

BLUE ENGLISH

INTERMEDIATE

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.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 1

The Little Prince.



Chapter 2 – Sheep (Part 4)

I made another picture and I said: “This is a box. The sheep that you want is inside.”

I was very surprised when I saw the light in the face of the young man.

- “It is exactly how I wanted it! Do you think this sheep will need a lot of grass?”

- “Why?”

- “Because where I live, everything is very small.”

- “I believe that there will be enough grass for it. I gave you a very small sheep.”

He looked at the picture and said: “It is not very small. Look! It is sleeping now.”

And that’s how I met The Little Prince.

Vocabulary

Surprised	Supreso (a)
Face	Rosto / cara
Exactly	Exatamente
Enough	Suficientemente / o suficiente / suficiente

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) What did he say when he made another picture?

2) Was he very surprised or very scared when he saw the light in the face of the young man?

3) Why did The Little Prince ask the question: "Do you think this sheep will need a lot of grass?"

4) Why does he believe that there will be enough grass for the sheep?

Answers:

- 1) He said: "This is a box. The sheep that you want is inside."
- 2) He was very surprised.
- 3) Because where he lives, everything is very small.
- 4) Because he gave The Little Prince a very small sheep.
/ Because he gave him a very small sheep.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 2

Too much | Too many

“Too much + uncountable noun” e “Too many + countable noun”, é equivalente ao nosso: “substantivo incontável ou contável + demais”.

Example:

- **There is too much water in the glass.** | **Tem água demais no copo.**

- **She has too many horses.** | **Ela tem cavalos demais.**

Na frase: “**There is too much water in the glass.**”, o substantivo “**water**” é incontável, por este motivo, usamos “**too much**”.

Na frase: “**She has too many horses.**”, o substantivo “**horse**” é contável, por isso, usamos “**too many**”.

Let's practice!



- 1) There will be too much sugar.
- 2) Does he smoke too many cigarettes?
- 3) I have too many cars.
- 4) Does she have too much water?
- 5) There were too many dogs.
- 6) Did he drink too much beer?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 2.

1) Choose “too much” or “too many” to complete the sentences below:

- 1) There are too _____ dogs in front of my house.
- 2) Some people have too _____ money and too much time.
- 3) I'm so busy! I have too _____ things to do today!
- 4) There will be too _____ sugar.
- 5) He smokes too _____ cigarettes.
- 6) Michael has too _____ cars.
- 7) Mary and Michael have too _____ water.
- 8) There were too _____ cats in my garden.
- 9) He has too _____ friends.
- 10) He drank too _____ juice.
- 11) There will be too _____ soda at the party.
- 12) My father is a seller, he sold too _____ cars.
- 13) You gave him too _____ salt.
- 14) My mother made too _____ cakes.
- 15) She bought too _____ milk.
- 16) He bought too _____ cars.
- 17) Bill Gates has too _____ money.
- 18) Too _____ beer is not good for you.
- 19) He owns too _____ houses.
- 20) I drink too _____ chocolate.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) There are too many dogs in front of my house.
- 2) Some people have too much money and too much time.
- 3) I'm so busy! I have too many things to do today!
- 4) There will be too much sugar.
- 5) He smokes too many cigarettes.
- 6) Michael has too many cars.
- 7) Mary and Michael have too much water.
- 8) There were too many cats in my garden.
- 9) He has too many friends.
- 10) He drank too much juice.
- 11) There will be too much soda at the party.
- 12) My father is a seller, he sold too many cars.
- 13) You gave him too much salt.
- 14) My mother made too many cakes.
- 15) She bought too much milk.
- 16) He bought too many cars.
- 17) Bill Gates has too much money.
- 18) Too much beer is not good for you.
- 19) He owns too many houses.
- 20) I drink too much chocolate.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 3

Enough + Adjective

A palavra “**enough**”, quando é seguida de um adjetivo, significa: “**suficientemente**” ou “**o suficiente**”.

Example:

Beautiful enough. | **Bonito o suficiente.** / **Suficientemente bonito.**

Em português, podemos dizer “**o suficiente bonito.**” e “**bonito o suficiente.**”, mas em inglês, é sempre nesta ordem, primeiro o adjetivo depois “**enough**”.

Adjective + enough

Beautiful enough.

Let's practice!

 Repeat 

- 1) This man isn't serious enough.
- 2) That animal isn't fast enough.
- 3) This dog isn't dangerous enough.
- 4) My teacher is demanding enough.
- 5) She's not beautiful enough.
- 6) This document isn't important enough.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 3.

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



1) Aquele cachorro não estava isolado o suficiente.

2) Este político não é o suficientemente sério.

3) Este fogão não é suficientemente útil.

4) Meu gato não é o suficientemente rápido.

5) Esta melancia não é suficientemente saborosa.

6) Aquele homem não é velho o suficiente para ser seu avô.

7) Meu cachorro não é perigoso o suficiente.

8) Aquele cantor não é suficientemente popular.

9) Meus professores não são exigentes o suficiente.

10) Eles não são altos o suficiente para jogar basquete.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) That dog wasn't isolated enough.
- 2) This politician isn't serious enough.
- 3) This stove isn't useful enough.
- 4) My cat isn't fast enough.
- 5) This watermelon isn't tasty enough.
- 6) That man isn't old enough to be your grandfather.
- 7) My dog isn't dangerous enough.
- 8) That singer isn't popular enough.
- 9) My teachers aren't demanding enough.
- 10) They aren't tall enough to play basketball.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 4

Enough + Noun

Na aula anterior, você viu que a palavra **“enough”**, acompanhada de um adjetivo, significa **“suficientemente”** ou **“o suficiente”**. Note, que a ordem é, primeiro o **“adjetivo”** e depois a palavra **“enough”**.

Adjective + enough

Beautiful enough.

Quando a palavra **“enough”**, é seguida de um substantivo, ela significa apenas **“suficiente”**.

Enough + noun

Enough money.

Observe, que nesta estrutura, **“enough”** é um adjetivo, ou seja, ele vai sempre antes do substantivo. Se quero dizer, por exemplo, **“dinheiro suficiente”**, não digo **“Money enough.”**, mas sim, **“Enough money.”**

Em português, a palavra **“suficiente”**, acompanhada de um substantivo, é flexível; podemos dizer: **“Suficiente dinheiro.”** ou **“Dinheiro suficiente.”**, mas no inglês, sempre que usarmos **“enough”** com um substantivo, a ordem deve ser, primeiro **“enough”**, depois o substantivo.

Let's practise



- 1) I don't have enough time to study English.
- 2) They don't have enough water to drink.
- 3) There isn't enough sugar.
- 4) I don't have enough books.
- 5) There will be enough teachers.
- 6) Will there be enough soldiers?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 4.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if there was enough sugar.

2) Ask me if there will be enough drinking water.

3) Ask me if I have enough books.

4) Ask me if there will be enough bookstores in my city.

5) Ask me if there will be enough teachers.

6) Ask me if there will be enough books.

7) Ask me if there are enough jobs in my country.

8) Ask me if there will be enough salt.

9) Ask me if there were enough soldiers.

10) Ask me if there were enough rockets.

11) Ask me if there is enough beer.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Was there enough sugar?
- 2) Will there be enough drinking water?
- 3) Do you have enough books?
- 4) Will there be enough bookstores in your city?
- 5) Will there be enough teachers?
- 6) Will there be enough books?
- 7) Are there enough jobs in your country?
- 8) Will there be enough salt?
- 9) Were there enough soldiers?
- 10) Were there enough rockets?
- 11) Is there enough beer?

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 5

Whose

Na aula 15 do segundo módulo do nível básico, você aprendeu a perguntar “**de quem é alguma coisa**”. Esta é a estrutura para perguntas com “**whose**”:



Primeiro “whose” + “a coisa que você quer saber a quem pertence” + “complemento”.

Example:

Whose car is that? | **De quem é aquele carro?**

Let's practise



- 1) Whose bicycle is this?
- 2) Whose bookstore is that?
- 3) Whose rockets are those?
- 4) Whose olives are these?
- 5) Whose book is it?
- 6) Whose cups are they?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 5.

1) Follow the example:

This bicycle.

Whose bicycle is this?

1) Those companies.

2) These cats.

3) That picture.

4) This motorcycle.

5) Those watermelons.

6) These oranges.

7) This apple.

8) That truck.

9) Those houses.

10) These bottles.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Whose companies are those?
- 2) Whose cats are these?
- 3) Whose picture is that?
- 4) Whose motorcycle is this?
- 5) Whose watermelons are those?
- 6) Whose oranges are these?
- 7) Whose apple is this?
- 8) Whose truck is that?
- 9) Whose houses are those?
- 10) Whose bottles are these?

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 6

The Little Prince.



Chapter 3 – Planet (Part 1)

It took me a long time to understand where he came from. The Little Prince asked me many questions. I also asked him questions, but he usually didn't answer them. But I slowly started to understand many things.

