

BLUE ENGLISH

PRE-INTERMEDIATE

LEVEL 3

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 chaves que devem ser lembrados e consolidados do aprendizado.

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

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

 **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.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 1

This news is from December 13th, 2021



Teenagers and Instagram



Instagram is a very popular platform. Teenagers use it a lot. Unfortunately, it can be dangerous, too. People share pictures on Instagram. They edit the pictures. To edit means that you make the picture look more beautiful.

Many teenage girls edit their selfies. They think that they will look more beautiful. When other girls see the pictures, they feel bad about themselves. They think they are ugly.

Instagram said that it will be safer soon. Parents will see how much time their children are on Instagram.

Vocabulary

Popular	Popular
Teenager	Adolescente (substantivo)
A lot	Muito (a) (intensidade)
Unfortunately	Infelizmente
Dangerous	Perigoso
People	Pessoas
To share	Compartilhar
Picture	Foto, quadro
To edit	Editar
Teenage	Adolescente (adjetivo)
To feel bad about sth/sb	Sentir-se mal com algo/algum
Safer	Mais seguro (adjetivo comparativo de safe)
Soon	Logo, em breve, daqui a pouco
Parents	Pais
How much time	Quanto tempo

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Is this text about Instagram or Facebook?

2) Is Instagram dangerous?

3) Will it be safer soon?

4) What parents will see?

5) What does "edit a picture" mean?

6) Is Instagram a newspaper or a platform?

7) Do people share picture on Instagram?

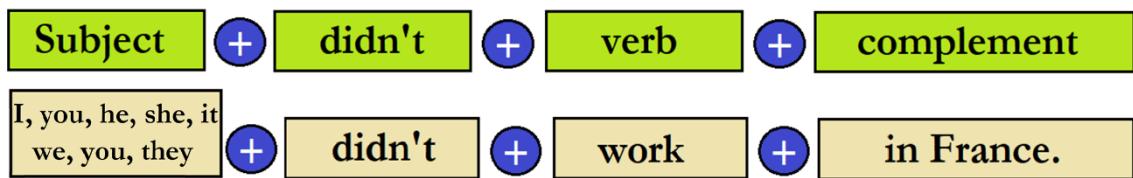
Answers:

- 1) It's about Instagram.
- 2) Yes, it is.
- 3) Yes, it will.
- 4) They will see how much time their children are on Instagram.
- 5) It means to make the picture look more beautiful.
- 6) It's a platform.
- 7) Yes, they do.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 2

The negative in the past

Para formar uma oração negativa no "simple past", usa-se "**didn't**" para todas as pessoas, e o verbo principal também não se altera. A estrutura é assim:



Aqui neste exemplo, temos o verbo trabalhar, "to work". "Didn't" é a abreviação de "did + not". Na linguagem falada "didn't" é amplamente mais utilizado.

Repeat

- 1) You didn't share your picture on Instagram.
- 2) I didn't feel bad about myself.
- 3) She didn't fold the blanket.
- 4) He didn't cut the grass.
- 5) They didn't invite us to the party.
- 6) My boss didn't increase my salary.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 2.

1) Follow the example:

Did she go to the bank? **(restaurant)**

No, she didn't go to the bank. She went to the restaurant.

1) Did he go to the snack bar? **(pharmacy)**

2) Did they go to the mall? **(bakery)**

3) Did you go to the butcher shop? **(zoo)**

4) Did she do the laundry? **(homework)**

5) Did I do the dishes? **(laundry)**

6) Did you go to Japan? **(China)**

7) Did Michael go to France? **(England)**

8) Did they go to school? **(church)**

9) Did she go to Australia? **(South Africa)**

10) Did he go to the kitchen? **(living room)**

Answers:

- 1) No, he didn't go to the snack bar. He went to the pharmacy.
- 2) No, they didn't go to the mall. They went to the bakery.
- 3) No, I didn't go to the butcher shop. I went to the zoo.
- 4) No, she didn't do the laundry. She did her homework.
- 5) No, you didn't do the dishes. You did the laundry.
- 6) No, I didn't go to Japan. I went to China.
- 7) No, he/Michael didn't go to France. He/Michael went to England.
- 8) No, they didn't go to school. They went to church.
- 9) No, she didn't go to Australia. She went to South Africa.
- 10) No, he didn't go to the kitchen. He went to the living room.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 3.

1) Follow the example:

I didn't study Chinese. And you?

I didn't study Chinese, either.

1) I didn't smoke in the living room. And you?

2) I didn't wear a dress yesterday. And you?

3) I didn't throw my vase away. And you?

4) I didn't do my homework. And you?

5) I didn't take the book out of the box. And you?

6) I didn't wake up at 7 AM. And you?

7) I didn't find my teacher. And you?

8) I didn't improve my Spanish. And you?

9) I didn't hire any doctors. And you?

10) I didn't fix my laptop. And you?

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) I didn't smoke in the living room,either.
- 2) I didn't wear a dress yesterday,either.
- 3) I didn't throw my vase away,either.
- 4) I didn't do my homework,either.
- 5) I didn't take the book out of the box,either.
- 6) I didn't wake up at 7 AM,either.
- 7) I didn't find my teacher,either.
- 8) I didn't improve my Spanish,either.
- 9) I didn't hire any doctors,either.
- 10) I didn't fix my laptop,either.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 4.

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

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

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Would you share your picture on Instagram?**
- 2) It depends on the picture.**
- 3) Would she study Chinese?**
- 4) It depends on the day.**
- 5) Would he edit his picture?**
- 6) Would they throw my book away?**
- 7) Did you do the laundry?**
- 8) Did they kiss each other?**
- 9) Did you put my book on the table?**
- 10) Did she call me?**



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 5.

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



1) Como está o tempo?	16) Você sabe cantar como o Michael Jackson?
2) Você estava nos Estados Unidos?	17) Eu sei falar inglês como você.
3) Eles estão tomando café da manhã?	18) Você sabe cozinhar como a minha irmã?
4) Tem um cachorro na sala de estar?	19) Esta cidade é muito perigosa.
5) Tem algum policial na sua família?	20) O Instagram é muito popular.
6) Você almoçaria com o seu chefe?	21) Ele dobrou o cobertor?
7) Ele tem um cachorro ou um gato?	22) Infelizmente eu não consigo acordar às 6h.
8) Você sabe dirigir?	23) Você edita suas fotos?
9) Você estudará francês na França?	24) Minha filha é uma adolescente.
10) Ele é empreendedor?	25) Você se sente mal consigo mesmo?
11) Eu tenho um fogão, mas eu não tenho uma geladeira.	26) Meus pais são da Inglaterra.
12) Esta plataforma é tão popular quanto o Facebook?	27) Você lavou a louça?
13) Ele estava dobrando o cobertor?	28) É hora de estudar inglês.
14) Ele está vivendo na Espanha?	29) Coloque o meu travesseiro em cima da cama!
15) Você viveria na China?	30) Tire o cachorro de cima da poltrona.

