

# CURSO DE INGLÊS BLUE ENGLISH

LEVEL 4

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, na qual, os alunos realmente aprendem o idioma e não o esquece.

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

**Rege Pestana**

## Como utilizar este material.

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

### Diferentes símbolos

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

 Acompanhe a lição com o áudio.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

 **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.

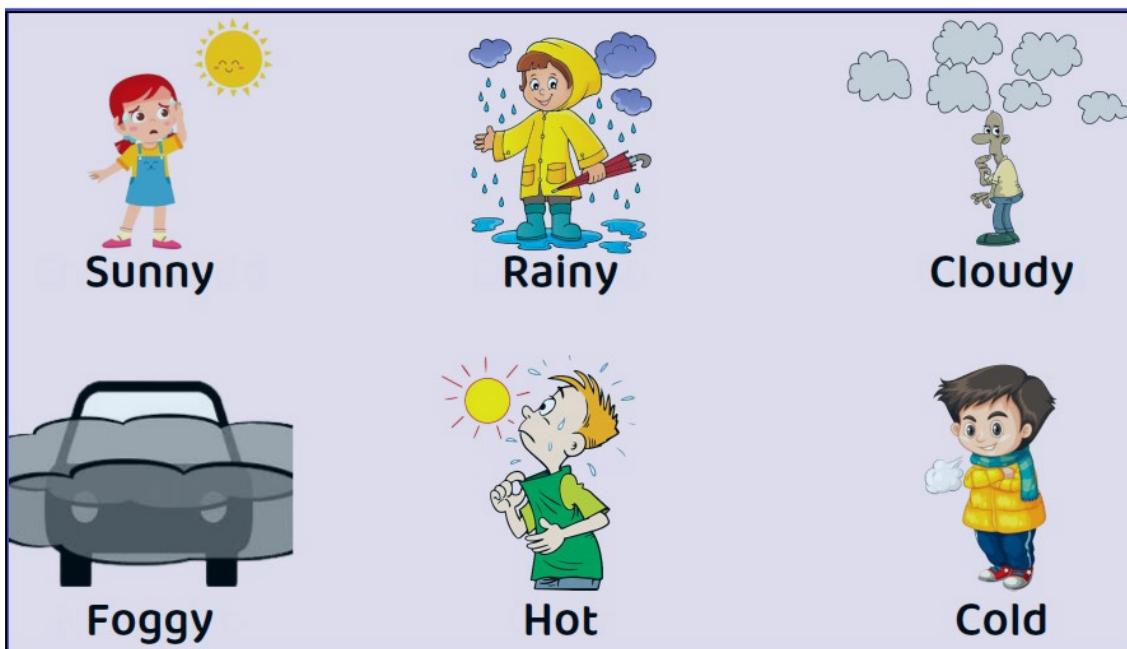
## Basic 4 - Lesson 1

### The weather

**“Que tempo ruim, não é?”** Com certeza, muitos de vocês já usaram essa pergunta para iniciar uma conversa no elevador, na fila do caixa, no táxi, entre muitas outras situações. Aprender a falar sobre o clima em inglês é muito importante, já que este é um dos tópicos mais básicos de uma conversa em inglês. É uma maneira fácil de puxar assunto e quebrar o gelo (**break the ice**), com alguém que você ainda não conhece.

Conhecer algumas frases simples do clima em inglês irá ajudá-lo a falar com muito mais facilidade. Então, vamos conhecer um pouco de vocabulário relacionado a este tema.

### Vocabulary



Sunny	Ensolarado	Foggy	Enevoado
Rainy	Chuvoso	Hot	Calor
Cloudy	Nublado	Cold	Frio

As perguntas mais comuns para saber como está o tempo são:

**1- What's the weather like?**

**2 – How's the weather?**

## Ask

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1) What's the weather like in Canada?       | It's cold.             |
| 2) What's the weather like in London?       | It's cloudy and rainy. |
| 3) What's the weather like in South Africa? | It's hot.              |
| 4) What's the weather like in England?      | It's foggy.            |
| 5) What's the weather like?                 | It's sunny and hot.    |

 **Attention!** Em inglês, nunca dizemos: "Is hot" ou "Is raining", ao contrário do português onde é normal começar a sentença com o verbo. Dizemos: "Está calor", "Está chovendo". No inglês, é sempre necessário aparecer um sujeito. Neste caso o "it". "It's hot", "It's raining" etc.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 1.

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

- 1) -----
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- 11) -----
- 12) -----
- 13) -----
- 14) -----
- 15) -----
- 16) -----
- 17) -----
- 18) -----
- 19) -----
- 20) -----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Are you paying attention?
- 2) The weather is not good.
- 3) Is it sunny in Australia today?
- 4) When are you going to try to study English?
- 5) How's the weather in France now?
- 6) Does she understand her teacher?
- 7) Where are you trying to work?
- 8) Do you like rainy weather?
- 9) Does she live in a cold country?
- 10) What's the weather like in England?
- 11) It's hot in New York in June.
- 12) It's foggy today.
- 13) There are about seventeen waiters at the restaurant.
- 14) She's about eighty-three years old.
- 15) What's the weather like?
- 16) What's he trying to carry?
- 17) Is it cold?
- 18) Who are you trying to talk to?
- 19) What's the weather like in China?
- 20) He's not running because it's hot today.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 2.

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



1) Como está o tempo?	16) Com que frequência você viaja?
2) Eu não gosto de tempo nublado.	17) Com que frequência ele te ajuda?
3) Ela gosta de tempo frio?	18) Está calor?
4) Ele tem aproximadamente vinte e cinco carros.	19) Não está calor. Está frio.
5) Tem aproximadamente vinte e cinco carros.	20) Você está com frio?
6) O que você está tentando escrever?	21) Eu não estou com frio. Eu estou com calor.
7) Você tenta estudar todos os dias?	22) Quanto anos ele tem?
8) Ela tenta acordar às sete horas?	23) Quantos carros ele tem?
9) Eu tento melhorar meu inglês todos os dias.	24) Quantos cachorros você tem?
10) Ela não gosta de mim. Ela gosta de você.	25) Ele tem aproximadamente trinta e cinco anos.
11) Eles não gostam de tempo frio.	26) Tem aproximadamente cem cachorros.
12) Ele estaciona na frente da sua casa?	27) Tem aproximadamente vinte e cinco carros.
13) Ele está estacionando na frente da sua casa?	28) Ela presta atenção?
14) Siga o exemplo.	29) Ela está prestando atenção?
15) Você está tentando encontrar meu livro?	30) Você entende japonês?

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

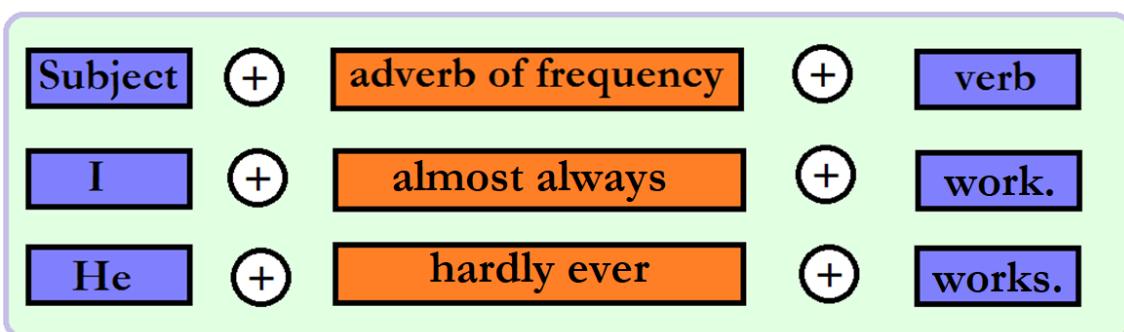
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|--|--|
| 1) What's the weather like? / How's the weather? | 16) How often do you travel?           |
| 2) I don't like cloudy weather.                  | 17) How often does he help you?        |
| 3) Does she like cold weather?                   | 18) Is it hot?                         |
| 4) He has about twenty-five cars.                | 19) It's not hot. It's cold.           |
| 5) There are about twenty-five cars.             | 20) Are you cold?                      |
| 6) What are you trying to write?                 | 21) I'm not cold. I'm hot.             |
| 7) Do you try to study every day?                | 22) How old is he?                     |
| 8) Does she try to wake up at seven o'clock?     | 23) How many cars does he have?        |
| 9) I try to improve my English every day.        | 24) How many dogs do you have?         |
| 10) She doesn't like me. She likes you.          | 25) He is about thirty-five years old. |
| 11) They don't like cold weather.                | 26) There are about one hundred dogs.  |
| 12) Does he park in front of your house?         | 27) There are about twenty-five cars.  |
| 13) Is he parking in front of your house?        | 28) Does she pay attention?            |
| 14) Follow the example.                          | 29) Is she paying attention?           |
| 15) Are you trying to find my book?              | 30) Do you understand Japanese?        |

## Basic 4 - Lesson 3

### Adverbs of frequency

Nas lições anteriores, apresentamos alguns advérbios de frequência. Como se trata de um elemento muito importante em inglês, e tem muita gente com um "alto nível de inglês", que comete erros com eles, gostaria de revisar mais uma vez. Além disso, acrescentarei mais dois advérbios: "Hardly ever", que significa "Quase nunca" e "Almost always", que significa "Quase sempre".

Lembre-se que a estrutura é sempre a mesma:



### Answer

- |                                       |                               |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) How often do you help your wife?   | I almost always help my wife. |
| 2) How often do you use her phone?    | I hardly ever use her phone.  |
| 3) How often does she wear a dress?   | She always wears a dress.     |
| 4) How often do they wake up at 4 AM? | They never wake up at 4 AM.   |
| 5) How often does he call his son?    | He sometimes calls his son.   |



**Know more:** Lembre-se, que a estrutura da frase é sempre a mesma: Sujeito + o advérbio de frequência + o verbo. Mas, se alguém te pergunta com que frequência você faz algo, você pode responder usando somente o advérbio. Por exemplo, imagine que te faço a seguinte pergunta:

How often do you call Peter? – Você poderia responder: I always call him ou simplesmente: **Always, sometimes, usually, almost always, hardly ever, never.**



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 3.