For example: when he first saw my plane, he asked, "What is this thing?"

I will not draw my plane here. It is too complicated for me.

I answered, "This isn't a thing. It flies. It's a plane. It's my plane."

And I was proud when I told him that I could fly. Then he said, "What? You fell from the sky?"

"Yes," I said.

"Oh! It's funny!"

And The Little Prince started to laugh very loudly. I was angry. My situation was serious. How could somebody think that it was funny?

Vocabulary

It takes sb a long time to do sth	Alguém leva muito tempo para fazer algo
Slowly	Devagar, aos poucos , lentamente
Here	Aqui
To answer	Responder
Proud	Orgulhoso
To fall from	Cair de
To laugh	Rir, dar risada
Loudly	Alto

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Did it take him a long or a short time to understand where The Little Prince come from?

2) Did The Little Prince ask him just one question or many questions?

3) When The Little Prince first saw his plane, what did he ask?

4) Was he proud or sad when he told him that he could fly?

Answers:

- 1) It took him a long time.
- 2) He asked him many questions.
- 3) He asked: “What is this thing?”
- 4) He was proud.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 7

The Present Perfect - Affirmative

Nesta lição, vamos dar um grande passo rumo ao domínio da língua inglesa, vamos aprender um dos tempos verbais, mais difíceis de ser assimilado, pelos estudantes brasileiros. Estou falando do presente perfeito, **“the present perfect”**. Até mesmo alunos com nível bem avançado, tem problemas para entendê-lo. Ele é difícil de compreender, porque nós não o temos no nosso idioma.

Nós utilizamos o **“present perfect”**, quando estamos falando de uma ação, dentro de um período de tempo que ainda não acabou, ou seja, ainda está em curso.

Por exemplo: Hoje, esta semana, este mês, este ano, esta década, etc.

A estrutura do presente perfeito no modo afirmativo é assim:

Subject	+	have / has	+	Past Participle.
I	+	have	+	worked.
He	+	has	+	done.

Primeiro o sujeito, que pode ser: **I, you, he, she, it, we e they**, depois **“have”** ou **“has”**, dependendo da pessoa, depois o verbo no particípio passado.

O particípio passado dos verbos regulares é exatamente igual ao passado simples, ou seja, adicionamos **“ed”**. Como exemplo, temos o verbo to work: **“I have worked.”**

Já com os verbos irregulares, não há regra, por isso são chamados de verbos irregulares. Como exemplo, temos o verbo to do: **“He has done”**.

No caso dos verbos irregulares, temos que aprendê-los de forma individual, por este motivo, vamos praticar o **“present perfect”**, principalmente com os verbos irregulares, já que eles requerem mais atenção do que os verbos regulares.

Nas aulas 27 e 28 do segundo módulo do nível pré-intermediário, nós aprendemos o passado simples, dos verbos, **to do (did)** e **to go (went)**. Vamos começar aprendendo o particípio passado destes dois verbos. O particípio passado de **“do”** é **“done”** e de **“go”** é **“gone”**.

Example:

She has done her homework two times today. | **Ela fez a lição de casa duas vezes hoje.**

They have gone to England this year. | **Ele foram para Inglaterra este ano.**



Repeat

- 1) I have gone to the bank four times this week.
- 2) She has gone to the bakery five times this month.
- 3) I have done the laundry three times today.
- 4) They have gone to the gym fifteen times this month.
- 5) We have done the dishes four times today.
- 6) He has gone to the zoo five times this year.

⊕ **Know more:** Em português, usamos o passado simples, quando em inglês, utilizamos o presente perfeito. Por exemplo: **“I have gone to the bank four times this week.”** é traduzido para **“Eu fui ao banco quatro vezes esta semana.”**



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 7.

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



1) Meu professor foi à academia sete vezes este mês.

2) Ele fez a lição de casa duas vezes hoje.

3) Nós fomos à farmácia quatorze vezes este ano.

4) Eles foram ao restaurante três vezes esta semana.

5) Você lavou a louça duas vezes hoje.

6) Ela foi para a França cinco vezes este ano.

7) Ela lavou roupa oito vezes esta semana.

8) Minha esposa foi ao banco quatro vezes hoje.

9) Peter e Nancy fizeram a lição de casa seis vezes esta semana.

10) Nigel foi ao zoológico sete vezes este ano.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) My teacher has gone to the gym seven times this month.
- 2) He has done his homework twice today.
- 3) We have gone to the pharmacy fourteen times this year.
- 4) They have gone to the restaurant three times this week.
- 5) You have done the dishes twice today.
- 6) She has gone to France five times this year.
- 7) She has done the laundry eight times this week.
- 8) My wife has gone to the bank four times today.
- 9) Peter and Nancy have done their homework six times this week.
- 10) Nigel has gone to the zoo seven times this year.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 8

The Present Perfect – Negative

Na aula anterior, conhecemos o “**present perfect**”, na forma afirmativa. Nesta aula, aprenderemos a estrutura, na forma negativa.

Subject	+	haven't / hasn't	+	Past Participle.
I	+	haven't	+	worked.
He	+	hasn't	+	done.

Na estrutura do “**present perfect**”, na forma negativa, primeiro temos o sujeito, que pode ser: (**I, you, he, she, it, we and they**), depois “**haven't**” ou “**hasn't**”, depois o verbo no “**particípio passado**”.

Acima, temos como exemplos, os verbos “**to work**”: **I haven't worked.** e “**to do**”: **He hasn't done.**

“**Haven't**” é a contração de “**have not**” e “**hasn't**” é a contração de “**has not**”. Na linguagem falada, as contrações são amplamente mais utilizadas.

Na aulas 13 e 14 do terceiro módulo do nível pré-intermediário, você aprendeu o passado dos verbos “**to see**” (**saw**) e “**to drink**” (**drank**).

O “**particípio passado**” de “**to see**” é “**seen**” e de “**to drink**” é “**drunk**”.

Let's practise!



Repeat

- 1) She hasn't done the laundry three times today.
- 2) We haven't drunk wine this month.
- 3) You haven't seen Mary this week.
- 4) They haven't done the dishes seven times today.
- 5) I haven't seen Michael this year.
- 6) He hasn't done his homework two times today.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 8.

1) Make the sentences negative:

1) I have done the laundry four times today.

2) He has drunk beer five times this week.

3) She has seen Peter three times this month.

4) I have seen my teacher twice today.

5) We have drunk wine this month.

6) They have gone to the gym fifteen times this month.

7) You have seen Mary this week.

8) They have drunk drinking water today.

9) My parents have gone to France this year.

10) Mary has gone to England nine times this year.

11) Michael and David have gone to Spain seven times this month.

Answers:

Exercise 1

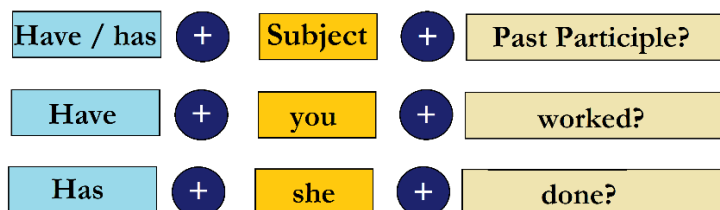
- 1) I haven't done the laundry four times today.
- 2) He hasn't drunk beer five times this week.
- 3) She hasn't seen Peter three times this month.
- 4) I haven't seen my teacher twice today.
- 5) We haven't drunk wine this month.
- 6) They haven't gone to the gym fifteen times this month.
- 7) You haven't seen Mary this week.
- 8) They haven't drunk drinking water today.
- 9) My parents haven't gone to France this year.
- 10) Mary hasn't gone to England nine times this year.
- 11) Michael and David haven't gone to Spain seven times this month.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 9

The Present Perfect – Interrogative

Nas aulas 7 e 8 deste módulo, você aprendeu as formas: afirmativa e negativa, do “**present perfect**”. Nesta aula, aprenderemos a forma “**interrogativa**”.

Esta é a estrutura de frase, para a forma interrogativa, do “**present perfect**”.

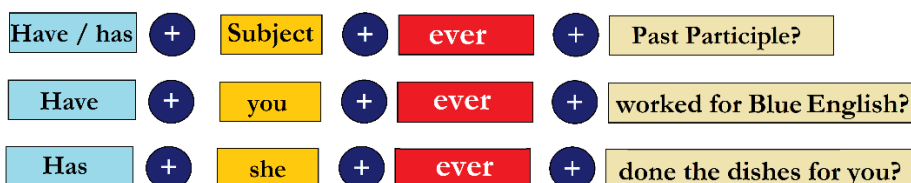


Como já sabemos, no inglês, ao fazermos perguntas, invertemos a posição do sujeito com o verbo auxiliar. “**Have**”, nas estruturas do “**present perfect**”, funciona como verbo auxiliar. “**You have worked.**”, fica “**Have you worked?**”, “**She has done.**”, fica “**Has she done?**”.

