

YOUR ENGLISH COURSE



INTERMEDIATE

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UNIT 1

IN THIS UNIT



- 1. Simple Past Review
- **2.** There to be in the past
- **3.** Sequence Adverbs

1. SIMPLE PAST REVIEW

We use Simple Past to talk about actions that happened in the past at a definite time. The important thing to remember here is that when we use Simple Past we know exactly WHEN the action happened.

All the pronouns follow the same rules!

I, YOU, HE, SHE, IT, WE, THEY

Affirmative

I worked yesterday.



+ verb (in the past)

Interrogative:

DID you work yesterday?

aux. + verb (in its original form) ?

Negative:

I DID NOT (didn't) work yesterday.

+ auxiliary not + verb (in its original form)

Short answers: Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Don't forget about the verbs! There are two types of verbs: regular verbs and irregular verbs.

Regular verbs are those that only take _ED at the end of the word.

Examples: to work - worked

to play - played

to park - parked

to travel - traveled

Remember the rules:

 When the verb finishes in Y and before it there is a consonant, we cut the Y and add _IED.

Examples: to try - tried to cry - cried

 When the verb finishes in a consonant and before that there is a vowel and another consonant (CVC), we double the last consonant.

Example: to stop – stopped

Irregular verbs are those with many different forms.

Examples: to go - went

to fly - flew

to cut - cut

to throw - threw

TO BE IN THE PAST

Affirmative

I was...

You were...

He was...

She was...

It was...

We were...

You were...

They were...

Negative

I wasn't...

You weren't...

He wasn't...

She wasn't...

It wasn't...

We weren't...

You weren't...

They weren't...

Interrogative

Was I..?

Were you..?

Was he...?

Was she...?

Was it...?

Were we...?

Were you...?

Were they...?

Short answers:

Yes, I was.

No, I wasn't. No, you weren't. Yes, you were.

Yes, he was.

No. he wasn't.

Yes, she was.

No, she wasn't.

Yes, it was.

No, it wasn't.

Yes, we were.

No, we weren't.

Yes, you were.

No, you weren't.

Yes, they were.

No, they weren't.



PRESENT **PAST**

AM

WAS

IS

WAS

ARE

WERE



2. THERE TO BE IN THE PAST

Let's remember that we use THERE TO BE when we are talking about things that are simply somewhere or about things that exist in a certain place. In this structure we don't talk about possession, that's why we don't see a subject in the sentences.

AFFIRMATIVE:

There was.....singular
There were....plural

Examples:

There was one student in the classroom.

There were five students in the classroom.

INTERROGATIVE

Was there...?
Were there...?

Examples:

Was there one student in the classroom?
Were there five students in the classroom?



NEGATIVE

There wasn't...
There weren't...

Examples:

There wasn't one student in the classroom.

There weren't five students in the classroom.

SHORT ANSWERS:

Ex: Yes, there was. / No, there wasn't... (Singular)
Yes, there were. / No, there weren't... (Plural)

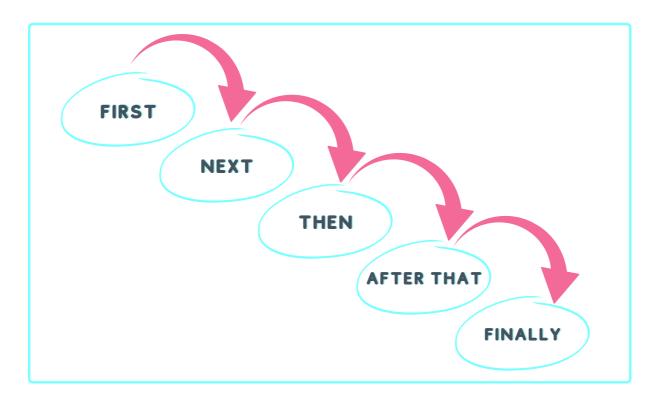




3. SEQUENCE ADVERBS

Sequence Adverbs or sequencers are words that organize your writing and speaking: first, next, then, after (that), finally. We use the sequencers when we give instructions, describe processes, or tell stories. Using these words can improve your writing and speaking because it organizes your ideas and gives them an order.

This is the order of the sequencers:



We use a comma after "first", "next", "then" and "finally" when they introduce the sentence that describes the action.



FIRST for an action that happens before all the others, the first action of the sequence. We can also use "first" at the end of the sentence.

Examples:

I have a lot of work to do. *First*, I will make a cup of tea. I will make a cup of tea *first*.

NEXT, THEN and AFTER THAT they can be used for an action that happens after another action but we usually use:

- NEXT for an action that happens immediately after another action, or as soon as possible. We can also use "next" at the end of the sentence.
- **THEN** for an action that happens after another action if it's not immediate. We can use "and then" without a comma.

Examples:

I went to Europe on vacation. Next, I want to go to the United States.

I'm eating breakfast now. I'll clean the kitchen next.

Sarah is studying for her degree. Then, she wants to be a lawyer. (Sarah will probably not be a lawyer immediately after she gets her degree.)



They had a meeting in the morning and then they went to a restaurant. (we don't know if they went to the restaurant immediately after they had the meeting.)

FINALLY for the action that happens at the end, after any others, or after a long time. We can use "finally" before the verb without a comma.

Examples:

I worked all evening. Finally, I went to bed at 11pm.
I worked all evening and I finally went to bed at 11pm.
After five years, I finally sold the house.



HOW TO MAKE A CUP OF TEA?

