press the red button.
5. Ask for a receipt _____ you need it later.
6. The alarm won't work _____ you turn it on.
7. We got a second key _____ we lost the first one.
9. I'll see you at the meeting next week _____ it's canceled before then.
10. Take your vaccination certificate with you _____ they ask for it at the airport.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Stood to his guns- maintained to his opinion

Take the cloth- to become a priest.

At sixes and sevens- to be lost and be wildered.

Hit the sack- Go to sleep.

Meet one's Waterloo- meet one's final end.

Make a dry face- show disappointment.

At someone's back and call- to be always ready to serve.

Bend your ears- to talk to someone for a very long time about something boring.

Bite your tongue- to stop yourself from saying something because it would be better.

Black and blue- full of bruises.

Usamos **this** e **that** para indicar objetos ou pessoas que estejam perto ou longe de quem fala.

This é usado quando estamos perto do emissor.

Veja sendo usado na forma **afirmativa**.

Exemplo:

This is a great game.

That é usado quando estamos perto do emissor.

Exemplo:

That is an old toy.

Veja sendo usado na forma **interrogativa**.

Exemplo:

Is **that** my new cell phone?

Is **this** book nice?

Veja sendo usado no **passado**.

Exemplo:

This dog **was** mine.

Perceba que, em todas as frases **this** ou **that** vem acompanhado do verbo **to be**.

Basicamente o que muda é o tempo verbal, mas é claro que existem outras formas de usar o **this** e **that**.

Por exemplo, quando queremos identificar um evento, conforme mencionado anteriormente.

Exemplo:

We were introduced at a party and after that we met quite often.

Para podermos usar a forma do plural de **this** e **that** usamos **these** para **this** e **those** para **that**.

Exemplo:

That = **those**

That box is brown.

Those boxes are brown.

This = **these**

Exemplos:

This is absolutely delicious.

Are **these** your pencils here?

18.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Change the following sentences from affirmative form to interrogative form.

1. This book is good.

2. That girl has dolls.

3. This office is near the bank.

4. That is my notebook.

5. This boy is fourteen years old.

6. That dog is black.

7. That is the toy I would like to buy.

8. This is what you mean.

9. That is my favorite place.

Exercise 2: Fill the gap in each sentence with this, that, those or these.

1. _____ are yellow pencils.

2. _____ is a wallet.

3. _____ ones are my favorite.

4. _____ bricks over there are for your chimney.

5. _____ bottle over there is empty.

6. _____ was a great evening.

7. _____ photos here are much better than _____ photos on the book.

8. Look at _____ newspaper.

9. _____ years at the lake were the best times of my life.

10. _____ is my favorite teddy bear.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Over the moon - being too happy.

On its last legs- in a bad condition and will not last long.

Pay on the nail- If you pay on the nail, you pay promptly in cash.

Snake in the shoes- to be in a state of fear.

Talk turkey- to discuss a problem with a real intension to solve it.

Hang in there- Don't give up.

Make a long story short- Tell something briefly.

Showing the door- asking someone to leave.

Song and a dance- an excuse.

Salad days- youth days, when someone is unexperienced.

Utilizamos **there is** and **there are** para indicar que há ou existe algo em algum lugar.

Mas há diferenças entre as duas formas, **there is** é usado para substantivos no singular e para coisas incontáveis.

Exemplo:

There is some water in the tank.

Também temos a forma abreviada de **there is**, que é **there's**. Embora tenha o mesmo significado, a segunda forma (abreviada) é um pouco mais informal.

Exemplo:

There's some water in the tank.

Entretanto, **there are** é usado para substantivos contáveis no plural.

Exemplo:

There are some apples on the table.

Para usarmos a negação no **there is** e **there are**, basta mudarmos o verbo to be para o negativo.

Exemplos:

There is not, ou **there isn't**

There are not, ou **there aren't**

There aren't some apple in the table.

Para fazermos perguntas, basta invertermos os dois.

Exemplo:

Are there some apple in the table?

Yes, **there are**.

Para usarmos **there is** e **there are** no passado, usamos **there was** e **there were**.

Exemplos:

There was some water in the tank.

There were some apples on the table.

Forma Interrogativa.

