



mais língua
Concept

Mais Língua Online

Level 4

E-book

Módulo 4

Videoaula 1

Já estamos com um bom nível de inglês até aqui. Este é o último nível do básico. Aprendemos muitas coisas! Na aula de hoje vamos revisar alguns dos tópicos mais importantes através de alguns jogos! Porque aprender pode ser divertido! ☺

Primeiramente, eu quero ver o quanto vocês já conseguem falar de si mesmos e entender informações pessoais em conversas informais em inglês. Então, vamos jogar um game chamado *KAHOOT*. É um *QUIZ GAME*! Nesse game tentaremos lembrar como perguntar informações relacionadas a *HOME & FAMILY, WORK AND STUDY and FREE TIME*. Depois disso, vamos fazer um *SPEAKING* respondendo cada uma das perguntas com nossas informações pessoais.

Kahoot!

Kahoot

GAME PIN: 3233302

<https://play.kahoot.it/#/k/2eb5de53-76e1-4350-b39b-26707b752cfc> link para o game!

<https://kahoot.it/>

<<<Link para jogar!

Este game vocês podem jogar em casa pelo computador ou smartphone. Podem jogar com mais amigos que estejam estudando também. É muito legal para revisar!



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Where are you from? | 9. Where do you work? Is it near your house? |
| 2. Where were you born? | 10. Can you speak any other languages? |
| 3. Where do you live? | 11. What kind of music do you listen to? |
| 4. Do you have any brothers or sisters? | 12. Can you play any musical instrument? |
| 5. Do you live in a house or in an apartment? | 13. What TV programs or YouTube channels do you usually watch? |
| 6. What do you study? English? | 14. Do you play any sports? |
| 7. What do you do? Work, study or both? | 15. What did you do last weekend? |
| 8. What university/school do you go to? | |

Word Order in Questions

Questions with DO/ DOES/ DID in the present simple and past simple

Question word	auxiliary	subject	complement
What	do	you	study?
What	did	you	do last weekend?
Where	does	your brother	live?

Questions with BE in the present or past form

Question word	be	subject	complement
Where	are	you	from?
Where	were	you	born?
What time	is	it?	-----

Let's put the words in the right order to make questions.

1 were Where your born parents?



2 from Where teacher is your?

3 last What you do did night?

4 spell How you your last name do?

5 English do you Why study?

6 brother old is your How?

7 speak Can other you languages?

8 Summer What you do last did?

9 is What it time?

10 time do go What to bed you?

1 Where were your parents born?

2 Where is your teacher from?

3 What did you do last night?

4 How do you spell your last name?

5 Why do you study English?

6 How old is your brother?

7 Can you speak other languages?

8 What did you do last Summer?

9 What time is it?

10 What time do you go to bed?

Módulo 4

Videoaula 2

Review!

The Alphabet and Numbers

Capital Letter	Phonic (pronunciation)	Name
A	/eɪ/, /æ/	ei
B	/bi:/	bi
C	/si:/	cí
D	/di:/	dí
E	/i:/	i
F	/ɛf/	éf
G	/dʒi:/	dji
H	/(h)eɪtʃ/	eitch
I	/aɪ/	ai
J	/dʒeɪ/	djei
K	/keɪ/	kei
L	/ɛl/	él
M	/ɛm/	em
N	/ɛn/	en
O	/ou/	ou
P	/pi:/	pí
Q	/kju:/	quíu
R	/ɑ:r/	arr
S	/ɛs/	és
T	/ti:/	tí
U	/ju:/	iú
V	/vi:/	ví
W	/'dʌbəl.ju:/	dãbliu
X	/ɛks/	éx
Y	/waɪ/	uai
Z	/zi/zɛd/	zí

Source: <http://www.worldometers.info/languages/english-alphabet/>

Web signs in English	
@	at
.	dot
-	dash or hyphen
_	underscore
/	slash
#	hashtag
abc	lowercase letters / short letters
ABC	uppercase letters/ capital letters

Listening Activity



Listen to a conversation at Mais Língua School. Fill in this form with the man's personal details. Remember to write in capital letters.

Mais Língua Enrollment Form	
Please fill in this form in BLOCK CAPITALS	
Title	
First Name	
Last Name/ Surname	
Address	
Postcode	
Telephone number	
E-mail address	
Date of birth	
Nationality	

Audioscript:

Laís: Can I help you?

André: Can I register as a student here, please?

Laís: Of course! Well, I'll need to put some of your details on the computer. One moment. Here we are - right, can I take your name please?

André: André Smiths.

Laís: André, OK. And is that S-M-I-T-S?

André: No, S-M-I-T-H-S.

Laís: S-M-I-T-H-S. OK, that's fine. What's your address, Mr Smiths?

André: 94, Hill Street – London.

Laís: Sorry! Is that 84 or 94?

André: 9-4.

Laís: Can you spell "Hill", please?

André: H-I-L-L.

Laís: Do you know your postcode?

André: Yes, I do. It's NW8 9LD.

Laís: NW8 9LD. OK. Thanks!

André: No problem.

Laís: Can I have your contact telephone number, please?

André: My mobile number is 07781 677688.

Laís: 07781, and sorry what was after that?

André: 677688

Laís: 07781 677688. OK. We're almost done!

André: OK, sure.

Laís: Do you have an e-mail address?

André: Yes, I do. It's smiths_life@gmail.com.

Laís: Smiths, like your last name?

André: Yes, it is. And life as the word. It's my office's name.

Laís: Okay, thank you! Can I take your date of birth?

André: Yes, it's the 8th of September, 1985.

Laís: The eighth of September 1985.

André: That's right!

Laís: Thanks a lot! And are you Brazilian?

André: No, I'm not. I'm from Portugal. I'm Portuguese.

Laís: Okay! thank you, Mr Smiths. That's all I need. I'll print out your registration documents now.

Com quem estamos falando e qual a forma mais polida/ gentil de fazer perguntas?

Forma direta	Forma mais gentil/ polida
I want to register as a student here.	Can I register as a student here, please?
What's your name?	Can I take your name please?
What's your postcode?	Do you know your postcode?
What's your telephone number?	Can I have your contact telephone number, please?
84 or 94?	Sorry! Is that 84 or 94?
What's your date of birth?	Can I take your date of birth?



Módulo 4

Videoaula 3

GRAMMAR

Falar sobre o futuro é inevitável quando se trata de planejamentos e viagens.

Muitas pessoas se confundem a respeito das diferentes estruturas de futuro em inglês, uma vez que as gramáticas trazem várias situações para o uso de cada futuro mas nem sempre deixam clara a diferença entre elas.



É MITO:

- Só existem dois jeitos de se expressar futuro em inglês: **WILL** e **BE GOING TO**.
- O futuro em inglês é diferenciado pelo tempo: **futuro próximo** e **futuro distante**.



É VERDADE:

- Existem muitas estruturas para expressar o futuro em inglês: **WILL, BE GOING TO, PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE, SHALL, FUTURE CONTINUOUS, FUTURE PERFECT, FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS**.
- Cada estrutura de futuro mostra uma situação diferente: **decisão, planejamento, arranjo, convites e ofertas, ações que estarão ocorrendo no futuro, ações futuras que estarão concluídas em um dado momento**.

FUTURO USANDO WILL

O **FUTURO USANDO WILL** tem características bem definidas: **decisões não-planejadas** no futuro, também chamadas de **instant decisions**.

As **instant decisions** dizem respeito às situações de futuro que se apresentam a partir do momento presente e que não foram pensadas previamente pelo interlocutor.

Exemplos:

a) Jack sai de casa e vê uma idosa com dificuldades para atravessar a rua. Ele diz **“eu vou ajudá-la!”** e corre em direção à senhora. A frase falada por Jack em inglês é **“I will help her”** e caracteriza uma **decisão não-planejada**: ele não planejou sair de casa e encontrar uma idosa com dificuldades, portanto, ele tomou uma decisão para o futuro (ajudar a senhora) baseada na situação presente (encontrar uma idosa com dificuldades) sem ter planejado a situação anteriormente.



QUANDO USAR WILL:

- DECISÕES NÃO-PLANEJADAS (INSTANT DECISIONS)
- PROMESSAS (PROMISES)
- PREVISÕES (PREDICTIONS)



b) Kate encontra a sua melhor amiga acompanhada do namorado no shopping. A melhor amiga pede que Kate não conte a ninguém, pois deveriam estar em aula. Kate promete **“eu não vou contar a ninguém”** e segue seu passeio. A frase falada por Kate em inglês é **“I will not tell anyone”** e caracteriza uma decisão **não-planejada**, além de uma **promessa**: ela não planejou encontrar sua amiga no shopping, portanto, tomou uma decisão para o futuro (prometer não contar a ninguém sobre a amiga) baseada na situação presente (um pedido da amiga), sem tê-la planejado anteriormente.

Uma das situações mais comuns do uso de WILL para falar de futuro em viagens é a dos restaurantes e lojas. Devemos usar WILL para fazer os pedidos porque são instant decisions:

- *I will have the chicken, please. (Eu vou querer o frango, por favor)*
- *I will have the white T-shirt, please. (Eu vou querer a camiseta branca, por favor)*



CONJUGAÇÃO – WILL (AFFIRMATIVE FORM)

I WILL	▶ EU VOU	I WILL EAT	▶ EU VOU COMER
YOU WILL	▶ VOCÊ VAI	YOU WILL EAT	▶ VOCÊ VAI COMER
SHE WILL	▶ ELA VAI	SHE WILL EAT	▶ ELA VAI COMER
HE WILL	▶ ELE VAI	HE WILL EAT	▶ ELE VAI COMER
IT WILL	▶ AQUILO VAI	IT WILL EAT	▶ AQUILO VAI COMER
WE WILL	▶ NÓS VAMOS	WE WILL EAT	▶ NÓS VAMOS COMER
YOU WILL	▶ VOCÊS VÃO	YOU WILL EAT	▶ VOCÊS VÃO COMER
THEY WILL	▶ ELES/ELAS VÃO	THEY WILL EAT	▶ ELES/ELAS VÃO COMER

As conjugações do futuro com WILL **não sofrem alteração em nenhuma das pessoas** e são sempre acompanhadas de um verbo no infinitivo sem TO, indicando o que vai ocorrer no futuro. Elas podem ser contraídas da seguinte forma:

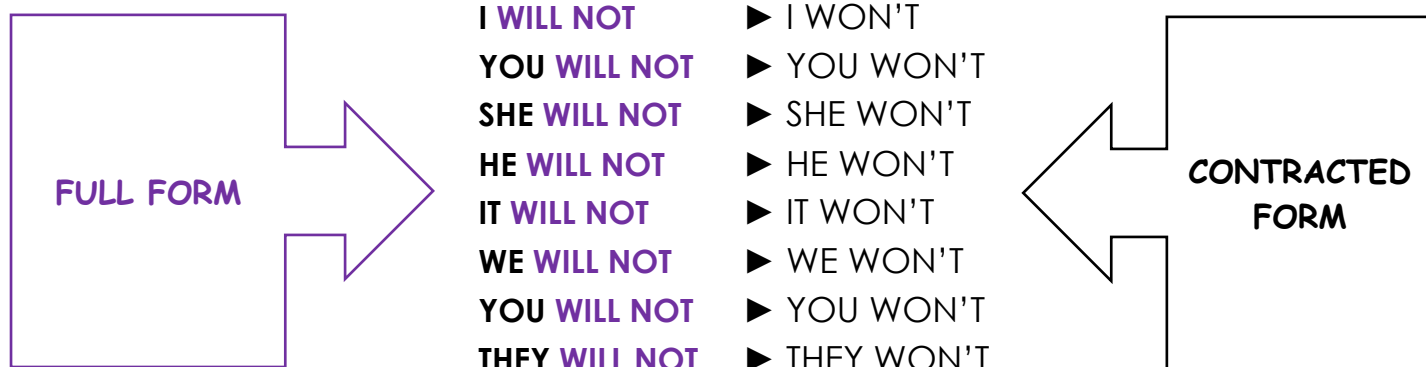
FULL FORM	I WILL	▶ I'LL	CONTRACTED FORM
	YOU WILL	▶ YOU'LL	
	SHE WILL	▶ SHE'LL	
	HE WILL	▶ HE'LL	
	IT WILL	▶ IT'LL	
	WE WILL	▶ WE'LL	
	YOU WILL	▶ YOU'LL	
THEY WILL	▶ THEY'LL		

CONJUGAÇÃO – WILL (NEGATIVE FORM)

I WILL NOT ► EU NÃO VOU
YOU WILL NOT ► VOCÊ NÃO VAI
SHE WILL NOT ► ELA NÃO VAI
HE WILL NOT ► ELE NÃO VAI
IT WILL NOT ► AQUILO NÃO VAI
WE WILL NOT ► NÓS NÃO VAMOS
YOU WILL NOT ► VOCÊS NÃO VÃO
THEY WILL NOT ► ELES/ELAS NÃO VÃO

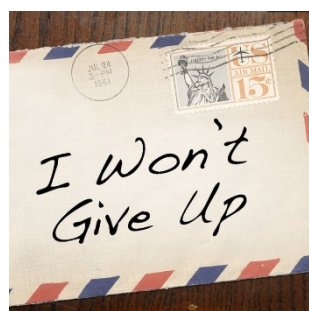
I WILL NOT EAT ► EU NÃO VOU COMER
YOU WILL NOT EAT ► VOCÊ NÃO VAI COMER
SHE WILL NOT EAT ► ELA NÃO VAI COMER
HE WILL NOT EAT ► ELE NÃO VAI COMER
IT WILL NOT EAT ► AQUILO NÃO VAI COMER
WE WILL NOT EAT ► NÓS NÃO VAMOS COMER
YOU WILL NOT EAT ► VOCÊS NÃO VÃO COMER
THEY WILL NOT EAT ► ELES/ELAS NÃO VÃO COMER

As conjugações do futuro com WILL na forma negativa são **acrescidas do advérbio NOT** e são sempre acompanhadas de um verbo no infinitivo sem TO, indicando o que vai ocorrer no futuro. Elas podem ser contraídas da seguinte forma:



Lembre-se!

