

# Gabaritos

## Aula 1 - What's your address?

1.
  - a) Name: *Diana Martins.*
  - b) Address: *Rua Olho d'Água, 261.*
  - c) Occupation: *baby-sitter.*
  - d) Telephone number: *515-6131.*
2.
  - a) Eu estou na *Sunshine Travel Agency.*
  - b) Nós somos músicos.
  - c) Você é aeromoça?
  - d) Eles não são motoristas. Eles são encanadores.
  - e) É um poodle?
  - d) Você não é meu amigo.
  - e) Ela está na escola?
3.
  - a) What **is** your telephone number?
  - b) It **is** 517 6993.
  - c) **Are** they students?
  - d) Yes, they **are**.
  - e) **Is** she a flight attendant?
  - f) No, she **is** not a flight attendant. She **is** a passenger.

## Aula 2 - He is finally sleeping

1.
  - a) I am reading a magazine.
  - b) No, he is not. He's playing tennis.
  - c) No, I am not.
  - d) Yes, it is raining and my umbrella is at home.
  - e) I am going to the bank.
  - f) Yes, they are.
  - g) No, I am not. I am doing my homework.
2. Complete os espaços em branco dos diálogos:
  - a) Mary - What a lovely melody!  
John - It is coming from Tom's apartment. He is playing the piano.

- b) Júlio - Where is Virgínia?  
Beth - She is drinking a cup of coffee over there.
- c) Father - The baby is crying.  
Mother - He is hungry.
- d) John - Hello! Is Mary there?  
Ann - She is, but she can't answer the telephone because she is sleeping now.
- e) Martha - Jack! The telephone is ringing.  
Jack - I can get it.

### Aula 3 - What do you do?

1.
  - a) He knows me.
  - b) That mother kisses the baby several times.
  - c) Nei loves pop music.
  - d) I love you.
  - e) We play cards every week.
  - f) Beth and David take Ian to the Zoo.
2.
  - a) He does not know me.
  - b) That mother does not kiss the baby several times.
  - c) Nei does not love pop music.
  - d) I do not love you.
  - e) We do not play cards every week.
  - f) Beth and David do not take Ian to the Zoo.
3.
  - a) Does he know me?
  - b) Does that mother kiss the baby several times?
  - c) Does Nei love pop music?
  - d) Do you love me?
  - e) Do we play cards every week?
  - f) Do Beth and David take Ian to the Zoo?
4.
  - a) Mark and James do not talk a lot.
  - b) Does Júlio write letters to his friend?
  - c) Virgínia does not like cigarettes.
  - d) Washington fixes machines.
  - e) Do you know where my recorder is?
  - f) Gabriel does not teach English. He teaches Mathematics.
  - g) Where do you go everyday?
  - h) Nei wants to travel around the world.

### Aula 4 - But today...

1.
  - a) Where are you going? (PC)
  - b) We are going to the park. (PC)
  - c) We go to the park everyday in the morning. (SP)
  - d) Do you want to come with us? (SP)
  - e) Is Beth late? (SP)
  - f) She goes to work at 8:30 a.m. (SP)
  - g) But today she is going to work now. (PC)
  - h) Look! Mrs. Correa goes to the supermarket at 9 a.m. (SP)
  - i) But today she is going to the supermarket now. (PC)

- 2.
- a) 7:15 - seven fifteen
- b) 9:10 - nine ten
- c) 3:55 - three fifty-five
- d) 6:45 - six forty-five
- e) 4:30 - four thirty
- f) 5:20 - five twenty
- g) 8:24 - eight twenty-four

