

# BLUE ENGLISH

PRE-INTERMEDIATE

LEVEL 4

Aprenda inglês com a inovadora  
metodologia Blue English



EBOOK  
+  
AUDIO





## O que é o método Blue English?

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

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

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

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

**Rege Pestana**

## Como utilizar este material.

Este e-book deve ser considerado como complemento das videoaulas.

## Diferentes símbolos

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



Acompanhe a lição com o áudio.



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



**Shadowing**  Leia o texto simultaneamente com o professor.



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





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

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 1

This news is from February 22nd, 2022



### Coca-Cola and plastic



Coca-Cola is an American company. It makes soda. It makes more than 500 different drinks. Most drinks come in plastic.

People throw bottles away. Many of them end up on streets, beaches and in the ocean.

The company officially said that it is time to change. They will recycle all its plastic by 2030.

Many people and companies are happy. Some say that it is not enough. It is more important to reduce plastic and not recycle it.

### Vocabulary

<b>Most</b>	A maioria dos / a maioria das
<b>Many of them</b>	Muitos deles / muitos delas
<b>To end up</b>	Acabar (em algo / acontecendo algo)
<b>Ocean</b>	Oceano
<b>Officially</b>	Oficialmente
<b>Recycle</b>	Reciclar
<b>By + time</b>	Até + tempo
<b>To reduce</b>	Reduzir



## Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Is this news about Microsoft?

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2) What company is this news about?

-----

3) Is Coca-Cola a Chinese company?

-----

4) What nationality is it?

-----

5) Does Coca-Cola make phones?

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6) Does it make beer?

-----

7) What does it make?

-----

8) How many different drinks does it make?

-----

9) Will they recycle all its plastic by 2030?

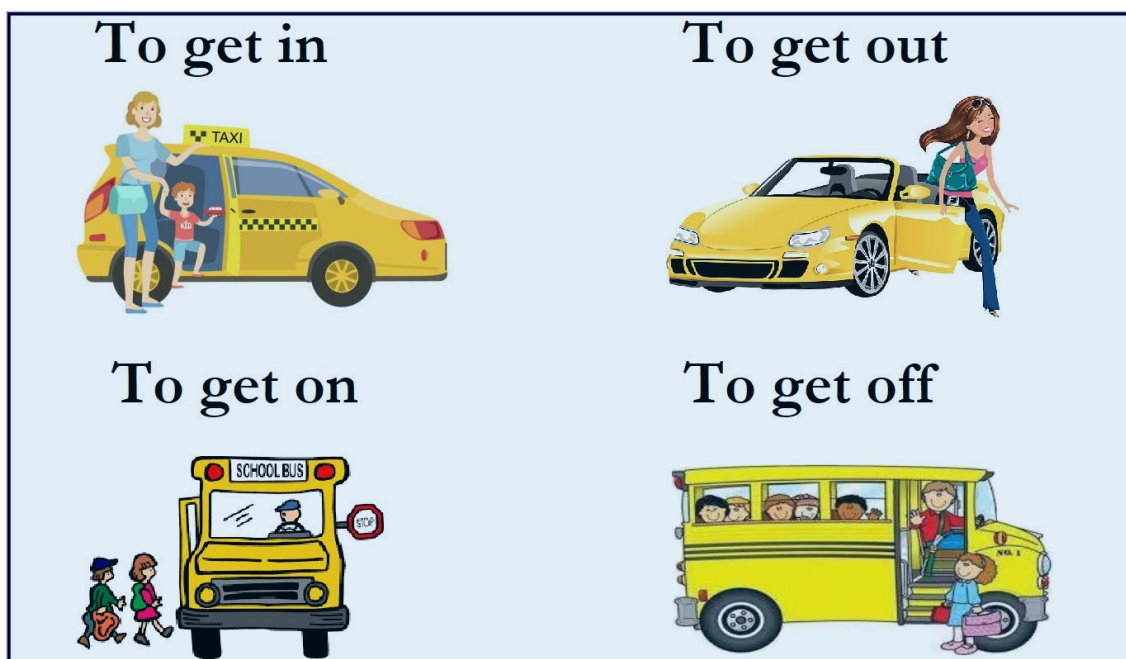
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### Answers:

- 1) No, it's not.
- 2) It's about Coca-Cola.
- 3) No, it's not.
- 4) It's American.
- 5) No, it doesn't.
- 6) No, it doesn't.
- 7) It makes soda.
- 8) It makes more than 500 different drinks.
- 9) Yes, they will.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 2

### Vocabulary



Na aula 24 do terceiro módulo do nível básico, você aprendeu a utilizar as preposições **"in"** e **"on"** para meios de transporte.

Tão importante quanto saber dizer, que alguém está em um determinado meio de transporte, usando a preposição correta, também é saber como dizer **"entrar"** e **"sair"** dos meios de transporte, utilizando a preposição correta.

Já sabemos, que utilizamos a preposição **"on"** para dizer que estamos em um determinado meio de transporte, no qual é possível caminhar dentro dele ou sentar sobre ele. No caso dos meios de transporte nos quais não é possível caminhar dentro dele, usamos a preposição **"in"**.

Para dizer **"entrar"** ou **"sair"** de um meio de transporte, usamos o famoso verbo **"to get + uma preposição"**, que pode ser: **"in"**, **"out"**, **"on"** or **"off"**.

Quando estamos falando de localização, o oposto de **"on"** é **"off"** e o oposto de **"in"** é **"out"**. Para dizer **"entrar"**, utilizamos **"get in"**, para os meios de transportes nos quais não é possível caminhar dentro deles e **"get on"** para os meios de transportes nos quais é possível caminhar dentro deles.

**Exemplo:**

- **She is getting in the car.** | Ela está entrando no carro.
- **He is getting on the bus.** | Ele está entrando no ônibus.

Sabendo que o oposto de "in" é "out" e de "on" é "off", fica fácil saber como dizer "sair" de um determinado meio de transporte. Para os meios de transporte nos quais não é possível caminhar dentro deles, é "get out" e para os meios de transportes nos quais é possível caminhar dentro deles, é "get off".

Exemplo:

- She is getting out the car. | Ela está saindo do carro.
- He is getting off the bus. | Ele está saindo do ônibus.



- 1) She got out the car a few minutes ago.
- 2) They are getting on the bus.
- 3) We didn't get off the plane.
- 4) I get in my car every day.
- 5) Michael is getting out the taxi.
- 6) Peter and Nancy are getting on the subway.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 2.

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



1) Você entrou no carro?

-----

2) Você pode descer do ônibus?

-----

3) Ela está entrando no avião?

-----

4) Eu não entraria no caminhão.

-----

5) Ele não desceu do avião, ele desceu do táxi.

-----

6) Provavelmente eles vão entrar no metrô.

-----

7) Pelo que eu saiba, você não entrará no carro dele.

-----

8) Em vez de entrar no caminhão, ele entrou no Uber.

-----

9) Eu acho que ele vai entrar no trem.

-----

10) Eu estava descendo do meu carro.

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## Answers:

### Exercise 1

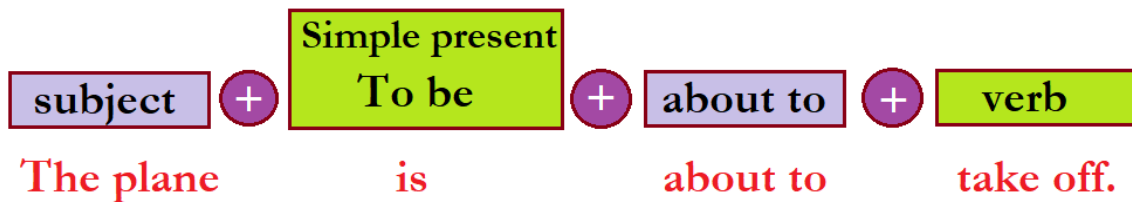
- 1) Did you get in the car?
- 2) Can you get off the bus?
- 3) Is she getting on the plane?
- 4) I wouldn't get in the truck.
- 5) He didn't get off the plane, he got out the taxi.
- 6) They will probably get on the subway.
- 7) As far as I know, you won't get in his car.
- 8) Instead of getting in the truck, he got in the Uber.
- 9) I think he will get on the train.
- 10) I was getting out of my car.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 3

### Expression – About to

É hora de aprender a expressão "to be about to do something": Estar a ponto de ou prestes a fazer algo.

A estrutura da frase, no presente simples, deve ter a seguinte ordem:



Para praticar esta expressão, vamos aprender um novo vocabulário:

### Vocabulary

<b>To collapse</b> 	<b>To explode</b> 	<b>To get married</b> 
<b>To split up</b> 	<b>To make a speech</b> 	<b>To win</b> 

To collapse	Desabar/desmoronar	To split up	Separar/terminar
To explode	Explodir	To make a speech	Fazer um discurso
To get married	Casar-se	To win	Vencer, ganhar



Repeat

- 1) Are they about to split up?
- 2) David and Mary are about to get married.
- 3) That car is about to explode.
- 4) His house is about to collapse.
- 5) The president is about to make a speech.
- 6) Your team is about to win this game.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 3.