### 1) Follow the example:

How often does he study English? – (**always**)

**He always studies English.**

1) How often does she make a cake? – (**hardly ever**)

---

2) How often does he have breakfast at the bakery? – (**almost always**)

---

3) How often do they have a drink at the restaurant? – (**usually**)

---

4) How often do you have a stomachache? – (**never**)

---

5) How often does he call his parents? – (**sometimes**)

---

6) How often does she wear a dress? – (**almost always**)

---

7) How often do you ride a bicycle? – (**usually**)

---

8) How often do they ride a horse? – (**hardly ever**)

---

9) How often do you read a book? – (**almost always**)

---

10) How often does he smoke? – (**sometimes**)

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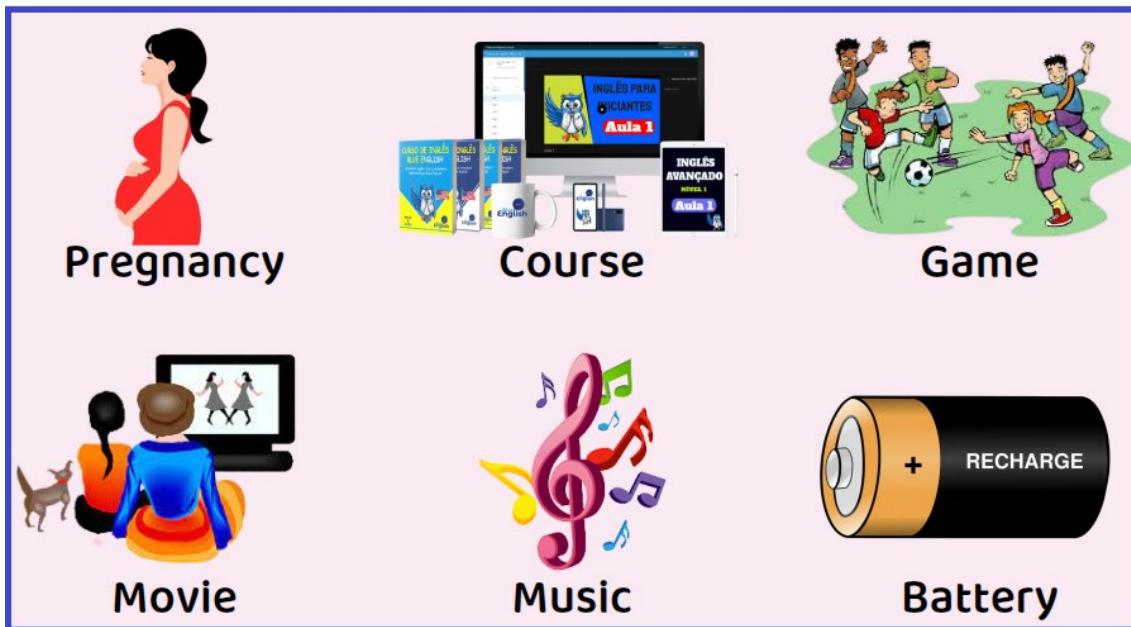
**Answers:**

**Exercise 1**

- 1) She hardly ever makes a cake.
- 2) He almost always has breakfast at the bakery.
- 3) They usually have a drink at the restaurant.
- 4) I never have a stomachache.
- 5) He sometimes calls his parents.
- 6) She almost always wears a dress?
- 7) I usually ride a bicycle.
- 8) They hardly ever ride a horse.
- 9) I almost always read a book.
- 10) He sometimes smokes.

## Basic 4 - Lesson 4

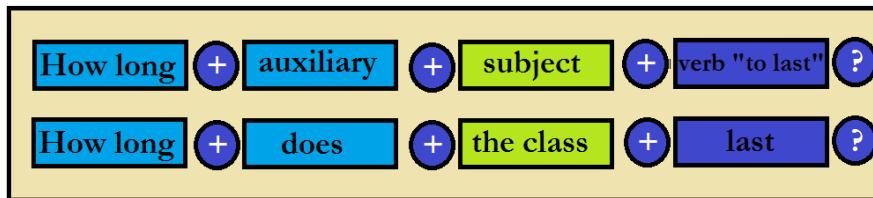
### Vocabulary



Pregnancy	Gravidez	Movie	Filme
Course	Curso	Music	Música
Game	Jogo (futebol, vôlei, etc.)	Battery	Bateria

### How long + to last

O verbo "to last" significa durar. Aproveitamos e apresentamos a expressão "**How long...?**", que significa: "Quanto tempo...?"



**How long does an English class last?**

It **lasts** about an hour and a half.



## Answer

1) How long does a pregnancy last?	It lasts nine months.
2) How long does this battery last?	It lasts twenty-four hours.
3) How long does a soccer game last?	It lasts ninety minutes.
4) How long does a movie usually last?	It usually lasts about eighty minutes.
5) How long does an English course last?	It lasts about three years.
6) How long does a music usually last?	It usually lasts about four minutes.



**Know more:** Em português, o advérbio “**geralmente**”, pode ir depois de “quanto tempo”. Exemplo: Quanto tempo **geralmente** dura um curso de inglês? Ou pode ir depois do sujeito: Quanto tempo um curso de inglês **geralmente** dura? No inglês a palavra “**usually**”, deve ir sempre depois do sujeito, tanto na pergunta, quanto na resposta: How long does an English course **usually** last? It **usually** lasts four years.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 4.

### 1) Ask me:

1) Ask me how long a pregnancy usually lasts.

---

2) Ask me how long a basketball game lasts.

---

3) Ask me how long my battery lasts.

---

4) Ask me how long my English course lasts.

---

5) Ask me how long a movie usually lasts.

---

6) Ask me how long a meeting lasts.

---

7) Ask me how long a cigarette lasts.

---

8) Ask me how long a conversation with my students lasts.

---

9) Ask me how long the news on TV lasts.

---

10) Ask me how long a presidential speech lasts.

---

11) Ask me how long her lunch break lasts.

---

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) How long does a pregnancy usually last?
- 2) How long does a basketball game last?
- 3) How long does your battery last?
- 4) How long does your English course last?
- 5) How long does a movie usually last?
- 6) How long does a meeting last?
- 7) How long does a cigarette last?
- 8) How long does a conversations with your students last?
- 9) How long does the news on TV last?
- 10) How long does a presidential speech last?
- 11) How long does her lunch break last?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 5.

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



1) Como está o tempo nos Estados Unidos?	16) Ele não está usando uma camisa.
2) Quanto tempo dura esta aula de inglês?	17) Com que frequência ela trabalha para você?
3) Eu quase nunca ligo para meu marido.	18) Você está tendo uma conversa com o professor?
4) Ela quase sempre ajuda a mãe dela na cozinha.	19) Está calor?
5) Michael tem aproximadamente noventa cavalos.	20) Você está com frio?
6) Ela não presta atenção.	21) O advogado é muito trabalhador.
7) Você vende carros?	22) Que horas você janta?
8) Você está vendendo carros?	23) Quantas maletas você tem?
9) Ele não tem um barco, ele tem um helicóptero.	24) Quantas reuniões ele tem hoje?
10) Eu vou estacionar na frente do supermercado.	25) Ele tem aproximadamente cinco reuniões.
11) Eu não vou viajar no ano que vem.	26) Tem aproximadamente vinte médicos.
12) Eles não correm de manhã, eles correm à tarde.	27) Acorde!
13) Nancy usa minha bicicleta duas vezes por dia.	28) Preste atenção!
14) Peter viaja uma vez por ano.	29) Levante-se!
15) Nigel trabalha quatro vezes por semana.	30) Me liga!

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) What's the weather like in The United States?                | 16) He's not wearing a shirt.                       |
| 2) How long does this English class last?                       | 17) How often does she work for you?                |
| 3) I hardly ever call my husband.                               | 18) Are you having a conversation with the teacher? |
| 4) She almost always helps her mother in the kitchen.           | 19) Is it hot?                                      |
| 5) Michael has about ninety horses.                             | 20) Are you cold?                                   |
| 6) She doesn't pay attention.                                   | 21) The lawyer is very hard-working.                |
| 7) Do you sell cars?  | 22) What time do you have dinner?                   |
| 8) Are you selling cars?  | 23) How many briefcases do you have?                |
| 9) He doesn't have a boat, he has a helicopter.                 | 24) How many meetings does he have today?           |
| 10) I'm going to park in front of the supermarket.              | 25) He has about five meetings.                     |
| 11) I'm not going to travel next year.                          | 26) There are approximately twenty doctors.         |
| 12) They don't run in the morning, they run - in the afternoon. | 27) Wake up!  |
| 13) Nancy uses my bicycle twice a day.                          | 28) Pay attention!                                  |
| 14) Peter travels once a year.                                  | 29) Get up!   |
| 15) Nigel works four times a week.                              | 30) Call me!  |

## Basic 4 - Lesson 6

### Would + verb

“Would” é um verbo modal que tem a função de verbo auxiliar. Como o próprio nome já diz, ele tem a função de auxiliar; nesse caso, auxiliar o verbo principal.

Assim como acontece com quase todos os verbos auxiliares, o verbo modal “would”, não tem uma tradução por si só e seu significado fica subordinado ao verbo que ele auxilia.

Exemplo:

I would study Spanish if I had time. | Eu estudaria espanhol se tivesse tempo.

Observe que na frase acima “would study” é traduzido como “estudaria”, ou seja, o significado de “study” (estudar) é dominante.

Na forma afirmativa, usamos o “would” para todas as pessoas, incluindo “he/she/it”. A regra do “Simple Present”, que obriga o acréscimo do “s” para as flexões da terceira pessoa não é aplicada aqui. A forma contraída de “would” é “d”. Exemplo: I would like to live in Miami. = I'd like to live in Miami. (Eu gostaria de viver em Miami.).

#### Repeat

- 1) I would live in The United States.
- 2) She would study English twice a day.
- 3) They would pay attention to this class.
- 4) He would help us.
- 5) We would understand this language.

 **Know more:** Na linguagem falada, em frases afirmativas, “would” é muitas vezes abreviado para ‘d’ (apóstrofo d). “I would like”, por exemplo, ficaria: “I'd like”. Por enquanto eu gostaria que você não usasse a contração, ou seja, em vez de dizer I'd like, diga I would like.



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) -----
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- 6) -----
- 7) -----
- 8) -----
- 9) -----
- 10) -----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) I would take a shower before five AM.
- 2) She would improve her English in The United States.
- 3) He would buy a helicopter.
- 4) They would wear a cap.
- 5) I would use your car.
- 6) You would have a drink with me.
- 7) I would call you twice a day.
- 8) She would ride a horse.
- 9) You would show me your house.
- 10) I would read fifty books a year.

## Basic 4 - Lesson 7

### Would + Interrogative form

Ao fazer frases com “**would**” na forma interrogativa, basta alterar o posicionamento do verbo modal na frase. Diferentemente do que acontece na afirmativa, na interrogativa o verbo “**would**” deve ser posicionado antes do sujeito.

Para responder a perguntas com “**would**”, podemos usar as “**short answers**”, as chamadas, “**respostas curtas**”.

Example:

Would you buy a Ferrari? Yes, I would.

Would you sell your house? No, I wouldn't.



#### Answer

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1) Would we pay attention to the class?  | Yes, we would.     |
| 2) Would you live in an apartment?       | No, I wouldn't.    |
| 3) Would he improve his English with me? | Yes, he would.     |
| 4) Would they have dinner with us?       | No, they wouldn't. |
| 5) Would she wake up at 4:00 AM?         | No, she wouldn't.  |

### Would + Negative form

Para formar frases na forma negativa, podemos utilizar “**would not**” ou a forma contraída “**wouldn't**”. O significado de ambas as formas é igual, porém na linguagem falada, “**wouldn't**” é usado em 98% dos casos.

Example: I wouldn't eat scorpions. OR I would not eat scorpions.