Answers:

Exercise 1

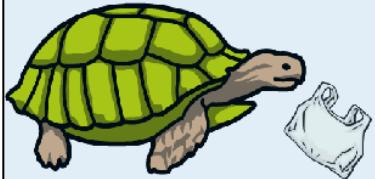
1) What's the weather like? / How's the weather?	16) Can you sing like Michael Jackson?
2) Were you in The United States?	17) I can speak English like you.
3) Are they having breakfast?	18) Can you cook like my sister?
4) Is there a dog in the living room?	19) This city is very dangerous.
5) Are there any police officers in your family?	20) Instagram is very popular.
6) Would you have lunch with your boss?	21) Did he fold the blanket?
7) Does he have a dog or a cat?	22) Unfortunately I can't wake up at 6 o'clock.
8) Can you drive?	23) Do you edit your pictures /photos?
9) Will you study French in France?	24) My daughter is a teenager.
10) Is he an entrepreneur?	25) Do you feel bad about yourself?
11) I have a stove, but I don't have a fridge.	26) My parents are from England.
12) Is this platform as popular as Facebook?	27) Did you do the dishes?
13) Was he folding the blanket?	28) It's time to study English.
14) Is he living in Spain?	29) Put my pillow on the bed!
15) Would you live in China?	30) Take the dog off the armchair.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 6

This news is from December 21st, 2020



Turtles and Plastic



Sea turtles are affected by plastic during every stage of their life. That is a big problem for turtles as many of them eat the plastic because they think it is jellyfish, and then they die.

A new report found that young turtles die more often than adults because of plastic. Moreover, when there are a lot of plastics on beaches, turtles cannot lay eggs.

Out of every 1,000 baby turtles, only one grows into adulthood, according to the WWF.

Vocabulary

Sea	Mar / marinho (a)	Than	Do que, de (em comparações)
Turtle	Tartaruga	Adult	Adulto
Affected	Afetado (a)	Because of	Por causa de / da / dos / das
Plastic	Plástico	Moreover	Além disso (formal)
During	Durante	Lay	Botar (ovos)
Stage	Etapa / fase	Out of every	De cada
Jellyfish	Água-viva	To grow into sth	Chegar a (idade)
Then	Depois, em seguida	Adulthood	Idade adulta
Report	Relatório	According to	Segundo o/a, De acordo ao/a
More often	Com mais frequência		

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Are sea turtles affected by plastic or by metal?

2) Are they affected during their adulthood or during every stage of their life?

3) Why do turtles eat plastic?

4) What happens to the turtles after they eat plastic?

5) Out of every 1,000 baby turtles, how many grow into adulthood?

Answers:

- 1) They are affected by plastic.**
- 2) During every stage of their life.**
- 3) Because they think it is jellyfish.**
- 4) They die.**
- 5) Only one.**

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 7

Vocabulary – In the bathroom



Bathtub	Banheira	Basin	Pia de banheiro
Shower	Chuveiro	Toilet Paper	Papel higiênico
Toilet	Privada / vaso sanitário	Towel	Toalha

Repeat

- 1) There wasn't a bathtub in the bathroom.
- 2) My shower wasn't working.
- 3) The toilet wasn't working either.
- 4) My basin is as beautiful as the bathtub.
- 5) Where's the toilet paper?
- 6) Where did you put my towel?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 7.

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

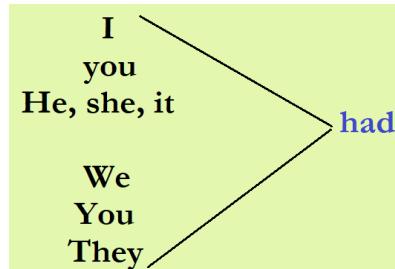
- 1) This is not plastic, it's toilet paper.**
- 2) My shower wasn't working.**
- 3) The toilet wasn't working either.**
- 4) Is there a basin in this bathroom?**
- 5) My shower is broken.**
- 6) Your towel is dirty.**
- 7) There are many turtles in the garden.**
- 8) This is a sea turtle.**
- 9) She is more beautiful than you.**
- 10) You need to study English more often.**

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 8

Had – Simple Past

Seguimos te apresentando verbos irregulares no passado simples. Hoje é a vez do passado do verbo "to have": "had". Como você já sabe, o verbo não sofre alteração independentemente do pronome pessoal.

Lembrando, que os **verbos irregulares** são verbos que ao serem colocados no "simple past" ou no "past participle" não recebem o **-ed**. Os verbos que no passado recebem **-ed** no final são chamados de **verbos regulares**.



Repeat

- 1) Peter had a helicopter.
- 2) She had a beautiful dress.
- 3) We had a bicycle.
- 4) I had breakfast with my children.
- 5) He had a very big house.
- 6) They had a conversation with my teacher.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 8.

1) Follow the example:

Did she have a cat? **(dog)**

No, she didn't have a cat. She had a dog.

1) Did he have an apartment? **(house)**

2) Did they have a company? **(farm)**

3) Did you have a folder? **(stapler)**

4) Did I have a bakery? **(school)**

5) Did she have a stove? **(fridge)**

6) Did they have a microwave? **(oven)**

7) Did I have a turtle? **(dog)**

8) Did she have a blanket? **(mattress)**

9) Did he have a sheet? **(pillow)**

10) Did they have a flower? **(plant)**

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) No, he didn't have an apartment. He had a house.
- 2) No, they didn't have a company. They had a farm.
- 3) No, I didn't have a folder. I had a stapler.
- 4) No, you didn't have a bakery. You had a school.
- 5) No, she didn't have a stove. She had a fridge.
- 6) No, they didn't have a microwave. They had an oven.
- 7) No, you didn't have a turtle. You had a dog
- 8) No, she didn't have a blanket. She had a mattress.
- 9) No, he didn't have a sheet. He had a pillow.
- 10) No, they didn't have a flower. They had a plant.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 9.

1) Make the following sentences negative:

1) She has a bathtub in her bathroom.

2) They would live in The United States.

3) He's working with her father.

4) You were my teacher two years ago.

5) They can speak Spanish and French.

6) We will negotiate with her company.

7) He has a big house.

8) I went to the gym.

9) She did the laundry.

10) I go to the gym every day.

11) I'm learning Japanese.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) She doesn't have a bathtub in her bathroom.
- 2) They wouldn't live in The United States.
- 3) He's not / he isn't working with her father.
- 4) You weren't my teacher two years ago.
- 5) They can't speak Spanish and French.
- 6) We won't negotiate with her company.
- 7) He doesn't have a big house.
- 8) I didn't go to the gym.
- 9) She didn't do the laundry.
- 10) I don't go to the gym every day.
- 11) I'm not learning Japanese.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 10.

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) Were you in a bad mood?
- 2) I was in a bad mood because I was hungry.
- 3) Are there any doctors in your family?
- 4) He was fixing her bicycle because she can't fix bicycles.
- 5) No, there aren't.
- 6) Why was he fixing her bicycle?
- 7) Are there two dogs in your house?
- 8) They were excited about the meeting because it was very important.
- 9) No, they aren't.
- 10) She was hungry because there wasn't any food.
- 11) Was I your teacher nine years ago?

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 11

This news is from January 12th, 2022



McDonald's Does Not Have Enough Potatoes



McDonald's is running out of potatoes in Japan, so the company decided to sell only small portions of its fries.

McDonald's will not sell medium or large portions of fries for about one month.

