



**NOVO INGLÊS  
AVANÇADO**

# Inglês Avançado



Nome:

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## 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.

Veremos neste curso as estruturas gramaticais avançadas do inglês para você ter uma comunicação mais ampla.

## O que aprender com este curso?

Neste curso de Inglês avançado você conseguirá se comunicar em situações mais variadas com um amplo vocabulário, viajar para outros países, pedir informações e fazer um pedidos e aumentar suas chances de conquistar um bom emprego.



**NOVO INGLÊS  
AVANÇADO**



**Quantidade de Aulas**  
20 aulas



**Carga horária**  
30 horas

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**U**samos **too** and **so** para dar ênfase a uma frase.

**So** é usado antes de um adjetivo para enfatizar, ou seja, fazer a sentença ser forte.

So + adjective/adverb

**Exemplo:**

The soup is hot.

The soup is **so** hot.

Usamos **too** para também enfatizar, mas significa “mais do que o necessário” ou “mais do que suficiente”.

É usado para dar o sentido de uma coisa ruim ou negativa ou algo que está acima do limite desejado.

**Exemplo:**

Carlos is **too** tall. He can't sit comfortably on an airplane.

Apesar de terem o mesmo significado, **too** apresenta o sentido mais forte que **so**.

**Exemplo:**

It's **so** hot to play today, but let's play outside.

It's **too** hot to play today. Let's play inside.

Perceba que, na primeira sentença está quente, mas eles poderiam brincar na rua.

Na segunda questão está muito quente, então eles não podem sair para brincar.

**Exemplo:**

I went to a dealership to buy a car, but the car was **so** expensive... still, I bought it.

O carro era caro, mas foi possível comprar porque o dinheiro estava dentro do limite.

Veja a mesma frase mas usando **too**:

I went to a dealership to buy a car, but the car was **too** expensive... I didn't buy it.

Usamos **too** porque o preço estava muito caro, neste caso não havia dinheiro o suficiente para comprá-lo.

## 1.1. Vamos praticar!

### Exercício 1: Complete using **too** or **so**.

1. The food was \_\_\_\_\_ bad that everyone complained.
2. I had \_\_\_\_\_ much to drink to remember how they got home.
3. The coffee was \_\_\_\_\_ hot to drink.
4. It was \_\_\_\_\_ dark that I could not see anything.
5. I was \_\_\_\_\_ busy to meet them.
6. She is \_\_\_\_\_ near to me that it almost seems indelicate to speak of her.
7. I'm sorry I'm walking \_\_\_\_\_ slowly. I've hurt my legs.
8. You are right, \_\_\_\_\_ I think I'm going by car.
9. The computer is \_\_\_\_\_ old then I will get a new one.
10. This coffee is \_\_\_\_\_ sweet to drink.

### Exercício 2: Translate these sentences.

1. My sister can't sleep because she drinks too much coffee.
2. I didn't buy the car because it was too expensive.
3. It is so difficult to do for a little child.
4. I left the coffee for a minute to cool down because it was too hot to drink.

5. Yesterday I studied hard because the exam was too hard to pass.
6. My brother got mad cause he is too young to drive.
7. Watson, we have many questions to solve.
8. I've passed the exam, that's why I'm so happy.
9. Let's go, we have too much work to do.
10. Calm down, you're making too much noise.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

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3. \_\_\_\_\_

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4. \_\_\_\_\_

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5. \_\_\_\_\_

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6. \_\_\_\_\_

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7. \_\_\_\_\_

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8. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercício 3:** Make questions for these answers.

**Exemplo:**

Why didn't you buy that ice-cream?

Because that ice-cream was too expensive.

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1. Because that car was too expensive.

2. Because it was too hot.

3. Because I was so tired.

4. Because it is too cold outside.

5. Because it is too fast.

6. Because I was too busy to meet them.

7. Because it is not too difficult to do for a child.

8. Because it is too sweet to drink.

9. Because it is hot to play outside.

10. Because what you have done was so funny.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
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8. \_\_\_\_\_
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- \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Inside** – dentro

**Funny** – engraçado

**Prove** – provar

**Aside** – a parte, de lado

**Proud** – Orgulhoso

**Meant** – significar

**Sweet** – doce

**Swallow** – engolir

**Hollow** – oco, vazio

**Chase** – correr atrás

## Vocabulary



**U**samos **also** (também, além disso) no meio das frases para fazer conexão entre uma frase e outra, geralmente usamos antes de um verbo.

**Exemplo:**

She is **also** trying to stop eating meat.

Também podemos usar **also** no início de uma frase.

**Exemplo:**

**Also**, my hat is quite dirty.

Apesar de já termos visto como usar o **too**, aqui podemos usá-lo de outra forma.

Usamos o **too** no final das frases para dizer "também".

**Exemplo:**

I like computers and I like to play soccer, **too**.

Outra forma de dizer "também" é usar **as well**, que também é usado no final de uma frase.

**As well** é usado de uma forma mais formal, costuma ser usado antes de um adjetivo ou verbo.

**Exemplo:**

The pears are delicious **as well**.

Podemos usar a expressão **as well as** no meio de uma frase, seu uso é similar a do **and** ou **not only, but also**.

**Exemplos:**

He bought chocolate. He bought an ice-cream.

He bought chocolate **and** an ice-cream.

He bought chocolate **as well as** an ice-cream.

He bought **not only** chocolate **but also** an ice-cream.

**2.1. Vamos praticar!****Exercício 1: Use also or too.**

1. He is smart, and he is \_\_\_\_\_ a good husband.
2. My sister not only goes to school, but she \_\_\_\_\_ works part-time for a company.
3. I would like to know your sister \_\_\_\_\_ if you have one.
4. I looked for the answer in a book, and I looked on the internet \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I noticed he \_\_\_\_\_ has a sense of responsibility about it.
6. I need to go to the gym. Yeah, me \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ know Mr. Watson.
8. My friends are going to the new university next year. I am \_\_\_\_\_ going.
9. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ bought me some toys.
10. Enjoy your evening \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercício 2: Correct the sentences below using also, too and as well.**

1. Mary too speaks French also me.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Mary can too join us at dinner tonight.



3. I think everybody else did it also.

4. I'm going to Sydney also.

5. He likes watching films, he too enjoys reading.

6. He not only sings but he too plays the piano.

7. I have seen the film also.

8. Mary can speak Italian also.

9. Clark is really tired and I am tired also.

10. Congratulations, you too are becoming a fluent speaker.

**Exercício 3:** Translate these sentences.

1. You also are allowed to see your son.

2. I don't sing as well as Madonna does.

3. But there were some things you wanted as well.

4. She is happy she got the promotion, but she is also surprised.

5. Can I also have one?

6. If you're going to have a slice of cake, I will also have one.

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7. But can it really go as fast as the other car?

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8. When they found him, he was cold and also hungry.

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9. I'm looking for peace as well as happiness.

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10. He is sad he didn't get the promotion, but he is also mad.

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### Vocabulary

**Company** – companhia

**Husband** – marido

**Notice** – notar

**Gym** – academia, ginásio

**Colleague** – colega

**Enjoy** – aproveitar, desfrutar

**Allowed** – permitido

**Brands** – marcas

**Promotion** – promoção

**Pears** – pêras



**Q**uando dizemos que é necessário fazer alguma coisa, usamos **must** ou **have (got) to**.

**Exemplo:**

To get a cheap place, you **must/have got to** book in advance.

Em inglês britânico é usado frequentemente **have got to**. É o mesmo que **have to**, só é mais informal.

**Have got to** só pode ser usado no presente. **Have to** pode ser usado em outros tempos verbais.

Quando queremos falar que será necessário fazer algo no futuro, usamos **must**, **have got to**, ou **will have to**.

**Exemplo:**

To get there on time, I **must/ have got to/ will have to** leave home by 7:00.

Usamos **must** quando algo é necessário por lei.

**Exemplos:**

Jessica **must** have a driver's license if she wants to drive that car.

Para expressar uma ideia no passado não podemos usar **must**, então usamos o passado de **have to**.

**Exemplo:**

We **had to** stay there for a while.

Também podemos usar **have got to** com advérbios de frequência tais como: **always**, **never**, **normally**, **rarely**, **sometimes**, etc.

**Exemplo:**

I often **have to** work at the weekend to get everything done.

Resumindo:

Usamos **have to** para expressar obrigações comuns ou normais:

**Exemplo:**

I **have to** brush my hair twice a day.

Usamos **must** para obrigações específicas:

**Exemplo:**

I **must** tell him the truth.

### 3.1. Vamos praticar!

**Exercício 1:** Use have (got) to or has (got) to.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ read this book.
2. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ drive.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ by the food.
4. My mother says that I \_\_\_\_\_ make my bed.
5. The man \_\_\_\_\_ drive.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ climb Mount Everest.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ arrive at work at 9 sharp. My boss is very strict.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ do something about it.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ to take this book back to the library or I will get a fine.
10. It \_\_\_\_\_ be nice to live in Florida.

**Exercício 2:** Translate these phrases into English.

1. Ontem tive que terminar meu projeto de geografia.

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2. Ela terá que esperar na fila como todo mundo.

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3. Eu vou ter que trabalhar.

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4. Sua filha pode ter que experimentar alguns tamanhos diferentes.

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5. Você deve saber disso agora.

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6. Você precisa me falar.

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7. É isso que você deve fazer.

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8. Devo ir agora ver meu avô.

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9. Tudo deve ter um nome agora.

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10. Você deve estar exausto.

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**Exercício 3:** Choose the correct answer.

1. At our school, we have to wear a uniform /  
At our school, we must to wear a uniform.

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2. You have to turn on the central heating.  
It's not automatic / You must turn on the central  
heating. It's not automatic.

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3. Students must take their umbrella. It's  
going to rain / Students have to take their  
umbrella. It's going to rain.

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4. We must leave now or we'll miss the plane  
/ We have to leave now or we'll miss the plane.

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5. Soldiers have to obey orders / Soldiers  
must obey orders.

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6. Sorry, I have to go to the police / Sorry, I must go to the police.

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7. Shop assistants have to deal with the public / Shop assistants must deal with the public.

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8. I was late this morning because I had to wait a long time for the bus / I was late this morning because I have to wait a long time for the bus.

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9. Next month I will have worked for the company for six years / Next month I will have work for the company for six years.

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10. You will have to do that / You will has to do that.

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## Vocabulary

**Assistant-** assistente

**Public** – público

**Orders** – pedidos

**Obey** – obedecer

**Miss** – perder, sentir falta

**Climb** – escalar

**Library** – biblioteca

**Twice** – duas vezes

**While** – enquanto

**Cheap** – barato





**N**esta aula e iremos aprender como usar **among** ou **between**, para não ocorrer erros quando formos usá-los, além da preposição **with**.

### 4.1. Between

Usamos **between** para falarmos de algo entre **duas** pessoas ou coisas.

#### Exemplo:

There was a motorcycle **between** the car and the bus.

I gave some money to my son and daughter to share it **between** them.

We lived in New York **between** 2001 and 2010.

### 4.2. Among

Diferente de **between**, usamos **among** para algo que está entre várias coisas.

#### Exemplos:

There wasn't much unity **among** the council members.

She wanted to be **among** friends.

There is a **liar** among us.

### 4.3. With

Usamos **with** quando estamos falando com pessoas.

#### Exemplo:

I was **with** Mary yesterday when it all was happening.

Também, com objetos ou coisas que estão juntas.

