

BLUE ENGLISH

INTERMEDIATE

LEVEL 4

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 4 - Lesson 1

Review



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 1.

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



1) Há uma padaria perto da minha casa.

2) Eles deveriam ter nos dado uma moto.

3) Nós deveríamos ter comprado uma casa.

4) Ele deveria ter nos ensinado francês.

5) Por que eu deveria ter contratado ele?

6) Onde ele deveria ter trabalhado?

7) Havia muitas maçãs em cima da mesa.

8) Você não deveria ter trazido seu cachorro.

9) Michael deveria ter feito a lição de casa.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) There is a bakery near my house.
- 2) They should have given us a motorcycle.
- 3) We should have bought a house.
- 4) He should have taught us French.
- 5) Why should I have hired him?
- 6) Where should he have worked?
- 7) There were many apples on the table.
- 8) You shouldn't have brought your dog.
- 9) Michael should have done his homework.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 2

Vocabulary

- For me, it's very **rewarding** that so many students are enjoying my English course.

“Rewarding”: The adjective “rewarding” means: “**gratificante**” or “**recompensador**”.

Example:

- **Being able to speak English is very rewarding.**
- **Ser capaz de falar inglês é muito gratificante.**

- The helicopter **rescued** a fisherman.

“To rescue”: The verb “to rescue” means: “**resgatar**” or “**salvar**”. The past of “to rescue” is “**rescued**”.

Example:

- **The children were rescued by a fireman.**
- **As crianças foram resgatadas pelo bombeiro.**

- The **whole** city was there.

“Whole”: The adjective “whole” means: “**inteiro**”.

Example:

- **My son ate the whole cake.**
- **Meu filho comeu o bolo inteiro.**



Repeat

- 1) Being able to speak English is very rewarding.
- 2) She was decorating the whole house.
- 3) The children were rescued by a fireman.
- 4) Should this be rewarding?
- 5) My son ate the whole cake.
- 6) The fireman rescued five children.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 2.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me it's been rewarding to teach English at Blue English.

2) Ask me if the whole class was there.

3) Ask me if the children were rescued by the police officer.

4) Ask me if Michael ate the whole cake.

5) Ask me if this should be rewarding.

6) Ask me if I can rescue your dog.

7) Ask me if it's rewarding to spend two years studying English.

8) Ask me if he should have rescued the cats.

9) Ask me if I would teach the whole world.

10) Ask me if it's rewarding to be a teacher.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Has it been rewarding to teach English at Blue English?
- 2) Was the whole class there?
- 3) Were the children rescued by the police officer?
- 4) Did Michael eat the whole cake?
- 5) Should this be rewarding?
- 6) Can you rescue my dog?
- 7) Is it rewarding to spend two years studying English?
- 8) Should he have rescued the cats?
- 9) Would you teach the whole world?
- 10) Is it rewarding to be a teacher?

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 3

Vocabulary

- **Tighten** your seat belt.

“**Tighten**”: The verb “to tighten” means “apertar”.

Example:

- **She didn't tighten her seat belt.** | Ela não apertou o cinto de segurança.

When you are talking about seat belts, you can also use “to fasten”. The verb “to fasten” means “afivelar”.

The past and the past participle of the verb “to fasten” is “fastened”, and “to tighten” is “tightened”.

Examples:

- **You should've fastened your seat belt.**

- **Você deveria ter afivelado seu cinto de segurança.**

- **They should've tightened their seat belt.**

- **Eles deveriam ter apertado seus cinto de segurança.**

- **Nancy angry with me because I didn't sharpen her pencil.**

The verb “to sharpen” means “afiar” or “fazer a ponta em”. The past and the past participle of the verb “to sharpen” is “sharpened”.

Examples:

- **Did you sharpen my pencil?** | **Você apontou o meu lápis?**

- **Should I have sharpened your knife?** | **Eu deveria ter afiado a sua faca?**



Repeat

1) Have you fastened your seat belt?

2) Can you tighten your seat belt?

3) Would you sharpen his knife?

4) I haven't sharpened my pencil today.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 3.

1) Follow the example:

Every day I cook.

Yesterday I cooked. Lately I have cooked

1) Every day I fasten.

2) Every day she tightens.

3) Every day we sharpen.

4) Every day they fasten.

5) Every day I sharpen.

6) Every day you tighten.

7) Every day we fasten.

8) Every day he sharpens.

9) Every day I tighten.

10) Every day they sharpen.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Yesterday I fastened. Lately I have fastened.
- 2) Yesterday she tightened. Lately she has tightened.
- 3) Yesterday we sharpened. Lately we have sharpened.
- 4) Yesterday they fastened. Lately they have fastened.
- 5) Yesterday I sharpened. Lately I have sharpened.
- 6) Yesterday you tightened. Lately you have tightened.
- 7) Yesterday we fastened. Lately we have fastened.
- 8) Yesterday he sharpened. Lately he has sharpened.
- 9) Yesterday I tightened. Lately I have tightened.
- 10) Yesterday they sharpened. Lately they have sharpened.

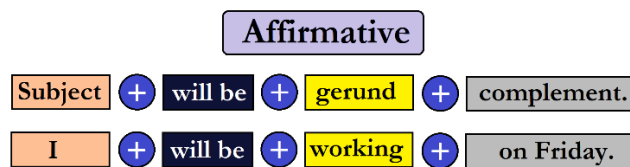
Intermediate 4 - Lesson 4

Future Continuous

O tempo verbal “**future continuous**”, serve para falar de planos, eventos já programados ou alguma coisa que nós temos a real intenção de fazer.

Na verdade este tempo verbal, não expressa nada que as outras formas de expressar o futuro não expressem. O “**future continuous**”, simplesmente dá um pouco mais de imediatismo.

The structure of the “**future continuous**” is like this:



Example:

I will be working on Friday. | **Eu estarei trabalhando na sexta-feira.**

Let's practice!



- 1) She will be returning next Friday.
- 2) We will be drinking beer in a few minutes.
- 3) They will be haunting.
- 4) You will be smiling at everyone.
- 5) I will be replacing teacher Rege.
- 6) Michael will be repairing my bicycle.



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

- 1) My parents will be working on Saturday.
- 2) Mary will be cooking on Tuesday.
- 3) My secretary will be solving problems next year.
- 4) Teacher Rege will be explaining the lesson.
- 5) Michael and Nancy will be getting married in a few hours.
- 6) She will be spending your money in a few days.
- 7) I will be teaching Spanish next year.
- 8) You will be speaking English in a few months.
- 9) They will be selling cars next week.
- 10) My children will be playing in the garden.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 5

Negative Questions

We can ask negative questions in English. These questions usually start with negative contractions: **“Don’t you understand?”**, **“Doesn’t she work for you?”**, **“Isn’t she beautiful?”**, **“Why don’t you sleep?”**, **“Isn’t there water in the glass?”**, **“Shouldn’t she have bought a house?”**, **“Can’t you speak English?”**.

When and why do we use negative questions?

1. We use negative questions to confirm information that we think we know.

Example: **Aren't you a vegetarian?**

Similarly, this can also be used to show surprise.

Situation: I see Kathy in the winter. It is very cold outside, but she is wearing a T-shirt and shorts. I am surprised to see her wearing shorts and a T-shirt, so I can say: **“Aren't you cold?”**

Situation: I see Mark eating meat. But I know or think that he is a vegetarian. So, I am very surprised to see him eating meat. So, I can say this to Carol: **“Isn't Mark a vegetarian? Why is he eating meat?”**

2. You may also express your opinion, in a more polite way, by changing them into negative questions.

Example: **Wouldn't it be better to go by car?**

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) Doesn't she speak French?
- 2) Haven't you been learning English for two years?
- 3) Wasn't she at the gym?
- 4) Wouldn't it be better?
- 5) Isn't there coffee in the cup?
- 6) Shouldn't you have bought a bicycle?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 5.