A forma contraída de WILL NOT é WON'T.
 A contração WILLN'T não existe e é impronunciável.



CONJUGAÇÃO – WILL (INTEROGATIVE FORM)

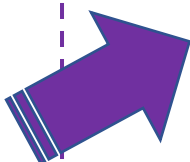
WILL I?	▶ EU VOU?	WILL I EAT?	▶ EU VOU COMER?
WILL YOU?	▶ VOCÊ VAI?	WILL YOU EAT?	▶ VOCÊ VAI COMER?
WILL SHE?	▶ ELA VAI?	WILL SHE EAT?	▶ ELA VAI COMER?
WILL HE?	▶ ELE VAI?	WILL HE EAT?	▶ ELE VAI COMER?
WILL IT?	▶ AQUILO VAI?	WILL IT EAT?	▶ AQUILO VAI COMER?
WILL WE?	▶ NÓS VAMOS?	WILL WE EAT?	▶ NÓS VAMOS COMER?
WILL YOU?	▶ VOCÊS VÃO?	WILL YOU EAT?	▶ VOCÊS VÃO COMER?
WILL THEY?	▶ ELES/ELAS VÃO?	WILL THEY EAT?	▶ ELES/ELAS VÃO COMER?

As conjugações do futuro com WILL na forma interrogativa são feitas como nos tempos passado (DID) e presente (DO/DOES) – **colocando o verbo auxiliar WILL no início da pergunta**, além de serem sempre acompanhadas de um verbo no infinitivo sem TO, indicando o que vai ocorrer no futuro. **Elas não podem ser contraídas**, mas podem ser respondidas das seguintes formas:

<div>RESPOSTAS AFIRMATIVAS</div>	YES, I WILL	▶ NO, I WON'T	<div>RESPOSTAS NEGATIVAS</div>
	YES, YOU WILL	▶ NO, YOU WON'T	
	YES, SHE WILL	▶ NO, SHE WON'T	
	YES, HE WILL	▶ NO, HE WON'T	
	YES, IT WILL	▶ NO, IT WON'T	
	YES, WE WILL	▶ NO, WE WON'T	
	YES, YOU WILL	▶ NO, YOU WON'T	
	YES, THEY WILL	▶ NO, THEY WON'T	

Uma das situações mais comuns do uso de WILL em filmes é para o pedido de casamento. A resposta depende da decisão (instant decision) de outra pessoa, portanto, a pergunta fica:

- *Will you marry me?*
- *(Casa comigo?)*



Módulo 4

Videoaula 4

SONG

Esta é uma canção dos Beatles chamada ALL MY LOVING que traz muitas promessas com WILL.

Vamos completá-la da seguinte forma:

1. Observe os verbos dentro do box.
2. Busque a tradução e a pronúncia de cada um dos verbos.
3. Ouça a música e encaixe os verbos no futuro com WILL nos espaços correspondentes usando as formas contraídas quando necessário.
4. Confira as respostas no vídeo.



OBS: Cada verbo traz o número correspondente de vezes que pode ser encaixado na música.

WRITE (x2) – MISS (x1) – ALWAYS BE (x1) – COME (x1)
KISS (x1) – SEND (x3) – PRETEND (x1) – BE (X1)

LYRICS (LETRA)	TRANSLATION (TRADUÇÃO)
Close your eyes and 1. I'll kiss you Tomorrow 2. I _____ you Remember 3. I _____ true	Feche seus olhos e eu vou te beijar Amanhã eu vou sentir sua falta Lembre-se que eu sempre vou ser verdadeiro
And then while I'm away 4. I _____ home every day And 5. I _____ all my loving to you	E então, enquanto eu estiver longe Eu vou escrever para casa todos os dias E eu vou mandar todo o meu amor para você
6. I _____ that I'm kissing The lips I am missing And hope that my dreams 7. _____ true	Eu vou fingir que eu estou beijando Os lábios que eu estou sentindo falta E torcer que meus sonhos vão se tornar realidade
And then while I'm away 8. I _____ home every day And 9. I _____ all my loving to you	E então, enquanto eu estiver longe Eu vou escrever para casa todos os dias E eu vou mandar todo o meu amor para você
All my loving, 10. I _____ to you All my loving, darling, 11. I _____ true	Todo o meu amor, eu vou mandar para você Todo o meu amor, querida, eu vou ser verdadeiro

Módulo 4

Videoaula 5

GRAMMAR

Agora que já vimos o futuro com WILL, precisamos entender como funciona o futuro usando **BE GOING TO**.

Apesar de muitas pessoas acreditarem que WILL é usado para o futuro distante e o BE GOING TO para o futuro próximo, isso **não é** exatamente verdade.

Observe:



FUTURO USANDO BE GOING TO

O FUTURO USANDO BE GOING TO tem características bem definidas: **decisões planejadas** no futuro, também chamadas de **plans (planos)**.

Os **plans (planos)** dizem respeito às situações de futuro que foram **previamente pensadas** pelo interlocutor, ao invés de decididas no momento em que se fala.

Exemplo:

a) John está saindo do trabalho quando um colega pergunta se ele gostaria de ir a uma festa naquela noite. John responde **“não, obrigado, eu vou jantar com meus pais esta noite”** e vai embora. A frase falada por John em inglês é **“no, thanks, I am going to have dinner with my parents tonight”** e caracteriza uma **decisão planejada**: ele já havia pensado e planejado previamente (combinando com os pais) aquela decisão (jantar com os pais) para aquele futuro (aquela noite).



QUANDO USAR BE GOING TO:

- DECISÕES PLANEJADAS (PLANS)
- PREVISÕES (PREDICTIONS)



Uma das situações mais comuns do uso de BE GOING TO para falar de futuro é para detalhar os planos de viagem. Muitos guias turísticos usam o BE GOING TO para explicar os roteiros a serem seguidos uma vez que eles são fruto de um planejamento prévio!



- *We are going to go to the museum and after that, we are going to come back to the hotel.*

- *(Nós vamos ao museu e depois disso nós vamos voltar ao hotel)*

CONJUGAÇÃO – BE GOING TO (AFFIRMATIVE FORM)

I AM GOING TO	► EU VOU
YOU ARE GOING TO	► VOCÊ VAI
SHE IS GOING TO	► ELA VAI
HE IS GOING TO	► ELE VAI
IT IS GOING TO	► AQUILO VAI
WE ARE GOING TO	► NÓS VAMOS
YOU ARE GOING TO	► VOCÊS VÃO
THEY ARE GOING TO	► ELES/ELAS VÃO

I AM GOING TO EAT	► EU VOU COMER
YOU ARE GOING TO EAT	► VOCÊ VAI COMER
SHE IS GOING TO EAT	► ELA VAI COMER
HE IS GOING TO EAT	► ELE VAI COMER
IT IS GOING TO EAT	► AQUILO VAI COMER
WE ARE GOING TO EAT	► NÓS VAMOS COMER
YOU ARE GOING TO EAT	► VOCÊS VÃO COMER
THEY ARE GOING TO EAT	► ELES/ELAS VÃO COMER

As conjugações do futuro com BE GOING TO **sofrem a alteração do BE de acordo com a pessoa, respeitando as regras do VERB TO BE no presente** e são sempre acompanhadas de um verbo no infinitivo, indicando o que vai ocorrer no futuro. Elas podem ser contraídas da seguinte forma:

FULL FORM

I AM GOING TO
YOU ARE GOING TO
SHE IS GOING TO
HE IS GOING TO
IT IS GOING TO
WE ARE GOING TO
YOU ARE GOING TO
THEY ARE GOING TO

► I'M GOING TO
► YOU'RE GOING TO
► SHE'S GOING TO
► HE'S GOING TO
► IT'S GOING TO
► WE'RE GOING TO
► YOU'RE GOING TO
► THEY'RE GOING TO

CONTRACTED FORM

Lembre-se!

Embora a tradução literal de “be going to” seja “estar indo”, nós não traduzimos dessa maneira.
BE GOING TO é traduzido da mesma forma que WILL quando usado para futuro.

Ex. I am going to travel = Eu vou viajar e não “eu estou indo viajar”

CONJUGAÇÃO – BE GOING TO (NEGATIVE FORM)

I AM NOT GOING TO ► EU NÃO VOU
YOU ARE NOT GOING TO ► VOCÊ NÃO VAI
SHE IS NOT GOING TO ► ELA VAI
HE IS NOT GOING TO ► ELE VAI
IT IS NOT GOING TO ► AQUILO VAI
WE ARE NOT GOING TO ► NÓS VAMOS
YOU ARE NOT GOING TO ► VOCÊS VÃO
THEY ARE NOT GOING TO ► ELES/ELAS VÃO

I AM NOT GOING TO EAT ► EU NÃO VOU COMER
YOU ARE NOT GOING TO EAT ► VOCÊ NÃO VAI COMER
SHE IS NOT GOING TO EAT ► ELA NÃO VAI COMER
HE IS NOT GOING TO EAT ► ELE NÃO VAI COMER
IT IS NOT GOING TO EAT ► AQUILO NÃO VAI COMER
WE ARE NOT GOING TO EAT ► NÓS NÃO VAMOS COMER
YOU ARE NOT GOING TO EAT ► VOCÊS NÃO VÃO COMER
THEY ARE NOT GOING TO EAT ► ELES/ELAS NÃO VÃO COMER

As conjugações do futuro com BE GOING TO **sofrem a alteração do BE de acordo com a pessoa, respeitando as regras do VERB TO BE na forma negativa no presente** e são sempre acompanhadas de um verbo no infinitivo, indicando o que vai ocorrer no futuro. Elas podem ser contraídas da seguinte forma:

FULL FORM	I AM NOT GOING TO YOU ARE NOT GOING TO SHE IS NOT GOING TO HE IS NOT GOING TO IT IS NOT GOING TO WE ARE NOT GOING TO YOU ARE NOT GOING TO THEY ARE NOT GOING TO	► I'M NOT GOING TO ► YOU AREN'T GOING TO ► SHE ISN'T GOING TO ► HE ISN'T GOING TO ► IT ISN'T GOING TO ► WE AREN'T GOING TO ► YOU AREN'T GOING TO ► THEY AREN'T GOING TO	CONTRACTED FORM





Lembre-se!

A forma contraída de BE GOING TO usada de maneira informal é GONNA.

Mesmo na contração informal, deve-se colocar o BE conjugado de acordo com a pessoa.

- I **AM GOING TO** TRAVEL
- I'm **gonna** travel

É possível usar a contração GONNA nas três formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa, desde que o tom da conversa/escrita seja informal.



