

# BLUE ENGLISH

ADVANCED

LEVEL 1

Aprenda inglês com a inovadora  
metodologia Blue English



EBOOK  
+  
AUDIO

  
Blue  
English



## O que é o método Blue English?

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

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

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

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

**Rege Pestana**

## Como utilizar este material.

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

## Diferentes símbolos

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



Acompanhe a lição com o áudio.



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 1

### I wish + subject + verb in the Simple Past

"I wish + subject + verb in the Simple Past", is an expression that we use to express the desire that something was different.

Example:

**- I wish I had more time.** | Quem dera se eu tivesse mais tempo. / Eu queria ter mais tempo. / Eu gostaria de ter mais tempo.

This means, I don't have time, but I would like to have it.

Notice that in Portuguese we can express this idea in different ways: "Quem dera", "Eu queria" ou "Eu gostaria".

Let's see another example:

**- I wish I could speak German.** | Quem dera se eu soubesse falar alemão. / Eu queria falar alemão. / Eu gostaria de falar alemão.

This means, I can't speak German, but I would like to speak it.

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) I wish I had a daughter.
- 2) I wish I could speak English and German.
- 3) I wish I could buy this house.
- 4) I wish I understood American English.
- 5) I wish I \*were a teacher.
- 6) I wish I had seven cats.

\*Even though the subject is "I", we do not say: "I wish I was". In this context we must say: "I wish I were".

## I wish + subject + verb in the Simple Past | Negative Form

We can also express the structure "I wish + subject + verb in the Simple Past", is the negative form.

Example:

**- I wish I weren't single.** | Quem dera se eu não fosse solteiro (a). / Eu não queria ser solteiro (a). / Eu não gostaria de ser solteiro (a).

Let's practice!



- 1) I wish I didn't live in a small apartment.
- 2) I wish I weren't poor.
- 3) I wish I didn't have any problems.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 1.

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

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

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) I wish I lived in The United States.
- 2) I wish I were more handsome.
- 3) I wish I didn't have any problems.
- 4) I wish I had more money.
- 5) I wish I had another chance.
- 6) I wish I were married.
- 7) I wish I were like you.
- 8) I wish I didn't have to work every day.
- 9) I wish I weren't single.
- 10) I wish I were happier.

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 2

### Expression | I wish!

In the previous lesson you learned the structure: **“I wish + subject + verb in the Simple Past”**.

Let's keep talking about the word **“wish”**. In Portuguese when somebody says something good about us, but it's not true, we usually answer with the expression: **“Quem me dera!”** In English the equivalent to this expression is: **“I wish!”**

Example:

- **Is she going to be your wife?** | - **Ela vai ser sua esposa?**  
- **I wish!** | - **Quem me dera!**

### Expression | Do you wish you + verb in the Simple Past

The expression **“Do you wish you + verb in the Simple Past”**, is equivalent to our expressions: **“Você queria...”** ou **“Você gostaria...”**

This expression is used to ask somebody if he **“Gostaria de ser algo”, “Queria ser algo”, “Gostaria de ter algo”** ou **“Queria ter algo”**, which is not the current situation.

Example:

**Do you wish you were rich?** | **Você gostaria de ser rico (a)? / Você queria ser rico (a)?**

This means, you are not rich at the moment. That's why you are being asked if this is your desire.

### To wish somebody something

The structure **“To wish somebody something”**, is used to express hope for another person's success, happiness or pleasure on a particular occasion.

Example:

- **I wish you luck!** | **Eu te desejo sorte!**  
- **I wish you the best!** | **Eu te desejo o melhor!**

Let's practice!



- 1) I wish you a Merry Christmas.
- 2) I wish!
- 3) Do you wish you were younger?
- 4) I wish you a good night!
- 5) Do you wish you could understand American English?
- 6) Wish me luck!



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 2.

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

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



## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Do you wish you had more money?
- 2) I wish!
- 3) Wish him luck!
- 4) I wish you the best.
- 5) Do you wish you were a teacher?
- 6) I wish you a happy Mother's Day.
- 7) Do you wish you had a bigger house?
- 8) I wish you a happy Father's Day.
- 9) Do you wish you could speak Spanish?
- 10) Wish me good luck!

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 3

### To think about doing something

The expression “To think about doing something”, means “Pensar em fazer algo”.

Example:

- **I'm thinking about buying a car.** | **Eu estou pensando em comprar um carro.**

In English we do not use the preposition “in”, we use the preposition “about”. Also, the verb must be in “ing form”.

For example: We do not say: “I'm thinking in buy a car.”, we say “I'm thinking about buying a car.”

“Pensar em não fazer algo” is “To think about not doing something”.

Example:

- **I'm thinking about not dancing.** | **Eu estou pensando em não dançar.**

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) I'm thinking about buying a boat.
- 2) Are you thinking about getting married?
- 3) She's thinking about not traveling to Spain.
- 4) Is he thinking about hiring you?
- 5) She thought about giving up.
- 6) Are they thinking about leaving this country?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 3.

### 1) Follow the example:

I – to travel to France. | **I'm thinking about traveling to France.**

1) She – to study English.

-----

2) Michael – to change his car.

-----

3) We – to leave this country.

-----

### 2) Follow the example:

I – to live in an apartment. | **I'm thinking about not living in an apartment.**

1) She – to spend her money.

-----

2) I – to do the dishes.

-----

3) They – to go to the party.

-----

### 3) Ask me

1) Ask me if Mary's thinking about getting married.

-----

2) Ask me if they thinking about calling the doctor.

-----

3) Ask me if he's thinking about becoming a teacher.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) She's thinking about studying English.
- 2) Michael is thinking about changing his car.
- 3) We are thinking about leaving this country.

### Exercise 2

- 1) She's thinking about not spending her money.
- 2) I'm thinking about not doing the dishes.
- 3) They're thinking about not going to the party.

### Exercise 3

- 1) Is Mary thinking about getting married?
- 2) Are they thinking about calling the doctor?
- 3) Is he thinking about becoming a teacher?

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 4

### It's a good thing (that)

The expression: **“It's a good thing (that)”**, means: **“menos mal que”** or **“ainda bem que”**.

The word **“that”** is optional. We could say for example: **“It's a good thing he is a doctor.”** Or **“It's a good thing that he is a doctor.”**. Both ways are correct, but the option without **“that”** is much more common. In this lesson, we are not going to use it.

### To plan to do something

The structure **“To plan to do something”**, means **“Planejar fazer algo”**.

Example:

**I'm planning to teach Spanish.** | **Eu estou planejando ensinar espanhol.**

### To look like someone

The expression **“To look like someone”**, means to have an appearance that is very similar to someone.

Example:

**She looks like her mother.** | **Ela se parece com a mãe dela.**

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) It's a good thing he wasn't driving fast.
- 2) He's planning to withdraw all his money.
- 3) Michael looks like his father.
- 4) It's a good thing they have a big car.
- 5) I'm planning to sell my apartment.
- 6) I don't think I look like teacher Rege



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 4.

### 1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if you look like me.

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2) Ask me if I am planning to teach French.

-----

3) Ask me if David looks like Michael Jackson.

-----

4) Ask me if I'm planning to withdraw all my money.

-----

5) Ask me if they look like their parents.

-----

### 2) Say in English:

1) Ainda bem que ele não é médico.

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2) Menos mal que eles não estavam em casa.

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3) Ainda bem que você chegou em casa antes das 10h.

-----

4) Ainda bem que você me ligou.

-----

5) Ainda bem que ele não estava dirigindo rápido.

-----

## Answers:

### Exercise 1

- 1) Do I look like you?
- 2) Are you planning to teach French?
- 3) Does David look like Michael Jackson?
- 4) Are you planning to withdraw all your money?
- 5) Do they look like their parents?

