

BLUE ENGLISH

INTERMEDIATE

LEVEL 5

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.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 1

Even though | Even if

“Even though” é equivalente a nossa conjunção: “**embora**”.

Example:

- **Even though he wasn't hungry, he had dinner.**
- Embora ele não estivesse com fome, ele jantou.

“Even if” means “mesmo que” or “nem que”.

Example:

- **I'll finish my homework, even if it takes me all day.**
- Eu terminarei meu dever de casa, mesmo que eu leve o dia todo.
- Eu terminarei meu dever de casa, nem que eu leve o dia todo.

Let's practice!



- 1) Even though he is repairing bicycles, he also repairs cars.
- 2) They won't sell their car, even if they need money.
- 3) Even though it's difficult, I'm doing my best.
- 4) They will work, even if it's Sunday.
- 5) Even though it's cold, he's wearing a T-shirt.
- 6) She'll become a teacher, even if she has to study every day.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 1.

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) Even though there aren't many students, there will be seven teachers.
- 2) Even if it rains, I will go to the park.
- 3) Even though she doesn't like animals, she has five cats.
- 4) Even if you study every day, you won't be able to learn English in two months.
- 5) Even though she is studying Chinese, she likes Spanish.
- 6) They will buy a car, even if it's expensive.
- 7) Even though she is from Spain, she doesn't speak Spanish very well.
- 8) They will play in the garden, even if it rains.
- 9) Even though they aren't smiling, they are happy.
- 10) I will ride a bicycle, even if I am tired.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 2

Vocabulary | The airport

Na aula 15, do terceiro módulo do nível pré-intermediário, você aprendeu um vocabulário relacionado ao aeroporto. Do you remember?

Let's keep learning a vocabulary related to the airport.

“Customs”: O substantivo plural, **“customs”**, significa **“aduanas”** ou **“alfândegas”**. **“Aduana”** ou **“alfândega”**, é o departamento responsável por fiscalizar e controlar o tráfego de mercadorias que entram e saem do país. Esta organização, também tem a função de cobrar os tributos cabíveis para estes tipos de ações.

“Passar pela aduana / alfândega”, é: **“to go through customs”**.

Example:

- **They went through customs.** | **Eles passaram pela aduana / alfândega.**

“Arrivals”: A palavra **“arrivals”**, também é um substantivo plural. **“Arrivals”**, é o local onde os voos chegam ao aeroporto em que você está. Logo, poderíamos traduzir **“arrivals”**, para **“pouso”** ou **“chegada”**. (Chegada de aviões, no caso).

“Departures”: Você já deve ter percebido que o aeroporto é cheio de substantivos plurais. **“Departures”**, é o local de onde os voos partem do aeroporto em que você está. Logo, entende-se que **“departures”**, pode ser traduzido por **“decolagem”** ou **“partida”**. (Partida de aviões, no caso)

“Boarding Pass”: O substantivo **“boarding pass”**, means **“cartão de embarque”**.

Example:

- **Even though she has a boarding pass, she can't board.**

- **Embora ela tenha um cartão de embarque, ela não pode embarcar.**

“Connecting flight”, means **“voo de conexão”**.

“Fazer um voo de conexão”, é **“to make a connecting flight”**.

Example:

Are you going to make a connecting flight? | **Você vai fazer um voo de conexão?**

“Round-trip ticket”, é uma **“passagem de ida e volta”**.

“Uma passagem de ida e volta para algum lugar” é **“a round-trip ticket to somewhere”**.

“One-way ticket”, é **“passagem de ida”**.

“Passagem de ida para algum lugar”, é **“one-way ticket to somewhere”**



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 2.

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



1) Ele passou pela alfândega?

2) Com licença, onde fica a chegada dos aviões?

3) Com licença, onde fica a partida dos aviões?

4) Você esqueceu o seu cartão de embarque?

5) Eu tenho um voo de conexão.

6) Esta é uma passagem de ida e volta para Miami.

7) Esta é uma passagem de ida para a lua.

8) Eles passaram pela alfândega.

9) Você pode me dar o seu cartão de embarque?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Did he go through customs?
- 2) Excuse me, where are the arrivals?
- 3) Excuse me, where are the departures?
- 4) Did you forget your boarding pass?
- 5) I have a connecting flight.
- 6) This is a round-trip ticket to Miami.
- 7) This is a one-way ticket to the moon.
- 8) They went through customs.
- 9) Can you give me your boarding pass?

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 3

Because of

Você já viu que, a conjunção “**because**”, significa “**porque**”. Já a combinação da conjunção “**because**” e da preposição “**of**”, significa “**por causa de**”.

Example:

- **We didn't go to the beach because of the rain.**
- **Nós não fomos à praia por causa da chuva.**
- **I missed the train because of you.**
- **Eu perdi o trem por sua causa.**

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) I couldn't go to the beach because of the rain.
- 2) We couldn't work because of our boss.
- 3) There was a misunderstanding because of the police officer.
- 4) He couldn't repair my bicycle because of David.
- 5) I can't go to the bank because of my car.
- 6) She's sad because of her brother.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 3.

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) Couldn't you go to the beach because of the rain?
- 2) He's in a bad mood because of his sister.
- 3) Couldn't you work because of me?
- 4) We didn't go to the zoo because of the storm.
- 5) Didn't they go to school because of him?
- 6) Haven't you finished your homework because of me?
- 7) I haven't done the laundry because of Peter.
- 8) Did you choose a motorcycle because of your father?
- 9) They haven't chosen a bicycle because of us.
- 10) It's difficult because of the teacher.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 4

Second conditional

Na aula 30 do módulo anterior, você aprendeu a **“first conditional”**. Desta vez , vamos aprender a **“second conditional”**, (segunda condicional).

A **“second conditional”**, são orações utilizadas para falar de situações pouco prováveis ou mesmo irrealis no futuro. As sentenças condicionais em inglês, são formadas pelo termo **“if”** (se)

Example:

- **If I had a lot of money, I would buy this car.**
- **Se eu tivesse muito dinheiro, eu compraria este carro.**

A **“second conditional”**, é formada por duas sentenças: a **“if clause”** (oração com if) e a **“main clause”** (oração principal).

A **“if clause”**, contém o verbo no **“simple past”** e a **“main clause”**, inclui alguns verbos modais, como por exemplo **“would”**.

A exemplo da **“first conditional”**, na **“second conditional”**, nós também podemos inverter a posição das frases.

Example:

If I worked less, I would go to the gym. Or I would go to the gym if I worked less.

Note que, no segundo modelo, não é necessário o uso da vírgula.



- 1) If I lived in The United States, I would speak English.
- 2) If I didn't have a car, I would go by bicycle.
- 3) Would you have dinner with me if you had time?
- 4) I wouldn't sell my car if I didn't need money
- 5) If I were you, I would study English every day.
- 6) Would you buy this house if you had money?

⊕ **Know more:** Outro ponto a destacar é que no inglês, na oração com **“if”**, nós utilizamos o passado simples. Porém, ao traduzirmos para o português, o que no inglês é o passado no simples, no português é o **“pretérito imperfeito”** do modo subjuntivo.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 4.

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



1) Eu falaria inglês se eu morasse na Austrália.

2) Se meu pai tivesse dinheiro, eu viajaria para o Japão.

3) Se eu não tivesse uma moto, eu andaria de bicicleta.

4) Você estudaria chinês se você tivesse tempo?

5) Se eu fosse você, eu venderia esta casa.

6) Se eu fosse você, eu trabalharia menos.

7) Eu não dirigiria aquele caminhão se eu não fosse um bom motorista.

8) Você compraria esta casa se você tivesse dinheiro?

9) Se eu estivesse com fome, eu jantaria com você.

10) Eu comeria mais se eu estivesse com fome.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) I would speak English if I lived in Australia.
- 2) If my father had money, I would travel to Japan.
- 3) If I didn't have a motorcycle, I would ride a bicycle.
- 4) Would you study Chinese if you had time?
- 5) If I were you, I would sell this house.
- 6) If I were you, I would work less.
- 7) I wouldn't drive that truck if I weren't a good driver.
- 8) Would you buy this house if you had money?
- 9) If I were hungry, I would have dinner with you.
- 10) I would eat more if I were hungry.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 5

Expression | To make a killing

A expressão “to make a killing”, é equivalente às nossas expressões: “ganhar uma bolada”; “ganhar rios de dinheiro” ou “ganhar muita grana”.

