

CURSO DE INGLÊS BLUE ENGLISH

LEVEL 1

Aprenda inglês com a inovadora
metodologia Blue English



EBOOK
+
AUDIO

Blue English



O que é o método Blue English?

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

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

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

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

Rege Pestana



Como utilizar este material.

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

Diferentes símbolos

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

Acompanhe a lição com o áudio.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Basic 1 - Lesson 1

Numbers 1 – 100

Seguimos com os números até 100. Os brasileiros têm dificuldades na hora de diferenciar "treze" e "trinta" ou "quatorze" e "quarenta"... Etc. Vamos escutar com atenção a pronúncia.

Just listen!

Thirty (30)	THIRty	Thirteen (13)	thirTEEN
Forty (40)	FORty	Fourteen (14)	fourTEEN
Fifty (50)	FIFTy	Fifteen (15)	fifTEEN
Sixty (60)	SIXty	Sixteen (16)	sixTEEN
Seventy (70)	SEVENTy	Seventeen (17)	sevenTEEN
Eighty (80)	EIGHty	Eighteen (18)	eighTEEN
Ninety (90)	NINEty	Nineteen (19)	nineTEEN

Repeat

26	14	17	29	3
Twenty-six	Fourteen	Seventeen	Twenty-nine	Three
100	46	25	99	2
A/One hundred	Forty-six	Twenty-five	Ninety-nine	Two
13	30	90	96	8
Thirteen	Thirty	Ninety	Ninety-six	Eight

Answer

1) $2 + 7 = 9$	4) $71 + 16 = 87$	7) $31 + 9 = 40$
2) $91 + 4 = 95$	5) $66 + 34 = 100$	8) $25 + 12 = 37$
3) $30 + 13 = 43$	6) $15 + 15 = 30$	9) $11 + 20 = 31$



Answer

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) How many cars are there? | There are seventy-eight cars. |
| 2) How many boats are there? | There are forty boats. |
| 3) How many teachers are there? | There is only one teacher. |
| 4) How many bakers are there? | There are sixty bakers. |
| 5) How many politicians are there? | There is one politician. |
| 6) How many mugs are there? | There are thirty-seven mugs. |



Know more: Assim como devemos dar atenção ao aprendizado da gramática, também devemos dar uma atenção especial aos números em inglês. Afinal, nunca saberemos quando teremos que trabalhar com quantidade ou valores.

Dominar os números em inglês é primordial, para que você tenha um bom desempenho no idioma.

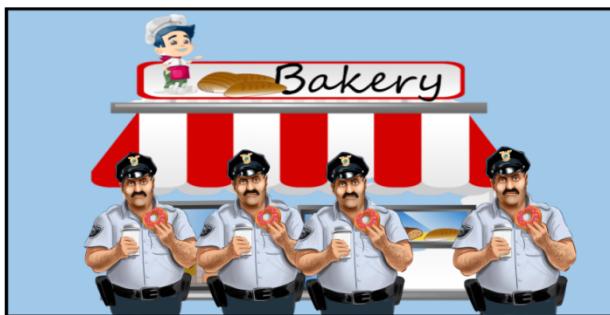


Watch the lesson 1: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 1**.

Lesson 1 - Exercise

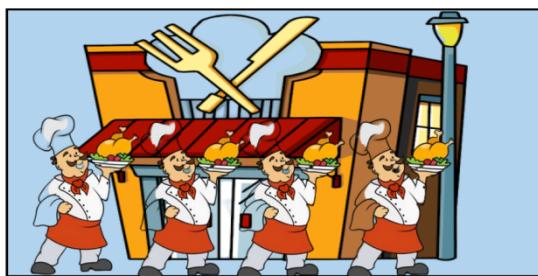
1) Use “some” to answer my questions as in the first example:

How many police officers are there in front of the bakery?

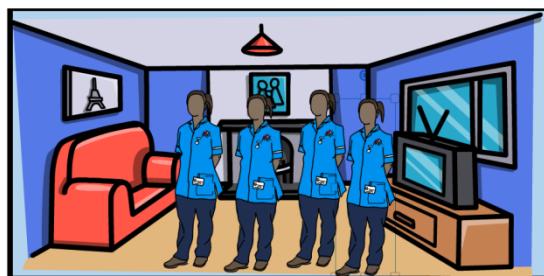


There are some police officers in front of the bakery.

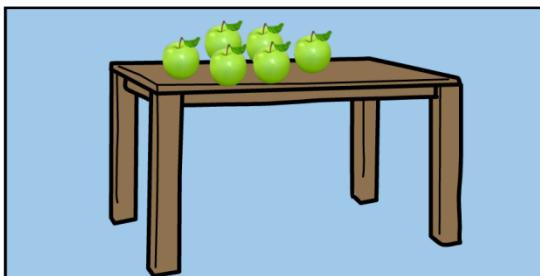
1) How many cooks are there in front of the restaurant?



2) How many nurses are there in the living room.



3) How many apples are there on the table?

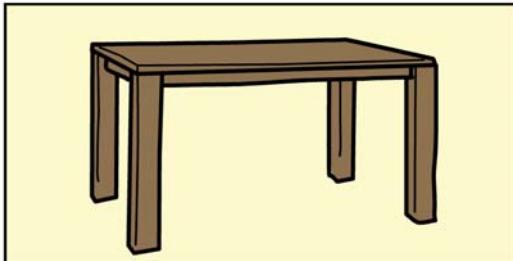


4) How many boys are there behind the armchair?



2) Use “any” to answer my questions, as in the first example:

Are there any cats under the table?



No, there aren't any cats under the table.

1) Are there any bicycles
in front of the bank?



2) Are there any books
on the table?



3) Are there any doctors
in the bakery?



4) Are there any armchairs
in the living room?



3) Write the following numbers in full in English:

A) 20

B) 31

C) 14

D) 4

E) 100

Answers:

Exercício 1

- 1) There are some cooks in front of the restaurant.
- 2) There are some nurses in the living room.
- 3) There are some apples on the table.
- 4) There are some boys behind the armchair.

Exercício 2

- 1) No, there aren't any bicycles in front of the bank.
- 2) No, there aren't any books on the table.
- 3) No, there aren't doctors in the bakery.
- 4) No, there aren't any armchairs in the living room.

Exercício 3

- A) Twenty B) Thirty-one C) fourteen
D) Four E) A/One hundred

Basic 1 - Lesson 2

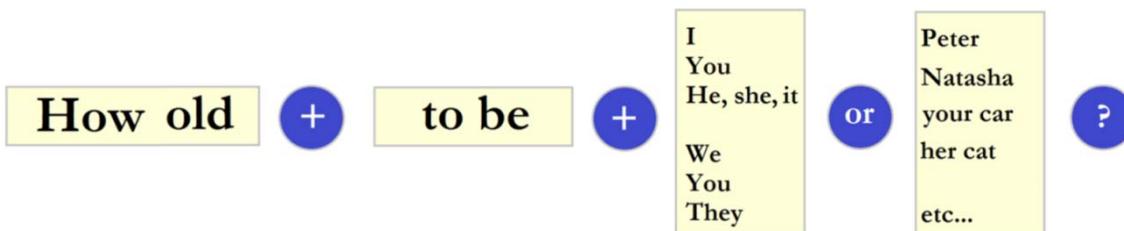
How old + to be

Um dos erros mais comuns, cometidos por estudantes brasileiros de inglês, é dizer a idade em inglês.

Em português dizemos "**eu tenho xx anos**". Portanto, muitos estudantes acham que o certo em inglês será traduzir do português para o inglês palavra por palavra. Assim, acabam dizendo "**I have xx years**", mas infelizmente, esse não é a forma correta de dizer a idade em inglês; ou seja, não devemos usar "**I have xx years**".

Em inglês, o correto para dizer "**"Eu tenho xx anos"**" é "**I am**" ou "**I'm**". Usa-se o verbo "**to be**" para expressar quantos anos você ou alguém tem. A própria frase "**How old are you?**" contém o verbo **to be**.

O verbo "**to be**" altera de acordo com a pessoa. Veja alguns exemplos:



How old is she? She's 17 years old.

How old are you? I'm 42.

How old is your car? It's 2 years old.

About

Aproveitamos para apresentar a preposição "**about**". Ela tem vários significados, porém aqui mencionaremos apenas um. "**About**" significa "aproximadamente, mais ou menos".

Exemplo:

- She's **about** 17 years old. | Ela tem aproximadamente 17 anos.

- Peter is **about** 47 years old. | Peter tem mais ou menos 47 anos.

Ask

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) How old are you? | I'm seventy-nine years old. |
| 2) How old is your Husband? | He's eighty-nine. |
| 3) How old is Peter? | He's about sixty-five years old. |
| 4) How old is your car? | It's about eleven years old. |
| 5) How old are they? | They are thirty-six. |
| 6) How old is she? | She's one hundred years old. |



Answer

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) How old are you? | I'm seventeen. |
| 2) How old is she? | She's eighty years old. |
| 3) How old are they? | They are about sixty-nine years old. |
| 4) How old is he? | He's fifty-four. |
| 5) How old is your car? | It's about eleven years old. |
| 6) How old am I? | You're about one hundred years old. |



Attention! Outra coisa importante a ser lembrada: Sempre que você usar a palavra "years" com referência à idade, lembre-se de usar o "old" junto; ou seja, não diga apenas: "she's 42 years". O correto é "she's 42 years old" ou apenas "she's 42."

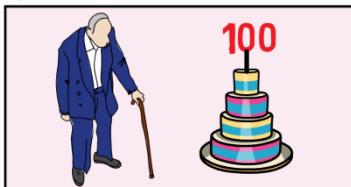


Watch the lesson 2: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 2**.

Lesson 2 - Exercise

1) Answer my questions

1) How old is he?



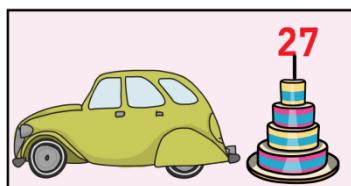
2) How old is she?



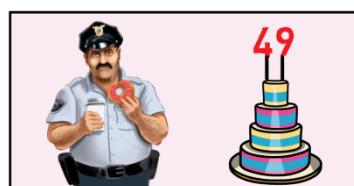
3) How old are they?



4) How old is the car?



5) How old is he?



6) How old am I?



7) How old is she?



8) How old is the dog?



9) How old is the nurse?



2) Ask me. (pergunte-me)

- 1) Ask me how old I am. _____
- 2) Ask me how old he is. _____
- 3) Ask me how old they are. _____
- 4) Ask me who I am. _____
- 5) Ask me how many apples there are. _____
- 6) Ask me how many cars there are. _____
- 7) Ask me where he is from. _____
- 8) Ask me what this is. _____
- 9) Ask me which his car is. _____
- 10) Ask me where her books are. _____

3) Translate from English into Portuguese. (Não use o Google tradutor)



1) I'm twenty-five years old.	6) They are fourteen years old.
2) There are five cars.	7) There are fifteen.
3) She's five years old.	8) How old is she?
4) How many cars are there?	9) How old am I?
5) How old is the nurse?	10) How old is the police officer?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) He's a/one hundred years old. | 6) You're thirty-eight years old. |
| 2) She's thirty years old. | 7) She's two years old. |
| 3) They are one year old. | 8) It's thirteen years old. |
| 4) It's twenty-seven years old. | 9) She's twenty-six years old. |
| 5) He's forty-nine years old. | |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) How old are you? | 6) How many cars are there? |
| 2) How old is he? | 7) Where's he from? |
| 3) How old are they? | 8) What's this? |
| 4) Who are you? | 9) Which is his car? |
| 5) How many apples are there? | 10) Where are her books? |

Exercise 3

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Eu tenho vinte e cinco anos (de idade). | 6) Eles tem quatorze anos de idade. |
| 2) Tem cinco carros. | 7) Há/tem quinze. |
| 3) Ela tem cinco anos. | 8) Quantos anos ela tem? |
| 4) Quanto carros há/tem? | 9) Quantos anos eu tenho? |
| 5) Quantos anos a enfermeira tem? | 10) Quantos anos tem o policial? |

Basic 1 - Lesson 3

How much

Na aula 29 do básico 0, aprendemos a fazer perguntas com “**how many**”. Agora é hora de aprendermos a fazer perguntas com “**how much**”.

Enquanto “**how many**” significa “**quantos**” ou “**quantas**”, “**How much**” significa “**quanto**”.

Usamos “**how much**” com substantivos incontáveis; ou seja, que não podemos contar.

