

CURSO DE INGLÊS BLUE ENGLISH

LEVEL 0

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.



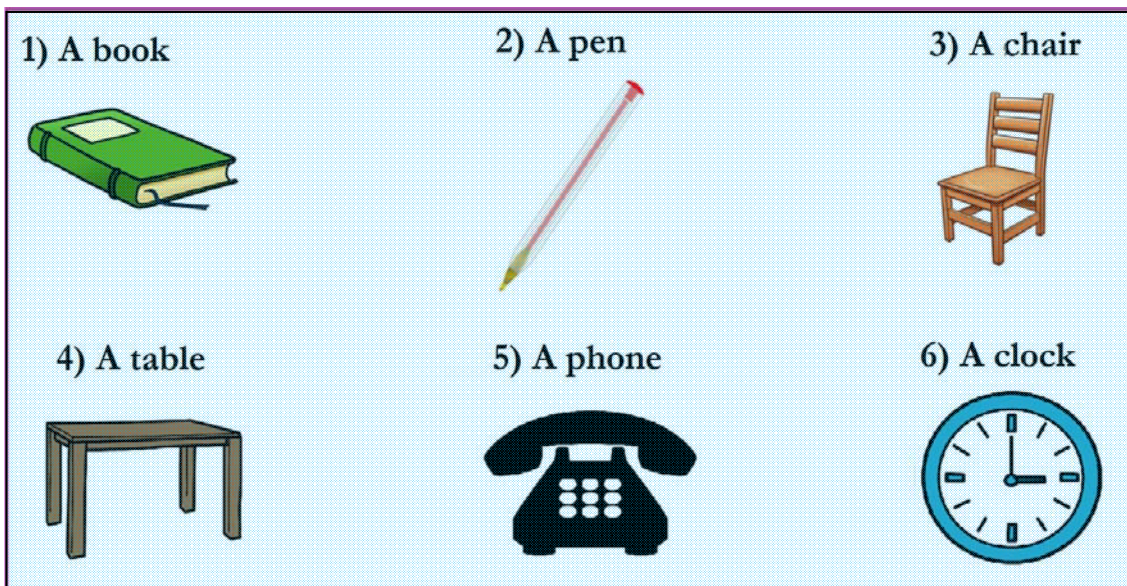
Your notes: Seguramente você necessitará um espaço para suas anotações. Algumas vezes disponibilizo um espaço para este fim.



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

Basic 0 - Lesson 1

Vocabulary



a	um/uma	a pen	uma caneta	a table	uma mesa
a book	um livro	a chair	uma cadeira	a phone	um telefone
a clock	um relógio				

Vamos apresentar estes seis **substantivos** com seu **artigo indefinido**. Começaremos com somente estas duas palavras e em breve iremos adicionando mais.

Um **substantivo (noun)** é o nome de um objeto, uma pessoa ou um conceito. Por exemplo: **Livro, Paulo, tristeza**, etc. Normalmente o sujeito de uma frase é um substantivo. Por exemplo: **O livro está em cima da mesa**, etc.

Um artigo indefinido (**indefinite article**) é como em português: **um** ou **uma**. Em inglês existem dois artigos indefinidos: **a** e **an** (**Veremos "an" mais adiante.**)

This

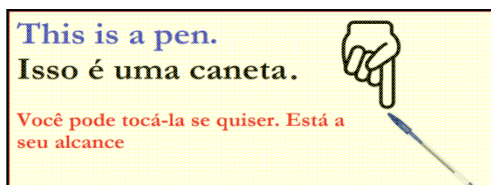
Em português há nove pronomes demonstrativos. Eles servem para apontar, indicar e mostrar alguma coisa, lugar, pessoa ou objeto. Para o singular temos: **este, esta, isto, isso, esse, essa, aquele, aquela, aquilo**. No inglês há somente dois: **this** e **that**.

Usa-se **this/that** para explicar sobre o quê se está falando.

This: Quando você se refere a um objeto que você pode tocar fisicamente, já que está ao seu alcance.


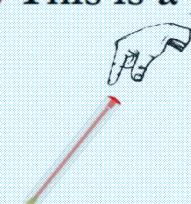
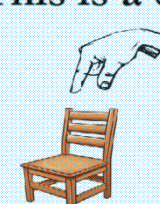
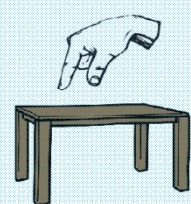


That: Quando você se refere a um objeto que está fora do seu alcance físico.


Aqui falaremos de "**this**", o qual se refere a algo ou alguém próximo no espaço ou no tempo. **This** é a forma no singular e corresponde a **isto, isso, este(a)** ou **esse(a)**.



Affirmative | This is + a...



1) This is a book. 	2) This is a pen. 	3) This is a chair. 
4) This is a table. 	5) This is a phone. 	6) This is a clock. 

 **Attention!** É muito importante pronunciar bem "**this is a....**". Depois é só ir adicionando vocabulário novo.

Interrogative | Is this + a...

Na forma interrogativa, inverte-se a posição do verbo, "is" com o pronome demonstrativo "this".

Affirmative (afirmativo)

This

is

a

bus.

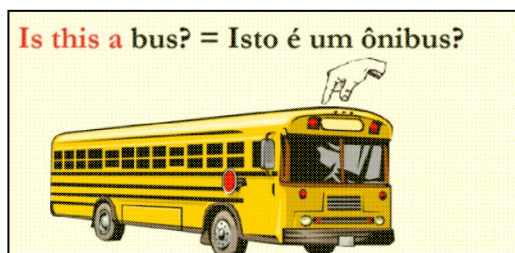
Interrogative (interrogativo)

Is

this

a

bus?



+ Know more: Para este tipo de pergunta há três opções de resposta: "Sim":

Yes, it is; "Não": **No, it's not** ou "Eu não sei": **I don't know.**

Ask

<p>1)</p> <p>Is this a table? Is it a chair? Is it a phone?</p>	<p>No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.</p>	<p>2)</p> <p>Is this a phone? Is it a pen? Is it a chair?</p>	<p>No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.</p>
<p>3)</p> <p>Is this a pen? Is it a table? Is it a book?</p>	<p>No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.</p>	<p>4)</p> <p>Is this a chair? Is it a table? Is it a pen?</p>	<p>No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.</p>

⚠ Attention! Observe que uma vez que o objeto é apresentado, se sigo falando sobre ele, não é necessário continuar usando o pronome demonstrativo "this". Em seu lugar, usamos "it" (pronome que substitui o objeto demonstrado).

Is this a car? No, it's not. = Isto é um carro? Não.

Is it a pen? No, it's not. = É uma caneta? Não.



Answer

 1) Is this a table? Is it a chair? Is it a phone?	No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.	 2) Is this a phone? Is it a pen? Is it a chair?	No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.
 3) Is this a pen? Is it a table? Is it a book?	No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.	 4) Is this a chair? Is it a table? Is it a pen?	No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.

⊕ **Know more:** Você poderia dizer simplesmente "Yes", e estaria bem. Porém, neste momento gostaria de ensinar a forma mais formal de falar, ou seja, como se estivéssemos falando com alguém com quem não temos intimidade.

Se o meu melhor amigo me pergunta "**Is this a pen?**", eu diria simplesmente "**Yes**" ou o seu equivalente mais coloquial, "**Yeah**". Em contrapartida, se, por exemplo, em uma entrevista de emprego alguém me fizesse esta mesma pergunta, eu diria: "**Yes, it is**" (literalmente: **Sim, ela é.**)



Your notes

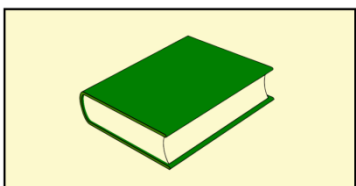


Watch the lesson 1: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 1**.

Lesson 1 - Exercise

1) Descreva as imagens como no primeiro exemplo:

1)



2)

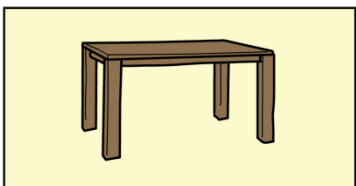


3)



A book

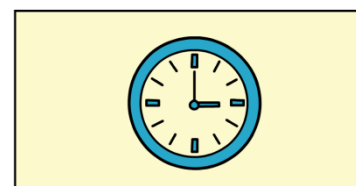
4)



5)

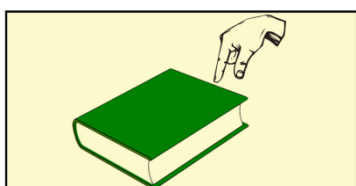


6)



2) Descreva as imagens como no primeiro exemplo:

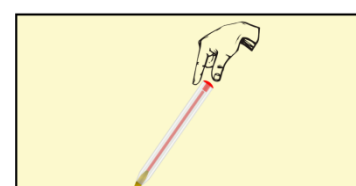
1)



2)

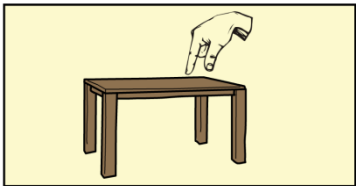


3)



This is a book.

4)



5)



6)



3) Transforme as frases afirmativas em perguntas como no exemplo:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1) This is a book. | <u>Is this a book?</u> | 4) This is a pen. | _____ |
| 2) This is a clock. | _____ | 5) This is a table. | _____ |
| 3) This is a chair. | _____ | 6) This is a phone. | _____ |


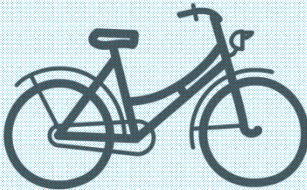


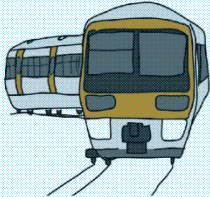

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 1

Exercício 1	Exercício 2	Exercício 3
2 - A pen.	2 - This is a clock.	2 - Is this a clock?
3 - A chair.	3 - This is a pen.	3 - Is this a chair?
4 - A table.	4 - This is a table.	4 - Is this a pen?
5 - A phone.	5 - This is a chair.	5 - Is this a table?
6 - A clock.	6 - This is a phone.	6 - Is this a phone?

Basic 0 - Lesson 2

Vocabulary



1) a bus 	2) a bicycle 	3) a car 
4) a boat 	5) a subway 	6) a plane 

a bus	um ônibus	a car	um carro	a subway	um metrô
a bicycle	uma bicicleta	a boat	um barco	a plane	um avião

That

Aqui falaremos do demonstrativo "**that**", o qual se refere a algo ou alguém longe no espaço ou no tempo.

That é a forma no singular e corresponde a **aquele, aquela, aquilo**.

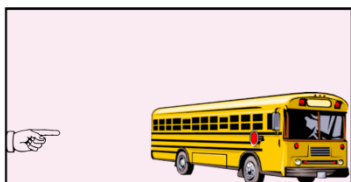
That's a bicycle.
Aquilo é uma bicicleta.
Você não consegue tocá-la.
Está fora do seu alcance.

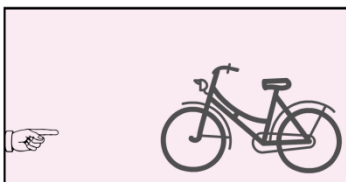
Affirmative | 'That's + a...



1) That's a bus.



2) That's a bicycle.



3) That's a car.



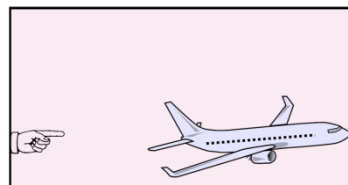
4) That's a subway.



5) That's a boat.



6) That's a plane.



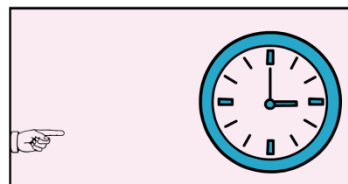
7) That's a phone.



8) That's a chair.



9) That's a clock.



⚠ Attention! É muito importante pronunciar bem "that's a...". Depois é só ir adicionando vocabulário novo.

Interrogative | Is that + a...

Na forma interrogativa, inverte-se a posição do verbo, "is" com o pronome demonstrativo "that".

Affirmative (afirmativo)

That is = That's

a

bus.

Interrogative (interrogativo)

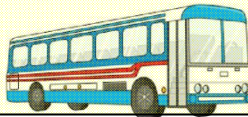
Is

that

a




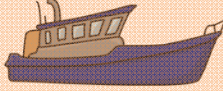

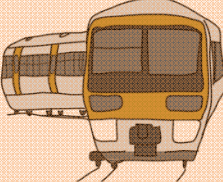

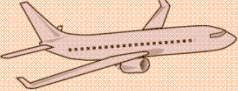
bus?

Is that a bus? = Aquilo é um ônibus?



⊕ Know more: Para este tipo de pergunta há três opções de resposta: "Sim": **Yes, it is;** "Não": **No, it's not** ou "Eu não sei": **I don't know.**

Ask






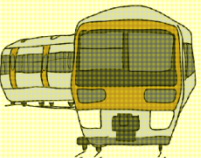


 1) Is that a car? Is it a bus? Is it a bicycle?	 No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.	 2) Is that a plane? Is it a subway? Is it a boat?	 No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.
 3) Is that a boat? Is it a plane? Is it a subway?	 No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.	 4) Is that a car ? Is it a bicycle? Is it a plane?	 No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.

Attention! Observe que uma vez que o objeto é apresentado, se sigo falando sobre ele, não é necessário continuar usando o pronome demonstrativo **"that"**. Em seu lugar, usamos **"it"** (pronome que substitui o objeto demonstrado).

Is **that** a car? No, it's not. = Aquilo é um carro? Não.

Is **it** a pen? No, it's not. = É um caneta? Não.

Answer

 1) Is that a car? Is it a bus? Is it a bicycle?	 No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.	 2) Is that a plane? Is it a subway? Is it a boat?	 No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.
 3) Is that a boat? Is it a plane? Is it a subway?	 No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.	 4) Is that a car ? Is it a bicycle? Is it a plane?	 No, it's not. No, it's not. Yes, it is.

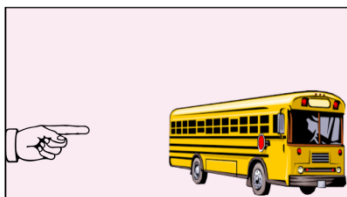


Watch the lesson 2: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 2**.

Lesson 2 - Exercise

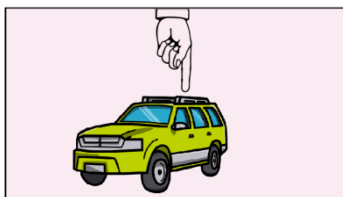
1) Descreva as imagens como no primeiro exemplo: (atenção com as posições das mãos, pois uma representa “that” e a outra “this”).

1)

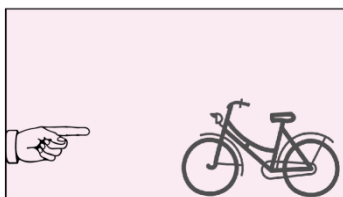


That's a bus.

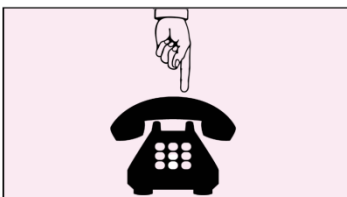
2)



3)



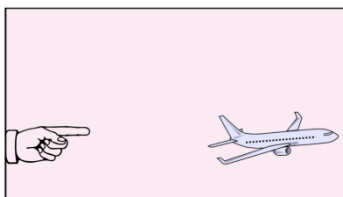
4)



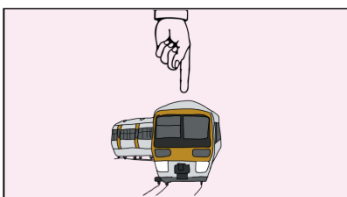
5)



6)



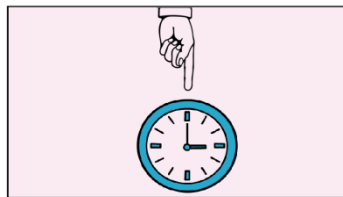
7)



8)



9)



2) Transforme as frases afirmativas em frases interrogativas, como no exemplo:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------|
| 1) This is a boat. | <u>Is this a boat?</u> | 5) It's a car. | _____ |
| 2) That's a chair. | _____ | 6) That's a bicycle. | _____ |
| 3) This is a clock. | _____ | 7) It's a subway. | _____ |
| 4) That's a bus. | _____ | 8) This is a plane. | _____ |

3) Traduza as seguintes frases para o inglês. (Não use o Google tradutor)



1) Aquilo é um metrô.	6) Aquilo é um ônibus?
2) Isto é um barco?	7) Aquilo é um avião.
3) Aquilo é uma bicicleta?	8) Isso é uma mesa.
4) Isso é um carro?	9) Isso é uma cadeira?
5) Aquilo é um livro?	10) Aquilo é uma caneta.

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 2

Exercício 1	Exercício 2
1) That's a bus. That is a bus.	1) Is this a boat?
2) This is a car.	2) Is that a chair?
3) That's a bicycle. That is a bicycle.	3) Is this a clock?
4) This is a phone. This is a telephone.	4) Is that a bus?
5) That's a chair. That is a chair.	5) Is it a car?
6) That's a plane. That is a plane.	6) Is that a bicycle?
7) This is a subway.	7) Is it a subway?
8) That's a boat. That is a boat.	8) Is this a plane?
9) This is a clock.	
Exercício 3	
1) That's a subway. That is a subway.	6) Is that a bus?
2) Is this a boat?	7) That's a plane. That is a plane.
3) Is that a bicycle?	8) This is a table.
4) Is this a car?	9) Is this a chair?
5) Is that a book?	10) That's a pen. That is a pen.

Basic 0 - Lesson 3

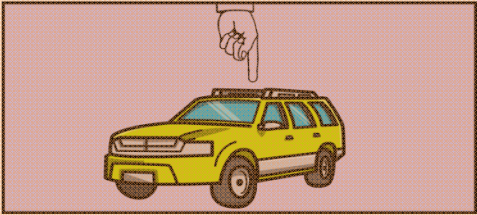
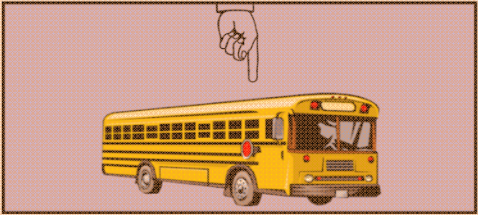
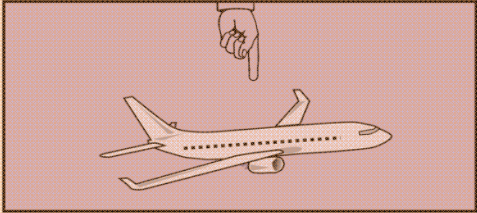
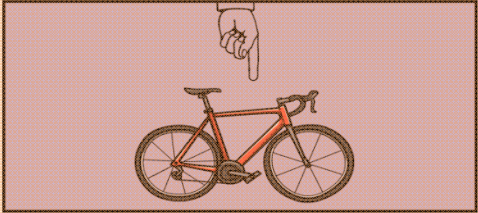
What's this? It's a ...

What is = What's		this?	It's	a	xxx.
O que	é	isso/isto?	É	um/uma	xxx.

Vamos ver mais uma contração: **What + is**. Em uma conversação com um nativo, você vai ouvir esta fórmula milhares de vezes. "Acostume-se a contrair **"what"** com **"is"**, não só porque enriquece o seu inglês, mas também porque te ajudará a entender melhor o idioma".

"What's this" é a chamada pergunta direta, ela te dá duas opções de resposta. Você responde dizendo o que é: **"É xxx" : It's a xxx** ou " que você não sabe: **"Eu não sei": I don't know.**

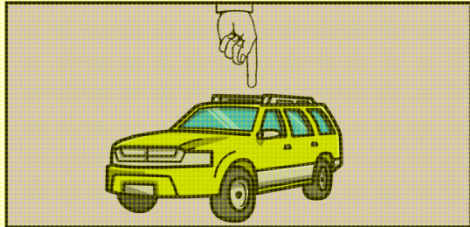
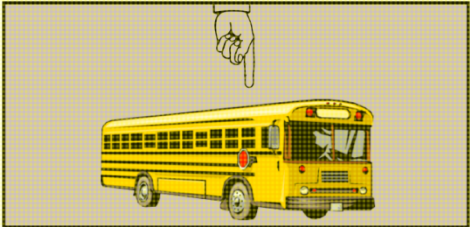
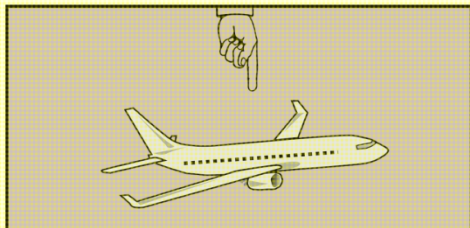
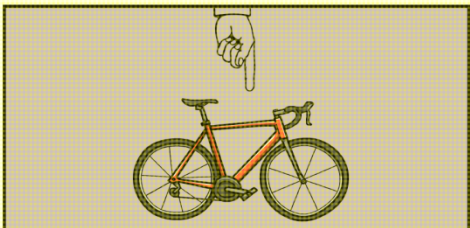


<p>1) What's this?</p>  <p>It's a car.</p>	<p>2) What's this?</p>  <p>It's a bus.</p>
<p>3) What's this?</p>  <p>It's a plane.</p>	<p>4) What's this?</p>  <p>It's a bicycle.</p>

⚠ Attention! É muito importante pronunciar bem **"it's a...."**. Depois é só ir adicionando vocabulário novo.



Answer 🔊

<p>1) What's this?</p>  <p>It's a car.</p>	<p>2) What's this?</p>  <p>It's a bus.</p>
<p>3) What's this?</p>  <p>It's a plane.</p>	<p>4) What's this?</p>  <p>It's a bicycle.</p>

⊕ **Know more:** "It's" é a contração de "It is". Uma contração é a união de duas palavras. Nós as unimos eliminando uma letra e acrescentando um apóstrofo em seu lugar. Em português, também fazemos contrações, mas sem apóstrofes. Por exemplo, quase ninguém diz sílaba por sílaba na frase "Você vai viajar?". A maioria diz "Cê vai viajar?".

📌 **Don't forget:** Para aprender o inglês é preciso entender que sua estrutura é bem diferente do português. No inglês, a ordem dos elementos de uma frase (sujeito, verbo, adjetivo) muitas vezes muda completamente. Portanto é melhor ir se acostumando com isso. 🙌



Your notes:

What is it?

"What is it" significa literalmente "O que é ele/ela?". Soa estranho para nós, porque na nossa língua, costumamos ocultar o sujeito.





Veja a comparação do seguinte diálogo entre o português e o inglês:

	VS	
		
<p>Isto é uma porta? Não.</p> <p>É uma cadeira? Não.</p> <p>O que é? É uma Janela.</p>		<p>Is this a door? No, <i>it's</i> not.</p> <p>Is <i>it</i> a chair? No, <i>it's</i> not.</p> <p>What is <i>it</i>? <i>It's</i> a window.</p>

Observe que em português ocultamos o sujeito, enquanto que no inglês, ele nunca fica oculto.

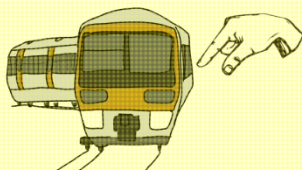
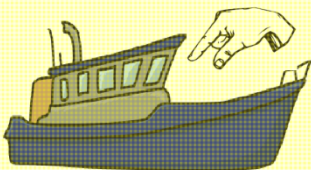


⊕ **Know more:** O "it" não significa "isto". O "it" pode ser "ele/ela" (usado para coisas não humanas, animais, objetos, idéias, etc.)



<p>1)</p>  <p>Is this a boat? No, it's not.</p> <p>Is it a picture? No, it's not.</p> <p>What is it? It's a subway.</p>	<p>2)</p>  <p>Is this a bus? No, it's not.</p> <p>Is it a car? No, it's not.</p> <p>What is it? It's a boat.</p>
<p>3)</p>  <p>Is this a plane? No, it's not.</p> <p>Is it a subway? No, it's not.</p> <p>What is it? It's a bicycle.</p>	<p>4)</p>  <p>Is this a bicycle? No, it's not.</p> <p>Is it a bus? No, it's not.</p> <p>What is it? It's a plane.</p>



Answer

 1) Is this a boat? No, it's not. Is it a picture? No, it's not. What is it? It's a subway.	 2) Is this a bus? No, it's not. Is it a car? No, it's not. What is it? It's a boat.
 3) Is this a plane? No, it's not. Is it subway? No, it's not. What is it? It's a bicycle.	 4) Is this a bicycle? No, it's not. Is it a bus? No, it's not. What is it? It's a plane.

What's that? It's a ... :

What is = What's	that?	It's	a	xxx.
O que	é	É	um/uma	xxx.
	aquilo?			








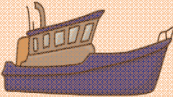



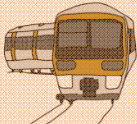
Mais uma pergunta direta. Desta vez com **"that"**. Ela te duas opções de resposta. Você responde dizendo o que é: **"É xxx"** : **It's a xxx** ou " que você não sabe: **"Eu não sei": I don't know.**

Examples:












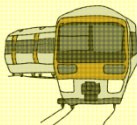
A – What's that?
It's a car.

B – What's that?
I don't know.



