



CURSO INTERMEDIÁRIO E AVANÇADO 1 COMPLETO

DE LÍNGUA INGLESA

Intermediate 1: 80h/a

Intermediate 2: 80h/a

Intermediate 3: 80h/a

Advanced 1: 120h/a

Carga horária total: 360h/a



PROF. GUILHERME ARAÚJO

LICENCIADO EM LETRAS-INGLÊS

PELA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ

A COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE

INTRODUCING OF THE INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED 1 COURSES

(Para pessoas que já concluíram o curso Básico de Língua Inglesa no Centro Científico Conhecer ou em outra Instituição voltado ao ensino profissionalizante de idiomas)

- 1. OBJECTIVE:** O curso tem como principal objetivo a satisfação do aluno no que diz respeito ao aprendizado da língua inglesa na modalidade em EAD (Educação à Distância) nesta metodologia educacional o seu professor é apenas um mediador de aprendizagem, acesse diariamente o Facebook do professor, tire as suas dúvidas, interaja com seus colegas. Use as ferramentas, que o ambiente lhe oferece como as páginas de recados (fórum), vídeos, fotos e sugestões de sites, isso é EAD!
Assim o aluno terá conteúdo à leitura, escrita e fala do idioma.
- 2. METHODOLOGY:** Usamos um conteúdo de estudo individualizado que busca formar alunos autodidatas, capazes de aprender por si só a Língua inglesa. Desta maneira são formadas pessoas disciplinadas, autoconfiantes, capazes de enfrentar desafios, superar obstáculos e atingir a sua meta. Respeitamos a individualidade e ritmo de cada aluno. Não existe mágica. O que existe é o compromisso do aluno com a sua própria aprendizagem. Oferecemos um material didático auto-instrutivo, que permite ao aluno desenvolver as atividades com a mínima interação do tutor e avançar para conteúdos mais complexos, assim que se sentir preparado para tal.
- 3. CONTEÚDO:** O curso Intermediário e Avançado 1 completo é composto por 10 módulos, sendo que cada módulo consta de três aulas tendo no total 30 aulas dividido em:

INTERMEDIATE 1: 2 MODULES: 6 LESSONS

INTERMEDIATE 2: 2 MODULES: 6 LESSONS

INTERMEDIATE 3: 2 MODULES: 6 LESSONS

ADVANCED 1: 4 MODULES: 12 LESSONS

Obs.: Chegando ao fim de cada módulo constará em exercícios de revisão e no fim do curso constará uma avaliação escrita e oral.

Dúvidas e Perguntas ao professor acessem o Nosso FACEBOOK!

EMENTA DO CURSO COMPLETO DE LÍNGUA INGLESA
READING, LISTENING AND WRITING

INTERMEDIATE 1: 80H/A

MODULES: 1 AND 2 = 6 LESSONS

ADVERBS 1

SIMPLE PRESENT

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

REPORTED SPEECH

REVISION WITH TEXTS

INTERMEDIATE 2: 80H/A

MODULES: 3 AND 4 = 6 LESSONS

ADVERBS 2

SIMPLE PAST

THERE WAS/THERE WERE

SIMPLE PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST PERFECT

PASSIVE VOICE

WORD ORDER

FALSOS COGNATOS

REVISION WITH TEXTS

INTERMEDIATE 3: 80H/A

MODULES: 5 AND 6 = 6 LESSONS

CONJUNCTIONS

SIMPLE FUTURE

FUTURE CONDITIONAL

SIMPLE CONDITIONAL

IF/WHETHER

PHRASAL VERBS I

PHRASAL VERBS II

THE IMPERATIVE/THE INFINITIVE

MANY/MUCH/FEW/LITTLE

REVISION WITH TEXTS

ADVANCED 1: 120H/A

MODULES: 7, 8, 9, 10 = 12 LESSONS + TOEFL PREPARATION

ALSO/TOO/EITHER/NEITHER/BOTH

RELATIVE CLAUSES

RELATIVE CLAUSES

THE POSSESSIVE CASE

HAD BETTER/WOULD RATHER

ANOMALOUS VERBS 1

ANOMALOUS VERBS 2

THE GERUND

READING AND COMPREHENSION

ORAL PRODUCTION

WRITTEN PRODUCTION

LISTENING PRODUCTION

TOEFL PREPARATION

- **Leitura**
- **Prática Auditiva**
- **Conversação**
- **Escrita**
- **Simulado**

AVALIAÇÃO FINAL

A AVALIAÇÃO FINAL CONTARÁ DE 80 QUESTÕES COM TODOS OS ASSUNTOS GRAMATICAIIS PROPOSTOS NOS MÓDULOS.

PARA SER APROVADO O ALUNO DEVERÁ OBTER A MÉDIA 8,0.

DEVERÁ TER EM MÉDIA 80% DE ACERTOS NA AVALIAÇÃO FINAL.

CURSO BÁSICO COMPLETO: 240H/A

CURSO INTERMEDIÁRIO E AVANÇADO 1 COMPLETO: 360H/A

CBC+CIA1: 240+360=600 H/A.

CURSO DE INGLÊS COMPLETO: 600H/A

NOTA: Aos alunos que desejam cursar os Níveis Intermediário e Avançado 1 que não sejam alunos do Centro Científico Conhecer que não tenham em mãos o certificado do Curso Básico de 240h/a precisam enviar uma cópia por Scanner do Certificado Básico de Inglês de pelo menos 200h/a no ato da Matrícula ao Centro Científico Conhecer.

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MODULE 5: INTERMEDIATE THREE

LESSON 1: CONJUNCTIONS

LESSON 2: SIMPLE FUTURE

LESON 3: FUTURE CONDITIONAL

➤ DICAS PARA UM MELHOR DESENVOLVIMENTO.

- ❖ **Translate on line:** Você coloca o texto em inglês, seleciona 'de inglês para português', clica e traduzir e terá texto em português – <http://www.tiosam.com/dicionarioENPT.asp>
- ❖ **Pronounce on line:** <http://pt.forvo.com/word/online/>
- ❖ **Dicionary on line:** Dicionário inglês Português - digite a palavra e obtenha a tradução para o português - <http://oxforddictionaries.com/>
<http://michaelis.uol.com.br/moderno/ingles/index.php>



TEXT

I'm driving him mad!

I am mature 20-year-old with a good job and a stable home life. My mum and dad are easy-going and always allow me to "do my own thing". I should be happy but I'm spoiling everything with my jealousy.

My boyfriend and I have the most awful rows whenever he looks at other women. I even get angry if he watches girls on television. He used to reassure me all the time which helped, but now he's so fed up with my constant moaning that he just storms out of the room.

I know it's only natural for men to look at girls but I can't stand it. I'm scared I'll lose him if I don't control my feelings.

Questions:

1. Como a autora do texto se descreve?

2. Qual a principal razão das brigas entre a garota e seu namorado?

3. Qual a reação extrema do namorado diante da atitude da garota?

VOCABULARY ESSENTIAL: TRANSLATE!

A good job: to get angry:

A stable home: used to:

Easy-going: to reassure:

To allow: to be fed up:

Should be: moaning:

To Spoil: to stand:

Awful: to be scared:

Rows: to lose:

Whenever: feelings:

Anotações-tradução textual

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

LESSON 1: CONJUNCTIONS

ALTHOUGH, THOUGH, EVEN THOUGH, IN SPITE OF, DESPITE, BUT, HOWEVER, SO, THEREFORE, AS, SINCE, BECAUSE, OTHERWISE.

ALTHOUGH: Seguido de sujeito mais verbo.

Ex: "Although we were tired, we went to Ana's."

THOUGH: Seguido de sujeito mais verbo. (É também sinônimo de BUT).

Ex: "The car isn't good I liked its color, though" (but I liked its color).

EVEN THOUGH: Forma enfática!

Ex: "Even though we were tired, we went to Ana's."

IN SPITE OF: Seguido de substantive, pronome ou gerúndio (-ing).

Ex: "In spite of his age, Milton is a good teacher."

DESPITE OF: Mais formal; Seguido de substantive, pronome ou gerúndio (-ing).

Ex: "Despite the traffic, we got there on time".

"Despite being old, Milton is a good teacher."

BUT: Aparece entre as ideias que une.

Ex: "It was a minor play, but I liked it."

HOWEVER: Vem geralmente com vírgula, porém tem posição variável na frase.

Ex: "I'll offer this gift to Ana. However, she may not accept it."

"I'll offer this gift to Ana. She may not accept it, However."

"I'll offer this gift to Ana. She, however, may not accept it."

SO: Seguido de sujeito mais verbo.

Ex: "We didn't study, so we didn't pass."

THEREFORE: Seguido de sujeito mais verbo; Entre vírgulas, Após verbos auxiliares e antes de verbos principais.

Ex: "There was a fog at Columbica. The plane, therefore, could't land."

"The plane was, therefore, diverted."

AS: Tem sentido de causa.

Ex: "The baby cried as we approached the cradle."

"As she knows you well, she'll disagree."

SINCE: Sempre presente em sentenças com o uso do PRESENT PERFECT, seguido de expressão de tempo e seguido de sujeito mais verbo.

Ex: "He's lived here since 1968."

"Since she knows you well, she'll disagree."

BECAUSE: Sentido de causa; Seguido de OF + substantive; seguido de sujeito+ verbo.

Ex: "Because of the heavy rain the room flooded."

"She'll disagree she knows you well."

OTHERWISE: Seguido de Sujeito mais verbo.

Ex: "You must be there on time. Otherwise you won't seat."

"I'm an honest person; otherwise I'd be in trouble."

EXERCISES:

1. Receptionists must be able to relay information _____ pass messages accurately.

(A) or
(B) and
(C) but
(D) because
2. I did not go to the show _____ I had already seen it.

(A) until
(B) because
(C) so
(D) but
3. Mary is a member of the Historical Society _____ the Literary Society.

(A) as
(B) or
(C) and
(D) but
4. Read over your answers _____ correct all mistakes before you pass them up.

- (A) or
- (B) and
- (C) because
- (D) while

5. Keep the food covered _____ the flies will contaminate it.

- (A) or
- (B) and
- (C) until
- (D) though

6. _____ he is thin, he is strong.

