

Inglês Intermediário

Inglês Intermediário

Sobre o curso



Hoje em dia sabemos que o Inglês é um dos idiomas necessários para ingressar no mercado de trabalho, pois é a língua internacional que abrirá várias portas futuramente, e este curso irá guiá-lo por essa longa jornada.

O que aprender com este curso?

Neste curso você aprenderá a dar os primeiros passos em direção a um vasto mundo que o inglês pode proporcionar-lhe, através da gramática que lhe ajudará a ter uma compreensão melhor de como melhorar o seu vocabulário.

Quantidade de Aulas
20 aulas

Carga horária
30 horas

Cronograma

AULA 01 Modal Can
AULA 02 Simple future
AULA 03 There was and There were
AULA 04 Past Continuous Tense
AULA 05 How much and How many
AULA 06 Adverbs of frequency
AULA 07 Do and Make
AULA 08 Each,Every and All
AULA 09 Either and Neither
AULA 10 While and during
AULA 11 Other and Another
AULA 12 Still, Already and Yet
AULA 13 Get
AULA 14 Expressions of quantity
AULA 15 Verb to be
AULA 16 Reflexive pronouns
AULA 17 In case and Unless
AULA 18 Demonstrative pronouns
AULA 19 There is and There are
AULA 20 Enjoy and Like

Sumário

1. MODAL CAN

1.1. Let’s practice!

2. SIMPLE FUTURE

2.1. Will

2.2. Going to

2.3. Let’s practice!

3. THERE WAS AND THERE WERE

3.1. Let's practice!

4. PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

4.1. Let's practice!

5. HOW MUCH AND HOW MANY

5.1. Let's practice!

6. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

6.1. Let's practice!

7. DO AND MAKE

7.1. Do

7.2. Make

7.3. Let's practice!

8. EACH,EVERY AND ALL

8.1. Each

8.2. All

8.3. Let's practice!

9. EITHER AND NEITHER

10. WHILE AND DURING

10.1. Let's practice!

11. OTHER AND ANOTHER

11.1. Other

11.2. Another

11.3. Let's practice!

12. STILL, ALREADY AND YET

12.1. Still

12.2. Already

12.3. Yet

12.4. Just

12.5. Let's practice!

13. GET

13.1. Let's practice!

14. EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY

14.1. Lot of

14.2. Still

14.3. Already

14.4. Yet

14.5. Just

14.6. Let's practice!

15. VERB TO BE

15.1. Let's practice!

16. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

16.1. Let's practice!

17. IN CASE AND UNLESS

17.1. In case

17.2. Unless

17.3. Let's practice!

18. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

18.1. Let's practice!

19. THERE IS AND THERE ARE

19.1. Let's practice!

20. ENJOY AND LIKE

20.1. Let's practice!

1. MODAL CAN

Nesta aula aprenderemos a usar o modal **can**, que geralmente significa poder ou conseguir, e podemos usar para indicar várias situações:

Exemplo:

Possibilidade

Capacidade

Habilidade

Permissão

Pedido

O verbo modal **can** tem a principal função de auxiliar o verbo principal na frase.

Exemplos:

Capacidade/Habilidade

She can drive.

Possibilidade

It can happen to you too.

Pedido

Can I pay my bills?

Permissão

My brother can dance with you.

Podemos usar o verbo modal **can** para construir as seguintes frases **afirmativas**, **negativas** e **interrogativas**.

Na tabela a seguir veremos como usar o modal **can** nas frases **afirmativas**, **negativas** e **interrogativas**.

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I can sing	I can't sing	Can I sing?
You can sing	You can't sing	Can you sing?
He can sing	He can't sing	Can he sing?
She can sing	She can't sing	Can she sing?
It can sing	It can't sing	Can it sing?
We can sing	We can't sing	Can we sing?
You can sing	You can't sing	Can you sing?
They can sing	They can't sing	Can they sing?

Na forma negativa do **can** poderíamos usar tanto **can't** quanto **cannot**, mas **cannot** está em desuso, ou seja, não é tão usado no dia a dia.

Exemplo:

You cannot sing.

Para usarmos o **can** em frases no passado, devemos usar o **could,** que é o passado do **can.**

Na tabela a seguir veremos como usar o modal **could** nas frases **afirmativas**, **negativas** e **interrogativas**.

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I could sing	I could not sing	Could I sing?
You can sing	You could not sing	Could you sing?
He could sing	He could not sing	Could he sing?
She can sing	She could not sing	Could she sing?
It could sing	It could not sing	Could it sing?
We could sing	We could not	Could we sing?

	sing	
You could sing	You could not sing	Could you sing?
They could sing	They could not sing	Could they sing?

Na forma negativa do **could** poderíamos usar tanto **could not** quanto **couldn't.**

Porém, devemos usar **could not (**forma separada**)** em escritas formais, e **couldn't (**forma contraída**)** na forma falada, que soa mais naturalmente.

1.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Use can or can't.

1. Her mom only speaks English. She _____ speak French.
2. I ____ swim a hundred meters.
3. It's interesting that bees _____ make honey.
4. Mary _____ get good marks at school because he never studies.
5. A dog _____ swim very well in a sea, lake, or rive.
6. What's sports ____ you play?
7. Peter _____ climb trees, he is ill.
8. Mr. Kent _____ buy a bog house and Ferrari because he is very rich.
9. A clown _____ do a lot of tricks and make children laugh.
10. Samira _____ do his homework without his father's help.
11. Ellen _____ drive very fast because she has got a sports car.
12. That old woman ____ cross the street by herself. William is helping him.

Exercise 2: Use can, can't, could, or couldn't.

1. I _____ go to the party last night because I was sick. couldn't
2. My sister _____ swim last year, but now she _____. can can
3. Most dinosaurs walked on land, but some _____ fly or even swim. could
4. She _____ drive a truck when she was only sixteen years old. could
5. Mary hit the tree because he _____ stop her car. couldn't
6. I read the book three times but I _____ understand it. couldn't
7. I _____ drive a car until I was 20, then I moved to the countryside so I had to learn. couldn't
8. In my first year as a teacher, I almost lost my self-confidence because I _____ teach anything. couldn't
9. Ellen was the only one who_____ understand me, but now he _____ either. could can't
10. No matter how hard I try, I _____ see the difference in the two pictures. could
11. I _____ finally talk to John after I tried to reach him on the phone for hours. could
12. Mary says she _____ speak four languages but she _____ talk to customers yesterday. can couldn't

Common expressions in English idioms.

Hit the nail on the head- do the thing correctly.

A big cheese- an important or a powerful person in a group or family.

Give someone a bird- make fun.

Lion's share- a major share.

Salt on the earth- fundamental good people.

Sands of time- tiny amounts of time.

Shake a leg- to go fast, hurry.

Got the wind up- to be scared.

Dressed up to the nines- wearing fancy clothes.

Cast in the same mould- to be very similar.

2. SIMPLE FUTURE

2.1. Will

O simple future pode ser usado de várias maneiras, dependendo do contexto e da finalidade.

Para a formação dos tempos futuros utilizamos **will** e **going to**.

Usamos o **will** para expressar uma ideia de um futuro incerto, ou seja, que não temos certeza que irá acontecer. Podemos também usar o **will** para expressar uma ideia espontânea tomada no exato momento.

Na forma afirmativa, o simple future é formado pela adição do verbo auxiliar **will** ou a contração **'ll +** o infinitivo do verbo.

Example:

He **will** study tomorrow.

He**'ll** study tomorrow.

Veja a tabela abaixo utilizando as formas **afirmativa**, **negativa** e **interrogativa** do will.

Afirmativa	**Negativa**	**Interrogativa**
I will travel	I will not travel	Will I travel?
You will travel	You will not travel	Will you travel?
He will travel	He will not travel	Will he travel?
She will travel	She will not travel	Will she travel?
It will travel	It will not travel	Will it travel?
We will travel	We will not travel	Will we travel?
You will travel	You will not travel	Will you travel?
They will travel	They will not travel	Will they travel?

Na forma negativa podemos utilizar **will not** ou a forma contraída **won't.**

Example:

She **will not** study tomorrow.

She **won't** study tomorrow.

2.2. Going to

Usamos também **going to** para nos referir ao futuro, mas um futuro certo, ou seja, que temos certeza que irá acontecer.

Usamos **going to** para indicar nossos planos e intenções ou para fazer previsões baseadas em evidências atuais.

Example:

She is **going to** study tomorrow.

A formação de frases com going to na forma afirmativa segue a seguinte estrutura:

Sujeito + verbo to **be** + **going to** + **verbo** principal sem o **to**.

Veja a tabela abaixo utilizando as formas **afirmativa**, **negativa** e **interrogativa** do **going to.**

Afirmativa	**Negativa**	**Interrogativa**
I am going to travel	I am not going to travel	Am I going to travel?