### Aula 5 - What a day!

- 1.
- a) Obedient - obediente                      Different - diferente                      School - escola
- b) Typical - típico                              Cat - gato
- 2.
- a) Em geral ela acorda às 8 horas , mas são 10 horas e ela ainda está dormindo. Os filhos da sra. Browneyes vão à escola às 9h30min, mas hoje eles estão em casa.
- b) Eles se chamam Mila e Jim, e são obedientes.
- c) O marido de sra. Browneyes está fazendo café.
- d) Um cachorro e uma gata. O cachorro é pequeno e se chama Marathon. A gata é branca e se chama Dutchess.
- e) A gata dos Browneyes teve gatinhos durante a noite.
- 3.
- a) Mrs. Browneyes wakes up at 8 a.m. everyday, but it is 10 a.m. now and she is still sleeping. It is not a typical day at Mrs Browneyes' house.
- b) Mrs Browneyes has two children, Mila and Jim. They go to school at 9:30 a.m. everyday but they are at home today. They are watching TV now.
- c) Marathon, their little dog, is not playing in the yard. He is taking a nap under Mrs. Browneyes' bed.
- d) Mr. Browneyes (Mrs. Browneyes' husband) is making coffee. He never makes coffee, because he usually wakes up after Mrs. Browneyes.
- e) What is going on?
- f) Everything is different, because Dutchess, their cat, has new kittens. That is why everybody is so tired today.
- 4.
- a) Mark - Look! Ian is drawing a woman.  
Jennifer - It's his mother.
- b) Nei can't go to the bank, because he has an appointment today at 4 p.m.
- c) What is your occupation? Are you a teacher?
- d) Mary sings beautiful songs at a night club everynight.
- e) Hush! Mônica's dog, Marathon, is sleeping behind the sofa right now.
- 5a) Mrs. Browneyes' bed; Mrs. Browneyes' husband; Mrs. Browneyes' house.
- 6.
- a) Mary's a good girl. (verbo)
- b) Jack's mother is cooking dinner. (posse)
- c) Washington is fixing Martha's radio. (posse)
- d) She's at *Sunshine Travel Agency*. (verbo)

### Aula 6 - I have a big problem!

- 1.
- a) Bill is a careful driver.
- b) Martha and Peter are good typists.
- c) The car is yellow.

d) Paulo is a nice person.

e) They are happy.

2.

big – good – nice – careful – hard

3.

**PALAVRA**

Young .....

Sad .....

Ugly .....

Beautiful .....

Funny .....

Strong .....

Poor .....

Rich .....

**SIGNIFICADO**

jovem, moço, juvenil.

triste, entristecido.

feio, ofensivo, repulsivo.

bonito, belo.

engraçado, cômico.

forte, robusto.

pobre.

rico, abastado.

4.

Respostas pessoais do aluno. Estrutura que deverá ser usada: BE + ADJETIVO

**Aula 7 – I know, but...**

1.

He drives fast.

She cooks terribly.

They run fast.

We speak well.

He sings wonderfully.

2.

a) My students learn easily. (2)

b) Mary is a beautiful girl. (1)

c) Sally dances beautifully (2)

d) I am a quick reader. (1)

e) I read quickly. (2)

f) They are good students. (1)

g) Mila and Lisa are different. (1)

**Aula 8 – I never work on Sunday...**

1.

a) Ian sometimes watches TV. **ou** Sometimes Ian watches TV.

b) Diana frequently goes out with friends.

c) David never plays soccer.

d) Beth swims once a week.

e) Tom is always busy during the week.

2.

always – usually – sometimes – rarely – never

3.

Early.

During the week.

In the morning.

On the weekend.

Usually.

Sometimes.

On Sunday.

Twice a week.

Around 9 a.m.

Up to 1 p.m.

#### 4.

Respostas pessoais.

#### Lembrete para o Exercício 4

**Sometimes** - pode vir:

- no **início** da frase, ou
- **depois** do verbo to be, ou
- **antes** do verbo principal.

**Once a week** - geralmente essa expressão é usada no **final** da frase.

**Always** - pode vir:

- **antes** do verbo principal, ou
- **depois** do verbo to be.

**Never** - pode vir:

- **antes** do verbo principal, ou
- **depois** do verbo to be.

**Every month** - geralmente, essa expressão é usada no **final** da frase.

**Twice a week** - geralmente, essa expressão é usada no **final** da frase.

#### Aula 9 - How often do you go to the movies?

1.

- a) I work every day.
- b) I never play baseball.
- c) I always have breakfast.
- d) I go to the theater once a month.
- e) I eat spaghetti every Wednesday.

2.

