

Aprendendo Inglês (Learning English)

Por: Vanessa Furini



Sobre o Livro

Este livro foi produzido para ser aplicado no início do aprendizado em língua inglesa, com foco em gramática e nas palavras do vocabulário que inicialmente precisamos aprender, o livro apresenta explicações e atividades para o melhor aprendizado e incentivar o autoestudo.

About the Book

This book produced to be applied at the beginning in English language, with a focus on grammar and vocabulary in the words that we must first learn the book provides explanations and activities for letter learning and encourage self study.



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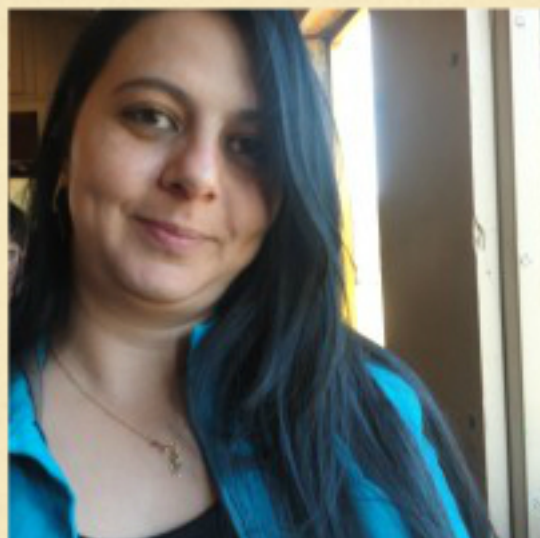
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Prefácio

Para o melhor aprendizado de alunos de idade de ensino médio e ensino fundamental, a autora desse livro percebeu a dificuldade apresentada por esses alunos e resolveu facilitar criando atividades com vocabulário com palavras e situações usadas no dia a dia, atividades com explicações facilitadas para um aprendizado mais proveitoso.

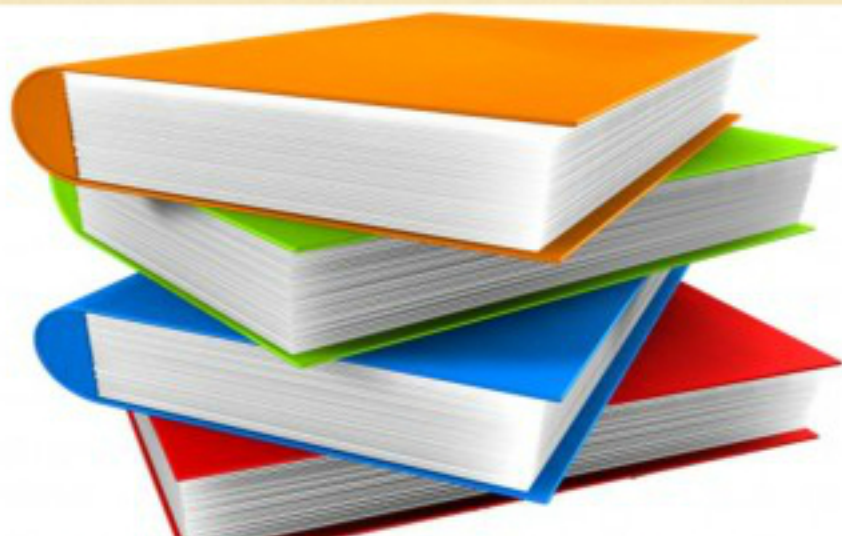
Preface

For the best learning school average age of students and elementary school the author of this book realized the difficulty presented by these students and decided to facilitate creating activities with vocabulary with words and situations used in day to day activities with explanations facilitated to a more fruitful learning.



Sobre a Autora

Vanessa Furini, graduada no curso de Letras da Faculdade Anhanguera, atuante na área de educação, conhecimento nas áreas de pedagogia, psicologia da educação, sociologia aplicada a educação, filosofia da educação, Libras educação inclusiva.



Present Continuous

Afirmações

As afirmações no Present Continuous utilizam o verbo TO BE e o gerúndio do verbo principal. Exemplos:

- I am writing (eu estou escrevendo)
- She is sleeping (ela está dormindo)

Os gerúndios dos verbos no Inglês são constituídos da partícula "ING" no final, seguindo algumas regras:

- Verbos com uma sílaba, terminados com VOGAL+CONSOANTE , dobram a última consoante e depois adiciona-se o ING: stop = stopping , cut = cutting.
- Verbos dissílabos terminados em VOGAL+CONSOANTE, e que a sílaba tônica seja a última, dobra-se a última consoante e adiciona-se o ING. Exemplos: prefer = preferring , begin = beginning . Se a primeira sílaba for a tônica, apenas adicione o ING no final: enter = entering.
- Verbos terminados com E perdem o E e ganham ING: write = writing. Os terminados em EE não perdem nada e só ganham o ING: agree = agreeing
- Verbos terminados com VOGAL+L , dobram o L e ganham ING: travel = travelling (no inglês britânico, pois no americano existem algumas exceções)

- Verbos terminados em IE perdem o IE e ganham Y

Para transformar uma frase afirmativa do present continuous em interrogativa, basta trocar o sujeito e o verbo TO BE de posição (e coloca-se o "?" claro!). Exemplos:

- Afirmativa: I am writing | He is crying

- Interrogativa: Am i writing? | Is he crying?

