

TrainUp

Ebook
12 Lições
para

LER



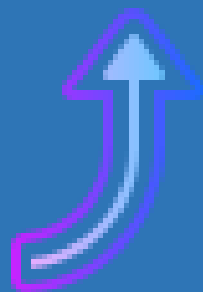
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ESCREVER



PRATICAR



1 - Presente

2 – Verbo To Be

3 – Passado

4 – Adjetivos

5 - Artigos / Existe(m)

6 – Plural / Pronomes

7 – Futuro

8 – Advérbios / Preposições

9 - Tempo Progressivo

10 – Modais

11 - Comparativo / Superlativo

12 - Presente Perfeito

FLUÊNCIA

THE SIMPLE PRESENT

AFFIRMATIVE FORM (+)

I like
You like
He/She/It **likes**
We like
You like
They like

NEGATIVE FORM (-)

FULL FORM	SHORT FORM
I do not like	I don't like
You do not like	You don't like
He/She/It does not like	He/She/It doesn't like
We do not like	We don't like
You do not like	You don't like
They do not like	They don't like

Examples

- He **likes** Hollywood movies. (LIKE)
- We **love** the food in this restaurant. (LOVE)
- He **cries** each time they give him an injection. (CRY)
- She **tries** to talk to him but he won't listen. (TRY)
- They **jump** really high. (JUMP)

INTERROGATIVE FORM (?)

YES/NO QUESTIONS

Do I
Do you
Does he
Does she like
Does it
Do we
Do you
Do they

WH-QUESTIONS

What **do** you like ?
Where **does** he live?
Who **lives** here?
How much is this?
Why **do** you work so hard?
When **does** the train leave?
How often **do** they come?

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Rules	Examples
Most verbs take -s in the third person singular.	work – work s , dance – dance s , read – read s , speak – speak s
Verbs ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x and -o take -es .	kiss – kiss es , wash – wash es , watch – watch es , fix- fix es
Verbs ending in a consonant + y , drop the y and take -ies .	study – studi es , cry – cri es fly – fl ies , copy – copi es
Verbs ending in a vowel + y , take -s .	play – play s , say – say s , enjoy – enjoy s , obey - obe y s

Usamos o presente simples para falar sobre coisas em geral. Usamos para dizer que algo acontece o tempo todo ou repetidamente, ou que algo é verdade em geral:

- ✓ Nurses look after patients in hospitals.
 - ✓ I usually go away at weekends.
 - ✓ The earth goes round the sun.
 - ✓ The cafe opens at 7.30 in the morning.
- ✓ *As enfermeiras cuidam de pacientes nos hospitais.*
 - ✓ *Eu costumo ir nos finais de semana.*
 - ✓ *A terra gira em torno do Sol.*
 - ✓ *O café abre às 7h30 da manhã.*

TO BE

Simple Present Tense

Woodward ENGLISH

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

SINGULAR

PLURAL

QUESTIONS

CONTRACTIONS

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WAS - WERE

TO BE - Past Tense

Woodward ENGLISH

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

QUESTIONS

WH- Word

Verb

Subject

Complement

- Why was he angry?

- When was she nervous?

- Where were you yesterday?

- Who were those people?

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

TO BE

+

S + Was/were

They were friends.

-

S + was not/were not + ...

They weren't friends.

?

Was/Were + S + ...?

Were they friends?

VERBS

S + V-ed

She worked yesterday.

S + did not + verb (base form)

She didn't work yesterday.

Did + S + verb (in base form)?

Did she work yesterday?

Usage

Example

To express completed action in the past

I saw a ghost last Friday.

To describe a series of completed actions in the past






















I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim.

To express habits in the past

When I was young, I watched lots of television every day after school.

For stative verbs (have (own), be, think (believe), know, dislike, need, owe, wish

He had a small cottage in the woods.

 DESCRIBING PEOPLE Character & Personality Adjectives www.learn-english-today.com				
 cheeky	 clumsy	 energetic	 friendly	 greedy
 hardworking	 impatient	 intelligent	 lazy	 nervous
 polite	 popular	 romantic	 rude	 shy
 strict	 talkative	 unhappy	 untidy	 vain

O adjetivo vem antes do substantivo:

- They live in a modern house. (**not** in a house modern)

O final de um adjetivo é sempre o mesmo.