#### Repeat

- |  |
|--|
| 1) I would study English, but I wouldn't study Chinese.      |
| 2) She would live in France, but she wouldn't live in Spain. |
| 3) They would buy a house, but they wouldn't buy a car.      |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 7.

### 1) Follow the example:

**Teacher:** Would you buy a car and a horse?

**Student:** I would buy a car, but I wouldn't buy a horse.

1) Would she travel to China and to Japan?

---

2) Would he learn English and Spanish?

---

3) Would I read books and magazines?

---

4) Would they have a dog and an elephant?

---

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

**Teacher:** Would she live in China? **(Say no)**

**Student:** No, she wouldn't.

1) Would you learn English in two days? **(Say no)**

---

2) Would Michael and Nancy buy a truck? **(Say yes)**

---

3) Would I be your teacher? **(Say yes)**

---

4) Would she carry a sofa? **(Say no)**

---

5) Would he wait for you? **(Say yes)**

---

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) She would travel to China, but she wouldn't travel to Japan.
- 2) He would learn English, but he wouldn't learn Spanish.
- 3) You would read books, but you wouldn't read magazines.
- 4) They would have a dog, but they wouldn't have an elephant.

### Exercise 2

- 1) No, I wouldn't.
- 2) Yes, they would.
- 3) Yes, you would.
- 4) No, she wouldn't.
- 5) Yes, he would.

## Basic 4 - Lesson 8

### It depends on someone or something

Quando quiser dizer que uma coisa depende de algo ou alguém; cuidado para não dizer “depend of”, diga: “it depends on”.

**Are you going to study English?**      **It depends on the teacher.**  
**Você vai estudar inglês?**                **Depende do professor.**

Se quer dizer apenas “depende”, diga: “It depends.”

**Do you want to work for me?**      **It depends.**  
**Você quer trabalhar para mim?**    **Depende.**



#### Answer

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Would you live in a big city? | It depends on the city.      |
| 2) Would you work for me?        | It depends on the salary.    |
| 3) Would they help us?           | It depends on their parents. |
| 4) Would she buy a bicycle?      | It depends on the bicycle.   |
| 5) Would he wake up at 10 AM?    | It depends on the day.       |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 8.

### 1) Follow the example:

**Teacher: Would you buy a horse? (the horse)**

**Student: It depends on the horse.**

1) Would you learn English in one year? (the teacher)

---

2) Would Nancy use his car? (him)

---

3) Would she live in a small city? (the city)

---

4) Would they pay attention to the class? (class)

---

### 2) Ask me:

1) Ask me if she would understand this language.

---

2) Ask me if I would be a journalist.

---

3) Ask me if they would buy one hundred mugs.

---

4) Ask me if I would use your car.

---

5) Ask me if he would call her every day.

---

6) Ask me if my mother would live with me.

---

## **Answers:**

### **Exercise 1**

- 1) It depends on the teacher.
- 2) It depends on him.
- 3) It depends on the city.
- 4) It depends on the class.

### **Exercise 2**

- 1) Would she understand this language?
- 2) Would you be a journalist?
- 3) Would they buy one hundred mugs?
- 4) Would you use my car?
- 5) Would he call her every day?
- 6) Would your mother live with you?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 9.

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

- 1) -----
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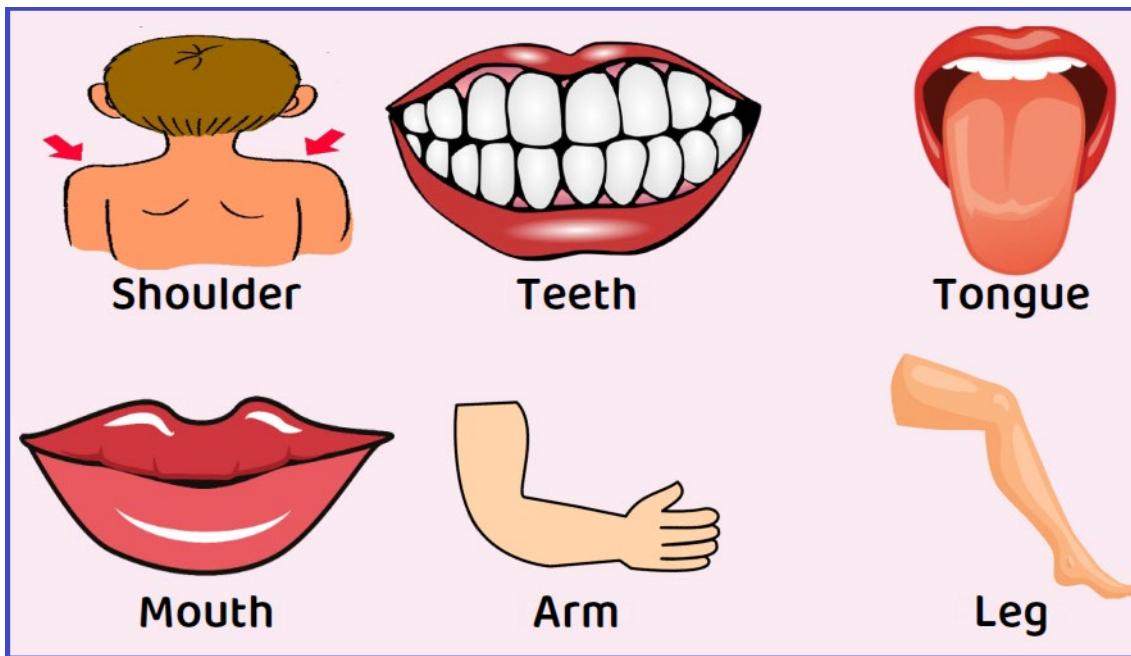
## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) It depends on us.
- 2) It depends on the motorcycle.
- 3) It depends on the weather.
- 4) It depends on my uncle.
- 5) It depends on the doctor.
- 6) Would she teach you Japanese?
- 7) It depends on the day.
- 8) I wouldn't have dinner at this restaurant.
- 9) She wouldn't improve her English with this teacher.
- 10) It depends on the backpack.

## Basic 4 - Lesson 10

### Parts of the body II



Shoulder	Ombro	Mouth	Boca
Teeth	Dentes	Arm	Braço
Tongue	Língua	Leg	Perna

Uma diferença entre o inglês e o português, é que em inglês, são usados os adjetivos possessivos: “**my, your, his, etc.**”. Enquanto que em português, usamos os artigos definidos: “**o**” e “**a**” quando nos referimos a partes do corpo.

Exemplo:

**Português:** A cabeça dele é grande.

**Inglês:** His head is big.

**⊕ Know more:** Alguns substantivos da língua inglesa, quando pluralizados, possuem formas irregulares. "Tooth" é um deles, o plural de "tooth" não é "tooths" e sim "teeth".



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 10.

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



1) Depende dos meus pais.	16) Eles têm dentes bonitos.
2) Eu não compraria aquele carro.	17) Depende do político.
3) Eu não tenho uma moto, eu tenho uma bicicleta.	18) Ela está usando uma blusa.
4) Eu não sou preguiçoso, eu sou trabalhador.	19) Ele está usando meu livro.
5) Depende dela.	20) Depende.
6) Não toque na minha barriga.	21) Onde você estuda?
7) Você está chateada?	22) Onde você está estudando?
8) Você vai usar a camiseta dele?	23) Tem um livro na mesa?
9) Ela melhoraria o inglês dela na Inglaterra.	24) Tem dois gatos debaixo da mesa?
10) Eu quase nunca estaciono na frente do banco.	25) Ele tem dois gatos.
11) Você está tentando prestar atenção?	26) Ele tem aproximadamente vinte gatos.
12) Ela está confusa?	27) Você me ajudaria?
13) Ele não está bravo.	28) Depende do meu primo.
14) Você é tímido?	29) Quem é o seu primo?
15) Eu estou com dor de dente.	30) Eles têm pernas grandes.

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) It depends on my parents.
- 2) I wouldn't buy that car.
- 3) I don't have a motorcycle, I have a bicycle.
- 4) I'm not lazy, I'm hard-working.
- 5) It depends on her.
- 6) Don't touch my belly.
- 7) Are you upset?
- 8) Are you going to wear his T-shirt?
- 9) She would improve her English in England.
- 10) I hardly ever park in front of the bank.
- 11) Are you trying to pay attention?
- 12) Is she confused?
- 13) He's not angry.
- 14) Are you shy?
- 15) I have a toothache.
- 16) They have beautiful teeth.
- 17) It depends on the politician.
- 18) She's wearing a blouse.
- 19) He's using my book.
- 20) It depends.
- 21) Where do you study?
- 22) Where are you studying?
- 23) Is there a book on the table?
- 24) Are there two cats under the table?
- 25) He has two cats.
- 26) He has about twenty cats.
- 27) Would you help me?
- 28) It depends on my cousin.
- 29) Who's your cousin?
- 30) They have big legs.

## Basic 4 - Lesson 11

### To like + Verb

O verbo "to like" muitas vezes pode ser seguido de um segundo verbo. Nestes casos, o segundo verbo poderá ser usado tanto na forma infinitiva quanto no gerúndio. Exemplo:

Subject	(+)	like	(+)	to drive
I, you, we, they	(+)	like	(+)	to drive
I, you, we, they	(+)	like	(+)	driving
he, she, it	(+)	likes	(+)	to drive
he, she, it	(+)	likes	(+)	driving

#### Repeat

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) I <b>like</b> dancing with my wife.        | 6) She <b>likes</b> living in London.       |
| 2) I don't <b>like</b> smoking.               | 7) You <b>like</b> to work for us.          |
| 3) She doesn't <b>like</b> studying Japanese. | 8) They <b>like</b> learning new languages. |
| 4) They don't <b>like</b> traveling.          | 9) She doesn't <b>like</b> to use my phone. |
| 5) She <b>likes</b> shopping.                 | 10) I don't <b>like</b> spending my money.  |

#### Ask

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 1) Do you <b>like</b> learning English?       | Yes, I do.       |
| 2) Does she <b>like</b> cooking?              | No, she doesn't. |
| 3) Do they <b>like</b> living in France?      | Yes, they do.    |
| 4) Does she <b>like</b> playing with her dog? | Yes, she does.   |
| 5) Does the teacher <b>like</b> teaching?     | Yes, he does.    |

 **Know more:** Podemos usar a forma "ing" depois de "like", em qualquer tempo verbal.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 11.

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

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

**Answers:**

**Exercise 1**

- 1) He likes having dinner with his wife.
- 2) She doesn't like horses.
- 3) Do you like dancing?
- 4) I don't like to wear ties.
- 5) They don't like making cakes.
- 6) He likes reading, but he doesn't like writing.
- 7) I like traveling.
- 8) I don't like washing my car.
- 9) Does he like taking a shower in the morning?
- 10) We like selling bicycles.

## Basic 4 - Lesson 12

### To enjoy

Um verbo quase sinônimo de "to like" é o "to enjoy", que significa "gostar de", "curtir algo", "aproveitar"etc. No entanto, diferente do verbo "to like", "to enjoy" sempre vai seguido do gerúndio; ou seja, nunca dizemos "I enjoy to work", e sim, "I enjoy working".

