

INGLÊS PARA JOVENS E ADULTOS

Por: ISALTINA, JOCELI & LAÉRCIO



SOBRE O LIVRO

Este livro é destinado a iniciantes em Inglês, dando ênfase ao vocabulário e gramática usada em conversas cotidianas, combinando exercícios de referências e indicado para o autoestudo.

Neste livro, há a preocupação de abordar vocabulários e exercícios simples para o treinamento e avaliação de expressões e regras gramaticais utilizadas em países de língua inglesa.

ABOUT THIS BOOK

This book is intended for beginners in English with an emphasis on vocabulary and grammar used in every conversations, combining references exercises and suitable for self-study.

in this book, there is a concern to address vocabulary simple exercises for training and evaluation of expressions and grammatical rules used in English-speaking countries.

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PREFÁCIO

Durante o exercício do magistério os autores deste livro perceberam que alunos necessitavam de uma abordagem didática mais dinâmica e diferenciada para o aprendizado de uma segunda língua. Alunos adolescentes ou com mais idade sentem maior dificuldade em memorizar novas regras gramaticais e para desenvolver a construção de frases simples e pequenas em outras línguas. Portanto, o aprendizado encontra a resistência inconsciente do próprio estudante que acha desinteressante ficar repetindo e decorando nomes de coisas e frases pertencentes à linguagem fática, como por exemplo: Olá! Tudo bem? Como você está? Isto porque, em sua língua materna ele já está num estágio mais avançado e tem dificuldade para retornar ao estágio de falante iniciante.

Em virtude disto, este livro privilegia abordar diálogos cotidianos que tornem o aprendizado mais significativo, com situações vivenciadas em qualquer lugar, como por exemplo: descrever pessoas, coisas e lugares, falar sobre a própria rotina, descrever suas experiências de vida (viagens, trabalho, passatempos, preferências, etc).

Tudo isto primando por oportunizar domínio de vocabulário e das regras gramaticais da norma culta do idioma estudado.

PREAMBLE

During the practice of teaching the authors of this book have realized that students need a didactic approach more dynamic and differentiated for learning a second language. Mainly teenage students and older have a greater difficulty in memorizing new grammar rules and to develop the construction of simple and short phrases in other languages. Therefore, learning is the student himself unconscious resistance that finds uninteresting keep repeating and memorizing names of things and phrases belonging to factual language, for example: Hello! That's all right? How are you? This is because, in their mother language he is already at an advanced stage and has difficulty to return to novice speaker stage.

Because of this, this book focuses on addressing everyday dialogues that make the most significant learning with situations experienced anywhere, for example, describe people, places and things, talk about the routine itself, describe their life experiences (travel, workplace, habits, preferences, etc).

Everything striving for given vocabulary domain and grammatical rules of the cultural norms of the studied language.

SOBRE OS AUTORES

Os autores são profissionais atuantes na área de educação, principalmente com vasta formação na área de comunicação. ISALTINA ALVES DE ALMEIDA, graduada em magistério, atualmente é graduanda do curso de Letras da faculdade Anhanguera de Sorocaba, tem conhecimento nas áreas de pedagogia, psicologia, psicologias da educação, sociologia aplicada à educação, filosofia da educação, LIBRAS e educação inclusiva.

JOCELI SIMONINI CORREA CARDOSO, atua na gestão empresarial (comércio exterior), graduada em magistério, atualmente é graduanda no curso de Letras da faculdade Anhanguea de Sorocaba, tem conhecimento nas áreas de pedogogia, psocologia da educação, sociologia aplicada a educação, filosofia da educação, LIBRAS e educação inclusiva, tendo realizado intercâmbio em Londres-Inglaterra 2010.

LAÉRCIO CARLOS DIAS, atualmente é graduando no curso de Letras da Faculdade Anhanguera de Sorocaba, foi gestor público, atuou com política de estrangeiros no Brasil e no exterior, foi indicado para o posto auxiliar de adido na Adidância do Brasil em Lion - França.

Todos são alunos do Curso de Letras da Faculdade Anhanguera de Sorocaba, e têm como tutora a Professora Presencial Carla Mariano e Professora à Distância Ma. Glauce Soares Casimiro.



Present
Continuous

(She is eating a sandwich)

O presente contínuo deve ser usado para expressar uma situação que está em progresso, ou seja, uma ação que ainda está acontecendo. Corresponde aos verbos em português que terminam em "ando", "endo" e "indo" e, em inglês, são trocados pelo final "ing".

A construção do presente contínuo deve ser segundo a forma: sujeito + verbo to be + verbo com "ing" + complemento:

I am writing a letter now. (Eu estou escrevendo uma carta agora).

He is swimming in the rain (Ele está nadando na chuva).

She is dating his schoolmate (Ela está namorando seu colega de escola)

The dog is jumping the wall (O cão está pulando o muro).

Para a forma negativa, basta acrescentar "not" após o verbo "to be":

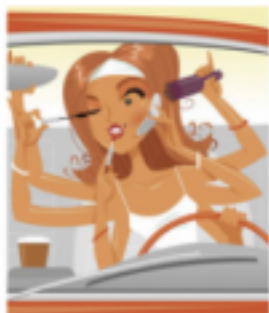
I am not writing a letter now.