<p>1) What's that?</p>   <p>It's a bicycle.</p>	<p>2) What's that?</p>   <p>It's a bus.</p>	<p>3) What's that?</p>   <p>It's a car.</p>
<p>4) What's that?</p>   <p>It's a boat.</p>	<p>5) What's that?</p>   <p>It's a plane.</p>	<p>6) What's that?</p>   <p>It's a subway.</p>



<p>1) What's that?</p>   <p>It's a bicycle.</p>	<p>2) What's that?</p>   <p>It's a bus.</p>	<p>3) What's that?</p>   <p>It's a car.</p>
<p>4) What's that?</p>   <p>It's a boat.</p>	<p>5) What's that?</p>   <p>It's a plane.</p>	<p>6) What's that?</p>   <p>It's a subway.</p>

⚠ Attention! É muito importante pronunciar bem "it's a....". Depois é só ir adicionando vocabulário novo.



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

Lesson 3 - Exercise

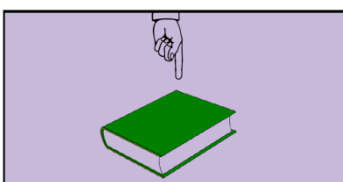
1) Use a pergunta apropriada para afirmações como no primeiro exemplo: (atenção com as posições das mãos, pois uma representa “that” e a outra “this”).

1) What's that?



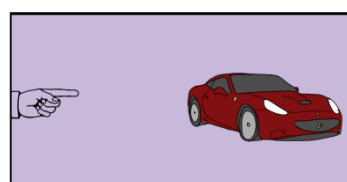
It's a subway.

2) _____



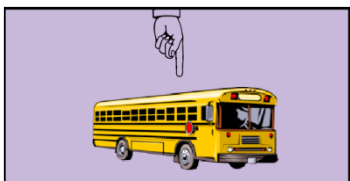
It's a book.

3) _____



Yes, it is.

4) _____



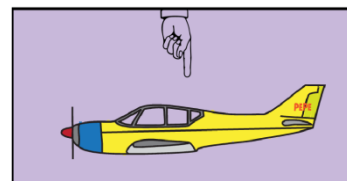
Yes, it is.

5) _____



It's a bicycle.

6) _____



It's a plane.

3) Traduza as seguintes frases para o inglês. (Não use o Google tradutor)



1) O que é aquilo?	9) O que é isso? – É um metrô.
2) Aquilo é uma caneta?	10) Isso é um carro? – Não, não é.

3) O que é isso? – É um avião.	11) O que é aquilo? É um telefone.
4) O que é?	12) Aquilo é uma mesa? – Sim, é.
5) Isso é um barco?	13) Aquilo é um barco.
6) Aquilo é uma cadeira?	14) Isso é uma caneta.
7) O que é isso? – É uma bicicleta.	15) O que é aquilo? – É um livro.
8) Aquilo é um relógio? (de parede)	16) Isso é um avião.

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 3

Exercício 1

- 1) **What's that?** 2) What's this? 3) Is that a car?
 4) Is this a bus? 5) What's that? 6) What's this?

Exercício 2


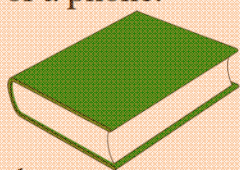



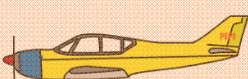


- 1) What's that? | What is that?
 2) Is that a pen?
 3) What's this? - It's a plane. | What is this? - It is a plane.
 4) What is it?
 5) Is this a boat?
 6) Is that a chair?
 7) What's this? – It's a bicycle. | What is this? – It is a bicycle.
 8) Is that a clock?
 9) What's this? - It's a subway. | What is this? – It is a subway.
 10) Is this a car? – No, it's not. | No, it is not.
 11) What's that? – It's a phone. | What is that? – It is a phone.
 12) Is that a table? – Yes, it is.
 13) That's a boat. | That is a boat.
 14) This is a pen.
 15) What's that? – It's a book. | What is that? – It is a book.
 16) This is a plane.

Basic 0 - Lesson 4






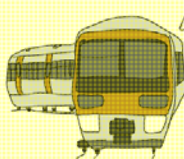





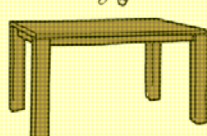
Conjunção "Or"

As conjunções são palavras como: "e", "ou", "mas", etc. "Or" significa "ou" em português.



<p>1) Is that a book or a phone?</p>   <p>It's a book.</p>	<p>2) Is that a pen or a pencil?</p>   <p>It's a pen.</p>
<p>3) Is that a boat or a plane?</p>   <p>It's a plane.</p>	<p>4) Is that a dog or a cat?</p>   <p>It's a dog.</p>



<p>1) Is this a bus or a plane?</p>   <p>It's a plane.</p>	<p>2) Is this a car or a train?</p>   <p>It's a car.</p>	<p>3) Is this a bicycle or a subway?</p>   <p>It's a subway.</p>
<p>4) Is this a plane or a bus?</p>   <p>It's a bus.</p>	<p>5) Is this a bus or a bicycle?</p>   <p>It's a bicycle.</p>	<p>6) Is this a table or a chair?</p>   <p>It's a table.</p>

Negative / isn't

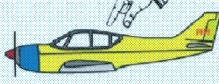



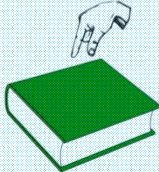
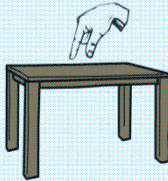
Agora você seguirá com a revisão, mas de outra forma. Primeiro você dirá que um determinado objeto não é um objeto "x", para em seguida dizer o que ele realmente é.


Example:



This isn't a table. It's a chair.

 Repeat 

1)  This isn't a car. It's a plane.	2)  This isn't a train. It's a car.	3)  This isn't a train. It's a bus.
4)  This isn't a plane. It's a bicycle.	5)  This isn't a pen. It's a book.	6)  This isn't a chair. It's a table.

 **Attention!** Apresentamos uma nova contração: **isn't**. Está é a contração de "is" e "not".

Ao dizer "Isto não é uma caneta.", você poderia dizer: "This is not a pen."

Se você quiser, poderia falar inglês perfeitamente sem usar as contrações. Não recomendo, já que nenhum nativo da língua inglesa fala sem utilizá-las.

É melhor você se acostumar a usá-las, já que ninguém vai dirigir-se a você com um inglês ausente de contrações.



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

Lesson 4 - Exercise

1) Responda as perguntas abaixo:

1) Is this a bus
or a plane?



2) Is this a car
or a train?



3) Is this a plane
or a subway?



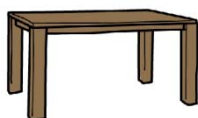
4) Is this a bicycle
or a bus?



5) Is this a bicycle
or a car?



6) Is this a table
or a chair?



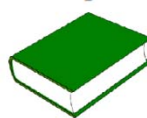
7) Is this a phone
or a chair?



8) Is this a phone
or a table?



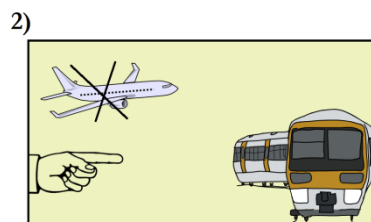
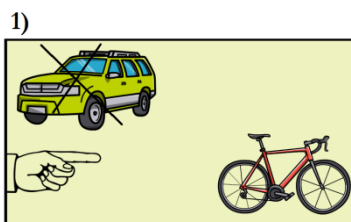
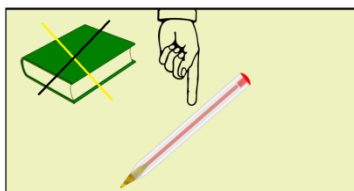
9) Is this a book
or a pen?



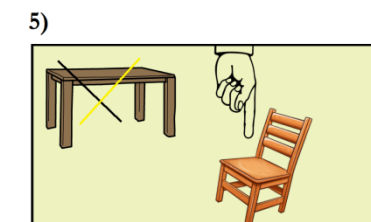
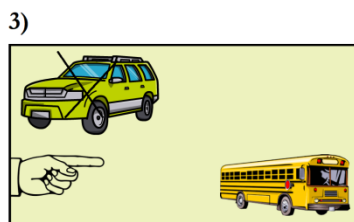
10) Is this a pen
or a table?



2) Siga o exemplo:



This isn't a book. It's a pen.



Respostas dos exercícios da aula 4

Exercício 1

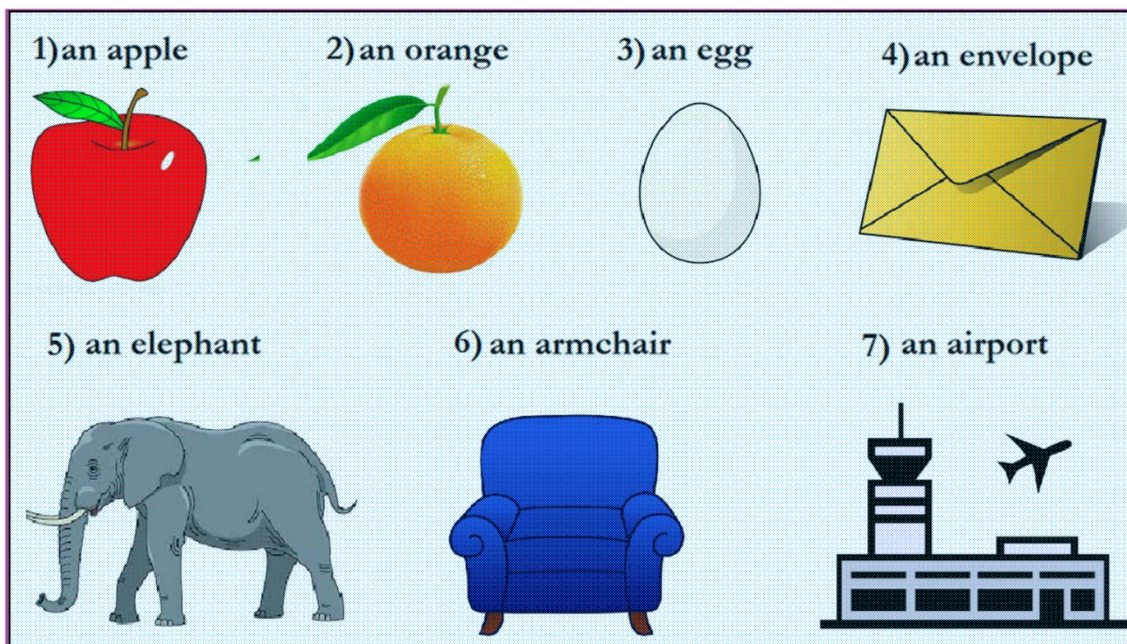
- 1) It's a plane.
- 2) It's a car.
- 3) It's a subway.
- 4) It's a bus.
- 5) It's a bicycle.
- 6) It's a table.
- 7) It's a chair.
- 8) It's a phone.
- 9) It's a book.
- 10) It's a pen.

Exercício 2

- 1) That's not a car. It's a bicycle.
- 2) That's not a plane. It's a subway.
- 3) That's not a car. It's a bus.
- 4) This isn't a phone. It's a book.
- 5) This isn't a table. It's a chair.

Basic 0 - Lesson 5

Vocabulary



An apple	Uma maçã	An elephant	Um elefante
An orange	Uma laranja	An armchair	Uma poltrona
An egg	Um ovo	An airport	Um aeroporto
An envelope	Um envelope		

Agora veremos o segundo artigo indefinido (indefinite article): **"an"**.

Alguns livros de inglês e a maioria dos professores te dirão que **"an"** antecede palavras que começam com vogais e **"a"** palavras que começam com consoantes. Não é bem isso.

"an" antecede palavras que começam com som de vogal.

"a" antecede palavras que começam com som de consoante.

Veja estes exemplos: **"a university"** , **"an honor"**.


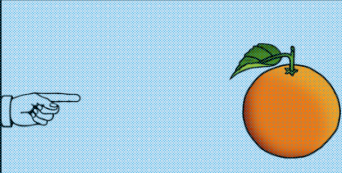
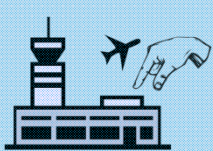
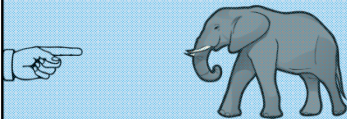
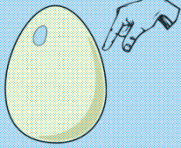
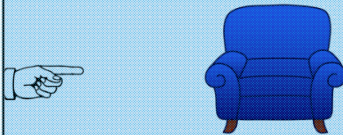
- **"University"** começa com vogal, mas a letra **"u"** tem som de **"iu"**, que em inglês é o som de **"y"** (consoante).

- "**Honor**" começa com consoante, mas o "**h**" é mudo (não se pronuncia), ou seja, a palavra realmente começa com o som de "**o**" (vogal).

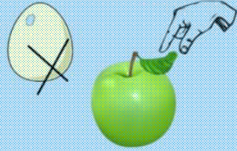
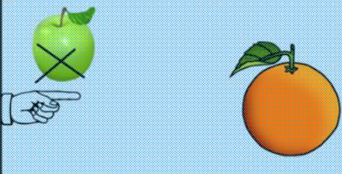

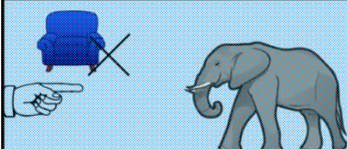
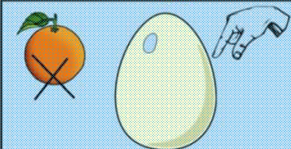
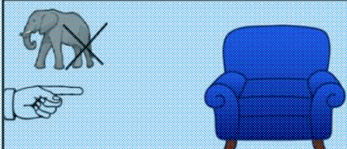
⚠ Attention! Para pronunciar corretamente palavras que são acompanhadas do artigo "**an**", imagine que o som "**en**" faz parte da palavra, por exemplo, "**an apple**" deve ser pronunciado "**enépou**".

Agora vamos apresentá-los com um pronome demonstrativo "**this**" e "**that**".

Repeat (Part 1)

1) This is an apple . 	2) That's an orange . 	3) This is an airport . 
4) That's an elephant . 	5) This is an egg . 	6) That's an armchair . 

Repeat (Part 2)

1) This isn't an egg . It's an apple . 	2) That's not an apple . It's an orange . 	3) This isn't a house . It's an airport . 
4) That's not an armchair . It's an elephant . 	5) This isn't an orange . It's an egg . 	6) That's not an elephant . It's an armchair . 

Is that a car?
Is it a bus?
What is it?

A simple line drawing of a hand with the index finger pointing towards a green apple. The apple is whole and has a single leaf attached to its stem. The background is a light green grid pattern.

Is that a book?
Is it a pen?
What is it?

[illegible]



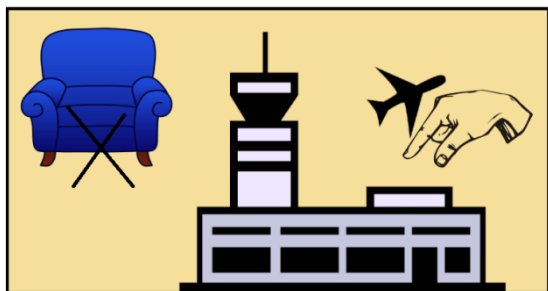
Watch the lesson 5: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 5**.

Lesson 5 - Exercise

1) Use "a" or "an" in the following sentences:

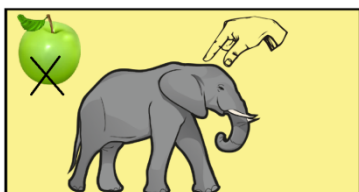
- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) That's ____ car. | 4) That's ____ airport. | 7) This is ____ car. |
| 2) It's ____ apple. | 5) It isn't ____ egg. | 8) That's ____ dog. |
| 3) It's ____ subway. | 6) Is this ____ orange? | 9) Is that ____ armchair? |

2) Follow the example:

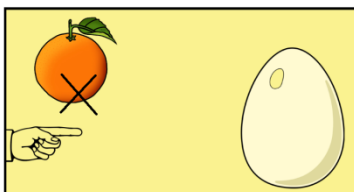


This isn't an armchair. It's an airport.

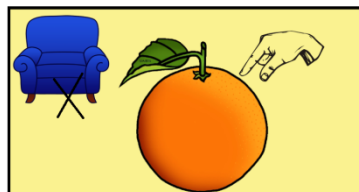
1)



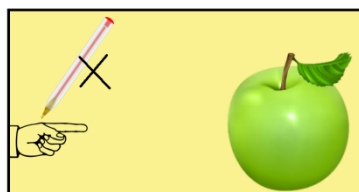
2)



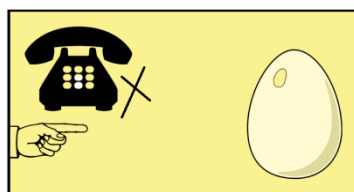
3)



4)



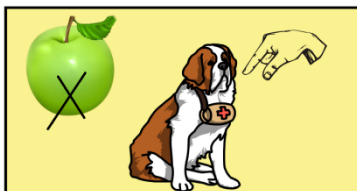
5)



6)



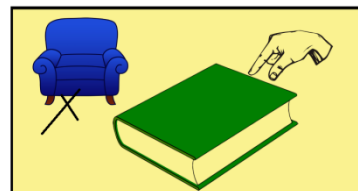
7)



8)



9)



Respostas dos exercícios da aula 5

Exercício 1

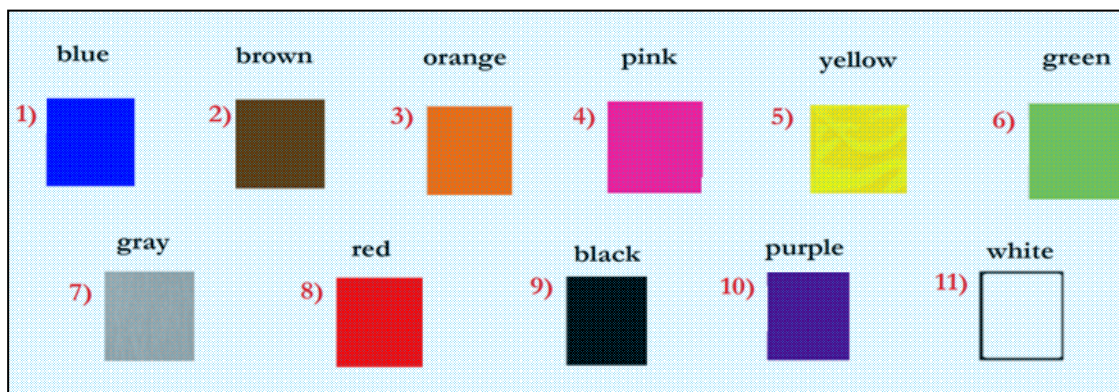
- 1) That's a car.
- 2) It's an apple.
- 3) It's a subway.
- 4) That's an airport.
- 5) It isn't an egg.
- 6) Is this an orange?
- 7) This is a car.
- 8) That's a dog.
- 9) Is that an armchair?

Exercício 2

- 1) This isn't an apple. It's an elephant.
- 2) That's not an orange. It's an egg.
- 3) This isn't an armchair. It's an orange.
- 4) That's not a pen. It's an apple.
- 5) That's not a phone. It's an egg.
- 6) This isn't a chair. It's an armchair.
- 7) This isn't an apple. It's a dog.
- 8) That's not an egg. It's a car.
- 9) This isn't an armchair. It's a book.

Basic 0 - Lesson 6

Vocabulary – Colors




Blue	Azul	Gray	Cinza
Brown	Marrom	Red	Vermelho
Orange	Laranja	Black	Preto
Pink	Rosa	Purple	Roxo
Yellow	Amarelo	White	Branco
Green	Verde	Color	Cor

What is it? (O que é?)



"What color is it" significa literalmente "Que cor é ela". Soa estranho para nós, porque na nossa língua, costumamos ocultar o sujeito. Veja a comparação do seguinte diálogo entre o português e o inglês:

			
	VS		
Isso é amarelo?	Não.	Is this yellow?	No, it's not.
É verde?	Não.	Is it green?	No, it's not.
Que cor que é?	É azul.	What color is it ?	It's blue.



Observe que em português ocultamos o sujeito, enquanto que no inglês, ele nunca fica oculto.

 **Attention!** O "it" pode ser "ele/ela" (usado para coisas não humanas, animais, objetos, ideias, etc.)



Ask (Part 1)

1)  



Is that gray? No, it's not.
Is it yellow? No, it's not.
What color is it? It's blue.

2)  

Is this yellow? No, it's not.
Is it pink? No, it's not.
What color is it? It's brown.

3)  

Is this purple? No, it's not.
Is it red? No, it's not.
What color is it? It's pink.

4)  

Is that orange? No, it's not.
Is it black? No, it's not.
What color is it? It's yellow.







"What color is this/that" é a chamada pergunta direta, ela te dá duas opções de resposta. Você responde dizendo qual é a cor: "É xxx" : **It's xxx** ou "que você não sabe: "Eu não sei": **I don't know**.

Attention! Antes de adjetivos, como por exemplo, "cores" não usamos o artigo "a" ou "an".

Conjunção "Or"

Know more: As conjunções são palavras como: "e", "ou", "mas", etc.
"Or" significa "ou".









Ask (Part 2)

1)   It's green.	2)   It's orange.	3)   It's pink.
---	--	--

What color is this/that







"What color is this/that" é uma pergunta direta. Ela te dá duas opções de resposta. Você responde dizendo o nome da cor: "É xxx" : **It's xxx** ou " que você não sabe: "Eu não sei": **I don't know**

Ask (Part 1)

What color is that?	What color is this?	What color is that?	What color is this?
1)   It's blue.	2)   It's yellow.	3)   It's orange.	4)   It's pink.

Agora vamos praticar combinando as cores com substantivos.

Ask (Part 2)

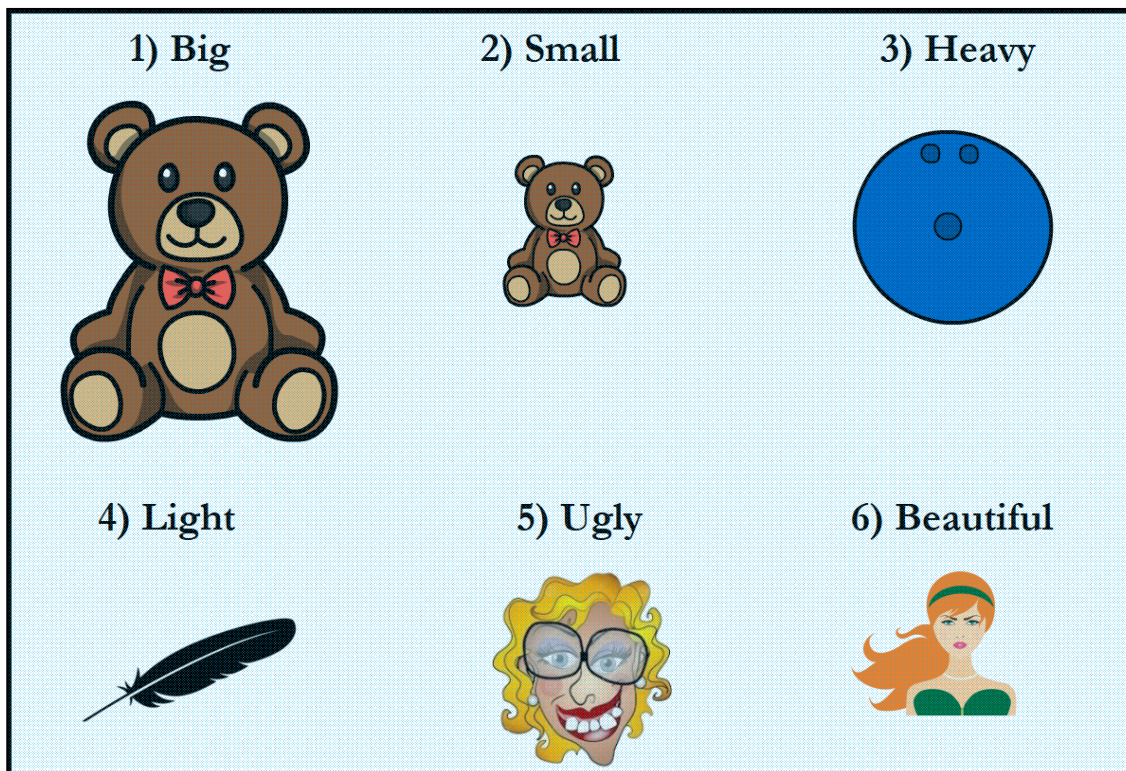
1) Is that a blue car or a red car.   It's a blue car.	2) Is this a white bus or a black bus.   It's a black bus.	3) Is this a purple elephant or an orange elephant?   It's an orange elephant.
--	--	--

⊕ Know more: Em inglês os adjetivos são usados antes dos substantivos. Isso significa que para dizer "carro bonito" em inglês o certo é dizer "beautiful car" e não "car beautiful". Ou seja, traduzindo ao pé da letra é como se eles falassem de modo inverso da gente: "bonito carro".

Isto vale sempre que tiver um adjetivo e um substantivo sendo usados juntos.
Exemplos:

Menina bonita – **Beautiful girl** ; Cidade grande – **Big city** ; Cachorro pequeno – **Small dog** ; Rapaz bonito – **Handsome boy**

Vocabulary



Big	Grande	Light	Leve
Small	Pequeno (a)	Ugly	Feio (a)
Heavy	Pesado (a)	Beautiful	Bonito (a)

Frases úteis.

