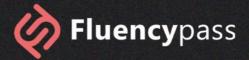
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UNIT 03: EVERY DAY!



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GRAMMAR



## LESSON 01: EARLY BIRD

Anote as perguntas abaixo e depois confira o que escreveu.



What do you know about routine?

What do you want to know about routine?

What have you learned about it?

#### Aprenderemos:

- 1. The present simple
- 2. Structure
- 3. The present simple negative
- **4.** The present simple interrogative

Have a look at Ashley's **routine**: São coisas que ela faz todos os dias e seus respectivos horários.

<b>7am</b> - <b>Wake</b> up	2:00 - Work on new project
7:15 - Brush my teeth	<b>5:00</b> - <b>Leave</b> work
<b>7:20</b> - <b>Have</b> breakfast	<b>5:30</b> - <b>Go</b> to the gym
<b>8:00</b> - <b>Go</b> to work	<b>7:00</b> - <b>Take</b> a shower
9:00 - Read emails	<b>7:30</b> - <b>Have</b> dinner
10:30 - Visit clients	<b>8:00</b> - <b>Watch</b> ⊤∨
<b>12:00</b> - <b>Have</b> lunch	10pm - Go to bed

Observe Ashley comentando sobre sua rotina:

I wake up at 7am.

I go to work at 8 o'clock.

At 9, I read my emails.

I visit some clients at 10:30.

I **have** lunch at <u>noon</u> (12:00)

I leave work at 5pm and go to the gym.

I watch TV at 8 and go to bed at 10.



Aqui estão algumas tarefas e compromissos que as pessoas têm como parte de suas rotinas:

- Study English
- Run
- Swim
- Talk to a friend
- Call someone
- **Send** a message to someone
- Cook something
- **Do** homework

- **Listen** to music
- **Buy** new clothes
- Wash the dishes
- Clean the house
- Read a book
- **Drive** to work
- Paint the house
- Travel to another state

#### **Examples:**

- I **study** English at home.
- My mom studies English every morning.
- My friends listen to all kinds of music.
- My sister only **listens** to pop music.

#### 1. THE PRESENT SIMPLE

- O Present Simple é muito usado no inglês para falar sobre:
- 1) Eventos que acontecem frequentemente (hábitos, rotina)
  - I work every day.
  - My friend **plays** tennis on the weekends.
  - Peter **goes** to the beach every week.
- 2) Eventos que são permanentes ou fatos
  - I **like** pizza.
  - Mary **lives** in São Paulo.
  - We **love** to travel.

#### 2. STRUCTURE

Esta é a estrutura do Present Simple:

I/you/we/they+verb (infinitive) + complement

Para **he**, **she** e **it**, devemos modificar o verbo:

- Na maioria das vezes, adicionamos s ao final likes, loves, paints, thinks, plays
- Para verbos terminados em ss, sh, ch, x ou o adicionamos es watches, goes, fixes, washes, kisses
- Verbos terminados com consoante + y perdem o y e ganham ies no final - tries (try), copies (copy), studies (study)

#### **Examples:**

• Amanda plays basketball really well



- This bird (it) flies to my house every evening.
- <u>I</u> enjoy living here.
- <u>He</u> wakes up early even on Saturdays.
- You live near my house.
- They come here to enjoy the view.

#### 3. PRESENT SIMPLE - NEGATIVE

Observe a estrutura **afirmativa** do Present Simple:

- I like to go to the beach.
- He likes to go to the beach.

Agora, dois exemplos de sentenças na **negativa**:

- <u>I</u> don't like to go to the beach.
- He doesn't like to go to the beach.

Aqui, a estrutura **negativa** do Present Simple:

I / you / we / they + **don't (do not)** + verb in the infinitive form + complement

He / she / it + **doesn't (does not)** + verb in the infinitive form + complement

O verbo principal se mantém: I don't play / He doesn't play

#### **Examples:**

- I don't like this.
- We don't want to go to the party.
- You **don't trust** me.
- They **don't live** here.
- She doesn't work with us anymore.
- My father doesn't agree with me.
- He doesn't like to come here.