The reason is that the company brings potatoes from Canada. In recent weeks, the weather has been bad in some parts of Canada. There were heavy snowstorms as well as floods.

The company said that it would give a discount on its menus, until the situation is better again.

Vocabulary

To run out of something	Ficar sem algo, acabar algo
Potato	Batata
To decide	Decidir
French fries	Batata frita
Medium	Médio (a)
Large	Grande
Reason	Razão, motivo
To bring	Trazer
Recent	Recente
Snowstorm	Tempestade de neve
Menu	Cardápio
Until	Até
Portion	Porção
As well as	Assim como
Flood	Enchente
Discount	Desconto

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Is McDonald's running out of potatoes in Japan or in China?

2) What did the company decide?

3) Will McDonald's sell medium and large portions of fries?

4) Does the company bring potatoes from Brazil?

5) Where does McDonald's bring potatoes from?

6) Did the company say it would give a discount?

Answers:

- 1) It is running out of potatoes in Japan.
- 2) It decided to sell only small portions of its fries.
- 3) No, it won't.
- 4) No, it doesn't.
- 5) It brings potatoes from Canada.
- 6) Yes, it did.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 12

Vocabulary – In the hotel

Reception 	Receptionist 	Lobby 
Elevator 	Guest 	Chambermaid 
Reception Recepção	Elevator Elevador	
Receptionist Repcionista	Guest Hóspede, convidado	
Lobby Saguão	Chambermaid Camareira	

Repeat

- 1) There are many guests at the reception.
- 2) The receptionist can speak English, Spanish and Chinese.
- 3) Where's the lobby?
- 4) They are in front of the elevator.
- 5) The guest wants a discount.
- 6) The chambermaid is folding the blanket.



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) -----

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Is there a reception in this hotel?**
- 2) Would you be a receptionist?**
- 3) Where's the lobby?**
- 4) Is that man a guest?**
- 5) Ask me if my sister is chambermaid.**
- 6) What's this?**
- 7) Is she a flight attendant?**
- 8) She is a receptionist.**
- 9) What does she do for a living?**
- 10) Is she a guest?**

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 13

See – Simple Past

Seguimos apresentando verbos irregulares no passado simples. Hoje é a vez do passado do verbo "**to see**": "**saw**". Como você já sabe, o verbo não sofre alteração, independentemente do pronome pessoal.

Lembrando, que os **verbos irregulares** são verbos que ao serem colocados no "**simple past**" ou no "**past participle**" não recebem o **-ed**. Os verbos que no passado recebem **-ed** no final são chamados de **verbos regulares**.

I	saw
You	saw
He, she, it	saw
We	saw
You	saw
They	saw

Repeat

- 1) I saw him in front of the hospital.
- 2) I didn't see Michael. I saw Peter.
- 3) I saw my teacher at the mall.
- 4) She saw me at the bank.
- 5) They saw my dog playing in the garden.
- 6) We saw Nigel's daughter.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 13.

1) Follow the example:

Did you see the cat? **(The dog)**

No, I didn't see the cat. I saw the dog.

1) Did he see an apartment? **(A house)**

2) Did they see Nigel? **(David)**

3) Did you see my parents? **(The chambermaid)**

4) Did she see a restaurant? **(A snack bar)**

5) Did I see you? **(Her)**

6) Did you see me? **(James)**

7) Did she see you? **(Michael)**

8) Did they see a lion? **(An elephant)**

9) Did he see your car? **(His motorcycle)**

10) Did I see them? **(Him)**

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) No, he didn't see an apartment. He saw a house.
- 2) No, they didn't see Nigel. They saw David.
- 3) No, I didn't see your parents. I saw the chambermaid.
- 4) No, she didn't see a restaurant. She saw a snack bar.
- 5) No, you didn't see me. You saw her.
- 6) No, I didn't see you. I saw James.
- 7) No, she didn't see me. She saw Michael.
- 8) No, they didn't see a lion. They saw an elephant.
- 9) No, he didn't see my car. He saw his motorcycle.
- 10) No, you didn't see them. You saw him.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 14

Vocabulary – Drinks



Whiskey	Uísque	Wine	Vinho
Tea	Chá	Soda	Refrigerante
Chocolate	Chocolate	Mineral water	Água mineral

To drink – Simple Past

Seguimos apresentando verbos irregulares no passado simples. Nesta lição, é a vez do passado do verbo "to drink": "drank". Como você já sabe, o verbo não sofre alteração, independentemente do pronome pessoal.

Lembrando, que os **verbos irregulares** são verbos que ao serem colocados no "simple past" ou no "past participle" não recebem o **-ed**. Os verbos que no passado recebem **-ed** no final são chamados de **verbos regulares**.

I	drank
You	drank
He, she, it	drank
We	drank
You	drank
They	drank

 Repeat

- 1) I drank two bottles of mineral water.
- 2) I didn't drink whiskey. I drank wine.
- 3) I drank a mug of chocolate.
- 4) Can I have a cup of tea?
- 5) They drank a can of soda.
- 6) He drank wine yesterday.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 14.

1) Follow the example:

Did you drink soda? **(wine)**

No, I didn't drink soda. I drank wine.

1) Did he drink beer? **(soda)**

2) Did they drink whiskey? **(beer)**

3) Did you drink chocolate? **(milk)**

4) Did she drink coffee? **(tea)**

5) Did I drink juice? **(mineral water)**

6) Did you drink mineral water? **(coffee)**

7) Did she drink tea? **(wine)**

8) Did they drink soda? **(milk)**

9) Did he drink a bottle of wine? **(a bottle of beer)**

10) Did I drink coffee? **(chocolate)**

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) No, he didn't drink beer. He drank soda.
- 2) No, they didn't drink whiskey. They drank beer.
- 3) No, I didn't drink chocolate. I drank milk.
- 4) No, she didn't drink coffee. She drank tea.
- 5) No, you didn't drink juice. You drank mineral water.
- 6) No, I didn't drink mineral water. I drank coffee.
- 7) No, she didn't drink tea. She drank wine.
- 8) No, they didn't drink soda. They drank milk.
- 9) No, he didn't drink a bottle of wine. He drank a bottle of beer.
- 10) No, you didn't drink coffee. You drank chocolate.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 15

Vocabulary – At the airport



Airline	Companhia aérea	To board	Embarcar
Crew	Tripulação	To take off	Decolar
Hand luggage	Bagagem de mão	To land	Pousar / aterrissar

Repeat

- 1) This airline is from China.
- 2) Are you a member of this crew?
- 3) Where is my hand luggage?
- 4) Are they going to board right now?
- 5) The plane is not landing.
- 6) Is the plane going to take off in a few minutes?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 15.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if David and Nancy are members of this crew.

2) Ask me what time the plane is going to take off.

3) Ask me if this airline is from Japan.

4) Ask me if he was using your hand luggage.

5) Ask me if they are going to board.

6) Ask me if this is her hand luggage.

7) Ask me why the plane is landing.

8) Ask me if the flight attendant is a member of the crew.

9) Ask me why they are boarding now.

10) Ask me if this airline is as good as that airline.

11) Ask me if I would be a member of this crew.

