

Sentence structure

Subject → who's doing the action.

↓
Verb → The action.

↓
Object → whom the verb is directed to.

Definite Article - The

The + specific Noun

Do not use the before

- City, state, island, country or continent names
- People's names
- Possessive pronouns and adjectives
- Days and months names

Indefinite Article - A/An

A/An + Non specific Noun

- A car is parked on the street (Any car)
- I stand on a planet (Any planet)
- I am eating an apple (Any apple)

Do not use A/An before

A → Used before words that begin with sound of a consonant

- A consonant, A dog, A pair of jeans.
- A hat, a house

An → Used before words that begin with the sound of a vowel

- An apple, An umbrella.
- An hour, An honest guy.

Indefinite Pronouns

Some → Used on affirmative sentences; implies existence of more than one.

- I have some socks

Any → Used on negative and interrogative sentences, implies doubt on existence or lack of it.

- Do you have any socks?
- I don't have any socks.

Verb to Have

The verb "TO HAVE" can be:

to have = ter, possuir

Ex: I have two dogs.

On: To have: Verbo Auxiliar nos tempos verbais "Perfect tense"

Ex: Have you ever seen the rain?

Verb to Have - Affirmative

I have	they have
You have	You have
He has	We have
She has	
It has	

Verb To have - Negative / Interrogative

Negative

I do not have
You do not have
He does not have
She does not have
It does not have
they do not have
You do not have
We do not have

Interrogative

Do I have
Do You have
Does he have
Does she have
Does it have
Do they have
Do you have
Do we have

Genitive Cases (s)

Genitive cases are used to indicate possession ownership, and are generally used to refer to nouns that can have a owner but are often shared or used by other people

Ex: I am wearing my brother's sunglasses

Verb to Do

• As an Auxiliary Verb: O verbo To Do é o verbo auxiliar dos tempos verbais Simple Present e Simple Past. Ex: I do not speak Spanish

• As an Verb to indicate action: O verbo to Do também pode ser traduzido como "fazer"
Ex: I do landscaping for a living.

Verb to Do - Affirmative

I do	He does	They do
You do	She does	You do
	It does	We do

Negative/Interrogative

Negative

I do not do
You do not do
He does not do
She does not do
It does not do
They do not do
You do not do
We do not do

Interrogative

Do I do?
Do you do?
Does he do?
Does she do?
Does it do?
Do they do?
Do you do?
Do we do?

Plural

• General Rules: Add "s" to the end of the word
Ex: Orange (Oranges), Exhibition (Exhibitions)

• Words that end in s, sh, ch, x, z: Add "es" to the end of the word

Ex: Kiss (Kisses), Brush (Brushes), Fox (Foxes)

• Words that end with consonant + O: Add "es" to the end of the word.

Ex: Hero (Heroes)

• Words that end with consonant + Y: Remove "y" and add "ies" to the end of the word.

Ex: Bunny (Bunnies), Gummy (Gummies)

• Words that end in F or FE: Remove said letters and add "ves"

Ex: Wolf (Wolves), wife (wives)

Plural Irregulars

• Irregulars that don't change at all

- sheep
- series
- species
- deer

• Irregulars that don't follow the usual rules

- Man → men
- Woman → women
- Tooth → teeth
- Mouse → mice

• Irregulars that break their usual rule

- Photo → Photos instead of Photocs
- Chef → chefs instead of cheves

Prepositions

Preposições são usados no inglês para relacionar duas ou mais orações, estabelecendo uma relação subordinativa, ou seja, as orações dependem da relação entre elas para fazer sentido

Ex: My car is in the parking lot; The waiter is waiting with the card machine; I am traveling to Japan for the holidays.

Prepositions of time

• In

- Estações do ano: In the winter of last year.
- Anos e séculos: In 1989
- Meses: In March, In September
- Períodos do dia (Exceto para Night): In the morning, In the afternoon
- Períodos de tempos: In 3 hours.

• On

- Dias da semana: This is due on next Friday
- Datas: On the 3rd of February
- Períodos e datas especiais (mas não ao evento em si): On Christmas day.

• At

- Horas: at 07:30 pm
- Refeições: at lunch, at breakfast
- Night: at night
- Festivais religiosos: at Christmas, at Easter

Prepositions of Place

• In → usada para indicar estar dentro de área ou lugar fechados, bairros, cidades, estados, países e continentes

- There is a notebook in the drawer
- I work in a restaurant

• **On** → Usada para indicar lugares na superfície, endereço, ruas e quadras

- There is Money on the desk.
- I live on the 5th avenue in New York, on the second floor of an old building.

• **At** → Usada para indicar algum lugar específico, ou estar junto de algo.

- Jonathan is at McDonalds.
- I'm at the hospital right now.

