



AULAS DE INGLÊS

# Seja Poliglota

LUCAS FLACH

# PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

I play soccer **in** the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening.

I play soccer **at** night.

He works **on** Sundays / Mondays / Tuesdays / Wednesdays /  
Thursdays / Fridays / Saturdays / Weekends / Weekdays

I have an event **on** Sunday / Monday / Tuesday / Wednesday  
/ Thursday / Friday / Saturday.

It happened **in** 2016 / March / August.

I want to be there **at** 10 pm / noon / midnight

# PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

They work **in** an office. (**in** - local fechado)

He sleeps **in** his room.

I'm driving **on** the street (**on** - local aberto)

He walks **on** the beach.

The board is **on** the wall

I want to be **at** the stadium.

She's sitting **at** place number 19.

# AT

Horas, períodos e lugares geralmente públicos e endereços

Exemplo: I meet him at 7 pm **in the evening.**

I'm at home/school now.

He does it at 8 am everyday.

They're at work.

We're at the mall.

At Christmas (época) / At easter / At night

She's at 78 Paulista Avenue

# ON

Períodos e lugares não específicos

Exemplo: I meet him on sundays (evenings).

I'm on João Pessoa Street.

The book is on the table

My birthday is on Monday, on July 4th

On Christmas day

He's on the bus.

# IN

Períodos e lugares geralmente públicos

Exemplo: I meet him in March.

I'm at home in the summer.

He did it in 2016.

They're **at** work **in** the afternoon / **at** night

The apple is in the fridge.

I'm in the house.

**In the sixties, in Brazil, in the morning, in  
the evening, in the afternoon.**

He's in the car

# FOR / TO

Na maioria das vezes "for" e "to" significam "para".

TO - mais utilizado para deslocamento, para movimento

FOR - mais utilizado para finalidade

Exemplo: I go **to** Japan.

I drive **to** the mall.

There are big cities **to** the south

I'm writing a book **for** adults.

We got a new TV **for** the children.

He sends this **for** you.



## FOR / TO

Na maioria das vezes "for" e "to" significam "para".

TO - mais utilizado para deslocamento, para movimento

FOR - mais utilizado para finalidade

Exemplo: He sends this **to** you

**I want to work.**

**I need to study.**

**I like to dance.**

**I like dancing.**





## The Hours

What time is it? → It's 7 o'clock / It's 7 pm / It's 7 am

→ It's 7:15 / It's a quarter past seven / It's seven fifteen / It's fifteen past seven.

→ It's 7:30 / It's half past seven / It's seven thirty

→ It's 6:13 / It's six thirteen.

→ It's 4:37 / It's four thirty seven / It's thirty seven past four.

→ It's 3:45 / It's quarter to four / It's forty five past three



## The Hours

What time is it? → It's 7 o'clock / It's 7 pm / It's 7 am

→ It's 7:50 / It's ten to eight / It's seven fifty / It's fifty past seven.