1) Complete these negative questions as in the first example.

Didn't you meet teacher Rege? - Yes, I did.

- 1) _____ she beautiful? – Yes, she is.
- 2) _____ you live in France? – No, I don't.
- 3) _____ there beer in the glass? – Yes, there is.
- 4) _____ I tell you? – Yes, you did.
- 5) _____ they told you the truth? – No, they haven't.
- 6) _____ Blue English the best English school? – Yes, it is.
- 7) _____ he at the bank? – Yes, he was.
- 8) _____ you speak five languages? – No, I can't.
- 9) _____ she like to watch this movie? – Yes, she would
- 10) _____ you been working at Blue English for 17 years? – Yes, I have.
- 11) _____ she done the laundry yet? – No, she hasn't.
- 12) _____ he work with teacher Rege? – No, he doesn't.
- 13) _____ you cooking a few minutes ago? – Yes, I was.
- 14) _____ we have drunk five glasses of wine? – No, we couldn't.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) **Isn't** she beautiful? – Yes, she is.
- 2) **Don't** you live in France? – No, I don't.
- 3) **Isn't** there beer in the glass? – Yes, there is.
- 4) **Didn't** I tell you? – Yes, you did.
- 5) **Haven't** they told you the truth? – No, they haven't.
- 6) **Isn't** Blue English the best English school? – Yes, it is.
- 7) **Wasn't** he at the bank? – Yes, he was.
- 8) **Can't** you speak five languages? – No, I can't.
- 9) **Wouldn't** she like to watch this movie? – Yes, she would
- 10) **Haven't** you been working at Blue English for 17 years? – Yes, have.
- 11) **Hasn't** she done the laundry yet? – No, she hasn't.
- 12) **Doesn't** he work with teacher Rege? – Yes, he does.
- 13) **Weren't** you cooking a few minutes ago? – Yes, I was.
- 14) **Couldn't** we have drunk five glasses of wine? – No, we couldn't.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 6

Meghan Markle's Speech

When I was just eleven years old, I unknowingly and somehow accidentally, became a female advocate.

It was around the same time as the Beijing conference, so a little over twenty years ago, where in my hometown of Los Angeles, a pivotal moment reshaped my notion of what is possible.

See, I had been in school watching a TV show in elementary school and this commercial came on with the tagline for this dishwashing liquid and the tagline said: "Women all over America are fighting greasy pots and pans".

Two boys from my class said: "Yeah, that's where women belong, in the kitchen". I remember feeling shocked and angry and also just feeling so hurt; it just wasn't right, and something needed to be done.

So, I went home and told my dad what had happened, and he encouraged me to write letters, so I did, to the most powerful people I could think of.

Now, my eleven-year-old self, worked out that if I really wanted someone to hear me, well then I should write a letter to the First Lady. So off I went, scribbling away to our First Lady at the time, Hillary Clinton.

Vocabulary

Unknowingly	Sem saber
Somehow	De alguma forma/maneira/jeito
Advocate	Defensor (a)
Around	Por volta de
Over	Mais de
Pivotal	Crucial
Elementary school	Ensino fundamental
Come on	Aparecer, vir (no sentido de aparecer.), surgir
Tagline	Slogan
Dishwashing liquid	Detergente
Pots and pans	Panelas e frigideiras
All over	Por todo o, por toda a, em todo o, em toda a
Greasy	Gorduroso (a)
To encourage	Incentivar
To scribble away	Rabiscar



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:

- 1) A pivotal moment reshaped my notion of what is possible.
- 2) So off I went, scribbling away to our First Lady at the time, Hillary Clinton.
- 3) Two boys from my class said: Yeah, that's where women belong, in the kitchen.
- 4) Women all over America are fighting greasy pots and pans.
- 5) When I was just eleven years old, I unknowingly and somehow accidentally, became a female advocate.
- 6) This commercial came on with the tagline for this dishwashing liquid.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 7.

1) Follow the example:

My sister doesn't like Spanish.

Why doesn't your sister like Spanish?

1) She isn't a lawyer.

2) He shouldn't have bought a bicycle.

3) There wasn't any milk in the glass.

4) They wouldn't like to watch this movie.

5) I haven't been teaching English since 1976.

6) You couldn't have fired him.

7) They weren't my friends.

8) I can't swim.

9) Michael doesn't work for me.

10) I don't have a car.

Answers:

Exercise

- 1) Why isn't she a lawyer?
- 2) Why shouldn't he have bought a bicycle?
- 3) Why wasn't there any milk in the glass?
- 4) Why wouldn't they like to watch this movie?
- 5) Why haven't you been teaching English since 1976?
- 6) Why couldn't I have fired him?
- 7) Why weren't they your friends?
- 8) Why can't you swim?
- 9) Why doesn't Michael work for you?
- 10) Why don't you have a car?

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 8

Vocabulary

“Reliable”: The adjective **“reliable”** means: **“confiável”**. We can use the adjective **“reliable”** for people or things.

Example:

- **She doesn't have a reliable car.**
- **Ela não tem um carro confiável.**
- **My friend is very reliable.**
- **Meu amigo é muito confiável.**

“Manufacturer”: The noun **“manufacturer”** means: **“fabricante”**.

Example:

- **Microsoft is a very reliable manufacturer.**
- **A Microsoft é um fabricante muito confiável.**

“Contar com alguém”: Em inglês, não é **“to count with somebody”**, mas sim: **“to count on somebody”**.

Example:

- **You can always count on me.**
- **Você pode sempre contar comigo.**

Let's practice!



- 1) My motorcycle is very reliable.
- 2) Can I count on you?
- 3) Is Microsoft a reliable manufacturer?
- 4) My brother is very reliable.
- 5) You can always count on me.
- 6) Have you ever bought from this manufacturer?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 8.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if you can count on me.

2) Ask me if I like this manufacturer.

3) Ask me if his teacher is reliable.

4) Ask me how many reliable friends she has.

5) Ask me if I have ever bought from this manufacturer.

6) Ask me if they can count on me.

7) Ask me if this dog is reliable.

8) Ask me if I would count on you.

9) Ask me if I would buy from this manufacturer.

10) Ask me if she was reliable.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Can I count on you?
- 2) Do you like this manufacturer?
- 3) Is his teacher reliable?
- 4) How many reliable friends does she have?
- 5) Have you ever bought from this manufacturer?
- 6) Can they count on you?
- 7) Is this dog reliable?
- 8) Would you count on me?
- 9) Would you buy from this manufacturer?
- 10) Was she reliable?

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 9

Never + Present Perfect

Na aula 14 do primeiro módulo deste nível, nós vimos: **“never + present perfect”**, vamos falar um pouco mais sobre esta importante estrutura de frase.

Para dizer que nunca fizemos algo, utilizamos: **“never + present perfect”**. The structure is like this:

Subject	+	have / has	+	never	+	past participle.
I	+	have	+	never	+	worked.
He	+	has	+	never	+	drunk.

Example: **I have never worked.** Eu nunca trabalhei. | **He has never drunk.** Ele nunca bebeu.

Em português, para dizermos que nunca fizemos algo, utilizamos o **“passado simples”**. Já no inglês, para dizermos que nunca fizemos algo, sempre utilizaremos o **“present perfect”**.

