

BLUE ENGLISH

PRE-INTERMEDIATE

LEVEL 1

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 do curso básico, nível 4.

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 chaves 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 - Lesson 1

David



This is David. He is 37 years old. He's married and has four children. He lives in a nice house in New York. He's a dentist and he works downtown.

He wakes up at 6:00 AM and has breakfast with his family. He gets to the office at 8:00 o'clock. He parks his car in front of the bank.

In the morning he usually works from 8:00 to 12:00. He has a lot of patients.

He usually has lunch near his office. There are many good restaurants downtown.

After work, he usually goes home, but sometimes he goes to the gym. When he goes to the gym, he usually gets home around 8:00 PM.

He likes his job because he has a good salary and because he works with a lot of interesting people.

He hardly ever travels, but from time to time he needs to go to Boston. When he goes to Boston, he usually comes back to New York on the same day, but sometimes he needs to spend the night there.

Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Children | Crianças / Filhos |
| Downtown | No centro (da cidade) |
| Office | Escritório / Consultório (médico ou odontológico) |
| Patient | Paciente |
| Salary | Salário |
| To need | Precisar |
| To spend | Gastar / Passar (tempo em algum lugar) |
| Around | Por volta de (aproximadamente) |
| After | Depois (de) |
| Get to + place | Chegar a + local |
| From...to | De...a / Das...às |
| From time to time | De vez em quando |
| Come back | Voltar (vir de volta) |
| On the same day | No mesmo dia |
| There | Aí, ali ou lá |

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) How old is David?

2) Is he married or single?

3) Does he have seven children?

4) How many children does he have?

5) Does he live in an apartment or a house?

6) Does he live in Miami or New York?

7) What does he do for a living?

8) What time does he wake up?

9) What time does he get to the office?

10) Does he park his car behind the bakery?

11) Where does he park his car?

12) Where does he usually have lunch?

13) How often does he travel to Boston?

14) Does he always go home after work?

15) Why doesn't he always go home after work?

16) Why does he like his job?

17) How often does he travel?

18) How often does he spend the night in Boston?

19) What part of the city does he work?

20) What time does he usually get home when he goes to the gym?

Answers:

- 1) He's 37 years old. | He's 37
- 2) He's married.
- 3) No, he doesn't.
- 4) He has four children.
- 5) He lives in a house.
- 6) He lives in New York.
- 7) He's a dentist.
- 8) He wakes up at 6:00 AM.
- 9) He gets to the office at 8:00 o'clock.
- 10) No, he doesn't.
- 11) He parks his car in front of the bank.
- 12) He usually has lunch near his office / downtown.
- 13) From time to time.
- 14) No, he doesn't.
- 15) Because he sometimes goes to the gym.
Because sometimes he goes to the gym.
Because he goes to the gym sometimes.
- 16) Because he has a good salary and because he -
works with a lot of interesting people.
- 17) He hardly ever travels. | Hardly ever.
- 18) He sometimes spends the night there/in Boston. | Sometimes.
- 19) He works downtown.
- 20) He usually gets home around 8:00 PM.



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:

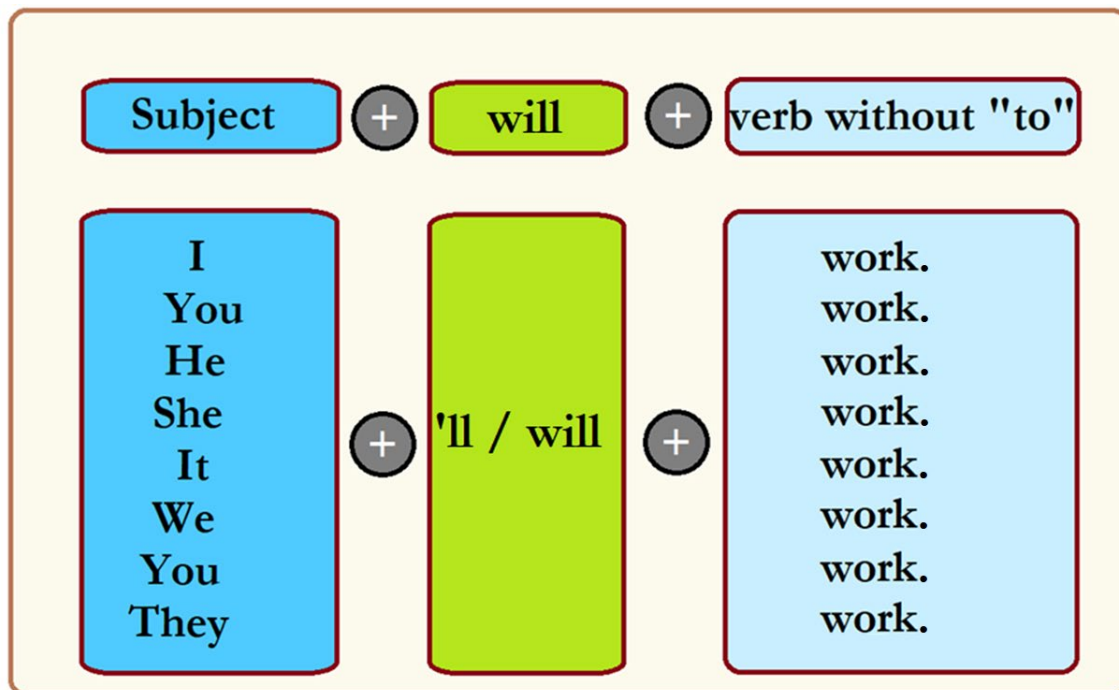
Exercise 1

- 1) He is married and has four children.
- 2) He gets to the snack bar at 4:00 o'clock.
- 3) She doesn't live downtown.
- 4) I'm going to spend five days in France.
- 5) Does she have a good salary?
- 6) Are you going to come back on the same day?
- 7) I get home around 10 PM.
- 8) I need to study English in a few minutes.
- 9) How many children do you have?
- 10) I work from 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM.

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 3

Will - Affirmative

No nível básico, você conheceu os **modal verbs**: “would” e “can”. Apresentaremos mais um membro muito importante deste grupo: “Will”. Este **modal verb** não tem tradução, mas serve para expressar o **futuro do presente** (Simple Future) em inglês.



⚠ Attention! Observe que, a exemplo de “would” e “can”, “will” nunca sofre nenhum tipo de alteração, nem mesmo com a terceira pessoa do singular; e, lembre-se da famosa regra de ouro que vale para todos os “modal verbs”: Nunca empregamos a partícula “to” depois de “will”.



Repeat

- 1) I will live downtown.
- 2) He will talk to the patient.
- 3) They will come back on the same day.
- 4) She will have lunch near my office.
- 5) We will get home around 7:00 o'clock.
- 6) You will have a good salary.
- 7) It will be easy.

⊕ Know more: Na linguagem falada, a contração ('ll) é muito mais usada. Por enquanto utilizaremos a forma completa **“will”**.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 3.

1) Change from the simple present into the simple future tense, as in the first example:

I work in England.

I will work in England.

1) She gets home around 7:00 o'clock.

2) He comes back on the same day.

3) I spend two days there.

4) They come back around 10:00 PM.

5) We work downtown.

6) You have a good salary.

7) Michael gets to the bank around 12:00 o'clock.

8) My mother gets off work around 7:00 PM.

9) My cousin and I say goodbye to our friends.

10) They kiss each other in front of the restaurant.

Answers:

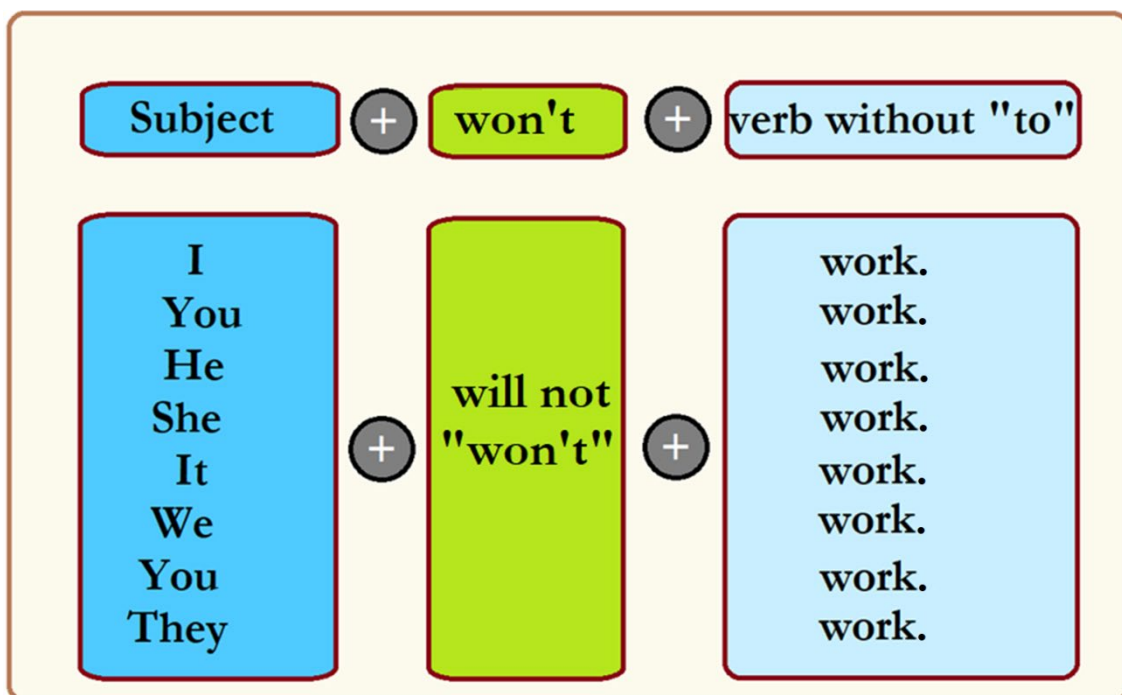
Exercise 1

- 1) She will get home around 7:00 o'clock.
- 2) He will come back on the same day.
- 3) I will spend two days there.
- 4) They will come back around 10:00 PM.
- 5) We will work downtown.
- 6) You will have a good salary.
- 7) Michael will get to the bank around 12:00 o'clock.
- 8) My mother will get off work around 7:00 PM.
- 9) My cousin and I will say goodbye to our friends.
- 10) They will kiss each other in front of the restaurant.

