

# BLUE ENGLISH

PRE-INTERMEDIATE

LEVEL 5

Aprenda inglês com a inovadora  
metodologia Blue English



EBOOK  
+  
AUDIO





## 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.

# Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 1

## The Little Prince.



### Chapter 1 - Hat

When I was six years old, I saw a picture in a book. It was a picture of a snake that was eating a big animal. Here is a copy of the picture.

In the book it said: "Snakes eat the whole animal. Then they are not able to move. And they sleep for six months."

I thought about the life in the jungle. Then I made my first picture. This is my picture number one.

I showed my fantastic picture to the adults. And I asked them if my picture scared them. But they answered: "How can we be scared of a hat?"

My picture was not a picture of a hat. It was a picture of a big snake that ate an elephant. I then drew the inside of the big snake, so that the adults could understand. They always need explanations. This is my picture number two.

### Vocabulary

Snake	Cobra
Here	Aqui
Copy	Copiar / cópia
Whole	Inteiro (a)
To be able to do sth	Ser capaz de fazer algo / poder fazer algo
To sleep	Dormir
Jungle	Selva
Fantastic	Fantástico
To scare	Assustar
To draw	Desenhar
Inside	O lado de dentro / a parte de dentro / o interior / dentro
Explanation	Explicação



## Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) How old was The Little Prince when he saw a picture in the book?

-----

2) Was it a picture of a cat?

-----

3) What picture was it?

-----

4) Was the snake eating a small animal or a big animal?

-----

**Answers:**

- 1) He was six years old.
- 2) No, it wasn't.
- 3) It was a picture of a snake.
- 4) It was eating a big animal.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 2

### Expression – I can't hear

Para dizer, que não estamos escutando, quando alguém está tentando nos dizer algo, usamos o verbo modal "**can**". Dizemos: "**I can't hear.**" Literalmente, "**Eu não posso ouvir.**" Mas não pense na tradução literal. Entenda, que a expressão: "**I can't hear.**", é equivalente ao nossos: "**Eu não estou ouvindo.**" Ou "**Eu não estou escutando.**"



- 1) I can't hear you.
- 2) I can't hear what she's saying.
- 3) I can't hear.
- 4) Can you hear me?
- 5) I can't hear anything.

**⊕ Know more:** Se você diz: "**I don't hear.**", um nativo entenderá que você é surdo. Portanto, se você quiser dizer que não está ouvindo, diga: "**I can't hear.**"

## Falando sobre algo em geral

Você já me ouviu falar sobre esse assunto de forma superficial, mas agora, darei uma atenção especial. Quando falamos de algo no geral, na língua inglesa, ao contrário da língua portuguesa, nós não utilizamos o artigo definido. No inglês, somente usamos o artigo definido **"the"**, para falar sobre algo específico.

Vejamos os seguintes exemplos:

**Cars are getting more and more expensive.**

Os carros estão ficando cada vez mais caros.

**The cars in France are expensive.**

Os carros na França são caros.

No primeiro exemplo, estamos falando dos carros em geral, por este motivo não utilizamos o artigo **"the"**. Já no segundo exemplo, estamos destacando os carros da França, por esta razão, utilizamos o artigo **"the"**.



Repeat

- 1) The cars in China are expensive.
- 2) Dogs are getting more and more dangerous.
- 3) The cities in The United States are getting more and more populous.
- 4) Teachers are getting more and more demanding.
- 5) The teachers from Blue English are getting more and more demanding.
- 6) Lawyers are getting busier and busier.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 2.

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

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

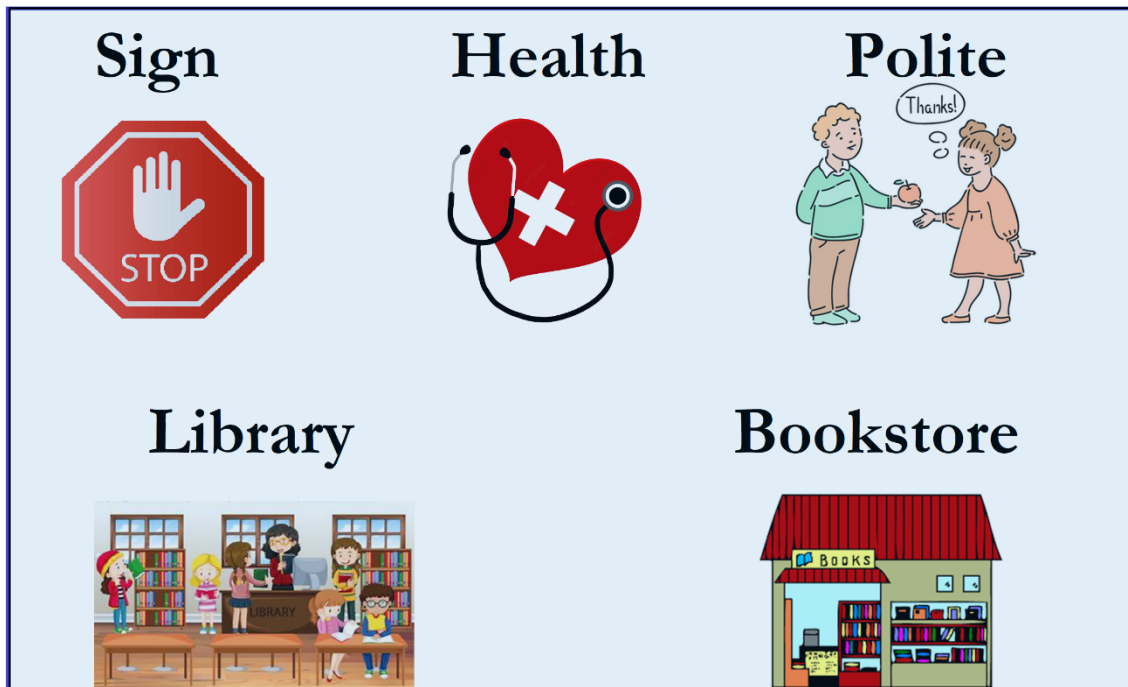


## Answers:

- 1) The people in Russia are very tall.
- 2) Can you hear your teacher?
- 3) Police officers are getting more and more demanding.
- 4) I can't hear my brother.
- 5) Cats are good animals.
- 6) The cats in my house don't like to play.
- 7) I can't hear what you're saying.
- 8) The motorcycles in The United States are getting more and more expensive.
- 9) Helicopters are expensive.
- 10) British singers are the best.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 3

### Vocabulary



Sign	Placa de advertência	Library	Biblioteca
Health	Saúde	Bookstore	Livraria
Polite	Educado (a)		



Repeat

- 1) There is a bookstore near my sister's house.
- 2) Is your health as good as my health?
- 3) Are you more polite than me?
- 4) My teacher went to the library yesterday.
- 5) How many signs are there on the road?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 3.

### 1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if my parents' house is near the library.

-----

2) Ask me if Mary and David's son is as polite as you.

-----

3) Ask me if my health is as good as your health.

-----

4) Ask me if there are many signs on the road.

-----

5) Ask me if there is a bookstore next to the gym.

-----

6) Ask me if that library is as big as this bookstore.

-----

7) Ask me if Michael is more polite than me.

-----

8) Ask me if Mary was in the library.

-----

9) Ask me if I was in front of the bookstore.

-----

10) Ask me if I have good health.

-----

11) Ask me how many bookstores there are in my city.

-----

**Answers:**

- 1) Is your parents' house near the library?
- 2) Is Mary and David's son as polite as me?
- 3) Is your health as good as my health?
- 4) Are there many signs on the road?
- 5) Is there a bookstore next to the gym?
- 6) Is that library as big as this bookstore?
- 7) Is Michael more polite than you.
- 8) Was Mary in the library?
- 9) Were you in front of the bookstore?
- 10) Do you have good health?
- 11) How many bookstores are there in your city?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 4.

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



1) Ela não ia se tornar uma aeromoça.