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) Coca-Cola is about to recycle its plastic.
- 2) David's house is about to collapse.
- 3) The crew is about to board.
- 4) I am about to explode.
- 5) My teacher is about to get married.
- 6) The secretary is about to make a speech.
- 7) Peter and Mary are about to split up.
- 8) My favorite team is about to win the game.
- 9) Most teachers are from The United States.
- 10) There are many turtles in the ocean.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 4

### Irregular verbs

Nas aulas anteriores você conheceu o passado dos verbos irregulares: **to do (did)**, **to go (went)**, **to see (saw)**, **to have (had)**, **to drink (drank)**, **to get (got)** and **to come (came)**.

Conhecer verbos irregulares é muito importante, por este motivo, vamos aprender mais três.

Nunca é demais lembrar que, em inglês, um verbo é considerado irregular, quando ao ser colocado no passado simples, não recebe a terminação **"ed"**.

Na aula 21 do segundo módulo do nível básico, você aprendeu o verbo **"to sell"**. Este é um verbo irregular, por este motivo, ao ser colocado no passado, não dizemos **"selled"**; o passado de **"to sell"** é **"sold"**.

**Exemplo:**

- **I sold my house.** | **Eu vendi minha casa.**
- **She sold her car.** | **Ela vendeu seu carro.**

Na aula 26 do terceiro módulo do nível básico, você aprendeu o verbo **"to tell"**. Este também é um verbo irregular, por este motivo, ao ser colocado no passado, não dizemos **"telled"**; o passado de **"to tell"** é **"told"**.

**Exemplo:**

- **She told me that you are a good teacher.** | **Ela me disse que você é um bom professor.**

O uso do pronome relativo **"that"** (que), com **"tell"** é opcional; você pode dizer: **"She told me that you are a good teacher."** Or **"She told me you are a good teacher"**. Por enquanto vamos utilizar o pronome **"that"**.


Na aula 26 do segundo módulo do nível pré-intermediário, você aprendeu o verbo **"to say"**; o passado do verbo irregular **"to say"**, não é **"sayed"**, mas sim **"said"**.

**Exemplo:**

- **He said that Michael is a lawyer.** | **Ele disse que o Michael é advogado.**

A exemplo do verbo **"to tell"**, o uso do pronome **"that"**, é opcional; podemos dizer: **"He said that Michael is a lawyer."** Or **"He said Michael is a lawyer."** Por enquanto vamos utilizar o pronome **"that"**.



 **Know more:** Você deve estar se perguntando: “Qual a diferença entre “**to say** e **to tell**”? Nós usamos “**to say**” (dizer), quando não mencionamos a pessoa para quem é dito algo. Por exemplo: “**She said that you are a good teacher**”; já com o verbo “**to tell**”, nós mencionamos a pessoa. Por exemplo: “**She told Michael that you are a good teacher**”.

 **Repeat** 

- 1) Michael said that his team is going to win.
- 2) He told me that my house is going to collapse.
- 3) She sold her apartment.
- 4) You said that she was at the bakery.
- 5) I told you that I was a teacher.
- 6) My parents sold our car.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 4.

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



1) Ele disse que eu era um bom professor.

-----

2) Você nos disse que está frio.

-----

3) Meu melhor amigo vendeu o carro dele.

-----

4) Eu disse que meu inglês é bom.

-----

5) Eu te disse que o seu inglês não é bom.

-----

6) Segundo a minha mãe, ele vendeu a casa dele.

-----

7) Em vez de vender a bicicleta dela, ela vendeu minha bicicleta.

-----

8) Pelo que eu saiba, ela te disse que a Nancy é camareira.

-----

9) Meu tio disse que ele estava cansado.

-----

10) O Michael vendeu a empresa dele.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) He said that I was a good teacher.
- 2) You told us that it's cold.
- 3) My best friend sold his car.
- 4) I said that my English is good.
- 5) I told you that your English is not good.
- 6) According to my mother, he sold his house.
- 7) Instead of selling her bicycle, she sold my bicycle.
- 8) As far as I know, she told you that Nancy is a chambermaid.
- 9) My uncle said that he was tired.
- 10) Michael sold his company.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 5

### A couple of days ago

Algumas expressões são fundamentais na hora de falarmos no passado, em inglês; elas nos ajudam muito na hora de construir frases e enriquecem o nosso vocabulário. A expressão da vez é: **"A couple of days ago"** (Alguns/uns dias atrás).

**"A couple of"** significa: **"uns"**, **"umas"**, **"alguns"** ou **"algumas"**. Já a palavrinha **"ago"**, significa atrás.

Example:

**A couple of days ago, I sold my car. | Alguns dias atrás, eu vendi meu carro.**



- 1) A couple of days ago, you said that she was tired.
- 2) A couple of days ago, I told you that I was a teacher.
- 3) A couple of days ago, she sold her bicycle.
- 4) A couple of days ago, they got married.
- 5) A couple of days ago, he got off work at 7:00 o'clock.
- 6) A couple of days ago, we had dinner together.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 5.

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



1) Alguns dias atrás, o Michael fez o dever de casa.

-----

2) Alguns minutos atrás, eu fui ao banco.

-----

3) Alguns meses atrás, eu vi o Nigel.

-----

4) Algumas horas atrás, eu jantei com o presidente da empresa.

-----

5) Alguns dias atrás, nós bebemos vinho.

-----

6) Algumas semanas atrás, ela me disse que ela era advogada.

-----

7) Algumas semanas atrás, eu recebi sua mensagem.

-----

8) Alguns meses atrás, eu disse que você era um bom professor.

-----

9) Alguns dias atrás, meus pais vieram para a Espanha.

-----

10) Alguns minutos atrás, eu vendi meu apartamento.

-----



## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) A couple of days ago, Michael did his homework.
- 2) A couple of minutes ago, I went to the bank.
- 3) A couple of months ago, I saw Nigel.
- 4) A couple of hours ago, I had dinner with the chairman of the company.
- 5) A couple of days ago, we drank wine.
- 6) A couple of weeks ago, she told me that she was a lawyer.
- 7) A couple of weeks ago, I got your message.
- 8) A couple of months ago, I said that you were a good teacher.
- 9) A couple of days ago, my parents came to Spain.
- 10) A couple of minutes ago, I sold my apartment.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 6

This news is from February 28th, 2022



### Russia attacks Ukraine



On Thursday, Russian soldiers attacked Ukraine. World leaders criticized the attack. They said that it could start a big war in Europe.

Russian rockets hit several airports and cities. Thousands of soldiers were getting close to the capital of Ukraine.

Hundreds of thousands of people left Ukraine. They traveled mainly to the Polish border.

Some countries imposed sanctions on Russia. Sanctions hit Russia's business. Some Russian banks can't use international payment systems.

### Vocabulary

<b>Soldier</b>	Soldado
<b>To attack</b>	Atacar
<b>Attack</b>	Ataque
<b>World</b>	Mundo / mundial
<b>To criticize</b>	Criticar
<b>War</b>	Guerra
<b>Russian</b>	Russo
<b>Rocket</b>	Foguete
<b>To hit</b>	Bater (em) / atingir
<b>Several</b>	Vários / várias
<b>Thousands</b>	Milhares
<b>Hundreds</b>	Centenas
<b>Mainly</b>	Sobretudo / principalmente
<b>Border</b>	Fronteira
<b>To impose</b>	Impor
<b>Sanction</b>	Sanção
<b>Payment</b>	Pagamento

## Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Did Russian soldiers attack Ukraine or Spain?

-----

2) Did they attack Ukraine on Wednesday or on Thursday?

-----

3) Who criticized the attack?

-----

4) What did they say?

-----

5) What did Russian rockets hit?

-----

6) Were thousands of soldiers getting close to Russia or to the capital of Ukraine?

-----

**Answers:**

- 1) They attacked Ukraine.
- 2) They attacked Ukraine on Thursday.
- 3) World leaders.
- 4) They said that it could start a big war in Europe.
- 5) They hit several airports and cities.
- 6) They were getting close to the capital of Ukraine.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 7

### Irregular Verbs

Nas aulas anteriores, você conheceu o passado dos verbos irregulares: to do (**did**), to go (**went**), to see (**saw**), to have (**had**), to drink (**drank**), to get (**got**), to come (**came**), to tell (**told**), to sell (**sold**) e to say (**said**).

Nesta aula adicionaremos mais três verbos a nossa lista de verbos irregulares: **to give** (dar algo), **to find** (encontrar / achar (no sentido de encontrar.) e **to read** (ler).

O passado de "to give" é: **gave**.

Example:

- **I didn't give you a bicycle, I gave you a motorcycle.** | - **Eu não te dei uma bicicleta, eu te dei uma moto.**

O passado do verbo irregular "to find" é: **found**.

Example:

- **I didn't find a melon, I found a watermelon.** | - **Eu não encontrei um melão, eu encontrei uma melancia.**

O passado de "to read" é: **read**.