- a) How often do you go to the movies? I go to the movies once a week.
- b) How often do you study on Monday? I always study on Monday.
- c) How often do you eat French fries? I never eat French fries.
- d) How often do you wake up early? I usually wake up early.
- e) How often are you busy? I am always busy.

#### Aula 10 - Revisão

1. Volte ao texto do comercial e sublinhe os adjetivos e advérbios.

Entrevistador - Here we are at the home of Susan Taylor.

Hi, Susan. You look sad. Are you OK?

Susan - I am sad. I wash, wash, wash and my clothes don't get white. This is not what I want. I want more. I want my clothes bright and white.

Entrevistador - How about changing your detergent?

Susan - I don't know. Is it good?

Entrevistador - It is wonderful! It's **ALL RIGHT**.

Susan - **ALL RIGHT**? I'll try it.

3 weeks later...

Entrevistador - Susan! You look great! What's up?

Susan - I'm a different woman! In fact, I'm a new woman!

Entrevistador - Are you? Why?

Susan - **ALL RIGHT** made my life just right...

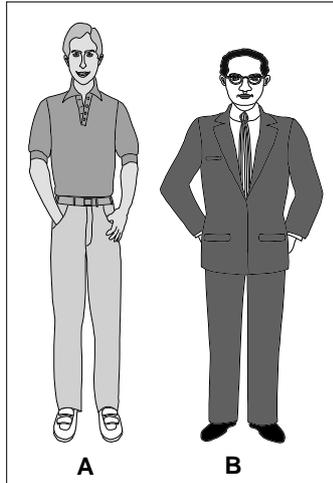
It gets my clothes clean. My clothes are soft now!

O entrevistador e Susan viram-se para a câmera, ou seja, para o público:

Entrevistador - You can change your life too. Use **ALL RIGHT**.

Susan - **ALL RIGHT** makes your life bright and white.

2.
  - a) old (c) fat
  - b) funny (d) sad
  - c) thin (b) serious
  - d) happy (e) weak
  - e) strong (a) young
3.
  - a) Mary is not funny. She is serious.
  - b) Martha is not thin. She is fat.
  - c) Peter is not happy. He is sad.
  - d) Michael is not strong. He is weak.
- 4.



- a) (B) Marcos is old, fat and short. He has black hair. He is serious.
- b) (A) Carlos is young, tall and thin. He has blond hair. He is happy.

### Aula 11 - Let's try again

1.
  - a) Martha - I'm hungry!  
John - Me, too!.  
Martha - Let's get something to eat.
  - b) Roberta - Let's watch this program on Channel 5.  
Felipe - No, I don't want to stay at home.  
Roberta - Let's see a film.
  - c) Carlos - It's a beautiful day! Let's do something.  
Marcos - Ok. Let's play tennis.  
Carlos - Good idea! Let's go.
2.
 

Let's dance put your red shoes and dance the blues  
Let's dance to the song they're playing on the radio...
3.
  - a) Let me think
  - b) Let's eat something.

### Aula 12 - Why don't we try again?

1.
  - a) David - I'm so tired!  
Beth - Why don't you go to sleep?
  - b) Ian - I'm thirsty!  
Diana - Me too. Why don't we get something to drink?

- c) John - I'm hungry!  
 David - Let's eat!  
 John - Why don't we try a new restaurant?  
 David - Good idea!

2.

- a) (4) Martha - Not so good. I'm anxious!! What should I do?  
 b) (2) Martha - Hi, Júlio! How are you?  
 c) (3) Júlio - Fine. And you?  
 d) (1) Júlio - Hi, Martha!  
 e) (5) Júlio - Why don't you try to relax? Listen to music!

### Aula 13 - You should try it...

1.

- a) I have a headache.  
You should take some aspirin.  
 b) What is this?  
 It's a banana cake. You should try it.  
 c) I'm fat. What should I do?  
You should eat more fruits and vegetables.  
 d) My grandmother is sick.  
You should visit her.

2.

