

WORKBOOK

Beginner #2

UNIT 04: YESTERDAY...

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G R A M M A R

LESSON 01: I WAS BORN THIS WAY!

Write it down!



What do you
know about
feelings?

What do you want to
know about
feelings?

What have you
learned about
it?

No início de nossos estudos, aprendemos a fazer apresentações em inglês com informações a nosso respeito, inclusive, nosso lugar de origem.

What to say when someone asks our birthday or when we were born?

I **was** born **in**... Porto Alegre

I **was** born **on**... September 27th, 1984

Usamos **in** para indicar lugares e **on** datas, certo? E quanto ao “was”? O que significa?

Observe as duas sentenças abaixo. O que muda?

I am happy.

I was happy yesterday.

WAS/WERE

O was e were são o **verb to be** no passado.

I AM - I WAS
YOU ARE - YOU WERE*
SHE IS - SHE WAS
HE IS - HE WAS
IT IS - IT WAS
WE ARE - WE WERE*
YOU ARE - YOU WERE*
THEY ARE - THEY WERE*

Affirmative:

- I **was** tired this morning.
- She **was** late for work.
- It **was** cold yesterday.
- You **were** 10 years old last year.
- They **were** happy with their test results.

*Se o sujeito for **you, we** e **they**, usamos **were**.

Was e were equivalem a **era/foi/estavam**.

TO BE + ADJECTIVES

I	WAS	TIRED NERVOUS TALL NICE
HE		
SHE		
IT		
YOU	WERE	HAPPY COLD HOT HAPPY
WE		
THEY		
YOU		

Real examples:

- “Baby, I was born this way!” - *Born This Way*, by Lady Gaga.
- “I was born to make you happy.” - *Born to Make You Happy*, by Britney Spears.
- “So Tania was onstage and she was talking to the dancers.” - *Digital R&D Wales Fund project: TaikaBox*.
- “I actually packed your stuff while you were doing breakfast.” - *5 Secret Thoughts A Man Has When He's Totally Into You | Dating Advice for Women* by Mat Boggs.

Recommendations:

- ★ Movie - *Yesterday*, available on Prime Video.

LESSON 01: I WAS HERE!

Vimos a estrutura afirmativa do **verb to be** no passado. Observe a outra situação.

PRESENT VS. PAST - NEGATIVE

I AM NOT - 'M NOT

I WAS NOT - I **WASN'T**

YOU ARE NOT - YOU **AREN'T**

YOU WERE NOT - YOU **WEREN'T**

SHE IS NOT - SHE **ISN'T**

SHE WAS NOT - SHE **WASN'T**

HE IS NOT - HE **ISN'T**

HE WAS NOT - HE **WASN'T**

IT IS NOT - IT **ISN'T**

IT WAS NOT - IT **WASN'T**

WE ARE NOT - WE **AREN'T**

YOU WERE NOT - YOU **WEREN'T**

THEY ARE NOT - THEY **AREN'T**

THEY WERE NOT - THEY **WEREN'T**

YOU ARE NOT - YOU **AREN'T**

WE WERE NOT - WE **WEREN'T**

Examples:

- I **wasn't** a huge fan of Metallica, now I love them.
- They **weren't** at home.
- Our last lunchtime **wasn't** as good as it usually **is**.



PRESENT VS. PAST - INTERROGATIVE

AM I? - **WAS I?**

ARE YOU? - **WERE YOU?**

IS SHE? - **WAS SHE?**

IS HE? - **WAS HE?**

IS IT? - **WAS IT?**

ARE WE? - **WERE YOU?**

ARE THEY? - **WERE THEY?**

ARE YOU? - **WERE YOU?**

Examples:

- **Were** they doctors?
- **Was** it clear?
- **Were** you at a meeting last night?



SHORT ANSWERS

- **Were** they doctors?
No, they **weren't**.
- **Was** it clear?
Yes, it **was**.
- **Were** you at a meeting last night?
Yes, I **was**.