Ok, teacher! Então no inglês, eu nunca poderei dizer que **“nunca fiz algo”**, utilizando o **“passado simples”**? Você pode dizer que **“nunca fez algo”**, utilizando o **“passado simples”**, porém, você deve demonstrar na frase, que você está falando de um tempo fechado, um tempo passado que já acabou e não é possível acessá-lo.

Example:

- **I never worked when I was in Mexico.**
- **Eu nunca trabalhei quando eu estava no México.**

Note que a informação complementar: **“When I was in Mexico.”** (Quando eu estava no México.), indica que você está falando de um tempo passado.



- 1) She has never gone to the bank.
- 2) I have never seen the President of The United States.
- 3) They have never given me a motorcycle.
- 4) He has never worked for Blue English.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 9.

1) Follow the example:

When was the last time she went to the bank?

She has never gone to the bank.

1) When was the last time he went to the gym?

2) When was the last time you saw teacher Rege?

3) When was the last time she saw the President of The United States?

4) When was the last time they drank wine?

5) When was the last time you sold five cars?

6) When was the last time you told me your name?

7) When was the last time you gave him a bicycle?

8) When was the last time you spoke Chinese?

9) When was the last time you sent her flowers?

10) When was the last time they forgot your name?

Answers:

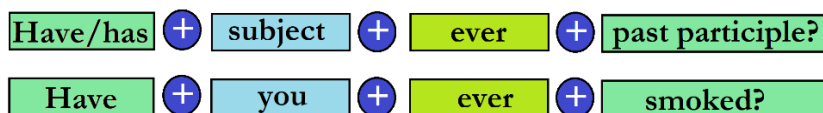
Exercise 1

- 1) He has never gone to the gym.
- 2) I have never seen teacher Rege.
- 3) She has never seen the President of The United States.
- 4) They have never drunk wine.
- 5) I have never sold five cars.
- 6) I have never told you my name.
- 7) I have never given him a bicycle.
- 8) I have never spoken Chinese.
- 9) I have never sent her flowers.
- 10) They have never forgotten my name.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 10

Ever + Present Perfect

In the following structure “ever” means “já”:



Example:

Have you ever smoked?

A tradução literal de “**Have you ever smoked?**”, é “**Tem você já fumado?**” Lembre-se, que nem sempre podemos traduzir literalmente. A estrutura interrogativa: “**have / has + sujeito + ever + particípio passado**”, significa alguma vez na vida, ou seja, você quer saber se alguma vez na vida, alguém fez algo. Portanto, “**Have you ever smoked?**”, poderia ser traduzido como: “**Você já fumou alguma vez?**”, (O “na vida” fica implícito).

Let's practice!



- 1) Has she ever spent your money?
- 2) Has he ever taught you Spanish?
- 3) Have you ever had breakfast with teacher Rege?
- 4) Have you ever made a speech?
- 5) Have they ever solved a problem?
- 6) Have you ever thrown a book away?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 10.

1) Follow the example:

You / to do / the laundry

Have you ever done the laundry?

1) She / to go / to The United States

2) You / to see / teacher Rege

3) He / to drink / wine

4) She / to sell / nine bicycles

5) They / to give / you a bicycle

6) You / to find / USD 700

7) She / to make / five cakes in 30 minutes

8) You / to think / about me

9) They / to fight / for your rights

10) You / to show / him your house

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Has she ever gone to The United States?
- 2) Have you ever seen teacher Rege?
- 3) Has he ever drunk wine?
- 4) Has she ever sold nine bicycles?
- 5) Have they ever given you a bicycle?
- 6) Have you ever found USD 700?
- 7) Has she ever made five cakes in 30 minutes?
- 8) Have you ever thought about me?
- 9) Have they ever fought for your rights?
- 10) Have you ever shown him your house?

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 11

Meghan Markle's Speech – Part 2

Finally, I wrote to the soap manufacturer. And a few weeks went by, and to my surprise I received letters of encouragement from Hillary Clinton, from Linda Ellerbe, and from Gloria Allred. It was amazing!

The kids' news show, they sent a camera crew to my home to cover the story, and it was roughly a month later when the soap manufacturer, Procter & Gamble, changed the commercial for their Ivory clear dishwashing liquid.

They changed it from "Women all over America are fighting greasy pots and pans" to "People all over America".

It was at that moment that I realized the magnitude of my actions.

At the age of eleven I had created my small level of impact by standing up for equality.

Now, equality means that President Paul Kagame of Rwanda, whose country I recently visited as part of my learning mission with UN Women, it means that he is equal to the little girl in the Gihembe refugee camp who is dreaming about being a president one day.

Equality means that UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon is equal to the young intern at the UN who is dreaming about shaking his hand. It means that a wife, it means that a wife is equal to her husband; a sister to her brother. Not better, not worse, they are equal.

Vocabulary

Finally	Finalmente, por fim, por último
Soap	Sabão
To go by	Passar (When we are talking about time.)
To someone's surprise:	Para a surpresa de alguém
Encouragement	Incentivo, estímulo
Camera crew	Equipe de produção
Roughly	Por volta de, aproximadamente
To change sth from sth to sth	Mudar alguma coisa de algo para algo
To realize (that)	Dar-se conta (de que) ou perceber (que)
At the age of + number	Aos + idade
To stand up for sb/sth	Defender alguém/algo
Whose	De quem, cujo
Refugee	Refugiado (a)
Intern	Estagiário (a)
To shake one's hand	Dar um aperto de mão em alguém



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) -----

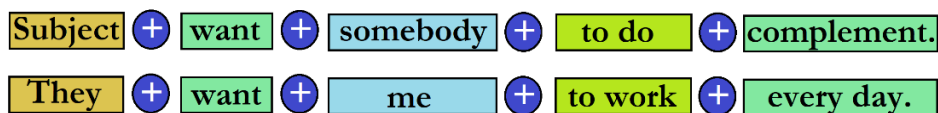
Answers:

- 1) Not better, not worse, they are equal.
- 2) It was at that moment that I realized the magnitude of my actions.
- 3) It means that a wife is equal to her husband; a sister to her brother.
- 4) They changed it from "Women all over America are fighting greasy pots and pans" to "People all over America".
- 5) And it was roughly a month later when the soap manufacturer.
- 6) And to my surprise I received letters of encouragement.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 12

To want somebody to do something

“To want somebody to do something.” means “Querer que alguém faça algo.”. The structure is like this



Example:

They want me to work every day. | **Eles querem que eu trabalhe todos os dias.**

A conjugação na língua portuguesa, é bem mais complexa. Dependendo da pessoa, o segundo verbo da frase pode variar.

Nós diríamos: Eles querem que eu trabalhe; eles querem que tu trabalhes; eles querem que ele / ela ou você trabalhe; eles querem que nós trabalhemos; eles querem que vós trabalheis, eles querem que eles / elas ou vocês trabalhem.

Na língua inglesa, nós somente temos que mudar o pronome objeto. O segundo verbo, se comporta da mesma forma para todas as pessoas.

We would say: They want me to work every day; they want you to work every day; they want him to work every day; they want her to work every day; they want us to work every day; they want them to work every day.

Let's practice!



- 1) They want me to sharpen the knife.
- 2) Do they want you to help me?
- 3) She doesn't want us to wait for you.
- 4) She wants you to repair her bicycle.
- 5) Does he want you to become fluent in Chinese?
- 6) I don't want you to change your name.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 12.

1) Follow the example:

Do they want you to help me?

No, they don't want me to help you.

1) Does she want us to study every day?

2) Does he want them to give him a bicycle?

3) Do they want you to live in France?