Nós já conhecemos, o “**past participle**”, dos verbos “**to do**” (**done**), “**to go**” (**gone**), “**to drink**” (**drunk**) e “**to see**” (**seen**). Na aula 4, do quarto módulo do nível pré-intermediário, nós aprendemos o passado dos verbos irregulares “**to tell**” (**told**), “**to sell**” (**sold**) e “**to say**” (**said**).

Eu comentei em aulas anteriores, que os verbos irregulares, são chamados de irregulares, porque não há regras definidas para eles. Aqui um exemplo prático. Você viu que o passado de “**to do**” é “**did**”, e o seu particípio é “**done**”; também viu que, o passado de “**to go**” é “**went**”, e o particípio é “**gone**”. Já com os verbos: “**to tell**”, “**to sell**” e “**to say**”, o passado simples e o particípio são iguais; ou seja, o passado de “**to tell**” é “**told**” e o particípio também é “**told**”, o passado de “**to sell**” é “**sold**” e o particípio também é “**sold**”, o passado de “**to say**” é “**said**” e o particípio também é “**said**”. Como não há regras, o negócio é praticar e memorizar.

Para praticar o “**present perfect**” e o “**past participle**”, dos verbos irregulares que aprendemos até agora, quero lhes apresentar a palavrinha: “**Ever**”. O advérbio “**ever**”, em frases interrogativas significa “**já**”. Olha que interessante! Todas as vezes que nós fizemos perguntas do tipo: “**Alguém já fez algo?**”, você sempre utilizará o “**present perfect**” e o advérbio “**ever**”. A estrutura de frase é assim:



Have ou Has + o sujeito + ever + o verbo no particípio passado. Nos exemplos acima, temos:

- **Have you ever worked for Blue English?** | **Você já trabalhou para a Blue English?**
- **Has she ever done the dishes for you?** | **Ela já lavou a louça para você?**

“Já”, em frases interrogativas, pode ser “ever” ou “yet”. Usamos “ever”, no sentido de “já”, quando queremos saber, se alguém, já fez algo durante toda a sua vida. Nós utilizamos “yet”, no sentido de “já”, quando queremos saber, se alguém, já fez algo que estava por fazer. Por exemplo: Imagina que sua filha está sentada no sofá assistindo TV, e você quer saber se ela já lavou a louça. Neste caso, você não diz: **“Have you ever done the dishes?”** Mas sim: **“Have you done the dishes yet?”** Note que o “já”, no caso “yet”, vai no final da frase. O interessante, é que tanto com “ever”, quanto com “yet”, sempre utilizamos o “present perfect”. Falaremos sobre “yet”, mais adiante.

Let's practise!



- 1) Have you ever seen teacher Rege?
- 2) Has she ever gone to The United States?
- 3) Have they ever told the truth?
- 4) Have you ever sold a car?
- 5) Have you ever seen Michael studying English?
- 6) Has he ever said, I love you?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 9.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if I have done the laundry three times today.

2) Ask me if he has drunk beer this week.

3) Ask me if she has gone to the bank four times this week.

4) Ask me if I have ever seen teacher Rege.

5) Ask me if they have gone to the bakery five times this month.

6) Ask me if I have drunk wine today.

7) Ask me if she has gone to the gym twice this week.

8) Ask me if I have done the dishes seven times this week.

9) Ask me if I have drunk chocolate today.

10) Ask me if I have gone to the snack bar seven times this year.

11) Ask me if I have seen Michael this week.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Have you done the laundry three times today?
- 2) Has he drunk beer this week?
- 3) Has she gone to the bank four times this week?
- 4) Have you ever seen teacher Rege?
- 5) Have they gone to the bakery five times this month?
- 6) Have you drunk wine today?
- 7) Has she gone to the gym twice this week?
- 8) Have you done the dishes seven times this week?
- 9) Have you drunk chocolate today?
- 10) Have you gone to the snack bar seven times this year?
- 11) Have you seen Michael this week?

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 10

The Present Perfect – Contractions

Agora que você aprendeu as estruturas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa do **“present perfect”**, gostaria de lhe apresentar as contrações com o **“present perfect”**. Assim como a contração de **“I am”** é **“I’m”**, a contração de **“I have”** é **“I’ve”**. Portanto, em vez de dizer, por exemplo: **“I have done the laundry four times this week”**, na fala, é mais comum ouvir: **“I’ve done the laundry four times this week.”**

A abreviação de **“you have”** é **“you’ve”**, de **“they have”** é **“they’ve”**; **“we have”** é **“we’ve”**.

Atenção com a contração de: **“he has”**, **“she has”** e **“it has”**. **“He has”** fica **“he’s”**, **“she has”** fica **“she’s”** e **“it has”** fica **“it’s”**. Te soa familiar estas contrações? Isso mesmo! **“He’s”**, também é a contração de **“he is”**, **“she’s”**, a contração de **“she is”** e **“it’s”**, a contração de **“it is”**.

Mas como saber quando elas são as contrações do verbo **“to be”** ou do auxiliar **“have”**? A resposta é: pelo contexto.

Na aula 7 do quarto módulo do nível pré-intermediário, você aprendeu o passado simples dos verbos: **“to give”** (gave), **“to find”** (found) e **“to read”** (read). O particípio passado de **“to give”** é **“given”**, de **“to find”** é igual ao passado simples, **“found”**, de **“to read”**, também é igual ao passado simples, **“read”**.



Repeat

- 1) She's given me coffee three times today.
- 2) I've found my dog five times today.
- 3) You've sold two cars this month.
- 4) She's done the dishes this week.
- 5) We've done the laundry four times today.
- 6) They've seen teacher Rege nine times this year.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 10.

1) Make contractions as in the first example:

I have gone to the gym five times this week.

I've gone to the gym five times this week.

1) He has drunk wine three times today.

2) They have gone to the bank twice this week.

3) You have told the truth two times today.

4) She has done the dishes three times today.

5) He has drunk beer four times this week.

6) I have seen my cousin two times today.

7) They have gone to the bakery five times this month.

8) We have given you a pen seven times this month.

9) She has told the truth many times this year.

10) He has gone to France fifteen times this year.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) He's drunk wine three times today.
- 2) They've gone to the bank twice this week.
- 3) You've told the truth two times today.
- 4) She's done the dishes three times today.
- 5) He's drunk beer four times this week.
- 6) I've seen my cousin two times today.
- 7) They've gone to the bakery five times this month.
- 8) We've given you a pen seven times this month.
- 9) She's told the truth many times this year.
- 10) He's gone to France fifteen times this year.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 11

The Little Prince.



Chapter 3 – Planet (Part 2)

Then he said: “So you fell from the sky like me? What planet are you from?”

At that moment I started to understand more about him. And I asked him: “Do you come from another planet?”

But he didn’t answer me. He only moved his head gently. He was still looking at my plane.

Then he said: “Of course, on that thing, you couldn’t come from very far.”

And he started to think. Then he took his sheep out of his pocket. And he started to look at the sheep.

You can imagine that I wanted to know more when The Little Prince spoke about falling from the sky. I asked him: Where do you come from? Where is your home? Where do you want to take your sheep?

He was quiet for a long time. Then he answered: “The good thing about the box is that at night I can use it as a house for the sheep.”

Vocabulary

Like	Como, igual a
At that moment	Naquele momento
To move	Mover, mudar-se
Gently	Delicadamente, suavemente
Still	Ainda
Thing	Coisa
Quiet	Quieto, calado
The good thing about sth	O bom de algo

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Did he ask The Little Prince:

A - Do you come from another city?

B - Do you come from another country?

C - Do you come from another planet?

2) Did he take his sheep out of the basket or out of his pocket?

3) What's the good thing about the box?

A - He can use it as a house for the dog.

B - He can use it as a house for the sheep.

C - He can use it as car for the sheep.

Answers:

- 1) C - Do you come from another planet?
- 2) He took his sheep out of his pocket. / He took it out of his pocket.
- 3) B - He can use it as a house for the sheep.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 12

Expression | So far + period of time

“So far + period of time” é igual a nossa expressão: “até agora” ou “até + período de tempo”. Em português, nós não mencionamos “até + período de tempo”, com muita frequência. Simplesmente dizemos: “até agora”. Então, pode-se dizer, que as expressões: “so far this morning”, “so far today”, “so far this week”, “so far this month” e “so far this year”, são equivalentes ao nosso “até agora”. Porém, na língua inglesa, eles costumam mencionar o período de tempo.

Você está aprendendo estas expressões, porque com elas, utilizamos o “present perfect” e não o “simple past”, como fazemos na língua portuguesa.