You are going to travel	You are not going to travel	Are you going to travel?
He is going travel	He is not going travel	Is he going to travel?
She is going travel	She is not going travel	Is she going to travel?
It is going to rain	It is not going to rain	Is it going to rain?
We are going to travel	We are not going to travel	Are we going to travel?
You are going to travel	You are not going to travel	Are you going to travel?
They are going to travel	They are not going to travel	Are they going to travel?

2.3. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences using will or going to.

1. They are _____ get a new computer.

2. Paul's sister is _____ have a baby.

3. I think my mother _____ like this CD.

4. Just a moment. I _____ help you with the bags.

5. We are _____ fly to Venice in June.

6. I don't know yet. Perhaps I _____ stay at home.

7. You look pretty tired. You should have a break. I _____ have a rest.

8. John wants to buy Sue a present. What is he _____ give her?

9. I'm dying for a drink. Are you? I _____ get you a glass of juice.

10. You look so happy! What's the matter? Mary and I are _____ have a baby.

Exercise 2: Turn these statements into the interrogative and into the negative forms.

1. You're going to the party.

_____

_____

_____

2. She's going to study tonight.

_____

_____

_____

3. They'll go to the beach next Saturday.

_____

_____

_____

4. We're going to buy him a birthday gift.

_____

_____

_____

5. I'm going to be seventeen next year.

_____

_____

_____

6. You'll be the next to give a party.

_____

_____

_____

Common expressions in English idioms.

Change horses in midstream- to change plans.

Cap it all- to finish.

Jump to a conclusion - If someone jumps to a conclusion, they evaluate or judge something without a sufficient examination of the facts.

Let nature take its course- to allow someone to live or die naturally.

Like a sitting duck- totally unaware.

Zip it - This is used to tell someone to be quiet.

Zip your lip - If someone tells you to zip your lip, they want to shut up or keep quiet about something. ('Zip it' is also used.)

Give-up the ghost- to die.

Got the slap on the wrist- got light punishment.

In black and white- to give in writing.

3. THERE WAS AND THERE WERE

Nesta aula aprenderemos a usar **there was** e **there were** , que usamos para falar sobre coisas do passado.

O **there was** e **there were** seriam o passado do **there is** e **there are,** conhecido como “haver”.

Como no presente, o passado também apresenta duas formas.

There was = tinha/ havia /existia

There were = tinha / havia / existiam

There was usamos no singular e **there were** usamos no plural.

Exemplos usando **there was**:

There was a girl outside.

There was a book on the table.

Exemplos usando **there were**:

There were two books on the table.

There were three boys outside.

Para usarmos **there was** e **there were** na forma negativa, basta usarmos **was not** ou sua forma contraída (**There wasn’t**)

Exemplos:

There was not a pen here.

There wasn’t a pen here.

Para fazermos pergunta, devemos seguir a seguinte estrutura:

Was there?

Were there?

Exemplos:

Was there a pen here?

Were there ten apples?

Sobre **there was** e **there were** não há muito o que falar pois possuem usos específicos, basta você saber quando usar um e outro.

3.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Follow the patterns:

ax - an - in the garage -> There was an ax in the garage.

on the table - hammers -> There were hammers on the table.

1. book - on - a - table - the.

_____

2. five - crying - babies.

_____

3. a - boy - outside.

_____

4. the - table - two - books - on.

_____

5. crying - baby - a.

_____

6. a pie – in the freeze.

_____

7. boys – outside – three.

_____

8. box – candies - in this.

_____

9. on the sofa - hammer.

_____

10. in the icebox - eggs.

_____

Exercise 2: Fill the gaps with the correct form of there was and there were.

1. _____ a lot of traffic in Valencia.

2. _____ anywhere to park around here?

3. _____ much sugar.

4. _____ enough time to finish?

5. _____ a few bananas and a few apples.

6. _____ only one way to solve this problem.

7. _____ anyone here who wants to volunteer?

8. _____ a lot of people in the supermarket.

9. _____ a lion in our wardrobe.

10. _____much traffic yesterday?

Common expressions in English idioms.

In the blues- low spirited

You said it!- Used to say you agree completely with something just said.

You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours - This idiom means that if you do something for me, I'll return the favor.

You what? - This is a very colloquial way of expressing surprise or disbelief at something you have heard. It can also be used to ask someone to say something again.

You're toast - If someone tells you that you are toast, you are in a lot of trouble.

You've got rocks in your head - Someone who has acted with a lack of intelligence has rocks in their head.

You've made your bed- you'll have to lie in it - This means that someone will have to live with the consequences of their own actions.

Youngblood - Young people with new ideas and fresh approaches are young blood.

Young Turk - A Young Turk is a young person who is rebellious and difficult to control in a company, team, or organization.

End in smoke- to bear no result

Get your wires crossed- If people get their wires cross, they misunderstand each other, especially when making arrangements ('Get your lines crossed' is also used.)

4. PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

O **Past Continuous Tense**, também conhecido como **Past Progressive Tense** é usado para para indicar uma situação que estava se desenvolvendo no passado, ou seja acontecendo.

O **Past Continuous Tense** é formado da seguinte forma:

Passado do verbo to be + verbo principal + Ing.

Exemplo:

I was studying until late last week.

Também pode indicar uma ação que acontecia no passado quando outra ação aconteceu. O segundo verbo é usado no **simple past**.

Exemplo:

I was cleaning my room last night when the phone **rang**.

Na forma negativa basta acrescentar **not** depois de **was/were**

Exemplo:

She was not studying last night.

Na forma interrogativa basta acrescentar **was/were** no início da pergunta.

Exemplo:

Was she studying last night?

4.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Make the positive past continuous:

Example:

Mary / sleep at three o'clock

Mary was sleeping at three o'clock.

1. Freddy / read at three o'clock.

_____

2. She / work at three o'clock.

_____

3. They / eat chocolate at three o'clock.

_____

4. We / watch TV at three o'clock.

_____

5. He / use the Internet at three o'clock.

_____

6. You / cook lunch at three o'clock.

_____

7. We / travel to London at three o'clock.

_____

_____

8. You / not / play cards when the murder happened.

_____

_____

9. The dog / not / play outside when the murder happened.

_____

_____

10. Mr. John/ not / work in his study when the murder happened.

_____

_____

Exercise 2: Use the verbs in brackets in the past continuous tense:

1. She (sleep) when he arrived home.

_____

_____

2. He (study) until late for the test.

_____

_____

3. We (relax) in the living room's couch.

_____

_____

4. They (drink) coffee yesterday morning.

_____

_____

5. They (show) a good movie on the TV last night.

_____

_____

6. She (play) hockey.

_____

_____

7. They (swim) in the pool.

_____

_____

8. We (listen) to music.

_____

_____

9. Mary (dance) with two boys.

_____

_____

10. The cat (sleep) in the basket.

_____

_____

Common expressions in English idioms.

Give me five- If someone says this, they want to hit your open hand against theirs as a

Way of congratulation or greeting.

Give me a hand- If someone gives you a hand, they help you.

Just for the heck of it - When someone does something just for the heck of it, they do it without a good reason.

Loaves and fishes- done for material benefits.

Like a shag on a rock- completely alone.

Let someone slide- neglect something

Let the cat out of the bag- reveal the secret

Left to your own devices- If someone is left to their own devices, they are not controlled and can do whatever they want.

Just for the record - If something is said to be just for the record.

Give someone a piece of your mind- If you give someone a piece of your mind, you criticize them strongly and angrily.

5. HOW MUCH AND HOW MANY

Usamos **how much** e **how many** para fazermos perguntas sobre certa quantidade de alguma coisa.

Estes termos estão relacionados com o uso das palavras **many** e **much**.

Primeiro vamos relembrar a diferença de **many** e **much**.

Usamos **many** com substantivos contáveis.

Exemplo:

I need **many** eggs.

Usamos **much** com substantivos incontáveis.

Exemplo:

I need **much** money.

A única diferença entre **how many** e **how much** é que usamos **how many** com substantivos contáveis e **how much** com substantivos incontáveis.

Portanto usamos **how much** para perguntar pela quantidade de algo incontável e também sendo utilizado como uma expressão para perguntar pelo preço de algo.

Exemplo:

Perguntando a quantidade de algo.

How much money do we have?

Exemplo:

Perguntando pelo preço de algo.

How much is this doll?

Usamos **how many** para perguntar pela quantidade de algo contável.

Exemplo:

How many girls are there in your classroom?

Veja alguns exemplos de palavras em inglês que são incontáveis.

Sugar

Water

Air

Tea

Rice

Anger

Fear

5.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Use how much or how many to complete the questions.

1. _____ stars are there in the sky?

2._____is that apple pie?

3. _____ is that fish?

4. _____ birds are there?

5. _____ water is in the bank?

6. _____ countries are there in the world?

7. _____ bread is eaten per day?

8. _____ bones are there in the human body?

9. _____ people live on islands?

10. _____ information is on the internet?

Common expressions in English idioms.