Subject + like + to drive

I, you, we, they + enjoy + studying

he, she, it + enjoys + studying

Repeat 

1) I **enjoy talking** to my teacher.

2) They **enjoy reading** books.

3) You **enjoy dancing** with her.

4) She **enjoys speaking** English.

5) He **enjoys having dinner** with us.

 **Know more:** Que tal aprendermos uma expressão bem legal? "To enjoy yourself" significa "divertir-se". Ela é uma opção a "To have fun".



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 12.

### 1) Follow the example:

**Teacher: Do you enjoy reading and writing?**

**Student: I enjoy reading, but I don't enjoy writing.**

1) Does he enjoy learning English and Spanish?

---

2) Do they enjoy eating and cooking?

---

3) Does she enjoy wearing dresses and skirts?

---

4) Do you enjoy talking about business and about soccer?

---

5) Do I enjoy driving and parking?

---

6) Does Nigel enjoy having a drink and having a conversation?

---

7) Do you enjoy traveling and reading magazines?

---

8) Do they enjoy riding a bicycle and riding a motorcycle?

---

9) Does she enjoy shopping and watching TV?

---

10) Do I enjoy learning French and Japanese?

---

## Answers:

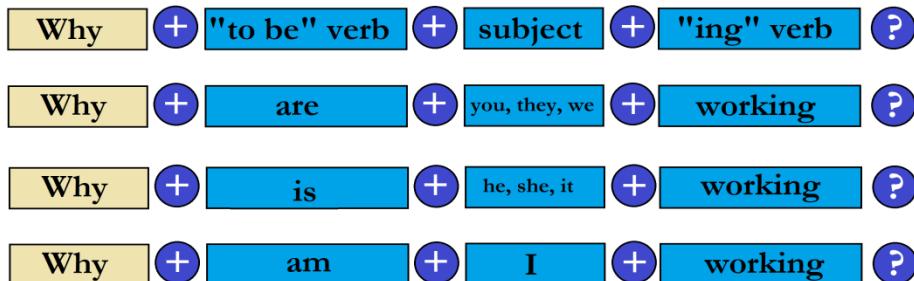
### Exercise 1

- 1) He enjoys learning English, but he doesn't enjoy learning Spanish.
- 2) They enjoy eating, but they don't enjoy cooking.
- 3) She enjoys wearing dresses, but she doesn't enjoy wearing skirts.
- 4) I enjoy talking about business, but I don't enjoy talking about soccer.
- 5) You enjoy driving, but you don't enjoy parking.
- 6) Nigel /he enjoys having a drink, but he doesn't enjoy having a conversation.
- 7) I enjoy traveling, but I don't enjoy reading magazines.
- 8) They enjoy riding a bicycle, but they don't enjoy riding a motorcycle.
- 9) She enjoys shopping, but she doesn't enjoy watching TV.
- 10) You enjoy learning French, but you don't enjoy learning Japanese.

## Basic 4 - Lesson 13

### Why + To be

Nós já vimos a palavra “why” e o verbo “to be”, nas unidades anteriores, mas elas merecem mais destaque. Nesta aula praticaremos esta estrutura de frase:



Neste exercício, pergunte "why...?".



- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) I'm working.              | Why are you working?            |
| 2) They're studying.         | Why are they studying?          |
| 3) The Teacher is reading.   | Why is the teacher reading?     |
| 4) He's looking at you.      | Why is he looking at me?        |
| 5) I'm talking to your boss. | Why are you talking to my boss? |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 13.

### 1) Follow the example:

**Teacher: I'm learning Chinese.**

**Student: Why are you learning Chinese?**

1) She's paying attention to the class.

---

2) They're cooking for you and her.

---

3) He's going to buy a car next year.

---

4) Michael is riding a bicycle.

---

5) Nancy is using my laptop.

---

6) We're following the example.

---

7) She's having breakfast at the bakery.

---

8) You're driving a truck.

---

9) I'm smoking behind the door.

---

10) They are carrying your armchair.

---

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Why is she paying attention to the class?
- 2) Why are they cooking for me and her?
- 3) Why is he going to buy a car next year?
- 4) Why is Michael/he riding a bicycle?
- 5) Why is Nancy/she using your laptop?
- 6) Why are we following the example?
- 7) Why is she having breakfast at the bakery?
- 8) Why am I driving a truck?
- 9) Why are you smoking behind the door?
- 10) Why are they carrying my armchair?

## Basic 4 - Lesson 14

### Why + To do

Na aula anterior nós praticamos a estrutura de frase: “**Why + verbo auxiliar to be + sujeito + verbo na forma ING**”. Nesta aula praticaremos esta estrutura:

Why + auxiliary + subject + verb (without ing) ?

Why + do + I, you, they, we + like ?

Why + does + he, she, it + like ?

Neste exercício, pergunte "why...?".

Ask - 

- |                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) I help my friend.         | Why do you help your friend?         |
| 2) He wakes up at five AM.   | Why does he wake up at five AM?      |
| 3) She lives in China.       | Why does she live in China?          |
| 4) I work far from my house. | Why do you work far from your house? |
| 5) He uses my bicycle.       | Why does he use your bicycle?        |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 14.

### 1) Follow the example:

**Teacher: I speak Chinese to my wife.**

**Student: Why do you speak Chinese to your wife?**

1) She likes cats and dogs.

---

2) They have horses and bicycles.

---

3) He pays attention to his teacher.

---

4) She reads five books a month.

---

5) He helps me every day.

---

6) He wakes up at 5 AM.

---

7) You study English twice a day.

---

8) They call me once a week.

---

9) She dances with her boyfriend every day.

---

10) She spends his money at the mall.

---

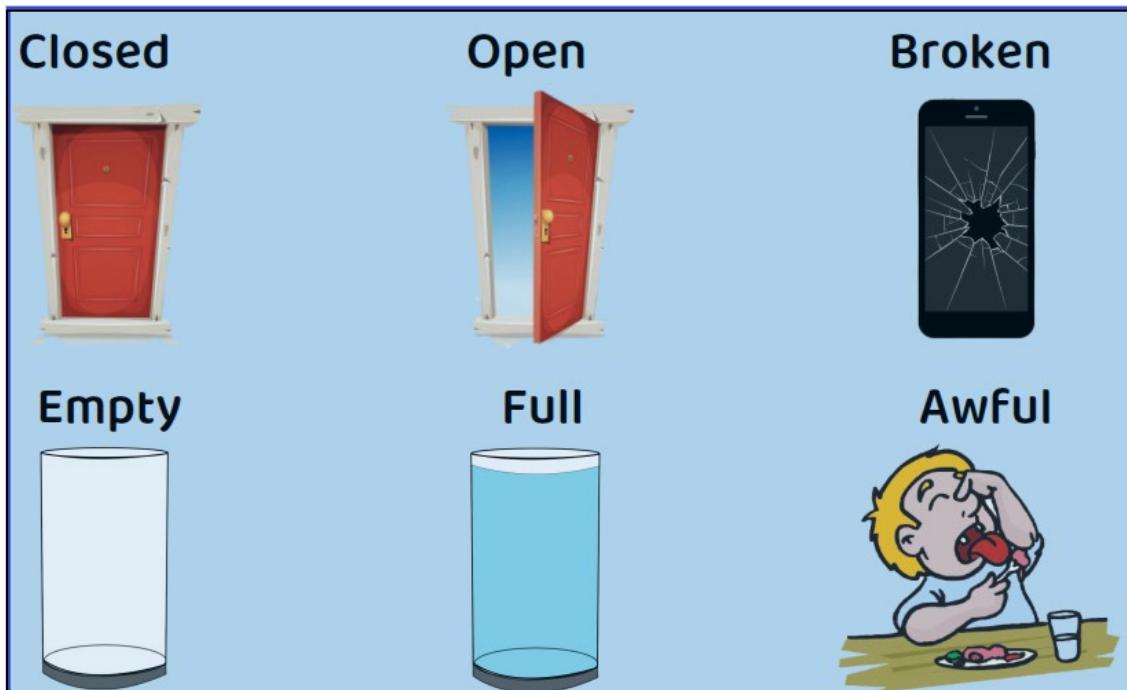
## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Why does she like cats and dogs?
- 2) Why do they have horses and bicycles?
- 3) Why does he pay attention to his teacher?
- 4) Why does she read five books a month?
- 5) Why does he help you every day?
- 6) Why does he wake up at 5 AM?
- 7) Why do I study English twice a day?
- 8) Why do they call you once a week?
- 9) Why does she dance with her boyfriend every day?
- 10) Why does she spend his money at the mall?

## Basic 4 - Lesson 15

### Vocabulary - Adjectives



**Closed**

Fechado (a)

**Open**

Aberto (a)

**Broken**

Quebrado (a)

**Empty**

Vazio (a)

**Full**

Cheio (a)

**Awful**

Horrível

Repeat

1) The door is closed.

4) His glass isn't empty.

2) Is the bakery open?

5) Is your cup full?

3) My mug is broken.

6) This meeting is awful.



**Attention!** Ler em voz alta melhora e muito o seu aprendizado do inglês. Essa técnica é muita utilizada para melhorar as habilidades de pronúncia, conversação, pensar em inglês e, é claro, a leitura do idioma.

## Why + Auxiliary verb + Subject + Adjective

Why + to be + subject + Adjective ?

Why + are + you, they, we + happy ?

Why + is + he, she, it + happy ?

Seguiremos praticando fazer perguntas com “why”. Desta vez, a estrutura de frase será: “why + verbo auxiliar to be + sujeito + adjetivo”.

For example:

Why are you happy? | Por que você está feliz?

### Ask 🔈

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Why is the door closed?   | I don't know.                   |
| 2) Why is the bank open?     | I have no idea.                 |
| 3) Why is my phone broken?   | Because it's old.               |
| 4) Why is your cup empty?    | Because there isn't any coffee. |
| 5) Why is his glass full?    | Because he's thirsty.           |
| 6) Why is the meeting awful? | Because it's about business.    |

**⚠️Attention!** Nunca usaremos o auxiliar “do” para perguntas com “why + verbo auxiliar + sujeito + adjetivos”. Não dizemos frases como: “why do you hungry?” Or “why does she rich?” Usamos o auxiliar “to be” para fazer estas perguntas. Dizemos: “Why are you hungry?” Or “why is she rich?”



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 15.

### 1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if my glass is broken.

---

2) Ask me if the door is open.

---

3) Ask me why that restaurant is closed.

---

4) Ask me if our mug is empty.

---

5) Ask me why his English is awful.

---

6) Ask me if your glass is full.

---

7) Ask me if it's sunny.

---

8) Ask me if today is cloudy.

---

9) Ask me if they are scared.

---

10) Ask me if I am rich.

---

11) Ask me if the waiter is American.

---

**Answers:**

## **Exercise 1**

- 1) Is your glass broken?
- 2) Is the door open?
- 3) Why is that restaurant closed?
- 4) Is our mug empty?
- 5) Why is his English awful?
- 6) Is my glass full?
- 7) Is it sunny?
- 8) Is today cloudy?
- 9) Are they scared?
- 10) Are you rich?
- 11) Is the waiter American?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 16.

