

SKILL PLUS 4
AULA 1 – REVIEW

There is/are = há

Is there beach in Rio de janeiro ?

- Yes. There is
- No. there isn't

Are there water full in valença ?

- Yes there are
- No there aren't

Will (RA) = future

I will = I'll

You will = you'll

He will = he'll

She will = she'll

We will = we'll

You will = you'll

They will = they'll

Example:

- I will study English tomorrow / I will be in Salvador next week / I will go to skill tomorrow.

Would (RIA)

I would = I'd

You would =you'd

He would = he'd

She would = she'd

It would = it'd

We would = we'd

You would = we'd

They would = they'd

Example:

- I'd study English every day/ I'd study for test/ He'd study java

Listen != heard

Listen = use for pay attention

Heard = use without pay attention

Lyrus = letra de musica

Instalments = vezes

Whole = entire = todo

I'll ring = eu ligarei

Take it easy = fique calmo

Lots of = a lot of = plenty of = a muito

Ring = call

Reviewing

Simple present: *DO/DOES*

I study English

Simple past: *DID*

I studied English yesterday / I watched film last week

Simple future: *WILL*

I will study English tomorrow / I will travel tomorrow

Condition: *WOULD*

I would study English

Verb to be: *AM/IS/ARE*

I am tall / she is at home / I am student

Present continuous: *BE + VERB_ING*

I am studying English now

Immediate future: *BE + GOING TO + VERB*

I am going to study English tonight

Verb to be (past): *WAS/WERE*

I was at home yesterday

Past continuous: *BE + VERB_ING*

I was studying yesterday / I was working

Intentional past (IA): *BE + GOING TO + VERB*

I was going to work / I was studying database

NOTE: quando nao tiver verbo apos o going to nao pronunciar |*gonna*|

- *I was going to the beach.*

NOTE: quando tiver **go to** dar entonacao no **going to** para nao parecer presente continuo.

- *I was going to work.*

RULE: verbos monossilábicos terminados em CONSOANTES, VOGAL, CONSOANTE repete-se a ultima consoante antes de acrescentar –ING.

STOP → STOPPING

SHOP → SHOPPING

PUT → PUTTING

AULA 2 – PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Definition: the present perfect tense expresses an action that began in the past and continues up to the present.

Structure: have/has + past participle

Base form	Simple past	Past participle
Dance	Danced	Danced(dançado)
Erase	Erased	Erased(apagado)
Study	Studied	Studied (estudado)
Call	Called	Called
Bring = trazer	Brought	Brought
Eat	Ate	Eaten(comido)
See	Saw	Seen
Read	Read	Read
Take	Took	Taken
Drive	Drove	Driven

SINCE/FOR = DESDE/À

Since = specific time in the past

For = long time

- I have studied English since |sis| 1996
- You have seen the news **lately**

Palavras usadas Present Perfect: **LATELY/SINCE/FOR/RECENTLY.**

- I lost the key yesterday (simple past)
- I have lost the key (present perfect)

Note: uso o **present perfect** quando uma coisa iniciou no passado e influencia no presente. A diferença entre o passado simples – **simple past**, é que nesse a coisa acabou de vez.

- I watched this film last year.
- I have watched this film.
- It rained a lot yesterday
- It has rained a lot

Note 2: nao traduz o have

- I have studied Java

Note 3: as vezes pode indicar present

Already = já

We use in **affirmative** sentences in the middle of it

- I have already taken a shower
- I have already studied Java

Yet = ja

We use **negative and interrogative** sentences at the **end of them**

- Have you taken a shower **yet**?
- Yes, I have already taken a shower
- No, I have not taken a shower yet.

Note: na negative = ainda / interrogative = já

- have you read yet?
- Yes, I have **already** read
- No, I have not read **yet**

Just = acabou de

I have just had lunch (eu acabei de almoçar)

She has just left / I have just had breakfast

He has just called me

Ever = ja no sentido de toda vida / somente interrogativa

Have you ever traveled by plane?