Example:

- **He made a killing on the stock market.**
- **Ele ganhou uma bolada no mercado de ações.**

“Stock market” means “mercado de ações”. “No mercado de ações”, é “on the stock market”.

Example:

- **Did you make a killing on the stock market?**
- **Você ganhou rios de dinheiro no mercado de ações?**

One more example with “to make a killing”:

- **They will make a killing with the new business.**
- **Eles ganharão rios de dinheiro com o novo negócio.**

“Business” means “negócio”.

Example:

- **You're going to make a killing with this business.**
- **Você vai ganhar uma grana com este negócio.**



Repeat

- 1) Have you made a killing this year?
- 2) She hasn't made a killing with this business.
- 3) Peter is going to make a killing on the stock market.
- 4) I didn't make a killing last month.
- 5) Did they make a killing selling motorcycles?
- 6) Has he made a killing selling bicycles?

Grammar time | Despite & In spite of

Em inglês, há duas formas de dizer “apesar de”. Nós podemos dizer: “**despite**” ou “**in spite of**”.

Example:

- **Despite the rain, they went to the park.**
- **In spite of the rain, they went to the park.**
- **Apesar da chuva, eles foram ao parque.**

Note que, a palavra “**despite**”, não é acompanhada de nenhuma preposição. Já a palavra “**spite**”, é acompanhada das preposições “**in**” e “**of**” (in spite of).

Let's practise “**despite**” and “**in spite of**” with nouns



- 1) **Despite my bad English, he could understand me.**
- 2) **In spite of the storm, there were many people at the beach.**
- 3) **Despite my investments, I am not rich.**
- 4) **In spite of her success, she is not famous.**
- 5) **Despite the misunderstanding, they are still friends.**
- 6) **In spite of the rain, they went to the beach.**

Você viu que praticamos “**despite**” e “**in spite of**”, com substantivos. Quando “**despite**” ou “**in spite of**”, é seguido por um sujeito e um verbo, nós acrescentamos “**the fact that**” na frente de “**despite**” e “**in spite of**”.

Example:

- **Despite the fact that I didn't have money, I had a good time.**
- **In spite of the fact that I didn't have money, I had a good time.**

A tradução literal de: “**despite the fact that**” e “**in spite of the fact that**”, é: “apesar do fato de que”. Porém, podemos traduzir simplesmente para “**apesar de**”. Sendo assim, a tradução das frases acima, é: “**Apesar de que eu não tinha dinheiro, eu me diverti.**”



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 5.

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) He's a businessman.
- 2) She made a killing selling books.
- 3) Despite the storm, they are going to the beach.
- 4) In spite of the misunderstanding, she still lives with him.
- 5) Despite the fact that I didn't have money, I went to the party.
- 6) David made a killing on the stock market.
- 7) Despite my bad English, they could understand me.
- 8) In spite of his investments, he is not rich.
- 9) Despite the fact that it's raining, I'll go to the park.
- 10) Do you think I'm going to make a killing?

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 6

Freddie Mercury | I Was Born To Love You

An amazing feeling coming through... I was born to love you, with every single beat of my heart.

Yes, I was born to take care of you, every single day of my life.

You are the one for me, I am the man for you, you were made for me, you're my ecstasy.

If I was given every opportunity, I'd kill for your love.

So take a chance with me, let me romance with you, I'm caught in a dream, and my dream's come true.

It's so hard to believe this is happening to me, an amazing feeling coming through...

I was born to love you, with every single beat of my heart.

Yes, I was born to take care of you, every single day of my life.

I wanna love you, I love every little thing about you.

I wanna love you, love you, love you.

Born to love you, born to love you, yes I was born to love you.
Born to love you, born to love you every single day of my life.

I was born to take care of you, every single day of my life.

My life, hey hey, every single day of my life, I was born to love you, with every single beat of my heart

Yes, I was born to take care of you, honey, every single day of my life.

Vocabulary

Amazing	Incrível, fantástico, impressionante
Feeling	Sentimento, sensação
To come through	Sair (no sentido de ficar disponível), ficar visível, ficar aparente
To be born to do sth	Nascer para fazer algo
To beat	Vencer (vencer alguém), bater (tambor, coração)
Beat	Batida (coração, tambor)
To take care of sth/sb	Cuidar de algo/alguém
Every single day	Todo santo dia
To be the one	Ser o melhor no que faz
To take a chance	Arriscar-se, correr o risco
To romance	Tentar convencer alguém a te amar
Romance	Romance
A dream come true	Um sonho que se torna realidade
Hard	Difícil, duro
Every little thing	Cada detalhe



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) -----

Answers:

- 1) I was born to love you, with every single beat of my heart.
- 2) I was born to take care of you, every single day of my life.
- 3) If I was given every opportunity, I'd kill for your love.
- 4) So take a chance with me, let me romance with you, I'm caught in a dream, and my dream's come true.
- 5) An amazing feeling coming through.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 7

Rather than

Nas aulas 12 e 13, do segundo módulo do nível pré-intermediário, você aprendeu **“instead of”**, (em vez de, ao invés de).

Nesta aula, aprenderemos outra forma de dizer: **“em vez de”** ou **“ao invés de”**. Estou falando de **“rather than”**.

Example:

- **Rather than learning English, she's learning Chinese.**
- **Em vez de aprender inglês, ela está aprendendo chinês.**

Note que, a exemplo de **“instead of”**, quando **“rather than”**, é seguido por um verbo, este verbo fica na forma **“ing”**.

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) Rather than buying a car, he bought a horse.
- 2) He is watching TV, rather than working.
- 3) Rather than learning English, she is learning French.
- 4) I am driving a car, rather than driving a truck.
- 5) Rather than going to the bakery, she went to the snack bar.
- 6) Rather than destroying plants, you should destroy weapons.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 7.

1) Using “rather than”, translate the following sentences into English:

(Don't use Google translator.)



1) Em vez de fazer o dever de casa, ela estava fazendo compras.

2) Em vez de lavar o meu carro, ele estava lavando a bicicleta dele.

3) Ele está abrindo a janela, em vez de abrir a porta.

4) Ela está gastando o meu dinheiro, em vez de gastar o dinheiro dela.

5) Eu vendi meu carro, em vez de vender a minha moto.

6) Em vez beber vinho, nós bebemos cerveja.

7) Em vez de ler uma revista, você deveria ler um livro.

8) Em vez de usar uma camiseta, eu vou usar uma camisa.

9) Em vez de correr, ele estava caminhando.

10) Ele estava investigando minha empresa, em vez de investigar a sua empresa.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Rather than doing her homework, she was shopping.
- 2) Rather than washing my car, he was washing his bicycle.
- 3) He is opening the window, rather than opening the door.
- 4) She is spending my money, rather than spending her money.
- 5) I sold my car, rather than selling my motorcycle.
- 6) Rather than drinking wine, we drank beer.
- 7) Rather than reading a magazine, you should read a book.
- 8) Rather than wearing a T-shirt, I'm going to wear a shirt.
- 9) Rather than running, he was walking.
- 10) He was investigating my company, rather than investigating your company.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 8

Irregular Verbs

Our first irregular verb is: **“to withdraw”**. The verb to withdraw, means **“sacar”** or **“retirar”**, when we are talking about money.

Example:

- **I need to withdraw my money from my bank account.**
- **Eu preciso sacar/retirar o meu dinheiro da minha conta bancária.**

The past of the verb **“to withdraw”**, is: **“withdrew”**.

Example:

- **I withdrew all my money.**
- **Eu saquei todo o meu dinheiro.**

The past participle of the verb **“to withdraw”**, is: **“withdrawn”**.

Example:

- **I haven't withdrawn my money yet.**
- **Eu não saquei o meu dinheiro ainda.**

Our second irregular verb is: **“to bleed”**. The verb **“to bleed”** means **“sangrar”**.

