

ENGLISH COACHING USO ESSENCIAL



Introductory Level


Essential English for Conversation

Como Estudar

1. Traduza as frases de cada unidade, do seu jeito e sem ajuda de dicionário. Procure encontrar as semelhanças com o Português, pois isso vai gerar segurança e confiança para aprender com eficiência.

2. Assista à aula para conferir as traduções, aprender a pronúncia correta e entender as explicações de cada unidade.

3. Realize as atividades de fixação

4. Envie mensagem de voz respondendo às atividades de conversação SEMPRE que vir esta figurinha . * Atividades exclusivas para alunos “Premium”.

5. Assista à aula de reforço, nela você irá encontrar informações que vão acelerar o processo de conversação.

4. Estipule uma rotina de estudos e tente sempre segui-la.

5. A qualquer momento em que surgir alguma dúvida, entre em contato com seu coach.

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Unidade 1

Nesta introdução, vamos identificar os cinco elementos básicos em Inglês em uma primeira conversação, começamos pelas...

1.1 Saudações

Hi | Hey | Hello

Good morning | Good afternoon | Good Evening | Good night!

How are you | How are you doing?

Resposta

(I'm) fine | Great, thanks.

Réplica

And you, how are you | How about you?

1.2 Como apresentar-se:

I'm Eduardo | My name's Eduardo.

(It's) Nice to meet you.

Réplica

Good to meet you | (I'm) pleased to meet you.

1.3 Agora, maneiras comuns de agradecer:

Thanks a lot | Thanks!

Réplica

You're welcome | No problem!

1.4 Veja como desculpar-se:

(I'm) sorry | I'm so sorry!

Sentido de "pedir licença"

Excuse me. | Pardon me.

1.5 E para despedir-se...

Bye bye | See you (later)!

complemento

Have a nice day | Take care!



Defina as formas que você irá usar para todos estes cinco elementos comunicativos, com introduções e réplicas, e grave sua primeira resposta! Estou ansioso para ouvir você... * Atividade exclusiva para alunos "Premium".

Unidade 2

Identifique o som de cada letra do alfabeto e escreva ao lado como você ouve.

A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ H ___ I ___

J ___ K ___ L ___ M ___ N ___ O ___ P ___ Q ___ R ___

S ___ T ___ U ___ V ___ W ___ X ___ Y ___ Z ___



Envie agora para mim uma mensagem de voz pronunciando o alfabeto, ok? *Atividade exclusiva para alunos "Premium".

O segredo dos números

A pronúncia dos números em Inglês é umas das maiores dificuldades de qualquer aluno de Inglês. Nesta unidade eu vou mostrar a você duas formas muito simples de você adquirir segurança diante dos números e muito confiança para usá-los.

1 one 2 two 3 three 4 four 5 five

6 six 7 seven 8 eight 9 nine 10 ten

11 eleven 12 twelve 13 thirteen 14 fourteen

15 fifteen 16 sixteen 17 seventeen 18 eighteen 19 nineteen

20 twenty 30 thirty 40 forty 50 fifty

60 sixty 70 seventy 80 eighty 90 ninety

100 one hundred 1,000 one thousand 1,000,000 one million

2.1 Atividades de fixação: Escreva os números por extenso

23 _____ 55 _____ 71 _____ 92 _____

248 _____

817 _____

369 _____

1.681 _____

52.473 _____

375.420 _____

3.579.486 _____



Agora que você escreveu os números na atividade de fixação, grave uma mensagem pronunciado cada um pausadamente e mande para o meu WhatsApp! *Atividade exclusiva para alunos "Premium".

Teste de pronúncia

Nas próximas unidades, faça o teste de pronúncia usando algo simples ao seu alcance: o gravador do **GOOGLE TRADUTOR. Pronuncie cada frase que você vir e ouvir para conferir se sua pronúncia está correta ou não. Sempre que o tradutor escrever a frase que*

você pronunciou significa que sua pronúncia está boa; se o tradutor escrever errado, tente de novo até acertar. Essa atividade rápida e fácil vai dar muita segurança ao seu Inglês e isso é fundamental para o desenvolvimento de uma excelente fluência.

Unidade 3

Quando dizemos que alguém “é” algo que “está” de algum jeito, por exemplo, “Maria é brasileira” ou “ele está feliz”, temos que fazer conforme as frases abaixo.

Importante: **Antes** de assistir à vídeoaula, traduza ou tente traduzir cada frase. Siga o modelo e **preencha** todas as linhas abaixo das frases. Eu vou passar a você a **tradução** correta, depois a **pronúncia** de cada frase e, por fim, **explicar** as diferenças e semelhanças delas com o Português.

Afirmações

I’m (am) an English teacher.

Eu sou um professor de Inglês.

You’re (are) a good student.

He’s (is) American.

She’s (is) an interesting girl.

It’s (is) Chinese.

We’re (are) cool guys.

You’re (are) fantastic!

They’re (are) Brazilian.

Negações

I’m not a sad man.

Eu não sou um homem triste.

You aren’t Spanish.

He isn’t eighteen years old.

She isn’t ok today.

It isn’t a beautiful day.

We aren't in California.

You aren't from Argentina.

They aren't bad boys.