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) Are David and Nancy members of this crew?
- 2) What time is the plane going to take off?
- 3) Is this airline from Japan?
- 4) Was he using your hand luggage?
- 5) Are they going to board?
- 6) Is this her hand luggage?
- 7) Why is the plane landing?
- 8) Is the flight attendant a member of the crew?
- 9) Why are they boarding now?
- 10) Is this airline as good as that airline?
- 11) Would you be a member of this crew?

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 16

This is the news from January 24th, 2022.



Chefs beat the world record for the most pizzas made



Four hundred chefs in Argentina, teamed up to make pizzas together. They wanted to beat the world record for the most pizzas made in 12 hours.

They used three tons of flour, 2.7 tons of cheese and 88,000 olives. They also used 14 industrial ovens which baked six pizzas a minute.

In the end, they beat the world record by more than 1,000 pizzas. They made 11,287 pizzas.

Vocabulary

Chef	Chef (de cozinha)
To team up	Juntar-se
To beat a record	Bater um recorde
Ton	Tonelada
Flour	Farinha (de trigo)
Cheese	Queijo
Olive	Azeitona
Which	Que, o qual, a qual, os quais ou as quais
To bake	Assar (massas em geral)

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) How many chefs teamed up in Argentina?

2) Did they team up to make cakes?

3) Why did they team up to make pizzas together?

4) How many tons of flour did they use?

5) How many tons of cheese did they use?

6) How many olives did they use?

7) How many industrial ovens did they use?

Answers:

- 1) Four hundred chefs.
- 2) No, they didn't.
- 3) Because they wanted to beat the world record.
- 4) They used three tons of flour.
- 5) They used 2.7 tons of cheese.
- 6) They used 88,000 olives.
- 7) They used 14 industrial ovens.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 17.

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) How long does a pregnancy last?
- 2) Ask me how long a music lasts.
- 3) Does he live downtown?
- 4) Ask me if they can go to the concert.
- 5) Would she go to the party?
- 6) Ask me if I have an appointment today.
- 7) Is he putting the book on the table?
- 8) Ask me how many people there are at the checkout.
- 9) How many clients do you have?
- 10) Ask me if I have a folder.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 18

To come – Simple Past

Seguimos apresentando verbos irregulares no passado simples. Hoje é a vez do passado do verbo "**to come**": "**came**". Como você já sabe, o verbo não sofre alteração, independentemente do pronome pessoal.

Lembrando, que os **verbos irregulares** são verbos que ao serem colocados no "**simple past**" ou no "**past participle**" não recebem o **-ed**. Os verbos que no passado recebem **-ed** no final, são chamados de **verbos regulares**.

I	came
You	came
He, she, it	came
We	came
You	came
They	came

Repeat

- 1) I didn't come to Japan. I came to China.
- 2) She came to Spain when she was thirty.
- 3) They came to see my dogs.
- 4) You came to Spain when you were five years old.
- 5) We came to The United States four years ago.
- 6) He came to England in 1999.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 18.

1) Follow the example:

Did you come to England? **(France)**

No, I didn't come to England. I came to France.

1) Did he come to South Africa? **(New Zealand)**

2) Did they come to New York? **(Miami)**

3) Did you come to Manchester? **(London)**

4) Did she come to São Paulo? **(Rio de Janeiro)**

5) Did I come to Curitiba? **(Porto Alegre)**

6) Did you come to Germany? **(Spain)**

7) Did she come to Australia? **(China)**

8) Did they come to the kitchen? **(Laundry room)**

9) Did he come to work? **(To study English)**

10) Did I come to teach Chinese? **(To teach English)**

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) No, he didn't come to South Africa. He came to New Zealand.
- 2) No, they didn't come to New York. They came to Miami.
- 3) No, I didn't come to Manchester. I came to London.
- 4) No, she didn't come to São Paulo. She came to Rio de Janeiro.
- 5) No, you didn't come to Curitiba. You came to Porto Alegre.
- 6) No, I didn't come to Germany. I came to Spain.
- 7) No, she didn't come to Australia. She came to China.
- 8) No, they didn't come to the kitchen. They came to the laundry room.
- 9) No, he didn't come to work. He came to study English.
- 10) No, you didn't come to teach Chinese. You came to teach English.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 19

To get – Simple Past

Seguimos apresentando verbos irregulares no passado simples. Nesta aula é a vez do passado do verbo "to get": "got".

I	got
You	got
He, she, it	got
We	got
You	got
They	got

O verbo "to get" é sem dúvidas, um dos mais utilizados na língua inglesa, e com maior número de significados. Já aprendemos que "get to + um lugar", significa "chegar a algum lugar". Também aprendemos que, "ter a impressão" é: "to get the impression". Você também aprendeu dois phrasal verbs com o verbo "to get": "to get up" (levantar-se) e "to get off" (sair do trabalho).

Nesta aula iremos aprender mais um uso do verbo to get.

A estrutura: "to get + adjetivo" é equivalente a nossa estrutura: "ficar + adjetivo". Example:

- Ele ficou rico. | He got rich.
- Ela está ficando ansiosa. | She's getting anxious.

Repeat

- 1) I didn't get up at six. I got up at nine.
- 2) She got home at 10:00 o'clock.
- 3) They got to the bank at 6:00 o'clock.
- 4) We got to the pharmacy at three PM.
- 5) You got off work at eight PM.
- 6) He got to the gym at 6:00 o'clock.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 19.

1) Follow the example:

Did you get off work at 6:00 AM? **(9:00 PM)**

No, I didn't get off work at 6:00 AM. I got off work at 9:00 PM.

1) Did he get to the zoo at 10:00 AM? **(7:00 AM)**

2) Did they get off work at 11:00 AM? **(7:00 PM)**

3) Did you get up at 10:00 AM? **(6:00 AM)**

4) Did she get to the gym at 2:00 PM? **(7:00 PM)**

5) Did I get up at 5:00 AM? **(9:00 PM)**

6) Did you get to the snack bar at 4:00 AM? **(8:00 AM)**

7) Did she get to the mall at 10:00 AM? **(4:00 PM)**

8) Did they get to school at 7:00 AM **(6:00 AM)**

9) Did he get off work at 11:00 PM? **(9:00 PM)**

10) Did I get to church at 5:00 PM? **(6:00 PM)**

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) No, he didn't get to the zoo at 10:00 AM. He got to the zoo at 7:00 AM.
- 2) No, they didn't get off work at 11:00 AM. They got off work at 7:00 PM.
- 3) No, I didn't get up at 10:00 AM. I got up at 6:00 AM.
- 4) No, she didn't get to the gym at 2:00 PM. She got to the gym at 7:00 PM.
- 5) No, you didn't get up at 5:00 AM. You got up at 9:00 PM.
- 6) No, I didn't get to the snack bar at 4:00 AM. I got to the snack bar at 8:00 AM.
- 7) No, she didn't get to the mall at 10:00 AM. She got to the mall at 4:00 PM.
- 8) No, they didn't get to school at 7:00 AM. They got to school at 6:00 AM.
- 9) No, he didn't get off work at 11:00 PM. He got off work at 9:00 PM.
- 10) No, you didn't get to church at 5:00 PM. You got to church at 6:00 PM.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 20

To get – Different meanings

O verbo "receber" em inglês é: "to receive". Formalmente os nativos diriam, por exemplo:

- "Did you receive my text?" | Você recebeu minha mensagem (de texto)?