Exemplos:

Was there water in the tank?

Were there apples on the table?

Forma negativa.

Exemplos:

There wasn't water in the tank.

There weren't some apples on the table.

Usando **there is** e **there are** no futuro: **there will be**.

Exemplos:

There will be a party tomorrow.

There will be students for the class.

19.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Look at the picture and complete the text with the correct form of **there is** or **there are**.



1. _____ one desk for the teacher and _____ six desks for the students.

2. _____ a computer for the teacher.

3. _____ computers for the students.

4. _____ a cupboard in the classroom.

Exercise 2: Complete these sentences with there is or there are.

1. _____ many people standing outside the movie theater.

2. _____ a big group of people looking at things in the museum.

3. _____ a small cat playing with some toys.

4. How many cups _____ ?

5. _____ two birds in the tree? Yes, there are.

6. _____ three people in the classroom: two students and one teacher.

7. _____ a taxi waiting for us? Yes, _____.

8. _____ any books on the table? No, _____.

9. _____ four chairs and one table in the dining room.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Get something out of your system - Do the thing you've been wanting to do so you can move on.

Give someone the benefit of the doubt - Trust what someone says.

Go back to the drawing board- Start over.

Pull yourself together- Calm down.

Miss the boat- It's too late.

No pain, no gain - You have to work for what you want.

On the ball - Doing a good job.

Pull someone's leg - To joke with someone.

So far, so good- Things are going well so far.

Speak of the devil- The person we were just talking about showed up.

Enjoy tem o mesmo significado de like, porém ambas têm seus usos um pouco diferentes.

Usamos **enjoy** para dizer que gostamos de alguma coisa quando estamos aproveitando, apreciando algo ou para dizer que estamos nos divertindo, ou seja, usamos para falar de experiências.

Exemplo:

I hope you **enjoy** it.

Uma das regras especiais da palavra **enjoy** é que, se um verbo vier após a palavra **enjoy**, devemos usar o **ing**.

Exemplos:

You **enjoy** working.

I **enjoy** studying English.

Note que, ambas frases acima falam de experiências, mas também poderíamos usar a palavra **like**, mas com o sentido mais emocional.

Exemplo:

I **like** my family.

Na frase acima não poderíamos usar **enjoy**, porque estamos falando de um sentido mais emocional, por isso usamos **like**.

Like tem muitos usos, também podendo ser usado como preposição, mas com o sentido de comparar alguma coisa.

Exemplo:

He's **like** his father.

He looks **like** his mother.

Exercise 1: Complete these sentences with like or enjoy.

1. I very _____ my mother.
2. I really _____ the party last night.
3. I _____ it when you smile.
4. He works in a bank, _____ his father.
5. I hope you _____ your trip.
6. Your perfume smells _____ flowers.
7. I really _____ myself last night.
8. I want to _____ the rest of what I have.
9. I think she _____ you.
10. _____ your breakfast.

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences correctly.

1. I really like myself last night.

2. Like your breakfast, the woman said.

3. She enjoys her mother.

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4. Do you enjoy read magazines?

5. He talks enjoy his father.

6. He spends money enjoy water.

7. I enjoy study English.

8. I like myself at the party.

9. The Earth was created for us to like.

10. Let's like some fresh air while we can.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Run into the sand- If something runs into the sand, it fails to achieve a result.

Through thick and thin- If someone supports you through thick and thin, they support you during good times and bad.

Vale of tears- This vale of tears is the world and the suffering that life brings.

Velvet glove - This idiom is used to describe a person who appears gentle, but is determined and inflexible underneath. ('Iron fist in a velvet glove' is the full form.)

Upset the apple cart- to create difficulty.

Under a cloud- If someone is suspected of having done something wrong, they are under a cloud.

Under fire- If someone is being attacked and criticized heavily, they are under fire.

Vent your spleen - If someone vents their spleen, they release all their anger about something.

Vicar of Bray - A person who changes their beliefs and principles to stay popular with people above them is a Vicar of Bray.

You can't take it with you - it means to use up all you have before you die because it's no use to you afterward.

You can't teach an old dog new tricks - It is difficult to make someone change the way they do something when they have been doing it the same way for a long time.