Perguntas

* *Atenção à **entonação** a este tipo de perguntas acima, que tem como respostas principais "**sim ou não**", ela deve **sempre** acontecer no **final** da pergunta.*

Am I a good looking man? Yes, you are / No, you aren't

Eu sou um homem de boa aparência? Sim, você é / Não, você não é

Are you Mexican? Yes, I am / No, I'm not

Is he twenty years old? Yes, he is / No, he isn't

Is she a rich girl? Yes, she is / No she isn't

Is it an Italian bag? Yes, it is / No, it isn't

Are we friends? Yes, we are / No, we aren't

Are you from Canada? Yes, we are / No, we aren't

Are they Brazilian? Yes, they are / No they aren't

3.1 Conheça agora estas palavras que são "**superimportantes**" quando queremos fazer perguntas que não tem como respostas "**sim ou não**". Nós as chamamos comumente de "palavras de Wh" ou Wh Words:

What (o que)

Who (quem)

Where (onde)

When (quando)

How (como)

Why (por que)

** Por sua vez, este tipo de perguntas com as **WH words**, deve ter a **entonação no início** da frase para que fique claro ao ouvinte qual informação você quer ter dele.*

What is your name? My name is Eduardo.

What time is it? It's three o'clock.

Who is he? He's your teacher.

Where are they from? They're from São Paulo.

When is the English class? It's every day.

How are you? I'm fine, thanks.

How old is she? She's 22 years old.

How much is it? It's 50 Dollars.

Why are you here? Because I'm interested in English.

3.2 Atividades de revisão

Agora, para manter na memória tudo o que vimos, complete as frases abaixo de maneira adequada. Os resultados você pode conferir nos exemplos mostrados anteriormente nesta unidade.

1. You ___ a good student.
2. He ___ American.
3. They ___ Brazilian.
4. I ___ not a sad man.
5. She ___ not ok today.
6. We ___ not in California.
7. ___ it an Italian bag?
8. ___ they Brazilian?
9. _____ is your name?
10. _____ are you?



Diga para mim quem você é e como você está nesse momento e aproveite para me fazer duas perguntas. Assim que eu receber pelo Whats, respondo em seguida ;) * Atividade exclusiva para alunos "Premium".

Unidade 4

Para dizermos que algo ou alguém "era alguma coisa" ou "estava de alguma em algum lugar" usamos as frases da forma abaixo:

Afirmações

I was sick.

Eu estava doente.

You were her friend.

He was born in 2003.

She was a very beautiful girl.

It was broken.

We were so sad.

You were wrong.

They were nice guys.

Negações

I wasn't home yesterday.

Eu não estava em casa ontem.

You weren't invited.

He wasn't handsome.

She wasn't ok that day.

It wasn't me on the phone.

We weren't in a hurry.

You weren't in your house yesterday.

They weren't good friends.

Perguntas

Outra vez, a **entonação** deste tipo de perguntas acima, que tem como respostas principais "**sim ou não**", deve **sempre** acontecer no **final** da pergunta, ou seja, elevando o tom da frase no final. Não entonar corretamente implica em confundir o ouvinte.

Was I in the picture? Yes, you were / No, you weren't

Eu estava na foto? Sim, você estava / Não, você não estava

Were you here last class? Yes, I was / No, I wasn't

Was he born in São Paulo? Yes, he was / No, he wasn't

Was she his best friend? Yes, she was / No, she wasn't

Was it her dress? Yes, it was / No, It wasn't

Were we on this or that bus? We were on that bus

Were you at the party? Yes, we were / No, we weren't

Were they policemen or firefighters? They were policemen.

4.1 Novamente, veremos como fazer algumas perguntas com as **Wh words**. Lembre que **Sempre** que você fizer perguntas com as palavras com **WH**, dê **ênfase** a elas e **baixe** o tom da voz **final** da pergunta.

What (o que)

Who (quem)

Where (onde)

When (quando)

How (como)

Why (por que)

What was that noise? It was a car crash.

Who were with you yesterday afternoon? I was with Mary.

Where were you last night? I was at home.

When were you born? I was born in 1995.

How was the convention? It was very interesting.

Why were they sad? Because they were sick.

4.2 Atividades de revisão

Complete as frases de maneira correta e cheque as respostas nos exemplos acima!

1. He ___ born in 2003.

a) *was* b) *is*

2. We ___ so sad.

a) *was* b) *were*

3. You ___ wrong.

a) *are* b) *were*

4. I ___ home yesterday.

a) *isn't* b) *wasn't*

5. She ___ ok that day.

a) *weren't* b) *wasn't*

6. You ___ in your house yesterday.

a) *aren't* b) *weren't*

7. ___ you here last class?

a) *was* b) *were*

8. ___ we on this or that bus?

a) *was* b) *were*

9. What ___ that noise? It was a car crash.

a) *were* b) *was*

10. ___ were you born? I was born in 1995.

a) *where* b) *when*



Me diga o que você era ou como você estava ontem e faça uma pergunta usando palavras WH e outra com resposta de YES | NOT, pode ser? Já respondo a você! * Atividade exclusiva para alunos "Premium".

Unidade 5

Quando queremos dizer "**o que está acontecendo**" ou o que alguém "**está fazendo**" dizemos conforme as frases abaixo.

Perceba que o que estamos descrevendo termina em **...ing** o que corresponde em Português à terminação **...ndo**, como em "cantando, comendo e dormindo".

Afirmações

I'm studying English now.

Eu estou estudando Inglês agora.

You're reading an ebook.

He's walking on the street.

She's dancing beautifully.

It's showing new words.

We're talking about it.

You're buying groceries.

They're surfing on the web.

Negações

I'm not working today.

Eu não estou trabalhando hoje.

You aren't saying the truth.

He isn't playing games.

She isn't trying to answer right.

It isn't happening now.

