

LEARNER'S JOURNAL

PRE-INTERMEDIATE **PLUS** LEVEL:
CONSOLIDATING YOUR INDEPENDENCE

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CHAPTER 1: SIMPLE PAST

O SIMPLE PAST É UTILIZADO PARA FALAR DE AÇÕES NO PASSADO COM O FOCO EM QUANDO ESTA AÇÃO ACONTECEU, COM TEMPO ESPECÍFICO. ENTÃO É COMUM ENCONTRARMOS EXPRESSÕES DE TEMPO NAS FRASES DE SIMPLE PAST COMO: LAST WEEK, LAST MONTH, LAST YEAR, YESTERDAY, LAST NIGHT, ETC...

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS:

YESTERDAY - ONTEM
LAST NIGHT - ONTEM À NOITE / NOITE PASSADA
LAST WEEK - SEMANA PASSADA
LAST MONTH - MÊS PASSADO
LAST YEAR - ANO PASSADO
THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY - ANTEONTEM

1.1 - VERB TO BE

VERB TO BE

I
YOU
HE
SHE
IT
WE
THEY

PRESENT

AM
ARE
IS
IS
IS
ARE
ARE

PAST

WAS
WERE
WAS
WAS
WAS
WERE
WERE

1.2 - SENTENCE STRUCTURE

TO BE:

AFFIRMATIVE:

SUBJECT PRONOUN + TO BE (PAST) + COMPLEMENT

EXAMPLES:

I WAS SICK YESTERDAY
HE WAS A WAITER
WE WERE AT HOME LAST NIGHT

NEGATIVE:

**SUBJ. PRONOUN + TO BE (PAST) + NOT + COMPLEMENT
(WAS+NOT = WASN'T / WERE+NOT = WEREN'T)**

QUESTIONS:

TO BE (PAST) + SUBJECT PRONOUN + COMPLEMENT

EXAMPLES:

WERE YOU SICK YESTERDAY?
WAS HE AT HOME LAST NIGHT?
WERE THEY HAPPY TOGETHER?

1) TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES TO ENGLISH:

A) EU ESTAVA TRISTE ONTEM À NOITE.

B) ELES ERAM PROFESSORES.

C) VOCÊ ESTAVA EM CASA ONTEM?

D) ELE NÃO ESTAVA DOENTE.

E) NÓS NÃO ESTÁVAMOS EM MANAUS MÊS PASSADO.

F) ELA ESTAVA COM RAIVA?

G) EU ERA UM PROFESSOR DE INGLÊS ANO PASSADO.

H) ESTAVA CHOVENDO ANTEONTEM.

I) EU NÃO ESTAVA BEM ONTEM.

J) ELAS ESTAVAM MUITO CANSADAS DEPOIS DO JOGO.

PARA FRASES QUE NÃO SE TRATAM DOS VERBOS SER OU ESTAR:

O VERBO AUXILIAR UTILIZADO NO SIMPLE PAST É O "DID". QUANDO SE TEM O VERBO AUXILIAR "DID" NA FRASE, NÃO É NECESSÁRIO CONJUGAR O VERBO PRINCIPAL PARA O PASSADO. POIS O "DID" JÁ INDICA QUE A FRASE ESTÁ NO PASSADO.

EXEMPLO:

- DID YOU TRAVEL TO PARIS LAST YEAR?

QUESTIONS:

DID + SUBJECT PRONOUN + VERB (PRESENT) + COMPLEMENT

EXAMPLE: DID YOU WORK YESTERDAY?

NEGATIVE:

SUBJECT PRONOUN + DID + NOT + VERB (PRESENT) + COMPLEMENT

EXAMPLE: YOU DIDN'T WORK YESTERDAY
(DID + NOT = DIDN'T)

AFFIRMATIVE:

EM FRASES AFIRMATIVAS. NÃO TEMOS A PRESENÇA DO AUXILIAR DID. POR ISSO DEVEMOS CONJUGAR O VERBO PRINCIPAL PARA O PASSADO.

SUBJECT PRONOUN + VERB (PAST) + COMPLEMENT

EXAMPLE: YOU WORKED YESTERDAY

1.3 - REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

REGULAR VERBS

TEMOS DOIS GRUPOS DE VERBOS QUANDO CONJUGADOS PARA O PASSADO. TEMOS OS VERBOS REGULARES E OS IRREGULARES.