Aprenda algumas frases em inglês para usar no dia a dia.

Hi everyone!	Olá pessoal!
Hi everybody!	Olá pessoal!
Hi folks!	Olá pessoal!
What's your favorite color?	Qual a sua cor favorita?
Are you ready?	Você está pronto(a)/preparado(a)?



Watch the lesson 6: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 6**.

Lesson 6 - Exercise

1) Answer the following questions:

1) Is this a blue car or a red car?



2) What's this?



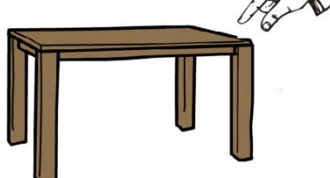
3) Is this chair yellow?



4) Is this phone purple?



5) What's this?



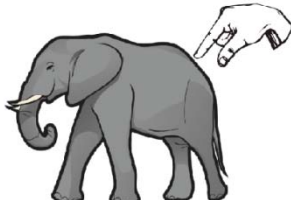
6) Is this a plane?



7) What color is this apple?



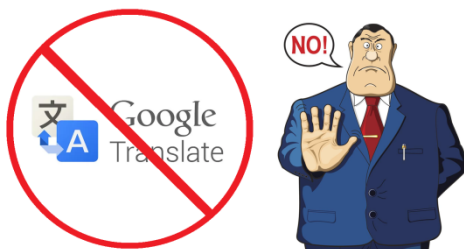
8) What's this?



9) Is this a boat or a subway?



2) Traduza do Inglês para Português. (Não use o Google tradutor)



1) Hi everyone!	9) This apple is green.
2) Is that car blue?	10) Is that an orange or an egg?
3) That's an orange..	11) That armchair is purple.
4) What's your favorite car?	12) Are you ready?
5) Is this an airport?	13) This isn't blue. It's pink.
6) This car is red.	14) That's not an apple. It's an egg.
7) That dog is black.	15) What's your favorite teacher?
8) Is that bus yellow?	16) That boat is white.

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 6

Exercício 1

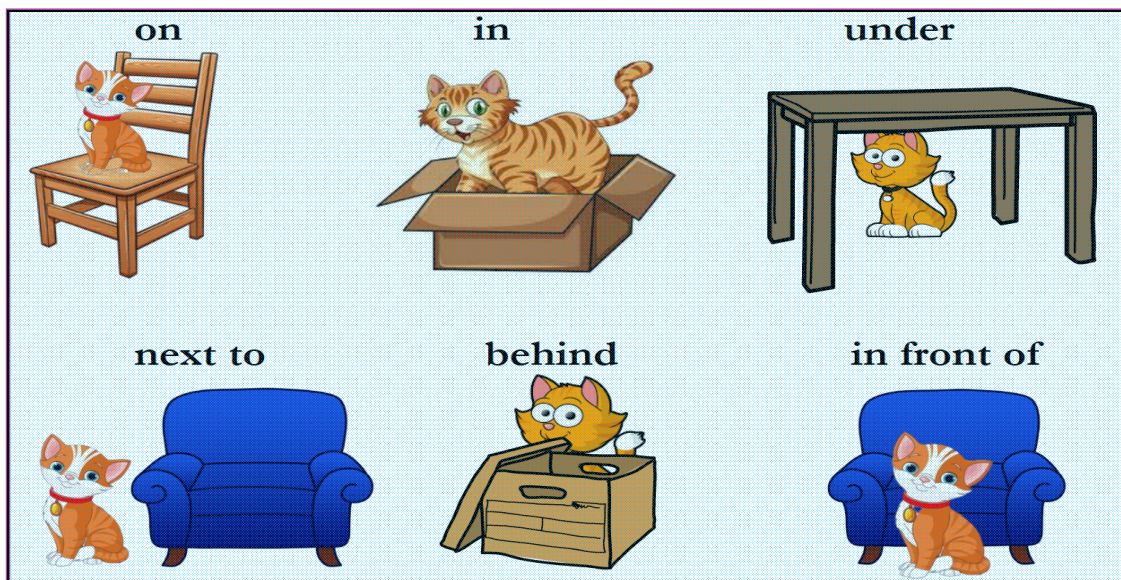
- 1) It's a blue car.
- 2) It's a bicycle.
- 3) Yes, it is.
- 4) No, it's not.
- 5) It's a table.
- 6) Yes, it is.
- 7) It's green.
- 8) It's an elephant.
- 9) It's a boat.

Exercício 2

- 1) Olá pessoal!
- 2) Aquele carro é azul?
- 3) Aquilo é uma laranja.
- 4) Qual é o seu carro favorito?
- 5) Isso é um aeroporto? | Isto é um aeroporto?
- 6) Esse carro é vermelho. | Este carro é vermelho.
- 7) Aquele cachorro é preto.
- 8) Aquele ônibus é amarelo?
- 9) Esta maçã é verde. | Essa maçã é verde.
- 10) Aquilo é uma laranja ou um ovo?
- 11) Aquela poltrona é roxa.
- 12) Você está pronto^(a). | Você está preparado^(a)?
- 13) Isso não é azul. É rosa. | Isto não é azul. É rosa.
- 14) Aquilo não é uma maçã. É um ovo.
- 15) Qual o seu professor favorito?
- 16) Aquele barco é branco.

Basic 0 - Lesson 7

Prepositions of location | Preposições de localização



on	em cima de	next to	ao lado de
in	dentro de	behind	atrás de
under	embaixo de, debaixo de	in front of	na frente de algo / alguém

Faremos um exercício para ir ganhando agilidade oral com todos os elementos apresentados.



1) The cat is **under** the chair.

2) The apple is **on** the table.

3) The dog is **in** the car.

4) The bicycle is **next to** the bus.

5) The elephant is **behind** the car.

6) The dog is **in front of** the armchair.







Where

"Where" (onde) é usado para situações em que queremos saber qual é a localização de algo ou alguém:

Example: **Where** is the book? (Onde está o livro?) | **Where** is Peter? (Onde está o Peter?)



Answer 

	1) Is the cat on the chair? Is it behind the chair? Where is it?	No, it's not. No, it's not. It's under the chair.
	2) Is the dog under the car? Is it in front of the car? Where is it?	No, it's not. No, it's not. It's in the car.
	3) Is the elephant on the car? Is it next to the car? Where is it?	No, it's not. No, it's not. It's behind the car.
	4) Is the apple under the table? Is it on the chair? Where is it?	No, it's not. No, it's not. It's on the table.
	5) Is the dog next to the armchair? Is it under the armchair? Where is it?	No, it's not. No, it's not. It's in front of the armchair.
	6) Is the bicycle in the bus? Is it on the bus? Where is it?	No, it's not. No, it's not. It's next to the bus.

⊕ **Know more:** O artigo definido "**The**" é usado antes de um substantivo já conhecido pelo ouvinte ou leitor. Significa "o", "a", "os", "as". Mas, em Inglês, é invariável em gênero e número, ao contrário do que acontece no português.

Exemplos: **The boy** - O menino | **The boys** - Os meninos | **The girl** - A menina | **The girls** - As meninas



Watch the lesson 7: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 7**.

Lesson 7 - Exercise

1) Responda as seguintes perguntas:

1) Where's the bicycle?



2) Where's the candy?



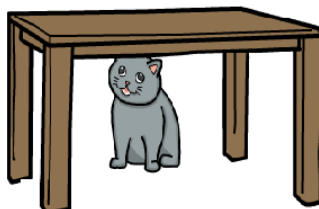
3) Where's the cat?



4) Where's the bus?



5) Where's the cat?



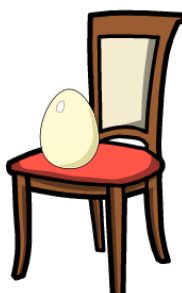
6) Where's the chair?



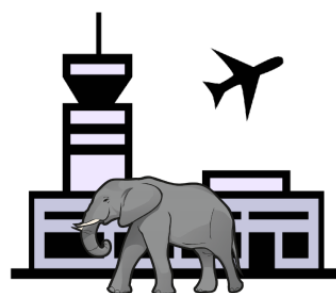
7) Where's the dog?



8) Where's the egg?



9) Where's the elephant?



2) Traduza do inglês para o português. (Não use o Google tradutor)



1) The car is behind the plane.	9) Welcome to Brazil.
2) Where's the boat?	10) The book is under the chair.
3) Is the cat in the box?	11) The black cat is in the car.
4) Is the apple on the table?	12) The big dog is behind the armchair.
5) Where's the elephant?	13) The beautiful phone is on the table.
6) The orange is on the chair.	14) Where's the ugly dog?
7) The cat is next to the dog.	15) The green apple is on the book.
8) The bus is in front of the car.	16) The heavy chair is next to the armchair.

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 7

Exercício 1

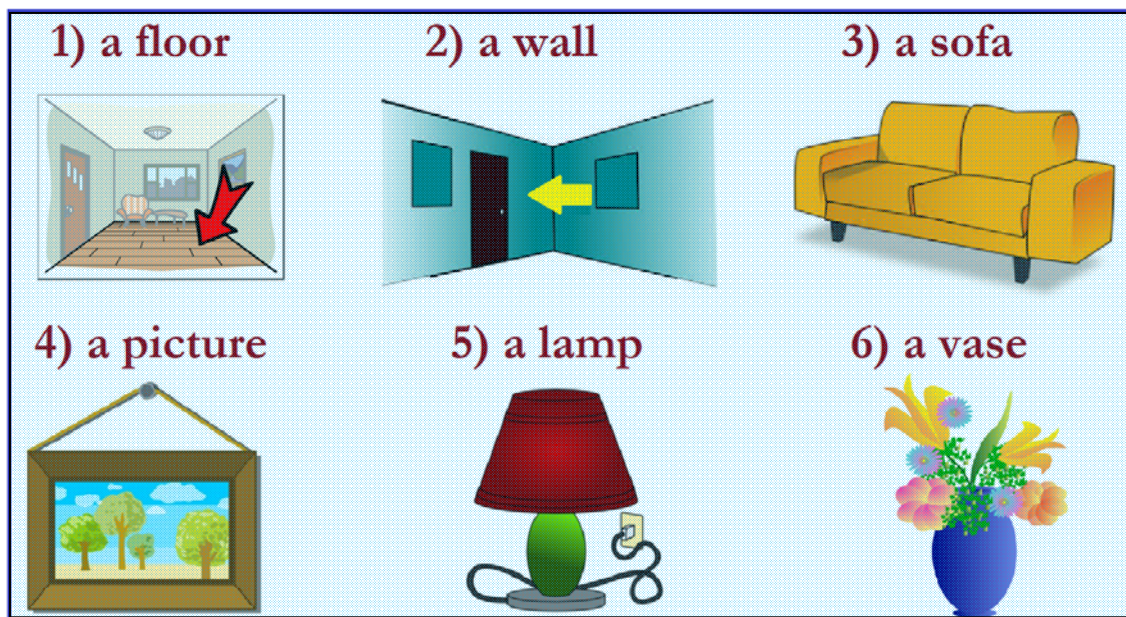
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 - It's in front of the car. | It is in front of the car. |
| 2 - It's on the book. | It is on the book. |
| 3 - It's in the box. | It is on the box. |
| 4 - It's behind the supermarket. | It is behind the supermarket. |
| 5 - It's under the table. | It is under the table. |
| 6 - It's next to the table. | It is next to the table. |
| 7 - It's in the car. | It is in the car. |
| 8 - It's on the chair. | It is on the chair. |
| 9 - It's in front of the airport. | It is in front of the airport. |

Exercício 2

- 1 - O carro está atrás do avião.
- 2 - Onde está o barco? | Cadê o barco?
- 3 - O gato está na caixa? | O gato está dentro da caixa?
- 4 - A maçã está na mesa? | A maçã está sobre a mesa? |
A maçã está em cima da mesa?
- 5 - Onde está o elefante? | Cadê o elefante?
- 6 - A laranja está na cadeira. | A laranja está sobre a cadeira. |
A laranja está em cima da cadeira.
- 7 - O gato está ao lado do cachorro.
- 8 - O ônibus está na frente do carro. | O ônibus está em frente do carro.
- 9 - Bem-vindo ao Brasil.
- 10 - O livro está debaixo da cadeira.
- 11 - O gato preto está no carro. | O gato preto está dentro do carro.
- 12 - O cachorro grande está atrás da poltrona.
- 13 - O telefone bonito está na mesa. | O telefone bonito está sobre a mesa. |
O telefone bonito está em cima da mesa.
- 14 - Onde está o cachorro feio? | Cadê o cachorro feio?
- 15 - A maçã verde está sobre o livro. | A maçã verde está no livro. |
A maçã verde está em cima do livro.
- 16 - A cadeira pesada está ao lado da poltrona.

Basic 0 - Lesson 8

Vocabulary



Floor	Chão, andar (prédio)	Picture	Quadro
Wall	Parede, muro	Lamp	Abajur
Sofa	Sofá	Vase	Vaso

Faremos um exercício para ir ganhando agilidade oral com todos os elementos apresentados.



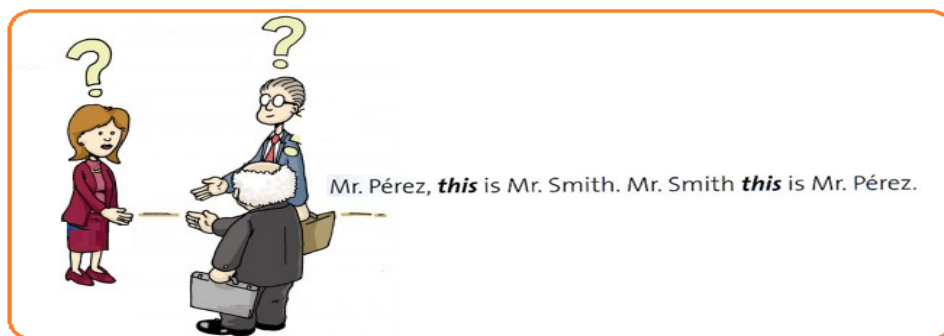
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) The apple is on the floor . | 5) The lamp is on the table. |
| 2) The dog is in front of the sofa . | 6) The vase isn't yellow. |
| 3) The picture is on the wall . | 7) The picture isn't behind the sofa . |
| 4) This isn't a lamp . It's a vase . | 8) The sofa isn't beautiful. |

O uso do interpessoal em apresentações

Em inglês, quando apresentamos uma pessoa, usamos o pronome demonstrativo "this". Literalmente dizemos:



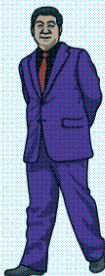



"Este é Philip" - "This is Philip"

Veja como é fácil apresentar duas pessoas que não se conhecem:



Vamos praticar, apresentando os seguintes personagens:



1) This is Trump. 	2) This is Sophia. 	3) This is Lee. 
4) This is Nicole. 	5) This is Akira. 	6) This is David. 

Vocabulary

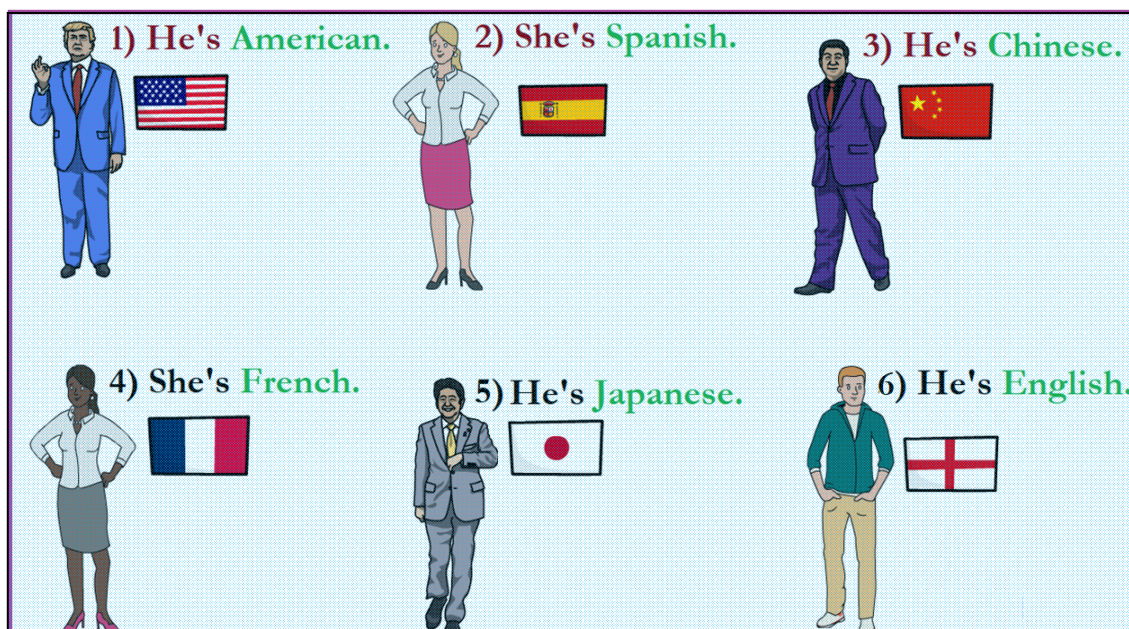


He	Ele	She	Ela	Who	Quem
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

“She is” significa “ela é” ou “ela está”. Na linguagem falada “she is” é abreviado para “she’s”. Example: **She’s beautiful.** | **Ela é bonita.**

“He is” significa “ele é” ou “ele está”. Na linguagem falada “he is” é abreviado para “he’s”. Example: **He’s ugly.** | **Ele é feio.**

Nationalities | Nacionalidades



English	Inglês -esa	Chinese	Chinese -esa
Spanish	Espanhol -la	American	Americano -na
French	Francês -esa	Japanese	Japonês -esa

He	+	is	+	not	=	He is not
He	+	isn't	=	He isn't		
He's	+	not	=	He's not		

She	+	is	+	not	=	She is not
She	+	isn't	=	She isn't		
She's	+	not	=	She's not		

Let's practise!

Vamos apresentar aos personagens, diremos uma nacionalidade incorreta e posteriormente sua nacionalidade correta.



<p>1) This is Sophia. She's not French; she's Spanish.</p>	<p>2) This is Lee. He's not American; he's Chinese.</p>	<p>3) This is Trump. He's not Japanese; he's American.</p>
<p>4) This is Akira. He's not Chinese; he's Japanese.</p>	<p>5) This is David. He's not Spanish; he's English.</p>	<p>6) This is Nicole. She's not English; she's French.</p>



Attention! Você está repetindo as mesmas estruturas muitas vezes. Obviamente trata-se de um exercício muito simples, mas quase sem se dar conta você está adquirindo uma agilidade que te permitirá expressar-se em inglês com maior segurança e fluidez.



<p>1) Is this Lee? No, he's not. Is he Peter? No, he's not. Who's he? He's Trump. Is he French? No, he's not. Is he American? Yes, he is.</p>	<p>2) Is this Nancy? No, she's not. Is she Nicole? No, she's not. Who's she? She's Sophia. Is she English? No, she's not. Is she Spanish? Yes, she is.</p>	<p>3) Is this Lee? No, he's not. Is he Akira? No, he's not. Who's he? He's David. Is he Chinese? No, he's not. Is he English? Yes, he is.</p>
--	---	--



Watch the lesson 8: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 8**.

Lesson 8 - Exercise

1) Responda as perguntas abaixo:



A) Where's the cat? _____

B) Where's Trump in relation to the sofa? _____

C) Where's the clock? _____

D) Where's the vase? _____

E) Where's the chair in relation to the table? _____



F) Where's the apple? _____



G) Where's the dog? _____

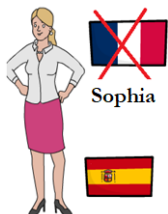


H) Where's this dog? _____



I) Where's the elephant? _____

2) Siga o primeiro exemplo:



This is Sophia.
She's not **French**; she's **Spanish**.



A) _____



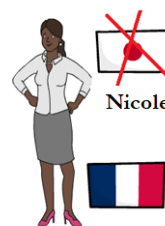
B) _____



C) _____



D) _____



E) _____

3) Traduza do inglês para o português. (Não use o Google tradutor)



1) This is Peter. He's French.	9) Sophia is behind the sofa.
2) The dog isn't next to the table.	10) The picture is on the wall.
3) Where's David?	11) The armchair is heavy.
4) What's your favorite color?	12) Where's the lamp?
5) She's not French; she's Spanish.	13) The wall is blue.
6) The vase is next to the chair.	14) Who's this?
7) Thank you! - You're welcome.	15) She's not American; she's Chinese.
8) Who's he?	16) Who's that?

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 8

Exercício 1

- A) It's under the chair.
- B) He's behind the sofa.
- C) It's on the wall.
- D) It's on the floor.
- E) It's next to the table.
- F) It's on the table.
- G) It's in front of the armchair.
- H) It's in the car.
- I) It's behind the car.

Exercício 2

- A) This is Lee. He's not English; he's Chinese.
- B) This is Trump. He's not Chinese; he's American.
- C) This is Akira. He's not Spanish; he's Japanese.
- D) This is David. He's not American; he's English.
- E) This is Nicole. She's not Japanese; she's French.

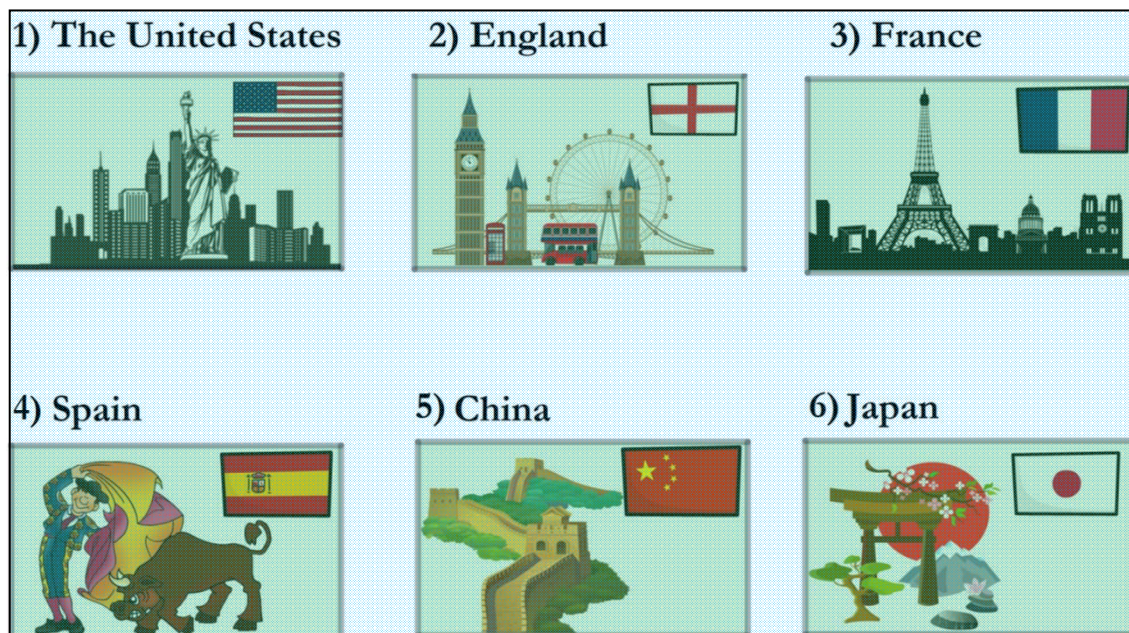
Exercício 3

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Este é o Peter. Ele é francês. | 9) Sophia está atrás do sofá. |
| 2) O cachorro não está ao lado da mesa. | 10) O quadro está na parede. |
| 3) Onde está o David? | 11) A poltrona é pesada. |
| 4) Qual a sua cor favorita? | 12) Onde está o abajur? |
| 5) Ela não é francesa; ela é espanhola. | 13) A parede é azul. |
| 6) O vaso está ao lado da cadeira. | 14) Quem é este/esse? |
| 7) Obrigado!(a) - De nada. | 15) Ela não é americana; ela é chinesa. |
| 8) Quem é ele? | 16) Quem é aquele? |

Basic 0 - Lesson 9

Vocabulary - Countries

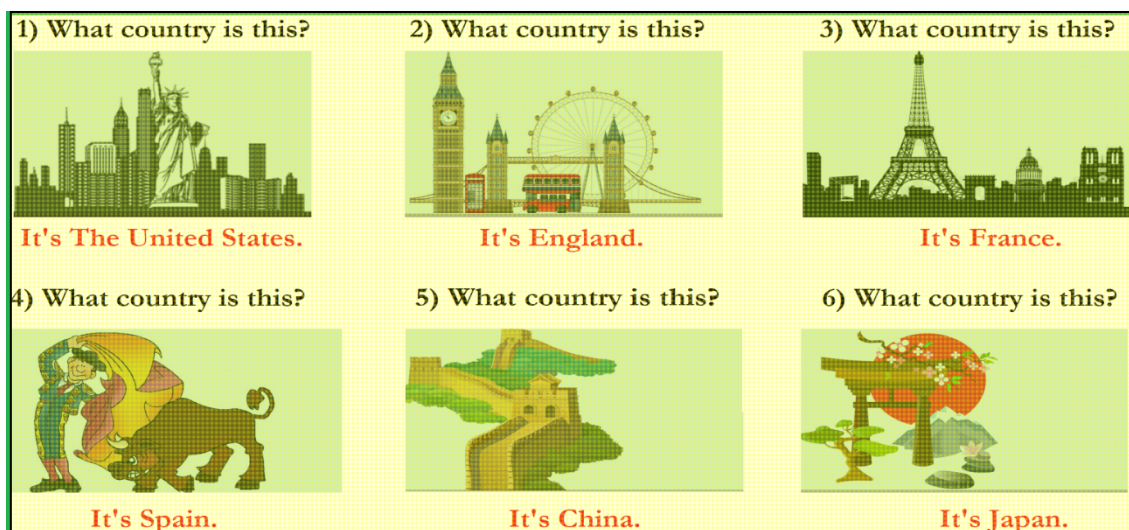
 **Just listen!** 



The United States	Os Estados Unidos	Spain	Espanha
England	Inglaterra	China	China
France	França	Japan	Japão



Answer 



Preposition – From

Veremos a preposição "**from**", que significa "**de**" indicando procedência, origem.





