

CURSO DE INGLÊS BLUE ENGLISH

LEVEL 3

Aprenda inglês com a inovadora
metodologia Blue English



EBOOK
+
AUDIO





O que é o método Blue English?

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

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

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

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

Rege Pestana

Como utilizar este material.

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

Diferentes símbolos

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



Acompanhe a lição com o áudio.



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



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



Answer - Apenas responda (tentando imitar a pronuncia 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 3 - Lesson 1

The Numbers | 1-1,000,000

Nesta lição chegaremos até o número "um milhão".

É muito importante saber que nos países anglo-saxônicos, é usado vírgulas, em vez de pontos, para separar os milhares.

542,862

Five hundred AND forty-two thousand, eight hundred AND sixty-two

Em inglês, usa-se o ponto para separar as casas decimais, no português usamos a vírgula.

Example: 0,37 = 0.37



Repeat

- 1) 989,425 - Nine hundred and eighty-nine thousand, four hundred and twenty-five.
- 2) 644,724 - Six hundred and forty-four thousand, seven hundred and twenty-four.
- 3) 576,980 - Five hundred and seventy-six thousand, nine hundred and eighty.
- 4) 888,666 - Eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand, six hundred and sixty-six.
- 5) 791,857 - Seven hundred and ninety-one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Simple Present

É hora de mais um grande passo, rumo a tão sonhada fluência no inglês. Nós já sabemos utilizar o **presente contínuo** e também o futuro com **"going to"**.

Example:

I'm working.



I'm going to work.

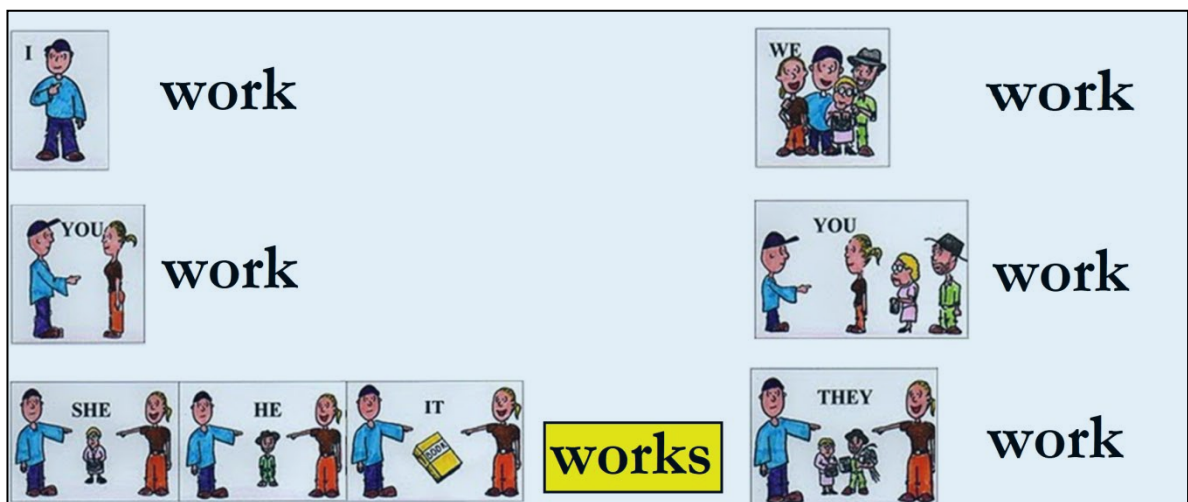


Agora é hora de aprender mais um tempo verbal, estou falando do presente simples, o **"simple present"**. Este tempo verbal é equivalente ao presente do indicativo na língua portuguesa.

O tempo verbal **"simple present"** (presente simples) é usado para expressar uma verdade universal, ações habituais, situações e fatos atuais, desejos.

- **The sky is blue** | O céu é azul (**Uma verdade universal**)
- **My sister works in the morning.** | Minha irmã trabalha de manhã. (**Uma ação habitual**)
- **I work for Microsoft.** | Eu trabalho para a Microsoft. (**Uma situação atual**)
- **I want to learn English quickly.** | Eu quero aprender inglês rápido. (**Um desejo**)

Affirmative | Simple Present



Como você pode ver na ilustração acima, o verbo muda somente na terceira pessoa do singular. (**He, she, it**). É muito fácil.



Repeat

- 1) He works for Microsoft.
- 2) She wears a red dress on Monday.
- 3) They wake up at 7:00 o'clock.
- 4) I take a shower in the morning.
- 5) We live in Spain.
- 6) You wash his car on Saturdays.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 1.

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



1) Ela mora na França.	8) Eu ando a cavalo aos sábados.
2) Ele usa uma camisa polo.	9) Ela anda de moto às quartas-feiras.
3) O Michael usa camiseta.	10) Nós falamos chinês às sextas-feiras.
4) Eu acordo às 7h.	11) Você fala com ele aos domingos.
5) Eles estão trabalhando.	12) Ele fuma na sala de estar.
6) Eles vão trabalhar.	13) Eu fumo na frente da casa dela.
7) Eles trabalham.	14) Ela lê na sala de jantar.

Answers:

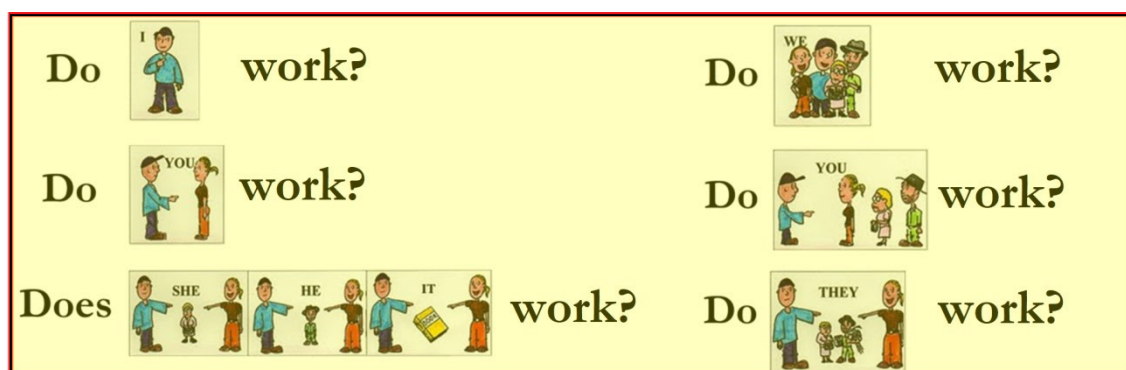
Exercise 1

- 1) She lives in France.
- 2) He wears a polo shirt.
- 3) Michael wears a T-shirt.
- 4) I wake up at 7:00 (o'clock).
- 5) They are working.
- 6) They're going to work.
- 7) They work.
- 8) I ride a horse on Saturdays.
- 9) She rides a motorcycle on Wednesdays.
- 10) We speak Chinese on Fridays.
- 11) You talk to him on Sundays.
- 12) He smokes in the living room.
- 13) I smoke in front of her house.
- 14) She reads in the dining room.

Basic 3 - Lesson 2

Interrogative | Simple Present

Focaremos no interrogativo do presente simples com o verbo "to work".



Igualmente ao presente contínuo, no presente simples, para formar o interrogativo, invertemos a posição do sujeito e do auxiliar.

Affirmative	I, you, we, they	work.	
Interrogative	Do	I, you, we, they	work?
Affirmative	He, she, it	works.	
Interrogative	Does	He, she, it	work?



Repeat

- 1) Does he work for Blue English?
- 2) Do they live in New Zealand?
- 3) Do you speak English?
- 4) Does she buy books at the mall?
- 5) Do we clean our house?
- 6) Do I drive your car?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 2.

1) Change the following affirmative sentences into interrogative sentences.

1) She lives far from his house.

2) They work near the airport.

3) You cook for us.

4) I study English at Blue English.

5) She studies Spanish in Spain.

6) Michael and Nancy watch TV at night.

7) Peter drinks juice in the morning.

8) Her teacher washes his car on Sundays.

9) Nigel's daughter works in China.

10) She sells cars.

Answers:


Exercise 1

- 1) Does she live far from his house?
- 2) Do they work near the airport?
- 3) Do you cook for us?
- 4) Do I study English at Blue English?
- 5) Does she study Spanish in Spain?
- 6) Do Michael and Nancy watch TV at night?
- 7) Does Peter drink juice in the morning?
- 8) Does her teacher wash his car on Sundays?
- 9) Does Nigel's daughter work in China?
- 10) Does she sell cars?


Basic 3 - Lesson 3

Short Answer | Simple Present

Ao responder a perguntas que requerem um "sim" ou "não", poderíamos responder simplesmente com um "yes" ou "No", que já bastaria. No entanto, se queremos ser um pouco mais formais, por exemplo, se estamos falando com um desconhecido, é muito mais correto responder "yes" ou "no", seguido do sujeito e logo do auxiliar usado na pergunta.



Do	I - You - We - They	work	?	Yes	I - You - We - They	do.
Does	he - she - it	work	?	Yes	he - she - it	does.



Do	I - You - We - They	work	?	No	I - You - We - They	do not	don't.
Does	he - she - it	work	?	No	he - she - it	does not	doesn't.



Answer

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1) Do you work in Miami? | Yes, I do. |
| 2) Do you speak Japanese? | No, I don't. |
| 3) Does she live in Australia? | Yes, she does. |
| 4) Do they wake up at 5:00 AM? | No, they don't. |
| 5) Does he read two books a week? | No, he doesn't. |
| 6) Does Nancy cook for us? | No, she doesn't. |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 3.

1) Use the short answers to respond the questions as in the first example:

Does he eat two apples a day? (YES) Yes, he does.

1) Does he work in Japan? (YES)

2) Are there two books on the floor? (NO)

3) Does she wake up at 4:00 AM? (NO)

4) Is this a book? (YES)

5) Does he live near your house? (NO).

6) Is she a teacher? (NO)

7) Are they friends? (YES)

8) Are there good teachers at Blue English? (YES)

9) Does Nancy speak Spanish? (YES)

10) Do you smoke? (NO)

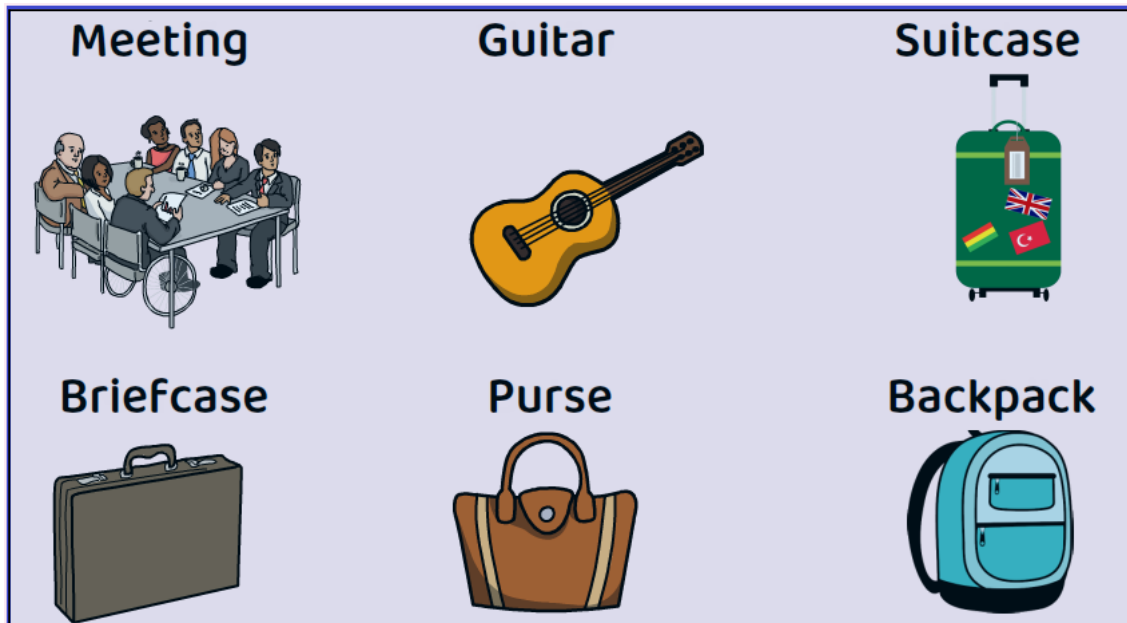
Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Yes, he does.
- 2) No, there aren't.
- 3) No, she doesn't.
- 4) Yes, it is.
- 5) No, he doesn't.
- 6) No, she's not. / No, she isn't.
- 7) Yes, they are.
- 8) Yes, there are.
- 9) Yes, she does.
- 10) No, I don't.