Por exemplo: “Até esta semana, eu não bebi vinho.”, não é traduzido para: “So far this week, I didn’t drink wine.”, mas sim: “So far this week, I haven’t drunk wine.” Usamos o “present perfect”, porque estamos falando de um período de tempo que ainda não acabou. Portanto, ao utilizar as expressões: “So far + period of time”, sempre utilize o “present perfect”.

Para praticar estas estruturas, vamos conhecer o “past participle” dos verbos: “to speak”, “to make” e “to send”. Na aula 18, do quarto módulo do nível pré-intermediário, você viu que o “passado simples” de “to speak” é “spoke”, de “to make” é “made” e de “to send” é “sent”. O “particípio passado” de “to speak” é “spoken”, de “to make” é “made” e de “to send” é “sent”. Ou seja, o único que é diferente do “passado simples” é “to speak” (spoken).

Let’s practise!



Repeat

- 1) So far this month, I haven’t spoken Japanese with my friends.
- 2) So far this morning, I haven’t sent you flowers.
- 3) So far this year, she hasn’t made fifty cakes.
- 4) So far this week, he hasn’t given me a bicycle.
- 5) So far today, they haven’t found my dog.
- 6) So far this year, we haven’t read five books.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 12.

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



1) Até hoje, eu não falei japonês com o Morita.

2) Até esta manhã, eu não te enviei livros.

3) Até este ano, eles não fizeram quarenta pizzas.

4) Até esta semana, você não me deu um helicóptero.

5) Até hoje, o Michael não encontrou meu gato.

6) Até este ano, Mary e David não leram onze livros.

7) Até este mês, eu não vendi minha casa na Espanha.

8) Até hoje, você não me disse o seu nome.

9) Até esta manhã, ela não disse, eu te amo.

10) Até hoje, eu não vi o professor Rege.

Answers:

- 1) So far today, I haven't spoken Japanese with Morita.
So far today, I haven't spoken Japanese to Morita.
- 2) So far this morning, I haven't sent you books.
- 3) So far this year, they haven't made forty pizzas.
- 4) So far this week, you haven't given me a helicopter.
- 5) So far today, Michael hasn't found my cat.
- 6) So far this year, Mary and David haven't read eleven books.
- 7) So far this month, I haven't sold my house in Spain.
- 8) So far today, you haven't told me your name.
- 9) So far this morning, she hasn't said, I love you.
- 10) So far today, I haven't seen teacher Rege.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 13

Simple Past vs Present Perfect

Nesta aula, trabalharemos com o **“simple past”** (passado simples) e o **“present perfect”** (presente perfeito), ao mesmo tempo, para que fique claro, qual utilizar em cada momento.

Lembre-se que se estivermos falando de um período de tempo que já acabou, usamos o **“simple past”**, mas se estivermos falando de um período de tempo que ainda não acabou, devemos utilizar o **“present perfect”**.

Example:

- Last year I won two awards, but this year I haven't won any.

Observe que, na primeira parte da frase utilizamos o **“simple past”**, porque **“last year”** é um período de tempo que já acabou. Na segunda parte da frase, usamos o **“present perfect”**, porque **“this year”** é um período de tempo que ainda não acabou.

Let's practise!



Repeat

- 1) Yesterday I found two backpacks, but this morning I haven't found any.
- 2) Last year I read eight books, but this year I haven't read any.
- 3) Last month she gave me two dogs, but this month she hasn't given me any.
- 4) Last week he sold four cars, but so far this month he hasn't sold any.
- 5) Yesterday they drank two glasses of wine, but so far this morning they haven't drunk any.
- 6) Last month I saw teacher Rege five times, but so far this week I haven't seen him.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 13.

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



1) Ontem, eu te enviei dois livros, mas até esta manhã, eu não te enviei nenhum.

2) No ano passado, ele encontrou dois gatos, mas até este mês, ele não encontrou nenhum.

3) No ano passado, ela fez trinta bolos, mas até este ano, ela não fez nenhum.

4) Na semana passada, eu te dei quatro livros, mas até hoje, eu não te dei nenhum.

5) Ontem, eu vi o professor Rege três vezes, mas hoje, eu não o vi.

6) Até este ano, Mary não leu cinco livros, mas no ano passado, ela leu quinze.

7) No mês passado, eu vendi quatro casas, mas este mês, eu não vendi nenhuma.

8) Ontem, eles beberam dois copos de suco, mas até esta manhã, eles não beberam nenhum.

9) No mês passado, ela me deu dois gatos, mas até este mês, ela não me deu nenhum.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Yesterday I sent you two books, but so far this morning I haven't sent you any.
- 2) Last year he found two cats, but so far this month he hasn't found any.
- 3) Last year she made thirty cakes, but so far this year she hasn't made any.
- 4) Last week I gave you four books, but so far today I haven't given you any.
- 5) Yesterday I saw teacher Rege three times, but today I haven't seen him.
- 6) So far this year Mary hasn't read five books, but last year she read fifteen.
- 7) Last month I sold four houses, but this month I haven't sold any.
- 8) Yesterday they drank two glasses of juice, but so far this morning they haven't drunk any.
- 9) Last month she gave me two cats, but so far this month she hasn't given me any.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 14

Expression | To have never done something

Para dizer que nunca fizemos algo, usamos a estrutura de frase:

Subject + have/has + never + past participle + something.

Example:

I have never sold a house. | **Eu nunca vendi uma casa.**

Você deve estar se perguntando: Por que o **“present perfect”**, está sendo utilizado, se na estrutura, não há nenhuma palavra, que indique um período de tempo que ainda não acabou? Porque o **“período de tempo”**, neste tipo de estrutura de frase, está implícito, ou seja, não está declarado. Quando dizemos que nunca fizemos algo, estamos falando, desde o dia que nascemos, até o momento atual. Ou seja, é um período aberto, ainda estamos vivos e podemos fazer o que não fizemos até o momento.

Let's practise!



- 1) I've never gone to the bank.
- 2) He's never done the dishes.
- 3) We've never drunk soda.
- 4) You've never seen teacher Rege.
- 5) She's never told me her name.
- 6) They've never sold motorcycles.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 14.

1) Follow the example:

Have you ever bought a helicopter?

No, I've never bought a helicopter.

1) Have you ever bought a supermarket?

2) Has she ever forgotten your name?

3) Have you ever thought about me?

4) Has he ever spoken with teacher Rege?

5) Have you ever sent me flowers?

6) Have I ever made 50 cakes?

7) Have you ever given him a bicycle?

8) Have they ever read 100 books?

9) Have you ever found a fox?

10) Have you ever sold a house?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) No, I've never bought a supermarket.
- 2) No, she's never forgotten my name.
- 3) No, I've never thought about you.
- 4) No, he's never spoken with teacher Rege.
- 5) No, I've never sent you flowers.
- 6) No, you've never made 50 cakes.
- 7) No, I've never given him a bicycle.
- 8) No, they've never read 100 books.
- 9) No, I've never found a fox.
- 10) No, I've never sold a house.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 15

Irregular Verbs

A partir de agora, aprenderemos o “simple past” e o “past participle” dos verbos irregulares, ao mesmo tempo.

Os verbos irregulares desta aula são: “to teach”, “to catch” e “to spend”.

Mas antes, quero lhe apresentar a palavrinha “lately”. O advérbio “lately”, significa: “ultimamente”.

No inglês, para dizer “que temos feito algo ultimamente”, sempre utilizamos o “present perfect”.

O “simple past” e o “past participle” de “to teach” é “taught”.

Example:

- Every day she teaches English. | Todos os dias ela ensina inglês.
- Yesterday she taught English. | Ontem, ela ensinou inglês.
- Lately she has taught English. | Ultimamente, ela tem ensinado inglês.

O “simple past” e o “past participle” de “to catch” é “caught”. O verbo “to catch”, significa “agarrar”.

Example:

- Every day I catch the ball. | Todos os dias eu agarro a bola.
- Yesterday I caught the ball. | Ontem, eu agarrei a bola.
- Lately I have caught the ball. | Ultimamente, eu tenho agarrado a bola.

O “simple past” e o “past participle” de “to spend” é “spent”. O verbo “to spend”, pode significar: “gastar”, (quando estamos falando de dinheiro) ou “passar”, (quando estamos falando de tempo).

Example:

- Every day I spend twenty dollars. | Todos os dias eu gasto vinte dólares.
- Yesterday I spent twenty dollars. | Ontem, eu gastei vinte dólares.
- Lately I have spent twenty dollars. | Ultimamente, eu tenho gastado vinte dólares.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 15.

1) Follow the example:

Every day I buy a car.

Yesterday I bought a car. Lately I have bought a car.

1) Every day I teach English and Spanish.

2) Every day he catches the ball.

3) Every day they spend my money.

4) Every day you forget my name.

5) Every day I think about you.

6) Every day we buy a car.

7) Every day she makes a cake.

8) Every day he sends her flowers.

9) Every day she speaks English.