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 4

Will - Negative

A estrutura com “will” na forma negativa, é a mesma da forma afirmativa. A diferença é que “will” está na forma negativa: “will not” ou na sua forma contraída “won’t”.



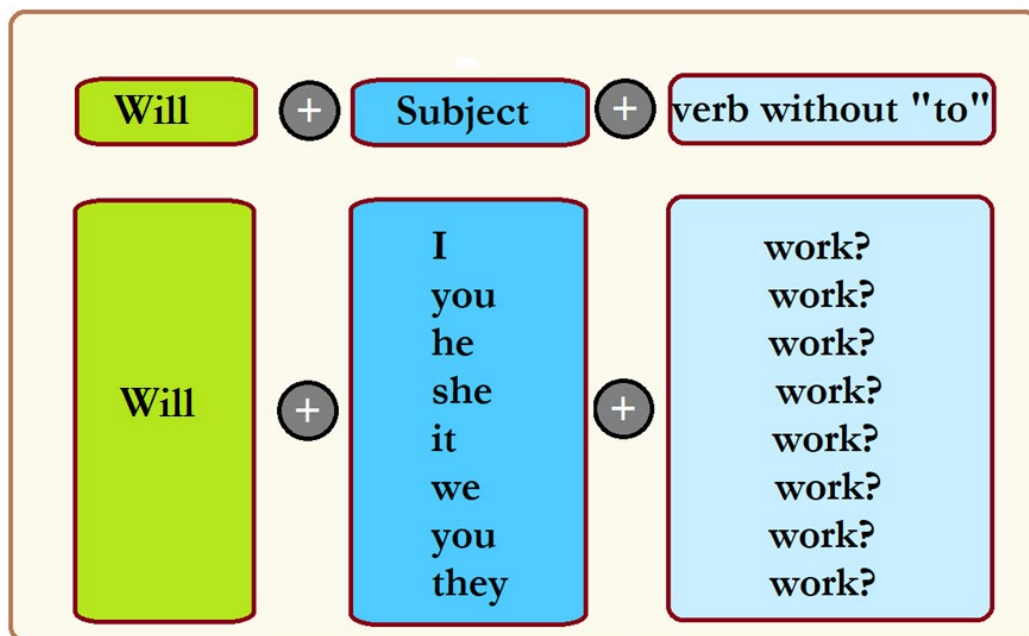
⊕ Know more: As contrações são amplamente utilizadas na linguagem falada. Quando se escreve ou quando se quer enfatizar a fala, usa-se “will not”. Por enquanto vamos usar apenas a contração: “won’t”.

 Repeat 

- 1) I won't quit.
- 2) They won't say goodbye to Michael.
- 3) You won't hire David.
- 4) We won't eat a watermelon.
- 5) She won't study Chinese.
- 6) It won't be cold.
- 7) He won't park in front of the bank.

Will - Interrogative

Como você já deve ter notado, em inglês, quando fazemos perguntas, invertemos a posição do verbo auxiliar com o sujeito: “**I will work.**” fica **Will I work?**



⊕ Know more: Na linguagem falada, as consoantes se conectam com as vogais, “**will + I**”, por exemplo, forma o som “**uilai**”.

🔄 Repeat 🔊

- 1) Will I be fluent in English?
- 2) Will you use my bicycle?
- 3) Will she talk about business?
- 4) Will they kiss each other?
- 5) Will he work tomorrow?
- 6) Will it be sunny?
- 7) Will we have four children?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 4.

1) Follow the example:

Will he work and run?

He will work, but he won't run.

1) Will she study English and Japanese?

2) Will I be your teacher and your student?

3) Will they look for the cat and look for the dog?

4) Will you study French and Spanish?

5) Will he ride a horse and ride a motorcycle?

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if I will hire you.

2) Ask me if she will live in The United States.

3) Ask me if I will be a doctor.

4) Ask me if you will learn English in two weeks.

5) Ask me if they will quit.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) She will study English, but she won't study Japanese.
- 2) You will be my teacher, but you won't be my student.
- 3) They will look for the cat, but they won't look for the dog.
- 4) I will study French, but I won't study Spanish.
- 5) He will ride a horse, but he won't ride a motorcycle.

Exercise 2

- 1) Will you hire me?
- 2) Will she live in The United States?
- 3) Will you be a doctor?
- 4) Will I learn English in two weeks?
- 5) Will they quit?

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 5

Short answers | Will

Will you work? Yes, I will.
Will you give him a car? No, I won't.

Tanto para os verbos auxiliares quanto para os verbos modais, podemos utilizar respostas curtas quando não é necessário elaborar uma resposta longa e detalhada.



Answer

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1) Will you park in front of the bank? | No, I won't. |
| 2) Will she travel to Miami? | Yes, she will. |
| 3) Will I be your teacher next year? | Yes, you will. |
| 4) Will they work with us? | No, they won't. |
| 5) Will he be your boss? | No, he won't. |
| 6) Will we improve our English? | Yes, we will. |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 5.

1) Follow the example:

Will he live in China? (say no)

No, he won't.

1) Will I call you every day? (say yes) 4) Will they be doctors? (say no)

2) Will you work for me? (say no) 5) Will she study English? (say yes)

3) Will he dance with her? (say yes) 6) Will it be difficult? (say no)

Answers:

Exercise 1


- 1) Yes, you will.
- 2) No, I won't.
- 3) Yes, he will.
- 4) No, they won't.
- 5) Yes, she will.
- 6) No, it won't.

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 6

Mary



Shadowing



This is Mary. She is 37 years old. She is David's wife. She lives with her husband and her Children in New York.

She's a teacher. In the morning she teaches English at a school 20 miles from New York. Her English class is from 8:00 to 11:30. At 12:00 o' clock, she goes home to have lunch. After lunch, she goes to her husband's office, where she spends about 20 minutes talking to his secretary.

In the afternoon, she teaches Spanish at a school 10 miles from her husband's office. She has around 30 students there.

All of them can speak English, but none of them can speak Spanish. She's very patient with them.

She doesn't receive a good salary, but she enjoys teaching English and Spanish.

Vocabulary

| | |
|---------|--|
| Mile | Milha |
| Receive | Receber (linguagem formal) |
| From | De (indicando procedência, origem e distância) |

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Is she Anne?

2) Who's she?

3) How old is she?

4) Does she live with her parents?

5) Who does she live with?

6) What's her husband's name?

7) Is she a flight attendant?

8) What's her profession?

9) What does she teach?

10) What language does she teach in the morning?

11) How long does her English class last?

12) When does she teach Spanish?

13) Where does she go after lunch?

14) How many students are studying Spanish with her?

15) Can all of them speak English?

16) Is Mary patient with her students?

Answers:

- 1) No, she's not.
- 2) She's Mary.
- 3) She's 37 years old.
- 4) No, she doesn't.
- 5) She lives with her husband and her children.
- 6) It's David.
- 7) No, she's not.
- 8) She's a teacher.
- 9) She teaches English and Spanish.
- 10) She teaches English.
- 11) It lasts 3:30.
- 12) In the afternoon.
- 13) She goes to her husband's office.
- 14) Around 30 students.
- 15) Yes, they can.
- 16) Yes, she is.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 7.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if I would work fifty miles from my house.

2) Ask me if you will receive a good salary.

3) Ask me if they get home around 7:00 o'clock.

4) Ask me if she will go to my office after lunch.

5) Ask me if he is going to spend ten days in Madrid.

6) Ask me if I am a teacher.

7) Ask me if you have a good salary.

8) Ask me if she has nine children.

9) Ask me if it is easy.

10) Ask me if I would live downtown.

11) Ask me if how much beer there is in the bottle.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Would you work fifty miles from your house?
- 2) Will I receive a good salary?
- 3) Do they get home around 7:00 o'clock?
- 4) Will she go to your office after lunch?
- 5) Is he going to spend ten days in Madrid?
- 6) Are you a teacher?
- 7) Do I have a good salary?
- 8) Does she have nine children?
- 9) Is it easy?
- 10) Would you live downtown?
- 11) How much beer is there in the bottle?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 8.