O mais importante neste ponto é entender e dominar a **expressão "De onde você é?"** ou "**De onde ele/ela é?**". Provavelmente você estranhe a posição da preposição no final da pergunta, mas é algo que você deve se acostumar e aprender.

Example: **Where is he from?** = Literalmente: Onde é ele de?

Where	to be	subject	from?
Where	is	he	from?



Answer 

 <p>1) Is he Michael? Who's he? Is he from china? Where's he from?</p> <p>No, he's not. He's Donald Trump. No, he's not. He's from The United States.</p>	 <p>2) Is she Nicole? Who's she? Is she from Japan? Where's she from?</p> <p>No, she's not. She's Sophia. No, she's not. She's from Spain.</p>
 <p>3) Is he Akira? Who's he? Is he from England? Where's he from?</p> <p>No, he's not. He's Lee. No, he's not. He's from China.</p>	 <p>4) Is she Sophia? Who's she? Is she from Japan? Where's she from?</p> <p>No, she's not. She's Nicole. No, she's not. She's from France.</p>

⊕ Know more: Quando chegamos em outro país, a primeira pergunta é sempre: Where are you from? (De onde você é?).

É absolutamente essencial sabermos falar os nomes dos países em inglês, bem como as nacionalidades.

Preposition - In

Sabemos que podemos usar a preposição "IN" para indicar algo está localizado dentro de outra coisa.

Example:

The dog is in the car. | O cachorro está dentro do carro.

Também usamos para dizer que algo ou alguém está em uma cidade, estado ou país.





Example:

Peter is in New York. | Peter está em Nova York.

She is in France. | Ela está na França.

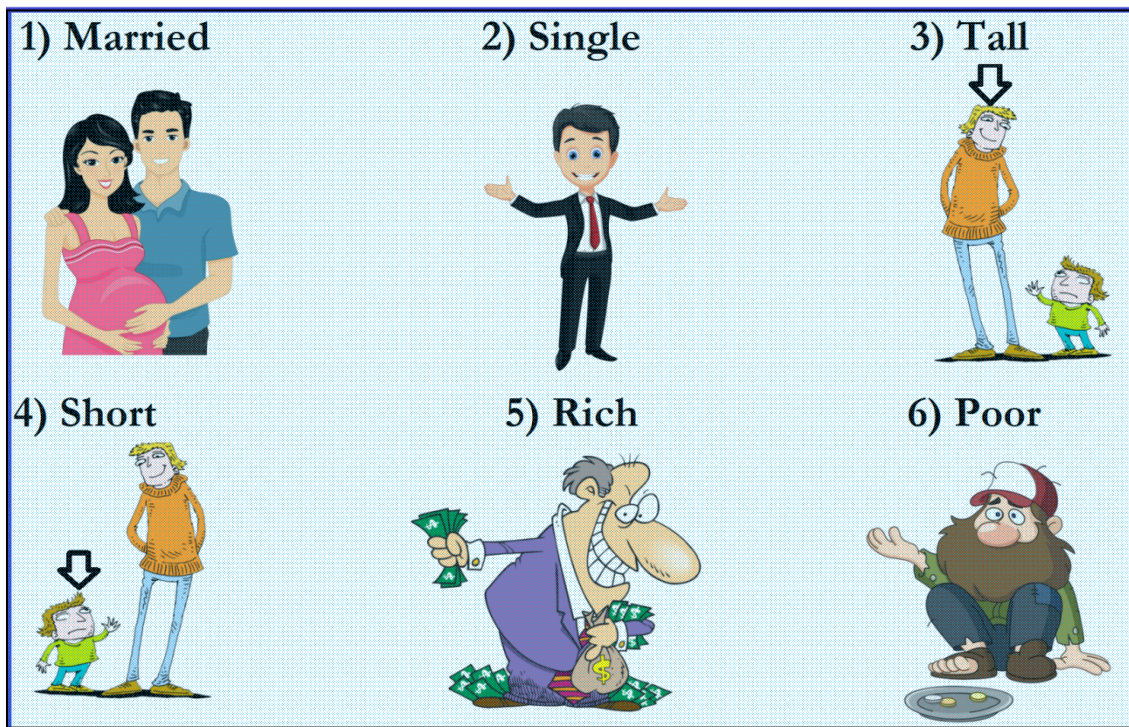


Answer 

	<p>1) Who's he? He's Donald Trump. Is he in China? No, he's not. Where's he? He's in Japan. Is he from Japan? No, he's not.</p>
	<p>2) Is he in Italy? No, he's not. Is he in Ireland? No, he's not. Is he in Japan? No, he's not. Where's he? He's in China.</p>
	<p>3) Is he in france? No, he's not. Is he in China? No, he's not Is he in England? No, he's not. Where's he? He's in The United States.</p>
	<p>4) Is she in France? No, she's not. Is she in Spain? No, she's not. Is she in China? No, she's not. Where's she? She's in England.</p>

Vocabulary - Adjectives

 Just listen! 



Married
Single
Tall

Casado(a)
Solteiro(a)
Alto(a)

Short
Rich
Poor

Baixo(a)
Rico(a)
Pobre

 Ask 

1) Is he **married** or **single**?
2) Is Michael **rich** or **poor**?
3) Is she **short** or **tall**?

He's **single**.
He's **rich**.
She's **tall**.

⊕ **Know more:** Utilizamos adjetivos em inglês (adjectives), ou em qualquer outro idioma, para conferirmos características aos substantivos (subjects). Devemos destacar que essas características podem ser positivas ou negativas..

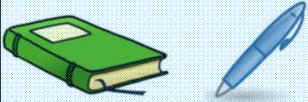


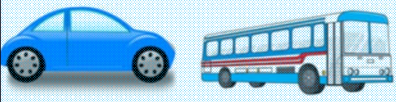

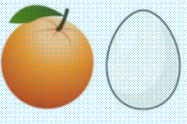
And

Traduzida como "e", "and" é uma conjunção adicional. Como o próprio nome indica, ela adiciona informações à frase.

Exemplos:

- She's studying English and Spanish. | Ela está estudando inglês e espanhol.
- He speaks English and Chinese. | Ele fala inglês e chinês.

 Repeat 

1) A book and a pen. 	2) A dog and a cat. 	3) A chair and a phone. 
4) A car and a bus. 	5) An apple and a clock. 	6) An orange and an egg. 



Watch the lesson 9: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 9**.

Lesson 9 – Exercise

1) Responda as seguintes perguntas:

A) Is this a country or a city?



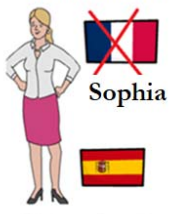
B) Is this a country or a city?



C) Is this a country or a city?



D) Who's she?



E) Where's he from?



F) Is he rich or poor?



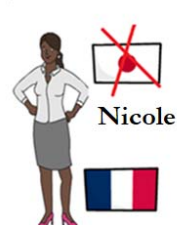
G) Where's he?



H) Where's he from?



I) Is she French?



2) Para as perguntas abaixo, escolha a melhor resposta.

A) Where are you from?

- ☐ I'm from in England.
☐ I'm in England.
☐ I am from Italy.
☐ I am from American.

B) Where is she?

- ☐ I'm from The United States.
☐ She's in Italy.
☐ She's from The United States.
☐ He's in France.

C) Who's he and where's he from?

- ☐ He's Nigel and he's in Italy.
☐ He's in Italy and he's from England.
☐ He's Nigel and he's from England.
☐ She's Nancy and she's from Spain.

D) Is he single?

- ☐ No, he's not.
☐ No, it's not.
☐ Yes, it is.
☐ Yes, she is.

E) Where's Donald Trump and where's he from?

- ☐ He's in China and he's from The United States.
☐ He's from The United States and he's in China.
☐ He's American and he's from The United States.
☐ He's single and he's from The United States.

F) Is she in France?

- ☐ Yes, he is.
☐ No, it's not.
☐ Yes, it is.
☐ I don't know.

3) Responda as seguintes perguntas:

A) Is he married or single?



B) Is he rich?



C) Is he tall or short?



D) Is he rich or poor?



E) Is he short or tall?



F) Is he married or single?



Respostas dos exercícios da aula 9

Exercício 1

- A) It's a country.
- B) It's a city.
- C) It's a country.
- D) She's Sophia.
- E) He's from China.
- F) He's rich.
- G) He's in China.
- H) He's from England.
- I) Yes, she is.

Exercício 2

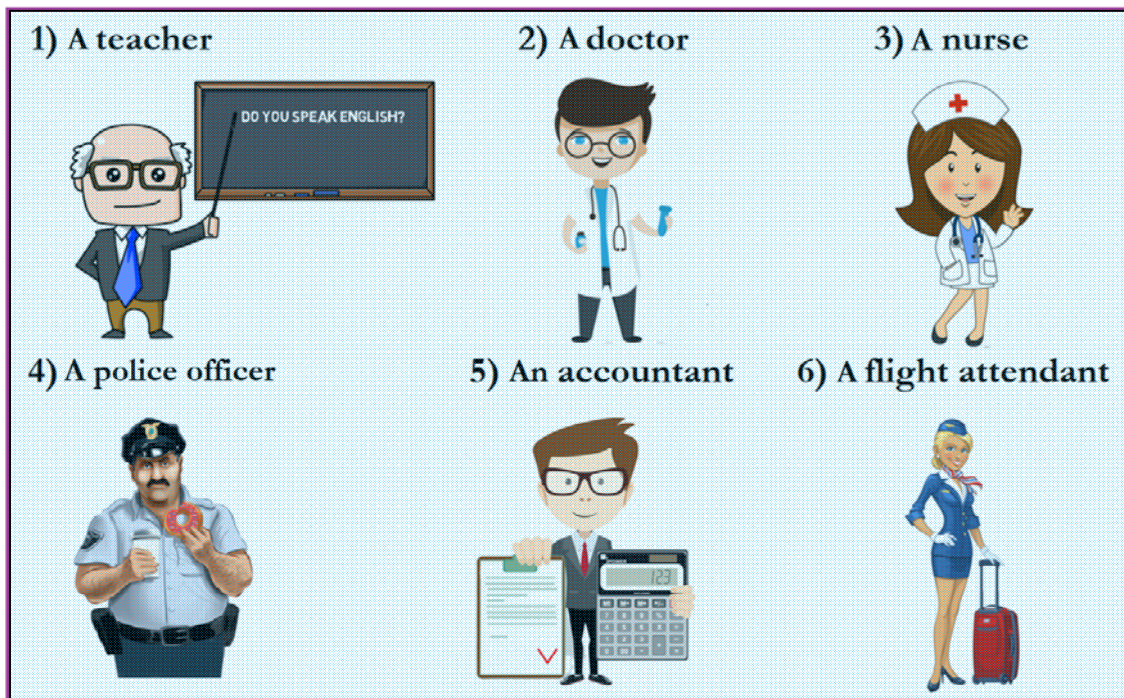
- A) I am from Italy.
- B) She's in Italy.
- C) He's Nigel and he's from England.
- D) No, he's not.
- E) He's in China and he's from The United States.
- F) I don't know.

Exercício 3

- A) He's married.
- B) No, he's not.
- C) He's tall.
- D) He's rich.
- E) He's short.
- F) He's single.

Basic 0 - Lesson 10

Vocabulary - Professions



Teacher	Professor(a)	Police officer	Policial
Doctor	Médico(a)	Accountant	Contador(a)
Nurse	Enfermeiro(a)	Flight Attendant	Comissário(a) de bordo



1) Where's the teacher from?	He's from Spain.
2) Where's the police officer ?	He's in New York.
3) Is the nurse single or married?	She's married.
4) Is the flight attendant Japanese?	No, she's not.
5) Is the accountant rich or poor?	He's rich.
6) Is the doctor short or tall?	He's short.

I'm

Neste ponto falaremos de mais dois pronomes pessoais. Até o momento trabalhamos apenas com três pronomes pessoais: "it", "he", "she".

Agora conheceremos: "I" (eu)

Affirmative - Afirmativo



I am (I'm) = Eu sou ou Eu estou.

Além disso, conheceremos as expressões "what do you do?", "what do you do for a living?" e "what's your profession?". Elas são usadas para se perguntar "o que você faz?", "o que você faz da vida?", "qual a sua profissão?".



Answer

<p>1) What do you do?</p> <p>I'm a teacher.</p>	<p>2) What's your profession?</p> <p>I'm a doctor.</p>	<p>3) What do you do?</p> <p>I'm a nurse.</p>
<p>4) What do you do?</p> <p>I'm a police officer.</p>	<p>5) What do you do?</p> <p>I'm an accountant.</p>	<p>6) What's your profession?</p> <p>I'm a flight attendant.</p>



Watch the lesson 10: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 10**.

Lesson 10 – Exercise

1) Responda as seguintes perguntas:

A) Is this a country or a city?



B) Is this a country or a city?



C) Is this a city?



D) Is Rio a city or a country?



E) Is New York a city?



F) Is this a country?



G) Is this dog ugly or beautiful?



H) Is this woman ugly or beautiful?



I) Is this apple green?



2) Siga o exemplo:

What do you do?

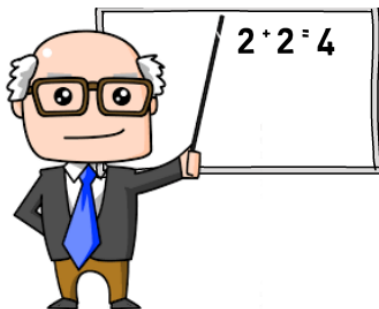


I'm a lawyer.

A) What do you do?



B) What do you do?



C) What do you do?



D) What do you do?



E) What do you do?



F) What do you do?



3) Traduza do português para o inglês. (Não use o Google tradutor)



1) Ele é dos Estados Unidos.	9) Ele é da Inglaterra.
2) Essa é a Nicole?	10) Esta cidade é bonita.
3) De onde ela é?	11) Aquele país é feio.
4) Ele está nos Estados Unidos?	12) Isso é um país ou uma cidade?
5) Onde ele está?	13) Quem é ele? – Ele é o Peter.
6) Ela é enfermeira ou médica?	14) Quem é ela? – Ela é a Nancy.
7) Qual a sua profissão?	15) Ela não é americana. Ela é espanhola.
8) Ela é aeromoça.	16) Ele está na França.

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 10

Exercício 1

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A - It's a country. | F - Yes, it is. |
| B - It's a city. | G - It's ugly. |
| C - No, it's not. | H - She's beautiful. |
| D - It's a city. | I - Yes, it is. Yes |
| E - Yes, it is. | |

Exercício 2

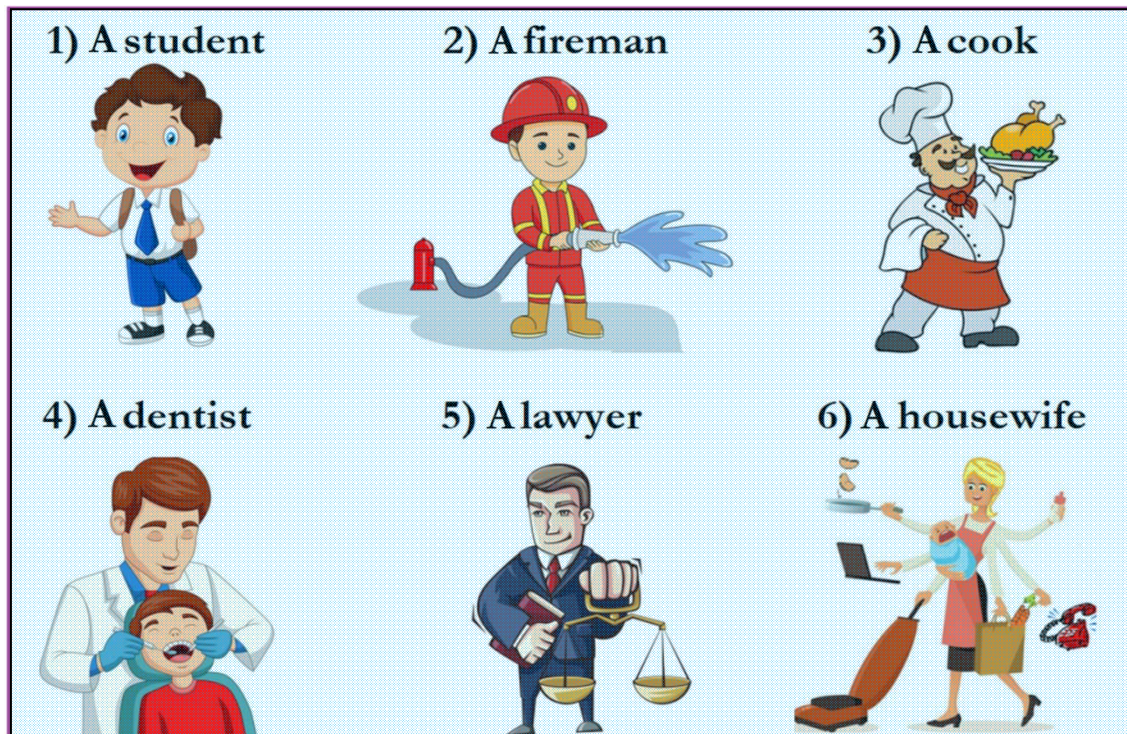
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A - I'm a flight attendant. | D - I'm a nurse. |
| B - I'm a teacher. | E - I'm a police officer. |
| C - I'm a doctor. | F - I'm an accountant. |

Exercício 3

- 1 - He's from The United States. | He is from The United States.
- 2 - Is this Nicole?
- 3 - Where's she from? | Where is she from?
- 4 - Is he in The United States?
- 5 - Where's he? | Where is he?
- 6 - Is she a nurse or a doctor?
- 7 - What's your profession? | What do you do? | What do you do for a living?
- 8 - She's a flight attendant. | She is a flight attendant.
- 9 - He's from England. | He is from England.
- 10 - This city is beautiful.
- 11 - That country is ugly.
- 12 - Is this a country or a city?
- 13 - Who's he? - He's Peter. | Who is he? - He is Peter.
- 14 - Who's she? - She's Nancy. | Who is she? - She is Nancy.
- 15 - She's not American. She's Spanish. | She isn't American. She is Spanish.
- 16 - He's in France. | He is in France.

Basic 0 - Lesson 11

Vocabulary - Professions



Student	Estudante	Dentist	Dentista
Fireman	Bombeiro	Lawyer	Advogado(a)
Cook	Cozinheiro(a)	Housewife	Dona de casa



- 1) She's not a **dentist**; she's a **nurse**.
- 2) He's not a **cook**; he's a **police officer**.
- 3) She's not a **student**; she's a **teacher**.
- 4) He's not a **fireman**; he's an **accountant**.
- 5) She's not a **housewife**; she's a **flight attendant**.
- 6) He's not a **lawyer**; he's a **doctor**.

You're

O significado do “you” em português é “você” ou “tu”.

Affirmative - Afirmativo



You are (You're): Você é ou Você está.



Attention! Há mais um significado para "you", porém será comentado mais adiante.



Repeat 

- 1) **You're** a lawyer and I'm a nurse.
- 2) She's a housewife and **you're** a dentist.
- 3) **You're** a cook and he's a police officer.
- 4) **You're** a student and I'm a teacher.
- 5) He's an accountant and **you're** a lawyer.

Too & Neither

Existem inúmeras maneiras de se concordar com um pensamento. A maneira mais comum é dizer “**eu também**”. Além disso, da mesma forma que concordamos com um discurso positivo (dizendo, por exemplo, eu também), podemos concordar com um discurso negativo (dizendo, por exemplo, eu também não).

Geralmente, “**too**” vem no final da frase em sua forma completa. Neste caso, toda a afirmação anterior deve ser repetida e, por fim, acrescentar o “**too**”.

Forma completa: Frase completa + too

- I'm a teacher. (Eu sou professor(a).)
- I'm a teacher too. (Eu sou professor(a) também.)

Além disso, podemos utilizar a forma reduzida.

Forma reduzida: Me too

- I'm a teacher. (Eu sou professor(a).) | - Me too. (Eu também.)

Forma reduzida: Me neither

“Me neither” é equivalente à forma negativa de “me too”. Essa é a forma mais comum de se concordar com um discurso negativo: “eu também não”. Contudo, é informal, com uso recomendado apenas para a fala:

- I'm not a teacher. (Eu não sou professor(a).)
- Me neither. (Eu também não./Nem eu.)

Vamos praticar a forma reduzida: "Me too"



Answer (Part 1)

1) I'm a student. And you?	Me too.
2) I'm from China. And you?	Me too.
3) I'm a cook. And you?	Me too.
4) I'm a dentist. And you?	Me too.
5) I'm in France? And you?	Me too.
6) I'm from Japan? And you?	Me too.

Seguimos com a forma reduzida para a segunda pessoa "You too":

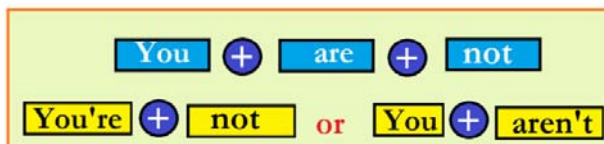
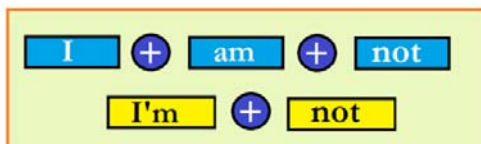


Answer (Part 2)

1) You're in Spain. And me?	You too.
2) You're single. And me?	You too.
3) You're behind the sofa? And me?	You too.
4) You're from England. And me?	You too.
5) You're rich. And me?	You too.
6) You're short. And me?	You too.

Negative | Negativo

Como você deve ter imaginado, agora é a vez do negativo. Para **"I am not"** existe apenas uma contração. Já no caso de **"you are not"**, existem duas possibilidades: **"you're not"** e **"you aren't"**. As duas são usadas com a mesma frequência.



Vamos praticar a forma reduzida: **"Me neither"**



Answer  (Part 1)

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1) I'm not next to the elephant. And you? | Me neither. |
| 2) I'm not in front of the car. And you? | Me neither. |
| 3) I'm not married. And you? | Me neither. |
| 4) I'm not from England. And you? | Me neither. |
| 5) I'm not in New York. And you? | Me neither. |

Seguimos com a forma reduzida para a segunda pessoa **"You neither "**:



Answer  (Part 2)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1) You're not a nurse. And me? | You neither. |
| 2) You're not in the car. And me? | You neither. |
| 3) You're not Spanish. And me? | You neither. |
| 4) You're not a teacher. And me? | You neither. |
| 5) You're not Japanese. And me? | You neither. |



Watch the lesson 11: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à [aula 11](#).

Lesson 11 – Exercise

1) Responda as seguintes perguntas:

A) Is he a doctor
or a lawyer?



B) Is he a student
or a teacher?



C) Is he a nurse
or a fireman?



D) Is he a lawyer
or a cook?



E) Is he a dentist
or a cook?



F) Is she a teacher
or a housewife?



G) Is the lawyer in France
or in The United States?



H) Is he in London
or in New York?



I) Is the cook behind
or in front of the car?



2) Siga o exemplo:

I'm a cook. And you?



I'm a cook too.

A) I'm a police officer.
And you?



B) I'm an accountant.
And you?



C) I'm a doctor.
And you?



3) Siga o exemplo:

I'm not a police officer. And you?



I'm not a police officer either.

A) I'm not a nurse.
And you?



B) I'm not a lawyer.
And you?



C) I'm not a flight Attendant.
And you?



Respostas dos exercícios da aula 11

Exercício 1

- A - He's a lawyer. | He is a lawyer.
B - He's a student. | He is a student.
C - He's a fireman. | He is a fireman.
D - He's a cook. | He is a cook.
E - He's a dentist. | He is a dentist.
F - She's a housewife. | She is a housewife.
G - He's in The United States. | He is in The United States.
H - He's in New York. | He is in New York.
I - He's in front of the car. | He is in front of the car.

Exercício 2

- A - I'm a police officer too.
B - I'm an accountant too.
C - I'm a doctor too.

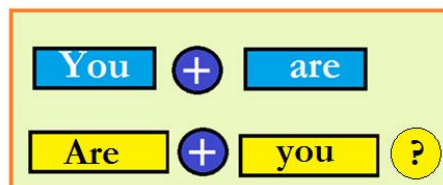
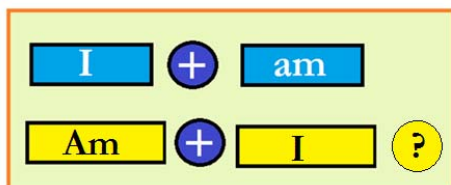
Exercício 3

- A - I'm not a nurse either.
B - I'm not a lawyer either.
C - I'm not a flight attendant either.