-----

2) Eu te disse que ia esquecer.

-----

3) Ela disse que ia chover.

-----

4) Eles disseram que você ia ser um bom professor.

-----

5) Esta casa ia desmoronar?

-----

6) Ele ia reciclar plástico?

-----

7) Eu acho difícil aprender chinês.

-----

8) Ela acha fácil fazer bolos.

-----

9) Eu entendi a lição.

-----

10) Eu não ia almoçar com meus pais.

-----



**Answers:**

- 1) She wasn't going to become a flight attendant.
- 2) I told you I was going to forget.
- 3) She said it was going to rain.
- 4) They said you were going to be a good teacher.
- 5) Was this house going to collapse?
- 6) Was he going to recycle plastic?
- 7) I find it difficult to learn Chinese.
- 8) She finds it easy to make cakes.
- 9) I understood the lesson.
- 10) I wasn't going to have lunch with my parents.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 5

### There was | There were

Na aula 26 do primeiro módulo do nível básico, você viu, que para dizer que **“há alguém ou algo”** ou **“tem alguém ou algo”**, usamos: **“there is”**, quando estivermos falando de apenas um elemento e **“there are”**, quando estivermos falando sobre mais de um elemento.

Example:

**There is one dog under the table.** | Há /tem um cachorro debaixo da mesa.

**There are two dogs under the table.** | Há /tem dois cachorros debaixo da mesa.

Para dizer, que **“havia alguém ou algo”** ou **“tinha alguém ou algo”**, utilizamos **“there was”**, quando estivermos falando de apenas um elemento e **“there were”**, quando estivermos falando sobre mais de um elemento.

Example:

**There was one dog under the table.** | Havia /tinha um cachorro debaixo da mesa.

**There were two dogs under the table.** | Havia /tinha dois cachorros debaixo da mesa.

Para dizer, que **“não havia”** ou **“não tinha”**, no sentido de haver, usamos **“there wasn’t”**, quando estivermos falando de apenas um elemento e **“there weren’t”**, quando estivermos falando de mais de um elemento.

Example:

**There wasn’t one dog under the table.** | Não havia /tinha um cachorro debaixo da mesa.

**There weren’t two dogs under the table.** | Não havia /tinha dois cachorros debaixo da mesa.



Repeat

- 1) There were five teachers in the kitchen.
- 2) There wasn't sugar in my tea.
- 3) There were nine books on the floor.
- 4) There weren't dogs under the table.
- 5) There was only one dog under the table.
- 6) There wasn't a cat on the sofa.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 5.

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



1) Havia um banco próximo da minha casa.

-----

2) Não havia cachorros debaixo da mesa.

-----

3) Havia seis plantas no jardim.

-----

4) Não havia água no copo.

-----

5) Não havia leite na caneca.

-----

6) Não havia professores do lado de fora.

-----

7) Havia um carro na frente da minha casa.

-----

8) Havia nove bicicletas na frente da academia.

-----

9) Não havia duas empresas na minha cidade.

-----

10) Não havia mil soldados na Espanha.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) There was a bank near my house.
- 2) There weren't dogs under the table.
- 3) There were six plants in the garden.
- 4) There wasn't water in the glass.
- 5) There wasn't milk in the mug.
- 6) There weren't teachers outside.
- 7) There was a car in front of my house.
- 8) There were nine bicycles in front of the gym.
- 9) There weren't two companies in my city.
- 10) There weren't one thousand soldiers in Spain.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 6

### The Little Prince.



#### Chapter 2 – Hat (Part 2)

The adults advised me to stop drawing snakes, from the inside or the outside. They told me that it was better to study geography, history, math and grammar.

That's why, at the age of six, I left a great career as a painter. I did it because my picture number one and picture number two were not good when adults saw them.

Adults never understand anything alone. And children are not happy when they have to give them explanations.

So I had to choose another profession. I learned to fly planes. I flew all over the world. And it's true that geography was very useful to me. I could see the difference between China and Arizona. It's very useful if you are lost in the night.

#### Vocabulary

To advise	Aconselhar
To stop + ing verb	Parar de fazer algo
Outside	O lado de fora / a parte de fora / o exterior / fora
Math	Matemática
That's why	Por isso
Age	Idade
Great	Grande (referente a qualidade, importância)
To have to do something	Ter que fazer algo
To choose	Escolher
Another	Outro (a)
To fly	Voar / pilotar
All over the world	No mundo todo / inteiro, pelo mundo todo / inteiro
Useful	Útil
Lost	Perdido (a)



## Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Did the adults advise The Little Prince to stop cooking?

-----

2) What did they advise him to do?

-----

3) What did they tell him that it was better to do?

-----

4) How old was The Little Prince when he left the career as a painter?

-----

5) Did he learn to drive cars?

-----

6) What did he learn?

-----

### Answers:

- 1) No, they didn't.
- 2) They advised him to stop drawing snakes, from the inside or the outside.
- 3) They told him that it was better to study geography, history, math and grammar.
- 4) He was six years old.
- 5) No, he didn't.
- 6) He learned to fly planes.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 7

### There was - There were | Interrogative

Na aula cinco deste módulo, você viu, que para dizer **"havia"** ou **"tinha"**, no sentido de haver, utilizamos **"there was"**, quando estivermos falando de apenas um elemento e **"there were"**, quando estivermos falando sobre mais de um elemento.

Nesta mesma aula, você também aprendeu a forma negativa de **"there was"** e **"there were"**: **"there wasn't"** e **"there weren't"**.

Nesta aula, nós vamos praticar a forma interrogativa de **"there was"** e **"there were"**.

**Was there a dog under the table?** | **Havia / tinha um cachorro debaixo da mesa?**

**Were there two dogs under the table?** | **Havia / tinha dois cachorros debaixo da mesa?**

Vale lembrar, que nas estruturas de frases interrogativas com **"there was"** e **"there were"**, **"there"** funciona como sujeito do verbo **"to be"**. Para formar o interrogativo no inglês, invertemos o sujeito com o verbo auxiliar, que neste caso, é o verbo **"to be"**. **"There was"** no interrogativo, fica **"Was there?"** e **"There were"**, fica **"Were there?"**.



Repeat

- 1) Was there a snake under the table?
- 2) Was there a teacher outside?
- 3) Were there two dogs inside?
- 4) Was there sugar in your coffee?
- 5) Was there a library near Michael's house?
- 6) Were there soldiers in Russia?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 7.

### 1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if there was a book on the table.

-----

2) Ask me if there were fifteen teachers at Blue English.

-----

3) Ask me if there was a cat in the basket.

-----

4) Ask me if there were cats in the living room.

-----

5) Ask me if there was sugar in my juice.

-----

6) Ask me if there were seven dogs in the laundry room.

-----

7) Ask me if there was a dishwasher in the kitchen.

-----

8) Ask me if there were doctors at the hospital.

-----

9) Ask me if there was beer in the bottle.

-----

10) Ask me if there were flight attendants in the crew.

-----

11) Ask me if there was a towel in the bathroom.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Was there a book on the table?
- 2) Were there fifteen teachers at Blue English?
- 3) Was there a cat in the basket?
- 4) Were there cats in the living room?
- 5) Was there sugar in your juice?
- 6) Were there seven dogs in the laundry room?
- 7) Was there a dishwasher in the kitchen?
- 8) Were there doctors at the hospital?
- 9) Was there beer in the bottle?
- 10) Were there flight attendants in the crew?
- 11) Was there a towel in the bathroom?



## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 8

### How many + countable noun + were there?

Na aula 29 do primeiro módulo do nível básico, você aprendeu esta estrutura de frase:

How many + countable noun + are there?

How many + dogs + are there?

Se para perguntarmos “quantos (as) + um substantivo contável + tem ou há?”, é: “how many + countable noun + are there?”, para perguntar quantos (as) tinha ou havia, é: “how many + countable noun + were there?”

How many + countable noun + were there?

How many + dogs + were there?

