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Curso

Curso Inglês Avançado I

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Unidade 1 - Questions With Prepositions

*Where are you **from**?*

(**De** onde você é?)



*Who are you talking **to**?*

(**Com** quem você está conversando?)

*What are they talking **about**?*

(**Sobre** o que eles estão conversando?)

Em português, podemos começar uma pergunta com uma preposição. Essa estrutura também é possível em inglês, no entanto, a preposição aparece no **fim** da frase, e não no começo como fazemos em português.

Uma dica para criar a pergunta é primeiro montá-la sem a preposição e depois acrescentá-la. Veja:

~~Sobre~~ o que eles estão conversando?

What are they talking...?

Sobre o que eles estão conversando?

*What are they talking **about**?*

EXERCISE

*Pass the following questions with prepositions from Portuguese to English.
(Passe as seguintes perguntas com preposições de Português para Inglês.)*

Ex:

Para onde você está olhando? (*at*)

Where are you looking at?

Com quem você mora? (*with*)

De onde vem seu computador? (*from*)

Para quem você está olhando? (*at*)

Para onde você vai? (*to*)

Com quem ele está falando? (*to*)

Sobre o que é a aquela pergunta? (*about*)

Por onde ele passou? (*through*)

Unidade 2 - Agreeing / Disagreeing

- *I love Italian food.*

- **So do I.**

--

- *I love Italian food.*

- **I don't.**



- *I don't like Japanese food.*

- **Neither do I.**

--

- *I don't like Japanese food.*

- **I do.**



Existem diferentes formas de se concordar ou discordar de uma ideia em inglês. Veremos nesta seção algumas das estruturas mais comuns.

SO / NEITHER → **AGREEING**

so → usado para **concordar** com uma frase **afirmativa**

SO + AUX. + SUBJECT

neither → usado para **concordar** de uma frase **negativa**

NEITHER + AUX. + SUBJECT

EXAMPLES

- *I want to go to Australia soon.*
- So **do** I.
- *I don't want to see spiders, though.*
- Neither **do** I.

- *She is an English teacher.*
- So **am** I.
- *But she isn't a Spanish teacher.*
- Neither **am** I.
- *I watched this movie 3 times.*

- So **did** I.
- *But I didn't watch the new one.*
- Neither **did** I.

- *We've been to Disney 2 times.*
- So **have** I.

- *We haven't been to Cancun yet.*
- Neither **have** I.

Observe que na hora de concordar, usa-se o mesmo **auxiliar** da frase anterior, seja ele o verbo **to be**, um verbo auxiliar (*do, does, did, will, have, had*) ou um verbo **modal** (*can, could, should, would, must, may, etc.*).

TOO / EITHER → AGREEING

too → usado para **concordar** com uma frase **afirmativa**
SUBJECT + AUX. + **TOO**

either → usado para **concordar** de uma frase **negativa**
SUBJECT + AUX. + NOT + **EITHER**

EXAMPLES

- *I want to go to Australia soon.*
- I **do** too.
- *I don't want to see spiders, though.*
- I **don't** either.

- *She is an English teacher.*
- I **am** too.
- *But she isn't a Spanish teacher.*
- I'm **not** either.

- *I watched this movie 3 times.*
- I **did** too.

- *But I didn't watch the new one.*
- *I **didn't** either.*

- *We've been to Disney 2 times.*
- *I **have** too.*
- *We haven't been to Cancun yet.*
- *I **haven't** either.*

Observe que as regras são as mesmas do anterior, ou seja, usa-se o mesmo **auxiliar** da frase anterior, seja ele o verbo **to be**, um verbo auxiliar (*do, does, did, will, have, had*) ou um verbo **modal** (*can, could, should, would, must, may, etc.*).

Para concordar com uma negativa, porém, usa-se o auxiliar na **negativa**.

ME TOO / ME NEITHER - AGREEING

- me too** → usado para **concordar** com uma frase **afirmativa** **me**
- neither** → usado para **concordar** de uma frase **negativa**

EXAMPLES

- *I want to go to Australia soon.*
- ***Me too.***
- *I don't want to see spiders, though.*
- ***Me neither.***

- *She is an English teacher.*
- ***Me too.***
- *But she isn't a Spanish teacher.*
- ***Me neither.***

- *I watched this movie 3 times.*
- ***Me too.***
- *But I didn't watch the new one.*
- ***Me neither.***

- *We've been to Disney 2 times.*
- ***Me too.***
- *We haven't been to Cancun yet.*
- ***Me neither.***

Nestes casos, apenas usamos as expressões sem ter de aplicar nenhuma regra. Vale lembrar que, apesar de ser a forma mais simples, as outras estruturas também são bem usadas tanto em situações formais quanto informais.

DISAGREEING

Para **discordarmos** de uma ideia, apenas usamos uma frase curta contrária ao que foi dito anteriormente. Essa frase curta consiste apenas do **sujeito** e de um **auxiliar** contrário.