4) Do I want you to speak Portuguese in this lesson?

5) Does she want him to read this book?

6) Does he want you to become fluent in French?

7) Do you want him to become your husband?

8) Does she want Michael to live in China?

9) Do I want it to rain tomorrow?

10) Do you want teacher Rege to quit?

Answers:

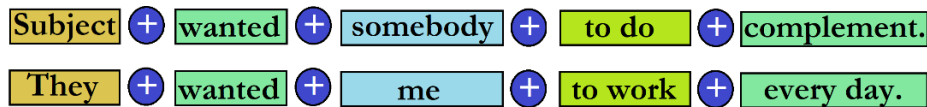
- 1) No, she doesn't want us to study every day.
- 2) No, he doesn't want them to give him a bicycle.
- 3) No, they don't want me to live in France.
- 4) No, you don't want me to speak Portuguese in this lesson.
- 5) No, she doesn't want him to read this book.
- 6) No, he doesn't want me to become fluent in French.
- 7) No, I don't want him to become my husband.
- 8) No, she doesn't want Michael to live in China.
- 9) No, you don't want it to rain tomorrow.
- 10) No, I don't want teacher Rege to quit.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 13

Wanted somebody to do something

In the previous lesson we learned the structure: **“To want somebody to do something.”** (Querer que alguém faça algo.)

E, **“queria que alguém fizesse algo”**, como você acha que seria? Muito simples! A única coisa que muda em relação a estrutura anterior, é o verbo **“to want”**. Ele deixa de ficar no **“presente simples”** (want), e passa a ficar no **“passado simples”** (wanted).



Example:

They wanted me to work every day.

Eles queriam que eu trabalhasse todos os dias.

Em português, é mais complexo, porque no **“pretérito imperfeito do modo subjuntivo”**, o verbo muda de acordo com a pessoa.

Em inglês, nós somente temos que mudar o **“pronome objeto”**, pois o verbo se comporta da mesma forma para todas as pessoas.

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) They wanted me to sharpen the knife.
- 2) I didn't want you to watch TV.
- 3) Did they want you to help them?
- 4) We wanted you to behave well.
- 5) They didn't want us to recycle plastic.
- 6) Did he want you to become fluent in Chinese?



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:

- 1) I wanted him to fly this plane.
- 2) I didn't want you to watch TV.
- 3) We wanted you to get married.
- 4) I didn't want you to invite him.
- 5) Did you want me to help you?
- 6) I wanted you to forget my name.
- 7) Does she want us to teach her English?
- 8) I want you to become fluent in Spanish.
- 9) They didn't want us to recycle plastic.
- 10) I wanted him to investigate this company.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 14

Expression | Every other day

The expression “every other day” means: “dia sim, dia não”.

Example: **I study English every other day.** | Eu estudo inglês, dia sim, dia não.

Phrasal verb | To write sth down

“To write sth down” means “anotar” ou “escrever” (No sentido de anotar.)

Example: Imagine que eu te dou o meu número de telefone, mas você tem uma má memória e precisa anotá-lo; então você poderia dizer: **“Deixe-me anotá-lo.”** (Let me write it down.) Este “it” é o **“número de telefone”**. Você também poderia dizer: **“Let me write your phone number down”**.

“To write sth down” é um **“phrasal verb separável”**. Isto significa, que a palavra pode ir entre **“write”** e **“down”** ou após **“down”**. Ou seja, eu poderia dizer: **“Let me write your phone number down.”** Or **“Let me write down your phone number.”**

Mas atenção, se você utilizar o pronome **“it”**, ele somente pode ir entre **“write”** e **“down”**. Ou seja, não dizemos: **“write down it!”**, mas sim: **“write it down!”**

Por enquanto, vamos utilizar a palavra depois da preposição **“down”**. Example: **“Escreva seu nome!”** (write down your name!).

Let's practice!



- 1) I talk to my boss every other day.
- 2) He doesn't go to the stadium every other day.
- 3) Do you study English every other day?
- 4) Can you write down my phone number, please?
- 5) I wouldn't write down his phone number.
- 6) Write it down!



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 14.

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



1) Na minha cidade, chove dia sim, dia não.

2) Você pode anotar o meu número de telefone?

3) Você deveria ter anotado esta explicação.

4) Eu telefone para os meus pais dia sim, dia não.

5) Anote!

6) Deixe-me anotar esta lição.

7) Meu chefe trabalha dia sim, dia não.

8) Eu almoço com a minha filha dia sim, dia não.

9) Seu nome é muito difícil. Eu preciso anotá-lo.

10) Por que você não estuda inglês dia sim, dia não?

Answers:

- 1) In my city, it rains every other day.
- 2) Can you write down my phone number?
- 3) You should have written down this explanation.
- 4) I call my parents every other day.
- 5) Write it down!
- 6) Let me write down this lesson.
- 7) My boss works every other day.
- 8) I have lunch with my daughter every other day.
- 9) Your name is very difficult. I need to write it down.
- 10) Why don't you study English every other day?

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 15

However

The word **“however”** means: **“porém”** ou **“no entanto”**. Assim como a palavrinha **“but”**, **“however”**, é uma conjunção.

De um modo geral, nós utilizamos **“however”**, quando iniciamos uma frase destacando **“algo positivo”** e finalizamos destacando **“algo negativo”**.

Example:

- **I want you to teach me English. However, I'm not sure if you are the right teacher.**
- **Eu quero que você me ensine inglês. Porém / No entanto, eu não tenho certeza se você é o professor certo.**

Nós também podemos utilizar **“however”**, quando empregamos uma condição.

Example:

- **You can eat candies. However, you must have lunch first.**
- **Você pode comer doces. Porém /No entanto, você deve almoçar primeiro.**

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) This bicycle belongs to me. However, I can't use it.
- 2) You can come with me. However, I can't help you.
- 3) My brother has a good memory. However, he can't remember your name.
- 4) I love China. However, I wouldn't live there.
- 5) He wants me to work at Blue English. However, I'm not a teacher.
- 6) She is a good friend. However, she is not reliable.



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) They can speak English. However, they cannot speak French.
- 2) This car belongs to him. However, he can't use it.
- 3) I'm smiling. However, I'm not happy.
- 4) You are my best friend. However, you never come home.
- 5) She should've done her homework. However, she didn't have time.
- 6) We could've gone to The United States. However, we didn't have money in our bank account.
- 7) He is very rich. However, he's not happy.
- 8) My mother has a good memory. However, she can't remember your name.
- 9) I love The United States. However, I wouldn't live there.
- 10) He has a beautiful car. However, he doesn't have a garage.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 16

Lady Gaga | Always Remember Us This Way

That Arizona sky burnin' in your eyes, you look at me and, babe, I wanna catch on fire.
It's buried in my soul, like California gold, you found the light in me that I couldn't find.

So when I'm all choked up, but I can't find the words. Every time we say goodbye, baby, it hurts.

When the sun goes down and the band won't play, I'll always remember us this way.
Lovers in the night, poets tryin' to write. We don't know how to rhyme, but, damn, we try.

But all I really know, you're where I wanna go. The part of me that's you, will never die.

So when I'm all choked up and I can't find the words. Every time we say goodbye, baby, it hurts. When the sun goes down and the band won't play, I'll always remember us this way. Oh, yeah.

I don't wanna be just a memory, baby, yeah.

Hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo.

So when I'm all choked up and I can't find the words. Every time we say goodbye, baby, it hurts. When the sun goes down and the band won't play, I'll always remember us this way, way, yeah.

When you look at me and the whole world fades, I'll always remember us this way.

