

REVIEW CLASS #01

| Business in focus

Dialogues/Business in Focus

In this class we look back on the dialogues from Units 1-5. These sentences are from the business in focus classes, the most question generating sentences were picked for this review. Take your time to look at these sentences carefully and check if you need to take an extra look at some structures.

1. Did you have any trouble with the traffic?

Você teve algum problema com o trânsito?

- Difference between sentences with **any + uncountable objects** and sentences with **any + countable objects**.
- Uncountable objects are said in singular form every time, including in sentences with **any**. The whole sentence has to be adapted to a singular object. (*Information/trouble/progress/advice/hair/sand/money/liquids/abstract ideas and etc*).
- Countable objects always come in plural form after **any**. (*Meetings/books/days/difficulties/cities etc*).

2. You haven't finished the project, have you?

Você não terminou o projeto, terminou?

- Tag questions. When the main sentence is in negative form, the TAG is in affirmative form and vice-versa. Can be done with all auxiliaries and modals, except **“shall”**.
- **“Shall we”** is used as a tag or used alone to invite someone to do something that was previously mentioned or something that was expected to happen at a determined time.
- **“Shall we”** is always used after affirmative sentences and is never inverted to negative. **“Let's get started, shall we?”** - Main sentence and tag in affirmative form.

3. We can definitely help you perform this task.

Nós definitivamente podemos te ajudar a realizar esta tarefa.

- Adverbs can be placed in different positions in sentences, according to what kind of adverb it is. It takes time and contact with the language to know how to place each kind of adverb.
- Manner, place and time related adjectives are usually placed after the object of the sentence or, in sentences without an object, right after the verb. For example: cheerfully, elegantly, slowly, hurriedly.

4. Could you please show me around?

Você poderia por favor me mostrar os arredores?

- Different ways to ask politely - **Could you/Can you/Would you**
- Different formality levels.
- **Could you/Would you** - very polite, can be used towards your superiors.
- **Can you** - best for people you are more familiar with and for friends.
- **“Please”** can be placed in the beginning; like the example sentence, or in the end of the question.

5. I'm sure the team will learn a lot from you so don't hesitate to call us!

Estou certo de que a equipe vai aprender muito contigo então não hesite em nos ligar!

- **From you** - Indicates the origin. (*Get the idea from, get inspiration from, learn from, receive from*).
- **So** - connects the sentence to its consequence.

6. You all did quite well, considering the circumstances.

Vocês todos fizeram muito/razoavelmente bem, considerando as circunstâncias.

- In British English **“quite”** means “razoavelmente” when used before gradable adjectives/characteristics. **“The new interface is quite good but needs some perfecting”**.
- In American English **“quite”** means **“very”** and there is no distinction between different kinds of adjectives.
- **Angry/cold/good**, for example, are gradable adjectives.
- **Furious/excellent/amazing/awful**, for example, are ungradable.
- **“Pretty”** is the American equivalent to the British **“quite”** but is more informal.

! Não esqueça de fazer a prática no
MEMORIZATION
● **HACK**