Example:

- **I didn't read two books, I read five books.** | - **Eu não li dois livros, eu li cinco livros.**

**⊕ Know more:** A escrita do presente e do passado de "read", é da mesma forma, porém, a pronúncia é diferente; no presente, a pronúncia é "rid" e no passado, é "réd", como a pronúncia da cor vermelha "red".



Repeat

- 1) A couple of days ago, I read four books.
- 2) A couple of minutes ago, she found a purse.
- 3) A couple of weeks ago, they gave me a bicycle.
- 4) I didn't read a letter, I read a contract.
- 5) He didn't find a pen, he found a pencil.
- 6) We didn't give you a book, we gave you a notebook.





Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 7.

1) Follow the example:

Every day I sell an apartment.

**Yesterday I sold an apartment.**

1) Every day she reads a book.

-----

2) Every day I find a document.

-----

3) Every day they give me a chair.

-----

4) Every day you drink mineral water.

-----

5) Every day we go to the bakery.

-----

6) Every day he gets off work at 5:00 o'clock.

-----

7) Every day I come to New York.

-----

8) Every day we sell a car.

-----

9) Every day I have dinner with my family.

-----

10) Every day I tell you my name.

-----

**Answers:**

Exercise 1

- 1) Yesterday she read a book.
- 2) Yesterday I found a document.
- 3) Yesterday they gave me a chair.
- 4) Yesterday you drank mineral water.
- 5) Yesterday we went to the bakery.
- 6) Yesterday he got off work at 5:00 o'clock.
- 7) Yesterday I came to New York.
- 8) Yesterday we sold a car.
- 9) Yesterday I had dinner with my family.
- 10) Yesterday I told you my name.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 8

### Comparative Adjectives I | Adjetivos comparativos I

Em inglês, existem duas formas de comparar os adjetivos. Nesta aula focaremos na primeira delas.

Para comparar adjetivos de uma ou duas sílabas, acrescentamos “er” no final do adjetivo. A estrutura da frase, é da seguinte forma:



Example:

**I am taller than you.** | **Eu sou mais alto do que você.**

Nós já conhecemos alguns adjetivos com estas características. Já aprendemos: "small", "tall", "short", "rich", "old", "young", "smart", "kind", "cold", etc. Você deve estar sentindo falta de outros adjetivos; eles não foram mencionados, por uma razão. Você saberá qual é, mais adiante.



- 1) This house is smaller than this house.
- 2) My father is shorter than her father.
- 3) My mother is taller than you.
- 4) Is Bill Gates richer than Barack Obama?
- 5) My son is not older than you.
- 6) Mary is younger than Nancy.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 8.

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



1) O soldado é mais baixo do que o policial.

-----

2) Sua empresa é menor do que a minha empresa.

-----

3) Você é mais baixo do que o David?

-----

4) Michael é mais rico do que nós.

-----

5) Meus pais são mais velhos do que o seu tio.

-----

6) A minha amiga é mais jovem do que você.

-----

7) Seu aluno é mais inteligente do que ele.

-----

8) Ele é mais gentil do que o Nigel.

-----

9) Está mais frio do que ontem.

-----

10) Meu carro é menor do que o carro dela.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) The soldier is shorter than the police officer.
- 2) Your company is smaller than my company.
- 3) Are you shorter than David?
- 4) Michael is richer than us.
- 5) My parents are older than your uncle.
- 6) My friend is younger than you.
- 7) Your student is smarter than him.
- 8) He is kinder than Nigel.
- 9) It's colder than yesterday.
- 10) My car is smaller than her car.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 9

### Comparative Adjectives II | Adjetivos comparativos II

Na lição anterior, você aprendeu a fazer o comparativo de adjetivos de uma ou duas sílabas. Você viu que adicionamos “er” no final do adjetivo ao fazer a comparação.

Por exemplo:

- **She is taller than him.** | **Ela é mais alta do que ele.**
- **He is shorter than my father.** | **Ele é mais baixo do que o meu pai.**

Eu também comentei que você poderia ter sentido a falta de outros adjetivos, que havíamos aprendido e que eles não foram mencionados por uma razão. A razão é a seguinte: para os adjetivos de uma ou duas sílabas, terminados em “y”, ao fazermos a comparação, trocamos a letra “y” no final, pela terminação “ier”. Por exemplo: “happy” fica “happier”.

Nós aprendemos os seguintes adjetivos, com esta característica: **Busy, crazy, bossy, angry, lazy, friendly, funny, dirty, hungry, thirsty, easy, happy, heavy and ugly.**



Repeat

- 1) Is he busier than you?
- 2) My husband is crazier than Peter.
- 3) Donald Trump is uglier than me.
- 4) Her cousin is lazier than David.
- 5) Is he funnier than me?
- 6) Are we happier than him?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 9.

### 1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if he's busier than me.

-----

2) Ask me if I am crazier than you.

-----

3) Ask me if she's bossier than him.

-----

4) Ask me if you are angrier than me.

-----

5) Ask me if they are lazier than us.

-----

6) Ask me if Nancy is friendlier than Mary.

-----

7) Ask me if he's funnier than me.

-----

8) Ask me if my car is dirtier than your car.

-----

9) Ask me if I am hungrier than you.

-----

10) Ask me if English is easier than Spanish.

-----

11) Ask me if my basket is heavier than your basket.

-----

**Answers:**

Exercise 1

- 1) Is he busier than you?
- 2) Are you crazier than me?
- 3) Is she bossier than him?
- 4) Am I angrier than you?
- 5) Are they lazier than us?
- 6) Is Nancy friendlier than Mary?
- 7) Is he funnier than you?
- 8) Is your car dirtier than my car?
- 9) Are you hungrier than me?
- 10) Is English easier than Spanish?
- 11) Is your basket heavier than my basket?



## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 10

### Comparative Adjectives III | Adjetivos comparativos III

Nas lições anteriores, você aprendeu a fazer o comparativo dos adjetivos de uma ou duas sílabas, adicionando **“er”** no final e também dos adjetivos de uma ou duas sílabas, que são terminados em **“y”**, trocamos o **“y”** pela terminação **“ier”**.

Existem também os adjetivos de uma só sílaba, que tem termina com: **“consoante + vogal + consoante”**. Por exemplo: **“fat”**. Ao fazermos a comparação destes adjetivos, nós dobramos a última consoante e acrescentamos **“er”**. Por exemplo: **“fat”** vira **“fatter”**.

Com esta característica, você aprendeu os adjetivos: **“fat”**, **“big”**, **“sad”**, **“slim”** e **“hot”**.



Repeat

- 1) I am fat, but you are fatter than me.
- 2) Your company is bigger than my company.
- 3) She was sadder than me.
- 4) She is slimmer than me.
- 5) Today is hotter than yesterday.

## Irregular Adjectives | Adjetivos irregulares

Agora falarei das exceções, ou seja, dos adjetivos que possuem uma ou duas sílabas, mas que ao fazermos sua comparação, não adicionamos "er" no final. Por enquanto falaremos apenas dos dois mais utilizados: **"good"** (bom) e **"bad"** (ruim). Apresentaremos outros mais adiante.

Estes adjetivos são chamados de **"adjetivos irregulares"**. Irregulares, porque ao fazermos comparações, eles mudam totalmente em relação ao adjetivo raiz.

**"Bom"**, em inglês é **"good"**, mas melhor, não é **"gooder"**, e sim: **"better"**.

Exemplo:

**My Spanish is good, but your Spanish is better.** | **Meu espanhol é bom, mas o seu espanhol é melhor.**

**"Ruim"**, em inglês é **"bad"**, mas pior, não é **"badder"**, e sim **"worse"**.

Exemplo:

**Your Chinese is bad, but my Chinese is worse.** | **Seu chinês é ruim, mas o meu chinês é pior.**



Repeat

- 1) My English is better than your English.
- 2) Your car is worse than his car.
- 3) Is your bicycle better than her bicycle?
- 4) Is your Spanish better than my Spanish?
- 5) His Chinese is worse than my Chinese.
- 6) Your Portuguese is good, but my Portuguese is better.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 10.

**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) Is Michael fatter than me?
- 2) My English is better than your English.
- 3) My house is big, but your house is bigger.
- 4) Your Spanish is worse than my Spanish.
- 5) I was sadder than you.
- 6) My Chinese is worse than my Portuguese.
- 7) Is it hotter than yesterday?
- 8) My brother is fatter than me.
- 9) You are slimmer than me.
- 10) My Portuguese is bad, but your Portuguese is worse.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 11

This news is from February 10th, 2022



### Russia Blocked Facebook and Twitter

The Russian government blocked social media on Friday. It means that Russian people can't use Facebook and Twitter.

The government posted information about the war and Facebook checked if the information was true. It wasn't true and Facebook said it openly. The Russian government didn't like it and it blocked Facebook and Twitter, too.

Russians can't get information from social media. It means that they can only see what the government writes.

The Ukrainian president Zelensky used social media to speak to Russian people about the war. Now, it is more difficult to change Russian people's opinions about the war.