### Exercise 2

- 1) It's a good thing he's not a doctor.
- 2) It's a good thing they weren't at home.
- 3) It's a good thing you got home before 10:00 o'clock.
- 4) It's a good thing you called me.
- 5) It's a good thing he wasn't driving fast.

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 5

### Noun as an Adjective

Existe uma ocasião, na qual não adicionamos "s" no final de um substantivo no plural. Isto acontece quando temos um número junto com um substantivo e ele (o substantivo) funciona como um adjetivo.

Example:

**I have a fifteen-year-old daughter.** | **Eu tenho uma filha de 15 anos.**

You already know that in English, we do not pluralize adjectives. For example, we do not say: **"I have two beautifuls cars."** We say: **"I have two beautiful cars."** That's why, in the phrase **"I have a fifteen-year-old daughter."**, the noun **"year"**, is not pluralized. We do not pluralize it because it is working as an adjective.

Note que colocamos o número + hífen + substantivo no singular: **"a fifteen-year-old"**.

Let's practice!



- 1) There is a six-meter wall next to my house.
- 2) Does she have a fifty-four-page book?
- 3) My boss had a thirty-minute call.
- 4) Do they have a seven-year-old daughter?
- 5) I'm thinking about having a forty-five-minute meeting.
- 6) I made a two-hundred-dollar profit.





**Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 5.**

**1) Ask me**

1) Ask me if there is a four-meter wall behind my house.

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2) Ask me if there is a ninety-seven-page book on the table.

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3) Ask me if there will be a two-hour meeting.

-----

4) Ask me if I have a thirteen-hour flight in a few minutes.

-----

5) Ask me if I had a sixteen-minute call yesterday.

-----

6) Ask me if my daughter has a seventy-year-old teacher.

-----

7) Ask me if I wish I had a two-hour English class.

-----

8) Ask me if they have a twelve-year-old son.

-----

9) Ask me if I made a five-hundred-dollar profit.

-----

10) Ask me if this is a thirty-minute recipe.

-----

### Answers:

- 1) Is there a four-meter wall behind your house?
- 2) Is there a ninety-seven-page book on the table?
- 3) Will there be a two-hour meeting?
- 4) Do you have a thirteen-hour flight in a few minutes?
- 5) Did you have a sixteen-minute call yesterday?
- 6) Does your daughter have a seventy-year-old teacher?
- 7) Do you wish you had a two-hour English class?
- 8) Do they have a twelve-year-old son?
- 9) Did you make a five-hundred-dollar profit?
- 10) Is this a thirty-minute recipe?

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 6

### Quotes

The word “quote”, can be a verb or a noun. As a verb it means “citar” ou “fazer um orçamento”. As a noun it means “citação”. Therefore, we can say that the word “quote”, as a noun, is a repetition of what someone else has said or written. For example: The expression “**To be, or not to be, that is the question.**”, is a quote by “**William Shakespeare**”. It was him who said it.

Let's learn English with some interesting quotes!

**“Resentment is like drinking poison and then hoping it will kill your enemies.”**

*- Nelson Mandela*

**“Impossible is not a fact. It's an opinion.”**

*- Muhammad Ali*

**“If you tell the truth, you don't have to remember anything.”**

*- Mark Twain*

**“People are great at keeping secrets they don't know.”**

*- Winston Churchill*

**“You cannot predict the future. But you can create it.”**

*- Peter Drucker*

**“Silence is the best answer to someone who doesn't value your words.”**

*- Unknown*

**“Spend your money on the things money can buy. Spend your time on the things money can't buy.”**

*- Haruki Murakami*



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 6

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

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

6) -----  
-----

7) -----  
-----

## Answers:

- 1) "Silence is the best answer to someone who doesn't value your words."
- 2) "Impossible is not a fact. It's an opinion."
- 3) "Resentment is like drinking poison and then hoping it will kill your enemies."
- 4) "Spend your money on the things money can buy. Spend your time on the things money can't buy."
- 5) "If you tell the truth, you don't have to remember anything."
- 6) "People are great at keeping secrets they don't know."
- 7) "You cannot predict the future. But you can create it."

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 7

### I wish + subject + Past Perfect + Complement

In the lesson 1 from this level, you learned the structure: **“I wish + subject + Simple Past + Complement”**.

Example:

**I wish I had a car.** | **Quem dera se eu tivesse um carro.**

In this lesson we are going to practice the same structure. But instead of **“the Simple Past”**, we are going to use **“the Past Perfect”**. The new structure is: **“I wish + subject + Past Perfect + complement”**.

Example:

- **I wish I had learned English before.**
- **Eu gostaria de ter aprendido inglês antes.**
- **Eu queria ter aprendido inglês antes.**
- **Quem se eu tivesse aprendido inglês antes.**

Nós utilizamos estruturas como esta, quando lamentamos um passado e queríamos que tivesse sido diferente. Por este motivo, utilizamos: **“wish + Past Perfect”**.

Lembrando que o **“Past Perfect”**, é composto por **“had + verb in the past participle”**.

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) I wish I had had more money.
- 2) I wish I had been rich.
- 3) I wish I hadn't told you the truth.
- 4) I wish I had been a doctor.
- 5) I wish I had gotten married.
- 6) I wish I hadn't spent all my money.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 7.

1) Follow the example:

Teacher: You bought two dogs. **(5 dogs)**

Student: **I wish I had bought five dogs.**

1) You bought a bicycle. **(Motorcycle)**

-----

2) You learned French. **(English)**

-----

3) You stopped smoking last year. **(Before)**

-----

4) You went to the restaurant. **(Gym)**

-----

5) You had six hundred dollars. **(More money)**

-----

6) You saw teacher Michael. **(Teacher Rege)**

-----

7) You were poor. **(Rich)**

-----

8) You are a lawyer. **(Teacher)**

-----

9) You lived in Spain. **(France)**

-----

10) You were famous. **(More famous)**

-----

### Answers:

- 1) I wish I had bought a motorcycle.
- 2) I wish I had learned English.
- 3) I wish I had stopped smoking before.
- 4) I wish I had gone to the gym.
- 5) I wish I had had more money.
- 6) I wish I had seen teacher Rege.
- 7) I wish I had been rich.
- 8) I wish I had been a teacher.
- 9) I wish I had lived in France.
- 10) I wish I had been more famous.



## Advanced 1 - Lesson 8

### Wish with different subjects

Queixar-se do comportamento dos outros, faz parte dos hábitos da maioria de nós. Para fazer isso, o uso de "**wish**", é uma ótima opção.

Para lamentarmos o passado, utilizamos a estrutura: **I wish + the second subject (you, he, she, we or they) + had + verb in the past participle.**

Example:

**- I wish she had been a doctor.**

This sentence can be translated to:

- Quem dera se ela tivesse sido médica.
- Eu queria que ela tivesse sido médica.
- Eu gostaria que ela tivesse sido médica.

Instead of a subject, we can also use a name.

Example:

**- I wish Mary had been a doctor.**

We can also use a title.

Example:

**I wish my daughter had been a doctor.**

Let's practice!



- 1) I wish you had bought a motorcycle.
- 2) I wish I had gone to the pharmacy.
- 3) I wish they had stopped smoking before.
- 4) I wish he hadn't thought about me.
- 5) I wish she hadn't found that recipe.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 8.

1) Follow the example:

Teacher: She bought a car. **(House)**

Student: **I wish she had bought a house.**

1) They bought a truck **(Company)**

-----

2) My son learned French. **(English)**

-----

3) Peter stopped smoking last year. **(Before)**

-----

4) My husband went to the restaurant. **(Gym)**

-----

5) My boss gave me six hundred dollars. **(More money)**

-----

6) He spoke Spanish. **(English)**

-----

7) She was a nurse. **(Doctor)**

-----

8) My brother is a police officer. **(Teacher)**

-----

9) We lived in England. **(The United States)**

-----

10) My daughter was famous. **(More famous)**

-----

### Answers:

- 1) I wish they had bought a company.
- 2) I wish my son had learned English.
- 3) I wish Peter had stopped smoking before.
- 4) I wish my husband had gone to the gym.
- 5) I wish my boss had given me more money.
- 6) I wish he had spoken English.
- 7) I wish she had been a doctor.
- 8) I wish my brother had been a teacher.
- 9) I wish we had lived in The United States.
- 10) I wish my daughter had been more famous.