- (A) But
- (B) As
- (C) Though
- (D) Because

7. Susie _____ phoned _____ wrote after she left home.

- (A) either, or
- (B) neither, nor
- (C) while, and
- (D) though, or

8. She had an unpleasant experience _____ she was in Thailand.

- (A) but
- (B) and
- (C) because
- (D) while

9. The committee rejected the proposal _____ they did not think it was practical.

- (A) or
- (B) but
- (C) though
- (D) because

10. John welcomed his guests _____ offered them drinks.

- (A) and
- (B) while
- (C) until
- (D) as

2. Fill in the blanks with these words: although, and, because, but, or, since, so, unless, until, when.

- 1 Things were different _____ I was young.
- 2 I do it _____ I like it.
- 3 Let us wait here _____ the rain stops.
- 4 You cannot be a lawyer _____ you have a law degree.
- 5 That was years _____ years ago.
- 6 She has not called _____ she left last week.
- 7 I saw him leaving an hour _____ two ago.
- 8 This is an expensive _____ very useful book.
- 9 We were getting tired _____ we stopped for a rest.
- 10 He was angry _____ he heard when happened.
- 11 Walk quickly _____ you will be late.
- 12 He had to retire _____ of ill health.
- 13 We will go swimming next Sunday _____ it's raining.
- 14 I heard a noise _____ I turned the light on.
- 15 Would you like a coffee _____ tea?
- 16 Do you know _____ she will arrive?
- 17 _____ the car is old it still runs well.
- 18 Do you want a pen _____ a bit of paper?
- 19 I would like to go _____ I am too busy.
- 20 She will die _____ the doctors operate immediately.

3. The following seven questions are sample conjunction exercises. The answers are below:

1. I like chicken _____ not fish.
A. And B. Since C. But D. For E. Or

2. ____ it rains on Sunday, I will not be able to drive.

A. And B. Where C. Either D. If E. How

3. I like both dogs _____ cats.

A. Also B. But C. And D. If E. Until

4. The items are on sale in the local store _____ not online.

A. But B. And C. Though D. Or E. Nor

5. Neither my mother _____ my father will be able to attend the party on Sunday.

A. Or B. But not C. And D. Nor E. But also

6. Carrie didn't know whether her bike would be fixed _____ if she would have to walk.

A. But B. And C. Nor D. Or E. Either (D) Carrie didn't know whether her bike would be fixed or if she would have to walk. The situation described here is one in which one thing or the other will happen. The coordinating conjunction or must be used.

7. Luke was late to the party _____ his car broke down on the highway.

A. If B. Because C. While D. Although E. Where

1 You can come to the meeting _____ you don't say anything.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

2 I'm not leaving _____ I get an apology from you.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

3 I came her _____ you could give me an explanation.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

4 Bob is very tall _____ Bill is very short.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

5 You look _____ you've seen a ghost.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

6 I refuse to pay anything _____ you do the work properly.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

7 I'm going shopping for food this evening _____ I don't have to go at the weekend.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

8 You look _____ you haven't eaten for a week.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

9 I came early _____ I could talk to you privately.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

10 _____ I don't think she's perfect for the job, she's certainly better qualified than Steve.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

11 I don't mind if you go out for lunch _____ you're back for the meeting at two.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

12 Are you OK? You look _____ you have a problem.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

13 _____ the job is very interesting, it's also very badly paid.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

14 We'll go to the mountains on Saturday _____ it doesn't rain.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

15 The winters here are very cold _____ the summers are very hot.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

16 You can write the report when you want _____ it's ready by the end of the month.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

17 It looks _____ the government has got a lot of problems.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

18 I want Mary to be in charge _____ I get back from holiday.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

19 _____ I don't approve of what you did, I'm not going to punish you for it.

so that

as long as

while

until

as if

20 I'm learning English _____ I can get a better job.

- so that
- as long as
- while
- until
- as if

1. _____ he claims that he is innocent, everyone knows he is guilty.

- While
- Now that
- In order that

2. _____ you're here, I'm going to tell you a secret.

- Whereas
- Now that
- In order that

3. _____ you like him personally, you have to agree that he's done a lot for the company.

- If only
- Rather than
- Whether or not

4. _____ I prefer to live in an apartment, my wife wants to buy a house.

- Until
- Whereas
- Because

5. _____ I had seen that movie three times, I watched it again.

- Although
- Whereas
- Unless

6. _____ you already know the answer, why are you asking me?

- Although
- Since
- Whereas

7. _____ you go to the beach, call your brother.

- Because
- Although
- Before

8. _____ giving the money to my sister, I gave it to my cousins.

- Though
- Rather than
- Whereas

9. _____ she calls me, I feel happy.

- Whenever
- Although
- While

10. _____ the test starts, you will not be able to talk.

- Whatever
- Once
- Because

4. Fill the gap in each sentence with **despite**, **in spite of**, **although** or **even though**.

- a) we are a small company, we sell almost a hundred machines a month.
- b) all the difficulties, the project started on time and was a success.
- c) we were warned against doing so, we went ahead with the project.
- d) his lack of experience, he became a successful businessman.

- e) being by far the oldest player, he scored three goals.
- f) he's a millionaire, he drives a second-hand car.
- g) it rained a lot, I enjoyed the holiday.
- h) working for the company for six months now, he never seems to know what to do.

5. Though, although, in spite of, despite: exercise
Complete the following sentences:

1. I don't agree with him, I think he is honest.
a) although b) despite c) either could be used here
2. I would like to go out, it is a bit late.
a) although b) despite c) either could be used here
3. the rain, we went out.
a) in spite of b) despite c) either could be used here
4. She went on working she was tired.
a) though b) despite c) either could be used here
5. he is fat, he runs fast.
a) though b) despite c) either could be used here
6. She went on working, the fact that she was tired.
a) despite b) though c) either could be used here
7. I was angry, I kept quiet.
a) though b) despite c) either could be used here
8. it was a bit expensive, I decided to buy it.
a) though b) although c) either could be used here
9. she is poor, she is happy.
a) though b) despite c) either could be used here
10. I managed to do it, he didn't help me.
a) though b) despite c) either could be used here

6. Complete the sentences with because / so.

1. Perez can't help you at the moment _____ he is busy.
2. Bill has got a lot of money _____ he can buy a plane.
3. I haven't got much time _____ I can't go out with you.
4. Lydia is an intelligent girl _____ she is able to solve these math problems.

5. They can't go abroad _____ they haven't got a passport.
6. Alex has seriously injured _____ he won't be play in the following match.
7. We can't understand his French _____ he speaks very fast.
8. He forgot to set up the alarm clock _____ he was late to the meeting.

7. Complete the sentences with although.

1. Murat didn't wake up. The telephone rang many times.

_____.

2. Kazim didn't play in the match. He recovered from an injury.

_____.

3. It was snowing. I drove without snow chains.

_____.

4. Carlos took a nap. He still feels very tired.

_____.

5. Peter didn't get hurt. He fell down the stairs.

_____.

8. Complete the sentences by yourself.

1. Although I wasn't thirsty _____.

2. My shirt still has coffee stains on it although _____.

3. Although my father is a careful driver _____.

4. The referee showed him a red card because _____.

5. They played very well so _____.

9. Paying attention to the meanings of the sentences, and to the presence of inverted word order, fill in the blanks with the correct coordinate conjunctions chosen from the pairs given in brackets. For example:

I would like to come, ___ I do not have time. (but, nor)

I would like to come, but I do not have time.

He has not written, ___ has he called me. (but, nor)

He has not written, nor has he called me.

1. I opened the door _____ looked out. (and, yet)

2. She was not in the back yard, _____ was she upstairs. (or, nor)

3. The sun had set, _____ it was still light outside. (or, yet)

4. Do you know his address _____ telephone number? (but, or)

5. He has not arrived yet, _____ have they. (and, nor)

6. I read the book, _____ did not understand it. (but, or)

7. We searched diligently, _____ found nothing. (or, yet)

8. I invited him _____ his friends. (and, but)

10. Paying attention to the expressions used in the following sentences, fill in the blanks with the words **and**, **but also**, **nor**, **or**, **than**, **then** and **when**, as appropriate. For example:

We should either walk quickly ___ take the bus.
We should either walk quickly or take the bus.

I had scarcely sat down _____ the telephone rang.
I had scarcely sat down when the telephone rang.

1. I have both respect _____ admiration for them.
2. Hardly had I finished reading over the problem, _____ the answer leapt to my mind.
3. It will rain either today _____ tomorrow.
4. He could not decide whether to tell the truth _____ keep silent.
5. It was not only a beautiful day, _____ the first day of Spring.
6. If you follow the instructions, _____ you should have no difficulty.
7. He is neither proud _____ condescending.
8. What with one thing _____ another, it was very late by the time we left the house.
9. No sooner had I opened my eyes, _____ I remembered where I was.
10. Scarcely had I heard the news, _____ my friend arrived.
11. I do not know whether he has seen the movie before _____ not.
12. I would rather wait here _____ risk missing the bus.
13. She could find the book neither at the Library, _____ at the bookstore.
14. No sooner had I opened the window, _____ a butterfly flew into the room.
15. The crowd was both large _____ enthusiastic.

11. Paying attention to the meanings of the sentences, fill in the blanks with the correct subordinate conjunctions or similar expressions chosen from the pairs given in brackets. For example:

I went for a walk _____ the sun was shining. (because, otherwise)
I went for a walk because the sun was shining.

Do you know _____ the stores are open today? (as if, whether)
Do you know whether the stores are open today?