### Vocabulary

<b>Government</b>	Governo
<b>To block</b>	Bloquear
<b>Social media</b>	Mídias sociais
<b>Mean</b>	Significar / querer dizer
<b>People</b>	Pessoas / povo
<b>To post</b>	Postar
<b>To check</b>	Checar / verificar
<b>True</b>	Verdadeiro
<b>Openly</b>	Abertamente

## Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Who blocked social media?

-----

2) Can Russian people use Facebook and Twitter?

-----

3) What did Facebook do?

-----

4) Was the information true?

-----

5) Did Facebook say it openly?

-----

6) Did the Ukrainian president Zelensky use social media to speak to Russian people about himself?

-----

### Answers:

- 1) The Russian government.
- 2) No, they can't.
- 3) It checked if the information was true.
- 4) No, it wasn't.
- 5) Yes, it did.
- 6) No, he didn't.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 12

### Comparative Adjectives IV | Adjetivos comparativos IV

Nas aulas 8, 9 e 10 deste módulo, você aprendeu a fazer o comparativo dos adjetivos com uma ou duas sílabas, adicionando **"er"** no final dos adjetivos de uma ou duas sílabas, que são terminados em **"y"**, onde o **"y"** é substituído por **"ier"** e dos adjetivos de uma ou duas sílabas que são terminados em: **"consoante + vogal + consoante"**, dobrando a última consoante e adicionando **"er"**.

Nesta aula, aprenderemos a fazer o comparativo dos adjetivos de duas ou mais sílabas. Esta é a estrutura da frase:

**More** + **large adjective** + **than**

She is more beautiful than Mary.

Assim como no português, em inglês, usamos **"mais"** antes do adjetivo, em inglês também. No caso, o equivalente ao nosso **"mais"** é **"more"**.

Exemplo:

Ela é mais bonita do que a Mary. | **She is more beautiful than Mary.**

É bem fácil memorizar a ordem das palavras na estrutura em inglês, porque é exatamente igual ao português.



- 1) This beach is more affected than that beach.
- 2) My teacher is more popular than your teacher.
- 3) My house is more expensive than your house.
- 4) Wine is more expensive than beer.
- 5) My friend is more hard-working than you.
- 6) She's more beautiful than Angelina Jolie.





Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 12.

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



1) A gravidez da Mary é mais recente do que a gravidez da Nancy.

-----

2) Meu carro está mais afetado do que a sua moto.

-----

3) Eu acho que o cachorro dele é mais perigoso do que um leão.

-----

4) Meu filho é mais popular do que o Pelé.

-----

5) Chines é mais difícil do que inglês.

-----

6) Você é mais interessante do que ela.

-----

7) Meu esposo é mais bonito do que o Brad Pitt.

-----

8) Eu estava mais confuso do que o Michael.

-----

9) Meu chefe é mais exigente do que você.

-----

10) Inglês é mais importante do que japonês.

-----

## Answers:

- 1) Mary's pregnancy is more recent than Nancy's pregnancy.
- 2) My car is more affected than your motorcycle.
- 3) I think (that) his dog is more dangerous than a lion.
- 4) My son is more popular than Pelé.
- 5) Chinese is more difficult than English.
- 6) You are more interesting than her.
- 7) My husband is more handsome than Brad Pitt.
- 8) I was more confused than Michael.
- 9) My boss is more demanding than you.
- 10) English is more important than Japanese.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 13.

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

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

## Answers:

- 1) My house is smaller than your house.
- 2) The chairman of the company is busier than Michael.
- 3) My father is taller than you.
- 4) Is French more important than English?
- 5) David is richer than Bill Gates.
- 6) Your car is bigger than my car.
- 7) My grandfather is older than your grandmother.
- 8) He's more popular than Michael.
- 9) English is easier than Russian.
- 10) Your car is more expensive than David's car.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 14

### Expression Time | “Cada vez mais” in English

Você viu, que aprendemos a fazer diferentes tipos de comparações com diferentes tipos de adjetivos. E já que estamos falando de adjetivos, gostaria de lhe apresentar uma expressão bastante útil: **“Cada vez mais”** + adjetivo. Em inglês, esta expressão é expressada de forma diferente, dependendo do adjetivo em questão.

Se o adjetivo é curto, ou seja, se é um adjetivo comparativo, com a terminação **“er”** ou **“ier”**, como por exemplo: **“rich”** e **“happy”**, a estrutura da frase fica da seguinte forma:

- **I am richer and richer.** | **Eu estou cada vez mais rico.**

- **Ela está cada vez mais feliz.** | **She is happier and happier.**



Repeat

- 1) English is getting easier and easier.
- 2) Is your son getting taller and taller?
- 3) He is angrier and angrier.
- 4) David is getting uglier and uglier.
- 5) You're funnier and funnier.
- 6) My teacher is getting younger and younger.

**+ Know more:** Na aula 19 do terceiro módulo do nível pré-intermediário, você aprendeu que **“ficar + adjetivo”** é **“to get + adjective”**.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 14.

### 1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if he's getting busier and busier.

-----

2) Ask me if I am getting crazier and crazier.

-----

3) Ask me if she was getting younger and younger.

-----

4) Ask me if they are getting angrier and angrier.

-----

5) Ask me if I am getting happier and happier.

-----

6) Ask me if Nancy is friendlier and friendlier.

-----

7) Ask me if you were getting funnier and funnier.

-----

8) Ask me if my car is getting dirtier and dirtier.

-----

9) Ask me if I am hungrier and hungrier.

-----

10) Ask me if English is getting easier and easier.

-----

11) Ask me if my basket is heavier and heavier.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

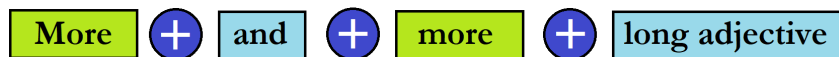
- 1) Is he getting busier and busier?
- 2) Are you getting crazier and crazier?
- 3) Was she getting younger and younger?
- 4) Are they getting angrier and angrier?
- 5) Are you getting happier and happier.
- 6) Is Nancy friendlier and friendlier?
- 7) Was I getting funnier and funnier?
- 8) Is your car getting dirtier and dirtier?
- 9) Are you hungrier and hungrier?
- 10) Is English getting easier and easier?
- 11) Is your basket heavier and heavier?

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 15

### Cada vez mais + adjetivos longos

Na lição anterior, você aprendeu a dizer a expressão "cada vez mais", com adjetivos comparativos curtos; ou seja, os adjetivos comparativos terminados em "er" e "ier". Nesta lição, nós aprenderemos a dizer a expressão "cada vez mais" com os adjetivos comparativos longos.

A estrutura de frase para dizer "cada vez mais" com adjetivos longos é assim:



It's **more** **and more** **difficult** to find good teachers.

More + a conjunção and + more + o adjetivo longo.



- 1) This company is getting more and more affected.
- 2) This country is getting more and more populous.
- 3) My teacher is getting more and more demanding.
- 4) English is getting more and more important.
- 5) My friend is getting more and more anxious.
- 6) They're getting more and more hard-working.





Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 15.

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



1) Esta mídia social está ficando cada vez mais interessante.

-----

2) O povo ucraniano está ficando cada vez mais afetado.

-----

3) O governo está ficando cada vez mais exigente.

-----

4) Minha irmã está ficando cada vez mais bonita.

-----

5) Meu irmão está ficando cada vez mais bonito.

-----

6) Estava ficando cada vez mais difícil.

-----

7) Inglês está ficando cada vez mais importante.

-----

8) A reunião estava cada vez mais chata.

-----

9) Meu amigo está cada vez mais famoso.

-----

10) Você estava cada vez mais confuso.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) This social media is getting more and more interesting.
- 2) The Ukrainian people are getting more and more affected.
- 3) The government is getting more and more demanding.
- 4) My sister is getting more and more beautiful.
- 5) My brother is getting more and more handsome.
- 6) It was getting more and more difficult.
- 7) English is getting more and more important.
- 8) The meeting was more and more boring.
- 9) My friend is more and more famous.
- 10) You were more and more confused.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 16

This news is from March 23rd, 2022



### Arnold Schwarzenegger spoke to Russian people.



Arnold Schwarzenegger is an American actor and a politician. He is 74 years old. He loves Russia and the Russian people.

Schwarzenegger posted a video on social media. He spoke to the Russian people and soldiers in the video. He told the truth about the war in Ukraine.

He said that most Russian people don't know the truth. He said that the Russian media tells only things from the president's point of view.

Schwarzenegger wants to change people's ideas about the war.

### Vocabulary

<b>Tell the truth</b>	Dizer a verdade
<b>Most</b>	A maioria dos / das
<b>Most</b>	A maioria do / da (para substantivos coletivos)
<b>Truth</b>	Verdade
<b>Point of view</b>	Ponto de vista
<b>Idea</b>	Ideia

## Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Is Schwarzenegger Japanese?

-----

2) What nationality is he?

-----

3) Is he a police officer?

-----

4) What does he do for a living?