CONJUGAÇÃO – BE GOING TO (INTEROGATIVE FORM)

AM I GOING TO? ► EU VOU?
ARE YOU GOING TO? ► VOCÊ VAI?
IS SHE GOING TO? ► ELA VAI?
IS HE GOING TO? ► ELE VAI?
IS IT GOING TO? ► AQUILO VAI?
ARE WE GOING TO? ► NÓS VAMOS?
ARE YOU GOING TO? ► VOCÊS VÃO?
ARE THEY GOING TO? ► ELES/ELAS VÃO?

AM I GOING TO EAT? ► EU VOU COMER?
ARE YOU GOING TO EAT? ► VOCÊ VAI COMER?
IS SHE GOING TO EAT? ► ELA VAI COMER?
IS HE GOING TO EAT? ► ELE VAI COMER?
IS IT GOING TO EAT? ► AQUILO VAI COMER?
ARE WE GOING TO EAT? ► NÓS VAMOS COMER?
ARE YOU GOING TO EAT? ► VOCÊS VÃO COMER?
ARE THEY GOING TO EAT? ► ELES/ELAS VÃO COMER?

As conjugações do futuro com BE GOING TO na forma interrogativa são feitas **colocando o verbo BE conjugado de acordo com a pessoa no início da pergunta**, além de serem sempre acompanhadas de um verbo no infinitivo, indicando o que vai ocorrer no futuro. **Elas não podem ser contraídas na forma clássica** (apenas no uso informal, onde se usa a contração GONNA), mas podem ser respondidas das seguintes formas:

RESPOSTAS AFIRMATIVAS

YES, I AM
YES, YOU ARE
YES, SHE IS
YES, HE IS
YES, IT IS
YES, WE ARE
YES, YOU ARE
YES, THEY ARE

► **NO, I'M NOT**
► **NO, YOU'RE NOT**
► **NO, SHE'S NOT**
► **NO, HE'S NOT**
► **NO, IT'S NOT**
► **NO, WE'RE NOT**
► **NO, YOU'RE NOT**
► **NO, THEY'RE NOT**

RESPOSTAS NEGATIVAS

Módulo 4

Videoaula 6

Ainda em se tratando das formas de future, vamos praticar o uso do **BE GOING TO** para **PLANEJAMENTOS**. Além disso, vamos comparar o uso de **WILL** e do **BE GOING TO** em algumas situações.

✓ **TRAVEL TO DISNEY IN 2019**

I'm going to travel to Disney in 2019.

✓ **LIVE IN AUSTRALIA**

I'm going to live in Australia.

✓ **BUY A CAR**

I'm going to buy a car.

✓ **LEARN HOW TO PLAY THE GUITAR**

I'm going to learn how to play the guitar.

✓ **HAVE KIDS**

I'm going to have kids.



WILL x BE GOING TO

WILL (DECISÃO SEM PLANEJAMENTO)	BE GOING TO (PLANEJAMENTO)
I will visit my mom.	I am going to visit my mom.
I will help you with this homework.	I am going to help you with your project.
I will take you to dinner.	I am going to take you to dinner.
She will buy a dress for the party.	She is going to buy a dress for the party.
He will have the chicken, please.	She is going to eat pizza on Friday.

Video Script:

Immigration officer: Hello, welcome. What's your name?

Interviewed: Hello! My name is Laís Viana.

Immigration officer: Laís. How old are you Laís?

Interviewed: I am 29 years old.

Immigration officer: 29. What is your profession?

Interviewed: I am an architect.

Immigration officer: An architect. And why are you coming to Canada?

Interviewed: Because I'm going to study English there.

Immigration officer: Study English, interesting. How long are you going to stay in Canada?

Interviewed: I'm going to stay for 5 months.

Immigration officer: That's nice. And who is going to stay with you?

Interviewed: My family.

Immigration officer: Your family?!

Interviewed: Yes. My husband and my son.

Immigration officer: Are they going to study English, too?

Interviewed: No, they are just gonna visit the country

Immigration officer: I see. Where are you going to stay in Canada?

Interviewed: We're going to stay in an apartment. Here is the address.

Immigration officer: Okay, it's fine. So, where are you going to study in Toronto?

Interviewed: I'm going to study in a language school called "Mais Língua Toronto"

Immigration officer: Alright, nice. Are you going to look for a job in this time?

Interviewed: No, I'm just gonna study. I'm not going to work there.

Immigration officer: Not going to work. And how are you going to return to your country?

Interviewed: We are going to travel by plane. Here I have the plane tickets.

Immigration officer: Okay, I see them. That's fine. Thank you, madam. I hope you have a nice day.

Interviewed: Thank you very much.

Immigration officer: Bye bye.



Módulo 4

Videoaula 7

GRAMMAR

Agora que já vimos o futuro com WILL e BE GOING TO, vamos falar sobre previsões para o futuro. Sabia que é possível fazer **predictions** com ambas as estruturas?

Será que a previsão feita com WILL é igual à previsão feita com BE GOING TO? O que diferencia uma estrutura da outra quando fazemos previsões?



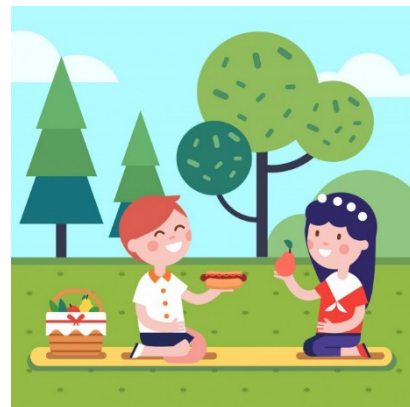
Observe:

PREVISÕES: WILL X BE GOING TO

HÁ PELO MENOS DOIS TIPOS DE PREVISÃO DO FUTURO EM INGLÊS: A previsão que é feita sem nenhuma evidência (um mero palpite) e a previsão que é feita baseada em alguma evidência real.

Exemplo com WILL:

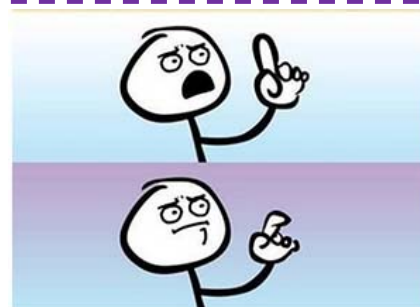
a) Mary diz a uma colega de trabalho que decidiu fazer um piquenique com o seu namorado no parque nesse fim de semana. A amiga prevê: "piquenique no parque? Vai chover! Sempre chove quando nós fazemos esse tipo de plano!". A previsão da amiga de Mary de que vai chover é uma **previsão feita sem nenhuma evidência ou base**. Essa previsão levou em consideração apenas a superstição da interlocutora. Essa previsão, em inglês, seria feita com WILL:



*"Picnic in the park? It **will** rain! It always rains when we make this kind of plan".*

QUANDO USAR WILL PARA PREVISÕES:

- QUANDO A PREVISÃO NÃO TEM NENHUMA BASE OU EVIDÊNCIA DE QUE PODE REALMENTE ACONTECER: É UM PALPITE DE QUEM A FAZ!



Exemplo com BE GOING TO:

a) Peter diz a uma colega de trabalho que decidiu fazer um piquenique com a sua namorada no parque nesse fim de semana. A amiga avisa: "é melhor cancelar! Dê uma olhada nesse aplicativo de previsão do tempo: aqui diz que vai chover!". A previsão da amiga de Peter de que vai chover é uma **previsão feita baseada em uma evidência**. Essa previsão levou em consideração uma evidência real, ao invés apenas do palpite da interlocutora. Essa previsão, em inglês, seria feita com BE GOING TO:



*"It is better to cancel! Have a look on this app of weather forecast: here it says **it is going to rain!**"*

QUANDO USAR BE GOING TO PARA PREVISÕES:

- QUANDO A PREVISÃO TEVE UMA BASE OU EVIDÊNCIA PARA SER FEITA, INDEPENDENTEMENTE DO PALPITE DA PESSOA QUE A FEZ.



Portanto, o que diferencia o uso das estruturas WILL e BE GOING TO na hora de fazer previsões são elas estarem baseadas em **EVIDÊNCIAS ou PALPITES**.

PREVISÕES BASEADAS
EM PALPITES

will



PREVISÕES BASEADAS
EM EVIDÊNCIAS

be going to

Módulo 4

Videoaula 8

GRAMMAR

Há duas estruturas de futuro em inglês que não são tão abordadas nos níveis iniciais, porém, fazem parte da comunicação cotidiana e podem ser observadas em filmes e séries: **present continuous for future** e **shall**.

Assim como *WILL* e *BE GOING TO*, essas duas outras estruturas também são usadas em situações específicas, e não dependem de um futuro próximo ou distante, mas do comprometimento em relação a esse futuro.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE

O **PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE** tem características bem definidas: **decisões arranjadas** no futuro, também chamadas de **arrangements**.

E qual a diferença de usarmos o **BE GOING TO** ou **PRESENT CONTINUOUS** para falar de futuro?

Normalmente podemos usar qualquer um dos dois sem diferença de sentido na frase. Ou seja eu poderia dizer **I'm going to see Teacher Laís on Saturday**. OR **I'm seeing Teacher Laís on Saturday**. ambas as frases estariam gramaticalmente corretas e dizendo "Vou ver a Teacher Laís no sábado".

É muito comum o uso de **Present Continuous** com as expressões de future recente **tonight, this weekend, tomorrow, etc.**

É mais comum vermos compromissos/ eventos com hora marcada no futuro com Present Continuous do que com *BE GOING TO*. Porém, a segunda frase (com *be going to*) não estaria errada.

Ex: **I'm seeing my doctor on Monday at 7.** / I'm going to see my doctor on Monday at 7.





Mais exemplos:

a) Após confirmar as reservas, a mãe de Lindsay diz a ela: **"viajarei este fim de semana, você pode cuidar da casa?"**. Lindsay concorda e lhe deseja uma boa viagem.

A frase falada pela mãe de Lindsay em inglês é **"I'm travelling ou I'm going to travel this weekend. Can you take care of the house?"**



QUANDO USAR PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE:

- DECISÕES ARRANJADAS (ARRANGEMENTS)

COMO USAR PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE:

- PRESENT CONTINUOUS + EXPRESSÃO DE TEMPO QUE INDIQUE FUTURO



b) Lembrando das bebidas e salgadinhos já comprados e dos convites enviados, Alex avisa aos pais que não poderá jantar com eles na sexta-feira: **"meus amigos e eu daremos uma festa na sexta-feira pra celebrar o fim das provas"**. Os pais entendem e o convidam para jantar no sábado. A frase dita por Alex em inglês é **"My friends and I are having/are going to have a party this Friday to celebrate the end of the exams"**.

Uma das perguntas mais comuns dos alunos que estudam estruturas de futuro costuma ser:

COMO VOU SABER SE O PRESENT CONTINUOUS ESTÁ SENDO USADO PARA FALAR DE PRESENTE OU DE FUTURO?

Enquanto o **PRESENT CONTINUOUS** costumeiramente trata sobre o presente, se ele de tempo futuro significa que está sendo usado como **PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE**.



I'm having lunch with my mother.

(Eu estou almoçando com a minha mãe.)

I'm having lunch with my mother on Wednesday.

(Eu estarei almoçando com a minha mãe na quarta-feira.)



Quando o present continuous for future é usado, o costumeiramente tratado na língua portuguesa de maneira a indicar futuro (eu estarei almoçando na quarta-feira) é traduzido como presente contínuo + expressão de futuro (eu estou almoçando na quarta-feira).



Como fica a estrutura na forma afirmativa?

PESSOA + **PRESENT CONTINUOUS** + COMPLEMENTO (SE HOUVER) + **EXPRESSÃO DE FUTURO**

I AM TRAVELLING TO CALIFORNIA NEXT WEEK.

► Eu viajarei para a Califórnia na próxima semana.

THEY ARE GETTING MARRIED IN JULY.

► Eles casarão em julho.



Como fica a estrutura na forma negativa?

PESSOA + **PRESENT CONTINUOUS NA FORMA NEGATIVA** + COMPLEMENTO (SE HOUVER) + **EXPRESSÃO DE FUTURO**

I AM NOT TRAVELLING TO CALIFORNIA NEXT WEEK.

► Eu não viajarei para a Califórnia na próxima semana.

THEY ARE NOT GETTING MARRIED IN JULY.

► Eles não casarão em julho.



Como fica a estrutura na forma interrogativa?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS NA FORMA INTERROGATIVA + COMPLEMENTO (SE HOUVER) + **EXPRESSÃO DE FUTURO**

AM I TRAVELLING TO CALIFORNIA NEXT WEEK?