1. We recognized her at once, _____ we had not seen her for years. (although, in case)
2. He kept reading _____ he fell asleep. (for, until)
3. The moon will rise _____ the sun sets. (as soon as, than)
4. It looks _____ the train will be late. (while, as though)
5. _____ she got her degree, she became a teacher. (After, Than)
6. We will not go skiing _____ the weather is good. (as if, unless)
7. _____ he left, he made sure he had his keys with him. (Before, For)
8. _____ I told the truth, you would not believe me. (Even if, So that)

9. They have known her _____ she was a child. (until, since)
10. I must leave now, _____ I have a great deal of work to do. (as, than)
11. What shall we do _____ it rains? (or else, supposing)
12. _____ you read this book, you would be sure to enjoy it. (If, Until)
13. The door was open, _____ we could hear everything. (in case, so)
14. I studied more _____ he did. (than, whereas)
15. We packed a lunch, _____ we knew we would soon be hungry.
(lest, for)
16. I will join you, _____ the weather is fine. (providing, than)
17. _____ he is very busy, he is seldom at home. (Or else, Because)
18. We must hurry, _____ we will be late. (so that, or else)

12. For each of the following sentences, paying attention to the structure of the sentence, fill in the blank with either the conjunction or the preposition given in brackets. For example:

_____ my warning, they went ahead with their plan. (Although, Despite)
Despite my warning, they went ahead with their plan.

_____ the sun was shining, the water was cold. (Although, Despite)
Although the sun was shining, the water was cold.

The price of oranges is high, _____ frost damage. (because, because of)
The price of oranges is high, because of frost damage. (because, because of)

I went to see the play, _____ it had good reviews. (because, because of)
I went to see the play, because it had good reviews. (because, because of)

1. We stayed up late, _____ we were tired. (although, despite)
2. They went swimming, _____ the coldness of the water. (although, despite)
3. I enjoy the course, _____ the professor is a good teacher. (because, because of)
4. She looks _____ your sister. (as if, like)
5. Please wait _____ I make a phone call. (during, while)
6. Did you hear any noises _____ the night? (during, while)
7. It looked _____ we would not be able to leave until the next day. (as if, like)
8. We all felt tired _____ the hot weather. (because, because of)
9. I read a book _____ I was waiting. (during, while)
10. Her eyes shone _____ stars. (as if, like)
11. They managed to work together, _____ their differences of opinion.
(although, despite)

12. I left home early, _____ I had to do several errands. (because, because of)
13. He speaks about the subject _____ he were an expert. (as if, like)
14. We rested _____ the hottest part of the day. (during, while)
15. _____ she lost her way twice, she arrived safely. (Although, Despite)
16. _____ their interest in comets, they decided to study astronomy. (Because, Because of)

13. Paying attention to the meanings of the sentences, fill in the blanks with the correct connecting adverbs chosen from the pairs given in brackets. For example:

Will you come with me? _____ I shall have to go alone. (Also, Otherwise)

Will you come with me? Otherwise I shall have to go alone.

She is kind. _____, she is rather forgetful. (However, Consequently)

She is kind. However, she is rather forgetful.

1. The work was new to me. _____, it did not seem difficult. (Consequently, Nevertheless)
2. Continue along Queen Street. _____ turn left. (Then, Therefore)
3. It was very misty. _____, we could not get a clear view of the mountain. (Hence, However)
4. We had walked several miles. _____, we did not feel tired. (Accordingly, Still)
5. She is a talented actress. _____, she is very beautiful. (Moreover, Thus)
6. We take the bus every day. _____, we are familiar with the bus route. (Nevertheless, Thus)
7. The child was sleepy. _____, we went home early. (Otherwise, Therefore)
8. The food was delicious. _____, the service was excellent. (Likewise, Nevertheless)
9. We looked everywhere. _____, we could not find the keys. (However, Thus)
10. The book is long. _____, the vocabulary is difficult. (Consequently, Furthermore)
11. Luckily, the moon was bright. _____, we could not have seen the path. (Accordingly, Otherwise)
12. He is old. _____, his mind is still active. (Nonetheless, Therefore)

14. Paying attention to the structure of the sentences, fill in the blanks with the conjunctions or connecting adverbs given in brackets. Make sure that the sentences conform to the rules of correct formal English. For example:

It was very hot. _____, we decided to go swimming. (Consequently, So)

It was very hot. Consequently, we decided to go swimming.

It was very hot, __ we decided to go swimming. (Consequently, So)

It was very hot, so we decided to go swimming.

1. I have invited him. _____, I have invited his sister. (Also, And)

2. He walked up to the door _____ knocked. (and, likewise)

3. The bus fare is expensive; _____, I prefer to walk. (so, therefore)

4. She is well-educated. _____, she has very good manners. (And, Besides)

5. I would rather travel by train, _____ the bus leaves earlier. (but, however)

6. We were born in this village; _____, we know everyone here. (hence, so that)

7. Put less wood on the fire, _____ it will be too smoky. (or, otherwise)

8. They got off the train. _____ they began to search for a hotel. (And, Then)

9. She studied for many months; _____, she knew the material thoroughly. (consequently, so that)

10. The weather was hot; _____, the air was humid. (and, moreover)

11. Please come with us, _____ I can introduce you to my friends. (thus, so that)

12. The sun was warm, _____ a cool breeze blew in from the sea. (but, however)

13. I have read this book before; _____, I do not remember the plot. (but, however)

14. They were hot _____ tired. (also, and)

15. The door was locked; _____, we would have waited inside. (or, otherwise)

16. I have known her for many years; _____, I understand her character well. (so that, thus)

17. We opened the window _____ fresh air would blow into the room. (consequently, so that)

18. He is ignorant; _____, he is lazy. (and, furthermore)

19. They visited many stores; _____, they could not find what they were looking for. (but, however)

20. You should go to sleep now, _____ you will be tired tomorrow. (or, otherwise)

21. I was worried; _____, I was determined not to show it. (but,

nevertheless)

15. The following sentences are incorrect, because they contain correlative conjunctions, but do not use parallel construction. Rewrite the sentences correctly, using parallel construction. For example:

He owns both a typewriter and he has a word processor.

Corrected: He owns both a typewriter and a word processor.

I prefer either to read or going hiking.

Corrected: I prefer either to read or to go hiking.

1. The train proceeded neither quickly nor was it smooth.
2. They will leave either today or they will go tomorrow.
3. The child hates both getting up in the morning and to go to bed at night.
4. She is neither kind nor has patience.
5. He is not only talented, but also he has charm.
6. The street is lined with both oak trees and there are elm trees.
7. The lecture was not only very long but also it was very dull.
8. You should either eat less, or should exercise more.
9. I am not only proud to be here, but also feel happy to meet you.
10. The town is both historical and it is picturesque.

16. The following sentences are incorrect, because they present lists of ideas, but do not use parallel construction. Rewrite the sentences correctly, using parallel construction. For example:

The air was cool, dry, and was clear.

Corrected: The air was cool, dry, and clear.

He has started making kites and to fly them.

Corrected: He has started making kites and flying them.

1. We walked out of the door, down the steps and went across the street.
2. She loves singing, dancing and to play the piano.
3. The wind moaned, shrieked and was howling.
4. The music was fast, brilliant and sounded exciting.
5. He proposes to borrow money, open a store and going into business.
6. The town boasts four libraries, two theaters and there are many schools.
7. The clouds were thick, black and looked threatening.
8. He likes running, jumping and to ride a bicycle.
9. They worked carefully, quickly and were quiet.
10. The vegetables were fresh, tender and tasted delicious.

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

LESSON 2: SIMPLE FUTURE

SIMPLE FUTURE

- FORMAS: WILL, SHALL, GOING TO, SIMPLE PRESENT, PRESENT CONTINUOUS.
- AUXILIAR:
Forma Afirmativa = Will e Forma Negativa = Won't
- AUXILIAR II:
Forma Afirmativa = Shall e Forma Negativa = Shan't
- AUXILIAR III:
Forma Afirmativa = Am, Is, Are = Going to e Negativa = Am not, isn't, aren't = Going to

USOS:

- Expressam ações ou acontecimentos futuros. Na maioria dos casos, podem ser trocados entre si.
Ex: "Ayrton Will travel tomorrow."
"We won't go to London next year."
"Shall I open the letter?"
"They are going to graduate in 1999."
"She isn't going to approve of your leaving early."

OUTRAS FORMAS:

- FUTURE CONTINUOUS:
Sujeito + Will/Shall + Be + -ING.

USOS:

- Usado quando se quer comunicar que ações ou acontecimentos estarão ocorrendo em determinado momento no futuro:
Ex: "I'll be studying next weekend."
- FUTURE PERFECT:
Sujeito + Will/Shall + Have +Particípio Passado.

USOS:

- Usado quando se quer comunicar que ações e acontecimentos terão ocorrido em determinado momento no futuro:
Ex: "This time next week Brazil Will/Shall have won the World Cup."

EXERCISES:

1. Faça como no seguinte Modelo:

a) Marcelo (to travel/ to London/ next year)

Marcelo will travel to London next year.

Marcelo is going to travel to London next year.

Marcelo travels to London next year.

Marcelo is traveling to London next year.

b) Marcelo (not to travel/to London/ next year)

Marcelo won't travel to London next year.

Marcelo isn't going to travel to London next year.

Marcelo isn't traveling to London next year.

c) Marcelo (to travel/to London/next year)?

Will Marcelo travel to London next year?

Is Marcelo going to travel to London next year?

Is Marcelo traveling to London next year?

a) The Silveiras (not to pay/ the rent/ tomorrow).

b) The children (to draw/picture on the wall/in five minutes)?

c) We (to move/ To Morumbi/soon).

d) The spokesman (to explain/ the whole situation)?

e) I (not to tell/anybody/about your secret).

f) Mom (to make/chocolate cakes/tomorrow).

2. Complete com os verbos na forma correta:

- a) Lenita _____ (to lose) her temper IF she knows the truth.
- b) If you hadn't split juice on your shirt, your mother _____ (not to shout) at you.
- c) Unless she didn't want me to, I _____ (to borrow) Jane's book.
- d) Regina _____ (to sleep) here if she's too tired.
- e) I wouldn't complain, If I _____ (to be) in your place.
- f) She _____ (to call) me if she had remembered my number.

3. Escolha a opção correta:

- a) Melissa _____ (will be showing/will be show) her paintings in Bahia next week.
- b) By this time, next Monday, I _____ (will have finish/will have finished).
- c) _____ (Shall I/ I shall) open the windows, sir?
- d) Next week we _____ (shall be leaving/shall have leaving) for France.

4. Passe para o Inglês as frases a seguir:

- a) Se você não controlar seus sentimentos, você se arrependerá!