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

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----
- 6) -----
- 7) -----
- 8) -----
- 9) -----
- 10) -----
- 11) -----
- 12) -----
- 13) -----
- 14) -----
- 15) -----

Answers:

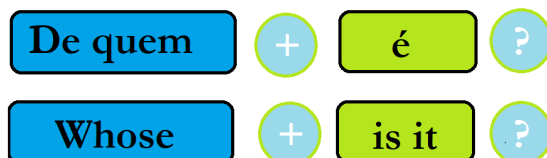
Exercise 1

- 1) I live 45 miles from Miami.
- 2) Do you receive a good salary?
- 3) Will you learn English?
- 4) She's going to study in China.
- 5) Will he come back on the same day?
- 6) The doctor has a lot of patients.
- 7) I get home around nine o'clock.
- 8) Does he work from Monday to Saturday?
- 9) I'm going to spend five days in Spain.
- 10) Would you fire me?
- 11) I can speak English and Spanish.
- 12) I need to call my parents.
- 13) Would she live there?
- 14) I won't live downtown.
- 15) Can you speak English?

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 9

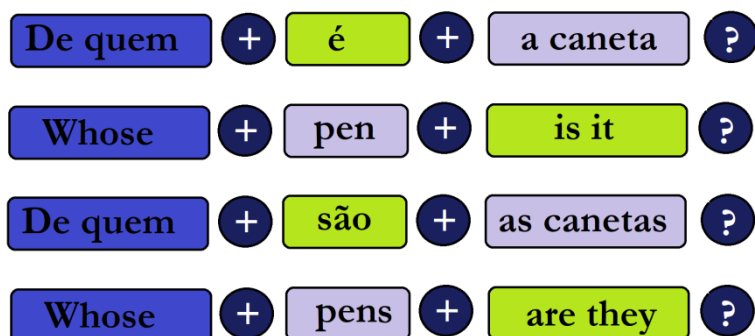
Whose

Na aula 15 do nível 1, básico, apresentamos-lhes brevemente a palavra interrogativa "**whose**", que significa "**de quem**". Falaremos mais detalhadamente sobre esse assunto, visto que é um aspecto importante do inglês, onde muita gente não aprende bem. Vamos começar com perguntas mais simples.



Até agora tudo bem. Como sempre, formamos o interrogativo invertendo o verbo com o sujeito.

Agora vamos acrescentar um substantivo à pergunta:



Literalmente as perguntas ficam formuladas da seguinte forma: "**De quem caneta é ela?**", para o singular e "**De quem canetas são elas?**", para o plural. É curioso porque utilizamos o substantivo e também seu pronome correspondente. Por exemplo: "**pen**" e "**it**", "**pens**" e "**they**".



- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Whose car is it? | 4) Whose bottle is it? |
| 2) Whose is it? | 5) Whose mugs are they? |
| 3) Whose books are they? | 6) Whose laptop is it? |

Whose + Demonstrative Pronouns

Quando formamos perguntas com **"whose"**, é muito comum recorrer aos pronomes demonstrativos: **"this, that, these and those"**, para indicarmos a que objetos nos referimos.

Você pode formular perguntas com **"whose"** + **"pronome demonstrativo"**, das seguintes formas:

| Portuguese | English |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| | |
| De quem é isso / isto / este/ esta? | Whose is this? |
| De quem são estes/ estas? | Whose are these? |
| De quem é aquele / aquela / aquilo? | Whose is that? |
| De quem são aqueles / aquelas? | Whose are those? |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 9.

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



| | |
|---|--|
| 1) De quem é este? | 16) Eu chegarei na padaria por volta das 7h. |
| 2) De quem são aqueles? | 17) Você viveria lá? |
| 3) De quem é? | 18) Eu vou estudar inglês depois do jantar. |
| 4) De quem é o escritório? | 19) Eu passarei cinco dias na Nova Zelândia. |
| 5) De quem é a chave? | 20) Ela mora no centro da cidade? |
| 6) De quem são os cartões? | 21) Ele está morando no centro da cidade. |
| 7) De quem é aquilo? | 22) Ela vai morar no centro da cidade? |
| 8) Ela mora a quarenta milhas de São Paulo. | 23) Ele morará no centro da cidade? |
| 9) Eu não recebo um bom salário. | 24) Ela moraria no centro da cidade? |
| 10) Você precisará aprender inglês? | 25) Ele pode morar no centro da cidade? |
| 11) Você voltará no mesmo dia? | 26) Quantos filhos você tem? |
| 12) De vez em quando. | 27) Você contratará meu tio? |
| 13) Eu trabalho das 6h às 11h. | 28) Seu chefe é americano? |
| 14) Que horas ela chega em casa? | 29) Que horas você sai do trabalho? |
| 15) Que horas ele chega ao banco? | 30) Nós nos amamos. |

Answers:

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Whose is this? | 16) I will get to the bakery around 7:00 o'clock. |
| 2) Whose are those? | 17) Would you live there? |
| 3) Whose is it? | 18) I'm going to study English after dinner. |
| 4) Whose office is it? | 19) I will spend five days in New Zealand. |
| 5) Whose key is it? | 20) Does she live downtown? |
| 6) Whose cards are they? | 21) He is living downtown. |
| 7) Whose is that? | 22) Is she going to live downtown? |
| 8) She lives forty miles from São Paulo. | 23) Will he live downtown? |
| 9) I don't receive a good salary. | 24) Would she live downtown? |
| 10) Will you need to learn English? | 25) Can he live downtown? |
| 11) Will you come back on the same day? | 26) How many children do you have? |
| 12) From time to time. | 27) Will you hire my uncle? |
| 13) I work from 6:00 o'clock to 11:00 o'clock. | 28) Is your boss American? |
| 14) What time does she get home? | 29) What time do you get off work? |
| 15) What time does he get to the bank? | 30) We love each other. |

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 10

Was and Were - Affirmative

Quase que sem notar, você aprendeu um pouco do famoso verbo **"to be"**:

| To be (simple present) | |
|------------------------|-----|
| I | am |
| You | are |
| He, she, it | is |
| | |
| We | are |
| You | are |
| They | are |

Você sabe também, que o verbo **"to be"**, é equivalente aos nossos verbos: **"ser"** e **"estar"**.

Apresentaremos a seguir as formas do **"simple past"** (passado simples) do verbo **"to be"**.

Note que, o verbo **"to be"**, no **"simple present"** (presente simples), tem três variações possíveis: **am**, **is** e **are**. Por que estou falando do presente simples do verbo **"to be"**? Porque apresentaremos a seguir as formas do **"simple past"** (passado simples) deste importante verbo.

Se no **"simple present"**, há três variações possíveis, no **"simple past"** existem apenas duas variações: **was** e **were**.

| To be (simple past) | |
|---------------------|------|
| I | was |
| You | were |
| He, she, it | was |
| | |
| We | were |
| You | were |
| They | were |



- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) She was a doctor. | 4) He was learning Spanish. |
| 2) I was talking about business. | 5) They were angry. |
| 3) You were very rich. | 6) It was sunny. |

+ **Know more:** A forma afirmativa do **"simple past"** não possui contração.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 10.

1) Change the following sentences into the simple past tense.

1) I am a teacher.

2) She's a good doctor.

3) He is happy.

4) You are in China.

5) It is sunny.

6) They are hard-working.

7) Michael and Mary are married.

8) Peter is thirteen years old.

9) It is five o' clock.

10) I am behind the sofa.

11) We are confused.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) I was a teacher.
- 2) She was a good doctor.
- 3) He was happy.
- 4) You were in China.
- 5) It was sunny.
- 6) They were hard-working.
- 7) Michael and Mary were married.
- 8) Peter was thirteen years old.
- 9) It was five o' clock.
- 10) I was behind the sofa.
- 11) We were confused.

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 11

Natalie



This is Natalie. She lives with her parents and her brother in New York. She is eleven years old and her brother is thirteen.

Her father takes her to school every day. She gets to school at 8:25 and goes to the playground to play with her friends.

Her first class begins at 9:00 o'clock. She has the same teacher from 9:00 o'clock to 12:00 o'clock.

Then she has lunch with her friends, Ashley and Rachel. They study in the same class. They spend more than three hours together.

Natalie's mother likes Ashley but she doesn't like Rachel very much. She thinks Rachel is very bossy.

Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| To play | Jogar, tocar, brincar |
| To begin | Começar |
| To think | Achar (ter certa opinião sobre), pensar |
| The same | O mesmo / a mesma |
| To take sb to somewhere | Levar alguém a/para algum lugar |
| Bossy | Mandão / mandona |
| More than | Mais de, mais que, mais do que |

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Who's she?

2) Does she live with her aunt?

3) Who does she live with?

4) How old is her brother?

5) How old is she?

6) What time does she get to school?

7) Who takes her to school?

8) What time does her first class begin?

9) Does she have the same teacher from 9:00 o'clock to 12:00 o'clock?

10) How many friends does she have at school?

11) How many hours does she spend with her friends?

12) Does Natalie's mother like Rachel?

13) Why doesn't Natalie's mother like Rachel?

14) Do Natalie, Ashley and Rachel study in different class?

15) How often does Natalie's father take her to school?

Answers:

- 1) She's Natalie.
- 2) No, she doesn't.
- 3) She lives with her parents and her brother.
- 4) He's thirteen.
- 5) She's eleven years old.
- 6) She gets to school at 8:25.
- 7) Her father.
- 8) It begins at 9:00 o'clock. / Her first class begins at 9:00 o'clock.
- 9) Yes, she does.
- 10) She has two friends. / Two friends.
- 11) She spends more than three hours with her friends. / More than three hours.
- 12) No, she doesn't.
- 13) Because she thinks Rachel is very bossy.
- 14) No, they don't.
- 15) He takes her to school every day. / Every day.