Basic 0 - Lesson 12

Interrogative - Interrogativo

Para formar a interrogativa do verbo **"to be"**, tudo que é necessário é passar o verbo (ou seja, **am, is, are**) para a frente do sujeito (ou seja, **I, you, he, she, it, we, they**). Parece estranho no início, mas com o tempo você se acostuma! Aqui o foco será nos sujeitos **"I"** (eu) e **"You"** (você)



Aproveitaremos também para falar um pouco mais sobre as **"respostas curtas"** (**short answers**). Elas devem ser construídas com o mesmo verbo usado nas perguntas.

Até o momento, conhecemos: **"Yes, it is"** e **"No, it's not"**; **"Yes, he is"** e **"No, he's not"**; **"Yes, she is"** e **"No, she's not"**

Hoje conheceremos **"Yes, I am"** e **"No, I'm not"**; **"Yes, you are"** e **"No, you're not"**

Vamos praticar as **"respostas curtas"** (**short answers**) com os sujeitos **"I"** e **"You"**.



Answer



- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1) Are you Chinese? | Yes, I am. |
| 2) Are you in The United States? | No, I'm not. |
| 3) Are you behind the boat? | No, I'm not. |
| 4) Are you in front of the bus? | Yes, I am. |
| 5) Are you a lawyer? | No, I'm not. |
| 6) Are you in the car? | Yes, I am. |



Answer 🔊

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Am I your teacher? | Yes, you are. |
| 2) Am I in China? | No, you're not. |
| 3) Am I in front of the subway? | No, you're not. |
| 4) Am I married? | Yes, you are. |
| 5) Am I French? | No, you're not. |
| 6) Am I under the car? | Yes, you are. |

Vocabulary – Adjectives



Just listen! 🔊

1) Easy 	2) Difficult 	3) Happy
4) Sad 	5) Fat 	6) Slim

Easy	Fácil	Sad	Triste
Difficult	Difícil	Fat	Gordo
Happy	Feliz	Slim	Magro

⊕ **Know more:** Em inglês os adjetivos são usados antes dos substantivos. Isto significa que para dizer “**casa bonita**” em inglês o certo é dizer “**beautiful house**”

e não **"house beautiful"**. Ou seja, traduzindo ao pé da letra é como se eles falassem de modo inverso da gente: **"bonita casa"**.

Isto vale sempre que tiver um adjetivo e um substantivo sendo usados juntos.

Exemplos:

Menina bonita – **Beautiful girl** ; Cidade grande – **Big city** ; Cachorro pequeno – **Small dog** ; Rapaz bonito – **Handsome boy**

Mas os adjetivos também podem ir depois dos verbos de ligação, como por exemplo, o verbo **"To be"**

Diana is beautiful. | Diana é bonita.



1) Is Chinese **easy** or **difficult**?

It's difficult.

2) Is she **happy** or **sad**?

She's sad.

3) Are you **short** or **tall**?

I'm tall.

4) Is he **fat** or **slim**?

He's fat.

5) Am I **happy** or **sad**?

You're happy.

6) Is the teacher **fat** or **slim**?

He's fat.













Watch the lesson 12: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 12**.

Lesson 12 – Exercise

1) Use as respostas curtas para responder as perguntas como no primeiro exemplo:

Are you a dentist?  Yes, I am. _____
 No, I'm not. _____

A) Are you a student?		_____	F) Am I your teacher?		_____
B) Is this an armchair?		_____	G) Is that a subway?		_____
C) Am I a nurse?		_____	H) Is she a doctor?		_____
D) Is he a dentist?		_____	I) Are you in The United States?		_____
E) Is she in front of the supermarket?		_____	J) Is he from France?		_____

2) Me faça perguntas como no primeiro exemplo:

Teacher: Ask me if I am a teacher: **Student:** Are you a teacher?

- A) Ask me if I am in China. _____
- B) Ask me if she is a student. _____
- C) Ask me if I am under the car. _____
- D) Ask me if I am married. _____
- E) Ask me if you are a student. _____
- F) Ask me if she is beautiful. _____
- G) Ask me if he is a lawyer. _____
- H) Ask me if I am from China. _____
- I) Ask me if you are ugly. _____
- J) Ask me if Donald Trump is rich. _____

3) Responda:

A) Is chinese easy or difficult?



B) Is this heavy or light?



C) Is he happy or sad?



D) Is he fat or slim?



E) Is this easy or difficult?



F) Is she happy or sad?



G) Is she fat or slim?



H) Is this light or heavy?



I) Is he married or single?



Respostas dos exercícios da aula 12

Exercício 1

A - Yes, I am.

B - No, it's not. | No, it isn't. | No, it is not.

C - No, you're not. | No, you aren't. | No, you are not.

D - Yes, he is.

E - Yes, she is.

F - Yes, you are.

G - Yes, it is.

H - No, she's not. | No, she isn't. | No, she is not.

I - No, I'm not. | No, I am not.

J - No, he's not. | No, he isn't. | No, he is not.

Exercício 2

A - Are you in China?

B - Is she a student?

C - Are you under the car?

D - Are you married?

E - Am I a student?

F - Is she beautiful?

G - Is he a lawyer?

H - Are you from China?

I - Am I ugly?

J - Is Donald Trump rich?

Exercício 3

A - It's difficult. | It is difficult.

B - It's heavy. | It is heavy.

C - He's happy. | He is happy.

D - He's fat. | He is fat.

E - It's easy. | It is easy.

F - She's sad. | She is sad.

G - She's slim. | She is slim.

H - It's light. | It is light.

I - He's married. | He is married.

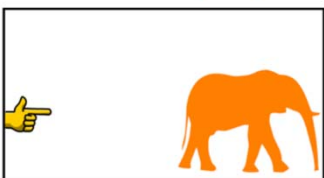
Basic 0 - Lesson 13

Ordem dos Adjetivos

Em inglês, os adjetivos são, na grande maioria das vezes, usados antes dos substantivos. Isto significa que, para dizer "**mulher bonita**" em inglês, o certo é dizer "**beautiful woman**" e não "**woman beautiful**". Ou seja, traduzindo ao pé da letra é como se eles falassem de modo inverso da gente: "**bonita mulher**".



1) That's an **orange** elephant.



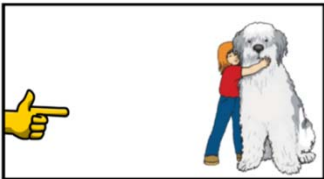
2) This is a **short** man.



3) that's a **green** apple.



4) That's a **big** dog.



5) This is a **slim** woman.



6) This is a **fat** boy.



7) That's a **heavy** box.




8) This is a **small** dog.



9) This is a **rich** man.



 **Know more:** Somente usamos artigos ("**a**", "**an**" e "**the**") antes de adjetivos, quando estes são seguidos por um substantivo:

a **black** ball. (Observe que o adjetivo "**black**" é seguido pelo substantivo "**ball**".)

They - Eles, Elas

É hora de conhecermos o pronome pessoal "they" (eles, elas). Até o momento vimos os pronomes: "I", "he", "she", "it" e "you"

Estudaremos o uso do "they" com o verbo "to be".

Affirmative - Afirmativo



"They are" significa "eles são" ou "eles estão"

They're doctors. | Eles são médicos.



 Repeat 

1) **They're** happy.



2) **They're** doctors.



3) **They're** married.



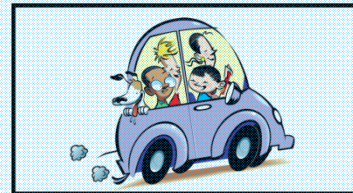
4) **They're** rich.




5) **They're** teachers.



6) **They're** in the car.







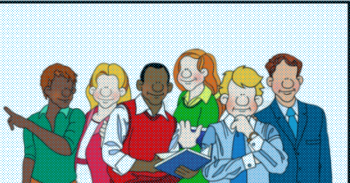
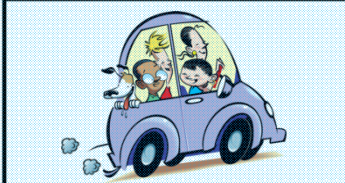
Negative | Negativo


They + are + not = They're not or They aren't

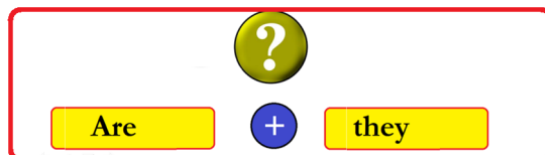
They're not doctors.



 **Repeat** 

<p>1) They're not sad.</p> 	<p>2) They're not teachers.</p> 	<p>3) They're not single.</p> 
<p>4) They're not poor.</p> 	<p>5) They're not doctors.</p> 	<p>6) They're not under the car.</p> 

Interrogative | Interrogativo



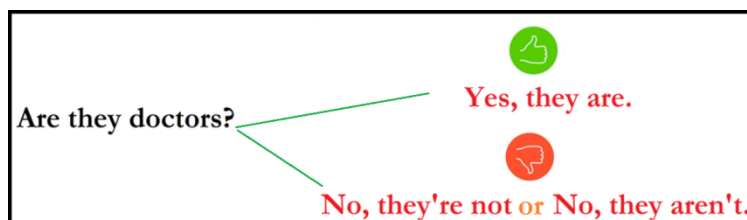
Vamos ver como podemos fazer perguntas com o verbo **"to be"**, ou seja, sua forma interrogativa. Aqui o pronome pessoal é o **"they"**.

Tudo se resume a uma única e simples regra:

Para passar o verbo **"to be"** para a forma interrogativa, basta inverter o sujeito e o verbo.

He is > Is **he**? | **She is** > Is **she**? | **They are** > **Are they**? Etc...

Short answers | Respostas curtas



Para perguntas que exigem como resposta apenas um **"sim"** ou um **"não"**, usamos em inglês as **"short answers"** (respostas curtas).







Are they doctors? Yes, **they are**. | **Are they** rich? No, **they're** not.

A finalidade das **"short answers"** é evitar a repetição. A resposta completa a essa pergunta seria:

Are they doctors? Yes, they are doctors. | **Are they rich?** No, they're not rich.



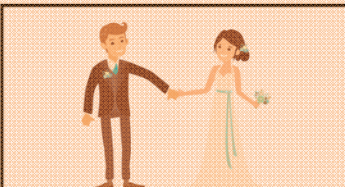
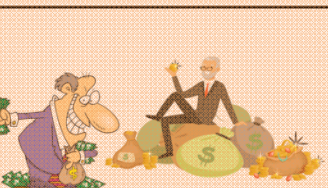




Answer

<p>1) Are they happy?</p>  <p>Yes, they are.</p>	<p>2) Are they nurses?</p>  <p>No, they're not.</p>	<p>3) Are they single?</p>  <p>No, they're not.</p>
<p>4) Are they rich?</p>  <p>Yes, they are.</p>	<p>5) Are they doctors?</p>  <p>No, they're not.</p>	<p>6) Are they in the car?</p>  <p>Yes, they are.</p>



Ask

<p>1) Are they happy?</p>  <p>Yes, they are.</p>	<p>2) Are they nurses?</p>  <p>No, they're not.</p>	<p>3) Are they single?</p>  <p>No, they're not.</p>
<p>4) Are they rich?</p>  <p>Yes, they are.</p>	<p>5) Are they doctors?</p>  <p>No, they're not.</p>	<p>6) Are they in the car?</p>  <p>Yes, they are.</p>



Watch the lesson 13: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 13**.

Lesson 13 – Exercise

1) Siga o exemplo:

Teacher: Is she a fat woman?

Student: No, she's not a fat woman. She's a slim woman.



A) Is this a blue car?



B) Is this a beautiful cat?



C) Is he a rich man?



D) Is he a poor man?



E) Is this a small dog?



F) Is he a short man?



2) Siga o exemplo:

Teacher: Are they police officers?



Student: No, they're not police officers. They're doctors.

A) Are they poor?



B) Are they accountants?



C) Are they teachers?



D) Are they elephants?



3) Use as respostas curtas para responder as perguntas.

A) Are they married?



B) Is he poor?



C) Are they lawyers?



D) Is she fat?



E) Is he a police officer?



F) Is this heavy?



G) Is this English?



H) Is she beautiful?



I) Are they sad?



Respostas dos exercícios da aula 13

Exercício 1

- A - No, it's not a blue car. It's a yellow car.
- B - No, it's not a beautiful cat. It's an ugly cat.
- C - No, he's not a rich man. He's a poor man.
- D - No, he's not a poor man. He's a rich man.
- E - No, it's not a small dog. It's a big dog.
- F - No, he's not a short man. He's a tall man.

Exercício 2

- A - No, they're not poor. They're rich.
- B - No, they're not accountants. They're doctors.
- C - No, they're not teachers. They're police officers.
- D - No, they're not elephants. They're cats.

Exercício 3

- A - Yes, they are.
- B - No, he's not. | No, he isn't.
- C - No, they're not. | No, they aren't.
- D - No, she's not. | No, she isn't.
- E - Yes, he is.
- F - Yes, it is.
- G - No, it's not. | No, it isn't.
- H - Yes, she is.
- I - No, they're not. | No, they aren't.

Basic 0 - Lesson 14

These / Those

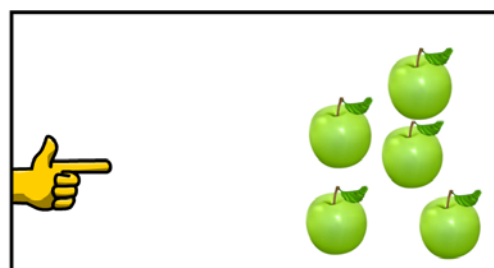
"These" é o plural de "this" e "those" é o plural de "that". "These" significa: "esses, estes/essas, estas" e "those" é traduzido para: "aqueles/aquelas".

These and those | Affirmative

These are books.

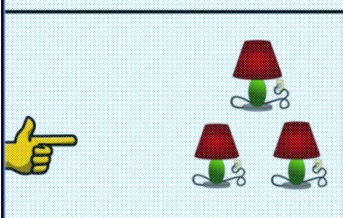


Those are apples.

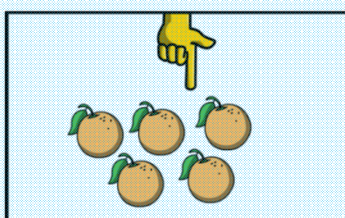


 Repeat 

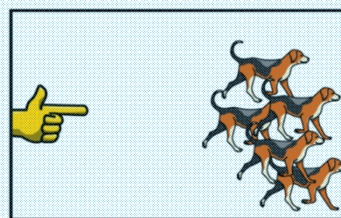
1) Those are lamps.



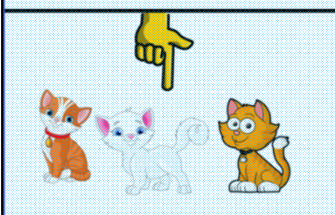
2) These are oranges.



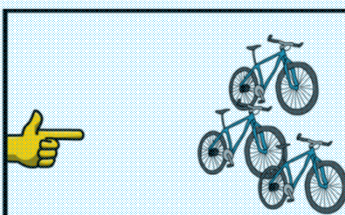
3) Those are dogs.



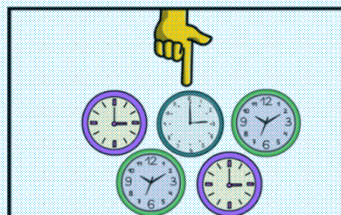
4) These are cats.



5) Those are bicycles.

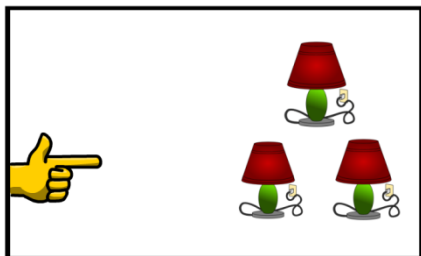


6) These are clocks.



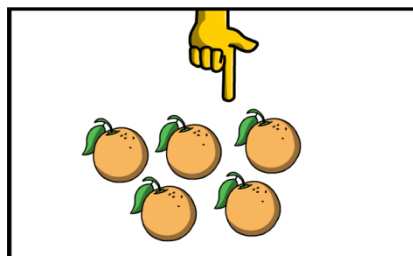
These and those | Interrogative and short answer

Are those lamps?



Yes, they are.

Are these clocks?



No, they're not.



<p>1) Are those lamps?</p> <p>Yes, they are.</p>	<p>2) Are these clocks?</p> <p>No, they're not.</p>	<p>3) Are those dogs?</p> <p>Yes, they are.</p>
<p>4) Are these elephants?</p> <p>No, they're not.</p>	<p>5) Are those cars?</p> <p>No, they're not.</p>	<p>6) Are these clocks?</p> <p>Yes, they are.</p>



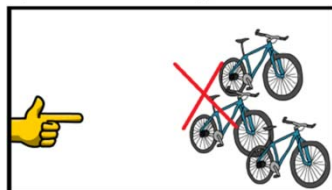
Don't forget: Não se esqueça que após apresentarmos um ou mais objetos utilizando os pronomes demonstrativos "this", "that", "these" ou "those", passamos a nos referir a ele(s), usando seu pronome correspondente.

This, that: it | This is a pen. It is blue. | That's a car. It is big.

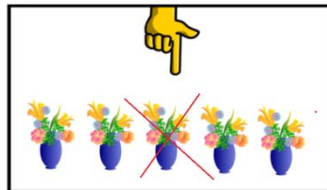
These, those: they | These are chairs. They're red. | Those are dogs. They're small.

These and those | Negative

Those aren't planes.



These aren't clocks.

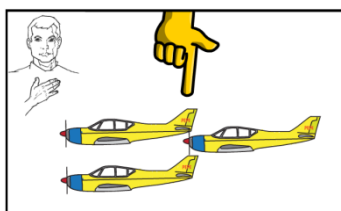


Repeat

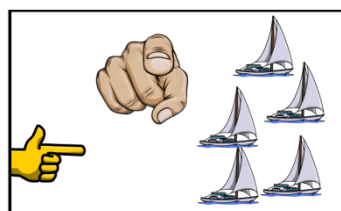
<p>1) These aren't phones; they're clocks.</p>	<p>2) Those aren't armchairs; they're vases.</p>	<p>3) These aren't chairs; they're armchairs.</p>
<p>4) Those aren't buses; they're cars.</p>	<p>5) These aren't dogs; they're cats.</p>	<p>6) Those aren't planes; they're boats.</p>

My and Your

These are **my** planes.



Those are **your** boats.



Aqui começaremos com um novo conjunto de adjetivos. Refiro-me aos adjetivos possessivos. São adjetivos já que descrevem o substantivo. Ou seja, descrevem se o livro, por exemplo, é meu livro, seu livro, nosso livro, etc.

Neste ponto, vamos ver apenas dois adjetivos possessivos: **"my"** (meu) e **"your"** (seu).

Os adjetivos possessivos, na língua inglesa, apresentam algumas características quanto a número e gênero:

Os adjetivos possessivos não se diferenciam em número, ou seja, não apresentam plural.

Exemplos:

This is **my pen**. (Esta é **minha** caneta) | These are **my pens**. (Estas são **minhas** canetas).

That is **your magazine**. (Aquele é **sua revista**) | Those are **your magazines**. (Aqueles são **suas revistas**).


E os adjetivos possessivos não se diferenciam em gênero, ou seja, podem ser utilizados tanto para o masculino quanto para o feminino.

Exemplos:

He is **my brother**. (Ele é **meu irmão**) | She is **my sister**. (Ela é **minha irmã**)



Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
1) My car is black.	5) Is that my car?	9) My laptop isn't behind the door.
2) Your bicycle is green.	6) Are those your pens?	10) Your teacher isn't in England.
3) My teacher is ugly.	7) Is she your teacher?	11) My phones aren't pink.
4) Your pencil is on the floor.	8) Is this my watch?	12) Your pens aren't under the table.

 **Attention!** A língua portuguesa aceita o uso do artigo definido (**o, a, os, as**) antes de **"meu", "minha", "nosso", "nossa", "dele", "delas"**, etc. É comum dizermos **'o meu nome', 'a irmã dela', 'os livros dele', 'as cartas deles'**, etc. Já em inglês, isso não é possível. Ou seja, não devemos usar o artigo **'the'** antes dos Adjetivos Possessivos e Pronomes Possessivos em inglês. Portanto, não dizemos **'the my car', 'the your bicycle', 'the my books', 'the your dogs'**. Não cometa esse erro.

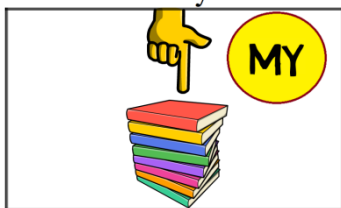


Watch the lesson 14: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 14**.

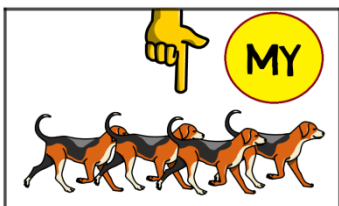
Lesson 14 – Exercise

1) Siga o exemplo:

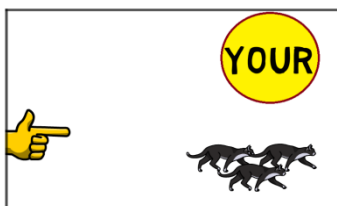
These are my books.



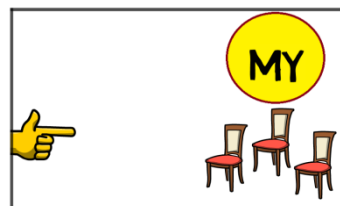
A)



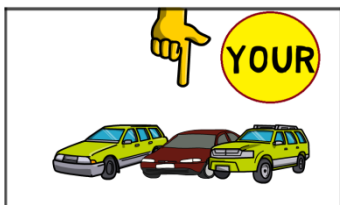
B)



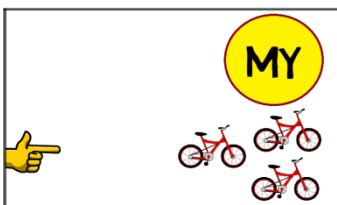
C)



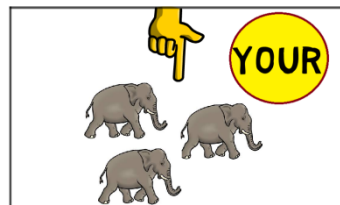
D)



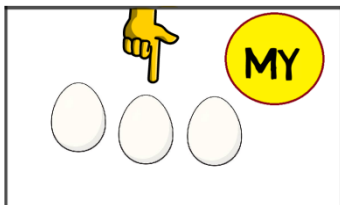
E)



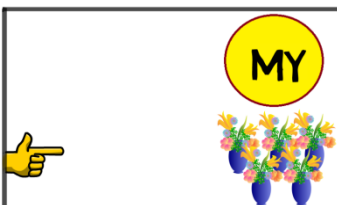
F)



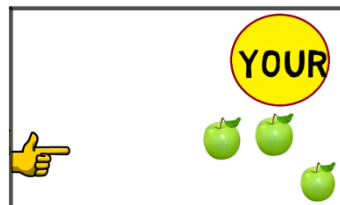
G)



H)



I)



2) Traduza do português para o inglês. (Não use o Google tradutor)



1) Aqueles são meus professores.	9) Eles não são médicos. São professores.
2) Estes são meus carros?	10) Ela não é minha professora.
3) Seu professor é alto.	11) Ele não é seu advogado.
4) Meu gato está debaixo da mesa.	12) Aqueles são seus gatos?
5) Seu livro está na cadeira.	13) Estes são seus abajures?
6) Aqueles são seus livros?	14) Meu cachorro está atrás da cadeira.
7) Aquelas são minhas maçãs.	15) Aquelas são suas bicicletas.
8) Sua poltrona é grande.	16) Estes são seus ovos.

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 14

Exercício 1

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A - These are my dogs. | F - These are your elephants. |
| B - Those are your cats. | G - These are my eggs. |
| C - Those are my chairs. | H - Those are my vases. |
| D - These are your cars. | I - Those are your apples. |
| E - Those are my bicycles. | |

Exercício 2

- 1 - Those are my teachers.
- 2 - Are these my cars?
- 3 - Your teacher is tall.
- 4 - My cat is under the table.
- 5 - Your book is on the chair.
- 6 - Are those your books?
- 7 - Those are my apples.
- 8 - Your armchair is big.
- 9 - 'They're not doctors. 'They're teachers. | 'They aren't ... 'They are ...
- 10 - She's not my teacher. | She isn't my teacher. | She is not my teacher.
- 11 - He's not your lawyer. | He isn't your lawyer. | He is not your lawyer.
- 12 - Are those your cats?
- 13 - Are these your lamps?
- 14 - My dog is behind the chair.
- 15 - Those are your bicycles.
- 16 - These are your eggs.

Basic 0 - Lesson 15

Vocabulary – Adjectives



1) A card



2) A mug



3) A glass



4) A cup



5) A bed



6) A laptop



Card	Cartão	Cup	Xícara
Mug	Caneca	Bed	Cama
Glass	Copo	Laptop	Notebook (computador portátil)



Answer

1) What's this?



It's a glass.

2) Is this a card?



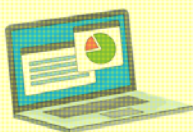
Yes, it is.

3) What's this?



It's a mug.

4) What's this?



It's a laptop.

5) What's this?



It's a cup.

6) What's this?




It's a bed.

We - Nós

Falaremos agora do pronome pessoal "we" (nós). Estudaremos o uso do "we" com o verbo "to be".