Basic 3 - Lesson 4

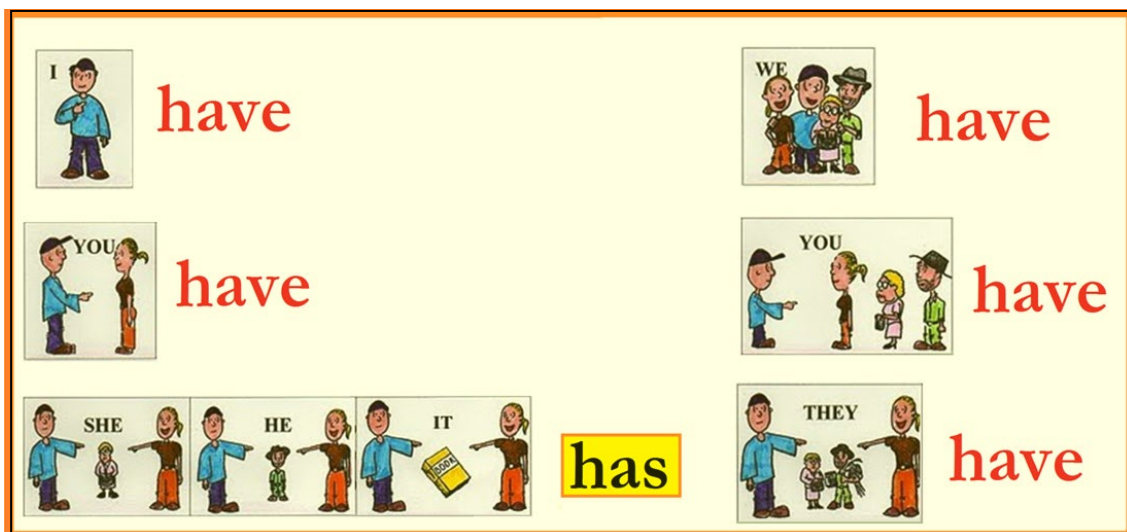
Vocabulary



Meeting	Reunião	Briefcase	Pasta (de couro)
Guitar	Violão	Purse	Bolsa
Suitcase	Mala	Backpack	Mochila

Simple Present | To have

O verbo “to have” significa “ter”, no sentido de posse.



Como você pode ver na ilustração acima, o verbo muda somente na terceira pessoa do singular. **(He, she, it)**. É muito fácil!



Answer

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Teacher: I have a bus. And you? | Student: I have a bus, too. |
| 2) Teacher: I have a house in England. And you? | Student: I have a house in England, too. |
| 3) Teacher: I have a dog at home. And you? | Student: I have a dog at home, too. |
| 4) Teacher: I have a brother in Ireland. And you? | Student: I have a brother in Ireland, too. |
| 5) Teacher: I have a horse at my farm. And you? | Student: I have a horse at my farm, too. |
| 6) Teacher: I have a nice cousin. And you? | Student: I have a nice cousin too, too. |



Know more: O verbo **"to have"** não pode ser contraído; a não ser que **"have"** funcione como auxiliar. Veremos este uso mais adiante.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 4.

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

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

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) She has a suitcase.
- 2) They have a backpack.
- 3) You have a meeting at night.
- 4) She has a purse.
- 5) Do you have a car?
- 6) Does she have a good teacher?
- 7) Does he have a T-shirt?
- 8) He has a beautiful wife.
- 9) She has a handsome husband.
- 10) I have a funny friend.

Basic 3 - Lesson 5

To have | Negative

Quando falamos da forma negativa no "simple present", com qualquer verbo que "não seja auxiliar", exemplo: (to drink, to eat, to work, etc), sempre usamos o verbo auxiliar "doesn't" na terceira pessoa do singular e "don't" com as demais pessoas.

Vejamos o verbo "to have" com todas as pessoas na forma negativa.



Observe como o verbo principal "to have" não se altera. A única coisa que se modifica, é o auxiliar na terceira pessoa do singular.

A exemplo da lição anterior, focaremos apenas na primeira e segunda pessoa do singular.



Answer

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Teacher: I don't have a pitcher. And you? | Student: I don't have a pitcher either. |
| 2) Teacher: I don't have a mug. And you? | Student: I don't have a mug either. |
| 3) Teacher: I don't have a bottle. And you? | Student: I don't have a bottle either. |
| 4) Teacher: I don't have a bakery. And you? | Student: I don't have a bakery either. |
| 5) Teacher: I don't have a laptop. And you? | Student: I don't have a laptop either. |
| 6) Teacher: I don't have a clock. And you? | Student: I don't have a clock either. |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 5.

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



1) Ela não tem uma mochila. Ela tem uma bolsa.	16) Eu estudo inglês às 7h.
2) Ele não tem um cigarro. Ele tem um isqueiro.	17) Que horas são?
3) Nós não temos um restaurante. Temos uma padaria.	18) Que horas você trabalha?
4) Eles não têm uma mesa. Eles têm uma cadeira.	19) Eu não faço compras no shopping.
5) Ela não estuda japonês. Ela estuda inglês.	20) Ela não assiste TV à noite.
6) Ele não trabalha na China. Ele trabalha na Espanha.	21) Eu não tenho um copo. Eu tenho uma xícara.
7) Eu não tenho um filho. Eu tenho uma filha.	22) Ela não está triste. Ela está feliz.
8) Ela não está lendo um livro. Ela está lendo um jornal.	23) Ele não é professor. Ele é policial.
9) Ela não lê livros. Ela lê revistas.	24) Ele não tem um posto de gasolina.
10) Eu não tenho uma camiseta. Eu tenho uma camisa.	25) Nós não somos médicos. Nós somos garçons.
11) Eu não tomo banho às 7h. Eu tomo banho às 9h.	26) Não tem carros. Tem helicópteros.
12) Eles não acordam às 4h. Eles acordam às 6h.	27) Não tem água. Tem suco.
13) Nós não temos uma moto. Nós temos uma bicicleta.	28) Ela não tem água. Ela tem suco.
14) Eu não moro na França. Eu moro no Japão.	29) Você não é bombeiro. Você é professor.
15) Eu não estudo inglês na segunda-feira.	30) Eu não tenho uma padaria. Tenho uma empresa.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) She doesn't have a backpack. She has a purse.
- 2) He doesn't have a cigarette. He has a lighter.
- 3) We don't have a restaurant. *We have a bakery.
- 4) They don't have a table. They have a chair.
- 5) She doesn't study Japanese. She studies English.
- 6) He doesn't work in China. He works in Spain.
- 7) I don't have a son. I have a daughter.
- 8) She's not reading a book. She's reading a newspaper.
- 9) She doesn't read books. She reads magazines.
- 10) I don't have a T-shirt. I have a shirt.
- 11) I don't take a shower at 7:00 o'clock. I take a shower at 9:00 o'clock.
- 12) They don't wake up at 4:00 o'clock. They wake up at 6:00 o'clock.
- 13) We don't have a motorcycle. We have a bicycle.
- 14) I don't live in France. I live in Japan.
- 15) I don't study English on Monday.
- 16) I study English at 7:00 o'clock.
- 17) What time is it?
- 18) What time do you work?
- 19) I don't shop at the mall.
- 20) She doesn't watch TV at night.
- 21) I don't have a glass. I have a cup.
- 22) She's not sad. She's happy.
- 23) He's not a teacher. He's a police officer.
- 24) He doesn't have a gas station.
- 25) We're not doctors. We're waiters.
- 26) There aren't cars. There are helicopters.
- 27) There isn't water. There is juice.
- 28) She doesn't have water. She has juice.
- 29) You're not a fireman. You're a teacher.
- 30) I don't have a bakery. *I have a company.

3) Em português nós podemos omitir o sujeito, no inglês não.

Português: Tenho uma casa.

English: I have a house. - "Have a house" está incorreto.

Basic 3 - Lesson 6



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 6.

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) -----

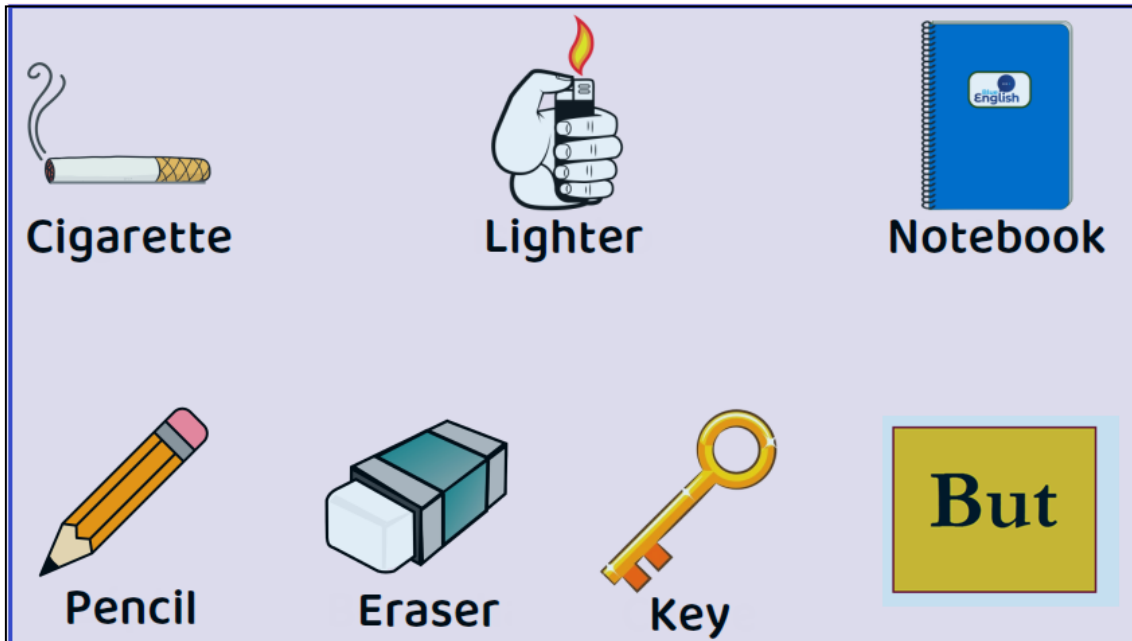
Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) I have a book.
- 2) Does she work in New York?
- 3) I don't have an elephant.
- 4) I don't have an elephant either.
- 5) She doesn't have a son in the United States.
- 6) My father lives in Brazil.
- 7) Where do you work?
- 8) Where are you working?
- 9) Do they study French?
- 10) Are they studying French?
- 11) Her laptop is on the table.
- 12) His uncle doesn't have a bicycle.
- 13) My nephew doesn't work every day.
- 14) Your daughter doesn't speak Chinese.
- 15) She speaks English.
- 16) Do you have a dog?
- 17) I don't have a dog. I have a cat.
- 18) Does he have a car?
- 19) He doesn't have a car. He has a truck.
- 20) Does he ride a bicycle on Mondays?
- 21) He doesn't ride a bicycle on Mondays. He rides a bicycle on Sundays.
- 22) I'm not talking to him. I'm talking to her.

