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ENGLISH MADE EASY FOR PORTUGUESE SPEAKERS

LEVEL 1

KINGSLEY ADESHINA



ENGLISH MADE EASY

For

PORTUGUESE SPEAKERS

Level 1



ENGLISH MADE EASY FOR PORTUGUESE SPEAKERS

This book is basically designed to help Portuguese speakers learn to speak English language faster. The main objective is to create a relaxed environment while learning with fun.

It is our level-1 Grammar book, targeted at beginners. The flexibility makes it even easier for both teachers and students to use.

The author, ***Supreme Educators Idiomas Brazil***, will make available the other levels of this book both as hard copy that can be bought at bookshops as well as online copies that can be downloaded.

It is our aim that this book as well as all the other books from us will help you and many more learn the English language at a good pace.

Please visit our website to learn more about us as well as the other services we render.

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1. ENGLISH START UP

English language made easy for Portuguese speakers.

Have you ever wondered how you can learn English language in the easiest possible means? Here are some useful tips;

- 95% of words that end with **ÇÃO** in Portuguese language ends with **TION** in English language (**ÇÃO = TION**). Below are some examples. *Please note that TION sounds like SHON*

Portuguese Language	English Language
Concepção	Conception
Execução	Execution
Resolução	Resolution
Inserção	Insertion
Intenção	Intention
Consideração	Consideration
Nação	Nation
Ambição	Ambition
Federação	Federation
Localização	Localization

*** Common exceptions: **Coração = Heart**, **Oração = Prayer**, **Manutenção = Maintenance**.

- 95% of words that end with **ÃO** in Portuguese language ends with **SION** in English language (**ÃO = SION**). Below are some examples. *Please note that SION sounds like SHON*

Portuguese Language	English Language
Suspensão	Suspension
Tensão	Tension
Submissão	Submission
Visão	Vision
Televisão	Television
Versão	Version

Expressão	Expression
Conversão	Conversion
Emissão	Emission
Impressão	Impression

- 95% of words that end with **DADE** in Portuguese language ends with **TY** in English language (**DADE = TY**). Below are some examples.

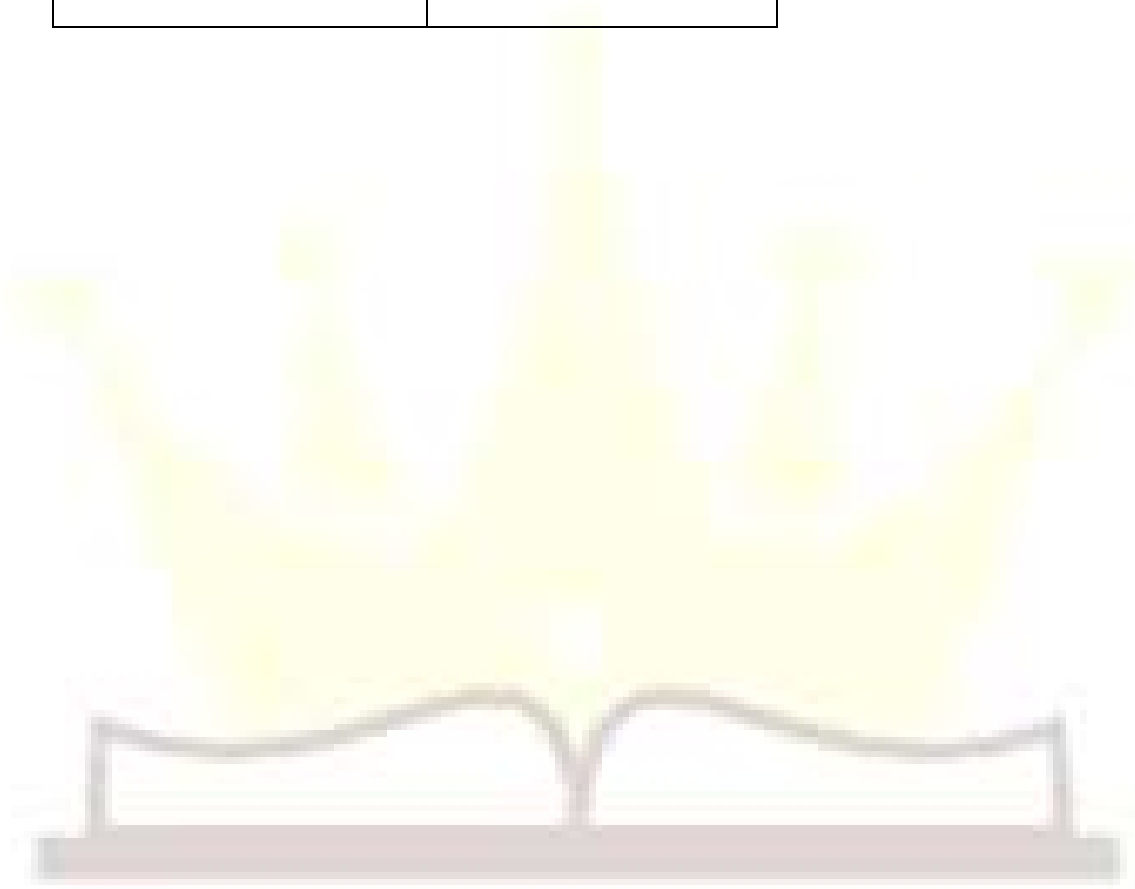
Portuguese Language	English Language
Cidade	City
Calamidade	Calamity
Ambiguidade	Ambiguity
Gravidade	Gravity
Continuidade	Continuity
Conformidade	Conformity
Elasticidade	Elasticity
Fidelidade	Fidelity
Capacidade	Capacity
Possibilidade	Possibility

***Common exceptions: *Idade = Age, Saudade = Missing someone, Maldade/ Maudade = Badness/Wickedness*

- 95% of words that end with **AL** in Portuguese language are the same in English language. Below are some examples.

Portuguese Language	English Language
Total	Total
Normal	Normal
Federal	Federal

Natural	Natural
Manual	Manual
Casual	Casual
Plural	Plural
Capital	Capital
Social	Social
Rural	Rural



2. ARTICLES: A, AN, THE

An **article** is a word used to modify a noun, (usually before a noun) which is a person, animal, place, object, or idea.

PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE	ENGLISH LANGUAGE
UM /UMA	A / AN
O/A, OS/AS	THE

A / An: For general things (one of many)



I'm going to eat the red apple.

I'm going to eat an apple.

A/AN	General things (one of many)	<p>I want to buy a shoe.</p> <p>She's peeling an orange.</p> <p>I need a car</p> <p>He's eating an apple</p>
THE	Specific things (one or more)	<p>The tall man is my friend</p> <p>The black shoe is for Jackson</p> <p>Copenhagen is the capital of Denmark.</p>

Articles: **A, An, The**

Use “an” if the word starts with a vowel or a vowel sound. (English vowels are **A E I O U**)

Examples:

An Orange

An Elephant

An Ink

An Actor

An Insect

An Hour (*In this case the starting letter is consonant but the sound is vowel*)

Use “A” if the word starts with the sound of Consonant.

Examples:

A Car

A House

A Bus

A Boy

A Lady

A University (*In this case the starting letter is vowel but the sound is consonant*)

***Exceptions:

In Portuguese language, it's okay to use **O/A** before names, countries and cities but in English language we don't use “**the**” with countries, cities, Name of person, possessives and Language. Examples:

Country: ~~The Canada~~ has cold weather.

Canada has cold weather.

City: ~~I live in the Amsterdam.~~

I live in Amsterdam.

Possessives: ~~The my mother~~ lives in Scotland.

My mother lives in Scotland.

Name: ~~The Pedro~~ is a nice guy.

Pedro is a nice guy.

Language: ~~Vanessa speaks the German.~~

Vanessa speaks German.

Do not use “the” with things in general:

~~Jessica likes the hamburger.~~

Jessica likes hamburger.

Jessica likes the hamburger from McDonalds. (Specific)

Exercise:

Choose the correct (and most natural-sounding) response to complete each sentence: using A, An, The or no article.

1. He eats a lot of _____ meat.
2. _____ food that you cooked was very good!
3. _____ cell phones do not cause cancer.
4. He has always been _____ very good boy.
5. Let's go to _____ beach.
6. Let's play _____ volleyball.
7. What would you like for _____ breakfast?
8. He knows how to treat _____ lady.
9. I've been waiting for _____ long time.
10. _____ only jazz musician I like is Miles Davis.



3. NOUNS AND PRONOUNS



Strawberry

Definitions

Nouns: A name that can be used to refer to a **person, animal, place, thing, phenomenon, substance, quality, or idea**; one of the basic parts of speech in many languages, including English. It is usually a name.

Examples: Lucas, Brasil.

Pronouns: A word that can be used to replace a noun or noun phrase and rarely takes an adjective. English examples include **I, You, We, He, She, It, Him, Me.**

Pronouns in English Language though may be either **Subjective or Objective Pronouns.**

Subjective Pronouns in the English language are those pronouns usually used before the verbs in a sentence. It is used to represent the doer of an action in a sentence. Examples include but are not restricted to the following: **I, We, You, He, She, It, They**

Lucas is a Boy - Lucas (Noun)
He is a Boy - He (Pronoun)

Objective Pronouns in the English language are those pronouns usually used after the verb in a sentence. It is usually used to represent the receiver of an action in a sentence.

Examples include but are not restricted to the following: **Me, Us, You, Him, Her, It, Them.**

Stella is with **Henry**
Stella is with **Him**

Benson loves **Leandra and Nikolas**
Benson loves **Them**

Relating English Language Subjective
Pronouns with Português

Singular

Eu- I
Você/ Tu - You
Ele- He
Ela- She
Ele/Ela(Animals and Things)- It

Plural

Nos- We
Vocês- You
Eles ou Elas- They

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Eu = I I work a lot.	Nos = We We read a lot.
Você/ Tu= You You spoilt the television	Voces/Vós = You You told me I did not give you homework.