Para saber quanto de algo há, usamos a seguinte estrutura de frase:

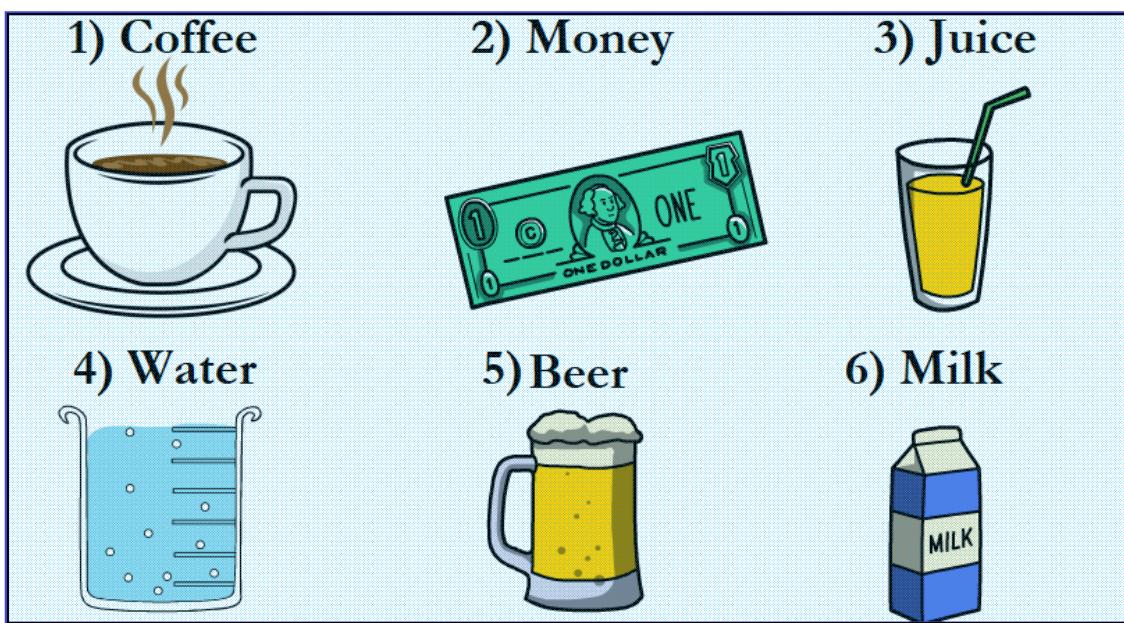
How much + Uncountable noun + is there?

Examples:

Quanto de leite tem na caneca? | How much milk is there in the mug?

Quanto de água tem no copo? | How much water is there in the glass?

Vocabulary



Coffee	Café	Juice	Suco	Beer	Cerveja
Money	Dinheiro	Water	Água	Milk	Leite

 Ask 

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1) How much water is there in the glass? | There's some. |
| 2) How many cars are there? | There are five. |
| 3) How much money is there on the table? | I don't know. |
| 4) How much milk is there in the mug? | There's some. |
| 5) How much juice is there on the floor? | There isn't any. |
| 6) How many teachers are there? | There are 6. |
| 7) How much beer is there in the glass? | There's some. |
| 8) How much coffee is there in the cup? | I have no idea. |



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

Lesson 3 - Exercise

1) Ask me. (pergunte-me)

1) Ask me how much water there is in the glass.

2) Ask me how many books there are on the table.

3) Ask me how many police officers there are in front of the bank.

4) Ask me how much water there is on the floor.

5) Ask me how many nurses there are in the living room.

6) Ask me how much milk there is in the mug.

7) Ask me how much coffee there is in the cup.

8) Ask me how many teachers there are behind the mall.

9) Ask me how many dogs there are under the table.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) How much water is there in the glass?
- 2) How many books are there on the table?
- 3) How many police officers are there in front of the bank?
- 4) How much water is there on the floor?
- 5) How many nurses are there in the living room?
- 6) How much milk is there in the mug?
- 7) How much coffee is there in the cup?
- 8) How many teachers are there behind the mall?
- 9) How many dogs are there under the table?

Basic 1 - Lesson 4

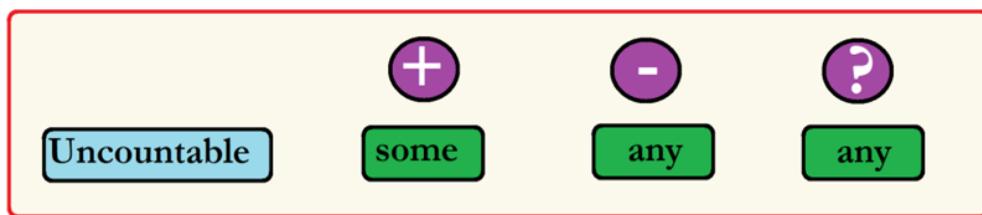
Uncountable / Some | Any

Substantivos **incontáveis** são aqueles que não podemos contar. Exemplo: **Water** (**água**). Este substantivo é uma palavra abstrata. Se você aponta pra ela, não pode dizer "**uma água**", sem referir-se a palavras concretas ou unitárias: **uma garrafa de água, dois litros de água, um copo de água**. A água em si não é possível contar.

Money (dinheiro): Este substantivo também é abstrato, ou seja, **incontável**. Provavelmente você deve estar se perguntando: "**Como assim, dinheiro é incontável? Há muitas pessoas que adoram contar seu dinheiro**". Claro que sim, porém, a pessoa não pode dizer: "**Tenho três dinheiros**". Você tem que usar uma unidade contável: "**Tenho quatro reais**", "**Tenho dois sacos de dinheiro**".

A palavra "**real**" ou "**saco**" são palavras concretas, ou seja, contáveis. A pessoa pode contar "**saco**" ou "**reais**", porém não pode contar "**dinheiros, águas**".

A classificação que existe em inglês para **contáveis** e **incontáveis** é diferente da nossa em português. Por exemplo, aqui, no Brasil, vamos à padaria e pedimos: "**Me dê dois pães, por favor!**". Nos países de língua inglesa, você não pode usar um número exato para fazer seu pedido de pão, você deve usar a palavra "**some**" para referir-se à quantidade de pão desejada. Por exemplo: **I need some bread!** (**Eu preciso de alguns pães!**). Entretanto, esse mesmo pão (**bread**), que é considerado incontável, pode ser contável se precedido por alguma medida. Podemos dizer, por exemplo: "**I need 5 loaves of bread, please!**" (**Eu preciso de 5 bisnagas de pães, por favor!**).'



Any and some - Substantivos incontáveis

There is some water in the glass. Tem um pouco de água no copo.

There isn't any water in the glass. Não tem água no copo.

Is there any water in the glass? Tem água no copo?

Vocabulary

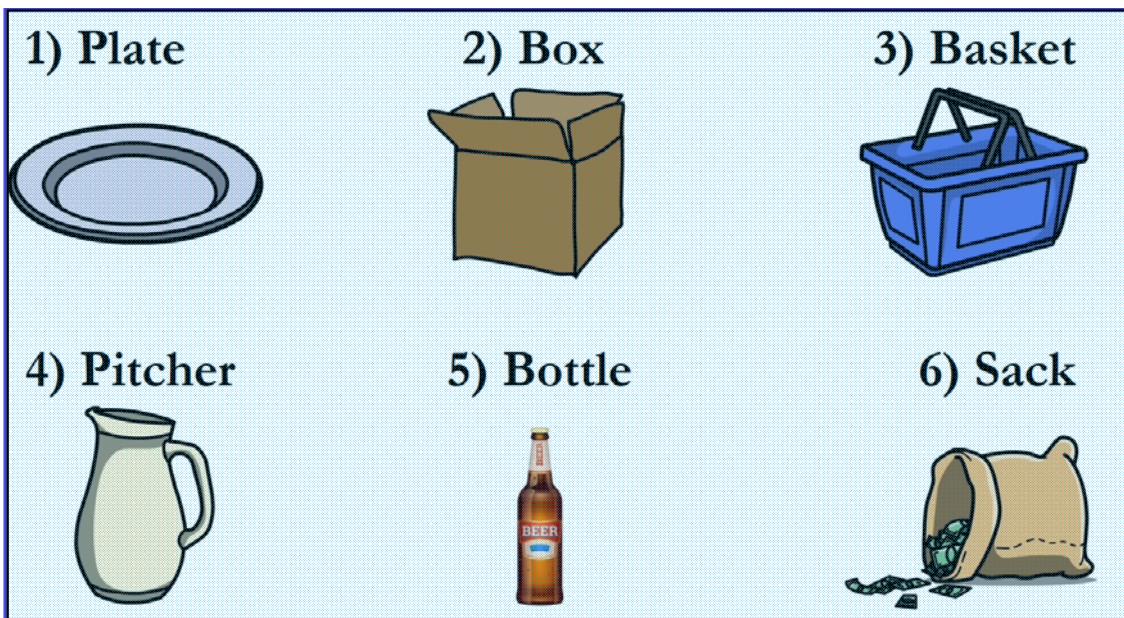


Plate	Prato	Basket	Cesta	Bottle	Garrafa
Box	Caixa	Pitcher	Jarra	Sack	Saco



Answer 

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Is there any money in his pocket? | No, there isn't any money in his pocket. |
| 2) Is there any juice in the pitcher? | No, there isn't any juice in the pitcher. |
| 3) Is there any beer in your bottle? | No, there isn't any beer in my bottle. |
| 4) Is there any coffee in her cup? | No, there isn't any coffee in her cup. |
| 5) Is there any milk in my mug? | No, there isn't any milk in your mug. |
| 6) Is there any water in her glass? | No, there isn't any water in her glass. |



Repeat 

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) There's some water in the glass. | 4) Is there any milk in your mug? |
| 2) There isn't any milk in my mug. | 5) There's some juice in that pitcher. |
| 3) There's some money in this sack. | 6) Is there any coffee in your cup? |



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

Lesson 4 - Exercise

1) Convert the affirmative sentences into interrogative sentences.

1) There is some water on the floor.

2) There is some milk in my glass.

3) There are some cats in the basket.

4) There is some money in the sack.

5) There are some books under the chair.

2) Convert the affirmative sentences into negative sentences.

1) There is some juice in her pitcher.

2) There is some beer in my bottle.

3) There are some doctors in front of the hospital.

4) There's some coffee in your cup.

5) There are some cats behind the car.

3) Convert the interrogative sentences into affirmative sentences.

1) Is there any water in the pitcher?

2) Is there any money in your pocket?

3) Are there any teachers?

4) Is there any milk in my mug?

5) Are there any dogs next to the armchair?

4) Answer the questions.

1) Where's the cat?



2) Where's the bottle?



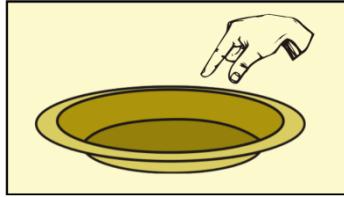
3) Where's the money?



4) What's this?



5) What's this?



6) What's this?



Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Is there any water on the floor?
- 2) Is there any milk in my glass?
- 3) Are there any cats in the basket?
- 4) Is there any money in the sack?
- 5) Are there any books under the chair?

Exercise 2

- 1) *There isn't any juice in her pitcher.
- 2) There isn't any beer in my bottle.
- 3) *There aren't any doctors in front of the hospital.
- 4) There isn't any coffee in your cup.
- 5) There aren't any cats behind the car.

*Você pode usar "there isn't" "there's not" ou "there is not".

*Você pode usar "there aren't" ou "there are not".

Exercise 3

- 1) *There is some water in the pitcher.
- 2) There is some money in your pocket.
- 3) There are some teachers.
- 4) There is some milk in my mug.
- 5) There are some dogs next to the armchair.

*Você pode usar "there is" ou "there's".

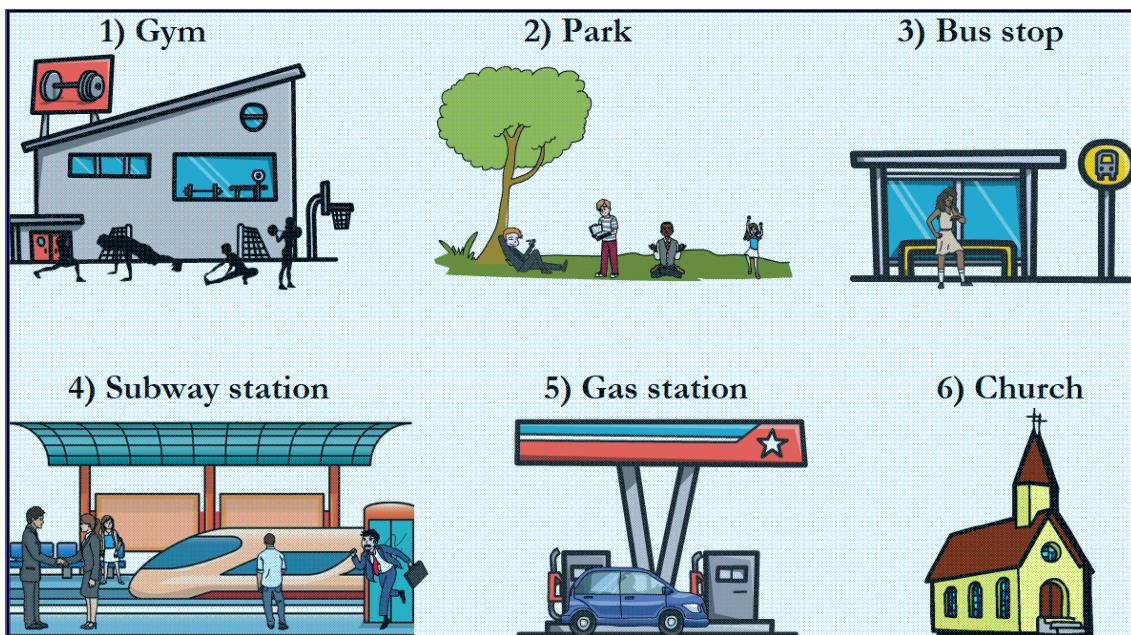
Exercise 4

- 1) *It's in the basket.
- 2) It's under the table.
- 3) It's in the sack.
- 4) It's a pitcher.
- 5) It's a plate.
- 6) It's a pocket.