- * First, We boil some water
- * Next, Serve the water in a cup
- * Then, Put the teabag in the water
- * After, Add some sugar and milk
- * Finally, Add a biscuit and enjoy it





I. I	Let's talk about you! Tell us what you did:
1.	Last weekend:
2.	Last vacation:
3.	On your last birthday:
4.	Yesterday:
н.	Use the verbs below and make sentences using them plus a sequencer (first, next, then, after that, finally). All the sentences must be in the PAST:
1.	to work / to drive / to have a meeting



2.	to travel / to buy / to see	
3.	to eat / to drink / to go	
4.	to play / to watch / to dance	
5.	to arrive / to cook / to sleep	
Ш	Continue the sentences:	
1.	John was playing soccer and then	
••	com was playing seeser and men	
2.	She had lunch with her best friend and after that she	
	First we decided to	and then we went
	to	



4.	They tra	veled to Europe on vacation first and after thet they	
5.	First I	then i	and
	finally i		
6.	Last mor	nth Ashley got a new job and finally	
7.	I think fir	st you should	and then
8.	l could d	rive you to the mall and after that I could	
V.	Think	about when you were younger: your hous	se, your
	in N	l, your first job, the neighborhood you grow tell us about it! Make sentences usin WAS / THERE WERE.	_
1.	in N	low tell us about it! Make sentences usin	_
1.	in N	low tell us about it! Make sentences usin	_
	in N	low tell us about it! Make sentences usin	_
2.	in N	low tell us about it! Make sentences usin	_
 3. 	in N	low tell us about it! Make sentences usin	_
2.3.4.	in N	low tell us about it! Make sentences usin	_
 2. 3. 4. 5. 	in N	low tell us about it! Make sentences usin	_
 3. 4. 6. 	in N	low tell us about it! Make sentences usin	_
 3. 4. 6. 7. 	in N	low tell us about it! Make sentences usin	_



PRONUNCIATION CORNER:

/p/ as in public, pack, people Notice that the P in English has a different sound from Portuguese.

HOW TO PRODUCE THE /p/ SOUND:

- 1. Press your lips together to stop the flow of air.
- 2. Then open your lips and produce the sound with a strong puff of air. Notice that you don't use your vocal cords to produce this sound! It's only air that comes out of your mouth.
- 3. The /p/ sound is much more intense in English than it is in Portuguese.

Examples:

passport	picture	push
paper	pack	pocket
people	peach	public
pen	Paris	park

Sentences for practice:

- 1. Please put a pen in the pencil case.
- 2. People pay taxes all the time.
- 3. He can't put the purse on the carpet.
- 4. My boss speaks Spanish an Portuguese.
- 5. Please, pass the plate of spaghetti.
- 6. Let's take the subway to the Public Park.



LISTENING ACTIVITIES

ACCESS THEM AT THE END OF THIS EBOOK!



UNIT 2

IN THIS UNIT



1. Used to

2. Just + simple past

3. Connectors

1. USED TO

We use this expression to talk about habits or repeated actions in the past which we don't do in the present. We also use it to talk about states in the past which are no longer true.

The structure is simple:

Affirmative

Interrogative:

Negative:

Examples:

I used to have long hair (but now I have short hair).

He used to smoke (but now he doesn't smoke).

They used to live in India (but now they live in Germany).

2.JUST + SIMPLE PAST

We use "just" with the simple past tense with the meaning of shortly before, very recently. It is the English version of "acabar de fazer alguma coisa".

The structure is simple:

Examples:

I just had lunch. (Eu acabei de almoçar.)

My friend just arrived. (Meu amigo acabou de chegar.)

They just went to work. (Eles acabaram de ir para o trabalho.)



3. CONNECTORS

Connectors are used to connect words or phrases. There are different kinds of connectors and they have different functions. Connectors can express: addition, time, sequence, contrast, condition, reason and result.

Let's look at each of these functions.

ADDITION

We can use addition connectors when we want to add one phrase to another or to give extra information. The most common are:

- And
- Plus
- Furthermore
- Moreover
- In addition
- Also
- As well as

Examples:

They like English and they study a lot.

He's well-qualified, **plus** he's very charismatic.



The house is beautiful. Furthermore, the price is low.

Sport is fun. Moreover, it's a great way to socialize.

In addition to the new tunnel, the local council is constructing a bridge.

I play the piano and I also play the violin.

As well as being helpful, Carmen is very practical.

TIME

We can use time connectors to link actions that happened at the same moment. The most common are:

- When
- While
- As
- As soon as

Examples:

When we arrived we sat down at our desks.

I watched TV while I was cooking.

It started to rain just **as** I went out.

We'll start as soon as everyone gets here.



SEQUENCE

In a similar way to time connectors, sequential connectors enable us to indicate the order of events. The most common are:

- Then
- After
- Afterwards
- Next
- Firstly
- Secondly
- Finally

Examples:

She talked about the company **then** she began her presentation.

He's coming here after lunch.

He's having lunch and is coming here afterwards.

Turn on the oven. Next, mix all the ingredients.

Firstly, I'd like to thank you all for coming.

Secondly, I want to give you a brief overview of the new

products.

Finally, I will invite our president to speak.



CONTRAST

These connectors link two or more contrasting ideas. The most common are:

- But
- However
- Though
- Although
- Nevertheless
- Despite
- Whereas
- While

TIP

"But" and "however" are very similar: "however" gives more emphasis to the contrast and is more common at the beginning of a sentence. The connectors "though" and "although" are also very similar with the only difference being their position. "Though" can be at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence, while "although" cannot be used at the end of a sentence.

Examples:

They like pasta but they don't like rice.

It's a nice city and it's fun for a holiday. **However**, I wouldn't like to live there.

She studies quite a lot **though** she could do more.

Although he works hard he never got a promotion.

I like this model a lot. **Nevertheless**, I'm not going to buy it yet.

Despite the rain, they went for a walk.

I thought the film was terrible, **while** my friends thought it was really good.



CONDITION

When we want to express the idea that something can happen only in certain conditions, we can use conditional connectors. The most common are:

- As long as
- · Provided that
- Unless
- Otherwise

Examples:

You can play video games as long as you tidy your room first.

We'll keep the products for you **provided that** we receive the payment soon.

Unless the economy improves, interest rates will go down again.

We need to hurry up, otherwise we'll miss the flight.