- a different place different places (**not** differents)

Be (am /is / are etc.) + *adjective*

- The Weather **is nice** today.
- The film **wasn't** very good. It **was boring**.

Look / feel / smell /taste / sound` + *adjective*

- You look tired.
- I feel tired.
- It smells good.

LESSON 04

INTENSIVE REVIEW

A Many adjectives end in **-ing** and **-ed**, for example: **boring** and **bored**. Study this example situation:



Jane has been doing the same job for a very long time. Every day she does exactly the same thing again and again. She doesn't enjoy her job any more and would like to do something different.

Jane's job is **boring**.
Jane is **bored** with her job.

Somebody is **bored** or gets **bored** if something (or somebody else) is **boring**.
If something is **boring**, you get **bored** with it.
So:

- ☐ Jane is **bored** because her job is **boring**.
- ☐ Jane's job is **boring**, so Jane is **bored**. (not Jane is boring)

If a person is **boring**, this means that they make other people **bored**:
☐ Paul always talks about the same things. He's really **boring**.

B Compare adjectives ending in **-ing** and **-ed**:

- ☐ My job is

boring

interesting

tiring

satisfying

depressing (etc.)

In these examples, the **-ing** adjective tells you about the job

- ☐ I'm **bored** with my job.
- ☐ I'm not **interested** in my job any more.
- ☐ I get very **tired** doing my job.
- ☐ I'm not **satisfied** with my job.
- ☐ My job makes me **depressed**. (etc.)

In these examples, the **-ed** adjective tells you how somebody feels (about the job).

Order of **Adjectives**

Determiner	Opinion	Size	Shape	Age	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
A		small			red				suitcase
The				new	blue		silk		T-shirt
An	ugly						wooden		chair
This			round	new				kitchen	table
A	comfortable			new			velvet		dress
These	lovely			old			ceramic		mugs
That	beautiful					German		sports	car
Those	amazing		heart-shaped		red				balloons
A	wonderful			old		French			clock

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

A - AN



The difference between A and AN

A and **AN** have the same meaning. **A** and **AN** are indefinite articles. The difference depends on the sound at the beginning of the next word.

When the next word starts with a
CONSONANT SOUND

A

When the next word starts with a
VOWEL SOUND

AN

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| a book | a frog | an apple | an orange |
| a car | a lemon | an egg | an umbrella |
| a dog | a truck | an insect | an actor |

BE CAREFUL! The **SOUND** of the letter is important

a house BUT an hour The **H** at the beginning of **hour** is **silent**.
an uncle BUT a university The **U** at the beginning of **university** sounds like **YOU**.

This rule applies to all words after **A** or **AN** (including adjectives, adverbs...)

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a cold day | an easy lesson |
| a very crazy person | an interesting class |



USING A, AN, THE



A	An	The
<ul style="list-style-type: none">A is used in front of singular countable nouns (a person, animal or thing) which are not specific.We don't use a before uncountable or plural nouns.If a noun starts with a consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, etc.), "a" comes before the noun. <p>EXAMPLES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A cat A houseA bird A bikeA child A boyA doctor A table	<ul style="list-style-type: none">An is used in front of singular countable nouns which are not specific.We don't use an before uncountable or plural nouns.If the noun starts with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u), "an" comes before the noun. <p>EXAMPLES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">An apple An hourAn egg An auntAn ant An old manAn orange An uncle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">We use 'the' in front of all nouns (It does not matter whether the nouns are singular, plural countable or uncountable) to describe someone or something specific or unique. <p>EXAMPLES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The earth The moonThe world The PresidentThe air The CEOThe weather The sun

Unit 73

the ... (names of places)

A

Places (continents, countries, states, islands, towns etc.)

In general we do *not* use **the** with names of places:

- ☐ **France** is a very large country. (*not* the France)
- ☐ **Cairo** is the capital of **Egypt**.
- ☐ **Corsica** is an island in the Mediterranean.
- ☐ **Peru** is in **South America**.



But we use **the** in names with 'republic'/'states'/'kingdom':

the Czech **Republic**
the United **States** of America (**the** USA)
the United **Kingdom** (**the** UK)



B

the -s (plural names)

We use **the** with *plural* names of countries/islands/mountains:

the Netherlands **the** Canary Islands
the Philippines **the** Alps



C

Seas, rivers etc.