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 9

### To hope , To wait , To expect

**“To hope”, “to wait” and “to expect”.** All these verbs mean: **“esperar”**, in English, but they are used in different contexts.

Let's learn!

**“To hope”:** The verb **“to hope”** means **“esperar”**, no sentido de ter a esperança de que algo aconteça.

Example:

**- I hope (that) I get rich one day. | Eu espero que eu fique rico um dia.**

O pronome **“that”**, está entre parênteses, porque o seu uso é opcional. Nós poderíamos dizer: **“I hope that I get rich one day.”** Or **“I hope I get rich one day.”**

**“I hope”**, sem o **“that”**, é mais comum.

**“To wait”:** The verb **“to wait”** means **“esperar”**, no sentido de aguardar.

Example:

**- She is waiting for the doctor. | Ela está esperando o médico.**

**“To expect”:** The verb **“to expect”** means **“esperar”**, no sentido de ter a expectativa de que algo aconteça.

Example:

**- Blue English is better than I expected. | A Blue English é melhor do que eu esperava.**

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) I hope you keep this secret.
- 2) She is more beautiful than I expected.
- 3) She's been waiting for the doctor for two hours.

## To hope , To wait , To expect

“Once” means “uma vez”, “twice” means “duas vezes”. In English is more common to say “once” than “one time”, “twice” than “two times”. Porém, a partir da “terceira vez”, é mais comum utilizar “number + times”.

Example:

**She shops three times a week.** | Ela faz compras três vezes por semana.

Let's practice!



- 1) She studies English twice a week.
- 2) David travels thirteen times a year.
- 3) She has done the laundry twice today.
- 4) He has gone to the gym thirty times this month.
- 5) I talk to teacher Rege twice a week.
- 6) She calls me three times a day.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 9.

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

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

## Answers

- 1) Your house is bigger than I expected.
- 2) My daughter was waiting for the bus.
- 3) I hope I can go to the party.
- 4) My wife calls me three times a day.
- 5) Can you wait a minute?
- 6) I hope I can speak English in two years.
- 7) Michael is more intelligent than I expected.
- 8) My boss has traveled nine times this year.
- 9) I hope there isn't a problem.
- 10) I study English twice a day.

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 10

### The Passive Voice | Simple Past

“**Voz passiva**”, é quando o sujeito da oração sofre ou recebe a ação do verbo, em vez de praticá-la. Nesta lição, nós vamos praticar a “**voz passiva**” no particípio passado.

Example:

**He was killed. | Ele foi morto.**

Note que ele não executou a ação de matar. Ou seja, ele não se matou, ele foi morto.

A frase poderia terminar por aí, mas se quisermos dar mais detalhes, podemos seguir dizendo por quem a ação foi executada.

Example:

**He was killed by Michael. | Ele foi morto pelo Michael.**

Note que estamos falando de uma ação que aconteceu no passado. Portanto, a estrutura é composta pelo verbo “**to be**” in the past + verb in the past participle.

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) This lesson was explained by teacher Rege.
- 2) The system was updated by me.
- 3) The motorcycle was chosen by David.
- 4) The plants were destroyed by Peter.
- 5) Five bicycles were given by my friend.
- 6) The money was withdrawn by us.





**Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 10.**

**1) Ask me:**

1) Ask me if the car was bought by my wife.

-----

2) Ask me if David was fired by Nigel.

-----

3) Ask me if this lesson was explained by teacher Rege.

-----

4) Ask me if the system was updated by Nancy.

-----

5) Ask me if this cake was made by her.

-----

6) Ask me if the money was withdrawn by them.

-----

7) Ask me if the plants were destroyed by him.

-----

8) Ask me if the floor was swept by her.

-----

9) Ask me if this motorcycle was chosen by David.

-----

10) Ask me if the bicycles were given by Michael.

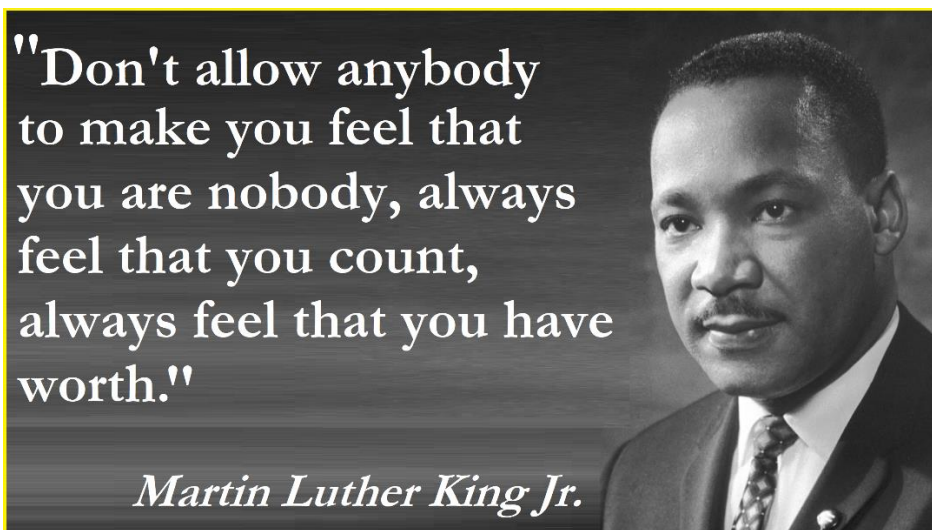
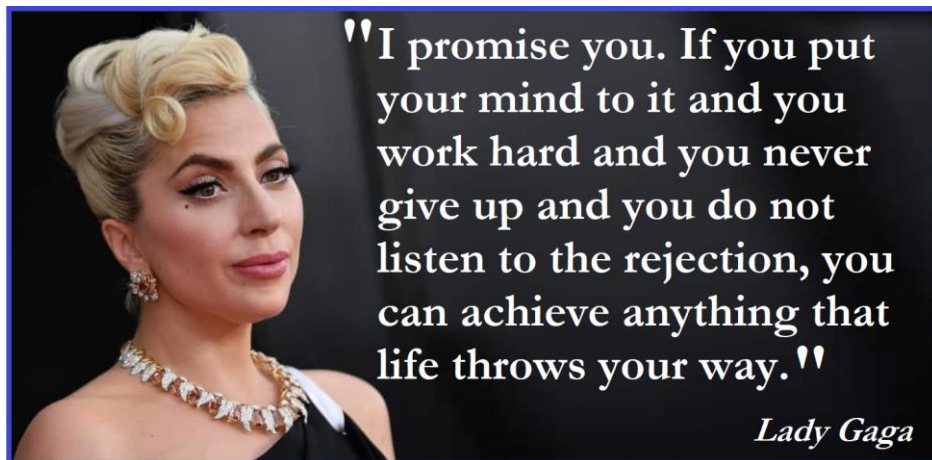
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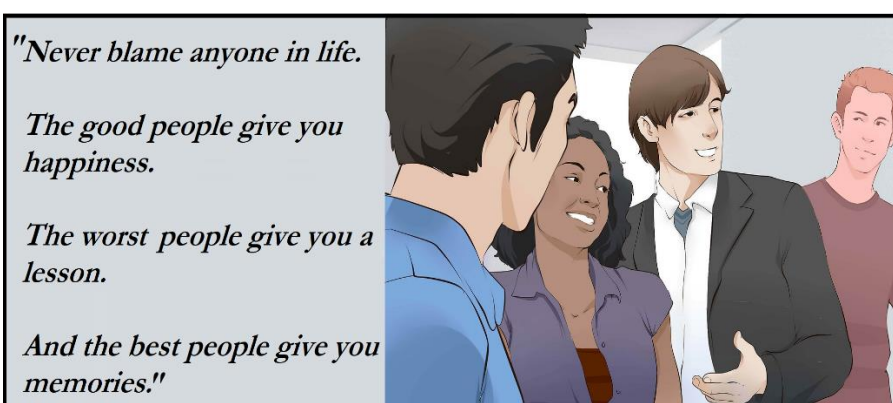
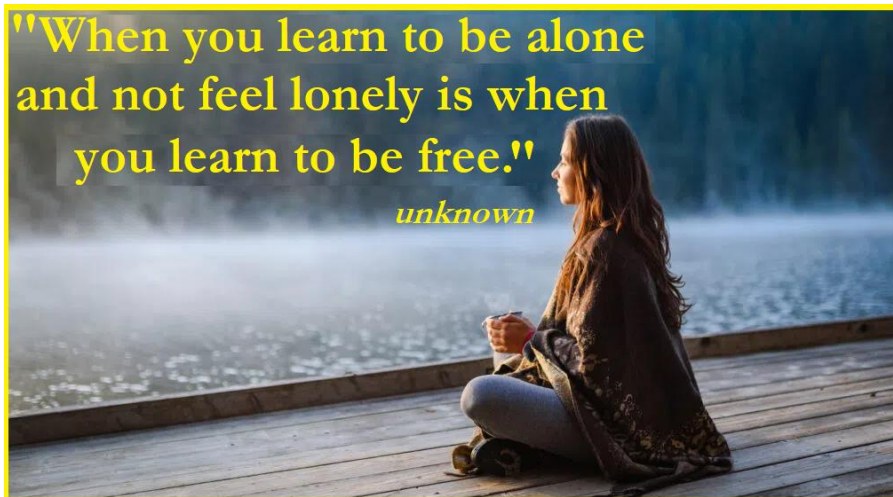
## Answers