→ It's 8:10 / It's ten past eight / It's eight ten



## Routine vocabulary

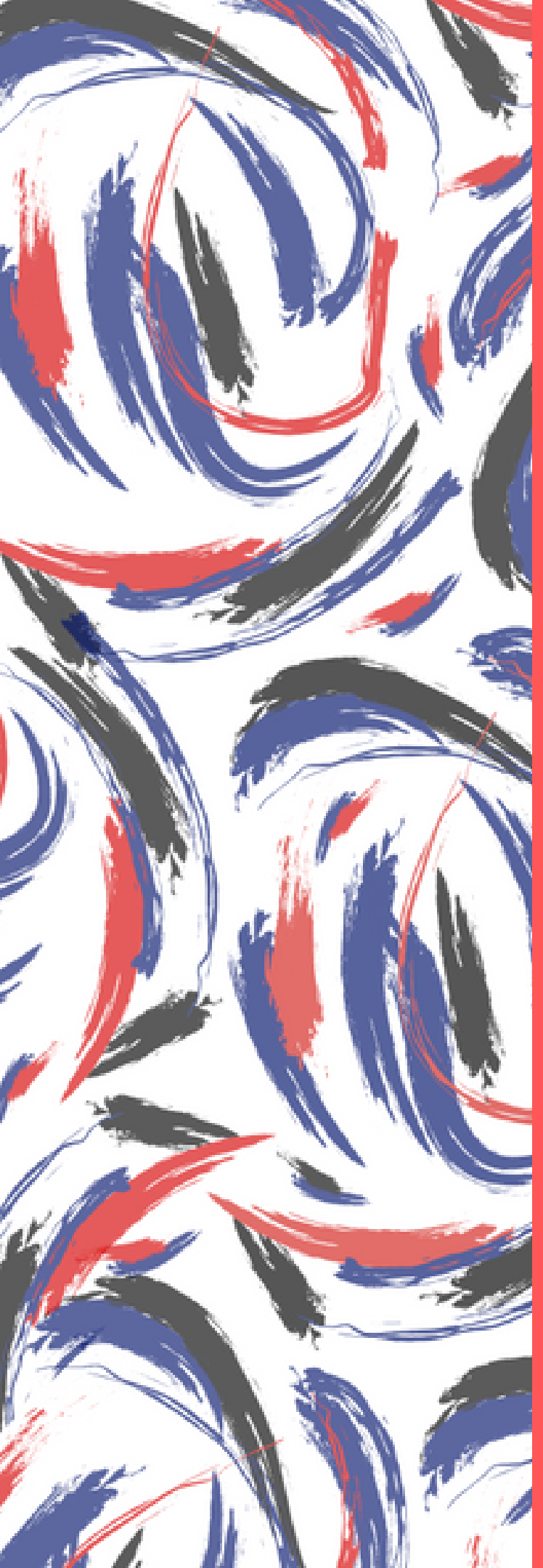
I **wake up** at 6 am. Then I go to the **bathroom to take a shower, to brush my teeth and my hair**. When I'm done, I go back to my **bedroom, get dressed** with a nice shirt and nice jeans. Now, I'm ready to **get downstairs and to have breakfast**. I **wash** my hands, eat some pancakes with honey or cheese with bread. To drink, I usually like to drink a grape or an orange juice. After **reading the newspaper** I'm able to drive to the office. When I **arrive**, I work for 8 hours, then I **get back** home.