Example:

- **How often do you bleed?**
- **Com que frequência você sangra?**

The past and the past participle of the verb **“to bleed”**, is: **“bled”**.

Example:

- **Yesterday I bled.**
- **Ontem eu sangrei**
- **Have you ever bled?**
- **Você já sangrou?**

Our third irregular verb is: “to sweep”. The verb “to sweep”, means “varrer”.

Example:

- **Do you sweep the floor every day?**
- **Você varre o chão todos os dias?**

The past and past participle of the verb “to sweep”, is: “swept”.

Example:

- **We swept the floor yesterday.**
- **Nós varremos o chão ontem.**
- **Have you swept the kitchen today?**
- **Você varreu a cozinha hoje?**



- 1) I withdrew all my money.
- 2) We haven't withdrawn our money yet.
- 3) Nigel bled yesterday.
- 4) Have you ever bled?
- 5) Yesterday Mary swept the living room.
- 6) Have you swept the kitchen today?



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) Nigel withdrew all his money.
- 2) I was bleeding.
- 3) I sweep the floor twice a day.
- 4) Can I withdraw my money?
- 5) He never sweeps the living room.
- 6) Should I withdraw all my money?
- 7) How often does he bleed?
- 8) Have you swept the kitchen today?
- 9) Have you ever bled?
- 10) I should've withdrawn my money.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 9

Third Conditional

Na aula 30 do módulo anterior e na aula 4 deste módulo, você aprendeu respectivamente: a **“first conditional”** e a **“second conditional”**. É hora de aprender a **“third conditional”**.

A **“third conditional”**, são sentenças condicionais usadas para falar do passado. Elas fazem referência a algo que não ocorreu no passado e, portanto, pode expressar um pouco de arrependimento.

Example:

- **If she had saved some money, she would have bought a new phone.**
- **Se ela tivesse economizado um pouco de dinheiro, ela teria comprado um telefone novo.**

Todas as orações condicionais em inglês, ou seja, as **“if clauses”**, são acompanhadas pela conjunção **“if”**.

A **“third conditional”**, é formada pela **“if clause”** e a **“main clause”**. A **“if clause”** é composta por verbos no **“past perfect”**. O **“past perfect”** é formado por **“had”** + verbo no **“particípio passado”**.

If she had saved some money, she would have bought a new phone.



If clause



Main clause

A **“main clause”**, envolve diversos verbos sendo o mais comum **“would have”**.

Assim como nos outros tipos de **“condicionais”**, na **“third conditional”**, nós também podemos inverter a posição das frases. Ou seja, a frase: **“If she had saved some money, she would have bought a new phone.”**, também poderia ser: **“She would have bought a new phone if she had saved some money.”** Neste último exemplo, o uso na vírgula, não é necessário.



Repeat

- 1) If I had withdrawn my money, I would've given you 50 dollars.
- 2) If she hadn't swept the floor, she wouldn't have told me.
- 3) Would she have bought a house if she had withdrawn the money?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 9.

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



1) Se ela tivesse me escolhido, eu teria te falado.

2) Eles não teriam sangrado se eles não tivessem brincado no jardim.

3) Eu teria ido aos Estados Unidos se eu tivesse economizado dinheiro.

4) Eu teria comprado este cachorro se você tivesse sacado meu dinheiro.

5) Eu teria consertado sua bicicleta se você tivesse me telefonado.

6) Eu teria dirigido este caminhão se ela tivesse me contratado.

7) Se você tivesse se comportado bem, o teacher Rege teria te ensinado inglês.

8) Se você tivesse estudado todos os dias, você teria falado inglês em dois anos.

9) Se ele não tivesse sangrado, ele não teria ido ao hospital.

10) Eu não teria te mostrado a minha casa se você não tivesse me telefonado.

Answers:

- 1) If she had chosen me, I would have told you.
- 2) They wouldn't have bled if they hadn't played in the garden.
- 3) I would have gone to The United States if I had saved money.
- 4) I would have bought this dog if you had withdrawn my money.
- 5) I would have repaired your bicycle if you had called me.
- 6) I would have driven this truck if she had hired me.
- 7) If you had behaved well, teacher Rege would have taught you English.
- 8) If you had studied every day, you would have spoken English in two years.
- 9) If he hadn't bled, he wouldn't have gone to the hospital.
- 10) I wouldn't have shown you my house if you hadn't called me.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 10

Whose

Na aula 11, do quarto módulo do nível intermediário, você aprendeu mais um significado para a palavra **“whose”**, você viu que ela também pode significar **“cujo (a)”**.

Let's keep talking about **“whose”** when it means **“cujo (a)”** and let's learn some new vocabulary.

- **The man, whose dog is barking, is my uncle.**
- **O homem, cujo cachorro está latindo, é meu tio.**

The verb **“to bark”**, means **“latir”**.

Example:

- **My dog barks every day.**
- **His dog has been barking for two hours.**
- **Your dog hasn't barked today.**

Next phrases with **“whose”**:

- **David, whose mother is a teacher, can't speak English.**
- **David, cuja mãe é professora, não sabe falar inglês.**
- **The woman, whose phone is ringing, isn't at her desk right now.**
- **A mulher, cujo telefone está tocando, não está em sua mesa agora.**

The word **“ring”**, can be a noun or a verb. As a noun it means **“anel”**.

Example:

She is wearing a beautiful ring.

As a verb, **“to ring”** means **“tocar”** (when we are talking about phones).

Example:

My phone wasn't ringing.

Next phrases:

- **My friend, whose uncle is a mayor, wants to be an English teacher.**
- **Meu amigo, cujo tio é prefeito, quer ser professor de inglês.**
- **The book, whose author is American, has been translated into six different languages.**
- **O livro, cujo autor é americano, foi traduzido para seis idiomas diferentes.**

The noun “**mayor**” means “**prefeito (a)**”.

Example:

I have been a mayor for five years.

The noun “**author**” means “**autor (a)**”.

Example:

Do you know any good authors?



- 1) The man, whose dog is barking, is my uncle.
- 2) David, whose mother is a teacher, can't speak English.
- 3) The woman, whose phone is ringing, isn't at her desk right now.
- 4) My friend, whose friend is a mayor, wants to be an English teacher.
- 5) The book, whose author is American, has been translated into six different languages.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 10.

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



1) Michael, cuja mãe é professora de chinês, não sabe falar chinês.

2) David, cujo carro foi comprado nos Estados Unidos, não sabe dirigir.

3) Mary, cujo pai é médico, trabalha como enfermeira.

4) Nancy, cujo inglês é muito bom, estuda há cinco anos.

5) Ele não é prefeito, ele é médico.

6) Meu cachorro late todos os dias.

7) O telefone dele está tocando?

8) Onde está o meu anel?

9) Ele é um excelente autor.

10) Há quanto tempo você é prefeito?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Michael, whose mother is a Chinese teacher, can't speak Chinese.
- 2) David, whose car was bought in The United States, can't drive.
- 3) Mary, whose father is a doctor, works as a nurse.
- 4) Nancy, whose English is very good, has been studying for five years.
- 5) He's not a mayor, he's a doctor.
- 6) My dog barks every day.
- 7) Is his phone ringing?
- 8) Where is my ring?
- 9) He is an excellent author.
- 10) How long have you been a mayor?

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 11

Elvis Presley | Always On My Mind

Maybe I didn't treat you, quite as good as I should have.

Maybe I didn't love you, quite as often as I could have.

Little things I should have said and done. I just never took the time.

You were always on my mind. You were always on my mind.

Maybe I didn't hold you, all those lonely, lonely times.

And I guess I never told you, I'm so happy that you're mine.

If I made you feel second best, girl, I'm so sorry, I was blind

You were always on my mind. You were always on my mind.

Tell me, tell me that your sweet love hasn't died.

Give me, give me one more chance to keep you satisfied, satisfied.

Little things I should have said and done. I just never took the time.

You were always on my mind. You were always on my mind. You were always on my mind.

Maybe I didn't treat you, quite as good as I should have.

Maybe I didn't love you, quite as often as I could have.

Maybe I didn't hold you, all those lonely, lonely times.

And I guess I never told you, I'm so happy that you're mine.