<p>Ele = He He drank all the milk.</p> <p>Ela = She She cooked the food.</p> <p>Ele/Ela = It (Coisas e Animais) It ran so fast.</p>	<p>Eles/Elas = They They eat good food.</p>
--	--

Relating English Language Objective Pronouns with Português

Singular

Me/Mim - Me
Você/ Te/ Ti - You

A ele/ lhe - Him

A ela/ lhe - She

A Ele/Ela(Animals and Things)- It

Plural

A Nós- Us

A Vocês/ lhes- You

A Ele/ A Elas- Them

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<p>Me/Mim = Me <i>Juliana gave me this gift.</i></p>	<p>A Nós = Us <i>Nathan tricked us.</i></p>
<p>A Voce/Te/Ti = You <i>I told you already</i></p>	<p>A Voces/ Vos = You <i>I thought the teacher gave you classwork.</i></p>
<p>A Ele/ lhe/O (accusative) = Him <i>Vanessa gave him a cup of water.</i></p> <p>A Ela = Her <i>Tais wrote her a letter</i></p> <p>A Ele/Ela(Animais/Coisas) = It <i>I found it.</i></p>	<p>A Eles/ A Elas/ Os/ lhes= Them <i>If someone comes and asks for the ticket, just give it to them.</i></p>

4. POSSESSIVES

There are basically two types of Possesives

- 1- The Possessive Adjectives also called the Subjective Possessives, and
- 2- The Possessive Pronouns also called the Objective/Absolute Possessives.

Possessive Adjectives like all other adjectives in English are usually placed before the main object owned, while Possessive Pronouns are usually placed after the main object owned.

Below are simple examples to explain their usage:

NOUNS AND PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (SUBJECTIVE)	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (OBJECTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	EXAMPLES OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
I	My	Mine	My car is red.	The red car is mine
You	Your	Yours	Your car is red.	The red car is yours.
He	His	His	His car is red.	The red car is his.
She	Her	Hers	Her car is red.	The red car is hers.
It	Its	Its	Its colour is red. (The car's colour is red)	The Kennel is its.
We	Our	Ours	Our car is red.	The red car is ours
They	Their	Theirs	Their car is red.	The red car is theirs.
Mary	Mary's	Mary's	Mary's car is red	The red car is Mary's
Moses	Moses'	Moses'	Moses' car is red	The red car is Moses'
The Boy	The boy's	The boy's	The boy's car is red	The red car is the boy's.

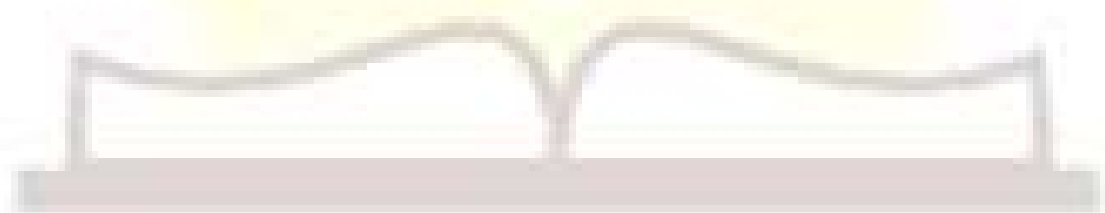
The Boys (Plural)	The boys'	The boys'	The Boys' car is red.	The red car is the boy's.
Cat	The Cat's	The Cat's	The Cat's plate is red	The red plate is the Cat's
Country	Country's	Country's	The Country's flag is red.	The red flag is the Country's

NOTE: Possessive Adjective for 'It' is 'Its' and not 'It's' because 'It's means It is'. While

Possessives adjectives for singular names has the apostrophe before the 's' e.g Mary's,

except the singular name ends with an 's' in which case the apostrophe comes after the 's'

e.g. Moses'



5. PRESENT SIMPLE: BE

SINGULAR PRONOUNS

Portuguese and English Pronouns	Corresponding verb 'be' in Portuguese	Equivalent verb 'be' in English
Eu = I	Sou	Am
	Estou	
Você = You	É	Are
	Está	
Ele = He Ela = She Ele/Ela = It (coisas e animais)	É	Is
	Está	

Generally, *é/está* means '**Is**', it is only with '**You**' that the meaning changes to '**Are**'

PLURAL PRONOUNS

Nós = We	Somos	Are
	Estamos	
Vocês = You	São	Are
	Estão	
Eles/Elas = They	São	Are
	Estão	

Positives:

I am	I'm	from Nigeria.
You/We/They are	You're/We're/They're	from Brazil.
He/She/It is	He's/She's/It's	from London.

Note: Each time we use “verb to be” + main verb, the main verb **MUST** end with “ing”.

In Portuguese language the main verb ends with “ndo”

Negatives

I am not	I'm not	from Brazil.
You/We/They are not	You're/We're/They're not	from London.
	You/We/They aren't	
He/She/It is not	He's/She's/It's not	from Nigeria
	He/She/It isn't	

Questions:

Am	I	a Nigerian?
Are	You/We/They	from London?
Is	He/She/It	from Brazil?

Conditions for using Present Simple 'Be'

Name:

I'm Kingsley.

He's not Paulo.

They're Lucas and Vanessa.

Is she Taíssa?

Country / Nationality:

I'm from Nigeria.

I'm Nigerian.

My husband is from Sweden. He's Swedish.

She's not Japanese. she's American.

Are they from Finland?

Age:

I'm 29 years old.

How old are you?

She's 17.

My mother is not 59 years old.

Emotions:

She's depressed.

I'm not anxious.

Are you furious?

We're joyful.

Jobs:

I'm a teacher.

I'm not a lawyer.

Are you a doctor?

He's a Pilot.

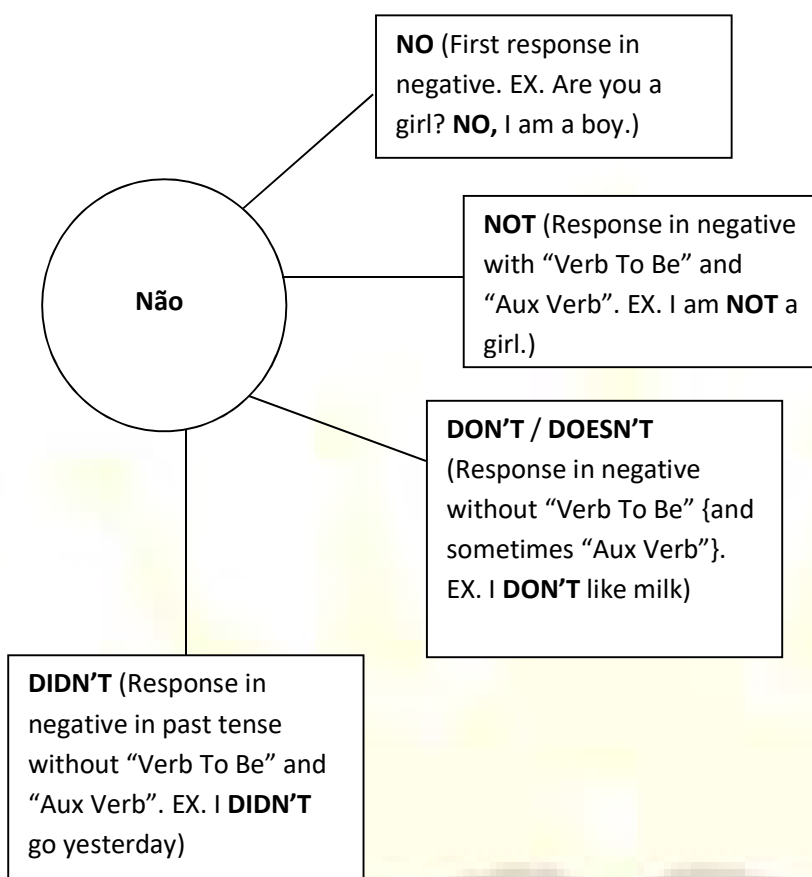
They're artists.



6. NEGATIVES

In Portuguese language, there is just one way to turn every sentence into negative, it is by adding the word “**Não**”.

In English Language however, there are a couple of ways we express negatives. This therefore means that the negative word “**Não**” in Portuguese language has different meanings in English language.



NO: - This is the first response in negative. It sometimes can be sufficient as an answer and sometimes we might need to add some words to make a complete answer.

Examples: - Do you like milk?

No!

Is he your friend?

No, he isn't. / **No**, he is not my friend.

NOT: - This is the response in negative with “Verb To Be” and “Auxiliary Verb”. Normally, NOT is used immediately *after* the appropriate verb to be or auxiliary verb. This is used with both present and past tense of verb to be and auxiliary verbs.

Please note that native speakers generally like to join NOT with the preceding verb to be or auxiliary verb to form a single word.

Examples:- They are **NOT** friends. / They aren't friends.

We can **NOT** go together. / We can't go together.

She must **NOT** smoke here. / She mustn't smoke here.

They were **NOT** together yesterday. / They weren't together yesterday.

He could **NOT** speak English language before. / He couldn't speak English language before.

DON'T / DOESN'T: - This is the response in negative without "Verb To Be" and "Aux Verb". This means that we use this negative response basically with main verbs in the present tense.

Don't is used with plural subjects as well as I. Generally expressed as We/They/You/I

While

Doesn't is used with singular subjects. Generally expressed as He/ She/ It.

Examples: - I **DON'T** like milk.

Jason **DOESN'T** know Nigeria.

Nelly and Kelly **DON'T** live together.

Larissa **DOESN'T** speak English.

DIDN'T: - This is the response in negative in past tense without "Verb To Be" and "Aux Verb". It is important to note that in Portuguese language, response in negative in the past is a combination of **Não + verb no pasado**. In English language, however, we use **Didn't + main verb in present tense**. This situation is the same both for singular and for plural.

Examples:- Taissa **DIDN'T** go to work yesterday.

They **DIDN'T** speak English language before.