REASON - because, as, due to, so (that), in order to

When we want to explain the reason for something we need to use this group of connectors. The most common are:

- Because
- As
- Due to
- So (that)
- In order to



Examples:

Many people study English **because** it's important for their jobs.

As you didn't do a very good job with this homework, I'd like you to do it again.

Due to the traffic we arrived two hours late.

We left early **so** we could have a coffee before the meeting.

They are calling their assistant in order to schedule a meeting.

RESULT - so, therefore, as a result, consequently

When you want to express the consequence of an action, use result connectors. The most common are:

- So
- Therefore
- As a result
- Consequently

Examples:

I forgot my car keys **so** I had to go back to the office to get them.

Last year's results were excellent, **therefore** you will all receive a bonus.

Crime rates are increasing. **As a result** the government is going to hire more police officers.

John did really well at university and **consequently** received many job offers.



PRACTICE TIME

- I. Make an affirmative sentence, negative sentence or question using 'used to + infinitive':
 - 1. I / live in a flat when I was a child.(NEG)
- 2. We / go to the beach every summer?(INT)
- 3. She / love eating chocolate, but now she hates it.(AFF)
- 4. He / rent a car.(NEG)
- 5. I / play tennis when I was at school.(AFF)
- 6. She / be able to speak French, but she has forgotten it all.(AFF)
- 7. He / play golf every weekend?(INT)
- 8. They both / go to the same college.(AFF)
- 9. Julie / study Portuguese?(INT)
- 10. I / not / hate school.(NEG)



II. Make true sentences about yourself using USED TO + the verbs below (the sentences can be affirmative or negative):

1.	To swim:	
2.	To play:	
3.	To eat:	
4.	To study:	
5.	To like:	
6.	To live:	
7.	To travel:	
8.	To buy:	
9.	To have:	
10	To watch:	

III. Match the sentences with the correct answer:

- 1. I used to eat a lot of fast food but
- 2. He used to go to work by car but
- 3. Sue used to enjoy his company but
- 4. David used to work in Bristol but
- **5.** We used to go to the mountains for our holidays.
- 6. When I lived in London.
- 7. He used to play the piano but
- 8. When I was younger, I didn't use to eat fish but

- A. now he plays the guitar.
- B. I often used to go to the theater.
- C. now I'm on a diet.
- **D.** now she finds him a bit boring.
- E. now I eat a lot.
- F. now he takes the tram.
- G. now he works in London.
- **H.** now we prefer going to the beach.



IV. Make sentences using the following words:

1.	John / not like / watching sport

- 2. My sister / live abroad / when she was younger.
- 3. Jane / not ride the subway
- 4. We / go / to visit my parents at Christmas but now we don't.

V. Complete the sentences using JUST + simple past and then complete after the connectors

1.		that's why
	(to take)	
	Не	so
	(to order)	
3.	Paul	because
	(to leave)	
4.	Kelly	so
	(to arrive)	

5. Peter

that's why

(to finish)

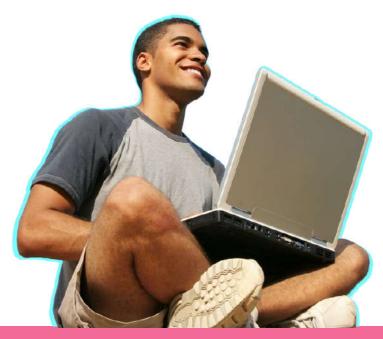
6. Andrew because

(to buy)



VI. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate connector:

we walked home. 1. We couldn't find a cab it was very cold, she wasn't wearing a coat. 2. 3. I woke up there was a noise. 4. I called him his phone was off. 5. she's very nice, she doesn't have many friends. 6. There was nothing good on TV last night, I went to bed early. she failed the test. 7. She studied very hard it was impossible. 8. They wanted to win , we can't afford one right now. 9. We need to buy a car 10. he is very rich and famous, he lives a very normal life. the bad weather. 11. They had to cancel the concert 12. We'll go out it stops raining. he had to call an Uber. 13. He didn't have his car,





VII. Fill in the gaps with the connector from the box below:

After / after that / although / as soon as / because / because of / before / however / once / so / so / finally

I arrived home, I put on my PJs and I lay on the couch. I				
was exhausted and I wasn't very hungry,				
to have anything for dinner. I just got a glass of milk from the fridge.				
, I lay on the couch I turned on the TV				
I wanted to watch a movie. , there was nothing interesting				
on TV. I decided to go to bed,				
I was in bed, I remembered that I had to take my medication.				
I can't sleep well at i	night	my inson	nnia.	
l always take a sleep	ping pill	I go to	bed.	
taking it I went back	k to bed and I could		sleep.	



PRONUNCIATION CORNER:

THE SHORT /u/ sound/ as in: book, cook

Although these words are spelt with the letter /u/, you should pronounce them as something close to our Brazilian "ô". It's a short sound.

Examples:

Look could

Put should

Cook would

Good woman

Book foot

Sentences for practice

- 1. You took that book and put it somewhere.
- 2. He shouldn't look at that woman.
- 3. You couldn't cook a cake without sugar.
- 4. Look, there's a new cook at that restaurant.



LISTENING ACTIVITIES

ACCESS THEM AT THE END OF THIS EBOOK!



UNIT 3

IN THIS UNIT



- 1. To be used to
- **2**. Gerunds and Infinitives

1. TO BE USED TO

The expression to be used to means to be familiar with something or to be accustomed to something.

This structure can be used in the past, present or future, we just need to put the verb TO BE in the correct form.

"To be used to" can be followed by a pronoun, a noun or a verb with ing

Examples:

She's used to the noise of the city now and she doesn't mind it anymore.

He wasn't used to walking so much and his legs hurt after the hike.

I'm a teacher so I'm used to speaking in public.

I am not used to her being here all the time.

He is used to working late.

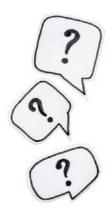
We aren't used to that much rain.

Are you used to cooking?





2. GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES



What is a gerund?

A gerund is a noun made from **a verb by adding "-ing."** You can use a gerund as the subject, the complement, or the object of a sentence.

Gerunds can appear at the beginning of a sentence when used as a subject:

• Jogging is a hobby of mine.

Gerunds can act as an object following the verb:

• Daniel quit smoking a year ago.

Gerunds can serve as an object after a preposition:

• I look forward to helping you paint the house.

Some verbs and verb phrases are directly followed by a gerund:

 Paul avoids using chemicals on the vegetables he grows.



Here is a list of the most common verbs followed by _ING:

- acknowledge
- admit
- advise
- allow
- anticipate
- appreciate
- avoid
- be worth
- can't help
- celebrate
- confess
- consider
- defend
- delay
- detest
- discontinue
- discuss
- dislike

- dispute
 - enjoy
 - escape
 - evade
 - explain
- fancy
- fear
- feel like
 - finish
 - forgive
 - give up (stop)
 - keep (continue)
- keep on
- mention
- mind (object to)support
- miss
 - necessitate
 - omit

- permit
- picture
- postpone
- practice
- prevent
- put off
- recall
- recollect
 - recommend
 - report
- resent
- resist
- risk
- suggest
- tolerate
 - understand
 - urge



Gerunds can be made negative by adding "not."

Examples:

He enjoys **not working**.

The best thing for your health is **not smoking**.



SPELLING TIP

Add _ing to most verbs: play – playing / cry – crying / bark - barking

For verbs that **end in e**, remove the e and add _ing. : slide – sliding / ride - riding

For verbs that **end in ie**, change the ie to y and add _ing. : die – dying / tie - tying

For a verb whose last syllable is written with a consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC), double the last letter before adding _ing.: beg - begging / begin - beginning.

What is an infinitive?

An infinitive is the **"to" form of the verb**. You can also use an infinitive as the subject, the complement, or the object of a sentence.

TIP

Infinitives can be made negative by adding "not."

Examples:

I decided **not to go.**

The most important thing is not to give up.

Infinitives can be used as an object following the verb:

• Jim always forgets to eat



They can be a subject at the beginning of a sentence:

• To travel around the world requires a lot of time and money.

An adverb modifying a verb:

• You promised to buy me a diamond ring.

An adjective modifying a noun:

Tara has the ability to succeed.

Some verbs are directly followed by an infinitive

• Do you want to call your family now?

Some verbs are directly followed by a noun or pronoun and then by an infinitive:

1.1 convinced Catherine to become vegetarian.

2. He advised me to sell all my shares of stock.





Here is a list of the most common verbs followed by the infinitive:

- agree
- appear
- arrange
- ask
- attempt
- beg
- can/can't affordhope
- can/can't wait
- care
- chance
- choose
- claim
- come
- consent
- dare
- decide
- demand
- deserve
- determine
- elect

- expect
- fail
- get
- grow (up)
- guarantee
- hesitate
- hurry
 - incline
 - learn
 - manage
 - mean
 - need
 - neglect
 - offer
 - pay
 - plan
 - prepare
 - pretend
 - promise

- prove
- refuse
- remain
- request
- resolve
- say
- seek
- seem
- struggle
- swear
- tend
- threaten
- turn out
- volunteer
 - wait
 - want
 - wish
- would like





Verbs followed by a gerund or infinitive with little to no change in meaning:

Example: It started to rain. / It started raining.

- begin
- can't bear
- · can't stand
- continue
- hate
- like
- love
- prefer
- propose
- start

Verbs followed by a gerund or infinitive with a change in meaning:

FORGET

I forgot to meet him. x I forgot meeting him.

QUIT

She quit to work here. x She quit working here.

REGRET

I regret to tell you this story. X I regret telling you that story.

• REMEMBER

She remembered to call you. X She remembered calling you.

STOP

He stopped to smoke. X He stopped smoking.

• TRY

I tried to open the window. X I tried opening the window.





- I. Make sentences using 'be used to + verb-ing' or 'be used to + noun / pronoun'. You need to choose the correct tense:
- 1. I (live) in São Paulo, so the traffic doesn't bother me.
- 2. She (the London subway) so she doesn't get lost.
- 3. He (not / deal) with animals, so he's a bit scared of dogs.
- 4. John (drive) in heavy traffic.
- 5. I (wake) up in the night with my baby. I drink lots of coffee!
- 6. It was very hard to get up at five when I first started this job, because I (not / it).
- 7. She (drink) a lot of coffee, so she doesn't have a problem with going to sleep afterwards.
- 8. I've lived here in Canada for three years but I (not / the snow).
- 9. He (do) a lot of exercise, so a ten-mile walk is easy for him.



10. Julie's flat is downtown New York. When she visits a friend in the countryside, it's difficult for her to sleep because she (not / the quiet).

II. Put the verb into the correct form:

1. She avoided	(tell) him about her plans.
2. I would like	(come) to the party with you.
3. He enjoys	(have) a bath in the evening.
4. She kept	(talk) during the movie.
5. I am learning	(speak) English.
6. Do you mind	(give) me a hand?
7. She helped me	(carry) my suitcases.
8. I've finished	(cook). Come and eat!
9. He decided	(study) Biology.
10. I dislike	(wait).
11. He asked	(come) with us.
12. I promise	(help) you tomorrow.
13. We discussed	(go) to the movies, but in the end we stayed at home.
14. She agreed	(bring) her laptop.
15. I don't recommend	(take) the bus, it takes forever!
16. We hope	(visit) Amsterdam next month.
17. She suggested	(go) to the museum.
18. They plan	(start) college in the fall.
19. I don't want	(leave) yet.
20. They tried	(get) to the meeting on time but the bus was delayed.



PRONUNCIATION CORNER:

THE /d/ SOUND:

- 1. Press the tip of your tongue against your upper gum ridge(at the teeth ridge) to stop the flow of air.
- 2. Then quickly drop the tongue tip. As the air is released, the sound is produced with a puff of air.
- 3. Your vocal cords vibrate
- 4. The /d/ sound is much more intense in English than it is in Portuguese.