Jam on your face - If you say that someone has jam on their face, they appear to be caught, embarrassed or found guilty.

Jam tomorrow - This idiom is used when people promise good things for the future that will never come.

Jane Doe - Jane Doe is a name given to an unidentified female who may be party to legal

proceedings, or to an unidentified person in the hospital, or dead. John Doe is the male equivalent.

Jekyll and Hyde - Someone who has a Jekyll and Hyde personality has a pleasant and a very unpleasant side to the character.

Have a one track mind- think only of one thing.

Have clean hands- be guiltless.

In dribs and drabs- in small amounts at a time.

In cahoots with- in a partnership usually for a dishonest reason.

If the shoe fits, wear it- This is used to suggest that something that has been said might apply to a person.

In droves- When things happen in droves, a lot happen at the same time or very quickly.

6. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Usamos **adverbs of frequency** para expressar quando alguém faz alguma coisa, ou seja eles servem para indicar a rotina ou quando é praticada alguma ação repetidas vezes.

Podemos usar os **adverbs of frequency** tanto no passado, quanto no presente e no futuro.

Alguns exemplos de **adverbs of frequency**.

Always

Exemplo:

I **always** go to school by bus.

Usually

Exemplo:

I **usually** wake up full of energy.

Sometimes

Exemplo:

It is **sometimes** very hot in the summer.

Never

Exemplo:

He **never** listens to my advice.

Often

Exemplo:

She writes **often**.

Hardly

Exemplo:

I **hardly** ever study.

Daily

Exemplo:

We clean the house daily.

Seldom

Public services **seldom** work well in that country.

Observações:

Adverbs of frequency:

Devem vir antes do verbo principal;

Podem ser usados no começo ou no final da frase;

Quando tem o verbo to be, devem vir depois dele.

Em frases negativas, devem vir depois da negação e antes do verbo principal.

6.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Put the words in the correct order:

1. always/him/I/love/will

_____

_____

2. I/television/watch/usually

_____

_____

3. He/computer/sometimes/uses/the/television

_____

_____

4. drink/wine/Mary/rarely

_____

_____

5. Susan /that/ said /never

_____

_____

6. invited/him /never/ have /Peter/ would

_____

_____

7. take /to/they/ the /boys/sometimes/school

_____

_____

8. Matha/tennis/plays/always

_____

_____

9. Ellen/lazy/usally/is

_____

_____

10. said/I/what/forget/never

_____

_____

Exercise 2: What's the alternative that only presents frequency adverbs?

a) badly – gently – fast – often

b) often – rarely – usually – always

c) always – rarely – fast – softly

d) often – always – badly – fast

Common expressions in English idioms.

In the doghouse- If someone is in the doghouse, they are in disgrace and very

Unpopular at the moment.

Just off the boat - If someone is just off the boat, they are naive and inexperienced.

Just what the doctor ordered - If something's just what the doctor ordered, it is precisely what is needed.

Nobody's fool- one who can take care of himself.

Not having a leg to stand for- not having proof.

Rack and ruin- If something or someone goes to rack and ruin, they are utterly destroyed or wrecked.

Rain on your parade- If someone rains on your parade, they ruin your pleasure or your plans.

You do not get a dog and bark yourself - If there is someone in a lower position who can or should do a task, then you shouldn't do it.

You get what you pay for - Something that is very low in price is not usually of very good quality.

Go bananas- If you go bananas, you are wild with excitement, anxiety, or worry.

7. DO AND MAKE

7.1. Do

Usamos frequentemente "**do**" com certos substantivos para descrever atividades, afazeres e tarefas.

O verbo "**do**" é usado quando nenhum objeto físico é produzido.

Exemplo:

I have to **do** my homework.

Também podemos usar "**do**" em vez de outro verbo para falar sobre certos empregos.

Exemplo:

Can you **do** the shoes before the children go to school?

Podemos também usar "**do**" quando falamos sobre atividades gerais ou indefinidas, em vez de atividades específicas.

Exemplo:

Did you **do** anything about the broken window this morning?

Veja algumas expresssões usando "**do**":

Do well	**Do a fart**
Do your best	**Do a job**
Do your hair	**Do anything**
Do your nails	**Do business**
Do a favor	**Do chores**
Do business	**Do nothing**
Do the laundry	**Do research**
Do a burp	**Do work**
Do a dance	**Do your best**
Do a drawing	**Do your nails**

Usamos **"do"** para substituir um verbo quando o significado é claro ou óbvio.

Isso é mais comum no Inglês informal.

Exemplo:

Do I need to do my hair?

Podemos também usar o "do" como um verbo auxiliar para fazermos perguntas no presente.

Exemplo:

Do you like chocolate?

7.2. Make

Usamos **make** para: produzir, construir, criar ou construir algo novo.

Exemplos:

The firm I work for **makes** children's clothes.

I **made** some fresh coffee and gave her a cup.

Usamos **make** com certos substantivos, especialmente quando estamos falando sobre uma ação que alguém executa.

Exemplos:

Try not to **make** a noise.

Can I use your phone to make a call?

Também podemos usar **make** para produzir ação ou reação.

Exemplos:

She **makes** me happy.

It's not my fault. My brother **made** me do it!

Usamos **make** no preparo alimentos e bebidas;

Exemplos:

I **made** a cake for her birthday.

I have to **make** dinner.

Veja algumas expressões usando "**make**":

Make a bet	**Make a decision**
Make a cake	**Make a difference**
Make a call	**Make a discovery**
Make a change	**Make a face**
Make a choice	**Make a friends**
Make a comment	**Make a joke**
Make a complaint	**Make a loss**
Make a confession	**Make a mistake**
Make a connection	**Make a phone call**
Make a date	**Make a promise**

Portando, podemos concluir que usamos "**do**" para:

Work,Jobs and Tasks	**Non-Specific Activities**	**Replace Verb When Obvious**
Do the housework	Do something	Do your hair
Do your homework	Do nothing	Do the dishes
Do a good job	Do anything	Do the exam
Do your chores	Do everything	Do the laundry

Portando, podemos concluir que usamos "**Make**" para:

Food,Drink and Meals	**Product Materail/Origin**	**Produce a Reaction**
Make a cake	Made of gold	Make your eyes water
Make breakfast	Made form grapes	Make you happy
Make dinner	Made in China	Make you sleepy
Make a cup of coffe	Made by me	Make you smile

Plans and Decisions	**Speaking and Sounds**
Make arrengements	Make a noise
Make a choice	Make a comment
Make a decision	Make a speech
Make a plan	Make a suggestion

7.3. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Use do or make according to what you have learned:

(You may need to conjugate the verb.)

1. You shouldn't be mean to others, it can _____ a lot of harm to people's feelings.

2. Father Christmas _____ a list and checks it twice, trying to find out who's been naughty or nice.

3. Could I _____ a suggestion?

4. She _____ a date with her boyfriend last Saturday night.

5. It is difficult to _____ a decision about what to study at university.

6. Peter went outside to _____ a phone call.

7. She _____ a lot of lists of things to do, but she never does any of the things.

8. If you'll _____ the dishes, I'll sweep the floor.

9. Could you call the manager, please? I'd like to _____ a complaint.

10. I feel terrible! I really must _____ some more exercise! Will you come for a run with me tomorrow?

11. The child _____ a face behind the teacher's back.

12. Ellen helped the children to _____ drawings of the flowers.

13. Let's _____ a date to meet and talk about your business idea.

14. Sorry, I _____ a mistake. The restaurant isn't here, but on another street.

15. Could you possibly _____ me a favor and bring dessert to my dinner party

tomorrow?

Exercise 2: Choose the most likely sentence ending.

1. **The company makes...**

a) small electric motors.

b) a lot of work for charity.

2. **The children in the class worked really hard. They made...**

a) everything they could to help.

b) presents for all their brothers and sisters.

3. **With recent advances in technology, we are now able to do...**

a) powerful computers as small as a cigarette packet.

b) things we could not have dreamed of 10 years ago.

4. **The local council is doing...**

a) nothing to help solve traffic congestion.

b) changes to traffic flow in the city centre.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Heart missed a beat- very excited.

Heart in the right place- good-natured.

Spill the beans- to expose a secret.

Snake in the grass- a hidden army.

Spill the beans- to expose a secret.

Snake in the grass- a hidden army

Go tell it to birds- This is used when someone says something that is not credible or is a lie.

Earth shattering- not at all surprising.

For a song- If you buy or sell something for a song, it is very cheap.

A bird's eye view- a view from a very high place which allows you to see a large area.

8. EACH,EVERY AND ALL

8.1. Each

Usamos **each** para nos referirmos a coisas individuais em um grupo ou uma lista de duas ou mais coisas, sendo utilizado com substantivos contáveis no singular.

Exemplos:

Each day is an adventure.

I spoke to **each** individually.

Each (student) has to pass the test.

Each também pode vir acompanhado de of (**each of**).

Exemplos:

Each of us has problems.