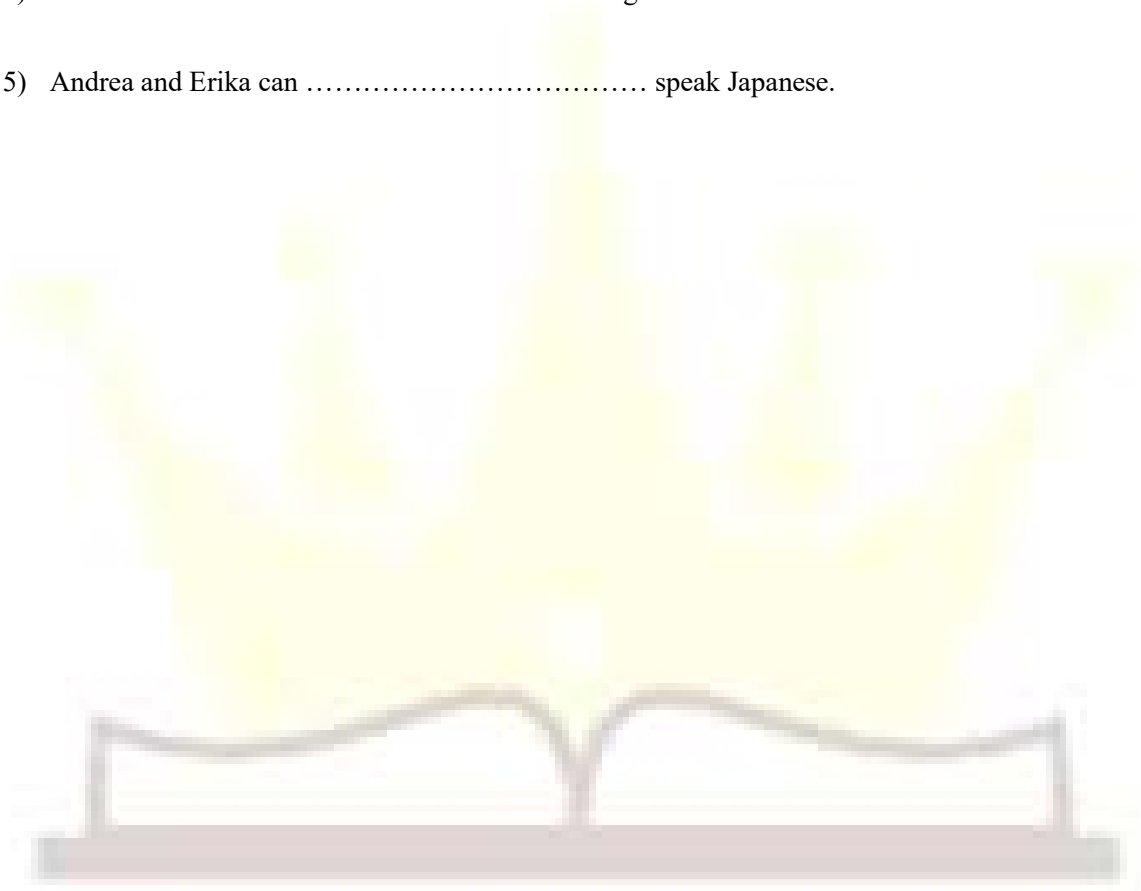
Simon, Juliana and I **DIDN'T** eat last night.

Alisson **DIDN'T** know Andressa in 1990

Exercises:-

Use *don't/doesn't/didn't/not/no* in the appropriate spaces below.

- 1) Marcelo know London.
- 2) Nathan and Victor like traveling.
- 3) I live here last year.
- 4) Pedro is living with Danilo.
- 5) Andrea and Erika can speak Japanese.



7. PRESENT SIMPLE: MAIN VERBS.

Use the present simple for things that happen regularly, things that are generally true, routines or unquestionable facts.

****Please note;*

- In present simple (positive form) the **main verb is in singular form** when used with **I/YOU/WE/THEY**.
- In present simple (positive form) **the main verb is in plural form** (adding – S, or ES or IES) when used with (**3rd person singular**) **HE/SHE/IT**.

Positive/Affirmative:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Main Verb</i>
I/YOU/WE/THEY	DRIVE
HE/SHE/IT	DRIVES

Examples: **I drive** my father's car.

He drives a black jeep.

They work every day.

My **cousin works** at Chevron.

Special Case #1

For **verbs that end in consonant “y”, we remove the –y and add –ies:**

I **study** English at school. Fabiola **studies** English at school.

~~Fabiola studys English at school~~

Other verbs like this include: **cry, try, fly, carry, dry**

Special Case #2

For **verbs that end in vowel “y”, don't remove y, just add –s:**

I **play** video game on Saturday.

Leandro **plays** video game on Saturdays.

Other verbs like this include: **Pray, enjoy, buy, say**

Special Case #3

For verbs that end in –o, –sh, –s, –ss, –ch, –x, we add –es.

We **go** to the gym on Wednesdays. Patricia **goes** to cooking class on Saturdays.

~~She gos to cooking class on Saturday.~~

Other verbs like this include: **catch, kiss, preach, mix.**

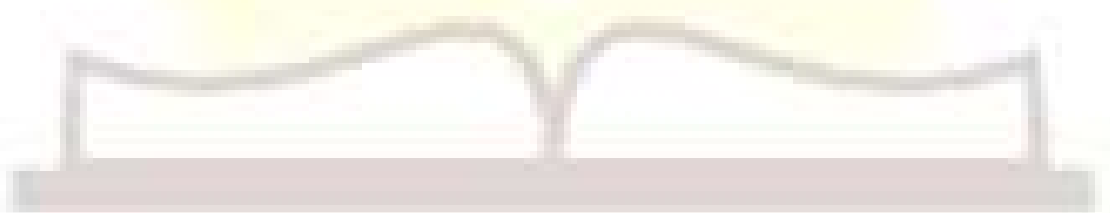
Special Case #4:

Use the **verb Have** for; **I/YOU/WE/THEY** but for **third person singular**, use **Has**.

HE/SHE/IT = Has

Exercise:

- a. Cleide _____ (go) to the city once a week.
- b. You _____ (play) the guitar very well.
- c. She never _____ (visit) me.
- d. Tom always _____ (find) new ways to do things.
- e. Ann _____ (want) to speak.
- f. My mother _____ (have) a big house.
- g. They _____ (sell) fruit and eggs..
- h. Marta _____ (seem) sad.
- i. I usually _____ (help) my neighbors.
- j. His brothers rarely _____ (leave) town



Present Simple:**Negative**

Use the present simple for things that are not generally true, routine, unquestionable facts or happen regularly.

- In present simple, to construct sentence(s) in negative form(s), use auxiliary verb **DON'T OR DOESN'T**. This usually comes before the main verb in a sentence.
- In English language, *don't* is used when speaking in the **first and second person plural and singular** and **the third person plural** ("*I*," "*you*," "*we*," and "*they*"). It can be used to make a negative statement:

I don't like seafood.

You don't want to do that.

We don't want to go home yet.

They don't have to pay now.

- *Doesn't*, on the other hand, is used when speaking in the **third person singular** only ("*he*," "*she*," and "*it*"). Like *don't*, *doesn't* is used to make negative statements:

He doesn't like me.

She doesn't want to leave now.

It doesn't look like he'll be able to make it.

Atenção: "Don't" e "Doesn't" se referem a palavra "NÃO" em português

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Auxiliary Verb</i>	<i>Main Verb</i>
I/YOU/WE/THEY	don't	Write
HE/SHE/IT	doesn't	Write

Examples:

- *I don't write* letters.
- *Michael doesn't* write letters.
- *Brenda and Juliana don't* like coffee.
- *My uncle doesn't* like to travel.

***** FOR MORE EXPLANATIONS ON DON'T AND DOESN'T PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 19**

***Please note, in present simple negative, the main verb is always in singular form irrespective of the number of people (the subject).

Common Errors

- In the present simple negative, do not add -s:

~~Nelly doesn't likes to dance.~~

Nelly doesn't like to dance.

➤ Other common errors:

~~Peter no like bananas.~~

~~Peter not like bananas.~~

Pete doesn't like bananas.

Exercise:

1. I _____ (not ride) horses.
2. You _____ (not sell) cars.
3. He _____ (not bring) gifts.
4. She _____ (not take) pictures.
5. It _____ (not cost) so much.
6. We _____ (not seem) so happy.
7. They _____ (not buy) new products.
8. Jonathan _____ (not dance).
9. George _____ (not run) fast.
10. Tim and Kate _____ (not work) every day

Present Simple:

Questions/Interrogatives

Use present simple questions to ask about things that happen regularly or things that are generally true.

In present simple (question form), construct sentence/ask question by starting with auxiliary verb **DO** or **Does**.

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Main Verb	Complement
Do	I/YOU/WE/THEY	Live	in a big house?
Does	HE/SHE/IT	Live	in a big house?

Examples:

- **Do** they **live** in Korea?
- **Does** Yusuf **live** in Fortaleza?
- **Do** you **go** to school by bus?
- **Does** she **live** close to the beach?

Common Errors

- In questions, don't use -s:

~~Does Yusuf lives in Fortaleza?~~

Does Yusuf live in Fortaleza?

- Don't forget DO or DOES:

~~They live in Korea?~~

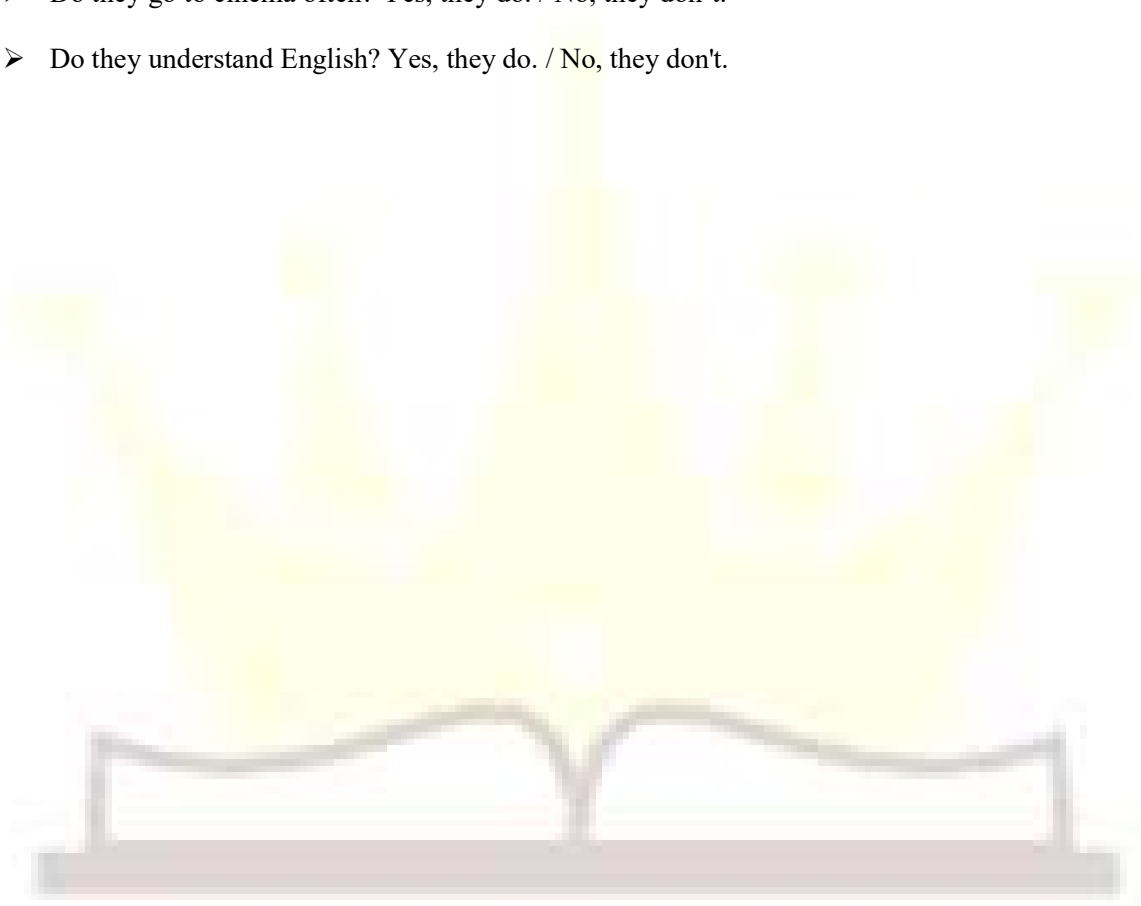
Do they live in Korea?