Basic 3 - Lesson 7

Vocabulary



Cigarette	Cigarro	Pencil	Lápis	But	Mas
Lighter	Isqueiro	Eraser	borracha (para apagar)		
Notebook	Caderno	Key	Chave		

 Repeat 

- 1) She has a lighter, but she doesn't have a cigarette.
- 2) He has a notebook, but he doesn't have a pencil.
- 3) You have a teacher, but you don't have a school.
- 4) They have a father, but they don't have a mother.
- 5) We have a door, but we don't have a key.
- 6) I have a mug, but I don't have a glass.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 6.

1) Follow the example:

Does she have a book and a pen? **She has a book, but she doesn't have a pen.**

1) Does he have a truck and a car?

2) Do they have a dog and a cat?

3) Do you have a son and a daughter?

4) Does she have a notebook and an eraser?

5) Does Michael have a cigarette and a lighter?

6) Do you have a briefcase and a backpack?

7) Do I have a guitar and a suitcase?

8) Does he have a shirt and a tie?

9) Do you have a helicopter and a plane?

10) Does she have a sister and a brother?

Answers:

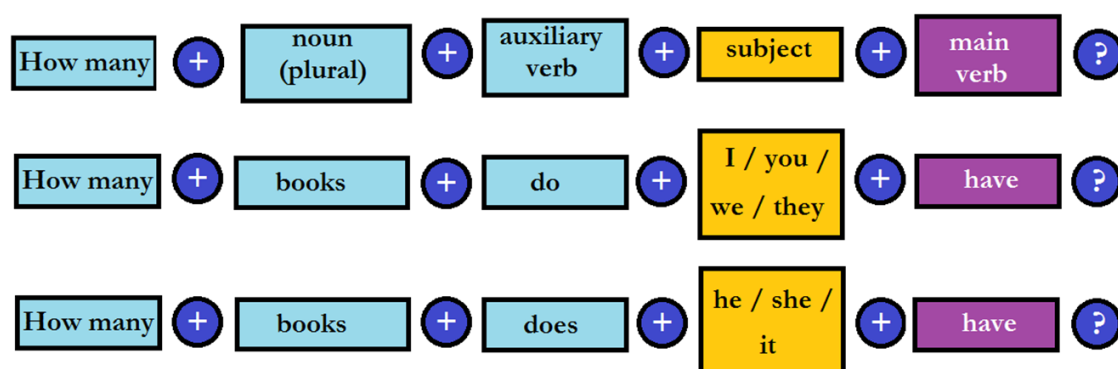
Exercise 1

- 1) He has a truck, but he doesn't have a car.
- 2) They have a dog, but they don't have a cat.
- 3) I have a son, but I don't have a daughter.
- 4) She has a notebook, but she doesn't have an eraser.
- 5) Michael/he has a cigarette, but he doesn't have a lighter.
- 6) I have a briefcase, but I don't have a backpack.
- 7) You have a guitar, but you don't have a suitcase.
- 8) He has a shirt, but he doesn't have a tie.
- 9) I have a helicopter, but I don't have a plane.
- 10) She has a sister, but she doesn't have a brother.

Basic 3 - Lesson 8

How many + do you have

Anteriormente vimos a pergunta "How many" e as palavras "there are". Agora vamos ver a mesma pergunta, mas com o verbo "to have". Ou seja, em vez de "Quantos há?", diremos "Quantos "alguém" tem?"



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) How many sisters do you have? | I have two sisters. |
| 2) How many cars does she have? | She has four cars. |
| 3) How many dogs does he have? | He has five dogs. |
| 4) How many restaurants do they have? | They have only one restaurant. |
| 5) How many teachers do I have? | You have three teachers. |
| 6) How many books do you have? | I have seven books. |

⚠ Attention! É muito importante pluralizar os substantivos nas perguntas. Em português, na linguagem coloquial, é comum ouvir expressões, como por exemplo: "Quantos gato você tem?", quando o correto seria "Quantos **gatos** você tem?". Não traga este vício para o inglês, vamos sempre, pluralizar os substantivos, "how many cats do you have?" e não "how many **cat** do you have?".



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 8.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me how many keys she has.

2) Ask me how many keys there are.

3) Ask me how many notebooks I have.

4) Ask me how many notebooks there are.

5) Ask me how many cigarettes he smokes.

6) Ask me how many lighters they have.

7) Ask me how many lighters there are on the table.

8) Ask me how many backpacks we have.

9) Ask me how many students I have.

10) Ask me how many teachers you have.

11) Ask me how many suitcases Michael has.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) How many keys does she have?
- 2) How many keys are there?
- 3) How many notebooks do you have?
- 4) How many notebooks are there?
- 5) How many cigarettes does he smoke?
- 6) How many lighters do they have?
- 7) How many lighters are there on the table?
- 8) How many backpacks do we have?
- 9) How many students do you have?
- 10) How many teachers do I have?
- 11) How many suitcases does Michael have?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 9.

1) Answer my questions:

1) How many cats does she have?



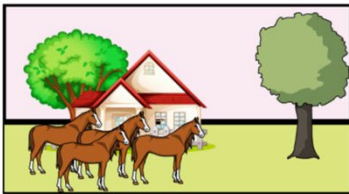
2) Does he have a car or a bicycle?



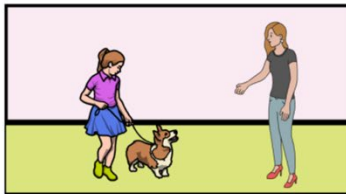
3) Do they have two helicopters?



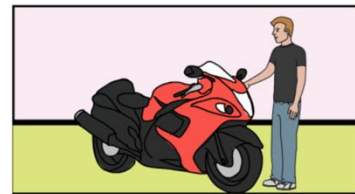
4) How many horses are there?



5) Does she have a cat?



6) Does he have a motorcycle?



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) She has three cats.
- 2) He has a car.
- 3) No, they don't.
- 4) There are four horses.
- 5) No, she doesn't.
- 6) Yes, he does.

Exercise 2

- 1) How many books do you have?
- 2) How many doctors are there?
- 3) How many teachers does she have?
- 4) How many briefcases does he have?
- 5) I have one thousand horses.
- 6) She has a cat and a dog.
- 7) You have a beautiful wife.
- 8) She has a handsome husband.
- 9) How many helicopters do they have?
- 10) How many cigarettes does he smoke?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 10.

1) Follow the example:

He has seven friends. **How many friends does he have?**

1) He has twelve guitars.

2) She has twenty-five T-shirts.

3) There are two cats under the table.

4) They have five teachers.

5) I have seven mugs.

6) You have two jobs.

7) There are two motorcycles in front of my house.

8) I have nine brothers.

9) He has one hundred cousins.

10) She has eight uncles.

11) They have forty-five magazines.

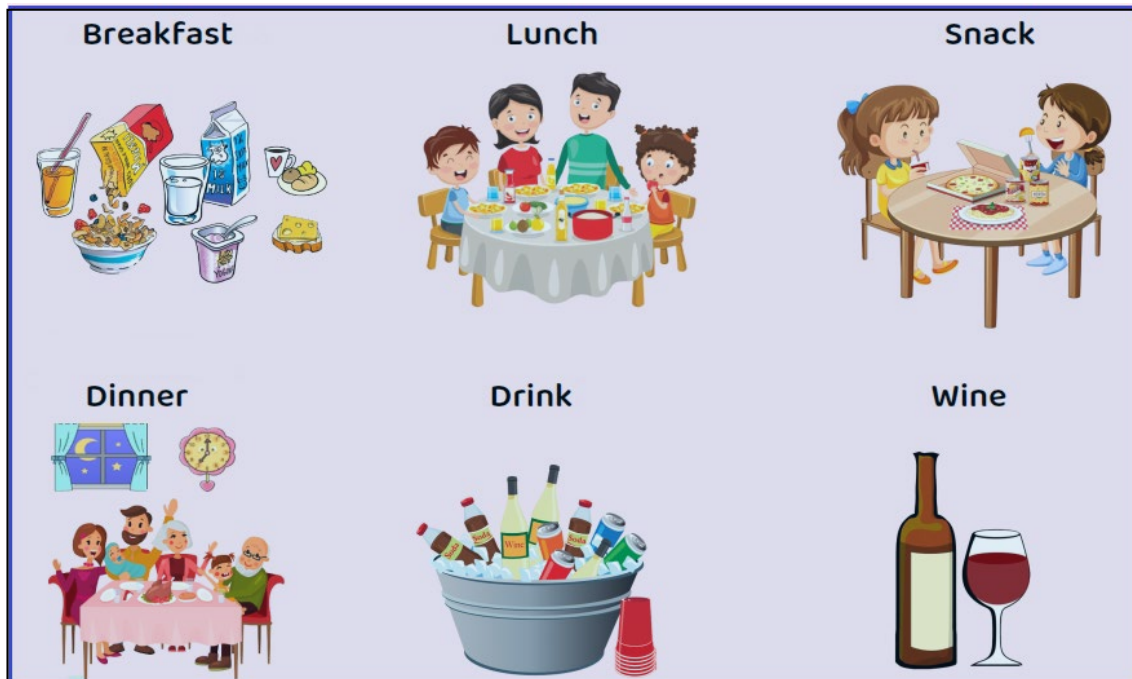
Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) How many guitars does he have?
- 2) How many T-shirts does she have?
- 3) How many cats are there under the table?
- 4) How many teachers do they have?
- 5) How many mugs do you have?
- 6) How many jobs do I have?
- 7) How many motorcycles are there in front of your house?
- 8) How many brothers do you have?
- 9) How many cousins does he have?
- 10) How many uncles does she have?
- 11) How many magazines do they have?

Basic 3 - Lesson 11

Vocabulary



Breakfast	Café da manhã	Dinner	Jantar
Lunch	Almoço	Drink	Bebida
Snack	Lanche	Wine	Vinho

Repeat

1) I have coffee and toast for breakfast .	Eu tomo café e como torradas no café da manhã.
2) She's going to have fish for lunch .	Ela vai comer peixe no almoço.
3) What do you want for dinner ?	O que você quer no jantar?
4) It's snack time!	É hora do lanche!
5) I don't like hot drink .	Eu não gosto de bebida quente.
6) Do you want another beer ?	Você quer outra cerveja?

⊕ Know more: Quando pensamos em "comer", "beber" ou "tomar", em inglês, o que primeiro nos vem à cabeça são os verbos "to eat" e "to drink". Porém, tenha em mente que estes três verbos são frequentemente substituídos pelo verbo "to have".

