

BLUE ENGLISH

PRE-INTERMEDIATE

LEVEL 2

Aprenda inglês com a inovadora
metodologia Blue English



EBOOK
+
AUDIO





O que é o método Blue English?

Durante meus primeiros anos de ensino em escolas de idiomas, percebi que muito do que era visto em sala de aula acabava sendo perdido, por mais intensa que a aula fosse ou mais concentrado que o aluno estivesse.

Grande parte do vocabulário utilizado em aula acabava sendo esquecido pelo aluno posteriormente, e boa parte dos acertos de pronúncia também.

Ao longo da minha experiência de ensino e vivência tanto nos Estados Unidos e na Inglaterra, desenvolvi uma metodologia própria e extremamente eficiente, na qual, os alunos realmente aprendem o idioma e não o esquece.

Este método foi lapidado por mim ao longo dos anos, e hoje, proporciona ao aluno a absorção quase que completa do conteúdo visto em aula, fazendo com que ele agregue rapidamente vocabulário, domínio de pronúncia, domínio de escrita, compreensão oral e poder de articulação verbal.

Rege Pestana

Como utilizar este material.

Este e-book deve ser considerado como complemento das videoaulas do curso básico, nível 4.

Diferentes símbolos

Você encontrará vários símbolos neste livro, eles te ajudarão a lembrar e consolidar o aprendizado. Veja a descrição de cada um deles:



Acompanhe a lição com o áudio.



Just listen - Apenas escute (prestando muita atenção na pronúncia).



Ask - Apenas pergunte (tentando imitar a pronúncia do locutor).



Answer - Apenas responda (tentando imitar a pronúncia do locutor).



Repeat - Repita (imitando de forma precisa a pronúncia).



Don't forget: Não se esqueça: Aspectos chaves que devem ser lembrados e consolidados do aprendizado.



Attention! Atenção: Peço sua atenção sobre conceitos linguísticos de alta importância.



Know more: Saiba mais: Informações adicionais sobre temas gramaticais de interesse, mas não imprescindíveis para aprender a falar o idioma de forma fluente.



Shadowing  Leia o texto simultaneamente com o professor.



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



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

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 1

Lucas



Lucas is 45 years old. He is from France. He lives in Paris. He is married to Janet. They have five children. All of their children live with them, except Arthur, who lives in a small town in England. Arthur studies architecture there.

Lucas is a translator and he works forty miles from Paris. It takes him almost an hour to go and about 45 minutes to come back. He leaves home at 7:00 o'clock and gets to his job at 8:00 o'clock. When he gets to his office, he always has a lot of documents waiting for him.

He is responsible for a very special area of his department. He translates documents that come in English and Spanish. His wife is Spanish and his mother is English. He speaks and writes French, Spanish and English fluently.

He usually gets off work around 4:00 PM. He takes a sandwich to work every day and eats it at 12:00 o'clock sharp. He prefers to continue his work without interruptions in order to go home as soon as possible.

Vocabulary

Except	Exceto
Architecture	Arquitetura
Translator	Tradutor (a)
To leave	Sair de /ir embora
Document	Documento
Responsible	Responsável
Special	Especial
Department	Departamento
To translate	Traduzir
Fluently	Fluentemente
Sharp	Em ponto
To prefer	Preferir
Interruption	Interrupção
In order to	Para / a fim de
Without	Sem
As soon as possible	O mais rápido possível / o quanto antes

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Does Lucas live in Paris or London?

2) Is Paris a city or a town?

3) Who is Lucas married to?

4) How many children do Lucas and Janet have?

5) Where does his son, Arthur, live?

6) What does Arthur study?

7) What does Lucas do for a living?

8) How long does it take Lucas to go to his work?

9) What time does he get to his office?

10) What languages does he speak fluently?

11) Who is Spanish in his family?

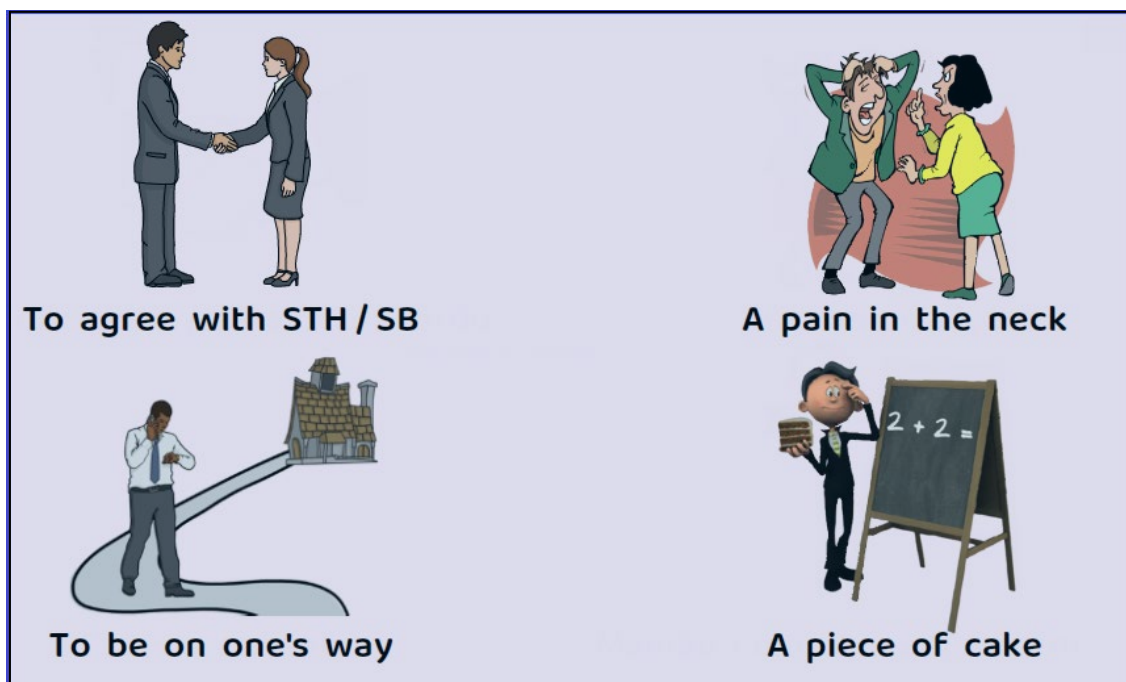
12) What time does Lucas usually get off work?

Answers:

- 1) He lives in Paris.
- 2) It's a city.
- 3) He's married to Janet.
- 4) They have five children.
- 5) He lives in a small town in England.
- 6) He studies architecture.
- 7) He is a translator.
- 8) It takes him almost an hour.
- 9) He gets to his office at 8:00 o'clock.
- 10) French, Spanish and English.
- 11) His wife.
- 12) He usually gets off work around 4:00 o'clock.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 2

Useful expressions



⊕ Know more: “**STH**” é a abreviação de “**something**”, que significa “**algo**” ou “**alguma coisa**”, já “**SB**” é a abreviação da palavra “**somebody**”, que significa “**alguém**”.

Conheça agora algumas das expressões mais usadas no dia a dia dos falantes nativos.

To agree with STH /SB: Concordar com algo ou alguém.

- I agree with Peter. | Eu concordo com o Peter.
- She agrees with this. | Ela concorda com isto.

A pain in the neck: É uma expressão usada para dizer que alguém é “um mala sem alça”. Trata-se de uma pessoa chata, uma pessoa que incomoda os demais.

- My brother-in-law is a pain in the neck. | Meu cunhado é um mala sem alça.
- Her boss is a pain in the neck. | O chefe dela é um mala sem alça.

To be on one's way: É uma expressão usada para dizer que alguém está a caminho de algum lugar.

- I'm on my way. | Eu estou a caminho.
- She's on her way to the supermarket. | Ela está a caminho do supermercado.

A piece of cake: Essa expressão significa que algo é muito fácil. Em português, dependendo da região, usaríamos expressões como "moleza", "babada", "mamão com açúcar", entre outras.

- English is a piece of cake. | Inglês é uma moleza.

- This exercise is a piece of cake. | Este exercício é mamão com açúcar.



Repeat

1) She doesn't agree with Michael.

2) My brother is a pain in the neck.

3) She's on her way.

4) I'm on my way.

5) English is a piece of cake.

6) I don't agree with this.

7) Does he agree with you?

8) We are on our way.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 2.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if I am on my way to the bank.

2) Ask me if she is on her way.

3) Ask me if they were on their way to school.

4) Ask me if my boss was a pain in the neck.

5) Ask me if English is a piece of cake.

6) Ask me if I agree with you.

7) Ask me if she agrees with me.

8) Ask me if you were on your way.

9) Ask me if architecture is a piece of cake.

10) Ask me if these expressions are useful.

11) Ask me if my sister is a pain in the neck.