## Routine vocabulary

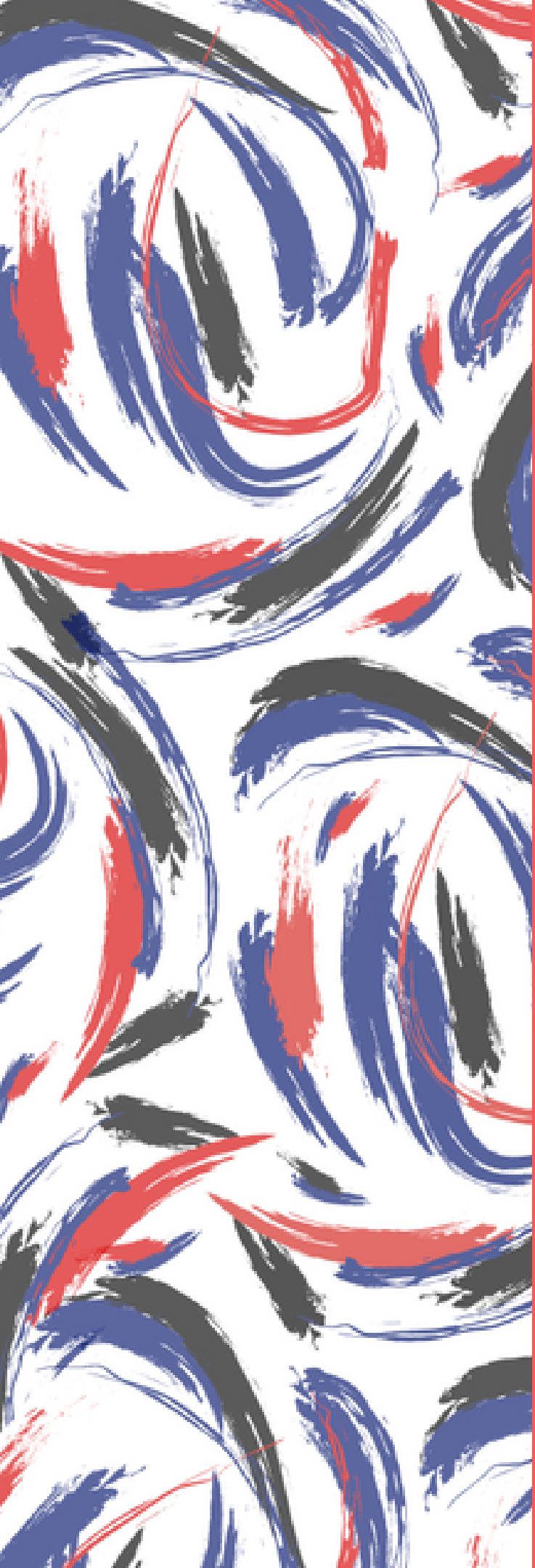
Lucas **wakes up** at 6 am. Then he goes to the **bathroom to take a shower, to brush his teeth and his hair**. When he's done, he goes back to his **bedroom, gets dressed** with a nice shirt and nice jeans. Now, he's ready to **get downstairs and to have breakfast**.

He **washes** his hands, eats some pancakes with honey or cheese with bread. To drink, he usually likes to drink a grape or an orange juice. After **reading the newspaper** he's able to drive to the office. When he **arrives**, he works for 8 hours, then he **gets back** home.