To have + meals

Nós aprendemos o nome das principais refeições do dia. Obviamente elas são "**substantivos**". Agora é hora de aprender os "**verbos**" relacionados a estes substantivos.

Por mais estranho que pareça, podemos transformar estes substantivos em verbos, simplesmente adicionando o verbo "**to have**" a eles.

Example:

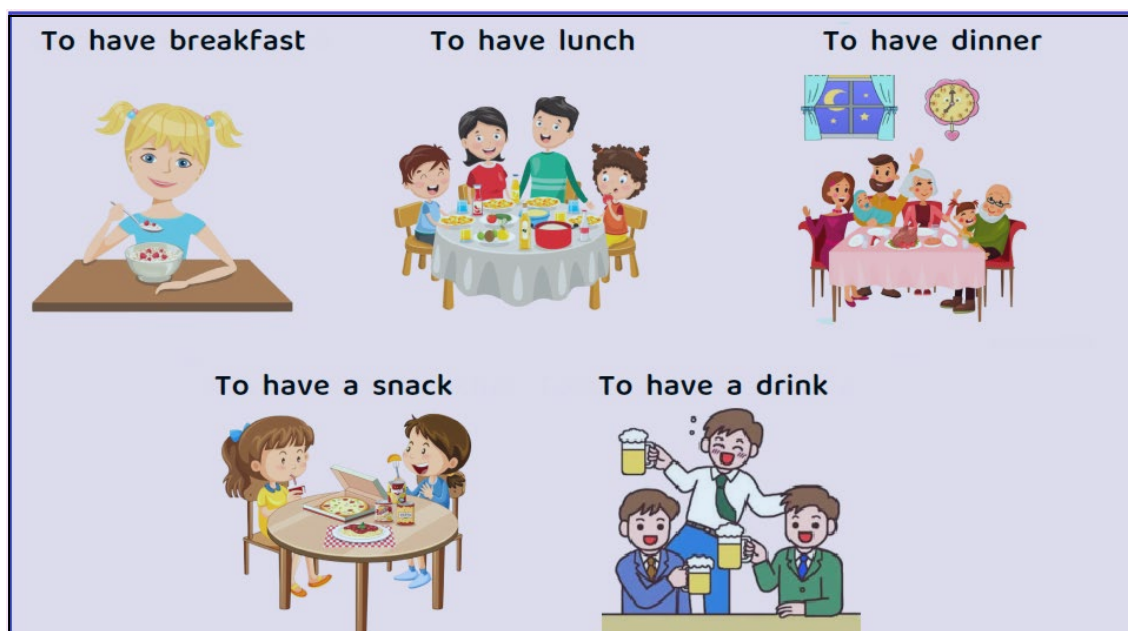
Breakfast: Café da manhã

To have breakfast: Tomar café da manhã.


Lunch: Almoço

To have lunch: Almoçar

Vejamos:



To have breakfast	Tomar café da manhã	To have a snack	Fazer um lanche/ Lanchar
To have lunch	Almoçar	To have a drink	Beber (bebida alcoólica)
To have dinner	Jantar		

 **Don't forget:** Em inglês quando é dito "**to have a drink**", entende-se que está se referindo a bebidas alcoólicas.

Ask


1) Where's Peter having dinner ?	He's having dinner at the restaurant.
2) Where do you have breakfast ?	I have breakfast at a bakery near my house.
3) Does she have lunch at 11:00 AM?	No, she doesn't.
4) Are the children having a snack ?	Yes, they are.
5) Why is he having a beer now?	Because he's not working.
6) Are you going to have a drink tonight?	I think so.

Answer

1) What time do you have breakfast on Saturday?	I have breakfast at 7:00 o'clock on Saturday.
2) Who's she having lunch with?	She's having lunch with her husband.
3) Where is your son going to have a snack ?	He's going to have a snack at school.
4) When does he have a drink ?	He has a drink after work.
5) Where do your parents have dinner ?	They have dinner at Mark's restaurant.
6) Why is Nigel's having a beer now?	He's having a beer now because he's not working.

Repeat

1) I don't have breakfast with my wife.	4) They aren't having a snack now.
2) He doesn't have a beer on Mondays.	5) We aren't having dinner with them.
3) She doesn't have lunch with him	6) You aren't having a drink now.

 **Attention!** Quando o verbo "to have" é traduzido por "ter", não se usa o presente contínuo. No entanto, quando se trata de expressões como as que estamos praticando, é possível usá-lo em todos os tempos verbais.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 11.

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



1) Ela está tomando café da manhã com o Peter.	16) Eles estão jantando.
2) Que horas você janta?	17) Eu tenho um livro, mas eu não tenho um lápis.
3) Eu janto às 9h.	18) Tem um caderno, mas não tem um notebook.
4) Ela não lancha às 2h.	19) Ele está bebendo. (Use "to have")
5) Você está tomando café da manhã com ela?	20) Ela está usando um vestido?
6) Você toma café da manhã com ele?	21) Ele está almoçando sozinho?
7) Ela janta às 8h?	22) Eu não janto com meus primos.
8) Quantos carros você tem?	23) Você está almoçando com o seu tio?
9) Quantos carros tem na garagem?	24) Você almoça com a sua tia?
10) Quantos livros tem na mesa?	25) Eles estão tomando café da manhã com você?
11) Quantos livros você tem?	26) Nós temos uma mala.
12) Não tem nenhum lápis na mesa.	27) Eu tenho uma reunião amanhã.
13) Ela não tem nenhum lápis.	28) Onde você está almoçando?
14) Nós não temos cadernos.	29) Onde você almoça?
15) O que eles estão fazendo?	30) Que horas ele lancha?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) She's having breakfast with Peter.
- 2) What time do you have dinner?
- 3) I have dinner at 9:00/ o'clock.
- 4) She doesn't have a snack at 2:00/ o'clock.
- 5) Are you having breakfast with her?
- 6) Do you have breakfast with him?
- 7) Does she have dinner at 8:00/ o'clock.?
- 8) How many cars do you have?
- 9) How many cars *are there in the garage?
- 10) How many books are there on the table?
- 11) How many books do you have?
- 12) There aren't any pencils on the table.
- 13) She doesn't have any pencils.
- 14) We don't have notebooks.
- 15) What are they doing?
- 16) They are having dinner.
- 17) I have a book, but I don't have a pencil.
- 18) There is a notebook, but there isn't a laptop.
- 19) He's having a drink.
- 20) Is she wearing a dress?
- 21) Is he having lunch alone?
- 22) I don't have dinner with my cousins.
- 23) Are you having lunch with your uncle?
- 24) Do you have lunch with your aunt?
- 25) Are they having breakfast with you?
- 26) We have a suitcase.
- 27) I have a meeting tomorrow.
- 28) Where are you having lunch?
- 29) Where do you have lunch?
- 30) What time does he have a snack?

*"Tem" no sentido de "haver/existir", é "there is" para o singular e "there are" para o plural.

Basic 3 - Lesson 12

É hora de aprendermos mais alguns adjetivos em inglês. É sempre bom frisar, que eles são usados para qualificar ou modificar um substantivo ou um pronome. Os adjetivos aparecem antes dos substantivos ou depois dos verbos de ligação na frase.

Example:

I have a beautiful wife. (Eu tenho uma esposa bonita.) | **She is tall.** (Ela é alta.)



Friendly	Simpático (a)	Kind	Gentil
Hard-working	Trabalhador (a)	Unfriendly	Antipático (a)
Smart	Inteligente	Lazy	Preguiçoso (a)

 Repeat 

- 1) I have a lazy friend.
- 2) You are smart.
- 3) I have a very kind friend.
- 4) He is very hard-working.
- 5) They are unfriendly.
- 6) People from Japan are very friendly.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 12.

1) Use the short form to answer these questions:

- | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|
| 1) Are they living here? | SAY YES | _____ |
| 2) Is this T-shirt green? | SAY NO | _____ |
| 3) Do you live in China? | SAY NO | _____ |
| 4) Does she dance with him? | SAY YES | _____ |
| 5) Is my book on the floor? | SAY YES | _____ |
| 6) Is it 4:00 o'clock? | SAY NO | _____ |
| 7) Do your friends shop here? | SAY NO | _____ |
| 8) Is there an apple under the table? | SAY NO | _____ |
| 9) Are there any cars in front of my house? | SAY YES | _____ |

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



1) Minha filha é muito preguiçosa.	10) Nós estamos esperando o médico.
2) O amigo dela é antipático.	11) Há cem carros na frente da minha casa.
3) Eu estou falando sobre uma mulher inteligente.	12) Você está de pé ou sentado?
4) Quem você está esperando?	13) Eles não são antipáticos.
5) Eu estou procurando meu professor.	14) Que horas são?
6) O que você está ouvindo?	15) Ela está falando sobre nós.
7) O advogado é muito trabalhador.	16) Eles estão falando sobre ele.
8) Eu tenho um amigo gentil.	17) O amigo da Mary é gentil.
9) Ela é simpática.	18) Meus pais são trabalhadores.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1 - Yes, they are.
- 2 - No, It's not.
- 3 - No, I don't.
- 4 - Yes, she does.
- 5 - Yes, it is.
- 6 - No, it's not.
- 7 - No, they don't.
- 8 - No, there isn't.
- 9 - Yes, there are.

Exercise 2

- 1) My daughter is very lazy.
- 2) Her friend is unfriendly.
- 3) I am talking about a smart/an intelligent woman.
- 4) Who are you waiting for?
- 5) I am looking for my teacher.
- 6) What are you listening to?
- 7) The lawyer is very hard-working.
- 8) I have a kind friend.
- 9) She is friendly.
- 10) We are waiting for the doctor.
- 11) There are a/one hundred cars in front of my house.
- 12) Are you standing or sitting?
- 13) They're not unfriendly.
- 14) What time is it?
- 15) She is talking about us.
- 16) They are talking about him.
- 17) Mary's friend is kind.
- 18) My parents are hard-working.