10) Every day I find a dog.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Yesterday I taught English and Spanish.
Lately I have taught English and Spanish.
- 2) Yesterday he caught the ball.
Lately he has caught the ball.
- 3) Yesterday they spent my money.
Lately they have spent my money.
- 4) Yesterday you forgot my name.
Lately you have forgotten my name.
- 5) Yesterday I thought about you.
Lately I have thought about you.
- 6) Yesterday we bought a car.
Lately we have bought a car.
- 7) Yesterday she made a cake.
Lately she has made a cake.
- 8) Yesterday he sent her flowers.
Lately he has sent her flowers.
- 9) Yesterday she spoke English.
Lately she has spoken English.
- 10) Yesterday I found a dog.
Lately I have found a dog.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 16

The Little Prince.



Chapter 3 – Planet (Part 3)

I said: If you behave well, I'll also give you a rope. Then you can tie the sheep during the day.

But The Little Prince was shocked by my offer: "Tie the sheep? It is a funny idea!"

I said: But if you don't tie the sheep, it will run away. It will get lost.

My friend started to laugh again: "But where do you think the sheep can go?"

Then The Little Prince said: "The sheep can leave. It's OK. Where I live, everything is so small."

He was a little sad. Then he said: "Where I live, nobody can go very far."

So, this way, I learned a second very important thing. The planet of The Little Prince was very small. It was only a little bigger than a house.

But it's true that it wasn't a big surprise. I know very well that we don't only have planets like Earth, Jupiter, Mars and Venus. There are also hundreds of other planets that are so small that it's difficult to see them.

Vocabulary

If	Se
To behave	Comportar-se
Rope	Corda
Offer	Oferta
To run away	Fugir (a pé)
To get lost	Perder-se
Again	De novo, novamente
It's OK.	Está tudo bem.
A little	Um pouco, um pouquinho
This way	Deste jeito, desta forma, desta maneira
To be true	Ser verdade

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Was he going to give The Little Prince:

A - A tie.

B - A rope.

C - A sheep.

2) Was The Little Prince happy with his offer or shocked by his offer?

3) Where The Little Prince lives, everything is:

A - Very big.

B - Very dark.

C - Very small.

4) Was the planet of The Little Prince bigger than a house or smaller than a house?

Answers:

- 1) B) - A rope.
- 2) He was shocked by his offer.
- 3) C) - Very small.
- 4) It was bigger than a house.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 17

To have just done something

Como você já deve ter notado, estamos falando sobre o “**present perfect**”, desde a aula 7 deste módulo; seguiremos falando sobre ele.

Todas as vezes que nós formos dizer, que alguém acabou de fazer algo, utilizamos o “**present perfect**”. A estrutura da frase é assim:

Subject	+	have/has	+	just	+	past participle.
I	+	have	+	just	+	read a book.
He	+	has	+	just	+	taught French.

“Sujeito + have ou has + just + o verbo no particípio passado”. Acima temos os exemplos:

- **I have just read a book.** | **Eu acabei de ler um livro.**

- **He has just taught French.** | **Ele acabou de ensinar francês.**

O “**simple past**” do verbo “to get” é “**got**”, e o “**past participle**” é “**gotten**”.

Example: **They've just gotten married.** | **Eles acabaram de se casar.**

O “**simple past**” e o “**past participle**” do verbo “to have” é “**had**”.

Example:

She has just had breakfast with me. | **Ela acabou de tomar café da manhã comigo.**



Repeat

- 1) He's just caught the ball.
- 2) She's just taught Spanish.
- 3) You've just had dinner.
- 4) We've just gotten married.
- 5) I've just thought about you.
- 6) They've just given me a bicycle.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 17.

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



1) Michael acabou de agarrar a bola.

2) Ela acabou de me ensinar inglês.

3) Você acabou de gastar meu dinheiro.

4) Eu acabei de comprar uma moto nova.

5) Eu acabei de pensar em você.

6) Ele acabou de fazer a lição de casa.

7) Ela acabou de ir à academia.

8) Ele acabou de enviar flores para ela.

9) Eles acabaram de me dar uma bicicleta.

10) Nós acabamos de vender nossa casa.

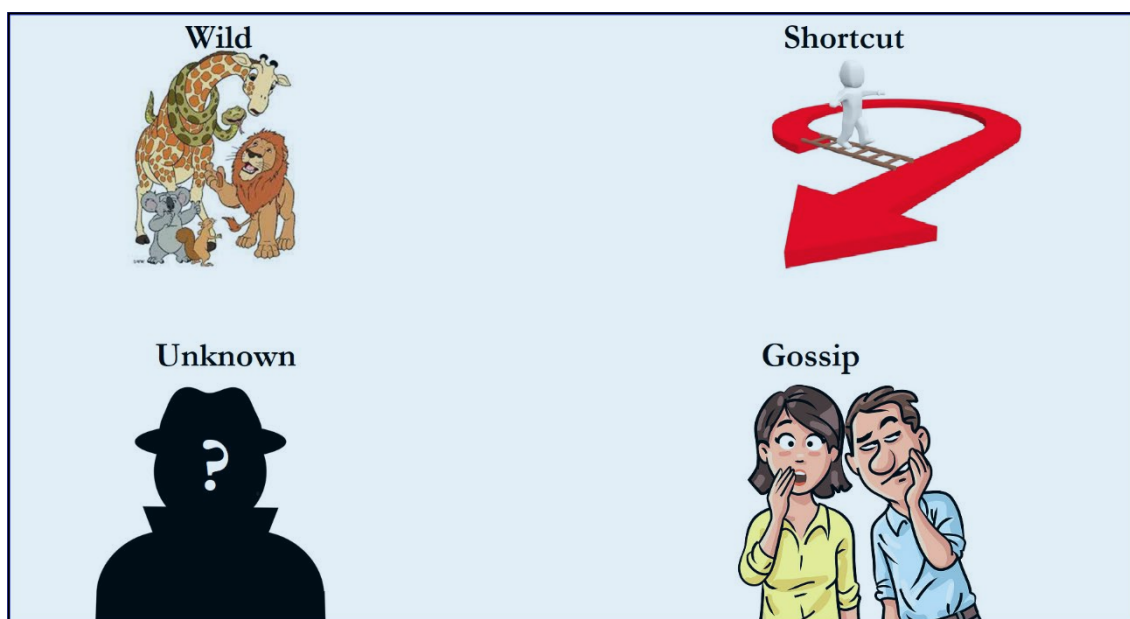
Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Michael has just caught the ball.
- 2) She has just taught me English.
- 3) You have just spent my money.
- 4) I have just bought a new motorcycle.
- 5) I have just thought about you.
- 6) He has just done his homework.
- 7) She has just gone to the gym.
- 8) He has just sent her flowers.
- 9) They have just given me a bicycle.
- 10) We have just sold our house.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 18

Vocabulary



Wild	Selvagem	Gossip	Fofoca, fofoqueiro (a)
Shortcut	Atalho	To gossip	Fofocar
Unknown	Desconhecido (a)		



- 1) Do you know if there is a wild animal in his house?
- 2) Are you sure this is a shortcut?
- 3) The reasons for the attack are still unknown.
- 4) What's the gossip?
- 5) Is there a wild animal in your garden?
- 6) Where is the shortcut?
- 7) He is an unknown teacher.
- 8) I don't like gossip.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 18.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if I have seen a wild animal this year.

2) Ask me if this is a shortcut.

3) Ask me if he is an unknown doctor.

4) Ask me if she is gossip.

5) Ask me if there is a wild animal in my garden.

6) Ask me if I know if they have gotten married this year.

7) Ask me if I am sure that he is a good teacher.

8) Ask me if there will be wild animals in my city.

9) Ask me if my sister likes gossip.

10) Ask me if there is a shortcut.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Have you seen a wild animal this year?
- 2) Is this a shortcut?
- 3) Is he an unknown doctor?
- 4) Is she gossip?
- 5) Is there a wild animal in your garden?
- 6) Do you know if they have gotten married this year?
- 7) Are you sure that he is a good teacher?
- 8) Will there be wild animals in your city?
- 9) Does your sister like gossip?
- 10) Is there a shortcut?

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 19

Short answers with the Present Perfect

Quando a pergunta é feita com o auxiliar **“have”** e a resposta é positiva, respondemos com **“Yes, seguido do sujeito + have”**.

Example:

Have you ever visited The United States? Yes, I have.

Quando a pergunta é feita com o auxiliar **“have”** e a resposta é negativa, respondemos com **“No, seguido do sujeito + haven’t”**.

Example:

Have you ever visited China? No, I haven’t.

Quando a pergunta é feita com **“has”** e a resposta é positiva, respondemos com **“Yes, seguido do sujeito + has”**.

Example:

Has she ever visited The United States? Yes, she has.

Quando a pergunta é feita com **“has”** e a resposta é negativa, respondemos com **“No, seguido do sujeito + hasn’t”**.