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 12

Was and Were – Negative

| Forma sem contração | | Forma com contração | |
|---------------------|----------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | |
| I | was not | I | wasn't |
| You | were not | You | weren't |
| He, she, it | was not | He, she, it | wasn't |
| | | | |
| We | were not | We | weren't |
| You | were not | You | weren't |
| They | were not | They | weren't |

Na aula 10 deste módulo, lhe apresentamos o passado do verbo “to be”: “**was**” e “**were**”, na forma afirmativa. Agora destacaremos a forma negativa. Como já comentamos em outras oportunidades, os nativos da língua inglesa quase sempre usam as contrações na forma negativa: “**wasn't**” e “**weren't**”. A única ocasião onde elas não são usadas é quando eles querem enfatizar algo.

Repeat

- 1) It wasn't difficult.
- 2) You weren't my teacher in 1989.
- 3) She wasn't bossy.
- 4) They weren't in the same class.
- 5) He wasn't downtown.
- 6) I wasn't spending your money.
- 7) We weren't together.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 12.

1) Change the following sentences into the simple past tense.

1) I'm not a police officer.

2) She's not studying Japanese.

3) He's not my friend.

4) You're not in The United States.

5) It's not easy.

6) They're not hard-working.

7) Michael and Mary aren't my teachers.

8) Peter isn't taking me to the airport.

9) It's not hot.

10) I'm not in front of the bank.

11) We're not on the same street.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) I wasn't a police officer.
- 2) She wasn't studying Japanese.
- 3) He wasn't my friend.
- 4) You weren't in The United States.
- 5) It wasn't easy.
- 6) They weren't hard-working.
- 7) Michael and Mary weren't my teachers.
- 8) Peter wasn't taking me to the airport.
- 9) It wasn't hot.
- 10) I wasn't in front of the bank.
- 11) We weren't on the same street.

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 13

Was and Were – Interrogative

Nas aulas 10 e 12 deste módulo, você conheceu o passado do verbo “to be”, nas formas: afirmativa e negativa. Nesta aula, lhe apresentaremos a forma interrogativa.

Você se alegrará em saber que não há surpresas. Formamos o interrogativo igualmente ao presente simples, invertendo o sujeito com o verbo.

| | | |
|------|-------------------|---|
| Was | I / he / she / it | ? |
| Were | you / we / they | ? |

Repeat

- 1) Was she angry?
- 2) Were you my teacher in 1999?
- 3) Was he at the bank?
- 4) Were they living in China?
- 5) Was it cold in France?
- 6) Was I scared?
- 7) Were we talking to ourselves?

Was and Were – Short answers

Seguramente, você se lembra das "short answers" para perguntas feitas com o verbo "to be" no "simple present". Para responder a perguntas com sim ou não, no "simple past" com o verbo "to be" é igualmente fácil. Se a resposta é positiva, a estrutura da frase é: **Yes, + pessoa + was or were**. Se a resposta é negativa, a estrutura da frase é: **No, + pessoa + wasn't or weren't**.

| To be (Simple Past) - Short Answers |
|---|
| |
| No, I wasn't. |
| No, you weren't. |
| No, he wasn't. / No, she wasn't. / No, it wasn't. |
| |
| No, we weren't. |
| No, you weren't. |
| No, they weren't. |



Answer 🔊

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Was she a teacher? | Yes, she was. |
| 2) Were you a police officer? | No, I wasn't. |
| 3) Was it cloudy? | Yes, it was. |
| 4) Were they living in China? | No, they weren't. |
| 5) Was I talking to you? | No, you weren't. |
| 6) Were we in the same class? | No, we weren't. |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 13.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if I was your teacher in 1985.

2) Ask me if you were talking about me.

3) Ask me if they were my students.

4) Ask me if she was bossy.

5) Ask me if he was paying attention to the class.

6) Ask me if we were in the same meeting.

1) Follow the example:

Was he in China? **(say no)**

No, he wasn't.

1) Was I dancing? **(say yes)**

4) Were they doctors? **(say no)**

2) Were you working for me? **(say no)**

5) Was she studying English? **(say yes)**

3) Was he playing with you? **(say yes)**

6) Was it difficult? **(say no)**

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Were you my teacher in 1985?
- 2) Was I talking about you?
- 3) Were they your students?
- 4) Was she bossy?
- 5) Was he paying attention to the class?
- 6) Were we in the same meeting?

Exercise 2

- 1) Yes, you were.
- 2) No, I wasn't.
- 3) Yes, he was.
- 4) No, they weren't.
- 5) Yes, she was.
- 6) No, it wasn't.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 14.

1) Follow the example:

Were you cooking and dancing?

I was cooking, but I wasn't dancing.

1) Were you shopping and having dinner?

2) Was he studying English and Spanish?

3) Was it cloudy and hot?

4) Were they tall and handsome?

5) Was she beautiful and rich?

6) Was he a good teacher and a good man?

7) Were we playing soccer and playing basketball?

8) Was I in a good mood and happy?

9) Were you wearing a shirt and a tie?

10) Was he looking for you and looking for me?

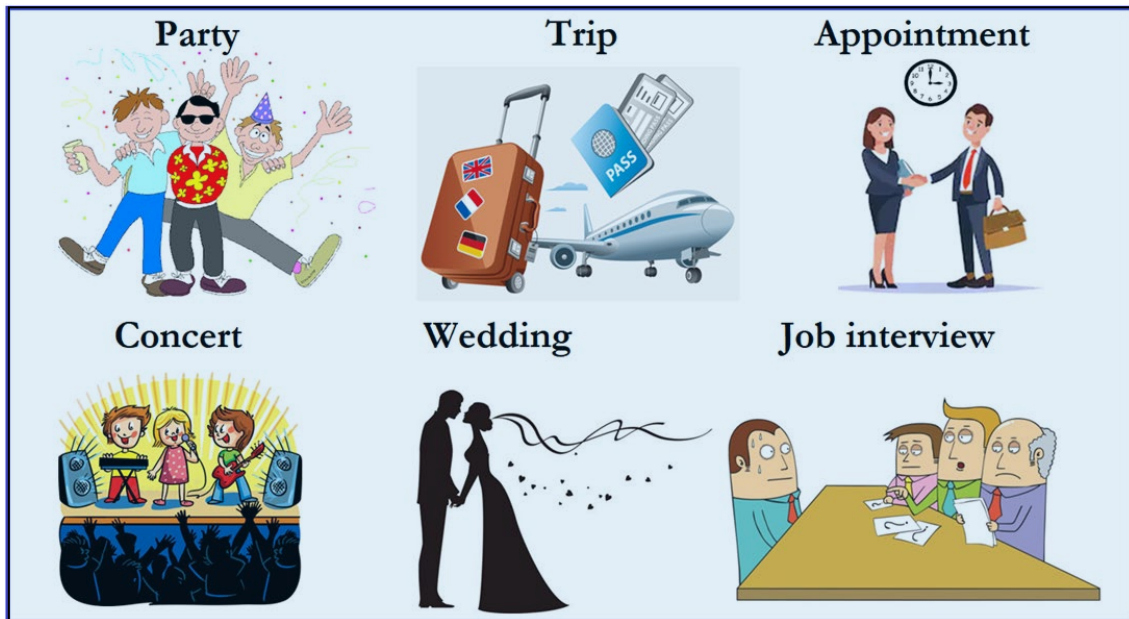
Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) I was shopping, but I wasn't having dinner.
- 2) He was studying English, but he wasn't studying Spanish.
- 3) It was cloudy, but it wasn't hot.
- 4) They were tall, but they weren't handsome.
- 5) She was beautiful, but she wasn't rich.
- 6) He was a good teacher, but he wasn't a good man.
- 7) We were playing soccer, but we weren't playing basketball.
- 8) You were in a good mood, but you weren't happy.
- 9) I was wearing a shirt, but I wasn't wearing a tie.
- 10) He was looking for me, but he wasn't looking for you.

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 15

Vocabulary



| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Party | Festa | Concert | Concerto /show |
| Trip | Viagem | Wedding | Casamento |
| Appointment | Encontro (hora marcada) | Job interview | Entrevista de emprego |

 Repeat

- 1) There is a party near my house.
- 2) Are you going to the concert?
- 3) When is your next trip?
- 4) I have an appointment in a few minutes.
- 5) When is her wedding?
- 6) What time is the job interview?



1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if I was at the party.

2) Ask me if they were at the concert.

3) Ask me if I have an appointment.

4) Ask me how many appointments she has this month.

5) Ask me if her wedding was beautiful.

6) Ask me what time the job interview is.

7) Ask me when my next trip is.

8) Ask me if she is enjoying the party.

9) Ask me if the concert was good.

10) Ask me if you have an appointment this morning.

11) Ask me if I will be at the concert.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Were you at the party?
- 2) Were they at the concert?
- 3) Do you have an appointment?
- 4) How many appointments does she have this month?
- 5) Was her wedding beautiful?
- 6) What time is the job interview?
- 7) When is your next trip?
- 8) Is she enjoying the party?
- 9) Was the concert good?
- 10) Do I have an appointment this morning?
- 11) Will you be at the concert?

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 16

Michael



Shadowing



This is Michael. He is 13 years old. He lives with his parents and sister in New York. He studies at a public school 15 minutes from his house by car.