Answers:

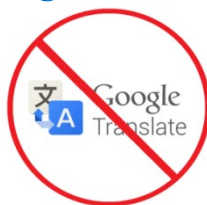
Exercise 1

- 1) Are you on your way to the bank?
- 2) Is she on her way?
- 3) Were they on their way to school?
- 4) Was your boss a pain in the neck?
- 5) Is English a piece of cake?
- 6) Do you agree with me?
- 7) Does she agree with you?
- 8) Was I on my way?
- 9) Is architecture a piece of cake?
- 10) Are these expressions useful?
- 11) Is your sister a pain in the neck?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 3.

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



1) She's wearing a skirt.	16) Does she speak English fluently?
2) How many caps does he have?	17) I will travel at 12:00 o'clock sharp.
3) Michael is using my stapler.	18) She is as special as you.
4) I'm going to put on my black dress.	19) What time are you going to leave home?
5) He's taking off his T-shirt.	20) Are you responsible for your department?
6) What was the weather like?	21) Are you as responsible as me?
7) It was cloudy.	22) I prefer to study Spanish.
8) Was she wearing a skirt?	23) You prefer studying English.
9) She doesn't agree with us.	24) He fixes bicycles.
10) English is a piece of cake.	25) There are two churches in my city.
11) I was on my way to the snack bar.	26) I'm like my teacher.
12) My boss is a pain in the neck.	27) I was the chairman of the company.
13) I need to learn English as soon as possible.	28) Are you going to negotiate with him?
14) Do you have any children?	29) I speak English and I also speak French.
15) All of my teachers are from The United States.	30) How many employees does he have?

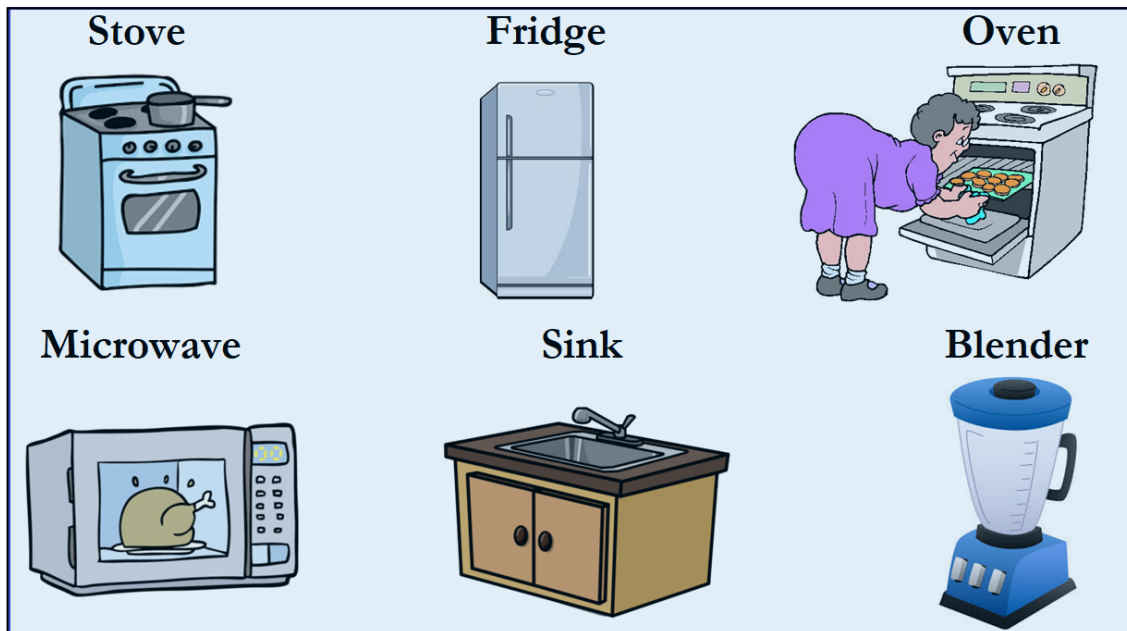
Answers:

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Ela está usando uma saia. | 16) Ela fala inglês fluentemente? |
| 2) Quantos bonés ele tem? | 17) Eu viajarei às 12h em ponto. |
| 3) Michael está usando meu grampeador. | 18) Ela é tão especial quanto você. |
| 4) Vou colocar/pôr meu vestido preto. | 19) A que horas você vai sair de casa? |
| 5) Ele está tirando a camiseta. | 20) Você é o responsável pelo seu departamento? |
| 6) Como estava o tempo? | 21) Você é tão responsável quanto eu? |
| 7) Estava nublado. | 22) Eu prefiro estudar espanhol. |
| 8) Ela estava usando saia? | 23) Você prefere estudar inglês. |
| 9) Ela não concorda conosco. | 24) Ele conserta/arruma bicicletas. |
| 10) Inglês é mamão com açúcar/moleza. | 25) Há/tem duas igrejas na minha cidade. |
| 11) Eu estava a caminho da lanchonete. | 26) Eu sou como meu professor. |
| 12) Meu chefe é um mala sem alça. | 27) Eu era o presidente da empresa. |
| 13) Eu preciso aprender inglês o mais rápido possível. | 28) Você vai negociar com ele? |
| 14) Você tem filhos? | 29) Eu falo inglês e também falo francês. |
| 15) Todos os meus professores são dos Estados Unidos. | 30) Quantos funcionários ele tem? |

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 4

In the kitchen



Stove	Fogão	Microwave	Forno (de micro-ondas)
Fridge	Geladeira	Sink	Pia (de cozinha)
Oven	Forno	Blender	Liquidificador

 Repeat

- 1) There is a microwave on the bench.
- 2) She has a stove, but she doesn't have an oven.
- 3) There isn't an oven in the kitchen.
- 4) My fridge isn't as big as your fridge.
- 5) Why is the blender on the sink?
- 6) This sink is as dirty as the floor.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 4.

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

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

Answers:

- 1) I prefer to use my stove.
- 2) My blender is as beautiful as your blender.
- 3) Your microwave is as useful as your fridge.
- 4) There are four glasses on the sink.
- 5) I have an oven, but I don't have a microwave.
- 6) English is a piece of cake.
- 7) He studies architecture.
- 8) I'm on my way.
- 9) All of your friends are special.
- 10) What time are you going to leave home?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 5.

1) Follow the example:

Can she speak English and speak Japanese?

She can speak English, but she can't speak Japanese.

1) Does he have a bicycle and a car?

2) Would she live in The United States and in Japan?

3) Can they play soccer and play volleyball?

4) Is she beautiful and rich?

5) Am I a teacher and a lawyer?

6) Will he travel and work?

7) Do you study English and Spanish?

8) Can you dance and sing?

9) Would you buy a microwave and an oven?

10) Do I have a fridge and a stove?

11) Are you responsible for the factory and for the bakery?

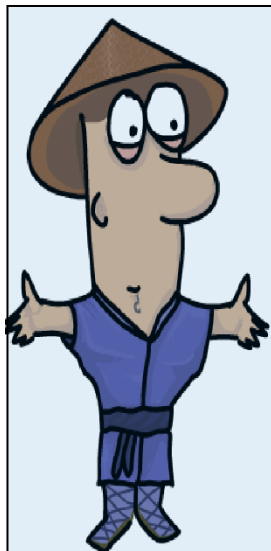
Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) He has a bicycle, but he doesn't have a car.
- 2) She would live in The United States, but she wouldn't live in Japan.
- 3) They can play soccer, but they can't play volleyball.
- 4) She is beautiful, but she's not rich.
- 5) You are a teacher, but you aren't a lawyer.
- 6) He will travel, but he won't work.
- 7) I study English, but I don't study Spanish.
- 8) I can dance, but I can't sing.
- 9) I would buy a microwave, but I wouldn't buy an oven.
- 10) You have a fridge, but you don't have a stove.
- 11) I am responsible for the factory, but I'm not responsible for the bakery.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 6

Lee



Lee is 36 years old. He is from China. He lives in a small apartment with his wife and his daughter in Shanghai, a city with a population of 26 million people.

He works in a factory that makes fridges and stoves. He doesn't like his boss, because he is very demanding.

Lee's factory is going very well and his salary is increasing. Now he has a television, a dishwasher and a washing machine. His wife wants to work and she is looking for a job.

Lee goes to work every day by bicycle. He leaves home at 5:00 o'clock in the morning. It takes him almost an hour to get to the factory. He works there from 6:00 AM to 2:00 PM. He gets back home at 3:00 o'clock.

Lee lives relatively well in comparison with the majority of the people in Shanghai.

Vocabulary

Apartment	Apartamento
Population	População
Million	Milhão
To make	Fazer (No sentido de preparar ou fabricar)
Demanding	Exigente
To go well	Ir bem
To increase	Aumentar
Dishwasher	Lavadora de louça
Washing machine	Lavadora de roupa
Relatively	Relativamente
Comparison	Comparação
In comparison with	Em comparação com

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Is Lee 22 years old?

2) How old is he?

3) Does he live in Madrid?

4) What city does he live in?

5) Does he live in a small apartment or in a big house?