Example:

Has he ever visited China? No, he hasn’t.

Let’s practise.



Answer 

1) Have you ever seen a wild animal?	Yes, I have.
2) Has she ever spoken to a gossip woman?	Yes, she has.
3) Has he just caught the ball?	No, he hasn't.
4) Have I just thought about Mary?	Yes, you have.
5) Have they just given me a bicycle?	No, they haven't.
6) Have we forgotten his name?	No, we haven't.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 19.

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

Has she just taught English? (YES) Yes, she has.

1) Have you ever seen a wild animal in my garden? (NO)

2) Has she ever spoken to teacher Rege? (YES)

3) Has he just sent her flowers? (YES)

4) Have they just taught Spanish? (YES)

5) Have you just spent my money? (YES).

6) Has he just bought a car? (NO)

7) Have I just thought about Mary? (YES)

8) Has she just made a cake? (NO)

9) Have you just spoken in English? (YES)

10) Have they just given me a bicycle? (NO)

Answers:

Exercise 1

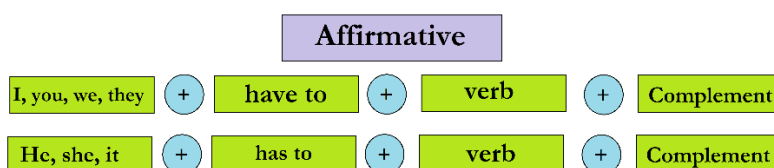
- 1) No, I haven't.
- 2) Yes, she has.
- 3) Yes, he has.
- 4) Yes, they have.
- 5) Yes, I have.
- 6) No, he hasn't.
- 7) Yes, you have.
- 8) No, she hasn't.
- 9) Yes, I have.
- 10) No, they haven't.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 20

To have to do something

Na aula 24 do terceiro módulo do nível pré-intermediário, nós aprendemos a expressão: **“To have to do something.”** (Ter que fazer algo.) É hora de rever esta importante expressão.

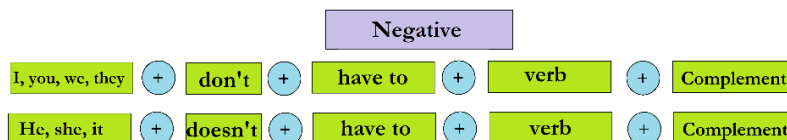
Para dizer que nós temos que fazer algo em inglês, devemos usar a seguinte estrutura de frase:



For example:

- I have to study English. | Eu tenho que estudar inglês.
- She has to wake up at 6:00 o'clock. | Ela tem que acordar às 6h.

E para dizer que nós **“não”** temos que fazer algo em inglês, devemos usar a seguinte estrutura de frase:



For example:

- I don't have to study English. | Eu não tenho que estudar inglês.
- She doesn't have to wake up at 6:00 o'clock. | Ela não tem que acordar às 6h.



Repeat

- 1) I have to buy some sugar.
- 2) She has to give a presentation in English next week.
- 3) They have to give a presentation about Blue English.
- 4) I have to make a decision this week.
- 5) He doesn't have to do his homework.
- 6) We don't have to sell our house.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 20.

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



1) Você não tem que fofocar.

2) Ele não tem que amarrar a corda.

3) Eles têm que se comportar bem.

4) Ele tem que agarrar a bola.

5) Nós temos que comprar um carro.

6) Você não tem que gastar meu dinheiro.

7) Ela tem que fazer quinze bolos.

8) Ela não tem que falar espanhol.

9) Você tem que encontrar o seu gato.

10) Ele não tem que lavar a louça.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) You don't have to gossip.
- 2) He doesn't have to tie the rope.
- 3) They have to behave well.
- 4) He has to catch the ball.
- 5) We have to buy a car.
- 6) You don't have to spend my money.
- 7) She has to make fifteen cakes.
- 8) She doesn't have to speak Spanish.
- 9) You have to find your cat.
- 10) He doesn't have to do the dishes.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 21

The Little Prince.



Chapter 4 – Asteroid (Part 1)

I believe that the planet from where The Little Prince came is Asteroid B-612.

This asteroid was only seen once through a telescope by a Turkish astronomer, in 1909.

He spoke about his discovery at an International Astronomical Congress. But nobody believed him because he was wearing Turkish clothes. Adults do such things.

Fortunately for the reputation of Asteroid B-612, a Turkish leader made a law that people had to wear clothes like Europeans. The astronomer spoke about his discovery again in 1920. He was wearing very elegant clothes. And this time everybody accepted his discovery.

I am telling you these details about Asteroid B-612 and I am telling you its number because adults like numbers. When you tell them that you have a new friend, they never ask you questions about important things. They never ask you, “What is the sound of his voice? What games does he like? Does he collect butterflies?”

They ask, “How old is he? How many brothers does he have? How much does he weigh? How much money does his father make?” If they know these numbers, they think that they know this person.

Vocabulary

Asteroid	Asteróide
Through	Através de, por meio de
Telescope	Telescópio
Turkish	Turco (a)
Astronomer	Astrônomo (a)
Discovery	Descoberta
Fortunately	Felizmente
Reputation	Reputação
Law	Lei
Elegant	Elegante
This time	Desta vez
Detail	Detalhe
Butterfly	Borboleta
To weigh	Pesar

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Does he believe that The Little Prince came from:

A - Venus.

B - Mars.

C - Asteroid B-612.

2) Was the asteroid seen by:

A - A Turkish astronomer.

B - An American astronomer.

C - A Brazilian astronomer.

3) Why didn't people believe the astronomer?

A - Because he was wearing American clothes.

B - Because he was wearing Brazilian clothes.

C - Because he was wearing Turkish clothes.

4) When did the astronomer speak about his discovery again?

Answers:

- 1) C - Asteroid B-612.
- 2) A - A Turkish astronomer.
- 3) C - Because he was wearing Turkish clothes.
- 4) In 1920.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 22

Vocabulary



Picture	Quadro	Culture	Cultura
Future	Futuro	Furniture	Móveis
Nature	Natureza	Vulture	Urubu, abutre

A pronúncia das palavras com a terminação “ture” é “tiôr”.

Let's practise.



- 1) Do you like nature?
- 2) There is a picture on the wall.
- 3) Have you ever seen a vulture?
- 4) They have a wonderful future.
- 5) Do you like Brazilian culture?
- 6) Your furniture is very beautiful



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 22.

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

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

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) I have to buy a picture.
- 2) Everybody can have a wonderful future.
- 3) Everyone likes nature.
- 4) Does she like Spanish culture?
- 5) My furniture is outside.
- 6) Has she ever seen a vulture?
- 7) Is there a picture on the wall?
- 8) I don't like to talk about my future.
- 9) My daughter loves nature.
- 10) This time I don't want to buy a picture.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 23

Ainda

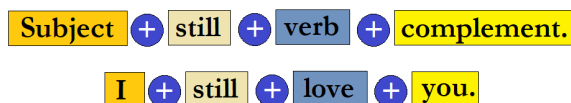
Na língua portuguesa, a palavra **“ainda”**, pode ser usada em qualquer tipo de frase. Ela pode ser utilizada em frases: **Afirmativas**, **negativas** e **interrogativas**.

Na língua inglesa, a palavra **“ainda”**, dependendo do tipo de frase, pode ser representada por duas palavrinhas diferentes. Em frases afirmativas, a palavra **“ainda”**, significa **“still”**.

Example:

I still love you. | Eu ainda te amo.

Atenção com este detalhe. Em português, a posição da palavra **“ainda”**, pode ocupar diferentes posições em um estrutura de frase. Nós podemos dizer, por exemplo: **“Eu ainda te amo.”** ou **“Eu te amo ainda”**. Mas no inglês, com exceção das estruturas com verbos auxiliares, todas as estruturas com demais verbos, deve obedecer esta ordem:



Eu falei, que na língua inglesa, a palavra **“ainda”**, dependendo do tipo de frase, pode ser representada por duas palavrinhas diferentes. Você conheceu uma delas, **“still”**. E que outra palavrinha, seria equivalente ao nosso **“ainda”**? A outra palavrinha é **“yet”**. **“Ainda”**, em frases negativas, não é **“still”**, mas sim, **“yet”**. A posição de **“yet”** (ainda), nas frases negativas, é sempre no final da frase.

Example:

I don't speak Japanese yet. | Eu ainda não falo japonês.

Let's practise:



- 1) I still have to work tomorrow.
- 2) I don't speak Spanish yet.
- 3) We still have to buy a car.
- 4) You aren't a lawyer yet.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 23.

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



1) Eu não falo espanhol ainda.

2) Eu ainda estou aprendendo inglês.

3) Ela ainda não tem uma casa.

4) Eu ainda gosto da natureza.

5) Ele ainda não tem móveis.

6) Eu ainda verei um urubu.