Exercise:

1. _____ (I wake up) at five in the morning?
2. _____ (you go) to work by train?
3. _____ (she drink) coffee every morning?
4. _____ (he smoke)?
5. _____ (it hurt)?
6. _____ (we dance)?
7. _____ (they travel)?
8. _____ (Emma cook) well?
9. _____ (Alexander exercise) regularly?
10. _____ (I look) well?

Present Simple: Answering Yes/No Questions

- Do you have a car? Yes, I do. / No, I don't
- Do I look fat in these jeans? No, you don't!
- Does Anderson speak French? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
- Does Emmanuelle like cappuccino? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
- Do they go to cinema often? Yes, they do. / No, they don't.
- Do they understand English? Yes, they do. / No, they don't.



8. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PRESENT SIMPLE (PS) AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS (PC) TENSES.

Present Simple tense refers to tenses that express basic truths or facts. The action may or may not necessarily be on as at the time of talking about them. However, the action being referred to is more permanent.

Present Continuous tense refers to tenses that express current action. PC tenses usually is a combination of verb to be + main verb ending with (ing).

Tabulated differences

Present Simple	Present Continuous
Always	Presently
Generally	Right now
Everyday	At the moment
Regularly	Temporarily
Sometimes	Short period of time
Routine/Schedule/Timetable	
Naturally	
Constantly	
Permanently	

The table above shows the different situations that can help to easily identify when to use PS or PC.

Examples:-

I am living in Sao Paulo. ✗ *(This sentence is wrong because where you live is a more permanent action thus using present continuous is incorrect.)*

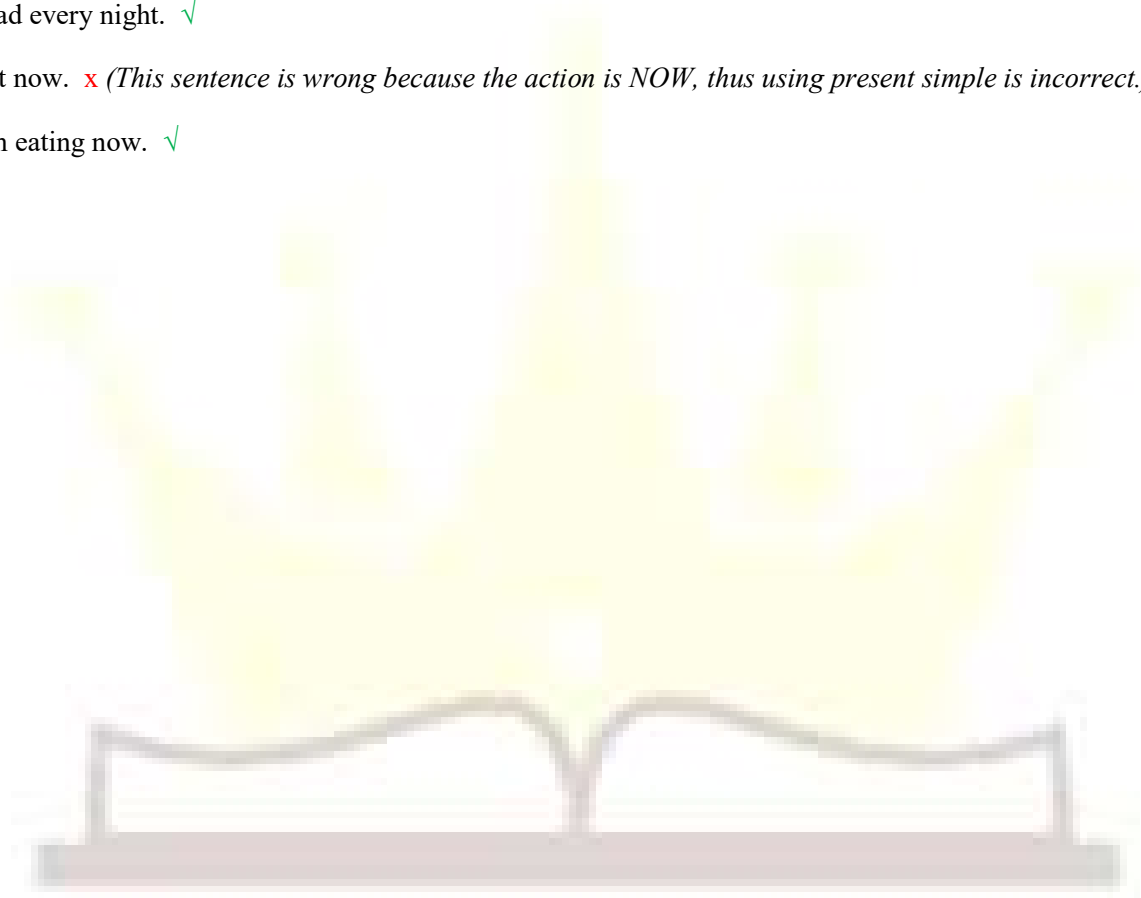
I live in Sao Paulo. ✓ *(This sentence is correct)*

I am reading every night. ✗

I read every night. ✓

I eat now. ✗ *(This sentence is wrong because the action is NOW, thus using present simple is incorrect.)*

I am eating now. ✓



9. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Use Present continuous for things happening now, at the moment.

In present continuous (positive form), **Verb To Be** is always after the subject and followed by **Verb with gerunds (VERB + ING)**.

Positive/Affirmative

Subject	Verb To Be	Verb + ing
I	Am	Talking
YOU/WE/THEY	Are	Talking
HE/SHE/IT	Is	Talking

Examples:

- I **am reading** a new novel right now.
- She **is praying** at the moment.
- It **is raining** today.
- We **are preparing** dinner.
- They **are dancing** samba.

It's very common to use contractions:

- **I'm** reading a new novel right now.
- **She's** praying at the moment.
- **It's** raining today.
- **We're** preparing dinner.
- **They're** dancing samba.

Some verbs are never used in the present continuous: **like, want, need, believe, understand**. If found in present continuous, it's not a verb. It definitely has a different meaning.

~~I'm believing in God.~~

I believe in God.

~~She's wanting an ice cream.~~

She wants an ice cream.

Exercise:

Make sentences with the words. Use the present continuous tense. Use short forms if possible.

1. I / play / a computer game
2. My parents / watch / a DVD
3. You / sit / in my chair
4. Mr Clarke / drive / to the department store
5. We / go / to the park today
6. They / make / dinner
7. John / read / a book now.
8. Jack and Peter / work / late today.
9. Maria / sit / next to Paul.
10. The phone / ring /

Present Continuous:

In present continuous (negative form), **Verb To Be** is always after the subject and followed by **NOT** and **Verb with gerunds (VERB + ING)**.

Negative

Subject	Verb To Be + Not	Verb + ing
I	Am not (I'm not)	Working
YOU/WE/THEY	Are not (aren't)	Working
HE/SHE/IT	Is not (isn't)	Working

Examples:

I **am not studying** at the moment.

She **is not wearing** a hat today.

You **are not listening** to the teacher.

Peter and John **are not swimming** today.

There are two ways to use contractions:

She's **not wearing** a hat today.

She **isn't wearing** a hat today.

You're **not listening** to the teacher.

You **aren't listening** to the teacher.

Both forms are correct!

*** *For more explanations on Not and other negatives, please turn to page 19*

Exercise:

Transform the sentences below into negative sentences.

1. I am watching TV.
2. I am talking.
3. They are drawing.
4. He is opening the window.
5. Angela is cleaning the bathroom.
6. We are helping in the garden.
7. You are singing
8. It is raining.
9. She is joking.
10. I am tidying up my room.

Present Continuous:

In present continuous (Question/interrogative form), use start with ***Verb To Be*** followed by ***Subject*** and ***Verb with gerunds (VERB + ING)***.

Questions/Interrogatives

Verb To Be	Subject	Verb + ing
Am	I	<i>eating?</i>
Are	YOU/WE/THEY	<i>eating?</i>
Is	HE/SHE/IT	<i>eating?</i>

Examples:

- **Are** you **dancing** Salsa?
- **Is** Julio **watching** right now?
- **Are** the children **eating** or **playing** video game?
- **Is** the computer **working**?

You can put a question word at the beginning:

What are you eating?

I'm eating tacos.

Where is Sophia going?

She's going to the bakery.

Who are they talking to?

They're talking to the teacher.

Why is he crying?

Because his friend had an accident.

Exercise:

1.in the lake? (*Lisa/to swim*)
2.your brother? (*you/to help*)
3.a museum? (*he/to visit*)
4. her T-shirt? (*Doris/to wash*)
5. home? (*they/to run*)
6. to the radio? (*Henry/to listen*)
7. the buckets? (*the boys/to carry*)
8. the string of the kite? (*she/to hold*)
9.breakfast? (*we/to make*)
10. the computer? (*Ron and Fred/to check*)



Present Simple or Continuous?

Present simple for things that happen in **general, routines, unquestionable facts or regularly**.

Present continuous for things happening **now, at the moment, or current/temporary projects**.