EXAMPLES

- *I want to go to Australia soon.*
- **I don't.**
- *I don't want to see spiders, though.*
- **I do.**

- *She is an English teacher.*
- **I'm not.**
- *But she isn't a Spanish teacher.*
- **I am.**

- *I watched this movie 3 times.*
- **I didn't.**
- *But I didn't watch the new one.*
- **I did.**

- *We've been to Disney 2 times.*
- **I haven't.**
- *We haven't been to Cancun yet.*
- **I have.**

Observe que nos exemplos acima, apenas respondemos com um sujeito e um auxiliar oposto, ou seja, se a frase anterior é afirmativa respondemos na negativa, e vice-versa. Essa estrutura simples já basta para indicar que discordamos do que foi dito ou que o mesmo não se aplica a nós.

Nas respostas, apesar de ser o mais comum, não somos obrigados a usar apenas o pronome **I**. Qualquer pronome pode ser usado, desde que a resposta seja conjugada de acordo. Veja alguns exemplos:

EXAMPLES

- *I want to go to Australia soon.*
- ***So does my sister. / My sister does too.***
- *I don't want to see spiders, though.*
- ***Neither does my sister. / My sister doesn't either.***

- *She is an English teacher.*
- ***So is my mother. / My mother is too.***
- *But she isn't a Spanish teacher.*
- ***Neither is my mother. / My mother isn't either.***

- *I watched this movie 3 times.*
- ***So did my friends. / My friends did too.***
- *But I didn't watch the new one.*
- ***Neither did my friends. / My friends didn't either.***

- *We've been to Disney 2 times.*
- ***Me and my wife haven't.***

- *We haven't been to Cancun yet.*
- ***Neither have me and my wife. / Me and my wife haven't either.***

EXERCISE

Write agreeing (all the 3 forms) and disagreeing responses to the following sentences.

I usually work a lot.

So do I.

I do too.

Me too.

I don't.

I don't like when it's raining.

I can play the guitar and sing at the same time.

My daddy can't cook very well.

I've been to that new restaurant 3 times.

I will study for the test on the weekend.

I smoked a lot when I was young.

Now, I don't smoke anymore.

I love going to shows and festivals.

I couldn't run very fast before.

I should go to bed now, it's late.

I didn't go to the John's party last week.

I met his new girlfriend at the mall.

Unidade 3 - Past Tenses Review

PAST TENSES REVIEW

(simple past, past continuous and past perfect)

We went to the movies last weekend and **saw** a very good comedy.



Something strange happened when **we were watching** the movie.



I remembered that **I hadn't locked** my car in the parking lot.



Nesta seção faremos uma breve revisão dos tempos passados:
simple past, past continuous e past perfect.

SIMPLE PAST

SUBJECT + SIMPLE PAST + COMPLEMENT
SUBJECT + DIDN'T + BASE FORM + COMPLEMENT
DID + SUBJECT + BASE FORM + COMPLEMENT

Usado quando falamos de uma ação já finalizada no passado e/ou quando dizemos **quando** a ação aconteceu.

I worked for this company for 10 years.
(a pessoa trabalhou na empresa, mas não trabalha mais)

We saw that movie 2 years ago.
(foi especificado quando a ação aconteceu)

PAST CONTINUOUS

SUBJECT + WAS / WERE + VERB-ING + COMPLEMENT
SUBJECT + WASN'T / WEREN'T + VERB-ING + COMPLEMENT
WAS/WERE + SUBJECT + BASE FORM + COMPLEMENT

Usado quando falamos de uma ação que estava acontecendo em um dado momento no passado.

I was having a shower when the phone rang.
(havia uma ação acontecendo quando o telefone tocou)

PAST PERFECT

SUBJECT + HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE + COMPLEMENT
SUBJECT + HADN'T + PAST PARTICIPLE + COMPLEMENT
HAD + SUBJECT + PAST PARTICIPLE + COMPLEMENT

Usado quando queremos estabelecer uma relação entre duas ações no passado ocorridas em momentos diferentes. Normalmente usado com o *simple past*.

When we arrived at the cinema, **the movie had already started**.
(Quando chegamos no cinema, o filme já havia começado.)

She hadn't studied hard when she began the test.
(Ela não tinha estudado muito quando começou o teste.)

É comum usarmos *already* junto com o *past perfect*, sem alterar o significado final, apenas enfatizando a ação. *Already*, neste caso, é equivalente ao **já** do português. Veja:

*When we arrived at the cinema, **the movie had started**.*

(Quando chegamos ao cinema, o filme tinha começado.)

*When we arrived at the cinema, **the movie had already started**.*

(Quando chegamos ao cinema, o filme já tinha começado.)

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with either the simple past, past continuous or past perfect.

(Completar as frases tanto com o passado simples, passado perfeito contínuo ou passado.)