Each of pode muitas vezes vir acompanhado de the, my, your, his, us, them e etc.

Exemplo:

Each of (the) my friends likes ice cream.

Muitas vezes, **each** tem um significado semelhante a **every**.

Apesar de possuírem o mesmo significado, **each** e **every** não são a mesma coisa.

Every

Utilizamos **every** quando estamos falando de um todo, ou seja um conjunto ou grupo. Também utilizamos **every** com substantivos contáveis no singular.

Exemplo:

I brush my teeth **every** day.

Note que, na frase "**I brush my teeth every day**" a semana é um conjunto constituído por dias, tais como:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday e assim por diante.

Each e **every** não podem anteceder a palavra **people.**

Não podemos dizer **every people** ou **each people**, mas podemos dizer **all the people** ou **everybody**.

A palavra **each** é usada quando há apenas dois objetos em questão.

Veja a comparação entre **each** e **every.**

Mary wore anklets on each ankle. **correto**

Mary wore anklets on every ankle. **Incorreto**

A primeira frase está correta poque Mary possui apenas dois tornozelo, sendo apenas dois objetos em questão.

8.2. All

Usamos **all** para nos referirmos a um número total de pessoas ou coisas de um grupo.

Podemos usar **all** com um substantivo no plural para fazer um generalização sobre um grupo inteiro de algo.

Exemplo:

All elephants ar slow.

Podemos usar **all** com substantivos no singular, plural ou com substantivos incontáveis. Esses substantivos também podem ser substituídos por pronomes.

Exemplo:

All of the pages are yellow and old.

Podemos às vezes colocar **all** após um pronome para enfatizar que cada um daquele grupo está incluído.

Exemplo:

I hope you **all** have a great time.

Comparando **all** vs **each.**

All nos referimos a todo o grupo como um todo. **Each** se refere aos membros individuais do grupo.

Exemplo:

I say goodbye to **each** student as they leave the room.

I say goodbye to **all** student as they leave the room.

Resumo:

All

Usamos **all** para falar de um número total de coisas consideradas como um grupo e não individual.

Every.

Usamos **every** para falar sobre coisas no coletivo, como um grupo mais do individual.

Each.

Usamos **each** para falar sobre membros individuais de um grupo, mas separadamente.

8.3. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Use each or every.

1. _____ of the students has three books.

2. She goes to the gym _____ day.

3. You need to wash _____ of them before use.

4. You need to take a break _____ two hours.

5. We enjoyed _____ minute of our holidays.

6. _____h answer is worth 2 points.

7. _____ student has written an e-mail.

8. We loss $40_____.

9. They're open _____ day except Sunday.

10. These lemons cost 25 cent _____.

Exercise 2: Use all or every.

1. He obeys _____ rule in the school.

2. _____ day long I've worked on my project.

3. We have _____ confidence in her.

4. The shirts that I have are _____ black and white.

5. He devotes _____ spare moment to his hobby.

6. _____ people have the right to be equal.

7. I heard _____ word you said.

8. I have invited _____ my friends.

9. Not_____ dogs are clever.

10. I've spent _____ my money.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Cards are stacked against- luck is against you.

Eleventh hour decision- Decision that is made at the last possible minute

Gift of the gab- talent of speaking, if someone has the gift of the gab, they speak in a persuasive and Interesting way

Never-never land- ideal best place.

Wet behind the ears- Someone who is wet behind the ears is either very young or inexperienced.

You can't un-ring a bell - This means that once something has been done, you have to live with the consequences as it can't be undone.

You could have knocked me down with a feather - This idiom is used to mean that the person was very shocked or surprised.

You reap what you sow - This means that if you do bad things to people, bad things will happen to you, or good things if you do good things. It is normally used when someone has done something bad.

Gives cold shoulder- to ignore.

Fool's paradise- A fool's paradise is a false sense of happiness or success.

9. EITHER AND NEITHER

Usamos **neither** como sentido de negativo e **either** como o sentido de positivo.

Usamos **either** + um substantivo no singular para falar sobre duas coisas do mesmo tipo.

Exemplo:

Either drink is fine. I like both kinds.

Either é mais usado para escolhas, ou seja expressa a ideia de um ou outro, qualquer um dos dois.

Exemplos:

He's either Spanish or Italian.

There's chocolate or ice-cream. You can have **either**.

In my opinion, **either** team can win.

Sempre que houver uma palavra negativa em uma sentença usaremos **either** para passar a ideia de nenhum.

Exemplo:

I can't speak France.

I can't **either**.

Podemos usar **either of** + substantivo no plural, antes de um pronome ou uma palavra como this, the ou my.

Exemplo:

Either of my dresses is good.

Podemos usar **either** e **neither** quando à falamos como substantivo.

Exemplos:

Which drink would you like? **Either** is fine.

Which cake do you want? **Neither**! I'm going to have an apple.

Tanto **neither,** quanto **either,** não seguem uma tradução específica, é mais questão de prática e observação.

Neither expressa a ideia de nenhum, nem.

Exemplo:

We have two TVs, but **neither** works properly.

I like **neither** coffee nor tea.

Podemos usar **neither** no início de uma frase ou cláusula, basta invertermos as palavras.

Exemplo:

I'm not at home. **Neither** is john.

I don't like coffee. **Neither** do I.

Não podemos usar **neither** com outra sentença negative.

Exemplo:

I don't want **neither** chocolate nor crisps. Wrong

I want **neithe**r chocolate nor crisps. Right

Quando queremos falar sobre duas coisas diferentes, podemos usar **either + substantivo + or + noum.**

Exemplo:

We could use **either** some apples or some oranges.

Exercise 1: Use either or neither.

1. I don’t like Italian so I don’t really want to go to _____ restaurant.

2. _____ me nor my sister like mushrooms.

3. Please will _____ you or Mary buy some milk later?

4. Do _____ of you have a black dress I can borrow?

5. _____**r** of them want to come with me so I suppose I will have to go by myself.

6. I don’t think England or South Africa will in the world cup this year, _____ of them.

7. I'm not at home. _____ is John.

8. We could use _____ blue paint or red paint.

9. She will buy _____ some apples or some oranges.

10. I don’t like _____ one of those options.

11. _____ bob nor his sister is going to the conference.

12. Pass me _____ one of those pens.

13. _____ my brother nor my mother knows about this.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Drive a wedge between- to break relationship between the two

Dances to the tune- to always do what someone tells you to do

Crack a book- to open a book to study.

Have an egg on the face- be embarrassed

Have eyes bigger than stomach- desiring more food than one can eat

Fall on our feet- If you fall on your feet, you succeed in doing something where there was a risk of failure.

Salt on the earth- fundamental good people.

Sands of time- tiny amounts of time.

Shake a leg- to go fast, hurry.

Fall on your sword- If someone falls on their sword, they resign or accept the consequences of what they have done wrong.

10. WHILE AND DURING

While é usado para duas ações que estão acontecendo ao mesmo tempo.

Exemplos:

He was eating **while** I was reading the newspaper.

While she was eating, her brother was watching TV.

Usamos **when**, e não while, para falar sobre alguma coisa que ocorre ao mesmo tempo que uma ação ou evento mais longo.

Exemplos:

We were playing monopoly when the lights went off.

He was walking back to his flat when he heard an explosion.

Usamos **during** quando algo acontecer em relação a outro evento, tendo como um período de tempo determinado.

Exemplo:

I was really bored **during** the meeting.

10.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences using when or while.

1. I saw him _____ I was on my way home.

2. _____ he was young. He used to smoke a lot.

3. Ellen had a terrible accident _____ he was a child.

4. _____ Peter was talking a bath, the phone rang three times.

5. _____ we lived in London, we met many interesting people.

6. Where are my friends _____ I most need them?

7. _____ I was driving, I listened to a very interesting radio program.

8. Who did you meet _____ you arrived to the party?

9. I will take care of my father _____ my mother goes to the doctor.

10. She had climbed many a tree _____ she was a girl.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Many moons ago- A very long time ago.

Once in a blue moon- very rarely.

On the bandwagon- doing something because others are also doing it.

Go under the hammer- If something goes under the hammer, it is sold in an auction.

Graveyard shift- If you have to work very late at night, it is the graveyard shift.

Grease monkey- A grease monkey is an idiomatic term for a mechanic.

No love lost between- dislike.

Fingers and thumbs- If you are all fingers and thumbs, you are being clumsy and not very skilled with your hands.

Pick someone to pieces- to criticize sharply.

Parrot fashion- If you learn something parrots fashion; you learn it word for word.

11. OTHER AND ANOTHER

11.1. Other

Quando queremos fazer referência a algo ou alguém, diferente do mencionado anteriormente, usamos **other**.

Exemplo:

He lives on the **other** side.

Também podemos usar **other** no plural, para evitar uso de repetições em termos já mencionados antes.

Exemplo:

Today we tried three traditional foods. Tomorrow we'll try three **others.**

Quando um substantivo estiver no plural devemos usar sempre **other.**

Exemplo:

I'd like to listen to **other** songs.