- b) Se você não controlasse seus sentimentos, você se arrependeria!

- c) Se você não tivesse controlado seus sentimentos, você teria se arrependido!

- d) Mesmo que você não concorde, eu deixarei o carro aqui.

- e) Se o cão de guarda estivesse aqui, o ladrão não entraria na casa.

5. Write positive sentences in *will* Future.

- a) We (help) you.
- b) I (get) you a drink.
- c) I think our team (win) the match.
- d) Maybe she (do) a language course in Malta.
- e) I (buy) the tickets.
- f) Perhaps she (do) this for you.
- g) Maybe we (stay) at home.
- h) She hopes that he (cook) dinner tonight.
- i) I'm sure they (understand) your problem.

j) They (go / probably) to the party.

6. Write negative sentences in *will* future.

- a) (I / answer / the question)
- b) (she / read / the book)
- c) (they / drink / beer)
- d) (we / send / the postcard)
- e) (Vanessa / catch / the ball)
- f) (James / open / the door)
- g) (we / listen / to the radio)
- h) (they / eat / fish)
- i) (she / give / him / the apple)
- j) (the computer / crash)

7. Write questions in *will* future.

- a) (Jenny / lock / the door)
- b) (it / rain)
- c) (the teacher / test / our English)
- d) (what / they / eat)
- e) (when / she / be / back)
- f) (who / drive / us / into town)
- g) (where / we / meet)
- h) (when / I / be / famous)
- i) (what / you / do)

8. Type in the verbs in the future I (going to).

- a) Mr Potts (sell) his house.
- b) Our neighbours (spend) their next holidays in the Caribbean.
- c) I (move) to another town.
- d) My husband (build) a tree house for the kids.
- e) His friends (learn) English.

8. Type in the verbs in the future I (going to).

- a) I (tell/not) you the secret.
- b) She (ring/not) me.
- c) We (invite/not) him to our party.
- d) Greg (work/not) abroad.
- e) Her parents (lend/not) her any more money.

9. Write questions in the future I (going to).

- a) (you/help/me) ?
- b) (she/study/in Glasgow) ?
- c) (they/paint/the room) ?
- d) (he/apply/for that job) ?

10. More exercises: Future Progressive (Continuous):

[http://first-](http://first-english.org/english_learning/english_tenses/future_1_progressive/02_future_1_continuous_exercises.htm)

[english.org/english_learning/english_tenses/future_1_progressive/02_future_1_continuous_exercises.htm](http://first-english.org/english_learning/english_tenses/future_1_progressive/02_future_1_continuous_exercises.htm)

11. Fill in the correct form verb in either the future perfect simple or future perfect progressive tense.

- a) Tamara will have completed her Bachelor's Degree by June. (complete)
- b) The customer service department will have been operating for 2 years by then. (operate)
- a) By the time I start my shift, Dr. Frazier _____ for 18 hours straight. (work)
- b) Sheila _____ the scholarship by the time she starts school in September. (get)
- c) By this time next month, I hope they _____ building the community center. (finish)
- d) Professor Adams _____ at this university for 25 years by the time he retires in June. (teach)
- e) By this time tomorrow night we _____ in Australia. (arrive)
- f) _____ he _____ the message by the time your flight takes off? (receive)
- g) Dana _____ the night shift by the time you get up in the morning. (not finish)
- h) The team _____ at the exhibition for five hours by the time I arrive there. (work)
- i) By the time we get on the plane, they _____ already _____ the luggage. (load)
- j) By 2025, I hope researchers _____ a cure for cancer. (find)

12. More exercises:

<http://www.englishforeveryone.org/Topics/Verb-Tenses.htm>

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

LESSON 3: FUTURE CONDITIONAL

FUTURE CONDITIONAL

- Auxiliar: Afirmativa = Would/ Negativa = Wouldn't.
- Formas substitutivas: Could/ Might.

USOS:

O Conditional é geralmente usado em correlação com outros tempos verbais. A tabela abaixo é bastante útil neste caso:

FRASES COM "IF" ou "UNLESS"

- Verbo no Simple Past: complete com o Simple Future.
- Verbo no Simple Past: complete com o Simple Conditional.
- Verbo no Past Perfect: Complete com o Conditional Perfect.

"If she asks me to, I'll go away." (SP, SF).

"I won't go away unless she asks me to." (SF, SP).

"If she asked me to, I would go away." (SPast, SConditional)

"If she had asked me to, I would have gone away." (PP, SP).

"I wouldn't have gone unless she had asked me to." (Cond. Perfect, Past Perfect).

EXERCISES:

1. Complete the sentences.

- If it (*rain*) , we (*stay*) at home.
- If you (*know/not*) the way, I (*pick*) you up.
- My mum (*bake*) a cake if you (*come*) to see us.

2. Complete the sentences.

- If you (*study*) harder, you (*get*) better marks in your tests.
- If I (*be*) rich, I (*travel*) around the world.
- She (*come*) to the market with us if she (*have/not*) to work.

3. Complete the sentences.

- a) If you (*help*) us, we (*finish*) the work in next to no time.
b) I (*call*) you earlier if I (*lose/not*) your phone number.
c) They (*go/not*) to the theatre by car if the weather(*be*) worse.

4. Complete the sentences.

- a) If I (*have*) a compass, I would give it to you.
b) If he hadn't been ill, he (*run*) the marathon.
c) If you go to Ireland, you (*need*) a raincoat.
d) We (*miss/not*) the train if we had got up earlier.
e) If we lived in the country, the kids (*play*) outside all day long.
f) If they (*eat/not*) that much, they wouldn't have got a stomach ache.

5. More exercises:

<http://speakspeak.com/english-grammar-exercises/upper-intermediate/unless-in-case-of-in-case-as-long-as>

SITES PARA APROFUNDAMENTO

CONJUNCTIONS

<http://www.englishexperts.com.br/2007/11/23/esclarecimentos-sobre-although-though-even-though-in-spite-of-e-despite/>

<http://grammarist.com/usage/although-though/>

<http://www.elearnenglishlanguage.com/difficulties/despiteinspiteof.html>

http://www.connect2esl.com/main/activities/however_nevertheless1.htm

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/grammar/learnit/learnitv206.shtml>

SIMPLE FUTURE

<http://www.infoescola.com/ingles/simple-future/>

http://ce111.no.comunidades.net/index.php?pagina=1837877143_07

<http://www.slideshare.net/marcilliorules/future-will-and-going-to>

<http://www.mundovestibular.com.br/articles/7574/1/Will-Futuro-em-Ingles/Paacutegina1.html>

FUTURE CONDITIONAL

<http://www.englishpage.com/conditional/futureconditional.html>

<http://www.infoescola.com/ingles/simple-conditional-would/>

http://lcpicoli.blogspot.com.br/2011/03/conditional-future-futuro-condicional_8702.html

<http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/conditional.htm>

<http://www.coladaweb.com/exercicios-resolvidos/exercicios-resolvidos-de-ingles/the-future-and-conditional-tense>

VÍDEOS PARA APROFUNDAMENTO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Riud58F2nug>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wTXsqpw96wc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xf7fgPnhHZA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VexudqdV7Xk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VAczc1Ctors>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Pao4rTYmIY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VvrTkSsd0lg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YDj-7oyD6l0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IDagS8YH0qo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CFwVcceclK4>

More interaction:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c8k1O8KwGXA>

MODULE 6: INTERMEDIATE THREE

LESSON 1: SIMPLE CONDITIONAL

LESSON 2: IF/WHETHER

LESSON 3: PHRASAL VERBS I/ PHRASAL VERBS II

TEXT

The History of Pizza

The modern pizza was originally invented in Naples, Italy but the word pizza is Greek in origin, derived from the Greek word *pēktos* meaning *solid* or *clotted*. The ancient Greeks covered their bread with oils, herbs and cheese. The first major innovation that led to flat bread pizza was the use of tomato as a topping. It was common for the poor of the area around Naples to add tomato to their yeast-based flat bread, and so the pizza began.

While it is difficult to say for sure who invented the pizza, it is however believed that modern pizza was first made by baker Raffaele Esposito of Naples. In fact, a popular urban legend holds that the archetypal pizza, Pizza Margherita, was invented in 1889, when the Royal Palace of Capodimonte commissioned the Neapolitan pizzaiolo Raffaele Esposito to create a pizza in honor of the visiting Queen Margherita. Of the three different pizzas he created, the Queen strongly preferred a pie swathed in the colors of the Italian flag: red (tomato), green (basil), and white (mozzarella). Supposedly, this kind of pizza was then named after the Queen as Pizza Margherita.

Later, the dish has become popular in many parts of the world:

- The first pizzeria, *Antica Pizzeria Port'Alba*, was opened in 1830 in Naples.
- In North America, The first *pizzeria* was opened in 1905 by Gennaro Lombardi at 53 1/3 Spring Street in New York City.
- The first *Pizza Hut*, the chain of pizza restaurants appeared in the United States during the 1930s.

Nowadays, many varieties of pizza exist worldwide, along with several dish variants based upon pizza.

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Questions:

1. Historians know who invented the pizza.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. The word pizza has an Italian Origin.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Raffaele Esposito was the first to prepare modern pizza.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. The first pizzeria was opened in New York.
 - a. True
 - b. False

VOCABULARY ESSENTIAL: TRANSLATE

Derived	queen
Greek	supposedly
Innovation	spring
Flat	chain
Holds	Nowadays
Strongly	worldwide

Anotações – Tradução do texto

GRAMMAR FOCUS

LESSON 1: SIMPLE CONDITIONAL

SIMPLE CONDITIONAL

- Afirmativas

O Simple Conditional serve para formar frases no futuro do pretérito, para isso usamos o auxiliar Would, precedido pelo sujeito e seguido pelo verbo na forma normal:

Ex: "I would like to study".

Ex: "She would say".

- Interrogativas

Apenas trocar o Would e o sujeito de lugar para tornar as frases interrogativas:

Ex: "What would I like to study?"

Ex: "Would she say?"

- Negativa

Apenas adicionar o NOT após o Would:

Ex: "I would not (wouldn't) like to study"

Ex: "She would not say".