Maybe I didn't treat you quite as good as I should have.

Vocabulary

To treat	Tratar
To take the time to do something	Dar-se o trabalho para fazer algo
To take the time	Dar-se ao trabalho
To have sth in mind	Ter algo em mente
On someone's mind	Na mente de alguém (de forma contínua)
Lonely	Solitário (a), sozinho (a) (no sentido de solitário)
Guess	Palpite
To guess	Adivinhar, achar
Second best	Segundo (a) melhor, segunda opção
Blind	Cego (a)
Sweet	Doce
Satisfied	Satisfeito (a)



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:

- 1) If I made you feel second best, girl, I'm so sorry, I was blind.
- 2) Maybe I didn't treat you, quite as good as I should have.
- 3) And I guess I never told you, I'm so happy that you're mine.
- 4) Little things I should have said and done. I just never took the time.
- 5) Maybe I didn't love you, quite as often as I could have.
- 6) Maybe I didn't hold you, all those lonely, lonely times.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 12

Vocabulary

To pretend: The verb “to pretend” is a false friend. It doesn’t mean: “pretender”. It means: “fingir”. “Fingir fazer algo”, é: “To pretend to do something”.

Example:

- **She is pretending to take care of me.** | Ela está fingindo cuidar do mim.
- **Is he going to pretend to be sleeping?** | Ele vai fingir que está dormindo?

“Fingir ser alguém”, é : “To pretend to be someone”.

Example:

- **He pretends to be a doctor.** | Ele finge ser um médico.
- **They pretended to be lawyers.** | Eles fingiram ser advogados.

To miss: The verb “to miss” means: “sentir faltar de”, “ter saudades de” ou “estar com saudades de”.

Example:

- **I miss you.** | Eu sinto a sua falta./Eu estou com saudades de você.

Selfish: The adjective “selfish” means: “egoísta”.

Example:

- **I have never been selfish.** | Eu nunca fui egoísta.



Repeat

- 1) Is he pretending to be a teacher?
- 2) I miss you so much.
- 3) My boss is very selfish.
- 4) They pretended to be thirsty.
- 5) Was he selfish?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 12.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if they were pretending to repair my bicycle.

2) Ask me how long he has been pretending to be a doctor.

3) Ask me if I miss my friends.

4) Ask me if she was missing me.

5) Ask me if Michael is selfish.

6) Ask me if I am as selfish as you.

7) Ask me if she pretends to be a nurse.

8) Ask me if I think he is selfish.

9) Ask me if he misses his family.

10) Ask me if I think you are selfish.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Were they pretending to repair your bicycle?
- 2) How long has he been pretending to be a doctor?
- 3) Do you miss your friends?
- 4) Was she missing you?
- 5) Is Michael selfish?
- 6) Are you as selfish as me?
- 7) Does she pretend to be a nurse?
- 8) Do you think he is selfish?
- 9) Does he miss his family?
- 10) Do you think I am selfish?

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 13

Phrasal verb | To get rid of

The phrasal verb “to get rid of” means: “livrar-se”. “To get rid of somebody or something” means: “livrar-se de alguém” ou “algo”.

Example:

- He needs to get rid of this box. | Ele precisa se livrar desta caixa.
- She is trying to get rid of me. | Ela está tentando livrar-se de mim.

Vocabulary

Blackmail: The word “blackmail”, can be a noun and a verb. As a noun it means: “chantagem”. As a verb, “to blackmail” means: “chantagear”.

Example:

- That was blackmail! | Aquilo foi chantagem!
- Are you trying to blackmail me? | Você está tentando me chantagear?

⊕ **Know more:** In this lesson we are going to practice the word “blackmail” only as a verb.

Coward: The adjective “coward” means: “covarde”.

Example:

- That man is a coward. | Aquele homem é um covarde.

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) I need to get rid of this motorcycle.
- 2) Why are you blackmailing me?
- 3) Michael is a coward.
- 4) You shouldn't get rid of David.
- 5) They were trying to blackmail us.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 13.

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



1) Quando ela se casou, ela se livrou de todos os cachorros dela.

2) Você não deveria me chantagear.

3) Ele não era um covarde.

4) Ele está fingindo me chantagear.

5) Michael está fingindo ser um covarde.

6) Talvez ele esteja tentando te chantagear.

7) Eu não me daria o trabalho de te chantagear.

8) Há quanto tempo ele é um covarde?

9) Eu deveria me livrar desta TV?

10) Aquele homem é um covarde.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) When she got married, she got rid of all her dogs.
- 2) You shouldn't blackmail me.
- 3) He wasn't a coward.
- 4) He is pretending to blackmail me.
- 5) Michael is pretending to be a coward.
- 6) Maybe he is trying to blackmail you.
- 7) I wouldn't take the time to blackmail you.
- 8) How long has he been a coward?
- 9) Should I get rid of this TV?
- 10) That man is a coward.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 14

Irregular Verbs

Our first irregular verb is: **“to hide”**. The verb **“to hide”** means: **“esconder”**.

Example:

- **I always hide my cat under the table.**
- **Eu sempre escondo meu gato debaixo da mesa.**

The past of the verb **“to hide”**, is: **“hid”**.

Example:

- **I hid my dad's car keys.**
- **Eu escondi as chaves do carro do meu pai.**

The past participle of the verb **“to hid”**, is: **“hidden”**.

Example:

- **I should've hidden my money.**
- **Eu deveria ter escondido o meu dinheiro.**

Our first second irregular verb is: **“to shine”**. The verb **“to shine”** means: **“brilhar”**.

Example:

- **My daughter was born to shine.**
- **Minha filha nasceu para brilhar.**

The past and the past participle of the verb **“to shine”**, is: **“shone”**.

Example:

- **The sun shone yesterday.**
- **O sol brilhou ontem.**
- **That singer should've shone yesterday.**
- **Aquele cantor deveria ter brilhado ontem.**

Our third irregular verb is: **“to break”**. The verb **“to break”** means: **“quebrar”**.

Example:

- **Every day I break a glass.**
- **Todos os dias eu quebro um copo.**

The past of the verb **“to break”**, is: **“broke”**.

Example:

- **Michael broke his leg last year.**
- **Michael quebrou a perna no ano passado.**

The past participle of the verb **“to break”**, is: **“broken”**.

Example:

- **You shouldn't have broken my mug.**
- **Você não deveria ter quebrado minha caneca.**



Repeat

- 1) Michael hid my book under the sofa.
- 2) He shouldn't have hidden your book.
- 3) The sun shone yesterday.
- 4) She was born to shine.
- 5) My brother broke five glasses.
- 6) Have you ever broken your legs?



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

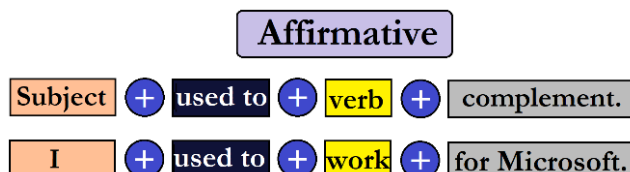
- 1) I was going to hide my bicycle behind the house.
- 2) The sun shone yesterday.
- 3) Have you ever broken your arms?
- 4) My friend hid my cat under the table.
- 5) My mother broke seven plates.
- 6) I need to hide my credit card.
- 7) He has never broken his legs.
- 8) The sun could've shone yesterday.
- 9) David shouldn't have hidden my pen.
- 10) My sister was born to shine.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 15

Used to do something / Used to be something | Affirmative

Nós utilizamos a expressão: **“used to do something”**, para falar de algo que acontecia com uma certa frequência no passado e já não acontece mais no presente.

A estrutura com **“used to do something”**, na forma afirmativa é assim:



Example:

- **I used to work for Microsoft.**
- **Eu costumava trabalhar para a Microsoft. / Eu trabalhava para a Microsoft.**
- **He used to work as a lawyer.**
- **Ele costumava trabalhar como advogado. / Ele trabalhava como advogado.**

Nós também utilizamos a expressão **“used to”**, para falar do que éramos e já não somos mais. Para isso, utilizamos a estrutura: **“used to be something”**.

