

# CURSO DE INGLÊS BLUE ENGLISH

===== LEVEL 2 =====

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, onde 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 ebook deve ser considerado como complemento das videoaulas do curso básico 0, disponível gratuitamente no canal **Blue English** no Youtube.

## 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.



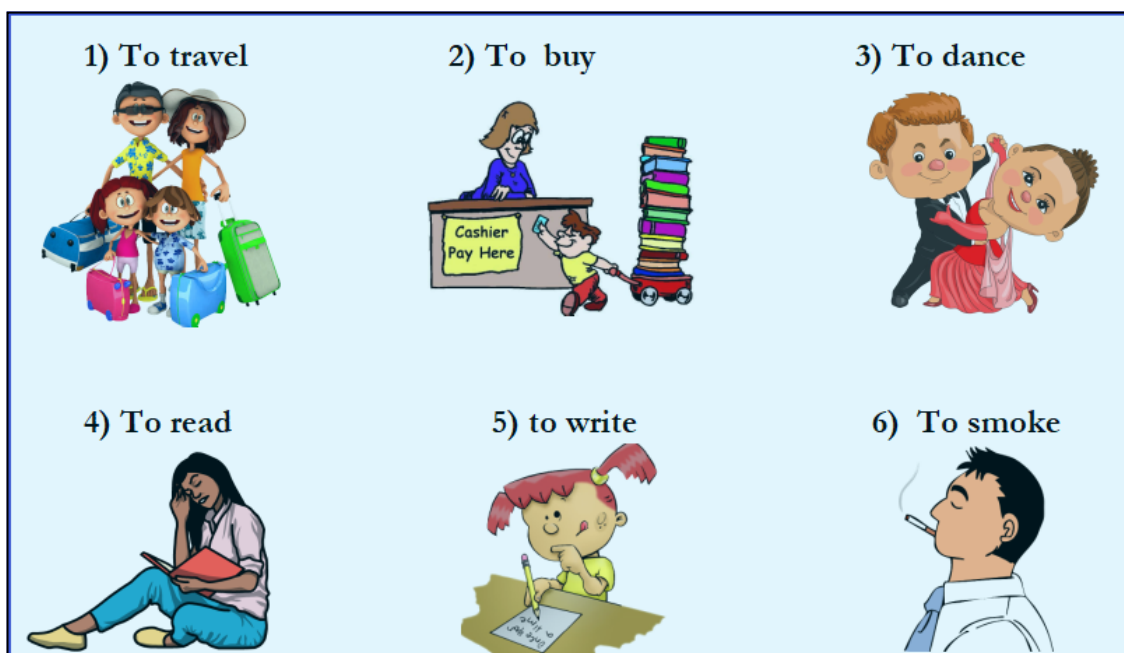
**Your notes:** Seguramente você necessitará um espaço para suas anotações. Algumas vezes disponibilizo um espaço para este fim.



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

## Basic 2 - Lesson 1

### Vocabulary



To travel

Viajar

To read

Ler

To buy

Comprar

To write

Escrever

To dance


Dançar

To smoke

Fumar

 Repeat 

- 1) She's going **to travel** in a few minutes.
- 2) Are you going **to buy** his company?
- 3) Are they going **to dance** tomorrow?
- 4) I'm going **to read** a very interesting book tonight.
- 5) He's not going **to write** a book.
- 6) Why is he **smoking** in the living room?

 **Don't forget:** Na língua falada, quase sempre usamos formas contraídas.  
"She's not going to work", "He isn't going to learn Spanish".





**Watch the lesson 1:** Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 1**.

**1) Write the questions for the following sentences:**

1) My name is Nigel.

-----

2) She's smoking behind the door.

-----

3) He's working.

-----

4) It's our car.

-----

5) I'm going to travel on Saturday.

-----

**2) Listen to the audio available on the platform and write in front of its respective number:**

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----

5) -----

6) -----

7) -----

8) -----

9) -----

10) -----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) What's your name?
- 2) Where's she smoking? | What's she doing?
- 3) What's he doing?
- 4) Whose car is this/that/it?
- 5) When are you going to travel?

### Exercise 2

- 1) Why are you going to travel on Monday?
- 2) He's going to buy a car on Tuesday.
- 3) She's reading a book in the living room.
- 4) I'm going to smoke behind the bus.
- 5) I'm going to dance tonight.
- 6) They're going to write a book next Thursday.
- 7) Michael is going to travel in a few minutes.
- 8) Peter is buying a bicycle.
- 9) She's not reading a book. She's reading a magazine.
- 10) Where's he smoking?

## Basic 2 - Lesson 2

### Months of the year - Part 1

Os meses do ano, em inglês, são super simples e necessários para quem está estudando o idioma. Nesta aula, falaremos sobre os primeiros seis meses.



**January**  
Janeiro

**February**  
Fevereiro

**March**  
Março

**April**  
Abril

**May**  
Maio

**June**  
Junho



- |                                                        |                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) What month is after <b>January</b> ?                | It's <b>February</b> . |
| 2) What month is between <b>March</b> and <b>May</b> ? | It's <b>April</b> .    |
| 3) What month is before <b>February</b> ?              | It's <b>January</b> .  |
| 4) What month is after <b>May</b> ?                    | It's <b>June</b> .     |

A preposição usada diante de meses é "**in**": In March (em março).

Vamos praticar um pouco o uso de "**in**", com a palavra "**birthday**" (aniversário)



- |                                       |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1) My birthday is <b>in January</b> . | 4) Your birthday is <b>in May</b> .       |
| 2) Her birthday is <b>in April</b> .  | 5) Their birthday is <b>in February</b> . |
| 3) His birthday is <b>in March</b> .  | 6) Our birthday is <b>in June</b> .       |

**⊕ Know more:** Note que, em inglês, os nomes dos meses são escritos com inicial maiúscula.



**Watch the lesson 2:** Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 2**.

**1) Translate from Portuguese into English:** (Não use o Google tradutor)

1) Meu aniversário é em março.	16) Ele vai comprar uma casa interessante.
2) Quando é o aniversário dela?	17) Eles vão aprender inglês e espanhol.
3) O que você vai fazer no ano que vem?	18) Onde você vai fumar agora?
4) Ela vai viajar em fevereiro.	19) Ela não está comprando uma bicicleta.
5) Meu amigo vai comprar um carro em junho.	20) Nós vamos beber muita água.
6) Eu vou ler um livro em alguns minutos.	21) Quando é o seu aniversário?
7) O seu aniversário é em janeiro?	22) Eu não vou ler este livro.
8) Eu vou morar na Inglaterra em abril.	23) Mark e Nigel vão comprar uma casa.
9) O aniversário dele é em outubro.	24) Eu vou estudar inglês em maio.
10) Ela não está escrevendo. Ela está lendo.	25) Você vai assistir TV na cozinha?
11) O que você está fazendo?	26) Quando você vai falar inglês?
12) O que você vai fazer?	27) Por que você vai comer minha maçã?
13) Meu marido vai estudar hoje à noite.	28) Quando ele vai tomar banho? - Eu não sei.
14) Minha esposa não está estudando.	29) Ela vai morar perto do banco?
15) Eu vou tomar banho em algumas horas.	30) Nós não vamos morar longe do aeroporto.

## Answers:

### Exercise

- 1) My birthday is in March.
- 2) When is her birthday?
- 3) What are you going to do next year?
- 4) She's going to travel in February.
- 5) My friend is going to buy a car in June.
- 6) I'm going to read a book in a few minutes.
- 7) Is your birthday in January?
- 8) I'm going to live in England in April.
- 9) His birthday is in October.
- 10) She's not writing. She's reading.
- 11) What are you doing?
- 12) What are you going to do?
- 13) My husband is going to study tonight.
- 14) My wife is not studying.
- 15) I'm going to take a shower in a few hours.
- 16) He's going to buy an interesting house.
- 17) They're going to learn English and Spanish.
- 18) Where are you going to smoke now?
- 19) She's not buying a bicycle.
- 20) We're going to drink a lot of water.
- 21) When is your birthday?
- 22) I'm not going to read this book.
- 23) Mark and Nigel are going to buy a house.
- 24) I'm going to study English in May.
- 25) Are you going to watch TV in the kitchen?
- 26) When are you going to speak English?
- 27) Why are you going to eat my apple?
- 28) When is he going to take a shower? - I don't know.
- 29) Is she going to live near the bank?
- 30) We're not going to live far from the airport.



## Basic 2 - Lesson 3

### Months of the year - Part 2

Na aula anterior, conhecemos os seis primeiros meses do ano. Agora, é hora de conhecermos os outros seis.



Repeat

<b>July</b> Julho	<b>August</b> Agosto	<b>September</b> Setembro	<b>October</b> Outubro	<b>November</b> Novembro	<b>December</b> Dezembro
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Answer

1) When are they going to travel?	They're going to travel in <b>July</b> .
2) When is your birthday?	It's in <b>November</b> .
3) When is her birthday?	It's in <b>December</b> .
4) When are you going to work?	I'm going to work in <b>September</b> .
5) Is his birthday in <b>August</b> ?	No, it's not.
6) Is her birthday in <b>October</b> ?	Yes, it is.

### How about & What about

Gostaria de lhe apresentar as expressões: “**How about**” e “**What about**”. Em alguns contextos, elas são sinônimas da palavra “**and**”.

Example:

- I like chocolate. How about you? / What about you? | Eu gosto de chocolate. E você?

- I like to read. How about you? / What about you? | Eu gosto de ler. E você?



**Watch the lesson 3:** Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 3**.

**1) Translate from English into Portuguese:** (Não use o Google tradutor)

1) Her birthday is in October.	16) There are a lot of cats on the roof.
2) Why is he going to live in Japan in July?	17) She's at the pharmacy.
3) November is after October.	18) He's going to work at the butcher shop now.
4) My father is going to write a book in November.	19) There are some books on the floor.
5) I'm going to study English on Friday.	20) There isn't any water in the glass.
6) I like English. What about you?	21) How much juice is there in the pitcher?
7) Peter is smoking behind the door.	22) My boyfriend is going to work next week.
8) They're going to live in Ireland in a few months.	23) What's he doing?
9) There is a snack bar near my house.	24) What's he going to do?
10) Why is she closing the door?	25) The lawyer is sad.
11) She's going to write an important book.	26) The teacher is happy because he's going to work.
12) Whose card is that?	27) How many mugs are there in the kitchen?
13) Mary is from China. – What about Peter?	28) I don't think so.
14) This magazine is not important.	29) I think so.
15) There are many young doctors at the hospital.	30) I have no Idea.