We use **the** with names of oceans/seas/rivers/canals:

the Atlantic (Ocean) **the** Mediterranean (Sea) **the** Amazon
the (River) Nile **the** Suez Canal **the** Black Sea



D

Places in towns (streets, buildings etc.)

In general we do *not* use **the** with names of streets, squares etc. :

- ☐ Kevin lives in **Newton Street**.
- ☐ Where is **Highfield Road**, please?
- ☐ **Times Square** is in New York.



We do not use **the** with names of airports, stations and many other important buildings:

Kennedy Airport **Westminster Abbey** **London Zoo**
Victoria Station **Cambridge University** **Edinburgh Castle**



But we use **the** with names of most hotels, museums, theatres and cinemas:

the Regent Hotel **the** National Theatre
the Science Museum **the** Odeon (cinema)



E

the ... of ...

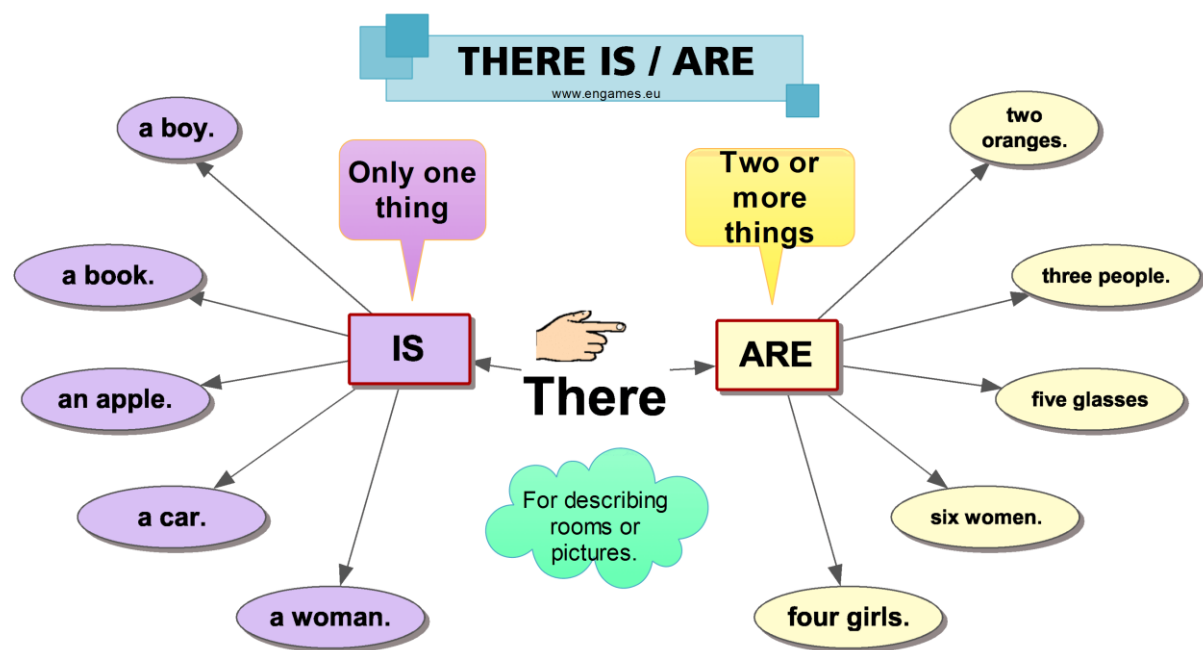
We use **the** + names with ... **of** ... :

the Museum **of** Modern Art **the** University **of** California
the Great Wall **of** China **the** Tower **of** London



We say **the north** / **the south** / **the east** / **the west** (of ...):

- ☐ I've been to **the north of Italy**, but not to **the south**.



There was
(havia/ tinha/ existia)

a nightclub
(uma casa noturna)
a storm
(uma tempestade)
some milk
(um pouco de leite)