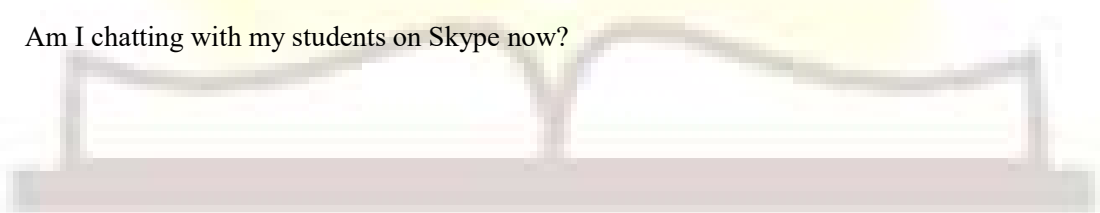
Words that are often used with the present simple or continuous:

With present simple: always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every (day/night/Monday/summer/year)

With present continuous: now, right now, at the moment, currently, this week/month/year, today.

*Read the following questions and identify if they are **Present simple** or **Present Continuous**.*

- a. Do you work from 08:00 AM to 04:00 PM every day?
- b. Are you currently working on a new project?
- c. Does Jason travel to Paris every summer?
- d. Do they usually go to Dubai for vacation?
- e. Are they going to Dubai for vacation?
- f. Is Jason traveling to Paris this week?
- g. Do we go to supermarket on Saturdays?
- h. Are we going to supermarket now?
- i. Do I chat with my students on Skype?
- j. Am I chatting with my students on Skype now?



10. THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE

This	1 thing – near.
That	1 thing – far.
These	2 + things – near.
Those	2 + things – far.



This is a pineapple.



That orange is ripe.



























These are my pencils



Those shoes are very affordable.

Exercise:

----- car.		
----- bike.		-----> 
----- pencils.		
----- books.		-----> 
----- ball.		-----> 
----- shoes.		
----- mouse.		
----- snakes.		-----> 
----- birds.		
----- cat.		-----> 
----- apples.		-----> 
----- banana.		

11. CAN / CAN'T / MUST / MUSTN'T / HAVE TO / DON'T HAVE TO

Can	It's OK
Can't Mustn't. Have to. Must.	It's not OK. It's necessary/Obligatory
Don't have to. Doesn't have to.	It's not necessary/Obligatory. (It's optional)

*** (must/mustn't are more formal)



You **can** ride your bike here.
here.



You **can't** eat or drink here. /You **mustn't** eat or drink



You **have to** exit here.

You **must** exit here.



You **don't have to** pay for the food.

12. WILL / GOING TO (FUTURE)

This unit is especially focused on helping Portuguese speakers learn to express future tenses in the easiest and simplest way. The method explained herein is really basic and is meant for starters.

In Portuguese language, the expressions “**VOU/VAI/VÃO/VAMOS**” basically mean the same thing, the only difference is their conjugation. For example; “*eu vou, ele vai, elas vão, and nos vamos*”

In English language however, the expressions “**VOU/VAI/VÃO/VAMOS**” can basically be translated in 2 main ways. These are as follows:

- 1) If we use “**VOU/VAI/VÃO/VAMOS**” + **Verb**, then “**VOU/VAI/VÃO/VAMOS**” = **WILL**

Example: *Eu vou comer agora* = I will eat now (this is correct because “eat” is a verb)

Jonathan vai viajar amanhã = Jonathan will travel tomorrow (this is correct because “travel” is a verb)

Gláucia e Fabíola vão comprar um bolo = Gláucia and Fabíola will buy a cake

Nós vamos assistir um jogo juntos = We will watch a game together

In the above examples, it is now clear that when we use a verb immediately after “**VOU/VAI/VÃO/VAMOS**”, it simply refers to **WILL**.

****Please note that in this same future situation “VOU/VAI/VÃO/VAMOS” can mean GOING TO. But for a clearer understanding of the difference between WILL and GOING TO, please see level 2 of this book. For this level we will advise students to stick with WILL.**

- 2) If we use “**VOU/VAI/VÃO/VAMOS**” + **para Lugar (Place)**, then “**VOU/VAI/VÃO/VAMOS**” = **WILL GO TO**

Example: *Eu vou para Londres* = I will go to London (this is correct because “London” is a place)

João vai para Nigéria = João will go to Nigeria.

Erika e Carol vão para a praia semana que vem = Erika and Carol will go to the beach next week

Nós vamos para o shopping hoje à noite = We will go to the shopping mall tonight.

****Please note that in this same future situation “VOU/VAI/VÃO/VAMOS” can mean GOING TO. But for a clearer understanding of the difference between WILL and GOING TO, please see level 2 of this book. For this level we will advise students to stick with WILL.**

13. PREPOSITIONS: IN, ON, AT.

	Things (Coisas)	Date (Data)	Time (Tempo)	Place (Lugar)
IN	Dentro Example: My book is in the Bag	Durante o periodo Example: Giseli will travel in June	Cedo Example: Bianca came in time for the meeting.	Lugar específico Example: I am in the Toilet.
ON	Fora, Sobre, Encostado e Acima Examples: My book is on the table.	Data específico Examples: Micah will travel on Monday.	Na hora Example: Cleide came on time for the meeting.	
AT			Horario específico Example: I will leave at 10:00am.	Lugar geral Example: I am at School.
*UNTIL		Até Example: Jonathan would be on vacation until next month.	Até Example: I will have to work until 11:00 pm	

	TIME	PLACE	THINGS
IN	<i>(Durante o periodo)</i> Months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In January In October Seasons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the summer In the spring Years	<i>(Dentro)</i> Cities and Countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Tokyo In Nigeria. Specific Locations (Rooms and Buildings) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Kitchen 	<i>(Dentro)</i> Inside When things are inside other things. My book is in my bag. <i>(Meu livro está na minha bolsa).</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In 2015 ▪ In 1914 <p>Periods of the day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the morning ▪ In the evening ▪ (Exception: at night) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the Supermarket. <p>Closed Spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the Car ▪ In a Ranch 	
ON	<p>(<i>O tempo exato</i>)</p> <p>Dates and Days</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On Monday ▪ On the 14th of February ▪ On Christmas day. 	<p>(<i>Transporte Publico</i>)</p> <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On the bus ▪ On a bike <p>(Exception: In a Car)</p>	<p>(<i>Fora, Sobre, Encosta do, Acima</i>)</p> <p>Surfaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On the table. ▪ On the wall. <p>When things or objects are on top of or above other things.</p> <p>My book is on the table.</p> <p>(<i>Meu livro está na mesa</i>)</p>
AT	<p>(<i>Horário em ponto</i>)</p> <p>Times</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At 6:00 ▪ At half past three (03:30pm) ▪ At noon 	<p>(<i>Lugares em contexto or lugares gerais</i>)</p> <p>Contexts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At school (<i>contexto</i>) ▪ At work (<i>contexto</i>) <p>(<i>Eventos</i>)</p> <p>Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At a party ▪ At a convocation 	

UNTIL (*ATÉ*):

Example- I will wait for you until 18:00

14. PAST SIMPLE

Verb To Be : WAS /WERE

WAS /WERE are the past simple forms of the verb 'to be'. Generally, '**was**' is used with singular pronouns (one subject), and '**were**' is used with plural pronouns (more than one subject), but the pronoun 'you' is an exception!

WAS is always used with the pronouns '*I*', '*she*', '*he*', and '*it*'.

WERE is always used with pronouns '*you*', '*we*', and '*they*'.

Verbo ser e verbo estar no passado.

Português Language	English Language
Fui/Era/Estava	Was
Foram/Fomos	Were
Eram/Eramos	Were
Estavam/Estavamos	Were

***Fui (pasado de ir) = went

Positive/Affirmative: In past simple Verb To Be (Positive form), *Was/Were* is after the subject and followed by complement.

Subject	Verb To Be (past simple)	Complement
I/HE/SHE/IT	Was	happy last night.
YOU/WE/THEY	Were	happy last night.

Negative: In past simple Verb To Be, (Negative form) *Was/Were is after the subject, followed by NOT* and complement.

Subject	Verb To Be (past simple)	Complement
I/HE/SHE/IT	was not (wasn't)	born in Swiss.
YOU/WE/THEY	were not (weren't)	born in Swiss.

*** For more explanations on NOT and other negatives, please turn to page 19

Questions/Interrogatives: In past simple Verb To Be, (Question form) *Was/Were is before the subject and followed by* complement

Verb To Be	Subject	Complement
Was	I/HE/SHE/IT	hungry?
Were	YOU/WE/THEY	hungry?

Common words used to talk about the past:

Yesterday / Last Sunday / last week / last month / last November / last year / 1 hour ago / 5 days ago / 3 months ago / 10 years ago / When I was a child... / When we were in France...

Exercise:

1. I ----- in Canberra last spring.
2. We ----- at school last Saturday.
3. Tina ----- at home yesterday.
4. He ----- happy.
5. Robert and Stan ----- Garry's friends.
6. You ----- very busy on Friday.
7. They ----- in front of the supermarket.
8. I ----- in the museum.
9. She ----- in South Africa last month.

10. Jessica and Kimberly ----- late for school.

Past Simple: Regular Verbs

Positive/Affirmative:

Subject	Main Verb	Complement
I/YOU/HE/SHE/IT/WE/THEY	<i>danced</i>	Last night

In past simple, use the auxiliary verb **did** for questions and **didn't** for negative forms.

Negative:

Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Main Verb	Complement
I/YOU/HE/SHE/IT/WE/THEY	<i>didn't</i>	<i>Dance</i>	last night

In past simple regular or irregular verbs, the **main verb** is always in **present form** when making a negative sentence.

*** For more explanations on Negatives please turn to page 19

Question/Interrogative:

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Main Verb	Complement
<i>Did</i>	I/YOU/HE/SHE/IT/WE/THEY	<i>dance</i>	last night?

How to form the past simple for regular verbs:

Verb	Past	Spelling
Work	Worked	Add – ed
Pray	Prayed	
Move	Moved	Add –d
Type	Typed	

Admit Control	Admitted Controlled	One vowel + one consonant = double the final consonant and add -ed
Cry Deny	Cried Denied	One consonant + y = remove Y and Add -ied

Past Simple: **Regular Verbs**

Examples:

- I ***called*** my mother last night.
- We ***adopted*** new methodology last year.
- Owen ***announced*** his retirement.

- He ***didn't reply*** my letter.
- Henry and Ferguson ***didn't accept*** the new offer.
- The government ***didn't approve*** my proposal.

- ***Did*** you ***check*** your mail?
- ***Did*** they ***remember*** to turn off the lights?
- ***What*** time ***did*** your father ***arrive***?

***In past simple negative and questions, do not add -ed:

~~Mary didn't liked the movie.~~

Mary didn't like the movie.

~~Did you studied for the test?~~

Did you study for the test?