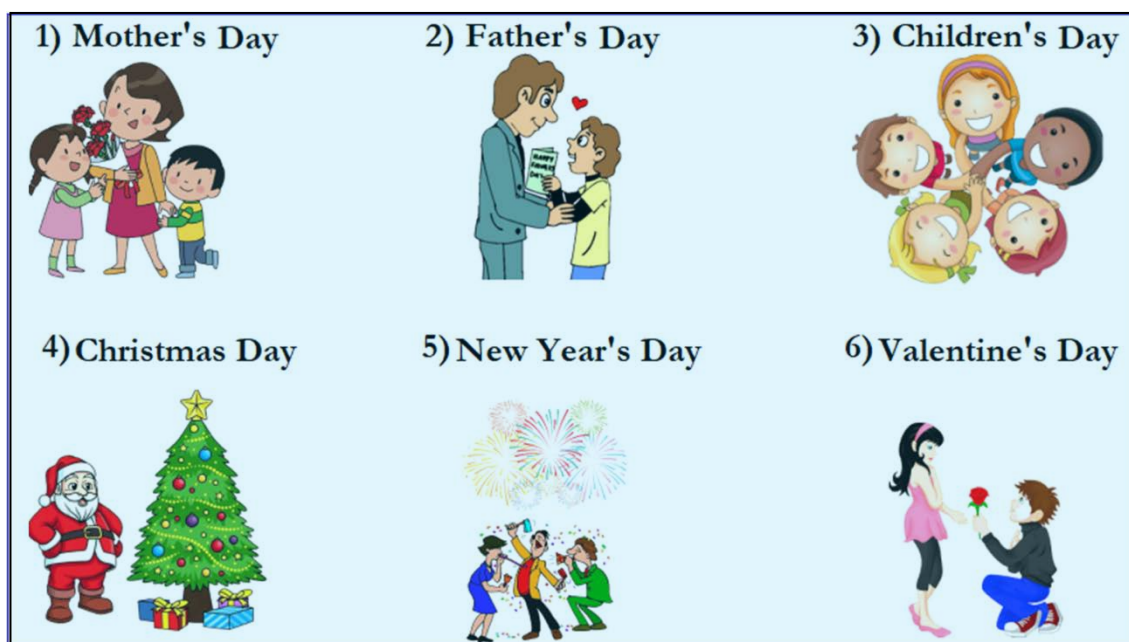
## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) O aniversário dela é em outubro.
- 2) Por que ele vai morar no Japão em julho?
- 3) Novembro é depois de outubro.
- 4) Meu pai vai escrever um livro em novembro.
- 5) Eu vou estudar inglês na sexta-feira.
- 6) Eu gosto de inglês. E você?
- 7) Peter está fumando atrás da porta.
- 8) Eles vão morar na Irlanda em alguns meses.
- 9) Há/tem uma lanchonete perto da minha casa.
- 10) Por que ela está fechando a porta?
- 11) Ela vai escrever um livro importante.
- 12) De quem é aquele cartão?
- 13) Mary é da China. - E o Peter?
- 14) Esta revista não é importante.
- 15) Há/tem muitos jovens médicos no hospital.
- 16) Há/tem muitos gatos no telhado.
- 17) Ela está na farmácia.
- 18) Ele vai trabalhar no açougue agora.
- 19) Há/ tem alguns livros no chão.
- 20) Não há/tem nada de água no copo.
- 21) Quanto de suco tem na jarra?
- 22) Meu namorado vai trabalhar na próxima semana.
- 23) O que ele está fazendo?
- 24) O que ele vai fazer?
- 25) O advogado está triste.
- 26) O professor(a) está feliz porque ele vai trabalhar.
- 27) Quantas canecas há/ tem na cozinha?
- 28) Eu acho que não.
- 29) Eu acho que sim.
- 30) Eu não faço ideia. / Eu não tenho a menor ideia.

## Basic 2 - Lesson 4

### Celebrations



<b>Mother's Day</b>	Dia das Mães	<b>Christmas Day</b>	Dia de Natal
<b>Father's Day</b>	Dia dos pais	<b>New Year's Day</b>	Dia de Ano-Novo
<b>Children's Day</b>	Dia das crianças	<b>Valentine's Day</b>	Dia dos Namorados.

#### Know more:

Mother's Day : Nos EUA, assim como no Brasil, ocorre no segundo domingo de maio.

Father's Day: Nos Estados Unidos, ocorre no terceiro domingo de junho.

Children's Day : Nos Estados Unidos, ocorre no segundo domingo de junho.

Christmas Day : Nos Estados Unidos, ocorre no dia 25 de dezembro.

Valentine's Day: Nos Estados Unidos, ocorre no dia 14 de fevereiro.



**Watch the lesson 4:** Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 4**.

### 1) Ask me:

1) Ask me when Valentine's Day is.

-----

2) Ask me when Christmas Day is.

-----

3) Ask me if Mother's Day is in March.

-----

4) Ask me if Father's Day is in January.

-----

5) Ask me if New year's Day is in October.

-----

6) Ask me if she is going to work now.

-----

7) Ask me where I am.

-----

### 2) Listen to the audio available on the platform and write in front of its respective number:

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----

5) -----



## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) When is Valentine's Day?
- 2) When is Christmas Day?
- 3) Is Mother's Day in March?
- 4) Is Father's Day in January?
- 5) Is New Year's Day in October?
- 6) Is she going to work now?
- 7) Where are you?

### Exercise 2

- 1) In The United States, Mother's Day is in May.
- 2) She's happy, because it's Valentine's Day.
- 3) When is Children's Day in your country?
- 4) I love Christmas Day.
- 5) Her birthday is in December.

## Basic 2 - Lesson 5

### The time

Já é o momento de apresentar as horas, você não acha?

Há algumas formas de perguntar as horas em inglês, porém, as mais comuns são, em ordem de popularidade: **"What time is it?"** (Que horas são?) e **"Do you have the time?"** (Você tem horas).



As formas de dizer as horas no inglês americano e britânico, são diferentes. Veja abaixo o comparativo:

### What time is it?



**It's nine fifteen. (AME)**



**It's a quarter past nine. (BRE)**



### Inglês Americano

It's one.  
It's one "o" five.  
It's one ten.  
It's one fifteen.  
It's one twenty.  
It's one twenty-five.  
It's one thirty.  
It's one thirty-five.  
It's one forty.  
It's one forty-five.  
It's one fifty.  
It's one fifty-five.



### Inglês Britânico

It's one o'clock.  
It's five past one.  
It's ten past one.  
It's (a) quarter past one.  
It's twenty past one.  
It's twenty-five past one.  
It's half past one.  
It's twenty-five to two.  
It's twenty to two.  
It's (a) quarter to two.  
It's ten to two.  
It's five to two.

## Time format

No inglês, geralmente, contamos as horas do 1 até o 12. É daí que vem aquela conhecida expressão "AM" e "PM". Essas expressões vêm do latim, e significam, respectivamente, "Ante Meridiem" (antes do meio-dia) e "Post Meridiem" (após o meio-dia). "AM" e "PM" são colocadas após dita a hora, como em **2:30 PM**, **10:08 AM**, **11:30 PM**, **7:40 AM**, etc..



Ask

1) What time is it?  It's nine thirty	2) What time is it?  It's seven forty-five	3) What time is it?  It's two thirty
4) What time is it?  It's three fifteen	5) What time is it?  It's nine o'clock	6) What time is it?  It's eight fifty-five

**⊕ Know more:** Somente mencionamos "AM" ou "PM" quando há possibilidade de má interpretação por parte do nosso interlocutor. Em outras palavras, se está claro para você e quem te ouve, o período exato do dia, não há necessidade de adicionar "AM" ou "PM" no final da hora.



Watch the lesson 5: before doing your homework, watch the lesson 5.

1) Answer the following questions:

A) What time is it?



\_\_\_\_\_

B) What time is it?



\_\_\_\_\_

C) What time is it?



\_\_\_\_\_

D) What time is it?



\_\_\_\_\_

E) What time is it?



\_\_\_\_\_

F) What time is it?



\_\_\_\_\_

2) Follow the first example:

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
1) June	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) September	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) April	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) February	_____	_____	_____	_____
5) October	_____	_____	_____	_____
6) August	_____	_____	_____	_____

3) Listen to the audio available on the platform and write in front of its respective number:

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

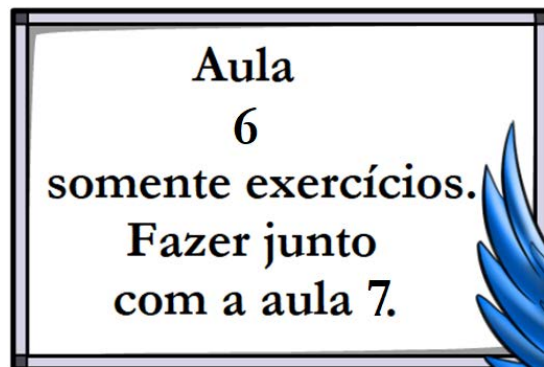
- A) It's nine thirty.
- B) It's seven forty-five.
- C) It's two thirty.
- D) It's twelve o'clock.
- E) It's three fifteen.
- F) It's four seventeen.

### Exercise 2

- 1) July, August, September.
- 2) October, November, December.
- 3) May, June, July.
- 4) March, April, May.
- 5) November, December, January.
- 6) September, October, November.

### Exercise 3

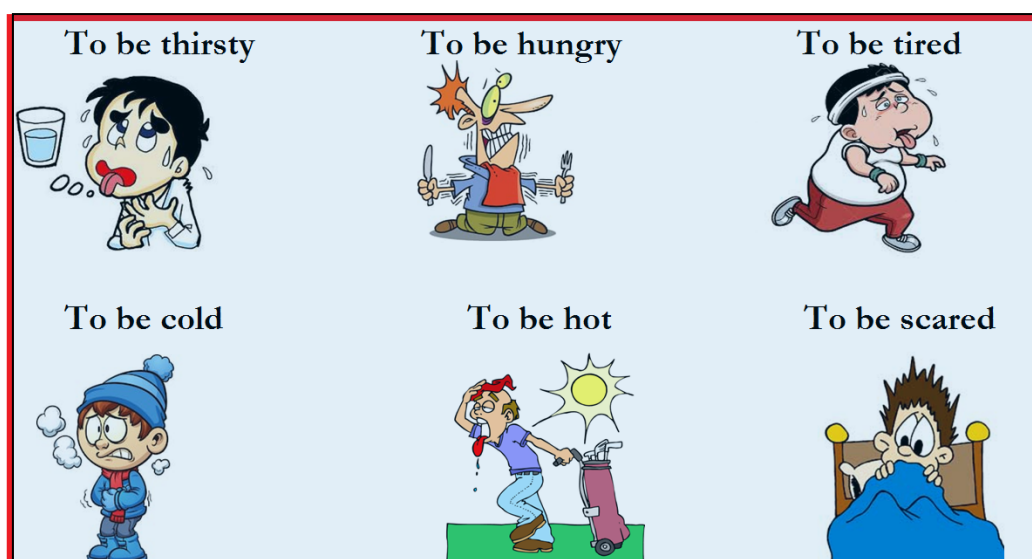
- 1) What time is it?
- 2) He's going to work at 10:00 o'clock.
- 3) It's 9:30.
- 4) I'm going to read a book at 10 PM.
- 5) They're going to travel at 8 o'clock.





