

ANDRES DYER



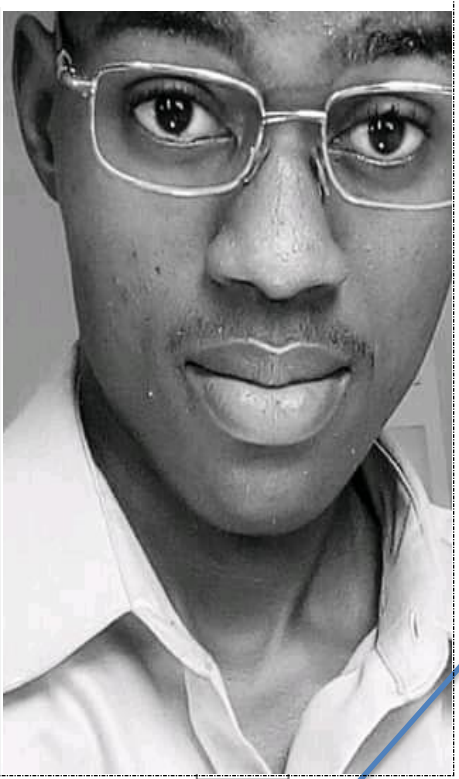
ANT | STUDY
CENTRO DE CIÊNCIAS EXACTAS SOCIAIS E LÍNGUAS

JUST SPEAK

BEGINNER'S LEARNER BOOK

FIRST EDITION





PREFACE

JUST SPEAK – FIRST EDITION is a book developed for beginner learners of English. The author of this book thought of how important it is to have a sheet of paper where new students of English can learn and practice it easily. In Angola, when it comes to learning a new language, especifically English, it takes too long and has been a huge process. For that, this book was designed in order to help you learn and speak freely.

Building this nice and useful book took so long. The author took about one year to think of the subjects included in this book and how helpful it could be. Now, you've got a book where you can begin your English learning journey.

This book is composed of some amazing texts where you can learn new verbs and vocabulary. It also includes audios for each text from this nice book.

Enjoy it!

The creator, André Nzage dos Santos (Andres Dyer).

The author

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Write your name on the space below

LESSON 01 | **HELLO**

STARTING A CONVERSATION AND INTRODUCING YOURSELF.

- Hello. I'm Smith.
- Hi. I'm Josef.
- How are you, Josef?
- I'm fine, thanks, Smith. And you?
- Very well, thank you.

- Hello. I'm Smith. What's your name?
- Hi. My name's Josef.
- How are you, Josef?
- Fine, thanks. How about you?
- I'm very well, thank you.
- Nice to meet you, Josef.
- Nice to meet you, too.

Vocabulary

1. Hello - Olá
2. How - Como
3. Thanks / Thank you - Obrigado
4. Very well – Muito bem.
5. What's – Qual é
6. Name - Nome
7. About – Sobre
8. Nice – Ótimo, bom, ...
9. Too - também

Match, listen and repeat the questions and answers.

1. What's your name?	A) Your name's Rosely.
2. What's my name?	B) I'm from Brazil.
3. What's his name?	C) You're from France.
4. What's her name?	D) My name's Dyer.
5. Where are you from?	E) She's from Angola.
6. Where am I from?	F) His name's Newton.
7. Where's he from?	G) Her name's Hayley.
8. Where's she from?	H) He's from United States.

Translate the personal and possessive words into Portuguese.

I _____ My _____

You _____ Your _____

He _____ His _____

She _____ Her _____

LESSON 02| **GREETINGS**

Listen and repeat the sentences.

- Hello, guy.

- Hi, buddy.

- **Good morning**, everyone.

- **Good afternoon**, everybody.

- **Good evening**, folks.

Try to translate the following words into Portuguese.

Guy	Buddy	Dude
Everyone	Everybody	Folk
Dude	Friend	Dear friend
Honey	Darling	Brother
Sister	Daddy	Mommy

VERBS

1. **TO BE:** SER/ESTAR

PRESENT TENSE	**PAST TENSE**	**FUTURE**
I am = I'm	I was	I
You are = You're	You were	You
He is = He's	He was	He
She is = She's	She was	She
It is = It's	It was	It
We are = We're	We were	We
You are = You're	You were	You
They are = They're	They were	They

Will be

Examples:

A) I will be your new friend.

B) You're my dear friend.
C) She's your sister.
D) They're kind to everyone.

Build Five new examples.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Let's read the text.

Hello, I'm Dyer. I'm a teacher of English. I'm from Luanda, it's in Angola. My daddy's name's Constantino, he's from Uíge, and my mommy's name's Laura, she's from Cuanza Norte.

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What's his name? _____
2. What's his profession? _____
3. Where's he from? _____
4. What's his daddy's name? _____
5. What's his mommy's name? _____
6. Where's his daddy from? _____
7. Where's his mommy from? _____

Build a text about you following the example above.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Some professionals.