There were
(havia/ tinha/ existiam)

a lot of mistakes
(muitos erros)
a few houses
(algumas casas)
some people
(algumas pessoas)

inFlux

ENGLISH GRAMMAR		PLURAL NOUNS		Woodward ENGLISH	
Regular Nouns		Ends in S, CH, SH, X or Z		Ends in F or FE	
add -S		add -ES		remove F/FE	add -VES
1 car	2 cars	1 bus	2 buses	1 leaf	2 leaves
1 dog	2 dogs	1 match	2 matches	1 wolf	2 wolves
1 book	2 books	1 dish	2 dishes	1 life	2 lives
1 house	2 houses	1 box	2 boxes	1 knife	2 knives
1 apple	2 apples	1 quiz	2 quizzes	Exceptions: roof - roofs cliff - cliffs	
Ends in VOWEL + Y		Ends in CONSONANT + Y		Irregular Nouns	
add -S		remove Y	add -IES	1 man	2 men
1 day	2 days	1 city	2 cities	1 child	2 children
1 key	2 keys	1 baby	2 babies	1 foot	2 feet
1 boy	2 boys	1 story	2 stories	1 tooth	2 teeth
1 guy	2 guys	1 party	2 parties	1 mouse	2 mice
1 donkey	2 donkeys	1 country	2 countries	1 person	2 people
Ends in VOWEL + O		Ends in CONSONANT + O		No Change	
add -S		add -ES		1 sheep	2 sheep
1 zoo	2 zoos	1 hero	2 heroes	1 deer	2 deer
1 radio	2 radios	1 echo	2 echoes	1 fish	2 fish
1 stereo	2 stereos	1 tomato	2 tomatoes	1 series	2 series
1 video	2 videos	1 potato	2 potatoes	1 species	2 species
1 kangaroo	2 kangaroos	Exceptions: piano - pianos photo - photos			
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1. How many **houses** do you have?

Quantas casas você tem?

2. How many **books** do you read per year?

Quantos livros você lê por ano?

3. What are your favorite **colors**?

Quais são suas cores favoritas?

4. How many **shirts** do you have?

Quantas camisas você tem?

5. Do the **boys** play soccer?

Os meninos jogam futebol?



Pronouns

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1st person singular	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
2nd person singular	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
3rd person singular (male)	He	Him	His	His	Himself
3rd person singular (female)	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
3rd person	It	It	Its	Its	Itself
1st person (plural)	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
2nd person (plural)	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
3rd person (plural)	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

Os **subject pronouns** são os pronomes que indicam o sujeito da ação verbal.
- I read a new romance this week. (Eu li um romance novo esta semana.)

Os **Object pronouns (pronomes objetos)**: sujeitos que recebem a ação. No português, são os pronomes pessoais do caso oblíquo.
- I love **my parents**. (Eu amo meus pais)
- I love **them**. (Eu amo eles)

Os **pronomes possessivos (possessive adjectives)** são utilizados para indicar a posse de algo.
- **His** dog is black. (O cachorro dele é preto.)

Os **possessive pronouns** (pronomes possessivos substantivos) funcionam como substantivos, substituindo-os na frase.
- This pen is **mine**. (Essa caneta é minha.)

Os **pronomes reflexivos (reflexive pronouns)** são termos utilizados quando uma ação praticada pelo sujeito incide sobre ele mesmo.
- How did you cut yourself? (Como você se cortou?)

Função reflexiva

Ocorre quando a ação do verbo recai sobre o próprio sujeito.

Exemplo:

The boy cut himself with a knife. (O garoto se cortou com uma faca.)

Função enfática

Na função enfática, o pronome reflexivo é usado para dar ênfase à pessoa que pratica a ação.

Exemplo:

Amanda wrote the letter herself. (A própria Amanda escreveu a carta.)

Função idiomática

O pronome é precedido pela preposição *by*.

Nesse caso, o sujeito pratica a ação sem ajuda ou companhia de outra pessoa, ou seja, pratica a ação sozinho.

Exemplo:

Did you go to school by yourself? (Você foi à escola sozinho?)

Each other

O *each other* é empregado quando o sujeito da frase faz referência a duas pessoas ou coisas. Indica reciprocidade.

Exemplo:

Natalie and John kissed each other. (Natalie e John se beijaram.)

One another

O *one another* é empregado quando o sujeito da frase faz referência a mais de duas pessoas ou coisas e também indica reciprocidade.

Exemplo:

They kissed one another. (Eles beijaram-se uns aos outros.)

Em ambos os casos, o verbo da frase recai sobre essas pessoas ou coisas.

