

BLUE ENGLISH

ADVANCED

LEVEL 2

Aprenda inglês com a inovadora
metodologia Blue English



EBOOK
+
AUDIO


Blue
English



O que é o método Blue English?

Durante meus primeiros anos de ensino em escolas de idiomas, percebi que muito do que era visto em sala de aula acabava sendo perdido, por mais intensa que a aula fosse ou mais concentrado que o aluno estivesse.

Grande parte do vocabulário utilizado em aula acabava sendo esquecido pelo aluno posteriormente, e boa parte dos acertos de pronúncia também.

Ao longo da minha experiência de ensino e vivência tanto nos Estados Unidos e na Inglaterra, desenvolvi uma metodologia própria e extremamente eficiente, na qual, os alunos realmente aprendem o idioma e não o esquece.

Este método foi lapidado por mim ao longo dos anos, e hoje, proporciona ao aluno a absorção quase que completa do conteúdo visto em aula, fazendo com que ele agregue rapidamente vocabulário, domínio de pronúncia, domínio de escrita, compreensão oral e poder de articulação verbal.

Rege Pestana

Como utilizar este material.

Este e-book deve ser considerado como complemento das videoaulas.

Diferentes símbolos

Você encontrará vários símbolos neste livro, eles te ajudarão a lembrar e consolidar o aprendizado. Veja a descrição de cada um deles:



Acompanhe a lição com o áudio.



Just listen - Apenas escute (prestando muita atenção na pronúncia).



Ask - Apenas pergunte (tentando imitar a pronúncia do locutor).



Answer - Apenas responda (tentando imitar a pronúncia do locutor).



Repeat - Repita (imitando de forma precisa a pronúncia).



Don't forget: Não se esqueça: Aspectos chave que devem ser lembrados e consolidados do aprendizado.



Attention! Atenção: Peço sua atenção sobre conceitos linguísticos de alta importância.



Know more: Saiba mais: Informações adicionais sobre temas gramaticais de interesse, mas não imprescindíveis para aprender a falar o idioma de forma fluente.



Shadowing Leia o texto simultaneamente com o professor.



Your notes: Seguramente você necessitará um espaço para suas anotações. Algumas vezes disponibilizo um espaço para este fim.



Watch the lesson: Antes de fazer os exercícios, recomendo assistir novamente a aula em questão.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 1

Stop + verb in ing form

The structure "to stop + verb in ing form", means "parar de fazer algo".

Example:

- **You should stop smoking.**

Do you know the difference between the phrases: "You should stop smoking." and "You should stop to smoke."?

"You should stop smoking", means "Você deveria parar de fumar." whereas "You should stop to smoke.", means "Você deveria parar para fumar."

The structure "to stop + verb in the infinitive form", means: "parar para fazer algo".

Let's practice!



- 1) I need to stop smoking as soon as possible.
- 2) I need to stop to buy some flowers.
- 3) I will never stop learning English.
- 4) Can I stop to talk to teacher Rege?
- 5) Should I stop overthinking?
- 6) Michael stopped to say goodbye.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 1.

1) Ask me

1) Ask me if you should stop selling cars.

2) Ask me if they should stop swimming.

3) Ask me if you can stop to smoke.

4) Ask me if Michael should stop building the house.

5) Ask me if Nancy should stop to talk to David.

6) Ask me if Nancy should stop talking.

7) Ask me if I stopped working as a teacher.

8) Ask me she should stop oversleeping.

9) Ask me if I would stop buying bicycles.

10) Ask me if I will stop to buy some flowers.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Should I stop selling cars?
- 2) Should they stop swimming?
- 3) Can I stop to smoke?
- 4) Should Michael stop building the house?
- 5) Should Nancy stop to talk to David?
- 6) Should Nancy stop talking?
- 7) Did you stop working as a teacher?
- 8) Should she stop oversleeping?
- 9) Would you stop buying bicycles?
- 10) Will you stop to buy some flowers?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 2.

1) Translate the following sentences into English: (Don't use Google translator.)



1) Eu ainda preciso estudar francês.

2) Eu não fiz a minha lição de casa ainda.

3) Ela já tem um gato.

4) Eu não moro mais na França.

5) Você já esteve nos Estados Unidos?

2) What's the question for:

1) I met Mary in 1999.

2) I have two dogs.

3) She 17 years old.

4) He has been studying English for two years.

5) It's been raining for 30 minutes.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) I still need to study French.
- 2) I haven't done my homework yet.
- 3) She already has a cat.
- 4) I don't live in France anymore.
- 5) Have you ever been to The United States?

Exercise 2

- 1) When did you meet Mary?
- 2) How many dogs do you have?
- 3) How old is she?
- 4) How long has he been studying English?
- 5) How long has it been raining?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 3.

1) What's the question for:

1) She's from England.

2) They have five cats.

3) There are five books on the table.

4) She was at the supermarket.

5) I was at the bank.

6) He ate two sandwiches.

7) My sister made this cake.

8) I haven't swept the floor yet.

9) It takes me 25 minutes to do my homework.

10) It was seven clock.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Where's she from?
- 2) How many cats do they have?
- 3) How many books are there on the table?
- 4) Where was she?
- 5) Where were you?
- 6) How many sandwiches did he eat?
- 7) Who made this cake?
- 8) Have you swept the floor yet?
- 9) How long does it take you to do your homework?
- 10) What time was it?

Advanced 2 - Lesson 4

A bit + adjective + A little adjective

Tanto “a bit + adjective” quanto “a little + adjective” means “um pouco + adjetivo”.

Example:

- **I am a bit tired.** | **Eu estou um pouco cansado.**

Se “a little” and “a bit” significam “um pouco”, a junção de “a little” + “bit”, significa “um pouquinho”.

Example:

- **I'm a little bit nervous.** | **Eu estou um pouquinho nervoso.**

Let's practice!



- 1) She is a little taller than Mary.
- 2) That lesson is a bit difficult.
- 3) I'm a little bit confused.
- 4) It's a little hot.
- 5) You're a bit scared.
- 6) It's a little bit easy.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 4.

1) Listen to the audio and write in front of its respective number:

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----
- 6) -----
- 7) -----
- 8) -----
- 9) -----
- 10) -----

Answers:

Exercise

- 1) My friend is a little bit confused.
- 2) Your son is a bit anxious.
- 3) She is a little taller than Mary.
- 4) My boss is a little bit bossy.
- 5) She's a little bit tired.
- 6) They were a little scared.
- 7) He's a bit crazy.
- 8) She was a little sad.
- 9) The floor is a little dirty.
- 10) It's a little bit funny.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 5

Until vs Up to

The preposition “até”, in English, can be “until” or “up to”. Nós utilizamos “until”, no sentido de “até”, junto com um ponto no tempo. Que pode ser: hora, dia, semana, mês, ano, etc.

Example:

- I will work until next Friday. | Eu trabalharei até a próxima sexta-feira.

No exemplo acima, o ponto no tempo é: “next Friday”.

Também podemos utilizar “until”, no sentido de “até”, junto com uma ação que pode se concretizar.

Example:

- He will stay there until he dies. | Ele vai ficar lá até morrer.

Nós utilizamos “up to”, no sentido de “até”, para referirmos a um ponto físico ou a um período de tempo.

Example:

There was water up to the ceiling. | Havia água até o teto.

No exemplo acima, o ponto físico na frase é “the ceiling”.

She sleeps up to ten hours. | Ela dorme por até dez horas.

No exemplo acima, “dez hours”, é o período de tempo.



Repeat

- 1) Sometimes she has to wait up to thirty minutes.
- 2) They will work until next week.
- 3) I won't go until you hold me.
- 4) We had to call teacher Rege up to twenty times.
- 5) You can have up to seven cats.
- 6) I can teach you English until March.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 5.

1) Ask me

1) Ask me if she has to wait up to thirty minutes.

2) Ask me if they have to wait until next week.

3) Ask me if I had to call the doctor up to twenty times.

4) Ask me if Mary will stay in The United States until next month.

5) Ask me if I feel like watching TV until eleven o'clock.

6) Ask me if she can watch TV for up to eleven hours.

7) Ask if I can have up to seven dogs.

8) Ask me if you have up to six months to improve your English.

9) Ask me if she would work until March.