- a) I have a headache - You should take some aspirin. (a)  
 b) I have a toothache - You should drink plenty of liquids. (c)  
 c) I'm getting a cold - You should go home and rest. (e)  
 d) I have a cough. - You should get some cough syrup. (d)  
 e) I'm getting a flu - You should go to the dentist. (b)

### Aula 14 - What about

1. David - No. What about Monday morning?  
 John - It's impossible. I have a meeting at the office. How about Monday afternoon?  
 David - Monday afternoon? I can't.

JOHN	DAVID
MONDAY	MONDAY
MORNING <i>meeting at the office - 11 AM</i>	MORNING
AFTERNOON	AFTERNOON <i>meeting with Sr. Rocha - 7 p.m.</i>
EVENING	EVENING

**Sugestão:** What about Monday evening?

2.  
 a) What about a cup of tea?  
 b) What about going to the beach?  
 c) How about taking some aspirin?  
 d) How about cleaning the room?

3.  
 A - May I help you?  
 B - I'd like a regular cheese pizza.  
 A - Small, medium or large?  
 B - Large.  
 A - How about something to drink?  
 B - Two large colas.  
 A - Anything else?  
 B - No, thanks. That's all.

### Aula 15 - Revisão

1.  
 Beth - I'll take this one!  
 David ouve e diz:  
 David - No way! You shouldn't take any medicine without talking to your doctor.  
 Beth - Ok. You're right.  
 Beth liga para o Dr. Pereira, seu médico no Brasil, que fala inglês e cuida dela e alguns de seus amigos estrangeiros.  
 Beth - Doctor Pereira, I have a headache again! But my stomach hurts too. Should I take an aspirin?  
 Doctor - No, you shouldn't take more aspirin. It's bad for your stomach. Why don't you try NOASPI? It's a non-aspirin pain reliever.  
 Beth - It's an american medicine. isn't it?  
 Doctor - Yes, it is. Do you have it at home?  
 Beth - Yes, I do. Thank you. I'll try it.  
 Doctor - Just call me if you have any problems.  
 Beth encontrou uma caixa de NOASPI e está para tomar um comprimido quando. David chega e diz:  
 David - You shouldn't take any medicine without reading the package.

2.

					<sup>1</sup> P	H	Y	S	I	C	I	A	N
<sup>2</sup> P	A	I	N		R	E	L	I	E	F			
				<sup>3</sup> U	N	D	E	R					
				<sup>4</sup> D	R	U	G						
					<sup>5</sup> N	U	R	S	I	N	G		
						<sup>6</sup> C	A	U	T	I	O	N	
<sup>7</sup> P	A	I	N										
					<sup>8</sup> T	A	B	L	E	T	S		

3.  
 a) No pacote há 100 comprimidos.  
 b) Um adulto pode tomar um ou dois comprimidos de cada vez.  
 c) Esse remédio não é recomendado para crianças com menos de 9 anos de idade.

- d) *NOASPI* não contém aspirina. Essa característica está indicada na caixa: *NO-ASPIRIN*.
- e) Por dia, um adulto pode tomar 8 comprimidos.

### Aula 16 - I am going to...

- 1.
- a) Diana is going to read a book.
  - b) They are going to play soccer.
  - c) I am going to work.
  - d) We are going to study English.
- 2.
- Martha works a lot during the week. She goes to work at 7:00 a.m. She works until 5:30 p.m. In the evening, she studies Computer Programming.
  - This weekend Martha is going to travel. She is going to visit her mother in Jundiaí. Martha is very happy. She likes to go to Jundiaí.
  - On Saturday she is going to have lunch with her family and on Sunday she is going to meet her friends in the park, but on Sunday evening she has to come back to São Paulo. Her homework is waiting for her.
- 3.
- a) She's going to clean the apartment tomorrow.
  - b) I'm going to visit my grandmother next vacation.
  - c) We're going to read a book tonight.
  - d) They're going to study for an exam.
  - e) You're going to have a wonderful time.