-----

5) How old is he?

-----

6) What country does he love?

-----

7) Does he love the Russian people, too?

-----

8) Did Schwarzenegger speak to the Russian people?

-----

9) Did he tell the truth about the war in Ukraine?

-----

10) What does Schwarzenegger want to change?

-----

### Answers:

- 1) No, he's not.
- 2) He's American.
- 3) No, he's not.
- 4) He's an actor and a politician.
- 5) He's 74 years old.
- 6) He loves Russia.
- 7) Yes, he does.
- 8) Yes, he did.
- 9) Yes, he did.
- 10) He wants to change people's ideas about the war.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 17

### To know how to do something

Na aula 27 do último módulo do nível básico, você aprendeu, que para dizer "**saber fazer algo**", no sentido de ter a habilidade para fazer alguma coisa, devemos utilizar o modal "**can**".

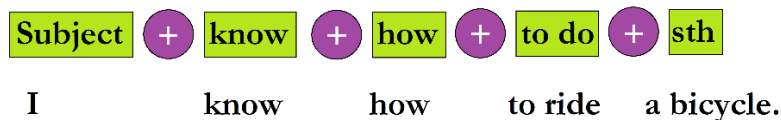
Por exemplo:

- **He can ride a bicycle.** | **Ele sabe andar de bicicleta.**

- **She can speak English.** | **Ela sabe falar inglês.**

Em todo idioma, existem sinônimos, ou seja, uma outra maneira de expressar a mesma ideia. "**Saber fazer algo**", em inglês, também pode ser: "**To know how to do something**".

Esta é a estrutura frase:



Aqui temos um exemplo: **I know how to ride a bicycle.** | **Eu sei andar de bicicleta.**

A estrutura é bem parecida com o português. A diferença é que, junto com "**know**" eles utilizam "**how**" (como); já, na língua portuguesa, nem sempre usamos. A tradução literal da frase é: "**Eu sei como andar de bicicleta**". Mas nós não diríamos assim. Diríamos simplesmente: "**Eu sei andar de bicicleta**".



Repeat

- 1) Does she know how to make a cake?
- 2) I know how to drive a car, but I don't know how to drive a truck.
- 3) She knows how to read, but she doesn't know how to write.
- 4) Do you know how to cook?
- 5) You know how to speak English, but you don't know how to speak Chinese.
- 6) They know how to dance.



**Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 17.**

**1) Ask me:**

1) Ask me if they know how to cook.

-----

2) Ask me if she knows how to make a cake.

-----

3) Ask me if you know how to investigate a company.

-----

4) Ask me if you know how to speak English.

-----

5) Ask me if they know how to dance.

-----

6) Ask me if I know how to negotiate.

-----

7) Ask me if he knows how to ride a bicycle.

-----

8) Ask me if they know how to play soccer.

-----

9) Ask me if she knows how to play the guitar.

-----

10) Ask me if I know how to translate documents.

-----

11) Ask me if I know how to recycle plastic.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Do they know how to cook?
- 2) Does she know how to make a cake?
- 3) Do I know how to investigate a company?
- 4) Do I know how to speak English?
- 5) Do they know how to dance?
- 6) Do you know how to negotiate?
- 7) Does he know how to ride a bicycle?
- 8) Do they know how to play soccer?
- 9) Does she know how to play the guitar?
- 10) Do you know how to translate documents?
- 11) Do you know how to recycle plastic?



## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 18

### Irregular Verbs

Nas aulas anteriores, você conheceu o passado dos verbos irregulares: to do (**did**), to go (**went**), to see (**saw**), to have (**had**), to drink (**drank**), to get (**got**), to come (**came**), to tell (**told**), to sell (**sold**), to say (**said**), to give (**gave**), to find (**found**) e to read (**read**)

Nesta aula adicionaremos mais três verbos a nossa lista de verbos irregulares: **to speak** (falar ou conversar), **to make** (fazer - no sentido de produzir ou fabricar) e **to send** (enviar ou mandar).

**To speak:** O verbo "to speak" é sinônimo do verbo "to talk"; ou seja, ele significa "falar" ou "conversar". Você pode usar o verbo "to speak", no lugar de "to talk", em qualquer situação, mas não pode usar o verbo "to talk" no lugar do verbo "to speak" em todos os casos. Quando o verbo "falar" é usado no sentido de ter "habilidade para falar", somente usamos o verbo "to speak". Por exemplo: Nós não dizemos: "I talk English.", mas sim: "I speak English".

Exemplo:

**I didn't speak Chinese, I spoke English. | Eu não falei chinês, eu falei inglês.**

**To make:** O passado de "to make" é "made". A exemplo do verbo "to do", o verbo "to make", também significa "fazer", porém fazer no sentido de "fabricar" ou "preparar algo". Existem algumas exceções, que serão abordadas mais adiante.

Exemplo:

**I didn't make a pizza, I made a cake. | Eu não fiz uma pizza eu fiz um bolo.**

**To send:** O passado de "to send" é "sent". O verbo "to send", significa "enviar" ou "mandar".

Exemplo:

**I didn't send you a message, I sent you a letter. | Eu não te enviei uma mensagem, eu te enviei uma carta.**

## The day before yesterday

Você sabe que “ontem”, em inglês é “yesterday”. E como seria “anteontem”? Isso mesmo: “the day before yesterday”.



- 1) The day before yesterday, we spoke English in England.
- 2) The day before yesterday, she made a delicious cake.
- 3) The day before yesterday, I sent her a message.
- 4) The day before yesterday, they spoke with the soldiers.
- 5) The day before yesterday, you made a speech.
- 6) The day before yesterday, he sent her a letter.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 18.

### 1) Follow the example:

Every day I sell an apartment.

**The day before yesterday, I sold an apartment.**

1) Every day she speaks English with her friends.

-----

2) Every day I send him a message.

-----

3) Every day they make a speech.

-----

4) Every day you speak Japanese with your teacher.

-----

5) Every day we send them a letter.

-----

6) Every day I get off work at 9:00 o'clock.

-----

7) Every day they come to Ukraine.

-----

8) Every day we speak Chinese.

-----

9) Every day I have a snack with my brother.

-----

10) Every day I tell Nancy my name.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) The day before yesterday, she spoke English with her friends.
- 2) The day before yesterday, I sent him a message.
- 3) The day before yesterday, they made a speech.
- 4) The day before yesterday, you spoke Japanese with your teacher.
- 5) The day before yesterday, we sent them a letter.
- 6) The day before yesterday, I got off work at 9:00 o'clock.
- 7) The day before yesterday, they came to Ukraine.
- 8) The day before yesterday, we spoke Chinese.
- 9) The day before yesterday, I had a snack with my brother.
- 10) The day before yesterday, I told Nancy my name.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 19

### Indirect questions

A - Do you know what time it is?

B – What time is it?

Observe que na pergunta "A", "it is" está na forma afirmativa, enquanto que na pergunta "B", "it is", se transforma em "is it". Mas por que em apenas uma delas houve a inversão, já que às duas são perguntas? Somente fazemos a inversão do verbo com o sujeito, em perguntas diretas: "What time is it?" é uma pergunta direta. Note que na pergunta "A", na primeira parte, nós temos a pergunta direta: "Do you know" e logo temos a pergunta indireta "what time it is".

Sempre que uma pergunta começar com "Do you know" e logo outra pergunta, ela sempre será uma pergunta indireta.



Repeat

- 1) Do you know who I am?
- 2) Do you know how old she is?
- 3) Do you know how many cats there are under the table?
- 4) Do you know what this is?
- 5) Do you know where the dogs are?
- 6) Do you know where I work?

### If

A conjunção: "if" significa "se".

Exemplo:

**Do you know if she is a doctor?** | Você sabe se ela é médica?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 19.

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



1) Você sabe se tem um banco próximo daqui?

-----

2) Você sabe se tem uma padaria próximo daqui?

-----

3) Você sabe se tem um parque próximo daqui?

-----

4) Você sabe se tem um posto de gasolina próximo daqui?

-----

5) Você sabe se eles são policiais?

-----

6) Você sabe se ele é bombeiro?

-----

7) Você sabe se ela é camareira?

-----

8) Você sabe se ela é aeromoça?

-----

9) Você sabe se ela é enfermeira?

-----

10) Você sabe se ela é recepcionista?

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Do you know if there is a bank near here?
- 2) Do you know if there is a bakery near here?
- 3) Do you know if there is a park near here?
- 4) Do you know if there is a gas station near here?
- 5) Do you know if they are police officers?
- 6) Do you know if he is a fireman?
- 7) Do you know if she is a chambermaid?
- 8) Do you know if she is a flight attendant?
- 9) Do you know if she is a nurse?
- 10) Do you know if she is a receptionist?

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 20

### Have trouble + verb in ing form

A expressão "have trouble + verbo na forma ing" é equivalente as nossas expressões: "Ter problemas para fazer algo" ou "Ter dificuldades para fazer algo".