**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) Why is your car broken?
- 2) Why are you talking about me?
- 3) Why does she have one thousand horses?
- 4) Why is it foggy?
- 5) Why is the door open?
- 6) Why do you park in front of my house?
- 7) Why is he confused?
- 8) Why is this glass empty?
- 9) Why is she in a bad mood?
- 10) Why does he work far from his house?
- 11) Why are they having dinner with the police officer?

## Basic 4 - Lesson 17

### Reflexive Pronouns

I	⇒	Myself
You	⇒	Yourself
He	⇒	Himself
She	⇒	Herself
It	⇒	Itself
We	⇒	Ourselves
You	⇒	Yourselves
They	⇒	Themselfes

Os pronomes reflexivos são empregados para dar a ideia de que o sujeito realizou a ação para ou sobre si mesmo.

For example:

- Ele se machucou. | **He hurt himself.**
- Ela está se olhando no espelho. | **She's looking at herself in the mirror.**

Alguns verbos em português são reflexivos, mas em inglês não o são.

For example:

- Sempre me esqueço de estudar. | **I always forget to study.**
- Eu me casei no ano passado. | **I got married last year.**

### Let's practise:



- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1) I'm looking at myself.          | 4) They are teaching themselves English. |
| 2) He's talking to himself.        | 5) You're touching yourself.             |
| 3) We are talking about ourselves. | 6) She's looking at herself.             |

**⊕ Know more:** Usamos os reflexivos em inglês somente quando pudermos, em português, acrescentar "**a mim mesmo**", "**a si mesmo**" sem que a frase fique estranha.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 17.

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



1) O jornalista está falando consigo mesmo.	16) Depende de mim mesmo.
2) Nós estamos falando sobre nós mesmos.	17) Eu falo comigo mesmo duas vezes por dia.
3) Minha mãe está olhando para si mesma.	18) Por que você é preguiçoso?
4) Eu me amo.	19) De quem é este lápis?
5) Eles gostam deles mesmos.	20) Quem é ele?
6) Mary está cozinhando para ela mesma.	21) Minha mochila está debaixo da cama.
7) Minha namorada está dançando consigo mesma.	22) Sua mala está vazia?
8) Por que você está falando consigo mesma?	23) A maleta dele está cheia?
9) A porta está fechada.	24) A sua camisa está suja?
10) O copo dela está quebrado.	25) Onde está a sua filha?
11) Por que está calor?	26) Eu tenho aproximadamente nove professores.
12) Por que você está de mau humor?	27) Você compraria uma bicicleta quebrada?
13) Por que você trabalha no domingo?	28) O inglês dele é horrível.
14) Por que você está trabalhando hoje?	29) Eu não compraria um copo quebrado.
15) Que horas você toma banho?	30) Está frio?

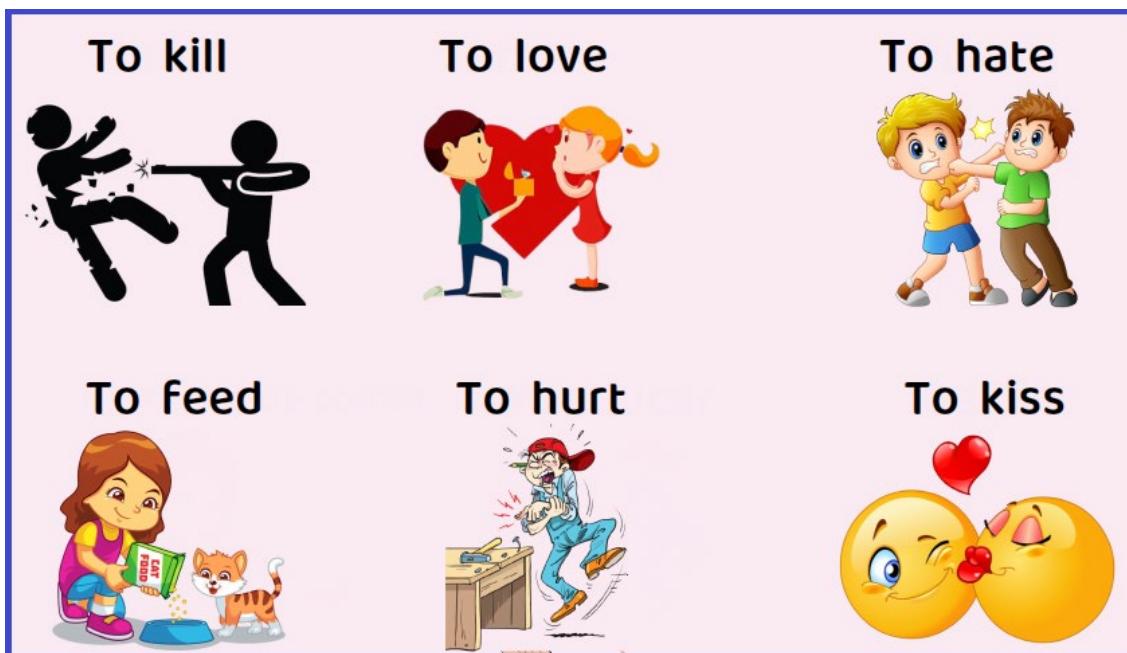
## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1) The journalist is talking to himself.  | 16) It depends on myself.           |
| 2) We are talking about ourselves.        | 17) I talk to myself twice a day.   |
| 3) My mother is looking at herself.       | 18) Why are you lazy?               |
| 4) I love myself.                         | 19) Whose pencil is this?           |
| 5) They like themselves.                  | 20) Who's he?                       |
| 6) Mary is cooking for herself.           | 21) My backpack is under the bed.   |
| 7) My girlfriend is dancing with herself. | 22) Is your suitcase empty?         |
| 8) Why are you talking to yourself?       | 23) Is his briefcase full?          |
| 9) The door is closed.                    | 24) Is your shirt dirty?            |
| 10) Her glass is broken.                  | 25) Where is your daughter?         |
| 11) Why is it hot?                        | 26) I have about nine teachers.     |
| 12) Why are you in a bad mood?            | 27) Would you buy a broken bicycle? |
| 13) Why do you work on Sunday?            | 28) His English is awful.           |
| 14) Why are you working today?            | 29) I wouldn't buy a broken glass.  |
| 15) What time do you take a shower?       | 30) Is it cold?                     |

## Basic 4 - Lesson 18

### Vocabulary



To kill	Matar	To feed	Alimentar
To love	Amar	To hurt	Machucar
To hate	Odiar	To kiss	Beijar

### Reciprocal Pronoun – Each Other

Usamos “**each other**” quando o sujeito de uma frase se refere a duas pessoas ou coisas e quando o verbo recai sobre essas duas pessoas ou coisas.

Example:

- John and Mary kissed **each other**. | John e Mary beijaram-se.
- They hate **each other**. | Eles se odeiam.



Repeat

- 1) They love each other.
- 2) Michael and Nigel hate each other.
- 3) They are kissing each other.
- 4) Peter and Mary are feeding each other.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 18.

### 1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if they are killing each other.

---

2) Ask me if Michael and Nancy love each other.

---

3) Ask me why they love each other.

---

4) Ask me if they are kissing each other.

---

5) Ask me if the lawyer and the doctor hate each other.

---

6) Ask me if they feed each other.

---

7) Ask me if they are feeding each other.

---

8) Ask me if I feed myself.

---

9) Ask me if he's killing himself.

---

10) Ask me why he's killing himself.

---

11) Ask me if they feed themselves.

---

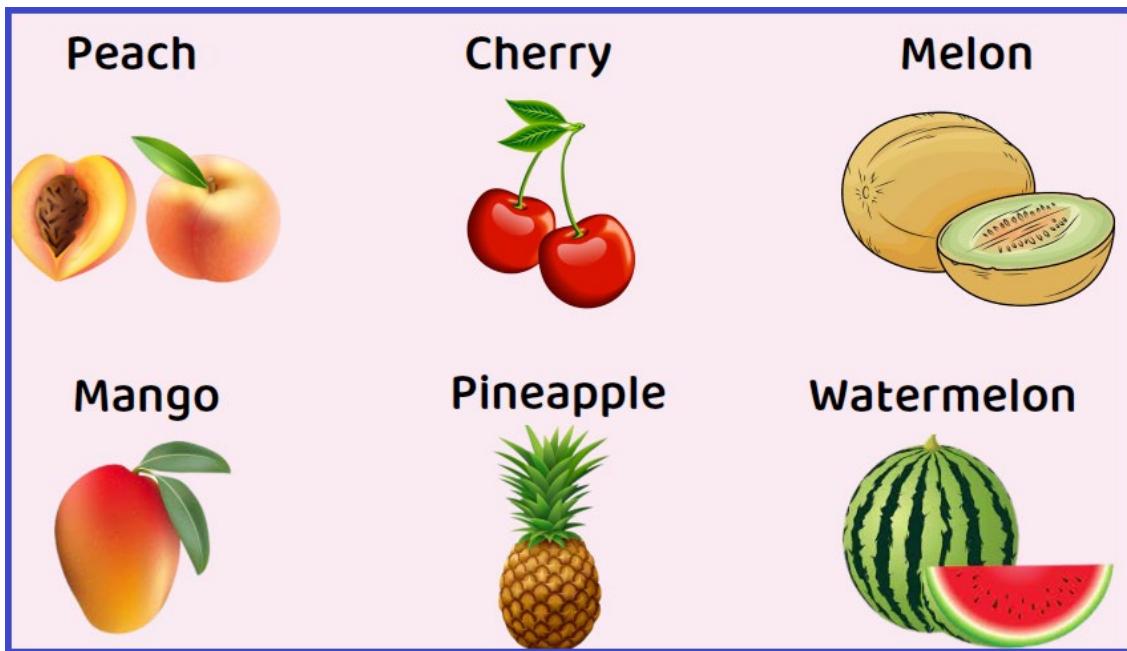
## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Are they killing each other?
- 2) Do Michael and Nancy love each other?
- 3) Why do they love each other?
- 4) Are they kissing each other?
- 5) Do the lawyer and the doctor hate each other?
- 6) Do they feed each other?
- 7) Are they feeding each other?
- 8) Do you feed yourself?
- 9) Is he killing himself?
- 10) Why is he killing himself?
- 11) Do they feed themselves?

## Basic 4 - Lesson 19

### Vocabulary - Fruits



Peach	Pêssego	Mango	Manga
Cherry	Cereja	Pineapple	Abacaxi
Melon	Melão	Watermelon	Melancia

### To ask for sth /To ask (sb) for sth

Você já ouviu em algumas das nossas aulas a palavra “ask”, como por exemplo, quando falo “ask me” (pergunte-me). “Ask” também pode significar “pedir”.

To ask for sth: Pedir algo  
To ask SB for STH  
Peter is asking Mary for a glass of water.

“Pedir algo” é “to ask for something”.

Example: She's **asking for** a car. | Ela está pedindo um carro.