#### Exemplo:

I like to eat my hamburger **with** mustard.

Em inglês, as preposições usadas nem sempre correspondem às mesmas do português. Vejamos alguns casos.

#### Exemplo:

I'm not speaking **to** her. (Eu não estou falando **com** ela).

She's married **to** Lucas. (Ela é casada **com** Lucas).

O ideal é sempre atentar às preposições para gravar quais são usadas em determinados casos.

### 4.4. Vamos praticar!

**Exercício 1:** Use in the sentences **among** or **between**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 1956 and 1963, he worked at that company.

2. Perhaps we may see that wolf \_\_\_\_\_ the trees.

3. There were sparks \_\_\_\_\_ them from the start.

4. You have a rare ability \_\_\_\_\_ our family.

5. Leave it \_\_\_\_\_ you and him.

6. I don't know who \_\_\_\_\_ us was the most nervous.

7. Silence fell \_\_\_\_\_ them and then he finally spoke.

8. Sweetheart, we can't let this happen \_\_\_\_\_ us.

9. I don't suppose there are any apples \_\_\_\_\_ the fruits.

10. I think I've got that album \_\_\_\_\_ my boxes of CDs upstairs.

**Exercício 2:** Use in the sentences **with** or **to**.

1. It's up \_\_\_\_\_ you.

2. A coffee \_\_\_\_\_ lemon, please.

3. I can't believe you did that \_\_\_\_\_ me

4. I agree \_\_\_\_\_ you absolutely.

5. She is nice \_\_\_\_\_ him.

6. She is in love \_\_\_\_\_ him.

7. Don't do \_\_\_\_\_ others what you don't want them to do \_\_\_\_\_ you.

8. He wanted to come \_\_\_\_\_ us.

9. He was so rude \_\_\_\_\_ Mary.

10. What is the matter \_\_\_\_\_ you?

**Exercício 3:** Put the words in the right order.

1. post office - is - there - a - restaurant - between - the - and - the- station.

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2. a lot of - I - the - letter - found - documents - among - old.

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3. house - is - her - among - hidden - the - trees.

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4. Mary - was - Peter - and - between - sitting - Joe.

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5. crowds - among - the - were - they - walking.

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6. twice - a - month - and - he - flies to - Paris - London.

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7. wall - glasses - fell down - desk - the - between - and - My- the.

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8. the - 6 - 5 - is - the - number - between -  
number - 4 - and.

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9. two - rocks - the - I - note - hid -  
between.

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3. I searched among/between my things for  
my passport.

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10. you're - now - worry - friends - among - ,  
- don't.

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4. My mother divided the cake  
between/among my brother and me.

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**Exercício 4:** Rewrite these sentences with  
the right answer.

1. The post office is between/among the  
bank and the shop.

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5. The wolf was hiding among/between the  
trees.

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2. Peter is trying to decide among/between  
a strawberry or a chocolate ice cream.

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6. The meeting among/between the school administrators went well.

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7. You can only choose among/between red or blue.

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8. Between/Among all of my classmates, the one I like best is Henry.

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9. Julia is sitting between/among her friends Michael and David.

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10. Jenny's mobile phone is between/among her things on the desk.

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### Vocabulary

**Office station** – Escritório

**Themselves** – eles mesmos

**Crowds** – multidões

**Fell down** – caiu

**Soldiers** – soldados

**Fought** – lutou

**Letter** – carta

**Standing** – de pé

**Quickly** – rapidamente

**Pea plants** – plantas de ervilha



### 5.1. Because

**U**samos **because** para apresentar um motivo ou uma explicação.

Um forma abreviada de “**because**” é “**cause**”, que é bastante usado, contudo, mais informal.

#### Exemplos:

**Because** she was ill, she couldn't go to the meeting.

The project failed **because** of the lack of money.

### 5.2. Why

**Why** é o equivalente ao “Por que” em português, ou seja, é usado para fazer perguntas. Podemos usá-lo no começo ou no meio da frase.

#### Exemplo:

**Why** didn't you do your work?

**Why** pode também significar razão, causa, motivo ou propósito.

#### Exemplos:

I don't know **why** you don't like it.

**Why** também pode ter o sentido de “para que”.

#### Exemplo:

Give me a good reason **why** I should trust you.

### 5.3. How come

Outra forma de perguntar “por que” em inglês é usar **how come**. Mas perceba: ele traz o

sentido de “como assim?” na pergunta.

#### Exemplo:

**How come** you didn't come in?

**How come** the party was canceled?

### 5.4. Vamos praticar!

**Exercício 1:** Complete the blanks with **why** or **because**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are you always blaming me?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ she was ill, she couldn't come.
3. Maybe that was \_\_\_\_\_ he was the first to notice when she had a fever.
4. I love to go to church \_\_\_\_\_ I like to see my friends.
5. I wanted to ask you, Mary, \_\_\_\_\_ have you changed so much with me?
6. I am sorry for them \_\_\_\_\_ they cried very much.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ did he offer to carry my books?
8. I was told it would be dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ of the enemy.
9. I just thought it was \_\_\_\_\_ he was so good looking.
10. There is no reason \_\_\_\_\_ they can't see it.

**Exercício 2:** Correct the sentences below using **because**, **why**, or **how come**.

1. He usually eats at home why he likes cooking.

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2. Because didn't you go to the party last weekend?

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3. How come is he going to give a speech at the wedding?

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4. Because didn't you tell me Dulce was giving you a hard time?

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5. And because didn't he introduce her?

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6. I think that's why Damon feels the way he does about money.

7. Robert didn't go to school why he was sick.

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8. Because your English is getting so much better?

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9. What's your favorite food and how come do you like it?

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10. It's why they hadn't tried it before.

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**Exercício 3:** Read the text and answer the questions.

More than eight million people in the UK suffer from anxiety disorders. But the current concerns over the spread of the coronavirus and the restrictions on daily life have left many more people feeling under pressure.

Anxiety UK estimates it's seen a rise of between 30 and 35 percent in the number of calls to its helpline in the last months.

The charity recommends that to reduce anxiety, people talk about their concerns, limit the time they spend listening to the latest developments, and find time to do things that distract them and they like.

(Font: BBC)

1. What's the text about?

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2. Why people have felt under pressure?

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3. What should do people do to reduce anxiety?

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4. Where anxiety disorders has been happening?

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**Exercício 4:** Match the sentences and answers.

Because it's going to be cold tonight.

Because I don't like dogs.

Because I hadn't enough time to finish it.

Because he got a new car.

Because she's my friend.

Because his football team didn't win.

Because my old one hasn't got a webcam.

Because I was ill.

Because they think he is a thief.

Because I missed my bus.

1. Why are you late today?

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2. Why did you tell her our secret?

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3. Why did you get a cat?

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Why is he so happy?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why did you buy a new computer?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Why are you taking a sweater?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Why is he so angry?

8. How come you didn't come to school  
yesterday?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Why did the police visit him?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Why didn't you do your work?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Vocabulary

**Anxiety** – ansiedade

**Disorders** – desordens

**Distract** – distrair

**Developments** – desenvolvimentos

**Current** – atual

**Concerns** – interessar, preocupar

**Sick** – doente

**Wedding** – casamento

**Thief** – ladrão

**Pressure** – pressão





**I**f-clause ou frases condicionais são declarações que discutem situações hipotéticas e suas consequências. As frases condicionais contêm uma "conditional clause", conhecido como **if-clause** ou **if (se)**.

Podemos classificá-las em quatro tipos de if clauses mais usados em Inglês.

**Zero conditional**

**First conditional**

**Second conditional**

**Third conditional**

## 6.1. Zero conditional

Usamos quando queremos apresentar um fato que **terá** um ação em uma consequência.

**Exemplos:**

If Sheila **goes** to the shopping on foot, her legs **hurt**.

If people **smoke** cigarettes, their health **suffers**.

Open a window **if it helps** you to sleep.

**Zero conditional** (simple present + simple present).

## 6.2. First conditional

**First conditional** é usada para expressar situações nas quais é provável e esperado que o resultado ocorra no futuro.

**Exemplos:**

If you **don't take** a coat with you, you **will** be cold at night.

If you **rest**, you **will** feel better.

**First conditional** (simple present + simple future)

## 6.3. Second conditional

Usamos **second conditional** para expressar resultados irrealistas ou que provavelmente não acontecerão no futuro.

**Exemplos:**

If I **had** a bike, I **would** travel around the world.

If I **owned** a zoo, I **might** let people interact with the animals more.

**Second conditional** (simple past + modal verb (could/would/might/may))

Observe que a maneira correta de estruturar as sentenças acima é usar o passado e um verbo modal, como: could, should, would, ou might, aquele que expressa o irreal ou o improvável resultado.

## 6.4. Third Conditional

Usamos **third conditional** para explicar que as circunstâncias presentes seriam diferentes se algo diferente tivesse acontecido de outra forma no passado.

**Exemplos:**

If you **had told** me you needed a ride, I **would have left** earlier.

If they **had planned** better, they **might have moved** to England before.

If she **had told** me the end of the book, I **wouldn't have wasted** so much time.

**Third conditional** (past perfect + modal/have/past participle)

Essas sentenças expressam uma condição de algo que provavelmente aconteceria, mas não aconteceu devido a algo feito ou não feito no passado.

## 6.5. Vamos praticar!

**Exercício 1:** Use the **second conditional** to complete the questions.

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a new job to help my mother.
2. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) younger, she \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) around the world.
3. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) friends, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) angry with you.
4. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money, she \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a bigger house.
5. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) always so late for work, \_\_\_\_\_ (be) promoted.
6. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the lottery, they \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) the world over and over.
7. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a better job, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to buy a new car.
8. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) perfect English, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good job downtown.
9. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Uruguay, we \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) Spanish.
10. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the exam, she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to enter University.

**Exercício 2:** Use the **first conditional** to complete the questions.

1. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out tonight, we \_\_\_\_\_ go to a restaurant.
2. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) back late, she \_\_\_\_\_ be angry.
3. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/see) see each other tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ see each other next week.
4. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (come), she \_\_\_\_\_ be surprised.

5. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) here, I \_\_\_\_\_ be late to the party.

6. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday this summer, we \_\_\_\_\_ go to Brazil.

7. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (not/improve) improve, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) a picnic.

8. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) go to bed early, I \_\_\_\_\_ be tired to wake up tomorrow.

9. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) all this cake, she \_\_\_\_\_ feel seek.

10. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/want) want to go out, I \_\_\_\_\_ cook something to eat.

**Exercício 3:** Put in the correct **third conditional** verb form.

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) late, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/miss) the bus.
2. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (study), he \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the exam.
3. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) earlier, they \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Mary.
4. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed early, they \_\_\_\_\_ (not/wake) up late.
5. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (became) a musician, he \_\_\_\_\_ (recorded) a CD.
6. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to art school, I \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a painter.
7. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to university, she \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) English.
8. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/gone) to the party, we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) them.
9. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the job, he \_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) traveling.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) born in a different country, I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to speak a different language.