*Você pode usar "It's" ou "It is".

Basic 1 - Lesson 5

Vocabulary - Places



Gym	Academia	Bus stop	Ponto de ônibus	Gas station	Posto de gasolina
Park	Parque	Subway station	Estação de metrô	Church	Igreja

⊕ Know more: Saber o nome dos lugares em inglês é essencial para poder se locomover por uma cidade, conhecer os pontos turísticos, fazer refeições, entre outros.

Repeat

- 1) There are some bicycles in front of the **gym**.
- 2) Is there a **bus stop** near your house?
- 3) The **subway station** is near her house.
- 4) There is a **church** between the pharmacy and the bank.
- 5) There aren't any **parks** near my house.
- 6) How many **gas stations** are there in your city?



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

Lesson 5 - Exercise

1) Ask me if: (pergunte-me se)

1) Ask me if the doctor is in front of the gym.

2) Ask me if there is a park near my house.

3) Ask me if there is a bus stop near the bank.

4) Ask me if there is a subway station next to the mall.

5) Ask me if the church is big.

6) Ask me if there is a gas station behind his house.

2) Ask me:

1) Ask me how many doctors there are in the kitchen.

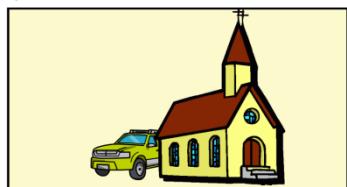
2) Ask me how much water there is in the pitcher.

3) Ask me how many bakers there are in the bakery.

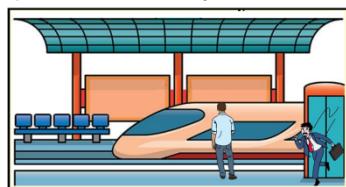
4) Ask me how much juice there is in the mug.

3) Answer the questions.

1) Where's the car?



2) Is this a subway station?



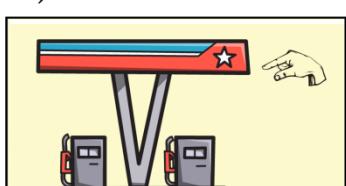
3) What's this?



4) Where are they?



5) What's this?



6) How many doctors are there in front of the gym?



Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Is the doctor in front of the gym?
- 2) Is there a park near your house?
- 3) Is there a bus stop near the bank?
- 4) Is there a subway station next to the mall?
- 5) Is the church big?
- 6) Is there a gas station behind his house?

Exercise 2

- 1) How many doctors are there in the kitchen?
- 2) How much water is there in the pitcher?
- 3) How many bakers are there in the bakery?
- 4) How much juice is there in the mug?

Exercise 3

- 1) It's behind the church.
- 2) Yes, it is.
- 3) It's a bus stop.
- 4) They are in the park.
- 5) It's a gas station.
- 6) There are two doctors.

Basic 1 - Lesson 6

Vocabulary - Places

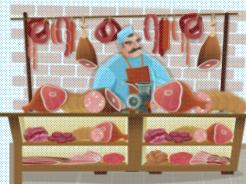
1) Farm



2) Pharmacy



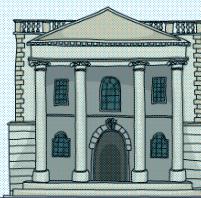
3) Butcher shop



4) School



5) Museum



Farm

Fazenda

Butcher shop

Açougue

Museum

Museu

Pharmacy

Farmácia

School

Escola

Far from

Na aula 26 do básico 0, conhecemos a preposição “near” (perto de). Agora é hora de conhecermos a preposição “far from”, que significa “longe de”

Let's practise!

Ask

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1) Is the farm near or far from the city? | It's far from the city. |
| 2) Is Japan near or far from France? | It's far from France. |
| 3) Is the pharmacy near your house? | Yes, it is. |
| 4) Is the museum near or far from the park? | It's near the park. |
| 5) Is there a butcher shop near your house? | Yes, there is. |
| 6) Is the school near or far from his house? | It's near his house. |



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

Lesson 6 - Exercise

1) Traduza do inglês para o português: (Não use o Google tradutor)



1) Japan is far from Brazil.	5) Is there a pharmacy near the mall?
2) There is a park near my house.	6) This school is very beautiful.
3) There isn't a bank near the school.	7) How many schools are there?
4) This isn't a school. It's a museum.	8) There isn't a city near the farm.

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



1) O restaurante é longe da escola?
2) Há um museu próximo do banco?
3) Não tem um ponto de ônibus perto da minha casa.
4) O açougue é perto ou longe da padaria?
3) Tem quatro policiais em frente ao museu.
4) As bicicletas estão atrás da farmácia.

Answers:

Exercise 1

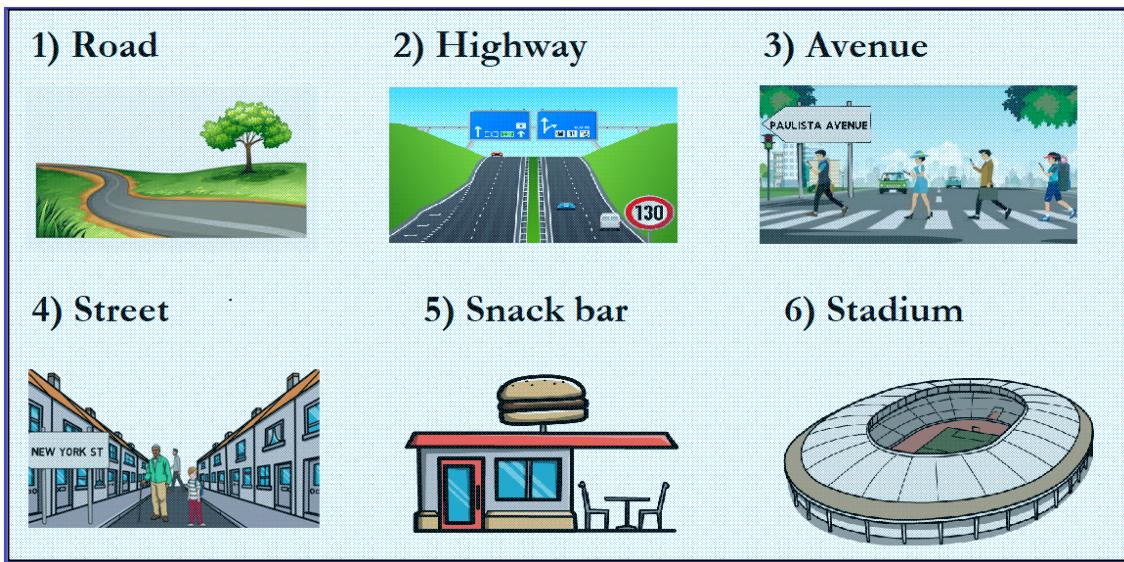
- 1) O Japão é longe do Brasil.
- 2) Há/tem um parque perto da minha casa.
- 3) Não há/ não tem um banco perto da escola.
- 4) Isto não é uma escola. É um museu.
- 5) Há/tem uma farmácia perto do shopping?
- 6) Esta escola é muito bonita.
- 7) Quantas escolas há/tem?
- 8) Não há/ não tem uma cidade perto da fazenda.

Exercise 2

- 1) Is the restaurant far from the school?
- 2) Is there a museum near the bank?
- 3) There isn't a bus stop near my house.
- 4) Is the butcher shop near or far from the bakery?
- 3) There are four police officers in front of the museum.
- 4) The bicycles are behind the pharmacy.

Basic 1 - Lesson 7

Vocabulary



Road	Estrada	Avenue	Avenida	Snack bar	Lanchonete
Highway	Rodovia	Street	Rua	Stadium	estádio

Prepositions AT, ON, IN for places

As preposições "in", "on" e "at" são a pedra no sapato da maioria dos estudantes de inglês, quando utilizadas para indicar a localização de algo ou alguém; isto porque, em português dizemos "em", "no(s)" e "na(s)" para quase todos os casos, como por exemplo, "no supermercado" ou "em casa."

No entanto em inglês a história é bem diferente e é preciso ficar atento quando usar cada uma delas.

Usamos "in" para indicar algo ou alguém que está localizado dentro de alguma coisa. Sendo assim, usamos para cidades, estados, países e objetos como caixas, bolsas e etc.

Veja alguns exemplos:

Your pen is **in** my pocket. | Sua caneta está **no** meu bolso.

Michael lives **in** Miami. | Michael mora **em** Miami.

My teacher is **in** the kitchen. | Meu/minha professor(a) está **na** cozinha.

Já a preposição "on" é usada para indicar algo ou alguém que está em cima ou sobre uma superfície; ela também é utilizada para nomes de avenidas, rodovias e ruas (sem que seja citado o número do local).

Alguns exemplos:

The bus is **on** the street. | O ônibus está **na** rua.

There's a picture **on** the wall. | Tem um quadro **na** parede.

The elephant is **on** Lombard road. | O elefante está **na** estrada Lombard.

Peter is **on** Paulista avenue. | Peter está **na** avenida Paulista.

I live **on** Broadway street. | Eu moro **na** rua Broadway.

Usamos "at" para indicar algo ou alguém ao redor ou em um lugar, sem ser muito específico. Ela também é utilizada para endereços onde o número do local é mencionado.

Por exemplo:

My mother is **at** the supermarket. | Minha mãe está **no** supermercado.

I live **at** 35 Broadway Street. | Eu moro **na** rua Broadway, 35

He's reading **at** the bus stop. | Ele está lendo **no** ponto de ônibus.

She's **at** the beach. | Ela está **na** praia.

I'm **at** home. | Estou **em** casa.

 **Repeat** 

- 1) There are five cars **on** the **road**.
- 2) I'm **on** the **highway**.
- 3) Nancy is **at** 26 Broadway Street.
- 4) My husband is **at** the **stadium**.
- 5) She's **at** the **snack bar**.
- 6) There are twenty-five police officers **on** the **avenue**.

 **Answer** 

- 1) Where's Michael? He's **on** the **street**.
- 2) Where's she? She's **at** the **supermarket**.
- 3) Where are they? They are **at** 35 Broadway Street.
- 4) Where's the nurse? She's **at** the **snack bar**.

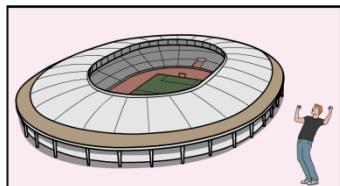


Watch the lesson 7: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 7**.

Lesson 7 - Exercise

1) Responda às perguntas, imaginando que você não sabe exatamente a posição da pessoa em relação ao local onde ela se encontra.

1) Where's he?



2) Where are the police officers?



3) Where's she?



4) Where are they?



5) Where's she?



6) Where are they?



1) Responda às perguntas, dizendo o local exato onde as pessoas estão.

1) Where's she?



2) Where are they?



3) Where's he?



4) Where's he?



5) Where are they?



6) Where's he?



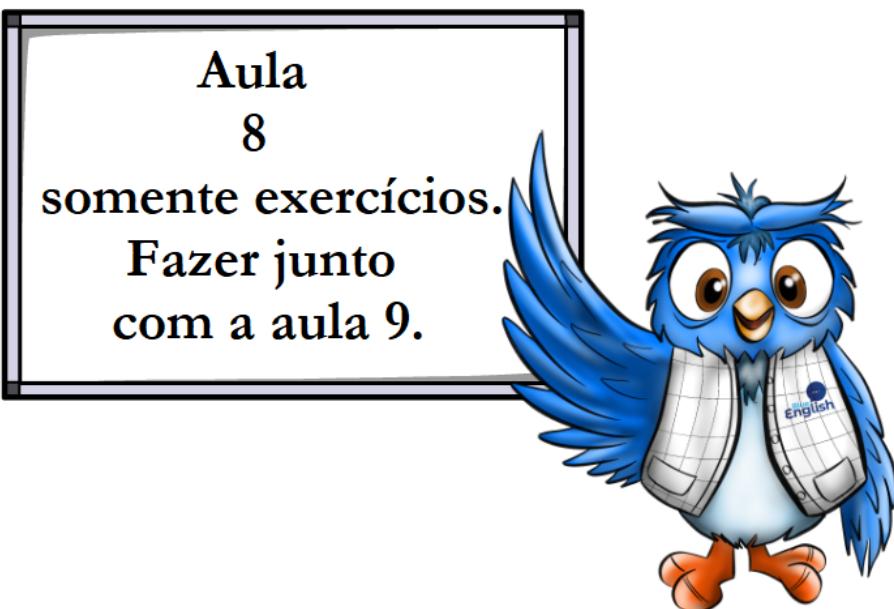
Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) He's at the stadium.
- 2) They are at the snack bar.
- 3) She's at the supermarket.
- 4) They are at the pharmacy.
- 5) She's at the bank.
- 6) They are at the mall.