Examples:

doctor	donald	desperate

down did don't dear date dinner

door damage danced

Sentences for practice

- 1. The doctor danced with Donald.
- 2. The dinner party didn't last long.
- 3. The door caused some damage on Daisy's floor.
- 4. Don't go out on a date with him! He's a stranger.



LISTENING ACTIVITIES

ACCESS THEM AT THE END OF THIS EBOOK!



UNIT 4

IN THIS UNIT



1. Mind

2. Feel like

1. MIND

Mind is a very useful word in English. We can use it in many different ways and it's often the verb we need to be polite.

• The first thing we need to know is that the verb MIND can be followed by a GERUND or IF:

MIND + GERUND: I don't mind going to the movies with them.

MIND + IF: I don't mind if they go to the movies with us.

TIP

We don't use "mind" in positive sentences. We use it in negative sentences and questions.

Would you mind....?

It's a formal sentence and we use it if we are asking someone (most times a stranger) to do something for us. Or we can use this sentence if we are making a big, important request. We often use this phrase when we think we're imposing — asking someone to help us when it may not be convenient or pleasant for them.



Examples:

A: Let's ask someone. Excuse-me. Would you mind taking a picture of us?

B: No, not at all.

A: Thank you!

Would you mind helping me with this report?
Would you mind going to the supermarket for me?
I'm really busy right now!

Do you mind....?

We use this phrase to ask for permission, to check it's ok to do something.

Examples:

Do you mind helping me with the homework?

Do you mind if I change the channel?

Do you mind opening the door? It's really hot in here!





TIP

How would you answer these questions?

If you want to agree, do you say 'yes' or do you say "no"?

The answer is "no"! Saying no means "Yes, it's OK to do it."

Do you mind if I have the last one? No, take it. Thank you.

Would you mind taking a photo of us? No, not at all Thank you.

"No" means "I don't mind, I don't object". No, not at all.

I don't mind....

We use "mind" in the negative when we want to express that we don't object to something and / or that we are ok with a situation. We can use don't/doesn't mind to mean that we don't feel annoyed or worried by something.

Examples:

I don't mind working on weekends.

She doesn't mind waking up early.

They don't mind cooking for us!

We don't mind if they arrive a bit late.

I don't mind if you can't drive me to the airport. I can take an Uber.



2. FEEL LIKE + VERB ING

Feel like is another verb followed by the gerund. We always need a verb + ing right after feel like.

We use feel like to express that we want to do something, that we have an inclination for something or some activity. It's a good translation to our "estar a fim de fazer algo".

Examples:

I feel like going to the movies this weekend! She doesn't feel like traveling this holiday because of the traffic.

We don't feel like sleeping right now! We want to play video games!







 Complete the sentences using WOULD YOU MIND or DO YOU MIND (verb_ing or if) + a verb from the list below.

Go / turn on / seat / order / carry / pass / stay / smoke / help / give / prepare / speak / repeat / change / lend / wait / close / water / use / pay

1.	to the movies with me?					
2.	these books for me?					
3.	a bit slowly?					
4.		me?				
5		me your bike?				
6.	Today is really hot!		the	air conditioner?		
7.	I have to call my mom but my pho	ne is dead				
	your phone?					
8.	It's getting cold in here.		the	windows?		
9.	I can't find any place to sit.			here?		
10.	The report isn't ready!			me extra		
	time to finish it?					
11.	I'm very hungry!		a sand	dwich for me?		
12.	I was very busy today and I could	n't make dinner.				
	something tonight?					
13.	I need to travel this weekend.			my plants please?		



14.	Karen is not here right now.	for her in her office?
15.		the towels for me? These are dirty!
16.		the salt?
17.	Oh my God! I forgot my wallet at ho the bill?	me!
18.		what you just said? I couldn't hear you!
19.		in the other room? She's going to clean
	this one now!	
20.		outside? It's not allowed to smoke in
	here!	
11	People are going to ask y	ou for help! Answer them
11.	 like the example: Do you mind driving m Not at all! I don't mind it's on my way. 	e to work? I driving you to work because
	 Do you mind driving m Not at all! I don't mind 	driving you to work because
	 Do you mind driving m Not at all! I don't mind it's on my way. 	driving you to work because
1.	 Do you mind driving m Not at all! I don't mind it's on my way. Do you mind helping me with this r	eport?
1.	 Do you mind driving m Not at all! I don't mind it's on my way. Do you mind helping me with this r Do you mind opening the window?	eport? today?



6.	Would you mind if I used your phone?
_	
7.	Would you mind lending me your car tonight?
8.	Do you mind calling her for me?
9.	Do you mind lending me your debit card?
10.	Would you mind coming with me to the party?
Ш	Answer the questions.
1.	The weather is beautiful. What do you feel like doing?
2.	It's raining. What do you feel like doing?
3.	You need to get some exercise. What do you feel like doing?
4.	It's lunchtime. What do you feel like eating?
5.	What is something you always feel like doing?
6.	What is something you never feel like doing?



- IV. Make sentences using the words below. You also have to use FEEL LIKE + verb_ing (sentences can be affirmative or negative):
- 1. I don't have money / go out tonight / although
- 2. She's very hungry / eat pizza / that's why
- 3. They are tired / go to bed early / so
- 4. I'm upset / call her / that's why
- 5. Travel / my vacation is in September / but



PRONUNCIATION CORNER:

HOW TO PRONOUNCE "DON'T", "DOESN'T" AND "DIDN'T" WITH FLUIDITY.

Very often, the sound of /d/ or /t/ is replaced by the sound of the Brazilian /r/ as in "arara", "siri".

So, in a sentence like: "I don't want to talk about that", "don't" will very often be pronounced like "ron". You cut the 't' from the negative and produce the /d/ as a /r/ sound.