Exemplo:

**- I have trouble speaking in public.** | **Eu tenho dificuldades para falar em público.**

Traduzindo a frase do exemplo acima, literalmente; ela ficaria assim: **"Eu tenho problemas falando em público"**. Não pense na tradução literal, entenda que "have trouble + verbo no ing" é equivalente a "Ter problemas para fazer algo" ou "Ter dificuldades para fazer algo".

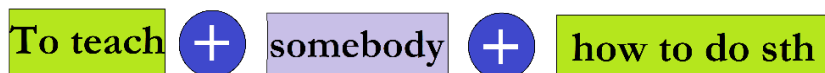


Repeat

- 1) I have trouble saying no.
- 2) He has trouble understanding her.
- 3) We have trouble speaking in public.
- 4) I always have trouble parking.
- 5) She has trouble folding her blanket.
- 6) They have trouble learning Chinese.



## To teach + somebody + how to do something



Na aula 17 deste módulo, você viu que para dizer que sabemos fazer algo, utilizamos a palavrinha **"how"**. Por exemplo: **"I know how to ride a bicycle"** (Eu sei andar de bicicleta). Outra estrutura de frase que também requer o advérbio e conjunção **"how"** é: **"To teach + somebody + how to do something"**, ou seja, **"Ensinar alguém a fazer algo"**.

Exemplo:

**I'll teach you how to play soccer.** | **Eu te ensinarei a jogar futebol.**



- 1) I'll teach you how to ride a horse.
- 2) Can you teach me how to ride a motorcycle?
- 3) I can't teach you how to drive a truck.
- 4) I'll teach you how to play the piano.
- 5) She'll teach me how to cook.
- 6) Would you teach him how to dance?



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) I have trouble riding motorcycles.
- 2) Can you teach me how to dance?
- 3) Does she have trouble teaching Spanish?
- 4) Would you teach me how to play the guitar?
- 5) Will you teach us how to investigate companies?
- 6) Will she teach you how to translate documents?
- 7) I don't have trouble speaking in public.
- 8) Did she have trouble folding her blanket?
- 9) Do you know if she has trouble riding a bicycle?
- 10) Will you teach me how to dance?

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 21

This news is from April 1st, 2022



### Will Smith slapped Chris Rock in the face.

The actor Will Smith slapped the host Chris Rock in the face, at the 2022 Oscars.

Chris Rock made a joke about Will Smith's wife. Rock said he was looking forward to "G. I. Jane". G. I. Jane is a movie from 1997 with Demi Moore. In this movie she had a very short haircut.

The joke meant that Jada had a similar haircut to G. I. Jane.

Will Smith slapped Chris Rock in the face. After that, he shouted at him.

### Vocabulary

To slap	Dar uma tapa em
Host	Anfitrião / apresentador (a)
To make a joke	Fazer uma piada
To look forward	Esperar algo com ansiedade
Haircut	Corte cabelo
To mean	Significar / querer dizer
After that	Em seguida / depois
To shout (at)	Gritar (com)

## Reading comprehension

### Answer the questions:

1) What's Will Smith's profession?

-----

2) Who was the host? Chris Rock or Will Smith?

-----

3) Was Chris Rock at the 2022 Oscars or at the 2021 Oscars?

-----

4) Did Chris Rock make a joke about Will Smith?

-----

5) Who did he make a joke about?

-----

6) What did he say?

-----

7) Did Will Smith slap you?

-----

8) Who did he slap?

-----

9) Does Will Smith's wife have a short haircut?

-----

**Answers:**

- 1) He's an actor.
- 2) Chris Rock.
- 3) He was at the 2022 Oscars.
- 4) No, he didn't.
- 5) He made a joke about Will Smith's wife.
- 6) He said he was looking forward to G. I Jane.
- 7) No he didn't.
- 8) He slapped Chris Rock.
- 9) Yes, she does.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 22

### Irregular Verbs

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

Nesta aula adicionaremos mais três verbos a nossa lista de verbos irregulares: **to buy** (comprar), **to forget** (esquecer) e **to think** (pensar ou achar, no sentido de pensar).

**To buy:** Você aprendeu este verbo na aula 1, do terceiro módulo do nível básico. “**To buy**”, significa “**comprar**”. O passado de “**to buy**” é “**bought**”.

Example:

**I bought a car.** | **Eu comprei um carro.**

“**To forget**” significa esquecer e seu passado é “**forgot**”.

Example:

**I forgot your name.** | **Eu esqueci o seu nome.**

**To think:** Você viu em aulas anteriores que “**to think**” significa “**pensar**” ou “**achar**” (no sentido de pensar). O passado de “**to think**” é “**thought**”.

**I thought she was your teacher.** | **Eu achei que ela era sua professora.**

**+ Know more:** Lembre-se, que o uso do pronome relativo “**que**” (that), com o verbo “**to think**”, é opcional. Nós poderíamos dizer: “**I thought that she was your teacher**”. Porém, na linguagem falada, em mais de 90% dos casos, os nativos omitem o pronome relativo “**that**”, quando ele é acompanhado do verbo “**to think**”.



Repeat

1) I bought a house in England.

2) I forgot my suitcase at the reception.

3) I thought she was your mother.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 22.

1) Follow the example:

Every day I buy a computer.

**The day before yesterday, I bought a computer.**

1) Every day she forgets her pen at school.

-----

2) Every day I think about you.

-----

3) Every day they buy a bicycle.

-----

4) Every day you forget my name.

-----

5) Every day we think about him.

-----

6) Every day I say goodbye.

-----

7) Every day they go to the bank.

-----

8) Every day I speak English with my teacher.

-----

9) Every day she has lunch with her husband.

-----

10) Every day I tell you the truth.

-----



## Answers:

### Exercise 1

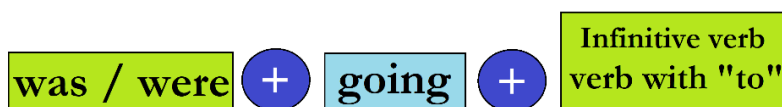
- 1) The day before yesterday, she forgot her pen at school.
- 2) The day before yesterday, I thought about you.
- 3) The day before yesterday, they bought a bicycle.
- 4) The day before yesterday, you forgot my name.
- 5) The day before yesterday, we thought about him.
- 6) The day before yesterday, I said goodbye.
- 7) The day before yesterday, they went to the bank.
- 8) The day before yesterday, I spoke English with my teacher.
- 9) The day before yesterday, she had lunch with her husband.
- 10) The day before yesterday, I told you the truth.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 23

### Was / Were going to

Na aula 22 do segundo módulo do nível básico, nós aprendemos a falar do futuro, usando a estrutura de frase: **"to be going to"** (Ir fazer algo). Para dizer: **"ia fazer algo"**, basta colocar o verbo **"to be"**, da estrutura **"to be going to"** no passado. O passado do verbo **"to be"** tem duas variações possíveis: **"was"** e **"were"**, dependendo da pessoa.

Esta é a estrutura de frase para dizer: **"ia fazer algo"**:



**"Was"** ou **"were"** dependendo da pessoa + **going** + mais o verbo na forma infinitiva, ou seja, com a partícula **to**.

Por exemplo:

**Eu ia estudar inglês.** | **I was going to study English.**



Repeat

- 1) I was going to take a shower at 4 AM.
- 2) She was going to eat a sandwich.
- 3) You were going to live in The United States.
- 4) They were going to shop at the mall.
- 5) My wife was going to call me.
- 6) We were going to work in China.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 23.

1) Put the following phrases into past tense as in the first example:

I am going to eat chocolate.

**I was going to eat chocolate.**

1) I am going to study Spanish in Spain.

-----

2) She is going to change her name.

-----

3) They are going to work in Japan.

-----

4) He is going to ride a bicycle.

-----

5) We are going to explode this box.

-----

6) I am going to give a car.

-----

7) They are going to make a cake.

-----

8) I am going to recycle plastic.

-----

9) The airplane is going to land.

-----

10) We are going to board.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) I was going to study Spanish in Spain.
- 2) She was going to change her name.
- 3) They were going to work in Japan.
- 4) He was going to ride a bicycle.
- 5) We were going to explode this box.
- 6) I was going to give a car.
- 7) They were going to make a cake.
- 8) I was going to recycle plastic.
- 9) The airplane was going to land.
- 10) We were going to board.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 24

### Was / Were going to + thought

Na aula anterior, nós conhecemos a estrutura de frase **"was/were going to do something"**; ou seja, **"ia fazer algo"**. Seguiremos praticando essa estrutura; agora com o passado de **"think"** (thought), mais os adjetivos comparativos.

Exemplo:

**I thought it was going to be easier.** | Eu achei que ia ser mais fácil.



- 1) I thought it was going to be easier.
- 2) She thought it was going to be more difficult.
- 3) I thought you were going to be richer than Bill Gates.
- 4) We thought Spanish was going to be more important than English.
- 5) I thought she was going to be more famous than Demi Moore.

### Wasn't / Weren't going to

Você já sabe, que o negativo de **"was"** é **"wasn't"** e o negativo de **"were"** é **"weren't"**; sendo assim, o negativo de **"was /were going to"** é **"wasn't /weren't going to"**.