Michael is in the ninth grade. He studies math, science, history, geography and English. History is his favorite subject. He doesn't like math very much.

His first class starts at 9:00 o'clock. He gets to school a little early because his father drops him off there at 8:30. Michael spends the 30 minutes before his first class talking with some friends.

He has a snack at 12:00 o'clock. He usually eats a sandwich and drinks a can of coke. His parents don't like this, so Michael tells them that he drinks milk.

Michael is a member of the basketball team. He is a very good athlete. His teachers like him but they tell his parents that he needs to think more about his studies and less about basketball.

Vocabulary

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Public school | Escola pública |
| Grade | Série (escolar) / Nota |
| Subject | Matéria |
| Can | Lata |
| Member | Membro |
| Athlete | Atleta |
| To start | Começar, iniciar |
| To drop off | Deixar alguém em algum lugar. |
| Early | Cedo |
| More | Mais |
| Less | Menos |
| *Little | Pequeno |

⊕ Know more: O uso de **little** antes de um substantivo equivale, em muitos casos, ao diminutivo em português.

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) What grade is Michael in?

2) How many subjects does he study?

3) What subject he doesn't like very much?

4) What time does his first class start?

5) Why does Michael get to school a little early?

6) What does Michael usually eat and drink at 12:00 o'clock?

7) What do Michael's teachers tell his parents?

8) How old is Michael?

9) Does he study at a private or at a public school?

10) What is his favorite subject?

11) What time does his father drop him off at school?

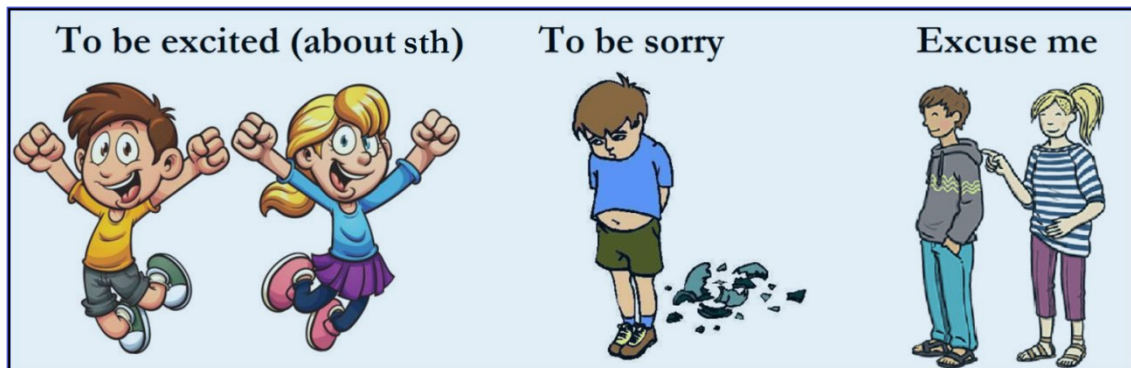
12) Who does Michael live with?

Answers:

- 1) He is in the ninth grade.
- 2) He studies five subjects.
- 3) He doesn't like math very much. / Math.
- 4) It starts at 9:00 o'clock. / At 9:00 o'clock.
- 5) Because his father drops him off there at 8:30.
- 6) He usually eats a sandwich and drinks a can of coke.
- 7) They tell his parents that he needs to think more about his studies and less about basketball.
- 8) He is 13 years old. / 13 years old. / 13.
- 9) He studies at a public school.
- 10) It's history. / History
- 11) At 8:30.
- 12) He lives with his parents and sister.

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 17

Vocabulary



| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| To be excited (about sth) | Estar empolgado (a) / animado (a) (com algo) |
| To be sorry | Desculpe (pedindo desculpas) |
| Excuse me | Desculpe (chamando a atenção) / Com licença |

Repeat

- 1) Are you excited about the party?
- 2) Was she excited about her wedding?
- 3) Were they excited about the trip?
- 4) Was he excited about the job interview?
- 5) Were you excited about the appointment?
- 6) Was I excited about the concert?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 17.

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) Excuse me, can you help me?
- 2) Are they excited about the wedding?
- 3) Was Michael excited about the trip?
- 4) Are you excited about the job interview?
- 5) Is he excited about the appointment?
- 6) Were you excited about the concert?
- 7) What is she excited about?
- 8) My sister is very excited about the trip.
- 9) Excuse me, is your car in front of my house?
- 10) Sorry, but I can't help you.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 18.

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



| | |
|---|--|
| 1) Quantas latas tem em cima da mesa? | 16) Você nos levará ao banco? |
| | |
| 2) Meu pai me deixa lá às 7h. | 17) Ela recebe um bom salário? |
| | |
| 3) Ela estuda em uma escola pública? | 18) Você trabalhará nos Estados Unidos? |
| | |
| 4) Nós estamos empolgados com a nossa casa. | 19) Eu moro a dez milhas de São Paulo. |
| | |
| 5) Ela estava empolgada com o casamento dela. | 20) Você voltará no mesmo dia? |
| | |
| 6) Com licença. Você pode me ajudar? | 21) Seu paciente está esperando por você. |
| | |
| 7) Eu tenho uma consulta às 9h. | 22) Meu escritório é grande. |
| | |
| 8) Com que frequência você vai à festa? | 23) Você trabalha no centro? |
| | |
| 9) Tem um show próximo da minha casa. | 24) Eu vou passar sete dias na China. |
| | |
| 10) O casamento dela foi bonito. | 25) Nosso cachorro está debaixo da mesa. |
| | |
| 11) Você tem uma entrevista de emprego? | 26) Seu primo estava na padaria. |
| | |
| 12) Boa viagem! | 27) Você estava na festa. |
| | |
| 13) Ele era muito mandão. | 28) Ela estava estudando inglês? |
| | |
| 14) Eles estão morando juntos. | 29) Você estava jantando com os seus amigos? |
| | |
| 15) Que horas começa a aula? | 30) Eles estavam falando sobre o emprego dela. |
| | |

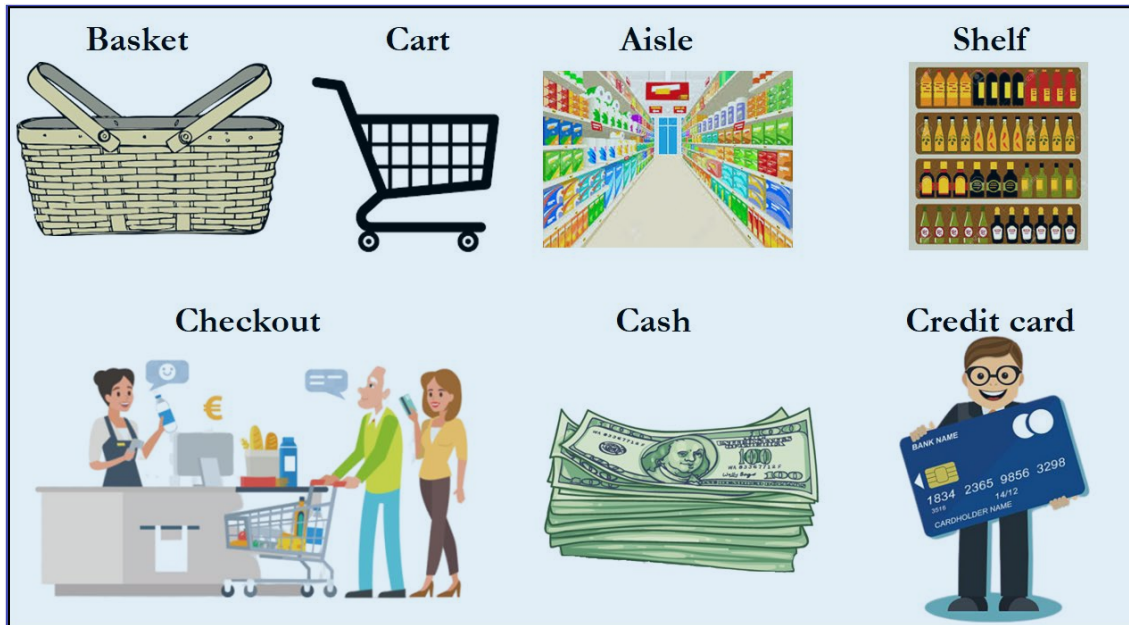
Answers:

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) How many cans are there on the table? | 16) Will you take us to the bank? |
| 2) My father drops me off there at 7:00 o'clock. | 17) Does she receive a good salary? |
| 3) Does she study at a public school? | 18) Will you work in the United States? |
| 4) We are excited about our house. | 19) I live ten miles from São Paulo. |
| 5) She was excited about her wedding. | 20) Will you come back on the same day? |
| 6) Excuse me. Can you help me? | 21) Your patient is waiting for you. |
| 7) I have an appointment at 9:00 o'clock. | 22) My office is big. |
| 8) How often do you go to the party? | 23) Do you work downtown? |
| 9) There is a concert near my house. | 24) I'm going to spend seven days in China. |
| 10) Her wedding was beautiful. | 25) Our dog is under the table. |
| 11) Do you have a job interview? | 26) Your cousin was at the bakery. |
| 12) Have a good trip! | 27) You were at the party. |
| 13) He was very bossy. | 28) Was she studying English? |
| 14) They are living together. | 29) Were you having dinner with your friends? |
| 15) What time does the class start/begin? | 30) They were talking about her job. |

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 19

Vocabulary – At the supermarket



| | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Basket | Cesta | Checkout | Caixa (supermercado) |
| Cart | Carrinho (de supermercado) | Cash | Dinheiro (em espécie) |
| Aisle | Corredor | Credit card | Cartão de crédito |
| Shelf | Prateleira | | |

 Repeat

- 1) There are two **baskets** on the floor.
- 2) Whose **cart** is this?
- 3) My father and my mother are at the **checkout**.
- 4) Peter was at the **supermarket**.
- 5) There are seven bottles on the **shelf**.
- 6) Will you pay with **cash**?
- 7) Is she going to pay with **credit card**?
- 8) This **aisle** is very small.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 19.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if I am using a cart.