He is not swimming in the rain.

Para elaborar uma frase interrogativa é necessário colocar o verbo "to be" no início da frase:

Is she dating his schoolmate?

Exercises
(exercícios)



01) Observe atentamente a ilustração acima. Agora, utilizando o Present Continuous, descreva as ações que a motorista da figura está realizando:

- She.....her car. (drive)
She.....her hair (brush)
She.....on lipstick (put)
She.....on cll phone (talk)
She.....the rearview (pack)
She.....her eyelashes (paint)

02) Transcreva as frases abaixo para o inglês:

a) O que o aluno está lendo?

b) A mulher não está limpando a casa dela.

c) Nós não estamos trabalhando agora.

Describin people
e presente continuos



Analise atentamente a figura acima. Depois escolha apenas 05 atividades e as descreva, dando as características físicas (cor de cabelo, sexo, estatura, tipo e cor de roupa, profissão) e diga o quê elas estão fazendo:

01) _____

02) _____

03) _____

04) _____

05) _____

Read the text below
(leia o texto abaixo)



She is a very dedicated teenager

Jane is very intelligent teenager. She is fifteen years old and has two brothers. She goes to school in the morning and helps her parents in the afternoon. In the evening, she studies English at a school. She loves ice cream and barbecue; she eats ice cream every day and, on the weekend, she eats barbecue. The Jane's brothers don't like to study but they help their parents too. The Jane's family wants to open a small restaurant because they like to work with food. Jane likes science and she wants to be a doctor. Her father told her that it is necessary to study a lot to be a doctor. Jane said her father: "Yes, you are correct, but this is my dream and I know it is possible because I am dedicating to that."

Jane's family has problems but they believe there are solutions and they never give up. Jane doesn't have everything she wants but she works hard.

a) Answer the questions
(responda as perguntas)



01) How old is Jane?

02) When does she go to school?

03) Does Jane have everything she wants?

b) Write true or false (escreva verdadeiro ou falso):

01) Jane doesn't help her mother in the afternoon ()

02) Jane studies English at a university ()

03) She doesn't like meat. ()

04) Her brothers love to study. ()

05) Jane wants to be a doctor. ()

Read the text below
(leia o texto abaixo)



ARTICLE: Corruption is evil that has no cure

It is worth taking a second chance for those who practice corrupt acts? It is of course not, because it is a misconduct, where the individual acts for finding normal, and that the crime practice satisfies your ego. The corrupt is ruthless, has no limits in their evil actions, that is, by nature a bad character.

A popular wisdom preaches the following: "Who steals a penny can also steal millions." My fellow citizens of São Miguel do Tapuio, society in general, like say "Holy Hand": "Heed well," let us take care not to incur errors of the past!

(...)

The profile of corrupt individuals:

In general they are elements with high power of seduction, arrogant, lying, self-centered, selfish, theater, vengeful and cheaters. Act coolly and do not measure consequences to achieve their sordid goals.

Therefore, politics, banking confidence to a corrupt element is at risk of running out of essential government services like health, education, garbage collection, salaries and other days, because corruption is evil that has no cure.

By: Valter Lima

(fonte:<http://www.portalcdp.com.br/blogs/artigo-corrupcao-e-mal-que-nao-tem-cura-2488.html>)

Answer the questions
(responda as questões)



01) In the author's opinion, a corrupt person has regeneration ?

02) The author of the article says, those who steal little can also steal a lot. Proverb which he cites to confirm this statement?

03) What are the profiles of the corrupt person?

04) What are the public services that may compromise a corrupt person?

Read the text below



Mary is a nice woman. She is a nurse and works in a big hospital. She works at night on weekends. Mary has two young children and they are very intelligent. Their names are "Jack" and "Julie". Jack is nine years old and Julie is eleven years old. Jack likes soccer and Julie loves movies. Jack wants to be a soccer player and Julie wants to be a movie star.

Mary likes to be with her children when she isn't working - they play board games together. Mary's family is very happy especially when Jake, Mary's husband, is at home with them. Jake usually travels a lot and visits different places - he is a truck driver.

Answer the questions
(responda as questões)



01) What does Mary do?

02) Where does she work?

03) Is Mary married ou single?

04) How many children does she have?

Translate this sentences :

01) Mary likes to be with her children when she isn't working.

02) They play board games together.

03) Mary's husband is truck driver.

04) Jack wants to be a soccer player and Julie wants to be a movie star.

PRESENT PERFECT



The present perfect is a very common verb in the English language. It is mainly used for past actions that still have some connections with present time. Scheme:

verb have + present participle of main verb

For example:

I have studied German for three years.

He has gone shopping.

Exercises:

01) Complete the sentences with the present perfect:

- We _____ (to travel) to Miami.
- I _____ (not to go) to office.
- She _____ (always to see) her family.
- _____ they _____ (to walk) to square?

02) Use the adverbs in parentheses:

a) They have taken this trains (never)

b) Have you seen this film? (ever)

Keywords



Use: since, so far, for, in the sentences below

- a) She has studied here _____ 2000.
- b) They have been married _____ five years.
- c) We have stayed here _____ now.
- d) My sister has lived in New York _____ 1999.
- e) My father has worked that office _____ six years.