FUTURE FORMS

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will

predictions (we think something will happen)

- ➔ He **will be** a good doctor.
- ➔ I believe they **will win** this match.

instant decisions (taken while speaking)

- ➔ A: "We don't have sugar"
- B: "I'll **buy** some then."

promises and refusals

- ➔ I **will help** you but I **won't lend** you any money.

offers

- ➔ I'll carry your bag. / **Shall** I **carry** your bag?

suggestions

- ➔ **Shall** we **eat out** today?

requests

- ➔ **Will** you **open** the door please?

be going to

predictions (we see - present evidence)

- ➔ Slow down! **We're going to have** an accident!
- ➔ Look at the clouds. It's **going to rain**.

decisions (taken before now – intentions/plans)

- ➔ **Are you going to watch** the game tonight?

present simple

timetabled events

- ➔ The train **leaves** at 4 o'clock.
- ➔ The exams **start** next week.

future time clauses (when/ as soon as/until, etc.)

- ➔ I'll retire when I **am** 70. (NOT ~~when I'll be 70~~).
- ➔ Call me as soon as you **arrive**.

present continuous

plans (arrangements have been made)

- ➔ I'm **flying** to New York tomorrow morning.
- ➔ I'm **seeing** the dentist at 6.
- ➔ We **are getting** married next week.



may / might

Use **may** or **might** to talk about future possibility

- ➔ I **might go** to the party tomorrow; I'm not sure.
- ➔ Temperatures **might go up** next week



Adverbs in English

An **adverb** is a part of speech. A adverb describes a verb, another adverb or an adjective. Adverbs answer *how, where, when, how much, how often* and etc... questions.

How often

- ✓ Never
- ✓ Sometimes
- ✓ Often
- ✓ Usually
- ✓ Generally
- ✓ Occasionally
- ✓ Seldom
- ✓ Rarely
- ✓ Normally
- ✓ Frequently
- ✓ Hardly ever
- ✓ Always

When

- ✓ Last year
- ✓ Last month
- ✓ Today
- ✓ Tomorrow
- ✓ Last week
- ✓ Later
- ✓ Soon
- ✓ Now
- ✓ Yesterday
- ✓ Tonight
- ✓ Already
- ✓ Then

Where

- ✓ Towards
- ✓ There
- ✓ Inside
- ✓ Here
- ✓ Back
- ✓ Far
- ✓ Above
- ✓ Abroad
- ✓ Behind
- ✓ Away
- ✓ Outside
- ✓ Downstairs
- ✓ Nearby
- ✓ Indoor
- ✓ In
- ✓ Out
- ✓ Elsewhere
- ✓ Anywhere

How

- ✓ Secretly
- ✓ Fast
- ✓ Well
- ✓ Quickly
- ✓ Easily
- ✓ Slowly
- ✓ Lowly
- ✓ Accidentally
- ✓ Weetly
- ✓ Emotely
- ✓ Badly
- ✓ Carefully
- ✓ Closely
- ✓ Quietly
- ✓ Specifically
- ✓ Cheerfully
- ✓ Strongly
- ✓ Beautifully
- ✓ Worriedly
- ✓ Wishfully
- ✓ Grimly
- ✓ Eagerly

How much

- ✓ Fully
- ✓ Almost
- ✓ Rather
- ✓ Extremely
- ✓ Entirely
- ✓ Too
- ✓ Fairly
- ✓ Enormously
- ✓ Very
- ✓ Just
- ✓ Barely
- ✓ Enough
- ✓ Deeply
- ✓ Completely
- ✓ Very
- ✓ Quite
- ✓ A good deal
- ✓ A lot
- ✓ A few
- ✓ Lots
- ✓ Little
- ✓ Much
- ✓ Nothing
- ✓ Some
- ✓ Many

Antes do verbo principal

He always drinks coffee after lunch. (Ele sempre bebe café depois do almoço.)

Depois do verbo auxiliar

Sempre que uma frase tiver um verbo auxiliar e ele não for o verbo to be, o advérbio deve ser posicionado imediatamente depois dele.

She has never been to Australia. (Ela nunca esteve na Austrália.)

Não posicionar entre um verbo e um objeto

Geralmente os advérbios não são posicionados entre um verbo e um objeto.

I never drink alcoholic beverages. (Eu nunca bebo bebidas alcoólicas.)