We aren't running in the park.

You aren't sleeping, get up!

They aren't eating pizza.

Perguntas

Am I driving fast? Yes, you are / No, you aren't

Eu estou dirigindo rápido? Sim, você está / Não, você não está

Are you coming to my birthday party? Yes, I am / No, I'm not

Is he cooking dinner? Yes, he is / No, he isn't

Is she still thinking about him? Yes, she is / No, She isn't

Is the film beginning or ending? It's just beginning

Are we asking you anything? Yes, you are / No, you aren't

Are you looking for job? Yes, we are / No, we aren't

Are they leaving home now? Yes, they are / No, they aren't

What is happening here? We're playing with the dolls, mom.

Who are you talking to? I'm talking to Jane.

Where is she going to? She's going to Bob's birthday party.

When are you leaving to Rio de Janeiro? I'm leaving tomorrow.

How are you doing, Frank? I'm doing fine, Daniel.

Why is Johnny crying? Because he's watching a sad movie.

5.2 Atividades de revisão

Complete as frases a seguir dando a elas o sentido mostrado em todos os exemplos desta unidade.

1. I ___ _____ English now.
a) *'m studying* b) *am study*
2. She ___ _____ beautifully.
a) *are dancing* b) *is dancing*
3. You ___ _____ groceries.
a) *isn't buying* b) *are buying*
4. He ___ _____ games.
a) *isn't playing* b) *not playing*
5. It ___ _____ now.
a) *isn't happening* b) *aren't happening*
6. They ___ _____ pizza.
a) *aren't eating* b) *is not eating*
7. ___ she still _____ about him?
a) *are / think* b) *is / thinking*
8. ___ you _____ for job?
a) *am /looking* b) *are /looking*
9. What ___ _____ here?
a) *is happening* b) *are happening*
10. How ___ you _____ , Frank?
a) *is / doing* / b) *are / doing*



Rapidamente no seu celular, me responda o que você está fazendo agora e aproveite para perguntar o que eu estou fazendo! Grave e envie 😊 * Atividade exclusiva para alunos "Premium".

Unidade 6

Para falarmos sobre "o que estava acontecendo" ou o que "estávamos fazendo" em determinado momento do passado usamos frases como abaixo. Note, novamente, que a estrutura delas é igual a das frases da unidade anterior quando usamos os verbos da ação principal terminando em **...ing** que é igual ao **...ndo** do Português. Iremos agora apenas usar o verbo auxiliar (ser / estar) no passado como na unidade 3.

Afirmações

I was going to the mall.

Eu estava indo ao shopping.

You were taking a medicine.

He was sitting on the red chair.

She was writing a letter.

It was moving slowly.

We were getting a new car.

You were putting it on the right place.

They were drinking soft drinks.

Negações

I wasn't having dinner with Jane.

Eu não estava jantando com a Jane.

You weren't doing homework.

He wasn't using a dictionary that day.

She wasn't calling her father.

The map wasn't taking us to the beach.

We weren't telling lies.

You weren't helping your mother.

They weren't feeling so good.

Perguntas

Was I being observed by the boss? Yes, you were / No, you weren't

Eu estava sendo observado pelo chefe? Sim, você estava / Não, você não estava

Were you asking a question? Yes, I was / No, I wasn't

Was he seeing the doctor? Yes, he was / No, he wasn't

Was she holding his hand? Yes, she was / No she wasn't

Was the coffee machine working or was it broken? It was working yesterday.

Were we dancing well? Yes, you were / No, you weren't

Were you living in the same apartment? Yes, we were / No, we weren't

Were they standing in line? Yes, they were / No, they weren't

What were they doing last weekend? They were fishing.

Who was she dancing with at the ball? She was dancing with that boy.

Where were you staying in Paris? We were staying at a very cheap hotel.

When was Silvia having lunch? 5 minutes ago.

How was Michael performing in the play? He was extremely well.

Why were you asking so many questions? Because we were testing your skills.

6.1 Atividades de revisão

Traduza e complete as frases abaixo:

1. I ___ going to the mall.
a) *were* b) *was*
2. She ___ writing a recommendation letter.
a) *were* b) *was*
3. It was _____ slowly.
a) *move* b) *moving*
4. You ___ ___ homework.
a) *was not - doing* b) *were not - doing*
5. The map wasn't _____ us to the right place.
a) *take* b) *taking*
6. They ___ ___ so good.
a) *were not - feel* b) *were not - feeling*
7. ___ you _____ a question?
a) *was / asking* b) *were / asking*
8. ___ she _____ his hand?
a) *were / holding* b) *was / holding*
9. _____ were you staying in Paris?
a) *what* b) *where*
10. ___ were you asking so many questions?
a) *why* b) *because*



Responda para mim via WhatsApp: o que você estava fazendo ontem às 14h e como você estava se sentindo, ok? Estou esperando sua mensagem e retorno em breve... * Atividade exclusiva para alunos "Premium".

Unidade 7

“O que você vai fazer” em inglês é parecido com o Português, por exemplo, "eu vou comprar um carro novo". Quase nunca usamos "eu comprarei um carro novo". Abaixo veremos como falar sobre coisas que estão próximas de acontecer ou planejadas por nós.

Afirmações

I'm going to fly to London in two days.

Eu vou voar para Londres em dois dias.

Monica and her class are going to visit the museum this afternoon.

The car is going to be fixed by the mechanic in two hours or less.

Negações

Sorry, David, but I'm not getting on time for the meeting.

Desculpe David, mas eu não estou chegando na hora para o encontro.