Negações

Basta adicionar o NOT depois do verbo TO BE:

- I am not (ain't) writing (eu não estou escrevendo)

- He is not (isn't) crying (ele não está chorando)

Exercises

(Exercícios)

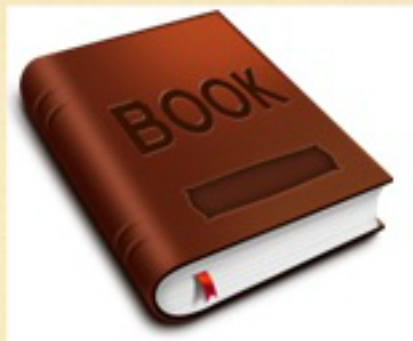
1. Utilizando o Present Continuous e as palavras dos parênteses, preencha o sublinhado.

1. I'm really busy – I _____ (study) for the exam.

2. Right now we _____ (ride) camels!

3. They said they _____

2. Escolha a sentença que encaixe no espaço.



a) What time to bed?

A) usually do you go B) do usually you go C) do you usually go

b) Every day, Frank to work.

A) goes B) is going C) go

c) Stop it! it!

A) I'm not liking B) I don't like C) I not like

d) What ? Is it an orange?

A) you are eating B) are you eating C) do you eat

e) Yumiko feels ill, so she basketball.

A) doesn't play B) isn't play C) isn't playing

f) Pay attention, Philip! ?

A) Do you listen B) Is it listening C) Are you listening

g) Excuse me. to Manchester?

A) This road goes B) Does this road go C) Is this road go

3. Escolham a opção que melhor preenche os espaços em branco de acordo com as regras de formação do "present continuous".

1. She is.....away from the police.(Run)

- A. Running
- B. Runing
- C. Runnying

2. We're not.....to our parents.(Lie)

- A. Lieing
- B. Lying
- C. Ling

3. Animals are.....in Amazonia.(Die)

- A. Dying
- B. Dieing
- C. Ding

4. They' re.....lots of money.(Make)

- A. Making
- B. Makeing
- C. Makeying

5. She is.....in her studies.(Excel)

- A. Excelling
- B. Exceling
- C. Excelling

6. Are you.....now?(Stop)

- A. Stoping
- B. Stopping
- C. Stoppying



Read the text and answer the questions

Christmas

Christmas is both a sacred religious holiday and a worldwide cultural and commercial phenomenon. For two millennia, people around the world have been observing it with traditions and practices that are both religious and secular in nature. Christians celebrate Christmas Day as the anniversary of the birth of Jesus of Nazareth, a spiritual leader whose teachings form the basis of their religion. Popular customs include exchanging gifts, decorating Christmas trees, attending church, sharing meals with family and friends and, of course, waiting for Santa Claus to arrive. December 25 – Christmas Day – has been a federal holiday in the United States since 1870.

Answer the questions

- 1.1 What is the definition of Christmas according to the text?
- 1.2 When did Christmas start?
- 1.4 What do popular customs include?
- 1.5 Mark True or False/ Marque verdadeiro ou falso
 - a) Christmas is a only commercial phenomenon. ()
 - b) Waiting for Santa Claus to arrive is a part of Christmas celebrations. ()
 - c) Christmas day is on December 25th. ()
 - d) Jesus of Nazareth was a spiritual leader. ()



Brazilian cuisine

Some typical dishes are Feijoada, considered the country's national dish; and regional foods such as vatapá, moqueca, polenta and acarajé. There's also caruru, which consists of okra, onion, dried shrimp, and toasted nuts (peanuts and/or cashews), cooked with palm oil until a spread-like consistency is reached; moqueca capixaba, consisting of slow-cooked fish, tomato, onion and garlic, topped with cilantro; and linguiça, a mildly spicy sausage.

The national beverage is coffee and cachaça is Brazil's native liquor. Cachaça is distilled from sugar cane and is the main ingredient in the national cocktail, Caipirinha.

Salgadinhos, cheese buns, pastéis and coxinha are common finger food items, while cuscuz branco, milled tapioca, is a popular dessert.

2. Answer the questions

a. What is your favorite food?

c. Do prefer Brazilian food or American food?

d. Do you like Coca Cola?

e. What do you think about Brazilian food?

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Charlie Chaplin was one of the famous stars in the history of the cinema. He was certainly the most famous comic actor of the cinema. His first films were in the age of silent movies. He wrote and directed nearly all of his films and composed the music of all his sound pictures.



Charles Spencer Chaplin was born in 1889 in London. His family was poor and he had a hard childhood. In 1890 he left Britain for the USA, in 1914 he made his first film. In his films he created the character of a little man who always faced life with courage. Chaplin was married four times, he had four kids. In 1952 he left the USA with his family and lived in Switzerland until his death.(passeinaweb)

Responda em inglês:

1. What kind of actor was he?
2. Did he write and direct all his films?
3. Who composed the music of all his sound pictures?
4. When was he born?
5. Where was he born?
6. What was his childhood like?
7. How many times was he married?
8. When did he leave the USA?
9. Where did he die?