*I **didn't realize** she **hadn't had** lunch yet.* (not realize / not have)

I _____ work when he _____ me. (already leave / call)

Last night I _____ the radio when I _____ a shower. (turn on / take)

Yesterday when I _____ to work I first _____ my e-mails, then I _____ some coffee. (get / check / have)

The traffic _____ awful, so I when I _____ at the concert hall, the show _____, so they _____ me in. (be / arrive / already start / not let)

The teacher got very upset because he _____ when Adam _____ in his Math exam. (see / cheat)

How _____ the accident _____? (happen)

He _____ that tree because he _____ while he _____. (hit / sleep / drive)

Unidade 4 - 2ND CONDITIONAL

2ND CONDITIONAL

(if + simple past ; would + base form)

*If I **won** the lottery, I'd **buy** a jet-ski.*

(Se eu **ganhasse** na loteria, eu **compraria** um jet-ski.)



*If I **didn't have** to work so much, I **wouldn't have** so many health problems.*

(Se eu **não tivesse** que trabalhar tanto, eu **não teria** tantos problemas de saúde.)



***Would** you **do** volunteer work **if** you **had** more free time?*

(Você **faria** trabalho voluntário **se** você **tivesse** mais tempo livre?)

Usamos a 2^a condicional para falar sobre uma situação futura improvável ou hipotética, e sua consequência.

Assim como na primeira condicional, temos duas idéias diferentes na mesma frase: uma *if-clause*, ou seja, a parte da frase que temos a palavra *if* que se refere à situação hipotética, e uma frase com a consequência.

A ordem das frases não altera o sentido da frase, ou seja, não há a necessidade de se começar com uma *if-clause*.

Quando usamos o verbo *to be* na *if-clause*, usamos a conjugação **were** para todas as pessoas, inclusive as que naturalmente pediriam a conjugação **was**, como *I, you, he, shee it*. Observe:

- ***If you were rich, what would you do?***
- ***If I were rich I would probably travel a lot more.***

Observe que nos exemplos acima, usa-se o verbo *were* para as duas pessoas: *youe I*.

Neste caso, é comum utilizarmos a expressão ***If I wereyou*** ("Se eu fosse você") para dar um conselho a alguém. Veja:

If I were you, I wouldn't spend so much money on this.



Para diferenciarmos o sentido da *1st conditional* da *2nd conditional*, vamos analisar os dois exemplos a seguir:

If I finish my homework, I will goto the movies with you.
(Se eu terminar meu dever de casa, eu irei ao cinema com você.)

If I finished my homework, I would go out with you.
(Se eu terminasse meu dever de casa, eu iria ao cinema com você.)

Ambas as condicionais se referem a uma situação futura, porém usamos a 1ª condicional quando falamos de uma situação que é mais passível de acontecer, enquanto a 2ª condicional é usada quando falamos de uma situação mais improvável.

No primeiro exemplo acima, a pessoa tem boas chances de terminar seu dever e ir ao cinema, enquanto na segunda, a ideia passada é de que ela não conseguirá terminar o seu dever e ir ao cinema.

'd = would

I'd go = I would go

You'd go = You would go

He'd go = He would go

etc.

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with the 2nd conditional.
(Complete as frases com a Segunda Condicional.)

If I **had** a better job, I'd **earn** much more money. (have / earn)

If she _____ a car, she _____ always late for class. (have / not be)

My daddy _____ a bigger house if _____ so old. (buy / not be)

You _____ more if you _____ hard. (learn / study)

Even if you _____ here for a month you _____ everything in the city. (stay / see)

If my family _____ so far, I _____ see them more often. (not live / be able to)

If I _____ you, I _____ a new job as soon as possible. (be / find)

If your parents _____, you _____ either. (smoke / not smoke)

I _____ on weekends if I _____ so many bills to pay. (not work / not have)

_____ you _____ shorts for work if your boss _____ it? (wear / allow)

I _____ my Sundays more if I _____ near the beach. (enjoy / live)

_____ you _____ me if I _____ to Asia on vacation? (join / go)

Unidade 5 - 3RD CONDITIONAL

3RD CONDITIONAL

(if + had + past participle ; would + have + past participle)

If I had told me, I'd have gone to the party.

(Se você **tivesse** me contado, eu **teria ido** à festa.)

If I hadn't worked so hard, I wouldn't have bought a new car.

(Se eu **não tivesse trabalhado** duro, eu **não teria comprado** um carro novo.)

Would you have changed jobs if you hadn't had so much experience?

(Você **teria trocado** de emprego **se** você **não tivesse tido** tanta experiência?)

Usamos a 3ª condicional para falar sobre uma hipotética situação passada e sua consequência.

Assim como na primeira condicional, temos duas ideias diferentes na mesma frase: uma *if-clause*, ou seja, a parte da frase que temos a palavra *if* que se refere à situação hipotética, e uma frase com a consequência.