► Eu viajarei para a Califórnia na próxima semana?

ARE THEY GETTING MARRIED IN JULY?

► Eles casarão em julho?



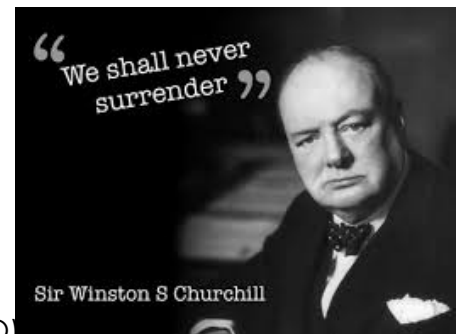
Algumas gramáticas dizem que a estrutura de futuro **SHALL** está se tornando arcaica. Os que estão acostumados a assistir filmes em inglês podem observar o seu uso principalmente naqueles que retratam o período da idade média, como uma alternativa à estrutura de futuro WILL, com o intuito de expressar **ameaças, promessas ou desejos**.

No **inglês britânico**, onde é usado mais frequentemente, SHALL dá um tom de **formalidade legal** e pode ser usado nas mesmas circunstâncias de WILL, inclusive para fazer **previsões**.

No inglês americano, o uso de SHALL é comum em situações bastante específicas: **convites (ou sugestões), ofertas e solicitações de conselho** na primeira pessoa do singular (eu) e na primeira pessoa do plural (nós) do futuro e na ocorrência de **tag questions** (perguntas no final da frase com o propósito de confirmação).

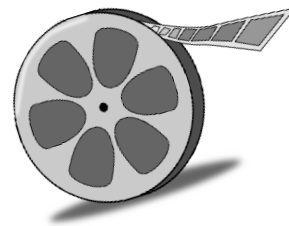
Exemplos:

1. You **shall** regret this / You **will** regret this (AMEAÇA)
(Você vai se arrepender disso)
2. I **shall** always help you / I **will** always help you (PROMESSA)
(Eu vou ajudar você sempre)
3. I **shall** go to Paris some day / I **will** go to Paris some day (DESEJO)
(Eu vou ir a Paris algum dia)
4. We **shall** inform you of our decision within ten days / We **will** inform you of our decision within ten days (FORMALIDADE LEGAL)
(Nós o informaremos de nossa decisão dentro de dez dias)
5. I **shall** win the elections in November / I **will** win the elections in November (PREVISÃO)
(Eu vou ganhar as eleições em novembro)
6. **Shall** we go to the cinema tonight? (CONVITE/SUGESTÃO)
(Vamos ao cinema hoje à noite?)
7. Are you feeling cold? **Shall** I close the window? (OFERTA)
(Você está sentindo frio? Eu devo fechar a janela?)
8. **Shall** I tell her about the report? (SOLICITAÇÃO DE CONSELHO)
(Eu devo contar a ela sobre o relatório?)
9. Let's prepare lunch, **shall** we? (TAG QUESTIONS)
(Vamos preparar o almoço, ok?) (Vamos preparar o almoço, certo?)
(Vamos preparar o almoço, vamos lá?)



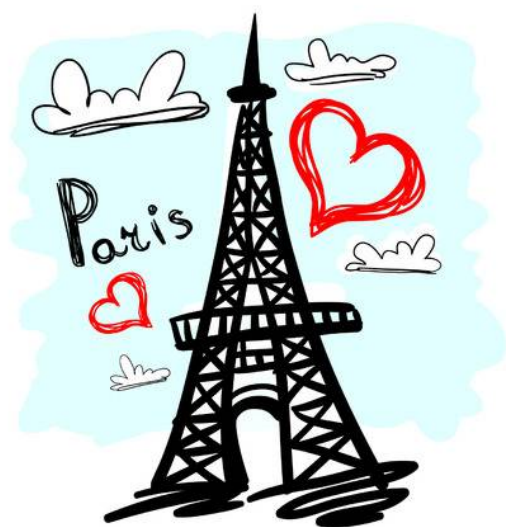
Exemplos de SHALL em vários contextos:

a) James e Jenny adoram filmes de super-heróis. James, ao saber que o seu herói favorito estreou um novo filme que já estava em cartaz, convida Jenny: **“Vamos ir ao cinema?”**. Ela responde que sim. Ao se prepararem para sair, Jenny oferece: **“Vamos fechar as janelas? Pode chover enquanto estivermos fora”** e James concorda. Logo em seguida, partem para o cinema.



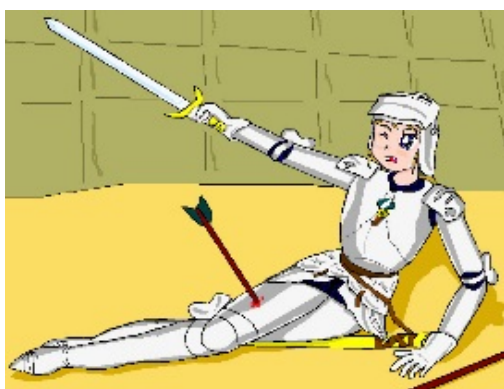
A frase de James, em inglês, ficaria **“Shall we go to the cinema?”** e expressa um **convite** para o futuro feito a Jenny. Ela aparece como uma alternativa mais formal ao **“Let’s go to the cinema!” (Vamos ao cinema!)** que é um imperativo.

Já a frase de Jenny, em inglês, ficaria **“Shall we close the windows? It might rain while we are out”** e expressa uma **oferta** para o futuro feito a James. É, também, uma alternativa mais educada ao imperativo **“Let’s close the windows! (Vamos fechar as janelas!)”**.



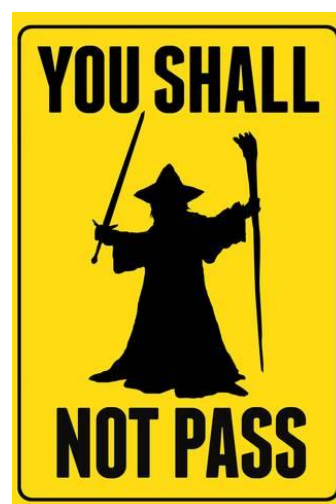
b) Enquanto olha pela janela e lembra dos momentos bons que passou na França, Megan diz a si mesma: **“eu vou voltar a Paris um dia!”**. A frase de Megan em inglês seria **“I shall return to Paris one day!”** e expressa um **desejo** ao invés de uma decisão (WILL), um plano (BE GOING TO) ou um arranjo para o futuro (PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE). Esse desejo pode ou não se concretizar.

c) O rei Arthur, irritado com os longos dias de batalha, ameaça: **“Eu vou destruir o seu reino se você não se render, Rei Cedric!”** e parte em direção ao castelo. A frase de Arthur em inglês seria **“I shall destroy your kingdom if you don’t surrender, King Cedric!”** e expressa uma **ameaça** ao invés de uma decisão (WILL), um plano (BE GOING TO) ou um arranjo para o futuro (PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE). Essa ameaça pode ou não se concretizar.



d) Quando vê seu amigo atingido por uma espada durante a guerra e impossibilitado de caminhar, Philip promete: **“Eu vou voltar com ajuda!”** e parte em direção à cidade. A frase de Philip em inglês seria **“I shall come back with help!”** e expressa uma **promessa** que também poderia ter sido feita usando WILL.

Lembre-se que a estrutura WILL serve para decisões tomadas no momento presente – o que costuma ser a situação da promessa. Entretanto, não representa um plano previamente pensado (BE GOING TO) ou um arranjo para o futuro (PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE). Essa promessa pode ou não se concretizar.



CONJUGAÇÃO – SHALL (AFFIRMATIVE FORM)

I SHALL	▶ EU VOU
YOU SHALL	▶ VOCÊ VAI
SHE SHALL	▶ ELA VAI
HE SHALL	▶ ELE VAI
IT SHALL	▶ AQUILO VAI
WE SHALL	▶ NÓS VAMOS
YOU SHALL	▶ VOCÊS VÃO
THEY SHALL	▶ ELES/ELAS VÃO

I SHALL EAT	▶ EU VOU COMER
YOU SHALL EAT	▶ VOCÊ VAI COMER
SHE SHALL EAT	▶ ELA VAI COMER
HE SHALL EAT	▶ ELE VAI COMER
IT SHALL EAT	▶ AQUILO VAI COMER
WE SHALL EAT	▶ NÓS VAMOS COMER
YOU SHALL EAT	▶ VOCÊS VÃO COMER
THEY SHALL EAT	▶ ELES/ELAS VÃO COMER

As conjugações do futuro com SHALL **não sofrem alteração em nenhuma das pessoas** e são sempre acompanhadas de um verbo no infinitivo sem TO, indicando o que vai ocorrer no futuro. **A estrutura SHALL na forma afirmativa não pode ser contraída.**

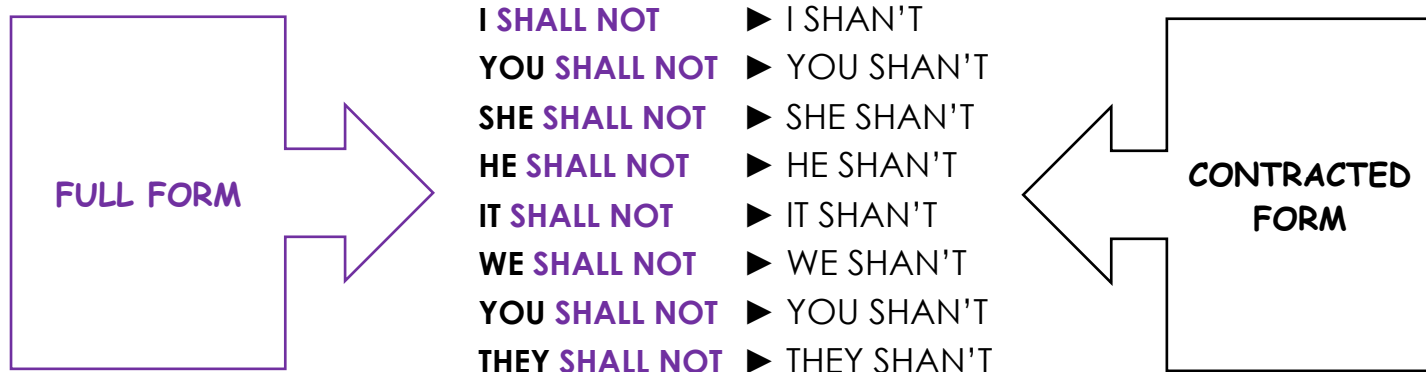


CONJUGAÇÃO – SHALL (NEGATIVE FORM)

I SHALL NOT	▶ EU NÃO VOU
YOU SHALL NOT	▶ VOCÊ NÃO VAI
SHE SHALL NOT	▶ ELA NÃO VAI
HE SHALL NOT	▶ ELE NÃO VAI
IT SHALL NOT	▶ AQUILO NÃO VAI
WE SHALL NOT	▶ NÓS NÃO VAMOS
YOU SHALL NOT	▶ VOCÊS NÃO VÃO
THEY SHALL NOT	▶ ELES/ELAS NÃO VÃO

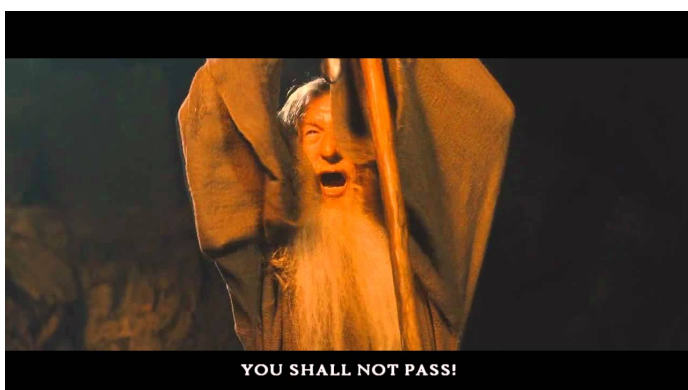
I SHALL NOT EAT	▶ EU NÃO VOU COMER
YOU SHALL NOT EAT	▶ VOCÊ NÃO VAI COMER
SHE SHALL NOT EAT	▶ ELA NÃO VAI COMER
HE SHALL NOT EAT	▶ ELE NÃO VAI COMER
IT SHALL NOT EAT	▶ AQUILO NÃO VAI COMER
WE SHALL NOT EAT	▶ NÓS NÃO VAMOS COMER
YOU SHALL NOT EAT	▶ VOCÊS NÃO VÃO COMER
THEY SHALL NOT EAT	▶ ELES/ELAS NÃO VÃO COMER

As conjugações do futuro com SHALL na forma negativa são **acrescidas do advérbio NOT** e são sempre acompanhadas de um verbo no infinitivo sem TO, indicando o que vai ocorrer no futuro. Elas podem ser contraídas da seguinte forma:



Lembre-se!