6) Are there 60 million people in Shanghai?

7) How many people are there in Shanghai?

8) Does the factory make blenders?

9) What does it make?

10) Does Lee go to work by bus?

11) How does he go to work?

12) How long does it take him to get to the factory?

Answers:

- 1) No, he's not.
- 2) He's 36 years old.
- 3) No, he doesn't.
- 4) He lives in Shanghai.
- 5) He lives in a small apartment.
- 6) No, there aren't.
- 7) There are 26 million people.
- 8) No, it doesn't.
- 9) It makes stoves and fridges.
- 10) No, he doesn't.
- 11) He goes to work by bicycle.
- 12) It takes him almost an hour to get there.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 7.

1) Change simple present into simple past as in the first example:

I am at the bank.

I was at the bank.

1) She is a teacher.

2) You are a translator.

3) They are in my apartment.

4) We are on our way.

5) It is a piece of cake.

6) My boss is a pain in the neck.

7) It is sunny.

8) Is she a good student?

9) I'm not the chairman of the company.

10) Am I his client?

11) They aren't at the checkout.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) She was a teacher.
- 2) You were a translator.
- 3) They were in my apartment.
- 4) We were on our way.
- 5) It was a piece of cake.
- 6) My boss was a pain in the neck.
- 7) It was sunny.
- 8) Was she a good student?
- 9) I wasn't the chairman of the company.
- 10) Was I his client?
- 11) They weren't at the checkout.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 8

In the car



Headlight	Farol	Tire	Pneu	Trunk	Porta-malas
Windshield	Para-brisa	Gear	Marcha		
Steering wheel	Volante	Brake	Freio		

Repeat

- 1) How many tires do you have?
- 2) This windshield is very dirty.
- 3) What color is your steering wheel?
- 4) My headlight is broken.
- 5) I can't use this gear.
- 6) Where are the brakes?
- 7) There are a lot of suitcases in the trunk.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 8.

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

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

2) Read the text and answer the questions.



These are Nancy and Sophia. Nancy is taking care of the dog and Sophia is taking care of the cat. Two hours ago, both of them were at school. Nancy teaches geography there. Sophia studies there.

Nancy always says that geography is a piece of cake. Sophia does not agree with her.

1) Where were Nancy and Sophia?

2) Where are Nancy and Sophia now?

3) What are they doing?

4) Are they sitting or standing?

5) Based on the picture, what is the weather like?

6) What's Nancy's profession?

7) What does Nancy teach?

8) According to Nancy, is geography difficult or very easy?

9) Does Sophia agree with Nancy?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) There are two tires in the trunk.
- 2) My windshield is clean in comparison with your bicycle.
- 3) Her steering wheel is purple.
- 4) Your headlight is broken.
- 5) Don't touch the gear.
- 6) Those brakes are special.
- 7) Your trunk is as big as my trunk.
- 8) I prefer to use those tires.
- 9) All the windshields are broken, except this one.

Exercise 2

- 1) They were at school.
- 2) They are in the garden.
- 3) Nancy is taking care of the dog and Sophia is taking care of the cat.
- 4) They are sitting.
- 5) It's sunny.
- 6) She's a teacher.
- 7) She teaches geography.
- 8) It's very easy.
- 9) No, she doesn't.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 9

Something

Traduz-se "something" por "algo" ou "alguma coisa". De maneira geral, "something" é utilizado somente na forma afirmativa. Nós não o utilizamos na forma negativa. Usamos "something" em frases interrogativas, quando esperamos uma resposta positiva do nosso interlocutor. Por exemplo: quando um amigo chega a sua casa, você quer que ele se sinta à vontade e aceite seus mimos. Então, se você quer perguntar se ele gostaria de algo para beber, você poderia dizer: **"Would you like something to drink?"** Também usamos "something" em frases interrogativas, quando suspeitamos de algo e queremos confirmar a nossa suspeita.



- 1) I would like something to eat.
- 2) He wants to buy something.
- 3) They want to drink something.
- 4) There's something in the basket.
- 5) She's going to watch something on TV.
- 6) Nancy wants to make something.

Something as a subject

Como em português, a palavra "something" também pode ser o sujeito de uma frase. Nestes casos, "something" requer a forma verbal da terceira pessoa do singular.



- 1) Something is broken.
- 2) Something is different.
- 3) Something will happen.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 9.

4) Follow the example:

What do they want? (to use)

They want to use something.

1) What does she want? (to open)

2) What does the teacher want? (to close)

3) What do you want? (to give)

4) What do I want? (to teach)

5) What does she want? (to read)

6) What do they want? (to cook)

7) What do you want? (to write)

8) What does she want? (to buy)

9) What do they want? (to watch)

10) What do the students want? (to learn)




Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) She wants to open something.
- 2) The teacher/he/she wants to close something.
- 3) I want to give something.
- 4) You want to teach something.
- 5) She wants to read something.
- 6) They want to cook something.
- 7) I want to write something.
- 8) She wants to buy something.
- 9) They want to watch something.
- 10) The students/they want to learn something.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 10

Anything

	Qualquer coisa <i>I'm going to eat anything.</i>
	Nada <i>I don't want to eat anything.</i>
	Algo Alguma coisa <i>Will you buy anything?</i>

Agora é hora de conhecer o irmão gêmeo de **"something"**. Apresento-lhes, **"anything"**. A palavra **"anything"** tem diferentes significados, dependendo do contexto. Em frases afirmativas, **"anything"** significa **"qualquer coisa"**. Exemplo: **"I'm going to eat anything"** (Eu vou comer qualquer coisa). Em uma estrutura de frase negativa, **"anything"**, significa **"nada"**. Exemplo: **"I don't want to eat anything"**. (Eu não quero comer nada). Já em perguntas, **"anything"**, significa **"algo ou alguma coisa"**. Exemplo: **"Will you buy anything?"** (Você comprará algo / alguma coisa?)

Something VS Anything

Agora vamos fazer um comparativo entre **"something"** e **"anything"**. Em frases afirmativas, **"something"** significa **"algo ou alguma coisa"**, enquanto que **"anything"**, significa **"qualquer coisa"**. Em frases negativas, não usamos **"something"**, já o seu irmão gêmeo **"anything"** pode ser usado em frases negativas. **"Anything"** em frases negativas, significa **"nada"**.

Agora a parte mais importante, tanto **"something"** quanto **"anything"**, em frases interrogativas, significam: **"algo ou alguma coisa"**. O detalhe é, usamos **"something"** em frases interrogativas somente quando perguntamos algo e esperamos uma resposta positiva, ou quando suspeitamos de algo e queremos confirmar a nossa suspeita.



- 1) Anything is possible.
- 2) Does he have anything?
- 3) She wasn't learning anything.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 10.

1) Follow the example:

Teacher: He's teaching something.

Student: He isn't teaching anything.

1) She was cooking something.

2) They were watching something.

3) Nigel was fixing something.

4) I am holding something.

5) The teacher is doing something.

2) Follow the example:

Teacher: He's cooking something.

Student: Is he cooking anything?

1) She was eating something.

2) They were learning something.

3) Peter was drinking something.

4) You are closing something.

5) He was reading something.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) She wasn't cooking anything.
- 2) They weren't watching anything.
- 3) Nigel wasn't fixing anything.
- 4) I'm not holding anything.
- 5) The teacher isn't doing anything.

Exercise 2

- 1) Was she eating anything?
- 2) Were they learning anything?
- 3) Was Peter drinking anything?
- 4) Are you closing anything?
- 5) Was he reading anything?

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 11

Akira



Akira is 39 years old. He is married and has two children. He's from Tokyo, Japan. Tokyo is the most populous city in Japan. It has about 9.5 million inhabitants.

Akira works at Honda, one of the most important companies in Tokyo. He is a managing director there.

Akira doesn't see his family very often, because he works 13 hours every day and 7 hours on Saturday. He doesn't like to work so many hours, but he thinks this is the only way to move up in the organization and pay for the expensive private school where he sends his children.

Vocabulary

Populous	Populoso (a)
The most	O mais, a mais, os mais, as mais
Inhabitant	Habitante
One of the	Um dos, uma das
There	Aí, ali, lá
To see	Ver
Very often	Com muita frequência
So many	Tantos, tantas
Way	Forma, maneira, jeito
Move up	Crescer (profissionalmente)
Expensive	Caro
To send	Enviar

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) How old is Akira?

2) Is Akira married or single?

3) How many children does he have?

4) What country is he from?

5) What city is he from?

6) Is Tokyo the most populous city in Japan?

7) How many inhabitants does Tokyo have?

8) What company does he work at?

9) Is Akira the chairman of the company or a managing director?

10) How many hours does Akira work every day?

11) Do his children study at public school or at private school.

12) Does Akira work on Saturdays?