A ordem das frases não altera o seu sentido, ou seja, não há a necessidade de se começar com uma *if-clause*.

Ao contrário das outras condicionais estudadas, a terceira condicional se refere exclusivamente ao passado. A *if-clause* nesse caso fala de uma situação passada que **não aconteceu**. Veja:

Last night I slept while I was watching TV. If I hadn't slept, I'd have seen a very good movie on TV.

No exemplo acima a situação usada na *if-clause* (*If I hadn't slept*) não aconteceu, afinal, o falante dormiu antes de poder assistir ao filme.

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with the 3rd conditional.
(Complete as frases com a terceira condicional.)

If it **had rained**, we **wouldn't have gone** to the park. (rain / not go)

If you _____ the boss what really happened, Mark _____ in trouble. (tell / not get)

You _____ the movie if you _____ in the most important part. (love / not sleep)

I _____ there if you _____ me it was so dangerous. (not go / tell)

You _____ the test if you _____ on time. (not miss / arrive)

Your plane tickets _____ much cheaper if you _____ them on the internet. (be / buy)

I _____ to lock the doors if you _____ me. (not forget / remind)

If he _____ his helmet, he _____ in that accident. (not wear / die)

My team _____ the game if our best player _____ injured in that foul. (lose / injure)

I _____ you some money if you _____ me in time. (lend / ask)

I think they _____ better their days off if they _____ with us. (enjoy / come)

Unidade 6 - Future Tenses Review

FUTURE TENSES REVIEW

(going to, present continuous, will)

Nesta seção, revisaremos o uso de diferentes formas de se aplicar o future.

I'm going to work this Saturday.

Usamos **going to** quando falamos de uma ação futura que certamente irá acontecer. No exemplo acima, a pessoa está escalada para trabalhar no sábado, a não ser que algo aconteça.

I'm getting married in September.

Usamos o **present continuous** quando falamos de uma ação futura que já está acertada e com os arranjos e preparativos prontos. No caso acima, entendemos que a pessoa já tem, por exemplo, a igreja marcada, o salão de festas reservado, etc.

It Will rain tomorrow.

Podemos usar o futuro com **will** quando fazemos uma previsão de que algo vai acontecer.

I'll have the steak and a soda, please.

Podemos usar o futuro com **will** quando temos uma decisão rápida, como por exemplo, quando escolhemos o que vamos comer em um restaurante.

O

Don't worry, I'll help you.

Podemos usar o futuro com **will** para oferecer algo no momento, como ajuda por exemplo.

I won't tell your parents.

Finalmente, podemos também usar o futuro com **will** para prometer algo.

GOING TO = Usado para planos futuros

<p>SUBJECT + BE + GOING TO + BASE FORM + COMPLEMENT SUBJECT + BE + NOT + GOING TO + BASE FORM + COMPLEMENT BE + SUBJECT + GOING TO + BASE FORM + COMPLEMENT</p>
--

PRESENT CONTINUOUS = usado para eventos futuros já arranjados e/ou preparados

SUBJECT + BE + -ING + COMPLEMENT
SUBJECT + BE + NOT + -ING + COMPLEMENT
BE + SUBJECT + -ING + COMPLEMENT

WILL = usado para previsões, rápidas decisões, ofertas e promessas

SUBJECT + WILL + BASE FORM + COMPLEMENT
SUBJECT + WILL + NOT + BASE FORM + COMPLEMENT
WILL + SUBJECT + BASE FORM + COMPLEMENT

Quando usamos *going to* com o verbo *go*, temos duas possibilidades.
Veja:

*I'm going **to go** to New York on my vacation.*
*I'm **going** to New York on my vacation.*

Observe que no segundo exemplo o verbo *go* foi omitido. Podemos omitir o verbo *go* quando usamos *going to* para evitar uma repetição de palavras. Os dois exemplos, no entanto, estão corretos, sendo o segundo mais comum.

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences in the future with going to, present continuous or will. (Complete as frases no futuro com going to, present continuous ou will.)

What **are** you **going to see** on TV tonight? (see)
I'm seeing my friends tonight, we've already reserved a table.
(see) The exam **will be** difficult, don't you think? (be)

01. If he doesn't study hard, he _____ the final exam. (not pass)
02. We _____ this weekend and we _____ at that hotel, I've already made a reservation. (travel / stay)
03. They _____ the game, I guess. (win)
04. Are you hungry? I _____ you a sandwich. (make)
05. What _____ you _____ after lunch? (do)
06. I promise I _____ to your party on Saturday. (go)

-
07. Where _____ you _____ on your vacation? (go)
08. I've finally got the tickets! I _____ my favorite director's new movie tonight. (watch)
9. They _____ to visit us in October, they've just bought the tickets. (come)
10. We _____ late if we don't hurry up. (be)
11. Your luggage seems to be heavy. I _____ you. (help)
12. There are so many cars here, It _____ impossible to park. (be)
13. You _____ driving if you don't practice it on a daily basis. (not learn)
14. I _____ her what you said to me. (not tell)
15. Are you broke? I _____ you some money, then. (lend)