A forma contraída de SHALL NOT é SHAN'T.
 A contração SHALLN'T não é reconhecida e é impronunciável.



CONJUGAÇÃO – SHALL (INTEROGATIVE FORM)

SHALL I? ► EU VOU?
SHALL YOU? ► VOCÊ VAI?
SHALL SHE? ► ELA VAI?
SHALL HE? ► ELE VAI?
SHALL IT? ► AQUILO VAI?
SHALL WE? ► NÓS VAMOS?
SHALL YOU? ► VOCÊS VÃO?
SHALL THEY? ► ELES/ELAS VÃO?

SHALL I EAT? ► EU VOU COMER?
SHALL YOU EAT? ► VOCÊ VAI COMER?
SHALL SHE EAT? ► ELA VAI COMER?
SHALL HE EAT? ► ELE VAI COMER?
SHALL IT EAT? ► AQUILO VAI COMER?
SHALL WE EAT? ► NÓS VAMOS COMER?
SHALL YOU EAT? ► VOCÊS VÃO COMER?
SHALL THEY EAT? ► ELES/ELAS VÃO COMER?

As conjugações do futuro com SHALL na forma interrogativa são feitas da mesma forma que as conjugações do futuro com WILL: **colocando o verbo auxiliar SHALL no início da pergunta**, além de serem sempre acompanhadas de um verbo no infinitivo sem TO, indicando o que vai ocorrer no futuro. **Elas não podem ser contraídas**, mas podem ser respondidas das seguintes formas:

<div>RESPOSTAS AFIRMATIVAS</div>	YES, I SHALL	► NO, I SHAN'T	<div>RESPOSTAS NEGATIVAS</div>
	YES, YOU SHALL	► NO, YOU SHAN'T	
	YES, SHE SHALL	► NO, SHE SHAN'T	
	YES, HE SHALL	► NO, HE SHAN'T	
	YES, IT SHALL	► NO, IT SHAN'T	
	YES, WE SHALL	► NO, WE SHAN'T	
	YES, YOU SHALL	► NO, YOU SHAN'T	
	YES, THEY SHALL	► NO, THEY SHAN'T	

Uma das situações mais comuns do uso de SHALL em filmes é para convites, em substituição ao “Let’s go”:

INFORMAL - “Let’s go?” (Vamos?)

FORMAL - “Shall we go?” (Vamos?)



Módulo 4

Videoaula 9

GRAMMAR

Vamos revisar as estruturas de futuro vistas neste módulo?

Vocês ainda lembram quando usar:

- **WILL?**
- **BE GOING TO?**
- **PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE?**
- **SHALL?**



REVISANDO AS 4 ESTRUTURAS

WILL

- USADO PARA DECISÕES TOMADAS NO MOMENTO DA FALA (*INSTANT DECISIONS*)
- USADO PARA PREVISÕES BASEADAS EM PALPITES, FEITAS SEM NENHUMA EVIDÊNCIA

BE GOING TO

- USADO PARA EXPRESSAR PLANEJAMENTOS FEITOS PARA O FUTURO (*PLANS*)
- USADO PARA PREVISÕES BASEADAS EM EVIDÊNCIAS

PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE

- USADO PARA EXPRESSAR ARRANJOS FEITOS PARA O FUTURO (*ARRANGEMENTS/PLANS*)
- NORMALMENTE É ACOMPANHADO DE UMA EXPRESSÃO DE TEMPO QUE INDIQUE FUTURO (tomorrow, next week, tonight)

SHALL

- USADO PARA FAZER CONVITES OU OFERTAS PARA O FUTURO
- USADO PARA EXPRESSAR DESEJOS, AMEAÇAS E PROMESSAS, MAIS COMUMENTE NO INGLÊS BRITÂNICO.

COMO O SIGNIFICADO MUDA USANDO AS 4 ESTRUTURAS?

ESTRUTURA	EXEMPLO	SIGNIFICADO
WILL	<i>I WILL TRAVEL IN 2019</i>	A pessoa decidiu viajar em 2019 e não tinha pensado sobre isso anteriormente.
BE GOING TO	<i>I AM GOING TO TRAVEL IN 2019</i>	A pessoa planejou viajar em 2019 (pensou na data, no local, nos passeios, na companhia, etc.).
PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE	<i>I AM TRAVELLING IN 2019</i>	A pessoa arranjou sua viagem para 2019 (reservou as passagens e o hotel, avisou quando tiraria férias, etc.).
SHALL (Equivalente ao WILL no inglês britânico)	<i>I SHALL TRAVEL IN 2019</i>	A pessoa desejou viajar em 2019.

ESTRUTURA	EXEMPLO	SIGNIFICADO
WILL	<i>I WILL BUY A CAR NEXT MONTH</i>	A pessoa decidiu comprar um carro no próximo mês e não tinha pensado sobre isso anteriormente.
BE GOING TO	<i>I AM GOING TO BUY A CAR NEXT MONTH</i>	A pessoa planejou comprar um carro no próximo mês (já pesquisou o modelo, os preços, as condições de pagamento).
PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE	<i>I AM BUYING A CAR NEXT MONTH</i>	A pessoa arranjou a compra de um carro no próximo mês (já conseguiu o financiamento, já fez contato com o vendedor, etc.).
SHALL (Equivalente ao WILL no inglês britânico)	<i>I SHALL BUY A CAR NEXT MONTH</i>	A pessoa desejou ou prometeu comprar um carro no próximo mês.

LISTENING ACTIVITY: Complete the lyrics by connecting, writing and circling the correct answer.

GONNA (BLAKE SHELTON)

1. I'm gonna _____

2. Gonna _____

3. I'm gonna _____

4. I'm gonna _____

A. put the radio on your favorite song

B. take you for a date, take you for a ride

C. crank it up and get you singing along

D. get you over there on the passenger's side

Hey, hey (Hey, hey), Alright (alright)

Girl I'm **5** _____ (dig) on **6** _____ (hit) on you tonight

It ain't maybe, it's open now

Wishing a woman, It's the damn right

Hold you tight, baby I'm gonna

So what's it **7. (gonna/wanna/gotta)** take?

What's it **8. (wanna/gonna/gotta)** be?

We can pump it on the boulevard

Or kick it in the country

Me and you, you and me,

Money back, guaranteed

Love you every night in Daytona, I'm gonna



Love you all night long

Till the cricket starts on **9** _____ (trip)

Girl I ain't just on **10** _____ (flirt), I'm certain

I'm on **11** _____ (work) on a long term plan

Gonna be your man

Gonna put a little rock steady on your hand

Módulo 4

Videoaula 10

Agora que você já estudou os tempos verbais básicos do inglês para uma comunicação inicial, podemos lhe apresentar outra estrutura verbal, um pouco mais complexa, mas muito utilizada na língua inglesa: o *Present Perfect*. **Sabe quando você quer falar sobre experiências de vida, sobre há quanto tempo faz algo ou sobre coisas que acabou de fazer?** Esses são alguns casos em que usamos esse tempo verbal.

É possível que você já tenha ouvido uma conversa que se iniciou assim:

✓ How **have** you **been**? I've **been** fine.

Que tempo verbal é este? Onde está o *IS*, o *DOES*, o *DID* desta pergunta? O auxiliar é o *HAVE*?


Mais um exemplo de uso:


✓ I **have** studied a lot recently. I **haven't** had much free time lately.


- Como você pode observar nos exemplos acima, o Present Perfect é composto do verbo **HAVE/HAS** como auxiliar e o **verbo principal no particípio passado para formar a estrutura da frase.**

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	PAST PARTICIPLE	COMPLEMENT
I/ you/ we/ they	have	studied	a lot recently.
He/ she/ it	has	studied	a lot recently.

- O particípio passado de **verbos regulares** segue a regra geral do passado, acrescentando-se ED. Nos **verbos irregulares** vamos precisar memorizar a forma do particípio passado (3º coluna da tabela de verbos).

	SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	PAST PARTICIPLE	COMPLEMENT
	I	have	studied	a lot recently.

	SUBJECT	AUX + NOT	PAST PARTICIPLE	COMPLEMENT
	I	haven't	had	much time lately.

	QUESTION WORD	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	PAST PARTICIPLE	COMPLEMENT
	How	have	you	been?	----

- Podemos traduzir as frases anteriores literalmente e vamos ver que em Português também falamos assim, logo, até aqui tudo bem, né? Depois mostraremos alguns outros usos dessa nova estrutura aqui. Vamos ao passo a passo:

TENHO FEITO

- ✓ Vamos dar uma olhadinha neste exemplo com um verbo irregular.

- Eg.: I **have** done my homework. (tenho feito meu tema)

I **haven't** done my homework. (Não tenho feito meu tema)

Have you done your homework? (Tu tens feito teu tema?)

TEM MELHORADO

Observe esse outro exemplo, agora com um verbo regular.

Eg.: She **has** improved her English. (Ela tem melhorado o inglês dela)

She **hasn't** improved her English. (Ela não tem melhorado o inglês dela)



Has she improved her English? (Ela tem melhorado o inglês dela?)

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
To arrive	arrived	arrived
To be	was/were	been
To buy	bought	bought
To do	did	done
To find	found	found
To finish	finished	finished
To go	went	gone
To have	had	had
To lose	lost	lost
To see	saw	seen
To start	started	started
To stop	stopped	stopped
To study	studied	studied
To talk	talked	talked
To work	worked	worked

Understanding the meaning

We use the **Present Perfect** when there's a connection **with 'now'**.

* **'Where's Laís?' 'I don't know. I haven't seen her today.'**

(Observe que 'hoje não pode ser passado porque não acabou ainda.)

* **'Is Camila here?' 'No, she has gone home.'**

('Neste momento' ela não está porque foi pra casa.)

* **'I can't find teacher Ale. Have you seen her?' 'No, I haven't.'**

(Não estou conseguindo encontrá-la 'agora'!)



Módulo 4

Videoaula 11

✓ Present Perfect. – Part 2

Nesta segunda aula de *Present Perfect* vamos focar em um dos principais usos desse tempo verbal: para expressar **DESDE QUANDO** fazemos algo ou algo acontece. Para falar de períodos de tempo que se iniciaram no passado e não finitos no momento da fala, utilizaremos o *PRESENT PERFECT*.

How long / Since / For

- ✓ **How long** → Há quando tempo? Desde quando?
- ✓ **Since** → Desde
- ✓ **For** → neste contexto utilizaremos apenas o significado há (temporal) da palavra FOR

André and Alexandra **are** married. They **got** married exactly 3 years ago, so today it's their 3rd anniversary.

present simple

simple past

present perfect

They **have been** married for 3 years.

- They **are** married. (simple present)

Eles **são** casados.

- They **got** married exactly 3 years ago. (simple past)

Eles **casaram** exatamente 3 anos atrás.

- How long **have** they **been** married? (present perfect)

Há quanto tempo/ Desde quando eles **estão** (tem estado) casados??



- They **have been** married **for 3 years.** (present perfect)

Eles **estão (tem estado)** casados **há três anos.**

How long have you **studied** English with us?

I **have studied** English with ML **for 5 months.**

↓
(I've) contracted form

I **have studied** English with ML **since June.**

Retomando:

- ✓ **How long** + present perfect é usado para saber por quanto tempo algo acontece ou desde quando.
- ✓ **Since** vai me dizer **desde** quando.
- ✓ **For** vai me mostrar **por quanto** tempo.

Let's take a look at some examples.