- yes, I have already traveled by plane
- No, I haven't traveled by plane

Never = nunca no sentido de toda vida. sentido negativo / o have não vai para negativa

I have never traveled to china

CONTRACTIONS

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| - I have = I've already voreri
studied English | - We have = we've... |
| - You have = you've... | - It has = it's... |
| - He has = he's... | - You have = you've... |
| - She has = she's... | - They = they've ... |

IMMERSION – PRESENT PERFECT

- I **have studied** php
- I **have traveled** recently
- I **have kept** you here
- I **have built** on house
- He **has gone** to Italy
- She **has forgotten** the book
- They **have let** the CD on the table
- I **have made** a one pie
- I **have already** watched that film
- He **has already** paid the car
- We **have not read** this magazine yet
- I **have studied** I.T since 2003
- I **have studied** java for 2 years
- I **have watched** TV for 19 years
- He **has already** lost game
- He **has not** lost game yet
- **Have I** won the present?
- Has he written the book yet?
- I **have drink** coke lately
- My girlfriend **has already** drunk a cake

- IMMERSION – INTENTION PAST

She was sleeping that time

Cleide **was going** to read the book

I **was going** to take shower

I **was buying** one car

I **was going** to do test

They **were speaking** with US

Unfinished period of time: TODAY, THIS WEEK/MONTH/YEAR ETC

Note: usa em um periodo não acabado

- I have eaten hot dogs **this morning**
- I have studied English **this month** (*because the month not finished*)
- I have already traveled **this week**. (*Means that the week not finished*)

Note: se informo o tempo que aconteceu então vira passado simples

Ex.: I drank a coke a lunch (pq o horário de almoço so tem um)

Vocabulary Extra teacher

Listen != Heard

Listen = use for PAY ATTENTION **Heard** = use *WITHOUT* pay attention

Lyric = letra de musica

Installments = vezes

Whole = entire = todo

Take it easy = fique calmo

Lots of = a lot of = plenty of = muito

ring = call I'll ring = eu ligarei

Have got = have

up to you = depende de voce

no one = ninguem

GONE TO or BEEN TO = FUI, VISITEI, ESTAVA

Go /went/Gone to = fui

We use gone to when still is there

Ex.: I have **gone to** guaibim / She has **gone to** rio de janeiro

- I've already **gone to** Argentina.

Be/Went/Been to = fui, estava, visitei

We use Been to when have just arrive but I'm about influence.

Ex.: I've **been to** Recife

- She has **been to** Sao Paulo
- My mother has already **been to** Mexico
- Daiane **has been to** Italy

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD TIME etc... por toda vida

Nós usamos quando envolve toda vida.

Note: IT'S / THIS IS THE = vem antes do tempo

Ex.: *This is the second time I've read this book (está é a segunda vez que leio esse livro)*

- *This is the first time I've done this exercise*
- *This is the fourth time we've watched this film*

PRESENT PERFECT AND SIMPLE PAST

Nós sempre damos notícias usando **PRESENT PERFECT**

- We've bought one car
- I've passed that exam
- She's sold the house
- They've closed the factory.

Mas quando informa detalhes sobre as coisas fica no passado simples **SIMPLE PAST**.

- We bought one car **last month**
- I passed that exam **last year**
- He sold the house **yesterday**.
- They closed the factory **last week**

PLURAL OF NOUNS

1. **GENERAL RULE:** we add "S" to the nouns.

Boy – boys Toys – toys house – houses car – cars

2. Nouns ending in **S, SH, CH, X,Z,O** we add "ES".

Dress – dresses fox – foxes church – churches bush – bushes

3. Nouns ending in "Y" preceded by consonant we drop "Y" for **IES**.

Strawberry – strawberries dictionary – dictionaries

4. Nouns ending in "F" sound we change "F" sound for **VES**

Knife – knives leaf – leaves

5. Irregular plural

Man - men woman – women child – children mouse – mice foot – feet

HAVE + NOUN + PAST PARTICIPLE

NOTE: quando mandei alguém fazer algo para me

1. I CUT my hair
2. I had my hair CUT (eu cortei meu cabelo mais eu paguei para alguém cortar)
3. I built my house
4. I had my house built
5. I will clean my house
6. I will have my house cleaned (*have + noun + past participle*)
7. I fix my breakfast every morning
8. I have my breakfast fixed every morning

Vocabulary

- **Between = 2 things**
- **Among – many things**
- **A few = countable nouns**
- **A little = uncountable nouns**
- **Push = empurrar**
- **Pull = puxar**

PRONOUNS

By myself = por me

By yourself

By himself

By herself

Itself

By ourselves

Yourselves

Themselves

INTERRUPTED ACTIVITIES

I was studying in the university (**past continuous**) | when I decided to become an English teacher (simple past).