“Pedir algo” é apenas “ask for something”, já “pedir a alguém algo” é: “to ask somebody for sth”.

Example: He's **asking Peter for** a bicycle. | Ele está pedindo ao Peter uma bicicleta.



Repeat

- 1) He's asking for a watermelon.
- 2) They're asking Michael for a mango.
- 3) She's asking him for a melon.
- 4) Ask them for a peach.
- 5) Are you going to ask your father for a bicycle?
- 6) She doesn't ask for pineapples.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 19.

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

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

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) They hate each other.
- 2) This isn't a mango. It's a melon.
- 3) She's asking me for a watermelon.
- 4) Would you ask your father for a bicycle?
- 5) She loves herself.
- 6) He doesn't have a pineapple. He has a cherry.
- 7) Are you asking me for a peach?
- 8) They are kissing each other.
- 9) She's feeding her son.
- 10) What time do you feed yourself?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 20.

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



1) Ela está me pedindo uma manga.	16) A sua caneca está quebrada?
2) Por que você está me pedindo uma bicicleta?	17) Por que ela se machuca?
3) Quantos abacaxis você tem?	18) Com que frequência vocês se beijam?
4) Quantas mangas tem na cesta?	19) Eu quase nunca alimento os gatos dele.
5) Você pediria um carro a ele?	20) Ela se ama.
6) Eu não compraria um pêssego. Compraria uma cereja.	21) Você comeria um abacaxi?
7) Eles se amam?	22) Depende do abacaxi.
8) Eles estão se beijando.	23) Eu acho que sim.
9) Eles estão beijando a si mesmos.	24) Eu acho que não.
10) Não se machuque!	25) Eu espero que sim.
11) Peça uma melancia.	26) O que você está pedindo?
12) Peça a ela um copo vazio.	27) Para quem você está olhando?
13) Por que a porta está fechada?	28) Com quem você está falando?
14) O David e o Nigel se odeiam.	29) Sobre quem você está falando?
15) Você está alimentando o cachorro?	30) Quem você está esperando?

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1) She's asking me for a mango.                  | 16) Is your mug broken?               |
| 2) Why are you asking me for a bicycle?          | 17) Why does she hurt herself?        |
| 3) How many pineapples do you have?              | 18) How often do you kiss each other? |
| 4) How many mangos are there in the basket?      | 19) I hardly ever feed his cats.      |
| 5) Would you ask him for a car?                  | 20) She loves herself.                |
| 6) I wouldn't buy a peach. I would buy a cherry. | 21) Would you eat a pineapple?        |
| 7) Do they love each other?                      | 22) It depends on the pineapple.      |
| 8) They are kissing each other.                  | 23) I think so.                       |
| 9) They are kissing themselves.                  | 24) I don't think so.                 |
| 10) Don't hurt yourself!                         | 25) I hope so.                        |
| 11) Ask for a watermelon.                        | 26) What are you asking for?          |
| 12) Ask her for an empty glass.                  | 27) Who are you looking at?           |
| 13) Why is the door closed?                      | 28) Who are you talking to?           |
| 14) David and Nigel hate each other.             | 29) Who are you talking about?        |
| 15) Are you feeding the dog?                     | 30) Who are you waiting for?          |

## Basic 4 - Lesson 21

### To work as

Nesta lição trabalharemos com estruturas que utilizamos em conversas quando falamos de nossas profissões. A forma mais simples de perguntar a profissão de alguém é:

What

do

you

do?



**Attention!** Não confunda esta pergunta com "What are you doing?", que significa "O que você está fazendo?".

A forma mais simples de responder a esta pergunta é empregando o verbo "To be".

Example:

I'm

a

teacher.

**Eu sou professor.**

Outra forma de responder é:

I

work

as

a teacher.

**Eu trabalho como professor.**



**Answer**

- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) What do you do for a living?  | I work as a flight attendant. |
| 2) What does she do?             | She works as a nurse.         |
| 3) What's his profession?        | He works as a teacher.        |
| 4) What do they do?              | They work as nurses.          |
| 5) What's your profession?       | I work as an accountant.      |
| 6) What does he do for a living? | He works as a waiter.         |



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 21.

### 1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if I work as a teacher.

---

2) Ask me why I work as a teacher.

---

3) Ask me if she works as a doctor.

---

4) Ask me why she works as a doctor.

---

5) Ask me if they are working as lawyers.

---

6) Ask me if why they are working as lawyers.

---

7) Ask me if you work as a journalist.

---

8) Ask me why you work as a journalist.

---

9) Ask me if I am working as a waiter.

---

10) Ask me why I am working as a waiter.

---

11) Ask me if Peter works as a baker.

---

**Answers:**

**Exercise 1**

- 1) Do you work as a teacher?
- 2) Why do you work as a teacher?
- 3) Does she work as a doctor?
- 4) Why does she work as a doctor?
- 5) Are they working as lawyers?
- 6) Why are they working as lawyers?
- 7) Do I work as a journalist?
- 8) Why do I work as a journalist?
- 9) Are you working as a waiter?
- 10) Why are you working as a waiter?
- 11) Does Peter work as a baker?

## Basic 4 - Lesson 22

### Both

A palavra “**both**” significa: ambos, os dois, as duas.

For example:

- **He broke both arms.** | Ele quebrou os dois braços.
- **Hold the vase in both hands.** | Segure o vaso com as duas mãos.

Mas por enquanto, nós vamos praticar o uso de “**both**” dentro deste contexto: Imagine que alguém nos faça uma pergunta, em que temos de decidir entre uma pessoa e outra, como no seguinte exemplo:

Who is Brazilian, you or your mother?

We      are      both      Brazilian.  
or  
Both      of      us      are      Brazilian.  
or  
Both      of      us.

Se quisermos responder dizendo: “**Nós dois somos brasileiros**”, ou “**nós dois / nós duas**”, estas são as possibilidades de respostas: “**we are both Brazilian**” , “**both of us are Brazilian**” ou simplesmente “**both of us**”.

Nós podemos utilizar tanto os pronomes “**we, you, they**” quanto os objetos “**us, you, them**”.

Por enquanto nós vamos optar por esta estrutura: “**Both of + objeto + verbo + complemento**”.



**Answer**

1) Who is a doctor, you or Peter?	Both of us are doctors.
2) Who is a nurse, Michael or Nigel?	Both of them are nurses.
3) Who speaks English, David or Mary?	Both of them speak English.
4) Who works at Blue English, you or Mary?	Both of us work at Blue English.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 22.

### 1) Follow the example:

Who is a teacher, me or you?

**Both of us are teachers.**

1) Who is a doctor, you or your father?

---

2) Who has cats, Michael or David?

---

3) Who lives in Brazil, me or my wife?

---

4) Who is studying English, you or your friend?

---

5) Who works for Microsoft, Nigel or Mary?

---

6) Who pays attention to the class, you or your sister?

---

7) Who is riding a motorcycle, me or my uncle?

---

8) Who is having a drink at the restaurant, you or your girlfriend?

---

9) Who is a police officer, my nephew or my cousin?

---

10) Who is walking, you or Mary?

---

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Both of us are doctors.
- 2) Both of them have cats.
- 3) Both of you live in Brazil.
- 4) Both of us are studying English.
- 5) Both of them work for Microsoft.
- 6) Both of us pay attention to the class.
- 7) Both of you are riding a motorcycle.
- 8) Both of us are having a drink at the restaurant.
- 9) Both of them are police officers.
- 10) Both of us are walking.

## Basic 4 - Lesson 23

### Neither

Você conhece a palavrinha "**neither**" da expressão: "**Me neither**" (Nem eu). Nós a aprendemos na aula 11 do básico 0.

No contexto abaixo, "**neither**" pode significar "**nenhum (a) de nós**".

Who is Brazilian, you or your mother?

Neither      of      us      are      Brazilian.  
                  or  
Neither      of      us.

Se quisermos responder a pergunta acima dizendo: "**nenhum (a) de nós somos brasileiros (as)**" ou "**nenhum (a) de nós**", estas são as possibilidades de respostas: "**neither of us are Brazilian**" ou simplesmente "**neither of us**".

Por enquanto nós vamos optar por esta estrutura: "**Neither of + objeto + verbo + complemento**".



### Answer

- 1) Who's cooking, you or your brother?      Neither of us are cooking.
- 2) Who has a car, Michael or David?      Neither of them have a car.
- 3) Who's a butcher, you or your niece?      Neither of us are butchers.
- 4) Who's a doctor, me or my wife?      Neither of you are doctors.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 23.

### 1) Follow the example:

Who is a hairdresser, me or you?

**Neither of us are hairdressers.**

1) Who is a politician, you or your uncle?

---

2) Who has a bakery, Michael or David?

---

3) Who is in the kitchen, me or my wife?

---

4) Who is having dinner, you or your friend?

---

5) Who is in England, Nigel or Mary?

---

6) Who is learning Japanese, you or your sister?

---

7) Who is looking for a job, me or my uncle?

---

8) Who is waiting for me, you or your friend?

---

9) Who is talking about business, my nephew or my cousin?

---

10) Who washes your car every day, your sister or your brother?

---

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Neither of us are politicians.
- 2) Neither of them have a bakery.
- 3) Neither of you are in the kitchen.
- 4) Neither of us are having dinner.
- 5) Neither of them are in England.
- 6) Neither of us are learning Japanese.
- 7) Neither of you are looking for a job.
- 8) Neither of us are waiting for you.
- 9) Neither of them are talking about business.
- 10) Neither of them wash my car every day.

## Basic 4 - Lesson 24

### None

Nas duas aulas anteriores aprendemos a utilizar "both" e "neither", quando a pergunta era sobre duas pessoas.

E se a pergunta for para mais de duas pessoas, o que usamos? Será sobre isso que iremos falar.

Vejamos o seguinte exemplo:

**Who is a nurse, you, your brother or your sister?**

None      of      us      are      nurses.

Se a pergunta é sobre mais de duas pessoas e queremos dizer que nenhuma delas é o que foi perguntado, usamos “none” na nossa resposta. No exemplo dado acima, se quiséssemos responder dizendo: “nenhum (a) de nós somos enfermeiros (as)” ou “nenhum (a) de nós”, estas seriam as possibilidades de respostas: “none of us are nurses” ou simplesmente “none of us”.

Por enquanto nós vamos optar por esta estrutura: “none of + objeto + verbo + complemento”.

### All

Se a pergunta é sobre mais de duas pessoas e queremos dizer que todas elas são ou fazem o que foi perguntado, usamos “all” na nossa resposta.

Exemplo:

**Who speaks English, you, your wife or your son?**

All      of      us      speak      English.

No exemplo dado acima, se quiséssemos responder dizendo: “todos (as) nós falamos inglês” ou “todos (as) nós”, estas seriam as possibilidades de respostas: “All of us speak English” ou simplesmente “All of us”.

Por enquanto nós vamos optar por esta estrutura: “All of + objeto + verbo + complemento”.



## Answer

1) Who's in France, you, your friend or your teacher?

**All of us are in France.**

2) Who's riding a bicycle, you, your sister or your father?