10) Ask me if you should study up to six hours.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Does she have to wait up to thirty minutes?
- 2) Do they have to wait until next week?
- 3) Did you have to call the doctor up to twenty times?
- 4) Will Mary stay in The United States until next month?
- 5) Do you feel like watching TV until eleven o'clock?
- 6) Can she watch TV for up to eleven hours?
- 7) Can you have up to seven dogs?
- 8) Do I have up to six months to improve my English?
- 9) Would she work until March?
- 10) Should I study up to six hours?

Advanced 2 - Lesson 6

English with music | I'll Be There For You – Bon Jovi

I guess this time you're really leaving. I heard your suitcase say goodbye.

Well, as my broken heart lies bleeding. You say true love, it's suicide.

You say you've cried a thousand rivers. And now you're swimming for the shore.

You left me drowning in my tears. And you won't save me anymore.

I'm praying to God you'll give me one more chance, girl. I'll be there for you. These five words I swear to you.

When you breathe, I wanna be the air for you. I'll be there for you.

I'd live and I'd die for you. I'd steal the sun from the sky for you. Words can't say what love can do. I'll be there for you.

Vocabulary

To guess	Palpitar, achar (no sentido de pensar)
Suitcase	Mala
Broken heart	Coração partido
To lie	Mentir, estar deitado
To bleed	Sangrar
Shore	Margem, costa
To drown	Afogar
To swear	Jurar



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 6.

1) Listen to the audio and write in front of its respective number:

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----

5) -----

6) -----

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) When you breathe, I wanna be the air for you. I'll be there for you.
- 2) You left me drowning in my tears. And you won't save me anymore.
- 3) I guess this time you're really leaving. I heard your suitcase say goodbye.
- 4) I'd live and I'd die for you. I'd steal the sun from the sky for you.
- 5) Well, as my broken heart lies bleeding. You say true love, it's suicide.
- 6) You say you've cried a thousand rivers. And now you're swimming for the shore.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 7

What made + object pronoun/a name + verb in the infinitive without to

The structure: “what made + object pronoun / a name + verb in the infinitive form without to”, means “o que fez alguém fazer algo”.

Example:

- What made you wanna become a police officer?
- O que te fez querer ser policial?

As in Portuguese, the verb “to make”, in the structure “what made + object pronoun / a name + verb in the infinitive form without to”, can also be in the simple present.

Example:

- What makes you study English?
- O que te faz estudar inglês?

Let's practice!



- 1) What made you laugh like that?
- 2) What makes you think he is a teacher?
- 3) What made him sleep until 10 o'clock?
- 4) What makes her cry?
- 5) What made you study English at Blue English?
- 6) What makes teacher Rege special?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 7.

1) Ask me

1) Ask me what made me think you aren't a good student.

2) Ask me what makes me cry.

3) Ask me what makes Michael laugh.

4) Ask me what made him choose Blue English.

5) Ask me what made the lawyer swear.

6) Ask me what makes her sleep until 10 o'clock.

7) Ask me what made me sleep for up to 10 hours.

8) Ask me what made me stop smoking.

9) Ask me what makes David stop learning Spanish.

10) Ask me what made them stop to smoke.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) What made you think I'm not a good student?
- 2) What makes you cry?
- 3) What makes Michael laugh?
- 4) What made him choose Blue English?
- 5) What made the lawyer swear?
- 6) What makes her sleep until 10 o'clock?
- 7) What made you sleep for up to 10 hours?
- 8) What made you stop smoking?
- 9) What makes David stop learning Spanish?
- 10) What made them stop to smoke?

Advanced 2 - Lesson 8

No matter what + Complement

The structure "No matter what + Complement ", é equivalente a nossa estrutura: "Não importa o que + Complemento".

Example:

- No matter what happens, you're not going to drown.
- Não importa o que aconteça, você não vai se afogar.

No matter where + Complement

The structure "No matter where + Complement ", é equivalente a nossa estrutura: "Não importa onde / aonde + Complemento".

Example:

- No matter where you live, I will never forget you.
- Não importa onde você more, eu nunca lhe esquecerei.
- No matter where you go, I will find you.
- Não importa aonde você vá, eu lhe encontrarei.

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) No matter what happens, I'm not going to swear.
- 2) No matter where you live, I will never forget you.
- 3) No matter what you see, tell the truth.
- 4) No matter where I go, I can't stop thinking about her.
- 5) No matter what she does, I will always love her.
- 6) No matter where you are, I will find you.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 8.

1) Listen to the audio and write in front of its respective number:

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----
- 6) -----
- 7) -----
- 8) -----
- 9) -----
- 10) -----

Answers:

- 1) No matter what she does, she'll be happy.
- 2) No matter where he goes, I'll find him.
- 3) No matter where you study, you have to pay attention.
- 4) No matter what they do, they'll always be my friends.
- 5) No matter what happens, I'm not going to swear.
- 6) No matter where you go, I'll find you.
- 7) No matter where she goes, I'll never forget her.
- 8) I will always be your friend, no matter what you do.
- 9) No matter what you say, I'm not gonna tell the truth.
- 10) I will visit you, no matter where you live.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 9

Else

The word “else” can mean “mais” or “outro”. In this lesson we are going to practice “else”, when it means “mais”.

É bastante comum o uso de “else”, no sentido de “mais”, em perguntas com as chamadas “wh questions” (what, where, who).

“What else?”, means “o que mais?”.

Example:

- **What else can I do for you?** | **O que mais eu posso fazer por você?**

“Where else?”, means “onde mais?” or “aonde mais?”.

Example:

- **Where else should I be?** | **Onde mais eu deveria estar?**

- **Where else would you go?** | **Aonde mais você iria?**

“Who else”, means “quem mais”.

Example:

- **Quem mais está aprendendo inglês?** | **Who else is learning English?**

Let's practice!



- 1) What else did he buy?
- 2) Where else did you go?
- 3) Who else did Michael meet?
- 4) What else would you like to eat?
- 5) Where else can I find a restaurant?
- 6) Who else is going to learn Spanish?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 9.

1) Follow the example:

Teacher: I went to France and Spain.

Student: **Where else did you go?**

1) I bought a motorcycle and bicycle.

2) She ate an apple and sandwich.

3) I went to the bank and the supermarket.

4) They found a watch and a stapler.

5) My sister and my cousin are learning English.

6) I should have studied English and Spanish.

7) I'm going to visit Italy and France.

8) My uncle and his friend are going to live in Spain.

9) She needs a stove and a microwave.

10) I want a pen and a notebook.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) What else did you buy?
- 2) What else did she eat?
- 3) Where else did you go?
- 4) What else did they find?
- 5) Who else is learning English?
- 6) What else should you have studied?
- 7) Where else are you going to visit?
- 8) Who else is going to live in Spain?
- 9) What else does she need?
- 10) What else do you want?

Advanced 2 - Lesson 10

Something else

In the previous lesson I told you that the word “else” can mean “mais” or “outro”. In this lesson we are going to practice “else”, when it means “outro”.

Nós não empregamos a palavra “else”, apenas na “forma interrogativa”. Quando “else”, significa “outro”, é bastante comum utilizá-la na “forma afirmativa”.

Para dizer: “outra coisa”, não é nada natural dizer: “another thing”. O correto é dizer : “something else”.

Example:

- **I was learning something else.** | **Eu estava aprendendo outra coisa.**

Se “outra coisa”, é “something else”, como você acha que seria “outra pessoa”? That’s correct! “Someone else” or “somebody else”.

Example:

- **I was dancing with someone else.** | **Eu estava dançando com outra pessoa.**

- **She was talking to somebody else.** | **Ela estava falando com outra pessoa.**

Para dizer “outro lugar”, não dizemos “another place”, mas sim “somewhere else”.

Example:

- **Mary is living somewhere else.** | **Mary está vivendo em outro lugar.**



Repeat

- 1) She lives somewhere else.
- 2) I’m going to eat something else.
- 3) Somebody else is opening the door.
- 4) That car was sold somewhere else.
- 5) I found something else.
- 6) He met someone else.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 10.

1) Follow the example:

Teacher: Do you live in China?

Student: **No, I don't. I live somewhere else.**

1) Did you meet Mary?

2) Did you eat pizza?