### How much + uncountable noun + was there?

E para saber a quantidade de algo incontável, que tinha ou havia, usamos esta estrutura:

How much + uncountable noun + was there?

How much + sugar + was there?

Não é difícil. Para saber a quantidade de algo contável, que tinha ou havia será sempre “how many”, e para saber a quantidade de algo incontável, que tinha ou havia, será sempre “how much”.



Repeat

- 1) How many dogs were there in the living room?
- 2) How much water was there in the glass?
- 3) How many books were there on the table?
- 4) How much sugar was there in your coffee?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 8.

### 1) Ask me:

1) Ask me how many books there were on the table.

-----

2) Ask me how much wine there was in the glass.

-----

3) Ask me how many cats there were in the garden.

-----

4) Ask me how much chocolate there was in the mug.

-----

5) Ask me how many flight attendants there were on the plane.

-----

6) Ask me how much beer there was in the bottle.

-----

7) Ask me how many people there were on the bus.

-----

8) Ask me how much milk there was in my cup.

-----

9) Ask me how many drivers there were in the truck.

-----

10) Ask me how much salt there was in my sandwich.

-----

11) Ask me how many teachers there were at Blue English.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) How many books were there on the table?
- 2) How much wine was there in the glass?
- 3) How many cats were there in the garden?
- 4) How much chocolate was there in the mug?
- 5) How many flight attendants were there on the plane?
- 6) How much beer was there in the bottle?
- 7) How many people were there on the bus?
- 8) How much milk was there in your cup?
- 9) How many drivers were there in the truck?
- 10) How much salt was there in your sandwich?
- 11) How many teachers were there at Blue English?

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 9

### There was / There were | Short Answers

Na aula 7 deste módulo, você aprendeu a perguntar se tinha ou havia algo. Nós já vimos em aulas anteriores, que quando a resposta é “sim” ou “não”, nós podemos utilizar as “short answers”. Com perguntas que iniciam com “was there” ou “were there”, não é diferente.

Para perguntas que iniciam com “was there”, respondemos: “Yes, there was”, se a resposta for positiva e “No, there wasn’t”, se a resposta for negativa.

E para perguntas que iniciam com “were there”, respondemos: “Yes, there were”, se a resposta for positiva e “No, there weren’t”, se a resposta for negativa.

Example:

- Was there a car in front of the house? – Yes, there was.
- Was there a motorcycle in front of the house? – No, there wasn’t.
- Were there five books on the table? – Yes, there were.
- Were there five pencils on the table? – No, there weren’t.



Answer -

1) Were there one thousand teachers at Blue English?	No, there weren't.
2) Was there water in the glass?	No, there wasn't.
3) Were there six dogs in the garden?	Yes, there were.
4) Was there milk in the glass?	Yes, there was.
5) Were there police officers on the road?	No, there weren't.
6) Was there wine in the bottle?	No, there wasn't.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 9.

1) Follow the example:

Were there five people at the restaurant? (Say yes)

**Yes, there were.**

1) Was there water in the glass? (Say no)

-----

2) Was there water in the glass? (Say yes)

-----

3) Were there two cars in front of the bank? (Say yes)

-----

4) Was there beer in the bottle? (Say no)

-----

5) Was she at the bank? (Say yes)

-----

6) Were they at the mall? (Say no)

-----

7) Can she speak English? (Say yes)

-----

8) Were there ten books on the table? (Say no)

-----

9) Is this a book? (Say no)

-----

10) Is that a bus? (Say yes)

-----

**Answers:**

Exercise 1

- 1) No, there wasn't.
- 2) Yes, there was.
- 3) Yes, there were.
- 4) No, there wasn't.
- 5) Yes, she was.
- 6) No, they weren't.
- 7) Yes, she can.
- 8) No, there weren't.
- 9) No, it's not. / No, it isn't.
- 10) Yes, it is.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 10

### Expression - I can't see

Na aula 2 deste módulo, nós aprendemos uma expressão que requer o uso do verbo modal “can”. Aprendemos: “I can't hear.” Nesta aula aprenderemos mais uma expressão que requer o modal “can”. Aprenderemos “I can't see.” A tradução literal de “I can't see” é “eu não posso ver.” Mas como já mencionamos, nem tudo deve ser traduzido de forma literal. “I can't see” é equivalente ao nosso: “Eu não estou enxergando.”



- 1) I can't see my dog.
- 2) I can't see David's house.
- 3) They can't see us.
- 4) You can't see me.

### Most + countable noun

A maioria dos / das	=	Most	+	countable noun.
A maioria dos carros.	=	Most	+	cars.
A maioria das pessoas.	=	Most	+	people.
A maioria dos gatos.	=	Most	+	cats.

Para dizer: “a maioria dos” ou “a maioria das”, em inglês, nunca usamos o artigo “the” antes da palavra “most”. Para dizer “a maioria dos” ou “a maioria das”, a estrutura é: **Most + um substantivo contável no plural.**

Example: **Most cars are expensive.** | **A maioria dos carros são caros.**



- 1) Most good teachers are from Blue English.
- 2) Most politicians are lazy.
- 3) Most parents are demanding.
- 4) Most students speak English.

**+ Know more:** Em uma linguagem mais formal, “a maioria dos” ou “a maioria das”, também pode ser dito: “The majority of.”



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 10.

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



1) Eu não estou enxergando a livraria.

-----

2) A maioria das bibliotecas são pequenas.

-----

3) Eles não estão me enxergando.

-----

4) A maioria dos alunos são educados.

-----

5) Nós não estamos enxergando nosso professor.

-----

6) A maioria dos capítulos são grandes.

-----

7) Você está me enxergando?

-----

8) A maioria dos gatos estão no jardim.

-----

9) A maioria dos policiais não estão me enxergando.

-----

10) Eu não estou enxergando o Michael, mas eu o estou escutando.

-----



**Answers:**

- 1) I can't see the bookstore.
- 2) Most libraries are small.
- 3) They can't see me.
- 4) Most students are polite.
- 5) We can't see our teacher.
- 6) Most chapters are big.
- 7) Can you see me?
- 8) Most cats are in the garden.
- 9) Most police officers can't see me.
- 10) I can't see Michael, but I can hear him.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 11

### The Little Prince.



#### Chapter 1 – Hat (Part 3)

During my life, I had a lot of contact with many serious people. I lived a lot among adults. This experience did not change my opinion of them.

When I met an adult who looked a little normal, I showed him or her my picture number one. I always had this picture with me. I wanted to know if this person really understood life. But the person always said: "It's a hat." Then I never spoke to this person about big snakes, forests or stars. So we talked about bridges, golf and politics. And the adult was happy that I could talk about those subjects.

So I lived alone. I didn't know anybody who I could really talk to. But one day it all changed. I had an accident in the Sahara Desert. It was six years ago. Something was broken in my engine. There weren't any mechanics or any passengers on the plane with me. Repairing the plane alone was a difficult job, but I had to do it. It was a matter of life or death for me. I had drinking water just for a week.

#### Vocabulary

<b>During</b>	Durante
<b>Contact</b>	Contato
<b>Serious</b>	Sério (a)
<b>A lot</b>	Muito (Falando de intensidade.)
<b>Among</b>	Entre (Falando de mais de dois elementos ou pessoas.)
<b>To meet</b>	Conhecer (Conhecer alguém pela primeira vez.)
<b>To look + adjective</b>	Parecer / estar + adjetivo
<b>Forest</b>	Floresta
<b>Star</b>	Estrela
<b>Politics</b>	Política
<b>Subject</b>	Assunto / Matéria (escolar)
<b>To have an accident</b>	Sofrer um acidente
<b>Engine</b>	Motor
<b>Mechanic</b>	Mecânico
<b>Passenger</b>	Passageiro
<b>To repair</b>	Reparar / consertar
<b>A matter of life or death</b>	Uma questão de vida ou morte
<b>Drinking water</b>	Água potável

## Reading comprehension

### Answer the questions:

1) Did The Little Prince have a lot of contact with angry people or serious people?