They are not coming tonight, because they're in troubles.

You're not buying another dress this time, Andressa.

Perguntas

Are you going to the club next weekend? Yes, I am / No, I'm not

Você está indo ao clube no próximo fim de semana? Sim, estou / Não, não estou

Is she going to spend the holiday with us? Yes, she is / No she isn't

Are they coming for dinner tonight? Yes, they are / No they aren't

What are you going to do now? I think I'm going to find a new job.

Where are they meeting at the shopping mall? They are meeting at the entrance hall.

Por outro lado, podemos dizer "**choverá amanhã**" - uma forma que é menos usada em Português e em Inglês no dia a dia. Para falarmos do futuro de coisas que não temos muita certeza do que vão acontecer ou que temos apenas a intenção de fazer, usamos frases como estas:

Afirmações

Paulo will leave for his hometown pretty soon.

Paulo sairá para cidade natal dele em seguida.

They'll probably be at the ceremony tomorrow.

I'll see you tomorrow.

Negações

We won't definitely have pizza for dinner.

Nós definitivamente não teremos pizza para o jantar.

I won't eat it now, ok?

Shakira won't sing in Brazil this year, I guess.

Perguntas

Will you be at the Rolling Stones' concert? Yes, I will / No, I won't

Você estará no concerto dos Rolling Stones? Sim, estarei / Não, não estarei

Will you and Monica help me here or not? Yes, we will / No we won't

When will you visit me? I'll visit you next week.

Where will you be in ten years, any idea? I guess I'll be travelling around the world.

7.1 Atividades de revisão

Use sua memória para completar adequadamente as sentenças abaixo que se referem ao futuro e depois confira seus resultados.

1. ___ they _____ for dinner tonight?

a) *are / coming* b) *are / come*

b) The car ___ _____ to be fixed by the mechanic in two hours or less.

a) *is / go* b) *is going*

3. I ___ see you tomorrow.

a) *'m* b) *'ll*

4. _____ you going to do now?

a) *when / are* b) *what / are*

5. They ___ ___ _____ tonight, because they're in troubles.

a) *will not coming* b) *are not coming*

6. We _____ definitely have pizza for dinner.

a) *are / going* b) *won't*

7. Where ___ they _____ at the shopping mall?

a) *will / going* b) *are - meeting*

8. You ___ ___ _____ another dress this time, Andressa.

a) *isn't buying* b) *aren't buying*

9. When ___ you visit me?

a) *are* b) *will*

10. I ___ _____ to fly to London in two days.

a) *'m / going* b) *am / will*



Quero duas informações de você: o que você vai fazer amanhã e o que você pretende fazer nas próximas férias – qual forma de futuro você vai usar nas frases? – Aproveite e me faça uma pergunta também! * Atividade exclusiva para alunos “Premium”.

Unidade 8

Chegou a hora de falarmos de um tipo de frases que usamos com igual frequência às anteriores, porém temos de ter atenção maior, pois quando fazemos negações e perguntas usamos elementos que não aparecem no Português e isso, geralmente, causa alguma pequena dificuldade no início. Vamos aos exemplos para acabar com essa dificuldade agora. As frases abaixo são usadas para dizermos "**o que sempre fazemos**" ou às vezes, nunca. Observe:

Afirmações

I run in the park on Sundays.

Eu corro no parque aos domingos.

You go to the gym on Mondays.

He gets up at 7 A.M. on Tuesdays.

She sleeps early on Wednesdays.

It ends at 6 P.M. on Thursdays.

We have lunch at 11 A.M. on Fridays.

You get home late on Saturdays.

They drink coffee on the weekends.

* atenção ao que acontece com o verbo quando o sujeito da frase é **He, She ou It**. Ele vai necessariamente receber um **"S"** no seu final.

Negações

I don't like to have breakfast.

Eu não gosto de tomar café da manhã.

You don't exercise regularly.

He doesn't take a shower every day.

She doesn't get dressed fast.

The game doesn't start at 8 P.M..

We don't sleep early.

You don't wake up late.

They don't leave home at night.

* Acima você pode notar que "existe" uma palavrinha chamada **"Do"** para algumas pessoas e **"Does"** para **He, She e It**. A presença dela não tem qualquer tradução, serve apenas para "lembrar" que se trata de uma negação, por isso logo ao seu lado vem o **"não = not"**, que diz que "não fazemos" tal atividade. Lembre-se que disse que haveria alguma diferença do Inglês em relação ao Português que iria surgir. Pois bem, esta é uma delas. A outra vem a seguir...

Perguntas

Do I know you? Yes, You do / No, you don't

Eu conheço você? Sim, você conhece / não você não conhece.

Do you play games? Yes, I do / No, I don't

Does he text in the car? Yes, he does / No, he doesn't

Does she watch French movies? Yes, she does / No, she doesn't

Does the store open on Sundays? Yes, it does / No, it doesn't

Do we have to leave now? Yes, you do / No, you don't

Do you need some money, guys? Yes, we do / No, we don't

Do they believe in ghosts? Yes, they do / No, they don't

** Como foi dito, novamente os "inúteis" **Do** e **Does** apareceram. Desta vez para dizer que se trata de uma pergunta. Esse comportamento, porém, reafirma o que vimos nas*

primeiras unidades desse livro quando verificamos que nenhuma pergunta em Inglês inicia pelas pessoas, sempre por um verbo ou uma palavrinha com WH.

8.1 Perguntas com Wh Words

What do you do? I'm an architect.