EXERCISES:

1. Put the verbs into the correct form (conditional I simple).

- They (walk) to the station.
- He (tell) you the truth.
- I (go) home.
- They (watch) a scary movie.
- You (not / say) that.
- She (not / do) this.
- (give / you) him this letter?
- I (not / wait) any longer.
- (wake / she) me up at six o'clock?
- (help / they) him in the garden?

2. Fill the gap using the verb in brackets.

- 1 _____ that if I were you. It's bad luck. (to do)
- 2 They'd be a better team if they _____ fitter. (to be)
- 3 If I had some spare money, I _____ a DVD player. (to buy)
- 4 Those children _____ so horrible if their parents were stricter. (to be)
- 5 I wouldn't go out with him even if you _____ me. (to pay)
- 6 If we _____ so hard, we wouldn't be so tired all the time. (to work)
- 7 If she didn't take so long in the shower, she _____ more time for breakfast. (to have)
- 8 If you _____ so much beer, you wouldn't be so fat. (to drink)
- 9 The world _____ a better place if politicians were less vain. (to be)
- 10 I _____ to visit Thailand if I had the chance. (to love)
- 11 If I had more free time, I _____ a play. (to write)
- 12 If you _____ a digital camera, you could send photos by email. (to have)
- 13 He would definitely lose weight if he _____ eating carbohydrates and sugar. (to stop)
- 14 We could go travelling across France if we _____ a tent. (to buy)
- 15 Valencia would have the perfect climate if it _____ so hot in July and August. (to be)
- 16 If I understood more about computers, I _____ help you out. (to be able to)
- 17 I wouldn't do that if I _____ you. (to be)

3. Fill the gap using the verb in brackets.

1. You will smell if you (not change) your clothes.

2. What (you do) if you heard the alarm?
3. We'll have to walk if we (run out) of petrol here.
4. Unless you turn that music down, I (go) mad.
5. Someone (steal) your glasses if you leave them there.
6. She (not have) so many accidents if she drove more carefully.
7. If you were unemployed, what (you do) ?
8. If you shake that bottle, it (not be) fit to drink.
9. If you pass the exam, we (celebrate) it.
10. If you go to London, where (you stay) ?
11. If you (wear) this coat, nobody would have recognized you.
12. If you (read) the article carefully, you wouldn't have asked anything.
13. If someone offered to buy you one of those cars, which one (you choose) ?
14. If I had known you didn't like the food, I (not buy) it.
15. If he is there he (answer) the phone.
16. I'll get lost if you (not go) with me.
17. I wouldn't have brought umbrella if I (know) that it was not raining.
18. I could repair the roof myself if I (have) a longer ladder.
19. I (not buy) these things if I were you.
20. I (bring) you some food if I had known that you were hungry.

4. *Complete with the correct forms of the verbs.*

01. If you arrive early, you (have) to wait.
02. If you arrived early, you (have) to wait.
03. If you had arrived early, you (have) to wait.
04. They (help) you if they can.
05. They (help) you if they could.
06. They (help) you if they could have.
07. If you drink too much you (be) sick.
08. Unless you work hard you (not pass) your test.
09. If you stop smoking you (live) longer.
10. Practise hard and your English (improve).
11. We would have gone out if (stop) raining.
12. If I (go) away, I would have written to you.
13. If he (work) harder, he would have succeeded.
14. He not (write) unless he was lonely.
15. She would have come if you (invite) her.
16. Unless the greenhouse effect is mitigated, the seas (rise).
17. If you were older, you (be) wiser.
18. If I had known you weren't coming, I not (bake) a cake.
19. If you run, you (catch) the train.
20. If I were you, I (go) on holiday.

5. Answer the exercises in the following site:

<http://www.agendaweb.org/verbs/conditional-verbs-exercises.html>

GRAMMAR FOCUS

LESSON 2: IF/WHETHER

If/whether

- Qual a diferença entre IF e WHETHER?

Essa é uma das perguntas mais comuns entre vários estudantes de inglês. Afinal de contas, as duas palavras significam a mesma coisa em português: se.

Embora o significado seja o mesmo, os usos são diferentes.

Portanto, continue lendo para aprender a diferença entre IF e WHETHER.

Para começar, anote aí que 'if' é comumente usado em uma estrutura gramatical da língua inglesa conhecida como *Conditionals* ou *If-clauses*. Essas são sentenças que geralmente expressam uma ideia de condição.

Ou seja, se determinado fato acontecer, terá tal consequência:

- *If you don't study, you'll flunk.* [Se você não estudar, você vai reprovar.]
- *If he had money, he would be here now.* [Se ele tivesse dinheiro, ele estaria aqui agora.]
- *If they hadn't told me, I'd never have found out what had really happened to her.* [Se eles não tivessem me falado, eu nunca teria descoberto o que tinha realmente acontecido com ela.]

Não vou falar sobre os Conditionals aqui.

Lembre-se que 'if' é sempre usado nas *Conditionals Sentences*.

O mesmo não acontece com 'whether'.

Ele não costuma ser peça fundamental nesse tipo de construção gramatical. Portanto, não tem como fazer confusão!

A palavra 'whether' no sentido de 'se' é geralmente usada em alguns casos especiais. Portanto, vamos falar um pouco deles agora.

Para começar veja as sentenças a seguir:

- *I don't know whether she's in or out.* [Não sei se ela está dentro ou fora.]
- *They asked us whether we wanted to stay at their home or at a hotel.* [Eles nos perguntaram se nós queríamos ficar na casa deles ou em um hotel.]

Note que nas sentenças acima estamos falando de opções. Logo, nesses casos, sempre usaremos 'whether' e nunca 'if'. Na verdade, até podemos usar 'if', mas aí a segunda opção deverá ser deixada de fora. Veja,

- *I don't know if she's in.* [Não sei se ela está dentro.]
- *They asked us if we wanted to stay at their home.* [Eles nos perguntaram se nós queríamos ficar na casa deles.]

Outra coisa interessante de se notar é que costuma-se usar 'whether' após palavras como 'know', 'ask', 'wonder', 'discuss', 'decide' e algumas outras. Em um contexto mais informal podemos usar 'if' após elas, mas a regra gramatical diz que é melhor usarmos 'whether'.

Veja as sentenças abaixo:

- *I'm not sure whether/if he'll come to the meeting.* [Não tenho certeza se ela virá]

para a reunião.]

- *I asked whether/if she had anything to me.* [Perguntei se ela tinha algo para mim.]
- *We discussed whether we would meet them.* [Discutimos se nos reuniríamos com eles.]
- *They have not decided whether they'll help or not.* [Eles não decidiram se ajudarão ou não.]
- *I've been wondering whether to retire.* [Ando me perguntando se me aposento.]
- *We wondered whether Esther had been happy.* [Nos perguntávamos se a Esther tinha sido feliz.]

Quando a ideia é dizer “se... ou não“, o correto é dizer “*whether... or not*” ou “*whether or not*“:

- *I didn't know whether to believe him or not.* [Eu não sabia se acreditava nele ou não.]
- *The barman didn't ask whether or not they were over eighteen.* [O cara do bar nem perguntou se eles eram maiores de idade.]

Além de expressões e palavras, também devemos usar ‘whether’ após preposições [Caso queira aprender mais sobre preposições leia a dica *As Regras das Preposições em Inglês*]:

- *There was a big argument about whether we should move to a new house.* [Houve uma grande discussão se deveríamos nos mudar para uma casa nova.]
- *How you treat others may depend on whether you're single or married.* [Como tratar os outros pode depender se você é solteiro ou casado.]

Antes de infinitivos com ‘to’ também temos de usar ‘whether‘:

- *They can't decide whether to stay here and wait or go home.* [Eles não decidem se ficam aqui ou vão embora.]

De modo simples e rápido estes são os casos mais comuns! Há ainda outros, mas vamos deixá-los de lado por enquanto. Afinal, com as dicas acima você já começa a entender bem a diferença entre IF e WHETHER.

EXERCISES:

1. Fill in the blanks with if /whether

- a) Do you know if the class has started?

I don't know if (whether) the class has started (or not).

- b) Was the exam difficult?

I don't remember if (whether) the exam was difficult or not.

- c) Do you know what the date is?

I don't know if it's Friday or Saturday.

- d) Do you know if they are arriving at six o'clock?

I don't know (if) whether they will arrive at six or at seven.

- e) Do you know if they are coming?

I don't know if (whether) they are coming or not.

f) Are you going to the movies tonight?

I don't know if (whether) I am going to the movies or not.

g) Was she late getting home last night?

I don't know if (whether) she was late getting home last night or not.

h) Do you remember how to get to the party?

I don't remember how to get to the party.

2. Answer these exercises:

<http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3022>

3. Fill in the blanks:

1. If you (send) the letter today, it'll arrive tomorrow.

2. If you don't study, you (pass) the exam.

3. If it rains, we (stay) at home.

4. If it (be) sunny, we'll go to the beach.

5. If that shop (be) closed, we'll go to another one.

6. If you (want) , we'll go to the park.

7. If Adam (arrive) late, his father will be upset.

8. If you work hard, you (get) a bonus.

9. If it isn't expensive, I (buy) two.

10. If you (call) me, I won't answer the phone.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

LESSON 3: PHRASAL VERBS I/ PHRASAL VERBS II

PHRASAL VERBS I

- Phrasal verbs are usually two-word phrases consisting of **verb + adverb** or **verb + preposition**.
- Think of them as you would any other English vocabulary.
- Study them as you come across them, rather than trying to memorize many at once. Use the list below as a reference guide when you find an expression that you don't recognize.
- The examples will help you understand the meanings. If you think of each phrasal verb as a separate verb with a specific meaning, you will be able to remember it more easily.
- Like many other verbs, phrasal verbs often have more than one meaning.
- As well as learning their meanings, you need to learn how to use phrasal verbs properly. Some phrasal verbs require a direct object (*someone/something*), while others do not. Some phrasal verbs can be separated by the object, while others cannot.