-----

2) Did he live among children or adults?

-----

3) Did he show the adult his picture number one or his picture number two?

-----

4) What did he want to know?

-----

5) What subjects did The Little Prince and the adults talk about?

-----

6) Did The Little Prince live alone or with his parents?

-----

7) Did he have an accident in the forest or in the Sahara Desert?

-----

## Answers:

- 1) He had contact with serious people.
- 2) He lived among adults.
- 3) He showed him or her his picture number one.
- 4) He wanted to know if this person really understood life.
- 5) They talked about bridges, golf and politics.
- 6) He lived alone.
- 7) He had an accident in the Sahara Desert.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 12

### Phrasal verbs – To turn on | To turn off

O phrasal verb **"To turn on"** significa: ligar, quando estamos falando de fazer funcionar um dispositivo, ou acender (luz, lanterna, etc.).

Você viu na aula 20, do Segundo módulo do nível pré-intermediário, uma explicação onde eu disse que o oposto de **"on"** é **"off"**. Se **"To turn on"** é ligar ou acender, desligar ou apagar é: **"To turn off"**.

Os phrasal verbs **"To turn on"** e **"To turn off"**, são separáveis; isso quer dizer que eles são flexíveis, ou seja, o substantivo pode ir entre o verbo e a preposição ou depois da preposição. Por exemplo, podemos dizer: **"Turn on the TV "** ou **"Turn the TV on"**. Por enquanto, eu gostaria que você usasse o substantivo depois da preposição e não entre o verbo e a preposição; ou seja, em vez de dizer: **"Turn the TV on"**, diga: **"Turn on the TV"**.



Repeat 🔊

- 1) Can you turn on the light, please?
- 2) Turn off the radio!
- 3) Can you turn off the TV, please?
- 4) David's daughter can't turn on the light.
- 5) I can't turn on the radio.
- 6) She's turning off the TV.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 12.

### 1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if my brother is turning on the TV.

-----

2) Ask me if I can turn off the radio.

-----

3) Ask me if my sister turns off the light every day.

-----

4) Ask me if you can turn on the TV.

-----

5) Ask me if she's turning off the radio.

-----

6) Ask me if I wake up at 7:00 AM.

-----

7) Ask me if he gets off work at 10:00 PM.

-----

8) Ask me if Mary was talking about you.

-----

9) Ask me if I was looking for my cat.

-----

10) Ask me if they are going to team up to study English.

-----

11) Ask me if I am going to take off my tie.

-----

**Answers:**

- 1) Is your brother turning on the TV?
- 2) Can you turn off the radio?
- 3) Does your sister turn off the light every day?
- 4) Can I turn on the TV?
- 5) Is she turning off the radio?
- 6) Do you wake up at 7:00 AM?
- 7) Does he get off work at 10:00 PM?
- 8) Was Mary talking about me?
- 9) Were you looking for your cat?
- 10) Are they going to team up to study English?
- 11) Are you going to take off your tie?

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 13

### Somebody – Someone | Anybody - Anyone

Alguém

Affirmative

Interrogative

Somebody / Someone

Anybody / Anyone

Você sabia, que: "somebody", "someone", "anybody" e "anyone", significam "alguém"? Sim, estas palavras significam "alguém", porém, em contextos específicos.

"Somebody" e "someone" significam "alguém", somente em frases afirmativas. Para dizer "alguém", em frases interrogativas, usamos "anybody" ou "anyone".

Exemplo:

- I know somebody / someone who smokes. | Eu conheço alguém que fuma.
- Do you know anybody / anyone who smokes? | Você conhece alguém que fuma?

Não é complicado, simplesmente precisamos praticar, para que possamos falar de forma natural.

Let's practise!



Repeat

- 1) Do you know anybody who lives in The United States?
- 2) I know somebody who lives in The United States.
- 3) Do you know anyone who investigates company?
- 4) I know someone who investigates company.
- 5) Do you know anybody who studies English?
- 6) I know somebody who studies English.

**⊕ Know more:** Lembre-se, que além de significar "quem", "who" também pode funcionar como o pronome relativo "que".

Note que o verbo se comporta como os verbos do presente simples, na “terceira pessoa do singular”; tanto para “somebody/someone” quanto para “anybody/anyone”; ou seja, eles recebem a letra "s".





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) Do you know anyone who shops every day?
- 2) I know someone who buys a car every month.
- 3) Do you know anybody who likes soccer?
- 4) Do you know anyone who lives in Australia?
- 5) I know somebody who speaks Japanese.
- 6) I know someone who works for Blue English.
- 7) Do you know anybody who wakes up at 4:00 AM?
- 8) Do you know anyone who goes to New York every day?
- 9) I know somebody who has seven cars.
- 10) I know someone who doesn't like dogs.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 14.

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



1) Você conhece alguém que está morando na Espanha?

-----

2) Eu conheço alguém que trabalha para a Blue English.

-----

3) Alguém está fumando na frente da minha casa.

-----

4) Alguém está procurando o meu cachorro.

-----

5) Alguém está andando a cavalo?

-----

6) Você conhece alguém que está sempre de mau humor?

-----

7) Alguém está falando sobre você.

-----

8) Alguém está com fome?

-----

9) Alguém cozinha para você?

-----

10) Alguém me ligará em alguns minutos.

-----

## Answers:

- 1) Do you know anybody / anyone who is living in Spain?
- 2) I know somebody / someone who works for Blue English.
- 3) Somebody / Someone is smoking in front of my house.
- 4) Somebody / Someone is looking for my dog.
- 5) Is anybody / anyone riding a horse?
- 6) Do you know anybody / anyone who is always in a bad mood?
- 7) Somebody / Someone is talking about you.
- 8) Is anybody / anyone hungry?
- 9) Does anybody / anyone cook for you?
- 10) Somebody / Someone will call me in a few minutes.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 15

### Irregular Verbs

Nas aulas anteriores, você conheceu o passado dos verbos irregulares: to do (**did**), to go (**went**), to see (**saw**), to have (**had**), to drink (**drank**), to get (**got**), to come (**came**), to tell (**told**), to sell (**sold**), to say (**said**), to give (**gave**), to find (**found**), to read (**read**), to speak (**spoke**), to make (**made**), to send (**sent**), to buy (**bought**), to forget (**forgot**), to think (**thought**), to feel (**felt**), to understand (**understood**) e to write (**wrote**).

Vamos adicionar mais 3 verbos a nossa lista de verbos irregulares. O primeiro verbo irregular desta aula é: **“To bring”**, o verbo **“to bring”** significa **“trazer”**; o passado do verbo **“to bring”** é **“brought”**.

Example:

**I brought my notebooks.** | **Eu trouxe meus cadernos.**

O nosso segundo verbo irregular é: **“To become”**, o verbo **“to become”** significa **“tornar-se”** ou **“ficar”**, no sentido de tornar-se; o passado de **“to become”** é **“became”**.

Example:

**She became a teacher.** | **Ela tornou-se professora.**

E o terceiro verbo irregular é: **“To build”**, o verbo **“to build”** significa construir; o passado do verbo **“to build”** é **“built”**.

Example:

**He built a church in New York.** | **Ele construiu uma igreja em Nova Iorque.**



- 1) They brought their horses.
- 2) My son became a doctor.
- 3) Michael built a beautiful house.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 15.

1) Follow the example:

Every day I have breakfast.

**The day before yesterday I had breakfast.**

1) Every day she brings her cat.

-----

2) Every day I become rich.

-----

3) Every day they build a house.

-----

4) Every day you speak English.

-----

5) Every day we make a cake.

-----

6) Every day he understands the lesson.

-----

7) Every day I buy a notebook.

-----

8) Every day my son finds a coin.

-----

9) Every day I have a stomachache.