Vocabulary

To burn	Queimar
Babe	Maneira informal de dizer “baby”
To catch on fire	Pegar fogo
To bury	Enterrar
Soul	Alma
To all choked up	Estar emocionado (a)
This way	Deste jeito/forma/maneira
That way	Daquele jeito/forma/maneira
Lover	Amante
Poet	Poeta/ poetisa
Rhyme	Rimar
Damn	Droga, caramba
To fade	Desvanecer



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) Every time we say goodbye, baby, it hurts.
- 2) When the sun goes down and the band won't play,
I'll always remember us this way.
- 3) The part of me that's you, will never die.
- 4) We don't know how to rhyme, but, damn, we try.
- 5) That Arizona sky burnin' in your eyes,
you look at me and, babe, I wanna catch on fire.
- 6) So when I'm all choked up, but I can't find the words.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 17

Vocabulary

“Harmful”: The adjective “harmful” means: “nocivo” or “prejudicial”.

“Health”: The noun “health” means: “saúde”.

Example:

- **Smoking is harmful to your health.**
- Fumar é prejudicial à sua saúde.

“To stretch”: The verb “to stretch” means: “alongar-se” or “espichar-se”.

Example:

- **Peter stretches every morning.**
- Peter alonga-se todas as manhãs.

“Misunderstanding”: The noun “misunderstanding” means: “mal-entendido”.

Example:

- **There was a misunderstanding.**
- Houve um mal-entendido.

“To be in charge of sth”: The structure “to be in charge of sth” means: “Ser o/a responsável por algo” or “estar encarregado (a) de algo”.

Example:

- **I am in charge of Blue English.**
- Eu sou o responsável pela Blue English.



Repeat

- 1) Isn't this a misunderstanding?
- 2) I want you to be in charge of my company.
- 3) How often does she stretch?
- 4) Does he have good health?
- 5) Smoking is harmful to your health.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 17.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me that was a misunderstanding.

2) Ask me if Michael is in charge of Blue English.

3) Ask me if I stretch when I go to the gym.

4) Ask me if my grandmother has good health.

5) Ask me if smoking is harmful to your health.

6) Ask me if there was a misunderstanding.

7) Ask me if I am in charge of this snack bar.

8) Ask me how often she stretches.

9) Ask me if they have good health.

10) Ask me if it's harmful.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Was that a misunderstanding?
- 2) Is Michael in charge of Blue English?
- 3) Do you stretch when you go to the gym?
- 4) Does your grandmother have good health?
- 5) Is smoking harmful to my health?
- 6) Was there a misunderstanding?
- 7) Are you in charge of this snack bar?
- 8) How often does she stretch?
- 9) Do they have good health?
- 10) Is it harmful?

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 18

Reported Speech | Indirect Speech – Simple Present

Reported speech is when we tell someone what another person said. To do this, we can use “**direct speech**” or “**indirect speech**”.

Direct speech

"I work in a bank", said Daniel.

Indirect speech

Daniel said (that) he worked in a bank.

In this lesson we are going to practice the “**indirect speech**”. First with the simple present.

Imagine this situation:

Mary tells you: “**I study Spanish.**” Depois de ouvir a Mary dizer: “**I study Spanish.**” (Eu estudo espanhol.), você quer me contar o que ela lhe disse. Para isso, você usa o discurso indireto para relatar o que ela disse; então você me diz: “**Mary said that she studied Spanish.**” (Mary disse que ela estudava espanhol.)

Note que, na língua portuguesa, o verbo muda do “**presente do modo indicativo**”, para o “**pretérito imperfeito do modo indicativo**”, enquanto que na língua inglesa, o verbo muda do “**simple present**”, para o “**simple past**”.

O uso de “**that**” no “**discurso indireto**”, é opcional. Você poderia dizer: “**Mary said that she studied Spanish.**” Or “**Mary said she studied Spanish.**” Por enquanto, vamos optar por utilizá-lo.

Let's practice!



- 1) Michael said that you helped him.
- 2) Peter said that they parked in front of your house.
- 3) Mary said that she didn't read books.
- 4) David said that he sold two cars a day.
- 5) Teacher Rege said that he worked for Microsoft.
- 6) Her brother said that he was a teacher.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 18.

1) Follow the example:

Mary: "I like English."

Mary said that she liked English.

1) David: "I live in The United States."

2) Sophia: "I drive a Ferrari every day."

3) Nancy: "I see teacher Rege every day."

4) Nigel: "I work for Blue English."

5) Grace: "I spend a lot of money."

6) William: "I don't watch TV."

7) Michael: "I don't make cakes."

8) Mary: "I teach him English."

9) Mary and Michael: "We repair bicycles."

10) David: "You drive a truck."

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) David said that he lived in The United States.
- 2) Sophia said that she drove a Ferrari every day.
- 3) Nancy said that she saw teacher Rege every day.
- 4) Nigel said that he worked for Blue English.
- 5) Grace said that she spent a lot of money.
- 6) William said that he didn't watch TV.
- 7) Michael said that he didn't make cakes.
- 8) Mary said that she taught him English.
- 9) Mary and Michael said that they repaired bicycles.
- 10) David said that I drove a truck.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 19

Reported Speech | Indirect Speech – Present Continuous

Na lição anterior, nós aprendemos o **“reported speech”** com o **“indirect speech”** e com o tempo verbal **“simple present”** se transformado no **“simple past”**.

In this lesson we are going to practice the **“indirect speech”** with the **“present continuous”**.

Imagine this situation:

Mary tells you: **“I am learning Spanish.”** Depois de ouvir a Mary dizer: **“I am learning Spanish.”** (Eu estou aprendendo espanhol.), você quer me contar o que ela lhe disse. Para isso, você usa o discurso indireto para relatar o que ela disse; então você me diz: **“Mary said that she was learning Spanish.”** (Mary disse que ela estava aprendendo espanhol.)

Note que o verbo muda do **“present continuous”**, para o **“past continuous”**.

Let's practice!



- 1) Michael said that he was working.
- 2) Nancy and Peter said that they weren't having dinner.
- 3) Mary said that she was having lunch with her parents.
- 4) David said that he wasn't selling cars.
- 5) Teacher Rege said that he was teaching Japanese.
- 6) My sister said that she was playing in the garden.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 19.

1) Follow the example:

Mary: "I am learning English."

Mary said that she was learning English.

1) David: "I am living in France."

2) Sophia: "I'm not driving a truck."

3) Nancy: "I am dancing with my husband."

4) Nigel: "I am working for Blue English."

5) Grace: "Mary is spending his money."

6) William and Sophia: "We aren't watching TV."

7) Michael: "Teacher Rege and David aren't teaching Chinese".

8) Mary: "I am investigating Nigel's company."

9) Mary and Michael: "We are taking a shower."

10) David: "You are cooking for yourself."

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) David said that he was living in France.
- 2) Sophia said that she wasn't driving a truck.
- 3) Nancy said that she was dancing with her husband.
- 4) Nigel said that he was working for Blue English.
- 5) Grace said that Mary was spending his money.
- 6) William and Sophia said that they weren't watching TV.
- 7) Michael said that Teacher Rege and David weren't teaching Chinese.
- 8) Mary said that she was investigating Nigel's company.
- 9) Mary and Michael said that they were taking a shower.
- 10) David said that I was cooking for myself.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 20

Reported Speech | Indirect Speech – Simple Future

Na duas lições anteriores, nós aprendemos o **“reported speech”** with indirect speech. Nós aprendemos o discurso indireto com o **“simple present”** se transformado no **“simple past”** e com o **“present continuous”** se transformando no **“past continuous”**.