Example:

- **I used to be a teacher. | Eu costumava ser professor (a). / Eu era professor (a).**



Attention! Muitos ensinam que a tradução de **“used to do something”** e **“used to be something”**, são respectivamente: **“costumava fazer algo”** e **“costumava ser algo”**. Não está errado. Porém, em alguns contextos, a tradução para **“costumava”**, parece não ser a ideal. Então, temos que achar o melhor equivalente na nossa língua. Em algumas traduções, podemos utilizar o nosso **“Pretérito Imperfeito Do Modo Indicativo”**.

Nós também podemos traduzir: **“used to do something”** e **“used to be something”**, respectivamente para, **“antes eu fazia algo”** e **“antes eu era alguma coisa”**.

Example:

- **I used to work for Microsoft. | Antes eu trabalhava para a Microsoft.**
- **They used to be teachers. | Antes eles eram professores.**

⊕ **Know more:** Independentemente da pessoa, sempre utilizaremos **“used to”**.

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) I used to smoke when I was nineteen.
- 2) When she was seventeen, she used to live in Brazil.
- 3) He used to be a teacher.
- 4) We used to have many dogs.
- 5) They used to work for Blue English.
- 6) You used to be very selfish.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 15.

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) My friend used to get rid of his dogs.
- 2) Michael used to be lonely.
- 3) My wife used to sweep the floor every day.
- 4) His son used to withdraw money every day.
- 5) You used to buy fish every day.
- 6) His daughter used to study English twice a day.
- 7) My dog used to play in the garden.
- 8) I used to think English was difficult.
- 9) They used to deal with difficult clients.
- 10) Her job used to be rewarding.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 16

English with movies | The Secret Life Of Pets



- Duke is just ruining our lives. He's ruining. It's an emergency that you get rid of this dog. He stole my...

And he's scary, and he's frightening, and he's the death of all good things.

- Oh, you little cutie bud.

- Thanks a lot, Duke! I don't like to use this phrase, because it's offensive to our kind. But you are a bad dog.

Katie's not gonna like this. I can't go to the pound. What? What's wrong with you?

- Well, Katie just... She just got me out of the pound.

And if I go back... Max, it's the end of the line for me.

Vocabulary

To ruin	Arruinar, estragar
To steal	Roubar
Scary	Algo ou alguém que dá medo
Frightening	Assustador (a)
The death of all good things	A morte de todas as coisas boas
Cutie	Fofo (a)
Bud	Forma abreviada de "buddy" (amigo)
Offensive	Ofensivo (a)
Offensive to	Ofensivo a, ofensivo com, ofensivo para
Pound	Canil
The end of the line	O fim da linha



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:

- 1) And if I go back... Max, it's the end of the line for me.
- 2) What? What's wrong with you?
- 3) It's an emergency that you get rid of this dog. He stole my...
- 4) I don't like to use this phrase, because it's offensive to our kind. But you are a bad dog.
- 5) Thanks a lot, Duke!
- 6) And he's scary, and he's frightening, and he's the death of all good things.

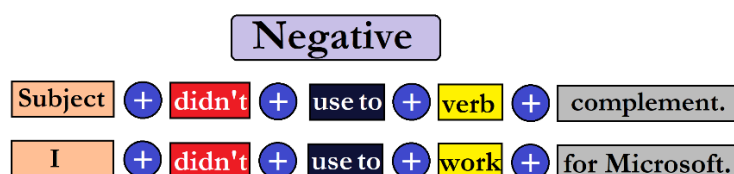
Intermediate 5 - Lesson 17

Used to do/be something | Negative and Interrogative

In the lesson 15 of this module you learned the structure “used to do something” and “used to be something”, in the “affirmative form”.

In this lesson we are going to learn the “negative form” and the “interrogative form”.

First let’s talk about the “negative form”. The structure is like this:



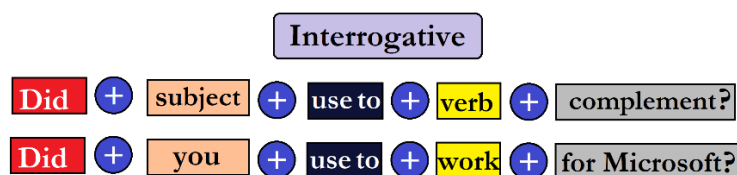
Example:

- **I didn't use to work for Microsoft.**

- **Eu não costumava trabalhar para a Microsoft. / Eu não trabalhava para a Microsoft. / Antes eu não trabalhava para a Microsoft.**

Note que, na forma negativa, não é “used to”, mas sim “use to”. Porém, a pronúncia é a mesma “iustiú”.

The structure of the “interrogative form” is like this:



Example:

- **Did you use to work for Microsoft?**

- **Você costumava trabalhar para a Microsoft? / Você trabalhava para a Microsoft? / Antes você trabalhava para a Microsoft?**

Note que, na forma interrogativa, também não é “used to”, mas sim “use to”. Porém, a pronúncia é a mesma “iustiú”.

Let's practice!



- 1) I didn't use to think English was difficult.
- 2) Did your friend use to investigate companies?
- 3) I didn't use to study Spanish every day.
- 4) Did your husband use to work as a teacher?
- 5) We didn't use to have cats.
- 6) Did you use to smoke when you were a teenager?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 17.

1) Transform affirmative sentences into negative sentences:

1) I used to read 20 books a year.

2) This dog used to be very dangerous.

3) That city used to be populous.

4) I used to translate documents.

5) My husband used to watch TV every day.

2) Transform affirmative sentences into interrogative sentences:

1) My teacher used to be very demanding.

2) My wife used to be a lawyer.

3) You used to be the chairman of the company.

4) They used to be lonely.

5) She used to spend all my money.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) I didn't use to read 20 books a year.
- 2) This dog didn't use to be very dangerous.
- 3) That city didn't use to be populous.
- 4) I didn't use to translate documents.
- 5) My husband didn't use to watch TV every day.

Exercise 2

- 1) Did my teacher use to be very demanding?
- 2) Did my wife use to be a lawyer?
- 3) Did you use to be the chairman of the company?
- 4) Did they use to be lonely?
- 5) Did she use to spend all my money?

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 18

Negative Infinitive

“To be, or not to be, that is the question.” ("Ser ou não ser, eis a questão.") - "Hamlet", Shakespeare.

Esta famosa citação, além de nos convidar para uma profunda reflexão existencial, serve de exemplo para demonstrar a diferença entre as negações que já conhecemos e a **“negação do infinitivo”**.

Para formar a **“negação do infinitivo”** basta colocar a palavra **“not”** antes da partícula **“to”**.

Example:

- **Not to work, not to dance, no to study, not to be.**

Nós aplicamos a **“negação do infinitivo”**, em verbos como: **“to ask”**, **“to tell”**, **“to decide”**, **“to try”**, **“to agree”**.

In this lesson, we are going to practice with the verbs **“to ask”**, **“to tell”** and **“to decide”**.

First, with the verb **“to ask”**.

The structure is: **“to ask somebody not to do something”** (pedir a alguém que não faça algo).

Example:

- **I asked her not to go.** | **Eu pedi a ela que não fosse.**

- **I asked Michael not to smoke.** | **Eu pedi ao Michael que não fumasse.**

Note que, no primeiro exemplo, utilizamos o pronome objeto **“her”**. Nós nunca utilizaremos um pronome pessoal. Nunca diremos, por exemplo: **“I asked she not to go.”**.

The second verb is: **“to tell”**.

The structure with the verb **“to tell”**, is: **“to tell somebody not to do something”** (dizer a alguém que não faça algo).

Example:

- **They told me not to worry.** | **Eles disseram que eu não me preocupasse.**

- **I told him not to wear my cap.** | **Eu disse a ele que não usasse o meu boné.**

Now, with the verb “to decide”. The verb “to decide”, means “decidir”. The structure is: “to decide not to do something”. (decidir não fazer algo).

Example:

They decided not to go to the party. | **Eles decidiram não ir à festa.**

Let's practice!



- 1) I asked David not to tell anyone.
- 2) They told us not to smoke.
- 3) We decided not to watch TV anymore.
- 4) My father asked me not to cry.
- 5) My mother told me not to go to the party.
- 6) He decided not to learn Spanish.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 18.