**Exercício 4:** Rewrite these sentences using **zero conditional** verb form.

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) late, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late for work.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. If Ana \_\_\_\_\_ (not wear) a hat, she  
\_\_\_\_\_ (get) sunstroke.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. If people \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) too many fast  
food, they \_\_\_\_\_ (get) fat.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. If my husband \_\_\_\_\_ (cook), he  
\_\_\_\_\_ (burn) the food.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. If your children \_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) well,  
they \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) healthy.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) good the next day if I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed early.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (smoke), you \_\_\_\_\_  
(get) yellow finger.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (mix) water and  
electricity, you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a shock.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) too many sweets,  
you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) fat.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to Mary, she  
\_\_\_\_\_ (get) annoyed.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Vocabulary

**Fan** – ventilador

**Tomada** – power plug

**Hair dryer** – Secador de cabelo

**Torradeira** – toaster

**Telefone** – phone

**Máquina de lavar** – washing machine

**Liquidificador** – blender

**Aspirador de pó** – vacuum cleaner

**Triangle** – triângulo

**Inherit** – herdar





**N**a aula de hoje, veremos a diferença entre “say” e “tell”.

Usamos **tell** com a pessoa com quem estamos falando (objeto pessoal) e geralmente usamos **say** sem um objeto pessoal.

**Exemplos:**

He **said** that she loves John.

He **said**: Do you love me?

Usamos **say** para falar com alguém.

**Exemplos:**

He **said** to me that he was tired.

Usamos **say** em um discurso direto.

**Exemplo:**

That's great, she **said**.

Usamos **tell** somente com discurso direto, com uma instrução ou informação. Sempre precisamos ter a pessoa logo após o verbo.

**Exemplo:**

He **told her**: Open the door quietly.

Podemos usar **tell** e **say** para responder uma informação.

**Exemplo:**

She **told me** that it was raining.

## 7.1. Vamos praticar!

**Exercício 1: Use (Said) or (told).**

1. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ that she would join us after work.

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ me that he was going running this evening.

3. Carlos \_\_\_\_\_ us that he couldn't come to the party.

4. Pedro \_\_\_\_\_ that he had been to the cinema on the weekend.

5. She \_\_\_\_\_ them she wanted to quit.

6. Clark \_\_\_\_\_ that he was going to arrive at eight.

7. They \_\_\_\_\_ that they didn't want to meet us on Sunday.

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ him I wasn't impressed.

9. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ Clark that she was leaving on Wednesday.

10. We \_\_\_\_\_ that we were going on holiday the following week.

**Exercício 2: Rewrite and correct the sentence with the right answer.**

1. Jack said my mother he would be in China this week.  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. She told she loved chocolate.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. They told they were meeting Luke today.  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. He told he wouldn't start without us.  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. I said them I'd bring pudding.  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Jonathan told it would rain today.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. They said us that it was fine to come late.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The boss said me that I should do some more work on this report.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. I said that I hated mushrooms.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. I should not have told that.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercício 3: Complete using say or tell.**

1. He had probably been hurting during the ride, but refused to \_\_\_\_\_ anything.

2. That's why I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ you.

3. I won't \_\_\_\_\_ anything to Mary about it.

4. Did he \_\_\_\_\_ what he wanted?

5. I am going to \_\_\_\_\_ you a secret.

6. I'm going to take Mary and Jonathan down to \_\_\_\_\_ good-bye.

7. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you some things about myself.

8. It was very exciting, but I must \_\_\_\_\_ I did not enjoy it very much.

9. Please \_\_\_\_\_ me something that you know about God.

10. The idea of talking to her again was unsettling enough, but to \_\_\_\_\_ her something like this.

**Exercício 4:** Rewrite and correct the sentence with the right answer.

1. I swear, I'll say you all and disappear.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. People tell that the USA is the richest country in the world.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. A lot of people are going to say you that you shouldn't have done that.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. You can say me who the traitors are.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. He wrote to him to say him that she couldn't come to visit next summer.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Excuse me, but would you please say me the way to the supermarket?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. They tell something sensible to me yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Mary, don't hesitate to say me if you need anything to do.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. I have promised to Mary that I won't say anyone about her secret

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. I can code very well, it is easy for you to tell.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

**Hesitate** – hesitar

**Disappear** – desaparecer

**Pudding** – pudim

**Quietly** – silenciosamente

**Catch** – pegar

**Underneath** – por baixo

**Shortcut** – atalho

**Relieve** – aliviar

**Guess** – advinhar

**Starving** – faminto, morrendo de fome



linha 30



que é preposition of place?

**Preposition of place** é uma preposição usada para se referir a um lugar em que algo ou alguém está localizado.

**Exemplos:**

The car keys are **on** the desk.

I was born **in** Brazil.

I work **at** the English school.

### 8.1. In –

Usamos para dizer que algo ou alguma coisa está dentro de um objeto, que você ou algo estão em uma área e lugares não específicos.

**Exemplo:**

My keys are probably **in** my purse.

### 8.2. At –

Usamos para eventos, objetos sobre alguma coisa, localização exata de um lugar particular e lugares que você costuma realizar coisas típicas.

**Exemplo:**

She is **at** the movies.

### 8.3. On –

Usamos para referenciar algo que está em cima de outra coisa, para referenciar direções (esquerda, direita), andares de uma casa, métodos de viagem, e qualquer eletrônico ou rede social.

**Exemplo:**

My apartment is **on** the first floor.  
Your book is **on** your bed.  
I saw that **on** TV and **on** Instagram.

### 8.4. Next to, beside, near e by –

Usamos para referenciar uma distância não muito grande.

**Exemplo:**

I live **next** to you.  
He lives **near** me.

### 8.5. Between –

Usado para separar dois lugares, pessoas ou objetos.

**Exemplo:**

My car is **between** the house and the drugstore.

### 8.6. Behind –

Usamos para mostrar que algo está atrás de alguma coisa.

**Exemplo:**

That dog is **behind** the desk.

### 8.7. In front of –

Usamos para indicar a distância entre alguém ou alguma coisa.

**Exemplo:**

You sit **in front of** me.



## 8.8. Under –

Usamos para mostrar que algo está abaixo, de baixo, embaixo.

**Exemplo:**

My dog loves to hide **under** the bed.

## 8.9. Below –

Usamos para indicar que algo está mais baixo que qualquer outra coisa.

**Exemplo:**

The garage is **below** the ground floor.

## 8.10. Over –

Usamos para dizer que algo está acima de de outra coisa, às vezes podemos usar para falar que algo está cobrindo a outra e usar para dizer que um obstáculo está sendo superado, podendo ser algo abstrato.

**Exemplo:**

There was a sign **over** the door.

## 8.11. Above –

Usamos para dizer que algo está acima ou sobre.

**Exemplo:**

There's a beautiful sky **above** us.

## 8.12. Through –

Usamos para indicar direção, movimento, ou algo que aconteceu durante um determinado período.

**Exemplo:**

We were dancing **through** the night.

## 8.13. To –

Usamos para indicar direções.

**Exemplo:**

We went **to** Prague last year.

## 8.14. Into (in) –

Usamos para indicar sentido de direção e movimento para dentro ou para uma superfície.

**Exemplo:**

She walked **into** the house.

She walked **in**.

Na primeira frase ela está caminhando em direção a algo, então temos o sentido de movimento, por isso usamos o **into**.

Na segunda frase, estamos dizendo que ela entrou, mas não especificamos o lugar.

## 8.15. Onto (on)–

Também usamos para indicar sentido de direção e movimento para cima de uma superfície.

**Exemplo:**

The cat jumped **onto** the ground.

Note que na frase estamos nos referindo à superfície que o gato pulou, ou seja o gato pulou em direção ao chão, então usamos **onto**.

## 8.16. Toward –

Usamos para direção de, ou mais perto de alguém ou algo, tem o mesmo sentido de **into**.

É usada em combinações mais formais, bastante comum em noticiário.

**Exemplo:**

She's driving **toward** the city.

## 8.17. From –

Usamos para mostrar o lugar de onde alguém veio, origem de algo ou quando alguma coisa começou a ser realizada.

### Exemplo:

I'm **from** China.

**From** now on, I am a vegetarian.

## 8.18. Vamos praticar!

**Exercício 1:** Chose the right preposition of place.

1. The children loved the gifts \_\_\_\_\_ their grandparents.

a) from

b) at

c) into

2. Mary found her homework \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.

a) into

b) below

c) under

3. The mother is standing \_\_\_\_\_ her son and daughter.

a) at

b) in front of

c) above

4. There is a window \_\_\_\_\_ the mother.

a) onto

b) at

c) behind

5. There is a dish of fruit \_\_\_\_\_ the worktop.

a) on

b) in

c) to

6. The man is looking \_\_\_\_\_ his son.

a) on

b) at

c) to

7. He drove \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge.

a) behind

b) into

c) over

8. I got package \_\_\_\_\_ a friend.

a) from

b) into

c) over

9. The cat climbed \_\_\_\_\_ the table.

a) into

b) onto

c) over

10. I drove \_\_\_\_\_ the city last night.

a) to

b) onto

c) through

**Exercício 2:** Fill in the correct prepositions.  
More than one is possible.

Above | For | From | In | To | On |  
Between | By | At | In front of

1. His hands are \_\_\_\_\_ his face.

2. The classroom is \_\_\_\_\_ the fourth floor.

3. Let's divide this money \_\_\_\_\_ us.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. He comes \_\_\_\_\_ a poor family.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. My house is \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the road.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. I prefer coffee \_\_\_\_\_ tea.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. The university is \_\_\_\_\_ the sea.

5. I'm not in a hurry. I can wait.

8. There was a picture \_\_\_\_\_ the wall  
\_\_\_\_\_ the bed.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. We arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the airport in time  
\_\_\_\_\_ the plane.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. The article was \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday's  
papers.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercício 3:** Translate these sentences  
below using the prepositions.

1. I would like to do a course in computer  
programming.

6. I was laughing through all the movie.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. If you're in doubt, please, call the  
responsible.

7. I learned the news through the internet.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. She goes to church every day.

8. She comes from Italy.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The classroom is on the fourth floor.

9. I listened to the game on the radio.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. I'll wait for you at the bus stop.

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### **Vocabulary**

**Floor** – chão, andar, piso

**Bridge** – ponte

**Package** – pacote, embalagem

**Dish** – prato

**Rice** – arroz

**Depth** – profundidade

**Chickpeas** – grão de bico

**Overnight** – durante a noite

**Otherwise** – de outra forma

**Recipe** – receita



**P**odemos usar o **future continuous** para falar sobre algo que está previsto para começar antes de um momento específico e que pode continuar após ele.

**Exemplo:**

Jessica **will be helping** us to organize the party.

Pode ser usado para se referir a eventos contínuos que esperamos que ocorram no futuro:

**Exemplo:**

I **will be eating** with Pedro this evening so I can tell him.

Podemos usar em qualquer tempo verbal para pedir educadamente informações sobre o futuro.

**Exemplos:**

**Will** he be going to the party tonight?

He **won't** be going to the party tonight.

He **will** be going to the party tonight.

**Won't** he be going to the party tonight?

**Future continuous:** subject + will be + verb + ing.

Usamos o **future perfect** para dizer que algo será encerrado, concluído ou alcançado em um ponto específico no futuro.

**Exemplo:**

I'm sure his awful behavior **will have stopped** soon.

By this time next year, you **will have graduated**.

**Future perfect:** subject + will have + participle.

Usamos **future perfect continuous** para enfatizar a duração de uma atividade em andamento, em um ponto específico no futuro.

**Exemplo:**

Next year I **will have been working** in the company for 30 years.

Alex **will have been working** as a doctor for 11 years next month.

**Future perfect continuous:** subject + will have been + verb + ing.

## 9.1. Vamos praticar!

**Exercício 1:** Use the future perfect continuous:

1. At three o'clock tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in my office.

2. Elisa \_\_\_\_\_ (compete) against Sophia in the race.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (doing) tomorrow my science test finally.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the party tonight?