3) Did you go to the gym?

4) Is she studying French?

5) Are they talking to the teacher?

6) Do you need a bicycle?

7) Does he live in France?

8) Does she work with Nigel?

9) Would they sell their house?

10) Are you going to visit Nancy?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) No, I didn't. I met somebody/someone else.
- 2) No, I didn't. I ate something else.
- 3) No, I didn't. I went somewhere else.
- 4) No, she isn't. She's studying something else.
- 5) No, they aren't. They are talking to somebody/someone else.
- 6) No, I don't. I need something else.
- 7) No, he doesn't. He lives somewhere else.
- 8) No, she doesn't. She works with somebody/someone else.
- 9) No, they wouldn't. They would sell something else.
- 10) No, I'm not. I'm going to visit somebody/someone else.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 11

Steve Jobs introduces the iPhone

What we're gonna do is get rid of all these buttons and just make a giant screen. A giant screen.

Now, how are we gonna communicate this? We don't wanna carry around a mouse, right? So, what are we gonna do?

Oh, a stylus, right? We're gonna use a stylus. No! No, who wants a stylus?

You have to get them and put them away and you lose them... Yuck. Nobody wants a stylus, so let's not use a stylus.

We're gonna use the best pointing device in the world. We're gonna use the pointing device that we're all born with.

We were born with ten of them. We're gonna use our fingers. We're gonna touch this with our fingers.

And we have invented a new technology called multi-touch, which is phenomenal. It works like magic.

Vocabulary

Button	Botão
To communicate	Comunicar
Around	Em volta de, por volta de, por aí
Stylus	Caneta para dispositivos eletrônicos
Yuck!	Eca!
Pointing device	Dispositivo apontador (mouse, teclado, controle)
Finger	Dedo
Phenomenal	Fenomenal
To work	Trabalhar, funcionar



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 11.

1) Listen to the audio and write in front of its respective number:

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----

5) -----

6) -----

Answers:

Exercise

- 1) Nobody wants a stylus.
- 2) We're gonna use the best pointing device in the world.
- 3) We were born with ten of them.
- 4) We don't wanna carry around a mouse, right?
- 5) What we're gonna do is get rid of all these buttons and just make a giant screen.
- 6) It works like magic.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 12

Nobody else | No one else

You saw in previous lessons that the word “else” can mean “mais” or “outro”. In this lesson we are going to see more cases, when “else” means “mais”.

Na aula 20, do quinto módulo do nível pré-intermediário, você viu que “ninguém”, em frases afirmativas, pode ser “nobody” ou “no one”. Para dizer “ninguém mais”, apenas acrescentamos “else” na frente de “nobody” ou “no one”.

Example:

- **Nobody else will work on Sunday.** | **Ninguém mais trabalhará no domingo.**

- **No one else can swear.** | **Ninguém mais pode jurar.**

Let's practice!



- 1) No one else is drowning.
- 2) Nobody else is more intelligent than you.
- 3) That's why no one else is coming.
- 4) Nobody else is praying with him.
- 5) No one else is as famous as David.
- 6) Nobody else is underpaid.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 12.

1) Listen to the audio and write in front of its respective number:

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----
- 6) -----
- 7) -----
- 8) -----
- 9) -----
- 10) -----

Answers:

Exercise

- 1) No one else will work on Sunday.
- 2) Nobody else is going to help you.
- 3) No one else can play this guitar.
- 4) Nobody else will live there.
- 5) That's why no one else wants to talk to him.
- 6) Nobody else is praying with her.
- 7) That's why no one else is coming to the party.
- 8) That's the reason why nobody else wants to study with him.
- 9) No one else speaks English better than me.
- 10) Nobody else is as bipolar as you.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 13

Anybody else | Anyone else

“Anybody else” e “anyone else”, em frases interrogativas, pode significar: “alguém mais”, “mais alguém” e “qualquer outra pessoa”.

Em frases negativas, “anybody else” e “anyone else”, pode significar: “ninguém mais”, “mais ninguém” e “nenhuma outra pessoa”.

Quando usamos “anybody else” e “anyone else”, em frases afirmativas, ambos significam: “qualquer outra pessoa”.

Example

- **Are you in love with anyone else?** | Você está apaixonado por mais alguém?
- **Is he looking for anybody else?** | Ele está procurando alguém mais?
- **I wouldn't live with anyone else.** | Eu não viveria com mais ninguém.
- **I'm not looking for anybody else.** | Eu não estou procurando ninguém mais.
- **You can talk to anyone else.** | Você pode falar com qualquer outra pessoa.
- **I can learn with anybody else.** | Eu posso aprender com qualquer outra pessoa.

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) This cake can be made by anyone else.
- 2) Was my money spent by anybody else?
- 3) You aren't better than anyone else.
- 4) Is he in love with anybody else?
- 5) She doesn't want anybody else.
- 6) Don't blame anybody else.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 13.

1) Listen to the audio and write in front of its respective number:

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----
- 6) -----
- 7) -----
- 8) -----
- 9) -----
- 10) -----

Answers:

Exercise

- 1) Does anyone else work with Michael?
- 2) Do you think anybody else can teach us English?
- 3) I haven't talked to anyone else today.
- 4) I can study with anyone else.
- 5) Is she waiting for anybody else?
- 6) Don't blame anybody else.
- 7) This cake can be made by anybody else.
- 8) Anyone else?
- 9) Did anyone else teach him English?
- 10) Your money wasn't spent by anybody else.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 14

Anything else

Let's keep talking about the word "else".

"Anything else", em frases interrogativas, pode significar: **"algo mais"** ou **"mais alguma coisa"**.

Em frases negativas, **"anything else"**, significa: **"nada mais"**, **"mais nada"** ou **"nenhuma outra coisa"**.

Já em frases afirmativas, **"anything else"**, significa: **"qualquer outra coisa"**.

Example:

- **There isn't anything else to remember.** | Não há mais nada para lembrar.
- **Do you need anything else?** | Você precisa de mais alguma coisa?
- **It's bigger than anything else.** | É maior do que qualquer outra coisa.

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) I love you more than anything else.
- 2) I can't see anything else.
- 3) This is more difficult than anything else.
- 4) Don't answer anything else.
- 5) Will you buy anything else?
- 6) Are you going to cook anything else?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 14.

1) Listen to the audio and write in front of its respective number:

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----
- 6) -----
- 7) -----
- 8) -----
- 9) -----
- 10) -----

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Answer anything else.
- 2) Will she buy anything else?
- 3) That was more necessary than anything else.
- 4) This is more rewarding than anything else.
- 5) Are you learning anything else?
- 6) Don't hide anything else.
- 7) I love my wife more than anything else.
- 8) Anything else?
- 9) Does she need anything else?
- 10) This is more difficult than anything else.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 15

Vocabulary | Marketing

A partir de agora, em algumas aulas, eu lhe ajudarei a falar de assuntos cotidianos em diferentes áreas de negócios.

Nesta aula e na aula dezoito, o nosso foco será no **“mundo do marketing”**.

Escolhemos um vocabulário, que é utilizado com bastante frequência, no departamento de marketing de qualquer empresa.

“Brand”: The noun brand means, **“marca”**.

Example:

- **What is your favorite brand?**
- Qual é a sua marca favorita?
- **What brand is your T-shirt?**
- Qual é a marca da sua camiseta?
- **This brand is the best.**
- Esta marca é a melhor.

“Logo”: The word **“logo”**, means **“logotipo”**. Porém, muitos de nós também dizemos **“logo”**. Porém, de uma forma portuguesa. LOGO.

Example:

- **Our new logo represents innovation.**
- Nosso novo logo representa inovação.
- **The logo reflects our values.**
- O logotipo reflete nossos valores.
- **The logo needs minor adjustments.**
- O logotipo precisa de pequenos ajustes.
- **Let's update the website's logo.**
- Vamos atualizar o logotipo do site.

“Product”: **“Product”** is everything that is produced in companies. It is what is produced for sale. The noun **“product”** means **“produto”**.

Example:

- **The product exceeded my expectations.**
- O produto superou minhas expectativas.