Answers:

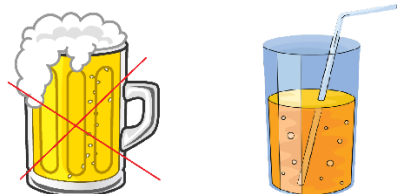
- 1) He's 39 years old.
- 2) He's married.
- 3) He has two children.
- 4) He's from Japan.
- 5) He's from Tokyo.
- 6) Yes, it is.
- 7) It has about 9.5 million inhabitants.
- 8) He works at Honda.
- 9) He's a managing director.
- 10) He works 13 hours.
- 11) They study at private school.
- 12) Yes, he does.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 12

Instead of

"Instead of" significa "em vez de" ou "ao invés de".

Instead of beer, drink juice.



 Repeat

- 1) Instead of beer, I'm drinking juice.
- 2) Instead of a bicycle, he wants a car.
- 3) Instead of a blender, I'm going to buy a microwave.
- 4) Instead of an oven, she wants a stove.
- 5) Instead of an apartment, he's going to buy a house.
- 6) Instead of a book, she's reading a magazine.
- 7) Instead of a motorcycle, they have a car.
- 8) Instead of a truck, I have a bus.
- 9) Instead of a briefcase, we have a suitcase.
- 10) Instead of a washing machine, Nancy has a dishwasher.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 12.

4) Follow the example:

Does she have a book? (magazine)
Instead of a book, she has a magazine.

1) Does she want a washing machine? (dishwasher)

2) Do they have an apartment? (house)

3) Do I have a mug? (glass)

4) Do you have a dog? (cat)

5) Do they need a stove? (fridge)

6) Does he need a tire? (headlight)

7) Do I want a table? (desk)

8) Does she need a paperclip? (stapler)

9) Do you want a folder? (book)

10) Do they have a dish? (cup)

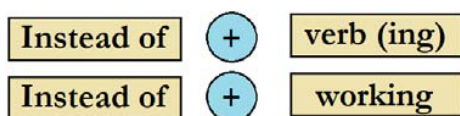
Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Instead of a washing machine, she wants a dishwasher.
- 2) Instead of an apartment, they have a house.
- 3) Instead of a mug, you have a glass.
- 4) Instead of a dog, I have a cat.
- 5) Instead of a stove, they need a fridge.
- 6) Instead of a tire, he needs a headlight.
- 7) Instead of a table, you want a desk.
- 8) Instead of a paperclip, she needs a stapler.
- 9) Instead of a folder, I want a book.
- 10) Instead of a dish, they have a cup.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 13

Instead of + verb (ing form)



Você viu a estrutura de frase: "**Instead of + substantivo**". Agora é hora de conhecer a estrutura: "**Instead of + verbo**". Se na frente de "**Instead of**" temos um verbo, ele deve assumir a forma "**ing**". For example: "**em vez de trabalhar**" é "**Instead of working**".



- 1) Instead of working, he's studying.
- 2) Instead of talking to me, they are talking to you.
- 3) Instead of looking for her cat, she's looking for my cat.
- 4) Instead of taking a shower, he's sleeping.
- 5) Instead of negotiating with my company, she's negotiating with his company.
- 6) Instead of translating my documents, he's translating your documents.
- 7) Instead of buying an apartment, they're buying a house.
- 8) Instead of living in France, they are living in Spain.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 13.

4) Follow the example:

Is she cooking? **(to dance)**

Instead of cooking, she's dancing.

1) Is he reading? **(To write)**

2) Is she sleeping? **(To have breakfast)**

3) Are they translating documents? **(To watch TV)**

4) Are they investigating? **(To negotiate)**

5) Are you playing with your friends? **(To spend money)**

6) Am I teaching English? **(To help the children)**

7) Is she parking her car? **(To ride a horse)**

8) Is he shopping? **(To call his parents)**

9) Are they using a table? **(To use a desk)**

10) Is she wearing a dress? **(To wear a skirt.)**

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Instead of reading, he's writing.
- 2) Instead of sleeping, she's having breakfast.
- 3) Instead of translating documents, they are watching TV.
- 4) Instead of investigating, they are negotiating.
- 5) Instead of playing with my friends, I'm spending money.
- 6) Instead of teaching English, you are helping the children.
- 7) Instead of parking her car, she's riding a horse.
- 8) Instead of shopping, he's calling his parents.
- 9) Instead of using a table, they are using a desk.
- 10) Instead of wearing a dress, she's wearing a skirt.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 14.

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

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

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Will you eat a pineapple and a watermelon?
- 2) Would she live downtown?
- 3) Is it big or small?
- 4) They're kissing each other.
- 5) What are they doing?
- 6) She doesn't receive a good salary, but she enjoys teaching English and Spanish.
- 7) All of them can speak English, but none of them can speak Spanish.
- 8) Her father takes her to school every day.
- 9) They study in the same class.
- 10) She's at the party.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 15

Nothing

Vimos anteriormente que a palavra **"nada"** às vezes se traduz como **"anything"**, sobretudo nas frases que contêm negação. Agora é hora de apresentar a palavra **"nothing"**. Quando **"nada"** é o sujeito da frase, nós a traduzimos como **"nothing"**. Lembre-se que o verbo sempre deve estar no afirmativo.

Por que não usamos a palavra **"nothing"** em frases negativas? Porque em inglês não pode haver duas negações na mesma frase. Em português negamos duas vezes, como neste exemplo: **"Eu não quero nada"**; esta mesma frase em inglês não poderia ser: **"I don't want nothing"**; para evitar os dois negativos **"don't"** e **"nothing"** a frase deve ficar assim: **"I don't want anything"**.

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) Nothing is impossible.
- 2) Nothing is as interesting as English.
- 3) Nothing will stop us.
- 4) Nothing can change.
- 5) Nothing is wrong.
- 6) Nothing is better than English.
- 7) Nothing can make me stop learning English.

⊕ Know more: “Parar de fazer algo” em inglês é: “to stop doing sth”. **Stop smoking.** | **Pare de fumar.**

Right now

“Right now” e “now” significam “agora”, porém “right now” é mais enfático.

What are you doing **right now**? **Right now** I'm not doing anything.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 15.

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

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


Answers:

- 1) I have nothing.
- 2) Nothing is going to change.
- 3) Nothing is going to stop us.
- 4) Nothing is impossible for her.
- 5) Nothing is wrong.
- 6) Nothing can make him sad.
- 7) Nothing can make them happy.
- 8) Nothing is better than chocolate.
- 9) Nothing is as beautiful as you.
- 10) Nothing will stop me to speak English fluently.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 16

Natasha





Natasha is 24 years old. She lives with her mother and brother in a small apartment in Moscow, Russia. She is a chemist and works in a Russian laboratory.

She likes her job because she has a good salary and the laboratory is not far from her house. She goes to work by subway. The laboratory is only three subway stops away from her house. She usually reads novels in English while she goes to work.

She always reads in English because she wants to take the TOEFL Examination. If she passes it, she automatically receives an increase in her salary.

She also wants to improve her English because she has a cousin who lives in The United States. Her cousin invites her to visit him in New York every year, but she doesn't have enough money to go. She wants to go next year, but she's not sure yet.

Vocabulary

Russia	Rússia
Chemist	Químico (a)
Laboratory	Laboratório
Subway stop	Parada de metrô
Away	Distância
Novel	Romance (em literatura)
Examination	Prova, exame (escolar)
To pass	Passar (ser aprovado na prova ou exame)
Automatically	Automaticamente
Increase	Aumento
To invite	Convidar
Enough	Suficiente, o suficiente
Yet	Ainda

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) How old is Natasha?

2) Who does she live with?

3) Does she live in a house or in an apartment?

4) What city does she live in?

5) Does she work in a private school?

6) Where does she work?

7) Does Natasha like her job?

8) Does Natasha go to work by bus or by subway?

9) What does she read when she is on her way to work?

10) Why does she want to improve her English?

11) Does Natasha have enough money to travel to New York every year?