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) with Jane this evening so I can tell her.

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you when your bus arrives.

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to work, as usual.

8. Today we're taking the bus but he \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the train as always.

9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) with his parents for several months after his father is done with the

recovery.

10. When you come out of school tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ (board) on a plane.

**Exercício 2:** Complete using the words below in the future continuous:

Cook | Drive | Have | Practice | See  
| Wait | Do | Exercise

1. This time on Monday, he \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport.

2. At noon, he \_\_\_\_\_ meals at his house.

3. This time on Friday, May \_\_\_\_\_ geography class.

4. Her grandma \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor tomorrow.

5. This time on Sunday, Carlos \_\_\_\_\_ football in his club.

6. His grandpa \_\_\_\_\_ for grandma at the doctor.

7. This time on Wednesday, Clark \_\_\_\_\_ on physical education lesson.

8. Tonight I \_\_\_\_\_ all my English homework.

**Exercício 3:** Choose the correct form and complete these sentences.

1. On my day off I \_\_\_\_\_ at 5 o'clock as usual. I want to relax a lot.

a) Will be getting up

b) Won't be getting up

2- You are so late! Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ when you arrive at the office.

a) Will be working

b) Won't be working

3. You think that Derek \_\_\_\_\_ tennis at seven? Why not?

a) Will be playing

b) Won't be playing

4. Computers \_\_\_\_\_ all texts in a couple of years. It's very possible.

a) Will be translating

b) Won't be translating

5. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ in the arrivals hall this time. She is ill.

a) Will be waiting

b) Won't be waiting

6. Can I take your camera? You \_\_\_\_\_ it this morning, will you?

a) Will be using

b) Won't be using

7. The cinema \_\_\_\_\_ any films next week.

a) Will be showing

b) Won't be showing

8. They \_\_\_\_\_ parcels even on 24 December.

a) Will be delivering

b) Won't be delivering

9. He could find her easily in her red coat, but she \_\_\_\_\_ the red coat.

a) Will be wearing

b) Won't be wearing

10. I won't be here this time tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Rome.

a) Will be traveling

b) Won't be traveling

**Exercício 4:** Answer the following questions. Use the future progressive tense.

Jack likes to eat pizza, he tries pizzas whenever and wherever he can. This weekend, he will be eating at the restaurant place, which is his favorite place to eat.

Jack is Tom's friend. Tom loves pizza, too. He also eats whenever he can, and he loves to make pizzas, as well. This weekend he will be eating at the restaurant place with Jack. They will be eating pizza and laughing the stuff they have done this weekend.

Tom will be picking up Jack at 9 o'clock Friday night. Jack will be ready when Tom arrives, because they've planned to drive through the city before getting to the restaurant.

They are excited about the weekend. Tom and Jack both love trying pizzas, so they really like to eat together. They will be eating together, laughing and enjoying their company for as long as they can.

1. Where and what will Jack be eating this weekend?

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2. Who will be eating with Jack?

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3. Who can cook pizzas?

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4. What else will Jack and Tom be doing at the restaurant place?

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5. When will Tom be picking up Jack and what will they do before getting to the restaurant?

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6. Why do they like so much to be eating together?

---

---

### Vocabulary

**Place-** lugar

**Before-** antes

**Weekend-** final de semana

**Pick-** pegar

**Day off-** folga

**Arrive-** chegar

**Favorite-** favorito

**Garden-** jardim

**Coat-** casaco

**Parcels-** parcelas



### 10.1. Ever

**E**ver pode possuir outros significados, sempre dependendo do contexto e de seu uso na frase.

Quando usado em final de frases, pode enfatizar a afirmação.

**Exemplo:**

He is the best soccer player **ever**.

Quando usado em frases negativas, pode significar “nunca”.

**Exemplo:**

He doesn't **ever** let his mother finish speaking.

Também pode ter o significado de “já”, em perguntas.

**Exemplo:**

Have you **ever** visited Brazil?

Também usamos “**ever**” na expressão “**ever since**” que significa “desde que/então”.

**Exemplo:**

**Ever since** I started stretching, my back has felt much better.

Usamos como comparativo “**than ever**”.

**Exemplo:**

He was working harder **than ever**.

Podemos usar **ever** + **if**, no sentido de “alguma vez”:

**Exemplo:**

If you **ever** want a job, let me know.

### 10.2. Never

**Never** tem o significado de “nunca”. Usamos para falar de coisas que não aconteceram antes.

Em inglês não podemos usar uma negação duas vezes. Não podemos usar “**never**” com “**not**.” Portanto, só usamos **never** em frases afirmativas.

**Exemplos:**

I'll **never** come back here.

He has **never** been there.

Também podemos usar “**never ever**” para dar um sentido mais forte à frase. Porém, é uma expressão mais informal.

**Exemplo:**

I'll **never ever** come here again!

### 10.3. Vamos praticar!

**Exercício 1: Use ever or never.**

1. I have never/ever been to France.

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2. If you never /ever want to visit me, call me.

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3. Have you ever/never eaten Chinese food?

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4. I have never/ever chatted on the internet.

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5. It's the only thing that I've never/ever wanted.

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---

3. Nós nunca vamos ao cinema.

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---

6. I never/ever thought I could do it.

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---

4. Eu nunca pensei que alguma vez eu conheceria você.

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---

7. I don't think he was ever/never afraid of him.

---

---

5. Alguma vez você já viu Jackson?

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---

8. She barely never/ever replies to my emails.

---

---

6. Você nunca comeu comida Chinesa?

---

---

9. I never/ever would have guessed.

---

---

7. Alguma vez ela já esteve errada?

---

---

10. I've never/never thought about it before.

---

---

8. Ela parece mais forte do que nunca.

---

---

**Exercício 2:** Translate these sentences into English.

1. Eu nunca mais quero ver você novamente.

---

---

9. Ele nunca confiou em ninguém em sua vida inteira.

---

---

2. Eu nunca fui à França. (a)

10. Esse amor nunca dura.

---

---

**Exercício 3:** Match the translation in Portuguese to each sentence in English.

Por que você nunca pensou nisso?

Eu a amo mais do que você jamais amará.

Acho que nunca aprenderemos quando a realidade assumiu a fantasia.

Como posso acreditar que qualquer coisa que sinto por você é real?

Você nunca vai me dizer o que está incomodando?

Nenhuma mulher jamais o afetou dessa maneira.

Eu não conseguia me lembrar de ter me sentido tão nervoso.

Vocês são o alvo principal dele e nunca esqueça por um minuto.

Ninguém nunca considerou isso porque não era importante.

Ela nunca comprou um carro antes.

1. You guys are his primary target and don't ever forget it for a minute.

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2. No one ever considered it because it wasn't important.

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3. I don't think we'll ever learn when reality took over from fantasy.

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4. How can I ever believe anything I feel for you is real?

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5. Why didn't you ever think of this?

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6. I love her more than you ever will.

---

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7. Are you ever going to tell me what's bothering you?

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\_\_\_\_\_

8. No woman had ever affected him this way.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. I couldn't remember ever feeling this nervous.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. She has never bought a car before.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **Vocabulary**

**Bought** – comprou

**Guys** – rapazes, pessoal, galera

**Move** – mover

**Record** – registro

**Offender** – delinquente, ofensor

**Recover** – recuperação

**Advice** – conselho

**Severe** – forte, grave

**Unemployment** – desemprego

**Benefits** - benefícios

### 11.1. Little

**U**samos **little** (pouco/a) e **a little** (um pouco) para substantivos incontáveis. São usados com a forma singular para indicar que algo existe em uma pequena quantidade ou em um pequeno grau.

#### Exemplos:

I have **little** money to buy that car.  
I like him **a little**.

Exemplos de substantivos não contáveis: Água, suco e bebidas, conhecimento, carnes, sentimentos...

Atente! Alguns substantivos podem ser contáveis em português, mas incontáveis em inglês:

#### Exemplo:

Eu quero três pães. - I want **some** bread.

### 11.2. Few

Usamos **few** (poucos ou poucas) para substantivos contáveis no plural (coisas que podemos contar). Ou seja **few** é um quantificador.

#### Exemplo:

John has **few** friends in London.

Exemplos de substantivos contáveis: Pessoas, animais, biscoitos, ingressos...

**A few** (alguns, algumas) é semelhante a **some**, e também podemos usar para substantivos incontáveis. Transmite a ideia de "pouco", mas também "o suficiente".

#### Exemplo:

I have **a few** minutes to rest.  
I have **few** friends.

### 11.3. Vamos praticar!

**Exercício 1:** Choose **a little/little/ a few/few**.

- I know \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants not far from here.
- He's lucky. He has \_\_\_\_\_ problems.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ buses on the road after midnight.
- I have \_\_\_\_\_ time to work out at the gym.
- I have \_\_\_\_\_ good friends. I'm not lonely.
- I've got \_\_\_\_\_ cakes to give away. Would you like one?
- I have \_\_\_\_\_ time to waste.
- \_\_\_\_\_ children from this school go on to university, unfortunately.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ people on the streets after midnight.
- I have \_\_\_\_\_ water left. There's enough to share.

**Exercício 2:** Complete the list with the noun uncountable or countable.

Juice	People	Books
Sugar	Women	Men
Air	Mice	Feet
Children	Crime	Earth
Coffee	Sand	Snow



5. (1) (6-5-24) (12-9-20-20-12-5) (21-14-4-5-18-19-20-1-14-4) (13-5)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercício 4:** Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences using **a few** or **a little**.

1. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ pieces of paper I can borrow?

2. Here's \_\_\_\_\_ paper for you.

3. I only have \_\_\_\_\_ money for lunch. Let's go somewhere inexpensive.

4. I can lend you \_\_\_\_\_ dollars if you want.

5. Mary likes \_\_\_\_\_ honey in her tea.

6. Mary likes \_\_\_\_\_ spoonfuls of sugar in her tea.

7. May I please have \_\_\_\_\_ more time to finish my project?

8. Clark enjoys listening to \_\_\_\_\_ music when she gets home from school.

9. I wish I could sleep \_\_\_\_\_ longer, but I have to get to class.

10. She's thinking about buying \_\_\_\_\_ new CDs next week.

### Vocabulary

**Axis** – eixo

**Basis** – base

**Spoonfuls** – colheres

**Oasis** – oásis

**Forearm** – antebraço

**Ferocity** – ferocidade

**Hip** – quadril

**Waist** – cintura

**Fingernail** – Unha da mão

**Basement** – porão



**U**samos o **present continuous** para expressar a ideia de que alguma coisa está acontecendo no exato momento.

### Exemplos:

You are **learning** English now.

She is **eating** a big meal.

Podemos usar o **present continuous** (presente contínuo) com alguns verbos para enfatizar que uma situação é temporária ou por um período de tempo com o **present simple** (presente simples).

### Exemplo:

Mary stays with us quite often. The children **love** having her here.

Mary is with us at the moment. The children **are loving** having her here.

Alguns verbos são estáticos, ou seja, não se tratam de uma ação, portanto, não podem ser usados com o present continuous. Exemplos:

Like

Love

Sound

Think

Believe

Belong

Know

Prefer

Understand

Não podemos falar **I am wanting a coffee** (Eu estou querendo um café), o certo seria **I want a coffee**.

Não podemos falar **I am not hearing anything**, (Eu não estou escutando nada), o certo seria **I don't hear anything**.