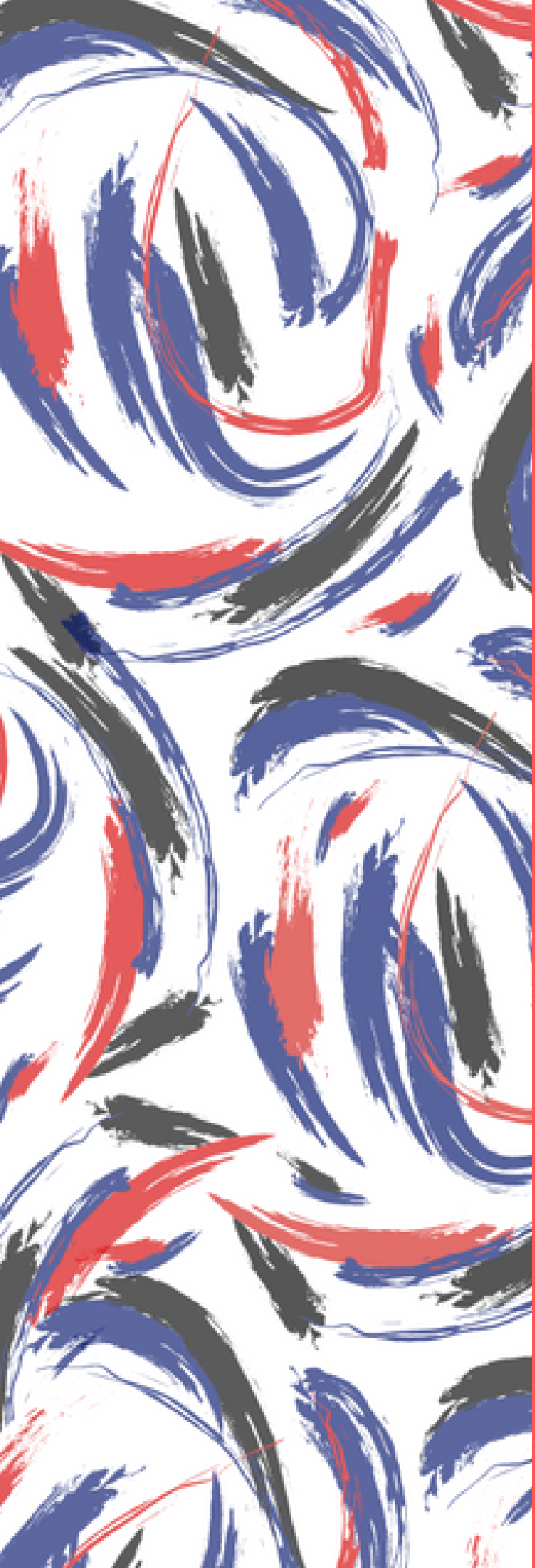
## Frequency vocabulary

|           |   |                                  |
|-----------|---|----------------------------------|
| often     | → | I go <b>often</b> to the gym.    |
| always    | → | You are <b>always</b> late.      |
| a lot     | → | He drinks <b>a lot</b> .         |
| seldom    | → | She <b>seldom</b> wants to go.   |
| around    | → | We arrive <b>around 11 pm</b> .  |
| usually   | → | They <b>usually</b> don't drink. |
| never     | → | He <b>never</b> gets back.       |
| sometimes | → | <b>Sometimes</b> I'm sad         |



## Frequency vocabulary

- normally → I **normally** go to the gym.
- frequently → You are **frequently** late.
- occasionally → He drinks **occasionally**.
- rarely → She **rarely** wants to go.
- hardly never → He **hardly never** gets back.



# Food vocabulary

meatballs

egg

spaghetti

pasta

chicken

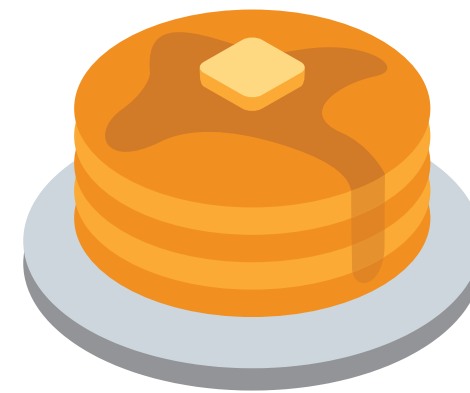
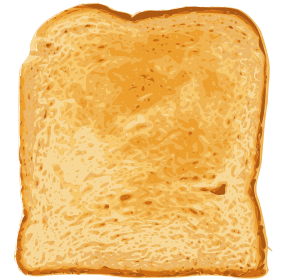
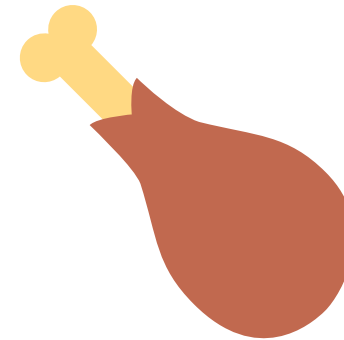
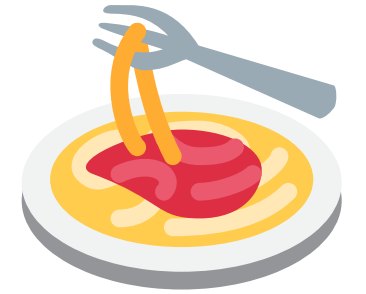
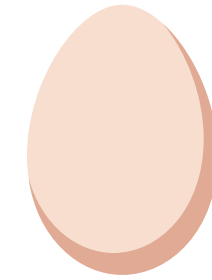
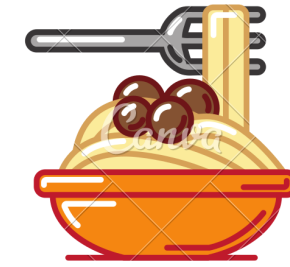
french fries