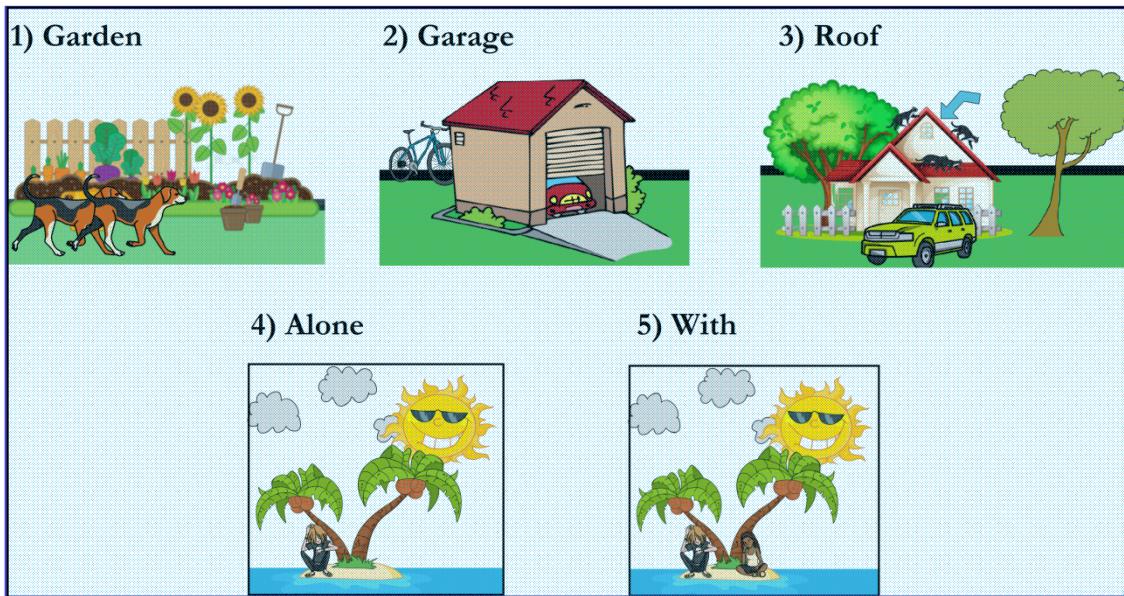
Exercise 2

- 1) She's in the kitchen.
- 2) They are in the United States. / They are in New York.
- 3) He's in the living room.
- 4) He's under the table.
- 5) They are behind the armchair.
- 6) He's in front of the car.



Basic 1 - Lesson 9

Vocabulary



Garden
Garage

Jardim
Garagem

Roof
Alone

Telhado
Sozinho

With

Com

Repeat

- 1) There are two dogs in the **garden**.
- 2) The bicycle is behind the **garage**.
- 3) There are four cats on the **roof**.
- 4) She's **alone** in the living room.
- 5) I'm studying English **with** my girlfriend.

Ask

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1) How many cats are there in the garden ? | There are four. |
| 2) Is there a car in the garage ? | No, there isn't. |
| 3) Are there any cats on the roof ? | No, there aren't. |
| 4) Is she alone ? | Yes, she is. |
| 5) Are you working with Peter? | Yes, I am. |



Watch the lesson 8 and 9: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista às **aulas 8 e 9**.

1) Answer the questions:

1) Where is the journalist?



2) Where is the doctor? (in relation to the garage)



3) Where are the cats?



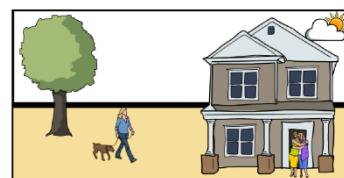
4) Is he alone or with his sister?



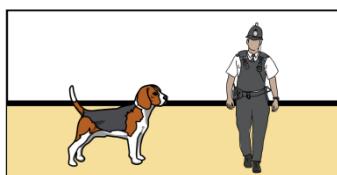
5) Who is the woman with?



6) Is there a garage in this house?

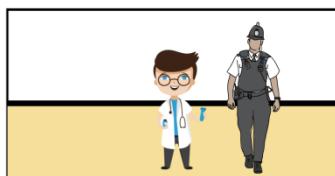


2) Follow the example:

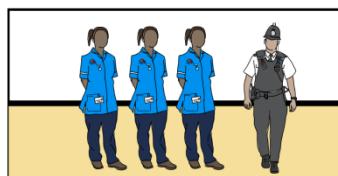


There is a dog with the police officer.

1)



2)



3)



4)



5)



6)



3) Ouça o áudio disponível na plataforma e escreva na frente de seu respectivo número:

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

Answers:

Exercise 1

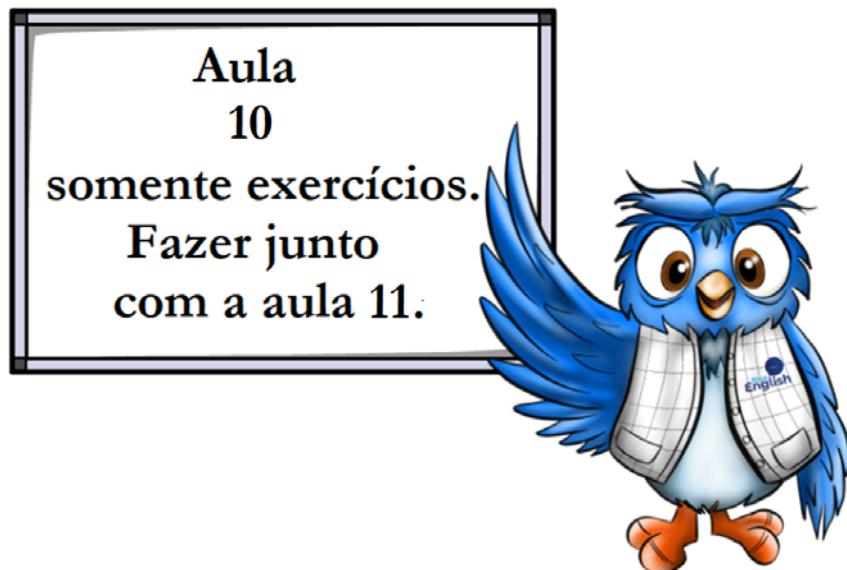
- 1) He's / he is in the garden.
- 2) He's next to the garage.
- 3) They're / they are on the roof.
- 4) He's alone.
- 5) She's with her husband.
- 6) No, there isn't.

Exercise 2

- 1) There is a doctor with the police officer.
- 2) There are three nurses with the police officer.
- 3) There are five cats with the police officer.
- 4) There is a journalist with the police officer.
- 5) There is a fireman with the police officer.
- 6) There are two lawyers with the police officer.

Exercise 3

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Is she in the living room? | 11) The doctor is with the police officer. |
| 2) She's at 35 Broadway Street. | 12) The flight attendant is next to the gym. |
| 3) My husband is in front of the bank. | 13) He's alone. |
| 4) They are at the subway station. | 14) I'm a nurse. |
| 5) What are you doing? | 15) Michael is taking a shower. |
| 6) Is he at the butcher shop? | 16) Where are you from? |
| 7) What's this? | 17) She's cooking in the kitchen. |
| 8) Are they at the mall? | 18) Peter is in the bathroom. |
| 9) Is this woman a teacher? | 19) There is one car in the garage. |
| 10) Is the car behind the house? | 20) There are seven dogs in the garden. |



Basic 1 - Lesson 11

To go

O verbo "to go" significa "ir".

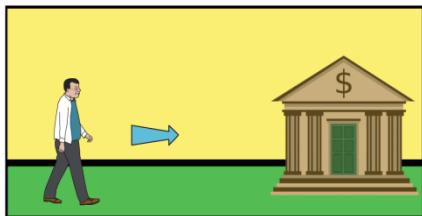
Ir a algum lugar é "go to" + lugar.

Example:

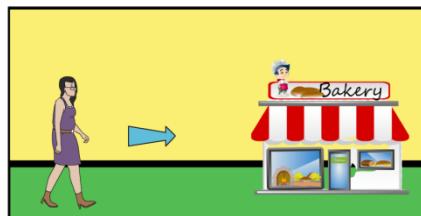
Go to the kitchen! | Vá para a cozinha!

Você viu que, para transformar um verbo no presente contínuo em inglês, basta adicionar "ing" ao verbo; portanto se quero dizer, "indo", digo "going".

He is going to the bank.



She is going to the bakery.



To come

O verbo "to come" significa "vir".

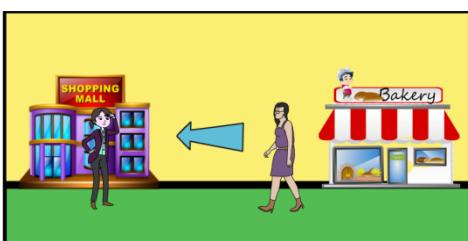
Vir a algum lugar é "come to" + lugar.

Example:

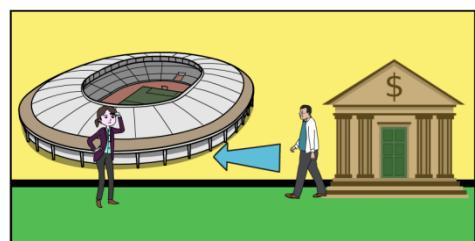
Come to the bank! | Vem para o banco!

Vindo é "coming".

She's coming to the mall.

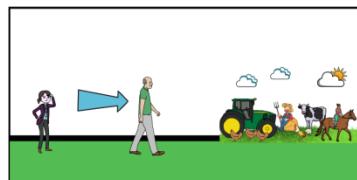
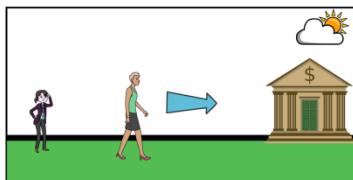
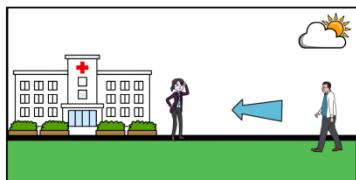


He's coming to the stadium.

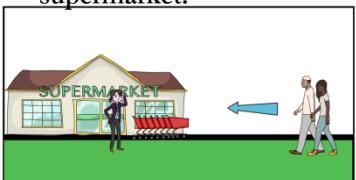


Repeat

1) He's **coming to** the hospital. 2) She's **going to** the bank. 3) He's **going to** the farm.



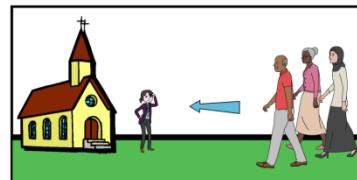
4) They're **coming to** the supermarket.



5) He's **going to** school.



6) They're **coming to** church.



 **Know more:** Para alguns lugares em inglês não usamos o artigo "**the**". Por exemplo: "**school**" e "**church**". Não dizemos "**he's going to the school**" e sim: "**he's going to school**".



Answer

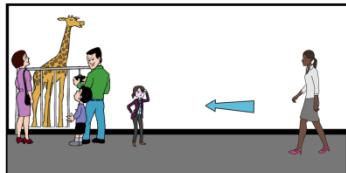
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1) Where's he going? | He's going to the pharmacy. |
| 2) Where's she going? | She's going to the butcher shop. |
| 3) Where are they going? | They're going to the snack bar. |
| 4) Where are you going? | I'm going to the gas station. |
| 5) Where's Michael going? | He's going to the gym. |
| 6) Where's the nurse going? | She's going to the park. |



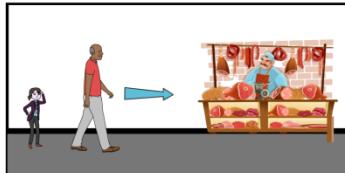
Watch the lesson 10 and 11: Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista às **aulas 10 e 11**.

1) Answer the questions:

1) Is she coming or going to the zoo?



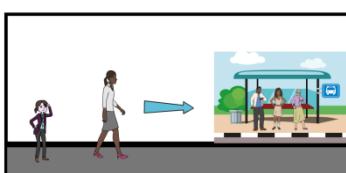
2) Where's he going?



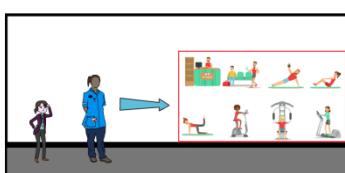
3) Where are they going?



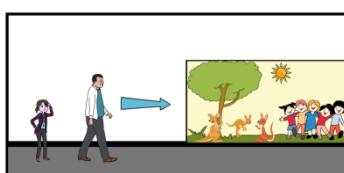
4) Where is she going?



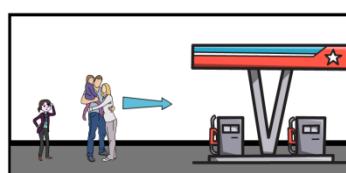
5) Where is the nurse going?



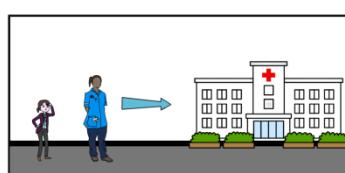
6) Where's he going?