OTHER USES OF AUXILIARY VERBS

*I **love** animals, but my sister **doesn't**.*

~~*I **love** animals but my sister **doesn't love***~~

~~*animals. My daddy **is** a doctor, but my mom **isn't**.*~~

~~*My daddy **is** a doctor, but my mom **isn't a doctor**.*~~

*I **can** speak fluent French, but my boss **can't**.*

~~*I **can** speak fluent French, but my boss **can't speak fluent French**.*~~

Para evitar repetir o verbo principal, podemos simplesmente usar o verbo auxiliar.

- *I **bought** a new motorbike last week.*

- *You **did**?*

- *I've just **seen** Tarantino's new movie.*

- *You **have**?*

Para mostrar interesse em algo que alguém disse, podemos usar o que chamamos de *echo questions*, ou seja, uma pergunta curta que consiste de um sujeito e um verbo auxiliar referente ao tempo verbal da frase anterior.

*I **do like** Italian food.*

*She **did talk** to him last night.*

Podemos adicionar um verbo auxiliar a uma frase afirmativa para dar ênfase ao que está sendo dito. O auxiliar, nestes casos, deve vir antes do verbo principal.

No caso de uma frase no **passado**, acrescenta-se o auxiliar **did**, porém o verbo principal não se mantém no passado, e sim é trazido de volta para sua *base form*, como visto no exemplo acima.

Unidade 7 - Adjective Order

They work in a **beautiful tall**
building. opinion → size



I've just bought a **wonderful French leather** jacket.
opinion → nationality → material



I have **short black** hair.
style → color



Quando queremos usar mais de um adjetivo para um substantivo, precisamos seguir uma sequência determinada, uma vez que eles não podem vir desordenados ou colocados em qualquer sequência.

A seguir temos uma tabela mostrando que ordem eles devem aparecer em uma frase:

opinion	size	old new	shape length style	color pattern	nationalities	material	noun
beautiful	small	new	modern	black	Italian	metal	bike

Possivelmente não usaremos mais que 2 ou 3 adjetivos juntos para descrever o mesmo objeto, porém usando ou não, eles devem seguir a ordem sugerida acima.

EXERCISE

*Make complete sentences with the following adjectives.
(Faça frases completas com os seguintes adjetivos.)*

It's a jacket. (beautiful / leather / red)
It's a **beautiful red leather** jacket.

It's a building. (new / old-fashioned / tall)

It's a dog. (aggressive / grey / young)

That's a shelf. (beautiful / metal / new)

He's a man. (handsome / tall / thin)

Those are shoes. (dirty / new / white)

It's a smartphone. (black and white / metal / modern / new)

It's a table. (old / wonderful / wooden)

It's a restaurant. (delicious / Chinese)

It's a dish. (tasty / vegetarian)

Unidade 8 - Adverbs



ADVERBS

(frequency / manner / time / degree / comment)

She **usually** works from 9 to 5.
We **never** drink and drive.
Sometimes, I have to work on Saturdays.

Os **adverbs of frequency** contam com que frequência fazemos algo. Eles aparecem sempre antes do verbo principal, exceto o verbo *to be*, onde eles aparecem depois.

She drives **carefully** when it's raining.
That couples dances very **well**.
If you want to succeed, you have to work **hard**.

Os **adverbs of manner** nos contam de que forma ou maneira fazemos algo. Eles aparecem após o verbo ou ideia principal.

That movie is coming **soon**.
We went to a restaurant **yesterday**.
I've been working a lot **lately**.

Os **adverbs of time** nos dizem quando algo aconteceu. Eles podem ser definidos, indefinidos ou indicar duração. Costumam aparecer no fim de uma frase ou ideia.

I've been extremely tired.
She's **incredibly** beautiful.
Why have you been studying **a lot**?

Os **adverbs of degree** nos dizem o quanto algo está sendo feito. Também podem aparecer como modificadores de um adjetivo. Podem aparecer em diversas posições na frase.

Luckily, he survived the accident.
Unfortunately, it's going to rain a lot tonight.
He **clearly** knew what he was doing.

Os ***adverbs of comment*** fornecem um comentário ou uma opinião sobre determinada situação. Apesar de não ser uma regra, costumam aparecer no começo de uma frase.

Abaixo listaremos os mais comuns exemplos de cada tipo de advérbio e como utilizá-los.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

- *Always*
- *Usually*
- *Often*
- *Sometimes*
- *Occasionally*
- *Rarely*
- *Hardly ever*
- *Never, etc.*

São usados antes do verbo principal e depois do verbo *to be*. Alguns advérbios como *occasionally*, *sometimes* e *usually* podem ser usados no começo da frase também.