PREPOSITIONS

at	in	on	by	for
home	the morning	Mondays...	car	a walk
work	the evening	the weekend (American)	train	a change
school	the afternoon	Monday morning...	ship	an hour...
the airport	1978...	Wednesday evening...	plane	two days...
university	March...	on my birthday	sea	three weeks ...
5 o'clock...	the (spring)	on holiday / vacation	air	two months ...
night	the (summer)	time	land	five years...
noon	the (autumn)	Christmas Day	underground	breakfast
midnight	the (winter)	New Year's Day	by (him / her ...)	lunch
midday	the 1980s...	May 11*...	tomorrow	dinner
the weekend (British)	a minute/second ...	the bus	next week	
the station	an hour/two hours ...	the plane	next month	
the bottom	two days...	the ship		

PROGRESSIVE VERB TENSES

PAST

An Ongoing Action Occurred in the Past

was

I was talking to Benjamin.

were

Benjamin was talking to me.

The students were talking to Benjamin.

PRESENT

An Ongoing Action is Occurring Right Now

am

I am talking to Benjamin.

is

Benjamin is talking to me.

are

The students are talking to Benjamin.

FUTURE

An Ongoing Action Will Occur in the Future

will
be

I will be talking to Benjamin.

Benjamin will be talking to me.

The students will be talking to Benjamin.

Os **modal verbs** (verbos modais) em inglês são verbos auxiliares utilizados para complementar ou mudar o sentido dos verbos principais nas frases.

Modal Auxiliary Verbs		
deve	Must	Obligation You must stop when lights turn red.
		Certainty He must be tired, due to overworked.
pode; consegue	Can	Ability I can swim.
		Permission Can I use you phone please.
poderia; podia; conseguia	Could	Ability When I was younger I could run fast.
		Permission Excuse me, could I just say something?
pode; poderia	May	Possibility It may rain tomorrow!
		permission May I use your phone, please?
pode; poderia	Might	Possibility I might go on holiday to Fiji next year.
		Permission Might I suggest an idea?
deveria	Should Ought to	Advice You should / ought to revise your lessons
		Conclusion He should / ought to be very tired.
gostaria	Would Will	Prediction I would be surprised if he is not elected.
		Request Will you be quiet!

- cannot – can’t
- could not – couldn’t
- should not – shouldn’t
- would not – wouldn’t
- may not –
- might not – mightn’t
- must not – mustn’t
- shall not – shan’t (em desuso)
- will not – won’t
- ought not – oughtn’t

Can I eat hamburguers? (Eu posso comer hambúrgueres?)
Could we go to the show? (Nós podemos ir ao show?)
Should I buy the flower for my mom? (Eu deveria comprar...?)
Would you like to eat here? (Você gostaria de comer aqui?)
May I sit here? (Posso sentar aqui?)
Might she come next year? (Ela pode vir no próximo ano?)
Must you eat this meal? (Você deve comer esta refeição?)
Shall I begin this course? (Eu devo começar este curso?)
Will our friends be at home? (Nossos amigos estarão ...?)
Ought we to call the police? (Nós devemos chamar ...?)

O **superlativo** é usado para expressar o grau mais alto e intenso de uma característica ou qualidade.

Exemplo: *John is the oldest student in his class.* (John é o aluno mais velho da turma dele.)

Já o **comparativo** tem a função de expressar uma característica ou qualidade de um substantivo, comparando-o com outro.

Exemplo: *Sally is stronger than Bob.* (Sally é mais forte do que Bob.)

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

COMPARATIVES - SUPERLATIVES

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The dog is **faster** than the elephant.
The horse is **the fastest**.
The horse is **bigger** than the dog.
The elephant is **the heaviest**.
The dog is **more energetic** than the elephant.

	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
ONE syllable	fast young	-ER faster younger	-EST the fastest the youngest
ONE syllable Ending in -E	nice strange	-R nicer stranger	-ST the nicest the strangest
ONE syllable Consonant + Short Vowel + Consonant	big hot	Double the last consonant and add -ER bigger hotter	-EST the biggest the hottest
TWO syllables Ending in -Y	happy crazy	Remove the -Y and add -IER happier crazier	-IEST the happiest the craziest
TWO or MORE syllables	famous beautiful	MORE + more famous more beautiful	THE MOST + the most famous the most beautiful
Common Exceptions	good bad	better worse	the best the worst

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Adjective	Comparative form	Superlative form
bad*	worse than	the worst
beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
big	bigger than	the biggest
busy	busier than	the busiest
cheap	cheaper than	the cheapest
clever*	cleverer than; more clever than	the most clever; the cleverest
cold	colder than	the coldest
crazy	crazier than	the craziest
dangerous	more dangerous than	the most dangerous
difficult	more difficult than	the most difficult
easy	easier than	the easiest
elegant	more elegant than	the most elegant
expensive	more expensive than	the most expensive

O *Present Perfect* or *Present Perfect Simple* (Presente Perfeito ou Presente Perfeito Simples) é um tempo verbal que expressa ações influenciadas pelo presente, ou seja, essas ações **ainda estão acontecendo ou foram concluídas recentemente**.