Também podemos usar **the other** como um pronome, para nos referir a algo que já foi mencionado na frase.

Exemplos:

She has two kittens, one is black and **the other** is all white.

This computer here is new. **The other** computer is about five years.

11.2. Another

Usamos **another** quando queremos fazer referência a algo que foi mencionado anteriormente na sentença. Another sempre estará aconpanhado de um substantivo no singular ou um substantivo contável.

Another tem os sentido de:

Mais alguma coia

Algo adicional

Algo extra

Algo diferente

Algo alternativo

Exemplo:

Would you like **another** drink?

As vezes podemos usar **another** como um pronome.

Exemplo:

I don't like this drink. Let's ask for **another**.

Podemos adicionar **another** antes de "one" quando o significado é claro no texto anterior.

Exemplo:

I have already drank two cups of coffee though now I want **another one**.

11.3. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: For each gap choose one of the words: another, other, the other, or others.

1. You've met Mary, but I have _____ sister who you haven't met.

2. Mandy and Peter stayed behind. _____ girls went home.

3. He was always somewhat indifferent to the feelings of _____.

4. Some music calms people; _____ music has the opposite effect.

5. This one's too big. Do you have it in _____ sizes?

6. These boxes are for books. _____ boxes are for clothes.

7. This computer here is new. _____ computer is about five years.

8. There's _____ sandwich if you're hungry.

9. I'm going to order a drink. Would you like _____?

10. I don't like there one. I prefer _____ color.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences using the words other or another.

1. Would you like _____ piece of cake?

2. Are there any _____ questions?

3. Is there _____ golf course around here?

4. Let's go to _____ restaurant today. We always go to the same one.

5. I'll wear my _____ shoes, these are dirty.

6. Could I ask you _____ question if you don't mind?

7. Would you like _____ drink?

8. Let's do it _____ time.

9. I've posted the first package. What shall I do with that _____ package?

10. I'm staying for _____ few weeks.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Put the cart before the horse- doing things in a wrong manner

Pull up the shocks- do things in the right manner and correctly

Finger in the pie- If you have a finger in the pie, you have an interest in something.

Cross a bridge before one comes to it- worry about the future in advance

Vent your spleen - If someone vents their spleen, they release all their anger about something.

Whale of a time- If you have a whale of a time, you really enjoy yourself

Work your fingers to the bone- If you work your fingers to the bone, you work extremely hard on something

A bone of contention- something that people argue for a long time

Bad blood- feelings of hate between two families.

Blow one's own horn- to praise one.

12. STILL, ALREADY AND YET

12.1. Still

Usamos **still** para nos referirmos a uma ação ou uma situação que continua no presente, porque ainda não terminou.

Geralmente se refere a algo que acontece mais tempo do que o esperado.

Still é usado antes do verbo ou um adjetivo.

Exemplo:

He is **still** asleep so don't wake him up.

Se o verbo tem duas partes, usamos **still** entre os dois verbos.

Exemplo:

When I went to bed, Angelica was **still** working.

Mas se um dos verbos for negativo, usamos **still** antes desse verbo negativo.

Exemplo:

I took the clock to repair shop though is **still** isn't working.

12.2. Already

Usamos **already** para nos referirmos a uma ação que aconteceu antes do esperado.

É usado em frases afirmativas no presente, em frases interrogativas ou no passado, mas nunca no futuro.

Exemplos:

I **already** know what I'm going to buy you for your birthday.

Have you booked a flight **already**?

Jasmine has never asked your **address** yet.

Não podemos usar **past simple** com **already**, mas talvez você poça ouvir falantes de Inglês americano usando **already** no **past simple**, porém seguindo pela gramática, seu uso é incorreto.

12.3. Yet

Usamos **yet** em uma ação que esperamos acontecer no futuro, mas **yet** não é usado no passado.

Quando queremos usar **yet** no passado , geralmente colocamos no final da frase ou pergunta.

Exemplo:

Is the report ready **yet**?

Também usamos **yet** para dizer que algo esperado não aconteceu.

Exemplo:

Ellen can't go home **yet**, she hasn't finished her work.

Como havíamos visto antes, **yet** é usado em frases afirmativas, dando às frases um significado semelhante ao uso de **ainda**, embora isso seja mais formal e incomum.

Exemplos:

We have **yet** to hear the big news from Brazil.

We are **still** waiting to hear the big news from Brazil.

Usamos também **still** e **yet** juntos, para explicar porque uma ação continua.

Exemplo:

I'm **still** studying at the university because I haven't graduated **yet**.

12.4. Just

O uso de **just** é muito simples, ou seja, usamos para expressar algo que acabou de acontecer, algo que acabamos de fazer, ou para dar ênfase em algo que estamos dizendo.

Exemplos:

Expressando algo que acabou de acontecer.

I've **just** lost my keys.

Para dar ênfase no que estamos dizendo.

It's **just** not right.

12.5. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Fill the gaps with already, just, still or yet.

1. Peter sends his love. I've _____seen him in the high street.

2. We can't have chips again. We've _____ had them there times this week.

3. I can't decide. I _____ haven't made a decision.

4. I haven't phoned Martha _____. I'll do it when I get back from work.

5. Dou you know something about Mary? She's fine. I've _____ spoken to her on the phone.

6. Will says he _____ this minute caught the train so he'll be here in half an hour.

7. Have you cleaned the bathroom _____? I've _____ done it. I did an hour ago.

8. We're going to a concert on Friday, but we haven't bought the tickets _____.

9. I _____ haven't booked my ticket. I must do it today.

10. Have you seen the movie Fast & Furious _____?

Exercise 2: Fill the gaps with already, yet or x (if you do not have to put either of them).

1. Mary has _____ made tea for her doll and herself _____.

2. Has the alarm clock _____ woken Lyle up _____?

3. The telephone has _____ rung twice today _____.

4. Father hasn't _____ spoken to Ken _____.

5. How many flowers have you _____ picked _____?

6. Has Benny _____sent a postcard to Santa Claus _____?

7. Has Dick _____ told you the truth _____?

8. They haven't _____ flown by plane _____.

9. Tod has _____ paid for the food _____.

10. Have you _____ seen my wallet yet?

11. Has the minister _____ greeted us_____?

12. I have _____ been in the theatre_____.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Make a monkey of someone- If you make a monkey of someone, you make them look foolish.

Man of his word- A man of his word is a person who does what he says and keeps his Promises.

Be bouncing off the walls- excited and full of nervous energy.

A cock and a bull story- a story or an explanation which is obviously not true.

At the crack of the dawn- very early in morning.

Dragging its feet- delaying in decision, not showing enthusiasm.

Blue in the face- exhausted and speechless.

Hold one's horse- be patient.

Have a big mouth- one who gossips more or tells secret.

Himalayan blunder- a serious mistake.

13. GET

Get pode ser seguido por uma ampla variedade de adjetivos e pode ocorrer em qualquer tempo, incluindo também a forma progressiva.

Exemplo:

I'm **getting** hungry.

Também é muito comum colocar **get** e o past participle juntos no Inglês para descrever uma ação realizada por outra pessoa. A pessoa que está executando a tarefa não precisa ser identificada.

Exemplo:

This work will **get** done later today.

Na estrutura get + past participle, funciona como um adjetivo; descreve o substantivo sujeito ou o pronome da frase.

Exemplo:

They **are getting engaged** next week.

Get não tem um significado fixo, ou seja pode ter vários significados, mas isso vai depender das palavras que estiverem após o **get**.

Também usamos **get** para substituir um determinado verbo.

Exemplo:

They **got** him by hacking into his smart phone**.**

Perceba que, na frase acima, poderíamos usar **"caught"** que seria um verbo, mas usamos **get**.

Usando **get** sozinho.

Exemplos:

He **got** to work an hour late. **Arrive**

I **get** $10 an hour. **Earn**

Do you **get** the lesson? **Understand**

The police **got** him at the station. **Capture**

Veja alguns phrasal verbs usando **get**.

Get a letter

Exemplo:

She **gets a letter** every single day.

Get an email.

He **got** an email yesterday.

Get over

She is **getting** over her disease.

Get at

Exemplo:

I'm trying to **get at** the truth.

Get back

Exemplo:

I **got** my books back from Tom welling.

Get também é usado para indicar posse, pode indicar que alguém tem um objeto , um amigo ou parente, ou até mesmo uma situação.

Exemplos:

She's **got** a beautiful smile.

They've **got** friends in Dallas.

13.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Choose the better word to synonym closest in meaning to the original.

1. I think it's time for us **get out** of the shipping business.

a) Leave

b) Receive

c) Stay

2. What are you trying to **get at?**

a) Leave

b) Say

c) Stay

3. My son **got into** Harvard last month.

a) Say

b) Stay

c) Was accept to ok

4. She **got** to work an hour late.

a) arrived

b) arrive

c) earn

5. Do you get the lesson?

a) understand

b) catch

c) earn

Common expressions in English idioms.