## Basic 2 - Lesson 7

### Vocabulary



To be thirsty	Ter   estar com sede	To be cold	Ter   estar com frio
To be hungry	Ter   estar com fome	To be hot	Estar com calor
To be tired	Estar cansado(a)	To be scared	Ter   estar com medo

Repeat

- |                                                        |                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) The student is thirsty.                             | 4) You are scared.  |
| 2) She's going to the restaurant because she's hungry. | 5) Michael is cold. |
| 3) I'm not tired.                                      | 6) He isn't hot.    |

**Attention!** Algumas expressões em português, como: "ter fome ou estar com fome", "ter frio ou estar com frio", "ter medo ou estar com medo", ao serem traduzidas para o inglês, não usamos o verbo "to have", e sim o verbo "to be": "to be hungry", "to be cold", "to be scared".

To be hungry	To be thirsty	
To be cold	To be scared	<del>I have hungry</del>
To be hot	To be tired	



Watch the lesson 6 and 7: before doing your homework, watch the lessons 6 and 7.

### 1) Ask me if:

1) Ask me if I am hot.

-----

2) Ask me if they are hungry.

-----

3) Ask me if Peter is scared.

-----

4) Ask me if we are tired.

-----

5) Ask me if you are cold.

-----

6) Ask me if she is thirsty.

-----

### 1) Translate from Portuguese into English: (Don't use Google translator.)

1) Eu não estou cansado. Eu estou com sede.	5) Ele vai fumar às 9h da manhã.
2) Ela está com fome?	6) Você está cansado?
3) Quantos gatos tem na sala de estar?	7) Ela não está com medo. Ela está com frio.
4) Quantos anos você tem?	8) Eu vou trabalhar na quinta-feira.

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Are you hot?
- 2) Are they hungry?
- 3) Is Peter scared?
- 4) Are we tired?
- 5) Am I cold?
- 6) Is she thirsty?

### Exercise 2

- 1) I'm / I am not tired. I'm thirsty.
- 2) Is she hungry?
- 3) How many cats are there in the living room?
- 4) How old are you?
- 5) He's going to smoke at 9:00 AM.
- 6) Are you tired?
- 7) She is not scared. She's cold.
- 8) I am going to work on Thursday.

## Basic 2 - Lesson 9

### Phrasal verbs

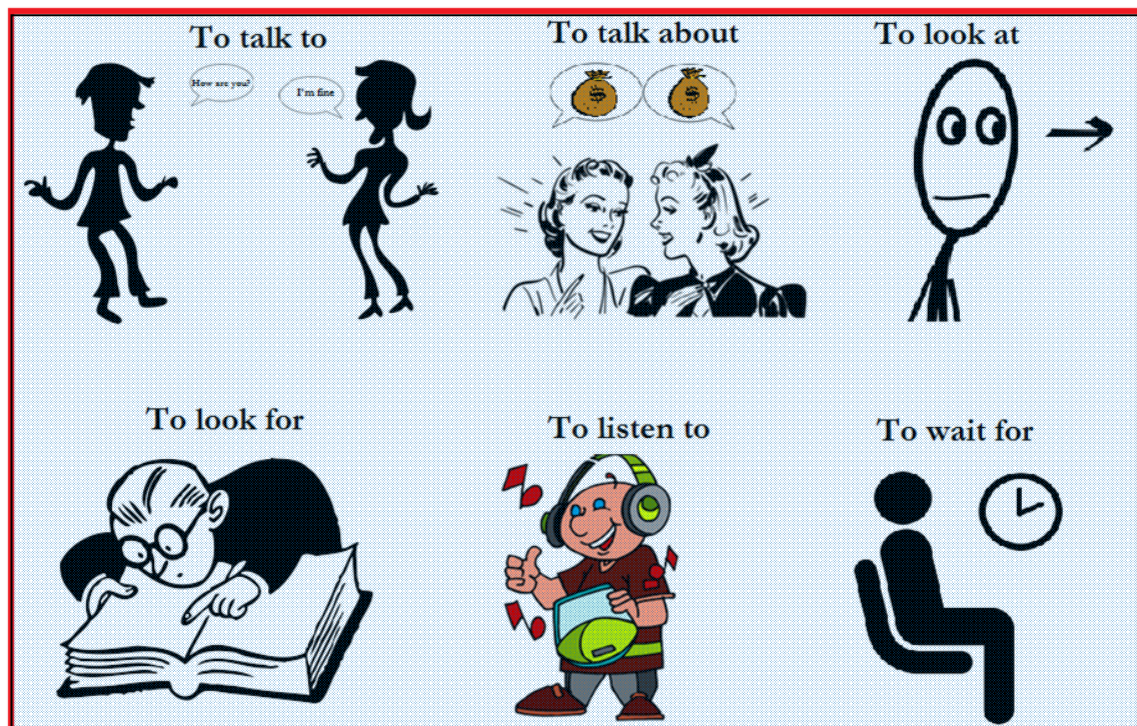
Um **phrasal verb** é o resultado da combinação de palavras formadas por um verbo e um advérbio ou um verbo e uma preposição. Quando há esta combinação, temos um novo vocabulário.

Exemplo:

**To give up:** (desistir); | **To work out:** (malhar)

Nesta unidade conheceremos os phrasal verbs: **to talk about**, **to talk to**, **to look at**, **to look for**, **to listen to** e **to wait for**.

### Vocabulary



**To talk to** Falar com

**To talk about** Falar sobre (algo, de algo ou alguém)

**To look at** Olhar para

**To look for** Procurar (por)

**To listen to** Escutar algo ou alguém

**To wait for** Esperar (por)

Vamos praticá-los aperfeiçoando o presente contínuo.

### Repeat

- 1) My wife is **talking to** me.
- 2) Our friend is **looking for** his cat.
- 3) They are **listening to** the teacher.
- 4) We are **waiting for** the nurse.
- 5) Michael is **looking at** Nancy.
- 6) The butcher is **talking about** the butcher shop.

### Ask

- |                                                       |                |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1) Is he <b>talking to</b> Mary?                      | Yes, he is.    |
| 2) Are Peter and Nancy <b>looking for</b> their book? | Yes, they are. |
| 3) Is she <b>listening to</b> the music?              | No, she's not. |
| 4) Are you <b>waiting for</b> me?                     | No, I'm not.   |
| 5) Are we <b>looking at</b> the elephant?             | Yes, we are.   |
| 6) Is the police officer <b>talking about</b> me?     | No, he's not.  |





Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 8 and 9.

**1) Translate from Portuguese into English: (Don't use Google translator.)**

1) Eu estou procurando meu professor.	9) Meu amigo está com medo.
2) Meu marido está falando com o padeiro.	10) O pai dela está com calor.
3) Por que você está olhando para mim?	11) A namorada dele está com frio.
4) Eles não estão falando sobre a empresa.	12) Você vai falar sobre o Peter?
5) Escute-me!	13) Ela vai procurar o livro dela?
6) Nós estamos esperando o médico.	14) Ele está procurando o cartão dele?
7) Você está cansado?	15) Onde você está procurando minha caneta?
8) Eu não estou com sede. Eu estou com fome.	16) Por que você está falando do Nigel?

**2) Listen to the audio available on the platform and write in front of its respective number:**

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

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) I'm looking for my teacher.
- 2) My husband is talking to the baker.
- 3) Why are you looking at me?
- 4) They're not talking about the company.
- 5) Listen to me!
- 6) We're waiting for the doctor.
- 7) Are you tired?
- 8) I'm not thirsty. I'm hungry.
- 9) My friend is scared.
- 10) Her father is hot.
- 11) His girlfriend is cold.
- 12) Are you going to talk about Peter?
- 13) Is she going to look for her book?
- 14) Is he looking for his card?
- 15) Where are you looking for my pen?
- 16) Why are you talking about Nigel?

### Exercise 2

- 1) He's not talking about my husband.
- 2) Are they looking for you?
- 3) Why are you scared?
- 4) She's not thirsty. She's tired.
- 5) His father is looking at the bakery.
- 6) Is she waiting for her boyfriend?
- 7) Am I talking to Michael?
- 8) Mary is listening to her favorite music.
- 9) Where are you waiting for me?

**Aula  
10**  
**somente exercícios.**  
**Fazer junto  
com a aula 11.**



## Basic 2 - Lesson 11

### WH-Questions + Phrasal verbs

Ao usar os “phrasal verbs” com às **WH-Questions**, você deve obrigatoriamente usar a preposição que os acompanha.

Veja os exemplos abaixo:

**Who are you talking to?** (**Com** quem você está falando?)

**What is Sophia talking about?** (**Sobre** o que a Sophia está falando?)

**Where are you looking at?** (**Para** onde você está olhando?)

**Where are you from?** (**De** onde você é?)

**Who is she dancing with?** (**Com** quem ela está dançando?)

Em português, as preposições: “para”, “com”, “de”, “sobre”, etc., vão no início da frase; no inglês elas vão no fim da frase.

**Let's practice!**



1) Who is the teacher talking <b>about</b> ?	He's talking about his students.
2) What is he listening <b>to</b> ?	He's listening to the music.
3) Who is your wife talking <b>to</b> ?	She's talking to her friend.
4) Where's this crazy dog looking <b>at</b> ?	It's looking at its food.
5) Who are you waiting <b>for</b> ?	I'm waiting for an important person.
6) What are they looking <b>for</b> ?	They're looking for our cat.

**+ Know more:** Os nativos da língua inglesa, até entenderiam, se você dissesse: “**What are you talking?**” Mas, você não estaria falando do modo como eles falam. Afinal, está faltando a preposição “**about**”, que nesse caso é essencial ao verbo “**to talk**”. (**What are you talking about?**)



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 10 and 11.

**1) Write the questions for the following sentences:**

1) He's talking to Nigel.

-----

2) They are waiting for the bus.

-----

3) I am talking about my wife.

-----

4) She's looking at Michael.

-----

5) Nancy is listening to the music.

-----

6) The police officer is looking for you.

-----

**2) Listen to the audio available on the platform and write in front of its respective number:**

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----

5) -----

6) -----

7) -----

8) -----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Who's he talking to?
- 2) What are they waiting for?
- 3) Who are you talking about?
- 4) Who's she looking at?
- 5) What's Nancy listening to?
- 6) Who's the police officer looking for?

### Exercise 2

- 1) Who's she waiting for?
- 2) What are you talking about?
- 3) Where's he looking at.
- 4) Who are you looking for?
- 5) What's Michael listening to?
- 6) Who's your husband talking to?
- 7) My friend is talking about Portugal.
- 8) Her husband is looking for a job.

## Basic 2 - Lesson 12

### Object Pronouns | Pronomes objetos

Os **object pronouns**, (pronomes objetos) em inglês, constituem um tipo de pronome pessoal, que funciona como objeto do verbo ou da preposição em uma oração.

Os pronomes objetos, são utilizados para substituir nomes de pessoas, animais ou coisas, que têm função de objetos diretos ou indiretos na frase.