Sentences for practice:

- 1. I guess he didn't see us when we got there.
- 2. He doesn't understand the meaning of that word.
- 3. You didn't have to do that!
- 4.I don't need to see him today.
- 5. We thought he didn't have the key to the apartment.



LISTENING ACTIVITIES

ACCESS THEM AT THE END OF THIS EBOOK!



UNIT 5

IN THIS UNIT



- 1. To be able to
- **2.** Can afford
- **3.** Possessive pronouns

1. TO BE ABLE TO

To be able to has a similar meaning to the modal verbs CAN / COULD. "Able" is an adjective that means: having the power, skill or means to do something.

I'm not able to move my leg = I can't move my leg.

 Can is mainly used to express capabilities acquired with time, while be able to refers to temporary or precise abilities or inabilities:

Examples:

He can't swim because he never learned how.

He's not able to swim because the swimming pool is closed today.





 To be able to is possible in all tenses – present, past, future – and can be used after other modal verbs like would and should. In the present and in the past tenses, we need to remember to conjugate verb to be according to the subject.

Examples:

I am able to drive.

I was able to drive.

I will be able to drive.

I would be able to drive.

I should be able to drive.

• To be able to also has an infinitive form:

Examples:

I would like to be able to speak Chinese.



2. CAN AFFORD

We use "can afford " when we want to express that:

Someone has enough money to buy or pay for something.

Examples:

We can't afford to go on vacation this year.
I couldn't afford the rent on my own.
How can she afford to eat out every night?

Someone has enough time to do something.

Examples:

Dad can't afford any more time off work.

If you can't <u>afford</u> to do something, you must not do it because it could cause serious problems for you.

Examples:

We can't afford to wait any longer or we'll miss the plane.



The structure is simple:



+ CAN AFFORD + TO + VERB + COMPLEMENT.



+ CAN AFFORD + SOMETHING (NOUN) + COMPLEMENT



3. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

We can use a possessive pronoun instead of a full noun phrase to avoid repeating words. Possessive pronouns simplify constructions that show possession of a noun by replacing it — in other words, independent possessive pronouns must stand alone and be used without a noun.

Here are the possessive pronouns:

MINE

YOURS

HIS

HFRS

ITS

OURS

YOURS

THEIRS

Examples: A: Is that John's car?

B: No, it's mine. (NOT No, it's [my car].)

A: Whose coat is this?

B: Is it yours? (NOT Is it [your coat]?)

A: Her coat is grey.

B: Mine is brown. (NOT [My coat] is brown.)

My phone is dead. Lend me yours.

Did you know that car is mine?

The house on the corner is theirs.





I. Complete with BE ABLE TO (present, past, future / affirmative or negative):

1	. Our favorite soccer player because he was injured.			to play anyı	more
2	. If you help us tomorrow, we on time.			finish the	report
3.	. I	se my mobil	e now. I upd	ated the ope	erating
	system and it helped.				
4.	. We overslept. Fortunately, we train yesterday.			catch the	7:30
5	. They are short of time. They house by the end of the year.			renovate	the
6.	Before I found the instructions or fix the problem.	n the Interne	t, I		
7.	Sarah had an argument.	admi	it her mistak	e that's why	they
8.	Ouch, it hurts! I		move m	ny arm at all	
9.	You can ask Tom. But I am afraid the article 'till Friday.	he		tra	anslate
10.	No problem. We		visit the mu	iseum by no	on.
11.	Josh	eat five sa	ndwiches for	r a snack. H	e is a
	big eater.				
12.	We enjoyed the online lesson after	er we		i	oin it.



II.	Make sentences about yourself:
1.	I'm able to:
2.	When I was younger I was able to:
3.	I'm not able to but I wish I were:
III.	Complete the sentences:
1.	He doesn't have enough money but he can afford a
2.	She can afford a new car but
3.	They can't afford a new house that's why
4.	They need a new car but they can only afford
5.	She would like some time off but she can't afford



- 6. I don't like my job but I can't afford
- 7. I hate cooking but I can't afford
- 8. I need new clothes but I can't afford them because

IV. Choose the correct word.

- 1. Is this cup (your / yours)?
- 2. The coffee is (my / mine).
- 3. That coat is (my / mine).
- 4. He lives in (her / hers) house.
- 5. You might want (your / yours) phone.
- 6. The new car is (their / theirs).
- 7. She cooked (our / ours) food.
- 8. Don't stand on (my / mine) foot!
- 9. She gave him (her / hers) suitcase.
- 10. I met (their / theirs) mother.
- 11. Is this (their / theirs) coffee?
- 12. Is the flat (her / hers)?
- 13. The grey scarf is (my / mine).
- 14. That red bike is (our / ours).
- 15. We should take (our / ours) coats.
- 16. That is (my / mine) car.
- 17. He dropped (my / mine) bag.
- 18. Are these phones (their / theirs)?
- 19. These cakes are (our / ours)!
- 20. Are those children (your / yours)?



V. Complete the sentences with the correct pronoun:

1.	This is	jac	cket.			is on	the chair.	. (I / you)	
2.	Where is	3	office? (y	you)					
3.	Is it		car? (she)						
4.		phone is	on the floo	r and			is under l	bed. (I/s	he)
5.	I need		help. (you)						
6.		car is be	autiful but			is fast	er. (you /	I)	
7.	Don't to	uch it! It's		(they)				
8.	Can you	lend me a pen	?		is not	working	g.(I)		
9.	Are you		friend? No.	, I'm			(he/sh	e)	
0.	I believ	e it's	mom	calling.	Or is i	t		(we / the	;y)



LISTENING ACTIVITIES

ACCESS THEM AT THE END OF THIS EBOOK!



LISTENING ACTIVITIES





Name			
Group			
Time			

INTERMEDIATE

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UNIT 1

Listen to the sentences and repeat them:



- She called him many times this morning.
- Were you at work last Friday afternoon?
- Can you tell me what time you arrived yesterday?
- 4 I want her to take me to the club on Saturday.
- 6 He would like his daughter to eat more vegetables.