### Aula 17 - I am not going to...

- 1.
- a) They are not going to watch TV.
  - b) I am not going to play cards.
  - c) You are not going to read a book.
  - d) He is not going to study a lot.
- 2.
- a) She's not going to play baseball tomorrow.
  - b) They're not going to watch soccer on TV.
  - c) Mike's not going to travel next weekend.
  - d) I'm not going to listen to music.
  - e) You're not going to go to a party next week.
- 3.
- The Logans have many plans for the weekend. Peter Logan is going to play soccer on Sunday. He is not going to the movies because that is a very important soccer game.
  - Mary Logan is going to travel with her friend Camille. They are going to Santos. Juliana is not going to go to Santos with them because she has to study. She is going to have a difficult exam on Monday. As you see, the Logans are a very busy family with many plans for the weekend.

### Aula 18 - What are you going to do?

1. It's Friday evening e Tom chega para jantar na casa dos Carter.
- Tom - Hi, everybody!
- Beth - Hi, Tom! How's everything?
- Tom - Fine!
- Ian - Hi, Tom! What are you going to do, tomorrow?
- Tom - I am going to work. What about you? What are you going to do?

Ian - I'm going to play soccer with Dad.  
 Tom - Nice!  
 Ian - Mom, what are you going to do tomorrow?  
 Beth - You know, Ian. I am going to visit Gabi.  
 Ian - Oh, yes! She had a baby, Tom.  
 Tom - Wow!  
 Ian - Diana, what are you going to do?  
 Diana - Tomorrow? I'm going to watch TV at home.  
 Ian - Dad, what are you doing?  
 David - I am fixing this telephone.  
 Ian - And what are you going to do after that?  
 David - I'm going to take a shower.  
 Ian - And what are you going to do after that?  
 David - I'm going to watch TV.  
 Ian - And...  
 Tom - Quantas perguntas!!! I'm going to disappear.

2.

- a) Is Beto going to study next weekend?
- b) Are Martha and Sally going to relax on Saturday?
- c) Are you going to watch TV tomorrow?
- d) Is Lisa going to wash the dog tomorrow morning?

### Aula 19 - She is coming to visit us...

1.

#### PRESENTE

I am studying English now.

Peter is listening to the radio  
at the moment.

#### FUTURO

Virgínia and Beth are having lunch together  
tomorrow.

I am studying English tomorrow morning.

They are not traveling next weekend.  
We are staying at home next vacation.

2.

- |           |                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| a) They   | 4) are sleeping now.             |
| b) Are    | 2) you traveling tomorrow?       |
| c) I      | 6) am staying here next weekend. |
| d) Is     | 5) he working next month?        |
| e) She    | 3) is going to Rio next week.    |
| f) My dog | 1) is sleeping now.              |

### Aula 20 - Revisão

1.

- I'm gonna travel to Campos do Jordão with some friends...
- ... And we're gonna climb the Pedra do Baú.

2.

- a) Ana is going to go to the movies tomorrow.  
Ana is not going to the movies tomorrow.  
Is Ana going to the movies tomorrow?
- b) Dani and Nando are going to listen to music tonight.  
Dani and Nando are not going to listen to music tonight.  
Are Dani and Nando going to listen to music tonight?

- c) They are going to have dinner together.  
They are not going to have dinner together.  
Are they going to have dinner together?
- d) It is going to rain.  
It is not going to rain.  
Is it going to rain?
- e) We are going to visit our friends next weekend.  
We are not going to visit our friends next weekend.  
Are you going to visit our friends next weekend?
- f) Sally is studying tomorrow morning.  
Sally is not studying tomorrow morning.  
Is Sally studying tomorrow morning?
- g) They are working on Saturday.  
They are not working on Saturday.  
Are they working on Saturday?

3.

PRESENTE	FUTURO
now	tomorrow
at the moment	tomorrow morning
	next Saturday
	next week
	next month
	tonight

4. Resposta pessoal.

5.

- a) I'm studying tonight. (2)
- b) I'm going to the movies next Monday. (2)
- c) She's going to swim tomorrow morning. (1)
- d) I'm going to travel tomorrow. (1)

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## Bibliografia

# Glossário

Estamos usando a seguinte ordem de apresentação das palavras em cada aula:

EXPRESSÕES - SUBSTANTIVOS - VERBOS - ADVÉRBIOS  
ADJETIVOS - PRONOMES - ARTIGOS - PREPOSIÇÕES ETC.