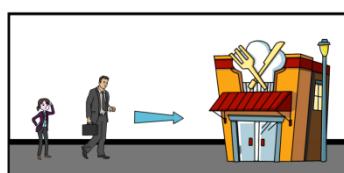
7) Where are they going?



8) Where's she going?



9) Where's he going?



2) Answer the questions based on the text:



This is Peter, he's 45 years old. He's not a dentist, he's a lawyer. He's not from Japan, he's from France. There's a gas station near his house.

1) Is he Michael?

2) Who's he?

3) Where's he from?

4) How old is he?

5) What's his profession?

6) Is there a hospital near his house?

7) Is there a gas station near his house?

3) Ouça o áudio disponível na plataforma e escreva na frente de seu respectivo número:

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----

5) -----

6) -----

7) -----

8) -----

9) -----

10) -----

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) She's coming to the zoo.
- 2) He's going to the butcher shop.
- 3) They're going to the pharmacy.
- 4) She's going to the bus stop.
- 5) She's going to the gym.
- 6) He's going to the park.
- 7) They're going to the gas station.
- 8) She's going to the hospital.
- 9) He's going to the restaurant.

Exercise 2

- 1) No, he's not. | No, he isn't.
- 2) He's Peter. | He is Peter.
- 3) He's from France. | He is from France.
- 4) He's 45 years old. | He's 45.
- 5) He's a lawyer. | He is a lawyer.
- 6) No, there isn't. | No, there's not.
- 7) Yes, there is.

Exercise 3

- 1) There aren't any doctors in front of the hospital.
- 2) She's going to the bakery.
- 3) He's not going to the gas station.
- 4) She's not going to the bank.
- 5) They're going to the supermarket.
- 6) I'm going to the park.
- 7) I'm not going to the mall.
- 8) Is she going to the gym?
- 9) There are some books on the floor.
- 10) Is he going to the butcher shop?

Basic 1 - Lesson 12

Its | Their | Our

Agora, vamos apresentar os últimos adjetivos possessivos: o neutro "its"; "our" e "their".

"Its" é pronunciado igual à contração de (it is); porém, significa "seu, sua, seus, suas" e não tem apóstrofo; ele é usado para referir-se a tudo que não seja pessoas.

Exemplo:

Brazil is famous for **its** carnival. | O Brasil é famoso pelo **seu** carnaval.

"Their" tem a pronúncia igual a "there", porém significa "deles, delas, seu, sua, seus, ou suas".

Their son is studying in Japan. | O filho **deles** está estudando no Japão.

"Our" significa "nossa, nossa, nossos, nossas"

 **Repeat** 

- 1) **Their** dog is in the garden.
- 2) The dog is eating in **its** house.
- 3) Is **their** car beautiful?
- 4) **Our** teacher is from The United States.
- 5) England is famous for **its** Royal family.
- 6) Where's **our** book?

 **Know more:** Para responder uma pergunta, que vocês devem estar se fazendo neste momento. Sempre usamos o adjetivo possessivo "its" para animais que são dos outros; no entanto, é comum personalizarmos os animais que são nossos. "My dog is eating his food". Ou "My cat is sleeping in her house."



Watch the lesson 12 : Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à [aula 12](#)

1) For the statements below, please choose the best option to complete the sentence or conversation.

A) Mary is learning English with ... husband.

- her
- she
- its
- our

B) ... car isn't black.

- There
- They
- Their
- They're

C) Brazil is famous for ... soccer.

- it's
- it is
- its
- is it

D) ... are eating ... sandwiches.

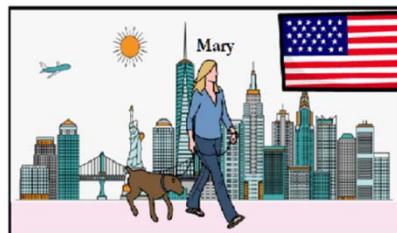
- There / their
- Their / they
- They're / they
- They / their

2) Listen to four statements about each photo and choose the one that best describes it.



Question 1

- A
- B
- C



Question 2

- A
- B
- C



Question 3

- A
- B
- C



Question 4

- A
- B
- C

Answers:

Exercise 1

- A) her
- B) Their
- C) its
- D) They / their

Exercise 2

Question 1

C) The cat and the dog are eating their food.

Question 2

A) She's in The United States.

Question 3

B) England is famous for its Royal family.

Question 4

A) This man isn't 57 years old. He's 97 years old.

Basic 1 - Lesson 13

Numbers 1 - 1.000 | Números 1 - 1.000

Nesta lição chegamos até o número "mil".

Ao dizer um número de três cifras, como por exemplo, "777", sempre inserimos a palavra "and".

777 Seven hundred and seventy-seven.

 Repeat 

101 One hundred and one.	333 Three hundred and thirty-three.
202 Two hundred and two.	444 Four hundred and forty-four.
303 Three hundred and three.	555 Five hundred and fifty-five.
404 Four hundred and four.	666 Six hundred and sixty-six.
505 Five hundred and five.	777 Seven hundred and seventy-seven.
111 One hundred and eleven.	888 Eight hundred and eighty-eight.
222 Two hundred and twenty-two.	999 Nine hundred and ninety-nine.

1.000
One thousand

 **Attention!** É muito importante aprender a unir o som das palavras "hundred" e "and". Os nativos pronunciam "randrêden".



Watch the lesson 13 : Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à [aula 13](#)

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

- A) -----
B) -----
C) -----
D) -----
E) -----
F) -----
G) -----
H) -----
I) -----
J) -----

2) Write the following numbers in full:

A) 985

D) 777

B) 24

E) 39

C) 1,000

F) 100

Answers:

Exercise 1

- A) 776 B) 14 C) 40 D) 1,000 E) 90
- F) 19 G) 36 H) 100 I) 548 J) 15

Exercise 2

- A) Nine hundred and eighty-five.
- B) Twenty-four.
- C) One thousand. | A thousand.
- D) Seven hundred and seventy-seven.
- E) Thirty-nine.
- F) One hundred. | A hundred.

Basic 1 - Lesson 14

É hora de apresentarmos mais alguns países. Saber os nomes dos países em inglês, vai enriquecer o seu vocabulário e melhorar o seu nível de conversação.

Vocabulary



Australia	Austrália	Ireland	Irlanda
Canada	Canadá	New Zealand	Nova Zelândia
South Africa	África do Sul	Portugal	Portugal

Ask

- 1) Is **Canada** a rich country? Yes, it is.
- 2) Is **South Africa** far from **Australia**? Yes, it is.
- 3) Is **Ireland** a big country or small country? It's a small country.
- 4) Is she from **Portugal**? No, she's not.
- 5) Is Nigel in **Australia** or in **New Zealand**? He's in Australia.

Don't forget: É sempre bom lembrar que usamos a preposição "in" para dizer que alguém está em um determinado país e "from" para dizer que alguém é de certo país. "**Peter is in England, but he's from Ireland.**"



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

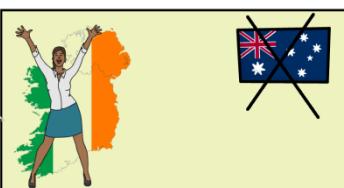
1) Follow the example:

1) Is he from The United States?



No, he's not from The United States.
He's from South Africa.

1) Is she from Australia?



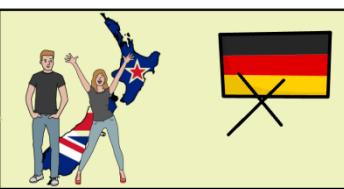
2) Is she from Canada?



3) Is he from South Africa?



4) Are they from Germany?



5) Is he from England?



6) Are they from New Zealand?



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

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) No, she's not from Australia. She's from Ireland.
- 2) No, she's not from Canada. She's from Japan.
- 3) No, he's not from South Africa. He's from China.
- 4) No, they're not from Germany. They're from New Zealand.
- 5) No, he's not from England. He's from Portugal.
- 6) No, they're not from New Zealand. They're from Australia.

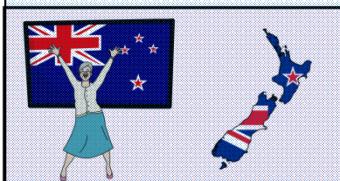
Exercise 2

- 1) Portugal is far from Brazil.
- 2) My friend is from Ireland.
- 3) The doctor is not from Japan. He's from Australia.
- 4) My husband is in South Africa.
- 5) Canada is a beautiful country.
- 6) My wife is from New Zealand.

Basic 1 - Lesson 15

Nationalities

1) She's New Zealander.



2) He's Canadian.



3) She's South African.



4) He's Irish.



5) They're Australian.



6) He's Portuguese.



New Zealander

Neozelandês (esa)

Canadian

Canadense

South African

Sul-africano (na)

Irish

Australian

Portuguese

Irelandês (esa)

Australiano (na)

Português (esa)



Answer



1) Is she Japanese?

No, she's not Japanese. She's **New Zealander**.

2) Are you American?

No, I'm not American. I'm **Canadian**.

3) Is he Spanish?

No, he's not Spanish. He's **South African**.

4) Are they French?

No, they're not French. They're **Irish**.

5) Is she Chinese?

No, she's not Chinese. She's **Australian**.

6) Is he German?

No, he's not German. He's **Portuguese**.

⚠️ Attention! Ao escrevermos o nome de países, cidades, línguas, "nacionalidades" e religiões, a letra maiúscula é necessária!

Whose

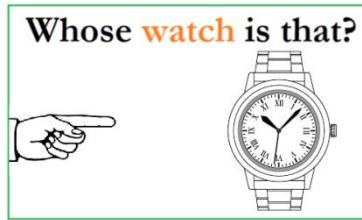
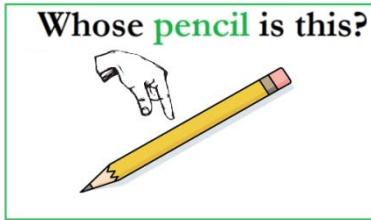
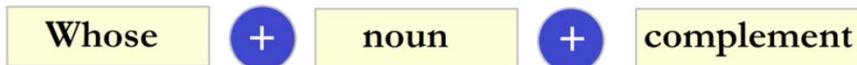
Algumas palavras do chamado grupo "wh questions", já lhes foram apresentadas. Vocês já conhecem: "what", "who", "where", "why" e "which".

Agora é a vez de vocês conhecerem mais um membro do grupo, estou de falando de "whose", que significa "de quem".

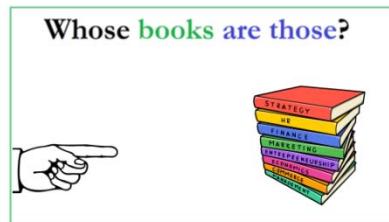
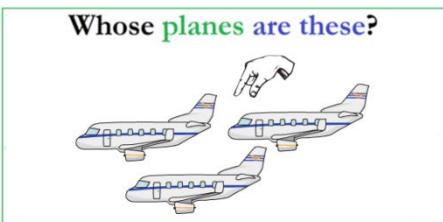
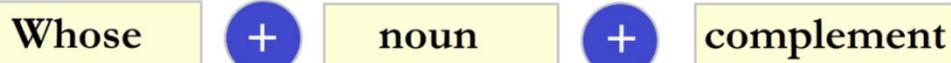
Fiquem atentos a ordem das palavras, pois é bem diferente da ordem em português. Em inglês a estrutura da frase é "**Whose + o que você quer saber a quem pertence + complemento**".

Veja alguns exemplos:

Singular



Plural



Pelos exemplos, você deve ter notado que há uma inversão na ordem das palavras, quando comparamos as frases em português com o inglês.

- De quem é este lápis?
- Whose pencil is this?

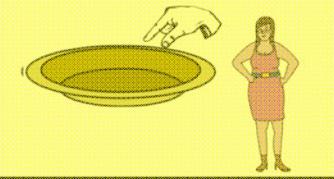
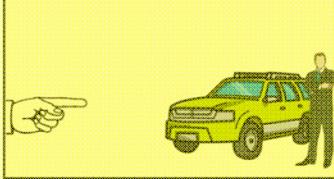
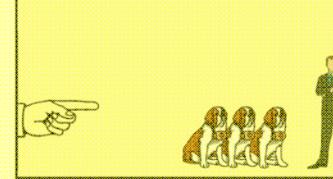
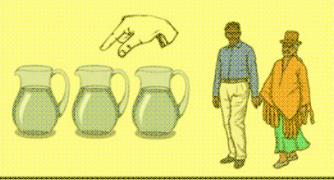
- De quem são aqueles livros?
- Whose books are those?

Ask

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Whose magazine is this? | It's my magazine. |
| 2) Whose company is that? | It's her company. |
| 3) Whose books are those? | They're his books. |
| 4) Whose cars are these? | They're your cars. |
| 5) Whose pitcher is this? | It's our pitcher. |



Answer

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1) Whose plate is this?

It's her plate. | 2) Whose car is that?

It's his car. | 3) Whose dogs are those?

They're his dogs. |
| 4) Whose pitchers are these?

They're their pitchers. | 5) Whose laptop is this?