In this lesson we are going to practice the **“indirect speech”** with the **“simple future”**.

Imagine this situation:

Mary tells you: **“I will learn Spanish.”** Depois de ouvir a Mary dizer: **“I will learn Spanish.”** (Eu aprenderei espanhol.), você quer me contar o que ela lhe disse. Para isso, você usa o discurso indireto para relatar o que ela disse; então você me diz: **“Mary said that she would learn Spanish.”** (Mary disse que ela aprenderia espanhol.)

Note que o verbo muda do **“simple future”**, para uma estrutura de frase com o modal verb **“would”**.

Let's practice!



- 1) Michael said that he would work for Blue English.
- 2) Nancy and Peter said that they wouldn't have dinner with you.
- 3) Mary said that she would have lunch with Michael.
- 4) David said that he wouldn't drive this truck.
- 5) Teacher Rege said that he would teach Spanish.
- 6) My sister said that she wouldn't buy a house in France.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 20.

1) Follow the example:

Mary: "I will learn Chinese."

Mary said that she would learn Chinese.

1) David: "I will cook for myself."

2) Sophia: "I won't recycle plastic."

3) Nancy: "I will have dinner with my parents."

4) Nigel: "I will buy a new house."

5) Grace: "Mary will sell her apartment in London."

6) William and Sophia: "We will tell the truth."

7) Michael: "Teacher Rege will teach Spanish in a few months."

8) Mary: "I will make a speech."

9) Mary and Michael: "We will get married."

10) David: "I will be in Mexico in a few months."

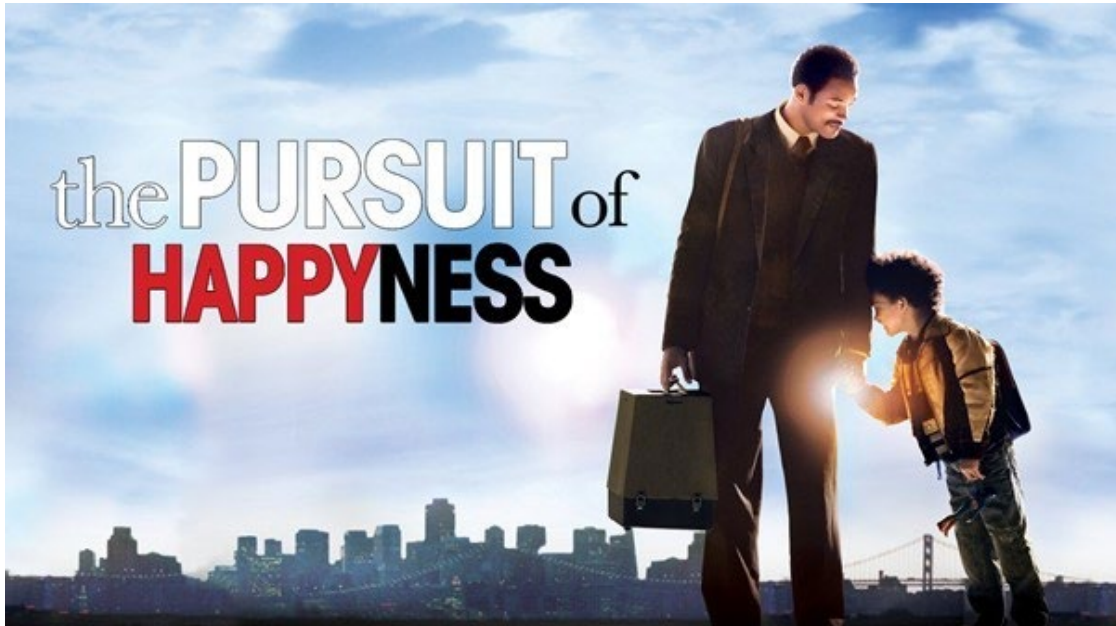
Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) David said that he would cook for himself.
- 2) Sophia said that she wouldn't recycle plastic.
- 3) Nancy said that she would have dinner with her parents.
- 4) Nigel said that he would buy a new house.
- 5) Grace said that Mary would sell her apartment in London.
- 6) William and Sophia said that they would tell the truth.
- 7) Michael said that Teacher Rege would teach Spanish in a few months.
- 8) Mary said that she would make a speech.
- 9) Mary and Michael said that they would get married.
- 10) David said that he would be in Mexico in a few months.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 21

English with movies | The Pursuit of Happyness



- Mr. Twistle, Chris Gardner.
- Hi
- Hey, I wanted to drop this off to you personally and make your acquaintance. I thought I'd catch you on the way in.
- Ah, okay.
- I'd really love the opportunity to sit and discuss what may seem like weaknesses on my application.
- Okay, well, we'll start with this, Chris, and we'll call you if we want to sit down.
- Yes, sir. You have a great day.
- You too.
- Mr. Gardner.
- Chris Gardner.

- Chris Gardner. How are you? Good morning. Chris Gardner. Good to see you again. Chris Gardner. Pleasure.

- I've been sitting out there for the last half-hour trying to come up with a story that would explain my being here, dressed like this.

And I wanted to come up with a story that would demonstrate qualities that I'm sure you all admire here; like earnestness or diligence, and team-playing. Just something. And I couldn't think of anything.

So the truth is... I was arrested for failure to pay parking tickets.

- Parking tickets?

- And I ran all the way here from the Polk Station, the police station.

- What were you doing before you were arrested?

- I was painting my apartment.

- Is it dry now?

- I hope so.

- Jay, says you're pretty determined.

- He's been waiting outside the front of the building with some 40-pound gizmo for over a month.

- He said you're smart.

- I like to think so.

- And you want to learn this business?

- Yes, sir, I wanna learn this business.

Vocabulary

Mr.	Abreviação de “mister”, Sr., senhor
To drop sb/sth off.	Deixar alguém ou algo em algum lugar
Acquaintance	Conhecido (a)
To make your acquaintance	Conhecer alguém (formal)
Catch sb on the way in	Chegar a um lugar a tempo de ver alguém
Weakness	Fraqueza, ponto fraco
Application	Candidatura
To sit down	Sentar-se, sentar-se para conversar sobre algo
To come up with sth	Pensar em algo ou criar algo: (plano, ideia, resposta, história)
My being here	Minha vinda aqui
You all	Vocês (forma de diferenciar “you” singular e “you” plural)
Earnestness	Seriedade
Diligence	Diligência
Team playing	Trabalho em equipe
To arrest	Prender, deter (no sentido de prender.)
Parking tickets	Notificação de irregularidade de trânsito
Pretty	Bastante, muito, atraente
Gizmo	Coisa, treco, troço



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 was painting my apartment.
- 2) He said you're smart.
- 3) Yes, sir, I wanna learn this business.
- 4) What were you doing before you were arrested?
- 5) I thought I'd catch you on the way in.
- 6) I hope so.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 22

Expression | A friend of + possessive pronoun

Para dizer “um amigo meu” em inglês, dizemos: “a friend of mine”. A tradução literal de “a friend of mine”, é “um amigo de meu”. Porém, não pense na tradução literal. Entenda que “a friend of mine”, é equivalente ao nosso: “um amigo meu”.

Let's practice!



- 1) David is a friend of mine.
- 2) Is she a friend of yours?
- 3) I'm talking to a friend of hers.
- 4) Michael is a friend of ours.
- 5) Mary is a friend of his.
- 6) Are you a friend of theirs?

To keep + verb in “ing” form

Nós aprendemos que “To keep + verb in “ing” form”, é equivalente aos nossos continuar ou seguir fazendo algo.