Exercise:

PAST SIMPLE REGULAR VERBS

Question 1

We rented an apartment in Florida on our vacation last year.

Correct

Incorrect

Question 2

Gabriel and Sandy didn't walk to the beach because it was too far away.

Correct

Incorrect

Question 3

I didn't need to use a calculator for my math homework.

Correct

Incorrect

Question 4

Did the teacher ask you any questions in class this morning?

Correct

Incorrect

Question 5

When they arrived at the airport, they checked their bags at security.

Correct

Incorrect

Question 6

Did you remembered to pay the electric bill?

Correct

Incorrect

Question 7

You did start piano lessons last week?

Correct

Incorrect

Question 8

Where did you lived when you were a child?

Correct

Incorrect

Question 9

She no called me yesterday.

Correct

Incorrect

Question 10

How long you waited for the bus last night?

Correct

Incorrect

Past Simple: Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Positive	Negative
Be	Was/Were	wasn't/Weren't
Buy	Bought	Didn't buy
Can	Could	Couldn't
Eat	Ate	Didn't eat
Get	Got	Didn't get
Go	Went	Didn't go
Have	Had	Didn't have
Leave	Left	Didn't leave
Make	Made	Didn't make
Meet	Met	Didn't meet
See	Saw	Didn't see
Write	Wrote	Didn't write
Say	Said	Didn't say
Take	Took	Didn't take
See	Saw	Didn't see
Think	Thought	Didn't think
Wear	Wore	Didn't wear
Understand	Understood	Didn't understand

EXERCISE: IRREGULAR PAST VERBS

Question 1

Jimmy and Sean _____ a window while playing baseball inside the house.

- a) Breaked
- b) Bought
- c) Broke

Question 2

We _____ really late yesterday.

- a) Slept
- b) Sleeped
- c) Slipt

Question 3

Mrs. Johnson _____ us about World War II in history class.

- a) Thought
- b) Taught
- c) Learned

Question 4

My boss _____ me an important e-mail this morning.

- a) Sent
- b) Spent
- c) Said

Question 5

My favorite soccer team _____ the championship last year.

- a) Win
- b) Wan
- c) Won

Question 6

Everyone _____ cake at Gabriel's birthday party on Sunday.

- a) It
- b) Ate
- c) Eated

Question 7

I _____ the eggs and chocolate in the refrigerator.

- a) Put
- b) Putted
- c) Pot

Question 8

We _____ tickets to the show.

- a) didn't get
- b) didn't got
- c) isn't get

Question 9

I _____ understand the movie we watched in English class.

- a) couldn't
- b) didn't can
- c) can't

Question 10

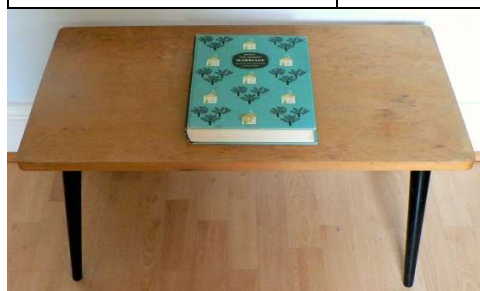
Aaron and Barbara _____ out after work yesterday.

- a) didn't go
- b) didn't went
- c) didn't gone

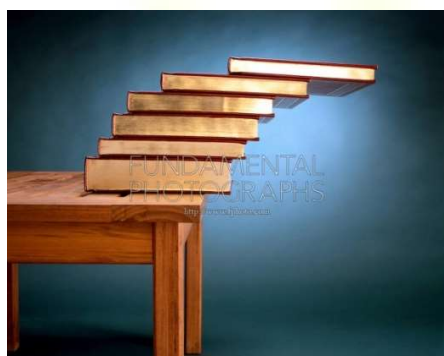


15. THERE IS / THERE ARE

Forms	Singular	Plural
Positive/Affirmative	There is a book on the table.	There are six books on the table.
Negative	There isn't flower on the table.	There aren't flowers on the table.
Question/Interrogative	Is there a jug on the table? Yes there is. No there isn't	Are there any plates on the table? Yes there are. No there aren't.



There is a book on the table.



There are six books on the table.



There isn't wine on the table.

Is there a Jug on the table? Yes, there is / No, there isn't

16. COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE

Countable nouns are things we can count – for example, shoes:

- Gavin has **one shoe**.
- My sister has **five shoes**.
- Victoria has **three dogs**.

Other examples of countable nouns:

Things - book, table, computer, banana, shirt, television, house.

People - man, woman, child, friend, sister, uncle, teacher, boss.

Uncountable nouns are words that we can't count, or can't divide into separate parts:

- **Liquids and some foods** - water, butter, rice, flour, milk.
- **Ideas and concepts** - love, fun, work, money, peace, safety.
- **Information** - advice, information, news, knowledge.
- **Categories** - music, furniture, equipment, jewelry, meat .

Countable	Uncountable
Euro/Euros	Money
Song/Songs	Music
Table/Tables	Furniture
Bottle/Bottles	Wine, Water
Report/Reports	Information
Job/Jobs	Work

Don't add -s to make uncountable nouns plural:

~~I need some informations about the course.~~

I need some information about the course.

You can use other words to help quantify uncountable nouns:

She bought five **bottles** of vinegar and three bags of salt.

He gave me two **pieces** of advice: eat less and exercise more.

Exercise:

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Question 1

I didn't understand the lesson, so I asked _____.

- a) a lot of questions.
- b) a little question.
- c) many question.

Question 2

_____ think English grammar is difficult.

- a) A lot of person
- b) Many people
- c) Much people

Question 3

_____ of books were delivered to the school yesterday.

- a) A few boxes
- b) Any boxes
- c) Some box

Question 4

Their relationship has _____. They argue almost every day.

- a) a lot of problems
- b) many problem
- c) much problems

Question 5

There are _____ in the classroom.

- a) much chairs
- b) so many chair
- c) twenty chairs

Question 6

How _____ do you drink?

- a) lots of tea
- b) many tea
- c) much tea

Question 7

He has _____ to do over the weekend.

- a) a lot of works
- b) many work
- c) some work

Question 8

My father's going on _____ next month.

- a) four business trips
- b) four business travels
- c) much business trips

Question 9

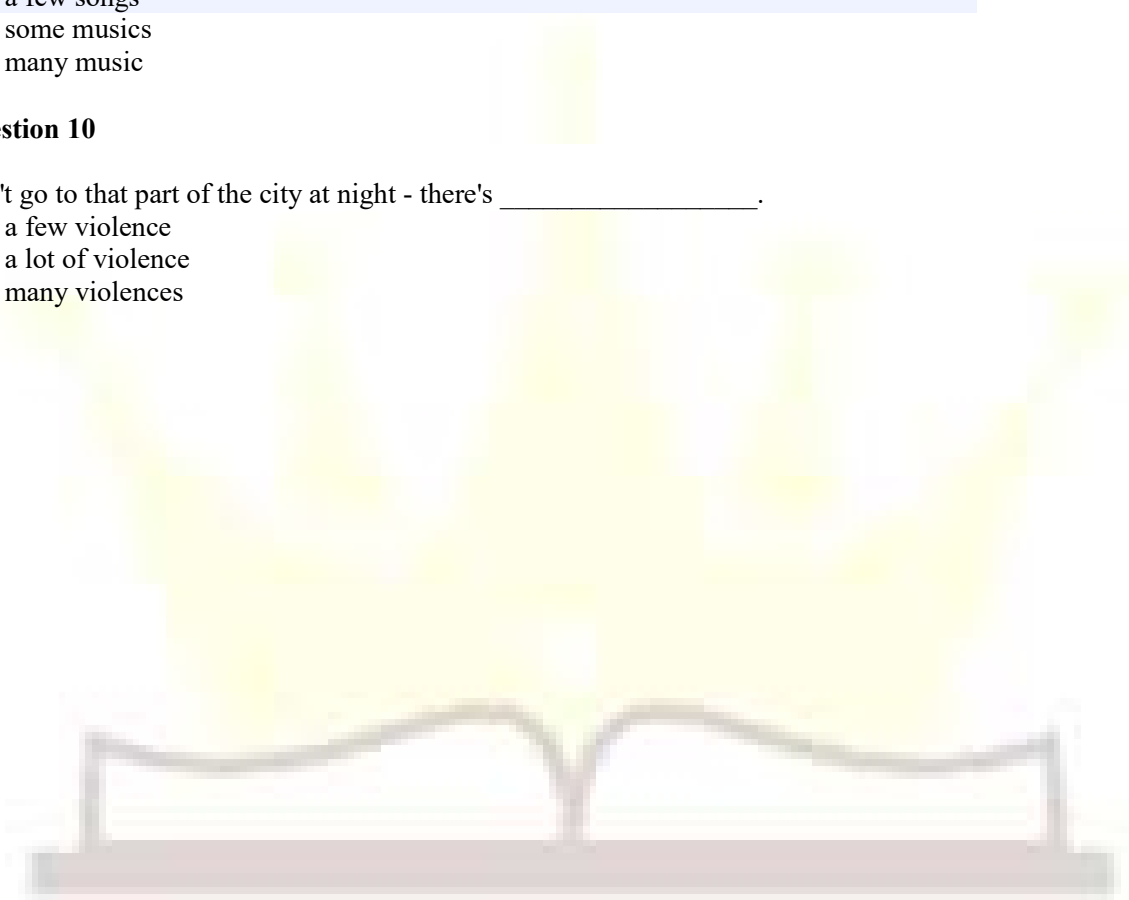
I like _____ by Lady Gaga.

- a) a few songs
- b) some musics
- c) many music

Question 10

Don't go to that part of the city at night - there's _____.

- a) a few violence
- b) a lot of violence
- c) many violences



17. COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

Use comparatives to compare two things:



James is **taller than** Jack.

Jack is **shorter than** James.

First Rule: Usually for One-Syllable Words : Adjective + er + than

Tall	Taller
Small	Smaller
Clean	Cleaner
Cheap	Cheaper
Young	Younger

- My bag is **smaller than** your bag.
- I'm **younger than** my father.
- Traveling by bus is **cheaper than** traveling by plane.

Second Rule: For Words that end in a vowel + consonant, double the last consonant and add -er

Big	Bigger
Hot	Hotter
Thin	Thinner
Flat	Flatter
Wet	Wetter

- An airplane is ***bigger than*** a bicycle .
- Ghana is ***hotter than*** Scotland.
- My cousin is ***thinner than*** me.