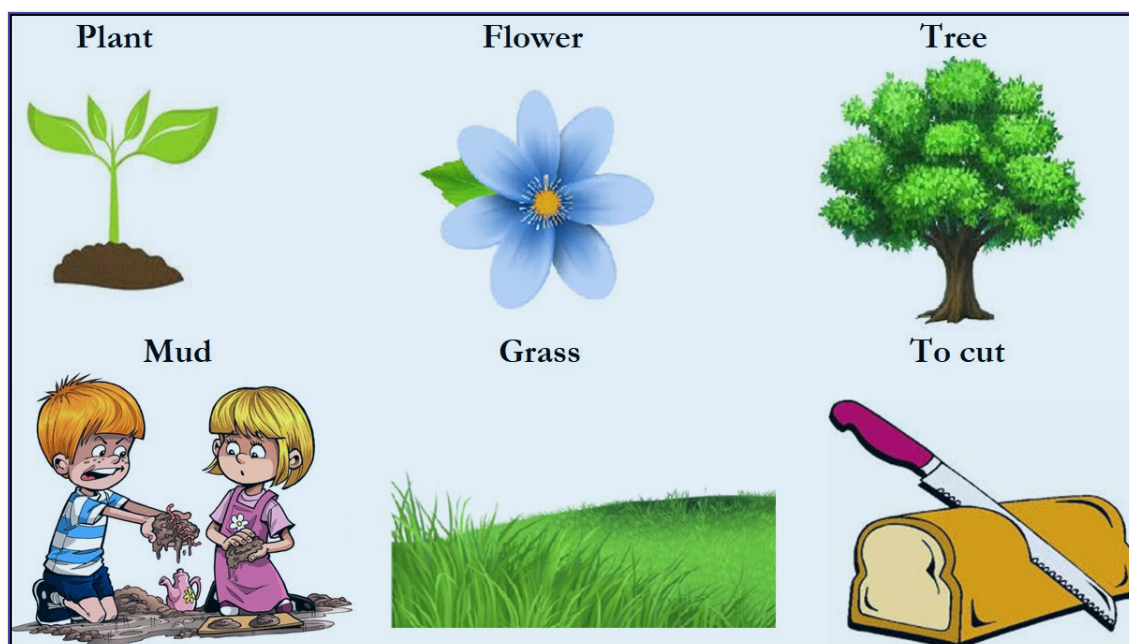
12) What examination does she want to take?

Answers:

- 1) She's 24 years old.
- 2) She lives with her mother and brother.
- 3) She lives in an apartment.
- 4) She lives in Moscow.
- 5) No, she doesn't.
- 6) She works in a Russian laboratory.
- 7) Yes, she does.
- 8) She goes to work by subway.
- 9) She reads novels in English.
- 10) Because she has a cousin who lives in The United States.
- 11) No, she doesn't.
- 12) She wants to take the TOEFL Examination.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 17

In the garden



Plant	Planta	Mud	Lama
Flower	Flor	Grass	Grama
Tree	Árvore	To cut	Cortar

 Repeat

- 1) How many plants are there in your garden?
- 2) Does she like flowers?
- 3) Are the children playing in the mud?
- 4) Is there a tree next to your house?
- 5) Can you cut my grass?
- 6) I have a lot of plants in my garden.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 17.

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



1) Tem muita lama no meu para-brisa.	16) Eu não quero comer nada.
2) Tem alguma flor no seu vaso?	17) Você gostaria de algo para beber?
3) Quantas árvores tem no seu jardim?	18) Você comprará algo?
4) Esta não é a sua planta. É minha planta.	19) Há duas malas no porta-malas.
5) Você vai cortar nossa grama?	20) Em vez de uma lava-louça, ela tem um fogão.
6) Ela mora na Rússia.	21) Em vez de viajar, ela quer trabalhar.
7) O seu país é tão grande quanto a Rússia?	22) Você aumentará meu salário?
8) Ele é químico.	23) Tem um liquidificador em cima da pia.
9) Eu não trabalho em um laboratório.	24) Inglês é mamão com açúcar.
10) Há uma parada de metrô perto da minha casa.	25) Eu não concordo com você.
11) Isto não é o suficiente.	26) Eu estou a caminho.
12) Eu moro a 50 milhas de Miami.	27) Onde está minha pasta?
13) Você tem certeza?	28) Posso usar o seu grampeador?
14) Você convidará o Michael?	29) Ela está cuidando do meu cachorro.
15) Nada é impossível.	30) Você trabalha no centro da cidade?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) There's a lot of mud on my windshield. | 16) I don't want to eat anything. |
| 2) Are there any flowers in your vase? | 17) Would you like something to drink? |
| 3) How many trees are there in your garden? | 18) Will you buy anything? |
| 4) This is not your plant. It's my plant. | 19) There are two suitcases in the trunk. |
| 5) Are you going to cut our grass? | 20) Instead of a dishwasher, she has a stove. |
| 6) She lives in Russia. | 21) Instead of traveling, she wants to work. |
| 7) Is your country as big as Russia? | 22) Will you increase my salary? |
| 8) He is a chemist. | 23) There's a blender on the sink. |
| 9) I don't work in a laboratory. | 24) English is a piece of cake. |
| 10) There is a subway stop near my house. | 25) I don't agree with you. |
| 11) This is not enough. | 26) I'm on my way. |
| 12) I live 50 miles from Miami. | 27) Where is my folder? |
| 13) Are you sure? | 28) Can I use your stapler? |
| 14) Will you invite Michael? | 29) She is taking care of my dog. |
| 15) Nothing is impossible. | 30) Do you work downtown? |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 18.

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

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

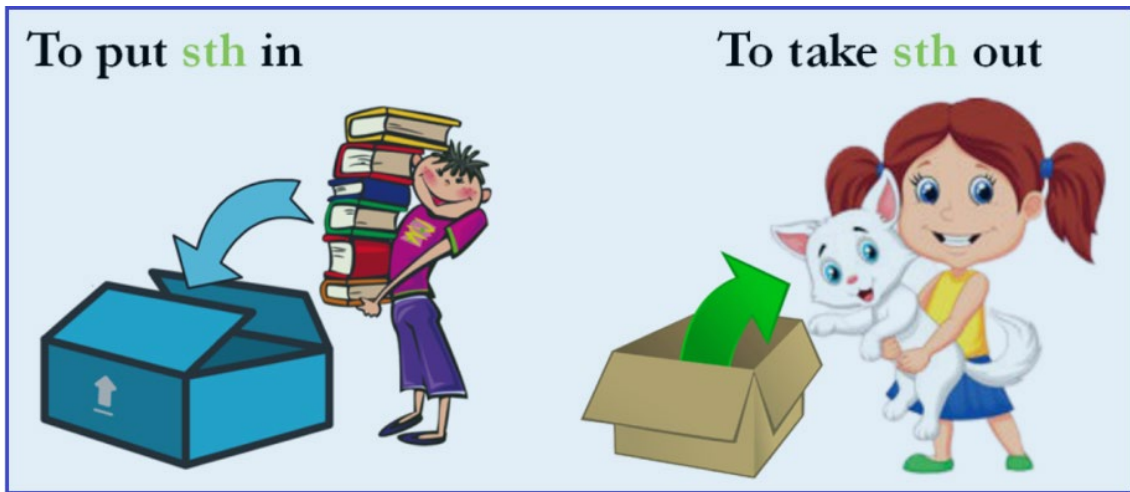
Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) They were at school.
- 2) Where are they playing?
- 3) It's in front of the tree.
- 4) How many trees are there?
- 5) How many plants are there in your garden?
- 6) Why does she want to improve her English?
- 7) She goes to work by subway.
- 8) Where does she work?
- 9) She lives with her mother and brother.
- 10) Does she work in a private school?

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 19

Vocabulary



O verbo “colocar” ou “pôr”, em inglês é: “to put”. Colocar ou pôr algo dentro de algo é: “to put something in something”.

Example:

He is going to put the books in the box.

Se “colocar” ou “pôr” é: “to put”, tirar é: “to take”. Tirar um elemento de dentro de outro element é: “to take something out of something”.

Example:

She is taking the cat out of the box.

 Repeat

- 1) Can you put my suitcase in the trunk?
- 2) She's taking the cat out of the box.
- 3) Are you going to put the dog in the basket?
- 4) Can you take the sofa out of the living room?
- 5) He's putting the fridge in the kitchen.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 19.

1) Ask me why as in the first example:

He's putting the cat in the basket.

Why is he putting the cat in the basket?

1) She was taking the cat out of the living room.

2) Nancy was putting the chicken in the oven.

3) I was taking the chicken out of the oven.

4) They were putting their books in the cart.

5) She wants to put her dresses in the closet.

6) Peter is going to take his car out of the garage.

7) Michael wants to put the stove in the kitchen.

8) I want to take the bottles out of the fridge.

9) They will put the washing machine in the laundry room.

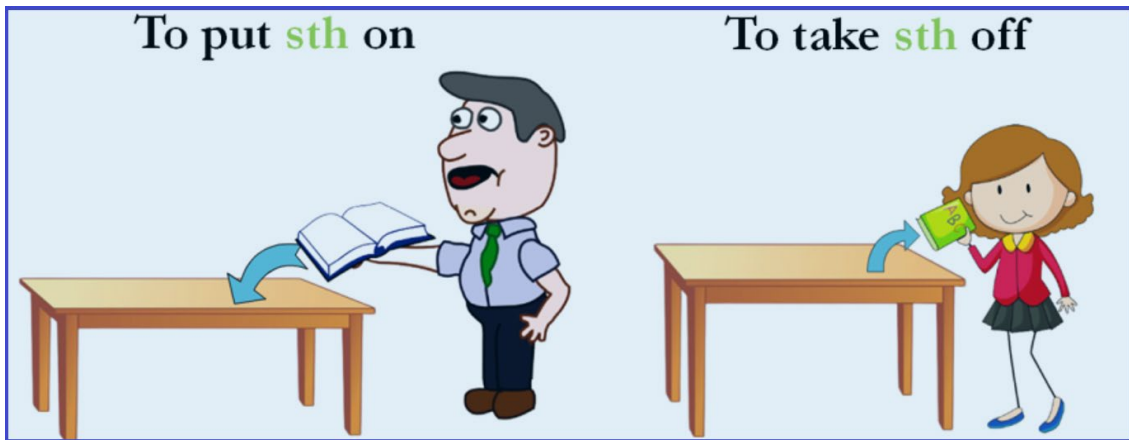
10) Nigel was taking the desk out of the office.