Alguns verbos têm significados diferentes, quando são usados para falar sobre estados diferentes e quando descrevem ações. Eles geralmente assumem formas simples de ação, podendo assumir forma simples ou contínuas, dependendo do contexto.

### Exemplos:

Carlos **is** currently **appearing** in a musicals on Broadway.

He often **appears** in musicals.

Don't you **see** the movie?

You don't **recognize** that man.

Usamos o presente simples com verbos que executam a ação que a descrevem.

### Exemplos:

I **suggest** you park outside the city and get the bus to the center.

We **request** that you read the terms and conditions carefully before signing.

She **makes** a salad for dinner.

## 12.1. Vamos praticar!

**Exercício 1:** Complete each of the sentences using the verbs. Use the present continuous if necessary.

Look | Measure | Doubt | Lay | Offer  
| Stay | Spend | Have |

1. Martha is \_\_\_\_\_ advice on how to manage anxiety.

2. What are you doing with that ruler? I'm \_\_\_\_\_ the area of the kitchen.

3. He's \_\_\_\_\_ a marathon for a cancer charity.

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ whether I'll get another chance to retake the exam.

5. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ on the couch.

6. They ate pizza e sandwiches for dinner before \_\_\_\_\_ a movie night.

7. I've been pretty much at home, \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time with my sister.

8. I hear you're having your house repainted. How is it \_\_\_\_\_?

9. I'm 23, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ at home with my parents and my 17-year-old sister in Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Exercício 2:** Find the verbs and mark the simple present in the text.

Ana works at the bank. She is the manager. She starts work every day at 9:00 am. She finishes work every day at 6:00 pm. She lives very close to the bank, when she gets at home, she likes to eat a toast with a big cup of coffee. She walks to work day by day.

Her sister and brother also work at the bank. She used to go to works with them.

**Exercício 3:** Read the following text and answer the questions.

I decided to become a teacher because teachers taught me to imagine a brighter future. Life was hard for me growing up. My mother was a drug addict and an alcoholic who became infected with HIV. My younger brother and I were on our own since I was 14. For a while we lived in a furnished room that was not much more than a rat hole. We survived but my mentality was that I never would live to reach 21 anyway. I finally ended up at an outreach center where teachers gave me the "tough love" I needed, not only to graduate from high school, but to go to college and do something better with myself.

(Font: Book Teaching to Learn, Learning to teach)

1. Why the speaker has become a teacher?

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2. What happened to the speaker's mother?

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---

3. Where did the speaker end up at?

---

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**Exercício 4:** Translate these words into Portuguese.

Advertising - \_\_\_\_\_

Providing - \_\_\_\_\_

Inspire - \_\_\_\_\_

Volunteer - \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer - \_\_\_\_\_

Manner - \_\_\_\_\_

Unhinged - \_\_\_\_\_

Anything - \_\_\_\_\_

Coaching - \_\_\_\_\_

Dreaming - \_\_\_\_\_

Shuffling - \_\_\_\_\_



## **Vocabulary**

**Career** - carreira

**Marketing** - marketing

**Revealing** - revelador

**Scream**- gritar

**Something** - alguma coisa

**Comprehension** - compreensão

**Salesperson** - vendedor(a)

**Perhaps** - talvez

**Community** - comunidade

**Group** - grupo



**P**odemos usar **Will** ou **Be going to** para falar sobre algo que está sendo planejado, ou algo que achamos que provavelmente acontecerá no futuro.

**Exemplos:**

You **will** require an intellectual understanding that **will** help you.

He **is going to** be a professional dancer when she grows up.

The south of the city **won't** be affected by the power cuts.

Normalmente, prefere-se usar **be going to** em um contexto informal, como em uma conversa.

Usamos mais frequentemente **will** do que **be going to** para fazer uma afirmação baseada em nossas experiências e opiniões.

**Exemplos:**

Why don't you come over on the weekend? The children **will** enjoy seeing you again.

Shall I ask Mary? No, she **won't** want to be disturbed.

Usamos **be going to** quando desejamos fazer uma afirmação com base em algumas evidências no presente.

**Exemplos:**

The sky has gone really dark. There's **going to be** a storm.

What's the matter with her? It looks like she's **going to** faint.

Nós usamos **be going to** quando temos a intenção de fazer algo antes de falarmos. Quando já tomamos uma decisão antes de falar.

Nós usamos **will** para indicarmos um futuro incerto, ou seja, uma opinião baseada em opinião.

**Exemplos:**

We're not **going to** paint our bedroom tomorrow.

When are you **going to** go on holiday?

In the future, people **will** have robots at home.

Veja algumas frases usando **will** e **be going to**.

**You'll** knock that glass over if you're not careful. (Baseamento em opinião)

You are **going to** knock that glass over if you're not careful. (Algo que irá acontecer)

Look at that big black cloud. It's **going to** rain. (Algo que irá acontecer)

Look at that big black cloud. I think **it'll** rain. (Baseamento em opinião)

I'm **going to** open a bottle of lemonade, if you want some. (Algo que irá acontecer)

I think I'll open a bottle of lemonade if you want some. (Baseamento em opinião)

Não se preocupe, as diferenças entre **will** e **be going to** são mínimas, você provavelmente acabará usando as duas formas como se fossem a mesma, e isso não tem problema, porque qualquer nativo entenderá o que você quer dizer. O importante é que você entenda a parte gramatical.

**13.1. Vamos praticar!****Exercício 1: Follow the examples:**

What are Mary and Tony going to do after school? And what aren't they going to do? For Tony, use **be going to**. For Mary, use **will**.

**Exemplo:**

**Watch a film**

Tony ✓

Tony is going to watch a film.

Mary ✗

Mary won't watch a film.

**Eat lunch**

Tony ✓

Mary ✓

**Play video game**

Tony ✓

Mary ✗

**Read a book**

Tony ✗

Mary ✓

**Call Susan**

Tony ✗

Mary ✓

**Cook**

Tony ✓

Mary ✗

**Do housework**

Tony ✓

Mary ✗

**Do some shopping**

Tony ✗

Mary ✓

**Wash the hair**

Tony ✓

Mary ✗

**Play computer games**

Tony ✓

Mary ✓

**Exercício 2:** Use the following sentences to respond to each situation.

He isn't going to win.

It's going to rain.

You aren't going to fail.

I'm not going to be ill.

It isn't going to rain.

I'm going to be ill.

You are going to fail.

He is going to win.

She is going to cook.

They'll be singers.

1. Look at the clouds.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why don't you study for the test?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I'm so tired.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The sun is shining.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. They have dreamed that they were singing.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. You are studying so hard.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. I'm OK.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. He is playing so well.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. He is the worst tennis player of all.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. She is starving.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercício 3:** Complete the message with the following verbs, and going to.

I'm writing to you to let you know that I \_\_\_\_\_ to France. I can't wait anymore! Everything \_\_\_\_\_ in my life. We want to live in a house near the sea. We \_\_\_\_\_ a big house, because we \_\_\_\_\_ it all weekends. Do you know France? If not, you must

come to see us. I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ it there.

My wife and I \_\_\_\_\_ new job too because the downtown is too far away and we (are not going to travel) to work for hours every day.

We \_\_\_\_\_ somewhere near our home.

My boss doesn't know about it, but I \_\_\_\_\_ him soon.

He \_\_\_\_\_ me!

I have to go now. Please, write me back a message soon.

**Exercício 4:** Rewrite these following sentences in the right way.

1. see - tomorrow - will - I - you.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. I'm - to - most - you - of - it - be - already - will - sure - familiar.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. another - to - have - is - going - she - baby.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. will - the - find - friendly - very - you - people.

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5. schedule - our - in - cities - beautiful -  
Fred - include - will.

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6. car - you - and - pack - suitcase - the -  
the - can - clean - going - to - am - I.

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7. our - going - we - to - are - reconstruct -  
house.

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---

---

8. land - going - are - to - the - planes.

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9. leaving - Sunday - on - am - I - morning.

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10. May - they - to - going - travel - France  
- to - are - in.

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### **Vocabulary**

**Evidence** - evidência

**Assistance** - assistência

**Harvest** - colheita

**Laborers** - trabalhadores

**Turnip** - nabo

**Food** - comida

**Bucket** - balde

**Overcome** - superar

**Control** - controle

**Pasty** - pastoso



### 14.1. Such

**T**emos várias formas de usar **such**, assim assumindo também vários significados.

Usamos **such** com artigo definido e adjetivo.

**Such**+ a/an+adjetivo + substantivo

Nos exemplos abaixo **such** assume o significado de “tão”.

#### Exemplos:

He is **such an amazing** person.

It was **such** an interesting book!

Mas lembre-se, não podemos confundir **such** com **so**, embora ambos possam ser usados como intensidade, possuem suas diferenças.

**So** = So+ adjetivo/advérbio

#### Exemplo:

Mary is **so** happy.

Podemos usar **such** no plural, também.

#### Exemplo:

They're **such** intelligent people.

Podemos usar **such** com o significado de "tal", no começo de uma frase ou no meio.

#### Exemplo:

**Such** behavior will not be tolerated.

Também podemos usar **such as** (tais como) para dar exemplos.

#### Exemplo:

I like to draw things **such as** trees, cars, houses, and birds.

### 14.2. As

Usamos **as** (como) para fazer comparação, para indicar a extensão ou o grau de um objeto ou indivíduo. Também podendo se referir à função, cargo ou qualidade de um indivíduo. **As** também pode ser usado no contexto de “do mesmo jeito/forma que”.

#### Exemplos:

You can use the new instruments **as** instructed in the manual.

Podemos usar para fazer comparação entre duas coisas. Nesses casos, "as-as" significa “tanto quanto”.

#### Exemplo:

Football is not **as** famous **as** cricket in India.

### 14.3. Vamos praticar!

#### Exercício 1: Use so or such.

1. We are \_\_\_\_ happy that we started dancing.

2. He speaks English \_\_\_\_ well.

3. Mary is \_\_\_\_ a good writer.

4. He swims \_\_\_\_ quickly.

5. It was \_\_\_\_ late we missed the last train.

6. I have \_\_\_\_ a big house that I got lost inside.

7. He has \_\_\_\_ a sweet puppy.

8. That was \_\_\_\_ an interesting book to read.

9. The weather was \_\_\_\_ hot I stayed inside.

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10. She is \_\_\_\_ a teenager.

**Exercício 2: Use as or such as.**

1. He behaves \_\_\_\_ if he were a child.

2. I like artists \_\_\_\_ Elton John, Michael Jackson, and John Legend.

3. I saw him \_\_\_\_ he saw me.

4. She says dresses \_\_\_\_ these can usually be found.

5. \_\_\_\_ the President, he is very popular among people.

6. Mary is not \_\_\_\_ tall \_\_\_\_ Fred.

7. I like filming cars \_\_\_\_ this very much.

8. He works \_\_\_\_ a manager.

9. He found a good teacher \_\_\_\_ his old one.

10. He speaks English \_\_\_\_ if he was born in the United States.

4. You get more wisdom as you have more experiences.

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5. Even though I'm very busy, I usually sit at my desk all day. I need to do more exercise, so I try to walk to and from work as often as I can.

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6. There are many religions, such as Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism.

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**Exercício 3: Translate these sentences below.**

1. I want to get out but today it's not as sunny as yesterday.

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2. You should do this homework first, as I said before, Mary.

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3. I should know that Peter is as brave as Kevin.

7. When I visit Korea, I want to go to many cities, such as Taegu and Seoul.

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8. As your teacher, I think you should be reading higher-level books.