Third Rule: For Words that end in consonant + y; Remove -y and add -ier. + than

Easy	Easier
Happy	Happier
Busy	Busier
Lazy	Lazier

- Driving automatic car is ***easier than*** manual car.
- Cameron is ***happier than*** Juliet.
- São Paulo is ***busier than*** Niteroi

Comparative Adjectives

Fourth Rule: For Words with 3 or more syllables , add “more” before the adjective + than

Exciting	More exciting
Responsible	More responsible
Beautiful	More beautiful
Dangerous	More dangerous
Difficult	More difficult

- Paris is ***more beautiful than*** Frankfurt.
- Coca-Cola is ***more popular than*** Guarana.
- Smoking cigarette is ***more dangerous than*** drinking beer

Fifth Rule: (Exception) Adjectives with Irregular Comparatives

Good	<i>Better</i>
Bad	<i>Worse</i>
Far	<i>Farther/Further</i>

- Eating fruit is ***better*** for your health than eating hamburgers.
- Cancer is ***worse than*** the flu.
- Ten thousand meters is ***farther than*** two kilometers.

Exercise:**Part A**

1. There is nothing (*exciting*) than going on a trip.
2. Your tee-shirt looks (*yellow*) with this skirt!
3. Which do you like (*good*) fish or meat?
4. Your car is (*fast*) than mine!
5. Gold is (*valuable*) than silver.
6. New York is (*large*) than Seattle.
7. I think geography is much (*easy*) than science.
8. No need to go any (*far*)!
9. Which is (*big*) a tiger or a lion?
10. Mike is (*tender*) than John, my ex-boyfriend.

Part B

1) Dogs are (intelligent) than rabbits...

2) Lucy is (old) than Ellie...

3) Russia is far (large) than the UK...

4) My Latin class is (boring) than my English class...

5) In the UK, the streets are generally (narrow) than in the USA...

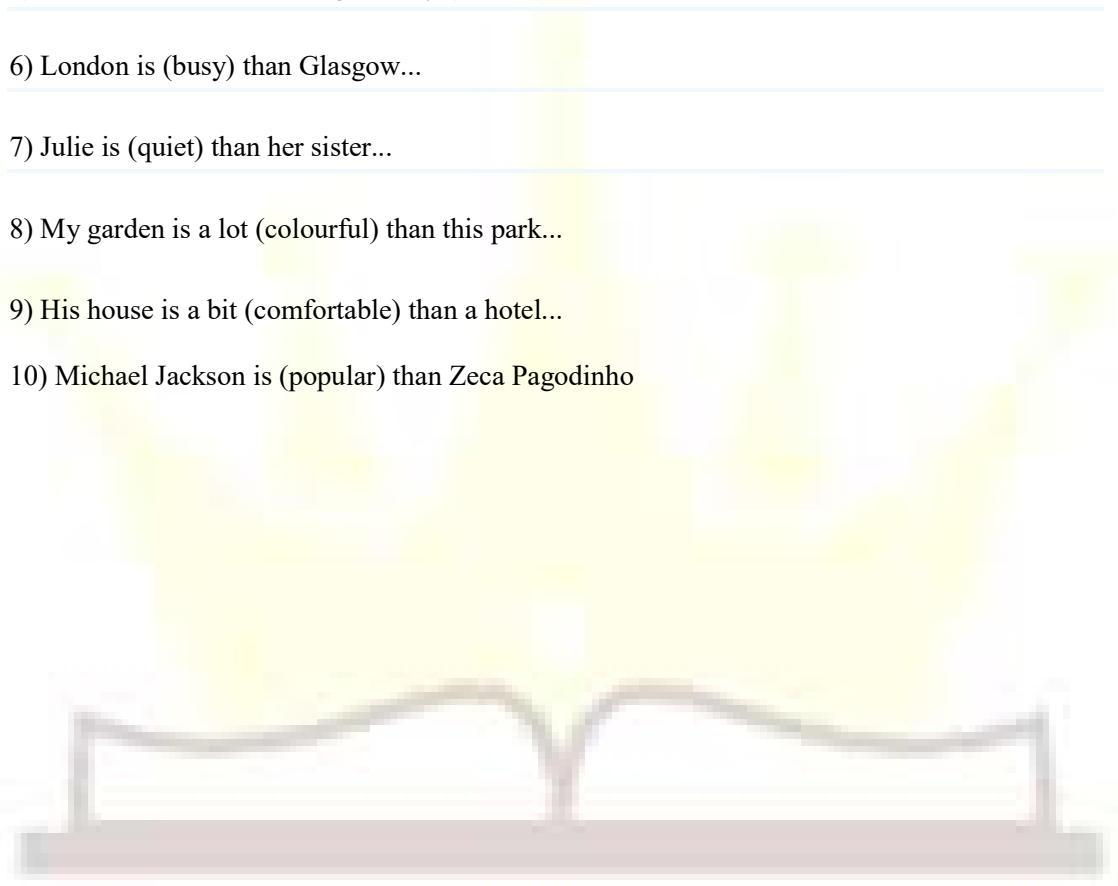
6) London is (busy) than Glasgow...

7) Julie is (quiet) than her sister...

8) My garden is a lot (colourful) than this park...

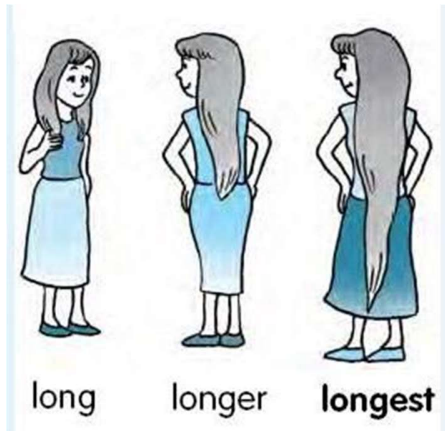
9) His house is a bit (comfortable) than a hotel...

10) Michael Jackson is (popular) than Zeca Pagodinho



18. SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Use superlatives to compare three or more things:



➤ **First Rule: For One-Syllable Words : The + Adjective + est**

Tall	Taller	Tallest
Small	Smaller	Smallest
Clean	Cleaner	Cleanest
Cheap	Cheaper	Cheapest
Young	Younger	Youngest
Long	Longer	Longest

- I have **the smallest** bag in my class.
- I'm **the youngest** in my family.
- Reginaldo is **the tallest** friend I have.

➤ **Second Rule: For Words that end in a vowel + consonant**

Add THE and Double the last consonant + est

Big	Bigger	Biggest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Flat	Flatter	Flattest
Wet	Wetter	Wettest

- Brazil is ***the biggest*** country in South America .
- Ghana is ***the hottest*** country in West Africa.
- My cousin is ***the thinnest*** person in our family.

Third Rule: For Words that end in consonant + y; use THE, Remove -y and add -iest.

Easy	Easier	Easiest
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Busy	Busier	Busiest
Lazy	Lazier	Laziest

- English Language is ***the easiest*** language I've learned.
- Cameron is ***the happiest*** man on earth today.
- São Paulo is ***the busiest*** city in Brazil.

Superlative Adjectives

Fourth Rule: For Words with 3+ syllables , add “more” before the adjective + than

Exciting	<i>More</i> exciting	<i>Most</i> exciting
Responsible	<i>More</i> responsible	<i>Most</i> responsible
Beautiful	<i>More</i> beautiful	<i>Most</i> beautiful
Dangerous	<i>More</i> dangerous	<i>Most</i> dangerous
Difficult	<i>More</i> difficult	<i>Most</i> difficult

- Glaucia is ***the most beautiful*** lady I've ever met.
- Coca-Cola is ***the most popular*** beverage.
- Smoking cigarette is ***the most difficult*** addiction

Fifth Rule: (Exception) Adjectives with Irregular Superlatives

Good	<i>Better</i>	<i>Best</i>
Bad	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Worst</i>
Far	<i>Farther/Further</i>	<i>Farthest/Furthest</i>

- Brazil has ***the best*** soccer team.
- Cancer is ***the worst*** terminal disease.
- Australia is ***the farthest*** I've ever travelled.

Superlative Adjectives

Examples:

- My grandmother is **the oldest** person in my family.
- Swiss is **the cleanest** country in the world.
- English is **the easiest** language I've ever studied.
- Barry is **the friendliest** guy in the class.
- Ifeoma is **the most beautiful** woman I've ever seen.
- **The most expensive** hotel in the world cost \$83,200 per night.
- I like all sports, but I like soccer **the best**.
- Picking up garbage was **the worst** job I've ever had.
- China is **the farthest** I've ever traveled.

Superlatives are often used with the present perfect + ever:

- This is the best car **I've ever driven**.
- What's the most expensive phone **you've ever used**?
- The longest bridge **I've ever walked** was 100 kilometers.
- Jefferson is the laziest person **I've ever met**.

Don't forget "the"!

I eat freshest fruit from Horti fruiti.

I eat **the** freshest fruit from Horti fruiti.

Exercise:

SUPERLATIVES

Question 1

That's _____ movie I've ever seen!

- a) the funniest
- b) funniest
- c) the funnier

Question 2

English is _____ subject for me, and math is _____.

- a) the easiest / the most difficult
- b) easiest / difficultest
- c) the most easy / the most difficult

Question 3

Brazil is _____ country I've ever been to.

- a) the hottest
- b) the hottest
- c) the most hot

Question 4

War and Peace is _____ book I've ever read.

- a) the longest
- b) longest
- c) most long

Question 5

That restaurant has _____ food I've ever eaten. I'll never go back there again.

- a) the worst
- b) the worse
- c) the baddest

Question 6

Paris is considered one of _____ cities in the world.

- a) the most romantic
- b) romanticist
- c) more romantic

Question 7

_____ class at the school starts at 7:00 AM.

- a) The earliest
- b) The earlier
- c) An earliest

Question 8

_____ flight costs \$400.

- a) The least expensive
- b) The not expensive
- c) The expensivest

Question 9

Jaina is _____ student in the class.

- a) Best
- b) the best
- c) the most good

Question 10

The world's _____ train has a top speed of 581 kilometers per hour.

- a) Fastest
- b) Faster
- c) most fast



19. ADVERBS

Use adjectives to describe nouns (things or people).

Use adverbs to describe verbs (how a person does something):

Xavi lived a reckless life. (adjective – describes “life”)

The driver drove recklessly. (adverb – describes “drove”)

Common adverbs:

Adjective	Adverb
Quick	Quickly
Satisfactory	Satisfactorily
Full	Fully
Clear	Clearly
Real	Really
Careful	Carefully
Dangerous	Dangerously
Good	Well
Kind	Kindly

Examples:

My boyfriend drives **dangerously**, but I drive **carefully**.