- 1) Was the car bought by your wife?
- 2) Was David fired by Nigel?
- 3) Was this lesson explained by teacher Rege?
- 4) Was the system updated by Nancy?
- 5) Was this cake made by her?
- 6) Was the money withdrawn by them?
- 7) Were the plants destroyed by him?
- 8) Was the floor swept by her?
- 9) Was this motorcycle chosen by David?
- 10) Were the bicycles given by Michael.

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 11

### Motivational Videos





## Vocabulary

Promise	Promessa
To promise	Prometer
To put your mind to something	Pôr toda sua atenção em algo, concentrar-se em algo
Rejection	Rejeição
To achieve	Alcançar, conseguir (um objetivo)
To count	Contar
Truly	Realmente, de verdade (verdadeiramente)
Quiet	Quieto, calado
Blame	Culpa
To blame	Culpar



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) -----  
-----

## Answers

- 1 - Never blame anyone in life.
- 2 - Always feel that you count, always feel that you have worth.
- 3 - You can achieve anything that life throws your way.
- 4 - When you learn to be alone and not feel lonely is when you learn to be free.
- 5) Only those who truly care about you can hear you when you're quiet.

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 12

### The Passive Voice | Simple Present and Present Continuous

In the lesson 10 from this module, we learned the “passive voice” in the “simple past”. Ou seja, o verbo “to be”, na estrutura da frase, ficava no “passado simples”.

Example:

- **This homework was done by me.** | **Esta lição de casa foi feita por mim.**

Nós podemos praticar a “voz passiva”, em vários tempos verbais. In this lesson, we are going to learn the “passive voice”, in the “simple present” and “present continuous”.

Na “voz passiva” no “simple present”, o verbo “to be”, na estrutura da frase, fica no “presente simples”.

**This phone is made in China.** | **Este telefone é feito na China.**

E como seria a “voz passiva” no “presente contínuo”? Primeiro vamos lembrar como é uma estrutura de frase no “presente contínuo”.

O “presente contínuo”, é formado pelo verbo “to be”, no “presente” e o verbo principal na forma “contínua”. Ou seja, na forma “ing”.

Example:

**I am working.**

No exemplo acima, o verbo “to be” (am), está no “presente simples” e o verbo principal, que neste caso é “to work”, está na forma “contínua” (working). Por este motivo, ele é chamado de “presente contínuo”.

A estrutura de frase da voz passiva no “presente contínuo” é: “To be in the simple present + being + past participle”.

Example:

**This phone is being made in China.** | **Este telefone está sendo feito na China.**

Let's practice!



- 1) The lesson is being explained by teacher Rege.
- 2) The system is updated by David.
- 3) The motorcycle is being chosen by David.
- 4) The laundry is done every day.
- 5) The plants are being destroyed by Peter.
- 6) Thousands of trees are destroyed every day.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 12.

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

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----
- 6) -----
- 7) -----
- 8) -----
- 9) -----
- 10) -----
- 11) -----



## Answers

- 1) This lesson is being explained by teacher Rege.
- 2) Are thousands of trees destroyed every day?
- 3) Is the system being updated by David?
- 4) That car is sold in Germany.
- 5) Is this phone made in China?
- 6) The cake is being made by my mother.
- 7) The doctor is being arrested by the police officer.
- 8) Teacher Rege is being replaced by him.
- 9) Are the motorcycles being repaired by your uncle?
- 10) All my money is spent by my daughter.
- 11) The presentation is being given by Michael.

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 13

### The Passive Voice | Future with “going to” and “will”

In the lesson 10 and 12 from this module, we learned the “**passive voice**” in “**the simple past**”, “**simple present**” and “**present continuous**”.

In this lesson we are going to study the “**passive voice**” with the “**future with going to**” and the “**future with will**”.

The structure of the passive voice with the “**future with going to**” in the singular, is: “**Is + going to + be + verb in the past participle**”.

Example:

- **The bicycle is going to be given by David.**
- **A bicicleta vai ser dada pelo David.**

Note que utilizamos “**is**” na frase, porque o sujeito está no singular: “**bicycle**”. Se fosse “**bicycles**”, substituiríamos “**is**” por “**are**”: “**The bicycles are going to be given by David.**” (As bicicletas vão ser dadas por David.)

The structure of the passive voice with the “**future with will**”, is: “**Will be + verb in the past participle**”.

Example:

- **This lesson will be explained by teacher Rege.**
- **Esta lição será explicada pelo teacher Rege**

Let's practice!



- 1) This lesson is going to be explained by teacher Rege.
- 2) The plants will be destroyed by Michael.
- 3) The system is going to be updated by my boss.
- 4) Is this phone going to be made in China?
- 5) Will this car be sold in Germany?
- 6) The floor is going to be swept by my sister.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 13.

1) Follow the example:

Teacher: Nancy is going to make the cake.

**Student: The cake is going to be made by Nancy.**

1) Teacher Rege is going to explain this lesson.

-----

2) Nigel will fire David.

-----

3) They are going to update the system.

-----

4) My uncle will repair the bicycles.

-----

5) We are going to withdraw the money.

-----

6) He will destroy the plants.

-----

7) She is going to sweep the floor.

-----

8) My mother will make the cake.

-----

9) My boss is going to solve the problem.

-----

10) My brother will sharpen the knife.

-----

## Answers

- 1) This lesson is going to be explained by teacher Rege.
- 2) David will be fired by Nigel.
- 3) The system is going to be updated by them.
- 4) The bicycles will be repaired by my uncle.
- 5) The money is going to be withdrawn by us.
- 6) The plants will be destroyed by him.
- 7) The floor is going to be swept by her.
- 8) This cake will be made by my mother.
- 9) The problem is going to be solved by my boss.
- 10) The knife will be sharpened by my brother.