7) Nós não somos médicos ainda.

8) Eu ainda quero ser um astrônomo.

9) Você não é professor ainda.

10) Eu ainda tenho que trabalhar amanhã.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) I don't speak Spanish yet.
- 2) I am still learning English.
- 3) She doesn't have a house yet.
- 4) I still like nature.
- 5) He doesn't have furniture yet.
- 6) I will still see a vulture.
- 7) We aren't doctors yet.
- 8) I still want to be an astronomer.
- 9) You aren't a teacher yet.
- 10) I still have to work tomorrow.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 24

Still & Yet | Interrogative Question

Na aula anterior, você aprendeu que a palavra **“ainda”**, pode significar **“still”** ou **“yet”**. Você viu que utilizamos **“still”**, em frases afirmativas e **“yet”**, em frases negativas. Você deve estar se perguntando: **“Qual destas duas palavrinhas, eu devo usar em frases interrogativas?”** A resposta é: depende. Se a frase é uma interrogativa positiva, utilizamos **“still”**.

Example: **Do you still love me? | Você ainda me ama?**

Se a frase é uma interrogativa negativa, utilizamos **“yet”**.

Example: **Haven't you bought a car yet? | Você ainda não comprou um carro?**

Falaremos sobre perguntas negativas com **“yet”**, mais adiante. Por enquanto o nosso foco será nas perguntas positivas com **“still”**.

Para praticar estes tipos de perguntas, gostaria de lhe apresentar a palavrinha: **“anymore”**. Anymore significa **“mais”**, mas não **“mais”**, no sentido de maior quantidade ou maior número, mas sim, **“mais”**, no sentido de já não estar acontecendo algo. For example: Se alguém te pergunta: **“Do you still love me?”** e você quer dizer que não ama mais, você poderia dizer: **“I don't love you anymore”**.

Let's practise:



Repeat

- 1) Does he still work at Blue English?
- 2) She doesn't have a cat anymore.
- 3) Does she still have a butterfly?
- 4) He can't speak Chinese anymore.
- 5) Is it still raining?
- 6) We're not working anymore.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 24.

1) Follow the example:

Do you still love me?

No, I don't love you anymore.

1) Does she still love him?

2) Does he still work at Blue English?

3) Is he still unknown?

4) Do you still have a dog?

5) Does she still have a cat?

6) Do they still have a bad reputation?

7) Does she still have a butterfly?

8) Can he still help us?

9) Do I still love her?

10) Is she still elegant?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) No, she doesn't love him anymore.
- 2) No, he doesn't work at Blue English anymore.
- 3) No, he's not unknown anymore.
- 4) No, I don't have a dog anymore.
- 5) No, she doesn't have a cat anymore.
- 6) No, they don't have a bad reputation anymore.
- 7) No, she doesn't have a butterfly anymore.
- 8) No, he can't help us anymore.
- 9) No, you don't love her anymore.
- 10) No, she's not elegant anymore.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 25

Yet - Já

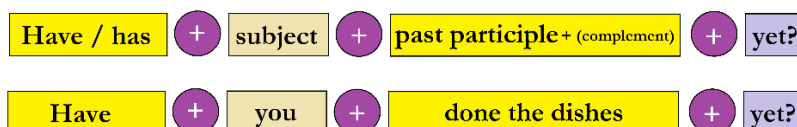
Nas aulas 23 e 24 deste módulo, você viu que “yet” significa “ainda”, em frases negativas e em frases interrogativas negativas.

Example:

- **I'm not studying Japanese yet.** | **Eu não estou estudando japonês ainda.**
- **Haven't you done your homework yet?** | **Você não fez a lição de casa ainda?**

Nesta lição, eu vou te ensinar mais um uso para a palavrinha “yet”. Em frases “interrogativas positivas” “yet” significa “já”.

A estrutura da sentença em frases “interrogativas positivas” com “yet”, é assim:



Note que eu disse “interrogativa positiva”. Se fosse “interrogativa negativa”, “yet” significaria “ainda”.

Parece confuso, mas com a prática tudo vai ficando mais fácil.

Let's practise:



- 1) Have they gotten married yet?
- 2) Have you done the dishes yet?
- 3) Has she done the laundry yet?
- 4) Have they had breakfast yet?
- 5) Has he bought a car yet?
- 6) Has she read this book yet?

⊕ Know more: Sempre que perguntarmos se alguém já fez algo, utilizaremos o “present perfect” .



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 25.

1) Follow the example:

Have you done the dishes yet?

No, I haven't done the dishes yet.

1) Has she done the laundry yet?

2) Have you done your homework yet?

3) Have they had breakfast yet?

4) Has he had lunch yet?

5) Has she had dinner yet?

6) Has he bought a car yet?

7) Have I bought a house yet?

8) Have you spent his money yet?

9) Have you found your book yet?

10) Has she read this book yet?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) No, she hasn't done the laundry yet.
- 2) No, I haven't done my homework yet.
- 3) No, they haven't had breakfast yet.
- 4) No, he hasn't had lunch yet.
- 5) No, she hasn't had dinner yet.
- 6) No, he hasn't bought a car yet.
- 7) No, you haven't bought a house yet.
- 8) No, I haven't spent his money yet.
- 9) No, I haven't found my book yet.
- 10) No, she hasn't read this book yet.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 26

The Little Prince.



Chapter 4 – Asteroid (Part 2)

If you tell the adults: “I saw a beautiful red house, with beautiful flowers in the windows and birds on the roof”, they can’t imagine the house. You have to tell them: “I saw a house that costs one hundred thousand dollars”. Then they can say: “It’s a pretty house”.

So if you tell the adults: “The Little Prince existed because he was nice, he laughed and he wanted a sheep”, this information won’t help them. They’ll shake their heads and they’ll think that you live in a dream. But if you tell them: “The planet he came from is Asteroid B-612,” then they’ll believe you. And they won’t ask you any questions.

Adults are like that. We shouldn’t blame them. Children have to be very patient when they speak to adults.

But, of course, we who understand life, we don’t care about numbers. We like to tell a story like a fairy tale. We like to say: “Once upon a time there was a Little Prince who lived on a planet a little bigger than himself and who needed a friend.” For those who understand life, it would sound much better.

Vocabulary

Bird	Pássaro
Roof	Telhado
To imagine	Imaginar
To cost	Custar
Pretty	Bonito (a), atraente, bastante
To exist	Existir
Nice	Legal, bacana
To shake	Sacudir, agitar
To dream	Sonhar
Like that	Desse jeito, dessa forma, daquele jeito, daquela forma, igual a esse, igual àquele, como esse, como aquele, assim
Like this	Deste jeito, desta forma, igual a este, igual a esta, como este, assim
To blame	Colocar/pôr a culpa em, culpar
Of course	Claro, é claro
To care	Importar-se, Interessar-se
Fairy tale	Conto de fadas
Once upon a time there was a	Era uma vez um (a)



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 26.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if there is a cat on the roof.

2) Ask me how many birds there are on the roof.

3) Ask me how many flowers there are in my garden.

4) Ask me if she is a pretty woman.

5) Ask me if I still have one hundred thousand dollars.

6) Ask me if I have a nice friend.

7) Ask me if I have any information about Blue English.

8) Ask me if I still live in a dream.

9) Ask me if I believe you.

10) Ask me if I want a bicycle like this.

11) Ask me if I am patient when I speak to children.

Answers:

- 1) Is there a cat on the roof?
- 2) How many birds are there on the roof?
- 3) How many flowers are there in your garden?
- 4) Is she a pretty woman?
- 5) Do you still have one hundred thousand dollars?
- 6) Do you have a nice friend?
- 7) Do you have any information about Blue English?
- 8) Do you still live in a dream?
- 9) Do you believe me?
- 10) Do you want a bicycle like this?
- 11) Are you patient when you speak to children?

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 27

Irregular Verbs | Past Participle

Você já conhece o particípio passado dos verbos: to do (**done**), to go (**gone**), to see (**seen**), to drink (**drunk**), to sell (**sold**), to tell (**told**), to say (**said**), to give (**given**), to read (**read**), to find (**found**), to speak (**spoken**), to send (**sent**), to make (**made**), to buy (**bought**), to forget (**forgotten**), to think (**thought**), to spend (**spent**), to teach (**taught**), to catch (**caught**), to have (**had**), to get (**gotten**). Agora é hora de conhecer o particípio passado de mais 3 verbos irregulares.

Os verbos irregulares desta aula são: “to fly”, “to sing” e “to wear”.

O “simple past” de “to fly” é “flew” e o “past participle” é “flown”. O verbo “to fly”, significa “voar” ou “pilotar”.

Example:

- Every day he flies a plane. | Todos os dias ele pilota um avião.
- Yesterday he flew a plane. | Ontem, ele pilotou um avião.
- Lately he has flown a plane. | Ultimamente, ele tem pilotado um avião.