**None of us are riding a bicycle.**

3) Who has a dog, Michael, Nancy or Peter?

**All of them have a dog.**

4) Who's dancing, me, Nancy or David?

**None of you are dancing.**

5) Who's a teacher, me, my mother or my father?

**All of you are teachers.**



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 24

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

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

**Answers:**

## Exercise 1

- 1) All of them are doctors.
- 2) Neither of us are flight attendants.
- 3) Both of you are teachers.
- 4) All of us are having dinner.
- 5) None of them have a car.
- 6) None of us live in Japan.
- 7) Both of us wake up at 7.
- 8) All of you are tired.
- 9) Neither of them work tomorrow.
- 10) None of you are riding a horse.

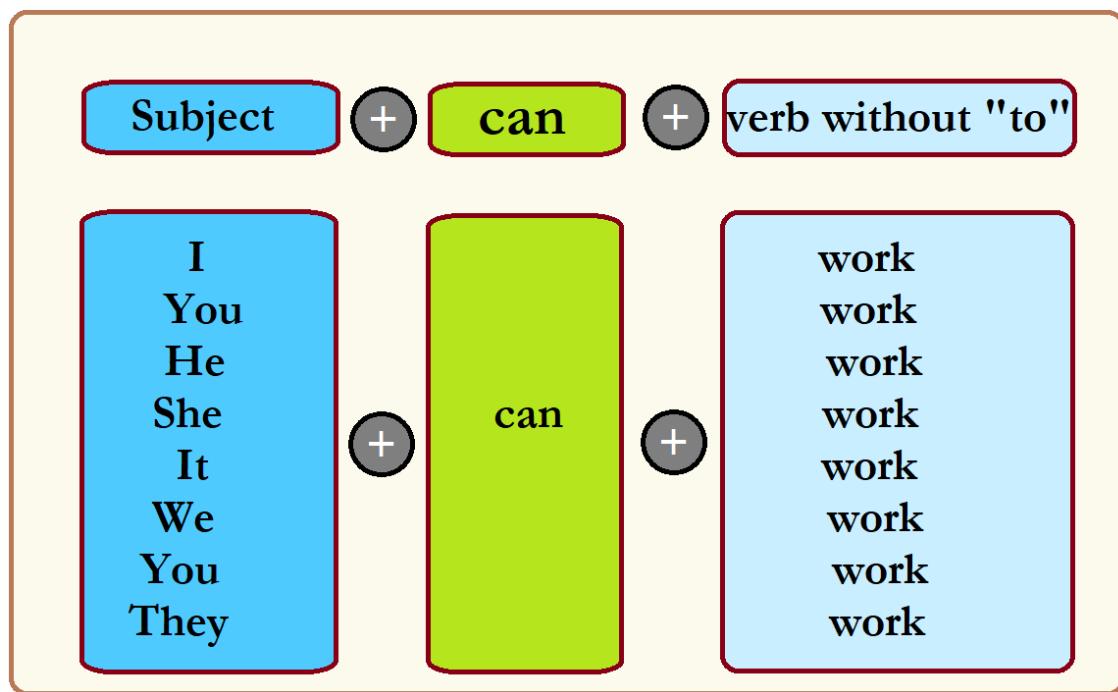
## Basic 4 - Lesson 25

### Can

Agora vamos conhecer um dos verbos mais importantes do inglês. Quantas vezes por dia você usa o verbo "poder" em português? Posso... Não posso... Você pode?... Podemos... etc. Com certeza muitas vezes. No inglês, ele é tão importante e usado quanto. O equivalente do verbo "poder" na língua inglesa é "can". Ele pertence a um grupo de verbos chamados "modal verbs". Vamos ver seu uso no presente.

### Affirmative

Como todos os outros **modal verbs**, "can" possui apenas uma forma para todas as pessoas:

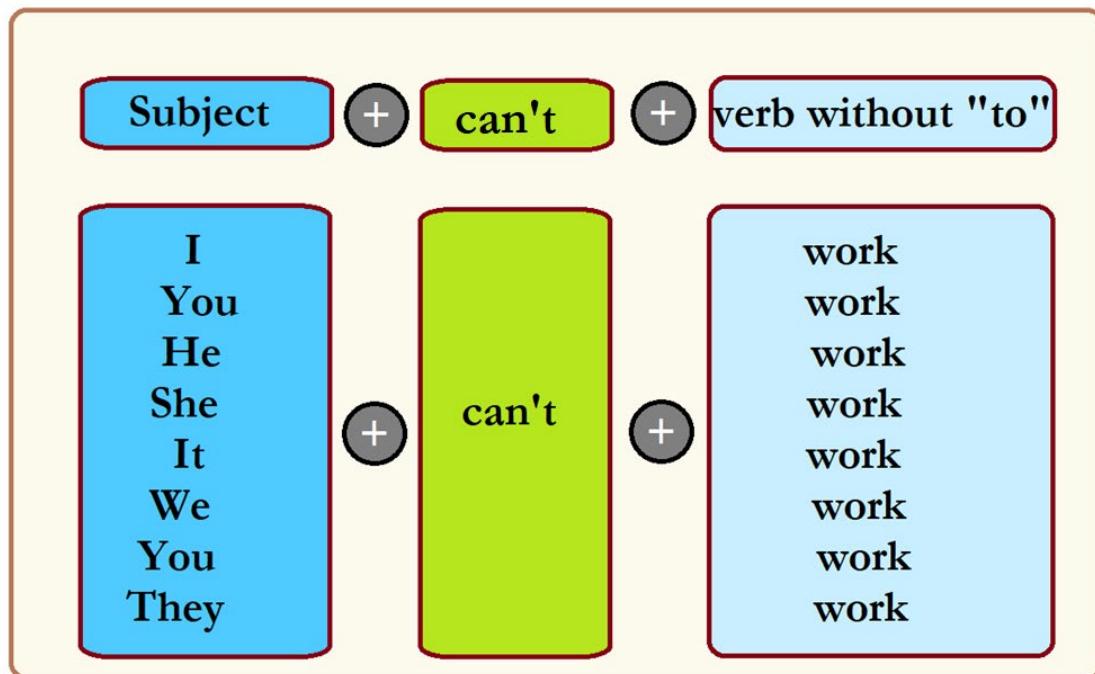


**⚠️Attention!** Observe que "can" nunca muda, nem mesmo adicionamos a letra "s" na terceira pessoa do singular. E, a regra de ouro: nunca, nunca, nunca colocamos a partícula "to" depois de "can".

## Negative

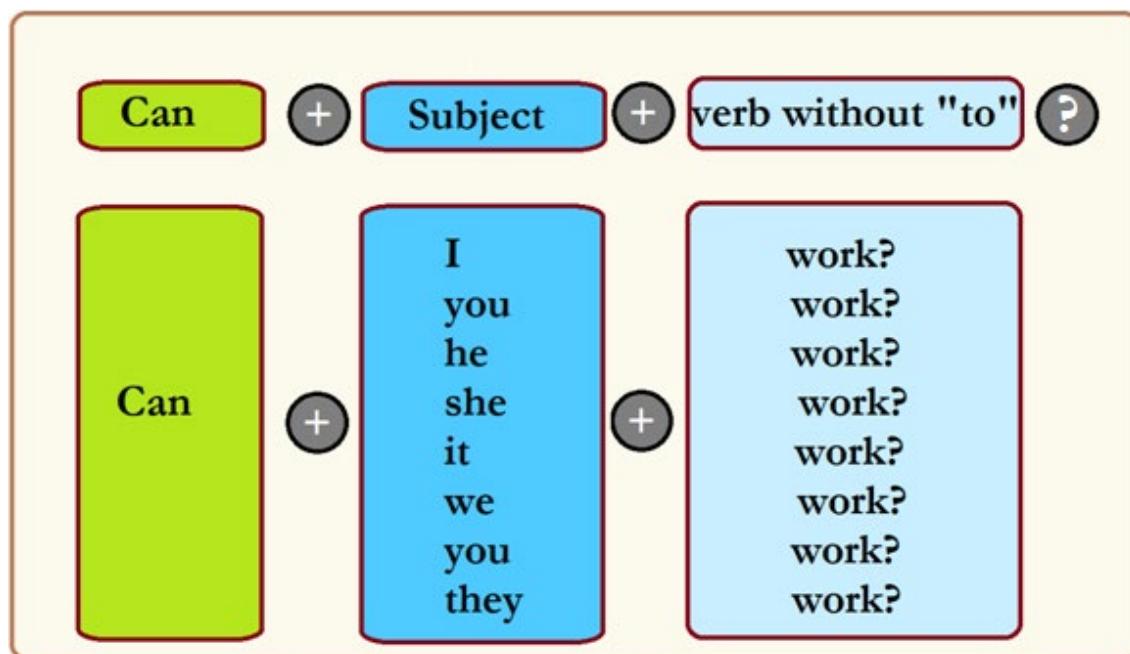
Para formar sentenças negativas com o modal verb “can”, usa-se “cannot” ou a forma curta “can’t”.

A opção “cannot” é mais utilizada na linguagem escrita ou quando queremos enfatizar algo.



## Interrogative

Na forma interrogativa, colocamos o modal verb "can" antes do sujeito:



 Repeat 

- 1) I **can't** eat a watermelon in the morning.
- 2) **Can** you eat a pineapple at night?
- 3) All of us **can** speak English.
- 4) Both of us **can** travel twice a year.
- 5) **Can** they improve their English?
- 6) We **can't** use his bicycle.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 25.

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

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

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Can you have dinner with me?
- 2) I can't have my hair cut.
- 3) We can study English twice a week.
- 4) None of them can live in France.
- 5) Can I improve my English in The United States?
- 6) You can eat my mango.
- 7) Neither of us can park in front of the snack bar.
- 8) Can he have a drink with us?
- 9) Can you call me tonight?
- 10) I can't wear this tie.

## Basic 4 - Lesson 26

### Can and can't - Short Answers

Espero que você não tenha se esquecido do que temos falado durante o curso. Se um amigo seu te perguntasse se você pode voar, você poderia dizer "**no**". Mas se alguém que você não conhece ou não tem intimidade te fizesse essa mesma pergunta, você diria "**no, I can't**".

Let's practise!



#### Answer

1) Can you speak Russian?	No, I can't.
2) Can the lawyer speak Spanish?	Yes, he can.
3) Can she dance?	Yes, she can.
4) Can the politician drive?	No, he can't.
5) Can I be your teacher?	Yes, you can.
6) Can they ride a bicycle?	No, they can't.
7) Can we live in China?	No, we can't.
8) Can Nancy speak English?	Yes, she can.



#### Repeat

- 1) I can speak Spanish, but I can't speak Chinese.
- 2) She can ride a bicycle, but she can't drive.
- 3) They can play the guitar, but they can't play the piano.
- 4) We can speak English, but we can't speak Chinese.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 26.