ADVERBS OF MANNER

Os *adverbs of manner*, como dito anteriormente, aparecem após o verbo ou a ideia principal de uma frase. Para formarmos *adverbs of manner*, basta pegarmos um adjetivo e acrescentarmos a terminação *-ly*. Veja:

slow - **slowly**
careful - **carefully**
sad - **sadly**
bad - **badly etc.**

Se o adjetivo terminar em **y**, troca-se a última letra por **-ily**. Veja:

lucky- **luckily**
noisy - **noisily etc.**

Se o adjetivo terminar em **-ic**, troca-se as duas últimas letras por **-ically**.

Veja:

scientific- **scientifically**

ironic - **ironically**

Alguns advérbios são **irregulares**, pois não seguem uma regra para serem passados de um adjetivo para um advérbio. Veja os mais comuns:

good → well
fast → fast
hard → hard

ADVERBS OF TIME

Os *adverbs of time* podem ser divididos em três categorias: definidos, indefinidos e de duração.

Definidos mais comuns:

yesterday, last week, tomorrow, next month, at ____ o'clock, etc.

Indefinidos mais comuns:

then, just, already, soon, still, lately, recently, eventually, suddenly, immediately, etc.

De duração mais comuns:

since _____, for _____, from _____ to _____, during _____, until _____, etc.

Eles podem aparecer no início de uma frase ou no final dela, segundo este o mais comum. Veja:

Last night I saw a very good movie.

I saw a very good movie **last night**.

Algumas observações:

Already é normalmente usado em **afirmativas** no **present perfect**, entre o auxiliar e o verbo principal. Também pode ser usado após o verbo *to be*.

ADVERBS OF DEGREE

Alguns dos mais comuns são:

- *Almost*
- *Completely*
- *Definitely*
- *Enough*
- *Extremely*
- *Hardly*
- *Just*

-
- *Nearly*
 - *Quite*
 - *Really*
 - *Scarcely*
 - *Seriously*
 - *Too*
 - *Very, etc.*

Podem ser usados antes de um verbo. Veja:

*She was **almost** leaving when the phone rang.*



Ou antes de um adjetivo ou advérbio, modificando-os. Veja:

*Tonight will be **extremely** cold.*
*She dances **very** well.*

ADVERBS OF COMMENT

Fornecem uma opinião, um comentário uma informação adicional sobre uma ideia. Alguns dos mais comuns são:

- *Apparently*
- *Clearly*
- *Fortunately*
- *Ideally*
- *Luckily*
- *Obviously*
- *Unfortunately, etc.*

São normalmente usados no começo de uma frase.

EXERCISE

Add the adverbs to the sentences in the correct position. (Adicione os advérbios às frases na posição correta.)

I can't speak Spanish. (fluently / unfortunately)

Unfortunately, I can't speak Spanish **fluently**.

My car was damaged in the accident. (last month / seriously)

He drives fast. (never)

Our team won because we played well. (luckily / really)

I take a nap after lunch. (often)

I'm lazy. (in the evenings / never)

She left the room and everybody started looking at her in a strange way. (just / really)

When we called the firemen, they came to my house. (immediately / last weekend)

I forgot our wedding anniversary. (almost)

She likes movies. (definitely)

I've lost weight because I eat on weekdays and weekends too. (healthily / honestly)

I wasn't tired. (extremely / last night)

I practice exercise. (never / on weekends)

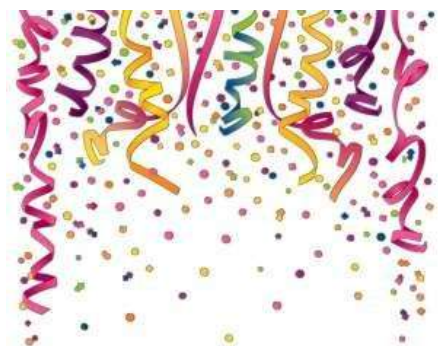
The show was beautiful. She danced all the time. (beautifully / very)

Unidade 9 - Future Perfect

*When I get married, I'll **have** already **graduated**.*



*I'll **have finished** this project by the end of the week, so I'm going to the party.*



Usamos o *future perfect* para falar de uma ação futura ainda não completada, mas que estará feita antes de certo ponto no futuro. No primeiro exemplo, a pessoa ainda não se formou, mas **já terá se formado** quando se casar. No segundo, a pessoa também ainda não terminou o seu projeto, mas **já o terá terminado** até o final da semana.

Algumas expressões são comumente usadas com esse tempo verbal. Vejamos algumas delas:

By

By significa algo como “até _____ no máximo”. Usamos quando dizemos que uma ação estará finalizada até tal data, não indo além dela.

by Friday, by October, by 2018, etc.

In

In, com o *future perfect*, dá uma ideia de duração, que algo estará feito ou pronto neste período.

in three weeks, in six months, in two hours, etc.