Verb	Meaning	Example
ask someone out	invite on a date	Brian asked Judy out to dinner and a movie.
ask around	ask many people the same question	I asked around but nobody has seen my wallet.
add up to something	equal	Your purchases add up to \$205.32.
back something up	reverse	You'll have to back up your car so that I can get out.
back someone up	support	My wife backed me up over my decision to quit my job.
blow up	explode	The racing car blew up after it crashed into the fence.
blow something up	add air	We have to blow 50 balloons up for the party.
break down	stop functioning	Our car broke down at the side

	(vehicle, machine)	of the highway in the snowstorm.
break down	get upset	The woman broke down when the police told her that her son had died.
break something down	divide into smaller parts	Our teacher broke the final project down into three separate parts.
break in	force entry to a building	Somebody broke in last night and stole our stereo.
break into something	enter forcibly	The firemen had to break into the room to rescue the children.
break something in	wear something a few times so that it doesn't look/feel new	I need to break these shoes in before we run next week.
break in	interrupt	The TV station broke in to report the news of the president's death.
break up	end a relationship	My boyfriend and I broke up before I moved to America.
break up	start laughing (informal)	The kids just broke up as soon as the clown started talking.
break out	escape	The prisoners broke out of jail when the guards weren't looking.
break out in something	develop a skin condition	I broke out in a rash after our camping trip.
bring someone down	make unhappy	This sad music is bringing me down .
bring someone up	raise a child	My grandparents brought me up after my parents died.
bring something up	start talking about a subject	My mother walks out of the room when my father brings up sports.

bring something up	vomit	He drank so much that he brought his dinner up in the toilet.
call around	phone many different places/people	We called around but we weren't able to find the car part we needed.
call someone back	return a phone call	I called the company back but the offices were closed for the weekend.
call something off	cancel	Jason called the wedding off because he wasn't in love with his fiancé.
call on someone	ask for an answer or opinion	The professor called on me for question 1.
call on someone	visit someone	We called on you last night but you weren't home.
call someone up	phone	Give me your phone number and I will call you up when we are in town.
calm down	relax after being angry	You are still mad. You need to calm down before you drive the car.
not care for someone/something	not like (formal)	I don't care for his behaviour.
catch up	get to the same point as someone else	You'll have to run faster than that if you want to catch up with Marty.
check in	arrive and register at a hotel or airport	We will get the hotel keys when we check in .
check out	leave a hotel	You have to check out of the hotel before 11:00 AM.
check someone/something out	look at carefully, investigate	The company checks out all new employees.
check out someone/something	look at (informal)	Check out the crazy hair on that guy!

cheer up	become happier	She cheered up when she heard the good news.
cheer someone up	make happier	I brought you some flowers to cheer you up .
chip in	help	If everyone chips in we can get the kitchen painted by noon.
clean something up	tidy, clean	Please clean up your bedroom before you go outside.
come across something	find unexpectedly	I came across these old photos when I was tidying the closet.
come apart	separate	The top and bottom come apart if you pull hard enough.
come down with something	become sick	My nephew came down with chicken pox this weekend.
come forward	volunteer for a task or to give evidence	The woman came forward with her husband's finger prints.
come from somewhere	originate in	The art of origami comes from Asia.
count on someone/something	rely on	I am counting on you to make dinner while I am out.
cross something out	draw a line through	Please cross out your old address and write your new one.
cut back on something	consume less	My doctor wants me to cut back on sweets and fatty foods.
cut something down	make something fall to the ground	We had to cut the old tree in our yard down after the storm.
cut in	interrupt	Your father cut in while I was dancing with your uncle.
cut in	pull in too closely in front of another vehicle	The bus driver got angry when that car cut in .
cut in	start operating (of)	The air conditioner cuts

	an engine or electrical device)	in when the temperature gets to 22°C.
cut something off	remove with something sharp	The doctors cut off his leg because it was severely injured.
cut something off	stop providing	The phone company cut off our phone because we didn't pay the bill.
cut someone off	take out of a will	My grandparents cut my father off when he remarried.
cut something out	remove part of something (usually with scissors and paper)	I cut this ad out of the newspaper.
do someone/something over	beat up, ransack (Br.E., informal)	He's lucky to be alive. His shop was done over by a street gang.
do something over	do again (N.Amer.)	My teacher wants me to do my essay over because she doesn't like my topic.
do away with something	discard	It's time to do away with all of these old tax records.
do something up	fasten, close	Do your coat up before you go outside. It's snowing!
dress up	wear nice clothing	It's a fancy restaurant so we have to dress up .
drop back	move back in a position/group	Andrea dropped back to third place when she fell off her bike.
drop in/by/over	come without an appointment	I might drop in/by/over for tea sometime this week.
drop someone/something off	take someone/something somewhere and leave them/it there	I have to drop my sister off at work before I come over.
drop out	quit a class	I dropped out of Science

	school etc	because it was too difficult.
eat out	eat at a restaurant	I don't feel like cooking tonight. Let's eat out .
end up	eventually reach/do/decide	We ended up renting a movie instead of going to the theatre.
fall apart	break into pieces	My new dress fell apart in the washing machine.
fall down	fall to the ground	The picture that you hung up last night fell down this morning.
fall out	separate from an interior	The money must have fallen out of my pocket.
fall out	(of hair, teeth) become loose and unattached	His hair started to fall out when he was only 35.
figure something out	understand, find the answer	I need to figure out how to fit the piano and the bookshelf in this room.
fill something in	to write information in blanks (Br.E.)	Please fill in the form with your name, address, and phone number.
fill something out	to write information in blanks (N.Amer.)	The form must be filled out in capital letters.
fill something up	fill to the top	I always fill the water jug up when it is empty.
find out	discover	We don't know where he lives. How can we find out ?
find something out	discover	We tried to keep the time of the party a secret, but Samantha found it out .
get something across/over	communicate, make understandable	I tried to get my point across/over to the judge but she wouldn't listen.
get along/on	like each other	I was surprised how well my new girlfriend and my

		sister got along/on .
get around	have mobility	My grandfather can get around fine in his new wheelchair.
get away	go on a vacation	We worked so hard this year that we had to get away for a week.
get away with something	do without being noticed or punished	Jason always gets away with cheating in his maths tests.
get back	return	We got back from our vacation last week.
get something back	receive something you had before	Liz finally got her Science notes back from my roommate.
get back at someone	retaliate, take revenge	My sister got back at me for stealing her shoes. She stole my favourite hat.
get back into something	become interested in something again	I finally got back into my novel and finished it.
get on something	step onto a vehicle	We're going to freeze out here if you don't let us get on the bus.
get over something	recover from an illness, loss, difficulty	I just got over the flu and now my sister has it.
get over something	overcome a problem	The company will have to close if it can't get over the new regulations.
get round to something	finally find time to do (N.Amer.: get around to something)	I don't know when I am going to get round to writing the thank you cards.
get together	meet (usually for social reasons)	Let's get together for a BBQ this weekend.

get up	get out of bed	I got up early today to study for my exam.
get up	stand	You should get up and give the elderly man your seat.
give someone away	reveal hidden information about someone	His wife gave him away to the police.
give someone away	take the bride to the altar	My father gave me away at my wedding.
give something away	ruin a secret	My little sister gave the surprise party away by accident.
give something away	give something to someone for free	The library was giving away old books on Friday.
give something back	return a borrowed item	I have to give these skates back to Franz before his hockey game.
give in	reluctantly stop fighting or arguing	My boyfriend didn't want to go to the ballet, but he finally gave in .
give something out	give to many people (usually at no cost)	They were giving out free perfume samples at the department store.
give something up	quit a habit	I am giving up smoking as of January 1st.
give up	stop trying	My maths homework was too difficult so I gave up .
go after someone	follow someone	My brother tried to go after the thief in his car.
go after something	try to achieve something	I went after my dream and now I am a published writer.
go against someone	compete, oppose	We are going against the best soccer team in the city tonight.
go ahead	start, proceed	Please go ahead and eat before the food gets cold.

go back	return to a place	I have to go back home and get my lunch.
go out	leave home to go on a social event	We're going out for dinner tonight.
go out with someone	date	Jesse has been going out with Luke since they met last winter.
go over something	review	Please go over your answers before you submit your test.
go over	visit someone nearby	I haven't seen Tina for a long time. I think I'll go over for an hour or two.
go without something	suffer lack or deprivation	When I was young, we went without winter boots.
grow apart	stop being friends over time	My best friend and I grew apart after she changed schools.
grow back	regrow	My roses grew back this summer.
grow up	become an adult	When Jack grows up he wants to be a fireman.
grow out of something	get too big for	Elizabeth needs a new pair of shoes because she has grown out of her old ones.
grow into something	grow big enough to fit	This bike is too big for him now, but he should grow into it by next year.
hand something down	give something used to someone else	I handed my old comic books down to my little cousin.
hand something in	submit	I have to hand in my essay by Friday.
hand something out	to distribute to a group of people	We will hand out the invitations at the door.
hand something over	give (usually unwillingly)	The police asked the man to hand over his wallet and his

		weapons.
hang in	stay positive (N.Amer., informal)	Hang in there. I'm sure you'll find a job very soon.
hang on	wait a short time (informal)	Hang on while I grab my coat and shoes!
hang out	spend time relaxing (informal)	Instead of going to the party we are just going to hang out at my place.
hang up	end a phone call	He didn't say goodbye before he hung up .
hold someone/something back	prevent from doing/going	I had to hold my dog back because there was a cat in the park.
hold something back	hide an emotion	Jamie held back his tears at his grandfather's funeral.
hold on	wait a short time	Please hold on while I transfer you to the Sales Department.
hold onto someone/something	hold firmly using your hands or arms	Hold onto your hat because it's very windy outside.
hold someone/something up	rob	A man in a black mask held the bank up this morning.
keep on doing something	continue doing	Keep on stirring until the liquid comes to a boil.
keep something from someone	not tell	We kept our relationship from our parents for two years.
keep someone/something out	stop from entering	Try to keep the wet dog out of the living room.
keep something up	continue at the same rate	If you keep those results up you will get into a great college.
let someone down	fail to support or help, disappoint	I need you to be on time. Don't let me down this time.