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9. Fresh fruit provides many nutrients such as vitamin C.

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10. My parents wrapped my presents as I was sleeping.

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### Vocabulary

**Wrapped** – embrulhado

**Higher-level** – nível superior

**Fresh** – fresco

**Nutrients** – nutrientes

**Parents** – pais

**Often** – frequentemente

**Brave** – corajoso

**Weather** – clima

**Meet** – conhecer

**Usually** – geralmente





**P**hrasal verbs é uma frase composta de um verbo e de outra palavra ou duas, geralmente sendo usado com uma preposição ou um advérbio.

Não esqueça que eles também são alterados dependendo do tempo verbal usado.

**Exemplos:**

Bring down – bringing down

Break out – broke out

Antes vamos relembrar o que são preposições, verbos, advérbios.

**Verbo** é uma palavra que descreve ação, ou seja, descreve algo que está acontecendo.

**Exemplos:**

Sleep/sleeping

See/seeing

**Preposição** é uma palavra que descreve o relacionamento entre duas palavras e tratam principalmente de localização ou direção tais como: through, around, on, by around.

**Exemplo:**

The bees are **above** the table.

**Advérbio** é uma palavra que descreve um verbo.

**Exemplo:**

Quickly/slowly

Early/late

**Phrasal verbs:**

verbo + preposição

Os **phrasal verbs** alteram o significado do verbo com base na preposição que os acompanha. Um deles, que é bem conhecido, é o **come on**, por exemplo.

Alguns phrasal verbs são usados como expressões idiomáticas, não podendo ser literalmente traduzidos, e dependendo da situação, podem assumir significados diferentes. Vamos trabalhar alguns deles.

### 15.1. Ask out

Usamos para convidar alguém para um encontro formal ou informal.

**Exemplo:**

Marcos **asked** Bianca **out** to dinner and a movie tonight.

### 15.2. Break down

Usamos para dizer que algo quebrou ou parou de funcionar.

**Exemplo:**

Our car **broke down** in the middle of the road.

### 15.3. Break in

Usamos para forçar a entrada em algum lugar.

**Exemplo:**

Somebody **broke in** the building last night and stole our stereo.

### 15.4. Break up

Usado para o ato de terminar uma relação.

**Exemplo:**

My boyfriend and I **broke up** before I moved to America.

## 15.5. Bring up

Como dito antes, esse phrasal verb pode ter muitos significados, como: mencionar algum assunto, criar, educar, etc.

**Exemplos:**

It was a foolish thing to **bring up**.

I hate to **bring this up**.

He was **brought up** by his grandmother.

## 15.6. Call out

Usamos no sentido de gritar.

**Exemplo:**

I **called out** for help.

## 15.7. Call back

Usamos para retornar uma ligação/resposta ou chamar alguém.

**Exemplo:**

I **called** the company **back** but the offices were closed for the weekend.

## 15.8. Check-in

Usamos para fazer o registro em um hotel ou aeroporto.

**Exemplo:**

We will get the hotel keys when we **check-in**.

## 15.9. Work out

Usamos para prática de exercício físico ou quando alguma coisa deu certo.

**Exemplo:**

I **work out** three times a week at the fitness center.

## 15.10. Wear off

Usamos para dizer que algo desapareceu ou irá desaparecer em um certo período de tempo.

**Exemplo:**

The effects of the medicine will **wear off** after a few hours.

## 15.11. Get over

Usamos para falar que superamos alguma coisa.

**Exemplo:**

It can take weeks to **get over** an illness like that.

## 15.12. Look over

Usamos para visitar uma pessoa ou lugar, ser visitado por alguém ou examinar, olhar para alguma direção.

**Exemplo:**

The school nurse **looked me over** and said I was fine to go back to class.

## 15.13. Stay up

Usamos para dizer que alguém está acordado.

**Exemplo:**

He said that he had to **stay up** several nights to make one suit.

### 15.14. Come through

Usamos para fazer algum progresso depois de uma dificuldade ou uma experiência perigosa.

**Exemplo:**

It's been a very upsetting time but we've **come through** it together.

### 15.15. Think up

Usamos para criar algo ou inventar uma falsa história.

**Exemplo:**

I might **think up** another idea for a show or a song.

### 15.16. Mix up

Tem o sentido de misturar algo e confundir alguém.

**Exemplo:**

Don't **mix up** the papers on my desk, please.

### 15.17. Wake up

Usamos com o sentido de acordar.

**Exemplo:**

I **wake up** at 7 o'clock every day.

### 15.18. Make up

Make up, como substantivo, se refere a maquiagem. Porém, como estamos tratando de verbos, ele significa construir, inventar, reconciliar-se, decidir, compensar...

**Exemplo:**

Nothing can **make up** for the loss of a child.

### 15.19. Run across

Usamos para encontrar algo ou alguém por acaso.

**Exemplo:**

I **ran across** the money, while I was going through the drawers.

### 15.20. Vamos praticar!

**Exercício 1:** Translate these sentences into Portuguese observing the phrasal verbs:

1- I gave up playing football some time ago.

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2- The energy company cut off our electricity because we didn't pay for it.

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3- You can throw away the packet. It's empty.

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4- They decided to go ahead with their trip despite the bad weather conditions.

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5- I must be off.

6- Her three kids wore me out.

7- He told us to shut up and start working.

8- It took her a long time to get over the death of her husband.

9- Please, look after the baby while I'm out.

10- I'm sorry I called you a liar.

**Exercício 2:** Write the phrasal verbs that you find in the text and translate them.

These opinions played out state closures. Democrat-led California shut down on March 19, the first state to do so. Meanwhile, Republican-led states like Florida and Texas resisted shutting down until two weeks later and reopened relatively quickly.

(Font: CNN)

**Exercício 3:** Fill in the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs.

Came through | Stay up | Look over | Call back | Wake up | Work out | Check in | Think up | Run across | Wear off

1- Erica \_\_\_\_\_ the door and sat down at our table.

2- I need to \_\_\_\_\_ an excuse for not going to her party.

3- If it doesn't \_\_\_\_\_, you can always come back here.

4- The car alarm \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ at 6:00 in the morning.

5- The numbness in his shoulder was starting to \_\_\_\_\_.

6- I \_\_\_\_\_ some old photos while I was cleaning my house.

7- Mario could \_\_\_\_\_ all night without getting tired.

8- You must \_\_\_\_\_ at least one hour before your flight.

9- You got to \_\_\_\_\_ their behavior.

10- I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ when I've heard something.

**Exercício 4:** Use the past simple in these phrasal verbs.

1- Stay up

2- Look over

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3- Call back

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4- Wake up

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5- Mix up

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6- Work out

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7- Make up

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8- Call out

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9- Ask out

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10- Check in

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11- Think up

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12- Run across

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13- Wear off

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### Vocabulary

**Turn on** – começar a operar, ligar alguma coisa

**Try on** – colocar/experimentar roupas

**Build up** – fortalecer, acumular

**Pass on** – morrer

**Pan out** – ser bem sucedido, sair-se bem em algo

**Look on** – observar um espectador

**Look into** – investigar

**Lie down** – descansar, reclinar

**Grow up** – crescer, maturidade

**Numbness** – dormência



**G**eralmente usamos o presente simples e o presente contínuo em histórias e piadas no inglês falado informal, para criar a impressão de que os eventos estão acontecendo agora. Isso pode torná-los mais diretos e emocionantes e prender a atenção das pessoas.

**Exemplos:**

He **goes** up to this woman and **looks** straight into her eyes.

She's not **wearing** her glasses and she doesn't recognize him at all.

Nas narrativas, o presente simples pode ser usado para destacar um evento. Frequentemente é usado após o tempo passado e com frases como **suddenly** ou **all of a sudden**.

**Exemplo:**

I was sitting in the park, reading a newspaper, when **all of a sudden**, this cat jumps at me.

Também usamos o presente simples e o presente contínuo em comentários ao vivo, por exemplo, em eventos esportivos, quando a narração está acontecendo ao mesmo tempo que a ação.

**Exemplos:**

John **serves** to the left-hand court and Adams **makes** a wonderful return.

She's **playing** magnificent tennis in this match.

Podemos usar o presente simples em frases, tais como: **It says here**, **I hear**, **I gather**, **I see**, **I understand** e **They say**, para introduzir notícias que ouvimos, lemos, vimos na televisão ou fomos informados. Também podemos usar tempos

passados como o **past tense**: **It said here**, **I heard**.

**Exemplos:**

**I gather** you're worried about Sofia.

Professor Carlos is at the conference and **I hear** he's an excellent speaker.

O **presente simples** é frequentemente usado nas manchetes das notícias para falar sobre eventos que aconteceram recentemente.

**Exemplos:**

Company designs equipment to protect workers from the Coronavirus.

Second earthquake hits China.

Fire breaks out in hotel room.

Podemos usar o presente contínuo para descrever algo que fazemos regularmente em um determinado momento.

**Exemplos:**

At eight o'clock I'm usually **driving** to work, so phone me on my mobile.

Seven o'clock is a bit early. We're generally **eating** then.

Podemos usar o presente contínuo com advérbios, tais como: **always**, **constantly**, **continually** ou **forever** para enfatizar que algo está sendo feito com frequência, que é característico de uma pessoa, grupo ou coisa.

**Exemplos:**

You're **constantly changing** your mind.

He's **always offering** to help me with my work.

Também costumamos usar esse padrão para indicar reprovação. O passado contínuo é usado de maneira semelhante com esses advérbios.

**Exemplo:**

Was Clark always **asking** you for money, too?

## 16.1. Vamos Praticar!

**Exercício 1:** Complete these sentences using the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or present continuous.

1. Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ much more in this half. (attack)

2. A woman \_\_\_\_\_ home late one night after the office Christmas party. (arrive)

3. Her husband \_\_\_\_\_ for her, and she \_\_\_\_\_ to him: I've brought a present. (wait, say)

4. I went to a concert yesterday in the Town hall. In the middle of it, while the orchestra \_\_\_\_\_, this man suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ on his seat and \_\_\_\_\_ to conduct them. (play, stand, start)

5. Martins passes to Ronaldo who \_\_\_\_\_ just over the Barcelona. (shoot)

**Exercício 2:** Mark the answer according to the text.

Officers patrolling the streets and investigating crimes said that the virus had retched up stress and disrupted all the standard rhythms of police work.

Instead of roll call, officers get temperature checks and an envelope with cars after every encounter.

(Font: The New York Times)

### 1. What is the text about?

a) How the virus has affected the rhythms of police work.

b) How the officers clean their cars.

c) How the officers work investigating crimes.

### 2. Instead of roll call, what have the officers got?

a) Officers got temperature checks and an envelope with cars after every encounter.

b) Officers got temperature checks.

c) Officers got temperature checks after lunch.

**Exercício 3:** Expand of the sets of notes below to complete each dialogue.

Continually/change/mind

Forever/moan/work

Forever/ask me/money

Constantly/ criticize / driving

**Exemplo:**

- I can't read this.

- You're always **complaining about my handwriting.**

1. - Can I borrow \$10?

- You're ...

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. - That was a dangerous thing to do.

- You're...

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. - I think I'll stay here after all.

- You're...

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. - I had a bad day at the office again.  
- You're...

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**Exercício 4:** Translate these texts below into Portuguese.

"I have to come into work concerned about whether I'm going to be the next victim or not", said Officer Marc Perez, fresh out of the police academy, after a patrol shift through Northwest Detroit. "There's not much an officer can do to prevent himself from coming into contact with that actual virus. Every day is stressful for me."