#### 4. PRESENT SIMPLE - INTERROGATIVE

Veja como fazer perguntas usando o Present Simple:

Do + I / you / we / they + verb (infinitive) + complement

Does + he / she / it + verb (infinitive) + complement

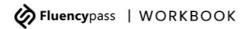
O verbo também se mantém: <u>Do</u> you **like**/<u>Does</u> she **like**?

#### **Examples:**

- Do you like working here?
- Does she read a lot?
- Do they want to come to the party?
- Does he go to bed early?

#### Real examples:

• "And I **don't** wanna miss a thing." - I Don't Want to Miss a Thing, by Aerosmith.



- "You try to scream." Thriller, by Michael Jackson.
- "I don't wanna live another life." Physical, by Dua Lipa.
- "I **like** it rough." I Like It Rough, by Lady Gaga.
- "Do you love me?" Do You Love Me, by Kiss.

- \* Stranger Than Fiction, available on Prime Video
- ★ All Of Me by John Legend
- ★ Do You Wanna Dance by The Ramones.

## LESSON 02: EVERY DAY!

Have a look at these sentences:

- I go to the gym
- I <u>always</u> **go** to the gym
- He doesn't come here
- He doesn't <u>usually</u> come here
- I never eat breakfast

Todas as sentenças expressão frequência, que é parte de nossa rotina. Aprenderemos:

- 1. Adverbs of frequency
- 2. Adverbs of frequency affirmative
- 3. Emphasis
- 4. Adverbs of frequency negative
- 5. Adverbs of frequency questions
- 6. How often?

#### 1. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Always	100%
Usually	80-90%
Often	60-70%
Sometimes	50%
Hardly ever	10-30%
Never	0%
Fluencypass	WORKBOOK

#### 2. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY - AFFIRMATIVE

Os adverbs of frequency seguem a seguinte ordem:

Subject + adverb + verb + complement

#### **Examples:**

- I hardly ever <u>eat</u> out.
- She **never** takes a shower before going to work.
- I usually watch TV at night before bed.
- My brother **often** <u>studies</u> during the night.

Quando utilizado o verb to be, devem aparecer **DEPOIS** dele:

Subject + verb to be + adverb + complement

#### **Examples:**

- He is <u>never</u> happy with his test results.
- You are <u>always</u> late for class.
- I'm <u>never</u> tired!

#### 3. EMPHASIS

**Usually, often** e **sometimes** podem aparecer no início ou no final de uma frase para dar ênfase. É mais comum usá-los no **início**.

#### **Examples:**

- Often he comes to work late.
- Sometimes I think I talk too much.
- **Usually** the computer doesn't work.

#### 4. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY - NEGATIVE

Para sentenças negativas, a estrutura segue:

Subject + don't /doesn't + adverb + verb + complement

#### **Examples:**

- I don't always agree with him but he's right this time.
- She doesn't usually do this.
- I don't often call you but I needed to do it this time.

#### **IMPORTANT:**

**Never** and **hardly ever** cannot go in negative sentences!

Eles aparecem **DEPOIS** do verb to be

Subject + **verb to be** + not + **adverb** + complement

#### **Examples:**

- He **isn't** <u>usually</u> at the office at night.
- You aren't <u>always</u> right, okay?

#### **5. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY - QUESTIONS**

Estrutura na interrogativa:

Do/does + Subject + adverb + verb + complement

#### **Examples:**

- <u>Do</u> you **usually** visit you family?
- <u>Does</u> she **always** eat healthy?
- <u>Do</u> you **sometimes** have to read the same phrase again and again?

#### 6. HOW OFTEN?

Usamos "how often" para perguntar a alguém sobre a frequência de suas ações. Use a ordem normal para perguntas do presente simples.

#### **Examples:**

- How often do you drink coffee?
- How often does she clean her room?

Possibilidades de respostas referentes à frequência,

#### 1) Every day / week / month / two years

- How often do you visit your parents?
- Every day.
- **How often** does she travel abroad?
- Every two years.

#### 2) Once a / twice a / three times a / four times a

- How often do they clean their room?
- Twice a week.
- How often do you stretch?
- Three times a day.

#### 3) Not so often / adverbs of frequency

- **How often** do you go to the theater?
- Not so often.
- How often does he call you?
- Sometimes / always / never / often.