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) -----
- 11) -----
- 12) -----
- 13) -----
- 14) -----
- 15) -----
- 16) -----
- 17) -----
- 18) -----
- 19) -----
- 20) -----

Answers:

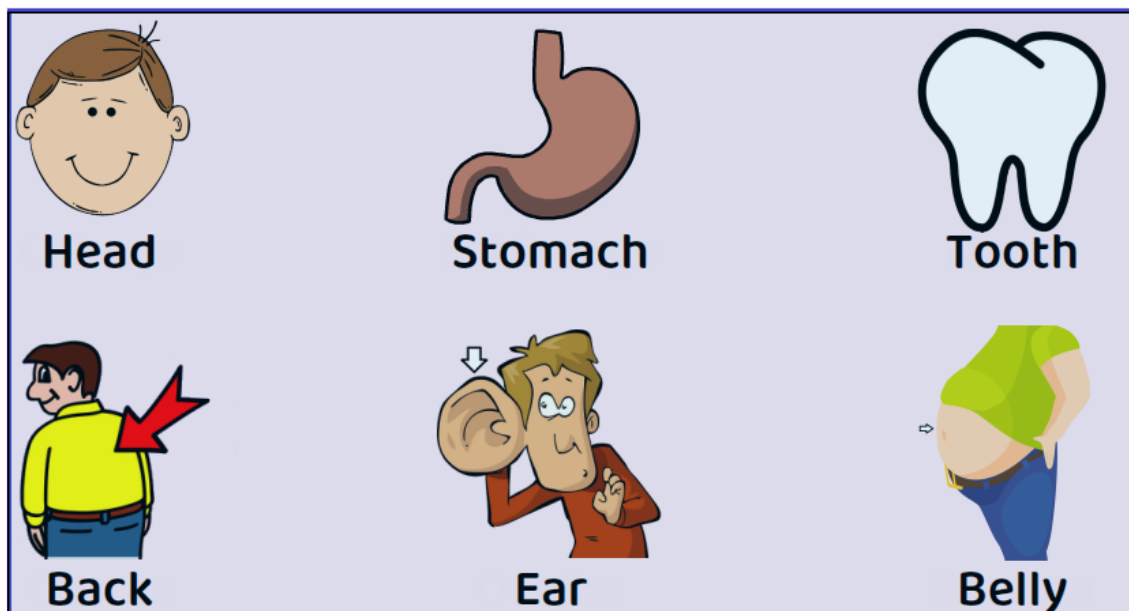
Exercise 1

- 1 - I wake up at 7:00 o'clock.
- 2 - Call me tomorrow at 9:00 AM.
- 3 - Do you have lunch in the living room?
- 4 - What time do you have a snack?
- 5 - I'm going to have a drink tonight.
- 6 - She's unfriendly.
- 7 - My uncle is very hard-working.
- 8 - She has dinner at 6:00 o'clock.
- 9 - Why are you lazy?
- 10 - My brother-in-law is very kind.
- 11 - She's not having breakfast. She's taking a shower.
- 12 - What time are you going to get up?
- 13 - What's for dinner?
- 14 - He doesn't have a backpack. He has a suitcase.
- 15 - He's not wearing a shirt. He's wearing a T-shirt.
- 16 - I don't ride a bicycle on Sundays. I ride a bicycle on Saturdays.
- 17 - He doesn't have dinner at 9:00 o'clock. He has dinner at 7:00 o'clock.
- 18 - It's your turn.
- 19 - Does she live in Brazil?
- 20 - Do they have a kind teacher?

Basic 3 - Lesson 14

Parts of the body


É hora de aprendermos o vocabulário sobre algumas partes do corpo. Aprender sobre esse assunto é essencial para descrever alguma característica corporal.



Head	Cabeça	Back	Costas
Stomach	Estômago	Ear	Orelha, ouvido
Tooth	Dente	Belly	Barriga

 Repeat 

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1) He's touching his head . | 4) Don't touch my back . |
| 2) Why are you looking at my belly ? | 5) Her ears are very small. |
| 3) His tooth is big. | 6) She has a beautiful body . |

 **Attention!** Em inglês, sempre usamos os adjetivos possessivos (possessive adjectives), para falar sobre partes do corpo. Já em português, isso nem sempre acontece.

Portuguese

Ela está fechando os olhos.

English

She's closing her eyes.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 14.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if he is touching his belly.

2) Ask me if I have a big head.

3) Ask me if he has big ears.

4) Ask me if she is touching her back.

5) Ask me if there is a tooth on the floor.

6) Ask me how many cats I have.

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

8) Ask me if my son is smart.

9) Ask me if I am hard-working.

10) Ask me if she lives with him.

11) Ask me if he is waiting for us.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1 - Is he touching his belly?
- 2 - Do you have a big head?
- 3 - Does he have big ears?
- 4 - Is she touching her back?
- 5 - Is there a tooth on the floor?
- 6 - How many cats do you have?
- 7 - How many books are there on the table?
- 8 - Is your son smart?
- 9 - Are you hard-working?
- 10 - Does she live with him?
- 11 - Is he waiting for us?

Basic 3 - Lesson 15

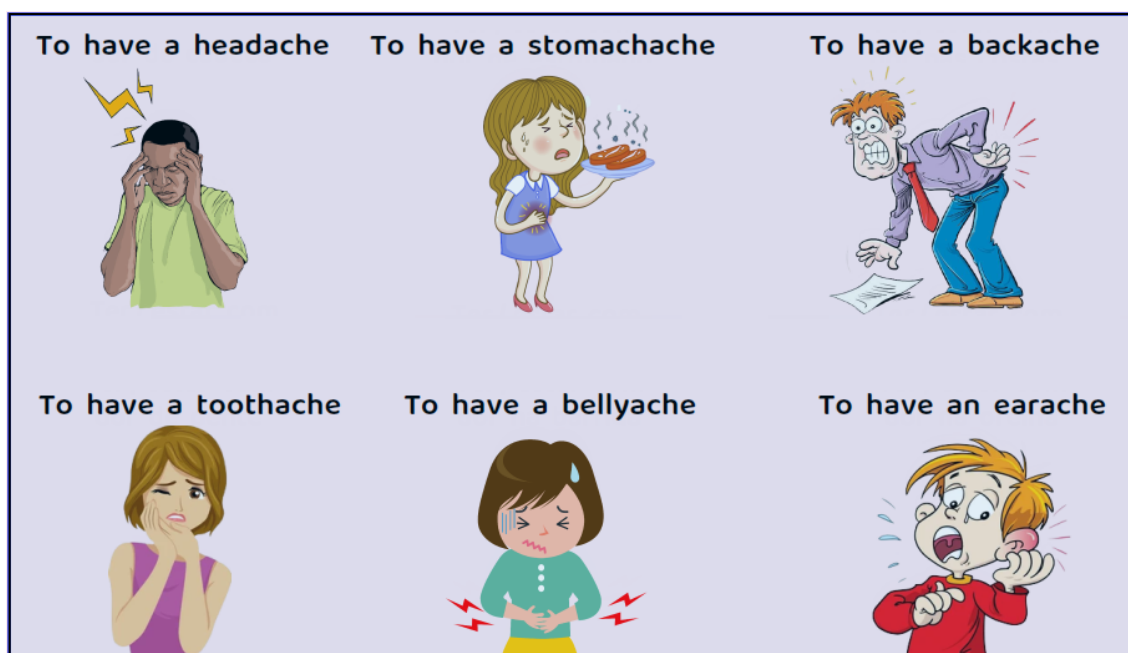
Aches and Pains

O substantivo **"ache"** é usado com algumas partes do corpo, para expressar dor naquele local específico: **"a stomachache"** (dor de estômago), **"an earache"** (dor de ouvido), **"a headache"** (dor de cabeça), **"a toothache"** (dor de dente). Normalmente **"ache"** indica uma dor contínua.

Já o substantivo **"pain"** é usado para dores físicas em geral, normalmente não especificamos o local.

Example: **Estou sentindo muita dor.** | **I'm feeling a lot of pain.**

Vocabulary



To have a headache	Ter /estar com dor de cabeça	To have a toothache	Ter /estar com dor de dente
To have a stomachache	Ter /estar com dor de estômago	To have a bellyache	Ter /estar com dor de barriga
To have a backache	Ter /estar com dor nas costas	To have an earache	Ter /estar com dor de ouvido

Repeat

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) She has a headache. | 4) He doesn't have a bellyache. |
| 2) Do you have a toothache? | 5) Does she have a stomachache? |
| 3) I don't have an earache. | 6) My father has a backache. |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 15.

1) Change the following interrogative sentences into affirmative sentences:

1) Do you have a bellyache?

2) Does she have a toothache?

3) Do they have a stomachache?

4) Does he have a backache?

5) Do I have an earache?

6) Does Mary have a headache?

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

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----

5) -----

6) -----

7) -----

8) -----

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) You have a bellyache.
- 2) She has a toothache.
- 3) They have a stomachache.
- 4) He has a backache.
- 5) I have an earache.
- 6) Mary has a headache.

Exercise 2

- 1) Michael has a toothache.
- 2) She doesn't have a headache. She has a stomachache.
- 3) Does he have a backache?
- 4) They don't have a bellyache. They have a toothache.
- 5) My daughter has an earache.
- 6) The waiter has a headache.
- 7) The police officer doesn't have a bellyache. He has a backache.
- 8) I don't have a toothache. I have an earache.

Basic 3 - Lesson 16



Upset	Chateado (a)	Shy	Tímido (a)
Angry	Zangado (a)	In a good mood	De bom humor
Confused	Confuso (a)	In a bad mood	de mau humor



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Is he in a good or in a bad mood today? | He's in a bad mood. |
| 2) Is the lawyer angry or upset? | He's very upset. |
| 3) Why is he very upset? | Because he's working far from his house. |
| 4) Is Mary shy? | Yes, she is. |
| 5) Are they confused? | Yes, they are. |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 16.

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



1) She's confused.	16) Where's he having lunch?
2) I'm angry because I work far from my house.	17) I don't have breakfast at 7:00 o'clock.
3) Why are you upset?	18) She's having a snack with her boyfriend.
4) She doesn't have a boyfriend because she's very shy.	19) When are you going to have a drink?
5) Don't talk to him! He's in a bad mood today.	20) How many teachers do you have?
6) They have a bellyache.	21) How many teachers are there in the living room?
7) She's in a bad mood because she has a headache.	22) I'm not smoking because I don't have a lighter.
8) I'm in a good mood today.	23) Is this a book or a notebook?
9) I'm not going to work. I have an earache.	24) How many books does she have?
10) Do you have a stomachache?	25) She doesn't have any books.
11) My sister-in-law is unfriendly.	26) She has some pencils.
12) My uncle isn't hard-working.	27) Who are you waiting for?
13) Don't touch my belly!	28) What are you talking about?
14) What time are you going to have lunch?	29) Who's she talking to?
15) Is she having dinner?	30) What are you looking for?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Ela está confusa.
- 2) Eu estou com raiva porque trabalho longe de minha casa.
- 3) Por que você está chateado?
- 4) Ela não tem namorado porque ela é muito tímida.
- 5) Não fale com ele! Ele está de mau humor hoje.
- 6) Eles estão com dor de barriga.
- 7) Ela está de mau humor porque está com dor de cabeça.
- 8) Estou de bom humor hoje.
- 9) Eu não vou trabalhar. Eu estou com dor de ouvido.
- 10) Você está com dor de estômago?
- 11) Minha cunhada é antipática.
- 12) Meu tio não é trabalhador.
- 13) Não toque na minha barriga!
- 14) Que horas você vai almoçar?
- 15) Ela está jantando?
- 16) Onde ele está almoçando?
- 17) Eu não tomo café da manhã às 7h.
- 18) Ela está lanchando com o namorado dela.
- 19) Quando você vai beber? (bebida alcoólica)
- 20) Quantos professores você tem?
- 21) Há/tem quantos professores na sala de estar?
- 22) Eu não estou fumando porque eu não tenho um isqueiro.
- 23) Isto é um livro ou um caderno?
- 24) Quantos livros ela tem?
- 25) Ela não tem nenhum livro.
- 26) Ela tem alguns lápis.
- 27) Quem você está esperando?
- 28) Sobre o que você está falando?
- 29) Com quem ela está falando?
- 30) O que você está procurando?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 17.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if they have a toothache.

2) Ask me if she is upset.

3) Ask me why I am angry.

4) Ask me why she is in a bad mood.

5) Ask me when I am going to teach you English.

6) Ask me how many cars I have.

7) Ask me how many cars there are in my garage.

8) Ask me who I am waiting for.

9) Ask me if she has a good teacher.

10) Ask me he is unfriendly.

11) Ask me what time it is.