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"It's hard to build a rapport or any kind of relationship with an offender," she said, "when you have a glass between you, and you have to yell back and forth to get a statement."

(Font: The New York Times)

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### Vocabulary

**Officer** – policial/oficial

**Street** – rua

**Crime** – crime

**Virus** – vírus

**Path** – caminho

**Survive** – operador

**Patrolling** – patrulhando

**Unable** – incapaz

**Jail** – cadeia

**New** – novo





**P**reposições conectam as palavras de uma frase, sendo substantivo ou pronome, ou seja, estabelece uma ligação entre elas que completam o sentido da frase.

Aqui veremos **preposition of time**, que é uma preposição que permite discutir um período específico, como uma data no calendário, um dos dias da semana ou hora real em que algo ocorre.

### 17.1. In –

Usamos para meses, temporadas, anos, manhã, noite, tarde e período de tempo.

**Exemplo:**

I visited Italy **in** July **in** spring **in** 2020.

### 17.2. On –

Usamos para dias e fins de semana.

**Exemplo:**

Many shops don't open **on** Sundays.

**Important:**

Quando dizemos uma data usando **dia e mês**, usamos **on**.

**Exemplo:**

I was born **on** February 2nd.

### 17.3. At –

Usamos para noite, fim de semana, horas e também usado para mostrar um período exato ou em um tempo em particular.

**Exemplo:**

It gets cold **at** night.

### 17.4. Since –

Usamos para um momento específico no passado até um momento posterior ou até agora.

**Exemplo:**

England have not won the World cup in football **since** 1996.

### 17.5. For –

Usamos para referenciar uma quantidade de tempo.

**Exemplo:**

I'm just going to bed **for** an hour or so.

### 17.6. Ago –

Usamos para falar do passado, de volta no tempo a partir do presente.

**Exemplo:**

The dinosaurs died out 65 million years **ago**.

### 17.7. Before –

Usamos para falar de um período anterior.

**Exemplo:**

She's always up **before** dawn.

### 17.8. To –

Usamos para falar as horas, antes da hora indicada ou um período de tempo.

**Exemplo:**

It's only two weeks **to** Christmas.

## 17.9. Past –

Usamos para falar do tempo.

**Exemplo:**

It's five **past** ten now.

## 17.10. From –

Usamos para mostrar quando algo começa.

**Exemplo:**

The museum is open **from** 10:00 to 6:00,  
**from** Monday to Sunday.

## 17.11. By –

Usamos para um período não mais tarde  
que, em ou antes.

**Exemplo:**

She had promised to be back **by** five o'clock.

## 17.12. Till/until

Usamos till ou until (até), para dizer antes  
de tal coisa.

**Exemplos:**

We stayed on the train **until** New York.

I'm not leaving **till** you apologize.

## 17.13. Vamos praticar!

**Exercício 1:** Use the correct preposition.

1. I was born \_\_\_\_\_ March 16th.

2. I woke up \_\_\_\_\_ 9 am.

3. I have been tired \_\_\_\_\_ last week

4. They always go out \_\_\_\_\_ Fridays.

5. I've worked at school \_\_\_\_\_ years.

6. We have been friends \_\_\_\_\_ 1990.

7. I will be at school \_\_\_\_\_ 7 hours  
tomorrow.

8. It is now 10 \_\_\_\_\_ five.

9. He's been famous \_\_\_\_\_ many decades.

10. I started working at the restaurant 3  
years \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercício 2:** Correct the sentences with the  
right preposition.

1. I have been learning English since seven  
years.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Three days for, he started playing that  
video game.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I slept by only two hours last night.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. This is all I have by today.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. She has lived in the United States for  
2007.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. I work nine at six, Monday by Friday

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. He has to work by midnight tonight.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Have another drink to you go.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Several years went by since I realized Jessica had lied to me.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. She has been learning English before last year.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercício 3:** Choose the correct alternative.

1. \_\_\_\_ then I had been like a foreigner speaking through an interpreter.

- a) at
- b) in
- c) until

2. I received his letter five days \_\_\_\_.

- a) ago
- b) by
- c) before

3. We got their invitation six days \_\_\_\_ the date.

- a) from
- b) since
- c) before

4. The football match is \_\_\_\_ 9 o'clock. Shall we watch it together?

- a) at
- b) for
- c) since

5. My brother has a new job. He works \_\_\_\_ the evening.

- a) before
- b) in
- c) at

6. The bell rings \_\_\_\_ noon and the students have their lunch.

- a) before
- b) at
- c) since

7. I'm not going home \_\_\_\_ you talk to me.

- a) until
- b) at
- c) since

8. I want to see the lions \_\_\_\_ lunchtime.

- a) before
- b) to
- c) at

9. We're open \_\_\_\_ 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

- a) in
- b) from
- c) by

10. We moved to this city \_\_\_\_ 2012.

- a) since
- b) to

c) in

**Exercício 4:** Write the words into the correct group.

Christmas	Weekend
Friday	1992
My birthday	Summer
Three hours	Afternoon
1888	Monday

**At**

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**In**

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**On**

**Vocabulary**

**Technology** – tecnologia

**Infringe** – infringir

**Against** – contra

**Discuss** – discutir

**Expect** – esperar

**Plenty** – muito

**Undertake** – empreender

**Draft** – esboço, projeto

**Allegations** – alegações

**Worldwide** – no mundo todo



### 18.1. Will

**J**á vimos como usar o **Will**, mas vamos revisar, pois vamos trabalhar seu passado também.

Podemos usar o **Will** para o presente e **Would** para o passado, para falar sobre comportamentos ou hábitos característicos.

#### Exemplos:

Every day Johan **will** come home from work and turn on the TV.

When she was at school, she **would** always sit quietly and pay attention.

**Would** é usado como um verbo auxiliar do verbo principal. O verbo **would** não tem uma tradução direta, sua tradução fica ligada ao verbo que ele auxilia.

#### Exemplos:

I would travel.

I would walk.

I would eat.

I would talk.

**Would** é usado para:

Possibilidade.

Pedir algo educadamente.

Fazer referência a uma situação.

Oferecer algo.

### 18.2. Would

Usamos **Would** para todos os pronomes. A forma contraída do **Would** é 'd.

#### Exemplo:

I'd prefer to stay home.

Portanto, podemos usar **will not (won't)** e **would not (wouldn't)** nos casos abaixo.

#### Exemplos:

She **would/wouldn't** walk the five miles to her place of work.

She **wouldn't** say what was wrong when I asked her.

She just **won't** do the washing up when I ask her.

### 18.3. Used to

Quando queremos falar de eventos repetidos no passado, que não acontece no presente, podemos usar ambos **would** ou **used to + verbo**. Observação: usamos **would** somente se a referência de tempo estiver definida, nesse caso, no passado.

#### Exemplos:

We **used to walk** in the garden.

Whenever we went to my grampa's house, **we would/used to play** in the garden.

Note que o tempo de referência não está sendo apresentado na primeira frase.

Se fossemos usar **we would walk in the garden** estaria errado.

Na segunda frase, temos um período exato do tempo, então podemos usar **would** ou **used to**.

Usamos **used to** e não o **would** quando queremos falar sobre coisas do passado que mudaram:

**Exemplo:**

The factory **used to** be over there.

Didn't you **use to** have red hair?

I **would have been** happy to see him, but I didn't have time.

**Third conditional: Would have + past participle**

Quando queremos falar sobre uma situação irreal passada, uma situação imaginária ou uma situação que poderia ter acontecido no passado, mas não aconteceu, usamos **would have + past participle**.

**Exemplo:**

I **would have been** happy to see him, but I didn't have time.

Formamos a **third conditional** usando:

If + sujeito + past perfect, \_sujeito + would have + past participle.

Usamos para falar do passado para descrever uma situação que não aconteceu e começamos a imaginar o resultado desta situação.

**Exemplo:**

If he **had studied**, he **would have passed** the exam.

Aqui neste caso sabemos que ele não estudou, então não passou no teste. Portanto, se ele tivesse estudado, teria passado.

## 18.4. Vamos praticar!

**Exercício 1:** Complete the sentences using **will**, **would** or **used to**, affirmative ou negativo.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ think hating our job was just a normal part of every adult's life.

2. The arts of work is full of inspiration, they \_\_\_\_\_ motivate you to live the best life.

3. When I broke my leg, I thought I \_\_\_\_\_ dance again.

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ rather pay by credit card if I had one.

5. Most days I \_\_\_\_\_ spend eight hours or more in front of my computer.

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ call my old friends to hang out. I don't call them anymore.

7. No, I'm not that fit now. When I was at college, I \_\_\_\_\_ exercise in the gym most days.

8. There \_\_\_\_\_ be three lions. Now there are no lions in the zoo.

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ imagine I would be very famous when I grew up.

10. You \_\_\_\_\_ into the routine because this is life and that's just how it goes.

**Exercício 2:** Complete the sentences using **will have** or **would have + past participle** or **past simple** of these verbs.

Allow	Wake up	Finish
Be involved	Be late	Find
Drive	Go	End
Bring	Cross	
Get	Start	

1. Such a service \_\_\_\_\_ the government to bypass the mobile networks and send messages directly to all of the UK's mobile phones if they had prepared for it.

2. Would I really not have \_\_\_\_\_ in a car crash if I had \_\_\_\_\_ more slowly?

3. If I \_\_\_\_\_ my umbrella, I \_\_\_\_\_ wet in the rain.

4. If I had \_\_\_\_\_ earlier, I \_\_\_\_\_ for work.

5. Look at the time. The match \_\_\_\_\_.

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6. You could watch TV if you hadn't \_\_\_\_\_ the line.

7. It was half past five. Mom \_\_\_\_\_ work yet.

8. Jessica promised her teacher that she \_\_\_\_\_ the book by Monday.

9. I'm not going to apply for that job. I'm sure they \_\_\_\_\_ somebody already.

10. I'll see you at six o'clock. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ by them.

**Exercício 3:** Translate this text into Portuguese.

Giving birth to a baby is like a space shuttle launch. Everything gets destroyed on the way out, which means that sometimes, guys, I pee my pants. If this knowledge hurts your tender sensibilities, then I'm going to assume you haven't had bladder-control problems—and I offer you my congratulations. However, if my experience makes sense to you, then you probably have this problem too—which means you just laughed a little, having experienced a similar predicament.

(Font: Book My life in trouble)

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**Exercício 4:** Translate these sentences into English using **will have** or **would have + past participle** or **past simple**.

1. Ele ficaria muito zangado se tivesse visto você.

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2. Eu teria vindo se você tivesse me contado mais cedo.

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3. Se o carro dela não tivesse quebrado, seu marido não teria perdido o voo.

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4. Se eu tivesse ido para a Universidade de Oxford, teria amado.

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5. Não ligue para eles agora. Eles ainda não se levantaram.

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6. Se Messi tivesse marcado, o Barcelona teria vencido.

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7. Estamos atrasados. Quando chegarmos lá, Max já terá saído.

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8. Se ele não tivesse corrido, não teria se cansado.

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9. Eu teria ido ao casamento, mas meu filho ficou doente.

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10. Eu poderia ter pego um pouco de leite se você tivesse me dito que precisava de um pouco.