A) A doctor
B) A teacher
C) A trader
D) A Lawyer
E) A police
F) An Architect
G) A photographer
H) A musician
I) A nurse
J) An engineer
K) An accountant
L) A Security guard

LESSON 03| **I'M HAPPY**

Read the sentences and translate them.

1. I'm happy ----------» _____
2. You're tired ---------» _____
3. He's thirsty ----------» _____
4. She's busy ----------» _____
5. It's nice ----------» _____
6. We're hungry ------» _____
7. You're angry -------» _____
8. They're ready ------» _____

Listen and repeat. Now, change the verbs to their full forms.

- He's a nice guy. ----------» _____
- She's a good nurse. ------»_____
- They're dear doctors. --» _____
- I'm a happy teacher. --» _____
- You're a tired trader. --» _____
- We're ready photographers. -» _____
- It's a nice language. ----» _____

Negative and opposite form.

Affirmative form	**Negative form**	**Opposite form**
1. I'm happy	I'm not happy	I'm sad
2. You're tired	You're not tired	You're energetic
3. He's thirsty	He's not thirsty	He's hydrated
4. She's busy	She's not busy	She's idle
5. It's nice	It's not nice	It's unpleasant
6. We're hungry	We're not hungry	We're stuffed
7. You're angry	You're not angry	You're calm
8. They're ready	They're not ready	They're unprepared

Read and memorize the following short text.

Chris Miller hated his college life. He was very fat. All his classmates made fun of him. It was hard for him to lose weight. People wouldn´t stop laughing at him. After he graduated, he finally had time to go to the gym. He worked out every day. Eventually, Chris was hired to be a swimsuit model. He was very successful. Fifteen years later, his college reunion arrived. No one was able to recognize him at first. He looked very fit and handsome. He couldn't recognize anyone else either. They had all gotten fat and ugly.

LESSON 04 | **VERBS**

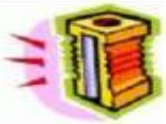
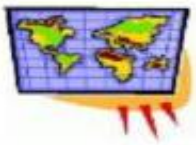
	PAST	FUTURE
2. To hate: odiar	hated	will hate
3. To make: fazer	made	will make
4. To make fun: estigar	made fun	will make fun
5. To lose: perder	lost	will lose
6. To stop: parar	stopped	will stop
7. To laugh: rir	laughed	will laugh
8. To graduate: graduar-se	graduated	will graduate
9. To have: ter	had	will have
10. To go: ir	went	will go
11. To work: trabalhar	worked	will work
12. To work out: exercitar	worked out	will work out
13. To hire: empregar	hired	will hire
14. To arrive: chegar	arrived	will arrive
15. To recognize: reconhecer	recognized	will recognize
16. To look: parecer, olhar	looked	will look
17. Can: poder	could	----------

Examples given.

A) I hate to break the News.
B) You have to make a new cake to everybody.
C) He used to make fun of me.
D) Don't lose weight in this way.
E) Don't stop losing weight.
F) He laughs all the time.
G) She is graduating in mathematics.
H) She is having a breakfast.
I) She doesn't have to go.
J) It Works like this.
K) We will work out every single day.
L) We really hired him.
M) You arrived home way too late.
N) You really look very nice.
O) They can help him.
P) They can arrive on time, just let's wait.
Q) They will make you a better person.
R) It's very important to recognize it.
S) You arrived home quite late

LESSON 05| **MY CLASSROOM**

Write the respective words under the pictures.

				
1.-	2.-	3.-	4.-	5.-
				
6.-	7.-	8.-	9.-	10.-
				
11.-	12.-	13.-	14.-	15.-
				
16.-	17.-	18.-	19.-	20.-
				
21.-	22.-	23.-	24.-	25.-
				
26.-	27.-	28.-	29.-	30.-

globe	map	pencil	marker	paint and brush
triangle	stapler	bookshelf	calculator	blackboard
crayons	clip	eraser	sharpener	schoolbag
copy-book	scissors	glue	abacus	coloured pencil
protractor	ruler	pen	notepad	computer
pencil case	calendar	books	desk	compass

Some More vocabulary.

Teacher	Student	In charge	Parents	Principal	School
Classroom	Schoolyard	Schoolbus	Gate	Door	Chair
Window	Floor	Table	Chalk	Box	Television

LESSON 06 | **CARDINAL AND ORDINARY NUMBERS 1 – 10**

CARDINAL NUMBERS	**ORDINARY NUMBERS**
0 – Zero	
1 – One	1^{st} - First
2 – Two	2^{nd} - Second
3 – Three	3^{rd} - Third
4 – Four	4^{th} - Fourth
5 – Five	5^{th} - Fifth
6 – Six	6^{th} - Sixth
7 – Seven	7^{th} - Seventh
8 – Eight	8^{th} - Eighth
9 – Nine	9^{th} - Nineth
10 – Ten	10^{th}- Tenth

Listen and repeat the following sentences.