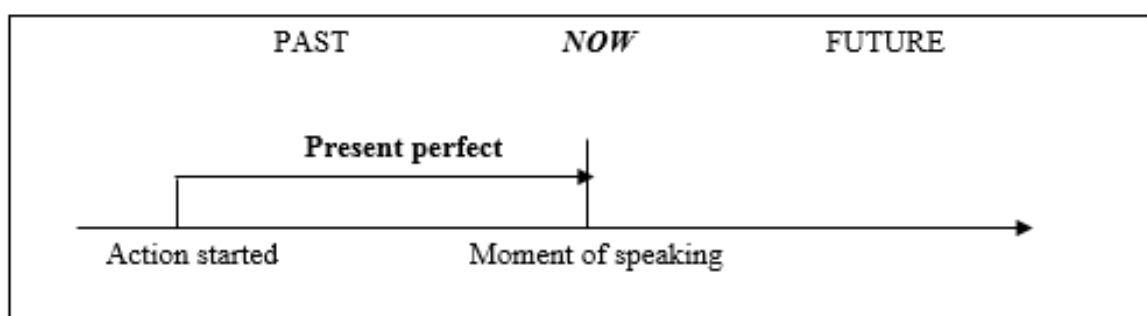
- ✓ I **have lived** in POA **since** 2010.
- ✓ I **have taught** English **for** 20 years.



Usina do Gasômetro, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil.

- ✓ We **haven't seen** each other for a long time.
- ✓ I **haven't eaten** anything since breakfast.

→ In these examples the speakers are talking about a period that continuous until now.



Practice:

- ✓ Fabiano is my best friend. I (**know/have known**) him very well. (present simple)
 - ✓ Fabiano is my best friend. I (**know/have known**) him **for a long time**. (pres. perfect)
-
1. I (**live/ have lived**) in a flat.
 2. I (**live/ have lived**) in my flat **for 8 years**.
 3. He (**has/ has had**) a nice bike.
 4. He (**has/ has had**) his bike **since last year**.
 5. I (**don't see/ haven't seen**) my mom every year.
 6. I (**don't see/ haven't seen**) her **since January**.
 7. I (**swim/ have swum**) every week.
 8. I (**swim/ have swum**) **for 6 months now**.

Módulo 4

Videoaula 13

✓ Present Perfect – Part 4

Past Experiences

HAVE YOU EVER...?

Have you ever kissed?



- Let's have a look at this conversation:

"Have you traveled a lot on business, John?"

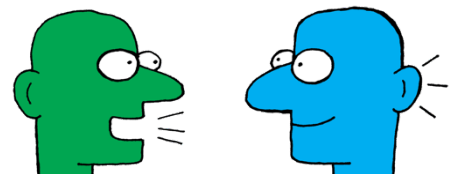
"Yes, I have already been to many different places."

"Really? Have you ever been to South Africa?"

"No, I have never been there."

"What about China?"

"No, I haven't been there yet, but I intend to go there next year."



- ✓ In the examples we could see a conversation in which the speakers are talking about a period of time that comes **from the past until now. (Present Perfect)**
- ✓ We say they are talking about their past experiences and they don't say when, only if they have **ever** done, **never** done or haven't done **yet**.

- Let's see some more examples:

- ✓ **Have** you **ever ridden** a horse? (*alguma vez*)
- ✓ I **have already ridden** a horse. (*Já*)
- ✓ I **have never ridden** a horse. (*nunca*)
- ✓ I **haven't ridden** a horse **yet**. (*ainda 'não'*)

Ever



- We ask a question in the present perfect with '**ever**' in order to speculate about the past.

- HAVE** YOU **EVER** -> Você **já**.....?
 - Yes, I **have**.
 - No, I **haven't**.

<<< short answers



- ✓ **Have** you **ever been** to the USA? (*be/ was, were/ been*)

- ✓ **Have** you **ever met** somebody famous? (*meet/ met/ met*)

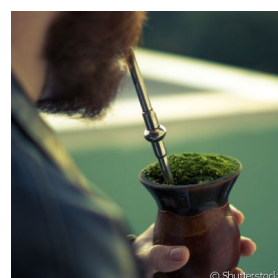


- ✓ **Has** he **ever watched** 'Matrix'? (*watch/ watched/ watched*)



- ✓ **Have** you **ever drunk** "chimarrão"? (*drink/ drank/ drunk*)

- Yes, I **have already drunk** it.
- No, I **have never drunk** it.
- No, I **haven't drunk** it **yet**.



Módulo 4

Videoaula 14

✓ Present Perfect – Part 5

Ever & Always

(Alguma vez & Sempre)

- It's very common to **use superlatives** and **present perfect**. Let's take a look:

- ✓ What's **the most beautiful** place (that) you **have ever visited**?



Halong Bay in Vietnam

- ✓ Who's **the best** footballer (that) you **have ever seen** playing?



- ✓ Pink Floyd is **the best** band I **have ever listened**.



- We can also use '**always**' in order to speculate. Observe these examples:

- ✓ **Have** you **always lived** in São Paulo?

- ✓ **Has** she **always been** like that?

- ✓ I **have always wanted** to visit Egypt.



Already, Never, Yet

1. "How is Ale?"

"I don't know. I **haven't seen** her **yet**."



2. "Are you hungry?"

"No, I **have already eaten** a sandwich."



3. "What's his mother like?"

"I have no idea. I **have never seen** her."



4. "Who's that man over there?"

"I don't know. I **have never seen** him before."



5. "Have you ever tried caviar?"

"Yes, I **have already tried** it. I didn't like it very much."



6. "Did you enjoy the match?"

"Yeah, sure! It was **the most** exciting match I **have ever seen/ watched**."



7. "Do you like surfing?"

"I don't know. I **have always wanted** to surf, but I **haven't had** an opportunity **yet**."



Módulo 4

Videoaula 15

Never leave the country with no passport

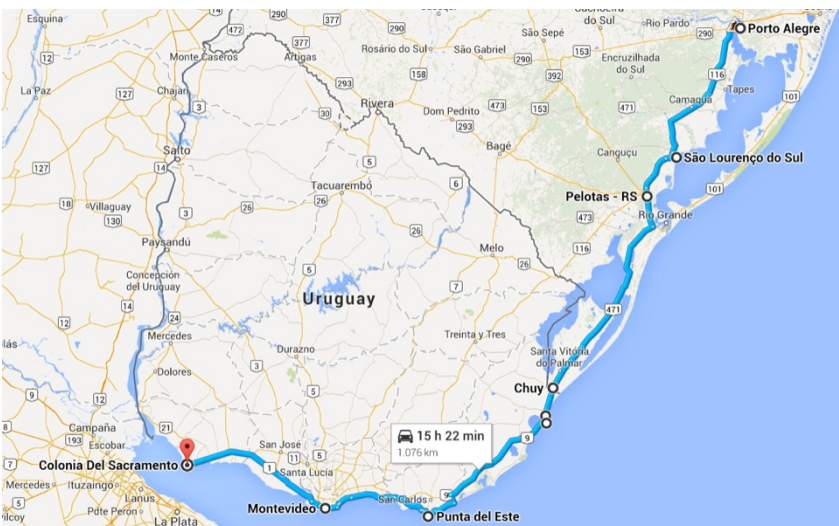
Last month, my family and I decided to visit Uruguay, which is about 10 hours driving

from our city. We started our road trip at about 6 am. One of our plans was to arrive in *Jaguarão*, a border city, near midday to have lunch. **Then**, we wanted to visit some outlets before travelling again.



The trip was really fun, **because** the weather was good, and **also because** Augusto, our baby son, was travelling happily. **When** we arrived in *Jaguarão* we saw the city was really crowded. **While** we were eating a “pancho”, a typical Uruguayan hot-dog, Augusto was sleeping. **So**, we used our time to plan the things we would do **when** we arrived in Montevideo, our destination.

Before crossing the border we had to stop at the customs to show our documents **and** get the permission to enter the country. We were showing our documents **when** Augusto woke up and started to cry. What a moment! We thought it was going to be a quick stop **and** soon we would be travelling again. **However, when** we gave the police officer all our documents, she told us that she couldn't let us enter because we had only Augusto birth certificate, **and** not his passport or ID. I could not believe it!



We didn't know that they didn't accept birth certificates of babies for entering their country! **Unfortunately**, we couldn't go to Montevideo. **So**, we decided to drive back home and on the way back we found a nice apartment to rent in a city called *São Lourenço do Sul*. **Finally**, we could rent this apartment and stayed there for 3 beautiful days. It was a nice

trip, **but** it was not what we were expecting to do! We really wanted to visit Montevideo!



Although we really wanted to visit Uruguay, there's always a good side in everything: we only had to travel 7 hours, and not 10! 😊 **Next time**, we won't forget to carry with us our passports! All of them!

Time Sequencers

- ✓ É muito importante, quando contamos uma história especialmente, usarmos **time sequencers** para situar o ouvinte de quando as coisas aconteceram e qual a ordem delas.

- ✓ Usamos **when** e **while** como *time sequencers* e também para unir duas ações.

(We were showing our documents **when** Augusto woke up and started to cry)

- ✓ A maneira mais comum de conectar ações consecutivas é com **then/ after that**.

▪ FIRST, FIRSTLY, FIRST OF ALL

- ✓ **First of all**, I'd like to tell you about a trip to Uruguay.

▪ SECOND, SECONDLY

- ✓ **Secondly**, I'd like to say we ended up not going to Uruguay.

▪ THIRD, THIRDLY, IN THE THIRD PLACE

- ✓ **In the third place**, I'd like to say that we visited São Lourenço do Sul, **instead**.

▪ AND, ALSO, IN ADDITION

- ✓ The trip was really fun **because** the weather was good, and **also because** Augusto, our baby son, was travelling happily.
- ✓ The trip was really fun **because** the weather was good, **In addition** to that, Augusto, our baby son, was travelling happily.

▪ FINALLY

- ✓ **Finally**, we could rent this apartment and stayed there for 3 beautiful days.

CONNECTORS

▪ CONTRAST: **BUT, HOWEVER** and **ALTHOUGH**

- ✓ It was a nice trip, **but** it was not what we were expecting to do.
- ✓ It was a nice trip. **However**, it was not what we were expecting to do.
- ✓ **Although** it was a nice trip, it was not what we were expecting to do.

▪ ADDING: **AND**

- ✓ We thought it was going to be a quick stop **and** soon we would be travelling again.

▪ REASON: **BECAUSE**

- ✓ The trip was really fun, **because** the weather was good, and also **because** Augusto, our baby son, was travelling happily.

▪ RESULT: **SO, THAT'S WHY**

- ✓ The weather was good and Augusto, our baby son, was travelling happily. **So**, the trip was really fun!
- ✓ The weather was good and Augusto, our baby son, was travelling happily. **That's why** the trip was really fun!

although
 despite spite
 but however
 so

Módulo 4

Videoaula 16

Na última aula vimos como conectar nossa fala e escrita utilizando **connectors** e **time sequencers**. Para contar algo que já aconteceu utilizaremos o Simple Past, já trabalhado no módulo anterior, e também o Past Continuous, tempo verbal utilizado quando queremos descrever uma ação que estava acontecendo em algum tempo determinado passado ou antes da ação a ser descrita. Utilizaremos a mesma história como exemplo.

Never leave the country with no passport

Last month, my family and I **decided** to visit Uruguay, which is about 10 hours driving from our city. We **started** our road trip at about 6 am. One of our plans **was** to arrive in *Jaguarão*, a border city, near midday to have lunch. Then, we **wanted** to visit some outlets before travelling again.


The trip **was** really fun, because the weather **was** good, and also because Augusto, our baby son, **was travelling** happily. When we **arrived** in *Jaguarão* we **saw** the city **was** really crowded. While we **were eating** a “pancho”, a typical Uruguayan hot-dog, Augusto **was sleeping**. So, we **used** our time to plan the things we would do when we **arrived** in Montevideo, our destination.

Before crossing the border, we **had** to stop at the customs to show our documents and get the permission to enter the country. We **were showing** our documents when Augusto **woke up** and **started** to cry. What a moment! We **thought** it was going to be a quick stop and soon we would be travelling again. However, when we **gave** the police officer all our documents, she **told** us that she **couldn't** let us enter because we **had** only Augusto birth certificate, and not his passport or ID. I **could** not believe it!

We **didn't know** that they **didn't accept** birth certificates of babies for entering their country! Unfortunately, we **couldn't** go to Montevideo. So, we **decided** to drive back home and, on the way, back we **found** a nice apartment to rent in a city called *São Lourenço do Sul*. Finally, we **could** rent this apartment and **stayed** there for 3 beautiful days. It **was** a nice trip, but it **was** not what we were expecting to do! We really **wanted** to visit Montevideo!

Although we really **wanted** to visit Uruguay, there's always a good side in everything: we only **had** to travel 7 hours, and not 10! ☺ Next time, we won't forget to carry with us our passports! All of them!