-----

10) Every day I get off work at 5:00 o'clock.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) The day before yesterday she brought her cat.
- 2) The day before yesterday I became rich.
- 3) The day before yesterday they built a house.
- 4) The day before yesterday you spoke English.
- 5) The day before yesterday we made a cake.
- 6) The day before yesterday he understood the lesson.
- 7) The day before yesterday I bought a notebook.
- 8) The day before yesterday my son found a coin.
- 9) The day before yesterday I had a stomachache.
- 10) The day before yesterday I got off work at 5:00 o'clock.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 16

### The Little Prince.



#### Chapter 2 – Sheep (Part 1)

The first night I slept on the sand. I was a thousand miles from any land with people. I was more isolated than a sailor on a boat in the middle of the ocean.

So you can imagine how surprised I got, when a funny voice woke me up in the morning. It said: "Please, draw me a sheep!". I said: What? It repeated: "Draw me a sheep!".

I got up and I looked around. I saw a little man who was looking at me. This is the picture of the little man that I saw.

But my picture, of course, is less fascinating than the original model. It's not my mistake. At the age of six, the adults that I met stopped my career as a painter. And after that I never learned to draw anything, except snakes from the outside and snakes from the inside.

#### Vocabulary

<b>Sand</b>	Areia
<b>Land</b>	Terra (terreno)
<b>Isolated</b>	Isolado (a)
<b>Sailor</b>	Marinheiro (a)
<b>In the middle of</b>	No meio de
<b>To imagine</b>	Imaginar
<b>How + adjective</b>	Quão + adjetivo
<b>To wake sb up</b>	Acordar alguém
<b>Around</b>	Em volta (de)
<b>Of course</b>	Claro (No sentido de ser óbvio.) / É claro!
<b>Less than</b>	Menos que / Menos do que
<b>Mistake</b>	Erro
<b>Except</b>	Exceto
<b>After that</b>	Depois / Depois disso



## Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Did he sleep on the grass or on the sand?

-----

2) Was he a thousand miles from any land with people?

-----

3) Who was he more isolated than?

-----

4) Did he get surprised when a funny voice woke him up in the morning?

-----

5) What did the voice say?

-----

6) Who did he see when he got up?

-----

## Answers:

- 1) He slept on the sand.
- 2) Yes, he was.
- 3) He was more isolated than a sailor on a boat in the middle of the ocean.
- 4) Yes, he did.
- 5) It said: "Please, draw me a sheep!".
- 6) He saw a little man.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 17

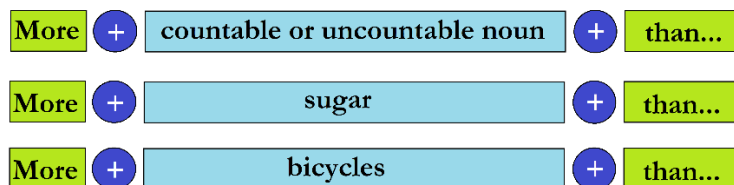
### More + countable or uncountable noun + than

Na aula 11 do primeiro módulo do nível pré-intermediário, você aprendeu “**more than**”. “**More than**”, significa: Mais que ou mais do que. Você se acostumou a utilizá-lo, com adjetivos de duas ou mais sílabas.

Example:

**My teacher is more demanding than your teacher.** | **Meu professor é mais exigente do que o seu professor.**

Nesta aula, nós não praticaremos “**more than**”, com adjetivos, mas sim, com substantivos. Esta é a estrutura da frase:



“**More + um substantivo contável ou incontável + than**”.

Example:

- **I have more sugar than salt.** | **Eu tenho mais açúcar do que sal.**  
- **My uncle has more bicycles than Michael.** | **Meu tio tem mais bicicletas do que o Michael.**

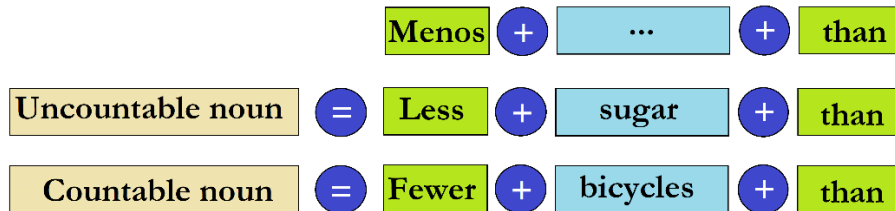
Let's practise!



- 1) There are more sailors than boats.
- 2) There is more sand than salt.
- 3) She has more milk than drinking water.
- 4) There are more politicians than lawyers.
- 5) They have more mineral water than wine.
- 6) There are more adults than children.

## Less than & Fewer than

Se mais que ou mais do que, é “**more than**”; menos que ou menos do que, pode ser: “**Less than**”, se o substantivo for incontável ou “**fewer than**”, se o substantivo for contável.



Example:

- I have fewer books than you. | Eu tenho menos livros do que você.
- There is less mud in my garden than in your garden. | Há menos lama no meu jardim do que no seu jardim.

Let's practise!



- 1) I have less sugar than you.
- 2) There are fewer chairs than tables.
- 3) She has fewer oranges than apples.
- 4) Bill Gates has less money than Elon Musk.
- 5) There are fewer planes than boats.
- 6) I have fewer vases than Mary.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 17.

**1) Ask me:**

1) Ask me if I have fewer cars than houses.

-----

2) Ask me if there is more wine than beer.

-----

3) Ask me if there is less drinking water than beer.

-----

4) Ask me if she has more books than notebooks.

-----

5) Ask me if he has fewer shirts than T-shirts.

-----

6) Ask me if they have more juice than soda.

-----

7) Ask me if I have more companies than houses.

-----

8) Ask me if there are fewer teachers than students.

-----

9) Ask me if there was less beer than whiskey.

-----

10) Ask me if there were fewer cats than dogs.

-----

11) Ask me she has more chairs than table.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Do you have fewer cars than houses?
- 2) Is there more wine than beer?
- 3) Is there less drinking water than beer?
- 4) Does she have more books than notebooks?
- 5) Does he have fewer shirts than T-shirts?
- 6) Do they have more juice than soda?
- 7) Do you have more companies than houses?
- 8) Are there fewer teachers than students?
- 9) Was there less beer than whiskey?
- 10) Were there fewer cats than dogs?
- 11) Does she have more chairs than table?

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 18

### How far is it from A to B?

Para perguntarmos a distância de um ponto até o outro, usamos a estrutura: “How far is it from point A to point B?”.


How far is it from + A + to + B?

Exemplo:

How far is it from New York to Boston? | Qual a distância entre Nova Iorque e Boston?

 Repeat 

- 1) How far is it from China to Japan?
- 2) How far is it from New Zealand to Australia?
- 3) How far is it from France to Spain?
- 4) How far is it from The United States to England?
- 5) How far is it from South Africa to Spain?
- 6) How far is it from Portugal to Germany?

 **Know more:** Se queremos apenas perguntar: “Qual a distância?”, dizemos: “How far is it?” Praticaremos essa estrutura mais adiante.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 18.

**1) Follow the example:**

São Paulo and Bahia.

**How far is it from São Paulo to Bahia?**

1) Australia and Brazil.

-----

2) Manchester and London.

-----

3) China and South Korea.

-----

4) Portugal and England.

-----

5) Madrid and Barcelona.

-----

6) France and Cuba.

-----

7) Argentina and Colombia.

-----

8) Dominican Republic and Brazil.

-----

9) Belo Horizonte and São Paulo.

-----



### Answers:

- 1) How far is it from Australia to Brazil?
- 2) How far is it from Manchester to London?
- 3) How far is it from China to South Korea?
- 4) How far is it from Portugal to England?
- 5) How far is it from Madrid to Barcelona?
- 6) How far is it from France to Cuba?
- 7) How far is it from Argentina to Colombia?
- 8) How far is it from Dominican Republic to Brazil?
- 9) How far is it from Belo Horizonte to São Paulo?