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 14

### The Passive Voice | Past Continuous

In the lesson 10 ,12,13 from this module, we learned the “passive voice” in the “simple past”, “simple present”, “present continuous”, “future with going to” and “future with will”.

In this lesson we are going to study the “passive voice” with the “past continuous”.

Primeiro vamos lembrar como é uma estrutura de frase no “past continuous”. O “passado contínuo” é formado pelo verbo “to be” no passado e o verbo principal na forma contínua. Ou seja, na forma “ing”. Por este motivo ele é chamado de “passado contínuo”.

Example:

- I was working.
- They were working.

The structure of the passive voice with the past continuous is: “was/were + being + verb in the past participle”.

Example:

- The cake was being made by my mother.
- O bolo estava sendo feito por minha mãe.

Note que utilizamos “was” na frase, porque o sujeito está no singular (cake). Se fosse “cakes”, substituiríamos “was” por “were”. Então, a frase no plural ficaria: “The cakes were being made by my mother.” (Os bolos estavam sendo feitos por minha mãe).

Let's practice.



- 1) This plane was being flown by my uncle.
- 2) Was the language being spoken by your friend?
- 3) Five books were being brought by my teacher.
- 4) Was the car being bought by David?
- 5) He was being criticized by his boss.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 14.

1) Follow the example:

Teacher: Nancy was making the cake.

Student: **The cake was being made by Nancy.**

1) Teacher Rege was explaining this lesson.

-----

2) Nigel was doing the laundry.

-----

3) They were updating the system.

-----

4) My uncle was repairing the bicycles.

-----

5) We were withdrawing the money.

-----

6) He was destroying the plants.

-----

7) She was sweeping the floor.

-----

8) My mother was making the cake.

-----

9) My boss was solving the problem.

-----

10) My brother was sharpening the knife.

-----

## Answers

- 1) This lesson was being explained by teacher Rege.
- 2) The laundry was being done by Nigel.
- 3) The system was being updated by them.
- 4) The bicycles were being repaired by my uncle.
- 5) The money was being withdrawn by us.
- 6) The plants were being destroyed by him.
- 7) The floor was being swept by her.
- 8) The cake was being made by my mother.
- 9) The problem was being solved by my boss.
- 10) The knife was being sharpened by my brother.

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 15

### Passive voice | Negative form

In the lessons 10 ,12, 13 and 14 from this module, we learned the “**passive voice**” in “**the simple past**”, “**simple present**”, “**present continuous**”, “**future with going to**”, “**future with will**” and “**past continuous**”.

Nós praticamos a “**voz passiva**”, com estes tempos verbais, principalmente nas formas “**afirmativa**” e “**interrogativa**”. Nesta aula praticaremos todos eles, apenas na forma “**negativa**”.

Let's practice!



- 1) This homework wasn't done by me.
- 2) The motorcycle isn't being chosen by David.
- 3) The bicycles aren't being repaired by my uncle.
- 4) The floor isn't going to be swept by her.
- 5) This lesson won't be explained by teacher Rege.
- 6) That car isn't washed by my brother.





Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 15.

### 1) Follow the example:

Teacher: Nancy wasn't making the cake.

**Student: The cake wasn't being made by Nancy.**

1) Teacher Rege isn't explaining this lesson.

-----

2) Nigel won't do the laundry.

-----

3) They weren't updating the system.

-----

4) My uncle isn't going to repair the bicycles.

-----

5) We aren't going to withdraw the money.

-----

6) David isn't choosing the motorcycle.

-----

7) My father isn't going to buy the car.

-----

8) He won't update the system.

-----

9) He wasn't destroying the plants.

-----

10) The police officer wasn't arresting the doctor.

-----

## Answers

### Exercise 1

- 1) This lesson isn't being explained by teacher Rege.
- 2) The laundry won't be done by Nigel.
- 3) The system wasn't being updated by them.
- 4) The bicycles aren't going to be repaired by my uncle.
- 5) The money isn't going to be withdrawn by us.
- 6) The motorcycle isn't being chosen by David.
- 7) The car isn't going to be bought by my father.
- 8) The system won't be updated by him.
- 9) The plants weren't being destroyed by him.
- 10) The doctor wasn't being arrested by the police officer.

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 16

### English with movies | Joker

#### Scene 1:

- Knock, Knock.
- Who's there?
- It's the police, **ma'am**. Your son's been hit by a drunk driver. He's dead.

#### Scene 2:

- Oh, no, no, no. No, you cannot **joke** about that.
- Yeah, that's not funny, Arthur. That's not that kind of humor we do on this show.
- Okay, I'm... yeah, I'm sorry. It's just, you know, it's been a **rough** few weeks, Murray. **Ever since** I... killed those three Wall Street guys.

#### Scene 3:

- Well, okay, I think I might understand that you... did this start a movement to become a symbol?
- Come on, Murray. Do I look like the kind of clown that could start a movement?

#### Scene 4:

- I killed those guys because they were **awful**. Everybody is awful these days. It's enough to make anyone crazy.
- Okay. So, that's it, you're crazy. That's your defense for killing three young men?
- No. They couldn't **carry a tune to save their lives**.

### Vocabulary

To joke	Brincar (fazer piada sobre algo.)
Rough	Difícil (Dia, semana, mês, ano, etc.)
Ever since	Desde que, desde então
Awful	Horrível
Can't/couldn't carry a tune to save one's life	Não saber cantar



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) -----  
-----

## Answers

### Exercise 1

- 1) Do I look like the kind of clown that could start a movement?
- 2) Your son's been hit by a drunk driver.
- 3) Did this start a movement to become a symbol?
- 4) They couldn't carry a tune to save their lives.
- 5) I killed those guys because they were awful.
- 6) You cannot joke about that.

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 17

### Prefix Over & Under | Excessos e Carências

Em algumas palavras o prefixo “over”, dá o sentido de excesso e o prefixo “under”, dá o sentido de carência.

Let's learn some words! First with the prefix “over”.

“To overestimate”: The verb “to overestimate” means “superestimar”.

Example:

- He overestimates his own abilities.
- Ele superestima suas próprias habilidades.

“Overworked”: The adjective “overworked” means “sobrecarregado de trabalho”.

Example:

- She said that her husband is overworked.
- Ela disse que o marido dela está sobrecarregado de trabalho.

“Overcrowded”: The adjective “overcrowded” means “superlotado (a)”, when we are, for example, talking about bus, subway, prison, school...etc.

“Overcrowded” can also mean “superpopulado (a)”, when we are talking about country, city, planet ...etc.

Example:

- The bus was overcrowded.
- O ônibus estava superlotado.
- She lives in an overcrowded city.
- Ela vive em uma cidade superpopulada.

“To oversleep”: The verb “to oversleep” means “dormir demais”.

The past of the verb to “to oversleep” is “overslept”.

Example:

- I think I overslept.
- Eu acho que eu dormi demais.

Now, let's some words with the prefix **“under”**.

**“Underpaid”**: The adjective **“underpaid”** means **“mal pago”**.

Example:

- **Are you underpaid?** | **Você é mal pago?**

**“Underfed”**: The adjective **“underfed”** means **“mal-alimentado”**.

- **He has an underfed dog.** | **Ele tem um cachorro mal-alimentado.**

**“To underestimate”** is the opposite of **“to overestimate”**. The verb **“to underestimate”** means **“subestimar”**.

Example:

- **Never underestimate your opponent.**

- **Nunca subestime seu oponente.**



Repeat

- 1) She overestimates her own abilities.
- 2) Mary is more overworked than you.
- 3) The subway was overcrowded.
- 4) China is an overcrowded country.
- 5) I think I overslept.
- 6) Is he underpaid?
- 7) He has an underfed dog.
- 8) Never underestimate your opponent.