Let's practice!



- 1) Keep stretching.
- 2) Keep learning English with Blue English.
- 3) My wife keeps driving my car.
- 4) She keeps spending my money.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 22.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if she's going to keep stretching.

2) Ask me if Michael is friend of mine.

3) Ask me if I will keep working for Blue English.

4) Ask me if they are going to keep working on Saturdays.

5) Ask me if I am a friend of yours.

6) Ask me if he is a friend of theirs.

7) Ask me if my father keeps washing his car in the morning.

8) Ask me if my wife keeps driving my car.

9) Ask me if my son keeps riding a bicycle.

10) Ask me if Nigel is a friend of hers.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Is she going to keep stretching?
- 2) Is Michael a friend of yours?
- 3) Will you keep working for Blue English?
- 4) Are they going to keep working on Saturdays?
- 5) Are you a friend of mine?
- 6) Is he a friend of theirs?
- 7) Does your father keep washing his car in the morning?
- 8) Does your wife keep driving your car?
- 9) Does your son keep riding a bicycle?
- 10) Is Nigel a friend of hers?

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 23

Vocabulary

“To resort to something”: “to resort to something”, means “recorrer a algo”.

Example:

- **The police officer had to resort to violence.**
- **O policial teve que recorrer a violência.**

“Coal”: The noun “coal” means: “carvão”.

Example:

- **I need some coal.**
- **Eu preciso de um pouco de carvão.**

“Weak point”: “Weak point” means: “ponto fraco”.

Example:

- **I don't have a weak point.**
- **Eu não tenho um ponto fraco.**

“Investment”: The noun “investment” means: “investimento”.

Example:

- **Is that car a good investment?**
- **Aquele carro é um bom investimento?**



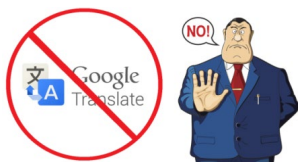
Repeat

- 1) Do you have to resort to violence?
- 2) There is some coal in the basket.
- 3) She doesn't have a weak point.
- 4) Is that company a good investment?
- 5) There is no need to resort to violence.
- 6) I need to buy some coal.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 23.

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



1) Às vezes eu tenho que recorrer a minha família.

2) Você deveria ter comprado um pouco de carvão.

3) Ele não tem um ponto fraco.

4) Isto é um bom investimento?

5) Com que frequência você recorre aos seus pais?

6) Você poderia ter comprado um pouco de carvão.

7) Qual é o seu ponto fraco?

8) Eu não tenho um investimento.

9) Ele sempre recorre a mim.

10) O meu ponto fraco é a pronúncia.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Sometimes I have to resort to my family.
- 2) You should have bought some coal.
- 3) He doesn't have a weak point.
- 4) Is this a good investment?
- 5) How often do you resort to your parents?
- 6) You could have bought some coal.
- 7) What is your weak point?
- 8) I don't have an investment.
- 9) He always resorts to me.
- 10) My weak point is my pronunciation.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 24

There + to be

Na aula 26, do primeiro módulo do nível básico, você aprendeu: **“there is”** e **“there are”**.

Example:

- **There's some water in the glass.**
- **There are two cats under the table.**

Na aula 5, do quinto módulo do nível pré-intermediário, você aprendeu o passado de **“there is”** e **“there are”**, que são respectivamente **“there was”** e **“there were”**.

Example:

- **There was a cat under the table.**
- **There were five police officers in front of the bank.**

E na aula 10, do terceiro módulo do nível intermediário, você aprendeu a estrutura **“there + should + be”**.

Example:

- **There should be more doctors at this hospital.**
- **There should be more police officers.**

Quando usamos verbos modais ou outras palavras entre **“there”** e **“be”**, fica um pouco confuso para nós brasileiros. O truque é entender que, quando empregamos o verbo **“haver”** ou **“ter”** no sentido de **“haver”**, como verbo principal sem partícipio, o sujeito será sempre **“there”**.

Example:

- **There may be.** | **Pode ser que haja.**
- **There should be.** | **Deveria haver.**
- **There could be.** | **Poderia haver.**
- **There can be.** | **Pode haver.**
- **There must be.** | **Deve haver.**
- **There will be.** | **Haverá.**
- **There's going to be or There's gonna be.** | **Vai haver.**
- **There would be.** | **Haveria.**
- **There has to be.** | **Tem que haver.**

Let's practise!



- 1) There are two dogs in the garden.
- 2) There will be a misunderstanding.
- 3) There should be more teachers.
- 4) There must be a solution.
- 5) There could be a reason.
- 6) There would be a free English class.



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) There was a police officer in front of the bakery.
- 2) There are two books on the table.
- 3) There will be many stones in the garden.
- 4) There should be more books in the library.
- 5) There must be more teachers.
- 6) There may be a solution.
- 7) There would be more police officers.
- 8) There could be children in the garden.
- 9) There were many people at the wedding.
- 10) There's a watermelon on the floor.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 25

Expression | On the one hand... On the other hand...

A expressão **“on the one hand”**, é equivalente ao no nosso **“por um lado”**. Já a expressão **“on the other hand”**, significa **“por outro lado”**.

Sometimes they say **“on one hand ”** instead of **“on the one hand”**. Ou seja, o uso do artigo **“the”**, é opcional nesta estrutura de frase. Por enquanto, vamos usar o artigo **“the”**: **“On the one hand”**.

Let's practice!



1) **On the one hand, we would make a lot of money; but on the other hand, we would probably lose a lot of friends.**

Por um lado, nós ganharíamos muito dinheiro; mas por outro lado, nós provavelmente perderíamos muitos amigos.

2) **On the one hand, I'm happy that she got the job; but on the other hand, I know she will have to deal with difficult clients.**

Por um lado, eu estou feliz que ela conseguiu o emprego; mas por outro lado, eu sei que ela terá que lidar com clientes difíceis.

3) **On the one hand, I want to develop my career; but on the other hand, I don't want to spend so much time away from my family.**

Por um lado, eu quero desenvolver minha carreira; mas por outro lado, eu não quero passar tanto tempo longe da minha família.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 25.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me how much money Michael makes a year.

2) Ask me if they make five hundred dollars a day.

3) Ask me if she was lost.

4) Ask me if I always lose my patience.

5) Ask me If I have dealt with difficult clients.

6) Ask me if I am developing a Spanish course.

7) Ask me if she needs to develop a system.

8) Ask me if you should develop your career.

9) Ask me if I will stay away from my family.

10) Ask me if you should stay away from him.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) How much money does Michael make a year?
- 2) Do they make five hundred dollars a day?
- 3) Was she lost?
- 4) Do you always lose your patience?
- 5) Have you dealt with difficult clients?
- 6) Are you developing a Spanish course?
- 7) Does she need to develop a system?
- 8) Should I develop my career?
- 9) Will you stay away from your family?
- 10) Should I stay away from him?

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 26

Creedence Clearwater Revival| Have You Ever Seen The Rain

Someone told me long ago, there's a calm before the storm. I know, it's been comin' for some time.

When it's over, so they say, it'll rain a sunny day. I know, shinin' down like water.

I wanna know, have you ever seen the rain?

I wanna know, have you ever seen the rain comin' down on a sunny day?

Yesterday and days before, sun is cold and rain is hard. I know, been that way for all my time.

'Til forever on it goes, through the circle, fast and slow, I know, it can't stop, I wonder.

I wanna know, have you ever seen the rain?

I wanna know, have you ever seen the rain comin' down on a sunny day?

I wanna know, have you ever seen the rain?