Real examples:

- “He wasn't what I wanted.” - *He Wasn't*, by Avril Lavigne.
- “But you weren't in love with me.” - *You Weren't in Love*, by Mick Fleetwood.
- “But they weren't there beneath your stare.” - *They Weren't There*, by Missy Higgins.
- “I wasn't there when you were happy.” - *I'll Be There For You*, by Bon Jovi.

Recommendations:

- ★ Song - *Set Fire To The Fire*, by Adele.
- ★ Song - *Perfect*, Ed Sheeran.

LESSON 02: LAST NIGHT!

Vimos o **verb to be** no passado e sua estrutura na afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa. Agora, observe as sentenças abaixo:

I **went** to the mall yesterday.
I **had** watermelon for lunch.
I **played** video games last night.

Todas elas estão no **simple past**. Os verbos em negrito são **go**, **have** e **play** no passado, respectivamente.

SIMPLE PAST

Usamos o Simple Past para falar sobre eventos que começaram e terminaram no passado. Não há nenhuma conexão com o presente. Observe a diferença:

Nowadays, I **live** in the US - Simple Present

VS.

I **lived** in the US for 10 years - Simple Past

SIMPLE PAST STRUCTURE - AFFIRMATIVE

Subject ➡ verb (in the past) + complement

Examples

- I **woke up** at 7am yesterday.
- She **took** the subway at Brás station.
- John **drove** to London on Monday.
- I **brushed** my hair this morning.



We have **regular** and **irregular verbs**. Observe os **regular verbs**:

Rule #1

Verbos terminados em -e, adicionamos -d.

like → liked

arrive → arrived

decide → decided

Rule #2

Verbos terminados com consoante e y, devemos mudar o -y para -i e adicionar -ed.

carry → carried

try → tried

study → studied

Rule #3

Verbos terminados com vogal e -y, adicionamos -ed.*

play → played

stay → stayed

enjoy → enjoyed

*EXCEPTIONS

pay → paid

lay → laid

Rule #4

Verbos terminados com consoante-vogal-consoante dobram a última consoante e recebem -ed.*

hug → hug**ged**
 plan → plan**ned**
 stop → stop**ped**

*Rule #4 serve apenas para verbos que têm sílaba tônica no **final**.

prefer → preferred
 visit → visited

Rule #5

O restante dos verbos recebe -ed.

watch → watch**ed**
 ask → ask**ed**
 clean → clean**ed**

Agora, os **irregular verbs**:

- **To go**

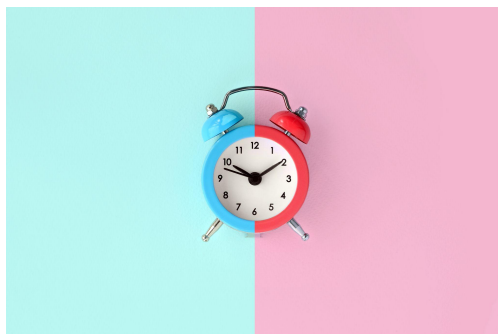
He **went** to a club last night.

- **To give**

We **gave** her a doll for her birthday.

- **To come**

My parents **came** to visit me last July.



*É comum usarmos Indicativos do passado, como: **yesterday**, **last night** e **last year**.

Examples:

- I **played** soccer and **went** on a date yesterday*
- She **studied** hard **finished** her homework too late last night*
- He **studied** hard last year*



Real examples:

- “I went to 51 countries.” - *Porque eu leio um livro por dia: a lei dos 33%* / Tai Lopez / TEDxUBIWiltz.
- “She played games day and night.” - *You Weren't in Love*, by Mick Fleetwood3 Pro Sims Players Win \$100,000 Playing The Sims 4 • Spark'd Ep. 4 Finale.
- “We studied a general counsel in a pharmaceutical company.” - *Linda Hill: Como gerir a criatividade coletiva*.
- “She gave me really good advice.” - *Carly Fiorina Lecture at JMU*.

Recommendations:

- ★ Song - *Last Nite*, by The Strokes.
- ★ Song - *Paradise*, by Coldplay

LESSON 02: I DIDN'T KNOW!