#### Real examples:

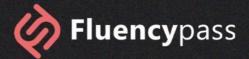
- "And the night may pass me by, but I never cry." I Never Cry, by Alice Cooper.
- "No, you can't **always** get what you want." You Can't Always Get What You Want, by The Rolling Stones.

- ★ Sometimes by Britney Spears
- ★ Always Remember Us This Way by Lady Gaga



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## VOCABULARY



## **LESSON 03: TAKING UP A NEW HOBBY!**

Hobby é uma atividade de lazer que fazemos em nosso tempo livre. Veremos nessa lesson:

- 1. Popular hobbies around the world
- 2. Useful phrases
- 3. Expressions

#### 1. POPULAR HOBBIES AROUND THE WORLD

- Reading
- Playing video games
- Playing board games
- Playing an instrument
- Playing sports
- Collecting (stamps, coins)
- Gardening

- Painting
- Hiking
- Sewing
- Woodworking
- Photography
- Cooking
- Baking (bread, cakes)

#### **Examples:**

- I often read books in my free time. I learn a lot from them!
- My friend **hikes** around my city <u>every weekend</u>.
- My father **collects** coins from all around the world.
- My mom loves gardening. Our house is always full of roses!
- I paint when I'm stressed. It makes me calm.

#### 2. USEFUL PHRASES

Maneiras de perguntar sobre hobbies:

- Do you have any hobbies / interests?
- What **do** you **like** to do in your free time?



É possível falar sobre hobbies através de:

#### In my free time I like... + ing/to-infinitive:

In my free time I like cooking/to cook

#### I enjoy + ing:

• I **enjoy playing** board games with my friends.

#### I'm into + ing:

• I'm into gardening.

#### 3. EXPRESSIONS

To take up (a hobby) - To start practicing a new hobby.

• She took up painting after she was fired from her job.

To be an avid fan of something - Ser muito fã de algo.

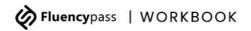
- I'm an avid fan of soccer.
- My parents are **avid fans** of **photography**.

**To get into** - Começar a fazer algo.

• I got into collecting coins because of a friend.

**To give up** - Desistir ou parar de fazer algo.

- My father **gave up hiking** because he didn't have the time.
- I always give up my hobbies when I start losing.



#### Real examples:

- "I won't **give up** on you." Never Go Back, by Evanescence.
- "He was **an avid fan of** the poet John Keats." Wilfred Owen: 'Exposure' - Mr Bruff Analysis
- "Get into the groove." Into the Groove, by Madonna.
- "In addition to work, what I **usually** do in my **free time** is hanging out with my friends." Real experience in the QUT Bachelor of Behavioural Science (Psychology)

- ★ Coco, available on Disney+
- ★ Never Give Up by Sia

# LESSON 03: HANGING OUT WITH FRIENDS!

Passar tempo com os amigos é uma das melhores partes da nossa vida social. Vamos dar uma olhada em algumas maneiras de marcar um encontro e sair com seus amigos. Veremos:

- 1. Inviting people
- 2. Accepting an invitation
- 3. Declining an invitation

#### 1. INVITING PEOPLE →

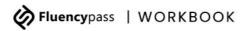
- Let's catch up next week. What do you think?
- Do you want to come over and watch a movie on Friday?
- We're having a party at my place (house). Wanna come?
- Are you free on Friday? Let's go out!
- What are you up to this weekend? Let's do something.
- We should get together sometime.

#### 2. ACCEPTING AN INVITATION 👍

- Sure, let's do this!
- Yeah, I'm free on Friday. What are your plans?
- I'm free! What do you have in mind?
- I'm in!
- Count me in!
- I'll be there!

#### 3. DECLINING AN INVITATION

- Sorry, I'm busy, but thanks for the invitation!
- I can't come, sorry. It's my mom's birthday.
- I'm so sorry but I can't make it.
- I wish I could join you but I have to work.



Maybe next time!

#### Dialogue 1:

A: Hey Marty, what are you up to this weekend?

B: Nothing really, I'm staying home.

