

O sucesso para falar inglês é continuar na direção certa.



Seja Bem Vindo(a)!

Que prazer, para nós, termos sido escolhidos por você para participar dessa caminhada!

Bem vindo(a) ao nosso novo sucesso, o **NEW W4**!

Continuar e aprimorar os estudos em um novo idioma faz com que seus objetivos fiquem, a cada nova aula, um passo mais perto!

Hoje, você com certeza já nos conhece melhor e sabe que, aqui, vamos continuar a ajudá-lo a não só desenvolver sua fluência e competência na língua inglesa, como também mergulharemos ainda mais nos diferentes aspectos culturais para que você se sinta cada vez mais confiante para interagir, em qualquer lugar do mundo, com outras pessoas que também falam o inglês!

Garantimos que, durante suas aulas, suas possibilidades de comunicação vão expandir muito e lhe proporcionarão mais chances ainda de interagir com a língua em suas diferentes formas.

No **NEW W4**, você vai continuar a se desenvolver e a praticar sua pronúncia, seu vocabulário e sua capacidade de comunicação em contextos ainda mais ricos e, ao terminar o livro, não só conseguirá falar de experiências passadas, como também comunicar e se informar sobre futuros acontecimentos, além de comparar diferentes experiências e opiniões.

O **NEW W4** é mais um passo em direção às suas metas, e nós, mais uma vez, estaremos com você! Investir em seu aprendizado é garantir seu crescimento pessoal e profissional em direção ao futuro. Assegurar que você encontre a melhor forma de fazê-lo é responsabilidade nossa. É um compromisso da **Wizard by Pearson**.

#sopodiaserwizard

Muito obrigado(a)!

Confira abaixo o conteúdo programático:

VERBS	GRAMMAR
to move to put	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there to be in the affirmative form; • there to be in the negative form.
to share to rent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review of indefinite somebody and anybody; • indefinite pronouns nobody and everybody.
to lose to find	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • object pronouns; • review of some prepositions of place; • preposition of place behind.
to be – was / were	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verb to be in the past in the affirmative and negative forms.
to be – was / were	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verb to be in the past in the interrogative form
to be – was / were	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verb to be in the past using Wh- questions
to begin to choose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genitive case and questions with whose.
to listen to watch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • past continuous in the affirmative and negative forms.
to post to follow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • past continuous in the interrogative form.
to drink - drank to eat - ate to want – wanted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple past affirmative form of regular and irregular verbs.
to go – went to have – had to visit – visited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple past affirmative form of regular and irregular verbs.
to travel – traveled to stay – stayed to need – needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple past affirmative form of regular and irregular verbs. • can understand the difference between the simple past and the past continuous.
to know – knew to work – worked to live – lived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple past in the negative form.
to study – studied to learn – learned to understand – understood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interrogative form of simple past.
to tell – told to talk – talked to invite - invited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review of past simple in the affirmative, negative and interrogative forms; • indefinite pronouns: somewhere, anywhere, nowhere; • reported speech.

VERBS	GRAMMAR
to take – took to speak – spoke to improve – improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ability or lack of ability using can or can't • ask for and give permission using can; • suggest something to someone using can; • make requests using can.
to walk – walked to run – ran to swim – swam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modal could – affirmative, negative, and interrogative forms.
to do – did to play – played to practice – practiced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would in the affirmative, negative and interrogative forms, for wish, requests and offers.
To remember – remembered To like – liked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question words how big, how tall, and how long.
to behave – behaved to notice – noticed to describe – described	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comparative of equality; • comparative of superiority with long adjectives.
to meet – met to introduce – introduced to become – became	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comparative of superiority using short adjectives.
to wait – waited to play – played to order – ordered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • superlative of long adjectives.
to love – loved to hate – hated to prefer – preferred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • superlative of one-syllable adjectives
to lend – lent to borrow – borrowed to bring – brought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review of degree of adjectives.
to call – called to change – changed to decide – decided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple future in the affirmative form.
to think – thought to send – sent to receive – received	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple future in the interrogative and negative forms
to ask – asked to look – looked to get – got	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conjunction so; • simple future.
to finish – finished to start – started to graduate – graduated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future with going to in the affirmative form.
to arrive – arrived to leave – left to attend – attended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future with going to in the negative and interrogative forms.
to buy – bought to sell – sold to try – tried	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future with will and future with going to.