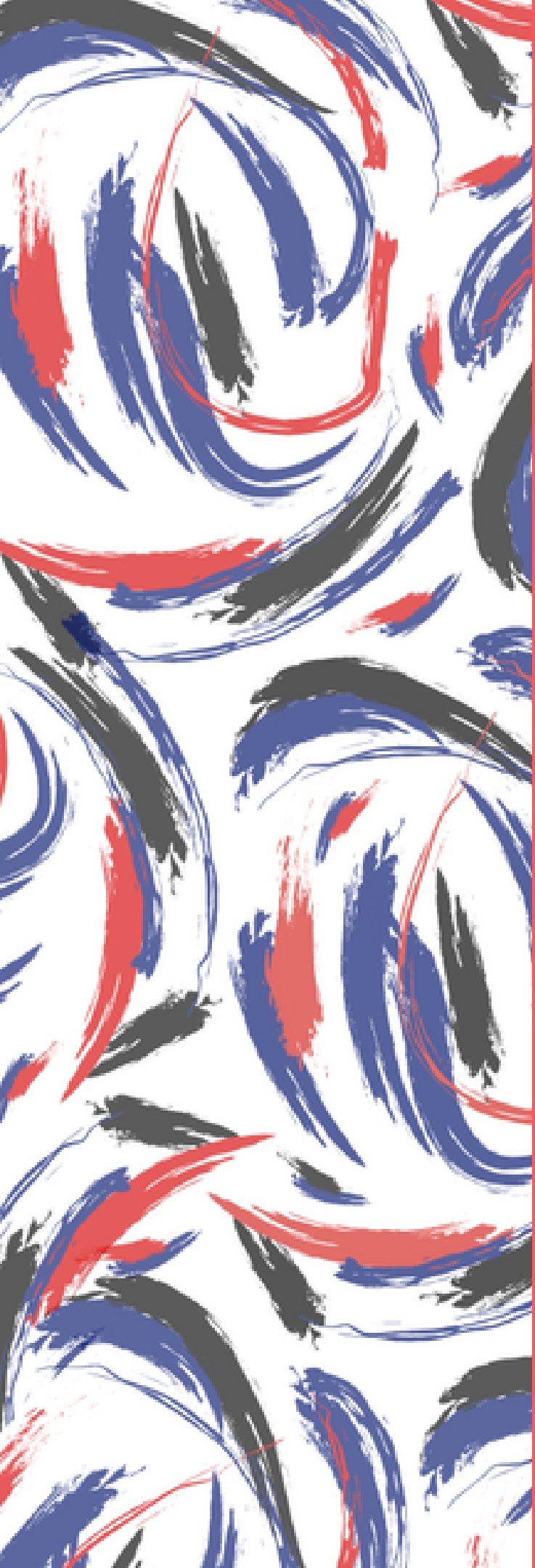
toast

pancakes

cake

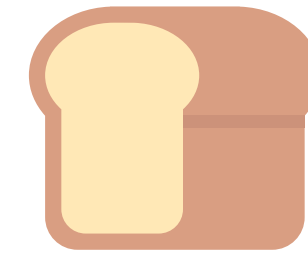
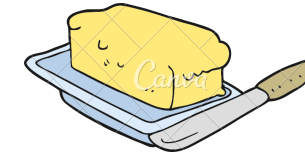
honey