Answers:

- 1) Why was she taking the cat out of the living room?
- 2) Why was Nancy putting the chicken in the oven?
- 3) Why were you taking the chicken out of the oven?
- 4) Why were they putting their books in the cart?
- 5) Why does she want to put her dresses in the closet?
- 6) Why is Peter going to take his car out of the garage?
- 7) Why does Michael want to put the stove in the kitchen?
- 8) Why do you want to take the bottles out of the fridge?
- 9) Why will they put the washing machine in the laundry room?
- 10) Why was Nigel taking the desk out of the office?

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 20

Vocabulary



Na aula anterior, você aprendeu como dizer: "colocar algo dentro de algo" e "tirar algo de dentro de algo". Nesta aula, aprenderemos como dizer: "colocar alguma coisa sobre algo" e "tirar algo de cima de algo".

"Colocar algo sobre algo" é: "to put something on something" e "tirar alguma coisa de cima de algo" é: "to take something off something".

Example:

He's putting the book on the table. | Ele está colocando o livro em cima da mesa.

She's taking the book off the table. | Ela está tirando o livro de cima da mesa.

 Repeat

- 1) Can you take your laptop off my desk?
- 2) Don't put the basket on the table.
- 3) Is he taking the stapler off the desk?
- 4) He's putting the dishwasher on the sink.
- 5) She's taking the blender off the fridge.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 20.

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

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

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) He is going to put the cat on the table.
- 2) She is putting the vase on the table.
- 3) Can you put the dishwasher on the sink?
- 4) I can't put the blender on the fridge.
- 5) He is taking the dog off the armchair.
- 6) Can you take the basket off the bench?
- 7) Are you going to put the vase on the bench?
- 8) Are you going to take the folder off the desk?
- 9) Is she going to put her stapler on the table?
- 10) Is he going to take the watermelon off the table?

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 21

Rosa



Rosa is 24 years old. She lives with her parents in Madrid, Spain. She is a lawyer and she works at Microsoft. This is her first year in this company.

She does a lot of the jobs that the other lawyers don't like to do. She knows how to use computers and the other lawyers and secretaries in the office always ask her for help.

She doesn't mind helping them, but sometimes she gets the impression that they are taking advantage of her.

She also works in some of the cases that other lawyers don't want to work. She spends a lot of time at the court defending labor cases.

Vocabulary

First	Primeiro (a)
To do	Fazer
The other	O outro, a outra, os outros, as outras
To know	Saber
Secretary	Secretário (a)
To ask	Pedir, perguntar
To mind	Importar-se
To get the impression	Ter a impressão
To take advantage of sb	Aproveitar-se alguém, abusar da boa vontade de alguém
Court	Tribunal
To defend	Defender
Labor case	Caso trabalhista

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) How old is Rosa?

2) Who does she live with?

3) Does she live in Barcelona?

4) What city does she live in?

5) Is she a teacher?

6) What's her profession?

7) Does she work at Google?

8) What company does she work at?

9) Is this her first or her second year in the company?

10) Can she use computers?

11) Who asks her for help?

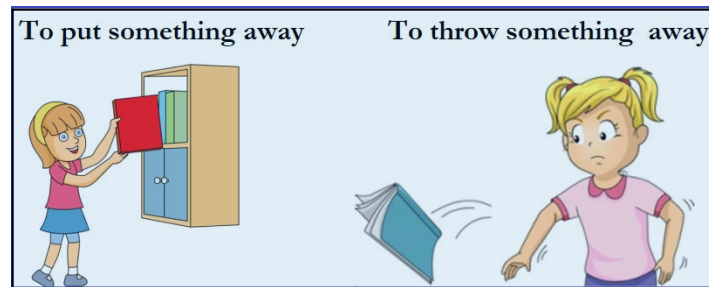
12) Does she mind helping them?

Answers:

- 1) She is 24 years old.
- 2) She lives with her parents.
- 3) No, she doesn't.
- 4) She lives in Madrid.
- 5) No, she's not.
- 6) She's a lawyer.
- 7) No, she doesn't.
- 8) She works at Microsoft.
- 9) It's her first year.
- 10) Yes, she can.
- 11) The other lawyers and the secretaries.
- 12) No, she doesn't.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 22

Vocabulary



Nas aulas 19 e 20 deste módulo, nós aprendemos estas estruturas: **"To put something in sth"**, **"To take something out of sth"**, **"To put something on sth"** e **"To take something off sth"**. Nesta aula aprenderemos mais duas estruturas de frases: **"To put something away"** e **"To throw something away"**. **"To put sth away"** significa **"guardar algo"**, (guardar no sentido de pôr em seu devido lugar).

Esta estrutura de frase é bem flexível. O elemento **"a ser guardado"** pode ir entre o verbo **"put"** e a preposição **"away"**, ou depois da preposição **"away"**.

Example:

- **I'm putting my book away.** Or **I'm putting away my book.** Por enquanto, eu gostaria que você utilizasse **"o elemento a ser guardado"** entre o verbo **"put"** e a preposição **"away"**.

Já **"To throw sth away"** quer dizer **"Jogar algo fora"**.

Esta estrutura de frase também é flexível. Nós podemos colocar **"a coisa que vai ser jogada fora"** entre o verbo **"throw"** e a preposição **"away"**, ou depois da preposição **"away"**.

Example:

- **She's throwing the book away.** Or **She's throwing away the book.** Mas por enquanto, gostaria que você utilizasse **"o elemento a ser jogado fora"** entre o verbo **"throw"** e a preposição **"away"**.

Repeat

- 1) He is putting his shoes away.
- 2) Are you going to throw your tire away?
- 3) Can you put my tie away?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 22.

1) Follow the example:



Teacher: Is he taking the books out of the box?

Student: Instead of taking the books out of the box, he's putting the books in the box.

1) Is she putting the cat in the box?



2) Is he taking the book off the table?



3) Is she taking the book out of the basket?



4) Is she throwing the book away?



5) Is he putting his book away?

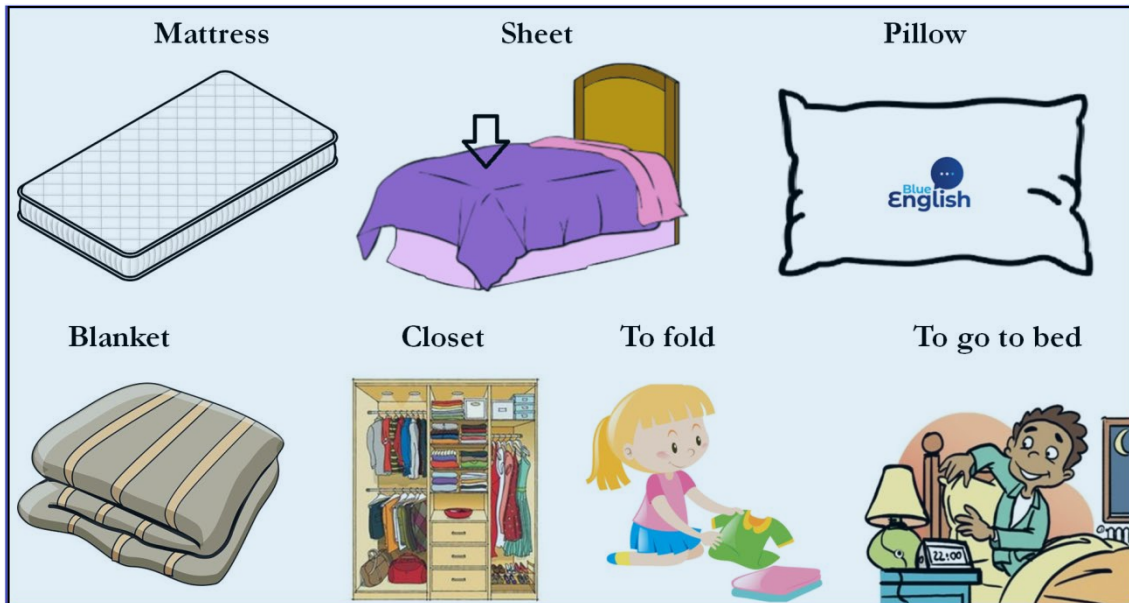


Answers:

- 1) Instead of putting the cat in the box, she's taking the cat out of the box.
- 2) Instead of taking the book off the table, he's putting the book on the table.
- 3) Instead of taking the book out of the basket, she's taking the book off the table.
- 4) Instead of throwing the book away, she's putting the book away.
- 5) Instead of putting his book away, he's throwing his book away.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 23

In the bedroom



Mattress	Colchão	Blanket	Cobertor	To go to bed	Ir dormir
Sheet	Lençol de cama	Closet	Guarda-roupa		
Pillow	Travesseiro	To fold	Dobrar		

 **Repeat** 

- 1) I don't have a mattress, I have a sheet.
- 2) Instead of a pillow, she has a sheet.
- 3) My blanket is as beautiful as your blanket.
- 4) Instead of a fridge, I'm going to buy a closet.
- 5) Are you going to fold the blanket?
- 6) What time do you usually go to bed?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 23.