We | Affirmative - Afirmativo

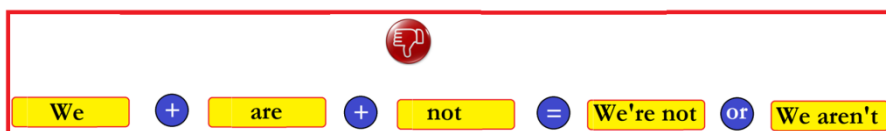


 **Attention!** "We're" é a forma contraída de "We are".

 Repeat 

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) We're tall. | 4) We're doctors. |
| 2) We're in front of the bus. | 5) We're in New York. |
| 3) We're from England. | 6) We're American. |

We | Negative - Negativo



We're not sad; we're happy.



Don't forget: Os pronomes com função de sujeito nunca são omitidos em inglês. Não podemos dizer, por exemplo: **"are happy"** com a intenção de querer passar a informação: **"estamos felizes."**

Repeat 🔊

<p>1) We're not poor; we're rich.</p>	<p>2) We're not single; we're married.</p>
<p>3) We're not nurses; we're teachers.</p>	<p>4) We're not teachers; we're doctors.</p>

Know more: Há três maneiras de fazer a forma negativa com o pronome **"we"**. Podemos dizer: **We are not doctors.** | **We're not doctors.** | **We aren't doctors.**

As formas contraídas são sempre mais usadas na linguagem falada. Ganharemos agilidade com **"we're not"** e depois praticaremos **"we aren't"**.



Watch the lesson 15: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 15**.

Lesson 15 – Exercise

1) Siga o exemplo:

Teacher: **Is that my card?**

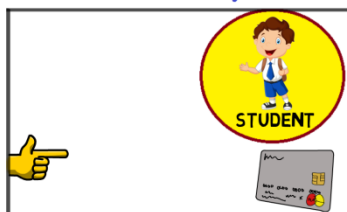


Imagem do aluno. Será seu.

Student: **No, it's not your card. It's my card.**

Teacher: **Is this your mug?**

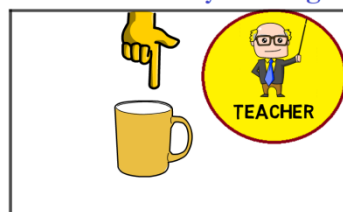
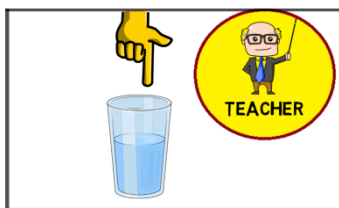


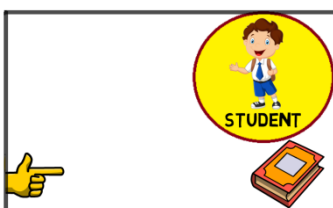
Imagem do prof. Será meu.

Student: **No, it's not my mug. It's your mug.**

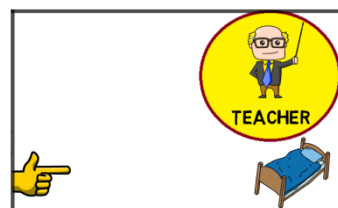
A) **Is this your glass?**



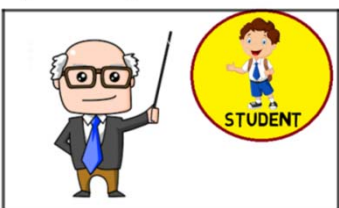
B) **Is that my book?**



C) **Is that your bed?**



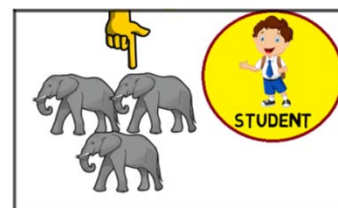
D) **Is he my teacher?**



E) **Is she your doctor?**



F) **Are these my elephants?**

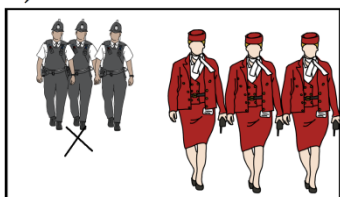


2) Siga o exemplo:

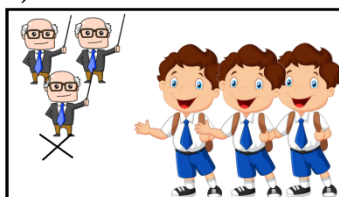


We're not doctors. We're police officers.

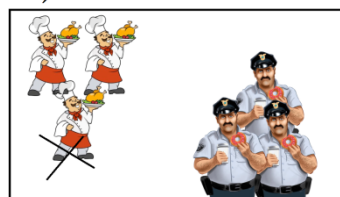
A)



B)



C)



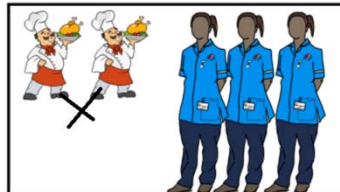
D)



E)



F)



3) Traduza do inglês para o português. (Não use o Google tradutor)



1) We're not cooks.	9) We're not teachers. We're students.
2) Is this your mug?	10) We're not from China. We're from Japan.
3) Are those my cards?	11) We're behind the bus.
4) We're in front of your car.	12) We're not in France. We're in Spain.

5) They're not next to the car.	13) My cat is on the bed.
6) Are those my vases?	14) Your laptop is under the chair.
7) We're not married.	15) Where's your mug?
8) We're from The United States.	16) Where's my cup?

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 15

Exercício 1

- A - No, it's not my glass. It's your glass.
 B - No, it's not your book. It's my book.
 C - No, it's not my bed. It's your bed.
 D - No, he's not your teacher. He's my teacher.
 E - No, she's not my doctor. She's your doctor.
 F - No, they're not your elephants. They're my elephants.

Exercício 2

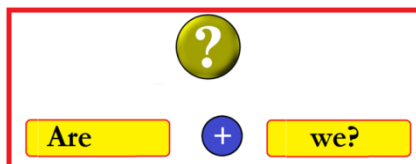
- A - We're not police officers. We're flight attendants.
 B - We're not teachers. We're students.
 C - We're not cooks. We're police officers.
 D - We're not dentists. We're accountants.
 E - We're not accountants. We're lawyers.
 F - We're not cooks. We're nurses.


Exercício 3

- 1 - Não somos cozinheiros. | Nós não somos cozinheiros.
 2 - Esta caneca é sua?
 3 - Aqueles são meus cartões?
 4 - Estamos na frente do seu carro. | Estamos em frente ao seu carro.
 5 - Eles não estão do lado do carro. | Eles não estão ao lado do carro.
 6 - Aqueles são meus vasos?
 7 - Não somos casados. | Nós não somos casados.
 8 - Somos dos Estados Unidos. | Nós somos dos Estados Unidos.
 9 - Não somos professores. Somos alunos. | Nós não somos professores. Nós somos alunos.
 10 - Não somos da China. Somos do Japão. | Nós não somos da China. Nós somos do Japão.
 11 - Estamos atrás do ônibus. | Nós estamos atrás do ônibus.
 12 - Não estamos na França. Estamos na Espanha. | Nós não estamos na França. Nós estamos na Espanha.
 13 - Meu gato está na cama. | Meu gato está em cima da cama. | Meu gato está sobre a cama.
 14 - Seu notebook está debaixo da cadeira.
 15 - Onde está sua caneca? | Cadê sua caneca?
 16 - Onde está minha xícara? | Cadê minha xícara?

Basic 0 - Lesson 16


We | Interrogative and short answer






Are we doctors?
Somos médicos?

Short answer
Reposta curta



Yes, we are.



No, we're not. or No, we aren't.

Answer 

1) Are we behind the plane?	 No, we're not.
2) Are we rich?	 Yes, we are.
3) Are we from England?	 No, we're not.
4) Are we very beautiful?	 Yes, we are.
5) Are we in a big country?	 Yes, we are.
6) Are we Journalists?	 No, we're not.

Useful phrases | Frases úteis.



É muito importante aprender como falar algumas frases que usamos diariamente em casa, com a família ou amigos. Por mais simples que pareçam, estas expressões são mais frequentes do que imaginamos.

Pensando nisso, criei a sessão **"useful phrases"** (frases úteis) para te apresentar algumas frases bastante comuns no idioma inglês.

Hi!	Interjeição (informal): "Oi, Olá"
Hello!	Interjeição (formal) "Olá".
My name is...	Meu nome é...
Good morning!	Bom dia!
I don't understand.	Não entendi. / Não entendo.
Sorry, I don't understand.	Desculpe, não entendi. / não entendo



Watch the lesson 16: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 16**.

Lesson 16 – Exercise

1) Responda as perguntas:

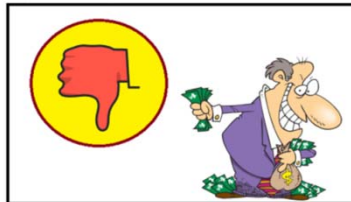
A) Are they nurses?



B) Is he an accountant?



C) Is he poor?



D) What's his profession?



E) What's this?



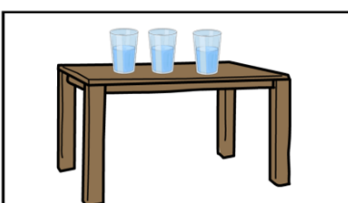
F) Where's he from?



G) Are we from Japan?



H) Where are the glasses?



I) Is he from China?



2) Traduza do português para o inglês. (Não use o Google tradutor)



1) Não entendi.	9) Estamos no Japão?
2) Meu nome é Peter.	10) Não estamos no Japão. Estamos na China.
3) Somos seus professores?	11) Não somos americanos. Somos espanhóis.
4) Eles são da China?	12) Não estamos na França. Estamos na Espanha.
5) O meu copo está na mesa?	13) Somos feios?
6) Ele é francês?	14) Não somos feios. Somos bonitos.
7) Ela é americana?	15) Aquilo é uma caneca?
8) Eles são casados?	16) Estamos na Espanha.

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 16

Exercício 1

- A - Yes, they are.
- B - Yes, he is.
- C - No, he's not.
- D - He's a police officer. | He is a police officer.
- E - It's a cup. | It is a cup.
- F - He's from The United States. | He is from The United States.
- G - No, we're not. | No, we aren't.
- H - They're on the table. | They are on the table.
- I - No, he's not.

Exercício 2

- 1 - I don't understand.
- 2 - My name is Peter.
- 3 - Are we your teachers?
- 4 - Are they from China?
- 5 - Is my glass on the table?
- 6 - Is he French?
- 7 - Is she American?
- 8 - Are they married?
- 9 - Are we in Japan?
- 10 - We're not in Japan. We're in China. | We aren't in Japan. We are in China.
- 11 - We're not American. We're Spanish. | We aren't American. We are Spanish.
- 12 - We're not in France. We're in Spain. | We aren't in France. We are in Spain.
- 13 - Are we ugly?
- 14 - We're not ugly. We're beautiful. | We aren't ugly. We are beautiful.
- 15 - Is that a mug?
- 16 - We're in Spain. | We are in Spain.

Basic 0 - Lesson 17

Which (one, ones)

Para ajudar você a entender bem, quando usar **"which"** (qual), é preciso lhe explicar quando usar **"what"** (qual). Isso mesmo. Você viu anteriormente que **"what"** significa **"o que"**, como na expressão: **"What's this?"** (O que é isso?). Mas **"what"** também pode significar **"qual"**, como na frase: **"what's your name?"** (Qual o seu nome?).

Usamos **"what"** no sentido de **"qual"** para fazermos uma pergunta quando há um número ilimitado de opções para uma resposta. Por exemplo:

What is your name? (Qual é o seu nome?) [Infinitas possibilidades]

What is your phone number? (Qual o seu número de telefone?)

Usamos **"which"** (qual ou quais) quando é uma escolha entre duas ou mais coisas concretas e já identificadas e quando conseguimos visualizar as opções em questão: Por exemplo:

Which is your car? (Qual o seu carro?) - Neste exemplo, alguém te faz essa pergunta visualizando 10 carros.

Which are your pens? (Quais são suas canetas?) Aqui, alguém te faz essa pergunta visualizando 5 canetas na mesa.

One (pronoun)

Usamos **"one"** como pronome para não ter que repetir o substantivo.

Exemplo:

Há canetas na mesa e você pede a alguém que dê uma para você. Provavelmente a pessoa lhe faria uma das seguintes perguntas: **"Qual?"**, **"Qual caneta?"**, **"A caneta azul ou a caneta preta?"**. Em inglês esse diálogo ficaria da seguinte forma:

- **Você:** **Give me the pen, please.** (Me dê a caneta, por favor.)

- **A pessoa:** **Which one?** (qual caneta?) Observe que o substantivo **"caneta"** não foi repetido. Em seu lugar, foi utilizado o pronome **"one"**.

- **Você:** **The black one.** (A caneta preta)

Já o pronome **"Ones"** é usado quando o substantivo está no plural.


Let's practice!

 Repeat 

- 1) Which is your book; this one or that one?
- 2) Which is my car; the black one or the blue one?
- 3) Which is your teacher; the tall one or the short one?
- 4) Which is the doctor; the fat one or the slim one?
- 5) Which is your armchair; the red one or the white one?

Answer 

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1) Which is your apple? | The green one. |
| 2) Which is my book? | That one. |
| 3) Which is your teacher? | The tall one. |
| 4) Which is my dog? | The black one. |
| 5) Which is your car? | This one. |
| 6) Which is my chair? | That one. |

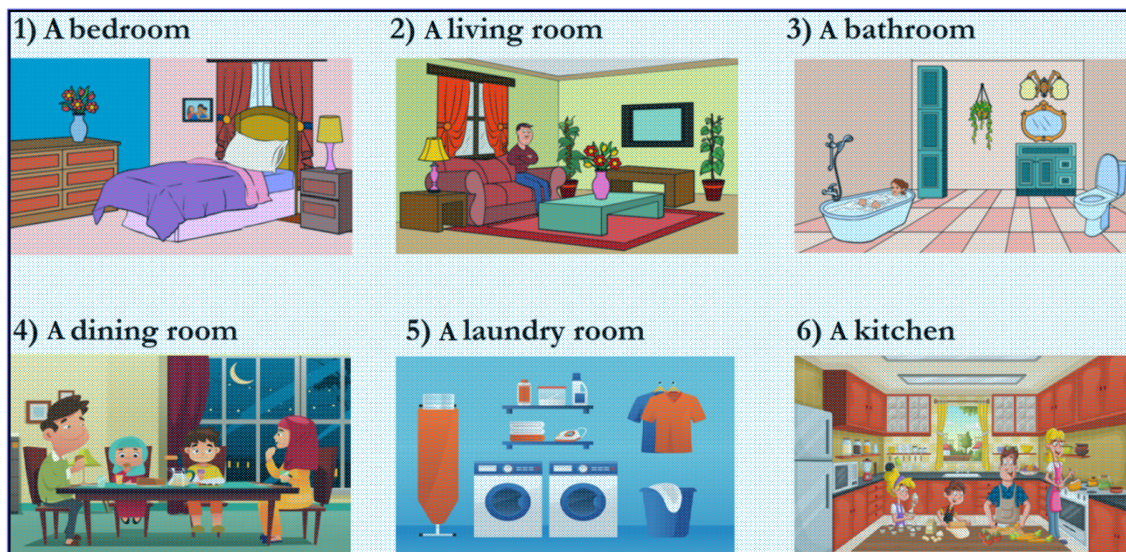
 **Attention!** Em inglês temos que usar algo junto com os demonstrativos. Seja um substantivo, por exemplo: “this chair” ou um pronome, exemplo: “this one”. Não podemos dizer simplesmente “this” ou “that”. O mesmo com os adjetivos.

Os exercícios dessa aula, deverão ser feitos juntos com os exercícios da aula 18.



Basic 0 - Lesson 18

Vocabulary - Parts of the house



Bedroom	Quarto	Dining room	Sala de Jantar
Living room	Sala de estar	Laundry room	Lavanderia
Bathroom	Banheiro	Kitchen	Cozinha

Answer









Vocabulary – Places in a city

 Just listen! 



Hospital	Hospital	Supermarket	Supermercado
Bakery	Padaria	Bank	Banco (instituição, agência)
Restaurant	Restaurante	Mall	Shopping

Answer 

	1) Is this a bakery? No, it's not. Is it a mall? No, it's not. What is it? It's a bank.		4) Is this a bank? No, it's not. Is it a bakery? No, it's not. What is it? It's a mall.
	2) Is this a mall? No, it's not. Is it a bank? No, it's not. What is it? It's a hospital.		5) Is this a mall? No, it's not. Is it a hospital? No, it's not. What is it? It's a bakery.
	3) Is this a hospital? No, it's not. Is it a restaurant? No, it's not. What is it? It's a supermarket.		6) Is this a bank? No, it's not. Is it a bakery? No, it's not. What is it? It's a restaurant.

+ Know more: Dominar esse vocabulário é essencial para se locomover e se situar em grandes centros urbanos no exterior.



Watch the lessons 17 and 18: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista às aulas 17 e 18.

Lesson 17 and 18 – Exercise

1) Responda as perguntas:

A) Where's the police officer?



B) Where are they?



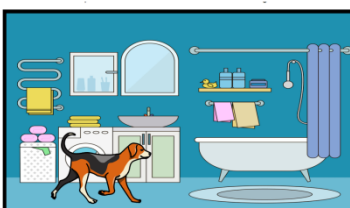
C) Where's he?



D) Where's the nurse?



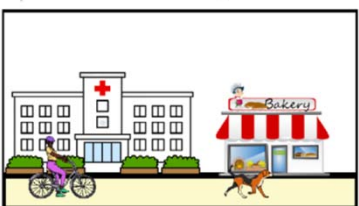
E) Where's the dog?



F) Where's the flight attendant?



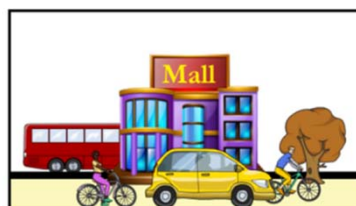
G) Is the bakery in front of or next to the hospital?



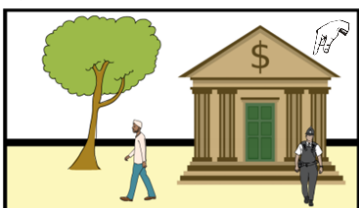
H) Is the police officer in or in front of the bakery?



I) Is the bus behind the mall or in front of the mall?



J) Is this a bank or a mall?



K) What's this?



L) Is this a restaurant?



2) Escolha a melhor resposta para as seguintes perguntas:

A) Which is your car?

☐ The blue.

☐ This.

☐ This one.

B) Is this a bank or a mall?

☐ It's a mall.

☐ He's a bank.

☐ Is a mall.

C) Which is my book?

☐ The big one.

☐ That.

☐ The yellow.

D) Is this a mall?

☐ No, it's not.

☐ Is yes.

☐ Is.

E) Where's the bakery?

☐ Is next to the bank.

☐ It's behind the bank.

☐ Is in front of the mall.

F) Which one?

☐ This one.

☐ This.

☐ This two.

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 17 e 18

Exercício 1

- A - He's in the kitchen. | He is in the kitchen.
- B - They're in the dining room. | They are in the dining room.
- C - He's in the living room. | He is in the living room.
- D - She's in the bedroom. | She is in the bedroom.
- E - It's in the bathroom. | It is in the bathroom.
- F - She's in the laundry room. | She is in the laundry room.
- G - It's next to the hospital. | It is next to the hospital.
- H - He's in front of the bakery. | He is in front of the bakery.
- I - It's behind the mall. | It is behind the mall.
- J - It's a bank. | It is a bank.
- K - It's a supermarket. | It is a supermarket.
- L - Yes, it is.

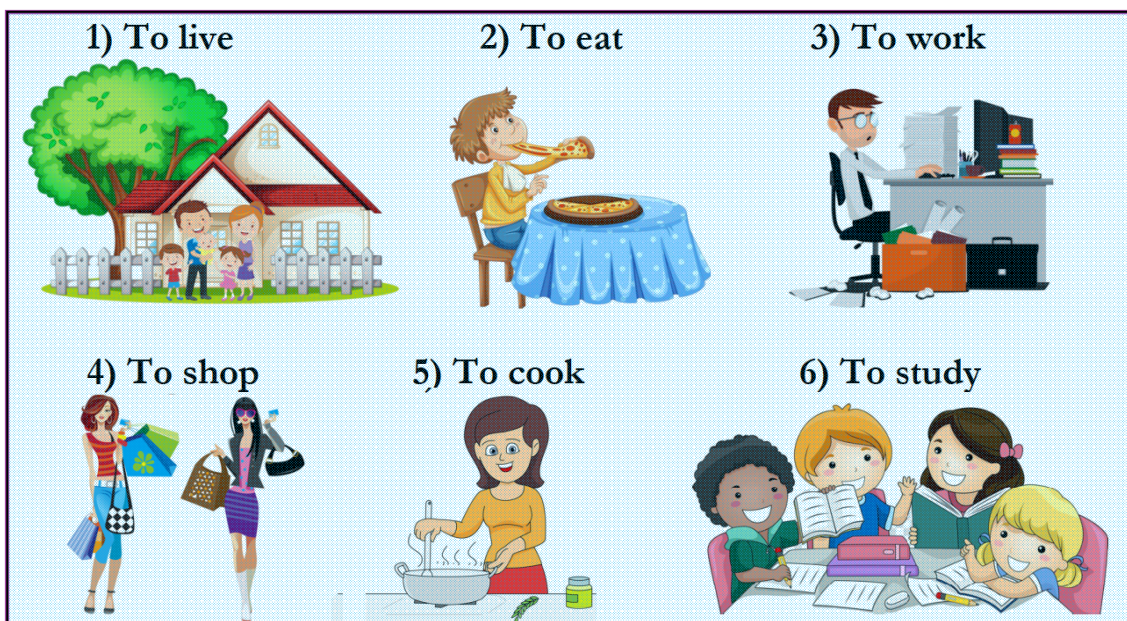
Exercício 2

- A - This one.
- B - It's a mall.
- C - The big one.
- D - No, it's not.
- E - It's behind the bank.
- F - This one.

Basic 0 - Lesson 19

É hora de conhecermos alguns verbos em inglês.

Vocabulary – Verbs



To live	Viver, morar	To shop	Fazer compras
To eat	Comer	To cook	Cozinhar
To work	Trabalhar	To study	Estudar

+ Know more: Os verbos no **infinitivo** estão em sua forma original, ou seja, não sofreram nenhuma conjugação verbal. Em inglês, os verbos no infinitivo são formados pela partícula **“to + verbo”**, por exemplo, **“to work” (trabalhar)**, **“to study” (estudar)**, **“to eat” (comer)**.

Present Continuous | Presente contínuo.

Começamos com mais um ponto cheio de conteúdo gramatical. Mas não se assuste. Você vai ver que não é um bicho de sete cabeças.

O **Presente Contínuo** descreve uma ação que está ocorrendo agora, neste momento. A estrutura é muito fácil, pois requer o verbo **“to be”** no presente simples, mais outro verbo no gerúndio (verb + **“-ing”**).

Affirmative					Interrogative				
Subject	+	"To be" verb	+	"ing" form	"To be" verb	+	Subject	+	"ing" form
I	+	am	+	working	Are	+	you	+	working ?
Negative									
Subject	+	"To be" verb	+	"ing" form					
I	+	am not	+	working					

 Repeat 

1) They're living in a house.


2) He's eating pizza.



3) He's working.



4) They're shopping.



5) She's cooking.



6) They're studying.


Answer 

1) Are they cooking?

No, they're not cooking; they're studying.

2) Is he shopping?

No, he's not shopping; he's eating.

3) Is he eating?

No, he's not eating; he's working.

4) Is she studying?

No, she's not studying; she's cooking.

Useful phrases | Frases úteis.



É muito importante aprender como falar algumas frases que usamos diariamente em casa, com a família ou amigos. Por mais simples que pareçam, estas expressões são mais frequentes do que imaginamos.

Pensando nisso, criei a sessão **"useful phrases"** (frases úteis) para te apresentar algumas frases bastante comuns no idioma inglês.

I hope so.	Eu espero que sim.
I think so.	Eu acho que sim.
I don't think so.	Eu acho que não.

Os exercícios dessa aula, deverão ser feitos juntos com os exercícios da aula 20.



Basic 0 - Lesson 20

To do | What + SB doing?

O verbo **"to do"**, na língua inglesa, pode ter várias funções, pois tanto pode ser usado como um verbo auxiliar, quanto como um verbo principal.

Nosso foco aqui é o verbo **"to do"** como verbo principal. Neste caso ele é traduzido como **"fazer"**.

Praticaremos o seu uso, com uma frase muito comum em qualquer idioma. A expressão: **"what are you doing?"** (O que você está fazendo?)

WH questions	+	"To be" verb	+	Subject	+	"ing" form	?
What	+	are	+	you	+	doing	?



<p>1) What are they doing?</p> <p>They're studying.</p>	<p>2) What's he doing?</p> <p>He's working.</p>	<p>3) What's she doing?</p> <p>She's cooking.</p>
<p>4) Where are they living?</p> <p>They're living in a house.</p>	<p>5) What's he doing?</p> <p>He's eating.</p>	<p>6) What are they doing?</p> <p>They're shopping.</p>

⊕ **Know more:** Observe que o verbo **"to be"** varia dependendo de quem é o sujeito. **"What are you doing?"** | **"What is he doing?"** ... etc.