Vimos o **verb to be** no passado, sua estrutura na afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa. Agora, observe as sentenças abaixo:

I **don't** know what to do.

VS.

I **didn't** know what to do.

Aqui, vemos o verbo **don't** (negativa de **do**). Em seguida, temos **didn't**, que é sua estrutura negativa no passado. Observe a estrutura:

I

You

He

She



didn't



know what happened

It

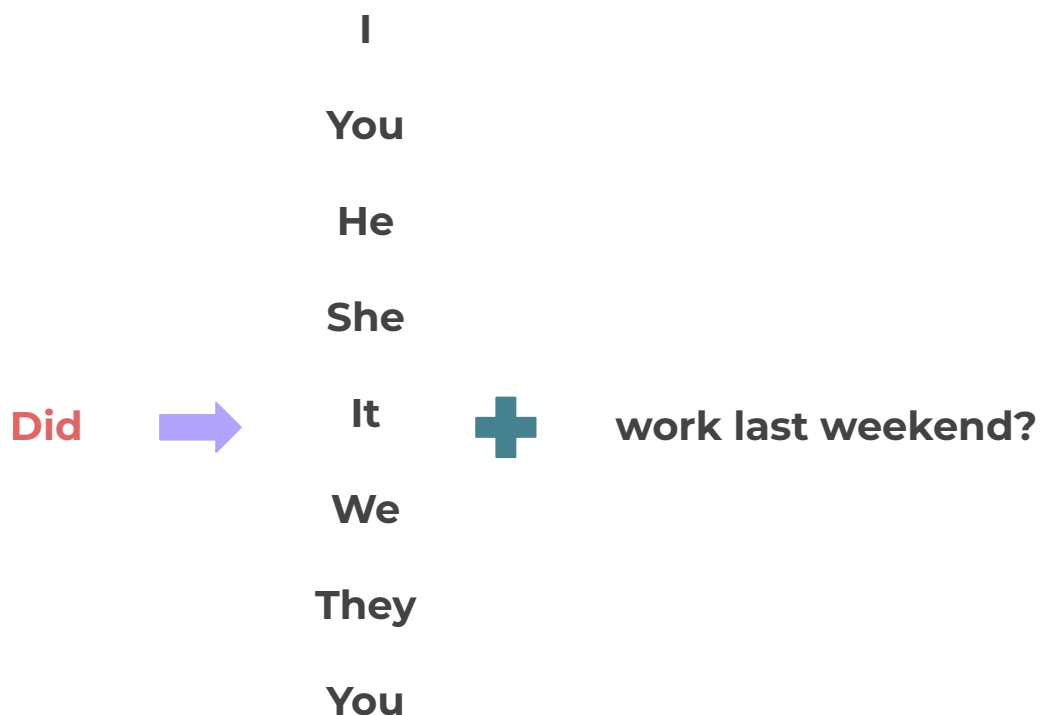
We

They

You

Usamos **didn't** para he, she e it, também, que é o passado de **doesn't**.

A estrutura na interrogativa segue a mesma regra de inversão:



Examples:

- **Did** they finish their homework?
- **Didn't** they finish their homework?
- They **didn't** finish their homework.
- No, they **didn't**.
- **Did** she want to leave early?
- **Didn't** she want to leave early?
- She **didn't** want to leave early.
- No, she **didn't**.



PAST TIME EXPRESSIONS

Last	Ago	Yesterday
last night	10 minutes ago	yesterday
last Sunday	an hour ago	yesterday morning
last week	three days ago	yesterday afternoon
last weekend	a week ago	yesterday evening
last year	a month ago	the day before yesterday
last month	a year ago	

Key phrases:

- **Did** you watch the game on TV **last night**?
- **Did** you go to the supermarket **this morning**?
- **Did** she leave the hospital **yesterday afternoon**?
- **Last Christmas** I **didn't** get a lot of presents.
- They **didn't** travel to Japan **last month**.
- **Yesterday evening** Joel **didn't** call me



Real examples:

- “He came down from Sydney last night.” - *10 Phrasal Verbs with COME! English Lesson / New Vocabulary.*
- “The bilateral discussions that we had yesterday.” - *President Obama Delivers a Statement with Prime Minister Theresa May of the United Kingdom.*
- “How did you get started?” - *Porque eu leio um livro por dia: a lei dos 33% / Tai Lopez / TEDxUBIWiltz.*
- “They didn't see it coming.” - *Hunting for dinosaurs showed me our place in the universe / Kenneth Lacovara.*

Recommendations:

- ★ Movie - *The Age of Adaline*, available on Prime Video
- ★ Song - *I Didn't Know I Was Looking For Love*, by Everything But The Girl

LESSON 03: WHAT DID YOU DO?

Observe as sentenças abaixo:

How much **does** the ticket cost?

VS.

How much **did** the ticket cost?

As duas têm o mesmo sentido, mas estão em tempos verbais diferentes. Além disso, ambas usam **WH Questions**.

		I		go	
Who		You		do	
What		He		see	
When		She		play	
Where	→	It	+	fight	?
Why		We		tell	
How		They		read	
		You			

Examples:

- **When did** she arrive?

She **arrived** at 8 o'clock.

- **Where did** you go to school?

I **went** to school near here.

- **Why did** they eat so much?

Because they **were** starving.

Real examples:

- “Where did you get the idea it was your job?” - *Why Gender Equality Is Good for Everyone — Men Included* | Michael Kimmel / TED Talks.
- “How did she start a war?” - *Human Rights with Bill Talbott*.
- “What did he do?” - *Story and Character Development for Animation*.
- “When did you work out your differences?” - *Voices of Meltingpot* | Mark Gungor.

Recommendations:

- ★ Song - *Where **did** I go?*, by Jorja Smith.

LESSON 04: I COULD DO IT WITH MY EYES CLOSED!

Aprendemos que “**can**” e suas funções. No entanto, este verbo está no presente. “**Could**” é sua forma no passado.

CAN		COULD	
Ability (present)	“I <u>can</u> speak four languages”	Ability (past)	He <u>could</u> play soccer as a kid.
Possibility (present)	Alcohol <u>can</u> cause cancer.	Possibility (past)	A lot of crime <u>could</u> be prevented.
Permission (informal)	<u>Can</u> I use your book, please?	Permission (polite)	<u>Could</u> I take your book, please?
Request (informal)	<u>Can</u> you make me coffee?	Request (polite)	<u>Could</u> you lend me this book?
Offer (help)	<u>Can</u> I help you?	Suggestion	I <u>could</u> help you with English.
Cannot (not allowed)	You <u>cannot</u> (can't) smoke here.	Conditional of can	If you call me, I <u>could</u> find you some suggestions.

Observe a estrutura:

I
 You
 He
 She
 It + could + go + to the store
 We
 They
 You

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES - COULD:

- They **could** come by car.
- You **could** easily get lost in that town.
- We **could** meet on the weekend.
- You **could** eat out tonight.



Real examples:

- “I actually created a space where she could do that.” - *Elizabeth Gilbert on “City of Girls” & Her Biggest Creative Challenge Yet.*
- “The smartest person I could think of was my grandfather.” - *Porque eu leio um livro por dia: a lei dos 33% | Tai Lopez | TEDxUBIWiltz*

Recommendations:

- ★ Song - *You Could Be Mine*, by Guns N’ Roses.

LESSON 04: COULD YOU...?

Vimos **“could”** e suas funções. Agora, observe as três sentenças e a diferença entre elas:

- We **could** go to a different restaurant.
- We **couldn't** go to a different restaurant.
- **Could** we go to a different restaurant?