- **This product is available in multiple colors.**
- Este produto está disponível em várias cores.
- **The product comes with a warranty.**
- O produto vem com uma garantia.
- **Our competitors have a similar product.**
- Nossos concorrentes têm um produto similar.
- **My customers are loyal to this product.**
- Meus clientes são fiéis a este produto.

“Sale”: The noun “sale” means, “venda”. The plural form of “sale” is “sales”.

Example:

- **Our sales exceeded our expectations.**
- Nossas vendas superaram nossas expectativas.
- **Can you provide me with the sales report?**
- Você pode me fornecer o relatório de vendas?
- **Our sales targets were met this quarter.**
- Nossas metas de vendas foram atingidas neste trimestre.
- **The sales have grown lately.**
- As vendas têm crescido ultimamente.

Let's practice!



- 1) What is her favorite brand?
- 2) My new logo represents innovation.
- 3) Your product exceeded my expectations.
- 4) Can you provide me with the sales report?
- 5) What brand is your T-shirt?
- 6) Our logo needs minor adjustments.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 15.

1) Ask me

1) Ask me what her favorite brand is.

2) Ask me if my logo represents innovation.

3) Ask me if my product is going to exceed your expectations.

4) Ask me if my secretary can provide you with the sales report.

5) Ask me if your brand is the best.

6) Ask me if the logo reflects their values.

7) Ask me if my product comes with a warranty.

8) Ask me if the sales have grown lately.

9) Ask me what brand my shirt is.

10) Ask me if the logo needs minor adjustments.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) What is her favorite brand?
- 2) Does your logo represent innovation?
- 3) Is your product going to exceed my expectations?
- 4) Can your secretary provide me with the sales report?
- 5) Is my brand the best?
- 6) Does the logo reflect their values?
- 7) Does your product come with a warranty?
- 8) Have the sales grown lately?
- 9) What brand is your shirt?
- 10) Does the logo need minor adjustments?

Advanced 2 - Lesson 16

English with music | Kiss And Say Goodbye - The Manhattans

This has got to be the saddest day of my life. I called you here today for a bit of bad news.

I won't be able to see you anymore, because of my obligations and the ties that you have.

We've been meeting here every day. And since this is our last day together, I wanna hold you just one more time.

When you turn and walk away, don't look back. I wanna remember you just like this. Let's just kiss and say goodbye.

I had to meet you here today. There's just so many things to say.

Please don't stop me 'til I'm through. This is something I hate to do.

We've been meeting here so long. I guess what we've done, oh was wrong.

Please darlin', don't you cry. Let's just kiss and say goodbye

Many months have passed us by. (I'm gonna miss you). I'm gonna miss you, I can't lie. (I'm gonna miss you).

I've got ties, and so do you. I just think this is the thing to do.

It's gonna hurt me, I can't lie. Maybe you'll meet, you'll meet another guy.

Vocabulary

To have got to be	Deve ser
To call	Telefonar, chamar
Tie	Gravata, laço (vínculo)
Since	Desde, já que, como
To walk away	Ir embora
So many things	Tantas coisas
'til	Abreviação de "until"
To be through	Ter terminado
For so long	Por tanto tempo
So do you	Você também
Guy	Cara



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 16.

1) Listen to the audio and write in front of its respective number:

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----

5) -----

6) -----

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) We've been meeting here every day.
- 2) I had to meet you here today.
- 3) This has got to be the saddest day of my life.
- 4) I've got ties, and so do you.
- 5) This is something I hate to do
- 6) There's just so many things to say.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 17

Vocabulary | Marketing Part 2

In the lesson fifteen, from this module, you learned a vocabulary related to the marketing department. Let's keep learning about it!

“Salesman”: The noun **“salesman”**, means **“vendedor”**. Se **“vendedor”** é **“salesman”**, **“vendedora”** is **“Saleswoman”**.

Example:

- **You should be a salesman.**
- **Você deveria ser um vendedor.**
- **I wouldn't be a saleswoman.**
- **Eu não seria uma vendedora.**
- **What else does this salesman sell?**
- **O que mais este vendedor vende?**
- **Where else does the saleswoman work?**
- **Onde mais a vendedora trabalha?**

“Launch”: The word **“launch”** can be a verb or a noun. As a noun it means **“lançamento”**. As a verb it means **“lançar”**. (Lançar um produto ou uma campanha).

Example:

- **He's going to launch the new iPhone.**
- **Ele vai lançar um novo iPhone.**
- **When are they going to launch this product?**
- **Quando eles vão lançar este produto?**
- **You should launch a Spanish course.**
- **Você deveria lançar um curso de espanhol.**
- **What else are they going to launch?**
- **O que mais eles vão lançar?**

“Client”, “Customer”: Both **“client”** and **“customer”** mean **“cliente”**.

But how to know the difference between them? **“Clients”** buy services and **“customers”** buy products.

Example:

A lawyer has **“clients”**. Why? Because they buy his service.

A baker has “**customers**”. Why? Because they buy his product.

Let’s see some examples with the words client and customer.

- **My client is better than anyone else.**
- **Meu cliente é melhor do que qualquer outra pessoa.**
- **He's been my customer since 2009.**
- **Ele é meu cliente desde 2009.**
- **Há quanto tempo ela é sua cliente?**
- **How long has she been your client?**
- **I wish I had two hundred customers.**
- **Quem me dera se eu tivesse duzentos clientes.**

“Competitor”, means “concorrente” ou “competidor (a)”.

Example:

- **Our competitor is launching a new product.**
- **Nosso concorrente está lançando um novo produto.**
- **My competitor is somewhere else.**
- **Meu concorrente está em outro lugar.**
- **Nobody else can be your competitor.**
- **Ninguém mais pode ser seu concorrente.**

Let’s practice!



- 1) He became an excellent salesman.
- 2) His wife is a saleswoman.
- 3) When are they going to launch the new iPhone?
- 4) My client is better than anyone else.
- 5) He's been my customer since 2009.
- 6) Our competitor is launching a new product.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 17.

1) Ask me

1) Ask me if I was a salesman.

2) Ask me when I'm going to launch my product.

3) Ask me how many clients she has.

4) Ask me who this customer is talking about.

5) Ask me if he has many competitors.

6) Ask me if she was a saleswoman.

7) Ask me when they will launch the new iPhone.

8) Ask me if you should be his competitor.

9) Ask me how many customers I would like to have.

10) Ask me how long he has been a salesman.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Were you a salesman?
- 2) When are you going to launch your product?
- 3) How many clients does she have?
- 4) Who is the customer talking about?
- 5) Does he have many competitors?
- 6) Was she a saleswoman?
- 7) When will they launch the new iPhone?
- 8) Should I be his competitor?
- 9) How many customers would you like to have?
- 10) How long has he been a salesman?

Advanced 2 - Lesson 18

Vocabulary

“To lose control”: The structure **“to lose control”**, means **“perder o controle”**.

If you say **“to lose the control”**, the person you are talking to, will think you are talking about a **“remote control”**. Therefore, do not say **“to lose the control”**, say **“to lose control”**.

“Estar prestes a fazer algo” ou **“estar a ponto de fazer algo”**, é: **“To be about to do something”**.

Example:

- **I am about to lose control.** | **Eu estou a ponto de perder o controle.**

“To be under control”: The structure **“to be under control”**, means **“estar sob controle”**.

Example:

- **The situation is under control.** | **A situação está sob controle.**

Se **“estar sob controle”** é **“to be under control”**, **“estar fora de controle”**, é: **“to be out of control”**.

Example:

- **The situation is out of control.** | **A situação está fora de controle.**

“Ficar fora de controle”, é: **“to get out of control”**.

Example:

- **The situation is getting out of control.**
- **A situação está ficando fora de controle.**



Repeat

- 1) Was the situation out of control?
- 2) She is about to lose control.
- 3) Have you ever lost control?
- 4) The lawyer lost control.
- 5) Are the customers getting out of control?
- 6) The situation is under control.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 18.

1) Ask me

1) Ask me if I am about to lose control.

2) Ask me if the situation was under control.

3) Ask me if the situation is out of control.

4) Ask me if the clients are getting out of control.

5) Ask me how often he loses control.

6) Ask me if everything is under control.

7) Ask me if she was out of control.

8) Ask me if the situation is getting out of control.

9) Ask me if I have ever lost control.

10) Ask me if they lost control.