O que você faz? Eu sou arquiteto.

What time do you wake up? I wake up at 7 A.M. every day.

Who does Patricia live with? She lives with her boyfriend.

Where do they go on their vacation? They go to Cancun.

When do we go to New York? We go to New York next month.

How does the computer work? The computer works well.

How often do you see a doctor? Sometimes I see a doctor for a checkup.

Why do we have to leave now? We have to leave because it's late.

8.2 Atividades de revisão

Preencha adequadamente as lacunas e complete as frases perfeitamente.

1. She _____ early on Wednesdays.
a) *sleep* b) *sleeps*
2. _____ does Patricia live with?
a) *Where* b) *who*
3. We _____ lunch at 11 A.M. on Fridays.
a) *Have* b) *has*
4. _____ you play games?
a) *does* b) *do*
5. _____ do we go to New York?
a) *what* b) *when*
6. Does the store _____ on Sundays?
a) *Open* b) *opens*
7. He _____ take a shower every day.
a) *don't* b) *doesn't*
8. We _____ sleep early.
a) *don't* b) *doesn't*
9. _____ do you do?
a) *who* b) *what*
10. _____ often _____ you see a doctor?
a) *what / does* b) *how / do*



Gostaria de ouvir de você três coisas que você faz diariamente e o horário que as faz. Você também poderia me fazer dois tipos de perguntas diferentes... vou ficar esperando seu envio. * Atividade exclusiva para alunos "Premium".

Unidade 9

Vamos falar agora do que "**fizemos ontem**", por exemplo. Nesse momento é importante destacar que o tempo em que nossa ação ocorreu deve estar evidenciado ou por uma expressão, como em "ele comeu pizza no último domingo"; ou por um contexto da conversa que torne esta ação evidente mesmo que não precisemos citar o tempo, como em "o homem foi à lua", pois todos sabemos que isso aconteceu há muito tempo atrás.

Afirmações

I thought she was ok two days ago.

Eu pensei que ela estivesse bem dois dias atrás.

You got sick yesterday because you drank so much wine.

He meant to hurt me.

She became rich last year when she won the lottery.

The earthquake happened before the tsunami.

We left home earlier this afternoon.

You seemed to be so happy last night.

They wanted to go to Las Vegas last year.

* Observe que para nos referirmos ao passado em afirmações basta usarmos a forma do verbo que está na segunda coluna de nossa lista da unidade 7.

Negações

I didn't like what you told me on the weekend.

Eu não gostei do que você me contou no fim de semana.

You didn't put my glasses on the drawer as I asked you 5 minutes ago.

Steven didn't come to my last birthday party.

Shena didn't do the dishes.

The fish didn't eat its food.

We didn't keep the milk in the refrigerator, that's why it's rotten.

You didn't understand what I said.

Sandy and Thomas didn't stay for dinner last night.

* Como você pode perceber, tivemos de utilizar o verbinho auxiliar “**did + not**” para **dizer** que “**não fizemos**” determinada ação. Ao lado dele usamos o verbo na sua forma base sem qualquer modificação.

Perguntas

Did I give you back that money? Yes, you did / not yet
Eu devolvi a você aquele dinheiro? Sim, devolveu / Ainda não

Did you provide food for the dog? Yes, I did / No, I didn't, I'm sorry.

Did he bring the book back last week? Yes, he did / No, he didn't

Did she know all the answers for the test? Yes, she magically did / No, she didn't

Did the monkeys begin to eat their food? Yes, they did / No, unfortunately they didn't

Did we come here for nothing? I'm afraid, you did / No, of course you didn't

Did you find his wallet? Yes, I did / No, I didn't

Did they turn right or left? They turned left

* Para fazermos perguntas, o comportamento dos verbos é idêntico àquele que usamos nas frases do presente. Aqui, porém, ao invés de “do / does” usamos apenas “did” antes do sujeito e mantemos o verbo principal na sua forma base, sem qualquer alteração.

9.1 Perguntas com palavras Wh

What did you do last Saturday? I stayed home studying for the exam.

O que você fez no último sábado? Fiquei em casa estudando para a prova.

Who did they go out with yesterday? They went out with their friends.

Where did Tom buy that leather jacket? He bought it at Macy's.

When did you graduate in college? I graduated in 2012.

How did you get here? By car or by bus? We got here by bus.

Why did shout at the secretary? I shouted at her because I was furious.

9.2 Atividades de revisão

Complete as frases abaixo com a melhor alternativa!

1. You _____ sick yesterday because you drank so much wine.
a) *getted* b) *got*
2. Did you _____ his wallet?
a) *find* b) *found*
3. They _____ to go to Las Vegas last year.
a) *want* b) *wanted*
4. We _____ home earlier this afternoon.
a) *leave* b) *left*
5. When did you _____ in college? I _____ in 2012.
a) *graduate/graduated* b) *graduated/graduate*
6. We _____ the milk in the refrigerator, that's why it's rotten.
a) *didn't keep* b) *didn't kept*
7. Where did Tom _____ that leather jacket? He _____ it at Macy's.
a) *bought/buy* b) *buy/bought*
8. I didn't _____ what you _____ me on the weekend.
a) *liked/did tell* b) *like/told*
9. Did she _____ all the answers for the test?
a) *know* b) *knew*
10. You didn't _____ what I _____.
a) *understood/say* b) *understand/said*



Grave uma mensagem me dizendo duas coisas que você fez e quando as fez. E, se puder, me faça duas perguntas também, pode ser? *Atividade exclusiva para alunos "Premium".