1) I have two notebooks to start my studies.
2) You had nine pens at home so I wouldn't give you my only pen.
3) He will have eight sharpeners.
4) On the seventh day of the week, I usually go to church.
5) My father lost five chairs.
6) It was my third classroom this year alone.
7) We don't have any television in the classroom.

Read and translate the text on your copy-book.



MY FIRST SCHOOL

I've got a small and beautiful school.

My small school has seven good teachers.

They are used to teaching me and

my ten classmates many good values.

I really feel good when I'm at school.

LESSON 07 | **VERBS**

	PAST	FUTURE
18. To want: querer	wanted	will want
19. To speak: falar	spoke	will speak
20. To like: gostar	liked	will like
21. To talk: conversar	talked	will talk
22. To notice: notar	noticed	will notice
23. To get: conseguir	got	will get
24. To mislead: enganar	misled	will mislead
25. To lead: liderar	led	will lead
26. To behave: comportar-se	behad	will behave
27. To misbehave: comp/mal	misbehad	will misbehave
28. To listen: escutar	listened	will listen
29. To hear: ouvir	heard	will hear
30. To give: dar	gave	will give
31. To Say: dizer	said	will say
32. To ask: perguntar	asked	will ask
33. To tell: contar	told	will tell

Build three examples by your own and read them five times.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Let us study the following text. Write down the verbs on a sheet of paper.

Traffic moves along on the street and highways. There are rules that drivers must follow to make the traffic flow smoothly. You must wear a seatbelt. The seatbelt helps to keep you safe. You must stop at all stop signs. You must also stop at a red light. A green light means go, and a yellow light means to be careful. If you see a sign that says school crossing, you have to be careful because you are near at school, and children might be crossing the street. Some places are crosswalks. Those are places where people cross the street. People who are walking have the right of way. If you hear a siren behind you, you must pull over. An emergency vehicle like a police car or an ambulance might need to get somewhere fast. When a school bus puts on its flashing signals, you have to stop. You can't go past the school bus because children may be crossing the street from the bus. You should always obey the speed limit. It is not good to drive too fast. People should never drink and drive.

Driving is a serious business. You have to obey all the rules to be a good driver.

Use this blank page to translate the text about traffic.

LESSON 08 | **VERBS**

	PAST	FUTURE
34. To move: mover-se	moved	will move
35. To move along: andar	moved along	will move along
36. To follow: seguir	followed	will follow
37. To flow: fluir	flowed	will flow
38. May: poder	might	----------
39. To wear: vestir	wore	will wear
40. To Keep: manter-se	kept	will keep
41. To safe: safar	safed	will safe
42. To mean: significar	meant	will mean
43. To see: ver	saw	will see
44. To cross: atravessar	crossed	will cross
45. To walk: caminhar	walked	will walk
46. To pull: puxar	pulled	will pulled
47. To pull over: estacionar	pulled over	will pull over
48. To need: precisar	needed	will need
49. To put: colocar	put	will put
50. To put on: ligar	put on	will put on
51. To go past: passar	went past	will go past
52. To obey: obedecer	obeyed	will obey
53. To drive: conduzir	drove	will drive
54. To drink: beber	drank	will drink

Let us learn some more possessives.

Not replacing nouns	**Replacing nouns**
My	Mine
Your	Yours
His	His
Her	Hers
Its	Its
Our	Ours
Your	Yours
Their	Theirs

LESSON 09 | **CARDINAL NUMBERS 10 to A MILLION.**

10 – Ten

11 – Eleven

12 – Twelve

13 – Thirteen

14 – Fourteen

15 – Fifteen

16 – Sixteen

17 – Seventeen

18 – Eighteen

19 – Nineteen

20 – Twenty

21 – Twenty-one

22 – Twenty-two

23 – Twenty-three

24 – Twenty-four

25 – Twenty-five

26 – Twenty-six

27 – Twenty-seven

28 – Twenty-eight

29 – Twenty-nine

30 – Thirty

40 – Fourty

50 – Fifty

60 – Sixty

70 – Seventy

80 – Eighty

90 – Ninety

100 – One hundred

200 – Two hundred

300 – Three hundred

400 – Four hundred

500 – Five hundred

600 – Six hundred

700 – Seven hundred

800 – Eight hundred

900 – Nine hundred

1000 – One thousand

100.000 – One hundred thousand

200.000 – Two hundred thousand

300.000 – Three hundred thousand

400.000 – Four hundred thousand

500.000 – Five hundred thousand

600.000 – Six hundred thousand

700.000 – Seven hundred thousand

800.000 – Eight hundred thousand

900.000 – Nine hundred thousand

1.000.000 – One million

LET'S LEARN MORE

There is: tem, há, existe (singlular)

There are: tem, há, existe (plural)