Exemplos:

**I love my wife.** (Eu amo a minha esposa.) = **I love her.** (Eu a amo.)

**I love English.** (Eu amo inglês.) = **I love it.** (Eu o amo)

Ao observarmos os exemplos acima, podemos perceber, que o **object pronoun "her"** substituiu **"my wife"** e o **object pronoun "it"** substituiu **"inglês"**.

Na língua portuguesa, esse tipo de pronome é designado de **"pronome pessoal do caso oblíquo"**.

Nesta aula, conheceremos os **object pronouns** (pronomes objetos) do singular.

### Object Pronouns - Singular

Object pronoun	Tradução
me	me, mim
you	lhe, o, a, te, ti, a você
him	lhe, o, a ele
her	lhe, a, a ela
it	lhe, o, a, isso, isto, essa, esta



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 12.

**1) Translate from Portuguese into English: (Don't use Google translator.)**

1) Nancy está me procurando.	11) Eles estão te ouvindo.
2) O professor está procurando por ela.	12) Para onde você está olhando?
3) Quem você está esperando?	13) Por que você está procurando o Nigel?
4) O médico está falando com ele.	14) Eu não estou esperando o ônibus.
5) Sobre o que ele está falando?	15) Sobre quem o dentista está falando?
6) O pai dela está falando com ele.	16) Quem a enfermeira está esperando?
7) O que você está olhando?	17) Ela vai falar sobre você em alguns minutos.
8) Eu estou olhando para ela.	18) Eu vou falar com ele no próximo mês.
9) Eu não estou falando sobre ela.	19) Ela vai comê-la. ( The Apple)
10) Eles vão procurá-lo. (The book)	20) Nós vamos esperar por você em frente ao banco.

**2) Listen to the audio available on the platform and write in front of its respective number:**

- 1) .....
- 2) .....
- 3) .....
- 4) .....
- 5) .....
- 6) .....
- 7) .....



## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Nancy is looking for me.
- 2) The teacher is looking for her.
- 3) Who are you waiting for?
- 4) The doctor is talking to him.
- 5) What's he talking about?
- 6) Her father is talking to him.
- 7) What are you looking at?
- 8) I am looking at her.
- 9) I'm not talking about her.
- 10) They're going to look for it.
- 11) They're listening to you.
- 12) Where are you looking at?
- 13) Why are you looking for Nigel?
- 14) I'm not waiting for the bus.
- 15) Who is the dentist talking about?
- 16) Who is the nurse waiting for?
- 17) She's going to talk about you in a few minutes.
- 18) I'm going to talk to him next month.
- 19) She's going to eat it.
- 20) We're going to wait for you in front of the bank.

### Exercise 2

- 1) Are you talking to him?
- 2) Where are you waiting for her?
- 3) She's talking to him in front of the bakery.
- 4) They're talking about the teacher.
- 5) She's listening to him.
- 6) He's looking for her behind the snack bar.
- 7) Are you reading it?

## Basic 2 - Lesson 13

### Object Pronouns | Plural

Na aula anterior, conhecemos os pronomes objetos do singular. Agora é hora de conhecermos os pronomes objeto do plural.

Object pronoun	Tradução
us	nos
you	vos, lhes, a vocês
them	lhes, os, as, a eles, a elas

### Vocabulary

To be sitting	Estar sentado
To be standing	Estar de pé

 Repeat 

- 1) She's **sitting** next to **him**.
- 2) He's **sitting** behind **them**.
- 3) Are they **standing** in front of **you**?
- 4) They're **sitting** behind **us**.
- 5) Are you **sitting** in front of **them**?
- 6) I'm not **sitting**. I'm **standing**.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 13.

### 1) Ask me

1) Ask me if they are talking about us.

-----

2) Ask me if she's sitting next to them.

-----

3) Ask me if we are waiting for her.

-----

4) Ask me if my father is talking to him.

-----

5) Ask me if the lawyer is listening to me.

-----

6) Ask me who I am looking at.

-----

7) Ask me what they are looking for.

-----

### 1) Translate from English into Portuguese: (Don't use Google translator.)

1) They're talking to them in kitchen.	6) She's going to talk to us in a few minutes.
2) Who are you waiting for?	7) He's going to talk about them tonight.
3) She's sitting behind us.	8) She's not listening to you. She's listening to us.
4) Why are you looking for him?	9) I'm not going to look for his dog.
5) Where are you waiting for me?	10) What is she looking at?

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Are they talking about us?
- 2) Is she sitting next to them?
- 3) Are we waiting for her?
- 4) Is your father talking to him?
- 5) Is the lawyer listening to you?
- 6) Who are you looking at?
- 7) What are they looking for?

### Exercise 2

- 1) Eles estão falando com eles na cozinha.
- 2) Quem você está esperando?
- 3) Ela está sentada atrás de nós.
- 4) Por que você está procurando por ele?
- 5) Onde você está me esperando?
- 6) Ela vai falar conosco em alguns minutos.
- 7) Ele vai falar sobre eles hoje à noite.
- 8) Ela não está ouvindo você. Ela está nos ouvindo.
- 9) Eu não vou procurar o cachorro dele.
- 10) O que ela está olhando?

**Aula  
14  
somente exercícios.  
Fazer junto  
com a aula 15.**





Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 14 and 15.

1) Answer the questions based on the picture of the bus.



Am I sitting in front of Nigel or behind him?

**You're sitting in front of him.**

A - Is the flight attendant sitting behind Barack Obama or in front of him?

-----

B - Is Nancy sitting in front of your wife or behind her?

-----

C - Is Michael sitting behind the Queen Elizabeth or next to her?

-----

D - Are Nancy and Obama sitting behind Michael or in front of him?

-----

E - Is your wife sitting behind Peter and the butcher or in front of them?

-----

F - Is the Queen Elizabeth sitting in front of us or behind us?

-----

G - Are we sitting in front of Michael or behind him?

-----

H - Is Neymar sitting in front of the cat or behind it?

-----

I - Is the cat behind Neymar or in front of him?

-----

J - Is Nigel sitting next to you or behind you?

-----

K - Are Michael and the Queen Elizabeth sitting next to Nancy and Barack Obama or in front of them?

-----

## 2) Ask questions for the following answers:

A – She's going to live in Japan in a few months.

-----

B – She's studying Spanish in Spain.

-----

C – He's talking about business.

-----

D – They're looking for their cat.

-----

E - Michael is going to dance with them tonight.

-----

F – Mary and Nigel are going to give me a car next year.

-----

G – She's looking for her book.

-----

H – Your friend is talking to me.

-----

I – She's reading.

-----

J – I'm cooking.

-----

K – His birthday is in January.

-----



## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- A - She's sitting behind him.
- B - She's sitting in front of her.
- C - He's sitting next to her.
- D - They're sitting behind him.
- E - She's sitting in front of them.
- F - She's sitting behind us.
- G - We are sitting in front of him.
- H - He's sitting in front of it.
- I - It's behind him.
- J - He's sitting next to me.
- K - They're sitting in front of them.

### Exercise 2

- A – When is she going to live in Japan?
- B – Where's she studying Spanish?
- C – What's he talking about?
- D – What are they looking for?
- E - When is Michael going to dance with them?
- F – When are Mary and Nigel going to give you a car?
- G – What's she looking for?
- H – Who's my friend talking to?
- I – What's she doing?
- J – What are you doing?
- K – When is his birthday?

## Basic 2 - Lesson 16

### The Genitive Case ('s) - O Caso Genitivo

**The Genitive Case** (O Caso Genitivo, ou possessivo), por meio do uso de um apóstrofo seguido de s ('s), é típico da língua inglesa. Ele é usado para expressar, que algo pertence ou está associado a alguém ou a algum elemento. O ('s) vem após o nome do possuidor, que precederá sempre a **coisa possuída**.

Dono + 's + objeto

David's + dog

Example:

**This is Peter's book.**

**Maria's pen is on the table.**

Enquanto que em português você diz: "**Este é o livro do Peter**", em inglês esta mesma frase é dita de uma forma bem diferente. Eles dizem literalmente: "**Este é Peter's livro**", **This is Peter's book**.

Ou se você diz "**A caneta da Mary está na mesa**"; em inglês eles dizem literalmente: "**Mary's caneta está na mesa**" **Mary's pen is on the table**.

Quando o nome de uma pessoa termina com "s", não é preciso acrescentar o "'s", que caracteriza a posse; basta apenas adicionar o apóstrofo no final.

Example:

**James' book is interesting.**

**Carlos' laptop is beautiful.**

Veremos com mais detalhes no futuro.

Quando duas pessoas possuem algo, o apóstrofo deve ser adicionado no último nome mencionado.

Example:

**John and Mary's cat.**

**Nigel and Sophia's bicycle.**





Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 16.

### 1) Follow the example.

Whose dog is that? (Daniel)

It's Daniel's dog.

A) Whose house is this? (Michael)

\_\_\_\_\_

B) Whose cats are those? (Peter)

\_\_\_\_\_

C) Whose laptop is that? (Nancy)

\_\_\_\_\_

D) Whose book is this? (Peter)

\_\_\_\_\_

E) Whose mug is it? (Nigel)

\_\_\_\_\_

F) Whose pitchers are those? (Sophia)

\_\_\_\_\_

G) Whose ring is that? (Nancy)

\_\_\_\_\_

H) Whose job is this? (Nigel)

\_\_\_\_\_

### 2) Translate from Portuguese into English: (Don't use Google translator.)

1) O aniversário do Nigel é em Janeiro.	9) A revista do Daniel está debaixo da mesa.
2) Quando é o aniversário da Mary?	10) A empresa do James é perto do açougue.
3) Sobre o que o marido da Nancy está falando?	11) O emprego do Matthew não é bom.
4) O pai do Michael é professor ou garçom?	12) O jardim da Natalie e do David é muito bonito.
5) Ela está dando um cachorro para mim.	13) O gato do Samuel está dentro da cesta.
6) Nós estamos dando um carro para ele.	14) A esposa do Gavin vai estudar inglês pela manhã.
7) O carro do John é preto.	15) O namorado da Ashley é muito feio.
8) A casa da Emily é longe da minha casa.	16) O amigo do Nicholas é da Nova Zelândia.