Unidade 10

Para dizer o que "**podemos fazer**" ou o que "**conseguimos**" fazer alguma coisa; ainda para perguntarmos se "podemos" fazer algo, usamos as seguintes formas:

Afirmações

I can ride a bike very fast.

Eu consigo andar de bicicleta muito rápido.

You can get in the room now.

Ted can drive a car because he has a driver's license.

Negações

We can't move here, the room is so crowded.

Nós não conseguimos nos mover aqui, a sala está muito cheia.

Sandra can't come for the meeting today, she's sick.

You can't use the cellphone in the classroom.

Perguntas

Can I go out tonight, mom? Of course, you can / No, you can't

Posso sair hoje à noite, mãe? Claro, você pode / Não, você não pode

Can the teacher be wrong? Yes, she can / No, she can't

Can they travel abroad by themselves? Yes, they can / No, they can't

What can I do for you? You can bring me a glass of water by now.

Where can I find a drug store near here? You can find it next block.

How can I help you, madam? You can put my coat on the hanger, please.

Em Português, quando queremos dizer "o que há aqui", por exemplo, dizemos "tem uma barata no meu quarto", certo? Porém, a maneira mais adequada de dizer isso seria "há uma barata no meu quarto", mas tudo bem em relação ao Português. Quanto ao Inglês, não devemos fazer essa troca. Conheça o verbo "haver"!

Afirmações

There is a mouse in the kitchen.

Há um camundongo na cozinha.

There are many buildings in my neighborhood.

There is a picture on the wall.

Negações

There isn't any money in my pocket.

Não há qualquer dinheiro no meu bolso.

There isn't electricity in the whole city, it's a blackout.

There aren't many trees in that park, It's a pity.

Perguntas

Is there anybody here? Yes, there is / No there isn't

Há alguém aqui? Sim, há / Não, não há

Are there any people here who can speak English? Yes, there are / No, there aren't

Are there windows in your bedroom? Yes, there is one / No, there isn't any

10.1 Atividades de revisão

Realize as atividades completando as lacunas e confira suas respostas.

1. _____ travel abroad by themselves?
a) *can / they* b) *they / can*
2. There ___ a mouse in the kitchen.
a) *are* b) *is*
3. You _____ use the cellphone in the classroom.
a) *not can / use* b) *can not use*
- 4 There _____ electricity in the whole city, it's a blackout.
a) *isn't* b) *aren't*
5. _____ can I find a drug store near here?
a) *where* a) *what*
6. _____ any people here who can speak English?
a) *are there* b) *is there*
7. Ted _____ drive a car because he has a driver's license.
a) *can't* b) *can*
8. What ___ ___ do for you?
a) *can I* b) *I can*
9. There _____ many trees in that park, It's a pity.
a) *isn't* b) *aren't*
10. Can ___ ___ out tonight, mom?
a) *go / I* b) *I go*



Quero saber o que você consegue fazer bem e o que não consegue fazer. Além disso, diga três coisas que existem em seu quarto, legal? Em seguida retorno sua mensagem! * Atividade exclusiva para alunos "Premium".

Unidade 11

As frases a seguir são as mais comumente usadas na Língua Inglesa, pois são usadas quando queremos dar dois tipos de informação:

1. "o que aconteceu" **sem** que haja a necessidade de mencionar quando aconteceu;
2. "o que tem acontecido" **por** determinado tempo ou **desde** alguma data ou evento.

Neste tipo de frases, usamos um verbo auxiliar "**have / has**" juntamente do verbo principal que está sob a forma de "**particípio**", ou seja, terceira coluna da lista de verbos da unidade 7.

Preste bastante atenção aos exemplos e compare os dois tipos de frases afirmativas abaixo:

Afirmações 1. (ações acabadas em algum tempo **indeterminado** do passado)

I've just done my homework.

Eu recém terminei minha tarefa de casa.

You've worked hard, so you can go home now.

Kevin has never been to New York.

Christie has studied English many times before.

It's been a long time ago.

We have seen some good movies recently.

You've visited ten countries so far, it's a great number.

A lot of people have gone to Amy's funeral.

Afirmações 2. (ações iniciadas no passado e que **continuam** até o presente)

I've lived here since I was a little boy.

Eu tenho vivido aqui desde que eu era um menino.

She has had that dress for a long time.

They've worked for the same company since 2002.

I've had a terrible headache for about six hours.

Thomas and Paula have been married since May.

Many things have changed in Brazil for the last few years.

I have worked as a teacher for 25 years.

You certainly have learned a lot of English since you started this course.

Negações

I haven't read de paper yet, so bring it to me.

Eu ainda não li o jornal, traga-o para mim.

You haven't finished your tasks, Brad. Hurry up!

Barak Obama hasn't visited Brazil many times.

Ivete Sangalo hasn't made a concert in my city yet.

Brazil hasn't created policies against corruption.

We still haven't found happiness in this city.

You haven't met each other before, have you?

The USA and Cuba haven't developed a good relationship yet.

Perguntas

Have I said anything wrong? Yes, you have / No, you haven't

Eu disse algo errado? Sim, você disse / Não, você não disse

Have you ever taken a selfie with a famous person? Yes I have / No, not yet

Has he already checked Facebook? Yes, he has / No, he hasn't

Has Mary paid the rent this month yet? Yes, she has / No, she hasn't

Has it stopped raining? Yes, it already has / No, it hasn't yet

Have we let the dogs out today? Yes, we have / No we haven't

Have you ever done anything exciting together? Yes, we have many times / No, we haven't

Have they already paid the hotel bill? Yes, they have / No, They haven't

11.1 Perguntas com palavras WH

What have you done to him? I've given him some money.