Answers:

Exercise

- 1) Are you about to lose control?
- 2) Was the situation under control?
- 3) Is the situation out of control?
- 4) Are the clients getting out of control?
- 5) How often does he lose control?
- 6) Is everything under control?
- 7) Was she out of control?
- 8) Is the situation getting out of control?
- 9) Have you ever lost control?
- 10) Did they lose control?

Advanced 2 - Lesson 19

At the end | In the end

“In the end” and “at the end”. What is the difference?

“In the end”, means “no final” ou “no fim”.

Example:

- In the end, we couldn't talk to Mary.
- No fim, nós não conseguimos falar com a Mary.
- What happened in the end?
- O que aconteceu no final?

Já “at the end”, means “no fim / no final de alguma coisa”. | “at the end of something”.

Example:

- I'm going to study English at the end of the month.
- Eu vou estudar inglês no fim do mês.
- He will buy a car at the end of the day.
- Ele comprará um carro no final do dia.

Apesar de muitos dizerem que, “no final do dia”, está errado, muitos gramáticos renomados defendem que tanto “no fim do dia”, quanto “no final do dia”, estão corretos.

Let's practice!



- 1) In the end, the salesman didn't sell all the cars.
- 2) They didn't travel at the end of the month.
- 3) In the end, they went to the bank.
- 4) At the end of the meeting, I had dinner with my boss.
- 5) At the end of the year, I think I will study Spanish.
- 6) In the end, they didn't launch the product.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 19.

1) Listen to the audio and write in front of its respective number:

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----
- 6) -----
- 7) -----
- 8) -----
- 9) -----
- 10) -----

Answers:

Exercise

- 1) At the end of the day, there were thousands of customers.
- 2) In the end, I didn't speak to my competitor.
- 3) I'll call you at the end of the presentation.
- 4) In the end, he didn't speak English as well as you.
- 5) In the end, he wasn't as rich as he said.
- 6) At the end of the party, we went to the snack bar.
- 7) What happened at the end of the story?
- 8) In the end, David didn't rescue my cat.
- 9) Who else are you going to visit at the end of the week?
- 10) In the end, I couldn't travel.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 20

Beside | Besides

“Beside” and “besides”. What is the difference?

“Beside” is synonymous with “next to”. Ou seja, tanto “beside” quanto “next to”, significam: “ao lado de”.

Example:

- She is sitting next to Michael. | Ela está sentada ao lado de Michael.
- She is sitting beside Michael. | Ela está sentada ao lado de Michael.

Já “besides” is synonymous with “apart from”. Ou seja, tanto “besides” quanto “apart from”, significam: “além de”.

Example:

- Apart from a dog, she has a cat. | Além de um cachorro, ela tem um gato.
- Besides a dog, she has a cat. | Além de um cachorro, ela tem um gato.

Let's practice!



- 1) There's a dog beside the table.
- 2) Besides a house, they also have an apartment.
- 3) David sat beside Nancy.
- 4) My motorcycle is beside the bus.
- 5) Besides teaching English, he also teaches Chinese.
- 6) She is beside her car.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 20.

1) Follow the example:

Teacher: There's a bakery next to his house.

Student: There's a bakery beside his house.

Teacher: Apart from a dog, she has a cat.

Student: Besides a dog, she has a cat.

1) Apart from a company, she has a school.

2) There's a supermarket next to my house.

3) Apart from a house, they also have an apartment.

4) David was sitting next to Nancy.

5) My motorcycle is next to the bus.

6) Apart from teaching English, he also teaches Chinese.

7) She is next to the plane.

8) The cat is next to the dog.

9) Apart from a stove, I will buy a microwave.

Answers:

Exercise

- 1) Besides a company, she has a school.
- 2) There's a supermarket beside my house.
- 3) Besides a house, they also have an apartment.
- 4) David was sitting beside Nancy.
- 5) My motorcycle is beside the bus.
- 6) Besides teaching English, he also teaches Chinese.
- 7) She is beside the plane.
- 8) The cat is beside the dog.
- 9) Besides a stove, I will buy a microwave.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 21

English with music | Suspicious Minds - Elvis Presley

We're caught in a trap. I can't walk out, because I love you too much, baby. Why can't you see what you're doing to me, when you don't believe a word I say?

We can't go on together with suspicious minds (suspicious minds). And we can't build our dreams on suspicious minds.

So, if an old friend I know stops by to say "hello", would I still see suspicion in your eyes? Here we go again, asking where I've been. You can't see the tears are real, I'm crying (yes I'm crying).

We can't go on together with suspicious minds (suspicious minds). And we can't build our dreams on suspicious minds.

Oh, let our love survive. I'll dry the tears from your eyes. Let's don't let a good thing die, when honey, you know I've never lied to you.

Mmm, yeah, yeah. We're caught in a trap, I can't walk out, because I love you too much, baby. Why can't you see what you're doing to me, when you don't believe a word I say?

Well, don't you know I'm caught in a trap, I can't walk out, because I love you too much, baby. Well, don't you know I'm caught in a trap, I can't walk out, because I love you too much, baby.

Well, don't you know I'm caught in a trap, I can't walk out, because I love you too much, baby.

Vocabulary

Trap	Armadilha
To walk out	Sair, ir embora
To believe	Acreditar em
A word someone say	Em uma palavra do que alguém diz
To go on	Continuar
Suspicious	Desconfiado (a), suspeito (a)
Friend	Amigo (a)
To stop by	Visitar alguém de forma rápida (dar uma passada)
Here we go again	Lá vamos nós outra vez / lá vamos nós novamente
To survive	Sobreviver
To dry	Secar
Dry	Seco



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 21.

1) Listen to the audio and write in front of its respective number:

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----

5) -----

6) -----

Answers:

- 1) Here we go again, asking where I've been.
- 2) We're caught in a trap. I can't walk out, because I love you too much, baby.
- 3) Oh, let our love survive. I'll dry the tears from your eyes.
- 4) We can't go on together with suspicious minds.
- 5) Why can't you see what you're doing to me, when you don't believe a word I say?
- 6) And we can't build our dreams on suspicious minds.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 22

Somebody + to be supposed to do something

A estrutura de frase “somebody + to be supposed to do something”, é equivalente ao nosso: “É para alguém fazer algo”.

Example:

- **I do what I am supposed to do.** | **Eu faço o que é para eu fazer.**

- **I was supposed to buy a motorcycle.** | **Era para eu comprar uma moto.**

O verbo “to be” pode ser utilizado em diferentes tempos verbais. No primeiro exemplo, ele está no “**presente simples (I am)**”. No segundo exemplo, ele está no “**passado simples (I was)**”.

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) You are supposed to be my teacher.
- 2) The situation was supposed to be under control.
- 3) I wasn't supposed to lose control.
- 4) What am I supposed to do?
- 5) What language am I supposed to speak?
- 6) I am supposed to be happy.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 22.

1) Ask me

1) Ask me if she was supposed to be learning English.

2) Ask me if I was supposed to be in The United States.

3) Ask me if they were supposed to be living in an apartment.

4) Ask me if you are supposed to be my teacher.

5) Ask me if the situation was supposed to be under control.

6) Ask me if he was supposed to get out of control.

7) Ask me if I was supposed to lose control.

8) Ask me if she was supposed to be a nurse.

9) Ask me if she was supposed to call her husband at 9 o'clock.

10) Ask me who else I was supposed to meet.

Answers:

- 1) Was she supposed to be learning English?
- 2) Were you supposed to be in The United States?
- 3) Were they supposed to be living in an apartment?
- 4) Am I supposed to be your teacher?
- 5) Was the situation supposed to be under control?
- 6) Was he supposed to get out of control?
- 7) Were you supposed to lose control?
- 8) Was she supposed to be a nurse?
- 9) Was she supposed to call her husband at 9 o'clock?
- 10) Who else were you supposed to meet?

Advanced 2 - Lesson 23

To recommend (that) + somebody + do something

Em inglês, não existe o “**presente do modo subjuntivo**”. No entanto, existe uma forma que talvez seja o mais próximo do “**presente do modo subjuntivo**”, da nossa língua. Trata-se do uso do verbo no infinitivo, sem a partícula “**to**”, junto com um pronome ou um sujeito.