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

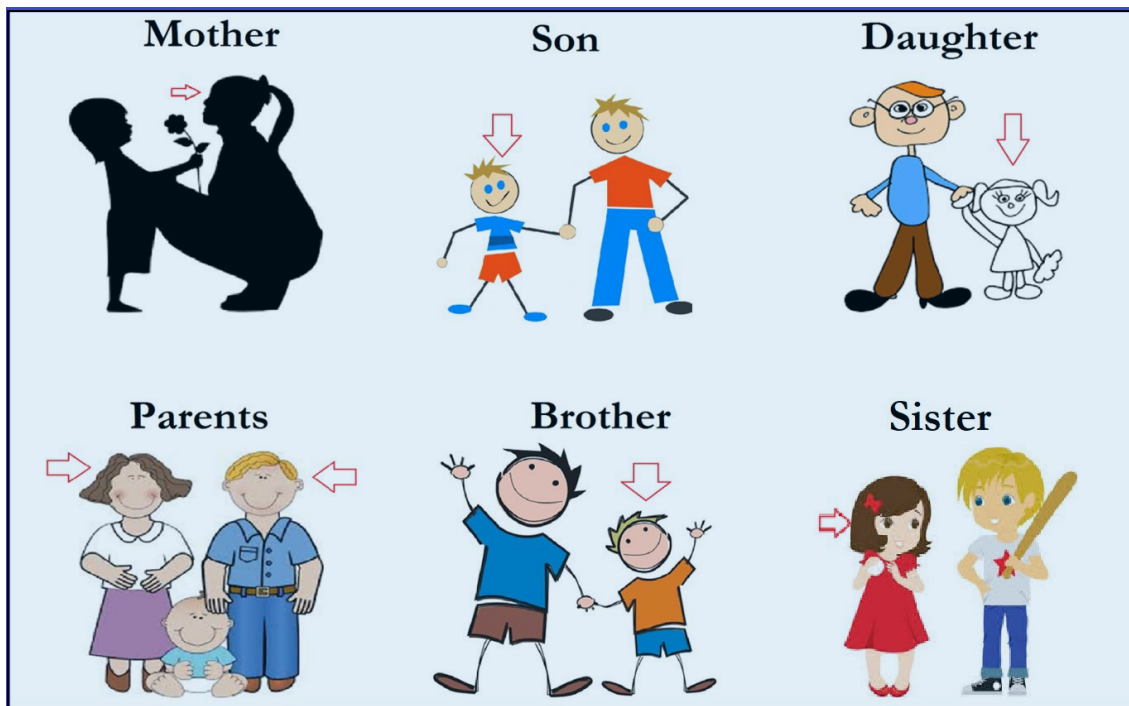
- A) It's Michael's house.
- B) They're Peter's cats.
- C) It's Nancy's laptop.
- D) It's Peter's book.
- E) It's Nigel's mug.
- F) They're Sophia's pitchers.
- G) It's Nancy's ring.
- H) It's Nigel's job.

### Exercise 2

- 1) Nigel's birthday is in January.
- 2) When is Mary's birthday?
- 3) What is Nancy's husband talking about?
- 4) Is Michael's father a teacher or a waiter?
- 5) She's giving me a dog. / She's giving a dog to me.
- 6) We are giving him a car. / We're giving a car to him.
- 7) John's car is black.
- 8) Emily's house is far from my house.
- 9) Daniel's magazine is under the table.
- 10) James' company is near the butcher shop.
- 11) Matthew's job is not good.
- 12) Natalie and David's garden is very beautiful.
- 13) Samuel's cat is in the basket.
- 14) Gavin's wife is going to study English in the morning.
- 15) Ashley's boyfriend is very ugly.
- 16) Nicholas' friend is from New Zealand.

## Basic 2 - Lesson 17

### Family and Relatives - Família e Parentes



Mother

Mãe

Son

Filho

Daughter

Filha

Parents

Pais

Brother

Irmão

Sister

Irmã



Repeat

- 1) Your **sister's** car is in front of my house.
- 2) Why is your **father** working now?
- 3) My **son's** English is very good.
- 4) The teacher's **daughter** is five years old.
- 5) My **parents** aren't lawyers.
- 6) Her **brother** is studying Japanese.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 17.

**1) Translate from Portuguese into English: (Don't use Google translator.)**



1) A mãe do Jacob é muito alta.	4) Os pais do James estão falando sobre nós.
2) O filho do William está procurando emprego?	5) O irmão do Peter está comprando muitos livros.
3) A irmã da Elizabeth é uma boa professora.	6) A filha do Nathan é japonesa.

**2) Listen to the audio available on the platform and write in front of its respective number:**

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

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

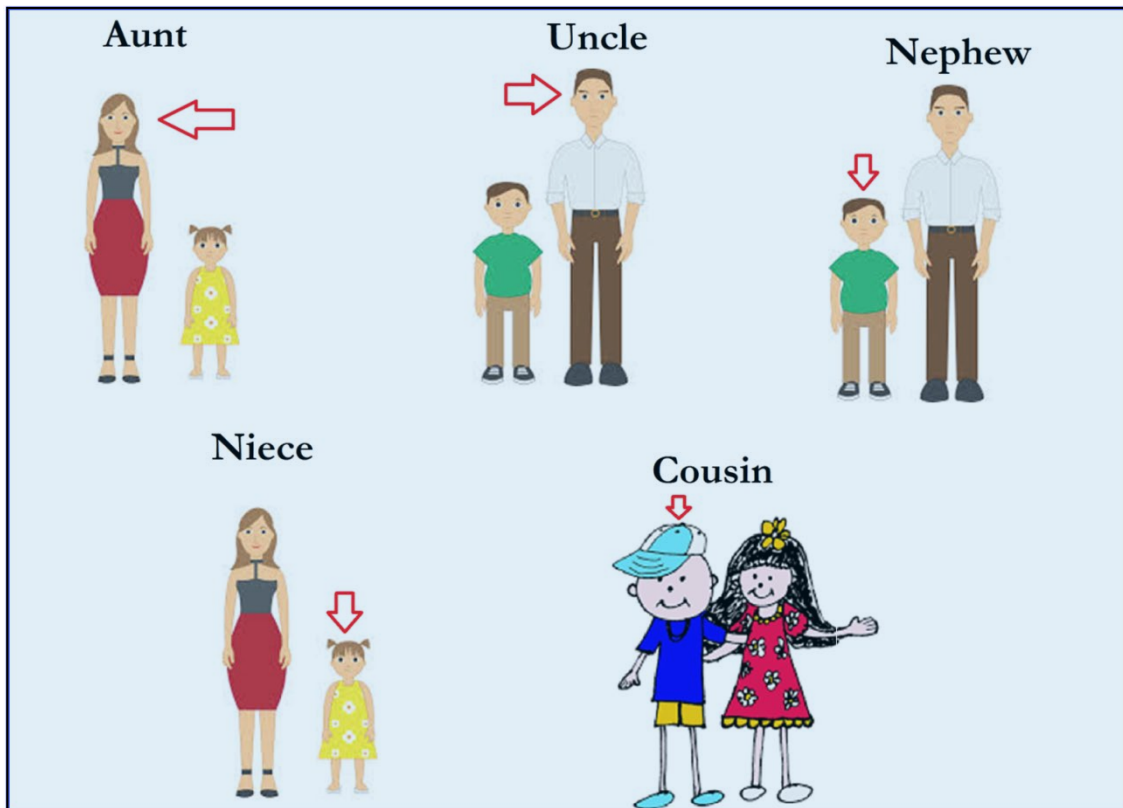
- 1) Jacob's mother is very tall.
- 2) Is William's son looking for a job?
- 3) Elizabeth's sister is a good teacher.
- 4) James' parents are talking about us.
- 5) Peter's brother is buying a lot of/many books.
- 6) Nathan's daughter is Japanese.

### Exercise 2

- 1) My daughter is a flight attendant.
- 2) What are your parents talking about?
- 3) There are many books in your mother's basket.
- 4) His son is looking for a Job in Japan.
- 5) Her brother is studying Japanese.
- 6) Where's your sister?
- 7) Daniel's father is a lawyer.
- 8) James' mother is a teacher.
- 9) Sophia's dog is very ugly.
- 10) There are a lot of books on Michael's table.
- 11) There is a lot of water in David's glass.
- 12) David's son is reading a very interesting book.
- 13) Gabriel's daughter is looking at the cats.

## Basic 2 - Lesson 18

### Family and Relatives II - Família e Parentes



Aunt	Tia	Niece	Sobrinha
Uncle	Tio	Cousin	Primo (a)
Nephew	Sobrinho		



- 1) His **aunt** isn't learning Spanish.
- 2) My **nephew**'s clock is ugly.
- 3) Where's your **uncle** from?
- 4) My **cousins** aren't lawyers.
- 5) Her **niece** is studying Japanese.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 18.

### 1) Ask me

1) Ask me if my cousin is a teacher.

-----

2) Ask me if Michael's nephew is studying English in Australia.

-----

3) Ask me if my aunt is tall.

-----

4) Ask me if her nephew is talking about us.

-----

5) Ask me if their niece is going to live in France.

-----

6) Ask me if my cousin and my uncle are looking for a job.

-----

7) Ask me why my aunt is talking to the doctor.

-----

8) Ask me where our nephew is studying English.

-----

9) Ask me when her niece is going to buy a car.

-----

10) Ask me if Peter's cousin is married.

-----

11) Ask me if Nigel's uncle is a journalist.

-----



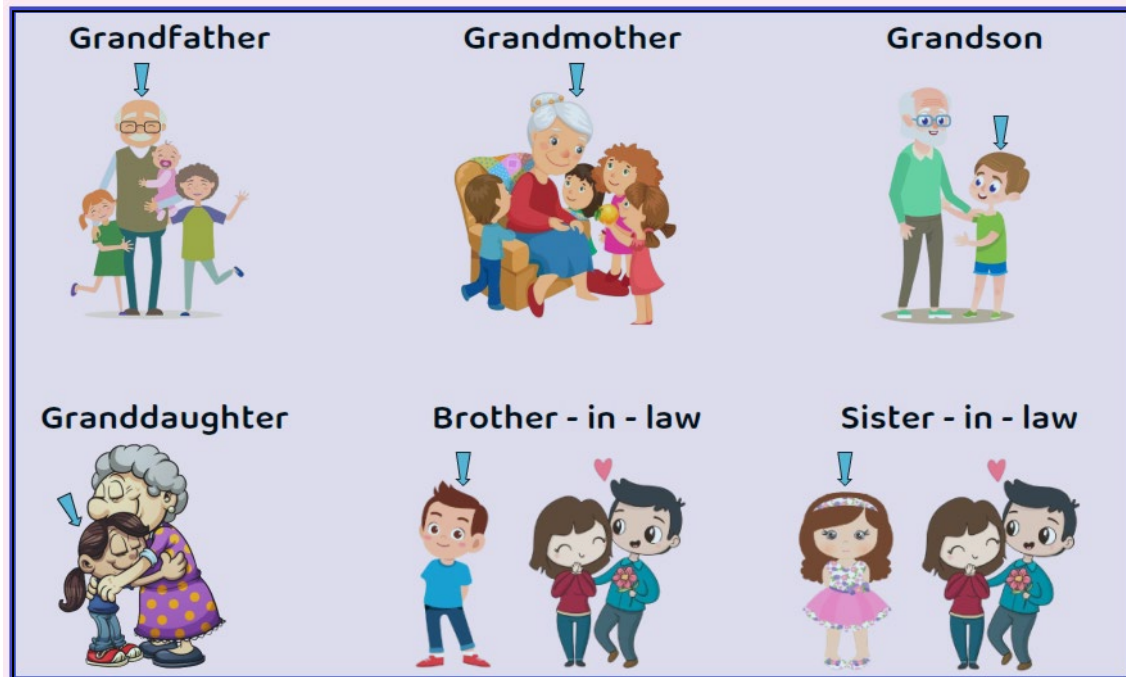
## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Is your cousin a teacher?
- 2) Is Michael's nephew studying English in Australia?
- 3) Is your aunt tall?
- 4) Is her nephew talking about us?
- 5) Is their niece going to live in France?
- 6) Are your cousin and your uncle looking for a job?
- 7) Why is your aunt talking to the doctor?
- 8) Where is our nephew studying English?
- 9) When is her niece going to buy a car?
- 10) Is Peter's cousin married?
- 11) Is Nigel's uncle a journalist?