Watch the lessons 19 and 20: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista às aulas 19 e 20.

Lesson 19 and 20 – Exercise

1) Responda as perguntas.

A)



Is he behind the car? _____
Where's he? _____
What's his profession? _____
Is he cooking? _____
What's he doing? _____

B)



Are they in the bakery? _____
Where are they? _____
Are they working? _____
Are they studying? _____
What are they doing? _____

C)



Is she in the bedroom? _____
Is she in the bathroom? _____
Where's she? _____
Is she shopping? _____
What's she doing? _____

D)



Are they in the kitchen? _____
Where are they? _____
Are they working? _____
Are they eating? _____
What are they doing? _____

E)



Is the clock on the floor? _____
 Where is it? _____
 Is he Peter? _____
 Who's he? _____
 What's he doing? _____

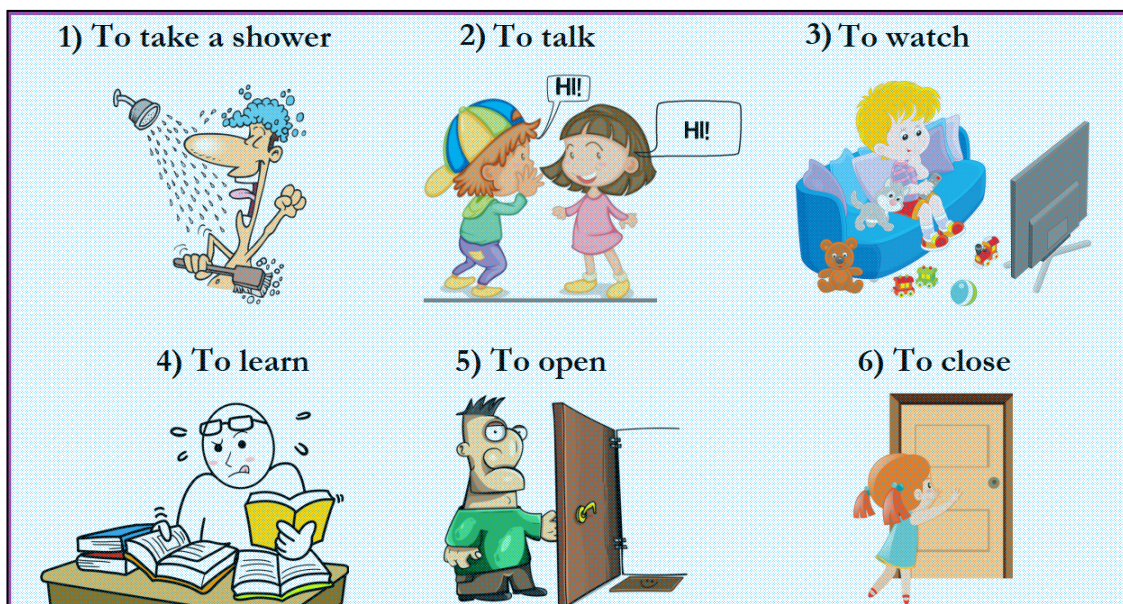
Respostas dos exercícios da aula 19 e 20

Exercício 1

A - No, he's not / He's in front of the car. / He's a police officer. /
 No, he's not or No, he isn't. / He's eating.
B - No, they're not. / They're in the mall. / No, they're not or No, they aren't./
 No, they're not. / They're shopping.
C - No, she's not or No she isn't. / No, she's not. / She's in the kitchen. /
 No, she's not. / She's cooking.
D - No, they're not. / They're in the bedroom. / No, they're not. / No they're not
 They're studying or They're learning.
E - No, it's not or No, it isn't. / It's on the wall. / No, he's not. / He's Michael./
 He's working.

Basic 0 - Lesson 21

Vocabulary – Verbs



To take a shower	Tomar banho	To learn	Aprender
To talk	Falar, conversar	To open	Abrir
To watch	Assistir, observar	To close	Fechar

⊕ **Know more:** Os verbos no **infinitivo** estão em sua forma original, ou seja, não sofreram nenhuma conjugação verbal. Em inglês, os verbos no infinitivo são formados pela partícula **“to + verbo”**, por exemplo, **“to work”** (trabalhar), **“to study”** (estudar), **“to eat”** (comer).

WH - Questions + Present Continuous

“Wh questions” é o nome que damos a um grupo de palavras que começam com a sequência de letras **wh**. Além disso, essas palavras são geralmente usadas para fazer perguntas em inglês. Por isso o nome **“wh questions”**.

As **“wh questions”** são: **Who** (quem), **where** (onde), **why** (por quê), **what** (o quê, qual), **which** (qual), **when** (quando), **whose** (de quem), **how** (como).

Observe que a última palavra **“how”** é a única que não começa com **“wh”**; mas, ainda assim ela se enquadra na categoria de **“wh questions”**. Veremos **“when”**, **“whose”** e **“how”** mais adiante.

Para fazer perguntas com as **“wh questions”** é só seguir o modelo da imagem abaixo.

WH questions	+	"To be" verb	+	Subject	+	"ing" form	?
What	+	is	+	he	+	eating	?
Where	+	are	+	you	+	eating	?
Why	+	are	+	they	+	eating	?


Because

Enquanto **“why”** significa **“por quê”** para perguntas, **“because”** é equivalente ao nosso **“porque”** para resposta.


Existem outros usos para **“why”** e **“because”**, mas serão abordados mais adiante.



Answer



1) Is she opening the door? **No, she's not.**
Why?
Because she's closing the door.



2) Is he eating?
Is he cooking?
Why?
No, he's not.
No, he's not.
Because he's taking a shower.



Answer

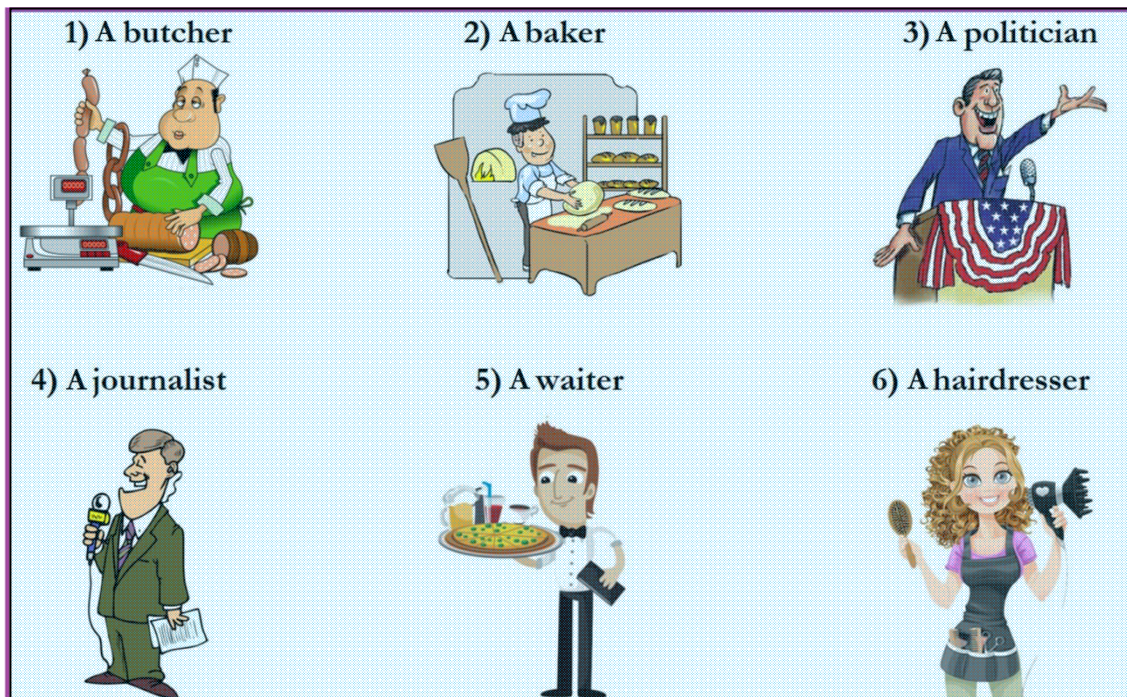
<p>1) What's he doing?</p>  <p>He's taking a shower.</p>	<p>2) What are they doing?</p>  <p>They're talking.</p>	<p>3) What's he doing?</p>  <p>He's watching tv.</p>
<p>4) What's he doing?</p>  <p>He's learning.</p>	<p>5) What's he doing?</p>  <p>He's opening the door.</p>	<p>6) What's she doing?</p>  <p>She's closing the door.</p>

Repeat

1) Where's she taking a shower?	5) Where are they working?
2) Why is he eating pizza?	6) Where's Michael studying?
3) Where's she learning English?	7) Where's she living?
4) Why is Nancy closing the door?	8) What's he watching?

Vocabulary

 Just listen! 









Butcher	Açougueiro	Journalist	Jornalista
Baker	Padeiro	Waiter	Garçom
Politician	Político	Hairdresser	Cabeleireiro

 Repeat 

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) He's not a waiter ; he's a teacher. | 4) Why is the baker cooking in the kitchen? |
| 2) She's not a hairdresser ; she's a nurse . | 5) Where's the journalist learning English? |
| 3) The politician is watching tv. | 6) What's the butcher eating? |



Answer 

1) What do you do?  I'm a butcher.	2) What's your profession?  I'm a baker.	3) What do you do?  I'm a politician.
4) What's your profession?  I'm a journalist.	5) What do you do?  I'm a waiter.	6) What's your profession?  I'm a hairdresser.

⊕ **Know more:** I'm + a, quando falado fica algo como "aimá". Isso é chamado de **"connected speech"**, uma característica da fonética da língua inglesa no qual as palavras são conectadas (ligadas) uma à outra ao serem pronunciadas em uma sentença.

⚠ **Attention!** Há mais um significado para "you", porém será comentado mais adiante.

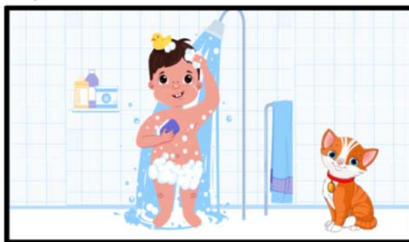


Watch the lessons 21: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 21**.

Lesson 21 – Exercise

1) Responda as perguntas:

A)



Is the cat in the living room? _____
Where is it? _____
Is the boy studying? _____
Is he shopping? _____
What's he doing? _____

B)



Is he a doctor? _____
Is he a journalist? _____
Is he in the dining room? _____
Is he in the kitchen? _____
Where's he? _____

C)



Is the man a teacher? _____
What's his profession? _____
Is he behind the bakery? _____
Where's he? _____
What's the boy doing? _____

D)



Is she a teacher? _____
What's her profession? _____
Is she in Spain? _____
Is she in France? _____
Where's she? _____

E)



Is he a dentist? _____
 Is he a politician? _____
 What's his profession? _____
 Is he talking? _____
 Is he working? _____

F)



Is he Bolsonaro? _____
 Who's he? _____
 Is he a politician? _____
 Is he from Brazil? _____
 Where's he from? _____

G)



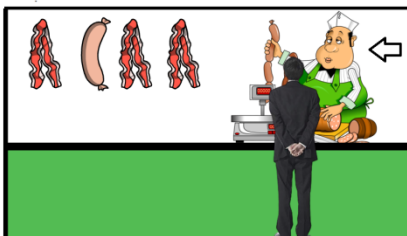
Is the boy studying? _____
 What's he doing? _____
 Is he in the kitchen? _____
 Where's he? _____
 Where's the ball? _____

H)



Is he closing the door? _____
 What's he doing? _____
 Is the dog in the box? _____
 Is it in front of the man? _____
 Where is it? _____

I)



Is the fat man a doctor? _____
 Is he a teacher? _____
 Is he a journalist? _____
 Why? _____
 Is he working or cooking? _____

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 21

Exercício 1

A - No, it's not. / It's in the bathroom. / No, he's not. /
No, he's not. / He's taking a shower.

B - No, he's not. / Yes, he is. / No, he's not. / No, he's not. /
He's in the laundry room.

C - No, he's not. / He's a waiter. / No, he's not. /
He's in front of the bakery. / He's eating.

D - No, she's not. / She's a hairdresser. / No, she's not. /
No, she's not. / She's in Japan.

E - No, he's not. / No, he's not. / He's a baker. /
No, he's not. / Yes, he is.

F - No, he's not. / He's Donald Trump. / Yes, he is. /
No, he's not. / He's from The United States.

G - No, he's not. / He's watching TV. / No, he's not. /
He's in the living room. / It's on the floor.

H - No, he's not. / He's opening the door. / No, it's not. /
No, it's not. / It's behind the man.

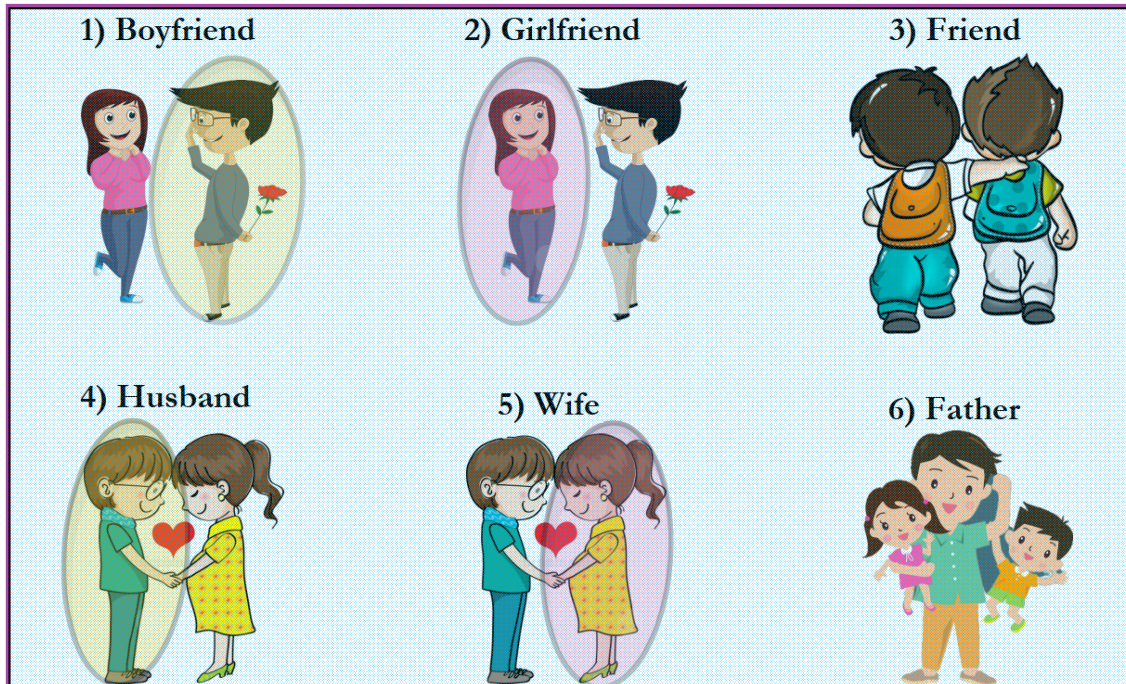
I - No, he's not. / No, he's not. / No, he's not. /
Because he's a butcher. / He's working.

Aula
22
somente exercícios.
Fazer junto
com a aula 23.



Basic 0 - Lesson 23

Vocabulary



Boyfriend	Namorado	Husband	Marido, esposo
Girlfriend	Namorada	Wife	Esposa
Friend	Amigo(a)	Father	Pai



- 1) My **wife** is a flight attendant.
- 2) Your **husband** is rich.
- 3) My **friend** is tall.
- 4) Your **father** is a teacher.
- 5) My **girlfriend** is studying English.
- 6) Your **boyfriend** is learning Spanish.

His, Her

Aqui falaremos de mais um conjunto de adjetivos. Refiro-me aos adjetivos possessivos. São adjetivos já que descrevem o substantivo. Ou seja, descrevem se o livro, por exemplo, é meu livro, seu livro, nosso livro, etc.

Neste ponto, vamos ver apenas dois adjetivos possessivos: **"his"** (dele), **"her"** (dela).

 **Attention!** Observe o diálogo abaixo:

Tom: Have you seen Andy lately? (Você tem visto o Andy ultimamente?)

Danny: Yeah. In fact, I just saw him having dinner with your wife. (Sim. Na verdade, eu o vi jantando com sua esposa.)

Tom: My wife? She told me she was going to visit her mom! That's it, I want the divorce! (Minha esposa? Ela me disse que ia visitar sua mãe! É isso aí, eu quero o divórcio.)

Coitado do Tom. Ele e sua mulher agora terão uma conversa muito séria por causa da confusão de Danny com o uso dos pronomes em inglês. Ela realmente estava na casa de sua mãe (dela), e a pessoa almoçando com Andy era sua própria mulher (dele; a mulher do Andy mesmo).

Confuso? Não acontece só com você. A maioria dos estudantes brasileiros de inglês sofre com o uso dos pronomes ao se referir a terceiros.

Para resolver esse problema, primeiramente é importante perceber porque essa confusão acontece. Em português, o uso dos pronomes em linguagem coloquial é o mesmo para ele, ela e você.

English	Portuguese
Your	teu, tua, teus, tuas seu, sua, seus, suas
His/Her	seu, sua, seus, suas dele, dela

Let's practise!

Leia as frases em voz alta.

His **car** is yellow.



Her **dog** is big.



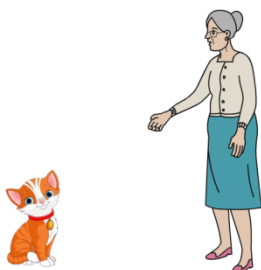
His **cars** are yellow.



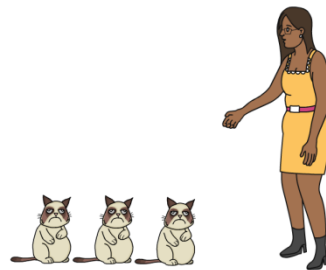
Her **dogs** are small.



Her **cat** is beautiful.



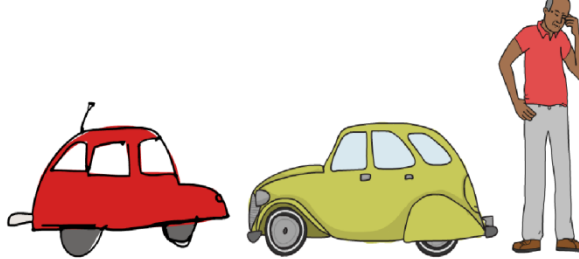
Her **cats** are ugly.



His **car** is beautiful.

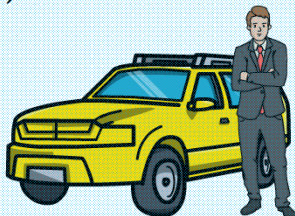


His **cars** are ugly.

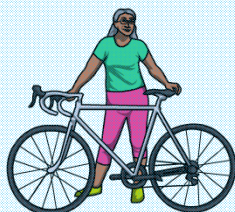




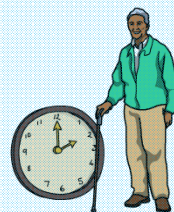
1) This is **his** car.



2) This is **her** bicycle.



3) This is **his** clock.



4) This is **her** dog.



5) These are **his** books.



6) This is **her** phone.



Answer

1) Is this **his** car?

No, it's not **his** car. It's **her** car.

2) Is that **your** book?

No, it's not **my** book. It's **his** book.

3) Is this **my** boat?

No, it's not **your** boat. It's **my** boat.

4) Is that **her** dog?

No, it's not **her** dog. It's **your** dog.

5) Is this **your** lamp?

No, it's not **my** lamp. It's **her** lamp.

6) Is that **his** mug?

No, it's not **his** mug. It's **her** mug.



Watch the lessons 22 and 23: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista às aulas 22 e 23.

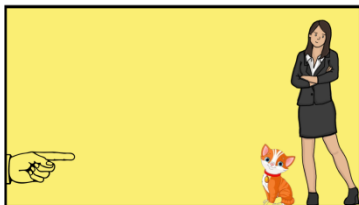
Lesson 22 and 23 – Exercise

1) Siga o exemplo:

That's **his** ball.



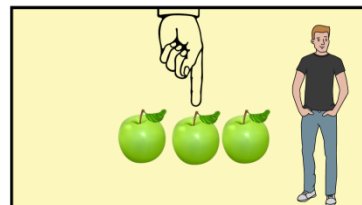
A)



B)



C)



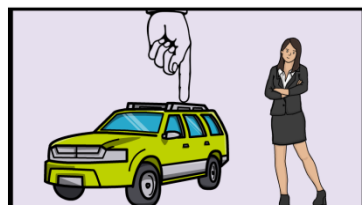
D)



E)



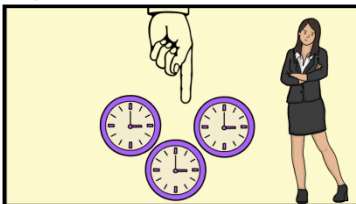
F)



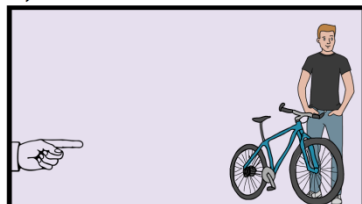
G)



H)



I)



2) Siga o exemplo:



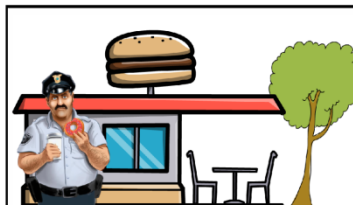
Is he a fireman? **No, He's not.**
Why? **Because he's a journalist.**

A)



Is he in the laundry room? -----
Is he in the kitchen? -----
Why? -----

B)



Is he a doctor? -----
Why? -----
Is he cooking? -----
Why? -----

C)



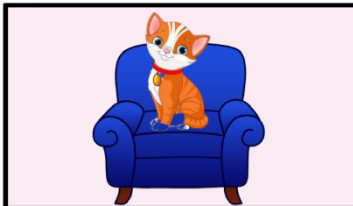
Is he from China? -----
Why? -----
Is he in The United States? -----
Why? -----

D)



Is she in the dining room? -----
Why? -----
Is she taking a shower? -----
Why? -----

E)



Is this a dog? -----
Why? -----
Is it under the armchair? -----
Why? -----

3) Traduza do português para o inglês. (Não use o Google tradutor)



1) O que você está comendo?	9) O gato dela está debaixo da mesa.
2) Ele está tomando banho.	10) A namorada dele é alta.
3) Eu estou aprendendo inglês.	11) Meu pai é policial.
4) Eles estão assistindo TV.	12) Minha esposa é dona de casa.
5) Ela está estudando espanhol.	13) Meu marido está atrás do ônibus.
6) Ele está abrindo o livro.	14) Sua caneca está na mesa.
7) O que ele está fazendo?	15) Eu não faço ideia.
8) O que eles estão fazendo?	16) O marido dela é dos Estados Unidos.

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 22 e 23

Exercício 1

- A - That's her cat. | That is her cat.
- B - This is her dog.
- C - These are his apples.
- D - Those are his cards.
- E - Those are her books.
- F - This is her car.
- G - That's his armchair.
- H - These are her clocks.
- I - That's his bicycle.

Exercício 2

- A - No, he's not. / No, he's not. / Because he's in the living room.
- B - No, he's not. / Because he's a police officer. / No, he's not. / Because he's eating.
- C - No, he's not. / Because he's from the United States. / No, he's not. / Because he's in England/London.
- D - No, she's not. / Because she's in the kitchen. / No, she's not. / Because she's cooking.
- E - No, it's not. / Because it's a cat. / No, it's not. / Because it's on the armchair.

Exercício 3

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 - What are you eating? | 9 - Her cat is under the table. |
| 2 - He's taking a shower. | 10 - His girlfriend is tall. |
| 3 - I'm learning English. | 11 - My father is a police officer. |
| 4 - They're watching TV. | 12 - My wife is a housewife. |
| 5 - She's studying Spanish. | 13 - My husband is behind the bus. |
| 6 - He's opening the book. | 14 - Your mug is on the table. |
| 7 - What's he doing? | 15 - I have no idea. |
| 8 - What are they doing? | 16 - Her husband is from The United States. |

**Aulas
24 e 25
somente exercícios.**





Watch the lessons 24 and 25: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista às aulas 24 e 25.

Lesson 24 and 25 – Exercise

1) Responda às perguntas com base no texto.



**This is Nancy. She's from France.
She's studying English in The United States.
She's a flight attendant.
Nancy is not married. She's single.
She's very happy in New York.**

1) Is she Nicole?

8) What's her profession?

2) Who's she?

9) Is she working in The United States?

3) Is she in Spain?

10) What's she doing in The United States?

4) What country is she in?

11) Is she American?

5) Is she in Miami?

12) Why isn't she American?

6) What city is she in?

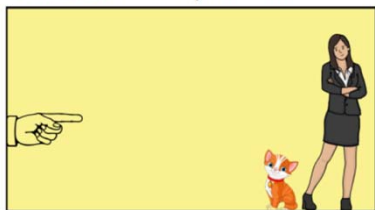
13) Is Nancy married?

7) Is she a nurse?

14) Is she happy or sad in New York?

2) Siga o exemplo:

(seu gato)
Teacher: Is that your cat?



(meu cachorro)
Teacher: Is this my dog?

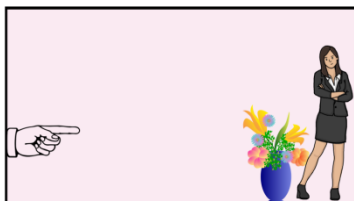


Student: No, it's not my cat. It's her cat. Student: No, it's not your dog. It's his dog.