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### Vocabulary

**Space** – espaço

**Shuttle launch** – lançamento de ônibus espacial

**Pee** – xixi

**Pants** – calça

**Way out** – saída

**Bladder-control** – controle da bexiga

**Knowledge** – conhecimento

**Assume** – presumir

**Predicament** – dilema, situação

**However** – contudo





**Q**uando queremos falar duas coisas que ocorreram no mesmo período de tempo no passado, podemos usar **past continuous** ou **past simple**.

**Exemplo:**

Mary **was reading** to the children while they were in bed.

Mary **washed** up her hands.

O uso do **past continuous** enfatiza que o evento ou atividade estavam em andamento durante o período passado.

**Exemplo:**

When I **was learning**, everything seemed very interesting.

When I **learned** to cook I **was living** with my parents.

Quando queremos falar de dois ou mais eventos que foram concluídos no passado, usamos o passado simples, e não o passado contínuo.

**Exemplo:**

He **got** up when the alarm clock **went** off.

Normalmente, usamos o **past simple** ao invés do **past continuous** para falar sobre ações repetidas no passado:

**Exemplo:**

I **went** to the USA three times last year.

Did you **drive** past her house every day?

Porém, também podemos usar o **past continuous**, principalmente no inglês falado, quando queremos enfatizar que ações repetidas

continuaram no passado por um período limitado de tempo.

**Exemplo:**

When Clark **was** in the hospital, they **were visiting** him twice a day.

I have **started** to walk to lose weight before the race, I **wasn't eating** any biscuits for weeks.

Mas também podemos usar o **past simple**.

**Exemplo:**

When Clark **was** in the hospital, they **visited** their twice a day.

I have **started** to walk to lose weight before the race, I **didn't eat** any biscuits for weeks.

Podemos usar frequentemente o **simple past** em uma narrativa, para falar de um evento passado, e usar o **past continuous** para descrever uma situação que existia na época. O evento pode interromper a situação, ou o acontecimento enquanto a ação estava em andamento.

**Exemplo:**

Jessica **dropped** her bag while she **was getting** into her car.

He **was shaking** with anger as she left the hotel.

Podemos usar o **past continuous** ou **past simple** com alguns verbos para falar sobre coisas que pretendíamos fazer, mas não fizemos.

**Exemplo:**

We **were meaning** to call in and see you, but Erica **wasn't feeling** well.

## 19.1. Vamos praticar!

**Exercício 1:** Complete the story using the past simple and past continuous.

1. Every day Mary travels to New York. Yesterday she \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) her car when she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a cat in the middle of the road.

2. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the car closely when it \_\_\_\_\_ (appear).

3. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) and \_\_\_\_\_ (get) out of her car carefully.

4. As she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) out, the cat \_\_\_\_\_ (run) away from her.

5. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (go) back to her car and \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the front door.

6. While she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) in the car, the cat \_\_\_\_\_ (approach) it again and \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) down in the middle of the road.

7. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (start) the engine, but the cat \_\_\_\_\_ (not move).

8. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) out of the car and \_\_\_\_\_ (shout) at the cat.

9. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ (meow) at her and \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to run.

10. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) the cat while it \_\_\_\_\_ (run) in front of him.

11. Suddenly, she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) two girls lying on the grass. They \_\_\_\_\_ (bleed).

12. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (took) out his mobile phone and \_\_\_\_\_ (make) an emergency call.

13. As she \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to call the emergency, she \_\_\_\_\_ (notice) that there was no signal.

14. So she \_\_\_\_\_ (say) for herself. Where is the nearest hospital?

**Exercício 2:** Read the text and answer the following questions.

The other night Carlos had a nightmare. He dreamed that he, Sofia and Jessica were trying to make the time machine work.

Everything was prepared and worked all right. Somebody came out of the machine but nobody could see anything because the creature was invisible. They could only hear the creature's voice. He said that his name was Brainiac, from the planet XYQS.

What are we going to do? Carlos asked. He is an invisible android!

"Yes", the voice said, and "I am going to destroy you all". Carlos told the android that he couldn't do that and asked him please not to destroy the Earth.

1. What happened to Carlos last night?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What was he trying to do in this dream?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Who was in the lab with him?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Who was the creature that came out of the machine?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What was the creature's name?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Where was he from?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What did Carlos ask him not to do?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercício 3:** Read the text and answer the following questions.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born on January 15, 1929. Dr. King grew up as the son of a leading

minister in Atlanta, Georgia, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr. His mother, Mrs. Alberta Williams King, assisted her husband in the care of his congregation. Because of their efforts and interest on behalf of the congregation and the community, his parents were known as 'Momma' and 'Daddy' King. His community, centered on Auburn Avenue in Atlanta also influenced him. By the 1930s when he was a child, it was the center of business and social life in Black Atlanta and the major center for the Black Southeast. The community was so successful that nationwide, it was known as "Sweet Auburn". The residential neighborhoods of the community, and especially the one where Dr. King was born were known for the diversity of the backgrounds of the residents. Though all Black, the neighborhoods had business people, laborers, college-educated, uneducated, rich, poor, and successful all living close to each other.

As a boy, Dr. King experienced many of the same things most children do. He helped and played games with his older sister Christine and his younger brother A. D. He played baseball on vacant lots and rode his bicycle in the streets. He went to school at David T. Howard Elementary, three blocks from his home. He attended the Butler Street YMCA down Auburn Avenue. When the family moved to the house on Boulevard, he was attending Booker T. Washington High School, working a newspaper route, attending his first dances, and planning to attend college. But, Dr. King's primary memories of his childhood were of the sting of segregation.

(Font: Biography of Martin Luther King, JR)

1. What was the name Martin Luther King's mother?

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2. How were known Martin Luther king's parents in the community?

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3. What kind of sport Martin Luther King used to play in his childhood?

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**Exercício 4:** Fill the gaps using the verb in brackets in the past continuous and past simple.

1. I was \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV when a bird \_\_\_\_\_ into the window. (fly)

2. The Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday while the country \_\_\_\_\_ in crisis. (be)

3. Mia \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a shower when Mary \_\_\_\_\_ on the door. (knock)

4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a coffee when we \_\_\_\_\_ the news on the radio. (hear)

5. The riots \_\_\_\_\_ (start) when the president \_\_\_\_\_ the country. (visit)

6. Sofia \_\_\_\_\_ (pick) his nose when the accident \_\_\_\_\_. (happen)

7. The earthquake \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) when we \_\_\_\_\_ chess. (play).

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) letters all day yesterday when my pencil \_\_\_\_\_. (break)

9. You \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on the phone for hours and hours. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) something wrong \_\_\_\_\_. (happen)

10. What \_\_\_\_\_ (are) you doing when I \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) you yesterday?

**Vocabulary**

**Divider** – divisor

**Survey** – pesquisa

**Fascist** – fascista

**Satisfactory** – satisfatório

**Assume** – presumir

**Approach** – aproximação

**Earthquake** – terremoto

**Subversion** – subversão

**Apostle** – apóstolo

## 20.1. A/An

**U**samos **a** antes de palavras que comecem com som de consoante.

**Exemplo:**

**A** car.

Quando a palavra começa com som de vogal, usamos **an**.

**Exemplo:**

**An** elephant

Porém, quando usamos **an** ou **a**, devemos atentar a como a palavra é **pronunciada**, e não como é escrita.

Vamos tomar como exemplo a palavra **university**. Apesar de começar com uma vogal, sua pronúncia começa com som de uma consoante.

Veja a forma fonética da palavra **university**: [ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsəti]

Por isso não usamos **a**, mas **a university**.

Vamos ver mais um exemplo diferente, caso você não tenha entendido.

A palavra **umbrella** tem o som de vogal, (sua forma fonética é [uːmˈbrelə]), então, neste caso, usamos **an umbrella**.

Algumas palavras que começam com **h** são pronunciadas, algumas não.

**Exemplo:**

**A** house

Veja que, no som da palavra **house**, é pronunciado o **h** (com som de **r**), veja sua forma fonética: [haʊs]

Diferente de **an hour**, que não é pronunciado o som do **h**, mas sim de uma vogal ([ˈaʊə(r)]).

**Exemplo:**

**An** hour

Como não existe uma regra para tudo, o segredo é praticar, ler bastante, ter paciência e observar as palavras como são pronunciadas e escritas com **a/an**. Com o hábito, acaba virando automático na hora de falar ou escrever.

## 20.2. One

Usamos **one** para expressar quantidade, dar mais um pouco de ênfase.

**Exemplos:**

**One** engineer was late to the job.

She weighs **one** hundred kilos.

Usamos **one** antes de um substantivo contável singular.

**Exemplo:**

We'll be in Australia for **one** year.

Usamos **one** para falar somente de uma coisa ou pessoa, um dia, um ano...

**Exemplo:**

Do you want **one** sandwich or two?

Hope to see you again **one** day.

Uma forma comum que usamos é pra indicar preferência sobre alguma coisa que gostamos quando alguém nos faz uma pergunta:

**Exemplo:**

Which chocolate do you prefer?

I prefer this **one**.

No caso acima, substituímos a palavra chocolate por **one** para não precisar repetir a palavra na resposta.

### 20.3. Vamos praticar!

**Exercício 1:** Write **a** or **an** in the spaces.

1. John has \_\_\_\_ big nose.
2. Can I have \_\_\_\_ cup of tea?
3. My new T-shirt has \_\_\_\_ yellow print.
4. \_\_\_\_ cat has whiskers.
5. Andy and Billy have \_\_\_\_ day off.
6. Neil has \_\_\_\_ dog.
7. I need \_\_\_\_ new towel.
8. Let's read \_\_\_\_ story.
9. Let's read \_\_\_\_ English story.

**Exercício 2:** Write **a** or **an** or **one** in the spaces.

1. Let's go do the chores \_\_\_\_ last time.
2. It wasn't \_\_\_\_ easy decision.
3. That is the \_\_\_\_ thing I have faith in.
4. This is \_\_\_\_ great vacation.
5. Alex wasn't buying \_\_\_\_ heir.
6. I need \_\_\_\_ kilogram of salt.
7. Give me \_\_\_\_ of those polo shirts and I'll go wash up.
8. Some games end in \_\_\_\_ tie.
9. He looked more closely and saw that it was \_\_\_\_ ant.
10. First of all, I wasn't the only \_\_\_\_ involved.

**Exercício 3:** Rewrite and correct the text below using **an/a** if it's necessary.

Everybody knows an burger. Usually, if you want one chicken burger, it is just, "Eh". You know? But I'm taking the idea of one chicken burger, and you can even take that burger and turn it into an chicken meatloaf. I think people are willing to try things more now because they've been making the same things or they're just like, 'you know what? I'm going to try something new because I have the time. 'So that's why I chose that'.

(Font: CNN entertainment)

[illegible]

**Exercício 4:** Translate the sentence into English.

1. Ana não estava pagando a um estranho para lhe ajudar.
2. Você conhece um mecânico excelente?
3. Acho que você me deve uma explicação.
4. Quero de um copo de leite.
5. Ela colocou um sanduíche na sua bolsa.

6. Apenas uma coisa veio à mente.

7. Por que eu deveria me formar em uma universidade?

8. Hoje eu tive uma má experiência no trabalho.

9. Eu preciso de uma garrafa de água.

10. Minha filha realmente quer um cachorro no Natal.

### **Vocabulary**

**Horseman** – cavaleiro

**Heir** – herdeiro

**Faith** – fé

**Towel** – toalha

**Whiskers** – bigodes

**Sauce** – molho

**Butter** – manteiga

**Freshly** – recentemente

**Garlic** – alho

**Teaspoon** – colher de chá