Example:

- **I recommend that you wait a few minutes.**
- **Eu recomendo que você espere alguns minutos.**

- **She recommends that we pray every day.**
- **Ela recomenda que nós oremos todos os dias.**

Na estrutura “**to recommend (that) + somebody + do something**, você viu que deixei o pronome relativo “**that**”, entre parênteses. Isto porque o seu uso nesta estrutura de frase é opcional . Nós podemos dizer por exemplo: “**I recommend that you wait a few minutes,**” ou “**I recommend you wait a few minutes.**”

Let's practice!



- 1) I don't recommend that you buy this car.
- 2) We don't recommend that you smoke.
- 3) Do you recommend that I launch this product?
- 4) My parents recommend that we have breakfast before 8 o'clock.
- 5) I recommend that you drink water instead of beer.
- 6) I recommend that you tell the truth.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 23.

1) Listen to the audio and write in front of its respective number:

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----
- 6) -----
- 7) -----
- 8) -----
- 9) -----
- 10) -----

Answers:

- 1) She's recommending that you write a book.
- 2) They recommend that we sell our house.
- 3) Teacher Rege recommends that we speak in English.
- 4) Why does she recommend that I buy a car?
- 5) I recommend that she make a cake.
- 6) I recommend that you also teach French.
- 7) I recommend that you get married as soon as possible.
- 8) He recommends that you explain this lesson.
- 9) She recommends that we solve this problem.
- 10) We recommend that you invite them to the party.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 24

When to omit the relative pronoun “that”

In the previous lesson I told you that we could omit the relative pronoun “that”, in the structure “to recommend (that) + somebody + do something”. You might be wondering: How do I know if I can or cannot omit it?

In this lesson I’m going to explain when you can omit the relative pronoun “that” and when you cannot.

Let’s see some examples:

- The apple that I ate was tasty. | A maçã que eu comi estava saborosa.
- I ate the apple that you wanted. | Eu comi a maçã que você queria.

Note que, em ambas as frases, o pronome relativo “that”, é seguido por um “pronome”.

Na frase: “The apple that I ate was tasty.”, temos o pronome “I”. Na frase: “I ate the apple that you wanted.”, temos o pronome “you”. Quando o pronome relativo “that”, é seguido por um “pronome”, o seu uso é opcional. Ou seja, nós poderíamos dizer: “The apple that I ate was tasty.” ou “The apple I ate was tasty.” Poderíamos dizer: “I ate the apple that you wanted.” ou “I ate the apple you wanted.”

Agora vamos para os outros exemplos:

- The apple that fell was tasty. | A maçã que caiu estava saborosa.
- I ate the apple that fell on the ground. | Eu comi a maçã que caiu no chão.

Observe que em ambas as frases, o que segue o pronome relativo “that”, não é um “pronome”, mas sim um “verbo”. Quanto o pronome relativo “that”, é seguido por um verbo, o seu uso é obrigatório.

Let’s practice!



Repeat

- 1) She told me he is her father.
- 2) This is the woman that made the cake.
- 3) The car they bought is blue.
- 4) All the people that went to the gym are my friends.
- 5) I recommend you drink water three times a day.
- 6) I know the teacher that is from The United States.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 24.

1) Ask me

1) Ask me if she's telling me that he's her teacher.

2) Ask me if this is the woman I met in France.

3) Ask me if this is the woman that made the cake.

4) Ask me if they told me she was out of control.

5) Ask me if the car they bought is blue.

6) Ask me if the people that went to the gym are my friends.

7) Ask me if I know the teacher that is from The United States.

8) Ask me if I bought the bicycles you recommended.

9) Ask me if I saw the car she wants.

10) Ask me if she told me she loves you.

Answers:

- 1) Is she telling you he's her teacher?
- 2) Is this the woman you met in France?
- 3) Is this the woman that made the cake?
- 4) Did they tell you she was out of control?
- 5) Is the car they bought blue?
- 6) Are the people that went to the gym your friends?
- 7) Do you know the teacher that is from The United States?
- 8) Did you buy the bicycles I recommended?
- 9) Did you see the car she wants?
- 10) Did she tell you she loves me?

Advanced 2 - Lesson 25

Business English

In the lesson fifteen and seventeen from this module, we learned a vocabulary related to the “marketing department”.

Nesta aula, aprenderemos um vocabulário bastante útil, para ser utilizado no trato com “clientes” ou “fornecedores internacionais”.

O domínio deste vocabulário, pode significar a diferença entre “vender” ou “não vender”, entre conseguir um “bom preço” ou um “preço exorbitante”.

Our first word is the verb “to agree”. Você já viu que, “to agree”, significa “concordar”, além de “concordar”, “to agree”, também pode significar “combinar”.

Example:

- We agreed that she was going to launch the product.
- Nós combinamos que ela ia lançar o produto.

“To keep one’s word”: A expressão “To keep one’s word”, significa “Alguém manter sua palavra” ou “Alguém cumprir sua palavra”.

Na posição onde está “one’s”, vai um adjetivo possessivo (my, your, his, her, our, their.)

- If you keep your word, I will keep mine.
- Se você mantiver sua palavra, eu mantereí a minha.

“To make a deal with somebody”: The expression “To make a deal with somebody”, means “Fazer um trato com alguém”.

Example:

- I made a deal with them.
- Eu fiz um trato com eles.

“Supplier”: The noun “supplier”, means “fornecedor (a)”.

Example:

- Who is your supplier?
- Quem é o seu fornecedor.

“To be straight”: A expressão **“To be straight”**, significa **“ser direto (a)”**.

Example:

- **Let's be straight with each other.**
- **Vamos ser diretos um com o outro.**

“Deadline”: The word **“deadline”**, means **“prazo”**. **“Cumprir um prazo”** é **“to meet a deadline”**.

Example:

- **Our supplier didn't meet the deadline.**
- **Nosso fornecedor não cumpriu o prazo.**

Let's practice!



- 1) He never keeps his word.
- 2) My supplier was supposed to call at seven o'clock.
- 3) Are you gonna keep your word?
- 4) We agreed to buy this product.
- 5) Is the salesman being straight?
- 6) Are they going to meet a deadline?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 25.

1) Listen to the audio and write in front of its respective number:

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----
- 6) -----
- 7) -----
- 8) -----
- 9) -----
- 10) -----

Answers:

- 1) We can't meet this deadline.
- 2) He told me she wasn't straight with him.
- 3) Was I supposed to be straight?
- 4) I always keep my word.
- 5) You were supposed to keep your word.
- 6) I made a deal with my client.
- 7) We agreed that you were going to launch the product.
- 8) They should meet the deadline.
- 9) Is the saleswoman being straight?
- 10) Will our competitors keep their word?

Advanced 2 - Lesson 26

English with Anitta

In Brazil, I have, like, twelve years of career. And everything started to grow up very fast.

But then, whenever I got really big there, I was like: "Okay, next step, I wanna do something challenging."

And somebody told me that, for Brazilians, it was impossible to break up, like break out of Brazil, to cross over.

And, whenever I hear the word "impossible", I want to go for it.

Vocabulary

Antes de começar, gostaria de dizer, que a pronúncia e o ritmo que a Anitta fala em inglês, é realmente muito bom. Porém, mesmo com o nível avançado que ela tem, ela ainda comete erros, como: usar indevidamente palavras, formular frases, como se ela estivesse pensando em português.

Não quero de forma alguma, tirar o mérito dela, mas sim, mostrar para você, que os erros gramaticais, ou deixar de pensar na nossa língua, como se tivéssemos nascido em um país de língua inglesa, não é um processo rápido. Porém, isso não nos impede de nos comunicar e nos fazer ser entendidos.

Let's begin!

Ela começa falando como a carreira dela se desenrolou. Ela diz: **"In Brazil, I have, like, twelve years of career. And everything started to grow up very fast."**

Anitta utilizou o verbo **"to start"**, no passado. Porém, ela utiliza o verbo **"to have"**, no presente. Se ela está narrando algo que aconteceu no passado, ela deveria ter usado o verbo **"to have"**, no passado. Pois, no momento da entrevista, ela já tinha mais de doze anos de carreira. Em vez de **"have"**, ela deveria ter usado **"had"**.