A: Do you want to come to my place? We're having a get-together

**B:** Sure! Do I need to bring something?

A: No, it's alright. I'll see you there at 7.

B: I'll be there!

#### Dialogue 2:

A: Hi Susan. Are you free this Friday?

B: Yes, I'm free! What do you have in mind?

A: I was thinking about going to the movies. Wanna come?

B: Sure! Who's coming?

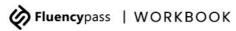
A: Albert, Sarah, Jack and I.

B: Count me in!

#### Real examples:

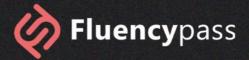
- "Sure. Let's do this." Middle East Update with Skip Heitzig & Dave Eubank
- I'm afraid I can't make it, I've got something else on." Conversation Lesson | How To Be Polite & Show Respect in English
- "I'd like to, **but I'm not free** tonight." Como dizer NÃO
- "He had a bunch of his friends hanging out at the house." Why Gender Equality Is Good for Everyone Men Included | Michael Kimmel | TED Talks.
- "Not today, my boss is on the phone and he's crazy day, maybe tomorrow." - Motivational Video - Believe In Yourself

- ★ That 70s Show
- ★ Hang Out With You by Mary Lambert



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## LESSON 04: I CAN DO ANYTHING!

Check out the activities below:

- Swim
- Play the guitar
- Play the piano
- Cook
- Speak English
- Play soccer
- Drive

Todo mundo é bom em alguma coisa! Mas como podemos falar sobre nossas *abilities/skills* em inglês? We'll learn:

- Abilities
- 2. Talking about abilities
- 3. Useful verbs sports

#### 1. ABILITIES

- I can play the piano really well.
- | can cook.
- | can swim.

#### 2. TALKING ABOUT ABILITIES

Usamos "can" para expressar que somos capazes de fazer algo.

Segue a seguinte estrutura:

I/you/he/she/it/we/they+can+verb

#### 3. USEFUL VERBS - SPORTS

Usamos o verbo **play** para esportes que usam bolas e competições

• I **play** tennis every Sunday.

Usamos **work out** para atividades que fazemos na academia, como malhar.

I work out three times a week.

#### Real examples:

- "You can dance!" Into the Groove, by Madonna.
- "I'll keep practicing until I can play the guitar easily." How to Stop Self Limiting Beliefs and Change Your Self-Image
- "And I can sing that song a thousand times in a row." Diana Nyad: Não desista nunca, jamais.
- "Lucky us, I **can** write a book with a title like 'Stuffocation' in English." Words of Wisdom: James Wallman on finding happiness in experiences

- ★ Happy Gilmore, available on YouTube
- ★ Whiplash, available on Telecine

## LESSON 04: I CAN'T DO EVERYTHING!

Aprendemos como dizer que somos capazes de fazer algo. E quando não somos? Observe as sentenças abaixo:

- I can play the guitar
- I can't play the drums

#### Veremos:

- 1. Can't
- 2. How to develop a new skill
- 3. Talking about disabilities

#### 1. CAN'T

Usamos cannot (can't) quando não somos capazes de fazer algo.

I/you/he/she/it/we/they+cannot(can't)+verb

#### **Examples:**

- I can't swim.
- My wife can't play tennis that well, but she is great at basketball.
- We can't cook.
- She can't do it by herself.

#### 2. HOW TO DEVELOP A NEW SKILL

Algumas dicas para desenvolver uma nova habilidade:

- Use the internet to search about it (use YouTube)!
- Find people who are good at it
- Start simple
- Practice (a lot)!



- Find someone that can teach you or correct you
- Share it with your friends

#### 3. TALKING ABOUT DISABILITIES

Algumas pessoas nascem ou desenvolvem alguma deficiência. É preciso respeitá-las e saber como nos referirmos a este grupo de maneira correta. Nunca devemos focar na deficiência.

• Say person with disability and not disabled person.