let someone in	allow to enter	Can you let the cat in before you go to school?
look after <i>someone/something</i>	take care of	I have to look after my sick grandmother.
look down on <i>someone</i>	think less of, consider inferior	Ever since we stole that chocolate bar your dad has looked down on me.
look for <i>someone/something</i>	try to find	I'm looking for a red dress for the wedding.
look forward to <i>something</i>	be excited about the future	I'm looking forward to the Christmas break.
look into <i>something</i>	investigate	We are going to look into the price of snowboards today.
look out	be careful, vigilant, and take notice	Look out! That car's going to hit you!
look out for <i>someone/something</i>	be especially vigilant for	Don't forget to look out for snakes on the hiking trail.
look something over	check, examine	Can you look over my essay for spelling mistakes?
look something up	search and find information in a reference book or database	We can look her phone number up on the Internet.
look up to <i>someone</i>	have a lot of respect for	My little sister has always looked up to me.
make something up	invent, lie about something	Josie made up a story about why we were late.
make up	forgive each other	We were angry last night, but we made up at breakfast.
make someone up	apply cosmetics to	My sisters made me up for my graduation party.
mix something up	confuse two or more things	I mixed up the twins' names again!
pass away	die	His uncle passed away last

		night after a long illness.
pass out	faint	It was so hot in the church that an elderly lady passed out .
pass something out	give the same thing to many people	The professor passed the textbooks out before class.
pass something up	decline (usually something good)	I passed up the job because I am afraid of change.
pay someone back	return owed money	Thanks for buying my ticket. I'll pay you back on Friday.
pay for something	be punished for doing something bad	That bully will pay for being mean to my little brother.
pick something out	choose	I picked out three sweaters for you to try on.
point someone/something out	indicate with your finger	I'll point my boyfriend out when he runs by.
put something down	put what you are holding on a surface or floor	You can put the groceries down on the kitchen counter.
put someone down	insult, make someone feel stupid	The students put the substitute teacher down because his pants were too short.
put something off	postpone	We are putting off our trip until January because of the hurricane.
put something out	extinguish	The neighbours put the fire out before the firemen arrived.
put something together	assemble	I have to put the crib together before the baby arrives.
put up with someone/something	tolerate	I don't think I can put up with three small children in the car.
put something on	put	Don't forget to put on your

	clothing/accessories on your body	new earrings for the party.
run into <i>someone/something</i>	meet unexpectedly	I ran into an old school-friend at the mall.
run over <i>someone/something</i>	drive a vehicle over a person or thing	I accidentally ran over your bicycle in the driveway.
run over/through <i>something</i>	rehearse, review	Let's run over/through these lines one more time before the show.
run away	leave unexpectedly, escape	The child ran away from home and has been missing for three days.
run out	have none left	We ran out of shampoo so I had to wash my hair with soap.
send something back	return (usually by mail)	My letter got sent back to me because I used the wrong stamp.
set something up	arrange, organize	Our boss set a meeting up with the president of the company.
set someone up	trick, trap	The police set up the car thief by using a hidden camera.
shop around	compare prices	I want to shop around a little before I decide on these boots.
show off	act extra special for people watching (usually boastfully)	He always shows off on his skateboard
sleep over	stay somewhere for the night (informal)	You should sleep over tonight if the weather is too bad to drive home.
sort something out	organize, resolve a problem	We need to sort the bills out before the first of the month.
stick to something	continue doing something, limit yourself to one	You will lose weight if you stick to the diet.

	particular thing	
switch something off	stop the energy flow, turn off	The light's too bright. Could you switch it off .
switch something on	start the energy flow, turn on	We heard the news as soon as we switched on the car radio.
take after someone	resemble a family member	I take after my mother. We are both impatient.
take something apart	purposely break into pieces	He took the car brakes apart and found the problem.
take something back	return an item	I have to take our new TV back because it doesn't work.
take off	start to fly	My plane takes off in five minutes.
take something off	remove something (usually clothing)	Take off your socks and shoes and come in the lake!
take something out	remove from a place or thing	Can you take the garbage out to the street for me?
take someone out	pay for someone to go somewhere with you	My grandparents took us out for dinner and a movie.
tear something up	rip into pieces	I tore up my ex-boyfriend's letters and gave them back to him.
think back	remember (often + to, sometimes + on)	When I think back on my youth, I wish I had studied harder.
think something over	consider	I'll have to think this job offer over before I make my final decision.
throw something away	dispose of	We threw our old furniture away when we won the lottery.
turn something down	decrease the	Please turn the

	volume or strength (heat, light etc)	TV down while the guests are here.
turn something down	refuse	I turned the job down because I don't want to move.
turn something off	stop the energy flow, switch off	Your mother wants you to turn the TV off and come for dinner.
turn something on	start the energy, switch on	It's too dark in here. Let's turn some lights on .
turn something up	increase the volume or strength (heat, light etc)	Can you turn the music up ? This is my favourite song.
turn up	appear suddenly	Our cat turned up after we put posters up all over the neighbourhood.
try something on	sample clothing	I'm going to try these jeans on , but I don't think they will fit.
try something out	test	I am going to try this new brand of detergent out .
use something up	finish the supply	The kids used all of the toothpaste up so we need to buy some more.
wake up	stop sleeping	We have to wake up early for work on Monday.
warm someone/something up	increase the temperature	You can warm your feet up in front of the fireplace.
warm up	prepare body for exercise	I always warm up by doing sit-ups before I go for a run.
wear off	fade away	Most of my make-up wore off before I got to the party.
work out	exercise	I work out at the gym three times a week.
work out	be successful	Our plan worked out fine.

work something out	make a calculation	We have to work out the total cost before we buy the house.
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Br.E.: British English; N.Amer.: North American

PHRASAL VERBS II – Separáveis e Inseparáveis.

Geralmente alguns phrasais verbs não acompanham sua preposição ou advérbio e em algumas situações poderá vir com preposição e advérbio.

Some Examples:

Keep on = Continuar fazendo alguma coisa Ex: And it **kept on** raining all night long (E continuou chovendo a noite toda)

Make out = Entender Ex: I couldn't **make out** what he was saying (Eu não consegui entender o que ele estava dizendo)

Make up= Inventar/ criar Ex: She **made up** a stupid story (Ela inventou uma estória ridícula)

Make up for = Compensar por alguma perda ou ausência Ex: I have to work over time to **make up for** the lost time (Eu tenho que trabalhar além do horário p/ recuperar o tempo perdido)

Pass on = doar Ex: I **passed** my old clothes **on** to the charity shop (Eu doei minha roupas velhas para uma instituição de caridade)

Pick out = Escolher/ selecionar Ex: Among over a hundred people she was **picked out** for the job (Entre mais de cem pessoas ela foi escolhida para o trabalho)

Put away = Colocar alguma coisa de volta no seu devido lugar Ex: **Put** the books **away** when you finish studying (Ponha os livros de volta quando vc acabar de estudar)

Put off= Adiar Ex: I'm afraid we have to **put** this afternoon's meeting **off** (Desculpem mas vamos ter que adiar a reunião dessa tarde)

Run down = enfraquecer EX: I have to recharge these batteries. They have **run down** (Tenho que recarregar essas baterias. Elas descarregaram/ estão fracas)

Run into = Encontrar alguém por acaso Ex: I **ran into** an old friend at the station this morning (EU encontrei por acaso com um velho amigo na estação esta manhã)

Run out of = Acabar o estoque Ex: We are **running out of** milk I'd better go and get some. (Estamos sem leite/O Leite acabou, é melhor eu ir comprar algum)

Run over = Atropelar Ex: Have you heard a child was **run over** by a truck last night? (Ficou sabendo que uma criança foi atropelada por um caminhão ontem a noite?)

Set up = Fazer algo bom pra ser usado Ex: I can't **set** this VCR **up**. Can you give me a hand, please? (Eu não consigo ajeitar esse Video cassete. Pode me dar uma mãozinha por favor?)

Slow down = Reduzir a velocidade/ ir mais devagar Ex: You're driving so fast. Why don't you **slow down** a bit? (Vc está dirigindo muito rápido. POr que vc não reduz um pouco?)

Stand out = Destacar-se Ex: She surely **stands out** from the other students (Ela com certeza se destaca dos outros alunos) Tem um diferencial

Step up = Aumentar Ex: if we **step up** our production we are going to make a lot of money (Se aumentarmos a nossa produção, vamos ganhar muito dinheiro)

Take over = Assumir o controle de alguma coisa ou de alguém Ex: She **took over** her father's business after he passed away (Ela assumiu o negócio do pai depois que ele faleceu) This pain is **taking** me **over** (Essa dor está me dominando, tomando contd e mim)

Talk into = Convencer/ persuadir Ex: I'll try to **talk** him **into** going to the party (Vou tentar convencê-lo a ir a festa)

Talk over = Considerar/ discutir Ex: Let's **talk** it **over** and try to find a solution for the divorce (Vamos discutir sobre isso e tentar encontrar uma solução para o divórcio)

Think over = Considerar antes de tomar uma decisão Ex: You'd better think things over before asking for the divorce (É melhor vc pensar bem antes de pedir o divórcio)

Try out = testar Ex: Scientists are **trying** the new drug **out** on rats (Cientistas estão testando a nova droga em ratos)

Wrap up = Encerrar EX: Shall we **wrap** the meeting **up** now and continue it tomorrow? (Podemos encerrar a reunião agora e continuá-la amanhã?)

EXERCISES:

1. Make the exercises:
<http://www.englishpage.com/prepositions/phrasalverbs2.htm>
2. More exercises:
<http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/phrasal-verbs>

3. Exercises:

1. My car _____ on the freeway.
 - broke down
 - broke up
 - broke through

2. The thief managed to _____ the police barricade.
 - break through
 - break in
 - break on

3. My girlfriend and I _____ last month.
 - broke through
 - broke in
 - broke up

4. Hey, _____ the girl with the red hair. She's very pretty.
 - check out
 - check in
 - check at

5. _____! Things will get better.
 - Cheer on
 - Cheer at
 - Cheer up

6. The police are trying to _____ on drunk drivers.
 - crack up
 - crack down
 - crack through

7. He is so funny! He really cracks me _____.
 - up
 - around
 - on

8. I thought the movie was going to end, but it just _____.
 - dragged in

- dragged on
- dragged into

9. I'm really tired because I _____ at 5 AM this morning.

- got around
- got up
- got on

10. Friends can help you to _____ a difficult time in your life.

- get around
- get by
- get through

SOME DOUBTS?