LESSON 10 | **INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Come here. _____
2. Come over here. _____
3. Go there. _____
4. Go over there. _____
5. Be quiet. _____
6. Silence. _____
7. Lean against wall. _____
8. Write down your name. _____
9. Spell out your name. _____
10. Read the board. _____
11. Stand up. _____
12. Sit down. _____
13. Sit on desk. _____
14. Touch your eyes. _____
15. Point to your legs. _____
16. Lift your notebook. _____
17. Raise your hands. _____
18. Lower your hands. _____
19. Sit up, please. _____
20. Put your hands up. _____
21. Put your hands down. _____
22. Open your eyes. _____
23. Close your book. _____
24. Introduce yourself. _____
25. Underline the Word. _____
26. Circle the Word. _____
27. Cross the Word. _____
28. Erase the board. _____
29. Dust the table. _____

A short example of an introduction is given below.

Hello, buddies, hello, teacher. My name's _____. I'm _____ years old. I live in Angola, or better, I live in _____ neighborhood/city. I got a beautiful and nice family. I live with my parents, siblings, and I really love them. I'm a student of English and I want to improve my speaking, listening and writing skills. The reason why I'm here at ANT Study academy is to learn. Maybe with my English skills, I could become one of the English teachers in Angola and, of course, help my country. I don't have much more to say for now; that's all.

LESSON 11 | **CONVERSTATION PRACTICE**

Hey, bro, what's up?

Yeah, man, I'm okay. And you?

I'm cooler than ever before, thanks.

Oh, that's awesome. So, how's your family?

They are fine thank God. How about you?

I'm afraid not. Someone in my family is sick.

Serious? How can I help you?

No, no problem. He will get well, let's be confident.

Wow, what a hopeful person you are. You're exactly a good example on it.

Once we have God in our lives, we become faithful.

Exactly

But the way, how was your night?

Fantastic! I was listening to musics over the night.

What? Musics? Didn't this disturb you over the night?

No, of course not. I like it, it makes part of my life.

What a strange! Look, I have to go now.

Bye, bye!

Let us ask the teacher. Build some questions and ask them to your teacher.

1._____

2._____

3._____

LESSON 12 | **VERBS**

	PAST	FUTURE
55. To think: pensar	thought	will think
56. To love: amar	loved	will love
57. To do: fazer	did	will do
58. To forget: esquecer	forgot	will forget
59. To take: tirar	took	will take
60. To wash: lavar	washed	will wash
61. To write: escrever	wrote	will write
62. To fall in love	fell in love	will fall in love
63. To sort: organizar	sorted	will sort
64. To learn: aprender	learned	will learn
65. To read: ler	read	will read
66. To know: saber	knew	will know

Examples using the verbs quoted above:

A) She's going to think of me, I'm sure.
B) He's going to love Mary.
C) You're going to do a new project.
D) I'm going to forget about it.
E) We're going to take a new one.
F) It's going to be washed.
G) They're going to wash their clothes.
H) Don't fall in love with the same girl more than once.
I) John's going to sort his life for real.
J) Mary's going to learn a new language.
K) Let us read this text of English.
L) I don't know.
M) I know him. He was my classmate last year.

"GOING TO". It's used to talk about the near future.

Hello, I'm not going to introduce myself, but talk about my English journey. In the beginning, I didn't want to learn it, because everyone was saying that it is a very hard language to learn and become fluent in. And of course, it is, but while studying at this academy with you, I noticed that I could overcome my fear of learning. From now on, I'm ready to say that I'm going to become fluent and speak like a native English speaker. My sincere advice is to never give up. You can overcome your fears as well and speak freely.

LESSON 13 | **QUESTIONS**

WH – QUESTIONS

1. What? ----------» O quê? Qual?
2. Why? ----------» Porquê?
3. Where? ----------» Onde? Aonde?
4. When? ----------» Quando?
5. Which? ----------» Qual?
6. Who? ----------» Quem?
7. Whose? ----------» De quem?

ASKING FOR PERMISSION OR HELP

1. May? ----------» Posso?
2. Can? ----------» Posso?

ASKING THE MOOD OR QUANTITY/QUALITY

1. How? ----------» Como? Quão?
2. How much? ------» Quantos?
3. How many? ------» Quantos?

EXAMPLES:

1. What are you doing? _____
2. What did you say? _____
3. Where do you live? _____
4. Where's the pen? _____
5. When will you marry? _____
6. Which do you like? _____
7. Who are you? _____
8. Who's the author of this? _____
9. Whose pen is this? _____
10. Excuse me, may I come in? _____
11. Excuse me, Can I help you? _____
12. How are you? _____
13. How are you doing this? _____
14. How good are you at it? _____
15. How much is it? _____
16. How much do you want? _____
17. How many brothers do you have? _____
18. How many cars are there on the street? _____

LESSON 14 | **SOME MORE INFORMATION ABOUT QUESTIONS**

We use the auxiliary "do" to ask questions in the present tense. By doing so, we don't conjugate the main verb.