- 1) She wasn't going to buy a car, she was going to buy a house.
- 2) You weren't going to buy a bicycle, you were going to buy a motorcycle.
- 3) He wasn't going to shout at you, he was going to shout at David.
- 4) I wasn't going to give you a car, I was going to give you a house.
- 5) I wasn't going to do the dishes, I was going to do the laundry.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 24.

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



1) Eu achei que você ia estar mais ocupado do que ontem.

-----

2) Eles acharam que eu ia estar com mais raiva do que você.

-----

3) Nós achamos que este livro ia ser mais interessante.

-----

4) Meus pais acharam que você ia ser mais trabalhador.

-----

5) Eu achei que a sua casa ia estar mais suja.

-----

6) Minha tia não ia fazer um bolo, ela ia fazer uma pizza.

-----

7) Eles não iam ler uma revista, eles iam ler um livro.

-----

8) Eu não ia te dar uma moto, eu ia te dar uma bicicleta.

-----

9) Ele não ia trabalhar na França, ele ia trabalhar na Espanha.

-----

10) Ela não ia gastar o meu dinheiro, ela ia gastar o dinheiro do Peter.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) I thought you were going to be busier than yesterday.
- 2) They thought I was going to be angrier than you.
- 3) We thought this book was going to be more interesting.
- 4) My parents thought you were going to be more hard-working.
- 5) I thought your house was going to be dirtier.
- 6) My aunt wasn't going to make a cake, she was going to make a pizza.
- 7) They weren't going to read a magazine, they were going to read a book.
- 8) I wasn't going to give you a motorcycle, I was going to give you a bicycle.
- 9) He wasn't going to work in France, he was going to work in Spain.
- 10) She wasn't going to spend my money, she was going to spend Peter's money.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 25

### Was / Were + going + infinitive verb | Interrogative Form

Na aula 23 deste módulo você aprendeu esta estrutura de frase: **"was / were + going + o verbo na forma infinitiva"**, e na aula 24, também deste módulo, você aprendeu a estrutura: **"wasn't / weren't + going + o verbo na forma infinitiva"**. Agora, é hora de aprender a forma interrogativa. Você já sabe, que para formar o interrogativo no inglês, invertemos o verbo auxiliar com o sujeito.

Por exemplo: A frase afirmativa: **"She was going to travel."**, na forma interrogativa, fica: **"Was she going to travel?"**.



Repeat

- 1) Was he going to accuse me of stealing his song?
- 2) Were they going to travel to The United States?
- 3) Was she going to study Spanish?
- 4) Were you going to work for Blue English?
- 5) Was it going to rain?
- 6) Were we going to become doctors?





**Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 25.**

**1) Ask me:**

1) Ask me if he was going to be a teacher.

-----

2) Ask me if I was going to buy a helicopter.

-----

3) Ask me if she was going to wear a dress.

-----

4) Ask me if you were going to speak English in one month.

-----

5) Ask me if they were going to send you a message.

-----

6) Ask me if Nancy was going to make a cake.

-----

7) Ask me if he was going to block me on Facebook.

-----

8) Ask me if my son was going to study English in England.

-----

9) Ask me if it was going to rain.

-----

10) Ask me if you were going to become a nurse.

-----

11) Ask me if my parents were going to live in China.

-----

**Answers:**

- 1) Was he going to be a teacher?
- 2) Were you going to buy a helicopter?
- 3) Was she going to wear a dress?
- 4) Was I going to speak English in one month?
- 5) Were they going to send me a message?
- 6) Was Nancy going to make a cake?
- 7) Was he going to block you on Facebook?
- 8) Was your son going to study English in England?
- 9) Was it going to rain?
- 10) Was I going to become a nurse?
- 11) Were your parents going to live in China?

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 26

This news is from April 14th, 2022



### Ed Sheeran wins in court.

Ed Sheeran is a British singer who wrote a song named "Shape Of You" in 2017.

The song became the best-selling song in the world. It was played more than three billion times on Spotify. Then, a singer named Sami Switch accused Sheeran of stealing a part of his song.

Part of the song is similar to Sami's. Sheeran said it is common that some melodies sound similar.

Last week, Sheeran won a court battle against Sami.

### Vocabulary

Court	Tribunal
British	Britânico (a)
Singer	Cantor (a)
Song	Canção
To name	Nomear / Chamar de
To become	Tonar-se / Ficar (no sentido de tornar-se.)
Best-selling	Mais vendido (a)
To accuse	Acusar
To steal	Roubar
Common	Comum
Battle	Batalha

## Reading comprehension

### Answer the questions:

1) Is Ed Sheeran British or American?

-----

2) Is he a singer or an actor?

-----

3) Did he write a song named "Shape Of Me" or "Shape Of You"?

-----

4) When did he write the song "Shape Of You"?

-----

5) Did the song become the best-selling song in England or in the world?

-----

6) How many times was it played on Spotify?

-----

7) Who accused Ed Sheeran?

-----

8) Did he accuse Ed Sheeran of eating his cake?

-----

9) What did he accuse Ed Sheeran of?

-----

10) Did Ed Sheeran win the court battle?

-----

**Answers:**

- 1) He's British.
- 2) He's a singer.
- 3) He wrote a song named "Shape Of You".
- 4) In 2017.
- 5) It became the best-selling song in the world.
- 6) More than three billion times.
- 7) Sami Switch.
- 8) No, he didn't.
- 9) He accused him of stealing a part of his song.
- 10) Yes, he did.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 27

### Expression | To find it easy to do something

Achar fácil fazer alguma coisa é: "To find it easy to do something".

To find it + easy + to do sth

For example:

**I find it easy to learn Spanish.** | **Eu acho fácil aprender espanhol.**

Este “it” não é traduzido para o português, porém, ele tem que estar aí. Se dissermos apenas: “**I find easy to learn Spanish**”, está incorreto. Temos que dizer: “**I find it easy to learn Spanish**”.

Se achar fácil fazer alguma coisa é: “**To find it easy to do something.**”, achar difícil fazer alguma coisa é: “**To find it difficult to do something**”.

To find it + difficult + to do sth

For example:

**I find it difficult to understand Chinese.** | **Eu acho difícil entender chinês.**



Repeat 🔊

- 1) I find it difficult to play soccer.
- 2) She finds it easy to investigate companies.
- 3) He finds it difficult to recycle plastic.
- 4) I find it easy to speak in public.
- 5) You find it difficult to park.
- 6) I find it easy to forget names.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 27.

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

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

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) They find it easy to understand English.
- 2) I find it difficult to recycle plastic.
- 3) You find it easy to forget names.
- 4) My sister finds it difficult to park.
- 5) I don't find it easy to shout at people.
- 6) We find it difficult to share pictures on Facebook.
- 7) I find it difficult to wash my car.
- 8) I find it easy to ride a bicycle.
- 9) She doesn't find it difficult to understand Spanish.
- 10) He doesn't find it difficult to dance.



## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 28

### Irregular Verbs

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

O primeiro verbo irregular de hoje é: “**To feel**”. O verbo “**to feel**” significa “**sentir**” ou “**sentir-se**”. O passado do verbo “**to feel**” é “**felt**”.

Example:

**Yesterday I felt tired.** | **Ontem eu me senti cansado.**

O nosso segundo verbo irregular é: “**To understand**”. O verbo “**to understand**”, significa “**entender**” ou “**compreender**”. O passado de “**to understand**” é “**understood**”.

Example:

**The day before yesterday, she understood what you said.** | **Anteontem, ela entendeu o que você disse.**

E o terceiro verbo irregular de hoje é: “**To write**”. O verbo “**to write**” significa escrever. O passado do verbo “**to write**” é “**wrote**”.

Example:

**She wrote a letter.** | **Ela escreveu uma carta.**



Repeat

- 1) I felt better when I saw Peter.
- 2) We understood the lesson one.
- 3) My father wrote a book.
- 4) Yesterday I felt tired.
- 5) She understood the English exercise.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 28.

1) Follow the example:

Every day I buy a car.

**Yesterday I bought a car.**

1) Every day she understands the lesson.

-----

2) Every day I write a letter.

-----

3) Every day they feel tired.

-----

4) Every day you understand the English exercise.

-----

5) Every day we go to the mall.

-----

6) Every day he feels better.

-----

7) Every day I make a cake.

-----

8) Every day my uncle sells a car.

-----

9) Every day I have a headache.

-----

10) Every day I tell you the truth.