Present Perfect

O presente perfeito é marcado pela forma:

Sujeito + have/has + verbo principal no particípio + complemento.

Susan has been to England. (Susan esteve na Inglaterra).

O presente perfeito pode ser usado para indicar:

1- Ações que começaram no passado e continuam até o presente.

She has worked at the hospital since April. (Ela trabalha/ tem trabalhado no hospital desde abril).

I have exercised at the gym lately. (Eu tenho me exercitado na academia ultimamente).

They have organized their wedding. (Eles têm organizado o casamento deles).

2- Ações que ocorreram em um tempo não determinado (indefinido) no passado.

I have been to the U.S.A. (Eu estive nos E.U.A.)

She has traveled to England. (Ela viajou para a Inglaterra).

You have made a delicious apple pie. (Você fez uma torta de maçã deliciosa).

3- Ações que acabaram de acontecer.

They have just left. (Eles acabaram de sair).

Jane has just made the lunch. (Jane acabou de preparar o almoço).

I have just done the dishes. (Acabei de lavar a louça).

Para as frases negativas, basta acrescentar o “not” após “have/has”. E nas frases interrogativas, basta colocar o “have/has” no início da frase.

Negativa / **Interrogativa**

I have not / I haven't / **Have I ...?**

You have not / you haven't / **Have you...?**

He has not / he hasn't / **Has he...?**

She has not / she hasn't / **Has she...?**

It has not / it hasn't / **Has it...?**

We have not / we haven't / **Have we...?**

You have not / you haven't / **Have you...?**

They have not / they haven't / **Have they...?**

Ex.: She hasn't organized the hou

Has she called Susan? (Ela ligou para a Susan?).

Exercises

1. Write affirmative and negative sentences using the Present Perfect tense using the words given.

- He / lose / his passport. He's lost his passport.
- We / not / finish / our work.
- They / buy / a new house.
- I / visit / New York / five times.
- They / go / to the cinema.
- You / eat / four bananas!
- She / not / travel / far.
- I / not / do / any homework / this week.
- We / not / study / French.



2. Complete the following sentences with since or for.

- a. She has worked as a secretary _____ 1991.
- b. They have been married _____ a few years.
- c. They have lived in Manchester _____ a long time.
- d. He's written 5 books _____ I met him.
- e. We haven't seen them _____ several weeks.
- f. I haven't been to the beach _____ last summer.
- g. Have you used the phone _____ you arrived?
- h. We haven't heard any noise _____ many hours.
- i. Has she studied hard _____ yesterday?

Going to

Going to é usado para expressar um **futuro próximo**, algo que, com certeza, está prestes a acontecer ou que temos a intenção de fazer. Na Língua Inglesa, assim como no Português, pouco usamos o futuro do presente (consertará, levará, irá, trará, etc), que corresponde ao Simple Future.

Na maioria das vezes damos preferência à construção vou consertar, vou levar, etc. Essa construção se faz com o **Going to** em Inglês. Observe suas formas e usos:

- FORMA AFIRMATIVA:

A **forma afirmativa** desta estrutura verbal é formada por **going to** seguido do infinitivo do verbo principal sem 'TO'. O verbo **to be** serve como auxiliar e se posiciona após o sujeito:

We **are going to spend** our vacation in Paris.

(Vamos passar nossas férias em Paris.)

My mother **is going to take** me to the school today. (Minha mãe vai me levar para escola hoje.)

I'm going to call you tonight. (Vou te ligar hoje à noite.)

I'm going to have a shower before having dinner. (Vou tomar banho antes de jantar.)

AFFIRMATIVE FORM: SUJEITO + VERBO TO BE + GOING TO + INFINITIVO DO VERBO PRINCIPAL SEM 'TO'.

- FORMA NEGATIVA:

Na **forma negativa**, coloca-se **not** entre o verbo **to be** e **going to**:
I'm not going to talk to you until you apologize for what you have done. (Não vou falar com você até você se desculpar pelo que fez.)

They are not going to come. (Eles não vão vir.)

I'm not going to have any difficulty to do that. (Não vou ter nenhuma dificuldade para fazer isto.)

NEGATIVE FORM: SUJEITO + VERBO TO BE + NOT + GOING TO + INFINITIVO DO VERBO PRINCIPAL SEM 'TO'.

Exercises

1. Write questions in the future I (going to).

- 1.(you/help/me) _____?
- 2.(she/study/in Glasgow) _____?
- 3.(they/paint/the room) _____?
- 4.(he/apply/for that job) _____?
- 5.(what/you/do) _____ about this?

Type in the verbs in the future I (going to).

- 1.I (tell/not) _____ you the secret.
- 2.She (ring/not) _____ me.
- 3.We (invite/not) _____ him to our party.
- 4.Greg (work/not) _____ abroad.
- 5.Her parents (lend/not) _____ her any more money.

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