Examples given:

1. Do you love me?
2. Does he love me?
3. Does it work?
4. What does it mean?
5. Does she want to be my friend?
6. Do I have a problem with you?
7. Do we need to study math nowadays?
8. Do you choose chocolate?

In the order hand, we use ""did" to ask questions in the past tense. By doing so, we don't conjugate the main verb.

Examples given:

1. Did you love me?
2. Did he love me?
3. Did it work?
4. What did it mean?
5. Did she want to be my friend?
6. Did I have a problem with you?
7. Did we need to study math nowadays?
8. Did you choose chocolate?

For asking questions in the future we use "will". By doing so, we must change the order of the subject and will, meaning that will comes first, followed by the subject.

Examples given:

1. Will you love me?
2. Will he love me?
3. Will it work?
4. What will it mean?
5. Will she want to be your friend?
6. Will I have a problem with you?
7. Will we need to study math nowadays?
8. Will you choose chocolate?

These rules don´t apply to the verb "to be".

Examples given:

1. Are you loving me?
2. Is he loving me?
3. Is it working?
4. Is she trying to be my friend?
5. Am I having a problem with you?
6. Are we spending more time studying math nowadays?
7. Are we focusing on studying math nowadays?
8. Are you choosing chocolate?
9. Are you fine?
10. Are you choosing chocolate over vanilla?
11. Are you choosing chocolate for dessert?
12. Is he your father?
13. Is it your notebook?
14. Are we classmates?
15. Is it your classroom?
16. Was he your friend?
17. Were you a doctor?
18. Were we math students?
19. Were they really important?
20. Am I intelligent?
21. Am I as intelligent as they say?

DIFFERENT WAYS TO ASK "HOW ARE YOU".

1. How are you doing?
2. How goes it?
3. What's up?
4. How do you do?
5. Are you doing well?
6. What's going on?
7. What have you been up to?
8. Are you okay?
9. You good?
10. How´s it going?
11. How have you been?
12. How are things?
13. How´s life?
14. How´s everything?
15. How's things?

QUESTION PRACTICE ACTIVITY

In your copy-book write down seven questions and ask them to your partner. After that, change roles. Here are some question examples:

- What is your name?
- Where are you from?
- How old are you?
- What do you like to do in your free time?
- What is your favorite food?
- Do you have any pets?
- What is your favorite subject in school?

LESSON 15 | **DON'T, DOESN'T AND DIDN'T.**

For the negative form of the present tense, we use "don't or doesn't". Notice the examples below.

Examples given:

1. I don't want to talk about this. ----» I do not want to talk about this.
2. You don't understand English. -----» You do not understand English.
3. He doesn't love you, Mary. ----------» He does not love you, Mary.
4. She doesn't want to marry. ----------» She does not want to marry.
5. It doesn't take too long. ----------» It does not take too long.
6. We don't mislead anyone. ----------» We do not mislead anyone.
7. You don't scratch anybody. ---------» You do not scratch anybody.
8. They don't speak English. ----------» They do not speak English.

For the negative form of the past tense, we use "didn't". Notice the examples below.

Examples Given:

1. I didn't want to talk about this. ----» I did not want to talk about this.
2. You didn't understand English. ----» You did not understand English.
3. He didn't love you, Mary. ----------» He did not love you, Mary.
4. She didn't want to marry. ----------» She did not want to marry.
5. It didn't take too long. ----------» It did not take too long.
6. We didn't mislead anyone. ----------» We did not mislead anyone.
7. You didn't scratch anybody. --------» You did not scratch anybody.
8. They didn't understand English.--» They did not understand English.

Use the space below to provide your own examples about the subject.

LESSON 16 | **PURPOSE CLAUSES**

Purpose clauses are used to express why someone does something, or to expresses the purpose of the action.

Examples given:

1. Use a bowl of water **to** wash fruit and vegetables.
2. Let me stand up **to** help you.
3. David went out **to** buy a bottle of wine.

The purpose clauses are:

- To
- In order to
- So as to
- So that + can
- So that + could
- So that + will
- So that + would
- In case + present tense
- In case + past tense
- For + noun (name)
- For + ing (gerund)

Let us notice how to use all of them in a sentence. Underline the purpose clauses.

1. I'm studying English to travel to United States.
2. He studied hard so as to pass the exam.
3. We were asked to stay over in order to finish the project.
4. They asked me in order to finish the project.
5. Here's my number so that you can call me if you have a problem.
6. We left early so that we could be able to park close the stadium.
7. Don't let me alone so that you will need my help.
8. He left early so that he would be able to harness the date.
9. Take your hat in case it gets too hot.
10. We took an umbrella in case it rained.
11. They all came for English.
12. This function on the air conditioner is for reducing humidity levels.