## Basic 2 - Lesson 19

### Family and Relatives III - Família e Parentes



Grandfather	Avô
Grandmother	Avó
Grandson	Neto

Granddaughter	Neta
Brother-in-law	Cunhado
Sister-in-law	Cunhada

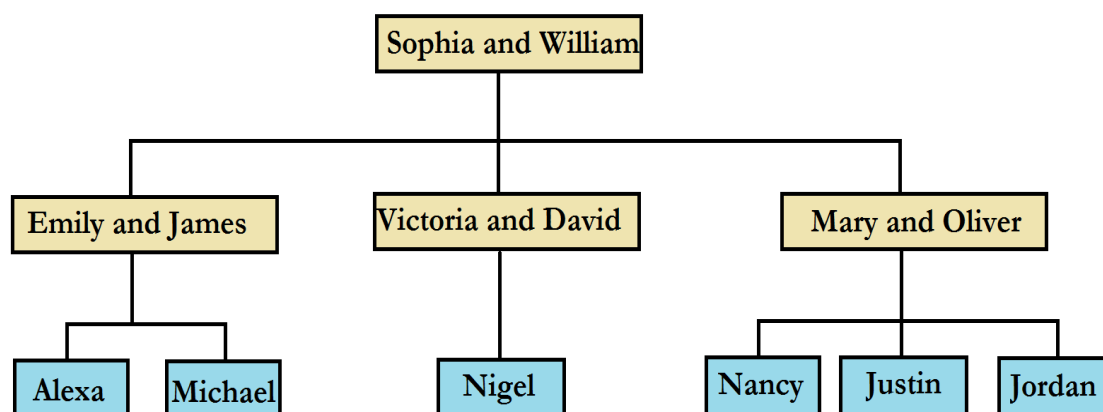
 Repeat 

- 1) She's talking to her **grandson**.
- 2) They are talking about our **grandmother**.
- 3) Nigel is looking for his **brother-in-law**.
- 4) Michael's **granddaughter** is fourteen years old.
- 5) Mary's **grandfather** is an important politician.
- 6) His **sister-in-law** is watching TV.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 19.

1) Answer the following questions based on the picture of the family tree.



**Sophia and William:** Sophia is William's wife.

A - Sophia and Emily.

.....

B - James and Emily.

.....

C) - Victoria and Nigel.

.....

D) Michael and James.

.....

E) Nancy and Mary.

.....

F) Nancy and David.

.....

G) Oliver and Mary.

.....

H) Alexa and Michael

.....

I) Nigel and Justin.

.....

J) Justin and Jordan.

.....

K) David and Nancy.

.....

L) Michael and David

.....

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- A) Sophia is Emily's mother.
- B) James is Emily's husband.
- C) Victora is Nigel's mother.
- D) Michael is James' son.
- E) Nancy is Mary's daughter.
- F) Nancy is David's niece.
- G) Oliver is Mary's husband.
- H) Alexa is Michael's sister.
- I) Nigel is Justin's cousin.
- J) Justin is Jordan's brother.
- K) David is Nancy's uncle.
- L) Michael is David's nephew.

**Aula  
20  
somente exercícios.  
Fazer junto  
com a aula 21.**



## Basic 2 - Lesson 21

### Adjectives - Adjetivos

Os adjetivos são usados para qualificar ou modificar um substantivo ou um pronome; eles aparecem antes do substantivo ou depois dos verbos de ligação na frase.

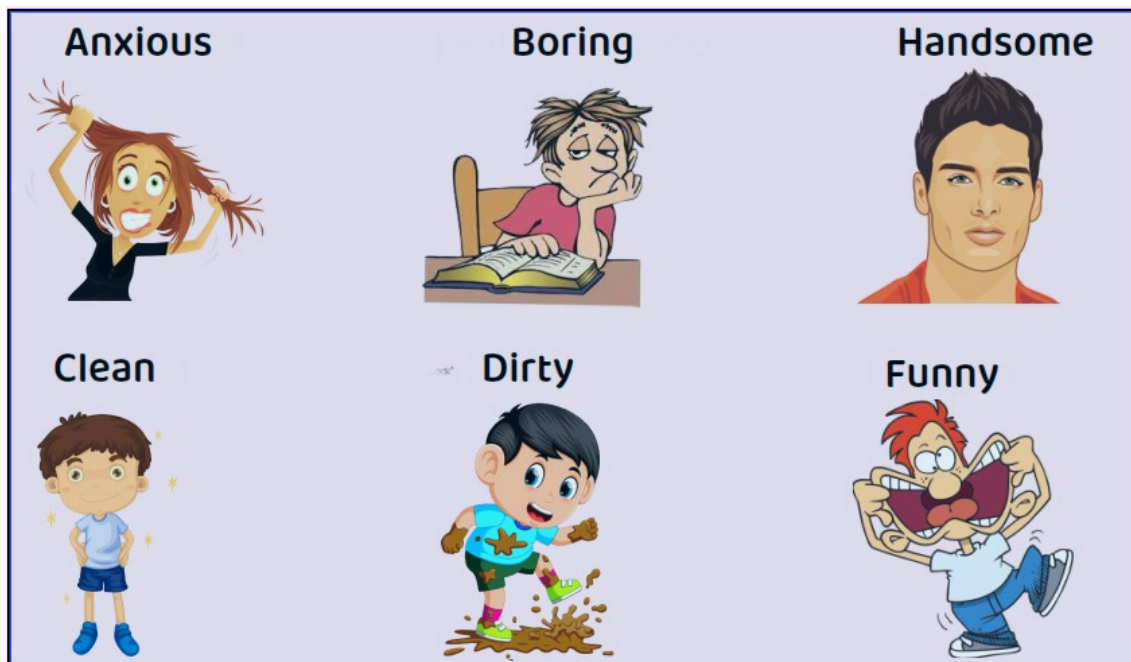
Example:

**I have a heavy box.** (Eu tenho uma caixa pesada.)

**She is beautiful.** (Ela é bonita.)

Porém, alguns adjetivos possuem uma terminação diferente. É o caso dos adjetivos que terminam com **-ing**. Hoje apresentaremos o nosso primeiro adjetivo com essa terminação. Conheceremos **"boring"** - Chato

Peter's job is **boring**. (O emprego do Peter é chato.)



<b>Anxious</b>	Ansioso (a)	<b>Clean</b>	Limpo (a)
<b>Boring</b>	Chato (a)	<b>Dirty</b>	Sujo (a)
<b>Handsome</b>	Bonito	<b>Funny</b>	Engraçado (a)



1) Is your mother <b>anxious</b> ?	Yes, she is.
2) Is your English class <b>boring</b> ?	No, It's not.
3) Is Michael <b>handsome</b> ?	Yes, he is.
4) Is your table <b>clean</b> ?	Yes, it is.
5) Is David's table <b>dirty</b> ?	No, it's not.
6) Is your teacher <b>funny</b> ?	Yes, he is.



### Answer

1) Is she calm or <b>anxious</b> .	She's <b>anxious</b> .
2) Is the meeting <b>boring</b> or interesting?	It's <b>boring</b> .
3) Is Michael <b>handsome</b> or ugly?	He's <b>handsome</b> .
4) Is his car <b>clean</b> or <b>dirty</b> ?	It's <b>clean</b> .
5) Is your brother serious or <b>funny</b> ?	He's <b>funny</b> .



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 21.

1) Translate from Portuguese into English: (Don't use Google translator.)



1) Minha cunhada é muito ansiosa.	7) O avô do Michael é muito engraçado.
2) O padeiro não é feio. Ele é bonito.	8) Você está com fome?
3) Minha prima é bonita.	9) Nosso tio está com sede.
4) A aula de inglês dele é muito chata.	10) Por que a prima do Peter está com medo?
5) A mesa dela está limpa.	11) O irmão do David está muito cansado.
6) Por que o seu carro está sujo?	12) O pai dele está falando sobre eles.

2) Listen to the audio available on the platform and write in front of its respective number:

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



## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) My sister-in-law is very anxious.
- 2) The baker is not ugly. He is handsome.
- 3) My cousin is beautiful.
- 4) His English class is very boring.
- 5) Her table is clean.
- 6) Why is your car dirty?
- 7) Michael's grandfather is very funny.
- 8) Are you hungry?
- 9) Our uncle is thirsty.
- 10) Why is Peter's cousin scared?
- 11) David's brother is very tired.
- 12) His father is talking about them.

### Exercise 2

- 1) My daughter is very anxious.
- 2) That man is very boring.
- 3) My teacher is very handsome.
- 4) Is your bicycle clean or dirty?
- 5) Your grandmother is very funny.
- 6) Why is David's sister-in-law anxious?
- 7) This bus is dirty.
- 8) Is your teacher funny?

## Basic 2 - Lesson 22



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 22

### 1) Write questions to the answers below.

1) She is fourteen years old.

-----

2) I'm a teacher.

-----

3) He's going to study English in a few weeks.

-----

4) My birthday is in January.

-----

5) I'm working.

-----

6) It's Peter's car.

-----

7) She's looking for his book.

-----

8) I'm waiting for my mother.

-----

9) They are talking about my company.

-----

10) She's my wife.

-----

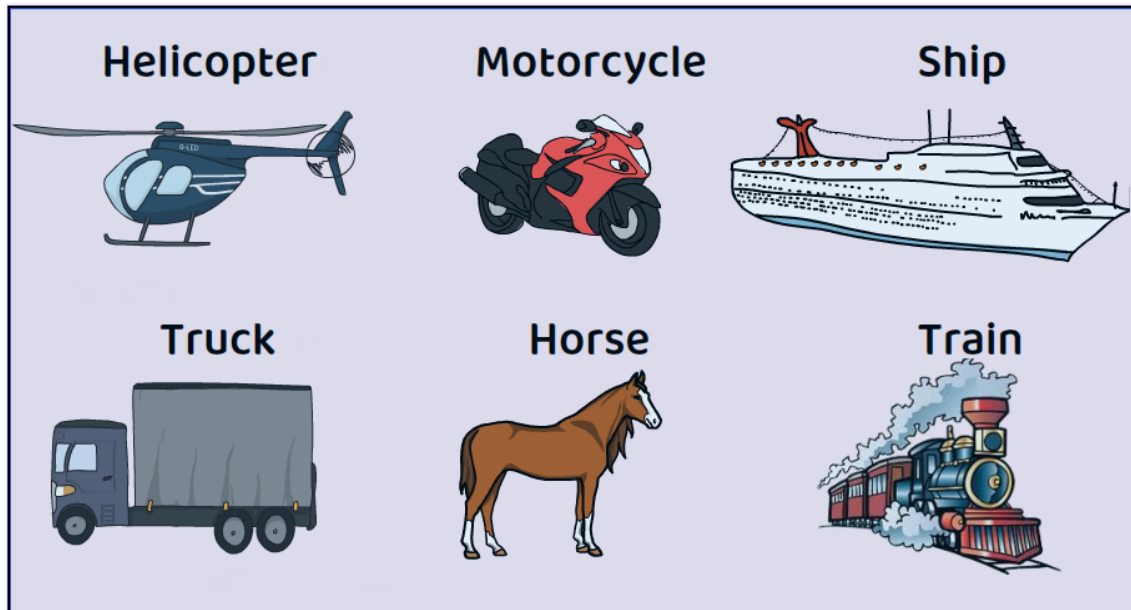
## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) How old is she?
- 2) What do you do? / What do you do for a living? / What's your profession?
- 3) When is he going to study English?
- 4) When is your birthday?
- 5) What are you doing?
- 6) Whose car is this/that/it?
- 7) What is she looking for?
- 8) Who are you waiting for?
- 9) What are they talking about?
- 10) Who's she?