FÓRMULAS

SUBJECT + WILL + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE + COMPLEMENT
(aff.)

SUBJECT + WON'T + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE +
COMPLEMENT (neg.)

WILL + SUBJECT + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE +
COMPLEMENT (int.)

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with the future perfect. (Complete as frases com o futuro perfeito.)

By the time I finish school, I **will have taken** my driver's license. (take)

If we don't leave now, the movie _____ when we get there.
(start)

If I save \$500 a month, by the end of the year I _____ enough
money to get a new car. (save)

If the traffic jam keeps this way, when we get to the company the meeting
_____. (begin)

I _____ paying for this apartment in 2 or 3 months. (finish)

It's been a tough week at college, but by Friday all our tests
_____. (end)

If you don't start studying now, you _____ enough when it's
time to take your final exams. (not study)

Unidade 10 - Perfect Tenses Together – Review



Nesta seção revisaremos os *perfect tenses* do Inglês. Esses tempos verbais são caracterizados pelo uso do auxiliar **have**, e suas variações, e os verbos conjugados no *present participle*.

FÓRMULAS

PRESENT PERFECT AFFIRMATIVE

SUBJECT + HAVE / HAS + PAST PARTICIPLE (3rd column) +
COMPLEMENT

I **HAVE SEEN** THAT MOVIE SEVERAL TIMES.

PRESENT PERFECT NEGATIVE

SUBJECT + HAVEN'T / HASN'T + PAST PARTICIPLE (3rd column) +
COMPLEMENT

I **HAVEN'T SEEN** THAT MOVIE SEVERAL TIMES.

PRESENT PERFECT INTERROGATIVE

HAVE / HAS + SUBJECT + PAST PARTICIPLE (3rd column) +
COMPLEMENT

HAVE YOU **SEEN** THAT MOVIE SEVERAL TIMES?

PAST PERFECT AFFIRMATIVE

SUBJECT + HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE (3rd column) + COMPLEMENT I

HADREAD THAT BOOK WHEN I SAW THE MOVIE.

PAST PERFECT NEGATIVE

SUBJECT + HADN'T + PAST PARTICIPLE (3rd column) + COMPLEMENT

I **HADN'TREAD** THAT BOOK WHEN I SAW THE MOVIE.

PAST PERFECT INTERROGATIVE

HAD + SUBJECT + PAST PARTICIPLE (3rd column) + COMPLEMENT

HAD YOU **READ** THAT BOOK WHEN YOU SAW THE MOVIE?

FUTURE PERFECT AFFIRMATIVE

SUBJECT + WILL HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE (3rd column) +
COMPLEMENT

I **WILL HAVE GRADUATED** WHEN I GET MARRIED.

FUTURE PERFECT NEGATIVE

SUBJECT + WON'T HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE (3rd column) +
COMPLEMENT

I **WON'T HAVE GRADUATED** WHEN I GET MARRIED.

FUTURE PERFECT INTERROGATIVE

WILL + SUBJECT + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE (3rd column) +
COMPLEMENT

WILL YOU **HAVE GRADUATED** WHEN YOU GET MARRIED?

Present Perfect

1. *I've never been to Canada.*



2. *Have you ever tried Thai food? / Yes, I have. It's delicious.*



3. *You have watched that movies o many times, it's impressive.*



Usamos o *present perfect* para falarmos de uma ação passada que ainda não foi finalizada ou uma ação finalizada onde não é importante dizer quando ela aconteceu, e sim **se** aconteceu.

Observe que em nenhum dos casos é importante dizer quando a ação aconteceu, e sim **se** ela aconteceu ou não.

Past Perfect

1. **I'd already been born** when my parents got married.



2. **Had** you already **studied** English when you moved abroad?



3. We **had'gone** to the cinema when you called us.



Como visto anteriormente, usamos esse tempo verbal quando desejamos estabelecer uma relação entre duas ações no passado ocorridas em momentos diferentes. É normalmente usado com o *simple past*.

Future Perfect

1. *When Christmas comes, I'll have lost some weight.*



2. *If I don't start now, I **won't have finished** this project by the end of the week.*



3. *When I finish cooking, **will you have come back** home?*



Como também já foi visto, podemos usar o *future perfect* para falar de uma ação no futuro que ainda não aconteceu, mas que terá acontecido até certo ponto.

Present x Past x Future Perfect

O que diferencia um tempo verbal do outro é basicamente a forma como o verbo auxiliar é empregado. No ***present perfect*** usamos o auxiliar ***have*** conjugado no presente, enquanto no ***past perfect*** usamos ***had***, e por fim no ***future perfect*** utilizamos ***Will have***.

Present Perfect	Have
Past Perfect	Had
Future Perfect	Will Have

Daí vem os nomes *present/past/future*, e não necessariamente das funções destes tempos, afinal, muitas vezes podemos utilizar o *present perfect* para falar sobre algo que aconteceu no passado.