PAST CONTINUOUS

	We	were	showing	our documents
	subject	was/were	main verb + ing	complement
	Augusto	wasn't	sleeping	when the car broke up.
	subject	was/were + not	main verb + ing	complement
	Were	you	driving	when the car broke up?
	was/were	subject	main verb + ing	complement

Speaking Practice:

- Where were you yesterday at 6 pm?

I was in the park.

YOU: _____

- Who were you with?

I was with my husband and my son.

YOU: _____

- What were you doing?

I was riding my bike in the park.

YOU: _____



Answer the questions below about you:

What were you doing...		
yesterday at 9pm?	yesterday at 4pm?	yesterday at lunchtime?

Módulo 4

Videoaula 17

Review of PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE

In today's class, we are going to review some verb tenses, like Present, Past, Present Perfect and Future. To start, we are going to read a text about gift-giving in China.

READING

This text gives advice for visitors to China on giving gifts. Let's read it?

Gift-giving

1 It's polite to bring a small gift of fruit, candy, or cakes when visiting friends. We always bring an even number; this is a sign of happiness and good luck. The host sometimes returns some of your gift. For example, if you bring a bag of oranges, he or she can give you two or three oranges to you as you leave. This is to return some of the good luck.

2 We accept a gift and should say "Oh, no. You shouldn't...no need." The person who gives the present should say "I'm pleased that you accept it."

3 You shouldn't open the gift in front of the person giving it. It's bad manners" You should put the present aside until after the friends leave your house.

4 Some things carry bad luck. You shouldn't buy these gifts:

- Straw sandals – people wear them in funerals;
- Clocks – the Cantonese word for 'clock' also means 'go to a funeral';
- Colors – white, blue and black are associated with funerals. Red, pink and yellow are joyful colors; they are associated with good luck, wealth and protection from evil;
- Sharp objects, such as knives and scissors – these symbolize the cutting off of a friendship;
- Handkerchiefs – we consider these a sign of sadness.

5 *Hong bao* is a gift of money in a red packet to bring good luck. Parents and grandparents usually give *hong bao* to their children at the New Year, or to the bride and groom at a wedding. We should always give an even amount of money, using an even number of new banknotes, as this brings good luck. It's also usual to give *hong bao* to employees.

(Adapted from GREENAL Simon. People like us: exploring cultural values and attitudes. Oxford : Macmillan, 2003, p. 36)



Módulo 4

Videoaula 18

SPEAKING – TENSES REVIEW

Let's use these questions to talk about giving presents. Pay attention to the verb tenses: *present, past, present perfect, future*.

Question word + Auxiliary verb + Subject + Main verb + complement ?

- **What presents do you** usually **give** to children?

I usually give toys.

- **What presents do you** usually **get** on your birthday?

I get a book, flowers, clothes etc.

- **Does your boss give** you a present at Christmas?

Yes, she usually gives a small gift like Christmas cookies.

- **What kind of present don't you like** to get?

I don't like to get animal print bags or clothes.

- **How much do you** usually **spend** on a present?

I usually spend around \$ 50.

-
- Think about the last present you got. **Who did you get** it from? **Did you like** it?

I got it from a student. I loved it.

- **What present did you buy** last? **Who did you give** it to?

I bought body cream. I gave it to a friend.

- **What presents did you get** on your last birthday?

I got an orchid, a pair of bermudas, pajamas.

-
- **Have you** ever **given** a flower to a man? What was the occasion?

No, I haven't.

- **Have you** ever **gotten** a present you didn't like?

Yes, I've gotten a bag I didn't like. It's in my closet.

- **Have you** ever **given** an expensive present? What?

Yes, I have given jewelry already.

- **Have you** ever **gotten** an expensive present?

Yes, I've gotten a watch.

-
- **Are you going to buy** a present in the next days?

Yes, I am. I'm going to buy diapers for a baby shower.

- **What present are you going to give** your best friend on his/her birthday?

I'm going to buy clothes to my best friend.

- **Are you going to give** your boss a present on Christmas? What?

Yes, I'm going to give her some body lotion or a box of chocolates.

SONG

Let's listen to the song "Payphone" by Maroon 5 and do the exercise:

PAYPHONE by Maroon Five

I'm at a payphone **trying to call** home
All of my change, **I spent on you**
Where have the times gone?
Baby, it's all wrong, **where are the plans**
we made for two?

Yeah, I, **I know it's hard to remember**
The people we used to be
It's even harder to picture
That you're not here next to me
You say it's too late to make it
But is it too late to try
And in that time that you wasted
All of our bridges burnt down

I've wasted my nights
You turned out the lights
Now I'm paralyzed
Still stuck in that time when **we called it**
love
But even **the sun sets in paradise**

If happy ever after did exist
I would still be holding you like this
All those fairy tales are full of it
One more stupid love song, **I'll be sick**
Ohhh
You turned your back on tomorrow
Cause **you forgot yesterday**
I gave you my love to borrow



But you just gave it away
You can't expect me to be fine
I don't expect you to care
I know I said it before
But all of our bridges burnt down

I've wasted my nights
You turned out the lights
Now I'm paralyzed
Still stuck in that time when we called it
love
But even the sun sets in paradise

If happy ever after did exist
I would still be holding you like this
All those fairy tales are full of it
One more stupid love song, I'll be sick
Now I'm at a payphone

Now baby don't hang up
So, I can tell you what you need to know
Baby, **I'm begging** just please don't go
So, I can tell you what you need to know



A - Classify the following sentences from the song according to the verb tense. The auxiliary verbs and main verbs are in bold.

PS (Present Simple) PC (Present Continuous) PS (Past Simple) PP (Present Perfect) F (Future – Will):

- 1) I'm at a payphone **trying** to call home. (_____)
- 2) All of my change, I **spent** on you. (_____)
- 3) Where **have** the times **gone**? (_____)
- 4) Where **are** the plans we made for two? (_____)
- 5) I **know** it's hard to remember (_____)
- 6) The people we **used** to be. (_____)
- 7) It's even harder to picture. (_____)
- 8) You **say** it's too late to make it. (_____)
- 9) **Is** it too late to try. (_____)
- 10) All of our bridges **burnt down**. (_____)
- 11) I've **wasted** my nights. (_____)
- 12) You **turned out** the lights. (_____)
- 13) Now I'm paralyzed. (_____)
- 14) We **called** it love. (_____)
- 15) The sun **sets** in paradise. (_____)
- 16) I'll **be** sick. (_____)
- 17) You **turned** your back on tomorrow. (_____)
- 18) You **forgot** yesterday. (_____)
- 19) I **gave** you my love to borrow. (_____)
- 20) You just **gave** it away. (_____)
- 21) I **don't expect** you to care. (_____)
- 22) I'm **begging**. (_____)

MAIS LÍNGUA ONLINE

FINAL EXAM

Reading

CONTENTS

- Future “Will”
- Be Going to
- Present Perfect
- Present Perfect x Simple Past
- Time sequencers & connectors
- Past Continuous



READING

Questions 1-8

Read the article about a man called Noam Chomsky.

Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

For questions 1-10, mark A, B or C.

Noam Chomsky Biography

Academic, Anti-War Activist, Journalist, Linguist (1928–)



Noam Chomsky 1_____ born in Philadelphia on December 7, 192. He was an intellectual prodigy and earned a PhD in linguistics at the University of Pennsylvania. He has 2_____ a professor at MIT since 1955 and has produced controversial theories on human linguistic capacity.

A Brilliant Child

Noam Chomsky was a brilliant child. He has a younger brother, David, and 3_____ his family was middle class, he saw injustices all around him. He had memories of watching security officers beat women strikers outside of a textile plant.

4_____ mother, Elsie Chomsky, was active in the radical politics of the 1930s. His father, William, a Russian Jewish immigrant like his mother, was a respected professor of Hebrew at Gratz College, an institution for teacher's training.

Linguistic Revolutions

5_____ 1955, the staff at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) invited Chomsky to join their group. He is a professor emeritus now, he 6_____ in the school's Department of Linguistics & Philosophy for 50 years before he retired from active teaching in 2005. He has been a visiting professor at many universities, including Columbia, UCLA, Princeton 7_____ Cambridge, and holds honorary degrees from countless other universities in the world.

During his career as a professor, Chomsky introduced transformational grammar to the linguistics field. One of his theory says that languages are innate and that the differences we see are only 8_____ of parameters developed over time in our brains, helping to explain why children can learn different languages more easily than adults.

READING

1. **A** was **B** were **C** been
2. **A** was **B** were **C** been
3. **A** but **B** although **C** because
4. **A** My **B** Her **C** His
5. **A** On **B** In **C** At
6. **A** worked **B** works **C** was working
7. **A** but **B** and **C** however
8. **A** and **B** because **C** although

Questions 9-16

READING

For questions 9 – 16, read the text again and match the sentences to their version in Portuguese.

9. Noam Chomsky **was born** in Philadelphia on December 7, 192. He was an intellectual prodigy and **earned a PhD** in linguistics at the University of Pennsylvania.
10. He **has been** a professor at MIT since 1955 and **has produced** controversial theories on human linguistic capacity.
11. Noam Chomsky was a brilliant child. He has a younger brother, David, and **although** his family was middle class, he saw injustices **all around him**.
12. He had memories of watching security officers beat **women strikers** outside of a textile plant.
13. His mother, Elsie Chomsky, was active in the radical politics of the 1930s. His father, William, a **Russian Jewish** immigrant like his mother, was a respected professor of Hebrew at Gratz College, an institution for teacher's training.
14. In 1955, the staff at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) **invited Chomsky** to join their group.
15. He is a professor emeritus now, he worked in the school's Department of Linguistics & Philosophy for 50 years **before he retired** from active teaching in 2005.
16. He **has been** a visiting professor at many universities, including Columbia, UCLA, Princeton and Cambridge, and holds honorary degrees from countless other universities in the world.

(___) Ele é professor visitante em muitas universidades, incluindo Columbia, UCLA, Princeton e Cambridge, e detém graus honorários de inúmeras outras universidades do mundo.

(___) Em 1955, a equipe do Instituto de Tecnologia de Massachusetts (MIT) **convidou Chomsky** para se juntar ao grupo.

(___) Sua mãe, Elsie Chomsky, atuou na política radical dos anos 1930. Seu pai, William, um imigrante **judeu russo** como sua mãe, era um respeitado professor de hebraico no Gratz College, uma instituição para treinamento de professores.

(___) Ele tinha lembranças de ter visto policiais de segurança espancaram **mulheres grevistas** do lado de fora de uma fábrica têxtil.

(___) Noam Chomsky era uma criança brilhante. Ele tem um irmão mais novo, David, e **embora** sua família ser de classe média, ele viu injustiças **ao seu redor**.

(___) Ele é professor do MIT desde 1955 e **produziu** teorias controversas sobre a capacidade lingüística humana.

(___) Ele é professor emérito agora, trabalhou no Departamento de Linguística e Filosofia da escola por 50 anos **antes de se aposentar** do ensino ativo em 2005.

(___) Noam Chomsky **nasceu** na Filadélfia em 7 de dezembro de 192. Ele era um prodígio intelectual e **obteve um PhD** em lingüística na Universidade da Pensilvânia.

MAIS LÍNGUA ONLINE

FINAL EXAM

Writing

CONTENTS

- Future “Will”
- Be Going to
- Present Perfect
- Present Perfect x Simple Past
- Time sequencers & connectors
- Past Continuous



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Questions 1-8

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Noam Chomsky Biography

Academic, Anti-War Activist, Journalist, Linguist (1928–)



Noam Chomsky 1_____ born in Philadelphia on December 7, 192. He was an intellectual prodigy and earned a PhD in linguistics at the University of Pennsylvania. He has 2_____ a professor at MIT since 1955 and has produced controversial theories on human linguistic capacity.

A Brilliant Child

Noam Chomsky was a brilliant child. He has a younger brother, David, and 3_____ his family was middle class, he saw injustices all around him. He had memories of watching security officers beat women strikers outside of a textile plant.

4_____ mother, Elsie Chomsky, was active in the radical politics of the 1930s. His father, William, a Russian Jewish immigrant like his mother, was a respected professor of Hebrew at Gratz College, an institution for teacher's training.

Linguistic Revolutions

5_____ 1955, the staff at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) invited Chomsky to join their group. He is a professor emeritus now, he 6_____ in the school's Department of Linguistics & Philosophy for 50 years before he retired from active teaching in 2005. He has been a visiting professor at many universities, including Columbia, UCLA, Princeton 7_____ Cambridge, and holds honorary degrees from countless other universities in the world.

