

Inglês



Escrevendo e falando datas

Formas compostas

Principais referências	Some(*)	Any(*)	No(*)
Pessoas	somebody someone	anybody anyone	no body no one
Coisas	something	anything	nothing
Lugar	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere
Tempo	sometime	anytime	—
Modo	somehow	anyhow anyway	—

Inglês britânico

14 October 1998 or 14th October 1998 (14/10/98)

Her birthday is on **the** ninth **of** December

Her birthday is on December **the** ninth

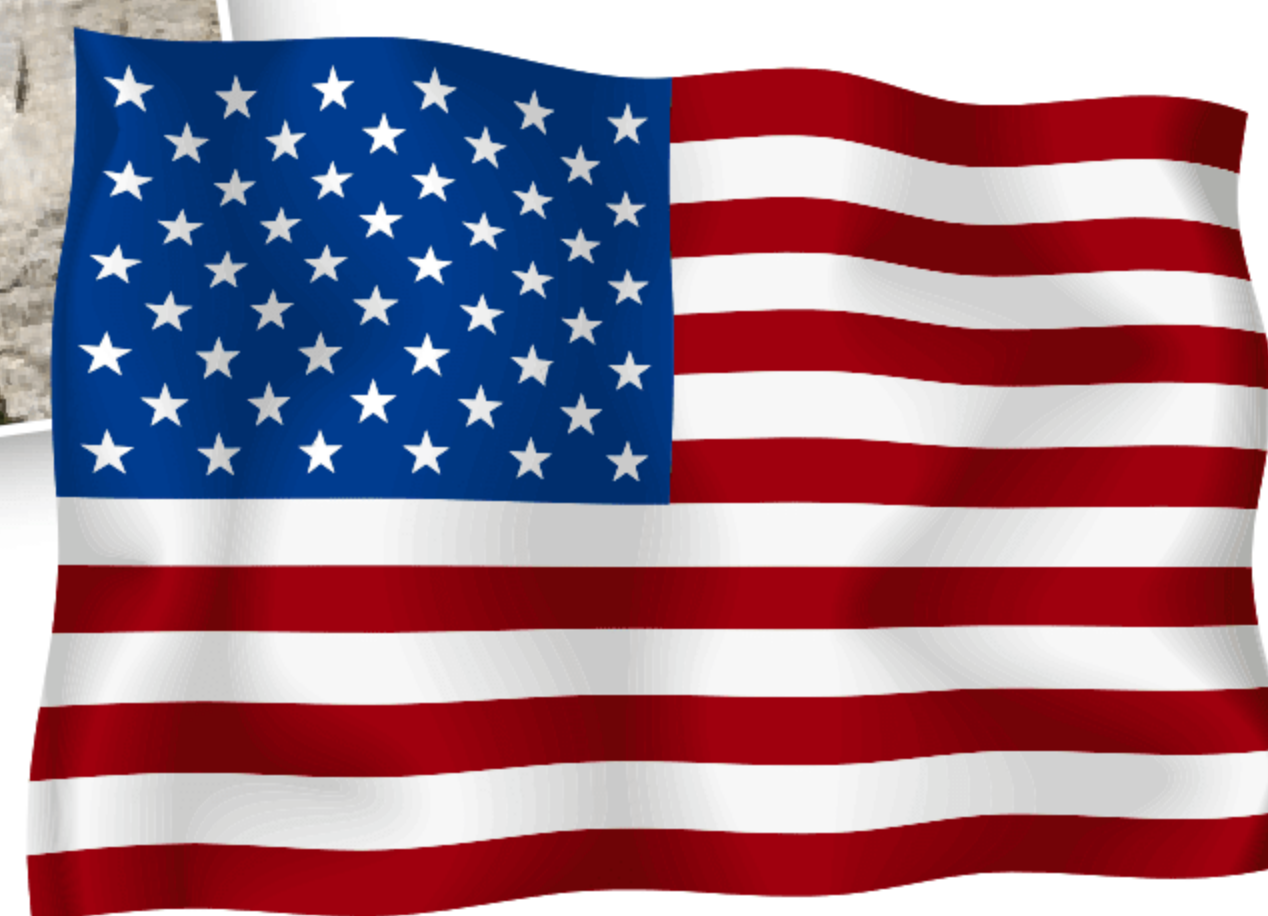
Inglês americano

October 14, 1998 (10/14/98)

Her birthday is December 9th

Anos

1999	nineteen ninety-nine (ou, menos comumente, nineteen hundred and ninety-nine)
1608	sixteen o eight (ou, menos comumente, sixteen hundred and eight)
1700	seventeen hundred
2000	(the year) two thousand
2002	two thousand and two
2015	twenty fifteen
AD 76 (AD seventy-six)	As duas expressões significam "76 anos após o início do calendário cristão"
76 CE (seventy-six CE)	
1000 BC (one thousand BC)	As duas expressões significam "1.000 anos antes do início do calendário cristão"
1000 BCE (one thousand BCE)	



Expressões matemáticas

+	plus
–	minus
×	times/multiplied by
÷	divided by
=	equals/is
%	per cent (AmE* usually percent)
3^2	three squared
5^3	five cubed
6^{10}	six to the power of ten
$\sqrt{\quad}$	square root of

*American English.