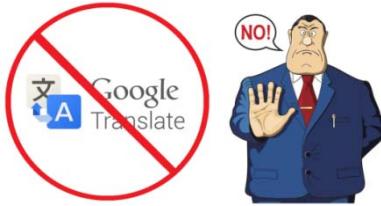
It's his laptop. | 6) Whose vase is that?

It's her vase. |



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

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



1) De quem é aquele restaurante?	16) Por que você está comendo minha maçã?
2) O advogado e o bombeiro estão no banco.	17) Ela está lendo no ponto de ônibus.
3) Ele não é chinês. Ele é neozelandês.	18) Eu estou aprendendo inglês e francês.
4) De quem são aqueles carros?	19) De quem são estas canecas?
5) Eles não estão na avenida Paulista.	20) Ele está fechando a porta.
6) Michael está no museu com a esposa dele.	21) De quem são aqueles gatos?
7) De quem é aquele copo?	22) Ele está dançando com a Nancy.
8) Tem um zoológico grande perto da nossa casa.	23) Ele não é sul-africano. Ele é irlandês.
9) Meu namorado é canadense.	24) Meu marido está aprendendo inglês.
10) Meu esposo está tomando banho.	25) O que você está fazendo?
11) Nós estamos na rua New York.	26) Ela é australiana?
12) Eles estão estudando.	27) A esposa dele é portuguesa?
13) Ela está trabalhando na Nova Zelândia?	28) De quem são aqueles barcos?
14) O elefante está comendo sua maçã. <small>(dele próprio)</small>	29) De quem é esta bicicleta?
15) Nossa professora é australiana.	30) Eu não sou irlandês. Eu sou japonês.

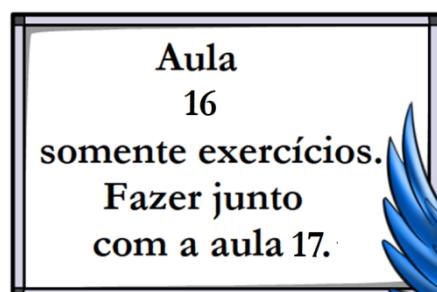
Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Whose restaurant is that?
- 2) The lawyer and the fireman are *at the bank.
- 3) He's not Chinese. He's New Zealander.
- 4) Whose cars are those?
- 5) They're not on Paulista avenue.
- 6) Michael is at the museum with his wife.
- 7) Whose glass is that?
- 8) There is a big zoo near our home.
- 9) My boyfriend is Canadian.
- 10) My husband is taking a shower.
- 11) We are on New York Street.
- 12) They are studying.
- 13) Is she working in New Zealand?
- 14) The elephant is eating its apple.
- 15) Our teacher is Australian.
- 16) Why are you eating my apple?
- 17) She is reading at the bus stop.
- 18) I am learning English and French.
- 19) Whose mugs are these?
- 20) He's closing the door.
- 21) Whose cats are those?
- 22) He's dancing with Nancy.
- 23) He's not South African. He's Irish.
- 24) My husband is learning English.
- 25) What are you doing?
- 26) Is she Australian?
- 27) Is his wife Portuguese?
- 28) Whose boats are those?
- 29) Whose bicycle is this?
- 30) I am not Irish. I'm Japanese.

*Quando queremos dizer a localização de um indivíduo sem especificar sua posição em relação ao local onde se encontra, usamos "at". Ex: He's at the bank.

Agora, se você quiser especificar a posição da pessoa em relação a um endereço: (rua, avenida, rodovia, estrada), usa-se sempre "at". Ex: She's at 35 Broadway St.



Basic 1 - Lesson 17

Adjective

Os adjetivos, assim como na língua portuguesa, são de fundamental importância para a elaboração de frases e textos, porque somente através dos adjetivos nós podemos qualificar ou modificar um substantivo ou um pronome. Portanto, é hora de aprender novos adjetivos.

Vocabulary

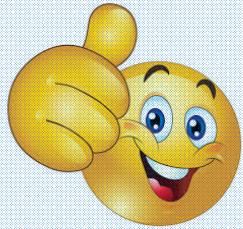
1) Important



2) Interesting



3) Nice



4) Old



5) Young



6) Bad



Important

Importante

Old

Velho(a)

Interesting

Interessante

Bad

Mau, ruim

Nice

Legal, bacana

Young

Jovem



Repeat

- 1) Their job is very **interesting**.
- 2) English is very **important** for me.
- 3) There are many **nice** teachers in my school.
- 4) Her husband is not **old**. He's **young**.
- 5) His English is not **bad**.

Vocabulary

1) Job



2) Company



3) Address



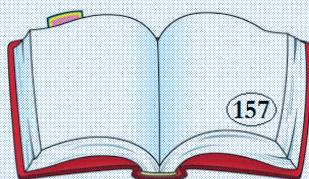
4) Newspaper



5) Magazine



6) Page



Job

Emprego

Company

Empresa

Address

Endereço

Newspaper

Jornal

Magazine

Revista

Page

Página

Ask

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) How many pages are there in this book? | There are two hundred and fifty-six pages. |
| 2) Whose company is that? | It's their company. |
| 3) What's your address ? | I live at 35 Broadway St. |
| 4) Why are you reading this newspaper ? | Because it's interesting. |
| 5) How many magazines are there on the table? | There are seven magazines. |
| 6) Is your job interesting? | Yes, it is. |



Watch the lesson 16 and 17 : Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista às **aulas 16 e 17**

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

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----
- 6) -----
- 7) -----
- 8) -----
- 9) -----
- 10) -----
- 11) -----
- 12) -----
- 13) -----
- 14) -----
- 15) -----
- 16) -----
- 17) -----
- 18) -----
- 19) -----
- 20) -----
- 21) -----
- 22) -----

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) English is very important for me.
- 2) My boyfriend is very nice.
- 3) His English is not bad.
- 4) His girlfriend is very young.
- 5) Is this book interesting?
- 6) He's not young. He's old.
- 7) Our job is very interesting.
- 8) How many pages are there in this book?
- 9) Whose company is this?
- 10) What's your address?
- 11) My newspaper is under the table.
- 12) Whose mug is this?
- 13) Whose pitcher is that?
- 14) Why is English important?
- 15) What do you do for a living?
- 16) I'm a doctor.
- 17) She's a hairdresser.
- 18) She's in the kitchen.
- 19) What's your profession?
- 20) Whose subway is this?
- 21) Whose bottle is that?
- 22) That's not your car.

Basic 1 - Lesson 18

Many

Já conhecemos a palavra "**many**" como parte da pergunta "**How many**". Agora veremos outro significado para ela: "**muitos(as)**".

Usamos "**many**" com substantivos contáveis, em frases afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas.

Veja alguns exemplos:

Many	+	Countable nouns
------	---	-----------------

 There are **many** magazines in my living room.

 There aren't **many** jobs in Rio de Janeiro.

 Are there **many** companies in São Paulo?

Repeat

- 1) There are **many** pages in this book.
- 2) Are there **many** jobs in The United States?
- 3) There aren't **many** magazines on the table.
- 4) There are **many** newspapers on the sofa.
- 5) Are there **many** companies in France?
- 6) There aren't **many** doctors in the hospital.



Watch the lesson 18 : Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 18**

1) Ask me if.

1) Ask me if there are many mugs on the table.

2) Ask me if there are many English teachers in China.

3) Ask me if there are many doctors in the hospital.

4) Ask me if there are many cats in the basket.

5) Ask me if there are many restaurants in São Paulo.

6) Ask me if there are many cards in my pocket.

2) Make negative sentences.

1) There are many lawyers in my country.

2) Many police officers are tall.

3) There are many pictures on the wall.

4) Many journalists are nice.

5) There are many interesting magazines.

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



1) Tem muitos carros em frente ao restaurante?	6) Muitos canadenses estão morando na China.
2) Não tem muitas empresas na minha cidade.	7) Muitos empregos são importantes.
3) Muitos neozelandeses são jovens.	8) Tem muitos alunos estudando inglês.
4) Tem muitos americanos na Inglaterra?	9) Há muitas escolas na sua cidade?
5) Não há muitos cartões no meu bolso.	10) Não tem muitos garçons na lanchonete.

Answers:

Exercise 1	Exercise 3
1) Are there many mugs on the table? 2) Are there many English teachers in China? 3) Are there many doctors in the hospital? 4) Are there many cats in the basket? 5) Are there many restaurants in São Paulo? 6) Are there many cards in your pocket?	1) Are there many cars in front of the restaurant? 2) There aren't many companies in my city. 3) Many New Zealanders are young. 4) Are there many Americans in England? 5) There aren't many cards in my pocket. 6) Many Canadians are living in China. 7) Many jobs are important. 8) There are many students studying English. 9) Are there many schools in your city? 10) There aren't many waiters in the snack bar.
Exercise 2 1) There aren't many lawyers in my country. 2) Many police officers aren't tall. 3) There aren't many pictures on the wall. 4) Many journalists aren't nice. 5) There aren't many interesting magazines.	

Basic 1 - Lesson 19

Much

Já conhecemos a palavra "much" como parte da pergunta "How much". Agora veremos outro significado para ela: "muito(a)".

Usamos "much" em frases negativas e interrogativas com substantivos incontáveis.

Veja alguns exemplos:

Much	+	Uncountable nouns
+	-----	
-	There isn't much money in my pocket.	
?	Is there much money in your pocket?	

 Repeat 

- 1) There isn't **much** water in her glass.
- 2) Is there **much** money under your bed?
- 3) There isn't **much** milk in my mug.
- 4) Is there **much** sugar in your coffee?
- 5) There isn't **much** bread on the table.
- 6) Is there **much** water in this pitcher?

A lot of

Depois de estudarmos as palavras "**many**" e "**much**", seus significados e uso; apresentaremos a expressão "**a lot of**", que significa "**muito(a)**" e "**muitos(as)**". Esta expressão pode ser usada em frases: afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas, com substantivos contáveis e incontáveis.

Por este motivo, recomendo usá-la sempre.

a lot of	+	Countable nouns	or	Uncountable nouns
There are a lot of pages in my book.		There is a lot of money in his pocket.		
There aren't a lot of doctors at the hospital.		There isn't a lot of milk in the mug.		
Are there a lot of dogs in your house?		Is there a lot of sugar in your coffee?		

Você deve estar se perguntando, "**Por que ensinar "many" e "much", se na realidade não é necessário usá-las?**". Porque os nativos da língua inglesa as seguem usando; por isso vale à pena estar familiarizado com elas.

Repeat

- 1) There are **a lot of** companies in Rio.
- 2) Are there **a lot of** magazines on the chair?
- 3) There isn't **a lot of** milk in the pitcher.
- 4) There's **a lot of** water in the glass.
- 5) There aren't **a lot of** pages in my book.
- 6) Is there **a lot of** money in your account?



Watch the lesson 19 : Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à [aula 19](#)

1) Using "much" say in English: (Don't use Google translator.)

1) Não tem muita água no copo.

2) Tem muito leite na jarra?

3) Não tem muito dinheiro no saco.

4) Tem muita cerveja na garrafa?

5) Não tem muito suco no copo dela.

6) Tem muita café na sua caneca?

2) Using "a lot of" say in English: (Don't use Google translator.)

1) Tem muito café na xícara.

2) Tem muitas enfermeiras no hospital.

3) Não tem muitos médicos na minha casa.

4) Tem muita água no chão?

5) Tem muitas empresas na Irlanda.

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

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

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) There isn't much water in the glass.
- 2) Is there much milk in the pitcher?
- 3) There isn't much money in the sack.
- 4) Is there much beer in the bottle?
- 5) There isn't much juice in her glass.
- 6) Is there much coffee in your mug?

Exercise 2

- 1) There is a lot of coffee in the cup.
- 2) There are a lot of nurses in the hospital.
- 3) There aren't a lot of doctors in my house.
- 4) Is there a lot of water on the floor?
- 5) There are a lot of companies in Ireland.

Exercise 3

- 1) There are a lot of churches in my city.
- 2) There isn't much water in the glass.
- 3) Are there many politicians in your country?
- 4) There are a lot of bakers in front of the bakery.
- 5) Is there much money in the sack?

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



Basic 1 - Lesson 21

Vocabulary



To wash

Lavar

To touch

Tocar

To drink

Beber

To spend

Gastar

To carry

Carregar

To sell

Vender

Infinitive Verbs

Em português os verbos no infinitivo tem três terminações diferentes: "ar", "er" e "ir". Os verbos no infinitivo são os verbos na sua forma natural, ou seja; sem ser conjugados. Exemplo: **trabalhar, aprender, abrir**.

No inglês, os verbos no infinitivo, são acompanhados da partícula: "to"; "trabalhar" é "to work", "aprender" é "to learn", abrir é "to open", etc.

Example:

I want **to learn** English. | Eu quero **aprender** inglês.

They want **to work** for Microsoft. | Eles querem **trabalhar** para a Microsoft.

Trabalharemos com os verbos na forma infinitiva mais adiante.