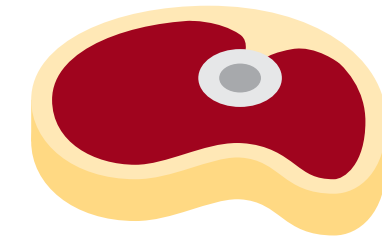
# Food vocabulary

butter



bread

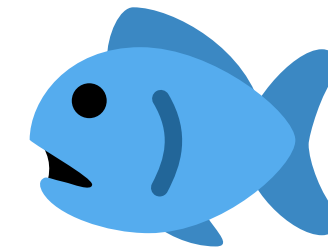
salt



rice

cheese

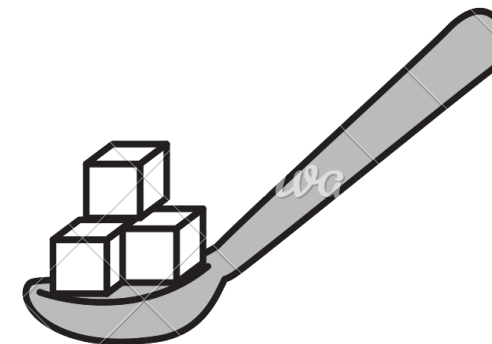
meat



fruits

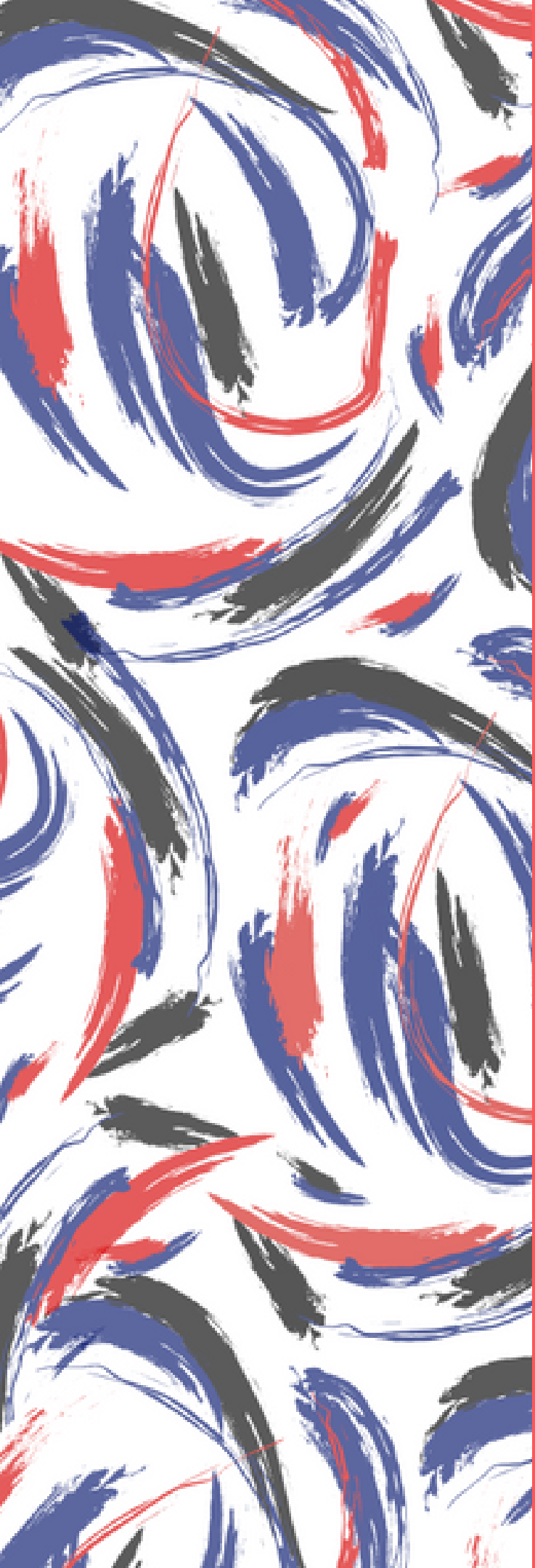
fish

oil



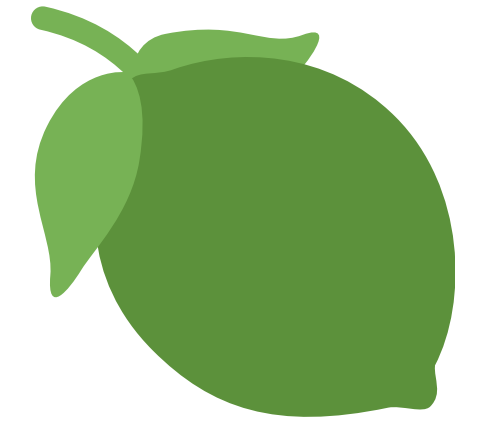
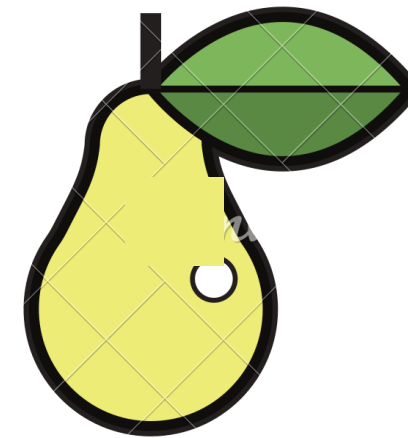
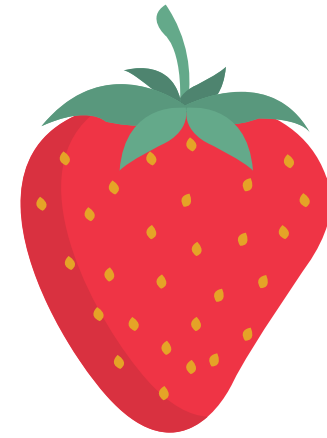
sugar