Informalmente eles substituiriam o verbo "to receive" por "to get". Eles diriam:

- "Did you get my text?" | Você recebeu minha mensagem (de texto)?

Na aula 27 do último módulo do nível básico, você aprendeu que "conseguir" no sentido de ter capacidade de fazer algo é: "can". Já "conseguir" no sentido de obter algo é: "to get". Example:

- She got a scholarship to study in England. | Ela conseguiu uma bolsa para estudar na Inglaterra.



Repeat

- 1) Did you get my message?
- 2) I got a new car.
- 3) She got a letter this morning.
- 4) He didn't get a car. He got a motorcycle.
- 5) They got a message.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 20.

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



1) Eu não recebi a sua mensagem.	11) Nós chegamos na padaria às oito horas.
2) Eles receberam minha mensagem.	12) Ela não ficou triste. Ela ficou feliz.
3) Minha irmã está ficando rica.	13) Meu professor chegou no banco às dez horas.
4) O céu está ficando nublado.	14) Você está ficando bonita.
5) Ela levantou às nove horas.	15) Você sairia do trabalho às 4 horas da manhã?
6) Ele conseguiu uma casa bonita.	16) Eu não levantei às sete horas da manhã.
7) Meu amigo saiu do trabalho às seis horas da manhã.	17) Eu não posso ficar velho.
8) Nancy ficou cansada.	18) Você não ficou cansado.
9) Eu não fiquei cansada. Eu fiquei com fome.	19) Nós ficamos tristes.
10) Ele ficou confuso.	20) Ele ficou muito popular.

Answers:

Exercise 1

1) I didn't get your message.	11) We got to the bakery at 8 o'clock.
2) They got my message.	12) She didn't get sad. She got happy.
3) My sister is getting rich.	13) My teacher got to the bank at 10 o'clock.
4) The sky is getting cloudy.	14) You're getting beautiful.
5) She got up at 9 o'clock.	15) Would you get off work at 4 AM?
6) He got a beautiful house.	16) I didn't get up at 7 AM.
7) My friend got off work at 6 AM.	17) I can't get old.
8) Nancy got tired.	18) You didn't get tired.
9) I didn't get tired. I got hungry.	19) We got sad.
10) He got confused.	20) He got very popular.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 21

This news is from February 7th, 2022



Fox in a Dishwasher



This news comes from England. A man went to his kitchen. He wanted to change the dishwasher. Apart from plates and spoons, there was a fox in there.

The man is a vet. He could see that the fox was young. He took a sweeping brush and made the fox leave. It ran to the garden. Later, the vet saw the fox with its mother.

Vocabulary

To change	Mudar, trocar
Apart from	Além de
Plate	Prato
Spoon	Colher
Fox	Raposa
In there	Aí dentro, ali dentro, lá dentro
Vet	Veterinário (a)
To take	Pegar
Sweeping brush	Esfregão

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Does this news come from Japan?

2) Where does this news come from?

3) Was the fox in the washing machine?

4) Where was the fox?

5) Did the man want to throw the dishwasher away?

6) What did he want to do with the dishwasher?

7) Is the man a politician?

8) What's his profession?

9) Did he take a book to make the fox leave?

10) What did he take?

11) Where did the fox run to?

Answers:

- 1) No it doesn't.**
- 2) It comes from England.**
- 3) No, it wasn't.**
- 4) It was in the dishwasher.**
- 5) No, he didn't.**
- 6) He wanted to change it.**
- 7) No, he's not.**
- 8) He's a vet.**
- 9) No, he didn't.**
- 10) He took a sweeping brush.**
- 11) It ran to the garden.**

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 22

According to

Let's learn a new expression: "according to". Esta expressão pode significar "segundo (o)" ou "segundo (a)".

For example:

- According to my brother, my English is very good. | Segundo o meu irmão, meu inglês é muito bom.

Repeat

- 1) According to Nancy, you didn't get my message.
- 2) According to her, we got up at 6 AM.
- 3) According to Nigel, it's very cold in England.
- 4) According to the chambermaid, there are five guests at the reception.
- 5) According to his mother, he doesn't eat olives.
- 6) According to the police officer, they didn't come.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 22.

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



1) Segundo o Michael, ela veio me ver.

2) Segundo o advogado, a empresa não era suspeita.

3) Segundo o chef, eles não usaram três toneladas de farinha de trigo.

4) Segundo o David, eles se juntaram para estudar inglês juntos.

5) Segundo meus pais, tem uma bagagem de mão no porta-malas.

6) Segundo a tripulação, o avião decolará em alguns minutos.

7) Segundo o Richard, o avião pousará em algumas horas.

8) Segundo o nosso amigo, eles não beberam vinho, eles beberam refrigerante.

9) Segundo o garçom, o bombeiro não bebeu cerveja, ele bebeu água mineral.

10) Segundo o hóspede, a recepcionista era muito bonita.

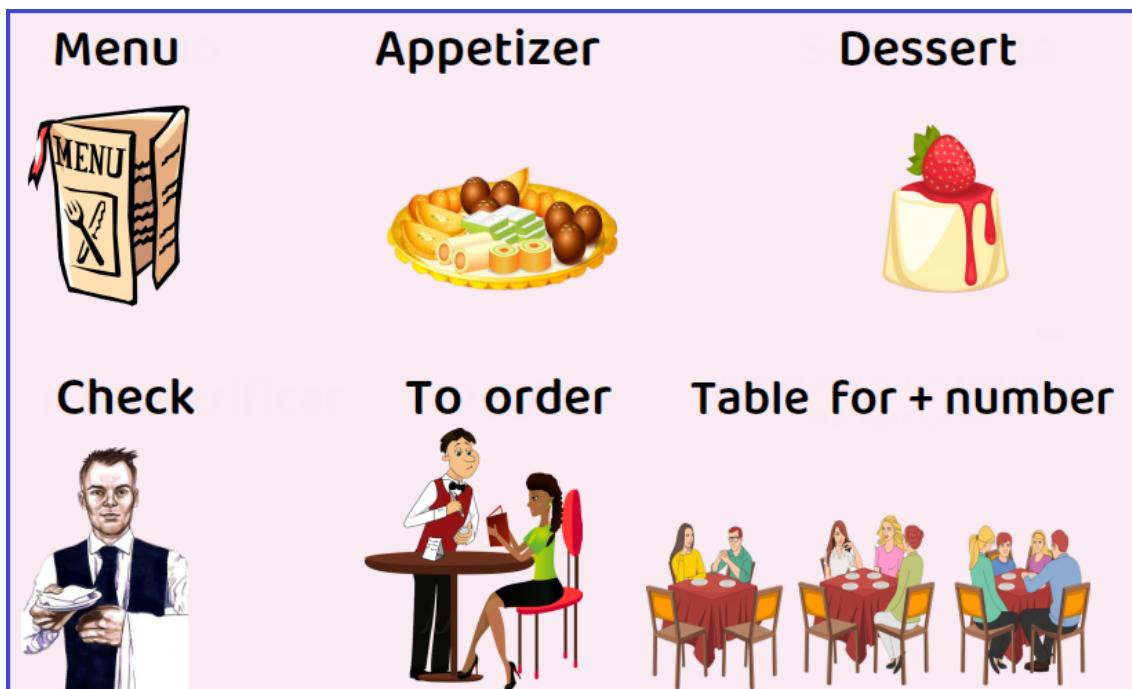
Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) According to Michael, she came to see me.
- 2) According to the lawyer, the company wasn't suspicious.
- 3) According to the chef, they didn't use three tons of flour.
- 4) According to David, they teamed up to study English together.
- 5) According to my parents, there's a hand luggage in the trunk.
- 6) According to the crew, the plane will take off in a few minutes.
- 7) According to Richard, the plane will land in a few hours.
- 8) According to our friend, they didn't drink wine, they drank soda.
- 9) According to the waiter, the fireman didn't drink beer, he drank mineral water.
- 10) According to the guest, the receptionist was very pretty.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 23