NEGATIVE FORM

For negative purpose we use:

- In order not to
- So as not to
- Prevent + noun/pronoun + from + ing

Examples:

1. I'm going to give it to you in order not to make you cry anymore.
2. We walked in quietly so as not to wake up the children.
3. I parked the car under a tree to prevent it from getting too hot.

Fulfilling the blanks

Choose the correct phrase for the following.

1. We worked hard just before Christmas _____ we could really enjoy the holiday.
   a) In order to
   b) to
   c) So that
2. John just papped out _____ the paper.
   a) For buy
   b) buy
   c) To buy
3. Take your house Keys in case I _____ out when you come back.
   a) Went
   b) Have gone
4. This oven is used _____ bread.
   a) For making.
   b) To make
   c) For make
5. This bracelet is _____ Sarah. It's her birthday tomorrow.
   a) In order to
   b) For
   c) To
6. John whispered _____ disturb the other passangers on the flight.
   a) For
   b) So as not to
   c) To

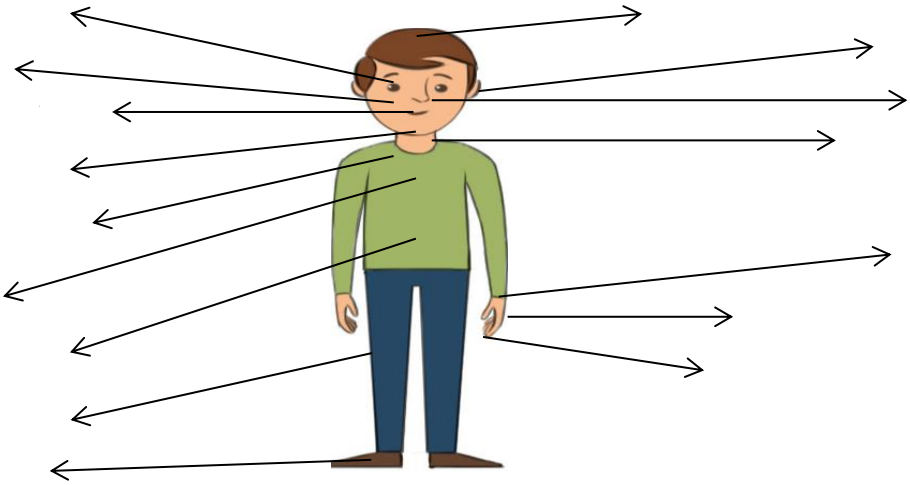
LESSON 17 | **VERBS**

	PAST	**FUTURE**
67. To study: estudar	studied	will study
68. To get through: superar	got through	will get through
69. To fear: sentir medo	feared	will fear
70. To become: tornar-se	became	will become
71. To advice: aconselhar	adviced	will advice
72. To give up: desistir	gave up	will give up
73. To support: suportar	supported	will support
74. To feel: sentir	felt	will feel
75. To wish: desejar	wished	will wish
76. To live: viver	lived	will live
77. To marry: casar	married	will marry
78. To use: usar	used	will use
79. To express: expressar	expressed	will express
80. To build: construir	built	will build
81. To enjoy: divertir-se	enjoyed	will enjoy
82. To teach: ensinar	taught	will teach
83. To come: vir	came	will come
84. To buy: comprar	bought	will buy
85. To bring: trazer	brought	will bring
86. To find: encontrar	found	will find
87. To dive: mergulhar	dove	will dive
88. To wait: esperar	waited	will wait

Use the following space to create your examples using the verbs mentioned above.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

LESSON 18 | **PARTS OF THE BODY**



1. Head: cabeça
2. Forehead: testa
3. Hindhead: nuca
4. Eyes: olhos
5. Nose: nariz
6. Ears: orelhas
7. Mouth: boca
8. Cheeks: bochechas
9. Lips: lábios
10. Teeth: dentes
11. Tongue: língua
12. Throat: garganta
13. Hair: cabelo
14. Eyelashes: pestanas
15. Eyebrows: sobrancelhas
16. Beard: barba
17. Chin: queixo
18. Neck: pescoço
19. Shoulders: ombros
20. Chest: peito
21. Breast: seio
22. Nipple: mamilo
23. Heart: coração
24. Belly: barriga
25. Belly botton: umbigo
26. Stomach: estômago

QUESTION RELATED TO THE SUBJECT

a) What's the matter?
b) What's the problem with your leg?
c) Are you injured?

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

a) My eyes hurt.
b) My head is aching.
c) My leg's injuried.
d) I have a headache.
e) My belly's aching but I'm getting better.

WHEN YOU'RE ALRIGHT

a) It's only your impression that my leg is bad.
b) It's okay, I'm very well.
c) No, I'm not injuried. It's just a painting.