# Food vocabulary

strawberries



peaches

apricots

pear

pineapple

grapes

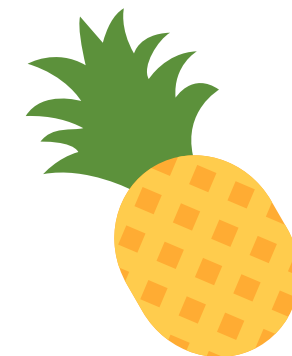
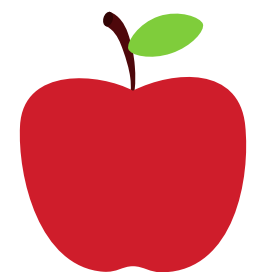
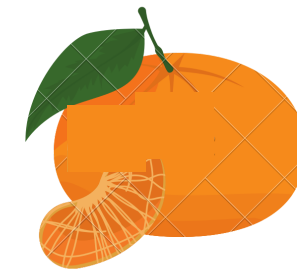
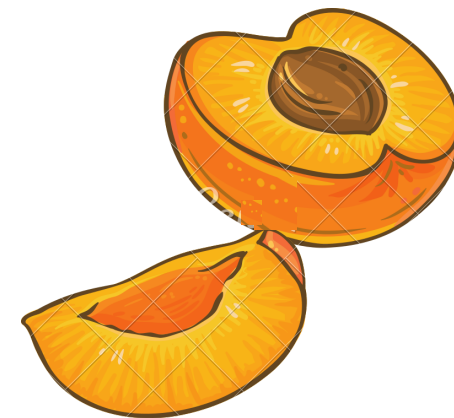
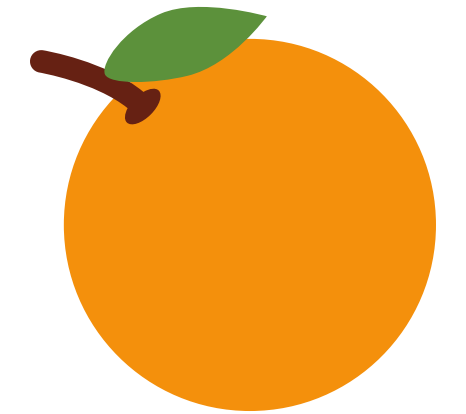
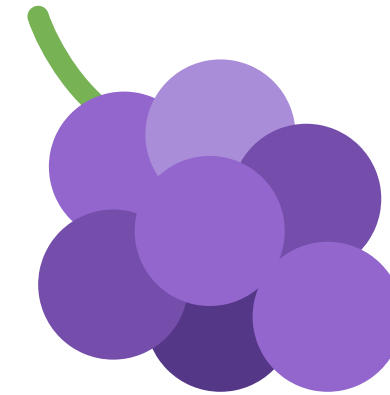
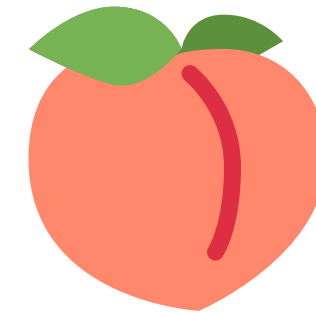
tangerine