2) Ask me if I would pay with credit card.

3) Ask me if she is at the checkout.

4) Ask me if I was in the aisle.

5) Ask me if he can carry a cart.

6) Ask me if there are any bottles on the shelf.

7) Ask me if we will pay with cash.

8) Ask me if they would use your credit card.

9) Ask me how many baskets there are.

10) Ask me if there are many people at the checkout.

11) Ask me if she was in the aisle.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Are you using a cart?
- 2) Would you pay with credit card?
- 3) Is she at the checkout?
- 4) Were you in the aisle?
- 5) Can he carry a cart?
- 6) Are there any bottles on the shelf?
- 7) Will we pay with cash?
- 8) Would they use my credit card?
- 9) How many baskets are there?
- 10) Are there many people at the checkout?
- 11) Was she in the aisle?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 20.

1) Say in English:

1) De quem é este carrinho? (de supermercado)

2) De quem são aquelas cestas?

3) De quem é este?

4) De quem é?

5) De quem é aquele?

6) De quem são aqueles?

7) De quem são estes?

8) De quem é a bicicleta?

9) De quem são os cachorros?

10) De quem é aquele carro?

11) De quem são aquelas canecas?

Answers:


Exercise 1

- 1) Whose cart is this?
- 2) Whose baskets are those?
- 3) Whose is this?
- 4) Whose is it?
- 5) Whose is that?
- 6) Whose are those?
- 7) Whose are these?
- 8) Whose bicycle is it?
- 9) Whose dogs are they?
- 10) Whose car is that?
- 11) Whose mugs are those?

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 21

Jason Miller





Jason Miller is 62 years old. He's English and lives in London. He's married to Emily Miller. They have one son. His name is Williams Miller. He's 22 years old.

Jason owns a company that investigates suspicious people who receive big payments from insurance companies. His company is very famous in The United Kingdom and has a lot of important clients.

Jason doesn't work every day. He goes to the office two or three times a week.

On the days that Jason doesn't go to the office, he likes to spend his time reading and taking care of his garden.

Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Payment | Pagamento |
| Insurance | Seguro (de automóvel, saúde, contra incêndios, etc.) |
| Client | Cliente |
| Suspicious | Suspeito (a) |
| Famous | Famoso (a) |
| Crazy | Louco (a) |
| Every day | Todos os dias |
| To own | Ser dono / proprietário |
| To investigate | Investigar |
| Take care of | Cuidar de / tomar conta de |
| Married to | Casado (a) com |

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Is Jason American?

2) What's Jason nationality?

3) Does he live in Manchester?

4) Where does he live?

5) Is Jason Married to Nancy Miller?

6) Who is he married to?

7) Does he have five children?

8) How many children does he have?

9) What does Jason own?

10) Does Jason work every day?

11) How many times does he go to the office a week?

12) What does Jason do when he doesn't go to the office?

Answers:

Reading comprehension

- 1) No, he's not. / No, he isn't. / No, he is not.
- 2) He's English.
- 3) No, he doesn't.
- 4) He lives in London.
- 5) No, he's not. / No, he isn't. / No, he is not.
- 6) He's married to Emily Miller.
- 7) No, he doesn't.
- 8) He has one. / He has one son.
- 9) He owns a company.
- 10) No, he doesn't.
- 11) He goes to the office two or three times a week.
- 12) He likes to spend his time reading and taking care of his garden.

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 22

Can + sb + verb + like + complement

Can + you + verb + like + complement

Nas unidades anteriores lhe apresentamos o verbo **"to like"**. Está na hora de você conhecer outra função da palavra **"like"**. Como preposição **"like"** significa: "como" ou "igual a".

Também vamos praticar novamente o verbo modal **"can"**. Resumindo, aprenderemos como falar de nossas habilidades em relação as dos outros, com perguntas como:

Você sabe/consegue cantar como o Roberto Carlos? | Can you sing like Roberto Carlos?

A expressão interrogativa **"can + sb + verb + like + complement"** é equivalente ao nosso **"saber /conseguir + fazer algo + como + complemento"**.

 **Repeat**

- 1) Can you investigate like Michael?
- 2) Can he hire like David?
- 3) Can you study English like me?
- 4) Can you sing like Michael Jackson?
- 5) Can they improve their English like us?
- 6) Can she park like you?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 22.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if I can receive a good salary like you.

2) Ask me if she can work like us.

3) Ask me if he can dance like you.

4) Ask me if they can travel like Michael.

5) Ask me if I can read like Peter.

6) Ask me if you can write like Monteiro Lobato.

7) Ask me if she can shop like you.

8) Ask me if Nancy can cook like your mother.

9) Ask me if you can speak English like Barack Obama.

10) Ask me if I can read books like you.

11) Ask me if he can investigate suspicious people like Jason Miller.

Answers:

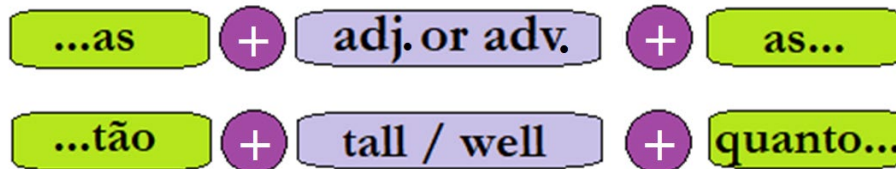
Exercise 1

- 1) Can you receive a good salary like me?
- 2) Can she work like us?
- 3) Can he dance like me?
- 4) Can they travel like Michael?
- 5) Can you read like Peter?
- 6) Can I write like Monteiro Lobato?
- 7) Can she shop like me?
- 8) Can Nancy cook like my mother?
- 9) Can I speak English like Barack Obama?
- 10) Can you read books like me?
- 11) Can he investigate suspicious people like Jason Miller?

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 23

as + adj. or adv. + as

Nós vimos na aula anterior comparativos com a preposição "like" (como). Nesta aula veremos comparativos do tipo: "As + um adjetivo ou advérbio + as + algo / alguém". As + algo + as é equivalente aos nossos: tão / tanto + algo + quanto + alguém.



She is as tall as my sister.

Ela é tão alta quanto a minha irmã.

She speaks English as well as her teacher.

Ela fala inglês tão bem quanto o professor dela.

 Repeat

- 1) I can cook as well as my uncle.
- 2) You are as rich as Bill Gates.
- 3) Is The United States as big as Russia?
- 4) Can you drive as well as me?
- 5) Can she dance as well as Nancy?
- 6) He isn't as intelligent as me.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 23.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if I can speak English as well as Barack Obama.

2) Ask me if I am as hard-working as you.

3) Ask me if he is as smart as David.

4) Ask me if they are as tall as Michael Jordan.

5) Ask me if you are as friendly as him.

6) Ask me she is as beautiful as Angelina Jolie.

7) Ask me if I cook as well as my grandmother.

8) Ask me if I am as fat as Jô Soares.

9) Ask me if English is as difficult as Spanish.

10) Ask me if I was as handsome as Brad Pitt.

11) Ask me if she was as suspicious as his girlfriend.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Can you speak English as well as Barack Obama?
- 2) Are you as hard-working as me?
- 3) Is he as smart as David?
- 4) Are they as tall as Michael Jordan?
- 5) Am I as friendly as him?
- 6) Is she as beautiful as Angelina Jolie?
- 7) Do you cook as well as your grandmother?
- 8) Are you as fat as Jô Soares?
- 9) Is English as difficult as Spanish?
- 10) Were you as handsome as Brad Pitt?
- 11) Was she as suspicious as his girlfriend?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 24.