1) Follow the example:

Does she have a mattress? **(sheet)**

Instead of a mattress, she has a sheet.

1) Do they have a blanket? **(mattress)**

2) Does he have a pillow? **(blanket)**

3) Do you have a stove? **(closet)**

4) Are you folding a sheet? **(blanket)**

5) Do you go to bed at 10:00 o'clock? **(11:00 o'clock)**

6) Is she buying a closet? **(microwave)**

7) Are you buying a sheet? **(blanket)**

8) Do I have a pillow? **(blanket)**

9) Does Michael have a mattress? **(oven)**

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Instead of a blanket, they have a mattress.
- 2) Instead of a pillow, he has a blanket.
- 3) Instead of a stove, I have a closet.
- 4) Instead of folding a sheet, I am folding a blanket.
- 5) Instead of going to bed at 10:00 o'clock, I go to bed at 11:00 o'clock.
- 6) Instead of buying a closet, she's buying a microwave.
- 7) Instead of buying a sheet, I'm buying a blanket.
- 8) Instead of a pillow, you have a blanket.
- 9) Instead of a mattress, Michael / he has an oven.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 24.

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

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----

5) -----

6) -----

7) -----

8) -----

9) -----

10) -----

Answers:

Exercise 1

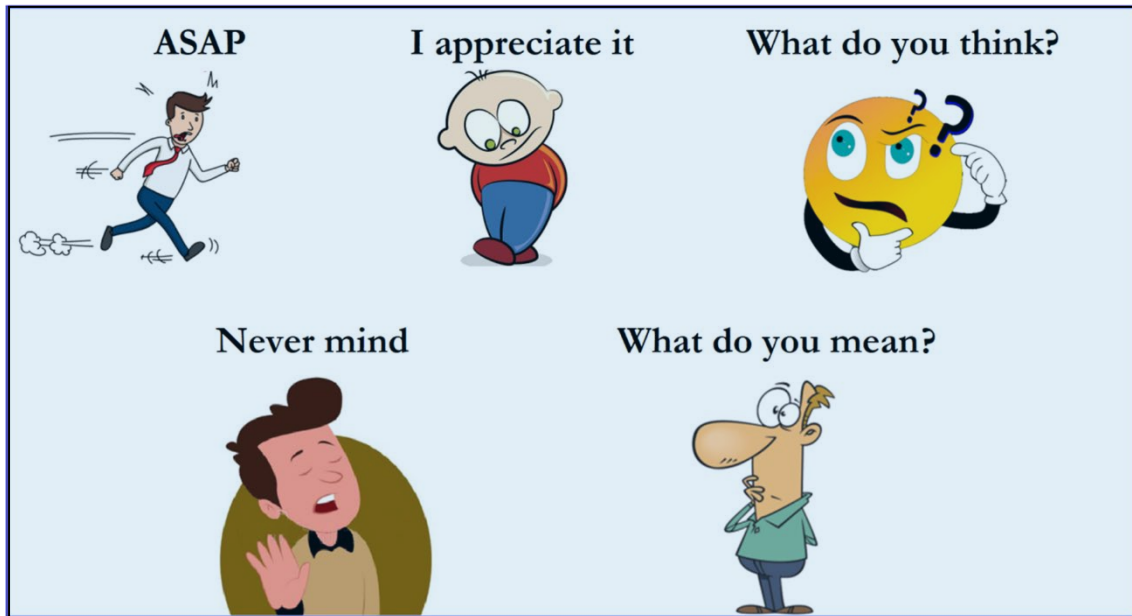
- 1) I study English twice a week.
- 2) I usually have a conversation with my father.
- 3) What time is your meeting?
- 4) I Love myself.
- 5) They are talking to themselves.
- 6) Are there any sneakers on the floor?
- 7) They love each other.
- 8) She's angry with herself.
- 9) I don't hate myself.
- 10) They are cooking for each other.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 25

Expressions

Saber algumas frases, que os falantes nativos usam no seu cotidiano é muito importante, para você seguir avançando no aprendizado do inglês.

Nesta lição, conheceremos algumas das mais usadas.



ASAP: É a abreviação de "**As soon as possible**", que significa: "**o quanto antes**" ou "**o mais rápido possível**". "**ASAP**" pode ser usado tanto na escrita quanto na fala, porém seu uso é mais frequente na escrita, como por exemplo: em e-mails ou cartas.

I appreciate it: É uma expressão muito usada e literalmente significa: "**eu aprecio**"; porém, na maioria dos casos, ela significa: "**eu agradeço**".

What do you think?: Antes de dizer o que significa esta expressão, vale dizer que o verbo "**to think**" é extremamente comum em inglês; na verdade, ele está no ranking das 1.000 palavras mais faladas e escritas da língua inglesa. Existem muitas combinações de frases com "**think**". Uma das mais comuns é: "**what do you think?**", que significa: "**o que você acha?**".

Never mind: Literalmente, esta expressão, significa: "**nunca importa**", mas não pense na tradução literal, pense no seu equivalente em português. Na língua portuguesa, "**never mind**" é equivalente aos nossos: "**esquece**" ou "**deixa para lá**".

What do you mean?: Esta expressão literalmente significa: "o que você quer dizer?", mas dependendo do contexto, ela também pode ser equivalente ao nosso: "como assim?".

Some examples

I'll help you with your English.	- I appreciate it!
Can you call Peter?	- I'll do that ASAP.
Is he a good teacher?	- What do you think?
What did you say?	- Never mind.
You ate my sandwich!	- What do you mean?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 25.

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

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

Answers:

Exercise

- 1) As soon as possible.
- 2) I need to speak English fluently ASAP.
- 3) Never mind.
- 4) What do you mean?
- 5) What do you think?
- 6) Nothing will stop us.
- 7) I'm not doing anything right now.
- 8) I appreciate it.
- 9) Instead of working, she's dancing.
- 10) She wants to go next year, but she's not sure yet.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 26

This news is from December 7th, 2021.



Jack Dorsey

Twitter has a new boss

Jack Dorsey is an American entrepreneur and philanthropist. He was born in 1976. He helped start the social media platform Twitter.

In 2006, Dorsey and three other people created Twitter, and he became the company's boss two years later.

Last week, he said that he was stepping down, but he would work for Twitter until 2022. Dorsey said that it was time to stop, and he also said that the new CEO would be Parag Agrawal.

Since 2011, Agrawal worked at Twitter as the Chief Technology Officer. Dorsey said that Agrawal would be a good boss.

Vocabulary

Entrepreneur	Empreendedor
Philanthropist	Filantropo
To be born	Nascer
Social media	Mídias sociais
Platform	Plataforma
To create	Criar
To become	Tornar-se
Later	Mais tarde
To say	Dizer
To step down	Renunciar
Until	Até

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Is Jack Dorsey American or Canadian?

2) What does Jack Dorsey do for a living?

3) When was Jack Dorsey born?

4) Which social media platform did he start help?

5) Was Twitter created in 2009 or in 2006?

6) Is Jack Dorsey stepping down?

7) Will he work until 2022 or until 2026?

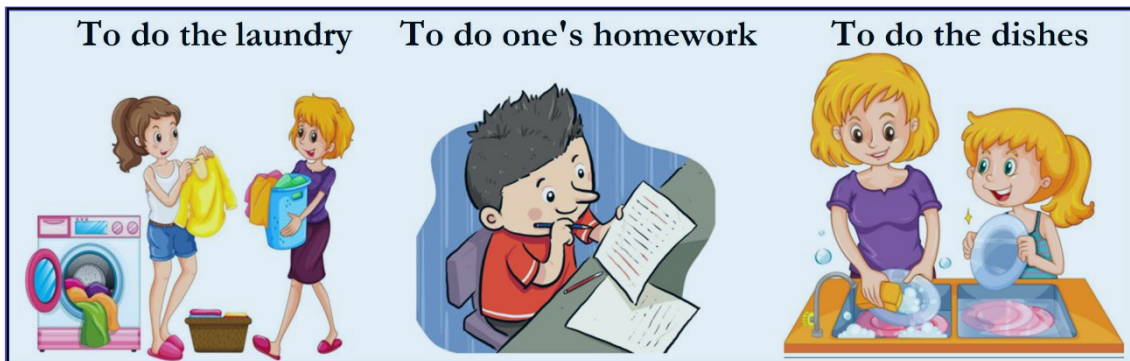
8) Who is going to be the new CEO?