Answers:

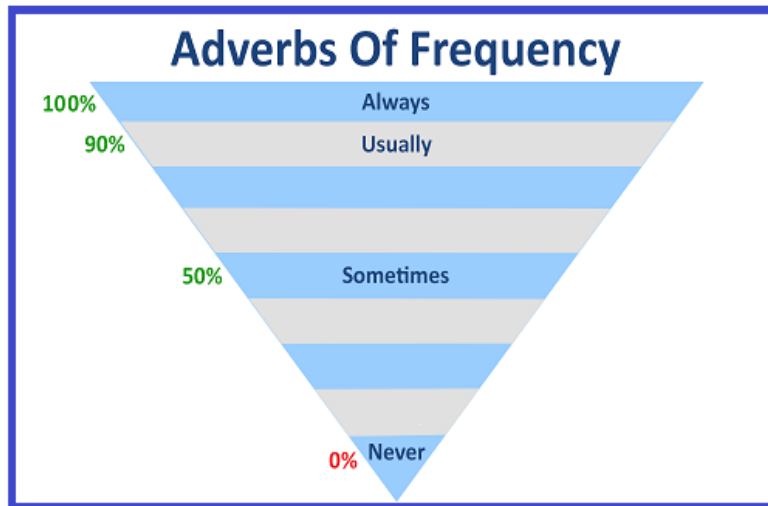
Exercise 1

- 1) Do they have a toothache?
- 2) Is she upset?
- 3) Why are you angry?
- 4) Why is she in a bad mood?
- 5) When are you going to teach me English?
- 6) How many cars do you have?
- 7) How many cars are there in your garage?
- 8) Who are you waiting for?
- 9) Does she have a good teacher?
- 10) Is he unfriendly?
- 11) What time is it?

Basic 3 - Lesson 18

Adverbs of Frequency

Nesta aula, apresentaremos alguns advérbios de frequência. Nós usamos os advérbios de frequência, tal como indica seu nome, para determinar com que frequência fazemos algo.



Always	Sempre	Sometimes	Às vezes
Usually	Geralmente	Never	Nunca

Normalmente os advérbios de frequência são colocados antes do verbo. Observe a tabela abaixo:

Subject	+	adverb of frequency	+	verb
I	+	always	+	work.
He	+	never	+	works.
They	+	usually	+	work.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 18.

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



1) Ele geralmente tem dor de estômago.	16) Eu sempre leio à noite.
2) Eu sempre tenho dor de cabeça.	17) Às vezes tomo café da manhã na casa do Nigel.
3) Nós nunca falamos sobre você.	18) É a sua vez.
4) Às vezes trabalho aos sábados.	19) Eu estudo inglês todos os dias.
5) Eles geralmente jantam às 9h.	20) Você almoça na padaria do Peter?
6) Você sempre usa esta camisa.	21) De quem é este carro?
7) Às vezes ligo para meus pais.	22) Quem é ela?
8) Eu sempre trabalho em dezembro.	23) Qual é o seu helicóptero?
9) Eu nunca faço compras na segunda-feira.	24) Quantos professores você tem?
10) Eu geralmente estudo de manhã.	25) Quantos professores tem?
11) Você nunca me liga.	26) Ela não janta às 7h.
12) Você sempre gasta o nosso dinheiro.	27) Quando você vai viajar?
13) Ele sempre lava o carro dela.	28) Por que você está fumando agora?
14) Ele nunca fuma na sala de estar.	29) Eu vou vender minha casa.
15) Ela geralmente dança com o namorado dela.	30) Eu não tenho uma namorada.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) He usually has a stomachache. | 16) I always read at night. |
| 2) I always have a headache. | 17) I Sometimes have breakfast at Nigel's house. |
| 3) We never talk about you. | 18) It's your turn. |
| 4) *Sometimes I work on Saturdays. | 19) I study English every day. |
| 5) They usually have dinner at 9:00 o'clock. | 20) Do you have lunch at Peter's bakery? |
| 6) You always wear this shirt. | 21) Whose car is this? |
| 7) Sometimes I call my parents. | 22) Who's she? |
| 8) I always work in December. | 23) Which is your helicopter? |
| 9) I never shop on Monday. | 24) How many teachers do you have? |
| 10) I usually study in the morning. | 25) How many teachers are there? |
| 11) You never call me. | 26) She doesn't have dinner at 7:00 o'clock. |
| 12) You always spend our money. | 27) When are you going to travel? |
| 13) He always washes her car. | 28) Why are you smoking now? |
| 14) He never smokes in the living room. | 29) I am going to sell my house. |
| 15) She usually dances with her boyfriend. | 30) I don't have a girlfriend. |

***Com o advérbio "sometimes" há uma maior flexibilidade, você pode dizer:**

- Sometimes I work on Saturdays.
- I sometimes work on Saturdays.
- I work on Saturdays sometimes.

Basic 3 - Lesson 19

How often + do + SB + verb

Para perguntar a frequência de alguma atividade usamos a estrutura:

How often	+	auxiliary	+	Subject	+	verb	?
How often	+	do	+	I, you we, they	+	work	?
How often	+	does	+	he, she, it	+	work	?

How often do you...? | Com que/qual frequência você...?



Answer

1) How often do you play the guitar?	I sometimes play the guitar.
2) How often does she study English on Sunday?	She always studies English on Sunday.
3) How often do you have a headache?	I usually have a headache.
4) How often does he watch TV?	He never watches TV.
5) How often do you wake up at 12:00?	I sometimes wake up at 12:00.
6) How often does Nancy go to the gym?	She never goes to the gym.

+ **Know more:** Observe como o verbo "study" se converte em "studies" na terceira pessoa do singular no presente simples.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 19.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me how often I have dinner at Mary's house.

2) Ask me how often he washes my car.

3) Ask me how often she calls me.

4) Ask me how often they have a stomachache.

5) Ask me how often she travels to China.

6) Ask me how often I talk about English.

7) Ask me how often he has a bellyache.

8) Ask me how often my father wakes up at 6:00 AM.

9) Ask me how often I have a drink.

10) Ask me how often her teacher wears a tie.

11) Ask me how often Nigel has breakfast with us.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) How often do you have dinner at Mary's house?
- 2) How often does he wash your car?
- 3) How often does she call you?
- 4) How often do they have a stomachache?
- 5) How often does she travel to China?
- 6) How often do you talk about English?
- 7) How often does he have a bellyache?
- 8) How often does your father wake up at 6:00 AM?
- 9) How often do you have a drink?
- 10) How often does her teacher wear a tie?
- 11) How often does Nigel have breakfast with us?

Basic 3 - Lesson 20

Vocabulary



To have a conversation	Ter uma conversa	To have your hair cut	Cortar o cabelo
To have fun	Divertir-se	To have your nails done	Fazer as unhas
To have a look	Dar uma olhada		

Repeat

- 1) I never have a conversation with him.
- 2) We always have fun when we are studying English.
- 3) I usually have a look at my homework.
- 4) Peter sometimes has his hair cut.
- 5) How often does she have her nails done?

⊕ Know more: Em português, quando queremos propor algo a alguém dizemos: "vamos + o verbo". Por exemplo: "vamos jantar", "vamos dançar", "vamos ter uma conversa". Em inglês, quando queremos propor algo, usamos "let's + o verbo": "let's have dinner", "let's dance", "let's have a conversation".



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) -----
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- 9) -----
- 10) -----
- 11) -----
- 12) -----
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- 17) -----
- 18) -----
- 19) -----
- 20) -----

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) How often do you have a conversation with your daughter?
- 2) How often does he have his hair cut?
- 3) How often does she have her nails done?
- 4) How often do you have a look at my YouTube channel?
- 5) How often do they have fun?
- 6) She usually has her hair cut on Saturday.
- 7) I sometimes have a conversation with my teacher.
- 8) They never have fun.
- 9) She doesn't have her nails done in New York.
- 10) Does he have fun when he's in England?
- 11) We always study English in the morning.
- 12) How often does he have a bellyache?
- 13) It's your turn.
- 14) I have fun every day.
- 15) Are you confused?
- 16) Why are you in a bad mood?
- 17) Is she shy?
- 18) Why is he upset?
- 19) My son is very hard-working.
- 20) I always study English, but I never study Chinese.

Basic 3 - Lesson 21

Once and twice

Para dizer que você faz algo com frequência, de uma vez ou duas vezes, em inglês usamos: **once: uma vez** e **twice: duas vezes**. A partir do número 3, dizemos **three times: 3 vezes**, **four times: 4 vezes**, e assim por diante.

ONCE A WEEK	ONCE a MONTH	ONCE A YEAR
TWICE A WEEK	TWICE A MONTH	Twice a year

Once a week	Uma vez por semana	Twice a week	Duas vezes por semana
Once a month	Uma vez por mês	Twice a month	Duas vezes por mês
Once a year	Uma vez por ano	Twice a year	Duas vezes por ano



Answer

1) How often do you have your hair cut?	Twice a month.
2) How often does she have her nails done?	Once a week.
3) How often do they have fun?	They always have fun.
4) How often does he have a headache?	He never has a headache.
5) How often is she angry?	Sometimes.

⊕ Know more: Observe que não usamos **"for"**, quando queremos dizer **"por"**. Para dizer que você faz algo por dia, semana, mês, etc. Em inglês utilizamos **"a"**. Uma vez por dia: "Once **a** day", uma vez por semana: "once **a** week", uma vez por mês: "Once **a** month", etc.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 21.

1) Follow the example:

How often do you watch series on Netflix? (**Four times a week**)

I watch series on Netflix four times a week.

1) How often does your wife cook for you? (**Always**)

2) How often do you study English? (**Twice a week**)

3) How often do you call your parents? (**Once a day**)

4) How often do you have a headache? (**Once a month**)

5) How often does your mother study English? (**Five times a week**)

6) How often do I have dinner with you? (**Usually**)

7) How often do I teach Chinese? (**Never**)

8) How often do you travel? (**Once a year**)

9) How often do they talk to the teacher? (**Sometimes**)

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) My wife always cooks for me. /
She always cooks for me.
- 2) I study English twice a week.
- 3) I call my parents once a day.
- 4) I have a headache once a month.
- 5) My mother studies English five times a week. /
She studies English five times a week.
- 6) You usually have dinner with me.
- 7) You never teach Chinese.
- 8) I travel once a year.
- 9) They sometimes talk to the teacher.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 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) -----
- 16) -----
- 17) -----
- 18) -----
- 19) -----
- 20) -----

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Is this my book?
- 2) Is that her dog?
- 3) Is this their mug?
- 4) Our teacher is very tall.
- 5) Her husband is having his hair cut.
- 6) Are those your parents?
- 7) Are these his pencils?
- 8) Your notebooks are under the chair.
- 9) I study English twice a day.
- 10) She sometimes has a backache.
- 11) Whose motorcycle is that?
- 12) Whose helicopters are those?
- 13) Whose tie is this?
- 14) When is she going to have breakfast?
- 15) Where's she going?
- 16) Where's he from?
- 17) How many students do you have?
- 18) What's he eating?
- 19) I travel seven times a month.
- 20) I have a toothache once a year.

Basic 3 - Lesson 23

Clothing

Hora de aprendermos um pouco mais sobre roupas e acessórios em inglês. Aprendê-los é essencial para fazer compras, descrever pessoas e para conversas cotidianas.