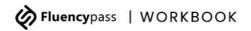
#### Some common disabilities:

- Mobility disabilities
- Deaf and hard of hearing
- Autism Spectrum Disorder
- Visual impairment (blind or low vision/partially sighted)

#### Real examples:

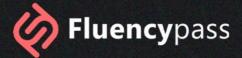
- "I **can't** swim the ocean like this forever" *Head Above Water*, by Avril Lavigne.
- "Oh, baby, I can't come down so please come help me out." Just
   Can't Get Enough, by The Black Eyed Peas
- "You know my heart is true. I **can't** stop lovin' you." *Can't Stop Lovin' You*, by Van Halen.
- "I cannot forget you." Can't lie, by Ali Gatie.

- ★ Intouchables, available on Netflix and Telecine.
- ★ What's Eating Gilbert Grape, available on YouTube.



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# EXERCISES



1) Complete as sentenças abaixo com do/don't ou does/doesn't:						
b. c. d.	you live in Brazil? you and your brother study at the same school? your sister like dancing? I like cooking. It's so boring. My father go to the mall because he hates it.					
-	lude os verbos de acordo com a c cenças abaixo:	conc	ordância e complete as			
	My brother (think) he's the best.  My friend and I always (walk) in the park.  Kate (study) a lot.					
<b>3)</b> Le	eia a sentença abaixo. Está corret	a ou	errada?			
We	use "does" and "doesn't" when it	is re	lated to third person.			
a. Co	orrect					
b. W	/rong					
-	ombine os advérbios de frequên centagens.	cia c	om suas devidas			
4.	Sometimes Never Often Always Hardly ever Usually	a. b. c. d. e. f.	10-30% 100% 80-90% 0% 50% 60-70%			

5) Os advérbios de frequência seguem esta estrutura:

Adverb + verb + subject + complement

- a. Correct
- b. Wrong
- 6) O que significa "to take up"?
  - a. to like something a lot
- b. to finish doing something
- c. to start doing something
- d. to buy many things
- 7) A frase abaixo está correta ou incorreta? Justifique.

I don't never read. I hate books!

- 8) O que significa "to give up"?
  - a. to feel sad
  - b. to feel extremely happy
  - c. to stop doing something
  - d. to study a lot
- **9)** In order to add emphasis, we can use "usually", "often" and "sometimes" can come at the beginning of the sentence.
- a. True
- b. False



take up

start up

b. get into

c. give up

a.

d.

11) Qual opção poderia substituir o verbo "can"?				
<ul><li>a. take</li><li>b. do</li><li>c. get</li><li>d. be able to</li></ul>				
<b>12)</b> Qual verbo usamos para esportes que utilizam bolas e competições?				
<ul><li>a. To play</li><li>b. To work out</li><li>c. Can</li><li>d. To do</li></ul>				
13) A frase abaixo está correta ou incorreta? Justifique.				
My sister cans sing well.				
<b>14)</b> Qual o termo correto nos referirmos a pessoas com deficiência em inglês? Qual é o incorreto?				
<b>15)</b> Write a paragraph (50 words) about your routine. Você pode falar sobre coisas que você faz diariamente, atividades que você consegue fazer e sobre seu tempo livre de lazer.				

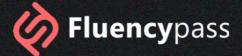
10) Qual expressão poderia completar a frase abaixo?

"Don't \_\_\_\_\_! You need to keep trying!"



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# **ANSWER KEY**



1)	7)	
<b>a.</b> Do <b>b.</b> Do.	Incorrect. We can't use "never" in negative sentences.	
<ul><li>c. Does</li><li>d. don't</li><li>e. doesn't</li></ul>	8)	
2)	<ul><li>c. to stop doing something</li><li>9)</li></ul>	
<b>a.</b> plays <b>b.</b> thinks	a. True	
<ul> <li>c. walk</li> <li>d. studies</li> <li>e. fixes</li> <li>3)</li> <li>a. Correct</li> <li>4)</li> <li>1. e</li> <li>2. d</li> <li>3. f</li> </ul>	10)	
	c. give up	
	d. be able to	
	12)	
	a. To play	
<b>4.</b> b <b>5.</b> a	Incorrect. The verb "can" does not	
<b>6.</b> C <b>5)</b>	take "-s" in the third person.	
<b>b.</b> Wrong	Correct: Dorson with disability	
6)	Correct: Person with disability Incorrect: Disabled person.	
<b>c.</b> to start doing something	15)	
	Personal answer.	