Break the back of- reduce the power of something.

Earth shattering- not at all surprising.

Burn a hole in one's pocket- to spend money quickly.

Carrot and sticks- You use both awards as well as punishments to make someone do something.

Cloak and dragger- when people behave in a very secret manner.

End in smoke- to bear no result.

Paper over the cracks- to try to hide something.

Carry coals to new castle- to take something to a place or a person that has a lot of that thing already.

Cried with eyes out- cried a lot.

A cuckoo in the nest- someone in a group of people but not liked by them.

14. EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY

14.1. Lot of

Usamos as expressões de quantidade (**Expressions of quantity)** para falar de quantidades. Para muitas expressões de quantidade, a forma do verbo é determinada pelo substantivo ou pronome que segue a preposição "**of".** Se a frase **some of** ou **most of** é seguido por um substantivo ou pronome no singular, a forma verbal é singular.

Exemplo:

Some of the icing **is** runny.

Most of the equipment **was** sold.

A **lot of** e **losts of** podem ser usados com substantivos contáveis e incontáveis e também são usados em frases positivas.

Exemplos:

There is a **lot of** water in the jar.

She's **lots of** friends in London.

Note que, **Lots of** soa menos formal do que a **lot of,** ambos são usados no dia a dia.

Usamos **Plenty of** quando queremos dizer "bastante" no sentido de "suficiente" ou "de sobra".

Plenty of pode ser usado tanto com substantivos contáveis quanto incontáveis.

14.2. Still

Usamos **still** para nos referirmos a uma ação ou uma situação que continua no presente, porque ainda não terminou.

Geralmente se refere a algo que acontece mais tempo do que o esperado.

Still é usado antes do verbo ou um adjetivo.

Exemplo:

He is **still** asleep so don't wake him up.

Se o verbo tem duas partes, usamos **still** entre os dois verbos.

Exemplo:

When I went to bed, Angelica was **still** working.

Mas se um dos verbos for negativo, usamos **still** antes desse verbo negativo.

Exemplo:

I took the clock to repair shop though is **still** isn't working.

14.3. Already

Usamos **already** para nos referirmos a uma ação que aconteceu antes do esperado.

É usado em frases afirmativas no presente, em frases interrogativas ou no passado, mas nunca no futuro.

Exemplos:

I **already** know what I'm going to buy you for your birthday.

Have you booked a flight **already**?

Jasmine has never asked your **address** yet.

Não podemos usar **past simple** com **already**, mas talvez você poça ouvir falantes de Inglês americano usando **already** no **past simple**, porém seguido pela gramática seu uso é incorreto.

14.4. Yet

Usamos **yet** em uma ação que esperamos que aconteça no futuro, mas **yet** não é usado no passado.

Quando queremos usar **yet** no passado, geralmente colocamos no final da frase ou pergunta.

Exemplo:

Is the report ready **yet**?

Também usamos **yet** para dizer que algo esperado não aconteceu.

Exemplo:

Ellen can't go home **yet**, she hasn't finished her work.

Como havíamos visto antes, **yet** é usado em frases afirmativas, dando às frases um significado semelhante ao uso de ainda, embora isso seja mais formal e incomum.

Exemplos:

We have **yet** to hear the big news from Brazil.

We are **still** waiting to hear the big news from Brazil.

Usamos também **still** e **yet** juntos para explicar porque uma ação continua.

Exemplo:

I'm **still** studying at the university because I haven't graduated **yet**.

14.5. Just

O uso de **just** é muito simples, ou seja usamos para expressar algo que acabou de acontecer, algo que acabamos de fazer ou para dar ênfase em algo que estamos dizendo.

Exemplos:

Expressando algo que acabou de acontecer.

I've **just** lost my keys.

Para dar ênfase no que estamos dizendo.

It's **just** not right.

14.6. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Fill the gaps with already, just, still or yet.

1. Peter sends his love. I've _____ seen him in the high street.

2. We can't have chips again. We've _____ had them there times this week.

3. I can't decide. I _____ haven't made a decision.

4. I haven't phoned Martha _____. I'll do it when I get back from work.

5. Dou you know something about Mary? She's fine. I've _____ spoken to her on the phone.

6. Will says he _____ this minute caught the train so he'll be here in half an hour.

7. Have you cleaned the bathroom _____? I've _____ done it. I did an hour ago.

8. We're going to a concert on Friday, but we haven't bought the tickets _____.

9. I _____ haven't booked my ticket. I must do it today.

10. Have you seen the movie Fast & Furious _____?

Exercise 2: Fill the gaps with already, yet or x (if you do not have to put either of them).

1. Mary has _____ made tea for her doll and herself _____.

2. Has the alarm clock _____ woken Lyle up _____?

3. The telephone has _____ rung twice today _____.

4. Father hasn't _____ spoken to Ken _____.

5. How many flowers have you _____ picked _____?

6. Has Benny _____ sent a postcard to Santa Claus _____?

7. Has Dick _____ told you the truth _____?

8. They haven't _____ flown by plane _____.

9. Tod has _____ paid for the food _____.

10. Have you _____ seen my wallet yet?

11. Has the minister _____ greeted us _____?

12. I have _____ been in the theatre _____.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Apple of someone's eye- someone loved very much.

Blow someone's mind- excite someone.

Have ants in your pants- not be able to keep still, because you are very excited or worried about something.

Weight one's word- be careful to what one says

Wait for a raindrop in the drought- When someone is waiting for a raindrop in the drought, they are waiting or hoping for something that is extremely unlikely to happen.

Walking on broken glass- When a person is punished for something.

Wrench in the works- If someone puts or throws a wrench, or monkey wrench, in the works, they ruin a plan.

Taking to a brick wall- taking with a no response.

Turned a deaf ear- disregarded.

Take a back seat- choose to decrease involvement.

15. VERB TO BE

O verbo **to be** é um dos verbos mais utilizados no Inglês. Para utilizarmos, precisamos primeiro compreender o significado que a mensagem expressa, para podermos entender o sentido do verbo na frase.

Exemplos utilizando o verbo **to be**.

I am not at home.

Is he a soccer player?

Veremos aqui o assunto do verbo **to be** um pouco mais aprofundado.

O verbo to be (**am, is , are**) pode ser usado no presente, passado e futuro.

Veja as tabelas com as conjugações:

Simple Present

Afirmativa	**Contraída**
I am	I'm
You are	They are
He is	He's
She is	She's
It is	It's
We are	We're
You are	You're
They are	They're

Negativa	**Contraída**	**Interrogativa**
I am not	-	Am I...?
You are not	You aren't	Are you...?
He is not	He isn't	Is he...?
She is not	She isn't	Is she...?
It is not	It isn't	Is it...?
We are not	We aren't	Are we...?
You are not	You aren't	Are you...?
They are not	They aren't	Are they...?

Exemplos:

You are an engineer.

She is an engineer

He is ill.

We are ill.

They are ill.

You are not an engineer. Are you?

Is she an engineer?

Simple future

Afirmativa	**Contraída**
I will be	I'll be
You will be	You'll be
He will be	He'll be
She will be	She'll be
It will be	It'll be
We will be	We'll be
You will be	You'll be
They will be	They'll be

Negativa	**Contraída**	**Interrogativa**

I will not be	I won't be	Will I be...?
You will not be	You won't be	Will you be...?
He will not be	He won't be	Will he be...?
She will not be	She won't be	Will she be...?
It will not be	It won't be	Will it be...?
We will not be	We won't be	Will we be...?
You will not be	You won't be	Will you be...?
They will not be	They won't be	Will they be...?

Exemplos:

We **will be** on vacation next month.

I think it **will be** raining tomorrow.

She **will not be** on vacation next month.

She **won't be** on vacation next month.

I **will be** there at eight o'clock.

Will you **be** at home tomorrow evening?

Agora que você já viu as conjugações, veremos um breve resumo de como formar frases nas formas afirmativa, negativa, interrogativa e contraída.

Como você deve ter notado, em frases afirmativas o **verbo to be** é posicionado depois do sujeito:

Exemplo:

He is a good speaker.

Em frases negativas usamos o **not,** após o verbo **to be.**

Exemplo:

He **is not** a good speaker.

Na forma Interrogativa usamos o verbo **to be** antes do sujeito.

Exemplo:

Is she a good speaker?

Podemos usar também o verbo **to be** na forma contraída, utilizando o pronome + apóstrofo (') + o verbo **to be.**

Exemplo:

She's a good speaker?

15.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Put in am/is/are.

1. This soup _____ very tasty.

2. John and his wife _____ from Manchester.

3. The flowers are on the table.

4. They _____ tall and thin.

5. We _____ happy.

6. They _____ at school.

7. It _____ a pencil.

8. I _____ a good student.

9. I _____ 14 years and I _____ a student at a secondary school.

10. She _____ a funny person.

Exercise 2: Read the text and fill in the blanks with verb to be.