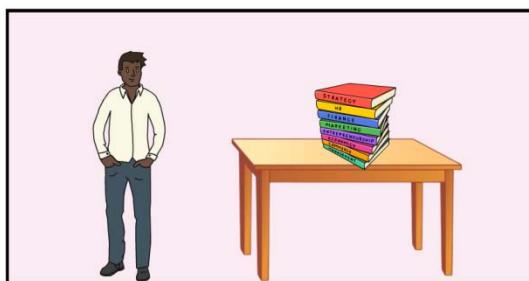
Repeat

- 1) The police officer is **drinking** juice.
- 2) There are a lot of people **carrying** chairs.
- 3) He's not **washing** his car. He's washing my car.
- 4) Why are you **touching** my cat?
- 5) She's **spending** his money.
- 6) Why are you **selling** your house?



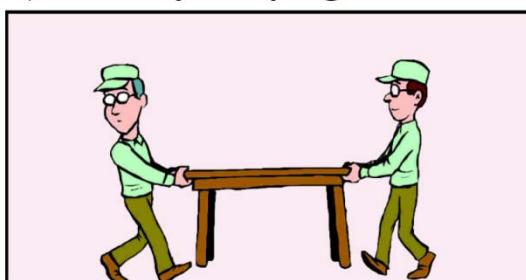
Answer

1) Is he selling books?



No, he's not.

2) Are they carrying the table?



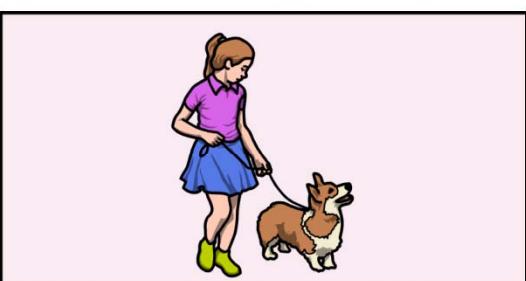
Yes, they are.

3) Is he washing our car?



No, he's not.

4) Is she touching the dog?



No, she's not.

5) Is she spending your money?



No, she's not.

6) Are they selling our house?



No, they're not.



Watch the lesson 20 and 21 : Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista às **aulas 20 e 21**

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



1) Qual a sua profissão?	6) Por que você está gastando meu dinheiro?
2) Tem muitos professores em frente ao açougue.	7) Você está carregando a cadeira dela?
3) Eu não sou casado, eu sou solteiro.	8) Eu não estou lavando nosso carro.
4) Seu emprego é muito interessante.	9) Ela não está tocando no cachorro.
5) O que você está bebendo?	10) Eles estão bebendo suco?

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



1) They're not washing his car.	6) Peter is not selling bicycles.
2) Where are you working?	7) I'm not drinking beer.
3) Why are you studying English?	8) There are a lot of chairs in the living room.
4) Who is spending my money?	9) Are there many nurses in the hospital?
5) We're not carrying tables.	10) There's a lot of money in the sack.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) What is your profession?
- 2) There are many / a lot of teachers in front of the butcher shop.
- 3) I'm not married, I'm single.
- 4) Your job is very interesting.
- 5) What are you drinking?
- 6) Why are you spending my money?
- 7) Are you carrying her chair?
- 8) I'm not washing our car.
- 9) She's not touching the dog.
- 10) Are they drinking juice?

Exercise 2

- 1) Eles não estão lavando o carro dele.
- 2) Onde você está trabalhando?
- 3) Por que você está estudando inglês?
- 4) Quem está gastando meu dinheiro?
- 5) Nós não estamos carregando mesas.
- 6) Peter não está vendendo bicicletas.
- 7) Eu não estou bebendo cerveja.
- 8) Há / tem muitas cadeiras na sala de estar.
- 9) Há / tem muitas enfermeiras no hospital?
- 10) Há / tem muito dinheiro no saco.

Basic 1 - Lesson 22

To be going to

To be going to é usado para expressar um futuro próximo, algo que, com certeza, irá acontecer ou que temos a intenção de que aconteça.

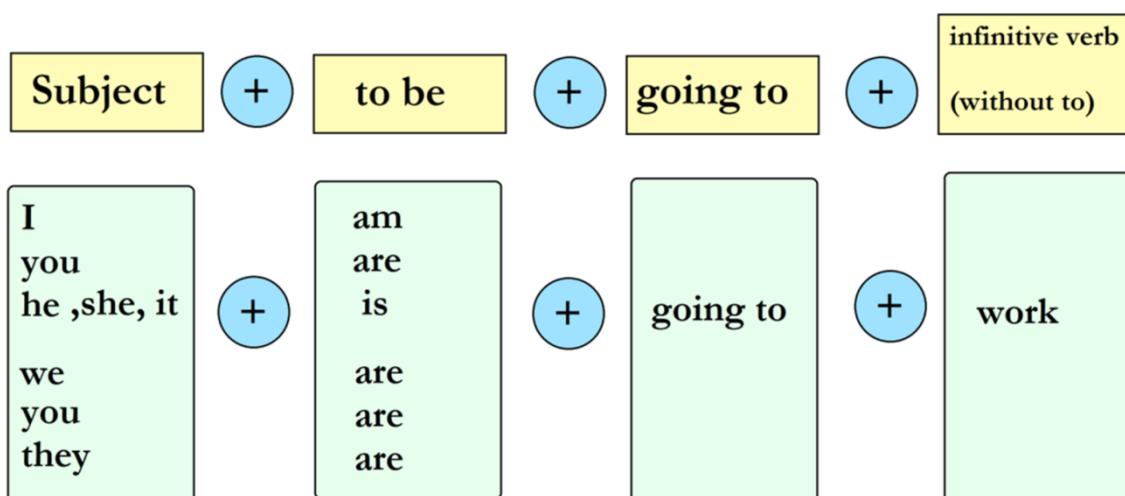
Na Língua Inglesa, assim como no português, pouco usamos o futuro do presente: ("trabalhará", "aprenderá", "estudará", etc.), que corresponde ao "**simple future**".

Na maioria das vezes damos preferência à construção: "vou trabalhar", "ele vai aprender", "eles vão estudar", etc.

Essa construção se faz com o **to be going to** em Inglês.

Veja a forma:

Affirmative



Repeat

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) She's going to spend his money. | 4) They are going to carry the table. |
| 2) I'm going to wash my car. | 5) You are going to touch the table. |
| 3) He's going to drink some water. | 6) We are going to sell our house. |

Attention! Entraremos nas diferenças, entre as formas de expressar o futuro, mais adiante.



Watch the lesson 22 : Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à [aula 22](#)

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

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

Answers:

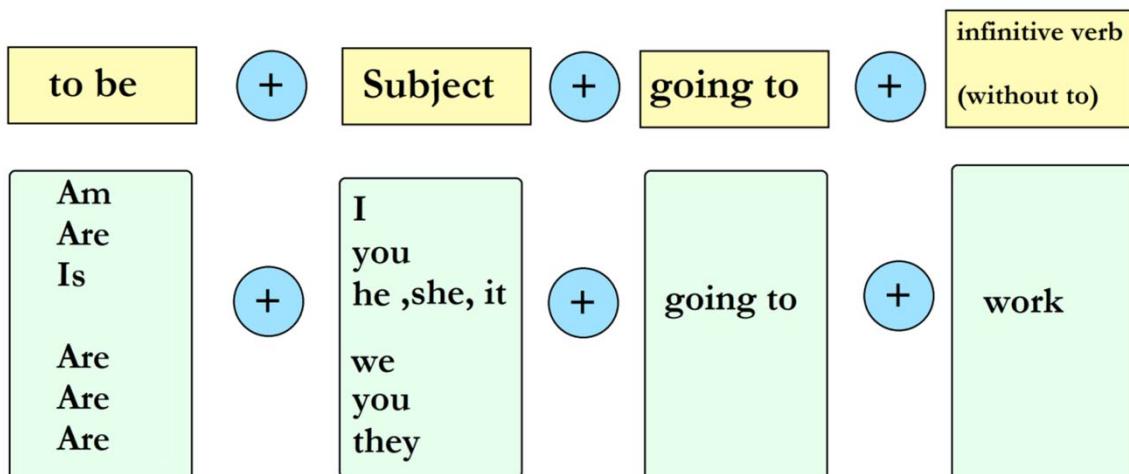
Exercise 1

- 1) I'm going to drink some juice.
- 2) I'm going to live in Canada.
- 3) I'm going to wash her car.
- 4) I'm going to eat an apple.
- 5) I'm going to learn Chinese.
- 6) I'm going to open the door.
- 7) I'm going to spend their money.
- 8) I'm going to sell our bicycle.
- 9) I'm going to carry the table.
- 10) I'm going to close the door.
- 11) I'm going to take a shower.
- 12) I'm going to shop in New York.
- 13) I'm going to work with Peter.
- 14) I'm going to study English in England.
- 15) I'm going to live in New Zealand.

Basic 1 - Lesson 23

To be going to - Interrogative

O interrogativo se forma invertendo o sujeito com o verbo "to be":



Repeat

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Are you going to dance with me? | 4) Is he going to live in Miami? |
| 2) Is she going to watch TV? | 5) Am I going to eat chocolate? |
| 3) Are they going to speak German? | 6) Are we going to buy a beautiful car? |



Watch the lesson 23 : Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à [aulas 23](#)

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

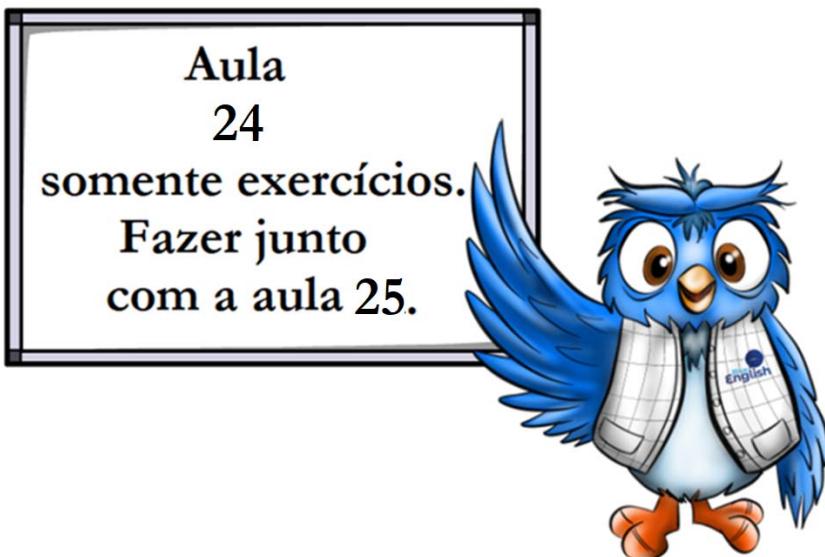


1) Você vai aprender inglês com o professor Rege?	11) O que você vai estudar?
2) Eu vou estudar com você?	12) Onde você vai viver?
3) Ela vai vir?	13) Por que você vai gastar meu dinheiro?
4) Ele vai abrir a porta?	14) Ele vai beber sozinho?
5) Você vai viver na Austrália?	15) Onde ele vai beber?
6) Você vai comer na sala de estar?	16) O que ele vai beber?
7) Ela vai gastar o dinheiro dela?	17) Você vai vender carros?
8) Ela vai fazer compras no shopping?	18) Ela vai estudar espanhol?
9) Você vai comer uma maçã?	19) Eu vou lavar o seu carro?
10) Eu vou assistir TV com a Nancy?	20) Você vai abrir a porta?

Answers:

Exercise 1

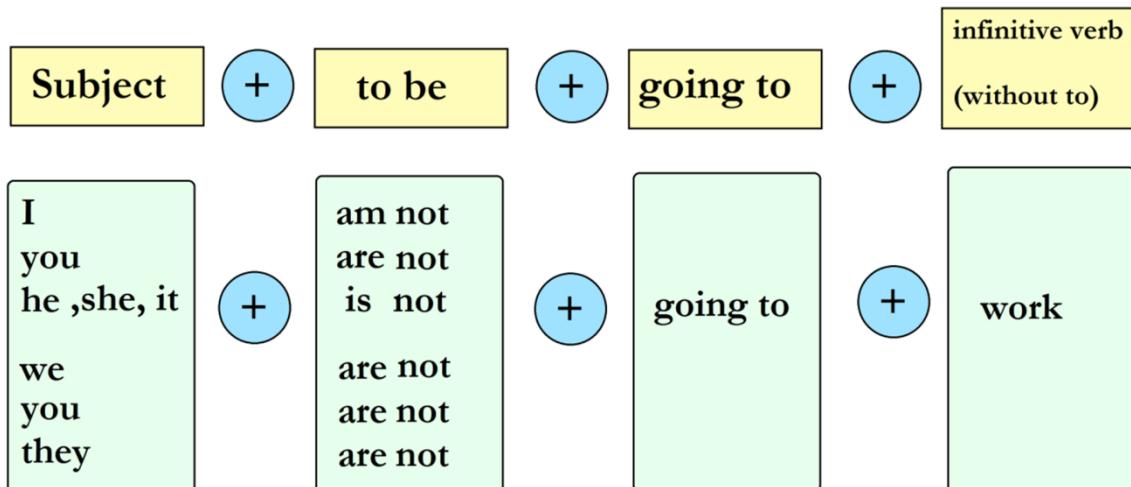
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Are you going to learn English with teacher Rege? | 11) What are you going to study? |
| 2) Am I going to study with you? | 12) Where are you going to live? |
| 3) Is she going to come? | 13) Why are you going to spend my money? |
| 4) Is he going to open the door? | 14) Is he going to drink alone? |
| 5) Are you going to live in Australia? | 15) Where is he going to drink? |
| 6) Are you going to eat in the living room? | 16) What is he going to drink? |
| 7) Is she going to spend her money? | 17) Are you going to sell cars? |
| 8) Is she going to shop at the mall? | 18) Is she going to study Spanish? |
| 9) Are you going to eat an apple? | 19) Am I going to wash your car? |
| 10) Am I going to watch TV with Nancy? | 20) Are you going to open the door? |



Basic 1 - Lesson 25

To be going to - Negative

Formamos o negativo acrescentando a partícula "not" depois do verbo "to be", como sempre.