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 19

### Anybody / Anyone | Negative Sentences

Na aula 13 deste módulo, você viu que **"anybody"** ou **"anyone"**, significa **"alguém"**, em frases interrogativas. Quando a frase é negativa, **"anybody"** ou **"anyone"**, já não significa **"alguém"**, mas sim, **"ninguém"**. Parece confuso, mas com a prática você irá se acostumando.

Ninguém

Negative

Anybody / Anyone



Repeat

- 1) I don't know anybody who lives in The United States.
- 2) I don't know anyone who drives a truck.
- 3) I don't know anybody who drinks coffee.
- 4) I don't know anyone who rides a motorcycle.
- 5) I don't know anybody who speaks English.
- 6) I don't know anyone who likes to talk about politics.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 19.

### 1) Follow the example:

Do you know anybody who forgets names?

**No, I don't know anybody who forgets names.**

1) Do you know anybody who speaks Japanese?

-----

2) Do you know anyone who makes cakes?

-----

3) Do you know anybody who reads five books a week?

-----

4) Do you know anyone who recycles plastic?

-----

5) Do you know anybody who believes in ghost?

-----

6) Do you know anybody who works for Blue English?

-----

7) Do you know anyone who plays the guitar?

-----

8) Do you know anybody who sleeps in the afternoon?

-----

9) Do you know anyone who is going to become a teacher?

-----

## Answers:

- 1) No, I don't know anybody who speaks Japanese.
- 2) No, I don't know anyone who makes cakes.
- 3) No, I don't know anybody who reads five books a week.
- 4) No, I don't know anyone who recycles plastic.
- 5) No, I don't know anybody who believes in ghost.
- 6) No, I don't know anybody who works for Blue English.
- 7) No, I don't know anyone who plays the guitar.
- 8) No, I don't know anybody who sleeps in the afternoon.
- 9) No, I don't know anyone who is going to become a teacher.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 20

### Nobody / No one

Na aula anterior, você viu que "ninguém", em frases negativas é "anybody" ou "anyone". Para dizer "ninguém" em frases afirmativas, não usamos "anybody" ou "anyone", mas sim: "nobody" ou "no one".

Example:

**Nobody / No one is learning Chinese.** | **Ninguém está aprendendo chinês.**



Repeat 🔊

- 1) Nobody is bulding a house.
- 2) No one brought dogs.
- 3) Nobody is going to wake me up.
- 4) No one is turning on the TV.
- 5) Nobody has drinking water.
- 6) No one knows the sailor.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 20.

**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) Nobody is cooking.
- 2) No one is taking a shower.
- 3) Nobody likes that company.
- 4) Nobody is talking to the lawyer.
- 5) No one is learning Spanish.
- 6) Nobody has dinner at 5 PM.
- 7) No one smokes in front of your house.
- 8) Nobody is dancing.
- 9) No one is going to the bank.
- 10) Nobody is traveling.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 21

### The Little Prince.



#### Chapter 2 – Sheep (Part 2)

I looked at the little man with my eyes full of surprise. Don't forget that I was a thousand miles away from any land with people.

It was interesting to see that this little man didn't look tired, hungry, thirsty or scared. He didn't look like a child who was lost in the middle of the desert, a thousand miles away from any land with people.

When I finally could speak, I asked him, "What are you doing here?"

He repeated, very slowly: "Please draw a sheep for me."

It was all strange to me. I was a thousand miles from any place with people. I was in danger of death, but I took a piece of paper and a pen out of my pocket. I wanted to draw a picture for him. Then I remembered that I just studied geography, history, math and grammar, and I told the little man that I did not know how to draw.

#### Vocabulary

Full of	Cheio (a) de
Away	Distância
To look like	Parecer (aparência)
Finally	Finalmente
Slowly	Devagar
Strange	Estranho (a)
Danger of death	Perigo de morte
To take sth out of	Tirar algo de dentro de algo



## Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Did he look at the little man with his eyes full of sadness or full of surprise?

-----

2) Did the little man look tired and hungry?

-----

3) When he could finally speak, what did he ask the little man?

-----

4) What did the little man say?

-----

**Answers:**

- 1) He looked at the little man with his eyes full of surprise.
- 2) No, he didn't.
- 3) He asked him: "What are you doing here?"
- 4) He said: Please draw a sheep for me.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 22

### Everybody / Everyone

Nas aulas anteriores, aprendemos a falar “ninguém”, em diferentes contextos. Mas e se em vez de “ninguém”, quiséssemos dizer: “Todo mundo”, como seria? That’s correct! “Everybody” or “Everyone”.

Example:

- Everybody in my house speaks English. | Todo mundo na minha casa fala inglês.
- Everybody has a bicycle. | Todo mundo tem uma bicicleta.

Observe, que o verbo se comporta como os verbos da “terceira pessoa do singular”; ou seja, ele recebe a letra “s” no presente simples.

Let’s practise



- 1) Everybody is going to bring wine.
- 2) Everyone likes Blue English.
- 3) Everybody likes to talk about politics.
- 4) Everyone is at the bookstore.
- 5) Everybody can draw.
- 6) Everyone in my house speaks English.

**⊕ Know more:** “Everybody” e “Everyone”, também podem significar “pessoal”; portanto se você quiser dizer: “Olá, pessoal!”, você pode dizer: “Hi, everyone!” ou “Hi, everybody!”.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 22.

**1) Put the sentences in the correct order.**

1) English in everybody my house speaks.

-----

2) become teacher everyone can a.

-----

3) everybody cook can.

-----

4) has everyone bicycle a.

-----

5) everybody house in going my is travel to.

-----

6) building everyone is a house.

-----

7) everybody to went church.

-----

8) told everyone the truth.

-----

9) to talk politics likes everybody about.

-----

10) is everyone at library the.

-----

**Answers:**

- 1) Everybody in my house speaks English.
- 2) Everyone can become a teacher.
- 3) Everybody can cook.
- 4) Everyone has a bicycle.
- 5) Everybody in my house is going to travel.
- 6) Everyone is building a house.
- 7) Everybody went to church.
- 8) Everyone told the truth.
- 9) Everybody likes to talk about politics.
- 10) Everyone is at the library.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 23

### Irregular Verbs

Nas aulas anteriores, você conheceu o passado dos verbos irregulares: to do (**did**), to go (**went**), to see (**saw**), to have (**had**), to drink (**drank**), to get (**got**), to come (**came**), to tell (**told**), to sell (**sold**), to say (**said**), to give (**gave**), to find (**found**), to read (**read**), to speak (**spoke**), to make (**made**), to send (**sent**), to buy (**bought**), to forget (**forgot**), to think (**thought**), to feel (**felt**), to understand (**understood**), to write (**wrote**), to bring (**brought**), to become (**became**) and to build (**built**).

Vamos adicionar mais 3 verbos a nossa lista de verbos irregulares. O primeiro verbo irregular desta aula é: “to fly”, o verbo “to fly” significa “voar” ou “pilotar”. O passado do verbo “to fly” é “flew”.

Example:

- **Peter Pan flew yesterday.** | **Peter Pan voou ontem.**  
- **I flew a plane yesterday.** | **Eu pilotei um avião ontem.**

O segundo verbo irregular é: “to swim”, o verbo “to swim” significa “nadar”. O passado do verbo “to swim” é “swam”.

Example:

**She swam yesterday.** | **Ela nadou ontem.**

E o terceiro verbo irregular é: “to win”, o verbo “to win” significa vencer ou ganhar, quando estamos falando de vitória em esporte. O passado do verbo “to win” é “won”.

Example:

**They won the game.** | **Eles ganharam o jogo.**



- 1) I flew a plane yesterday.
- 2) I didn't swim yesterday, I swam the day before yesterday.
- 3) My team won yesterday.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 23.

### 1) Follow the example:

Every day I fly a plane.

**A couple of days ago I flew a plane.**

1) Every day he flies a plane.

-----

2) Every day I swim with my friend.

-----

3) Every day they win the game.

-----

4) Every day you forget my name.

-----

5) Every day we give you a bicycle.