Vocabulary Tips:



yesterday: "ontem"

yesterday morning: "ontem de manhã" yesterday afternoon: "ontem à tarde"

last night: "ontem à noite"

last month: "o mês passado"

last year: "o ano passado"

last weekend: "o fim de semana passado"



Vocabulary:

enjoy: "curtir", "gostar"

dolphin: "golfinho"

bet: "apostar"

shining: "brilhando"

Listen to the conversation and put the events in order

It's Monday morning. Gregory arrived from Mexico on Sunday night and he is telling Pedro and Lorrie about his trip.

- 1 They didn't have time to go to Cancun.()
- 2 Tania and Greg spent some days in Mexico.()
- They had a lot of fun at the park and the sun was shining. ()
- 4 They went to Acapulco to visit Cici Water Park. ()





Listen to CONVERSATION 1 again and answer the questions. Give complete answers:

- 1. When did Greg arrive from Mexico?
- 2. Why did Greg and his family go to Mexico?
- 3. What do people say about Mexico?

Listen to the Tourist Information and answer the questions.



- Cancun's waters are:
 - a. golden
 - b. navy blue
 - c. turquoise
- When in Xcaret, you can:
 - a. swim with the unforgettable
 - b. swim with dolphins
 - c. swim in the sea

What is Chapultepec?

- a. a gray area
- b. a green area
- c. a greenery

4 Teotihuacán is:

- a. an old farm
- b. a modern city
- c. an old city

Teotihuacan was:

- a. built by an unknown civilization
- b. built by the Mayan civilization
- c. built by the Aztec civilization

6 How high is La Quebrada?

- a. 14 metershigh
- b. 400 metershigh
- c. 40 metershigh

Who is brave in Acapulco?

- a. divers
- b. drivers
- c. riders

What city would someone visit to see a Mayan pyramid?

- a. Acapulco
- b. Cancún
- c. Mexico City



LISTEN TO THE SENTENCES AND TRANSCRIBE THEM:



1.

2.

3.

4.



LISTEN TO THE SENTENCES AND REPEAT THEM:



- Could he give me a ride up to the airport?
- You shouldn't take so many painkillers.
- My sister feels like visiting her friends.
- I think the kids look like their mother.
- What is she looking for in her bedroom?

Vocabulary Tips:



PART I - Cold Symptoms

cold: "resfriado"
flu: "gripe forte"

headache: "dor de cabeça" earache: "dor de ouvido"

sorethroat: "dor de garganta"
stuffed nose: "nariz entupido"

cough: "tosse"

runny nose: "nariz escorrendo"

Vocabulary Tips:

PART II - What you can take when you're sick:

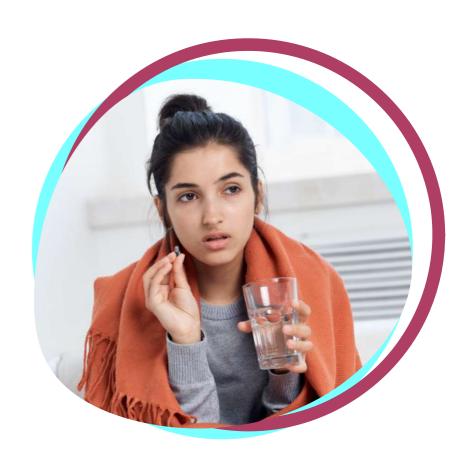
aspirin: "aspirina"

cold medicine: "remédio para gripe" painkiller / analgesic: "analgésico"

antibiotic: "antibiótico"

eyedrop: "colírio"

injection/shot: "injeção"
cough syrup: "xarope"



LISTEN TO THE CONVERSATION AND TICK THE SYMPTOMS YOU HEAR:



earache	()	backache	()
sinus	()	fever	()
sore throat	()	stomachacl	ne()
cough	()	headache	()

Listen to the commercial and mark TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) for the sentences below;



- 1 The girl has a fever and a headache.()
- Per mother wants her to stay home. ()
- 3 The girl works at a store. ()
- 4 Dylemol is a cough medication. ()

LISTEN TO THE SENTENCES AND TRANSCRIBE THEM:



1.			
2.			
۷.			
3.			
4.			



LISTEN TO THE SENTENCES AND REPEAT THEM:



- My cousin lost her keys on her way to work.
- l'II miss classes once again if I miss the bus.
- My father has got to stay longer at the office.
- They haven't got anything to lose.
- We missed the beginning of the movie.

Vocabulary Tips:



to miss X to lose

Examples:

to miss a party: "perder uma festa"

to miss the bus: "perder o ônibus"

to miss class: "perder a aula"

to miss a friend: "sentir falta de um amigo"

to miss a chance: "perder a chance"

to miss home: "sentir falta de casa"

to lose control:"perder o controle"
to lose a baby: "perder um bebê"

to lose one's head: "perder a cabeça"
to lose an object:"perder um objeto"

CONVERSATION 1





Vocabulary:

sometime: "qualquer hora", "uma hora dessas"

to bring: "trazer"
stuff: "coisas"

once in a while: "de vez em quando"

besides: "além disso"



Listen to CONVERSATION 1 and transcribe it:

Mona: Greg	,						,	we
	Michae	l Jacks	on	the ne	WS		?	
TV								
him		a						
Gregory:	,	a			,	,		
fans			W	ouldn't				
į								
Lorrie: Of							Pedro	
	write					?	,	
Gregory: Su	ıre,	,	Michae	el's n.1		,		?

Listen to Michael Jackson's biography and match the columns according to the sequence of events.