Repeat

- 1) I'm not going to carry the box.
- 2) He's not going to spend his money.
- 3) She's not going to take a shower.
- 4) You're not going to touch the table.
- 5) They're not going to sell her car.
- 6) We're not going to drink water.



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



Watch the lesson 24 e 25 : Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista às aulas 24 e 25

1) Follow the example:

Is he going to wash my car? (He's going to wash our car.)

No, he's not going to wash your car. He's going to wash our car.

1) Is he going to carry my table? (He's going to carry her table.)

2) Are they going to spend your money? (They're going to spend their money.)

3) Are we going to study Japanese? (We're going to study English.)

4) Am I going to eat an apple? (I'm going to eat a sandwich.)

5) Is Peter going to drink juice? (Peter is going to drink beer.)

6) Is she going to live in France? (She's going to live in Japan.)

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

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

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) No, he's not going to carry your table. He's going to carry her table.
- 2) No, they're not going to spend my money. They're going to spend their money.
- 3) No, we're not going to study Japanese. We're going to study English.
- 4) No, you're not going to eat an apple. You're going to eat a sandwich.
- 5) No, *he's not going to drink juice. He's going to drink beer.
- 6) No, she's not going to live in France. She's going to live in Japan.

*Se você escreveu "Peter", também está correto; porém, é melhor usar o pronome, neste caso "he".

Exercise 2

- 1) Are you going to study Spanish?
- 2) I'm not going to live in England. I'm going to live in France.
- 3) She's not going to take a shower. She's going to eat.
- 4) They're not going to shop. They're going to work.
- 5) We're not going to open the door.
- 6) Peter is not going to learn Chinese.
- 7) You're not going to cook. You're going to study.

Basic 1 - Lesson 26

What + to be + SB + going to + verb

Nesta lição, vamos aprender como perguntar o que alguém vai fazer. Para saber o que alguém vai fazer, usamos a seguinte estrutura:

What + **to be** + **sb** + **going to** + **do?**

A tradução básica do verbo “**fazer**” é “**to do**”. No sentido de produzir, fabricar, ou preparar, “**fazer**” traduz-se por “**to make**”. Aqui trabalharemos com o verbo “**to do**”.

Ask

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) What are you going to do? | I'm going to eat an apple. |
| 2) What are they going to do? | They're going to shop. |
| 3) What's he going to do? | He's going to study English. |
| 4) What's she going to do? | She's going to take a shower. |
| 5) What am I going to do? | You're going to wash his car. |
| 6) What is Nancy going to do? | She's going to cook. |



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

1) Write the questions for the following sentences:

1) She's going to cook.

2) They're going to study.

3) I'm going to spend your money.

4) You are going to work.

5) He's going to drink.

6) We are going to eat.

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

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

8) _____

9) _____

10) _____

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) What's she going to do?
- 2) What are they going to do?
- 3) What are you going to do?
- 4) What am I going to do?
- 5) What's he going to do?
- 6) What are we going to do? | *What are you going to do?

* You em inglês pode significar "você" ou "vocês."

Exercise 2

- 1) What's she going to do?
- 2) What's he going to study?
- 3) What are they going to learn?
- 4) Are you going to wash my car?
- 5) Is your wife going to study English?
- 6) What is your husband going to eat?
- 7) What am I going to do?
- 8) What is Peter going to open?
- 9) What's Nigel going to do?
- 10) Where are you going to study?

Basic 1 - Lesson 27

Vocabulary

Minute	Minuto
Hour	Hora
Day	Dia
Week	Semana
Month	Mês
When	Quando
In a few minutes	Em alguns minutos
In a few hours	Em algumas horas
In a few days	Em alguns dias
In a few weeks	Em algumas semanas
In a few months	Em alguns meses
Next week	Próxima semana / semana que vem
Next month	Próximo mês / mês que vem
Next year	Próximo ano / ano que vem

When + To be going to

Vejamos o uso de "**when**" + **to be going to**. É importante observar que o verbo "**to be**" varia de acordo com o sujeito:

When

Let's practice!



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) When is he going to work? | He's going to work in a few hours. |
| 2) When's she going to shop? | She's going to shop in a few minutes. |
| 3) When are they going to study? | They're going to study next month. |
| 4) When are you going to live in France? | I'm going to live in France next year. |
| 5) When is Nigel going to learn English? | He's going to learn English in a few months. |



Watch the lesson 27 : Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à [aula 27](#).

1) For the statements below, please choose the best option to complete the sentence or conversation.

1) Mark and Nigel work	2) is he going to do?	3) I....going to wash.....car.
A) going to in a few months. B) are going to next month. C) is going to now. D) A and B.	A) What B) Who C) When D) A and C.	A) is my B) he is your C) am his D) are my
4)going to study.....	5) going to shop?	6) I'm going to take a shower.....
A) I'm when? B) I'm why? C) He's where? D) I'm with you.	A) She is B) When's she C) You are D) They are	A) yesterday. B) in a few minutes. C) in few hours. D) in the next hour.

8) Translate the following sentences into English:



1) Onde ela vai gastar o dinheiro dele?	9) Quando você vai carregar minha caixa?
2) Quando ele vai trabalhar?	10) Eles vão aprender inglês e espanhol.
3) O que você vai fazer no ano que vem?	11) Eu vou lavar meu carro em alguns minutos.
4) Ela vai aprender inglês no mês que vem.	12) Ela não está lendo, ela vai ler.
5) Ela vai comer porque está com fome.	13) Nós vamos beber muita água.
6) Ele não vai vender a casa dele.	14) Quando ela vai estudar inglês?
7) O que você vai comer?	15) Quando você vai fazer compras?
8) Eu vou morar na França em alguns meses.	16) Por que você vai trabalhar na África do Sul?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) B 4) D
- 2) A and C 5) B
- 3) C 6) B

Exercise 2

- 1) Where's she going to spend his money?
- 2) When is he going to work?
- 3) What are you going to do next year?
- 4) She's going to learn English next month.
- 5) She's going to eat because she's hungry.
- 6) He's not going to sell his house.
- 7) What are you going to eat?
- 8) I'm going to live in France in a few months.
- 9) When are you going to carry my box?
- 10) They're going to learn English and Spanish.
- 11) I'm going to wash my car in a few minutes.
- 12) She's not reading, she's going to read.
- 13) We are going to drink a lot of water.
- 14) When is she going to study English?
- 15) When are you going to shop?
- 16) Why are you going to work in South Africa?

Basic 1 - Lesson 28

Vocabulary

In the morning	De manhã / pela manhã
In the afternoon	À tarde / pela tarde
In the evening	No fim da tarde
At night	À noite / de noite
Today	Hoje
Tonight	Hoje à noite
Tomorrow	Amanhã

Repeat

- 1) She's studying English **in the morning**.
- 2) I'm going to work **in the afternoon**.
- 3) They're going to take a shower **in the evening**.
- 4) You're going to eat your sandwich **at night**.
- 5) Where's she shopping **today**?
- 6) What are you going to drink **tonight**?
- 7) My friend is going to wash his car **tomorrow**.



Know more: Com algumas regras básicas em mente, você dificilmente errará as preposições de tempo. Elas são as mesmas que usamos para falar da localização de algo: “**in**”, “**on**” e “**at**”, mas as regras para as preposições de tempo são mais claras e bem definidas. Por enquanto, entenda, que para falar dos períodos do dia: usamos “**in**” e “**at**”: “**in the morning**”, “**in the evening**”, “**in the afternoon**”, “**at night**”. Falaremos do uso de “**on**” como preposição de tempo na próxima aula.



Watch the lesson 28 : Antes de fazer os exercícios, assista à **aula 28**.

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



1) Is she going to study English in the morning?	11) Where are you going to work next year?
2) Why is he going to take a shower at night?	12) I'm not going to learn Chinese in the afternoon.
3) When is the lawyer going to eat?	13) Is English an important language?
4) Is your job interesting?	14) He's not young. He's old.
5) There are a lot of magazines on the floor.	15) How many pages are there in this book?
6) He isn't a good doctor.	16) She's not going to cook at night.
7) Is the company near or far from your house?	17) My friend is not married. He's single.
8) My wife is at the supermarket.	18) The cook is going to cook at the restaurant.
9) I'm not a dentist. I'm a butcher.	19) What are you going to do tonight?
10) They're not going to work tomorrow.	20) He's not going to wash the car today.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Ela vai estudar inglês pela manhã? | 11) Onde você vai trabalhar no ano que vem? |
| 2) Por que ele vai tomar banho à noite? | 12) Não vou aprender chinês à tarde. |
| 3) Quando o advogado vai comer? | 13) O inglês é um idioma importante? |
| 4) Seu trabalho é interessante? | 14) Ele não é jovem. Ele é velho. |
| 5) Há/tem muitas revistas no chão. | 15) Quantas páginas tem neste livro? |
| 6) Ele não é um bom médico. | 16) Ela não vai cozinar à noite. |
| 7) A empresa fica perto ou longe de sua casa? | 17) Meu amigo não é casado. Ele é solteiro. |
| 8) Minha esposa está no supermercado. | 18) A cozinheira vai cozinar no restaurante. |
| 9) Não sou dentista. Eu sou açougueiro. | 19) O que você vai fazer hoje à noite? |
| 10) Eles não vão trabalhar amanhã. | 20) Ele não vai lavar o carro hoje. |



Basic 1 - Lesson 29 and 30

Days of the week

Monday	Segunda-feira	Friday	Sexta-feira	After	Depois / depois de
Tuesday	Terça-feira	Saturday	Sábado	Later	Mais tarde
Wednesday	Quarta-feira	Sunday	Domingo	Now	Agora
Thursday	Quinta-feira	Before	Antes / antes de		



Don't forget: Os dias da semana em inglês são escritos sempre com letra maiúscula: "**Monday**"



Answer

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) When are you going to work? | I'm going to work on Monday . |
| 2) When is your English class? | It's on Wednesday . |
| 3) When is he going to carry the sofa? | He's going to carry the sofa on Sunday . |
| 4) When are they going to shop? | They're going to shop on Monday . |
| 5) When is he going to learn English? | He's going to learn English on Friday . |
| 6) When am I going to study? | You're going to study on Saturday . |
| 7) When is she going to cook? | She's going to cook on Thursday . |



Know more: Você viu, que para falar dos períodos do dia, usamos “**in**” e “**at**”: “**in the morning**”, “**in the evening**”, “**in the afternoon**”, “**at night**”. Para falar dos dias da semana, usamos “**on**”. “**On Monday**” (na segunda-feira), “**On Saturday**” (no sábado).



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

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



1) Segunda-feira é antes de terça-feira.	11) Você vai gastar o dinheiro dele no sábado?
2) Quando é a sua aula de inglês?	12) Quinze é depois de quatorze.
3) O que você vai fazer na quinta-feira?	13) Onde ela vai comer na quarta-feira?
4) O que você vai estudar hoje à noite?	14) Eu vou estudar espanhol na terça-feira.
5) Sexta-feira é meu dia favorito.	15) Eu vou carregar essa poltrona em alguns minutos.
6) Nós vamos lavar o carro dela à noite.	16) Por que você vai trabalhar no domingo?
7) Onde você vai viver no próximo mês?	17) O que você vai aprender na terça-feira?
8) De quem é este jornal?	18) A Nova Zelândia é um país ou uma cidade?
9) Quem é ela?	19) Eu vou aprender francês em alguns meses.
10) Ele não é garçom.	20) Ela é cabeleireira?

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

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

Answers:

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Monday is before Tuesday. | 11) Are you going to spend his money on Saturday? |
| 2) When is your English class? | 12) Fifteen is after fourteen. |
| 3) What are you going to do on Thursday? | 13) Where is she going to eat on Wednesday? |
| 4) What are you going to study tonight? | 14) I am going to study Spanish on Tuesday. |
| 5) Friday is my favorite day. | 15) I am going to carry this armchair in a few minutes. |
| 6) We are going to wash her car at night. | 16) Why are you going to work on Sunday? |
| 7) Where are you going to live next month? | 17) What are you going to learn on Tuesday? |
| 8) Whose newspaper is this? | 18) Is New Zealand a country or a city? |
| 9) Who is she? | 19) I am going to learn French in a few months. |
| 10) He is not a waiter. | 20) Is she a hairdresser? |

Exercise 2

- 1) I'm going to study English now.
- 2) What are you going to shop on Thursday?
- 3) Is she working in the evening?
- 4) They're going to drink beer in a few minutes.
- 5) I'm going to take a shower later.