## Basic 2 - Lesson 23

### Transportation



Helicopter

Helicóptero

Truck

Caminhão

Motorcycle

Motocicleta

Horse

Cavalo

Ship

Navio

Train

Trem

🔄 Repeat 🔊

- 1) This **helicopter** is very dirty.
- 2) His **motorcycle** isn't clean.
- 3) That **ship** is very beautiful.
- 4) Michael's **truck** is very heavy.
- 5) There are two **horses** in front of my house.
- 6) My father is going to buy a **truck**.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 23

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



1) De quem é este navio?	6) Não tem nenhum trem na minha cidade.
2) Tem um caminhão na frente da casa do Nigel.	7) O sobrinho dele vai comprar um helicóptero.
3) A moto dele não está limpa.	8) O tio do Michael está vendendo o caminhão dele.
4) Minha neta está olhando para o helicóptero.	9) Por que a sua moto está suja?
5) Meus pais vão comprar um cavalo.	10) Há quantos cavalos?

2) 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) Whose ship is this?
- 2) There is a truck in front of Nigel's house.
- 3) His motorcycle is not/ isn't clean.
- 4) My granddaughter is looking at the helicopter.
- 5) My parents are going to buy a horse.
- 6) There aren't any trains in my city.
- 7) His nephew is going to buy a helicopter.
- 8) Michael's uncle is selling his truck.
- 9) Why is your motorcycle dirty?
- 10) How many horses are there?

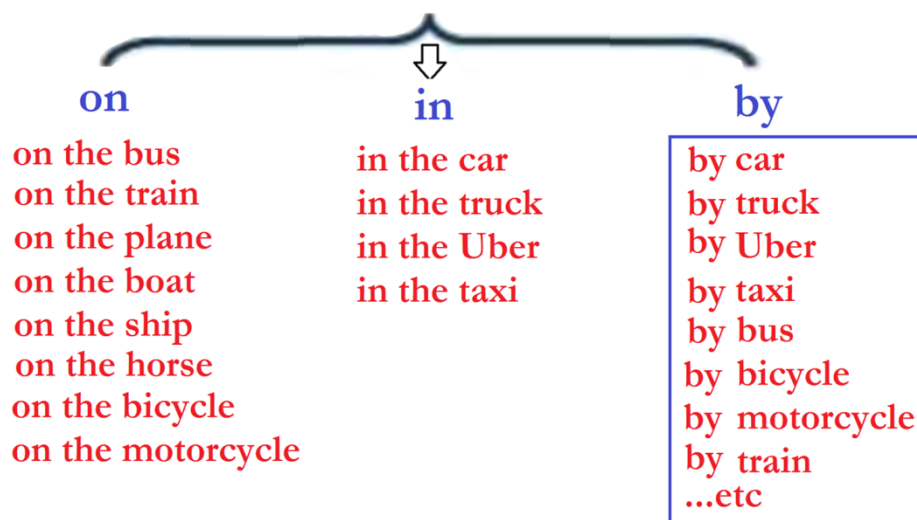
### Exercise 2

- 1) That's Michael's helicopter.
- 2) There are many trucks in my city.
- 3) How many motorcycles are there?
- 4) Her horse is very beautiful.
- 5) Our horse is very big.
- 6) My son is looking at the train.
- 7) That ship is very heavy.
- 8) Peter's truck is very dirty.
- 9) My sister-in-law is talking about your horse.
- 10) There are a lot of motorcycles on the road.

## Basic 2 - Lesson 24

### Prepositions for transport

As preposições com meios de transportes comumente usadas em inglês são: **“by”**, **“on”** e **“in”**.



Usamos a preposição **"on"**, para dizer que estamos em um determinado meio de transporte, no qual é possível caminhar dentro dele ou sentar sobre ele.

#### Example:

**I am on the bus.** - Eu estou no ônibus.

**I am on the motorcycle.** - Eu estou na moto.

Agora, se você estiver dentro de um meio de transporte, no qual não é possível caminhar dentro dele, você usa a preposição **"in"**.

#### Example:

**I am in my car.** - Eu estou dentro do meu carro.

**He is in the táxi.** – Ele está dentro do taxi.

Aplicamos **"by"** para referir-nos ao **"meio"** usado para chegar a um determinado local:

#### Example:

**I went to the supermarket by car.** - Eu fui ao supermercado de carro.

**I came by bus.** - Eu vim de ônibus.





## Answer

- |                                                              |                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Where are you?                                            | I'm <b>on</b> the bus.         |
| 2) Where's the doctor?                                       | He's <b>in</b> the car.        |
| 3) Where's your son?                                         | He's <b>on</b> the subway.     |
| 4) Where are they?                                           | They are <b>in</b> our truck.  |
| 5) Where's her daughter?                                     | She's <b>on</b> her bicycle.   |
| 6) Are you going to the mall <b>by</b> car or <b>by</b> bus? | I'm going <b>by</b> bus.       |
| 7) Where's your niece?                                       | She's <b>on</b> the plane.     |
| 8) Where's your uncle?                                       | He's <b>on</b> his motorcycle. |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 24

**1) Choose the right preposition to complete the sentence:**

- |                                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) She is___China.                | A) on B) at C) in |
| 2) Her niece is___the taxi.       | A) on B) at C) in |
| 3) My nephew is___the bus.        | A) on B) at C) in |
| 4) The cat is___the roof.         | A) on B) at C) in |
| 5) They are___39 Broadway Street. | A) on B) at C) in |
| 6) She is___the street.           | A) on B) at C) in |
| 7) I am ___my car.                | A) on B) at C) in |
| 8) We are___the kitchen.          | A) on B) at C) in |
| 9) She's going___car.             | A) on B) at C) by |
| 10) He's___his truck.             | A) on B) at C) in |

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1) C | 6) A  |
| 2) C | 7) C  |
| 3) A | 8) C  |
| 4) A | 9) C  |
| 5) B | 10) C |

## Basic 2 - Lesson 25

### Vocabulary



To ride a bicycle	Andar de bicicleta	To ride a horse	Andar a cavalo
To ride a motorcycle	Andar de moto	To drive	Dirigir
To ride a bus	Andar de ônibus	To fly/To pilot	Pilotar

🔄 Repeat 🔊

- 1) I'm going to **ride a bicycle** in a few months.
- 2) Why is he **riding a horse** now?
- 3) Where are you going to **ride a motorcycle**?
- 4) They aren't driving. They're **riding a horse**.
- 5) She's going to **drive** tonight.
- 6) He isn't going to **ride a bicycle**.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 25

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



1) Ela vai andar de bicicleta? - Eu não faço ideia.	16) Onde você está? - Estou no metrô.
2) Tem dois professores andando de moto.	17) O emprego do Michael é interessante.
3) Ela está indo para à academia de bicicleta.	18) Meus pais estão no avião.
4) Nós estamos indo ao banco de ônibus.	19) Nós vamos andar a cavalo em alguns minutos.
5) Por que ele está andando a cavalo agora?	20) Você vai andar de avião?
6) A casa dela está muito suja.	21) Qual é o seu caminhão, o amarelo ou o preto?
7) O carro dele está limpo.	22) Meus amigos estão no banco.
8) Este advogado é muito alto.	23) Eles não estão falando com a gente.
9) A aula de chinês é muito chata.	24) Sobre quem eles estão falando?
10) Ela está no ônibus ou no carro?	25) Sobre o que ela está falando?
11) A mãe do Peter é bonita.	26) Por quem você está procurando?
12) A prima da Sophia está andando a cavalo.	27) Por que você está olhando para mim?
13) A bicicleta do Michael é pesada.	28) Nós vamos esperar pelo médico?
14) De quem é aquele navio?	29) Por quem você vai esperar?
15) Qual é o seu cavalo, o grande ou o pequeno?	30) Peter está falando com eles.

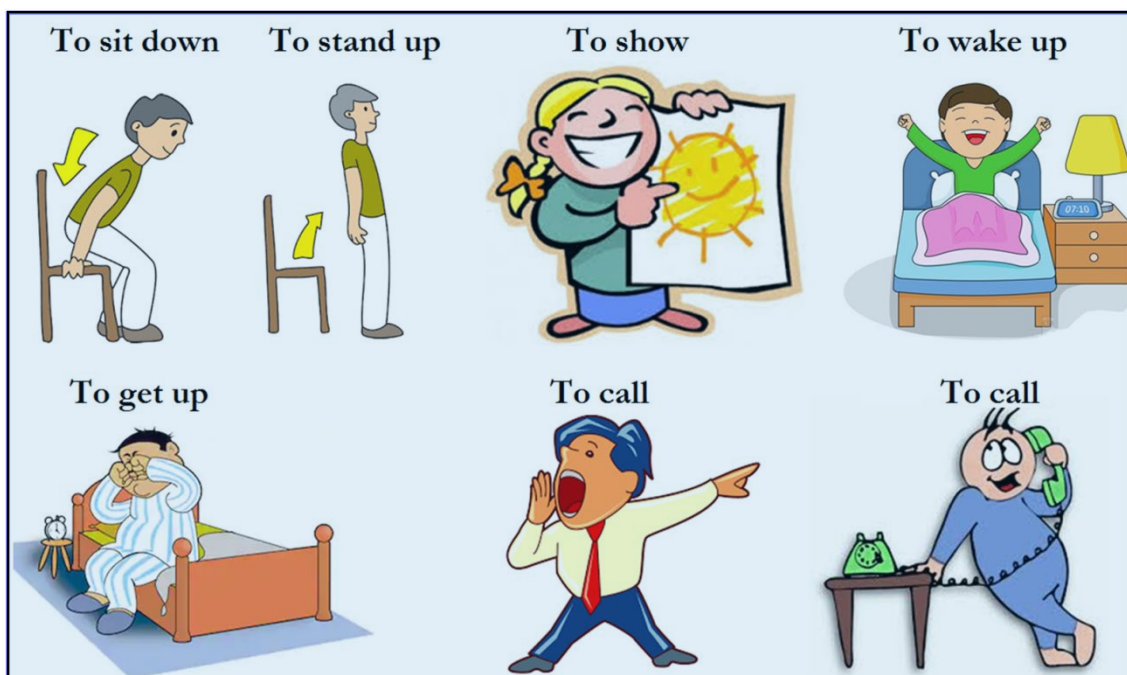
## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- |                                                        |                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) Is she going to ride a bicycle? - I have no idea.   | 16) Where are you? - I'm on the subway.                   |
| 2) There are two teachers riding a motorcycle.         | 17) Michael's job is interesting.                         |
| 3) She is going to the gym by bicycle.                 | 18) My parents are on the plane.                          |
| 4) We are going to the bank by bus.                    | 19) We are going to ride a horse in a few minutes.        |
| 5) Why is he riding a horse now?                       | 20) Are you going to fly a plane?                         |
| 6) Her house is very dirty.                            | 21) Which is your truck, the yellow one or the black one? |
| 7) His car is clean.                                   | 22) My friends are at the bank.                           |
| 8) This lawyer is very tall.                           | 23) They're not talking to us.                            |
| 9) The Chinese class is very boring.                   | 24) Who are they talking about?                           |
| 10) Is she on the bus or in the car?                   | 25) What is she talking about?                            |
| 11) Peter's mother is beautiful.                       | 26) Who are you looking for?                              |
| 12) Sophia's cousin is riding a horse.                 | 27) Why are you looking at me?                            |
| 13) Michael's bicycle is heavy.                        | 28) Are we going to wait for the doctor?                  |
| 14) Whose ship is that?                                | 29) Who are you going to wait for?                        |
| 15) Which is your horse, the big one or the small one? | 30) Peter is talking to them.                             |