During his career as a professor, Chomsky introduced transformational grammar to the linguistics field. One of his theory says that languages are innate and that the differences we see are only 8_____ of parameters developed over time in our brains, helping to explain why children can learn different languages more easily than adults.

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|----|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. | A | was | B | were | C | been |
| 2. | A | was | B | were | C | been |
| 3. | A | but | B | although | C | because |
| 4. | A | My | B | Her | C | His |
| 5. | A | On | B | In | C | At |
| 6. | A | worked | B | works | C | was working |
| 7. | A | but | B | and | C | however |
| 8. | A | and | B | because | C | although |

Questions 9-16

READING

For questions 9 – 16, read the text again and match the sentences to their version in Portuguese.

9. Noam Chomsky **was born** in Philadelphia on December 7, 192. He was an intellectual prodigy and **earned a PhD** in linguistics at the University of Pennsylvania.
10. He **has been** a professor at MIT since 1955 and **has produced** controversial theories on human linguistic capacity.
11. Noam Chomsky was a brilliant child. He has a younger brother, David, and **although** his family was middle class, he saw injustices **all around him**.
12. He had memories of watching security officers beat **women strikers** outside of a textile plant.
13. His mother, Elsie Chomsky, was active in the radical politics of the 1930s. His father, William, a **Russian Jewish** immigrant like his mother, was a respected professor of Hebrew at Gratz College, an institution for teacher's training.
14. In 1955, the staff at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) **invited Chomsky** to join their group.
15. He is a professor emeritus now, he worked in the school's Department of Linguistics & Philosophy for 50 years **before he retired** from active teaching in 2005.
16. He **has been** a visiting professor at many universities, including Columbia, UCLA, Princeton and Cambridge, and holds honorary degrees from countless other universities in the world.

(___) Ele é professor visitante em muitas universidades, incluindo Columbia, UCLA, Princeton e Cambridge, e detém graus honorários de inúmeras outras universidades do mundo.

(___) Em 1955, a equipe do Instituto de Tecnologia de Massachusetts (MIT) **convidou Chomsky** para se juntar ao grupo.

(___) Sua mãe, Elsie Chomsky, atuou na política radical dos anos 1930. Seu pai, William, um imigrante **judeu russo** como sua mãe, era um respeitado professor de hebraico no Gratz College, uma instituição para treinamento de professores.

(___) Ele tinha lembranças de ter visto policiais de segurança espancaram **mulheres grevistas** do lado de fora de uma fábrica têxtil.

(___) Noam Chomsky era uma criança brilhante. Ele tem um irmão mais novo, David, e **embora** sua família ser de classe média, ele viu injustiças **ao seu redor**.

(___) Ele é professor do MIT desde 1955 e **produziu** teorias controversas sobre a capacidade lingüística humana.

(___) Ele é professor emérito agora, trabalhou no Departamento de Linguística e Filosofia da escola por 50 anos **antes de se aposentar** do ensino ativo em 2005.

(___) Noam Chomsky **nasceu** na Filadélfia em 7 de dezembro de 192. Ele era um prodígio intelectual e **obteve um PhD** em lingüística na Universidade da Pensilvânia.

WRITING

Questions 17-20

For questions 17 – 20, read the text again and answer the questions about it.

WRITING

17. When and where was Noam Chomsky born?

18. How long has he been a professor at MIT?

19. What was his father's profession?

20. When did he retire?

You traveled to London, UK last month on vacation. Write an e-mail to your best friend about your weekend there. Include:

- **Who** was there with you
- **What** did you do there
- What was the **weather** like
- **How long** did you stay
- Did you **like** it



Write about 80 words.

WRITING

WRITING

MAIS LÍNGUA ONLINE

FINAL EXAM

Listening

CONTENTS

- Future “Will”
- Be Going to
- Present Perfect
- Present Perfect x Simple Past
- Time sequencers & connectors
- Past Continuous



Questions 1-5

You will hear four short conversations.

You will hear each conversation twice.

There is one question for each conversation.

For questions 1-4, check the right answer.

Example:

0 How many people were at the meeting?

3

13

30

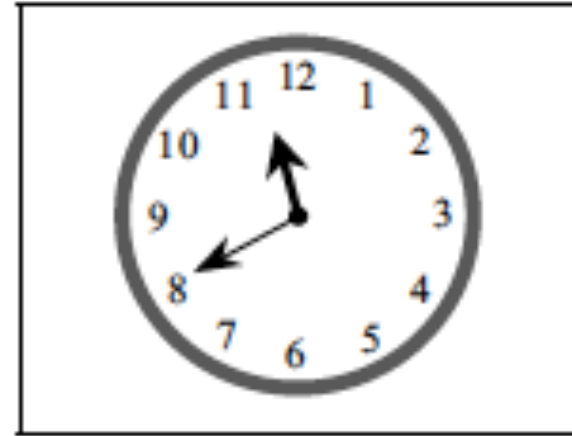
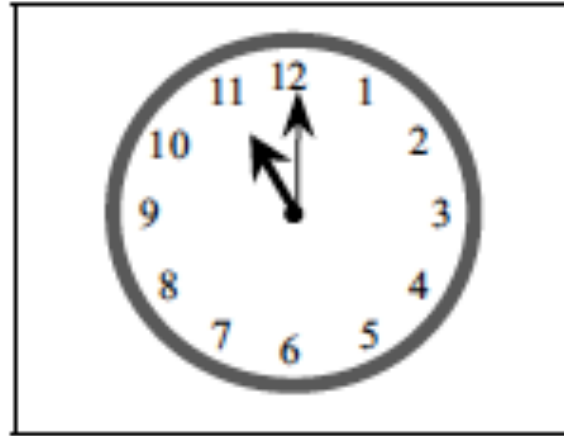
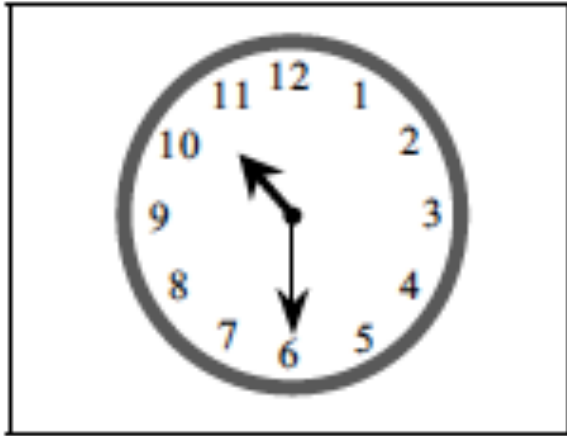
1 Where is the woman going to go on holiday this year?

Canada

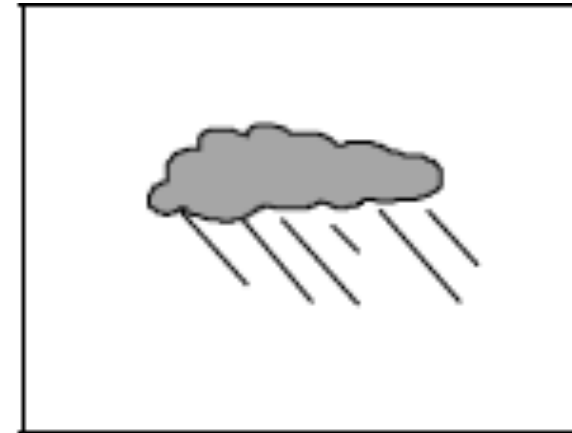
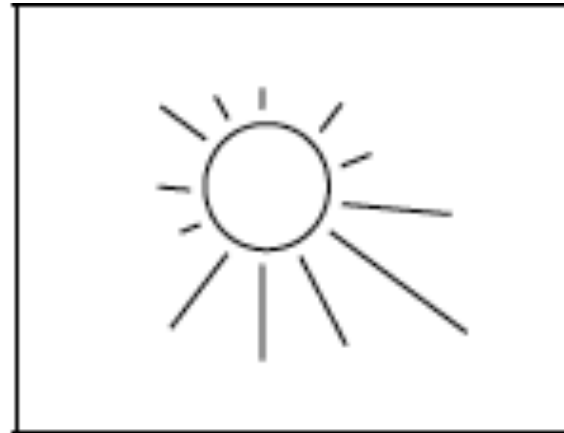
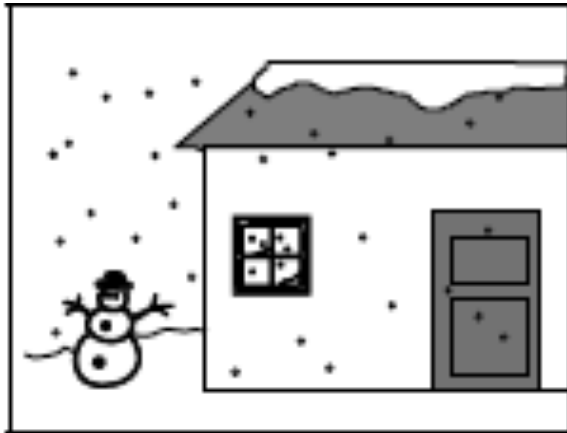
Italy

Turkey

2 What time was the man's appointment?



3 What will the weather be like?



4 How far is the nearest supermarket?

5 km

3 km

1 km

Audio Script

How many people were at the meeting?

Woman Were there many people at the meeting?

Man About thirty.

Woman That's not many.

Man No, but more than last time.

Pause

The answer is 30, so there is a tick in box C.

Now we are ready to start.

Look at question one.

Pause

1 Where is the woman going to go on holiday this year?

Man Are you going to go on holiday with your sister again this year?

Woman Yes, she comes home from Canada tomorrow, and then we're going to go away next week.

Man Where are you going?

Woman I've booked a hotel in Turkey. My sister wanted to go to Italy again, so I hope she doesn't mind.

Pause

Now listen again.

Repeat

Pause

2 What time was the man's appointment?

Man Hello – I have an appointment to see the dentist at eleven.

Woman Oh dear, you're very late. That was over half an hour ago.

Man What time is it now?

Woman It's eleven forty.

Pause

Now listen again.

Repeat

Pause

3 What will the weather be like?

Man I hope you have a nice holiday with lots of sun.

Woman Thanks, but I heard the weather forecast and it isn't very good.

Man Is it going to rain?

Woman It's worse than that. It's going to snow!

Pause

Now listen again.

Repeat

Pause

4 How far is the nearest supermarket?

Woman How far is the nearest supermarket?

Man Well, Johnson's is the best one but that's nearly five kilometres away.

Woman Isn't there one nearer?

Man Well, there is one three kilometres away but it's not very good.

MAIS LÍNGUA ONLINE

FINAL EXAM

Speaking

CONTENTS

- Future “Will”
- Be Going to
- Present Perfect
- Present Perfect x Simple Past
- Time sequencers & connectors
- Past Continuous



SPEAKING

HELLO, I'M TEACHER LAÍS AND I'LL BE YOUR EXAMINER.

PART 1: PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. What's your name?
2. Are you a student or do you work now?
3. How often do you study English?

I'd like to move on and ask you some questions about gift-giving.

4. What presents do you usually get on your birthday?
5. Do your parents give you a present at Christmas?
6. What kind of present don't you like to get?

PART 2

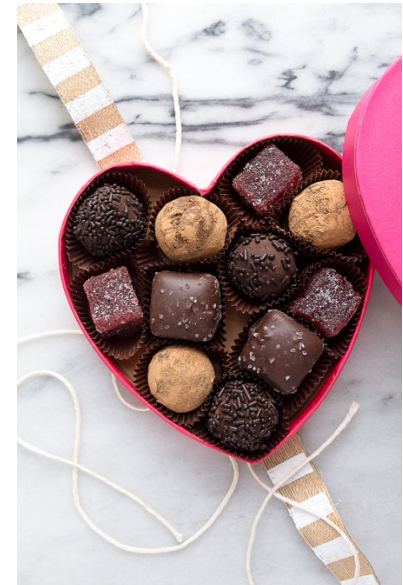
Imagine you have to choose a gift to give to your mother on her birthday. You have the three options below. Say which one you'd choose and why.



A BIRTHDAY CARD



A VASE OF FLOWERS



A BOX OF CHOCOLATES

PART 3

Let's keep talking about gift-giving. Now **you** have to **ask me questions** about it. **Use the structures below:**

HAVE YOU EVER...?

WHEN DID YOU...?

WHAT ARE YOU GOING ...?