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

### **1) Ask me**

1) Ask me if I overestimate the strength of my opponents.

-----

2) Ask me if her husband is overworked.

-----

3) Ask me if I live in an overcrowded city.

-----

4) Ask me if our planet is overcrowded.

-----

5) Ask me if I overslept yesterday.

-----

6) Ask me if she was underpaid.

-----

7) Ask me if Michael is underfed.

-----

8) Ask me if Peter underestimates his opponents.

-----

9) Ask I am more overworked than you.

-----

10) Ask me if I wish my city was less overcrowded.

-----



## Answers

### Exercise 1

- 1) Do you overestimate the strength of your opponents?
- 2) Is her husband overworked?
- 3) Do you live in an overcrowded city?
- 4) Is our planet overcrowded?
- 5) Did you oversleep yesterday?
- 6) Was she underpaid?
- 7) Is Michael underfed?
- 8) Does Peter underestimate his opponents?
- 9) Are you more overworked than me?
- 10) Do you wish your city was less overcrowded?

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 18

### There is no point in + verb in ing form

The structure “there is no point in + verb in ing form”, means: “Não adianta fazer algo.”

Example:

- **There's no point in oversleeping.** | Não adianta dormir demais.

- **There's no point in blaming yourself.** | Não adianta se culpar.

### There is no point in + object pronoun + verb in ing form

Não adianta alguém fazer algo é: “there is no point in + object pronoun + verb in ing form”.

Example:

- **There's no point in me oversleeping.** | Não adianta eu dormir demais.

- **There's no point in you blaming yourself.** | Não adianta você se culpar.

Let's practice!



- 1) There's no point in blaming yourself.
- 2) There's no point in us waiting for a lawyer.
- 3) There's no point in studying English once a week.
- 4) There's no point in him updating the system.
- 5) There's no point in learning Chinese.
- 6) There's no point in the police officer arresting the doctor.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 18.

1) Follow the example:

Teacher: To oversleep.

Student: **There's no point in oversleeping.**

1) To update the system.

-----

2) To withdraw Michael's money.

-----

3) To work on Sundays.

-----

4) To study English once a week.

-----

5) To talk to him.

-----

6) You (to close the window).

-----

7) He (to wash his car).

-----

8) We (to sell our house).

-----

9) They (to buy a truck).

-----

10) She (to fire David).

-----

## Answers

### Exercise 1

- 1) There's no point in updating the system.
- 2) There's no point in withdrawing Michael's money.
- 3) There's no point in working on Sundays.
- 4) There's no point in studying English once a week.
- 5) There's no point in talking to him.
- 6) There's no point in you closing the window.
- 7) There's no point in him washing his car.
- 8) There's no point in us selling our house.
- 9) There's no point in them buying a truck.
- 10) There's no point in her firing David.

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 19

### What's the point in + verb in ing form

The structure “what's the point in + verb in ing form”, means: “De que adianta fazer algo?”.

Example:

- **What's the point in telling the truth?** | De que adianta dizer a verdade?

- **What's the point in blaming yourself?** | De que adianta se culpar?

Let's practice!



- 1) What's the point in being a lawyer if you don't have clients.
- 2) What's the point in spending all your money?
- 3) What's the point in working out if you only eat sandwiches?
- 4) What's the point in washing this car?
- 5) What's the point in living in The United States if you don't speak English?
- 6) What's the point in going to the mall if you don't have any money?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 19.

### 1) Follow the example:

Teacher: There's no point in overestimating Michael.

Student: **What's the point in overestimating Michael.**

1) There's no point in blaming yourself.

-----

2) There's no point in waiting for a lawyer.

-----

3) There's no point in studying English once a week.

-----

4) There's no point in updating the system.

-----

5) There's no point in overthinking.

-----

6) There's no point in hiding my dog.

-----

7) There's no point in blackmailing the doctor.

-----

8) There's no point in waking up late.

-----

9) There's no point in pretending.

-----

10) There's no point in sweeping this floor.

-----

## Answers

### Exercise 1

- 1) What's the point in blaming yourself?
- 2) What's the point in waiting for a lawyer?
- 3) What's the point in studying English once a week?
- 4) What's the point in updating the system?
- 5) What's the point in overthinking?
- 6) What's the point in hiding my dog?
- 7) What's the point in blackmailing the doctor?
- 8) What's the point in waking up late?
- 9) What's the point in pretending?
- 10) What's the point in sweeping this floor?

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 20

### Make do

Nós brasileiros temos bastante problemas com os verbos “to make” e “to do”. Isto porque ambos significam “fazer”.

Mas nesta aula não vamos falar sobre este assunto. Vamos falar sobre a expressão “to make do”. A expressão “to make do”, significa: “contentar-se” ou “virar-se”.

“Contentar-se com algo” ou “virar-se com algo”, é: “to make do with something”.

Example:

- **You have to make do with what you have.**
- **Você tem que se contentar com o que você tem.**

Let's practice!



- 1) Do you have to make do with this job?
- 2) I have to make do with just one bicycle.
- 3) Should we have to make do with what we have?
- 4) She has to make do with just one bicycle.
- 5) Does he have to make do with that house?
- 6) He makes do with just a small house.





Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 20.

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

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

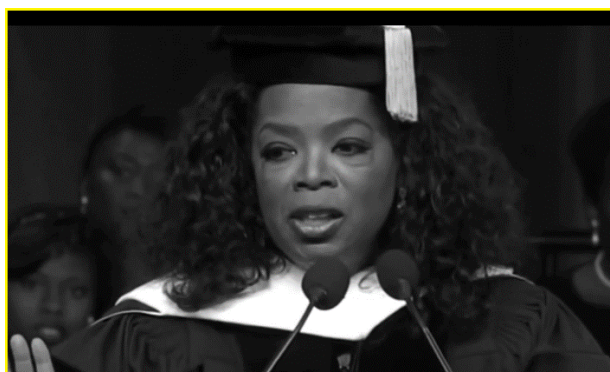
## Answers

### Exercise

- 1) She used to have seven cars.
- 2) He doesn't make do with only one motorcycle.
- 3) Would you make do with only one bicycle?
- 4) She makes do with just five blouses.
- 5) I wouldn't make do with just one car.
- 6) You have to make do with what you have.
- 7) Do I have to make do with this motorcycle?
- 8) I think you should make do with what you have.
- 9) They made do with what they could find.
- 10) I was trying to make do with what I had.

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 21

### Motivational Videos



All of you leaving here, have the potential for enormous success. There's a price that comes with that.

People don't always like you. And they're not always happy for you. And if you surround yourself with people who are not accustomed to your success, they become fearful, they become scared, because you are reflecting back something to them that they don't recognize.

People who want the best for you, want you to be your best. So my greatest advice to you, is to surround yourself with people who are going to fill your cup until your cup runneth over.

### Vocabulary

Potential	Potencial
Enormous	Enorme
To surround	Cercar, rodear
To be accustomed to do something	Estar acostumado a fazer algo
To be accustomed to something	Estar acostumado com algo
Fearful	Amedrontado (a)
To reflect	Refletir
To recognize	Reconhecer
Greatest	O melhor, o maior
Advice	Conselho
Cup runneth over	Ter mais do que o necessário.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 21.

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

1) -----  
-----

2) -----  
-----

3) -----  
-----

4) -----  
-----

5) -----  
-----

6) -----  
-----

## Answers

### Exercise 1

- 1) People who want the best for you, want you to be your best.
- 2) If you surround yourself with people who are not accustomed to your success.
- 3) There's a price that comes with that.
- 4) So my greatest advice to you, is to surround yourself with people who are going to fill your cup until your cup runneth over.
- 5) They become fearful, they become scared, because you are reflecting back something to them that they don't recognize.
- 6) All of you leaving here, have the potential for enormous success.