"Like": Todos nós sabemos que a palavra **"like"**, pode ser um verbo ou uma preposição, como verbo, **"to like"**, significa **"gostar de"**, como preposição, **"like"**, significa **"como"** ou **"igual a"**.

Examples:

- **I like apples.**

- **Eu gosto de maçãs.**

- **She is like her mother.**

- **Ela é igual a mãe dela. / Ela é como a mãe dela.**

“Like”, também pode ser, como dizem os falantes nativos, um “**filler**”, literalmente “**preenchimento**”. “**Fillers**”, são palavras que utilizamos, quando hesitamos ou quando queremos tempo para pensar o que vamos dizer. As palavrinhas “**fillers**”, não mudam o significado das frases. É como os nossos: Bom, bem, tipo, etc.

Example:

- **I was like, thinking about traveling.**

- **Eu estava tipo, pensando em viajar.**

“**To grow up**” : No entrevista, Anitta utiliza o phrasal verb “**to grow up**”, de forma errada. Nós utilizamos o phrasal verb “**to grow up**”, no sentido de “**crescer**”, quando estamos falando do crescimento de pessoas.

Example:

- **I grew up in São Paulo.**

- **Eu cresci em São Paulo.**

Em vez de “**to grow up**”, ela deveria ter usado apenas “**to grow**”, sem a preposição “**up**”. “**To grow**”, sem a preposição “**up**”, também significa “**crescer**”. Porém, pode ser utilizado para coisas também.

Example

- **My business is growing.**

- **Meu negócio está crescendo.**

Corrigindo os errinhos, ela deveria ter dito: “**In Brazil, I had, like, twelve years of career. And everything started to grow very fast.**”.

A primeira lição que você pode aprender aqui é: Não tenha medo de cometer erros. Isto acontece mesmo com alunos bem avançados, como é o caso da Anitta.

O importante é se comunicar, entender, se fazer ser entendido e seguir melhorando.

“**Whenever**”: A conjunção “**whenever**”, significa: “**Sempre que**” ou “**toda vez que**”.

Eu utilizaria: “**when**” no lugar de “**whenever**”: “**But then, when I got really big there, I was like: "Okay, next step, I wanna do something challenging."**

“**To break up**”: O phrasal verb “**to break up**”, significa “**terminar um relacionamento**”.

Example:

- **I broke up with my girlfriend.**

- **Eu terminei com a minha namorada.**

Anitta, estava querendo dizer, o quão difícil é para um artista brasileiro, fazer sucesso no mercado internacional. Porém, ela se confunde e utiliza o phrasal verb errado. Se dando conta do erro que cometeu, em seguida, ela mesma se corrige. Ela diz: **“like break out”**: O phrasal verb **“to break out of somewhere”**, significa **“fugir de algum lugar”**.

Example:

- **They broke out of jail.**
- **Eles fugiram da cadeia.**

Para ter certeza que o entrevistador a entendeu, ela utiliza o phrasal verb: **“to cross over”**, que nada mais é, do que o processo de alcançar o sucesso em um campo ou estilo diferente, especialmente na música popular.

A segunda lição que aprendemos é: Como não somos nativos, é normal confundirmos alguns phrasal verbs. E não há nenhum problema em reconhecer o erro e corrigi-lo em seguida.

“To go for it”: A expressão **“to go for it”**, é equivalente aos nossos: **“ir fundo”** ou **“ir em frente”**.

Nós utilizamos **“to go for it”**, quando queremos incentivar alguém a ir atrás de algo que essa pessoa queira, sem titubear ou ficar pensando demais nas possíveis consequências.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 26.

1) Listen to the audio and write in front of its respective number:

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----

5) -----

Answers:

- 1) Whenever I got really big there, I was like: "Okay, next step I wanna do something challenging."
- 2) Somebody told me that, for Brazilians, it was impossible to break up.
- 3) I want to go for it.
- 4) And everything started to grow up very fast.
- 5) And, whenever I hear the word "impossible".

Advanced 2 - Lesson 27

Business English II

In the lesson 25 from this module, we learned a vocabulary related to **“Business English”**. Let’s keep talking about it!

“To whom it may concern”: A expressão **“To whom it may concern”**, é usada geralmente no início de uma comunicação escrita, como uma carta ou e-mail, para indicar que o conteúdo a seguir, pode ser relevante ou de interesse, para qualquer pessoa que o leia. **“To whom it may concern”**, significa: **“A quem possa interessar”**

“Please find attached”: A expressão **“Please find attached”**, é uma forma educada de informar alguém que, um ou mais documentos, arquivos, imagens ou outros tipos de anexos, estão incluídos em um e-mail ou outra forma de comunicação eletrônica. **“Please find attached”**, é equivalente a nossa expressão: **“Segue anexo”**.

“FYI”: A abreviação **“FYI”**, significa **“For your information”**, que em português pode ser traduzido como **“Para a sua informação”** ou **“Apenas para saber”**.

“FYI”, é frequentemente usado em mensagens ou comunicações, para indicar que a informação fornecida, não requer uma ação específica por parte do destinatário, mas é fornecida apenas para que a pessoa esteja ciente ou informada sobre o assunto

“ASAP”: A abreviação **“ASAP”**, é uma abreviação em inglês que significa **“As soon as possible”**, que pode ser traduzida para o português como: **“Assim que possível”**, **“O mais rápido possível”** ou **“O quanto antes”**. Essa abreviação é comumente usada em contextos profissionais e comerciais para indicar urgência em relação a uma tarefa, solicitação ou ação.

Por exemplo, se alguém enviar um e-mail com a mensagem **“I need you to send the report ASAP”**, significa que a pessoa espera que o relatório seja enviado o mais rápido possível, sem demora.

“To kick off”: O phrasal verb **“To kick off”**, é comumente usado no contexto de reuniões, projetos e outras atividades, para indicar o início ou o ponto de partida de algo. **“To kick off”**, significa: **“Iniciar”** ou **“Começar algo”**.

“To look at the big picture”, A expressão **“To look at the big picture”**, é frequentemente utilizada, em ambientes profissionais e de planejamento estratégico, para garantir que as decisões tomadas, estejam alinhadas com os objetivos maiores de uma organização ou projeto.

Esta expressão pode ser traduzida para **“Olhar o quadro geral”**. Ela é usada para encorajar alguém a considerar o panorama completo ou a perspectiva geral de uma

situação, em vez de se concentrar apenas nos detalhes ou aspectos individuais. Em outras palavras, é um convite para pensar de forma mais abrangente e considerar todos os fatores relevantes antes de tomar decisões ou formar opiniões.

Quando alguém diz **"Look at the big picture!"**, geralmente está sugerindo que a pessoa evite se perder em minúcias e tenha em mente o objetivo geral, o contexto ou as implicações mais amplas de uma situação.

Let's practice!



- 1) To whom it may concern.
- 2) Please find attached.
- 3) FYI I haven't finished my homework.
- 4) I need this report ASAP.
- 5) The meeting will kick off at nine o'clock.
- 6) Look at the big picture.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 27

1) What am I talking about:

1) To start something, often an event, project, or discussion.

2) Abbreviation used especially in short business notes and emails, when you are telling someone something they need to know.

3) The entire perspective on a situation or issue, or problem instead of focusing on specific details or isolated aspects.

4) The abbreviation of as soon as possible.

5) Common way to indicate that an email message includes an attachment or file. It is used in formal or business email communication to let the recipient know that there is a document, image, or other file accompanying the email.

6) A salutation commonly used at the beginning of a letter or email when the sender does not have a specific individual recipient in mind. It is a generic and formal way to address the reader when the sender is unsure of the person's name or does not have a direct contact.

Answers:

- 1) To kick off.
- 2) FYI.
- 3) To look at the big picture.
- 4) ASAP.
- 5) Please find attached.
- 6) To whom it may concern.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 28

The World Of Soccer

Everyone in Brazil loves soccer. That's why we are known for being the country of soccer.

Recentemente aprendemos sobre **“International Business”**. O assunto futebol, é perfeito para quebrar o gelo, quando já não sabemos o que dizer durante um almoço ou jantar de negócios. Mas até que ponto você é capaz de falar sobre esta paixão mundial?

Para te ajudar a não passar vergonha neste assunto, resolvi fazer esta aula sobre o mundo do futebol.