## Aula 1 - What's your address?

### EXPRESSÕES

How old are you? - Quantos anos você tem?

Let me see - Deixe me ver.

That's it - É isso, está certo.

### SUBSTANTIVOS

address (singular), addresses (plural)  
- endereço

age - idade

driver - motorista

flight attendant - aeromoça

friend - amigo

home - lar

musician - músico

nurse - enfermeira, pajem

occupation - profissão

passenger - passageira

plumber - encanador

poodle - uma raça canina.

school - escola

telephone number - número de telefone.

## Aula 2 - He is finally sleeping

### SUBSTANTIVOS

apartment - apartamento

book - livro

chocolate - chocolate (pronúncia diferente)

coffee - café

cup - xícara

football - futebol (na Inglaterra); futebol americano (nos Estados Unidos)

garden - jardim

guy - moço, rapaz.

hamburger - hambúrguer

kitchen - cozinha

magazine - revista

melody - melodia, música.

pancake - panqueca

question - pergunta

tennis - tênis (esporte)

umbrella - guarda-chuva

### VERBOS

brush the hair - pentear os cabelos

brush the teeth - escovar os dentes

clean - limpar

do the dishes - lavar a louça

exercise - exercitar, praticar

feed (the birds) - alimentar (os pássaros)

go - ir

have breakfast - tomar café da manhã

mowing - cortando

rain - chover

read - ler

run - correr

sleep - dormir

take care of - cuidar

talk to - conversar

write - escrever

### ADJETIVOS

hungry - faminto

lovely - encantadora, fascinante, adorável.

### ADVÉRBIOS

today - hoje

## Aula 3 - What do you do?

### EXPRESSÕES

it is my turn - é a minha vez

very good - muito bem

that is right - está certo

you are right - você está certo

congratulations - parabéns

### SUBSTANTIVOS

conductor - maestro

letter - carta

operator - telefonista

orchestra - orquestra

photographer - fotógrafo

pictures - fotografias, quadro.

player - jogador, músico

secretary - secretária

soccer - futebol (Estados Unidos)

### VERBOS

answer - responder

conduct - conduzir, liderar.

cook – cozinhar  
kiss – beijar  
know – saber, conhecer.  
like – gostar de  
love – amar  
paint – pintar  
play – jogar  
take – o verbo take tem muitos significados, depende em geral de seus complementos.

Exemplos: take copies = *tirar cópias*; take off the clothes = *tirar a roupa*; take care of = *tomar conta de, cuidar*; take pictures = *tirar fotografia*, etc.

teach – ensinar  
travel – viajar  
want – querer

#### **ADVÉRBIOS**

everyday – todos os dias

#### **ADJETIVOS**

easy – fácil  
ready – pronto

### **Aula 4 - But today**

#### **EXPRESSÕES**

What's the matter – Qual é o problema?

#### **SUBSTANTIVOS**

supermarket – supermercado  
bus – ônibus  
park – parque  
dog – cachorro

#### **VERBOS**

wake up – acordar

#### **ADJETIVOS**

late – atrasado

#### **PRONOME INTERROGATIVO**

why – por que

#### **ADVÉRBIOS**

always – sempre  
now – agora

### **Aula 5 - What a day!**

#### **EXPRESSÕES**

What a day! – Que dia!

What is going on? – O que está acontecendo?

#### **SUBSTANTIVOS**

bed – cama  
cat – gato  
child (singular), children (plural) – criança, crianças; filho[a], filhos[as].

house – casa  
husband – marido  
kitten – gatinho  
yard – quintal

#### **VERBOS**

are (presente do to be), were (passado) – ser

go (presente), went (passado) – ir

have – ter

make – fazer

take a nap – tirar uma soneca

#### **ADVÉRBIOS**

early – cedo

never – nunca

still – ainda

usually – geralmente

very – muito

yesterday – ontem

#### **ADJETIVOS**

big – grande

different – diferente

obedient – obediente

tired – cansado, cansada

typical day – dia típico (unusual day – *dia atípico*) [contrários]

white – branco

#### **PRONOMES**

everybody – todo mundo

everything – todas as coisas

#### **PREPOSIÇÕES**

after – depois (before – *antes*) [contrários]

under – embaixo (on – *em cima*) [contrários]