Who have you taken this picture from? I've taken it from some guys on the beach.

Where has she been to? She's been to many countries in Europe.

How have you been? I've been so fine these days, thanks.

How many times have you been to the US? I've been there twice.

How long have you lived in San Francisco? I've lived there for about a year.

Why has Denis left home so early? He's left early because he had to go to the dentist.

11.2 Atividades de revisão

Preencha as lacunas com a palavra mais apropriada.

1. Brazil _____ created policies against corruption.
a) *haven't* b) *hasn't*
2. How long have you _____ in San Francisco?
a) *Lived* b) *live*
3. Kevin has never been _____ New York.
a) *to* b) *in*
4. We have _____ some good movies recently.
a) *saw* b) *seen*
5. Ivete Sangalo hasn't made a concert in my city _____.
a) *yet* b) *still*
6. Have they _____ paid the hotel bill?
a) *already* b) *ever*
7. They've worked for the same company _____ 2002.
a) *for* b) *since*
8. _____ times have you been to the US?
a) *how much* b) *how many*
9. I've had a terrible headache _____ about six hours.
a) *since* b) *for*
10. You haven't _____ your tasks, Brad. Hurry up!
a) *finishing* b) *finished*



*Me fale de algo que você recém fez e outra coisa que você tem feito nos últimos dias. De quebra, me pergunte duas coisas que você quiser. Esse é o seu maior desafio até o momento. Do your best, hehe! *Atividade exclusiva para alunos "Premium".*

Unidade 12

Nessa unidade vamos aprender como "**conectar ações**" umas às outras. Para isso, basta usarmos algumas palavras muito importantes, veja só!

Quando queremos fazer um **contraste** entre duas frases, usamos "**but**", como nos exemplos abaixo:

She was feeling happy, but even so she started crying.

I like him, but I hate the way he looks.

Para tiramos uma **conclusão** de determinada ação, temos o "**so**", veja:

They didn't have money for the ticket, so they asked me and I lend them 50 bucks.

I haven't seen her for a long time, so I forgot her face.

Quando há uma **condição** para uma ação acontecer, usamos "**if**", olhe só:

I'll stay home if it's rainy.

If you study hard, I'm sure you'll pass the exam.

Para uma **explicação** sobre o motivo de alguma ação, usamos "**because**":

Allan texted you this message because he wanted to say he was sorry.

They bought a new car because theirs was so old.

Quando fazemos uma **oposição** em frases concessivas usamos os sinônimos "**although**" ou "**though**" no meio ou no início da sentença, como abaixo:

Although they were rich, they used to help the poor.

They're coming next week, though I don't know which day.



Escolha três palavras desta unidade e mande para mim frases com elas, pois estamos chegando ao final da unidade e seu inglês está com certeza bem melhor. Capriche! * Atividade exclusiva para alunos "Premium".

12.1 Atividades de revisão

1. Allan texted you this message _____ he wanted to say he was sorry.
a) *if* b) *because*
2. _____ you study hard, I'm sure you'll pass the exam.
a) *if* b) *so*
3. She was feeling happy, _____ even so she started crying.
a) *because* b) *but*
4. _____ they were rich, they used to help the poor.
a) *so* b) *although*
5. They didn't have money for the ticket, _____ they asked me and I lend them 50 bucks.
a) *so* b) *if*
6. They're coming next week, _____ I don't know which day.
a) *so* b) *though*
7. They bought a new car _____ theirs was so old.
a) *because* b) *if*
b) I'll stay home _____ it's rainy.
a) *though* b) *if*
c) I haven't seen her for a long time, _____ I forgot her face.
a) *because* b) *so*
d) I like him, _____ I hate the way he looks.
a) *So* b) *but*

Respostas das Atividades de revisão

3.2 Atividades de revisão

1. You **are** a good student.
2. He **is** American.
3. They **are** Brazilian.
4. I **am** not a sad man.
5. She **is** not ok today.
6. We **are** not in California.
7. **Is** it an Italian bag?
8. **Are** they Brazilian?
9. **What** is your name?
10. **How** are you?

4.2 Atividades de revisão

1. He ___ born in 2003.
a) was *b) is*
2. We ___ so sad.
a) was **b) were**
3. You ___ wrong.
a) are **b) were**
4. I ___ home yesterday.
a) isn't **b) wasn't**
5. She ___ ok that day.
a) weren't **b) wasn't**
6. You ___ in your house yesterday.
a) aren't **b) weren't**
7. ___ you here last class?
a) was **b) were**
8. ___ we on this or that bus?
a) was **b) were**
9. What ___ that noise? It was a car crash.
a) were **b) was**
10. ___ were you born? I was born in 1995.
a) where *b) when*

5.2 Atividades de revisão

1. I ___ _____ English now.

- a) 'm studying b) am study
2. She ___ beautifully.
- e) are dancing b) is dancing
3. You ___ groceries.
- b) isn't buying b) are buying
4. He ___ games.
- b) isn't playing b) not playing
5. It ___ now.
- b) isn't happening b) aren't happening
6. They ___ pizza.
- b) aren't eating b) is not eating
7. ___ she still ___ about him?
- a) are / think b) is / thinking
8. ___ you ___ for job?
- a) am /looking b) are /looking
9. What ___ here?
- a) is happening b) are happening
10. How ___ you ___, Frank?
- a) is / doing / b) are / doing