### 1) Follow the example:

Can she work five times a week? –

**Yes, she can.**

1) Can they have breakfast at six o'clock? –

2) Can he eat seven watermelons? –

3) Can you speak English? –

4) Can Michael travel once a week? –

5) Can Nancy and Peter help us? –

6) Can I be the best teacher in the world? –

7) Can you and I speak seventeen languages? –

8) Can you have four bicycles –

9) Can it rain tomorrow? –

10) Can Mary call her parents every day? –

**Answers:**

## **Exercise 1**

1) No, they can't.

2) No, he can't.

3) Yes, I can.

4) No, he can't.

5) Yes, they can.

6) Yes, you can.

7) No, we can't.

8) Yes, I can.

9) No, it can't.

10) Yes, she can.

## Basic 4 - Lesson 27

### Different meanings for “can”

Chegou o grande momento! Afinal, é aqui e agora que você vai realmente entender o uso de “can” em inglês. Você aprenderá que esse “**modal verb**” vai muito mais além do simples “poder” que aprendemos na escola.

#### Habilidade

**Can you swim?**

Você sabe nadar?

O “**modal verb can**” é usado para falar sobre habilidades; ou seja, coisas que alguém “tem a habilidade” para fazer ou não.

- **I can speak Japanese.** | Eu sei falar japonês.
- **Can you play the guitar?** | Você sabe tocar violão?
- **I can't dance.** | Eu não sei dançar.

#### Permissão

**Can I go to the movies with Larry?**

Posso ir ao cinema com o Larry?

O modal verb “**can**” também pode ser usado para pedir ou dar permissões.

- **Can I use your phone?** | Posso usar seu telefone?
- **Mom, can I call Peter?** | Mãe, posso ligar para o Peter?
- **You can use my bicycle.** | Você pode usar minha bicicleta.

#### Pedir favores

**Can you help me?**

Você pode me ajudar?

Aqui o **modal verb "can"** é usado para pedir favor a alguém.

- **Can you take care of my baby?** | Você pode tomar conta do meu bebê?
- **Can I borrow your car?** | Posso pegar o seu carro emprestado?

## Capacidade

I can't study English twice a day.

Eu não consigo estudar inglês duas vezes por dia.

I can't wake up at 5:00. | Eu não consigo acordar às 5h.

Can you learn four languages at the same time? | Você consegue aprender quatro idiomas ao mesmo tempo?

### Repeat

- 1) Can you play soccer?
- 2) I can't wake up at 5:00 AM.
- 3) He can write, but he can't read.
- 4) Can you help us?
- 5) Can they smoke in the kitchen?
- 6) Can I use your phone?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 27.

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



1) Você pode nos ajudar?	16) O seu copo está quebrado?
2) Ela sabe estacionar?	17) Onde você pode estudar inglês?
3) Eu sei ler, mas eu não sei escrever.	18) Quando você pode me ligar?
4) Você consegue acordar às quatro?	19) Você gosta de estudar francês? (don't use like)
5) Eles não podem esperar o ônibus.	20) O português dele é horrível.
6) Nós não conseguimos estudar duas vezes por dia.	21) Eu não ajudaria o Michael.
7) Eu quase nunca presto atenção.	22) Eu estou tentando melhorar meu inglês.
8) Você comeria um pêssego? – Depende do pêssego.	23) Posso ter uma conversa com você?
9) Todos nós sabemos falar espanhol.	24) Ela não pode cortar o cabelo hoje à noite.
10) Nós dois somos advogados.	25) Quantos carros você pode ter?
11) Ela está me pedindo um carro.	26) Quantas melancias você consegue comer?
12) Eu consigo me alimentar.	27) Divirta-se!
13) Você consegue se alimentar?	28) Com que frequência você está de mau humor?
14) Ela trabalha como médica.	29) Por que você está confuso?
15) Eles não podem se beijar.	30) Posso te mostrar meu cachorro?

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Can you help us?
- 2) Can she park?
- 3) I can read, but I can't write.
- 4) Can you wake up at four?
- 5) They can't wait for the bus.
- 6) We can't study twice a day.
- 7) I hardly ever pay attention.
- 8) Would you eat a peach? – It depends on the peach.
- 9) All of us can speak Spanish.
- 10) Both of us are lawyers. | We are both lawyers.
- 11) She is asking me for a car.
- 12) I can feed myself.
- 13) Can you feed yourself?
- 14) She works as a doctor.
- 15) They can't kiss each other.
- 16) Is your glass broken?
- 17) Where can you study English?
- 18) When can you call me?
- 19) Do you enjoy studying French?
- 20) His Portuguese is awful.
- 21) I wouldn't help Michael.
- 22) I'm trying to improve my English.
- 23) Can I have a conversation with you?
- 24) She can't have her hair cut tonight.
- 25) How many cars can you have?
- 26) How many watermelons can you eat?
- 27) Have fun!
- 28) How often are you in a bad mood?
- 29) Why are you confused?
- 30) Can I show you my dog?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 28.

### 1) Ask me:

1) Ask me why I can speak English and Spanish.

---

2) Ask me what I can eat.

---

3) Ask me what time she can wake up.

---

4) Ask me if he can play soccer.

---

5) Ask me how many watermelons I can eat.

---

6) Ask me if you can use my car.

---

7) Ask me where she can improve her English.

---

8) Ask me when you can talk to me.

---

9) Ask me if I can help you.

---

10) Ask me if they can wait for us at the bakery.

---

11) Ask me if I can close the door.

---

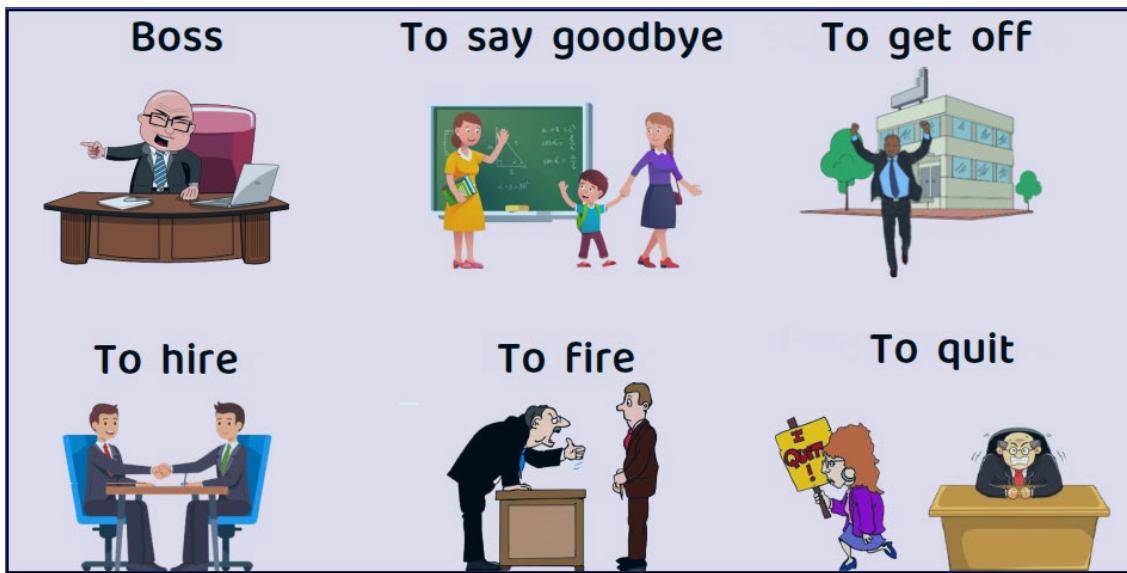
## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Why can you speak English and Spanish?
- 2) What can you eat?
- 3) What time can she wake up?
- 4) Can he play soccer?
- 5) How many watermelons can you eat?
- 6) Can I use your car?
- 7) Where can she improve her English?
- 8) When can I talk to you?
- 9) Can you help me?
- 10) Can they wait for us at the bakery?
- 11) Can you close the door?

## Basic 4 - Lesson 29

### Vocabulary



<b>Boss</b>	Chefe	<b>To hire</b>	Contratar
<b>To say goodbye</b>	Despedir-se	<b>To fire</b>	Despedir/demitir
<b>To get off</b>	Sair do trabalho	<b>To quit</b>	Pedir demissão

### Repeat

- 1) They never say goodbye.
- 2) What time do you get off?
- 3) Does your boss speak English?
- 4) Is your boss going to hire me?
- 5) He's not going to quit.
- 6) Are you going to fire him?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 29.

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

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

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Is your boss saying goodbye to you?
- 2) What time does she get off work?
- 3) Can you hire us?
- 4) Why are you going to fire him?
- 5) Both of them can quit.
- 6) Does your boss have a house in New York?
- 7) I get off work at 7:00 o'clock.
- 8) She's going to quit because she doesn't like her boss.
- 9) I always say goodbye to my friends.
- 10) Can you hire me?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 30.

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



1) Que horas você sai do trabalho?	16) Eu sei falar inglês e espanhol.
2) Ela sai do trabalho às 11h.	17) Ela está pedindo uma cereja.
3) Quantos professores você vai demitir?	18) Eu gosto de estudar inglês. (don't use like)
4) Quantos advogados você vai contratar?	19) A boca dele é grande.
5) Por que você vai pedir demissão?	20) Não toque no meu ombro.
6) Eles estão se despedindo.	21) Eu não te contrataria.
7) Meu chefe está procurando o cachorro dele.	22) Ela não me demitiria.
8) Eu quase nunca contrato jornalistas.	23) Eles não pediriam demissão.
9) Eu vou demitir a mim mesmo.	24) Eu não posso demitir o Peter.
10) Por que você vai se demitir?	25) Posso falar com o seu chefe?
11) Nenhum de nós vai pedir demissão. (two people)	26) Eu trabalho como dentista.
12) Nenhum de nós é médico. (three people)	27) Quanto tempo esta bateria dura?
13) Nós dois conseguimos acordar às 7h.	28) Eu não consigo melhorar meu espanhol.
14) Todos nós saímos do trabalho às 5h.	29) Ela não consegue prestar atenção.
15) Todo eles são garçons.	30) Não consigo encontrar meu livro.

## Answers:

### Exercise

- 1) What time do you get off work?
- 2) She gets off work at eleven o'clock.
- 3) How many teachers are you going to fire?
- 4) How many lawyers are you going to hire?
- 5) Why are you going to quit?
- 6) They are saying goodbye.
- 7) My boss is looking for his dog.
- 8) I hardly ever hire journalists.
- 9) I'm going to fire myself.
- 10) Why are you going to fire yourself?
- 11) Neither of us are going to quit.
- 12) None of us are doctors.
- 13) Both of us can wake up at seven o'clock.
- 14) All of us get off work at five o' clock.
- 15) All of them are waiters.
- 16) I can speak English and Spanish.
- 17) She is asking for a cherry.
- 18) I enjoy studying English.
- 19) His mouth is big.
- 20) Don't touch my shoulder.
- 21) I wouldn't hire you.
- 22) She wouldn't fire me.
- 23) They wouldn't quit.
- 24) I can't fire Peter.
- 25) Can I talk to your boss?
- 26) I work as a dentist.
- 27) How long does this battery last?
- 28) I can't improve my Spanish.
- 29) She can't pay attention.
- 30) I can't find my book.