27. Bladder: bexiga
28. Lungs: pulmões
29. Liver: fígado
30. Veins: veias
31. Back: costas
32. Hip: quadril
33. Waist: cintura
34. Arm: braço
35. Armpit: sovaco
36. Elbows: cotovelos
37. Wrist: pulso
38. Hand: mão
39. Fingers: dedos
40. Nails: unhas
41. Thumb: dedão
42. Palm: palma
43. Buttocks: nádegas
44. Thigh: coxa
45. Leg: perna
46. Knees: joelhos
47. Foot: pé
48. Toes: dedos do pé
49. Ankle: tornozelo

SOME NEEDED VOCABULARY

1. Spit: cuspe
2. Snot: ranho
3. Tickle: cócega
4. Itch: coceira
5. Vomit: vómito

Examples Given:

1. It looks like he's licking the snot from his nose.
2. You got David's snot on your t-shirt for no reason.
3. What an itch! Can you scratch my back, please?
4. He scratched at his beard because it itched.
5. Stop scratching me, please.
6. The cat scratched his leg with its claws.
7. The dog scratches at his wounds.
8. Mosquito bites cause an itch.

LESSON 19| **DAYS OF THE WEEK AND MONTHS OF THE YEARS**

IN A DAY WE GOT

1. Dawn: madrugada
2. Morning: manhã
3. Noon: meio dia
4. Afternoon: tarde
5. Nightfall: anoitecer
6. Evening: noite
7. Night: noite

OBSERVATION

Other ways to say Dawn are:
Late at night, Early in the morning, Early hours of the morning, Overnight.

IN A WEEK WE GOT

1. Sunday: Domingo
2. Monday: Segunda-feira
3. Tuesday: Terça-feira
4. Wednesday: Quarta-feira
5. Thursday: Quinta-feira
6. Friday: Sexta-feira
7. Surtaday: Sábado

ABOUT THE WEEK

A week has seven days:
The first day of the week is Sunday, the second is Monday, the third is Tuesday, the fourth day is Wednesday, the fifth day is Thursday and the seven day is Saturday.

IN A YEAR WE GOT

1. January: Janeiro
2. February: Fevereiro
3. March: Março
4. April: Abril
5. May: Maio
6. June: Junho
7. July: Julho
8. August: Agosto
9. September: Setembro
10. October: Outubro
11. November: Novembro
12. December: Dezembro

Some examples given:

1. I'm going to be there first thing in the morning.
2. I'm used to returning home at night.
3. Please, wait for me on Monday afternoon.
4. My wedding will be next year, on November 12th.

LESSON 20 | **VERBS**

	PAST	FUTURE
89. To cook: cozinhar	cooked	will cook
90. To eat: comer	ate	will eat
91. To chew: mastigar	chewed	will chew
92. To swallow: engolir	swallowed	will swallowed
93. To choose: escolher	chose	will choose
94. To sweep: varrer	swept	will sweep
95. To sleep: dormir	slept	will sleep
96. To rest: descansar	rested	will rest
97. To awake: acordar	awoke	will awake
98. To get up: levantar-se	got up	will get up
99. To stand: permanecer	stood	will stand
100. To understand: entender	understood	will understand
101. To stand up: levantar-se	stood up	will stand up
102. To miss: sentir saudades	missed	will miss
103. To die: morrer	died	will die
104. To pass away: falecer	passed away	will pass away
105. To kill: matar	killed	will kill
106. To sit: sentar-se	sat	will sit
107. To sit down: sentar-se	sat down	will sit down
108. To open: abrir	opened	will open
109. To close: fechar	closed	will close
110. To draw: desenhar	Drew	will draw
111. To paint: pintar	painted	will paint
112. To draw close: achegar-se	drew close	will draw close
113. To lean: enconstar-se	leaned	will lean
114. To raise: levantar	raised	will raise
115. To lower: baixar	lowered	will lower
116. To touch: tocar	touched	will touch
117. To point: apontar	pointed	will point
118. To spell: soletrar	spelled	will spell

a) This – este, esta, isto, esse, isso.
b) That – aquele, aquela, aquilo.
c) These – estes, estas, esses, essas.
d) Those – aqueles, aquelas, aquilos.
e) Side - lado
f) Beside – ao lado
g) Aside – aparte
h) Inside – dentro
i) Outside - fora

Take your copy-book and create your own examples. Let's do it!

LESSON 21 | **DAILY ROUTINE EXAMPLES. USEFUL LIST OF DAILY ROUTINE WORDS.**

This lesson is about a list of daily routine examples and phrases to describe your daily routine in English. Improve your vocabulary by learning these daily activity words and expressions. By learning daily routine vocabulary in English you will be able to talk about your daily activities and what you usually do during your day. Below you will find a list of daily routine examples, followed by daily routine words with pictures.