O “simple past” de “to sing” é “sang” e o “past participle” é “sung”. O verbo “to sing”, significa “cantar”.

Example:

- Every day I sing a song. | Todos os dias eu canto uma canção.
- Yesterday I sang a song. | Ontem, eu cantei uma canção.
- Lately I have sung a song | Ultimamente, eu tenho cantado uma canção.

O “simple past” de “to wear” é “wore” e o “past participle” é “worn”. O verbo “to wear”, significa “usar”, quando estamos falando de roupas ou qualquer outro acessório que vai no nosso corpo. Exemplo: relógios, chapéus, maquiagem, etc.

Example:

- Every day she wears a dress. | Todos os dias ela usa um vestido.
- Yesterday she wore a dress. | Ontem, ela usou um vestido.
- Lately she has worn a dress. | Ultimamente, ela tem usado um vestido.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 27.

1) Follow the example:

Every day I fly a plane.

Yesterday I flew a plane. Lately I have flown a plane.

1) Every day she sings a song.

2) Every day he wears a tie.

3) Every day they fly a plane.

4) Every day they go to the gym.

5) Every day I see teacher Rege.

6) Every day we drink mineral water.

7) Every day you sell a bicycle.

8) Every day he tells the truth.

9) Every day you give me a bicycle.

10) Every day I speak English.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Yesterday she sang a song.
Lately she has sung a song.
- 2) Yesterday he wore a tie.
Lately he has worn a tie.
- 3) Yesterday they flew a plane.
Lately they have flown a plane.
- 4) Yesterday they went to the gym.
Lately they have gone to the gym.
- 5) Yesterday I saw teacher Rege.
Lately I have seen teacher Rege.
- 6) Yesterday we drank mineral water.
Lately we have drunk mineral water.
- 7) Yesterday you sold a bicycle.
Lately you have sold a bicycle.
- 8) Yesterday he told the truth.
Lately he has told the truth.
- 9) Yesterday you gave me bicycle.
Lately you have given me a bicycle.
- 10) Yesterday I spoke English.
Lately I have spoken English.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 28

Must

Na aula 20 deste módulo, nós revisamos a estrutura de frase: **“To have to do something.”** (ter que fazer algo.)

Nesta lição lhe apresentaremos outra palavra que também expressa obrigação. Estou falando do modal verb: **“must”**. Um verbo modal, é uma palavra que acompanha o verbo principal da frase, para expressar algum sentido específico. **“Must”**, pode significar: **“dever”**, (no sentido de obrigação) e **“ter que”**.

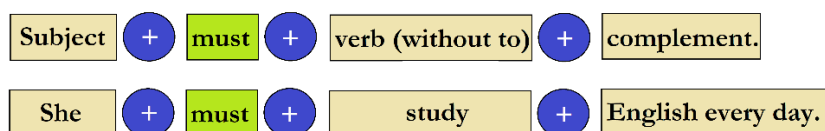
Example:

I must study English every day. | **Eu tenho /devo estudar inglês todos os dias.**

No exemplo acima, o modal verb **“must”**, acompanha o verbo principal; que neste caso é: **“study”**.

Tanto **“must”** quanto **“have to”**, possuem a mesma função nas frases afirmativas. Eles indicam algo que deve acontecer, alguma coisa que tem que ser feita, porque foi imposta, é necessária ou muito importante. Em geral, na linguagem falada do dia a dia, as pessoas usam mais **“have to”**. **“Must”** é um pouco mais enfático e formal. Porém, nesta aula, utilizaremos apenas **“must”**, para que você se familiarize com ele e com a estrutura de frase, no modo afirmativo:

Affirmative



 Repeat 

- 1) I must fly a plane in a few hours.
- 2) You must have a car like that.
- 3) She must buy a new bicycle.
- 4) We must buy a house.
- 5) You must teach English every day.
- 6) You must read this book.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 28.

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



1) Eu devo pilotar um avião em alguns minutos.

2) Você deve estudar inglês na Blue English.

3) Você deve ter uma bicicleta como esta.

4) Você deve comprar um apartamento em Paris.

5) Ela deve se amar.

6) Nós devemos viver na Inglaterra.

7) Eles devem se comportar bem.

8) Ele deve amarrar a corda.

9) Você deve ensinar inglês todos os dias.

10) Eu devo gastar este dinheiro.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) I must fly a plane in a few minutes.
- 2) You must study English at Blue English.
- 3) You must have a bicycle like this.
- 4) You must buy an apartment in Paris.
- 5) She must love herself.
- 6) We must live in England.
- 7) They must behave well.
- 8) He must tie the rope.
- 9) You must teach English every day.
- 10) I must spend this money.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 29

Mustn't

Na aula anterior você conheceu o modal verb **“must”**. Você viu que, em sentenças afirmativas, o seu significado é praticamente igual ao de **“have to”**.

Além disso, **“have to”** e **“must”**, podem ser usados tanto para expressar uma ideia no **“presente”** ou uma ideia no **“futuro”**.

Exemplo:

- **You must study English every day. Or You have to study English every day.**
- **You must learn Spanish next month. Or You have to learn Spanish next month.**

Para expressar uma ideia no passado, não podemos usar **“must”**. Afinal, assim como a maioria dos modal verbs, **“must”** não possui uma forma no passado. Portanto, para dizer algo no passado, devemos usar apenas o passado de **“have to”**, que no caso é **“had to”**.

Exemplo:

- **Yesterday I had to fly a plane.**
- **Last year I had to learn Spanish.**

Até aqui, falamos apenas de sentenças afirmativas. Agora é hora de falar das sentenças negativas.

Em sentenças negativas, existe uma diferença entre **“have to”** e **“must”**. Para ver a diferença, observe estes dois exemplos:

- **You must not do this.**
- **You don't have to do this.**

Quando usamos **“must not”** ou a forma contraída **“mustn't”**, passamos a ideia de uma obrigação mais enfática. Ou seja, a pessoa não deve fazer aquilo que está sendo dito. Se ela fizer, a coisa pode ficar complicada para o lado dela.

Agora, no caso de usarmos **“not have to”**, a situação é opcional. Isto é, a pessoa não tem que fazer aquilo, mas se o fizer, não haverá nenhum impacto.



Repeat

- 1) **We mustn't eat sugar.**
- 2) **She mustn't live in China.**
- 3) **You mustn't cook for him.**
- 4) **They mustn't use my bicycle.**



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 29.

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



1) Você não deve beber meu café.

2) Você não deve gastar o dinheiro do Michael.

3) Nós não devemos vender nossa casa.

4) Eu não devo comprar este apartamento.

5) Você não deve estacionar na frente da minha casa.

6) Você não deve me ligar às dez horas.

7) Você não deve usar o vestido da Mary.

8) Você não deve usar minha moto.

9) Ele não deve trabalhar à meia-noite.

10) Você não deve investigar nossa empresa.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) You mustn't drink my coffee.
- 2) You mustn't spend Michael's money.
- 3) We mustn't sell our house.
- 4) I mustn't buy this apartment.
- 5) You mustn't park in front of my house.
- 6) You mustn't call me at ten o'clock.
- 7) You mustn't wear Mary's dress.
- 8) You mustn't use my motorcycle.
- 9) He mustn't work at midnight.
- 10) You mustn't investigate our company.

Intermediate 1 - Lesson 30

Must | Conclusão Lógica

Nas duas aulas anteriores, você aprendeu que **“must”** e **“have to”**, em frases afirmativas, podem ser usados de forma intercambiável. Também viu que, em frases negativas, **“must”**, é usado no sentido de uma obrigação mais enfática.

Nesta aula, você aprenderá mais um uso do modal verb **“must”**.

O verbo modal **“must”**, pode ser usado para expressar algo que imaginamos ou suspeitamos que está acontecendo.

Example:

Imagine esta cena:

Michael chega a sua casa e diz a sua esposa: **“I’ve worked a lot today.”** (Eu trabalhei muito hoje.) Baseado no que o Michael lhe disse, ela poderia chegar à conclusão de que ele deve estar cansado, então, ela poderia dizer: **“You must be tired.”** (Você deve estar cansado.)

Let’s practise:



- 1) He must be American.
- 2) She must be from England.
- 3) They must be police officers.
- 4) We must be lost.
- 5) You must be very proud of yourself.
- 6) He must be very smart.

⊕ Know more: Lembre-se de que nunca usamos o verbo no infinitivo após **“must”**. Não dizemos por exemplo: **“You must to work.”**, mas sim **“You must work”**.



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:

Exercise 1

- 1) You must be a doctor.
- 2) He must be a teacher.
- 3) She must be a flight attendant.
- 4) We must buy a new company.
- 5) They must cook every day.
- 6) You must have a stomachache.
- 7) I must be tired.
- 8) Michael must be a good lawyer.
- 9) Nigel must be his father.
- 10) Peter and David must be from The United States.