These _____ Mary and Ellen. They _____ twin sisters.They _____ 15 years old. They _____ both short and slim. They _____ in the same class.They _____ always together. They _____ from London. Their favorite food _____ pizza and their favorite singer _____ Madonna. Mary's hair _____ blonde and wavy but Ellen's hair _____ dark and straight.Mary _____ good at English and Ellen _____ good at Physic.They _____ very happy together.

Exercise 3: Your town. Answer these questions, use short answers.

1. Is there a cinema in your town?

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Is there a castle in your town?

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. Is there an airport in your town?

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Are there museums in your town?

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. Is there a shopping center near your home?

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. Are there many trees in your street?

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. Are there many parks in your town?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Are there any skyscrapers in your town?

_____

_____

_____

_____

9. Is there a sports center in your neighborhood?

_____

_____

_____

_____

10. Are there factories in your town?

_____

_____

_____

_____

11. Is there a telephone box in your street?

_____

_____

_____

_____

12. Is there a river?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Common expressions in English idioms.

Having a whole of a time - to enjoy very much.

Bone of contention- subject matter of the fight.

Bring home the bacon- to earn money to live.

Monkey around- to waste time here and there.

Pass muster- to be approved.

At the bottom of the ladder- at the lowest level.

Open Pandora's box- to discover more problems.

Pen is mightier than the sword- The idiom 'the pen is mightier than the sword' means that words and communication are more powerful than wars and fighting.

Pick someone's brains- If you pick someone's brains, you ask them for advice,

Suggestions and information about something they know about.

Pieces of the same cake- Pieces of the same cake are things that have the same

Characteristics or qualities.

16. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Os **reflexive pronouns** são palavras com terminação self ou selves, e são usados quando o sujeito e o objeto de uma frase são os mesmos.

Exemplo:

I believe in **myself**.

Para cada pronome pessoal existe um pronome reflexivo, como: myself, yourself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, e themselves.

Veja a tabela:

I	Myself
You	Yourself
HE	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself
We	Ourselves
You	Yourselves
They	Themselves

Um dos erros mais comuns é o uso incorreto de pronomes reflexivos em assuntos compostos ou objetos compostos em uma frase.

Veja um exemplo do uso errado do pronome reflexivo.

Anna and **myself** will conduct today's meeting. Errado

Perceba que, nesta sentença, myself não funciona corretamente porque falta o sujeito. Lembre-se que reflexive pronous são usados para indicar que a ação reflexiva recai sobre o próprio sujeito.

Mesmo se tirasse Anna da sentença continuaria errado, pois ainda não haveria o sujeito.

Exemplo:

will conduct today's meeting. Errado.

Percebemos que **myself** não funciona, mas se usarmos o pronome I, seria a forma correta.

Exemplo:

I will conduct today's meeting.

Anna and **I** will conduct today's meeting.

Veja outro exemplo onde a ação do verbo recai sobre o próprio sujeito que a pratica e concorda com ele.

Exemplo:

He hurt **himself** two weeks ago.

Também podemos usar os reflexive pronoun para dar ênfase à pessoa que pratica a ação:

Exemplo:

I will do my homework **myself**.

Geralmente os reflexive pronoun são precedidos pela preposição **by**.

Exemplo:

He likes making everything **by herself**.

Um pronome reflexivo pode ser um objeto direto em uma frase quando o sujeito e o objeto direto são o mesmo.

Exemplo:

Peter decided to reward Mary with dinner out.

Peter decided to reward **himself** with a dinner out.

Na primeira frase, Mary é o objeto de recompensa. Peter é o sujeito, ele é o objeto de recompensa na segunda frase, então usamos o próprio pronome.

Os pronomes reflexivos também podem desempenhar o papel de objeto indireto em uma frase.

Exemplo:

Ellen pours a cup of tea for me every morning.

Ellen pours a cup of tea for **herself** every morning.

16.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Choose the suitable reflexive pronouns to complete the sentences.

1. Leon threatened to kill _____ in front of hundreds of people.

2. Don't embarrass _____ like that.

3. She cut_____.

4. Do journalists love _____?

5. He introduced _____ to the King.

6. He saw _____ in the mirror.

7. I'm spending more on _____ than ever before.

8. I fixed it _____.

9. Peter _____ painted the house.

10. I bought _____ a movie ticket.

11. She did the laundry by _____.

12. He prepared everything by _____.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Having a whole of a time- to enjoy very much.

Bone of contention- subject matter of the fight.

Bring home the bacon- to earn money to live.

Monkey around- to waste time here and there.

Pass muster- to be approved.

At the bottom of the ladder- at the lowest level.

Open Pandora's box- to discover more problems.

Pen is mightier than the sword- The idiom 'the pen is mightier than the sword' means that words and communication are more powerful than wars and fighting.

Pick someone's brains- If you pick someone's brains, you ask them for advice,

Suggestions and information about something they know about.

Pieces of the same cake- Pieces of the same cake are things that have the same

Characteristics or qualities.

17. IN CASE AND UNLESS

17.1. In case

Usamos **in case** para falar sobre coisas que devemos fazer para estarmos preparados para possíveis situações futuras. É uma estrutura que usamos para expressar como vamos tomar cuidado com a possibilidade de algo acontecer.

Exemplos:

Take your hat **in case** it is sunny. (Action-reason)

I put the keys here **in case** I forget. (Action-reason)

Take an umbrella **in case** it rains. (Action-reason)

Usar **in case** é bastante simples, ou seja, serve para unir duas cláusulas do qual uma delas expressa uma ação, a outra expressa o motivo.

Também temos **just in case** que é usado sem uma cláusula seguinte, podendo expressar um ideia de precaução.

Exemplos:

It's there, **just in case** it happens again.

Pack a bag, **just in case**.

17.2. Unless

Usamos **unless** no lugar de **if not**. Podemos usar em sentenças condicionais em vez do **if not.**

Exemplo:

You will damage your health **unless** you stop smoking.

You will damage your health **if** you do **not** stop smoking.

Unless também pode ser usado para apresentar circunstâncias únicas em que um evento que está sendo mencionado não ocorrerá, ou em que uma declaração que estamos fazendo não é verdadeira.

Exemplos:

Unless you are trying to lose weight to please yourself, it's hard to stay motivated.

I'm not happy **unless** I ride or drive every day.

Unless sempre é usado em sentenças positivas. Não podemos negar uma sentença depois de **unless,** porque isso faria a sentença ficar duas vezes negativa e sem sentindo.

Exemplo:

Unless you don't study, you will fail.

Se tivéssemos duas sentenças negativas em ambas as cláusulas, podemos usar **unless**.

Exemplo:

I am **not** going to worry **unless** she **hasn't** called me by midnight.

Não podemos usar **unless** quando estamos falando de uma condição usando **if.**

Exemplo:

If you feel ill, I can drive.

Unless you feel ill, I can drive. (Errado)

17.3. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Fill the gap in each sentence with in case or unless.

1. _____ I hear from you, I'll see you at 6 pm.

2. Take the spare key _____ I am still out when you get back.

3. I can't help you _____ you tell me what's wrong.

4. Don't forget to keep the receipt_____ you need it later.

5. I will not go to my office by my car _____ it snows.

6. _____ you come now, I'm going to leave without you.

7. Take your driving license_____ you need to rent a car.

8. I won't email you _____ I have a problem.

9. I walk to college _____ it's raining.

10. I put the keys here _____ I forgot.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences below with *in case* or *unless*.

1. Emma won't call you _____ you give her your phone number.

2. Take a map with you _____ you can't find the hotel.

3. I won't lend you my car _____ you promise to drive carefully.

4. _____ fire, press the red button.

5. Ask for a receipt _____ you need it later.

6. The alarm won't work_____ you turn it on.

7. We got a second key _____ we lost the first one.

9. I'll see you at the meeting next week _____ it's canceled before then.

10. Take your vaccination certificate with you _____ they ask for it at the airport.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Stood to his guns- maintained to his opinion

Take the cloth- to become a priest.

At sixes and sevens- to be lost and bewildered.

Hit the sack- Go to sleep.

Meet ones waterloo- meet ones final end.

Make a dry face- show disappointment.

At someone's beck and call- to be always ready to serve.

Bend your ears- to talk to someone for a very long time about something boring.

Bite your tongue- to stop yourself from saying something because it would be better.

Black and blue- full of bruises.

18. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Usamos **this** e **that** para indicar objetos ou pessoas que estejam perto ou longe de quem fala.

This é usado quando estamos perto do emissor.

Veja sendo usado na forma **afirmativa**.

Exemplo:

This is a great game.

That é usado quando estamos perto do emissor.

Exemplo:

That is an old toy.

Veja sendo usado na forma **afirmativa**.

Exemplo:

Is **that** my new cell phone?

Is **this** book nice?

Veja sendo usado no **passado**.

Exemplo:

This dog was mine.