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



| | |
|---|---|
| 1) Ela é tão suspeita quanto você? | 16) Ela tem uma cesta, mas ela não tem um carrinho. |
| 2) O Pelé é tão famoso quanto o Maradona? | 17) Você teria um cachorro como este? |
| 3) Você não sabe investigar tão bem quanto o Jason. | 18) Ela teria um carro igual aquele? |
| 4) Você é igual ao meu primo. | 19) Você falaria tão bem quanto a Nancy? |
| 5) O advogado é como o policial. | 20) Você falará tão bem quanto o professor? |
| 6) Eu quero uma bicicleta como esta. | 21) Eles têm um bom salário? |
| 7) Você sabe cantar como o Frank Sinatra? | 22) Ela tem uma casa tão grande quanto a sua casa? |
| 8) Ela fala inglês tão bem quanto você? | 23) Ele tem um carro como o seu carro? |
| 9) Eu tenho um carro, mas eu não tenho uma bicicleta. | 24) Você teria uma moto como a moto dele? |
| 10) Ele tem uma mochila, mas ele não tem uma mala. | 25) Ele é tão gordo quanto o Michael. |
| 11) Quantos cartões de crédito você tem? | 26) Eu não sou tão rico quanto você. |
| 12) Ele é tão rico quanto o Bill Gates? | 27) Você contrataria um advogado como ele? |
| 13) Ele mora tão longe quanto o Nigel? | 28) O seu amigo é tão alto quanto eu? |
| 14) Inglês é tão fácil quanto o espanhol? | 29) O seu carro está tão sujo quanto o meu carro? |
| 15) Você consegue escrever como ele? | 30) Nossa casa está tão limpa quanto a casa dela. |

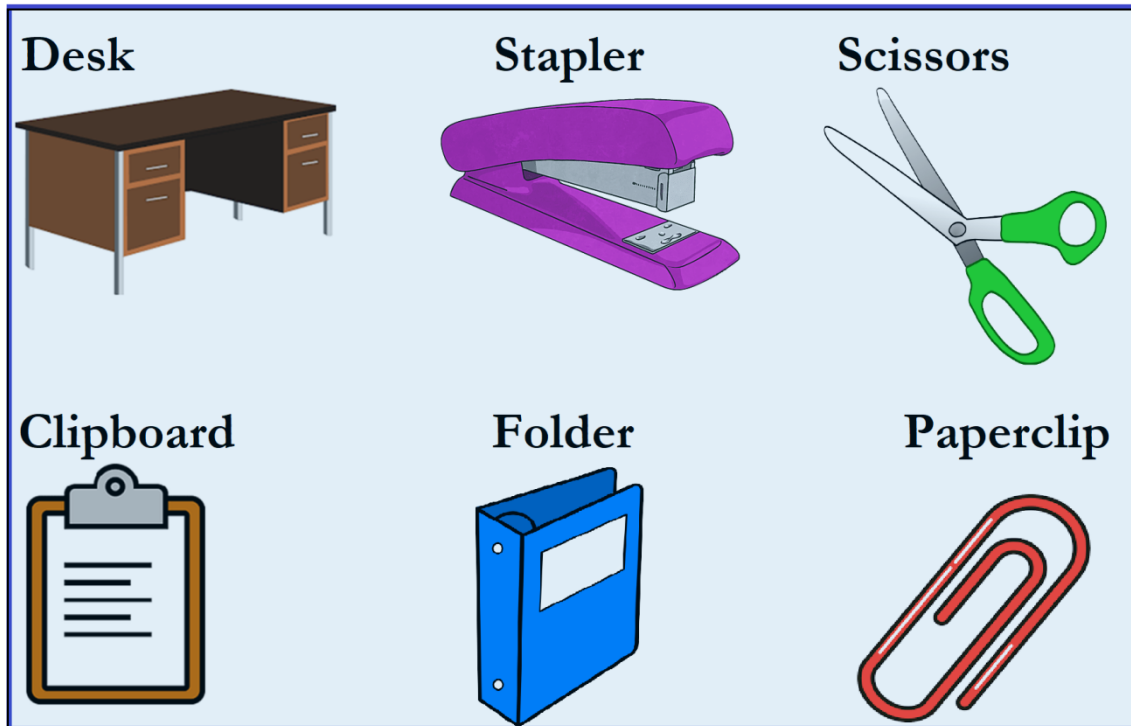
Answers:

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Is she as suspicious as you? | 16) She has a basket, but she doesn't have a cart. |
| 2) Is Pelé as famous as Maradona? | 17) Would you have a dog like this? |
| 3) You can't investigate as well as Jason. | 18) Would she have a car like that? |
| 4) You are like my cousin. | 19) Would you speak as well as Nancy? |
| 5) The lawyer is like the police officer. | 20) Will you speak as well as the teacher? |
| 6) I want a bike like this. | 21) Do they have a good salary? |
| 7) Can you sing like Frank Sinatra? | 22) Does she have a house as big as your house? |
| 8) Does she speak English as well as you? | 23) Does he have a car like your car? |
| 9) I have a car, but I don't have a bicycle. | 24) Would you have a motorcycle like his motorcycle? |
| 10) He has a backpack, but he doesn't have a suitcase. | 25) He is as fat as Michael. |
| 11) How many credit cards do you have? | 26) I'm not as rich as you. |
| 12) Is he as rich as Bill Gates? | 27) Would you hire a lawyer like him? |
| 13) Does he live as far as Nigel? | 28) Is your friend as tall as me? |
| 14) Is English as easy as Spanish? | 29) Is your car as dirty as my car? |
| 15) Can you write like him? | 30) Our house is as clean as her house. |

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 25

Vocabulary - At the office



| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Desk | Mesa (de escritório) | Clipboard | Prancheta |
| Stapler | Grampeador | Folder | Pasta |
| Scissors | Tesoura | Paperclip | Clipe (para papel) |

 Repeat

- 1) The stapler was on the floor.
- 2) The laptop wasn't on the desk.
- 3) There aren't any scissors in the office.
- 4) Her clipboard is behind the computer.
- 5) Her folder is as beautiful as my folder.
- 6) How many paperclips are there on the desk?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 25.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if I would use your stapler.

2) Ask me if he is going to carry the desk.

3) Ask me if they will use my scissors.

4) Ask me if she was using my clipboard.

5) Ask me if I was carrying ten folders.

6) Ask me if I need paperclips.

7) Ask me if you can use my stapler.

8) Ask me how many desks I have in my office.

9) Ask me how many scissors there are on the desk.

10) Ask me if she has a clipboard.

11) Ask me if my paperclip is as big as your paperclip.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Would you use my stapler?
- 2) Is he going to carry the desk?
- 3) Will they use your scissors?
- 4) Was she using your clipboard?
- 5) Were you carrying ten folders?
- 6) Do you need paperclips?
- 7) Can I use your stapler?
- 8) How many desks do you have in your office?
- 9) How many scissors are there on the desk?
- 10) Does she have a clipboard?
- 11) Is your paperclip as big as my paperclip?

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 26

Luigi



Luigi is 59 years old. He is from a small town in the north of Italy and lives with his wife, Sophia and his daughter, Ana.

He has a lot of money because he owns a very big factory. Luigi is the chairman of the company, and his daughter, Ana, is the managing director.

She takes care of the day-to-day business, while Luigi spends a lot of his time visiting different clients. He also spends a lot of time in Germany, because his company is negotiating with some clients there.

He is a very busy man, but he enjoys his work. When he is in his town, he always goes to the factory to see his daughter and to talk with his employees.

Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Town | Cidade (pequena) |
| Chairman | Presidente (de uma empresa) |
| Managing director | Diretor (a) executivo (a) |
| Day-to-day | Dia a dia |
| Employee | Empregado (a) / funcionário (a) |
| Different | Diferente |
| Busy | Ocupado (a) |
| Negotiate | Negociar |
| Also | Também |
| While | Enquanto |

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) How old is Luigi?

2) Is he from a big city or a small town?

3) Where's the small town?

4) Who does he live with?

5) Why does Luigi have a lot of money?

6) What is Luigi's position in his company?

7) What does Luigi spend a lot of his time doing?

8) Is Luigi a busy man?

9) What is Ana's position in her father's company?

10) Does Luigi want to stop working?

11) Why doesn't he want to stop working?

12) What does Ana take care of in the company?

Answers:

Reading comprehension


- 1) He is 59 years old.
- 2) He is from a small town
- 3) It is in the north of Italy.
- 4) He lives with his wife and his daughter.
- 5) Because he owns a very big factory.
- 6) He is the chairman of the company.
- 7) He spends a lot of his time visiting different clients.
- 8) Yes, he is.
- 9) She is the managing director.
- 10) No, he doesn't.
- 11) Because he enjoys his work.
- 12) She takes care of the day-to-day business.

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 27

Many

Já conhecemos esta palavra de outras unidades, mas vale a pena recordar. **"Many"** (muitos ou muitas) é usado em frases negativas e interrogativas quando o sujeito da frase é um substantivo contável e está no plural.

☹ **I don't have many friends.**
❓ **Do you have many friends?**

 **Attention!** Também se pode usar **"many"** em frases afirmativas, mas é menos comum. Por isso, vamos usá-la somente no negativo e interrogativo. Veremos a maneira mais comum de empregá-la no afirmativo nas próximas unidades.

Repeat

- 1) I don't have many appointments next month.
- 2) Do you have many staplers in your office?
- 3) Does she have many paperclips?
- 4) He doesn't have many clipboards in his office.
- 5) Do they have many scissors in their house?
- 6) We don't have many folders in our office.



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) Does he have many children?
- 2) Are there many banks downtown?
- 3) Does she have many patients?
- 4) There aren't many children at the bakery.
- 5) Are there many people at the concert?
- 6) Are there many people at the wedding?
- 7) There aren't many public schools in my city.
- 8) Do you have many baskets?
- 9) Does he have many employees?
- 10) Do they have many staplers in their office?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 28.