O *Present Perfect* pode ser usado para indicar **ações que começaram no passado e se prolongam até o presente**.

Na língua portuguesa, não há nenhum tempo verbal equivalente ao *Present Perfect*.

PRESENT PERFECT – MEANING

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PAST RECENT EVENTS

We don't say when. Or with time expressions including now.

She's **had** an accident.
I've **passed** the exam.

PAST NOW

JUST, ALREADY, YET "Have you **finished** yet?" "Yes, I've **already finished**."

RECENTLY Have you **seen** any good films recently?

TODAY, THIS WEEK, THIS MONTH, ETC. I **haven't seen** Ted today. Maybe he isn't feeling well.

PAST EXPERIENCES

We don't say when these events happened.

We've **been** to Rome and Florence.
I **haven't read** that book.

PAST NOW

NEVER, EVER, BEFORE "Have you ever **read** it?" "I **have never read** it."

Superlative + EVER This is the best food I've **ever tried**.

Number of times until now I've **seen** this film three times.

UNFINISHED SITUATIONS

Situations that started in the past and have not finished.

How long **have** you **been** here?
I **have been** here all day.


PAST NOW FUTURE

HOW LONG, FOR, SINCE We **have been** married for 20 years.


ALL + time expression I've **lived** in this house all my life.

LATELY We **have been** very busy lately.