Vocabulary – At the restaurant



Menu	Cardápio	Check	Conta (restaurante)
Appetizer	Entrada (comida)	To order	Pedir (restaurante)
Dessert	Sobremesa	Table for + number	Mesa para + número



1) Can I see the menu?

2) This appetizer is delicious.

3) What's for dessert?

4) Check, please.

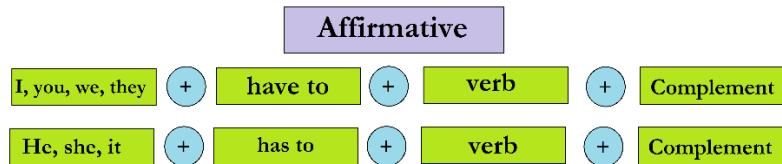
5) What are you going to order?

6) Table for two, please.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 24

Have to

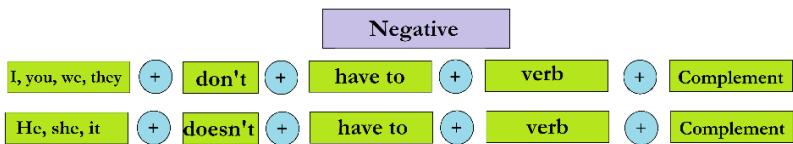
Let's learn a new expression: "**have to**". Para dizer que nós temos que fazer algo em inglês, devemos usar a seguinte estrutura de frase:



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 don't have to work every day.**
- 2) **She doesn't have to say goodbye to her friends.**
- 3) **They don't have to come to Spain.**
- 4) **Do you have to send him a message?**
- 5) **Does he have to cut the grass?**
- 6) **We don't have to do the laundry.**



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 24.

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

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

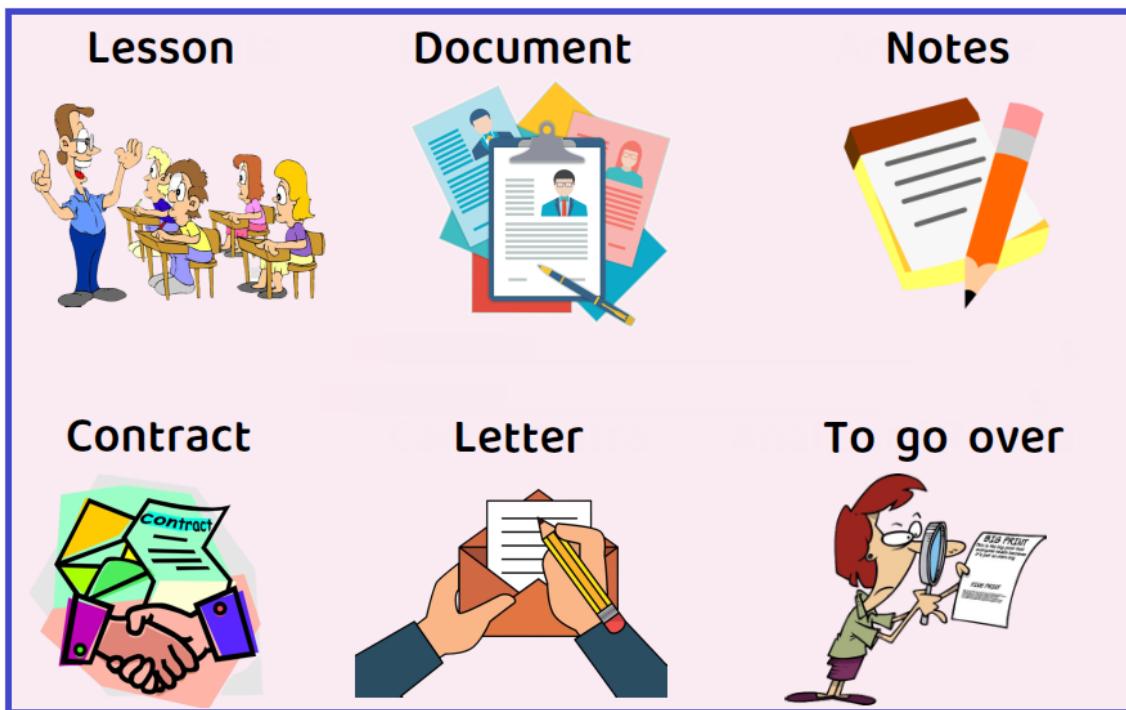
Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) You don't have to change your name.
- 2) He doesn't have to make the fox leave.
- 3) I have to buy a sweeping brush.
- 4) They don't have to come to my house.
- 5) Does she have to bake this cake?
- 6) The plane has to land in a few minutes.
- 7) We don't have to board.
- 8) Does he have to do his homework at 6:00 o'clock?
- 9) You have to fold your blanket.
- 10) I don't have to hire a new teacher.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 25

Vocabulary



Lesson	Lição / aula	Contract	Contrato
Document	Documento	Letter	Carta / letra
Notes	Anotações	To go over	Analizar / revisar

Repeat

- 1) Does she have to go over the lesson?
- 2) I have to go over my notes.
- 3) I can't go over this document.
- 4) I'm going to go over this letter.
- 5) They have to go over the contract.
- 6) Will you go over the lesson?



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 25.

1) Ask me:

1) Ask me if they went over the lesson.

2) Ask me if I go over my notes every day.

3) Ask me if she went over the contract.

4) Ask me if they will go over the letter.

5) Ask me if you have to go over the document.

6) Ask me if I would go over the contract at 5 AM.

7) Ask me if he has to go over his notes.

8) Ask me if they went over the lesson.

9) Ask me if he goes over his homework.

10) Ask me I went over your documents.

11) Ask me if he will go over my contract.

Answers:

Exercise 1

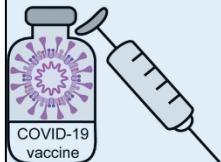
- 1) Did they go over the lesson?**
- 2) Do you go over your notes every day?**
- 3) Did she go over the contract?**
- 4) Will they go over the letter?**
- 5) Do I have to go over the document?**
- 6) Would you go over the contract at 5 AM?**
- 7) Does he have to go over his notes?**
- 8) Did they go over the lesson?**
- 9) Does he go over his homework?**
- 10) Did you go over my documents?**
- 11) Will he go over your contract?**

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 26

This news is from February 10th, 2022.