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



| | |
|--|---|
| 1) Ela estava ocupada. | 16) Você sabe falar inglês como o professor Rege? |
| 2) O carro dela é diferente. | 17) Ele é tão louco quanto o meu chefe. |
| 3) Ele era o presidente da empresa. | 18) Você viajará no ano que vem? |
| 4) Ela era a diretora executiva da empresa? | 19) Você investigaria aquela empresa? |
| 5) Quantos funcionários você tem? | 20) Você é tão famoso quanto eu? |
| 6) Você usará o seu grampeador? | 21) Você é dono de uma empresa? |
| 7) Você estava usando minha tesoura? | 22) Eu não era o seu cliente, eu era o seu professor. |
| 8) Você vai usar minha prancheta? | 23) Ela é casada com o Nigel? |
| 9) Você usaria minha mesa de escritório? | 24) Ele está tomando conta dos cachorros? |
| 10) Posso usar este clipe? | 25) Quantos gatos tem dentro da cesta? |
| 11) Quantas pastas há em cima da mesa? | 26) Você vai pagar em espécie? |
| 12) Eles não estavam no escritório. | 27) Ela estava empolgada com a reunião? |
| 13) Ela é tão alta quanto a Mary? | 28) Ele estuda em uma escola pública? |
| 14) Meu filho é tão inteligente quanto você. | 29) Quando é a sua entrevista de emprego? |
| 15) Minha filha é igual a mim. | 30) Ele é tão mandão quanto meu irmão. |

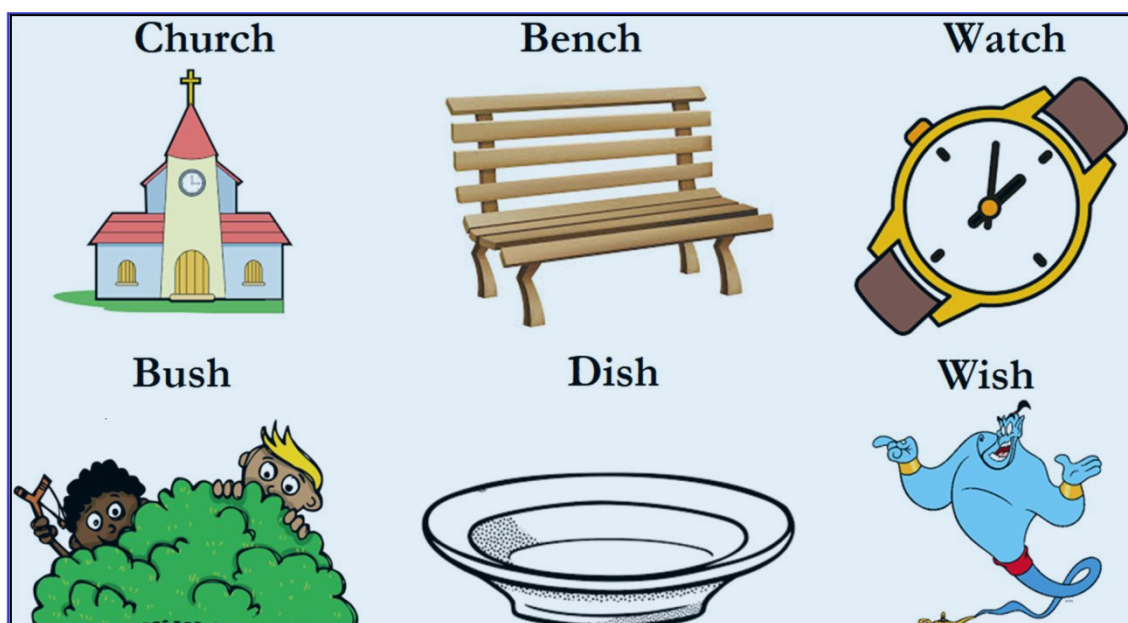
Answers:

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) She was busy. | 16) Can you speak English like teacher Rege? |
| 2) Her car is different. | 17) He is as crazy as my boss. |
| 3) He was the chairman of the company. | 18) Will you travel next year? |
| 4) Was she the managing director of the company? | 19) Would you investigate that company? |
| 5) How many employees do you have? | 20) Are you as famous as me? |
| 6) Will you use your stapler? | 21) Do you own a company? |
| 7) Were you using my scissors? | 22) I wasn't your client, I was your teacher. |
| 8) Are you going to use my clipboard? | 23) Is she married to Nigel? |
| 9) Would you use my desk? | 24) Is he taking care of the dogs? |
| 10) Can I use this paperclip? | 25) How many cats are there in the basket? |
| 11) How many folders are there on the table? | 26) Are you going to pay in cash? |
| 12) They weren't at the office. | 27) Was she excited about the meeting? |
| 13) Is she as tall as Mary? | 28) Does he study at a public school? |
| 14) My son is as intelligent/smart as you. | 29) When is your job interview? |
| 15) My daughter is like me. | 30) He is as bossy as my brother. |

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 29

Vocabulary - Nouns ending in "ch" and "sh"



Church

Igreja

Bush

Arbusto

Bench

Banco

Dish

Prato (fundo)

Watch

Relógio (de pulso)

Wish

Desejo

 Repeat 

- 1) There are seven churches in my city.
- 2) There aren't any benches at the park.
- 3) How many watches does she have?
- 4) The children are behind the bushes.
- 5) Where are the dishes?
- 6) How many wishes do you have?

⊕ Know more: Os bancos nos quais depositamos dinheiro se chamam "banks" e os bancos onde nos sentamos são "benches".



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 29.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me how many benches there are at the park.

2) Ask me how many wishes she has.

3) Ask me how many dishes there are in the kitchen.

4) Ask me how many bushes there are in front of my house.

5) Ask me how many watches Peter has.

6) Ask me how many churches there are in Michael's city.

7) Ask me if I have eight dishes.

8) Ask me if he has nine watches.

9) Ask me if my daughter has three wishes.

10) Ask me if the cats are in the bushes.

11) Ask me if the churches are big.

Answers:

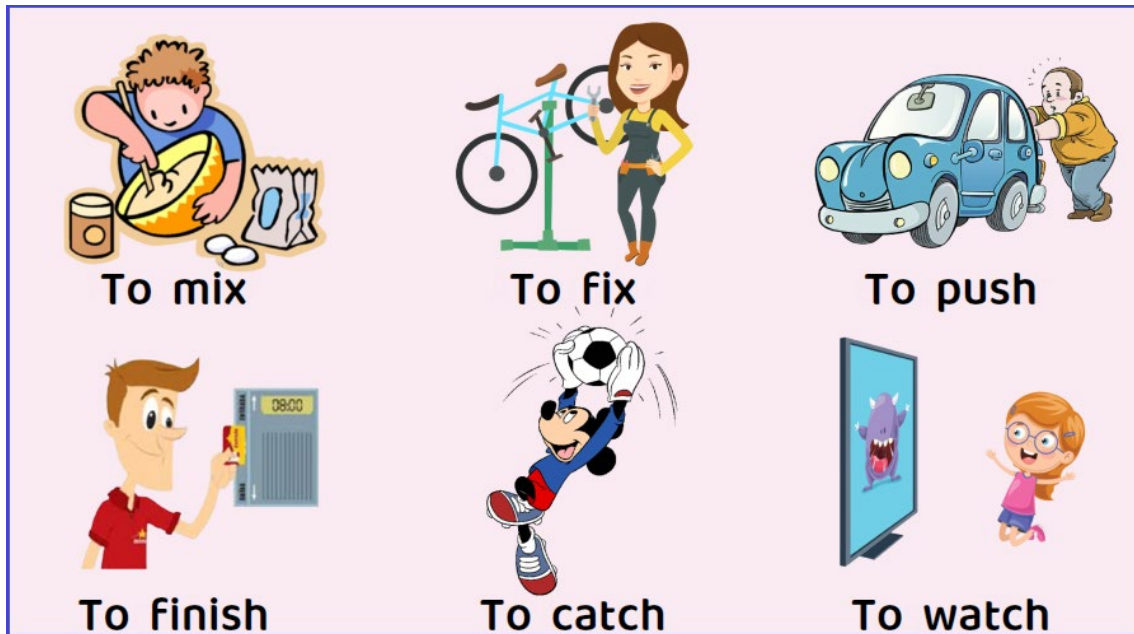
Exercise 1

- 1) How many benches are there at the park?
- 2) How many wishes does she have?
- 3) How many dishes are there in the kitchen?
- 4) How many bushes are there in front of your house?
- 5) How many watches does Peter have?
- 6) How many churches are there in Michael's city?
- 7) Do you have eight dishes?
- 8) Does he have nine watches?
- 9) Does your daughter have three wishes?
- 10) Are the cats in the bushes?
- 11) Are the churches big?

Pre-Intermediate - Lesson 30

Vocabulary - Verbs ending in "ch", "sh", and "x"

Já aprendemos que alguns verbos na terceira pessoa do singular, no presente simples recebem a letra "s" no final. Nesta lição vamos lhes apresentar um grupo de verbos, que em vez de "s" recebem "es" no final.



| | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| To mix | Misturar | To finish | Terminar, acabar |
| To fix | Consertar / arrumar | To catch | Pegar, agarrar |
| To push | Empurrar | To watch | Assistir, observar |

 Repeat

- 1) He catches the ball.
- 2) She watches TV every day.
- 3) He fixes bicycles.
- 4) The baby pushes the door in the morning.
- 5) The meeting finishes at 9:00 o'clock.
- 6) She mixes a cake in the afternoon.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 30.

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) Michael catches the dish.
- 2) Peter watches TV every day.
- 3) He teaches English at Blue English.
- 4) The concert finishes at 11:00 PM.
- 5) He washes his car on Monday.
- 6) My daughter pushes the door in the morning.
- 7) Michael doesn't fix cars, he fixes bicycles.
- 8) He catches the bus at 6:00 AM.
- 9) She mixes the cake in the morning.
- 10) My father pushes his car every day.