“Football” or **“Soccer”**? No inglês britânico, **“futebol”** é **“football”**. Já no inglês americano, **“futebol”** é **“Soccer”**.

“Football” nos Estados Unidos, é **“Futebol americano”**. Como no nosso curso, aprendemos o inglês americano, let's use **“Soccer”**.

Example:

- **How often does he play soccer?**
- **Com que frequência ele joga futebol?**

“Soccer player”: Jogador (a) de futebol, é **“Soccer player”**.

- **Are you a soccer player?**
- **Você é jogador (a) de futebol?**

“Score”: A palavra **“score”**, significa **“placar”** ou **“ponto marcado em esporte”**; que pode ser **“cesta (basquete)”**, **“ponto (vôlei)”**, **“gol (futebol)”**, etc. Neste caso, **“score”**, fica sendo um verbo. **“Marcar um gol”** é **“to score a goal”**.

Examples:

- **What's the score?**
- **Como está o placar?**
- **He scored five goals.**
- **Ele marcou cinco gols.**

Para perguntar, **“Quem está ganhando?”**, diga: **“Who's winning?”**

Para dizer, “Que golaço!” , diga “What a goal!”

“Jogada” é: “move”. Para dizer, “Que jogada!”, diga “What a move!”

“Que jogada de alguém”, é “What a move by + name of the person”.

Example:

- **What a move by Neymar!**
- **Que jogada do Neymar!**

“Offside”: “Offside”, means “impedimento” ou “impedido”.

Example:

- **He was offside.**
- **Ele estava impedido.**

- **It wasn't offside.**
- **Não foi impedimento.**

“Referee”: The noun “referee” means “juiz / juíza” ou “árbitro (a)”.

Example:

- **My brother is a referee.**
- **Meu irmão é árbitro.**

Let's practice!



- 1) Do you like soccer?
- 2) How long have you been a soccer player?
- 3) Ronaldo scored a beautiful goal.
- 4) What's the score?
- 5) Was he offside?
- 6) Michael is a referee.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 28.

1) Listen to the audio and write in front of its respective number:

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----
- 6) -----
- 7) -----
- 8) -----
- 9) -----
- 10) -----

Answers:

- 1) Is soccer your favorite sport?
- 2) My father was a soccer player.
- 3) Ronaldo scored more than nine hundred goals.
- 4) What's the score?
- 5) That wasn't offside.
- 6) Who is the referee?
- 7) What a goal!
- 8) What a move by Pelé!
- 9) Who's winning?
- 10) I wasn't playing soccer.

Advanced 2 - Lesson 29

The World Of Soccer II

In the previous lesson, we learned a vocabulary related to our favorite sport, “The soccer”. Let’s keep learning about it.

“Midfielder”: The noun “midfielder”, means “meio-campo” ou “meio-campista”.

Example:

- Does he play as a midfielder?
- Ele joga como meio-campo?

“Winger”: “Winger”, means “lateral”. We have the “left winger” (lateral esquerdo) and the “right winger” (lateral direito”).

Example:

- Roberto Carlos was a left winger.
- Roberto Carlos era lateral esquerdo.
- Cafu was a right winger.
- Cafu era lateral direito.

“Goalkeeper”: The noun “goalkeeper”, means “goleiro (a)”.

Example:

- Is he a good goalkeeper?
- Ele é um bom goleiro?

“Fullback”: “Fullback”, means “zagueiro (a)”.

Example:

- Would you play as a fullback?
- Você jogaria como zagueiro?

“Striker”: The noun “striker”, means “atacante”.

Example:

- Ronaldo was a striker.
- Ronaldo era atacante.

“Coach”: “Coach”, means “técnico (a)”.

Example:

- **My coach is from The United States.**

- **Meu técnico é dos Estados Unidos.**



- 1) Does he play as a midfielder?
- 2) He is the best goalkeeper in the world.
- 3) My son wants to be a fullback.
- 4) Ronaldo was a striker.
- 5) My coach is Brazilian.
- 6) What a move by the striker!



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 29.

1) Ask me

1) Ask me if I was supposed to be a midfielder.

2) Ask me if my son is a goalkeeper.

3) Ask me if he plays as a fullback.

4) Ask me if Ronaldo was the best striker in the world.

5) Ask me if my coach is from France.

6) Ask me who is winning.

7) Ask me what the score is.

8) Ask me if the goal was scored by the left winger.

9) Ask me if David plays as a right winger.

10) Ask me if you should play as a fullback.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Were you supposed to be a midfielder?
- 2) Is your son a goalkeeper?
- 3) Does he play as a fullback?
- 4) Was Ronaldo the best striker in the world?
- 5) Is your coach from France?
- 6) Who is winning?
- 7) What is the score?
- 8) Was the goal scored by the left winger?
- 9) Does David play as a right winger?
- 10) Should I play as a fullback?

Advanced 2 - Lesson 30

The World Of Telephone

In this lesson, we are going to learn a vocabulary related to the telephone.

“Telephone” or **“phone”**. Os falantes nativos da língua inglesa, tendem a abreviar palavras grandes. Por exemplo: **“airplane”**, eles dizem apenas **“plane”**. **“Telephone”**, eles dizem apenas **“phone”**.

“Phone”, é uma palavra que pode ser usada para nos referir a qualquer dispositivo de comunicação por voz, incluindo **“telefones fixos”** e **“telefones móveis”**.

“Cell phone”: **“Cell phone”**, means **“celular”**.

Example:

- **Do you have a cell phone?**
- **Você tem um celular?**

“To answer”: Você já sabe que **“To answer”**, significa **“Responder”**. Mas este verbo, também pode significar **“Atender”**, quando estamos falando de **“Atender o telefone”**.

Example:

- **I called my parents but, nobody answered.**
- **Eu liguei para meus pais, mas ninguém atendeu.**

“Answering machine”: **“Answering machine”**, means **“Secretária eletrônica”**.

“Deixar uma mensagem na secretária eletrônica”, é: **“To leave a message on the answering machine”**.

Example:

- **Did you leave a message on the answering machine?**
- **Você deixou uma mensagem na secretária eletrônica?**

“Busy signal”: **“Busy signal”**, means: **“sinal de ocupado”**.

“Dar sinal de ocupado”, é: **“Someone + get a busy signal”**.

Example:

- **I am getting a busy signal.**
- **Está dando sinal de ocupado.**

“Conference call”: “Conference call”, é um nome geral pelo qual são conhecidas todas as chamadas, via telefone ou internet, das quais participam três pessoas ou mais. Entre as possibilidades de conferências, temos a **“audioconferência”**, a **“teleconferência”** e a **“videoconferência”**.

“Estar em uma conferência”, é **“to be on a conference call”**.

Example:

- **I am on a conference call.**
- **Eu estou em uma conferência.**

“To put somebody through”: The structure **“To put somebody through”**, means **“Transferir”** ou **“Passar alguém”** (quando o assunto é telefone).

“Transferir” ou **“Passar alguém para alguém”**, é **“To put somebody through to someone”**.

Example:

- **Can you put me through to David ?**
- **Você pode me transferir para o David?**

Let's practice!



- 1) May I use your cell phone?
- 2) Isn't she going to answer the phone?
- 3) Did she leave a message on the answering machine?
- 4) I was getting a busy signal.
- 5) I am on a conference call.
- 6) Can you put me through to the marketing department?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 30.

1) Ask me

1) Ask me if how many phones there are in my office.

2) Ask me if my phone was bought in Japan.

3) Ask me if I can answer the phone.

4) Ask me if she left a message on the answering machine.

5) Ask me if I got a busy signal.

6) Ask me if I was on a conference call.

7) Ask me if my secretary can put you through.

8) Ask me if I can put you through to the marketing department.

9) Ask me if you can use my cell phone.

10) Ask me if I answered the phone.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) How many phones are there in your office?
- 2) Was your phone bought in Japan?
- 3) Can you answer the phone?
- 4) Did she leave a message on the answering machine?
- 5) Did you get a busy signal?
- 6) Were you on a conference call?
- 7) Can your secretary put me through?
- 8) Can you put me through to the marketing department?
- 9) Can I use your cell phone?
- 10) Did you answer the phone?