Shadowing

COVID-19 vaccine in Austria



Austria will be the first country in Europe to make COVID-19 vaccines obligatory for people who are older than 18.



In March, police will start to check if people have a COVID-19 vaccine. People who do not show evidence of a vaccine can pay a fine of up to 600 euros.

Some people are very angry, because they do not want to be vaccinated, but they don't want to pay the fine either.

Vocabulary

Austria	Austria
Vaccine	Vacina
Obligatory	Obrigatório
Older than	Mais velho que / do que
Police	Polícia
To start	Começar
To start to do something	Começar a fazer algo
To check	Verificar
Evidence	Prova, indício, evidência
Fine	Multa
Of up to + number	De até + número

Reading comprehension

Answer the questions:

1) Will Australia be the first country to make COVID-19 vaccines obligatory?

2) What country will be the first?

3) When will the police start to check if people have a COVID-19 vaccine?

4) What will happen to people who do not show evidence of a vaccine?

5) Why are some people angry?

6) Do they want to pay the fine?

Answers:

- 1) No, it won't.
- 2) It will be Austria.
- 3) In March.
- 4) They can pay a fine of up to 600 euros.
- 5) Because they don't want to be vaccinated.
- 6) No, they don't.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 27

5 regular verbs

Nas aulas anteriores, você conheceu o passado dos verbos irregulares: “**to do**” (did), “**to go**” (went), “**to see**” (saw), “**to have**” (had) e “**to come**” (came).

Neste momento daremos uma pausa nos verbos irregulares e conhceremos mais sobre os verbos regulares, ou seja, os verbos que recebem a terminação “**ed**” no passado simples. Primeiro vejamos estes verbos na sua forma natural, ou seja, sem ser conjugados.

To play 	To ask 	To work 
To believe 	To call 	
To play Brincar, jogar, tocar	To believe Acreditar	
To ask Perguntar	To call Ligar, telefonar	
To work Trabalhar		

Basicamente existem duas formas de pronunciar o passado de um verbo regular:

Forma de pronúncia número 2:

- Para verbos terminados em “**T**”, “**D**”, “**TE**” e “**DE**”, nós pronunciamos a letra “**E**” do sufixo “**ED**”.

Example:

O passado do verbo "**querer**" (want), é "**wanted**". Nós pronunciamos a letra "**E**" de "**wanted**".

O passado do verbo "**investigar**" (investigate), é "**investigated**". Note que agora a terminação do verbo é "**TE**", e como mencionamos, pronunciamos esta letra "**E**". Pronunciamos "**investigueirêd**" (investigated).

Forma de pronúncia número 2:

- Para os verbos com terminações diferentes de "**T**", "**D**", "**TE**" e "**DE**", ou "**DE**", nós não pronunciamos a letra "**E**" do sufixo "**ED**". Por exemplo, o passado de play, não é pronunciado "**playêd**", mas sim, "**plêid**" (played).

Repeat

- 1) Every day I ask. Yesterday I asked.
- 2) Every day I work. Yesterday I worked.
- 3) Every day I believe. Yesterday I believed.
- 4) Every day I call. Yesterday I called.
- 5) Every day I play. Yesterday I played.

 **Know more:** É muito importante, que você pratique bem a pronúncia, tentando imitar a pronúncia dos professores. Dedique tempo para esta tarefa, desta forma você melhorará não só sua pronúncia, como também o seu listening.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 27.

1) Follow the example:

Every day I work at Blue English.

Yesterday I worked at Blue English.

1) Every day I ask about you.

2) Every day she believes.

3) Every day he calls his parents.

4) Every day Michael plays soccer.

5) Every day they work for Microsoft.

6) Every day I go to the bakery.

7) Every day she has dinner with me.

8) Every day you come to my house.

9) Every day they see us.

10) Every day I do the laundry.

Answers:

Exercise 1.

- 1) Yesterday I asked about you.**
- 2) Yesterday she believed.**
- 3) Yesterday he called his parents.**
- 4) Yesterday Michael played soccer.**
- 5) Yesterday they worked for Microsoft.**
- 6) Yesterday I went to the bakery.**
- 7) Yesterday she had dinner with me.**
- 8) Yesterday you came to my house.**
- 9) Yesterday they saw us.**
- 10) Yesterday I did the laundry.**

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 28

Going to vs Will

Você aprendeu estas duas formas de expressar o futuro: “**going to**” e “**will**”. Aprendemos “**going to**”, nas aulas 22, 23, 24 e 25 do segundo módulo do nível básico, e “**will**”, nas aulas 3, 4 e 5 do primeiro módulo do nível pré-intermediário.

Nesta aula falaremos da diferença entre: “**going to**” e “**will**”.

Will

Nós utilizamos “**will**” quando:

- Nós falamos sobre algo, que achamos que talvez ou provavelmente acontecerá no futuro. Normalmente nestas estruturas de frases, nós utilizamos palavras como: Eu acho (**I think**), talvez (**maybe**), provavelmente (**probably**) ou qualquer outra palavra que expresse incerteza.

Example:

- I think I will study Spanish. | Eu acho que vou estudar espanhol.
- Maybe she will travel to The United States. | Talvez ela viaje para os Estados Unidos.
- They will probably go to France. | Eles provavelmente irão para a França.

- Também usamos “**will**”, quando tomamos uma decisão repentina. Por exemplo: Imagine esta situação. Você e seu amigo estão na sala, o telefone toca, então, antes dele pensar em atender, você toma a rápida decisão de você atender. Então você diz: “**I'll get it.**” (Eu atendo). Ele planejou atender ao telefone? Não, a decisão foi tomada de forma repentina.

Going to

A locução verbal “**going to**”, é utilizada, quando falamos de algo, que sabemos que definitivamente acontecerá em um futuro próximo, ou quando temos a intenção ou plano de fazer algo. Por exemplo: Imagine que você vá viajar para os Estados Unidos em algumas semanas; você já comprou as passagens e inclusive já reservou o hotel. Então, se alguém te pergunta: “**O que você vai fazer em algumas semanas?**” (What are you going to do in a few weeks?). Você poderia responder: “**I'm going to travel to The United States.**” Por que “**going to**” e não “**will**”? , porque já está praticamente tudo certo, passagem comprada e reserva de hotel feita.

Para que possamos praticar um futuro incerto, utilizando “will”, falaremos detalhadamente do verbo “to think”. Este verbo é equivalente aos nossos verbos: “pensar” e “achar”, mas não achar no sentido de encontrar algo, e sim, achar no sentido de pensar. Por enquanto, vamos trabalhar apenas com a definição “achar”.

A estrutura com o verbo achar é assim:

Subject + think + subject + will + verb + complement

I think she will work in France.
Eu acho que ela vai trabalhar na França.

Repeat

- 1) I think I will study Portuguese.
- 2) I think she will play with the children.
- 3) I think he will call his clients.
- 4) They think I will quit.
- 5) We think she will live in England.
- 6) You think Michael will come to Brazil.