### **Aula 6 - I have a big problem**

#### **SUBSTANTIVOS**

assistant – assistente

candidate – candidato

car – carro

driver – motorista

opening – vaga, abertura

person – pessoa

typist – datilógrafo, datilógrafa

worker – trabalhador, operário

#### **VERBOS**

need – precisar

#### **ADVÉRBIO**

too – também, muito

#### **ADJETIVO**

yellow – amarelo, amarela

nice – agradável.

careful – cuidadoso, cuidadosa  
hard – difícil, duro, esforçado  
beautiful – bonito, belo  
tall – alto  
short – pequeno, baixo (em se falando em altura)  
poor – pobre  
rich – rico  
young – jovem  
old – velho  
ugly – feio  
funny – engraçado, cômico  
happy – alegre, feliz  
sad – triste  
**PRONOME**  
both – ambos, ambas

### Aula 7 - I know, but...

**SUBSTANTIVOS**  
cook – cozinheiro, cozinheira  
runner – corredor  
singer – cantor, cantora  
speaker – locutor, orador  
**VERBOS**  
drive – dirigir  
know – conhecer  
type – datilografar  
**ADJETIVOS**  
difficult – difícil  
fast – rápido  
good – bom  
messy – desorganizado, desorganizada.  
organized – organizado, organizada  
right – certo, correto  
terrible – terrível  
wonderful – maravilhoso  
**ADVÉRBIOS**  
carefully – cuidadosamente  
fast – rapidamente  
well – bem  
wonderfully – maravilhosamente

### Aula 8 - I never work on Sunday...

**VERBOS**  
get up – levantar  
have to – ter de  
go out – sair  
**ADVÉRBIOS**  
in the morning – pela manhã  
on the weekend – no fim de semana  
during the week – durante a semana

### Aula 9 - How often do you go to the movies?

**ESTRUTURAS**  
How often...? – Quantas vezes...?  
**SUBSTANTIVOS**  
movies – cinema  
**ADVÉRBIOS**  
twice a month – duas vezes por mês  
**VERBOS**  
hate – odiar

### Aula 10 - Revisão

**SUBSTANTIVOS**  
clothes – roupas  
detergent – sabão  
shirt – camisa, blusa  
**VERBOS**  
clean – limpar  
smell – cheirar  
wash – lavar  
**ADVÉRBIOS**  
easily – facilmente  
just – exatamente, perfeitamente  
**ADJETIVOS**  
bright – claro, luminoso, brilhante.  
different – diferente  
great – grande, formidável.  
heavy – pesado, pesada  
new – novo, nova  
soft – macio

### Aula 11 - Let's try again

**ESTRUTURA**  
Let me – Deixe-me  
Let's/Let us – Deixe-nos  
**SUBSTANTIVO**  
box – caixa  
envelope – envelope  
ice cream – sorvete  
lamp – lâmpada  
light – luz, claridade  
strawberry – morango  
**VERBO**  
answer – responder  
call up – telefonar  
find – encontrar  
help – ajudar  
let – deixar  
turn on – ligar  
worry – preocupar-se  
**ADVÉRBIOS**  
inside – dentro

**ADJETIVO**

blue - azul  
red - vermelho  
safe - seguro, segura

**PRONOME**

another - outro, outra  
one - um, uma, alguém

**Aula 12 - Why don't you try again?****ESTRUTURA**

Why don't...? - Por que não...?  
Why not...? - Por que não...?

**SUBSTANTIVO**

appointment - encontro, compromisso  
beach - praia  
flu - gripe  
manual - manual  
meeting - reunião  
office - escritório  
section - seção  
way - caminho  
week - semana

**ADJETIVO**

hot - quente

**ADVÉRBIO**

last - final, último  
very - muito

**VERBO**

be - was (passado) ser, estar  
look at - procurar  
meet - encontrar  
push - empurrar  
set - marcar  
think - pensar  
try (presente), tried (passado) - tentar

**PREPOSIÇÃO**

at - em, no, na direção de

**Aula 13 - You should try...****EXPRESSÃO**

Poor thing! - Pobrezinho! Pobrezinha!  
Good idea! - Boa idéia!