Answers:

- 1) He's American.
- 2) He's an entrepreneur and philanthropist.
- 3) He was born in 1976.
- 4) He helped start Twitter.
- 5) It was created in 2006.
- 6) Yes, he is.
- 7) He will work until 2022.
- 8) Parag Agrawal

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 27

Vocabulary



To do the laundry

Lavar roupa

To do one's homework

Fazer o dever de casa

To do the dishes

Lavar a louça

To do the laundry significa: “lavar roupa”. A palavra “laundry” quer dizer: roupa, mas somente roupa “lavada” ou “para lavar”. Roupa fora deste contexto é: “clothes”.

- Eu não lavo roupa às segundas-feiras. | **I don't do the laundry on Mondays.**
- Você lavaria roupa no sábado? | **Would you do the laundry on Saturday?**
- Você pode lavar roupa hoje? | **Can you do the laundry today?**

To do one's homework é equivalente ao nosso: “fazer o dever de casa”. Em português, na maioria dos casos, utilizamos o artigo definido “o” (fazer **O** dever de casa), mas em inglês não dizemos: “to do **THE** homework”; no lugar do artigo definido, usa-se um possessivo.

- Eu estou fazendo o dever de casa. | **I am doing my homework.**
- Ela está fazendo o dever de casa. | **She is doing her homework.**

To do the dishes significa: “lavar a louça”.

- Ela está lavando a louça. | **She is doing the dishes.**
- Você lavará a louça hoje à noite? | **Will you do the dishes tonight?**

Did

Hoje veremos nosso segundo verbo no passado simples. Trata-se do verbo **"to do"**. Diferente do verbo **"to be"**, que tem duas formas no passado, **"was"** e **"were"**, **"did"** vale para todas as pessoas.

I	did
You	did
He, she, it	did
We	did
You	did
They	did



- 1) Yesterday I **did** my homework in the evening.
- 2) She **did** the laundry yesterday.
- 3) I **did** the dishes at 9:00 o'clock.
- 4) He **did** his exercise before noon.
- 5) We **did** our homework last week.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 27.

1) Follow the example:

Every day I do my homework.

Yesterday I did my homework.

1) Every day she does the laundry.

2) Every day we do the dishes.

3) Every day Michael does his best.

4) Every day Nigel and Nicole do their homework.

5) Every day I do the dishes.

6) Every day my mother does the laundry.

7) Every day his students do their homework.

8) Every day my teacher does his best.

9) Every day my best friend does his homework.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Yesterday she did the laundry.
- 2) Yesterday we did the dishes.
- 3) Yesterday Michael did his best.
- 4) Yesterday Nigel and Nicole did their homework.
- 5) Yesterday I did the dishes.
- 6) Yesterday my mother did the laundry.
- 7) Yesterday his students did their homework.
- 8) Yesterday my teacher did his best.
- 9) Yesterday my best friend did his homework.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 28

Went

Vamos ver mais um verbo no passado simples. Trata-se do verbo **"to go"**, que no passado fica: **"went"**. Como todos os verbos no passado, com a exceção do verbo **"to be"**, **"went"** vale para todas as pessoas.

I	went
You	went
He, she, it	went
We	went
You	went
They	went

A exemplo do verbo **"to do"**, o verbo **"to go"**, também é um verbo irregular. No inglês um verbo é considerado **"irregular"**, quando ao ser colocado no passado simples, não recebe a terminação **"ed"**. Os verbos que recebem a terminação **"ed"** no passado simples, são chamados de verbos **"regulares"**. Nós falaremos sobre eles, mais adiante.



Repeat

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Every day I go to the butcher shop. | Yesterday I went to the butcher shop. |
| 2) Every day I go to the bank. | Yesterday I went to the bank. |
| 3) Every day I go to the bakery. | Yesterday I went to the bakery. |
| 4) Every day I go to school. | Yesterday I went to school. |
| 5) Every day I go to the gym. | Yesterday I went to the gym. |
| 6) Every day I go to the snack bar. | Yesterday I went to the snack bar. |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 28.

1) Follow the example:

Every day I go to the bank in the morning.

Yesterday I went to the bank in the morning.

1) Every day I go to the butcher shop.

2) Every day I do the dishes.

3) Every day I go to my mother's house.

4) Every day I do the laundry.

5) Every day I go to bed at midnight.

6) Every day I go to the mall.

7) Every day I do my homework.

8) Every day I go to the snack bar.

9) Every day I get up at 7:00 AM. (challenge)

Answers:

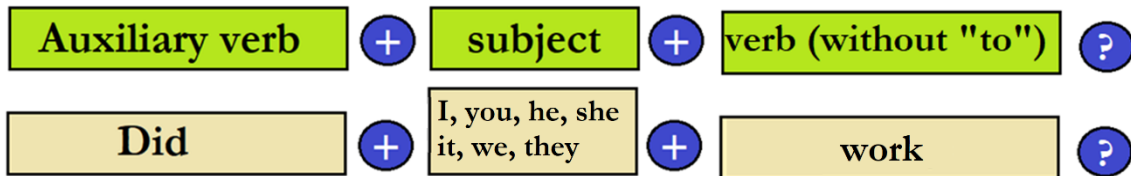
Exercise 1

- 1) Yesterday I went to the butcher shop.
- 2) Yesterday I did the dishes.
- 3) Yesterday I went to my mother's house.
- 4) Yesterday I did the laundry.
- 5) Yesterday I went to bed at midnight.
- 6) Yesterday I went to the mall.
- 7) Yesterday I did my homework.
- 8) Yesterday I went to the snack bar.
- 9) Yesterday I got up at 7:00 AM.

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 29

The Interrogative in the Simple Past

Para formar o interrogativo no passado simples, a frase deve ser estruturada na seguinte ordem:



Para fazer perguntas no "simple past", é ainda mais fácil do que no "simple present". Utilizamos "did" para todas as pessoas. Pegando como o exemplo o verbo "to work", diríamos: *Did I work?*, *Did you work?*, *Did he work?*, *did she work?*, *did it work?*, *did we work?*, *Did you work?*, *Did they work?*



- 1) Did you fold the blanket?
- 2) Did she work yesterday?
- 3) Did they call you?
- 4) Did he do his homework?
- 5) Did we study English yesterday?
- 6) Did it rain yesterday?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 29.

1) Say in English:

1) Ela dobrou o lençol?

2) Você lavou roupa?

3) Ele lavou a louça?

4) Eles fizeram o dever de casa?

5) Você acordou às 7h?

6) Ele aumentou o nosso salário?

7) Ela negociou com você?

8) Ele prestou atenção na aula?

9) Você encontrou minha caneca?

10) O Michael jantou com a Nancy?

11) A filha do Peter fez o dever de casa?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Did she fold the sheet?
- 2) Did you do the laundry?
- 3) Did he do the dishes?
- 4) Did they do their homework?
- 5) Did you wake up at 7:00?
- 6) Did he increase our salary?
- 7) Did she negotiate with you?
- 8) Did he pay attention to the class?
- 9) Did you find my mug?
- 10) Did Michael have dinner with Nancy?
- 11) Did Peter's daughter do her homework?

Pre-Intermediate 2 - Lesson 30

Short answer with did

Quando queremos responder no afirmativo de forma mais abreviada, no passado simples, dizemos: **"Yes, + sujeito + did"**.

E para fazer o mesmo na forma negativa, dizemos: **"No, + sujeito + didn't"**.



Yes, I did



No, she didn't

I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they



Answer

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Did you do the laundry yesterday? | Yes, I did. |
| 2) Did she go to the bakery? | No, she didn't. |
| 3) Did you throw my book away? | No, I didn't. |
| 4) Did they go to France last year? | Yes, they did. |
| 5) Did he take a shower yesterday? | Yes, he did. |
| 6) Did I teach you Spanish? | No, you didn't. |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 30.

1) Follow the example:

Did she have a dog? **(Say YES)**

Yes, she did.

1) Did he have a house? **(Say NO)**

2) Did you have a motorcycle? **(Say YES)**

3) Did she have a bakery? **(Say NO)**

4) Did they have a son? **(Say NO)**

5) Did I have a lighter? **(Say YES)**

6) Did you have an apple? **(Say NO)**

7) Did Michael have a notebook? **(Say YES)**

8) Did they have a tire? **(Say YES)**

9) Did it rain yesterday? **(Say NO)**

10) Did she have a desk? **(Say YES)**

Answers:

Exercise 1

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1) No, he didn't. | 6) No, I didn't. |
| 2) Yes, I did. | 7) Yes, he did. |
| 3) No, she didn't. | 8) Yes, they did. |
| 4) No, they didn't. | 9) No, it didn't. |
| 5) Yes, you did. | 10) Yes, she did. |