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



1) Eu pedi ao Peter que não fosse ao restaurante.

2) Eles nos disseram que não fumássemos.

3) O professor decidiu não ensinar japonês.

4) Eles nos pediram que não dissesse a ninguém.

5) Eu disse a ele que não usasse minha gravata.

6) Ela decidiu não responder a pergunta.

7) Eles nos pediram que não falasse sobre você.

8) Ele me disse que não me preocupasse.

9) Meu primo decidiu não comprar um carro.

10) Minha esposa me pediu que não sacasse o dinheiro.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) I asked Peter not to go to the restaurant.
- 2) They told us not to smoke.
- 3) The teacher decided not to teach Japanese.
- 4) They asked us not to tell anyone.
- 5) I told him not to wear my tie.
- 6) She decided not to answer the question.
- 7) They asked us not to talk about you.
- 8) He told me not to worry.
- 9) My cousin decided not to buy a car.
- 10) My wife asked me not to withdraw the money.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 19

Negative Infinitive | To try and To agree

Na aula anterior, nós aprendemos a fazer a “negação do infinitivo”, com os verbos: “to ask”, “to tell” e “to decide”.

In this lesson we are going to learn the “negative infinitive”, with the verbs “to try” and “to agree”.

The structure with the verb “to try”, is: “to try not to do something” (tentar não fazer algo).

Example:

- **Try not to cry.** | **Tente não chorar.**
- **I try not to talk about this.** | **Eu tento não falar sobre isto.**

The verb “to agree”, means “concordar” ou “combinar”. The structure with the verb “to agree”, is: “to agree not to do something”. (combinar de não fazer algo).

Example:

- **We agreed not to talk about this.** | **Nós combinamos de não falar sobre isto.**
- **They agreed not to do the dishes.** | **Eles combinaram de não lavar a louça.**

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) I'm trying not to spend my money.
- 2) We agreed not to destroy the plants.
- 3) Try not to watch TV every day.
- 4) Peter and his wife agreed not to sell the house.
- 5) He tried not to sleep.
- 6) Michael and Mary agreed not to get married.



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

- 1) We tried not to eat sandwiches.
- 2) They agreed not to solve the problem.
- 3) My husband is trying not to drink beer.
- 4) We agreed not to negotiate with him.
- 5) She tried not to change her name.
- 6) They agreed not to answer the question.
- 7) My father is trying not to work every day.
- 8) She tries not to buy many things.
- 9) They agreed not to smoke anymore.
- 10) Try not to make mistakes.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 20

To get used to something & To be used to something

Nesta aula nós vamos conhecer duas estruturas, que são um pouco parecidas com a estrutura: **“used to”**, que aprendemos na aula 15 deste módulo. Porém, as estruturas que vamos aprender hoje, são bem diferentes em significado.

“To get used to something”, significa **“acostumar-se com algo”** e **“to be used to sth”**, significa, estar acostumado com algo.

Example:

- **You better get used to the idea.** | **É melhor você se acostumar com a ideia.**
- **I am used to the idea.** | **Eu estou acostumado com a ideia**

Observe com atenção os dois exemplos acima: No primeiro exemplo **“get”**, indica um processo, ou seja, o processo de **“acostumar-se”**. E o verbo **“to be”**, indica um estado, ou seja, o estado de **“estar acostumado”**.

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) My son got used to the dog.
- 2) Should I be used to this politician?
- 3) She got used to my cat.
- 4) I didn't get used to this teacher.
- 5) I'm not used to this.
- 6) She's getting used to the Spanish language.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 20.

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



1) Ela não se acostumou comigo.

2) Você está acostumado com esta casa?

3) Eu estou me acostumando com a língua inglesa.

4) Ela não está acostumada com este corte de cabelo.

5) Eu não estou me acostumando com isto.

6) Eles não estão acostumados com aquele cavalo.

7) Quanto tempo leva para se acostumar com esta lição?

8) Você deveria estar acostumado com este país.

9) Você se acostumaria com aquele carro?

10) Ele está acostumado com esta empresa?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) She didn't get used to me.
- 2) Are you used to this house?
- 3) I'm getting used to the English language.
- 4) She's not used to this haircut.
- 5) I'm not getting used to this.
- 6) They're not used to that horse.
- 7) How long does it take to get used to this lesson?
- 8) You should be used to this country.
- 9) Would you get used to that car?
- 10) Is he used to this company?

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 21

Katy Perry | Hot N Cold

You change your mind like a girl changes clothes. Yeah, you PMS like a bitch, I would know. And you overthink, always speak cryptically. I should know that you're no good for me.

'Cause you're hot then you're cold, you're yes then you're no, you're in then you're out, you're up then you're down. You're wrong when it's right, it's black and it's white, we fight, we break up, we kiss, we make up.

(You), you don't really want to stay, no. (You), but you don't really wanna go, oh.

You're hot then you're cold, you're yes then you're no, you're in then you're out, you're up then you're down.

We used to be just like twins, so in sync. The same energy, now's a dead battery. Used to laugh 'bout nothing, now you're plain boring. I should know, that you're not gonna change.

'Cause you're hot then you're cold, you're yes then you're no, you're in then you're out, you're up then you're down. You're wrong when it's right, it's black and it's white, we fight, we break up, we kiss, we make up.

(You), you don't really want to stay, no. (You), but you don't really want to go, oh.

You're hot then you're cold, you're yes then you're no, you're in then you're out, you're up then you're down.

Someone call the doctor, got a case of a love bipolar. Stuck on a roller coaster, can't get off this ride.

You change your mind, like a girl changes clothes. 'Cause you're hot then you're cold, you're yes then you're no, you're in then you're out, you're up then you're down.

You're wrong when it's right, it's black and it's white, we fight, we break up, we kiss, we make up. You're hot then you're cold, you're yes then you're no, you're in then you're out, you're up then you're down.

You're wrong when it's right, it's black and it's white, we fight, we break up, we kiss, we make up.

(You), you don't really want to stay, no. (You), but you don't really want to go, oh

You're hot then you're cold, you're yes then you're no, you're in then you're out, you're up then you're down.

Vocabulary

Lawfully wedded + husband / wife	Legítimo esposo / legítima esposa.
To change one's mind	Alguém mudar de ideia
PMS	Premenstrual syndrome (Síndrome pré-menstrual)
To overthink	Pensar demais
Cryptically	Forma misteriosa e incompreensível
To break up	Terminar (Um relacionamento)
To make up	Fazer as pazes
Twins	Gêmeos (as)
Sync	Short for synchrony or synchronize
'bout	Abreviação de about
Plain	Simplesmente
Bipolar	Bipolar
To stuck	Estar emperrado, estar preso ou ficar preso a algo.
Roller coaster	Montanha-russa



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:

Exercise 1

- 1) I should know that you're no good for me.
- 2) I should know, that you're not gonna change.
- 3) Someone call the doctor, got a case of a love bipolar.
- 4) You change your mind, like a girl changes clothes.
- 5) You're wrong when it's right, it's black and it's white, we fight, we break up, we kiss, we make up.
- 6) Yeah, you PMS like a bitch, I would know.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 22

To get used to / To be used to + verb

In the lesson twenty from this module, you learned the structures: “to get used to” and “to be used to”. You learned them with nouns.

Example:

I'm getting used to this car. | **Eu estou me acostumando com este carro.**
She is used to this dog. | **Ela está acostumada com este cachorro.**

Now we are going to practice “to get used to” and “to be used to” + verb.

Há um pequeno, mas importante detalhe. Quando utilizamos verbos como complementos para as estruturas “to get used to” e “to be used to”, estes verbos devem estar na forma “ing”.

Example:

- **I'm getting used to cooking.** | **Eu estou me acostumando a cozinhar.**
- **I'm used to working.** | **Eu estou acostumado a trabalhar.**

Let's practise!



Repeat

- 1) He is used to making mistakes.
- 2) I'm getting used to waking up late.
- 3) Are you used to dealing with difficult clients?
- 4) He was getting used to blackmailing.
- 5) She was used to breaking glasses.
- 6) My dog is getting used to barking in the morning.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 22.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if she is used to spending my money.