Skirt	Saia	Cap	Boné
Blouse	Blusa	Shoes	Sapatos
Hat	Chapéu	Sneakers	Tênis



- 1) She has a hundred skirts.
- 2) How many blouses does she have?
- 3) His cap is very nice.
- 4) Why are you wearing my shoes?
- 5) Your sneakers are very beautiful.
- 6) She doesn't have a cap. She has a hat.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 23.

1) Change affirmative sentences into negative sentences:

1) My shoes are under the table.

2) She has eight dresses.

3) Her blouse is blue.

4) His shoes are black.

5) There are five hats on the sofa.

6) I have forty-eight caps.

7) She's going to put on a skirt.

8) He's taking off his T-shirt.

9) She studies English twice a day.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) My shoes aren't under the table. / My shoes are not under the table.
- 2) She doesn't have eight dresses. / She does not have eight dresses.
- 3) Her blouse isn't blue. / Her blouse is not blue.
- 4) His shoes aren't black. / His shoes are not black.
- 5) There aren't five hats on the sofa. / There are not five hats on the sofa.
- 6) I don't have forty-eight caps. / I do not have forty-eight caps.
- 7) She's not going to put on a skirt. / She isn't going to put on a skirt.
- 8) He isn't taking off his T-shirt. / He's not taking off his T-shirt.
- 9) She doesn't study English twice a day. / She does not study English twice a day.

Basic 3 - Lesson 24

Phrasal verbs – To put on & To take off

Nesta lição, conheceremos dois **phrasal verbs** relacionados a roupas: **"to put on"** e **"to take off"**.

"O put on" nestes contextos significa: vestir, pôr, colocar (uma roupa, um calçado ou qualquer acessório no corpo.).

Exemplos:

- **Michael, put on a T-shirt!**
- **Why don't you put on a dress?**
- **Put your shoes on!**

Observe a última sentença: **"put your shoes on"**. O phrasal verb **"put on"** está separado pelo (shoes). Aprendemos aqui, que **"put on"** no sentido de vestir, pôr, colocar (uma roupa), pode ser escrito separadamente. Veja mais exemplos:

- **Nancy is going to put a skirt on.**
- **Put your sneakers on!**

Após termos visto o **"to put on"**, vamos para o seu oposto que é **"to take off"**. Por que oposto? Simples! **"to take off"** significa tirar (roupa, calçado ou qualquer acessório do corpo.). Veja os exemplos:

- **Take off your shoes!**
- **Don't take your T-shirt off!**

E aí? Notou alguma coisa diferente? Isso mesmo, na última sentença temos **"take your T-shirt off"**. Isto quer dizer que **"to take off"**, assim como **"to put on"**, também pode ser escrito separadamente. Veja mais exemplos:

- **Why don't you take your sneakers off?**
- **He never takes his hat off.**



- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Put on your pants! | 3) Put your blouse on! |
| 2) Take off your shoes! | 4) Take your sneakers off! |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 24.

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



1) Ele está calçando os sapatos.	16) Ela está usando vestido?
2) Eu sempre uso chapéu.	17) Eu nunca uso sapatos.
3) Com que frequência você usa chapéus?	18) Eu me divirto quando estou na minha cidade.
4) Tire seu chapéu.	19) Vamos estudar inglês.
5) Você vai usar um vestido hoje à noite?	20) Vamos nos divertir.
6) Tire seus tênis.	21) Vamos ter uma conversa.
7) Quantas blusas você tem?	22) Eu geralmente uso chapéu.
8) Quantos bonés tem em cima da poltrona?	23) Você está com dor de ouvido?
9) De quem é esta saia?	24) Vamos tomar café da manhã.
10) Eu não estou usando uma camisa.	25) Onde está sua mochila?
11) Com que frequência você usa gravatas?	26) Eu tenho um lápis, mas eu não tenho uma caneta.
12) Ele está usando boné, camisa, calça e tênis.	27) Ela tem uma saia, mas não tem um vestido.
13) Eu uso chapéu duas vezes por semana.	28) Ele tem uma gravata, mas não tem uma camisa.
14) Eu não uso boné.	29) Por que você está usando meus sapatos?
15) Ela usa vestido?	30) Quando você vai usar sua camisa?

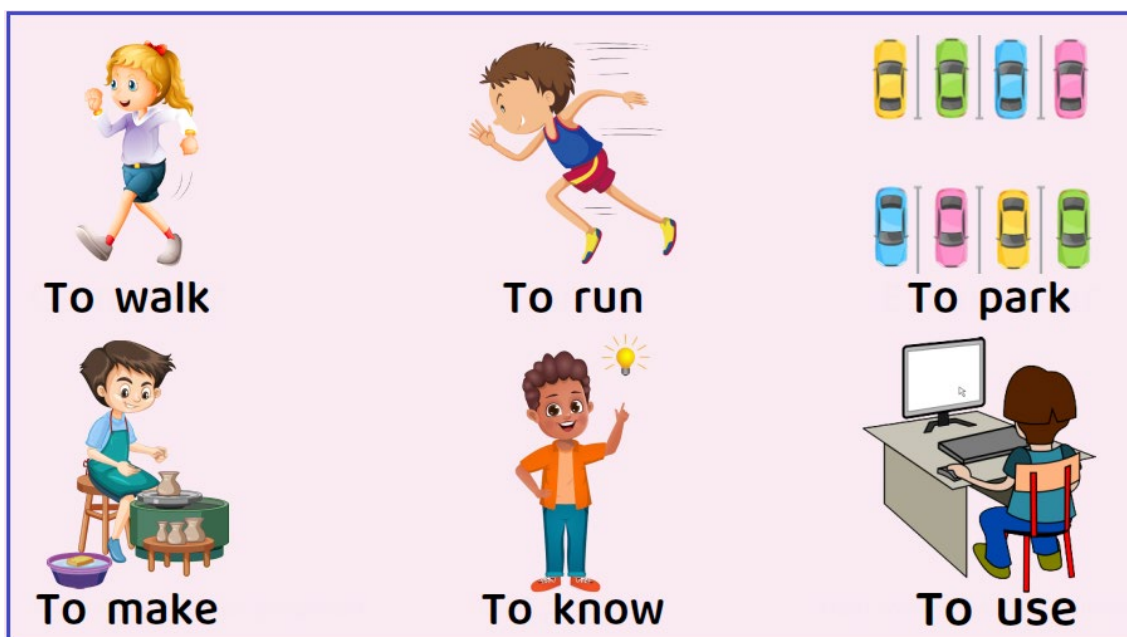
Answers:

Exercise 1

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) He is putting on his shoes.
He is putting his shoes on. | 16) Is she wearing a dress? |
| 2) I always wear a hat. | 17) I never wear shoes. |
| 3) How often do you wear hats? | 18) I have fun when I am in my city. |
| 4) Take off your hat.
Take your hat off. | 19) Let's study English. |
| 5) Are you going to wear a dress tonight? | 20) Let's have fun. |
| 6) Take off your sneakers.
Take your sneakers off. | 21) Let's have a conversation. |
| 7) How many blouses do you have? | 22) I usually wear a hat. |
| 8) How many caps are there on the armchair? | 23) Do you have an earache? |
| 9) Whose skirt is this? | 24) Let's have breakfast. |
| 10) I'm not wearing a shirt. | 25) Where is your backpack? |
| 11) How often do you wear ties? | 26) I have a pencil, but I don't have a pen. |
| 12) He is wearing a cap, a shirt, pants and sneakers. | 27) She has a skirt, but she doesn't have a dress. |
| 13) I wear a hat twice a week. | 28) He has a tie, but he doesn't have a shirt. |
| 14) I don't wear a cap. | 29) Why are you wearing my shoes? |
| 15) Does she wear a dress? | 30) When are you going to wear your shirt? |

Basic 3 - Lesson 25

Vocabulary



To walk	Caminhar	To make	Fazer (no sentido de preparar)
To run	Correr	To know	Saber
To park	Estacionar	To use	Usar (no sentido de utilizar)

Simple Present

Ao conjugar um verbo na terceira pessoa do singular (**He, She, It**) no Simple Present, você deve sempre acrescentar **"S"** ao verbo.

Singular		
1st person	I	Drink
2nd person	You	Drink
3rd person	He, She, It	Drinks
Plural		
1st person	We	Drink
2nd person	You	Drink
3rd person	They	Drink

⊕ **Know more:** Se o verbo terminar em "y" e for precedido por uma consoante, nós mudamos a terminação para "ies." As exceções ficam por conta dos verbos terminados em: -o, -s, -sh, -ch, -z or -x, para estes verbos em particular, adicionamos -es. Falaremos sobre eles mais adiante.

1 - Let's practice with "he"



- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) I walk where he walks. | 4) I use what he uses. |
| 2) I park where he parks. | 5) I know what he knows. |
| 3) I run where he runs. | 6) I make what he makes. |

2 - Let's practice with "she"



- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) I know where she lives. | 4) I know where she dances. |
| 2) I know where she works. | 5) I know where she has lunch. |
| 3) I know where she walks. | 6) I know where she studies. |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 25.

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



1) Ela trabalha em Miami.	16) Ela sempre usa este vestido.
2) Ela trabalha na China?	17) Ela nunca me liga.
3) Ela não trabalha na China. Ela trabalha no Japão.	18) Ela não fala com ele.
4) Onde ela caminha?	19) Ela não está esperando o ônibus.
5) Ela caminha perto do shopping.	20) Eles não estudam espanhol. Eles estudam inglês.
6) Ele corre próximo do aeroporto?	21) Eu não uso o lápis dele.
7) Ele está correndo ou andando de bicicleta?	22) Não me toque!
8) Ele vai correr hoje à noite?	23) Acorde!
9) Por que ela estaciona na frente da sua casa?	24) Ele usa gravatas?
10) Onde ele estaciona?	25) Ele está usando gravata?
11) Ela não usa meu telefone. Ela usa o telefone dela.	26) Ele vai usar gravata?
12) Ele não usa minha gravata. Ele usa a gravata dele.	27) Ele está tirando a gravata.
13) Ela estuda inglês duas vezes por dia.	28) Você estuda inglês à tarde?
14) Ele usa meu carro uma vez por semana.	29) Que horas ela toma café da manhã?
15) Com que frequência ele usa seu carro?	30) Que horas eles jantam?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) She works in Miami. | 16) She always wears this dress. |
| 2) Does she work in China? | 17) She never calls me. |
| 3) She doesn't work in China. She works in Japan. | 18) She doesn't talk to him. |
| 4) Where does she walk? | 19) She's not waiting for the bus. |
| 5) She walks near the mall. | 20) They don't study Spanish. They study English. |
| 6) Does he run near the airport? | 21) I don't use his pencil. |
| 7) Is he running or riding a bicycle? | 22) Don't touch me! |
| 8) Is he going to run tonight? | 23) Wake up! |
| 9) Why does she park in front of your house? | 24) Does he wear ties? |
| 10) Where does he park? | 25) Is he wearing a tie? |
| 11) She doesn't use my phone. She uses her phone. | 26) Is he going to wear a tie? |
| 12) He doesn't wear my tie. He wears his tie. | 27) He's taking off his tie. |
| 13) She studies English twice a day. | 28) Do you study English in the afternoon? |
| 14) He uses my car once a week. | 29) What time does she have breakfast? |
| 15) How often does he use your car? | 30) What time do they have dinner? |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 26.