**ESTRUTURA**

Would you like + algo? - Você gostaria de...?

**SUBSTANTIVO**

ache - dor  
aspirin - aspirina  
candy - bala ou bombom  
dentist - dentista  
doctor - médico

headache - dor de cabeça

licorice - alcaçuz

toothache - dor de dente

vegetable - vegetal

**ADJETIVO**

black - preto

delicious - delicioso

**ADVÉRBIO**

there (lugar) - lá

**Aula 14 - How about...****ESTRUTURA**

What about...?/How about...? - Que tal...?

**EXPRESSÃO**

Let's start all over again - Vamos começar tudo de novo

**SUBSTANTIVO**

accordion file - arquivo de pasta sanfona

cold - resfriado

file - arquivo

table - mesa

thing - coisa

**ADJETIVO**

cold - frio, fria.

**ADVÉRBIO**

a lot - muito

**VERBO**

find - encontrar

**PREPOSIÇÃO**

over - sobre

**Aula 15 - Revisão****SUBSTANTIVO**

adult - adulto

advice - conselho, recomendação

assistance - assistência

center - centro

drug - remédio, droga

fever - febre

flu - gripe

health - saúde

irritation - irritação

medicine - remédio

overdose - super dosagem

package - pacote, embrulho, bula

pain - dor

physician - médico

poison - veneno

problem - problema

product - produto

relief - alívio  
stomach - estômago  
tablet - comprimido  
**VERBO**  
cause - causar  
contain - conter, incluir  
direct - dirigir, controlar, administrar  
reach - alcançar  
seek - procurar, solicitar, buscar.  
**ADJETIVO**  
effective - efetivo  
muscular - muscular  
professional - profissional  
quick - rápido  
temporary - temporário, temporária

### Aula 16 - I am going to study

#### EXPRESSÃO

have a great time - divertir-se

#### SUBSTANTIVOS

morning - manhã  
afternoon - tarde  
evening - noite (início da noite)  
night - noite

#### VERBOS

work - trabalhar  
study - estudar

#### ADVÉRBIOS

tomorrow - amanhã  
next weekend - próximo fim de semana  
next week - próxima semana

#### ADJETIVOS

cool - fresco

### Aula 17 - I am not going to study

#### VERBOS

go out for dinner - sair para jantar  
listen to music - ouvir música

### Aula 18 - What are you going to do?

#### EXPRESSÕES

How's everything?/How are you? -  
Como vai?

#### SUBSTANTIVOS

Dad/father - papai  
Mom/mother - mamãe

#### VERBOS

disappear - desaparecer  
have a baby (presente), had a baby  
(passado) - dar à luz  
take a shower - tomar banho  
visit - visitar

### Aula 19 - She is coming to visit us

#### EXPRESSÕES QUE INDICAM FUTURO

tomorrow morning - amanhã de manhã  
tomorrow afternoon - amanhã de tarde  
tomorrow evening - amanhã de noite  
tomorrow night - amanhã de noite  
(tarde da noite)  
next Monday - próxima segunda-feira, segunda que vem  
next Tuesday - próxima terça-feira, terça que vem  
next Wednesday - próxima quarta-feira, quarta que vem.  
next Thursday - próxima quinta-feira, quinta que vem,  
next Friday - próxima sexta-feira, sexta que vem.  
next Saturday - próximo sábado, sábado que vem.  
next Sunday - próximo domingo, domingo que vem.  
next month - próximo mês, mês que vem.  
next week - próxima semana, semana que vem  
next year - ano que vem, próximo ano  
tonight - hoje à noite

### Aula 20 - Revisão

#### ESTRUTURA

I'm gonna/I'm going to - indica futuro

#### SUBSTANTIVO

plan - plano, projeto, planta

#### VERBOS

expect - esperar, aguardar  
plan - projetar, esboçar, planejar.  
climb - subir  
stay - permanecer, parar, ficar.