-----

6) Every day he reads a book.

-----

7) Every day the bird flies.

-----

8) Every day my son swims with his friends.

-----

9) Every day I win my game.

-----

10) Every day I get home at 5:00 o'clock.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) A couple of days ago he flew a plane.
- 2) A couple of days ago I swam with my friend.
- 3) A couple of days ago they won the game.
- 4) A couple of days ago you forgot my name.
- 5) A couple of days ago we gave you a bicycle.
- 6) A couple of days ago he read a book.
- 7) A couple of days ago the bird flew.
- 8) A couple of days ago my son swam with his friends.
- 9) A couple of days ago I won my game.
- 10) A couple of days ago I got home at 5:00 o'clock.



## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 24

### The superlative

Nas aulas 8,9,10,11,12 e 13 do quarto módulo do nível pré-intermediário, nós aprendemos a fazer o comparativo dos adjetivos curtos e longos.

Example:

- **My dog is smaller than your cat.** | **Meu cachorro é menor do que o seu gato.**
- **She is more beautiful than Mary.** | **Ela é mais bonita do que a Mary.**

Agora é hora de aprendermos o “modo superlativo”. Mas o que é o “modo superlativo”? O “modo superlativo” é um tipo de flexão do adjetivo, que intensifica as características atribuídas a um substantivo.

No inglês, há duas formas de expressar o “modo superlativo”. Para todos os adjetivos de uma só sílaba, como por exemplo: “tall” e “short”, colocamos o artigo definido “the”, antes do adjetivo e acrescentamos “est” a ele.

Example:

- **He is the tallest man in China.** | **Ele é o homem mais alto da China.**
- **She is the shortest in her class.** | **Ela é a mais baixa da sala dela.**

Note, que não dizemos: “He is the tallest man of China.” ou “She is the shortest of her class.” Em vez da preposição, “of”, usamos a preposição “in”.

Let's practise!



- 1) My brother is the smartest in my house.
- 2) She is the tallest politician in China.
- 3) He is the shortest doctor in the hospital.
- 4) Elon Musk is the richest man in the world.
- 5) She is the oldest woman in Brazil.
- 6) I am the youngest teacher in England.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 24.

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



1) Eu sou o aluno mais jovem da minha sala.

-----

2) Minha irmã é a mais baixa da minha casa.

-----

3) Ela é a recepcionista mais gentil da empresa.

-----

4) Hoje é o dia mais frio.

-----

5) Ele é o homem mais rápido da África do Sul.

-----

6) Michael é o professor mais estranho que eu conheço.

-----

7) Esta é a menor casa da minha cidade.

-----

8) Este é o policial mais alto da Espanha.

-----

9) Este é o médico mais baixo do hospital.

-----

10) Este é o político mais rico de Nova Iorque.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) I am the youngest student in my class.
- 2) My sister is the shortest in my house.
- 3) She is the kindest receptionist in the company.
- 4) Today is the coldest day.
- 5) He is the fastest man in South Africa.
- 6) Michael is the strangest teacher that I know.
- 7) This is the smallest house in my city.
- 8) This is the tallest police officer in Spain.
- 9) This is the shortest doctor in the hospital.
- 10) This is the richest politician in New York.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 25

### The superlative with short adjectives ending in “y”

Na aula anterior nós aprendemos o "**modo superlativo**", com adjetivos curtos. Seguiremos falando sobre ele, desta vez com adjetivos curtos, terminados em "y".

O superlativo dos adjetivos curtos, terminados em "y", também recebem a terminação "**est**", porém a letra "y" é substituída pela letra "i". Por exemplo, o superlativo do adjetivo "**easy**" é "**easiest**".

Let's practise.



Repeat 

- 1) She's the happiest woman in the world.
- 2) I'm the funniest person in my family.
- 3) Spanish is the easiest language in the world.
- 4) He is the laziest man in my country.
- 5) Yesterday was the cloudiest day.
- 6) This is the dirtiest house.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 25.

1) Use the superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses as in the first example.

Who is the **(tall)** person in your family?

**Who is the tallest person in your family?**

1) My father is the **(happy)** man that I know.

-----

2) This is the **(tasty)** apple.

-----

3) Mary is the **(funny)** teacher in the world.

-----

4) That car is dirty, but this car is the **(dirty)**.

-----

5) Spanish is easy, but English is the **(easy)** language.

-----

6) We are crazy, but you are the **(crazy)**.

-----

7) He's unfriendly, but Nigel is the **(unfriendly)**.

-----

8) Michael is the **(lazy)** boy that I know.

-----

9) Today is the **(sunny)** day.

-----

10) Yesterday was the **(cloudy)** day.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) My father is the happiest man that I know.
- 2) This is the tastiest apple.
- 3) Mary is the funniest teacher in the world.
- 4) That car is dirty, but this car is the dirtiest.
- 5) Spanish is easy, but English is the easiest language.
- 6) We are crazy, but you are the craziest.
- 7) He's unfriendly, but Nigel is the unfriendliest.
- 8) Michael is the laziest boy that I know.
- 9) Today is the sunniest day.
- 10) Yesterday was the cloudiest day.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 26

### The Little Prince.



#### Chapter 2 – Sheep (Part 3)

He said: “It doesn’t matter. Draw a sheep for me.”

But I never drew a sheep. So I drew him one of the two pictures that I was able to draw. It was a big snake from the outside. And I was shocked to hear the little man say: “No, no, no! I don’t want an elephant inside a big snake. A big snake is a very dangerous animal, and an elephant takes a lot of space. Where I live, everything is very small. I need a sheep. Draw a sheep for me.”

So then I made a picture. He looked at it carefully, then he said: “No. This sheep is already very sick. Make me another picture.”

So I made another picture. My friend smiled gently at me and said: “This is not a sheep. It’s a ram. It has horns.”

So then I made another picture. But it wasn’t good either. He said: “This sheep is too old. I want a sheep that can live a long time.”

#### Vocabulary

It doesn’t matter	Não importa
Shocked	Chocado (a)
Space	Espaço
Everything	Tudo
Carefully	Com cuidado / Cuidadosamente
Already	Já
Sick	Doente
To smile at sb	Sorrir para alguém
Gently	Gentilmente / Delicadamente
Ram	Carneiro
Too + Adjective	Adjetivo + demais

## Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Did the little man say "It doesn't matter." or "It doesn't mind."?

-----

2) Did he say "Draw a sheep for me." or "Draw a cat for me."?

-----

3) Does the little man live in a big place or in a small place?

-----

4) What was the first picture he drew for the little man?

-----

5) What did the little man say about the second picture he drew?

-----



### Answers:

- 1) He said: "It doesn't matter."
- 2) He said: "Draw a sheep for me."
- 3) He lives in a small place.
- 4) He drew a big snake from the outside.
- 5) "No. This sheep is already very sick. Make me another picture."

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 27

### The superlative with long adjectives

Nas aulas 24 e 25 deste módulo, nós aprendemos o modo superlativo com adjetivos curtos. Nesta aula aprenderemos o modo superlativo, com adjetivos longos.

Se com adjetivos curtos, adicionamos "est" no final; com adjetivos longos é diferente. Utilizamos "The most + adjetivo longo".

**The most** + **long adjective**

Example:

**She is the most beautiful woman in the world.** | **Ela é a mulher mais bonita do mundo.**



Repeat

- 1) This is the most isolated city.
- 2) He is the most serious man in the company.
- 3) Teacher Rege is the most popular teacher in Brazil.
- 4) This is the most expensive car in the world.
- 5) This is the most different lion in South Africa.
- 6) My sister is the most anxious in my family.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 27.

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



1) Este é o idioma mais difícil do mundo.

-----

2) Esta é a lição mais importante.

-----

3) Minha esposa é a mulher mais ansiosa do Brasil.

-----

4) Esta é a aula mais chata do Brasil.

-----

5) Ela é a mulher mais bonita do mundo.