Perceba que, em todas as frases **this** ou **that** vem acompanhado do verbo **to be**.

Basicamente o que muda é o tempo verbal, mas é claro que existem outras formas de usar o **this** e **that**.

Por exemplo, quando queremos identificar um evento, conforme mencionado anteriormente.

Exemplo:

We were introduced at a party and after that we met quite often.

Para podermos usar a forma do plural de **this** e **that** usamos these para this e those para that.

Exemplo:

That = those

That box is brown.

Those boxes are brown.

This = these

Exemplos:

This is absolutely delicious.

Are **these** your pencils here?

18.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Change the following sentences from affirmative form to interrogative form.

1. This book is good.

_____

_____

_____

2. That girl has dolls.

_____

_____

_____

3. This office is near the bank.

_____

_____

_____

4. That is my notebook.

_____

_____

_____

5. This boy is fourteen years old.

_____

_____

_____

6. That dog is black.

_____

_____

_____

7. That is the toy I would like to buy.

_____

_____

_____

8. This is what you mean.

_____

_____

_____

9. That is my favorite place.

_____

_____

_____

Exercise 2: Fill the gap in each sentence with this, that, those or these.

1. _____ are yellow pencils.

2. _____ is a wallet.

3. _____ ones are my favorite.

4. _____ bricks over there are for your chimney.

5. _____ bottle over there is empty.

6. _____ was a great evening.

7. _____ photos here are much better than _____ photos on the book.

8. Look at _____ newspaper.

9. _____ years at the lake were the best times of my life.

10. _____ is my favorite teddy bear.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Over the moon - being too happy.

On its last legs- in a bad condition and will not last long.

Pay on the nail- If you pay on the nail, you pay promptly in cash.

Snake in the shoes- to be in a state of fear.

Talk turkey- to discuss a problem with a real intension to solve it.

Hang in there- Don't give up.

Make a long story short- Tell something briefly.

Showing the door- asking someone to leave.

Song and a dance- an excuse.

Salad days- Your salad days are.

19. THERE IS AND THERE ARE

Utilizamos **there is** and **there are** para indicar que há ou existe algo em algum lugar.

Mas há diferenças entre as duas formas, there is é usado para substantivos no singular e para coisas incontáveis.

Exemplo:

There is some water in the tank.

Também temos a forma abreviada de **there is** que é **there's.** Embora tenha o mesmo significado, a segunda forma (abreviada) é apenas um pouco mais informal.

Exemplo:

There's some water in the tank.

Entretanto, **there are** é usado para substantivos contáveis no plural.

Exemplo:

There are some apple in the table.

Assim como **there is**, **there are** também possui sua forma abreviada **there're**.

Exemplo:

There're some apple in the table.

Para usarmos a negação no **there is** e **there are,** basta mudarmos o verbo, já que there é uma junção com o verbo to be.

Exemplos:

There is not ou **There isn't**

There are not ou **There aren't**

There aren't some apple in the table.

Para fazermos perguntas, basta invertermos a ordem das palavras.

Exemplo:

Are there some apple in the table?

Yes, **there are**.

Para usarmos **there is** e **there are** no passado, usamos **there was** e **there were**.

Exemplos:

There was some water in the tank.

There were some apple in the table.

Forma Interrogativa.

Exemplos:

Was there some water in the tank?

Were there some apple in the table?

Forma negativa.

Exemplos:

There wasn't some water in the tank.

There weren't some apple in the table.

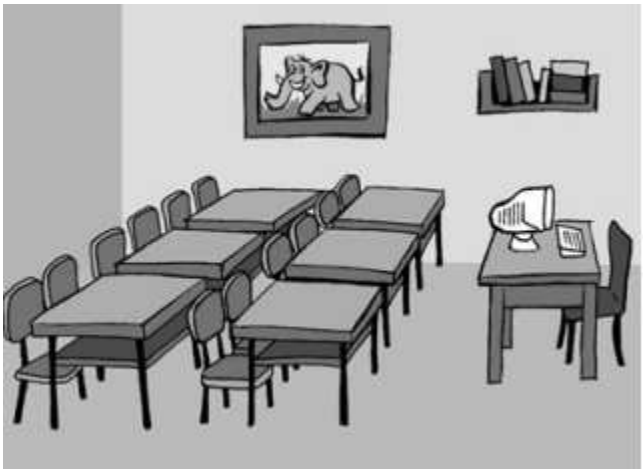
Usando **there is** e **there are** no futuro.

Exemplos:

There will be a party tomorrow.

19.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Look at the picture and complete the text with the correct form of there is or there are.



1. _____ one desk for the teacher and _____ six desks for the pupils.

2. _____ a computer for the teacher.

3. _____ computers for the pupils.

4. _____ a cupboard in the classroom.

Exercise 2: Complete these sentences with there is or there are.

1. _____ many people standing outside the movie theater.

2. _____ a big group of people looking at things in the museum.

3. _____ a small cat playing with some toys.

4. How many cups _____ ?

5. _____ two birds in the tree? Yes, there are.

6. There are three people in the classroom: two students and one teacher.

7. _____ a taxi waiting for us? Yes, there is.

8. _____ any books on the table? No, there aren't.

9. _____ four chairs and one table in the dining room.

Common expressions in English idioms.

Get something out of your system - Do the thing you've been wanting to do so you can move on.

Give someone the benefit of the doubt - Trust what someone says.

Go back to the drawing board- Start over.

Pull yourself together- Calm down.

Miss the boat- It's too late.

No pain, no gain - You have to work for what you want.

On the ball - Doing a good job.

Pull someone's leg - To joke with someone.

So far so good- Things are going well so far.

Speak of the devil- The person we were just talking about showed up!

20. ENJOY AND LIKE

Enjoy tem o mesmo significado de **like,** porém ambas tem seus usos diferentes. Por exemplo, não podemos dizer **I enjoy him**, o certo seria **I like him**. Usamos **enjoy** para dizer que gostamos de alguma coisa quando estamos aproveitando, apreciando algo ou para dizer que estamos nos divertindo, ou seja, usamos para falar de experiências.

Exemplo:

I hope you **enjoy** it.

Uma das regras especiais da palavra **enjoy** é que, se um verbo vier após a palavra **enjoy,** devemos usar o **ing**.

Exemplos:

You **enjoy** working.

I **enjoy** studying English.

Note que, ambas frases acima falam de experiências, mas também poderíamos usar a palavra **like,** mas com o sentido mais emocional.

Exemplo:

I **like** my family.

Na frase acima não poderíamos usar **enjoy**, porque estamos falando de um sentido mais emocional, por isso usamos **like**. Lembre-se: **enjoy** é usado para falar de experiências.

Like tem muitos usos, também podendo ser usado como preposição, mas com o sentido de comparar alguma coisa.

Exemplo:

He's **like** her father.

He looks **like** your mother.

20.1. Let's practice!

Exercise 1: Complete these sentences with like or enjoy.

1. I very **like** my mother.
2. I really **enjoyed** the party last night.
3. I **like** it when you smile.
4. He works in a bank, **like** his father.
5. I hope you **enjoy** your trip.
6. Your perfume smells **like** flowers.
7. I really **enjoyed** myself last night.
8. I want to **enjoy** the rest of what I have.
9. I think she **likes** you.
10. **Enjoy** your breakfast.

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences correctly.

1. I really like myself last night.

_____

_____

_____

2. Like your breakfast, the woman said.

_____

_____

_____

3. She's enjoy her mother.

_____

_____

_____

4. Do you enjoy read magazines?

_____

_____

_____

5. He talks enjoy his father.

_____

_____

_____

6. He spends money enjoy water.

_____

_____

_____

7. I enjoy study English.

_____

_____

_____

8. I like myself at the party.

_____

_____

_____

9. The earth was created for us to enjoy.

_____

_____

_____

10. Let's like some fresh air while we can.

_____

_____

_____

Common expressions in English idioms.

Run into the sand- If something runs into the sand, it fails to achieve a result.

Through thick and thin- If someone supports you through thick and thin, they support you during good times and bad.

Vale of tears- This vale of tears is the world and the suffering that life brings.

Velvet glove - This idiom is used to describe a person who appears gentle, but is determined and.

Upset the apple cart- to create difficulty.

Under a cloud- If someone is suspected of having done something wrong, they are under a cloud.

Under fire- If someone is being attacked and criticized heavily, they are under fire.

inflexible underneath. ('Iron fist in a velvet glove' is the full form.)

Vent your spleen - If someone vents their spleen, they release all their anger about something.

Vicar of Bray - A person who changes their beliefs and principles to stay popular with people above them is a Vicar of Bray.

You can't take it with you - Enjoy life, enjoy what you have and don't worry about not having a lot, especially money...because once you're dead, 'you can't take it with you.' For some, it means to use up all you have before you die because it's no use to you afterwards.

You can't teach an old dog new tricks - It is difficult to make someone change the way they do something when they have been doing it the same way for a long time.