Note: uso quando quero quebrar o fluxo das informações

I was studying Ruby (past continuous) | when I decided to study java (Past simple)

AULA 3 – GRAMMAR

How was the experience of being interviewer?

- I am happy in answering your questions.

Note: after prepositions, the verbs must be written with the endings: **ING.**

Before leaving, turn off the lights.

Prepositions + verbING acrescenta ING

Note: preposition “to” is an exception

- I need **to** learn more.

INFINITIVE – begin sentence with verb + ING.

It's important to know another language.

Knowing another language is very important

It's important to drive well

Driving well is important (dirigir bem é importante).

Rule: ao iniciar frases com verbo usa ing

Vocabulary

Manage = gerenciar

Vacul = vago

Unintended = não pretend

Employee = empregado

Employer = empregador

Extract = extrair

Secure = seguro

Anxious = ansioso

Responsible = responsabilidade

Smile = sorriso

Greetings = saudações

Growth = crescimento

Greet = cumprimentar

Way = forma

Judge = julgar

Naïve = ingenuo

Profit = lucro

Behavior = comportamento

Deal with = lidar com

On purpose = de propósito

Mention = mencionou

Aula 4 – Counts Syllables

we can count syllables by the number of emissions of vowels pronounced

example:

every = 2 syllables

memory=3 syllables

gargabe = 2 syllables

destroyed = 2 syllables

circunstance = 3 syllables

stress=1 syllable

airplane= 2 syllables

like=1 syllable

portuguese=3 syllables

smile= 1 syllable

through=1 syllable

missed=1 syllable

note: in english, the number of syllables *equals the number of vowel sounds*, because we don't pronounce all the letters we write.

COMPARISON OF SUPERIORITY

Short words

rule: ER

- one syllable adjectives
- two syllable adjectives ending in - "y"

Taller

quitter

calmer

cheaper

noiser

crazier

wilder

Sentences:

- they are dearer of the class

- I am freer than efigenia

- my backpack is cheaper than yours.

Long Word

more...than

rule: to adjective long use **more ... than**

- romantic
- responsibility
- expensive

Irregular Adjectives

- good – better
- bad – worse
- big – bigger (one syllable adjective ending cvc we repeat the last consonant).

VERB: Immediate Future BE + GOING TO + VERB

- I am going to visit my mother

INTENTIONAL PAST: BE(past) + GOING TO + VERB

- I was going to visit my mother (eu ia visitar minha mae)
- I was going to say it for you

EXPRESSION with TAKE

how far = qual distancia

- how far is valença to Salvador ?

How long = quanto tempo

rule: nao usa simple present (do/does)

- have you lived in valenca? I have lived here 2 years

how heavy/light = qual seu peso

- how heavy are you? I am 58 kg
- how tall are you? I am 5 feet 4 inches tall

how fast/slow = qual rapido/lento

- how fast is your car? It's very fast. / how fast is your internet?

How intelligent = qual inteligente

- how intelligent is jack? He is very intelligent.

How hot/cold = qual quente/frio

- how hot is rio de janeiro? Its very hot

how old = qual velho

- how old are you? I am 21 years old.

How high is this building? This building is very high.

Rule: High para objetos.

COMPARISON OF EQUALITY

AS...AS = tao quanto

the same... as = o mesmo... que

- the computer is as necessary as the telephone
- Frank is as tall as camilo
- Ferrari is as good as BMW
- Frank has the same car as camilo.

EXPRESSION OF NUMBER AS ADJECTIVE

1. Richard is a man. He is 20 years old
- Richard is a 20 year old man

Structure:

a/an + number + adjective + noun

2. I received a bill. It was 100 dollar
- I received a 100-dollar bill

3. Carla is a girl. She is 5 feet tall
- Carla is a 5-feet tall girl .

4. I bought a computer. It was \$ 1.300 dollars.
- I bought a 1300 – dollar computer.

PREFIXES

over → **too, much, excess**

oversmoke – **oversmoked**

overwork → **overworked**

oversleep → **overslept**

UN → **opposite**

unhappy

undo

MIS = ao contrario

misunderstand - misunderstood (entender mal – entendi mal)

sorry, I misunderstood.