-----

6) O professor Rege é o professor mais famoso do Brasil.

-----

7) O marido dela é o homem mais bonito da China.

-----

8) Ele é o homem mais trabalhador da empresa.

-----

9) Ela é a mulher mais especial da minha cidade.

-----

10) Ele era o mais confuso do país.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) This is the most difficult language in the world.
- 2) This is the most important lesson.
- 3) My wife is the most anxious woman in Brazil.
- 4) This is the most boring class in Brazil.
- 5) She's the most beautiful woman in the world.
- 6) Teacher Rege is the most famous teacher in Brazil.
- 7) Her husband is the most handsome man in China.
- 8) He's the most hard-working man in the company.
- 9) She's the most special woman in my city.
- 10) He was the most confused in the country.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 28

### The superlative – Two exceptions

Nas aulas 25 e 27 deste módulo, nós aprendemos o modo superlativo, com adjetivos “**curtos**” e adjetivos “**longos**”. Agora daremos uma pausa, para falar de dois adjetivos que são exceções; ou seja, no modo superlativo, eles não recebem a terminação “**est**” nem são acompanhados do advérbio “**most**”. Estou falando dos adjetivos “**good**” e “**bad**”.

Na aula 10 do quarto módulo do nível pré-intermediário, você viu o comparativo destes dois adjetivos. Se o comparativo de “**good**” é “**better**” e o comparativo de “**bad**” é “**worse**”, o superlativo de “**good**” é “**the best**” e o superlativo de “**bad**” é “**the worst**”.

Exemplo:

- **He is the best teacher.** | Ele é o melhor professor.
- **He is the worst politician.** | Ele é o pior político.



Repeat 🔊

- 1) He's the worst doctor in the hospital.
- 2) My cousin is the best nurse in Australia.
- 3) Michael is the worst police officer in England.
- 4) My brother is the best accountant in Brazil.
- 5) I'm the best student in my city.
- 6) He's the worst dentist in the world.



**Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 28.**

**1) Ask me:**

1) Ask me if they are the best parents in the world.

-----

2) Ask me if Mary is the worst nurse in the hospital.

-----

3) Ask me if my son is the best student in Brazil.

-----

4) Ask me if he is the worst politician in France.

-----

5) Ask me if I am the best teacher in Brazil.

-----

6) Ask me if she is the worst flight attendant.

-----

7) Ask me if Michael is the best butcher.

-----

8) Ask me if Nigel is the worst fireman in the world.

-----

9) Ask me if she was the best wife in the world.

-----

10) Ask me if he was the worst accountant.

-----

11) Ask me I am the best husband in the world.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Are they the best parents in the world?
- 2) Is Mary the worst nurse in the hospital?
- 3) Is your son the best student in Brazil?
- 4) Is he the worst politician in France?
- 5) Are you the best teacher in Brazil?
- 6) Is she the worst flight attendant?
- 7) Is Michael the best butcher?
- 8) Is Nigel the worst fireman in the world?
- 9) Was she the best wife in the world?
- 10) Was he the worst accountant?
- 11) Are you the best husband in the world?

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 29

### There will be | Affirmative

Na aula 5 deste módulo, você viu, que para dizer "havia" ou "tinha", no sentido de "haver", utilizamos "there was", quando falamos de apenas um elemento e "there were", quando falamos sobre mais de um elemento.

Exemplo:

- **There was a book on the table.** | **Havia um livro em cima da mesa.**
- **There were five books on the table.** | **Havia cinco livros em cima da mesa.**

Nesta mesma aula, você viu, que para dizer "não havia" ou "não tinha", utilizamos "there wasn't", quando falamos de apenas um elemento e "there weren't", quando falamos sobre mais de um elemento.

Exemplo:

- **There wasn't a book on the table.** | **Não havia um livro em cima da mesa.**
- **There weren't five books on the table.** | **Não havia cinco livros em cima da mesa.**

Eu perguntei se você se lembrava de como dizer "there is" e "there are", no passado, porque agora aprenderemos a dizer: "there is" e "there are", no futuro.

Para dizer "haverá" ou "terá", no sentido de "haver", utilizamos esta estrutura:

#### Affirmative

**There** **+** **will** **+** **be**

Usamos a estrutura "there + will + be", tanto para falarmos de apenas um elemento, quanto para falarmos sobre mais de um elemento.

Example:

- **There will be a party near my house.** | **Haverá uma festa próximo da minha casa.**
- **There will be many people at the party.** | **Haverá muitas pessoas na festa.**



- 1) There will be many sailors in the ocean.
- 2) There will be someone in the bookstore.
- 3) There will be an explanation.





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) There will be an answer.
- 2) There will be sugar in your coffee.
- 3) There will be two cats in your house.
- 4) There will be a teacher with us.
- 5) There will be a lot of people at the meeting.
- 6) There will be thousands of people.
- 7) There will be a document.
- 8) There will be a lot of beer at the party.
- 9) There will be many guests at the reception.
- 10) There will be a discount.

## Pre-Intermediate 5 - Lesson 30

### There will be | Negative

Se a forma afirmativa de “there is” e “there are”, no futuro é: “there will be”, a forma negativa é:

#### Negative

There + won't + be

“Won’t” é a forma contraída de “will not”. “There will not be”, soa um pouco autoritário, por este motivo, na linguagem falada, “there won’t be” é amplamente mais utilizado.

A exemplo da forma afirmativa, a forma negativa também serve, tanto para falar de apenas um elemento, quanto para falar sobre mais de um elemento.

Example:

- **There won't be sailors in the ocean.** | Não haverá marinheiros no oceano.
- **There won't be drinking water.** | Não terá água potável.

Let's practice!

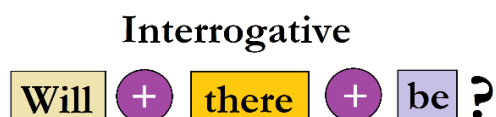


- 1) There won't be anyone in the kitchen.
- 2) There won't be a bookstore near your house.
- 3) There won't be a lot of people at the party.
- 4) There won't be a bathtub in this bathroom.
- 5) There won't be many plants in this garden.
- 6) There won't be any doctors at the hospital.

## There will be | Interrogative

Já conhecemos as formas “afirmativa” e “negativa” de “there will be”. Agora falaremos da forma “interrogativa”.

Esta é a estrutura da forma interrogativa:



Como já vimos em outros tipos de perguntas, invertamos a posição do verbo auxiliar com o pronome: “there will be.” fica “will there be?”.

Example:

- Will there be many sailors in the ocean? | Haverá muitos marinheiros no oceano?
- Will there be anyone in the kitchen? | Haverá alguém na cozinha?

Let's practice!



- 1) Will there be a bookstore near your house?
- 2) Will there be an explanation?
- 3) Will there be a teacher with us?
- 4) Will there be a lot of people at the party?
- 5) Will there be any doctors at the hospital?
- 6) Will there be many guests at the reception?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 30.

**1) Change the following affirmative sentences into negative.**

1) There will be many soldiers in the war.

-----

2) There will be five people at the gym.

-----

3) There will be beer and soda at the party.

-----

4) There will be a lot of politicians in front of the bank.

-----

5) There will be five teachers at the school.

-----

**2) Change the following affirmative sentences into Interrogative.**

1) There will be a lot of dogs in the garden.

-----

2) There will be fifteen people at the meeting.

-----

3) There will be juice and coffee for breakfast.

-----

4) There will be many guests at the reception.

-----

5) There will be a nurse in his house.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) There won't be many soldiers in the war.
- 2) There won't be five people at the gym.
- 3) There won't be beer and soda at the party.
- 4) There won't be a lot of politicians in front of the bank.
- 5) There won't be five teachers at the school.

### Exercise 2

- 1) Will there be a lot of dogs in the garden?
- 2) Will there be fifteen people at the meeting?
- 3) Will there be juice and coffee for breakfast?
- 4) Will there be many guests at the reception?
- 5) Will there be a nurse in his house?