Outras preposições comuns:

- **Of** (De): Indicando a relação de posse
- **with** (com): Indicando presença
- **from** (De): indicando origem
- **About** (sobre): indicando assunto
- **Between** (entre): indicando particularidade
- **Out** (Fora): Indicando lugar

For vs. Since

For: Indica um período estabelecido de tempo. Ex: Cook it for 4 hours in low temperature.

Since: Indica hora de início de uma atividade
Ex: They are running since 10am.

Simple Present

• O simple present é o tempo verbal mais básico do inglês, ele é usado para indicar ações rotineiras, verdades universais, gostos pessoais, opiniões e desejos;

• O verbo auxiliar é o **to Do**;

• Quando utilizado na terceira pessoa, deve-se conjugar o verbo adicionando "s", "es" ou "ies" no final.

• A forma geral é:
Sujeito + Verbo + Predicado

Ex: The sky is Blue; I want to learn English, I go to Bakery every day; You do not want know him.

Simple present-Affirmative

I **want** to run
You **want** to run
He **wants** to run
She **wants** to run

It **wants** to run
They **want** to run
You **want** to run
We **want** to run

Negative

I do not **want** to run
You do not **want** to run
He **does not want** to run
She **does not want** to run
It **does not want** to run
They do not **want** to run
You do not **want** to run
We do not **want** to run

Interrogative

Do I **want** to run?
Do you **want** to run?
Does he **want** to run?
Does she **want** to run?
Does it **want** to run?
Do they **want** to run?
Do we **want** to run?
Do we **want** to run?

Simple Past

• O simple past é usado para indicar ações que iniciaram e terminaram no passado, ou seja, coisas que não acontecem mais;

• O verbo auxiliar é o **Did**;

• A conjugação no afirmativo é feita com o uso de "d" e "ed" nos verbos regulares, mas é necessário verificar em caso a caso se o verbo é ou não regular, no negativo e interrogativo a conjugação é feita no verbo auxiliar.

• A forma geral é:
Sujeito + Verbo + ED + Predicado

Ex: The global market crashed in 2008; I jumped in the bed before I went to sleep

Simple Past - Affirmative

I **wanted** to run
You **wanted** to run
He **wanted** to run
She **wanted** to run
It **wanted** to run
They **wanted** to run
You **wanted** to run
We **wanted** to run

Negative

I did not want to run
You did not want to run
He did not want to run
She did not want to run
It did not want to run
They did not want to run
You did not want to run
We did not want to run

Interrogative

Did I want to run?
Did you want to run?
Did he want to run?
Did she want to run?
Did it want to run?
Did they want to run?
Did you want to run?
Did we want to run?

Simple Past (verb To Be)

I was tired
You were tired
He was tired
She was tired

It was tired
They were tired
You were tired
We were tired

Simple Past (verb To Be)

Negative

I was not tired
You were not tired
He was not tired
She was not tired
It was not tired
They were not tired
You were not tired
We were not tired

Interrogative

Was I tired?
Were you tired?
Was he tired?
Was she tired?
Was it tired?
Were they tired?
Were you tired?
Were we tired?

Simple Future

- O simple future é usado para indicar ações que ainda não aconteceram, mas que podem ou devem acontecer
- O simple future é feito no inglês com o uso de duas partículas distintas, o will e o Be going to, que apesar de parecidas, indicam coisas diferentes
- Will é usado para demonstrar ações voluntárias, ou para responder a pedidos e requerimentos, além de ser usado para promessas
- Going To é usado para demonstrar planos de ação, sejam os planos realistas ou não
- Ambos podem ser usados para fazer predições gerais sobre o futuro, geralmente em casos onde o locutor não tem controle sobre o

resultados da previsão

Simple Future - Affirmative

Will

I will go to school tomorrow
→ para qualquer sujeito

Going to

I am going to make his birthday cake
You are going to make his birthday cake
He is going to make his birthday cake
She is going to make his birthday cake
It is going to make his birthday cake
They are going to make his birthday cake
You are going to make his birthday cake
We are going to make his birthday cake

Simple Future (will)

Negative

I will not go to school tomorrow
para qualquer sujeito

Interrogative

Will I go to school tomorrow?
para qualquer sujeito

Simple Future (Going to)

Negative

I am not going to make his birthday cake.
You are not going to make his birthday cake.
He is not going to make his birthday cake.
She is not going to make his birthday cake.
It is not going to make his birthday cake.
They are not going to make his birthday cake.
You are not going to make his birthday cake.
We are not going to make his birthday cake.

Interrogative

Am I going to make his birthday cake?
Are you going to make his birthday cake?
Is he going to make his birthday cake?
Is she going to make his birthday cake?
Is it going to make his birthday cake?
Are they going to make his birthday cake?
Are you going to make his birthday cake?
Are we going to make his birthday cake?