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



Question A

1 ()

2 ()

3 ()



Question B

1 ()

2 ()

3 ()



Question C

1 ()

2 ()

3 ()







Question D

1 ()

2 ()

3 ()

Answers:

 <p>Question A</p> <p>1 (X)</p> <p>2 ()</p> <p>3 ()</p> <p>1) She doesn't have a backpack. She has a purse.</p>	 <p>Question B</p> <p>1 ()</p> <p>2 (X)</p> <p>3 ()</p> <p>2) He's not walking. He's running.</p>
 <p>Question C</p> <p>1 ()</p> <p>2 (X)</p> <p>3 ()</p> <p>2) She's not having her hair cut. She's having her nails done.</p>	 <p>Question D</p> <p>1 ()</p> <p>2 ()</p> <p>3 (X)</p> <p>3) He doesn't have a toothache. He has an earache.</p>



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 27.

1) Follow the example:

Do you know where he works and studies?

I know where he works, but I don't know where he studies.

1) Do you know where she lives and works?

2) Do you know where he has lunch and has dinner?

3) Do you know what she cooks and eats?

4) Do you know where she runs and walks?

5) Do you know where he drives and parks?

6) Do you know where I live and work?

7) Do you know where they shop and have fun?

8) Do you know where Michael washes his car and smokes?

9) Do you know why I learn French and learn Japanese?

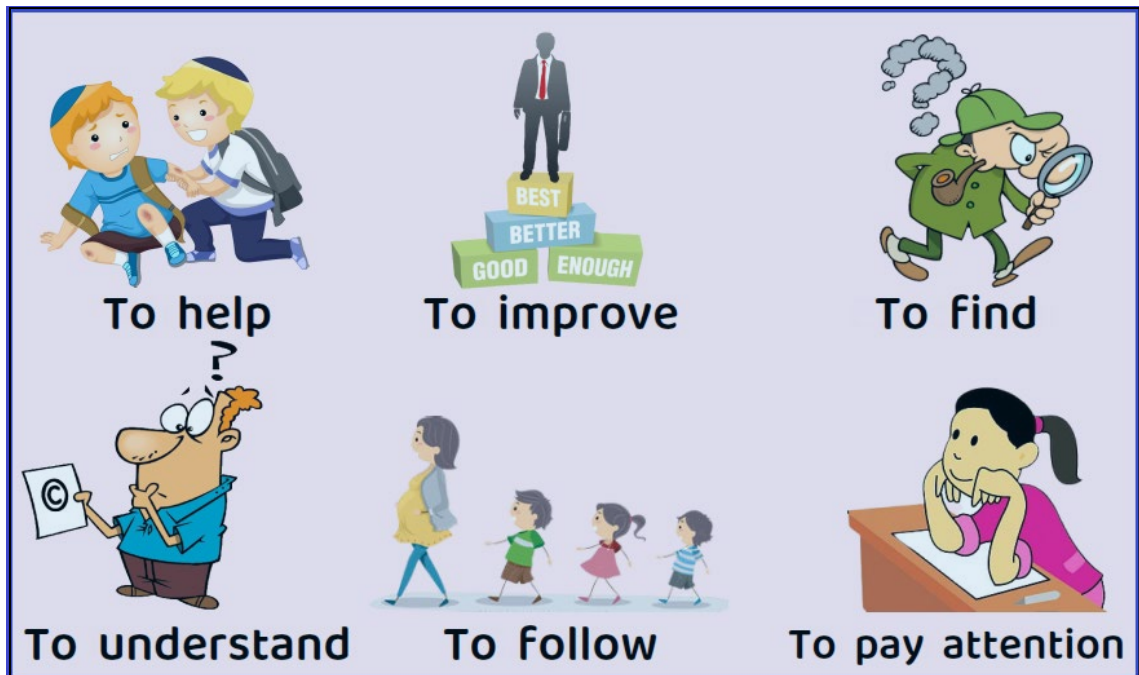
Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) I know where she lives, but I don't know where she works.
- 2) I know where he has lunch, but I don't know where he has dinner.
- 3) I know what she cooks, but I don't know what she eats.
- 4) I know where she runs, but I don't know where she walks.
- 5) I know where he drives, but I don't know where he parks.
- 6) I know where you live, but I don't know where you work.
- 7) I know where they shop, but I don't know where they have fun.
- 8) I know where he / Michael washes his car, but I don't know where he / Michael smokes.
- 9) I know why you learn French, but I don't know why you learn Japanese.

Basic 3 - Lesson 28

Vocabulary



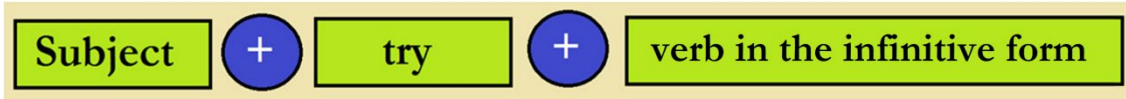
To help	Ajudar	To understand	Entender
To improve	Melhorar	To follow	Seguir
To find	Encontrar	To pay attention	Prestar atenção

 Repeat 

- 1) The nurse is helping the doctor.
- 2) I don't understand Chinese.
- 3) Are you paying attention?
- 4) Find my cat, please!
- 5) Are you improving your English?
- 6) Follow me!

To try + verb in the infinitive form

Vamos praticar a expressão "to try + verbo na forma infinitiva", que significa tentar fazer algo.



I	try	to study English.
Eu	tento	estudar inglês.

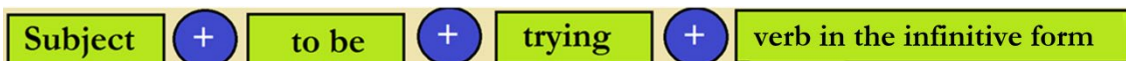


1) Do you try to help your boss?	Yes, I try to help my boss.
2) Do you try to improve your English?	Yes, I try to improve my English.
3) Does she try to understand me?	Yes, she tries to understand you.
4) Does he try to pay attention?	Yes, he tries to pay attention.

+ **Know more:** "everyday" escrito junto, é um adjetivo e significa "cotidiano" "diário", example: **everyday life: a vida cotidiana** | **It's too good for everyday use.: É bom demais para uso diário.**

Trying + verb in the infinitive form

Agora vamos praticar a expressão "trying + verbo na forma infinitiva", que significa tentando fazer algo.



I	am	trying	to study English.
Eu	estou	tentando	estudar inglês.



1) Are you trying to find my pen?	Yes, I'm trying to find your pen.
2) Is she trying to improve her English?	Yes, she's trying to improve her English.
3) Is your wife trying to spend less money?	Yes, she's trying to spend less money.
4) Are they trying to speak English?	Yes, they're trying to speak English.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 28.

1) Ask me if:

1) Ask me if I am trying to pay attention.

2) Ask me if I try to improve my Spanish.

3) Ask me if she tries to understand.

4) Ask me if she is trying to park.

5) Ask me if they try to help their parents.

6) Ask me if they are trying to run every day.

7) Ask me if you are improving your English.

8) Ask me if she tries to have dinner with her husband.

9) Ask me if he's trying to be a good lawyer.

10) Ask me if I try to help my students.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Are you trying to pay attention?
- 2) Do you try to improve your Spanish?
- 3) Does she try to understand?
- 4) Is she trying to park?
- 5) Do they try to help their parents?
- 6) Are they trying to run every day?
- 7) Am I improving my English?
- 8) Does she try to have dinner with her husband?
- 9) Is he trying to be a good lawyer?
- 10) Do you try to help your students?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 29.

1) Answer YES for all my questions, as in the first example:

Do you try to study English every day?

Yes, I try to study English every day.

1) Do they try to help you?

2) Is he trying to park behind the supermarket?

3) Do I try to help my students?

4) Is he trying to understand us?

5) Does he try to study English twice a day?

6) Are you trying to be a good student?

7) Do you try to improve your pronunciation?

8) Are they trying to find our dog?

9) Does she try to pay attention?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Yes, they try to help me.
- 2) Yes, he is trying to park behind the supermarket.
- 3) Yes, you try to help your students.
- 4) Yes, he is trying to understand us.
- 5) Yes, he tries to study English twice a day.
- 6) Yes, I am trying to be a good student.
- 7) Yes, I try to improve my pronunciation.
- 8) Yes, they are trying to find our dog.
- 9) Yes, she tries to pay attention.

Basic 3 - Lesson 30

About

Você já conhece a palavra **"about"**, no sentido de **“sobre”**: Sobre o que você está falando? - What are you talking about?.

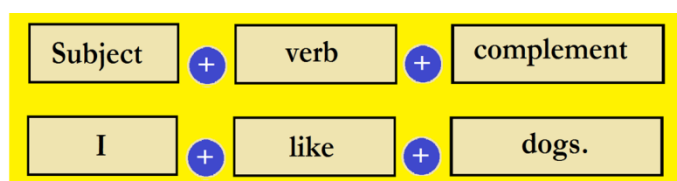
Nesta lição, vamos aprender um uso específico da palavra **"about"** (advérbio): mais ou menos, cerca de, aproximadamente.



- 1) She has about fifteen cats.
- 2) There are about nineteen books on the table.
- 3) My teacher is about 39 years old.
- 4) They have about one hundred horses.
- 5) He is about ninety-seven years old.

To like | Affirmative

Em inglês, para falar de gostos, podemos usar alguns verbos e expressões. Nesta lição vamos estudar especialmente o verbo **“to like”**: gostar.



- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) I like her. | 5) They like us. |
| 2) She likes me. | 6) We like them. |
| 3) I like your teacher. | 7) Peter likes Nancy. |
| 4) We like him. | 8) He likes us. |

To like | Negative

I, you, we, they	+	don't	+	like	+	dogs.
He, she, it	+	doesn't	+	like	+	dogs.

 Repeat 


- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) I don't like cats. | 5) They don't like us. |
| 2) She doesn't like me. | 6) We don't like them. |
| 3) I don't like your brother. | 7) Peter doesn't like cars. |
| 4) We don't like him. | 8) He doesn't like us. |

To like | Interrogative

Auxiliary	+	subject	+	verb	+	complement
Do	+	I, you, we, they	+	like	+	dogs?
Does	+	He, she, it	+	like	+	dogs?

 Ask 

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Do you like cats? |
| 2) Does she like me? |
| 3) Does your brother like horses? |
| 4) Do they like us? |

 **Know more:** Você deve repetir as frases desta seção, até chegar ao ponto de dizer sem pensar. O importante é praticar.



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) -----
- 11) -----
- 12) -----
- 13) -----
- 14) -----
- 15) -----
- 16) -----
- 17) -----
- 18) -----
- 19) -----
- 20) -----

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) He doesn't like sneakers.
- 2) Does she like shoes?
- 3) Do you like him?
- 4) I don't like French. I like English.
- 5) She doesn't like skirts. She likes dresses.
- 6) He's not paying attention.
- 7) She's trying to improve her pronunciation.
- 8) Do they understand English?
- 9) Do I have a good pronunciation?
- 10) How many hats do you have?
- 11) Do you park where he parks?
- 12) I try to study English twice a week.
- 13) I always try to study in the morning.
- 14) She's trying to make a cake.
- 15) He's trying to put on his pants.
- 16) She's trying to take off her dress.
- 17) He's trying to find his dog.
- 18) Do you try to help your father?
- 19) Does she try to have dinner with her family?
- 20) Does he try to wake up at seven o' clock?