Elas estão na afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa, respectivamente. Vejamos agora a estrutura negativa do **“could”**:

I

You

He

She

It

 **could not/ couldn't**  go  to the store

We

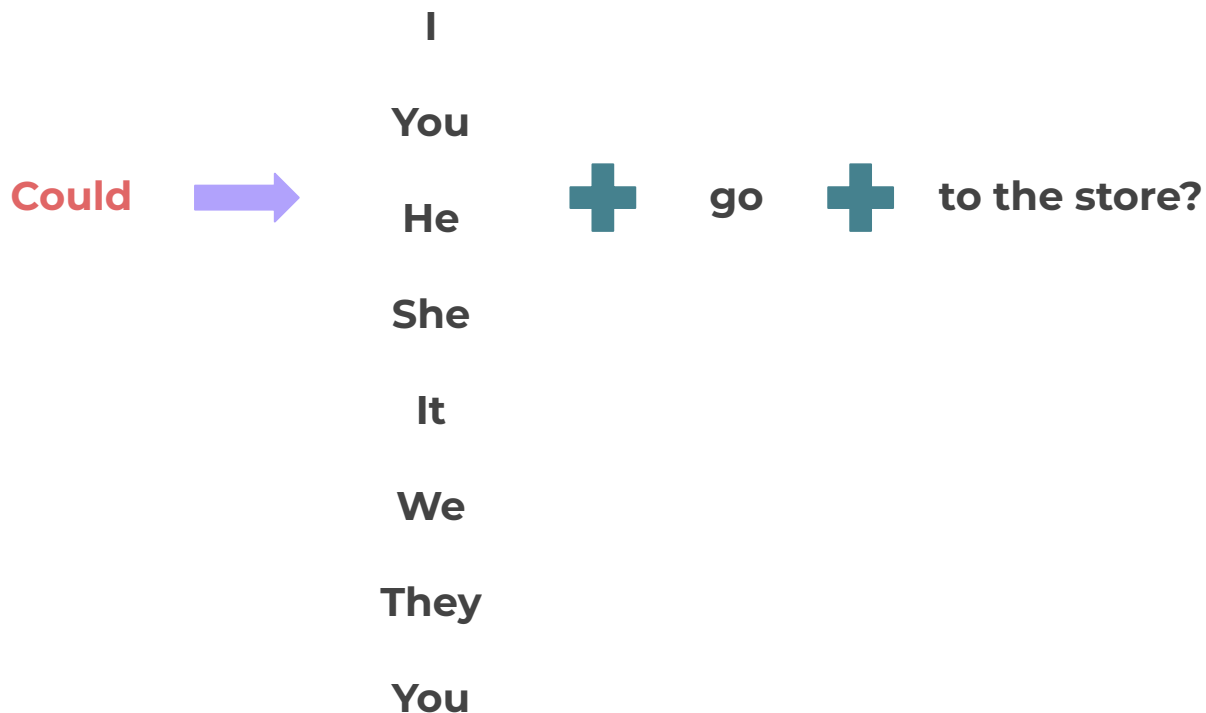
They

You

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

- Mary **couldn't** be the one who stole the money.
- I **couldn't** run more than a mile in my twenties.
- Sorry I **couldn't** help you yesterday.

Agora, a estrutura na interrogativa:



INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES:

- **Could** I have something to drink?
- **Could** I borrow your pen?
- **Could** you help me when you're free?
- **Could** I have my bill, please?



Também podemos usar “**can**” nesta situação, mas “**could**” é mais educado.

Dialogue:

A: McDonald's. What can I get you?

B: Hi, can I get the number 1 on the menu?

A: All right. Would you like to add cheese or something else?

B: No, thanks.

A: What would you like to drink?

B: I'll have a large coke, please.

A: Is that going to be all for you today?

B: Yes!

A: Great. Your total comes to \$22, and you'll get your order at the next window.

B: Sounds good, thanks.

A: Thank you! Have a nice day.

OTHER COMMON SENTENCES:

- How **could** she blame him?
- I never thought I **could do** it.
- How **could** you find out?
- I **couldn't** help it.
- Still, it **could** be a lot worse.



Real examples:

- "Where did you get the idea it was your job?" - *Why Gender Equality Is Good for Everyone — Men Included* | Michael Kimmel | TED Talks.
- "How did she start a war?" - *Human Rights with Bill Talbott*.