The teacher spoke so **quietly** that I couldn't hear her.

I can read English **well**, but I speak **badly**.

Evan lives **dangerously**. He loves radical sports.

We wrote the letter **carefully** so as not to make a mistake.

I opened the box **quickly**.

The poem was **clearly** written and clear enough for all to read.

Adjectives go before the noun.

Adverbs usually go after the verb:

- Mohammad is a bold person (“angry” describes “person”)
- Mohammad speaks boldly. (“boldly” describes “speaks”)

Exercise:

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB?

Question 1

Please carry that box _____. It has fragile electronic equipment inside.

- a) Careful
- b) carefully

Question 2

George gives _____ of his time to help poor children succeed in school.

- a) Generous
- b) generously

Question 3

Should I stay in my home country or live abroad? It's a _____ decision.

- a) Hard
- b) hardly

Question 4

That part of the city isn't very _____.

- a) Safe
- b) safely

Question 5

Peter thinks that buying a motorcycle is a _____ idea.

- a) Bad
- b) badly

Question 6

My husband learned to cook really _____ after taking a culinary course.

- a) Good
- b) Well

Question 7

Should I stay in my home country or live abroad? It's a _____ decision.

- a) Hard
- b) Hardly

Question 8

I got a _____ score on my English grammar test - 100%!

- a) Perfect
- b) Perfectly

Question 9

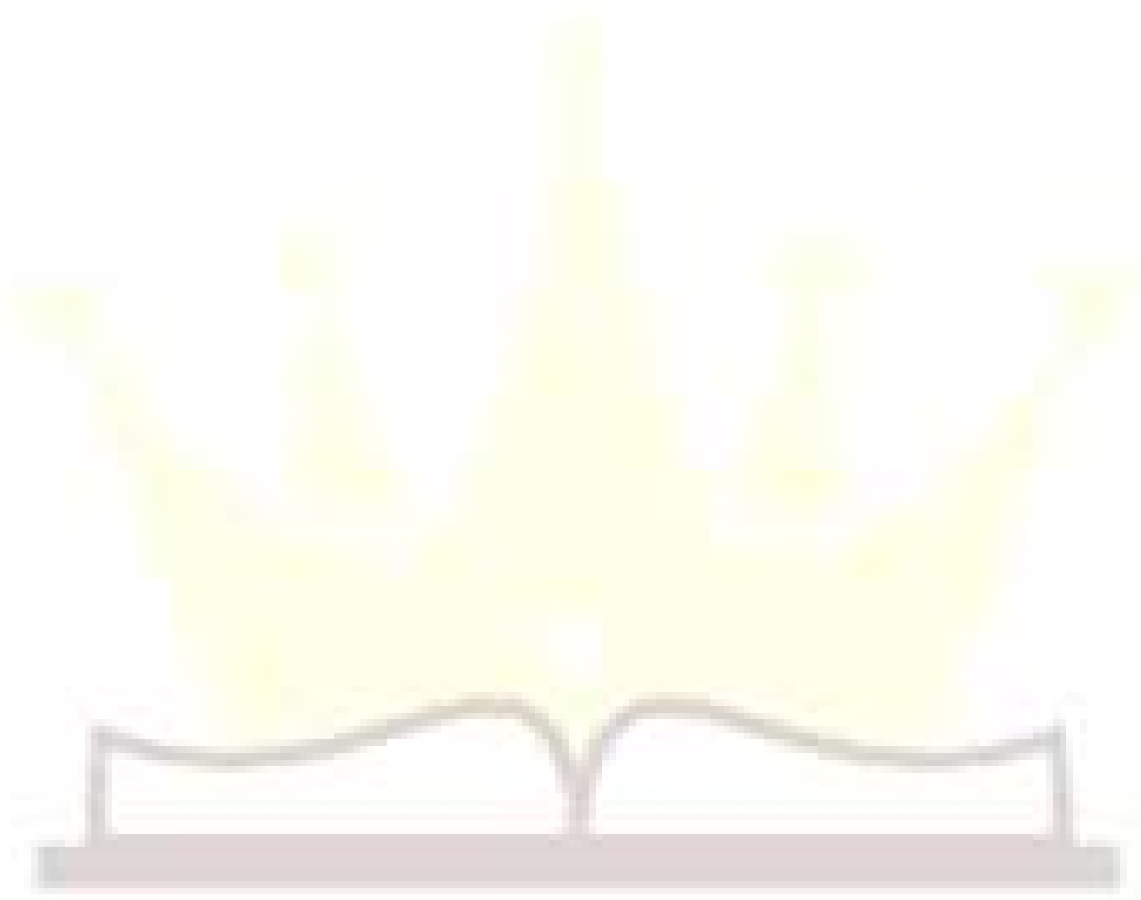
Peter thinks that buying a motorcycle is a _____ idea.

- a) Bad
- b) Badly

Question 10

Wanda dances _____. I'm sure she'll be a professional ballerina someday.

- a) Beautiful
- b) Beautifully



20. PRESENT PERFECT:**Verb Be**

Use the present perfect in two situations:

1) To talk about experiences in the past, when we don't know or don't say exactly when the experience happened.

Examples:

Have you been to Lagos?

Yes, I've been there four times.

Have you been to Kampala?

No, I haven't.

Has Kennedy been to a samba show before?

Yes, many times!

2) To talk about an action or state that started in the past and continues to the present.

Examples:

How long have you been detained?

I've been detained for five hours.

How long has Alex been a pilot?

He's been a pilot since 1998.

Present Perfect:

Verb be

Positive

Full form	Short form	
I have	I've	been to Accra
You have	You've	
We have	We've	
They have	They've	
HE/SHE/IT has	He's/ She's/ It's	been to Accra

Negative

Full form	Short form	
I have not	I haven't	been to Accra
You have not	You haven't	
We have not	We haven't	
They have not	They haven't	
He/ She/ It has not	He/ She/ It hasn't	been to Accra

Question

Auxiliary verb	Subject	
Have	I/YOU/WE/THEY	been to Accra?
Has	HE/ SHE/ IT	been to Accra?

Present Perfect: Other Verbs

Regular verbs

Verb	Past participle	Example
Work	Worked	I've worked in 7 companies in my life.
Date	Dated	I haven't dated any lady this year.
Live	Lived	Marcelo has lived in Canada for five years.
Prepare	Prepared	Have you prepared for the debate?

Irregular verbs

Verb	Simple past	Past participle
Break	Broke	Broken
Buy	Bought	Bought
Do	Did	Done

Eat	Ate	Eaten
Get	Got	Gotten
Give	Gave	Given
Go	Went	Gone
Know	Knew	Known
Leave	Left	Left
Make	Made	Made
Meet	Met	Met
Pay	Paid	Paid
Cost	Cost	Cost
Put	Put	Put
Write	Wrote	Written
Think	Thought	Thought
Tell	Told	Told
See	Saw	seen

Present Perfect: **Other Verbs**

Examples:

I can't find my car keys. Have you seen them?

No, I haven't. Sorry.

We've written more than 100 e-mails in the past week.

My cousin has met a lot of famous people in her life.

Have you ever broken a bone?

Yes, I have.

Has she ever eaten Vietnamese food?

No, she hasn't.

Have you ever thought about moving to another country?

We've thought about it, but we haven't told our kids.

The teacher hasn't given us any homework yet.

Camilo has made a lot of mistakes in his life.

Have you ever gotten lost while driving?

No, I haven't – but my mother has!

Kristin has never taken singing classes.

Present Perfect or Past Simple

Use the present perfect to talk about a general experience in the past.

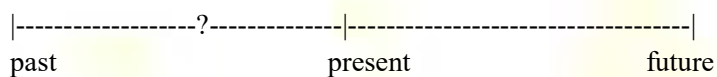
Use the past simple to talk about a specific moment in the past.

“Have you seen the new Star wars film?”

“Yes, I have.” “When did you see it?” “I saw it last week.”

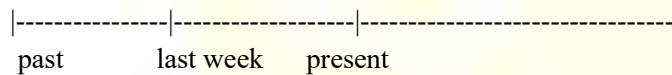
Use the present perfect for “**unspecified**” time:

I've seen the new Star wars film.



Use the past simple for “**specified**” time:

I saw the new Star wars film last week.



Exercise:

Present perfect

Put the verbs into the correct form (present perfect simple).

1. I (not / work) ----- today.
2. We (buy) ----- a new lamp.
3. We (not / plan) -----our holiday yet.
4. Where (be / you) -----?

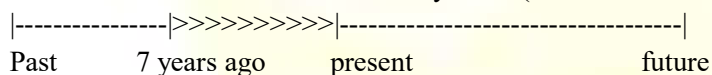
5. He (write) ----- five letters.
6. She (not / see) ----- him for a long time.
7. (be / you) ----- at school?
8. School (not / start) ----- yet.
9. (speak / he) ----- to his boss?
10. No, he (have / not) ----- the time yet.

Present Perfect or Past Simple

Use the **present perfect** to talk about an action that started in the past and continues to the present. Use the **past simple** to talk about an action that started and finished in the past.

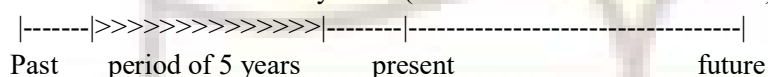
Use the present perfect for “**unfinished**” time:

“Mike has lived in Jamaica for seven years.” (and he lives in Brazil now)



Use the past simple for “**finished**” time:

“I lived in Austria for five years.” (and I don’t live in Austria now)



NOTES



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ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Supreme Educators Idiombras Brazil is a registered education provider in Brazil. We have hundreds of clients and students studying at different levels with us and we are pleased to be able to constantly meet their needs.

Under the qualitative leadership of **Kingsley A. Adeshina, the Founder/CEO**, the organization has become highly competitive in the education industry and we are still constantly seeking more ways to add quality to our services, and this book is an evidence of that.

We have been able to put together this book and many more materials through the dedicated efforts of our talented teachers and professionals. Worthy of note are the immense contributions of **Stanley A. Adeshina** and **Temitope O. Abidakun** to this book.

It is our hope that this book, our other materials as well as our teaching methodology will help you greatly in your English Language learning objective.

Please feel free to contact us for your feedback and suggestions through our official email:

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Once again thank you for reading our book.



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