Wake up



Have breakfast



brush your teeth



Take a shower



Take a bath



Get dressed



Go to school



Study English



Have lunch



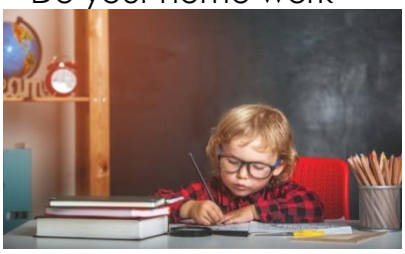
Wash the dishes



Read a book



Do your home work



Cook dinner



Go to bed



Practice the guitar



Play with friends



Exercise



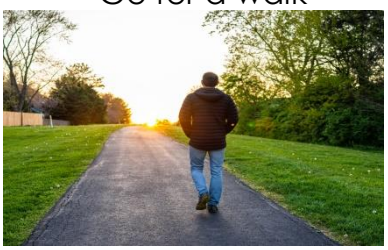
Brush your hair



Go shopping



Go for a walk



Take out the trash



Clean the house



Read the newspaper



Surf the internet



Water the plants



Watch TV



Relax



Listen to music



Do the laundry



Iron the clothes



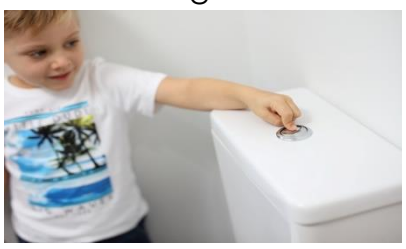
Feed the dogs



take a taxi



Flushing the toilet



Use the next page to write about your own daily routine. Enjoy!

TALK ABOUT YOUR DAILY ROUTINE AND HOBBIES IN ENGLISH.

LESSON 22 | **THE COLORS**

BLACK

BLUE

GREEN

RED

ORANGE

BROWN

GREY

VIOLET

WHITE

PINK

RESPOND THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What's your favorite color?

2. What's the color you like the most?

3. What's your father's favorite color?

LESSON 23 | **THE WEATHER**

In English, we usually use the verb "to be" when we talk about the weather.

Examples given:

1. It is sunny today.
2. It's hot and humid today.
3. It's a nice day today.
4. It's a fine day today.
5. It's a windy afternoon.
6. It's drizzling outside.
7. It's snowing.
8. Take an umbrella, it's raining.
9. It was cold yesterday.
10. It will be cloudy tomorrow.

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE

Many times when we are talking about the weather, we can add the letter "y" to the end of a noun to make it an adjective.

- Rain ----------» Rainny
- Sun ----------» Sunny
- Wind ----------» Windy
- Cloud ----------» Cloudy
- Fog ----------» Foggy

Example:

1. The game was cancelled because of the rain.
2. I think it is going to rain later.
3. It's a rainny day.

TEMPERATURE

1. Hot ----------» _____
2. Warm ----------» _____
3. Cool ----------» _____
4. Cold ----------» _____
5. Freezing ----------» _____

QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE WEATHER

1. What's it like out today?

2. Whtat's it like outside?
3. What's the weather like?
4. How's the weather?
5. What's the temperature?
6. What's the weather forecast?
7. What's the weather forecast for tomorrow?

RESPONDING THE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE WEATHER.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____



LESSON 24 | **DAILY AMERICAN ENGLISH PHRASES**

Here are a few phrases that Americans often say and what they mean.

1. **What's up | Wussup | 'Sup |**
   Meaning: Hello, how are you? How are you doing?

2. **Awesome |**
   Meaning: Great, incredible.

3. **Like |**
   Meaning: Polpular filler Word.

4. **I hear you | I hear ya |**
   Meaning: I empathize with your point of view.

5. **Oh my God! |**
   Meaning: Wow

6. **No worries |**
   Meaning: It's not a big deal

7. **Dude |**
   Meaning: Guy; To adress a friend or acquaintance; Express surprise or emphasize.

8. **To buy something |**
   Meaning: To believe something

9. **It's lit |**
   Meaning: It's very fun and exciting; out of control in a good way.

10. **To give props to someone |**
    Meaning: To give credit or recognition

11. **Bent out of shape |**
    Meaning: Upset

12. **To bail | To ditch |**
    Meaning: To leave an event or to decide not to do something.

13. **Bummer | Bummed |**
    Meaning: A misfortune, to be desappointed or depressed.

14. **To hang tight |**
    Meaning: To wait patiently

15. **Plastered | Sloshed | Smashed | Wasted**
    Meaning: Very drunk or drunk

16. **Whatever |**
    Meaning: I don't care

17. **For real |**
    Meaning: True; honest.

18. **For sure |**
    Meaning: Definitely; certainly.

19. **I get it | I got it |**
    Meaning: I understand

20. **See you later |**
    Meaning: Goodbye

21. **To ride shotgun**
    Meaning: to ride in the seat next to the driver

LEARN MORE:

1. Want to --» Wanna
2. Have to --» Hafta
3. Going to --» Gonna
4. Let me -----» Lemme
5. Give me ----» Gimme
6. Don't know ---» Dunno
7. Got you -------» Gotcha
8. See you -------» see ya