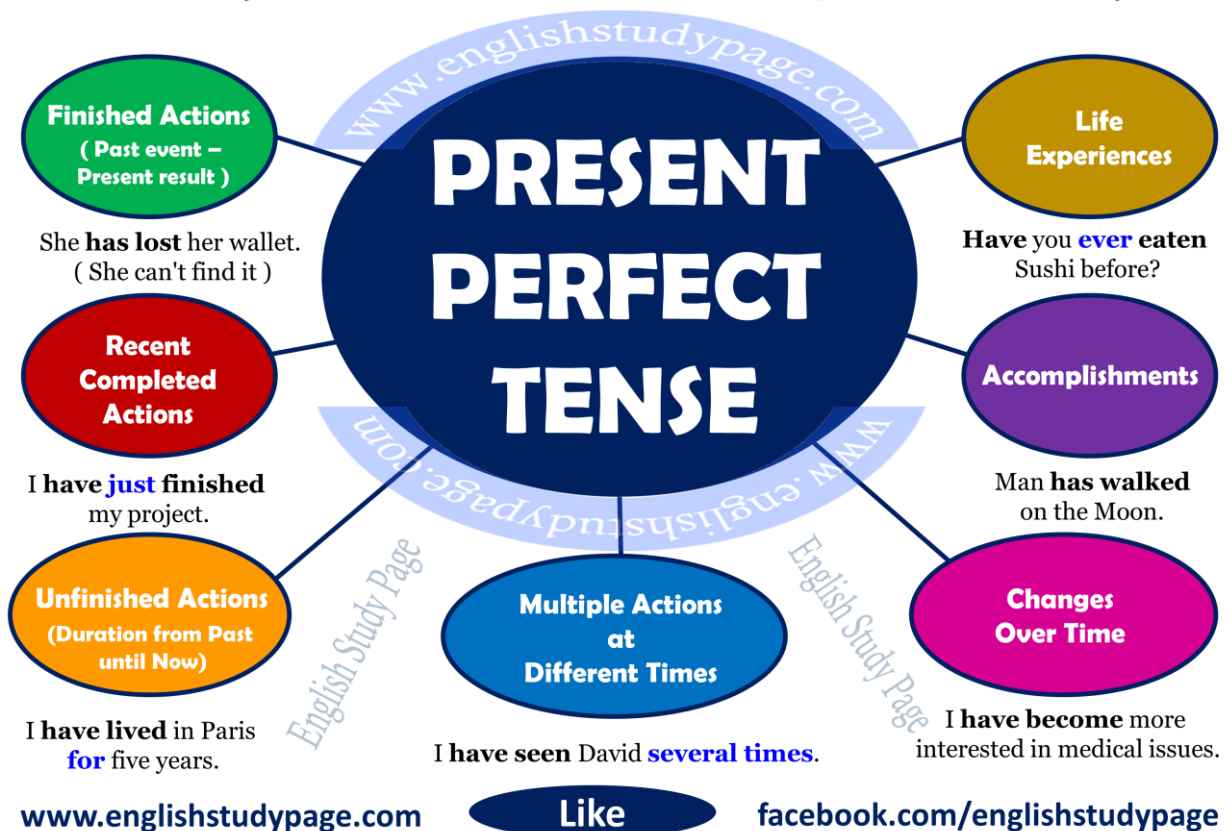
test-english.com



PAST SIMPLE	PRESENT PERFECT
S + V-ed	S + have/has + V-ed
Express finished time E.g. We lived in Japan from 1995 to 1998.	Describe unfinished time E.g. I've worked as a teacher since 2011.
Refer to definite time E.g. I saw the Eiffel Tower in 2007.	Refer to indefinite time E.g. I have seen the Eiffel Tower.
Indicate series of finished actions E.g. First he read the book, and then he watched the movie.	Express experience or result E.g. She has already watched this movie 3 times.



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE



LESSON 12

INTENSIVE REVIEW

Intensivo 1 (1-12)
 - Conversar com qualquer pessoa;
 - Entrevista de Emprego;
 - Viajar para o Exterior.

TRAINUP

12 LESSONS
 03 MESES

Intensivo 2 (13-24)
 - Prova do Enem;
 - Concurso Público;
 - Estudar no Exterior.

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01 - PRESENT

I **like** to study. don't / do not.
 She **likes** to study. doesn't.
 Do you like?
 Does he like?

Yes, I do. No, I don't.
 Yes, he does. No, she doesn't.

02 - TO BE

I **am** happy. am not
 She **is** happy. isn't / is not
 You **are** happy. aren't / are not
 Am / Is / Are + (I, he, you) + happy?

To be in the Past.  am - **was**
 is - **was**
 are - **were**.

03 - PAST

I **liked** to study. didn't / did not.
 She **liked** to study. didn't.
 He **went** to study.
 Did you like? Did he go?

Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
 Yes, he did. No, she didn't.

04 - ADJECTIVES

Describing people or something
 Impatient Intelligent Expensive

Order of Adjectives

big apple

A **small red** car

The **new blue silk** t-shirt

That **beautiful German sports** car

05 - ARTICLES & THERE IS/ARE

A + consonant sound a book.

An + vowel sound an apple.

The + all nouns The world.

There **is** / **was** - Singular.

There **are** / **were** - Plural.

06 - PLURAL / PRONOUNS

Add "**S**" - 2 books / days / zoos.

Add "**ES**" - 2 buses / heroes

Add "**IES**" - 2 cities. **No change**

Add "**VES**" - 2 lives. 2 fish.

Irregular - 2 children.

I - Me - My - Mine - Myself

You - You - Your - Yours - Yourself

He - Him - His - His - Himself

07 - FUTURE

Going to + (verb)

I **am going** to the beach.

She **is going** to the park.

We **are going** to church.

Will + (verb)

I **will go** to the beach.

She **will go** to the park.

We **will go** to church.

08 - ADVERBS

How often never / sometimes

When today / last year

Where there / inside

How fast / well

How much fully / enough

09 - PROGRESSIVE

Past I **was talking** to Bob.
 He **was talking** to me.
 They **were talking** fast.

Present I **am talking** to Bob.
 He **is talking** to me.
 They **are talking** fast.

Future I **will be talking**.
 He **will be talking**.
 They **will be talking**.

10 - MODAL

Could Could you repeat, please?
Can I can help you.

Should She should study more.

Would We would like to ...

Must He must obey his father.

May It may rain tomorrow.

Might Might I suggest an idea?

11 - COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE

fast - faster than - the fastest

nice - nicer than - the nicest

big - bigger than - the biggest

happy - happier than - the happiest

famous - more famous -
 the most famous

good - better - the nicest

12 - PRESENT PERFECT

Recent Event

I **'ve just passed** the exam.

Past Experiences

I **have been** to Rome.

Unfinished Situation

She **has been** here all day long.