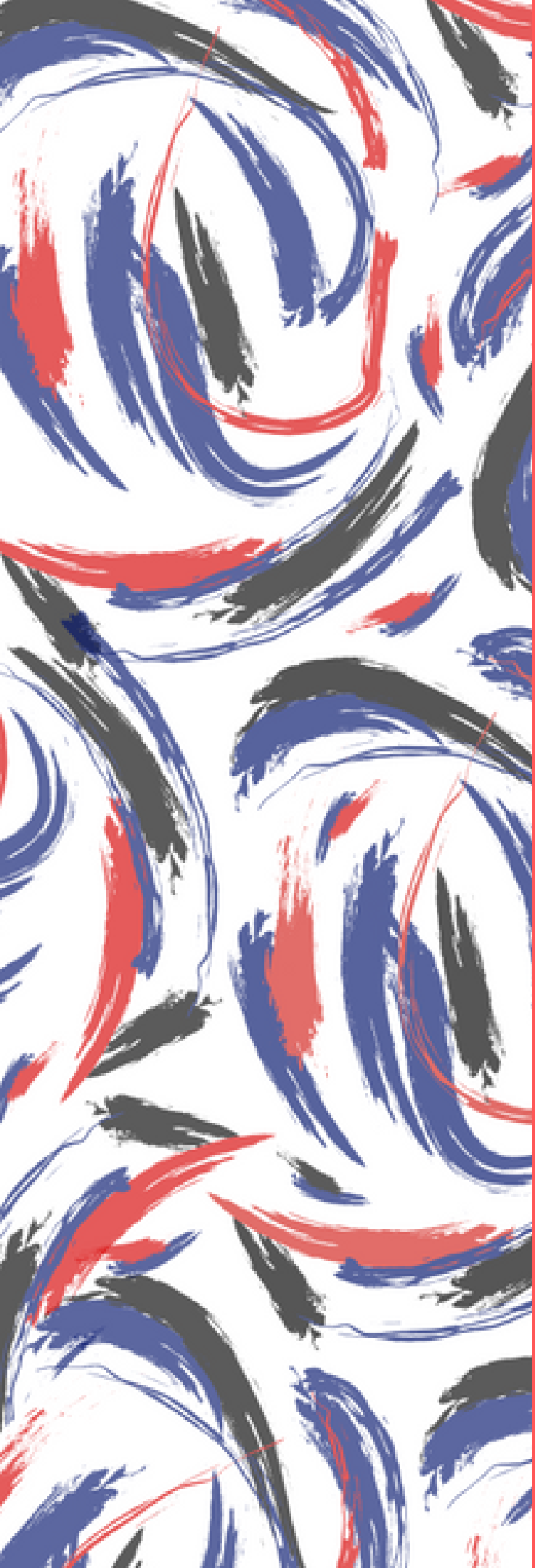
banana

lemon

orange

apple





## Food vocabulary

Apples are delicious!

I find strawberries very tasty.

They're crazy about pizza.

His beans are too spicy.

Her sauce is incredible.

This sandwich is awful.

Stop eating junk food.

Enjoy your food!

A meal every 3 hours is essential.

**Junk food is better than healthy food.**