I wanna know, have you ever seen the rain comin' down on a sunny day?

Vocabulary

Calm	Calmo (a)
Storm	Tempestade
To be over	Ter acabado / terminado algo
So they say	Dizem
Wanna	Contração de “want to”
'Til	Abreviação de “until”



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) -----

6) -----

Answers:

- 1) I wanna know, have you ever seen the rain?
- 2) I know, been that way for all my time.
- 3) I know, it's been comin' for some time.
- 4) I know, it can't stop, I wonder.
- 5) When it's over, so they say, it'll rain a sunny day.
- 6) Someone told me long ago, there's a calm before the storm.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 27

To feel like doing something

A expressão “to feel like + verb in ing form”, means: “estar com vontade de fazer algo”.

Example:

- **I feel like dancing tonight.** | Eu estou com vontade de dançar hoje à noite.

- **She doesn't feel like cooking.** | Ela não está com vontade de cozinhar.

Let's practice:



- 1) The police officer doesn't feel like arresting anyone.
- 2) She doesn't feel like smiling.
- 3) They don't feel like repairing bicycles.
- 4) I feel like riding a horse.
- 5) We feel like traveling.
- 6) You don't feel like working.



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) I don't feel like destroying plants.
- 2) We don't feel like washing our car.
- 3) He feels like talking to you.
- 4) She feels like learning English.
- 5) I don't feel like having breakfast.
- 6) They feel like having dinner.
- 7) My brother feels like teaching Spanish.
- 8) She doesn't feel like spending her money.
- 9) They don't feel like playing.
- 10) I feel like drinking a beer.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 28

There + to be | Negative Form

Na aula 24 deste módulo, você aprendeu diferentes formas de dizer “**there + to be**”, na forma afirmativa.

É hora de praticar a forma negativa.



- 1) There won't be a conversation between Michael and Nigel.
- 2) There couldn't be a reason.
- 3) There mustn't be trees in the garden.
- 4) There wouldn't be cats in his house.
- 5) There shouldn't be more dogs in your apartment.
- 6) There may not be a solution.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 28.

1) Transform the affirmative sentences into negative sentences:

1) There will be a meeting.

2) There should be more police officers.

3) There must be a solution.

4) There's going to be an English class.

5) There may be a meeting.

6) There would be a meeting.

7) There could be more lawyers.

8) There was book on the table.

9) There were five dogs in the living room.

10) There can be stones in the garden.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) There won't be a meeting.
- 2) There shouldn't be more police officers.
- 3) There mustn't be a solution.
- 4) There isn't going to be an English class.
- 5) There may not be a meeting.
- 6) There wouldn't be a meeting.
- 7) There couldn't be more lawyers.
- 8) There wasn't book on the table.
- 9) There weren't five dogs in the living room.
- 10) There can't be stones in the garden.

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 29

Irregular Verbs

Our first irregular verb is “to choose”. The irregular verb “to choose”, means: “escolher”.

Example:

- **Which one do you want to choose?** | Qual você quer escolher?

The past of the verb “to choose” is “chose”.

Example:

- **She chose a motorcycle.** | Ela escolheu uma moto.

The past participle of the verb to choose is “chosen”.

Example:

- **What have you chosen today?** | O que você escolheu hoje?

Our second irregular verb is “to meet”. The verb “to meet”, means “conhecer”.

Example:

- **Nice to meet you!** | Prazer em conhecê-lo (a).

The verb “to meet” can also mean, “encontrar”. Porém, “encontrar” no sentido de ir até alguém.

Example:

- **I’m going to meet you at the bakery.** | Eu vou te encontrar na padaria.

The past and the past participle of the verb “to meet” is “met”.

Example:

- **I met my wife in France.** | Eu conheci minha esposa na França.

- **I haven’t met anyone this month.** | Eu não conheci ninguém este mês.

Our third irregular verb is **“to leave”**. The verb **“to leave”** can mean: **“ir embora”**, **“sair de”** (no sentido de ir embora.) ou **“deixar”** (no sentido de abandonar algo/alguém, no sentido de deixar algo em um determinado estado ou deixar algo em algum lugar.)

Example:

- **He is going to leave home.** | **Ele vai sair de casa.**
- **Leave the light on, please.** | **Deixe a luz acesa, por favor.**
- **Leave my book on the table.** | **Deixe o meu livro em cima da mesa.**

The past and the past participle of the verb **“to leave”** is **“left”**.

Example:

- **Have you left home yet?** | **Você já saiu de casa?**
- **You left the light on.** | **Você deixou a luz acesa.**

Let's practice!



- 1) Can I choose this one?
- 2) I'm going to meet you at the mall.
- 3) Are you going to leave this company?
- 4) They chose a bicycle.
- 5) I met my girlfriend in England.
- 6) I haven't chosen my car yet.
- 7) You left the light on.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 29.

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) Which one do you want to choose?
- 2) I'm going to meet Mary at the gym.
- 3) Are you going to leave your English course?
- 4) They chose a dog.
- 5) I met Michael in The United States.
- 6) I haven't chosen my car yet.
- 7) My son left the light on.
- 8) We chose a motorcycle.
- 9) Nice to meet you!
- 10) Would you choose a horse?

Intermediate 4 - Lesson 30

First conditional

“**First conditional**”, significa “**Primeira Condicional**”. - A Primeira Condicional expressa uma ação que depende de uma condição para acontecer.

Example:

- **If you study every day, you will learn faster.**
- **Se você estudar todos os dias, você aprenderá mais rápido.**

Ou seja, a condição para que “**você**” aprenda mais rápido é: “**se você estudar todos os dias**”.

A exemplo do português, no inglês, também é possível inverter a ordem das frases.

Example:

- **You will learn faster if you study every day.**
- **Você aprenderá mais rápido se você estudar todos os dias.**

Então podemos dizer que a estrutura do “**first conditional**”, pode ser assim:

If + simple present + future with "will"

If she calls me, I'll be very happy.

Ou assim:

Future with "will" + if + simple present

I'll be very happy if she calls me.

Note que no segundo exemplo, não se faz necessário o uso da vírgula.



Repeat

- 1) If it's sunny tomorrow, I'll go to the park.
- 2) If you don't come, we won't go.
- 3) You won't be very happy if you don't love what you do.

⊕ **Know more:** Vale ressaltar que, utilizamos o “**simple present**” nas estruturas em inglês. Porém, na tradução para o português, não utilizamos o “**simple present**”.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 30.

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



1) Se eles não estudarem todos os dias, eles não aprenderão.

2) Se estiver ensolarado amanhã, nós iremos ao parque.

3) Se não houver professores, nós não aprenderemos.

4) Você se tornará professor se você estudar todos os dias.

5) Você não será muito feliz se você não amar o que você faz.

6) Eu tomarei banho se estiver calor.

7) Eu não trabalharei para você se você não me pagar dez mil dólares por mês.

8) Se você me ensinar inglês, eu me tornarei professor (a).

9) Se eu não terminar minha lição de casa, eu não irei ao supermercado.

10) Se você não vier, nós não iremos.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) If they don't study every day, they won't learn.
- 2) If it's sunny tomorrow, we'll go to the park.
- 3) If there aren't teachers, we won't learn.
- 4) You will become a teacher if you study every day.
- 5) You won't be very happy if you don't love what you do.
- 6) I'll take a shower if it's hot.
- 7) I won't work for you if you don't pay me ten thousand dollars a month.
- 8) If you teach me English, I will become a teacher.
- 9) If I don't finish my homework, I won't go to the supermarket.
- 10) If you don't come, we won't go.