OS VERBOS REGULARES SÃO OS AQUELES QUE QUANDO CONJUGADOS DEVEMOS ADICIONAR -ED. POR EXEMPLO:

WORK - WORKED / PLAY - PLAYED / COOK - COOKED

CASO O VERBO TERMINE EM Y E SEJA ANTECEDIDO POR CONSOANTE. TIRAMOS O Y E ADICIONAMOS -IED. COMO:

STUDY - STUDIED / TRY - TRIED

SOME REGULAR VERBS:

WORK - WORKED

STUDY - STUDIED

PLAY - PLAYED

WALK - WALKED

LAUGH - LAUGHED

JUMP - JUMPED

COOK - COOKED

TALK - TALKED

LOOK - LOOKED

LISTEN - LISTENED

KISS - KISSED

WANT - WANTED

ARRIVE - ARRIVED

ASK - ASKED

CALL - CALLED

CLEAN - CLEANED

HELP - HELPED

LIE - LIED

LOVE - LOVED

MARRY - MARRIED

OPEN - OPENED

TRAVEL - TRAVELLED

THANK - THANKED

VISIT - VISITED

2) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

- A) I _____ TO SOPHIA TODAY AT LUNCH. (TALK)
B) WE _____ TO EAT PIZZA YESTERDAY. (WANT/NOT)
C) THEY _____ THEIR ROOMS EARLY THIS MORNING. (CLEAN)
D) _____ YOU _____ LATE TODAY? (ARRIVE)
E) HE _____ HIS GIRLFRIEND LAST NIGHT. (CALL)
F) I _____ DINNER YESTERDAY. (COOK/NOT)
G) I _____ TO ITALY LAST MONTH. (TRAVEL)
H) _____ YOU _____ YOUR GRANDMOTHER YESTERDAY? (VISIT)
I) _____ SHE _____ HER BROTHER WITH HIS HOMEWORK? (HELP)
J) HE _____ YESTERDAY BECAUSE HE WAS SICK. (WORK/NOT)

IRREGULAR VERBS

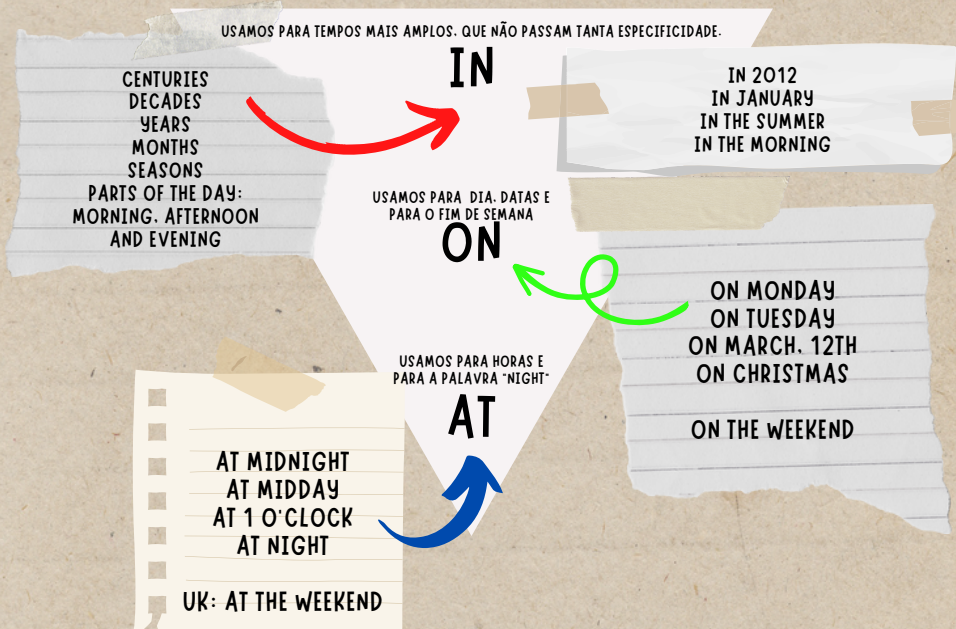
VERBOS IRREGULARES SÃO AQUELES QUE MUDAM (OU NÃO) QUANDO CONJUGADOS PARA O PASSADO. SEM SEGUIR NENHUMA REGRA OU PADRÃO. POR EXEMPLO:

BE - WAS/WERE	HAVE - HAD	GIVE - GAVE
BUY - BOUGHT	PUT - PUT	BITE - BIT
BREAK - BROKE	SLEEP - SLEPT	DRIVE - DROVE
CATCH - CAUGHT	GO - WENT	HIDE - HID
CUT - CUT	WRITE - WROTE	FALL - FELL
DO - DID	READ - READ	CHOOSE - CHOSE
DRAW - DREW	BEGIN - BEGAN	FIND - FOUND
DRINK - DRANK	GET - GOT	KNOW - KNEW
EAT - ATE	HEAR - HEARD	HOLD - HELD
FEEL - FELT	SEE - SAW	MEET - MET
FIGHT - FOUGHT	HURT - HURT	PAY - PAID

3) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

- A) HE _____ A CAR LAST YEAR. (BUY)
B) I _____ TO THE MALL YESTERDAY. (GO)
C) THEY _____ A GREAT TEXT IN CLASS. (WRITE)
D) _____ YOU _____ WELL LAST NIGHT? (SLEEP)
E) SHE _____ WHO ROBBED THE BANK. (SEE/NOT)
F) I _____ OUT AT MY FAVORITE ITALIAN RESTAURANT YESTERDAY. (EAT)
G) WE _____ SOME WINE LAST NIGHT. (DRINK)
H) _____ SHE _____ HER CELLPHONE? (FIND)
I) THEY _____ TO SCHOOL YESTERDAY BECAUSE IT WAS HOLIDAY. (GO/NOT)
J) _____ YOU _____ YOUR HOMEWORK? (DO)

1.4 – PREPOSITIONS OF TIME



4) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT PREPOSITIONS OF TIME:

- A) I WAS AT THE DOCTOR — FRIDAY.
- B) SHE DID HER HOMEWORK YESTERDAY — 10 P.M.
- C) THE LAST TIME SHE VISITED HER GRANDMA WAS — JANUARY.
- D) THEY SAW EACH OTHER LAST YEAR — CHRISTMAS.
- E) WE WENT TO SCHOOL — 6 A.M.
- F) HE TRAVELED TO THE U.S — 2018.
- G) HE WAS AT SCHOOL — THE MORNING.
- H) SHE LEFT WORK — MIDDAY.
- I) WE VISITED OUR FAMILY — JANUARY, 6TH.
- J) HE SLEPT — MIDNIGHT.
- K) SHE CAME HERE — SATURDAY.
- L) THEY FINISHED THEIR COURSE — DECEMBER, 18TH.
- M) HE WAS AT THE MALL — TUESDAY.
- N) THE LAST PARTY WE WENT WAS — SUNDAY.
- O) I GOT A LOT OF CANDIES — HALLOWEEN.
- P) SHE ATE ALL THE COOKIES — NIGHT WHILE WE SLEPT.
- Q) HE GRADUATED — 2020.

CHAPTER 2: TOURISM

2.1 - VOCABULARY: PLACES IN THE CITY + WEATHER

PLACES IN THE CITY

MALL - SHOPPING
SUPERMARKET - SUPERMERCADO
CHURCH - IGREJA
THEATER - TEATRO
POST OFFICE - CORREIO
LIBRARY - BIBLIOTECA
GYM - ACADEMIA
SCHOOL - ESCOLA
FACTORY - FÁBRICA
HARBOR - PORTO
AIRPORT - AEROPORTO
SQUARE - PRAÇA
PLAYGROUND - PARQUINHO
AMUSEMENT PARK - PARQUE DE DIVERSÕES
RESTAURANT - RESTAURANTE

TEMPERATURE

HOT = (MUITO) QUENTE
WARM = QUENTE
COLD = (MUITO) FRIO
CHILLY = FRIOZINHO
FREEZING = "CONGELANDO"

WEATHER

SUNNY = ENSOLARADO
RAINY = CHUVOSO
CLOUDY = NUBLADO
WINDY = COM VENTO
SNOWY = COM NEVE / NEVANDO
FOGGY = COM NEBLINA

STORE = LOJA

CLOTHES/CLOTHING STORE = LOJA DE ROUPA

BOOK STORE = LIVRARIA

DRUG STORE = FARMÁCIA

LIGHTNING = RELÂMPAGO
STORM = TEMPESTADE
THUNDER = TROVÃO
THUNDERING = TROVEJANDO
RAIN = CHUVA
RAINING = CHOVENDO
SNOW = NEVE
ICE = GELO

1) TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES TO PORTUGUESE:

A) IT'S RAINING AND THUNDERING. I THINK IT'S A STORM.

B) IT'S FREEZING TODAY BECAUSE THE WEATHER IS SNOWY.

C) IT'S DIFFICULT TO SEE... IT'S SO FOGGY...

D) IT'S SUNNY TODAY. THE PERFECT WEATHER TO GO TO THE AMUSEMENT PARK.

E) I NEED TO BUY SOME BOOK AT THE BOOK STORE. BUT I PREFER NOT TO LEAVE THE HOUSE WHEN IT'S RAINY.