2) Ask me if I am getting used to buying cars.

3) Ask me if he is used to teaching English.

4) Ask me if they are getting used to speaking in English.

5) Ask me if he's used to reading fifty books a year.

6) Ask me if she was used to drinking beer.

7) Ask me If I was used to doing the laundry.

8) Ask me if they were used to playing in the garden.

9) Ask me if he was getting used to investigating companies.

10) Ask me if I am used to calling my parents every day.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Is she used to spending your money?
- 2) Are you getting used to buying cars?
- 3) Is he used to teaching English?
- 4) Are they getting used to speaking in English?
- 5) Is he used to reading fifty books a year?
- 6) Was she used to drinking beer?
- 7) Were you used to doing the laundry?
- 8) Were they used to playing in the garden?
- 9) Was he getting used to investigating companies?
- 10) Are you used to calling your parents every day?

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 23

Vocabulary

Outgoing: The adjective “outgoing” means: “extrovertido (a)”.

Example:

- She is more outgoing than you. | Ela é mais extrovertida do que você.
- They used to be outgoing. | Antes eles eram extrovertidos.

Unless: The conjunction “unless”, means: “a menos que”.

Example:

- I won't go to the bank unless you come with me.
- Eu não irei ao banco a menos que você venha comigo.

Safe and sound: The expression “safe and sound” means: “são e salvo”.

Example:

He arrived safe and sound. | Ele chegou são e salvo.

Politics: The noun “politics” means: “política”.

Example:

He doesn't like politics. | Ela não gosta de política.

To prefer + noun

The verb “to prefer”, means “preferir”.

First, let's practice the verb to prefer with nouns.

Example:

- **My brother likes bicycles, but I prefer motorcycles.**
- **Meu irmão gosta de bicicleta, mas eu prefiro motos.**



- 1) Do you prefer English or Spanish?
- 2) Are they safe and sound?
- 3) I won't go to France unless you come with me.
- 4) I prefer motorcycles.
- 5) She is very outgoing.
- 6) Does he like politics?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 23.

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



1) Michael é tão extrovertido quanto a Michael.

2) Eu não irei a Espanha a menos que a Mary venha conosco.

3) Eles estavam sãos e salvos.

4) Meus pais não gostam de política.

5) Minha irmã gosta de carros, mas eu prefiro motos.

6) Antes ela era extrovertida.

7) Eu não irei ao Japão a menos que você venha comigo.

8) Ele estava são e salvo?

9) Antes eu gostava de política.

10) Meu tio gosta de francês, mas eu prefiro inglês.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Michael is as outgoing as Michael.
- 2) I won't go to Spain unless Mary comes with us.
- 3) They were safe and sound.
- 4) My parents don't like politics.
- 5) My sister likes cars, but I prefer motorcycles.
- 6) She used to be outgoing.
- 7) I won't go to Japan unless you come with me.
- 8) Was he safe and sound?
- 9) I used to like politics.
- 10) My uncle likes French, but I prefer English.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 24

To prefer + verb

In the previous lesson you learned the verb **“to prefer”** followed by noun.

In this lesson, we are going practice the verb **“to prefer”** flowed by verb.

Quando falamos de preferências em geral e o verbo **“to prefer”** é acompanhado por outro verbo, este verbo pode ficar na forma **“ing”** ou no **“infinitivo”**.

Example:

I prefer walking. Or I prefer to walk

Nesta aula, os verbos que acompanharão o verbo **“to prefer”**, ficarão apenas na forma **“ing”**.

Let's practice!



- 1) I prefer waking up late.
- 2) He prefers driving a truck.
- 3) They prefer drinking wine.
- 4) We prefer traveling by plane.
- 5) My wife prefers shopping in the morning.
- 6) We prefer watching TV in the afternoon.

I'd rather

Quando alguém nos sugere algo e respondemos dizendo que preferimos fazer outra coisa, não costumamos utilizar o verbo **“to prefer”**. No seu lugar utilizamos a expressão **“I would rather”**, que normalmente é contraída para **“I'd rather”**.

Example:

Imagine que eu diga: **“Would you like to go to the party?”** (Você gostaria de ir à festa?) Então você responde: **“I'd rather go to the movies.”** (Eu prefiro ir ao cinema.)

Note que o verbo que acompanha **“rather”**, neste caso, **“go”**, não é acompanhado da partícula **“to”** e também não fica na forma **“ing”**.

Let's practice.



- 1) I'd rather go to the mall.
- 2) I'd rather drink some wine.
- 3) I'd rather stay at home.
- 4) I'd rather become an English teacher.
- 5) I'd rather work for Blue English
- 6) I'd rather travel to France.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 24.

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) I prefer living in The United States.
- 2) I'd rather cook for myself.
- 3) She prefers shopping in the morning.
- 4) I'd rather buy a house.
- 5) They prefer playing in the garden.
- 6) I'd rather sell my apartment.
- 7) I'd rather teach English.
- 8) We prefer doing our homework.
- 9) I prefer translating documents.
- 10) I'd rather make cakes.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 25

Vocabulary

Receipt: The noun “receipt”, means: “recibo”. “Pedir” ou “pegar um recibo”, é “to get a receipt”.

Example:

- **Did she get a receipt?** | Ela pediu/pegou um recibo?
- **Is he getting a receipt?** | Ele está pedindo/pegando um recibo?

Profit: The noun “profit” means: “lucro”. “Ter lucro” ou “lucrar”, é “to make a profit”.

Example:

- **Are you making a profit?** | Você está lucrando?
- **I used to make a profit.** | Eu costumava ter lucro.

Trustworthy: The adjective “trustworthy”, means “confiável”. Confiável, também pode ser: “reliable”. Apesar dos dois adjetivos significarem confiável, eles são usados em situações diferentes. “Reliable”, refere-se a uma pessoa responsável ou com quem se pode contar. E “trustworthy”, refere-se a pessoa que merece confiança por sua honestidade.

Example:

- **He is a very trustworthy man.** | Ele é um homem muito confiável.
- **Is David a reliable teacher?** | O David é um professor confiável?

Unexpected: The adjective “unexpected”, means: “inesperado (a)”.

Example:

- **They had an unexpected visit.** | Eles tiveram uma visita inesperada.



Repeat

- 1) Have you made a profit this year?
- 2) That man isn't trustworthy.
- 3) I always get a receipt.
- 4) They had an unexpected baby.
- 5) They are more reliable than you.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 25.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if I have reliable friends.

2) Ask me how often I get a receipt.

3) Ask me if he is trustworthy.

4) Ask me if I am a reliable teacher.

5) Ask me if I had an unexpected visit.

6) Ask me if she made a profit.

7) Ask me if Michael is a trustworthy lawyer.

8) Ask me if my company is making a profit.

9) Ask me if the storm was unexpected.

10) Ask me if I always get a receipt.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Do you have reliable friends?
- 2) How often do you get a receipt?
- 3) Is he trustworthy?
- 4) Are you a reliable teacher?
- 5) Did you have an unexpected visit?
- 6) Did she make a profit?
- 7) Is Michael a trustworthy lawyer?
- 8) Is your company making a profit?
- 9) Was the storm unexpected?
- 10) Do you always get a receipt?

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 26

Capital Cities | Safe And Sound

I could lift you up. I could show you what you wanna see and take you where you wanna be.

You could be my luck. Even if the sky is falling down, I know that we'll be safe and sound. We're safe and sound.

I could fill your cup, you know my river won't evaporate. This world we still appreciate.

You could be my luck. Even in a hurricane of frowns, I know that we'll be safe and sound.

(Safe and sound), we're safe and sound (safe and sound), we're safe and sound (hold your ground), We're safe and sound (safe and sound).

I could show you love. In a tidal wave of mystery, you'll still be standing next to me.

You could be my luck, even if we're six feet underground, I know that we'll be safe and sound.

(Safe and sound), we're safe and sound (safe and sound), we're safe and sound (hold your ground), (safe and sound).

I could lift you up. I could show you what you want to see and take you where you want to be.

You could be my luck. Even if the sky is falling down, I know that we'll be safe and sound.

I could lift you up. I could show you what you want to see and take you where you want to be.