## Basic 2 - Lesson 26

### Vocabulary



To sit down	Sentar-se	To wake up	Acordar
To stand up	Ficar de pé	To get up	Levantar
To show	Mostrar	To call	Telefonar /ligar / chamar

🔄 Repeat 🔊

- 1) I'm going to sit down because I'm tired.
- 2) Why are you going to stand up?
- 3) Show me your book!
- 4) What time are you going to wake up tomorrow?
- 5) On Monday I get up at 7:00 o'clock.
- 6) She's going to call her niece in a few minutes.



## The imperative

Neste ponto, praticaremos o imperativo.

O **"imperative"** é o tempo verbal, em inglês, utilizado para expressar uma ordem, um pedido, dar instruções e até mesmo para aconselhar alguém. Sua aplicação é bastante simples. Usamos o verbo em inglês, no infinitivo sem o **"to"** e sem conjugação.

Example:

**Wake up!** | Acorde!

O uso do imperativo costuma ser bastante direto e às vezes, pode soar até meio rude e sem educação. É assim que o veremos por aqui. Não vamos entrar em outras formas mais corretas, como por exemplo, **"Poderia ligar para o Peter?"**. Vamos focar em expressões como:

**Call Peter!** | Liga para o Peter!

Let's practise!

 Repeat 

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Sit down!             | 6) Call your husband!   |
| 2) Stand up!             | 7) Study this language! |
| 3) Show us your bicycle! | 8) Eat his sandwich!    |
| 4) Wake up at 5:00 AM!   | 9) Take a shower!       |
| 5) Get up!               | 10) Answer my question! |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 26

### 1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if she is standing up.

-----

2) Ask me if I am going to call my niece.

-----

3) Ask me what time I am going to wake up.

-----

4) Ask me if why she is going to get up in a few hours.

-----

5) Ask me if he is going to show us his bicycle.

-----

6) Ask me if they are going to call you.

-----

7) Ask me if I am going to sit down on the sofa.

-----

8) Ask me if we are going to call Michael's brother.

-----

9) Ask me who I am calling.

-----

10) Ask me if your son is getting up.

-----

11) Ask me if Mary's boyfriend is showing me his dog.

-----

## 2) Follow the example:

Tell your brother to wash her car: Wash her car!  
What's he doing? He's washing her car.

A) Tell Nancy to sit down: \_\_\_\_\_  
What's she doing? \_\_\_\_\_

B) Tell me to stand up: \_\_\_\_\_  
What am I doing? \_\_\_\_\_

C) Tell Michael and Mary to show us their house: \_\_\_\_\_  
What are they doing? \_\_\_\_\_

D) Tell your son to get up: \_\_\_\_\_  
What's he doing? \_\_\_\_\_

E) Tell him to call me: \_\_\_\_\_  
What's he doing? \_\_\_\_\_

F) Tell Mike to carry our bicycle: \_\_\_\_\_  
What's he doing? \_\_\_\_\_

G) Tell her to sell your motorcycle: \_\_\_\_\_  
What's she doing? \_\_\_\_\_

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

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

6) \_\_\_\_\_

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Is she standing up?
- 2) Are you going to call your niece?
- 3) What time are you going to wake up?
- 4) Why is she going to get up in a few hours?
- 5) Is he going to show us his bicycle?
- 6) Are they going to call me?
- 7) Are you going to sit down on the sofa?
- 8) Are we going to call Michael's brother?
- 9) Who are you calling?
- 10) Is my son getting up?
- 11) Is Mary's boyfriend showing you his dog?

### Exercise 2

- A) Sit down! | She's sitting down.
- B) Stand up! | You're standing up.
- C) Show us your house! | They're showing us their house.
- D) Get up! | He's getting up.
- E) Call the teacher/Call him! | He's calling you.
- F) Carry our bicycle! | He's carrying our bicycle.
- G) Sell my motorcycle! | She's selling my motorcycle.

### Exercise 3

- 1) Call my father!
- 2) Show us his car!
- 3) Wake up!
- 4) Get up!
- 5) Stand up!
- 6) Sit down!



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 27

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



1) Acorde às 7h!	11) Há quantos cavalos?
2) Mostre-me seu caminhão!	12) Por que você está ansioso?
3) Você vai andar a cavalo?	13) Esta aula é chata?
4) Eu vou andar de helicóptero.	14) A casa dela está suja ou limpa?
5) Por que você está dirigindo agora?	15) Meu neto é muito bonito.
6) Nós vamos andar de bicicleta na próxima semana.	16) Minha neta é muito bonita.
7) Eu vou pilotar um avião no ano que vem.	17) Levante-se!
8) Tem cinco policiais no ônibus.	18) Sente-se!
9) Tem duas enfermeiras no carro.	19) Você não é engraçado!
10) Que horas você vai andar de moto?	20) Minha cunhada está acordando.

**Lesson 27**  
only  
exercises



## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Wake up at 7:00 / 7:00 o'clock.
- 2) Show me your truck!
- 3) Are you going to ride a horse?
- 4) I am going to ride a helicopter.
- 5) Why are you driving now?
- 6) We are going to ride a bicycle next week.
- 7) I'm going to fly a plane next year.
- 8) There are five police officers on the bus.
- 9) There are two nurses in the car.
- 10) What time are you going to ride a motorcycle?
- 11) How many horses are there?
- 12) Why are you anxious?
- 13) Is this class boring?
- 14) Is her house dirty or clean?
- 15) My grandson is very handsome.
- 16) My granddaughter is very beautiful.
- 17) Get up!
- 18) Sit down!
- 19) You're not funny! / You aren't funny. / You are not funny.
- 20) My sister-in-law is waking up.

## Basic 2 - Lesson 28

### Clothes

Muitas pessoas, ao viajar para outros países, gostam de comprar roupas. Algumas roupas de marca saem bem mais em conta, comprando lá fora, mas como dizer os nomes das roupas e acessórios em inglês? O vocabulário desta aula traz as primeiras palavras relacionadas a roupas.

Aproveito também para apresentar o verbo **“to wear”** (usar), uma roupa, um perfume, uma joia, etc.)



<b>Pants</b>	Calça	<b>Dress</b>	Vestido
<b>Shirt</b>	Camisa	<b>Polo Shirt</b>	Camisa polo
<b>T-shirt</b>	Camiseta	<b>Tie</b>	Gravata



**Answer**

- |                                |                                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) What are you wearing?       | I'm wearing pants, a shirt and a tie. |
| 2) What's she wearing?         | She's wearing a dress.                |
| 3) What's he going to wear?    | He's going to wear a tie.             |
| 4) What's Peter going to wear? | He's going to wear a polo shirt.      |
| 5) What's he wearing?          | He's wearing pants and a T-shirt.     |





Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 28

### 1) Ask me:

1) Ask me what she is wearing.

-----

2) Ask me how many shirts there are on the bed.

-----

3) Ask me what color my polo shirt is.

-----

4) Ask me why he is going to wear a tie.

-----

5) Ask me what she is going to wear tonight.

-----

6) Ask me if my T-shirt is white.

-----

### 2) 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) What's she wearing?
- 2) How many shirts are there on the bed?
- 3) What color is your polo shirt?
- 4) Why is he going to wear a tie?
- 5) What's she going to wear tonight?
- 6) Is your T-shirt white?

### Exercise 2

- 1) She's wearing a beautiful dress.
- 2) He's not wearing a tie.
- 3) What's she going to wear tonight?
- 4) Your shirt is not clean.
- 5) His pants are very dirty.
- 6) Are you going to buy a polo shirt?
- 7) How many T-shirts are there on the table?
- 8) Her dress is very interesting.
- 9) Where's my tie?
- 10) Are they selling clothes?

## Basic 2 - Lesson 29



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 29

### 1) What is the opposite of?

1) Handsome

-----

2) Married

-----

3) Clean

-----

4) Young

-----

5) Fat

-----

6) Poor

-----

7) Happy

-----

8) Easy

-----

9) Short

-----

10) Light

-----



## Exercise 1

1) Ugly

6) Rich

2) Single

7) Sad

3) Dirty

8) Difficult

4) Old

9) Tall

5) Slim

10) Heavy

**Lesson 29**  
only  
exercises



## Basic 2 - Lesson 30



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 30

### 1) Make negative sentences.

1) She's wearing a beautiful dress.

-----

2) They're going to cook in a few minutes.

-----

3) We're going to study English next year.

-----

4) She's learning English and Spanish.

-----

5) There is a police officer in front of his house.

-----

6) There are some doctors at the hospital.

-----

7) You're a bad lawyer.

-----

8) Japanese is easy.

-----

9) She's going to wake up at 7:00 o'clock.

-----

10) It's on the table.

-----



### Exercise 1

- 1) She's not / she isn't / she is not wearing a beautiful dress.
- 2) They're not / they aren't / they are not going to cook in a few minutes.
- 3) We're not / we aren't / we are not going to study English next year.
- 4) She's not / she isn't / she is not learning English and Spanish.
- 5) There's not / there isn't / there is not a police officer in front of his house.
- 6) There aren't / there are not any doctors at the hospital.
- 7) You're not / you aren't / you are not a bad lawyer.
- 8) Japanese is not / isn't easy.
- 9) She's not / she isn't / is not going to wake up at 7:00 o'clock.
- 10) It's not / it isn't / it is not on the table.

## Lesson 30 only exercises