-----

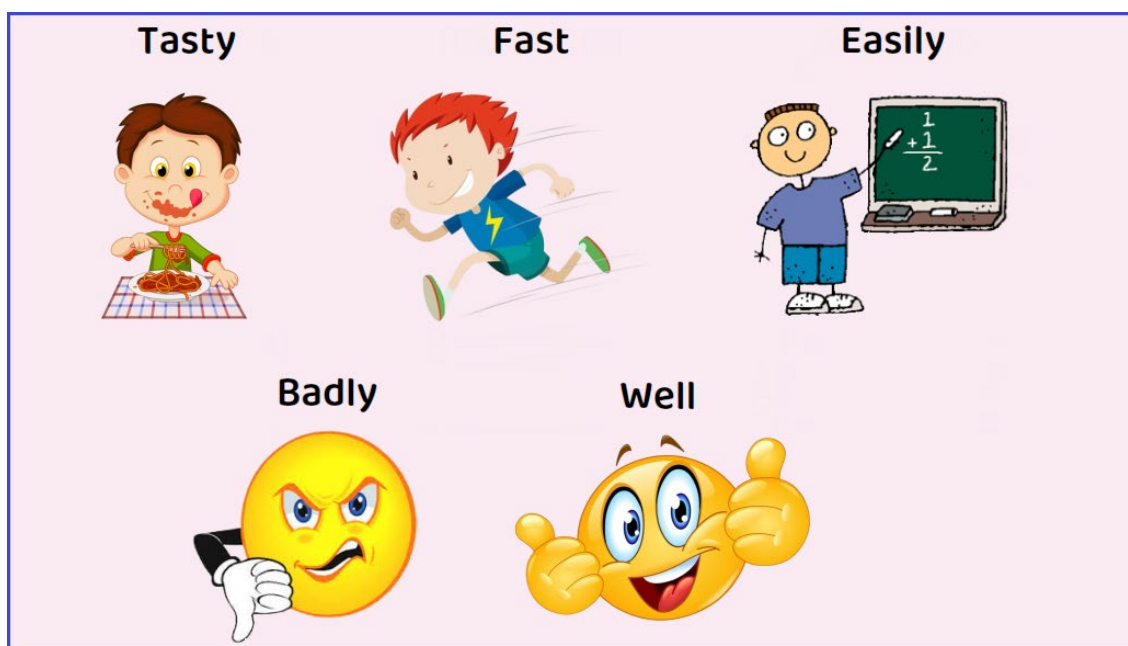
## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Yesterday she understood the lesson.
- 2) Yesterday I wrote a letter.
- 3) Yesterday they felt tired.
- 4) Yesterday you understood the English exercise.
- 5) Yesterday we went to the mall.
- 6) Yesterday he felt better.
- 7) Yesterday I made a cake.
- 8) Yesterday my uncle sold a car.
- 9) Yesterday I had a headache.
- 10) Yesterday I told you the truth.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 29

### Vocabulary



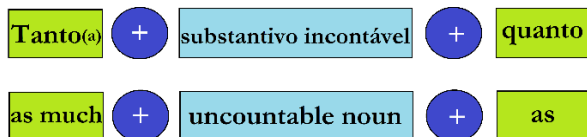
<b>Tasty</b>	Saboroso (a)	<b>Badly</b>	Mal
<b>Fast</b>	Rápido (a)	<b>Well</b>	Bem
<b>Easily</b>	Facilmente		

 Repeat 

- 1) She speaks Spanish as well as Michael.
- 2) This apple is as tasty as this watermelon.
- 3) He cooks as badly as David.
- 4) My brother runs as fast as you.
- 5) I forget names as easily as you.

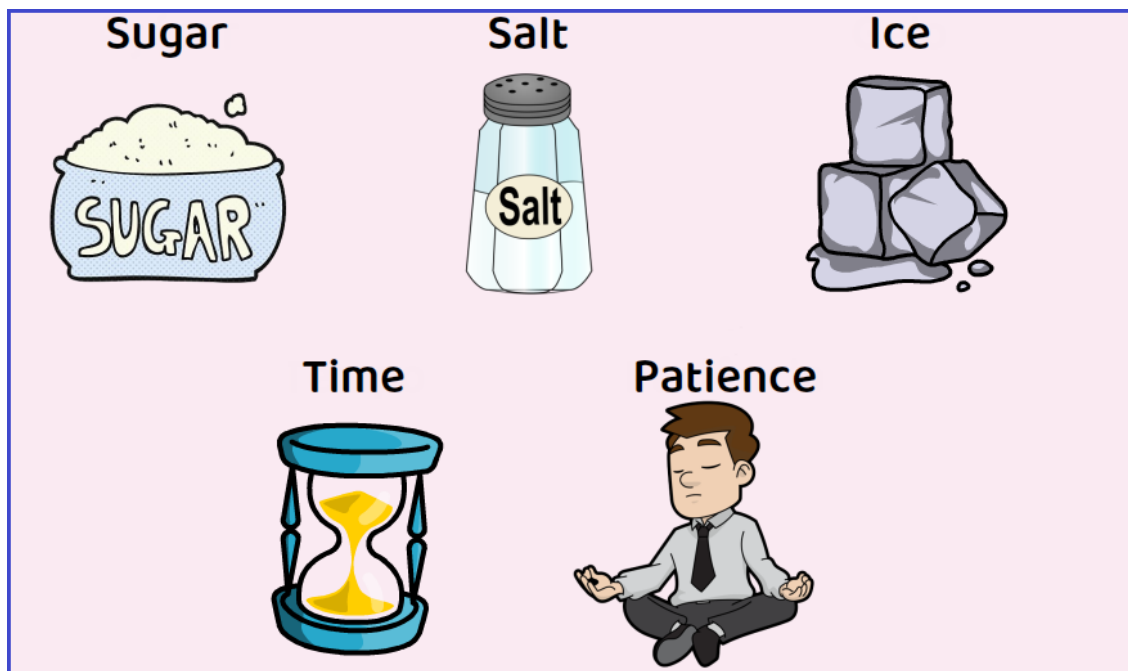
## As much + uncountable noun + as

Para dizer: **Tanto / tanta + quantidade de algo + quanto**, para substantivos incontáveis, usamos esta estrutura:



Example: **I don't drink as much beer as Nigel.** | **Eu não bebo tanta cerveja quanto o Nigel.**

## Vocabulary



Sugar	Açúcar	Time	Tempo	Ice	Gelo
Salt	Sal	Patience	Paciência		

 Repeat 

- 1) I don't have as much patience as my teacher.
- 2) You have as much ice in your juice as me.
- 3) She doesn't have as much time as him.
- 4) I don't have as much sugar in my coffee as you.
- 5) I have as much salt as you.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 29.

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



1) Você fala inglês tão rápido quanto o seu professor?

-----

2) Ela tem tanto sal quanto a Mary?

-----

3) Eu não tenho tanta paciência quanto você.

-----

4) Eu não falo japonês tão bem quanto o Morita.

-----

5) Meu professor não tem tanto tempo quanto o seu professor.

-----

6) Nós falamos chinês tão mal quanto você.

-----

7) Tem um pouco de gelo no meu suco.

-----

8) Você não tem tanto açúcar quanto eu.

-----

9) O meu melão não está tão saboroso quanto a sua melancia.

-----

10) Eu falo inglês facilmente.

-----

## Answers:

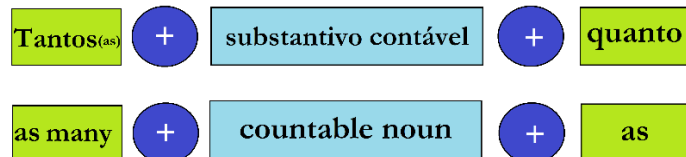
### Exercise 1

- 1) Do you speak English as fast as your teacher?
- 2) Does she have as much salt as Mary?
- 3) I don't have as much patience as you.
- 4) I don't speak Japanese as well as Morita.
- 5) My teacher doesn't have as much time as your teacher.
- 6) We speak Chinese as badly as you.
- 7) There's some ice in my juice.
- 8) You don't have as much sugar as me.
- 9) My melon is not as tasty as your watermelon.
- 10) I speak English easily.

## Pre-Intermediate 4 - Lesson 30

### Vocabulary

Na aula anterior, nós aprendemos a dizer: **Tanto / tanta + quantidade de algo + quanto**, para substantivos incontáveis. Nesta aula, aprenderemos a dizer: **Tantos / tantas + quantidade de algo + quanto**, para substantivos contáveis. Esta é a estrutura da frase:



Exemplo:

**I don't have as many books as my brother.** | **Eu não tenho tantos livros quanto o meu irmão.**

Note, que o substantivo na frase é **“book”**, a palavra **“book”** é um substantivo contável.



- 1) She doesn't have as many houses as Mary.
- 2) They don't have as many dogs as Peter.
- 3) Michael doesn't have as many bicycles as David.
- 4) I don't have as many cats as Nigel.
- 5) My uncle doesn't have as many hats as my father.
- 6) I don't speak as many languages as my teacher.





Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 30.

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

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

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Do you have as many motorcycles as me?
- 2) He has as many books as you.
- 3) Does she have as many tables as Peter?
- 4) He doesn't have as many bicycles as Michael.
- 5) They have as many cars as your father.
- 6) Do I have as many cats as your brother?
- 7) Do they have as many apples as Mary?
- 8) My mother has as many baskets as your mother.
- 9) Do you have as many laptops as David?
- 10) I don't have as much time as you.