You could be my luck. Even if the sky is falling down, I know that we'll be safe and sound.

We're safe and sound, we're safe and sound, we're safe and sound, we're safe and sound (safe and sound), we're safe and sound (safe and sound), we're safe and sound (hold your ground), we're safe and sound (safe and sound), we're safe and sound.

Vocabulary

To lift somebody up	Levantar alguém, levantar o astral de alguém
Luck	Sorte
To fill	Encher
To evaporate	Evaporar
Hurricane	Furacão
Frown	Cara fechada, cara amarrada
To frown	Fechar a cara, amarrar a cara
Hold your ground	Mantenha sua opinião, mantenha-se firme
Tidal wave	Onda gigante
Mystery	Mistério
To stand next to somebody	Ficar de pé ao lado de alguém, apoiar alguém



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:

Exercise 1

- 1) You could be my luck. Even if the sky is falling down, I know that we'll be safe and sound.
- 2) I could show you love. In a tidal wave of mystery, you'll still be standing next to me.
- 3) I could lift you up. I could show you what you want to see and take you where you want to be.
- 4) You could be my luck. Even in a hurricane of frowns, I know that we'll be safe and sound.
- 5) I could fill your cup, you know my river won't evaporate. This world we still appreciate.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 27

Another & Other

Tanto a palavra **“another”**, quanto a palavra **“other”**, podem ser traduzidas para **“outro (a)”**. Porém, elas são utilizadas em contextos diferentes.

“Another”, significa **“outro (a)”**, no sentido de **“mais um (a)”**. Ou seja, **“outro (a)”** em adição ao que já existe ou já aconteceu.

Example:

- **They are going to have another baby.** | **Eles vão ter outro bebê.**

Ou seja, além do filho que eles já têm, eles vão ter mais um.

Give me another chance! | **Dê-me outra chance!**

Além da chance que eu já tive, eu gostaria de mais uma.

Outro detalhe bem importante: somente utilizamos **“another”**, antes de substantivos contáveis, no singular.

Nós utilizamos **“other”**, no sentido de **“outro (a)”**, quanto **“other”** é acompanhado de um artigo ou de um adjetivo possessivo.

Example.

The other car is black. | **O outro carro é preto.**

“Other” é acompanhado do artigo **“the”**.

My other friend. | Meu outro amigo.

“Other” é acompanhado do adjetivo possessivo **“my”**.

Let's practice.



Repeat

- 1) The other teacher is from The United States.
- 2) Can you give me another chance?
- 3) The other man is rich.
- 4) Give me another glass of beer.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 27.

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) Give me another glass of water.
- 2) My other friend speaks Spanish.
- 3) Do you have another bicycle?
- 4) Your other vase is on the table.
- 5) Can you give him another chance?
- 6) The other girl is my sister.
- 7) I need another house.
- 8) The other man is a police officer.
- 9) My father has another company.
- 10) His other daughter is famous.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 28

Vocabulary

To update: The verb “to update”, means: “atualizar”.

Example:

- **She needs to update the system.** | Ela precisa atualizar o sistema.
- **I need to update the file.** | Eu preciso atualizar o arquivo.

To expire: The verb “to expire”, means: “expirar”.

Example:

- **My driver's license expires next year.**
- Minha carteira de motorista expira no ano que vem.

Helpless: The adjective “helpless”, means “indefeso (a)”.

Example:

- **She was helpless.** | Ela estava indefesa.
- **Was he helpless?** | Ele estava indefeso?

Recipe: The noun “recipe”, means: “receita”. Receita de algo é: “recipe for something”.

Example:

- **She has a delicious recipe for cake.** | Ela tem uma deliciosa receita de bolo.



Repeat

- 1) Does your mother have good recipes?
- 2) I used to have many recipes.
- 3) Michael needs to update the system.
- 4) Your driver's license expires next year.
- 5) He was helpless.
- 6) They need to update the file.



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:

Exercise 1

- 1) Does she need to update your Facebook page?
- 2) Does your sister have good recipes?
- 3) She needs to update the system.
- 4) Would you give me this recipe?
- 5) Are they more helpless than you?
- 6) Does he have a driver's license?
- 7) Is your passport expired?
- 8) Was she helpless?
- 9) Is your driver's license going to expire next week?
- 10) Nobody has updated the system yet.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 29

To be worth + noun

“To be worth” means “valer”. Note que, em português, nós temos apenas uma palavra: “valer”. Em inglês, temos o verbo “to be” e a palavra: “worth”.

Quando conjugamos o verbo valer em inglês, a única coisa que se altera é o verbo “to be”. A palavra “worth”, nunca se altera.

Example:

- **This house is worth a fortune.** | Esta casa vale uma fortuna.
- **That house was worth a fortune.** | Aquela casa valia uma fortuna.

Quando começamos a frase com o verbo “valer”, utilizamos: “it + o verbo to be (conjugado de acordo com o tempo verbal).”

Example:

- **It's worth the sacrifice.** | Vale o sacrifício.
- **It was worth the sacrifice.** | Valeu o sacrifício.

To be worth + verb

Quando temos a estrutura: “It + to be + worth + verb”, o verbo que vai depois da palavra “worth”, deve estar na forma “ing”.

“It + to be + worth + verb”, é equivalente a “valer a pena fazer algo”.

Example:

- **It's worth working.** | Vale a pena trabalhar.
- **It's worth waking up early.** | Vale a pena acordar cedo.



Repeat

- 1) My apartment is worth a fortune.
- 2) It's worth meeting new people.
- 3) My dog was worth 500 dollars.
- 4) It was worth buying this car.
- 5) It's worth one thousand dollars.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 29.

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



1) Minha casa valia uma fortuna.

2) Aquele helicóptero vale uma fortuna.

3) Vale a pena aprender inglês com o teacher Rege.

4) Valeu a pena lavar o meu carro.

5) Aquele ônibus vale uma fortuna.

6) O apartamento dele valia uma fortuna.

7) Vale a pena ensinar inglês.

8) Valeu a pena cozinhar para eles.

9) Este cachorro vale 200 dólares.

10) Valeu a pena viajar para os Estados Unidos.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) My house was worth a fortune.
- 2) That helicopter is worth a fortune.
- 3) It's worth learning English with teacher Rege.
- 4) It was worth washing my car.
- 5) That bus is worth a fortune.
- 6) His apartment was worth a fortune.
- 7) It's worth teaching English.
- 8) It was worth cooking for them.
- 9) This dog is worth 200 dollars.
- 10) It was worth traveling to The United States.

Intermediate 5 - Lesson 30

To be worth + noun / To be worth + verb

Interrogative and Negative form

In the previous lesson you learned the structures **“to be worth + noun”** and **“to be worth + verb in ing form”**. You learned them in the affirmative form.

Now, let's practice them in the **“negative”** and **“interrogative”** form. But first, let me teach you a very important expression. **“It's worth it!”** A expressão: **“It's worth it!”**, significa: **“Vale a pena!”**.

Let's practice!



- 1) Your apartment is not worth a fortune.
- 2) Is his car worth a fortune?
- 3) It's not worth learning Chinese.
- 4) It wasn't worth buying this car.
- 5) Is it worth buying a new car?
- 6) It's not worth one thousand dollars.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 30.

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



1) A sua casa valia uma fortuna?

2) Aquele carro não vale uma fortuna.

3) Vale a pena aprender inglês com o teacher Rege?

4) Valeu a pena aprender espanhol?

5) Aquele apartamento não vale uma fortuna.

6) Não vale mil dólares.

7) Meu cachorro não vale 600 dólares.

8) Valeu a pena cozinhar para eles?

9) Este gato não vale 200 dólares.

10) Valeu a pena viajar para os Estados Unidos?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Was your house worth a fortune?
- 2) That car isn't worth a fortune.
- 3) Is it worth learning English with teacher Rege?
- 4) Was it worth learning Spanish?
- 5) That apartment isn't worth a fortune.
- 6) It's not worth one thousand dollars.
- 7) My dog is not worth 600 dollars.
- 8) Was it worth cooking for them?
- 9) This cat is not worth 200 dollars.
- 10) Was it worth traveling to The United States?