Vocabulary:

off-stage: "fora dos palcos"

changing: "mutável"

to notice: "notar"

notable: "notável"

philanthropist: "filantropo" humanitarian: "humanitário"

to donate: "doar"
to raise: "levantar"

heart attack: "ataque cardíaco"

() 1958	() Michael Jackson dies of a heart attack
() 1964	() "Thriller" is the best-selling album ever
() late 1970's	() "We are the world" helps lots of poor
			people
() 1971	() Michael is born in Gary,Indiana
() 1978	() Michael makes his first appearance
			in showbiz
() 1982	() Michael begins a solo career
() 1985	() Michael's appearance begins to change
() 2009	() Up to this date, Michael is part of
			"Jackson 5"



LISTEN TO THE BIOGRAPHY AGAIN AND ANSWER THE QUESTION:

How many Grammy Awards did Michael get for his musical production?

CONVERSATION 2

Vocabulary:

marry: "casar-se"

check out girl: "garota do caixa"
scored: "marcou (pontos, gols)"

chance: "chance"

the very one: "o próprio", "esse mesmo"

hope: "esperar"

Listen to CONVERSATION 2 and mark true or false:

- 1 Cindy didn't watch the "Love Quiz Show " last night. ()
- Mona missed the show. ()
- Ricky is from California. ()
- A Ricky wanted to marry a secretary. ()
- 5 Ricky lost the game yesterday. ()
- 6 Ricky is out of the show. ()



LISTEN TO THE SENTENCES AND REPEAT THEM:



- How did his parents like their last trip?
- What does her brother look like?
- How does your grandmother like cooking?
- What do your neighborslook like?
- How would you like to live abroad??

Vocabulary Tips:



Part I - Adjectives

interesting: "interessante"

crowded: "lotado"

big: "grande"

safe: "seguro"

awful: "horrível"

expensive: "caro"

cheap: "barato"

cold: "frio"

quiet: "quieto", "tranquilo"

small: "pequeno"

hectic: "agitado"

terrible: "horrível", "terrível"

bad: "mau"

hot: "quente"

comfortable: "confortável"

great: "grande", "ótimo"

wonderful: "maravilhoso"

Part II - Adjectives that describe people:

thin: "magro"
fat: "gordo"

skinny: "magro em excesso"

blond: "loiro"
blonde: "loira"

brunet: "moreno"

brunette: "morena"

straight-haired: "de cabelo liso"

long-haired: "de cabelo comprido"

dark-haired: "de cabelo escuro", "castanho"

short-haired: "de cabelo curto"

curly-haired: "de cabelo enrolado"

good-looking: "bonito/a"

tall: "alto"

short: "baixo"

average height: "de altura mediana"

ugly: "feio/a"

beautiful: "bonita"

blue-eyed: "de olhos azuis"

green-eyed: "de olhos verdes"

brown-eyed: "de olhos castanhos"





LISTEN TO THE CONVERSATION AND MATCH THE COLUMNS:



()	dinner party	() DVDs
()	wine	() anniversary
()	3 or 4	() Breakfastat Tiffany's
()	85	() couples
()	huge TV	() French

Listen to Audrey Hepburn's biography and number facts according to the sequence of events in her life.



Vocabulary:

Brussels: "Bruxelas"

Belgium: "Bélgica"

Netherlands: "Holanda"

youth: "juventude"

Nazi: "nazismo"

sympathizer: "simpatizante"

Academy Award: "Oscar"

worthy: "merecedor"

to set standards: "estabelecer padrões"

goodwill ambassador: "embaixador da boa vontade"

() goodwill ambassador for UNICEF
() performance in Sabrina
() was born in Brussels
() her parents divorced
() performed in Breakfast at Tiffany's
() spent her youth in England
() studied ballet in Amsterdam
() sang happy birthday to American president
	John Kennedy
() won a special Academy Award for her humanitarian work
() went to New York to perform "Gigi"
() studied in a conservatory in the Netherlands
() died of cancer in Switzerland
() took a break from Hollywood to be with her sons.
() performed in "My Fair Lady"

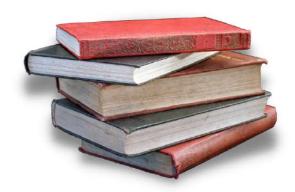




LISTEN TO THE SENTENCES AND REPEAT THEM:



- Can I borrow your eraser for a second?
- 2 My father just lent me his car because my mother won't lend me hers.
- 13 He usually borrows books from the library.
- 4 They just said they can't afford to get married this year.
- She can't afford a house like yours.



Vocabulary Tips:



plane ticket: "passagem aérea"

fancy: "chique", "elegante"

abroad: "exterior", "fora do país"

to get married: "casar-se"

broken: "quebrado"

LISTEN TO THE CONVERSATION AND MARK THE CORRECT ANSWER:



Pedro and Lorrie are having fun at the dinner party. Lorenzo and Pedro really seem to like each other.

- 1 How does Lorenzo feel about San Diego?
 - a. He doesn't like to live in San Diego.
 - b. He thinks San Diego is different.
 - c. He loves to live in San Diego.
- Lorenzo enjoys life in San Diego because:
 - a. people are more friendly there.
 - b. the country is very modern.
 - c. He can watch old movies.
- Where did Lorenzo live in Italy?
 - a. Milan
 - b. Rome
 - c. Venice
- According to Lorenzo, life in San Diego is:
 - a. more expensive than life in Italy.
 - b. less expensive than life in Italy.
 - c. prices are the same in both countries.



LISTEN TO THE NEWS AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE:



Vocabulary:

below: "abaixo"

to melt: "derreter"

Rodolfo Naval is:

- a. Italian
- b. Mexican
- c. Chilean

Where did he play:

- a. In Berlin
- b. In Capri
- c. In Madrid

8 Andrew Dweller is from:

- a. Madrid
- b. Chicago
- c. Mexico





LISTEN TO THE NEWS AGAIN AND WRITE TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F).

- Andrew Dweller won the game because the weather was very hot. ()
- The weather is usually very cold in Chicago. ()
- 1 The game was at 2 o'clockin the afternoon. ()
- It was raining during the game in Spain. ()
- Naval played a wonderful game in Wimbledon in 2006. ()