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 22

### Subject + first + verb in the Simple Past

The structure: **“subject + first + verb in the Simple Past”**, means: Alguém fez algo pela primeira vez.

Example:

- **When she first went to France, she was fifteen years old.**
- **Quando ela foi à França, pela primeira vez, ela tinha quinze anos.**

You are probably wondering: Why not **“for the first time”**? You can use **“for the first time”**, too.

Example:

- **When she went to France for the first time, she was fifteen years old.**
- **Quando ela foi à França, pela primeira vez, ela tinha quinze anos.**

Eu estou lhe ensinando a estrutura **“subject + first + verb in the Simple Past”**, porque você ouvirá muitos nativos utilizando esta estrutura.

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) When she first came to France, she was still studying French.
- 2) I was learning English when I saw teacher Rege for the first time.
- 3) She was living in Spain when she first came to The United States.
- 4) He was only nineteen years old when he drank beer for the first time.
- 5) I was thirty years old when I first drove a truck.
- 6) It was at that moment that I first spoke English.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 22.

### 1) Ask me

1) Ask me how old I was when I first ate a sandwich.

-----

2) Ask me how old she was when she spoke English for the first time.

-----

3) Ask me how old she was when she first came to France.

-----

4) Ask me how old my mother was when she made a cake for the first time.

-----

5) Ask me how old he was when he first drank a beer.

-----

6) Ask me if she was fourteen years old when she ate a sandwich for the first time.

-----

7) Ask me how old I was when I first went to The United States.

-----

8) Ask me if he was still studying Spanish when he came to Spain for the first time.

-----

9) Ask me if I was learning English when I first saw teacher Rege.

-----

10) Ask me how old my daughter was when she translated a book for the first time.

-----

## Answers

### Exercise 1

- 1) How old were you when you first ate a sandwich?
- 2) How old was she when she spoke English for the first time?
- 3) How old was she when she first came to France?
- 4) How old was your mother when she made a cake for the first time?
- 5) How old was he when he first drank a beer?
- 6) Was she fourteen years old when she ate a sandwich for the first time?
- 7) How old were you when you first went to The United States?
- 8) Was he still studying Spanish when he came to Spain for the first time?
- 9) Were you learning English when you first saw teacher Rege?
- 10) How old was your daughter when she translated a book for the first time?



## Advanced 1 - Lesson 23

### What's the point of + verb in ing form

In the lesson 19 from this module you learned the structure: **“What’s the point in + verb in ing form”**. Você viu que nesta estrutura, nós utilizamos a preposição **“in”**.

No lugar de **“in”**, nós também podemos utilizar **“of”**: “What’s the point of + verb in ing form”.

Example

**What’s the point of oversleeping?** | **De que adianta dormir demais?**

You must be wondering: Which one is more common, **“what’s the point in”** or **“what’s the point of”**? I would say that **“what’s the point of”**, is more common. But you’re going to hear a lot of people saying **“what’s the point in”**, too.

Let’s practice the structure **“what’s the point of”**:



- 1) What's the point of choosing a bicycle?
- 2) What's the point of arresting Nigel?
- 3) What's the point of repairing this motorcycle?
- 4) What's the point of fighting?
- 5) What's the point of behaving this way?
- 6) What's the point of learning Chinese?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 23.

1) Follow the example:

Teacher: **There's no point in oversleeping.**

Student: **What's the point of oversleeping?**

1) There's no point in overestimating Peter.

-----

2) There's no point in underestimating David.

-----

3) There's no point in blaming yourself.

-----

4) There's no point in waiting for a lawyer.

-----

5) There's no point in studying once a week.

-----

6) There's no point in updating the system.

-----

7) There's no point in asking him a question.

-----

8) There's no point in overthinking.

-----

9) There's no point in hiding my dog.

-----

10) There's no point in blackmailing the doctor.

-----

## Answers

- 1) What's the point of overestimating Peter?
- 2) What's the point of underestimating David?
- 3) What's the point of blaming yourself?
- 4) What's the point of waiting for a lawyer?
- 5) What's the point of studying once a week?
- 6) What's the point of updating the system?
- 7) What's the point of asking him a question?
- 8) What's the point of overthinking?
- 9) What's the point of hiding my dog?
- 10) What's the point of blackmailing the doctor?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 24.

1) Follow the example:

Teacher: **I don't speak Spanish.**

Student: **Why don't you speak Spanish?**

1) She doesn't overestimate her husband.

-----

2) She isn't studying English at Blue English.

-----

3) I haven't been working for Microsoft since 2007.

-----

4) You weren't underpaid.

-----

5) They don't speak English.

-----

6) There isn't water in the glass.

-----

7) I wouldn't make do with only one house.

-----

8) He hasn't done his homework yet.

-----

9) I shouldn't have made this cake.

-----

10) I can't speak Chinese.

-----

## Answers

### Exercise 1

- 1) Why doesn't she overestimate her husband?
- 2) Why isn't she studying English at Blue English?
- 3) Why haven't you been working for Microsoft since 2007?
- 4) Why wasn't I underpaid?
- 5) Why don't they speak English?
- 6) Why isn't there water in the glass?
- 7) Why wouldn't you make do with only one house?
- 8) Why hasn't he done his homework yet?
- 9) Why shouldn't you have made this cake?
- 10) Why can't you speak Chinese?

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 25

### That's why

The expression that we are going to learn now is quite easy, nevertheless, it is something that is worth pointing out, since most Brazilians translate "**por isso**" incorrectly.

The expression "**por isso**", should not be translated literally. We do not say "**for that...**", we say: "**that's why...**".

Example:

- **That's why I didn't call you.** | **Por isso que eu não te telefonei.**
- **That's why you're underpaid.** | **Por isso que você é mal pago.**

We have a more formal way of expressing the same idea as "**that's why**". We can say: "**that's the reason why**".

The expression "**that's the reason why**" is equivalent to our expression: "**por este motivo**".

Example:

- **That's the reason why I called you.** | **Por este motivo que eu te telefonei.**

Let's practice!



- 1) That's the reason why you're surrounded by intelligent people.
- 2) That's why I should give you a piece of advice.
- 3) That's the reason why you're underpaid.
- 4) That's why the floor wasn't swept by Mary.
- 5) That's the reason why I study twice a day.
- 6) That's why I'm satisfied.



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) That's the reason why I can't understand you.
- 2) That's why I want to study at Blue English.
- 3) That's the reason why my son will be a teacher.
- 4) That's the reason why I used to live in Japan.
- 5) That's why I'm scared of dogs.
- 6) That's the reason why I didn't give you a piece of advice.
- 7) That's why she overestimates David.
- 8) That's the reason why I will never underestimate Michael.
- 9) That's why she loves cake.
- 10) That's the reason why you should've studied twice a day.



## Advanced 1 - Lesson 26

### English with music - Have You Ever Really Loved A Woman

To really love a woman, to understand her, you gotta know her deep inside.  
Hear every thought, see every dream and give her wings when she wants to fly.  
Then, when you find yourself lying helpless in her arms, you know you really love a woman.

**Bryan Adams**

### English with music - You Got It

Every time I look into your loving eyes, I see a love that money just can't buy.  
One look from you, I drift away, I pray that you are here to stay.

Anything you want, you got it;  
Anything you need, you got it;  
Anything at all, you got it, baby.

Every time I hold you I begin to understand. Everything about you tells me I'm your man.

I live (I live), my life (my life), to be (to be), with you (with you).  
No one (no one), can do (can do), the things (the things), you do (you do)

**Roy Orbison**

## Vocabulary

<b>Gotta</b>	Contração de “got to” e “have got to”, ter que
<b>Deep inside</b>	Profundamente, no fundo
<b>Wing</b>	Asa
<b>To look into</b>	Investigar, verificar, olhar dentro de
<b>To drift away</b>	Perder o contato com alguém por um tempo, pensamento distante
<b>To pray</b>	Rezar, orar
<b>To hold</b>	Segurar, abraçar
<b>To hug</b>	Abraçar



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 26.