VOCABULARY

Gain = ganhar

shelf = prateleira

packages = embalagens

setup = abrir negocios

complaint = queixa

focus = focused

complain = se queixar

food court = praca de alimentacao

eating habits = habitos alimentares

you know what? Vc sabe de uma?

Main course = prato principal.

MODAL VERBS

CAN

can you lend me a pen? **(asking someone to lend you something)**

can I use your cell phone? **(asking for permission)**

can you speak german? **(abilities).**

COULD – FORMAL

(poderia)

could you lend me some money? **(asking someone to lend you something)**

could I use your bathroom? **(asking for permission)**

could you swim when you were 3 years old? **(abilities)**

MAY – quite FORMAL

May I ask you a personal question?

May I use your telephone, please?

May I ask you a favor?

PROBABILITY

might= deve,

may=deve

- where is mr. Fox ? He isn't in the office

- I do not know. He **might** be at home./ He **may** be with client.

MUST (obligation)→ you **must** drive below 80 km/h on this road.

MUST NOT (prohibition)→ you **mustn't** drive if you drink beer

EXPRESSION COURSE

IN THE COURSE OF = DURING

e.g.: in the course of our talk, she told me about the accident

IN THE DUE COURSE = in due time = no devida tempo, no tempo certo

e.g: in due course, this seed will grow into a tree.

PREFIX.: RE

do – redo

make – remake

write – rewrite

VERB

concern – preocupacao

sell = vender

desire = desejo

EXPRESSION

More and more = cada vez mais

less and less = cada vez mais

in fact = na verdade

kidding = I am kidding = eu estou brincando.

SERVINGS

spoon = colher

fork = garfo

knife = faca

fish = 30 grams

rice = ½ cup

bread = 1 slice

low fat milk = leite desnatado

SUPERLATIVE: o mais

rule: same rule from superiority

SHORT ADJECTIVE: adding **-est**

- The car is **cheapest** of the store
- I am **shortest** in class

LONG ADJECTIVE: adding **-iest / the most**

- the book O monge e o executivo is the **most expensive** of the world

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

good – better – the best (o melhor)

bad – worse – the worst |worst| (o pior)

far – farther – the farthest (distante – mais longe – o mais longe)

SUMMARY UNIT 1 e 5

one – syllable adjective

two – syllable adjective in y

***comparative of superiority -ER than**

– I am **taller** than richard

• **superlative THE...EST**

– I am **tallest** student in class

Other two syllables adjectives

***comparative of superiority MORE...THAN**

– I am **more** romantic **than** you.

Superlative: THE MOST

– I am **the most** romantic man in town.

COMPARATIVE OF INFERIORITY

Ex.: the pre-activity test was **less** difficult **than** the activity test.

Black chocolate is **less** sweet **than** white chocolate

COMPARATIVE OF EQUALLY

I am **as** tall **as** frank

I am **as** romantic **as** frank.

AULA 5

EXPRESSION

LET != LEAVE

let = allow someone to do something (permite alguem fazer alguma coisa)

ex.: let me see (permita me ver/ deixe me ver)

leave = let something or someone in particular place or state.

I am leaving skype

FIRST CONDITIONAL

(sentido real e não probabilidade, se uma coisa acontecer a outra é executada)

IF + PRESENT + WILL/CAN/MAY/IMPERATIVE/PRESENT/MIGHT/SHOULD.

Definition: we use this structure to express a real possibility

EXAMPLE

1) if Gary gets too many tickets, he will/can/may lose his license.

Present tense possibility

2) if you are 14 years old, you may not drive

3) if you need help, call 911. (imperative)

EXAMPLE 2

1) If you drive too fast, you will receive a ticket

2) if you see this sign stop, stop your car (imperative)

3) you may have an accident if you drive too fast

real possibility present tense

4) Turn on the windshield wipers if it starts raining

RULE: here I do not use common. When change the position between real possibility and present tense remove the common.

NOTE: like,dislike, can't stand, start,avoid => VERB_ING
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ACTIVITY

Answers your questions

a) what will happen if you do not stop at the red light?

You can pay one ticket if you do not at the red light or you can lose your license suspend.

b) how much will have to pay if you drive at 80 miles/hours where the maximum speed is 60 miles/hours?