<http://www.solinguinglesa.com.br/conteudo/Phrasalverbs4.php>
<http://www.solinguinglesa.com.br/conteudo/Phrasalverbs14.php>
<http://www.solinguinglesa.com.br/conteudo/Phrasalverbs3.php>

SITES PARA APROFUNDAMENTO

SIMPLE CONDITIONAL

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fo_63p3cVXU
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZQj9t_XAhTg
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u0I-Bhvm0Us>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b9sGBtz5oDA>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IM_11aCxdHM
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=63Iq54EHTEA>

IF/WHETHER

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=avfsdyPb8rA>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KjfxR3KMV_A
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A_a6RjR_AHY

PHRASAL VERBS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ER9nZc7Rxp0>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iNzevyNZ4Po>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BZRuVgoZDR4>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QjisdqFBo_o
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nNs-Dc7yhZA>

VÍDEOS PARA APROFUNDAMENTO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zNnrKkse9Kg>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r172_wv7Dh4
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7vbl2FCSnsQ>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-16WWZIUg44>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0UvIpNG7dUM>

SUPPLEMENT 1: THE IMPERATIVE/THE INFINITIVE

SUPPLEMENT 2: MANY/MUCH/FEW/LITTLE

THE IMPERATIVE

- Forma: Infinitivo sem a particular “To”. O sujeito da frase é sempre YOU, subentendido.
- Forma auxiliar para a negativa: DON’T.
- Forma invariável para Question-tags: WILL YOU?

Ex: “Do study hard!”

“Do try your Best!”

- Para expressar uma ordem, comando ou pedido:

Ex: “Try to find out why they sent us flowers.”

“Don’t react negatively when you are there.”

“Please, pass me the salt.”

- CASOS ESPECIAIS:

LET’S (LET US): O sujeito da frase é sempre WE, subentendido.

- Forma Negativa: Let’s not!
- Forma variável para Question-tags: SHALL WE?
- Para expressar uma ordem, comando ou pedido que incluam também o falante: (quem dá a ordem ou comando):

Ex: “Let’s show our neighbors our new car.”

“Let’s not hurry; we still have plenty of time.”

“Let’s try to enter again, shall we?”

EXERCISES:

1. Make these sentences negative e traduza:

Ex.:Go to the theater.

Don’t go to the theater!

- a) Buy a motorcycle

- b) Sell your house

c) Give me another drink

d) Lend her some money

2. Make these sentences imperative e traduza:

Ex.:They don't do the homework.

a) I can't write in Japanese

b) She isn't going to make a good sandwich

c) I don't like to write in ink

d) He isn't calm

3. Invite somebody to do something.

Ex.:to go to the movies.

Let's go to the movies.

a) to swim in the lake

b) to walk in the park

c) to meet at McDonald's

d) to skate

e) to listen to the records

THE INFINITIVE

- Infinitivo é a forma pura do verbo. No português, os verbos no infinitivo terminam em “ar”, “er”, “ir” e “or”. Já na língua inglesa, utiliza-se a partícula “to” antes dos verbos.

Ex: He doesn't know how **to install** it. (Ele não sabe como *instalar* isso.)

Ex: She wants **to learn** English. (Ela quer *aprender* Inglês.)

Ex: They would like **to eat** cake. (Eles gostariam de *comer* bolo.)

Ex: I expect **to get** on time. (Eu espero *chegar* na hora.)

1. Mark the correct alternative:
 - a) Shall we finish this job before noon?
 1. Yes, let's.
 2. No, we won't.
 3. Yes, we will.
 - b) Give me that book _____?
 1. Do you
 2. Won't you
 3. Will you not
 4. Will you
 5. Please do you
 - c) It was very kind of them _____ us to their party.
 1. Invite
 2. To invite
 3. Inviting
 4. To inviting
 5. To go
 - d) I think it's time for us _____ to our children about their bad report cards.
 1. Talk
 2. Talking
 3. To talking
 4. Going
 5. Talked
 - d) What a nice thing _____!
 1. Saying
 2. Say
 3. To say
 4. Said
 5. Says
 - e) Write it down, _____?
 1. Didn't you
 2. Do you
 3. Don't you
 4. Shall we

MUCH/MANY/LITTLE/FEW

MUCH # MANY

- MUCH = muito (a)

Use: antecede palavras incontáveis no SINGULAR.

E.g.

We don't have much time.

(Nós não temos muito tempo.)

MANY = muitos(as)

Use: antecede palavras contáveis no PLURAL.

E.g.

Many students are in the class.

(Muitos estudantes estão na classe.)

LITTLE # FEW

LITTLE = pouco(a)

Use: antecede palavras incontáveis no SINGULAR.

E.g.

We have little time to talk.

(Nós temos pouco tempo para conversar.)

FEW = poucos(as)

Use: antecede palavras contáveis no PLURAL.

E.g.

Few students were in the class.

(Poucos estudantes estavam na classe.)

ATTENTION!!!

A LITTLE = SOME = um pouco

A FEW = SOME = alguns/algumas

E.g.

You ought to put a little money in the bank every month.

(Você deveria por um pouco de dinheiro no banco todos os meses).

Only a few people would agree with you.

people = plural (coletivo)

(Somente algumas pessoas concordariam com você.)

Variações no uso de MUCH e MANY:

HOW MUCH = quanto(a)

E.g.

HOW MUCH money did she spend on clothes?

(Quanto dinheiro ela gastou em roupas?)

HOW MANY = quantos(as)

E.g.

HOW MANY times have you been to Italy?

(Quantas vezes você esteve na Itália?)

SO MUCH = tanto(a)

E.g.

There was SO MUCH smoke that one could hardly breathe.

(Havia tanta fumaça que mal se podia respirar.)

SO MANY = tantos(as)

E.g.

There were SO MANY questions to answer that it was impossible for us to finish the test on time.

(Havia tantas perguntas a responder, que nos foi impossível terminar o teste na hora.)

TOO MUCH = demais

E.g.

Mother has prepared TOO MUCH food for us.

(Mamãe preparou comida demais para nós.)

TOO MANY = demais

E.g.

They have brought TOO MANY boxes for the men to carry.

(Eles trouxeram caixas demais para os homens carregarem.)

VERY MUCH = muito (advérbio de intensidade)

E.g.

She loves him VERY MUCH.

(Ela o ama muito.)

MUCH, MANY = A LOT OF, LOTS OF, A GREAT DEAL OF, PLENTY OF

E.g.

I'll have A LOT OF money to lend if my salary rises.

I'll have LOTS OF money to lend if my salary rises.

I'll have MUCH money to lend if my salary rises.

I'll have PLENTY OF money to lend if my salary rises.

(Eu terei muito/bastante dinheiro para emprestar se meu salário subir.)

Henry has made A LOT OF plans for his future home.

Henry has made LOTS OF plans for his future home.

Henry has made MANY plans for his future home.

Henry has made PLENTY OF plans for his future home.

(Henry fez muitos/uma porção de planos para seu futuro lar.)

TEXT

The car, heading toward Monte Carlo, and Mrs. Hunter's forced smile faded simultaneously. She was annoyed. This hospitality had really cost too much, she thought. It was unbelievable how much these people could drink. For the same amount of money she could have tried her luck at the casino. At least they might have brought their hostess some decent presents instead of these bedraggled flowers - flowers to her when she had prize-winning Marechal Niel roses in her garden!

She walked back to the house in a bad mood. One guest had remained, William Wood, but he could scarcely be thought of as a guest any more. He came over almost every day and seemed to consider her place a second home. Now he leaned back in the garden chair comfortably, finishing up the remains of her birthday cake.

"I am glad you don't put candles on your cake anymore. I can't stand the taste of melted wax mixed with frosting".

(Extrated from May in Manhattan, by Claire Kenneth.)

Translate the text above and identify the indefinites in the text with the countable and uncountable nouns.

COUNTABLE NOUNS

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

MANY/FEW

MUCH/LITTLE

REVISION WITH TEXTS

1. Read the text below -

My plans for the future

I will work in a big city and I will be rich. I will have a happy life I will have a beautiful wife – my wife will have six children. My children will love me and I will love my children. I won't have serious problems and I won't feel down every day. I will work from Monday to Saturday - on Sundays, I won't work. My wife will help me and I will help her. We will be more than husband and wife: we will be best friends. I will have a great job and I will love my job. My family will be a very special family and we will love each other. In our family, there will be peace, love, faith, dedication, respect and sincerity. This is my dream.

- Allan Jones

Vocabulary:

Rich: rico

Wife: esposa

Serious: sério

Feel down: sentir-se triste

Too: também

More than: mais do que

Best: melhores

Job: trabalho, emprego

Each other: um ao outro

There will be: vai haver

Faith: fé

This: este

Dream: sonho

Her: ela, a ela

2. Answer the questions –

a. Where will Allan Jones work?

b. Will Allan Jones be rich?

c. Do you think Allan's dream is possible? Explain your answer.

3. **Mark True or False** – Verdadeiro ou Falso

- a. Allan Jones will not have a happy life. (.....)
- b. Allan Jones won't have children. (.....)
- c. Allan Jones will feel down every day. (.....)
- d. Allan Jones will have a very good wife.(.....)
- e. Allan Jones will have faith.(.....)
- f. Allan Jones will love his job, his wife and his children.(.....)

2. To answer the exercises with phrasal verbs:

http://www.efltheatreclub.co.uk/index.php?p=1_12

3. **Read the text below**

Today, I **got up** at seven, had breakfast and went to the gym to **work out**. In the afternoon, I decided to **go out** with my friends and my parents - we really enjoyed ourselves at the mall. After that, I returned home, took a shower, ate something and played videogames. In the evening, I remembered that I had to **drop by** the supermarket and buy a few things. Now, I'm going to bed because I'm very sleepy. I have two tests tomorrow and I don't want to **mess up**. See you!

2. **Answer - respondam**

a. What does "**got up**" mean?

b. What does "**work out**" mean?

c. What does "**go out**" mean?

d. What does "**drop by**" mean?

GOOD LUCK!