Gabarito

Unidade 1 - Questions With Prepositions

EXERCISE

*Pass the following questions with prepositions from Portuguese to English.
(Passe as seguintes perguntas com preposições de Português para Inglês.)*

Who do you *live* with?

Where does your computer come from?

Who are you looking at?

Where do you go to?

Who is he speaking to?

What is that question about?

Where did he pass through?

Unidade 2 - Agreeing / Disagreeing

EXERCISE

Write agreeing (all the 3 forms) and disagreeing responses to the following sentences.

I don't like when it's raining.

Neither do I.

I don't either.

Me neither.

I do.

I can play the guitar and sing at the same time.

So can I.

I can too.

Me too.

I can't.

*My daddy can't cook very well.
Neither can I.
I can't either.
Me neither.
I can.*

*I've been to that new restaurant 3 times.
So have I.
I have too.
Me too.
I haven't.*

*I will study for the test on the weekend.
So will I.
I will too.
Me too.
I won't.*

*I smoked a lot when I was young.
So did I.
I did too.
Me too.
I didn't.*

*Now, I don't smoke anymore.
Neither do I.
I don't either.
Me neither.
I do.*

*I love going to shows and festivals.
So do I.
I do too.
Me too.
I don't.*

*I couldn't run very fast before.
Neither could I.
I couldn't either.
Me neither.
I could.*

*I should go to bed now, it's late.
So should I.
I should too.
Me too.
I shouldn't.*

*I didn't go to the John's party last week.
Neither did I.
I didn't either.
Me neither.
I did.*

*I met his new girlfriend at the mall.
So did I.
I did too.
Me too.
I didn't.*

Unidade 3 - Past Tenses Review

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with either the simple past, past continuous or past perfect.

(Completar as frases tanto com o passado simples, passado perfeito contínuo ou passado.)

had already left / called.

turned on / was taking.

got / checked / had.

was / arrived / had already started / didn't let.

saw / cheated.

did / happen.

hit / slept / was driving.

Unidade 4 - 2ND CONDITIONAL

EXERCISE

*Complete the sentences with the 2nd conditional.
(Complete as frases com a Segunda Condicional.)*

had / wouldn't be.

would buy / weren't.

'd learn / studied.

stayed / 'd see .

didn't live / 'd be able to.

were / 'd find.

didn't smoke / wouldn't smoke.

wouldn't work / didn't have.

Would you wear / allowed it?

I'd enjoy / lived.

Would you join / went.

Unidade 5 - 3RD CONDITIONAL

EXERCISE

*Complete the sentences with the 3rd conditional.
(Complete as frases com a terceira condicional.)*

had told / wouldn't have gotten.

would have loved / hadn't slept.

wouldn't have gone / had told.

wouldn't have missed / had arrived.

would have been / had bought.

wouldn't have forgotten / had reminded.

hadn't worn / would have died.

would have lost / had injured.

would have lent / had asked.

would have enjoyed / had come.

Unidade 6 - Future Tenses Review

EXERCISE

*Complete the sentences in the future with going to, present continuous or will.
(Complete as frases no futuro com going to, present continuous ou will.)*

01. won't pass.

02. We're going to travel / we're staying.

03. They'll win.

04. I'll make.

05. are you going to do.

06. I'll go.

07. are you going to go.

08. I'm watching.

09. are coming to visit.

10. We'll be.

11. I'll help you.

12. It'll be .

13. won't learn.

14. won't tell.

15. I'll lend.

Unidade 7 - Adjective Order

EXERCISE

*Make complete sentences with the following adjectives.
(Faça frases completas com os seguintes adjetivos.)*

It's an old-fashioned tall new building.

It's an aggressive young grey dog.

That's a beautiful new metal shelf.

He's a handsome tall thin man.

Those are dirty new white shoes.

It's a new modern black and white metal smartphone.

It's a wonderful old wooden table.

It's a delicious Chinese restaurant.

It's a tasty vegetarian dish.

Unidade 8 - Adverbs

EXERCISE

Add the adverbs to the sentences in the correct position. (Adicione os advérbios às frases na posição correta.)

Last month my car was seriously damaged in the accident.

He never drives fast.

Luckily our team won because we played really well.

I often take a nap after lunch.

I'm never lazy in the evenings.

She just left the room and everybody started looking at her in a really strange way.

Last weekend when we called the firemen, they came to my house immediately.

I almost forgot our wedding anniversary.

She definitely likes movies.

Honestly I've lost weight because I eat healthily on weekdays and weekends too.

Last night I wasn't extremely tired.

I never practice exercise on weekends.

The show was very beautiful. She danced beautifully all the time.

Unidade 9 - Future Perfect

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with the future perfect. (Complete as frases com o futuro perfeito.)

will have started.

will have saved.

will have begun.

will have finished.

will have ended.

won't have studied.