Recommendations:

- ★ *How Can You Mend A Broken Heart?*, by t

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EXERCISES

1) “Was” e “were” equivalem ao **verb to be** no passado.

- a. True
- b. False

2) “Was” is **NOT** used when:

- a. The subject is “she”.
- b. The subject is “it”.
- c. The subject is “you”.
- d. The subject is “he”.

3) “Were” is **NOT** used when:

- a. The subject is “you”.
- b. The subject is “it”.
- c. The subject is “we”.
- d. The subject is “they”.

4) Complete as sentenças com “was” ou “were”.

- a. Matt and Joey _____ sick yesterday.
- b. The weather _____ very bad last Saturday.
- c. Katy _____ in Austria last summer.
- d. You _____ late for school yesterday.
- e. I _____ doing my homework last night.

5) Converta as sentenças do último exercício na negativa:

- a. Matt and Joey _____ (-) sick yesterday.
- b. The weather _____ (-) very bad last Saturday.
- c. Katy _____ (-) in Austria last summer.
- d. You _____ (-) late for school yesterday.
- e. I _____ (-) doing my homework last night.

6) Coloque as palavras na ordem correta e forme as perguntas:

- a. they / healthy / Were / ?
- b. it / Was / warm / ?
- c. Was / Jim / clever / ?
- d. you / Were / busy / ?
- e. they / happy / Were / ?

7) Usamos o Simple Past para falar sobre eventos que começaram e terminaram no passado e não há nenhuma conexão com o presente.

- a. True
- b. False

8) Complete as sentenças com o verbo em parênteses **no passado**:

- a. He _____ (live) in Toronto in 2018.
- b. Mary _____ (stay) home alone.
- c. My little sister _____ (make) her bed.
- d. I _____ (visit) my grandparents yesterday.
- e. The car _____ (stop) on Paulista Avenue.

9) Qual é o passado do verbo “pay”?

- a. payed
- b. paied
- c. paid.

10) “Didn’t” é a forma negativa do verbo “can” no passado.

- a. True
- b. False

11) Complete as sentenças na negativa:

- a. I _____ (not/go) out last night.
- b. You _____ (not/come) to the party.
- c. We _____ (not/love) chocolate as a child.
- d. He _____ (not/like) sports.
- e. Vanessa _____ (not/meet) her friends last week.

12) “Could” é o passado do verbo “can”

- a. True
- b. False

13) “Yesterday”, “last night” e “last year” são indicativos do presente.

- a. True
- b. False

14) Complete as sentenças com “could” ou “couldn’t”.

- a. I _____ help you with your problem at that time but I am too busy nowadays.
- b. Sorry I _____ come to your party.
- c. I _____ ride a bike when I was a kid, now I can’t.
- d. I don’t understand. _____ repeat it again?
- e. I _____ study yesterday. My friends were here.

15) Write a paragraph (50 words) about your any past experience.

Você pode descrever uma viagem, situação engraçada ou alguma ocasião especial. Use os verbos no passado e se atente às regras dos regulares e irregulares.

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ANSWER KEY

1)

a. True

2)

c. The subject is "you".

3)

b. The subject is "it".

4)

a. were

b. was

c. was

d. were

e. was

5)

a. were not / weren't

b. was not / wasn't

c. was not / wasn't

d. were not / weren't

e. was not / wasn't

6)

a. Were they healthy?

b. Was it warm?

c. Was Jim clever?

d. Were you busy?

e. Were they happy?

7.

a. True

8)

a. He lived in Toronto in 2018.

b. Mary stayed home alone.

c. My little sister make her bed.

d. I visited my grandparents yesterday.

e. The car stopped on Paulista Avenue.

9)

c. paid

10)

b. False

10)

a. True

11)

a. I didn't go out last night.

b. You didn't come to the party.

c. We didn't love chocolate as a child.

d. He didn't like sports.

e. Vanessa didn't meet her friends last week.

12)

a. True

13)

b. False

14.

a. could

b. couldn't

c. could

d. Could

e. couldn't

15.

Personal answers.