A) Is this my mug?



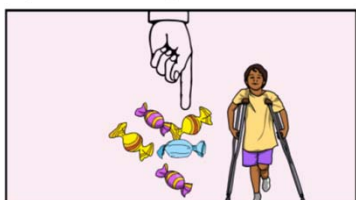
B) Is that your vase?



C) Are those my dogs?



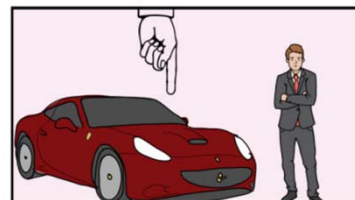
D) Are these my candies?



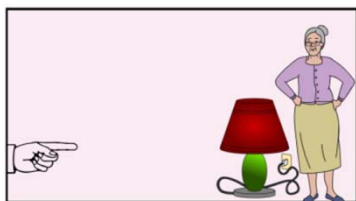
E) Is this your bicycle?



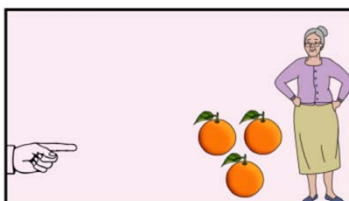
F) Is this my car?



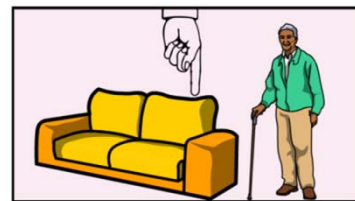
G) Is that your lamp?



H) Are those your oranges?



I) Is this my sofa?



3) Responda as perguntas:

A)



Is he her father?

Why?

Are they in the kitchen?

Why?

B)



Is he his brother?

Why?

Are they in France?

Why?

C)



Is she his sister?

Why?

Are they behind the bakery?

Why?

D)



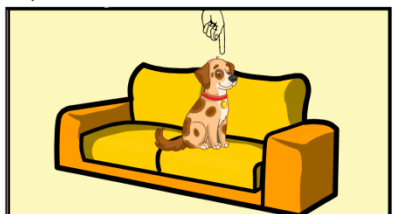
Is he a doctor?

Why?

Is he in the dining room?

Why?

E)



Is this an elephant?

Why?

Is it under the sofa?

Why?

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 24 e 25

Exercício 1

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 - No, she's not. | 8 - She's a flight attendant. |
| 2 - She's Nancy. | 9 - No, she's not. |
| 3 - No, she's not. | 10 - She's studying. |
| 4 - She's in The United States. | 11 - No, she's not. |
| 5 - No, she's not. | 12 - Because she's French./ Because she's from France. |
| 6 - She's in New York. | 13 - No, she's not. |
| 7 - No, she's not. | 14 - She's happy. / She's very happy. |

Exercício 2

- A - No, it's not your mug. It's his mug.
B - No, it's not my vase. It's her vase.
C - No, they're not your dogs. They're her dogs.
D - No, they're not your candies. They're his candies.
E - No, it's not my bicycle. It's her bicycle.
F - No, it's not your car. It's his car.
G - No, it's not my lamp. It's her lamp.
H - No, they're not my oranges. They're her oranges.
I - No, it's not your sofa. It's his sofa.

Exercício 3

- A - No, he's not. / Because he's her husband. / No, they're not. /
Because they're in the living room.
B - No, he's not. / Because he's his father. / No, they're not. /
Because they're in England. | London.
C - No, she's not. / Because she's his wife. / No, they're not. /
Because they're in front of the bakery.
D - No, he's not. / Because he's a police officer. / No, he's not. /
Because he's in the bedroom.
E - No, it's not. / Because it's a dog. / No, it's not. /
Because it's on the sofa.

Basic 0 - Lesson 26

Numbers from 1 to 10

Vamos conhecer os números de 1 a 10.

Mesmo que pareça fácil, é melhor pecar pelo excesso. Para qualquer palavra ou expressão nova que forme parte do seu inglês ativo, você tem que repeti-la várias vezes até que lhe seja totalmente natural.



Repeat

1 one	2 two	3 three	4 four	5 five
6 six	7 seven	8 eight	9 nine	10 ten

Poder contar rápido os números de forma regressiva significa que você não está simplesmente dizendo em voz alta uma série de números que decorou. Significa que você está começando a pensar em inglês.

Vamos tentar?

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

Desta vez você deve repetir somente os números ímpares:

9	7	5	3	1
---	---	---	---	---

E agora os pares:

10	8	6	4	2
----	---	---	---	---

There is | There are

Este ponto é extremamente importante. Quantas vezes por dia você diz "**Há/tem**" em português? Pois agora vamos ver como dizemos em inglês.

Singular: There is

Singular	+	There	is		There's
		Is	there	?	-----
	-	There	is	not	There's not There isn't

Plural: There are

Plural	+	There	are		-----
		Are	there	?	-----
	-	There	are	not	There aren't

"**There is**" e "**there are**" significam a mesma coisa. Ou seja, a tradução das duas em português é a mesma. Podemos traduzir como **há**. Veja os exemplos abaixo:

There is a girl in the room. (**Há** uma menina na sala.)

There is not a book on the table. (**Não há** um livro em cima da mesa.)

There are 30 people in the room. (**Há** 30 pessoas na sala.)

There are not 100 books in the box. (**Não há** 100 livros na caixa.)

Lembre-se que em português, nós costumamos deixar esse "**há**" de lado e no lugar dele preferimos dizer "**tem**":

Há uma menina na sala. = **Tem** uma menina na sala.

Não há um livro em cima da mesa. = **Não tem** um livro em cima da mesa.

Há trinta pessoas na sala. = **Tem** trinta pessoas na sala.

Não há cem livros na caixa. = **Não tem** cem livros na caixa.

Ok! Mas, quando devemos usar "**there is**" e "**there are**" em inglês? Já que as duas significam a mesma coisa, como saber se temos que usar uma ou a outra?

Uso

Saber quando usar "**there is**" e "**there are**" é muito fácil. Basta saber se você está se referindo a apenas uma coisa ou a duas ou mais. Em outras palavras, é só saber se a sua frase está no singular (uma coisa só) ou no plural (duas ou mais coisas).

Veja:

There is one computer in the room. (Tem um computador na sala.)

There are two computers in the room. (Tem dois computadores na sala.)

There are three computers in the room. (Tem três computadores na sala.)

There are several computers in the room. (Tem vários computadores na sala.)

There are lots of computers in the room. (Tem muitos computadores na sala.)

Nada complicado demais, não é mesmo? Basta saber essa coisa de singular e plural e tudo se resolve.

Vale ainda dizer que temos as formas negativas e interrogativas de "**there is**" e "**there are**"

Is there a computer in the room?

There's not a computer in the room. | **There isn't** a computer in the room.

Are there two computers in the room?


There are not two computers in the room. | **There aren't** two computers in the room.

Affirmative

+	There	is	There's
+	There	are	-----

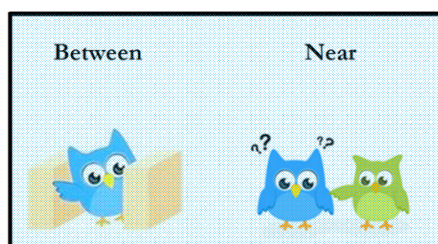


- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) There's a coin on the floor. | 4) There are two airports in my city. |
| 2) There are two bicycles behind the bus. | 5) There's a clock on the wall. |
| 3) There's an orange on the table. | 6) There are two laptops under the bed. |

 **Attention!** Observe que no singular dizemos "**there's a coin**". Não estamos especificando o número de moedas (**uma**), mas o fato de que há uma moeda no chão. Portanto, não usamos o número "**one**". Somente usariamos o número se quiséssemos especificar que há somente uma moeda, não duas ou mais, como no exemplo:

There's only one coin on the floor.

Near & Between




Nós já conhecemos as preposições de localização: "**in**", "**on**", "**in front of**", "**behind**", "**under**" e "**next to**". Hoje conheceremos mais duas: "**near**" e "**between**".

“**Near**” significa: "**perto de**" ou "**próximo a**": **There's a bank near my house.**

“**Between**” significa: "**entre**". Usamos essa preposição para indicar posição entre dois elementos: **There's a cat between the dogs.**



- 1) There's a bicycle **between** two cars.
- 2) There's a mall **near** his house.
- 3) There are two restaurants **near** the bank.
- 4) There's a hospital **near** her house.
- 5) There's a cup **between** two glasses.
- 6) There's a bank **near** the supermarket.

 **Attention!** Não confunda "near" com "next to". "Near" significa que um elemento está perto, próximo de outra coisa: **There's a bakery near my house.** Já "next to" significa que o elemento está exatamente ao lado de outra coisa: **There's a bakery next to my house.**



Watch the lessons 26: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 26**.

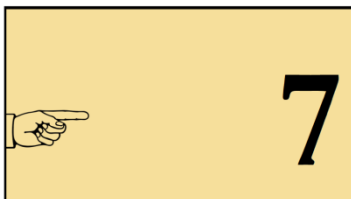
Lesson 26– Exercise

1) Responda às perguntas:

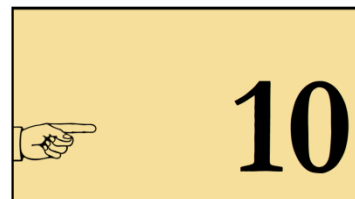
A) What number is this?



B) What number is that?



C) What number is that?



2) Use “there is” ou “there are” + a preposição de localização, para indicar a posição dos elementos em destaque, como no exemplo :



There's a cat on the car.

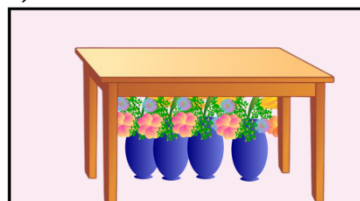
A)



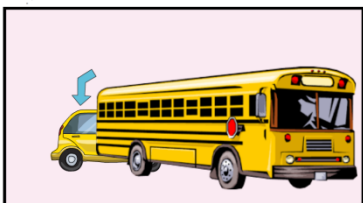
B)



C)



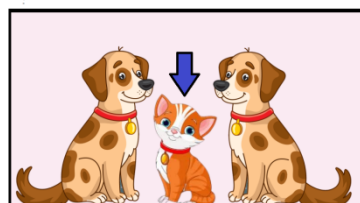
D)



E)



F)



3) Traduza do português para o inglês. (Não use o Google tradutor)



1) Tem três maçãs na mesa.	9) Tem uma padaria entre os bancos.
2) Tem seis laranjas no chão.	10) Tem dois policiais na sala de estar.
3) Há oito copos na mesa.	11) Tem cinco enfermeiras no hospital.
4) Tem um garçom no restaurante.	12) Tem um advogado em frente ao banco.
5) Há um advogado na casa dele.	13) Tem uma cadeira entre as poltronas.
6) Há um político na padaria.	14) Há um banco próximo da minha casa.
7) Há quatro relógios na parede.	15) Tem dois alunos na sala de jantar.
8) Tem nove canecas na cozinha.	16) Tem um shopping próximo da casa dela.

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 26

Exercício 1

- A - It's nine. | Nine.
- B - It's seven. | Seven.
- C - It's ten. | Ten.

Exercício 2

- A - There are two dogs on the bed.
- B - There are three police officers in front of the bakery.
- C - There are four vases under the table.
- D - There's a car behind the bus. | There is a car behind the bus.
- E - There's a nurse next to the armchair.
- F - There's a cat between the dogs.

Exercício 3

- 1 - There are three apples on the table.
- 2 - There are six oranges on the floor.
- 3 - There are eight glasses on the table.
- 4 - There's a waiter in the restaurant.
- 5 - There's a lawyer in his house.
- 6 - There's a politician at the bakery.
- 7 - There are four clocks on the wall.
- 8 - There are nine mugs in the kitchen.
- 9 - There's a bakery between the banks.
- 10 - There are two police officers in the living room.
- 11 - There are five nurses in the hospital.
- 12 - There's a lawyer in front of the bank.
- 13 - There's a chair between the armchairs.
- 14 - There's a bank near my house.
- 15 - There are two students in the dining room.
- 16 - There's a mall near her house.

Basic 0 - Lesson 27

Numbers from 11 to 20

Vamos conhecer os números de 11 a 20.

Mesmo que pareça fácil, é melhor pecar pelo excesso.

Deixaremos destacadas as sílabas que devem ser enfatizadas.



Repeat

11: Eleven eLEven

12: Twelve twELve

13: Thirteen thirTEEN

14: Fourteen fourTEEN

15: Fifteen fifTEEN

16: Sixteen sixTEEN

17: Seventeen sevenTEEN

18: Eighteen eighTEEN

19: Nineteen nineTEEN

20: Twenty twENTy

Poder contar rápido os números de forma regressiva significa que você não está simplesmente dizendo em voz alta uma série de números que decorou. Significa que você está começando a pensar em inglês.

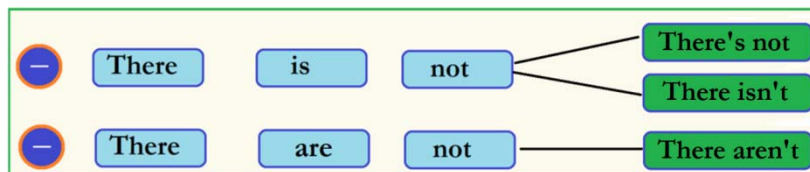
Vamos tentar?



Repeat

20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

There is & There are | Negative



 Repeat 

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) There isn't a sofa in my living room. | 4) There aren't three sandwiches on the table. |
| 2) There aren't seven books on the chair. | 5) There isn't a hairdresser buying a car. |
| 3) There isn't a doctor in the restaurant. | 6) There aren't nineteen nurses in this hospital. |

There is & There are | Interrogative



 Repeat 





- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Is there a rich man in your house? | 4) Are there twenty vases in your house? |
| 2) Are there thirteen teachers in the mall? | 5) Is there a big dog in his car? |
| 3) Is there a baker in our bakery? | 6) Are there beautiful women in your country? |

There is - There are | Short answer

“Short Answer”, como o próprio nome já diz, é pequena resposta que damos a uma pergunta. Ela consiste em apenas um “sim” ou “não”. Nenhuma outra informação é necessária, a não ser que você queira dar continuidade a conversa.

Você já conhece: Yes, it is | No, it's not | Yes, he is | No, he's not... etc. Hoje o nosso foco é na resposta curta para perguntas de “sim” ou “não” com “Is there” e “Are there”.

Example:

Singular	Plural
 <p>Is there a dog in the car?</p> <p>Short answer</p> <p>+ Yes, there is - No, there's not No, there isn't</p> 	 <p>Are there two cats on the table?</p> <p>Short answer</p> <p>+ Yes, there are - No, there aren't</p> 



Answer 

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1) Is there a bank near her house? | Yes, there is. |
| 2) Are there five books under the chair? | No, there aren't. |
| 3) Is there a mall near his house? | No, there isn't. |
| 4) Are there nineteen doctors in the hospital? | Yes, there are. |
| 5) Is there a cat between the dogs? | No, there isn't. |
| 6) Are there two cars in front of your house? | Yes, there are. |

Aula
28
somente exercícios.
Fazer junto
com a aula 27.





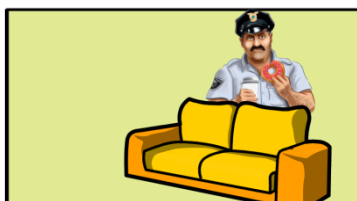
Watch the lessons 27 and 28: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista às aulas 27 e 28.

Lesson 27 and 28 – Exercise

1) Use as respostas curtas para responder às perguntas.



- A)
Is there a mug on the table? _____
Is there a book on the table? _____
Is there a vase on the table? _____



- B)
Is there a nurse behind the sofa? _____
Is there a police officer behind the sofa? _____
Is he eating? _____



- C)
Is this a mall? _____
Is it a restaurant? _____
Is there a bank near the restaurant? _____



- D)
Are there two birds between the dogs? _____
Are there two frogs between the dogs? _____
Are there two cats between the dogs? _____



- E)
Is this a living room? _____
Is there a politician in the living room? _____
Is there a clock on the wall? _____

2) Siga o exemplo:



Are there two doctors in the bedroom?

No, there aren't.

Why?

Because there's one.

Are there four lamps next to the bed?

No, there aren't.

Why?

Because there's one.



A)

Are there nineteen cooks in the kitchen?

Why?



B)

Are there twenty police officers in front of the mall?

Why?



C)

Are there seven bakers in the bakery?

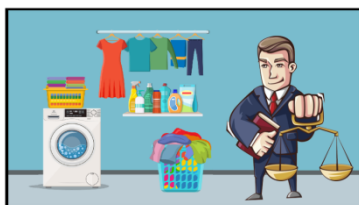
Why?



D)

Are there fifteen cats in the bathroom?

Why?



E)

Are there six lawyers in the laundry room?

Why?

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 27 e 28

Exercício 1

A - No, there isn't. / No, there isn't. /
Yes, there is.

B - No, there isn't. / Yes, there is. /
Yes, he is.

C - No, it's not. / Yes, it is. /
No, there isn't.

D - No, there aren't. / No, there aren't. /
Yes, there are.

E - Yes, it is. / Yes, there is. /
Yes, there is.

Exercício 2

A - No, there aren't. / Because there are two.

B - No, there aren't. / Because there are five.

C - No, there aren't. / Because there's one.

D - No, there aren't. / Because there are five.

E - No, there aren't. / Because there's one.

Basic 0 - Lesson 29

How many

“How many” significa “quantos”. Usamos “how many” para saber a quantidade de um substantivo contável, ou seja, algo que podemos contar. Como por exemplo: dogs, books, cars.

Quantos carros você tem? | How many cars do you have?

Mas por enquanto o nosso foco é na seguinte estrutura:

How many	+	Countable noun (plural)	+	are there?
How many	+	books	+	are there?

Quantos livros tem na mesa? | How many books are there on the table?

Only

Aproveitamos para apresentar “only”.

“Only” pode ser traduzido por “só”, “apenas” ou “somente”



- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1) How many books are there on the table? | There are seven books. |
| 2) How many cars are there in front of your house? | There's one car. |
| 3) How many hospitals are there in your city? | There are four hospitals. |
| 4) How many teachers are there in her school? | There are nine teachers. |
| 5) How many banks are there near your house? | There's only one bank. |
| 6) How many dogs are there under the table? | There's only one. |



Answer 



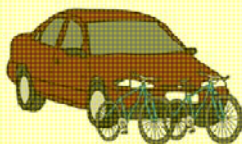
- 1) Are there six police officers in front of the supermarket?
How many police officers are there?

No, there aren't.
There are four.



- 2) How many dogs are there on the sofa?

There's only one.



- 3) Are there nineteen bicycles in front of the car?
How many bicycles are there?

No, there aren't.
There are two.



- 4) How many bakers are there in the bakery?

There's only one.

Os exercícios dessa aula, deverão ser feitos juntos com os exercícios da aula 30.



Basic 0 - Lesson 30

Passando por vários desafios você chegou até aqui. **Very well done!**



Some & Any | Countable

“Some” and “any” são duas palavrinhas do inglês que geram muitas dúvidas na mente dos brasileiros na hora de usá-las.

Geralmente as dúvidas mais frequentes estão ligadas ao fato de usarmos as palavras “some” e “any” relacionadas com o conceito de **contável** e **incontável** em inglês.

Por esse motivo te explicarei separadamente. Primeiramente explicarei o uso com substantivos contáveis e mais adiante com os incontáveis. Mas o que é um substantivo contável? Substantivo contável é tudo aquilo que conseguimos contar. Exemplo: “a chair” (uma cadeira). Se tivermos mais de uma, nós conseguimos contar: **One chair, two chairs, three chairs, four chairs....**

Com um substantivo contável, “some” equivale a: **uns/umas, alguns/algumas**. E na maioria das vezes é usado com frases afirmativas.

There are some books on the table. | Tem **alguns** livros na mesa.

There are some chairs in the living room. | Tem **algumas** cadeiras na sala.

There are some cars in front of the bank. | Tem **uns** carros na frente do banco.

There are some cups on the floor. | Tem **umas** xícaras no chão.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) There are some bakers in the bakery. | 4) There are some cats in the kitchen. |
| 2) There are some banks near my house. | 5) There are some nurses in the hospital. |
| 3) There are some cards on the table. | 6) There are some books on the armchair. |

Já “any” com um substantivo contável, pode significar:

algum/alguma/nenhum/nenhuma. “Any” significará “algum” ou “alguma” em frases interrogativas.

Are there any cats under the table? | Tem algum gato debaixo da cadeira?

Are there any chairs in the living room? | Tem alguma cadeira na sala?

Observe que diferentemente do português, em inglês, o substantivo fica no plural. Não dizemos: “Are there any CAT?” e sim: “Are there any CATS?”

Em frases negativas “any” é equivalente aos nossos: nenhum ou nenhuma.

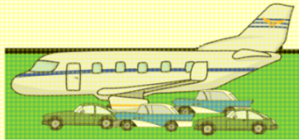
There aren't any cats in the box. | Não tem nenhum gato na caixa.

There aren't any mugs on the floor. | Não tem nenhuma caneca no chão.

Aqui também o substantivo fica no plural. Não dizemos “There aren't any dog” e sim “There aren't any dogs”.



Answer

<p>1) Are there any clocks on the wall?</p>  <p>Yes, there are some clocks on the wall.</p>	<p>2) Are there any doctors behind the car?</p>  <p>Yes, there are some doctors behind the car.</p>	<p>3) Are there any vases on the table?</p>  <p>Yes, there are some vases on the table.</p>
<p>4) Are there any cars next to the plane?</p>  <p>Yes, there are some cars next to the plane.</p>	<p>5) Are there any cats on the bed?</p>  <p>Yes, there are some cats on the bed.</p>	<p>6) Are there any cooks in front of the bakery?</p>  <p>Yes, there are some cooks in front of the bakery.</p>

⊕ **Know more:** Poderíamos responder a essas perguntas com um simples **Yes, there are**. Optei por uma resposta mais longa, para você ver na prática o uso de “some” e “any”.



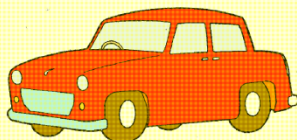
Answer

1) How many buses are there in front of the hospital?



There aren't any buses in front of the hospital.

2) How many doctors are there in the car?



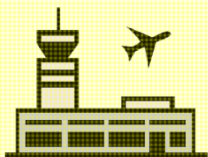
There aren't any doctors in the car.

3) How many cats are there in the dining room?



There aren't any cats in the dining room.

4) How many banks are there behind the airport?



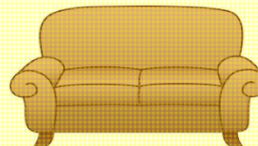
There aren't any banks behind the airport.

5) How many books are there under the chair?



There aren't any books under the chair.

6) How many phones are there on the sofa?



There aren't any phones on the sofa.

⊕ **Know more:** Poderíamos responder a essas perguntas com um simples “**There aren’t any**”. Optei por uma resposta mais longa, para você praticar mais a fala.



Watch the lessons 29 and 30 : Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista às aulas 29 e 30.

Lesson 29 and 30 – Exercise

1) Responda às perguntas. (Use "only" nas respostas para as perguntas com "how many".)



- A)
Are there seventeen cats?
- How many cats are there?
- What color is it?



- B)
Are there fifteen nurses?
- How many nurses are there?
- Where's she?



- C)
Are there five doctors?
- How many doctors are there?
- Where are they?



- D)
Are there fourteen police officers?
- How many police officers are there?
- How many lawyers are there?



- E)
How many cooks are there?
- Are there six waiters?
- How many waiters are there?



- F)
Are there three flight attendants?
- How many flight attendants are there?
- Where's she?

2) Transforme as frases positivas em frases negativas, como no primeiro exemplo:

Teacher: There are some friends in my house. **Student:** There aren't any friends in my house

1) There are some chairs in the kitchen.

2) There are some cooks in front of the restaurant.

3) There are some police officers behind the bus.

4) There are some nurses in the hospital.

5) There are some mugs on the floor.

6) There are some journalists next to the car.

3) Transforme as frases positivas em frases interrogativas, como no primeiro exemplo:

Teacher: There are some books on the table. **Student:** Are there any books on the table?

1) There are some pictures on your wall.

2) There are some waiters learning English.

3) There are some doctors working.

4) There are some cats on her sofa.

5) There are some politicians in the city.

Respostas dos exercícios da aula 29 e 30

Exercício 1

- A - No, there aren't. / There's only one. / It's black.
B - No, there aren't. / There's only one. / She's in the laundry room.
C - No, there aren't. / There are only three. / They're in front of the hospital.
D - No, there aren't. / There are only three. / There's only one.
E - There's only one. / No, there aren't. / There's only one.
F - No, there aren't. / There's only one. / She's in the living room.

Exercício 2

- 1 - There aren't any chairs in the kitchen.
2 - There aren't any cooks in front of the restaurant.
3 - There aren't any police officers behind the bus.
4 - There aren't any nurses in the hospital.
5 - There aren't any mugs on the floor.
6 - There aren't any journalists next to the car.

Exercício 3

- 1 - Are there any pictures on your wall?
2 - Are there any waiters learning English?
3 - Are there any doctors working?
4 - Are there any cats on her sofa?
5 - Are there any politicians in the city?