I will pay \$500 if I drive at 80 miles/hours where the maximum speed is 60miles/hours

c) how long will you stay in jail if you drive recklessly?

I can jail by three months if I drive recklessly

d) what punishment will you receive if you do not give way to an ambulance?

I will pay ticket if I do not give way to an ambulance.

e) what must not you do if you do not want to have your license suspended?

I must to be caution if I do not want to have my license suspended.

REVIEW STRUCTURE

if	+	present	+	will
		present continuous		can
		present perfect		imperative
		will		present
				might
				should

Vocabulary

feel like = vontade de

I feel like learn ruby.

I feel like become me IT Architect

TAG QUESTION

pergunta para confirmar o que disse

rule: when the sentence is in the **affirmative** the tag get in the **negative**.

You are dating Chris, **aren't you?** (voce está namorando Chris, não está?)

she is going to Travel to the U.S.A, **isn't she?**

She is not going to travel to the U.S.A, **is she?**

They have a car, **don't they?**

The car is broken **isn't it?**

He **didn't** buy a house, **did he?**

Exception

I am not tall, **am I ?**

I am tall, **aren't I?**

The server **is** down, **isn't it?**

The car **is** broken, **isn't it?**

You have already traveled by plane, **haven't you?**

She **should not** go to the doctor, **should she?**

You **can** speak English, **can't you?**

You **can't** speak English, **can you?**

She **could** come with you, **could not she?**

You can speak English, **can't you?**

She could come with you, **could not she?**

She could not come with you, **could she?**

Adjectives for Objects

ED

ING for ADJECTIVE

I am tired because the book was tiring

rule: para adjective no passado referindo a objetos colocamos **ING**.

Review Grammar – Aula 6

Can – ask: someone to lend you something. Ex: can you lend me a pen please?

Asking: for permission. Ex: can I use your dictionary?

Ability: can you swim?

Should/ought to – give advice (recommendation)

e.g: you should study English / you ought to travel to salvador.

I **will** go to sao paulo = certain

I **might** go to sao paulo = probability (devo)

I **should** go to sao paulo = recommendation/advice (poder)

examples

- what **should** I do?
- **Might** I install to CAT?
- **Should** I install to PROD the btv300?

Note

piece of use uncountable

could you give me a pieces of information?

Break the ice = quebrar o gelo

A) polite requests

informal: **can** you help me with the housework?

formal: **could** you lend me some money?

B) Asking for permission

formal: **May** I leave early this afternoon, Mr. Juliano?

Could we talk to Mr. Aaron?

informal: **Can** I ask you a personel question?

C) Possibility: may(90%)/might(70%)/could (-50%)

why is not Philip in his office

I do not know he **may** be late

I do not know he **might** be at a meeting

I do not **could** be sick

SECOND CONDITIONAL

STRUCTURE

if + past would/could/might

note: we use structure to talk about things which are not true in the present.

If I lived in a big city, I could see a different play every week.

(I do not live in a big city, so I can not see a different play every week)

If we had a lot of money, we would buy a house in the mountains.

(we do not have money, se we won't buy a house in the mountains)

If Janet did not need to work in a big city, she might live on a farm.

(she needs to work in a big city, so she doesn't live on a farm)

EXAMPLE

a) what is the first thing you would do if you had a car?

b) what would you never do if you traveled to E.U.A?

c) how much money would you need if you had to buy one house?

Note: IF + VERB TO BE (in the past)

when we use the verb to be in the past in an **if-clause** the most common form is **“were”** for all the pronouns.

If **I were** a politician, I would be able to help many people.

(I am not a politician, so I am not able to help many people)

If **Louis were** a singer, He would give a show to raise fund for the poor children.

(she is not a singer, so she won't give a show).

If I were Manage, I would work every day.

If **we were** unemployed, we could not pay the rent.

AULA 7

EITHER...OR => ou...ou

1. one must either rent a car or take a CAB to go to place.
2. Either you go **or** you stay
3. **either** you buy it **or** you rent it.

VOCABULARY

Drop off = cair, pegar no sono, deixar

e.g 1: the door – handle dropped off (a macaneta da porta caiu)

e.g.2: I was so tired I dropped off in front of the TV.

E.g.3: drop me off at the corner.