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

1) -----  
-----

2) -----  
-----

3) -----  
-----

4) -----  
-----

5) -----  
-----

6) -----  
-----

## Answers

### Exercise 1

- 1) Every time I hold you I begin to understand.
- 2) To really love a woman, to understand her, you gotta know her deep inside.
- 3) Anything you need, you got it.
- 4) Then, when you find yourself lying helpless in her arms, you know you really love a woman.
- 5) One look from you, I drift away, I pray that you are here to stay.
- 6) Hear every thought, see every dream and give her wings when she wants to fly.

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 27

### Why on Earth

The expression "**why on Earth...**" is used when you are extremely surprised, confused, or angry about something. It is equivalent to our expression: "**por que diabos...**".

Example:

- **Why on Earth did this happen?** | **Por que diabos isto aconteceu?**
- **Why on Earth is he cooking?** | **Por que diabos ele está cozinhando?**

Let's practice!



- 1) Why on Earth is my cat underfed?
- 2) Why on Earth is my brother underpaid?
- 3) Why on Earth is that country overcrowded?
- 4) Why on Earth wasn't that cake made by you?
- 5) Why on Earth are you waiting for me?
- 6) Why on Earth should I have sold my car?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 27.

1) Follow the example:

Teacher: She is late.

Student: **Why on Earth is she late?**

1) He doesn't study English twice a day.

-----

2) He isn't working now.

-----

3) There are two dogs on the table.

-----

4) I should work at 10:00 PM.

-----

5) She isn't a lawyer.

-----

6) It is raining.

-----

7) I'm not going to live there.

-----

8) He didn't eat the whole cake.

-----

9) You didn't understand.

-----

10) I haven't done my homework yet.

-----

## Answers

### Exercise 1

- 1) Why on Earth doesn't he study English twice a day?
- 2) Why on Earth isn't he working now?
- 3) Why on Earth are there two dogs on the table?
- 4) Why on Earth should you work at 10:00 PM?
- 5) Why on Earth isn't she a lawyer?
- 6) Why on Earth is it raining?
- 7) Why on Earth aren't you going to live there?
- 8) Why on Earth didn't he eat the whole cake?
- 9) Why on Earth didn't I understand?
- 10) Why on Earth haven't you done your homework yet?

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 28

### Would you mind if + subject + verb in the simple past

A estrutura de frase: “would you mind if + subject + verb in the simple past”, é equivalente à nossa expressão: “você se importaria se + sujeito + verbo no pretérito imperfeito do modo subjuntivo”.

Let's make a comparison between Portuguese and English. Let's take as example the verb “to work” (trabalhar).

In Portuguese, we say: **se eu trabalhasse; se tu trabalhasse; se ele, ela, você trabalhasse; se nós trabalhássemos; se vós trabalhásseis; se eles, elas trabalhassem.**

In English is much more easy. We have: **if I worked, if you worked, if he, she, it worked, if we worked, if you worked, if they worked.**

Example:

- **Would you mind if I asked you a business question?**
- **Você se importaria se eu lhe fizesse uma pergunta de negócios?**
- **Would you mind if I updated the system?**
- **Você se importaria se eu atualizasse o sistema?**

Let's practice!



- 1) Would you mind if I called you later?
- 2) Would you mind if I had a horse?
- 3) Would you mind if I bought a motorcycle?
- 4) Would you mind if I sold our house?
- 5) Would you mind if I gave you my cat?
- 6) Would you mind if I told the truth?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 28.

### 1) Follow the example:

Teacher: To open the window

Student: **Would you mind if I opened the window?**

1) To ask teacher Rege a question

-----

2) To pray

-----

3) To buy a bicycle

-----

4) To drink a beer

-----

5) To speak in English

-----

6) To see her house

-----

7) To give him a sandwich

-----

8) To have a cat

-----

9) To solve the problem

-----

10) To sell the car

-----



## Answers

### Exercise 1

- 1) Would you mind if I asked teacher Rege a question?
- 2) Would you mind if I prayed?
- 3) Would you mind if I bought a bicycle?
- 4) Would you mind if I drank a beer?
- 5) Would you mind if I spoke in English?
- 6) Would you mind if I saw her house?
- 7) Would you mind if I gave him a sandwich?
- 8) Would you mind if I had a cat?
- 9) Would you mind if I solved the problem?
- 10) Would you mind if I sold the car?

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 29

### Would you mind + verb in ing form

In the previous lesson you learned this structure: “would you mind if + subject + verb in the simple past”.

In this lesson we are going to practice the structure: “would you mind + verb in ing form”. The structure “would you mind + verb in ing form”, é equivalente a nossa estrutura: “você se importaria de fazer algo?”.

Example:

- **Would you mind opening the window?**
- **Você se importaria de abrir a janela?**
  
- **Would you mind using your computer?**
- **Você se importaria de usar seu computador?**

### Would you mind not + verb in ing form

The negative form of the structure: “would you mind + verb in ing form”, is : “would you mind not + verb in ing form”.

Example:

- **Would you mind not smoking for a while?**
- **Você se importaria de não fumar por um tempo?**
  
- **Would you mind not updating the system?**
- **Você se importaria de não atualizar o sistema?**

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) Would you mind playing with my children?
- 2) Would you mind not translating this document?
- 3) Would you mind making a cake?
- 4) Would you mind not opening the door?
- 5) Would you mind telling the truth?
- 6) Would you mind not answering his question?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 29.

### 1) Follow the example:

Teacher: To open the window

**Student: Would you mind opening the window?**

1) To teach me English

-----

2) To cook for me

-----

3) To buy a motorcycle for me

-----

4) To sleep on the sofa

-----

5) To speak only in English

-----

### 2) Follow the example:

Teacher: To open the door

**Student: Would you mind not opening the door?**

1) To show my house

-----

2) To eat my sandwich

-----

3) To play with my cat

-----

4) To put your dog on the sofa

-----

## Answers

### Exercise 1

- 1) Would you mind teaching me English?
- 2) Would you mind cooking for me?
- 3) Would you mind buying a motorcycle for me?
- 4) Would you mind sleeping on the sofa?
- 5) Would you mind speaking only in English?

### Exercise 2

- 1) Would you mind not showing my house?
- 2) Would you mind not eating my sandwich?
- 3) Would you mind not playing with my cat?
- 4) Would you mind not putting your dog on the sofa?

## Advanced 1 - Lesson 30

### You'd better & You better

“**You'd better**” é a contração de “**you had better**”. Na fala, dificilmente alguém diz: “**you had better**”, a maioria utiliza a contração ou simplesmente “**you better**”.

Example

- **You'd better be careful.**
- É melhor você ter cuidado.
  
- **You better study English every day.**
- É melhor você estudar inglês todos os dias.

### You'd better not & You better not

The negative form for of “**you'd better**” and “**you better**”, is “**you'd better not**” and “**you better not**”.

- **You'd better not use my bicycle.**
- É melhor você não usar a minha bicicleta.
  
- **You better not make mistakes.**
- É melhor você não cometer erros.

Let's practice!



Repeat

- 1) You better not travel to that country.
- 2) You'd better make do with what you have.
- 3) You'd better not stay at home.
- 4) You better do your homework.
- 5) You better not call me.
- 6) You better not update this system.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 30.

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

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

## Answers

- 1) You better not give him a car.
- 2) You better tell the truth.
- 3) You better hide his motorcycle.
- 4) You better study English twice a day.
- 5) You better not travel to Ukraine.
- 6) You better not have dinner after 9 PM.
- 7) You better have breakfast before you go to work.
- 8) You better not work on Sundays.
- 9) You better not stay here.
- 10) You better not repair your bicycle.