6.1 Atividades de revisão

1. I ___ going to the mall.
- a) were b) was
2. She ___ writing a recommendation letter.
- a) were b) was
3. It was ___ slowly.
- a) move b) moving
4. You ___ homework.
- a) was not - doing b) were not - doing
5. The map wasn't ___ us to the right place.
- a) take b) taking
6. They ___ so good.
- a) were not - feel b) were not - feeling
7. ___ you ___ a question?
- a) was / asking b) were / asking
8. ___ she ___ his hand?
- a) were / holding b) was / holding
9. ___ were you staying in Paris?
- a) what b) where
10. ___ were you asking so many questions?
- a) why b) because

7.1 Atividades de revisão

1. ___ they ___ for dinner tonight?

a) are / coming b) are / come

2. The car _____ to be fixed by the mechanic in two hours or less.

a) is / go b) is going

3. I _____ see you tomorrow.

a) 'm b) 'll

4. _____ you going to do now?

a) when / are b) what / are

5. They _____ tonight, because they're in troubles.

a) will not coming b) are not coming

6. We _____ definitely have pizza for dinner.

a) are / going b) won't

7. Where _____ they _____ at the shopping mall?

a) will / going b) are - meeting

8. You _____ another dress this time, Andressa.

a) isn't buying b) aren't buying

9. When _____ you visit me?

a) are b) will

10. I _____ to fly to London in two days.

a) 'm / going b) am / will

8.2 Atividades de revisão

1. She _____ early on Wednesdays.

a) sleep b) sleeps

2. _____ does Patricia live with?

a) Where b) who

3. We _____ lunch at 11 A.M. on Fridays.

a) have b) has

4. _____ you play games?

a) does b) do

5. _____ do we go to New York?

a) what b) when

6. Does the store _____ on Sundays?

a) open b) opens

7. He _____ take a shower every day.

a) don't b) doesn't

8. We _____ sleep early.

a) don't b) doesn't

9. _____ do you do?

a) Who b) What

10. _____ often _____ you see a doctor?

a) What / does b) How / do

9.2 Atividades de revisão

1. You _____ sick yesterday because you drank so much wine.
a) *getted* **b) got**
2. Did you _____ his wallet?
a) *find* **b) found**
3. They _____ to go to Las Vegas last year.
a) *want* **b) wanted**
4. We _____ home earlier this afternoon.
a) *leave* **b) left**
5. When did you _____ in college? I _____ in 2012.
a) *graduate/graduated* **b) graduated/graduate**
6. We _____ the milk in the refrigerator, that's why it's rotten.
a) *didn't keep* **b) didn't kept**
7. Where did Tom _____ that leather jacket? He _____ it at Macy's.
a) *bought/buy* **b) buy/bought**
8. I didn't _____ what you _____ me on the weekend.
a) *liked/did tell* **b) like/told**
9. Did she _____ all the answers for the test?
a) *know* **b) knew**
10. You didn't _____ what I _____.
a) *understood/say* **b) understand/said**

10.1 Atividades de revisão

1. _____ travel abroad by themselves?
a) *can / they* **b) they / can**
2. There _____ a mouse in the kitchen.
a) *are* **b) is**
3. You _____ use the cellphone in the classroom.
a) *not can / use* **b) can not / use**
4. There _____ electricity in the whole city, it's a blackout.
a) *isn't* **b) aren't**
5. _____ can I find a drug store near here?
a) *Where* **a) What**
6. _____ any people here who can speak English?
a) *Are there* **b) Is there**
7. Ted _____ drive a car because he has a driver's license.
a) *can't* **b) can**
8. What _____ do for you?
a) *can I* **b) I can**
9. There _____ many trees in that park, It's a pity.
a) *isn't* **b) aren't**
10. Can _____ out tonight, mom?
a) *go / I* **b) I / go**

11.2 Atividades de revisão

1. Brazil _____ created policies against corruption.
a) *haven't* b) *hasn't*
2. How long have you _____ in San Francisco?
a) *lived* b) *live*
3. Kevin has never been _____ New York.
a) *to* b) *in*
4. We have _____ some good movies recently.
a) *saw* b) *seen*
5. Ivete Sangalo hasn't made a concert in my city _____.
a) *yet* b) *still*
6. Have they _____ paid the hotel bill?
a) *already* b) *ever*
7. They've worked for the same company _____ 2002.
a) *for* b) *since*
8. _____ times have you been to the US?
a) *how much* b) *how many*
9. I've had a terrible headache _____ about six hours.
a) *since* b) *for*
10. You haven't _____ your tasks, Brad. Hurry up!
a) *finishing* b) *finished*

12.1 Atividades de revisão

1. Allan texted you this message _____ he wanted to say he was sorry.
a) *if* b) *because*
2. _____ you study hard, I'm sure you'll pass the exam.
a) *if* b) *so*
3. She was feeling happy, _____ even so she started crying.
a) *because* b) *but*
4. _____ they were rich, they used to help the poor.
a) *so* b) *although*
5. They didn't have money for the ticket, _____ they asked me and I lend them 50 bucks.
a) *so* b) *if*
6. They're coming next week, _____ I don't know which day.
a) *so* b) *though*
7. They bought a new car _____ theirs was so old.
a) *because* b) *if*
8. I'll stay home _____ it's rainy.
a) *though* b) *if*
9. I haven't seen her for a long time, _____ I forgot her face.
a) *because* b) *so*
10. I like him, _____ I hate the way he looks.
a) *So* b) *but*