⊕ **Know more:** Em inglês o uso do pronome “that” (que), nestas estruturas, é opcional. Poderíamos dizer por exemplo: **I think that she will work in France.** Ou **I think she will work in France.**

Em situações como esta, em mais de 90% das vezes, os americanos não usam o pronome “that”.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 28.

1) Choose “be going to” or “will” to complete the sentences below.

- 1) I bought my tickets. I _____ travel to Spain in a few days.
- 2) The phone is ringing. I _____ get it.
- 3) I think the COVID-19 vaccine _____ be obligatory in Brazil.
- 4) She _____ to study English at Blue English next month.
- 5) - Nancy is sad. – Really? I _____ call her right now.

2) 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 bought my tickets. I'm going to travel to Spain in a few days.
- 2) The phone is ringing. I will get it.
- 3) I think the COVID-19 vaccine will be obligatory in Brazil.
- 4) She's going to study English at Blue English next month.
- 5) - Nancy is sad. – Really? I will call her right now.

Exercise 2

- 1) I think he will be vaccinated.
- 2) My uncle is going to work for Blue English.
- 3) I will take a taxi.
- 4) She's going to change her name.
- 5) She thinks I will do the laundry.
- 6) They are going to play in the garden.
- 7) My parents think I will live in China.
- 8) I will do my homework.
- 9) He thinks they will hire him.
- 10) They think I will quit.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 29

Subject + will + probably + verb

Na aula anterior, você aprendeu que utilizamos "will", quando falamos sobre algo, que achamos que talvez ou provavelmente acontecerá no futuro, e quando tomamos uma decisão repentina. Também apenas aprendemos um verbo que expressa incerteza (**to think**).

Nesta aula aprenderemos mais uma palavra que expressa incerteza: Estou falando de "probably". O advérbio "probably" significa provavelmente.

Como comentamos na aula anterior, ao falarmos sobre o futuro usando uma palavra que expressa incerteza, utilizamos "will".

A estrutura de frase falando sobre o futuro com a palavra **probably**, deve ser organizada desta forma:

Affirmative

Subject + will + probably + verb + complement

I will probably go to China.

Provavelmente irei para a China.

Note, que em português, podemos começar a frase com o advérbio "provavelmente". Aliás, a língua portuguesa é bastante flexível neste sentido. Podemos dizer: "Provavelmente irei para a China", "Irei provavelmente para a China", "Irei para a China provavelmente". Mas no inglês não temos tanta flexibilidade. Nunca começaremos a frase com "probably".

Repeat

- 1) She will probably work for Blue English.
- 2) They will probably have breakfast with my clients.
- 3) He will probably fire Peter.
- 4) I will probably translate this document.
- 5) You will probably talk to the lawyer.
- 6) It will probably rain in London.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 29.

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



1) Ele provavelmente será vacinado.	13) Eu provavelmente prestarei atenção na aula.
2) Ela provavelmente traduzirá este documento.	14) Ela provavelmente ajudará o David.
3) Provavelmente eu vou viajar.	15) Eles provavelmente encontrão o nosso cachorro.
4) Provavelmente nós vamos revisar o contrato.	16) Ela provavelmente estacionará atrás da minha casa.
5) Ela provavelmente comprará uma bicicleta.	17) Eu provavelmente terei que trabalhar.
6) A camareira provavelmente cortará a grama.	18) Ela provavelmente terá que usar este vestido.
7) O advogado provavelmente negociará com ele.	19) Eu acho que ele vai nos mostrar a casa dele.
8) Você provavelmente investigará esta empresa.	20) Eu acho que ela acordará às 5h da manhã.
9) Nós provavelmente contrataremos aquele professor.	21) Ela acha que eu vou andar de moto.
10) Provavelmente ele sairá do trabalho às nove horas.	22) Provavelmente viajarei para a Inglaterra.
11) Eles provavelmente se beijarão.	23) Ela provavelmente comprará um novo livro.
12) Ele provavelmente beijará a si mesmo.	24) Eu acho que vou beijá-la.

Answers:

1) He will probably be vaccinated.	13) I will probably pay attention to the class.
2) She will probably translate this document.	14) She will probably help David.
3) I will probably travel.	15) They will probably find our dog.
4) We will probably go over the contract.	16) She will probably park behind my house.
5) She will probably buy a bicycle.	17) I will probably have to work.
6) The chambermaid will probably cut the grass.	18) She will probably have to wear this dress.
7) The lawyer will probably negotiate with him.	19) I think he will show us his house.
8) You will probably investigate this company.	20) I think she will wake up at 5:00 AM.
9) We will probably hire that teacher.	21) She thinks I will ride a motorcycle.
10) He will probably get off work at 9:00 o'clock.	22) I will probably travel to England.
11) They will probably kiss each other.	23) She will probably buy a new book.
12) He will probably kiss himself.	24) I think I will kiss her.

Pre-Intermediate 3 - Lesson 30

Subject + probably + won't + verb + complement

Se a estrutura de frase para falar do futuro, usando a palavra “probably”, na forma afirmativa, é assim:

Affirmative

Subject + will + probably + verb + complement

I will probably go to China.

Provavelmente irei para a China.

A estrutura na forma negativa, é desta forma:

Negative

Subject + probably + won't + verb + complement

I probably won't travel to Spain.

Gramaticalmente esta é a ordem, mas como dito anteriormente, na linguagem coloquial, o advérbio “probably”, pode ocupar diferentes posições na estrutura. Porém, se você não quiser errar nunca, obedeça sempre esta ordem.

Repeat

- 1) I probably won't go to China.
- 2) You probably won't need a car.
- 3) It probably won't be difficult.
- 4) She probably won't spend your money.
- 5) We probably won't go with you.
- 6) They probably won't go to the meeting.

As far as I know

É hora de aprendermos uma nova expressão: Estou falando de: "**As far as I know.**". Esta expressão é equivalente aos nossos: "**Pelo que eu saiba.**" ou "**Até onde eu sei**".

Repeat

- 1) As far as I know, you aren't a flight attendant.
- 2) As far as I know, he will live in France.
- 3) As far as I know, she isn't a teacher, she is a receptionist.
- 4) As far as I know, he wasn't in Spain, he was in New Zealand.
- 5) As far as I know, this isn't a chair, it's an armchair.
- 6) As far as I know, there aren't any lawyers at the bank.



Before doing your homework, please watch the lesson 30.

1) Put the sentences in the correct order:

1) probably, won't, next year, she, travel

2) thinks, he, work, for Blue English, will, I

3) won't, probably, live, in, France, they

4) business, I think, I will, talk about

5) won't, need a car, you, probably

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

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

Answers:

Exercise 1

- 1) She probably won't travel next year.
- 2) He thinks I will work for Blue English.
- 3) They probably won't live in France.
- 4) I think I will talk about business.
- 5) You probably won't need a car.

Exercise 2

- 1) I probably won't go over the lesson.
- 2) You probably won't sell your house.
- 3) As far as I know, she isn't a nurse.
- 4) It probably won't be easy.
- 5) As far as I know, he will live in China.
- 6) We probably won't go with you.
- 7) I think I will buy a motorcycle.
- 8) They probably won't live in New Zealand.
- 9) As far as I know, there aren't any doctors at the hospital.
- 10) I probably won't work next year.