Verbos modais

Auxiliar	Usos	Exemplos
can	habilidade	Mary can ski very well.
	capacidade	Tom can lift that heavy box for you.
	percepção	I can see a car coming by.
	possibilidade	Can you get back home in less than 20 minutes?
	permissão informal	Can I borrow your book for a while?
may	probabilidade	They say it may snow tonight.
	permissão formal	May I go to the restroom?
must	obrigação	You must fasten your seat belts.
	proibição (antes de not)	You mustn't park your car over there.
	conclusão lógica	Mary must be home by now. She left early.
should/ought to	conselho/sugestão	You look tired – you should take a break and get some rest.
	expectativa	I should be back to work by the end of the day.
	obrigação moral	We ought to pay him back.
had better	conselho/sugestão	It's raining hard. We'd better call a cab.
would rather	preferência	I would rather go to the movies than stay home.
be supposed to	expectativa	The game is supposed to begin at 9.
be to	forte expectativa	The students are to be here five minutes before class starts.
have got to	necessidade	They have got to stay up late tonight.
would	pedido educado	Would you please pass me the salt?

Sistema imperial de pesos e medidas

	Sistema imperial		Sistema métrico
Length (comprimento)	1 inch (in)		= 25.4 millimetres
	12 inches	= 1 foot (ft)	= 30.48 centimetres
	3 feet	= 1 yard (yd)	= 0.914 metre
	220 yards	= 1 furlong	= 201.17 metres
	8 furlongs	= 1 mile	= 1.609 kilometres
	1760 yards	= 1 mile	= 1.609 kilometres
Area (área)	1 square (sq) inch		= 6.452 sq centimetres (cm ²)
	144 sq inches	= 1 sq foot	= 929.03 sq centimetres
	9 sq feet	= 1 sq yard	= 0.836 sq metre
	4840 sq yards	= 1 acre	= 0.405 hectare
	640 acres	= 1 sq mile	= 259 hectares
			= 2.59 sq kilometres
Weight (peso)	437 grains	= 1 ounce (oz)	= 28.35 grams
	16 ounces	= 1 pound (lb)	= 0.454 kilogram
	14 pounds	= 1 stone (st)	= 6.356 kilograms
	8 stone	= 1 hundredweight (cwt)	= 50.8 kilograms
	20 hundredweight	= 1 ton	= 1016.04 kilograms
British capacity (capacidade no sistema britânico)	20 fluid ounces (fl oz)	= 1 pint (pt)	= 0.568 litre
	2 pints	= 1 quart (qt)	= 1.136 litres
	8 pints	= 1 gallon (gal)	= 4.546 litres
American capacity (capacidade no sistema americano)	16 US fluid ounces	= 1 US pint	= 0.473 litre
	2 US pints	= 1 US quart	= 0.946 litre
	4 US quarts	= 1 US gallon	= 3.785 litres

Preposições de tempo

at (the)

clock time	at 5 o'clock
	at 7.45 pm
night/holiday periods	at night
	at Christmas
	at the weekend (BrE*)

in (the)

parts of the day (not night)	in the morning(s),
	in the evening(s) etc.
months	in February
seasons	in (the) summer
years	in 1995
decades	in the 1920s
centuries	in the 20th century

on (the)

day of the week dates	on Saturdays
	on (the) 20th (of) May (AmE also on May 20th)
particular days	on Good Friday
	on New Year's Day
	on my birthday
	on the following day

*British English.

Variações ortográficas na sufixação verbal

Acréscimo de *ing*

Verbos monossílabos, terminados em uma consoante precedida de apenas uma vogal, dobram a consoante final para o acréscimo de ing :	hit– hitting stop– stopping
Verbos terminados em ee apenas acrescentam ing , mas os terminados em e perdem o e :	see – seeing dance – dancing
Verbos dissilábicos terminados em consoantes precedidas de uma só vogal dobram a consoante final somente se o acento tônico incidir na segunda sílaba; caso contrário, deve-se apenas acrescentar ing à forma verbal:	enter – (en /ter) entering master – (mas /ter) mastering begin – (be/ gin) beginning prefer – (pre/ fer) preferring
Verbos terminados em ie , quando do acréscimo de ing , perdem o ie e recebem ying :	tie – tying die – dying
Verbos terminados em ye não sofrem alteração quando da adição de ing :	dye – dyeing
Qualquer verbo terminado em y recebe ing sem perder o y :	study – studying play – playing

Acréscimo de *s* na terceira pessoa do singular no presente simples

Todos os verbos, à exceção da maioria dos anômalos (modais), sofrem o acréscimo de s nas suas formas de 3ª pessoa do singular:	He lives in the country. Mary likes to dance.
Os verbos terminados em ch, sh, ss, o, z e x sofrem acréscimo de es e não apenas s :	teach – teaches kiss – kisses fish – fishes buzz – buzzes fix – fixes go – goes
Os verbos terminados em y perdem o y e sofrem o acréscimo de ies somente se o y aparecer depois de uma consoante. Caso contrário, há apenas o acréscimo de s :	study – studies play – plays fly – flies obey – obeys
O verbo have na 3ª pessoa no singular fica has .	John has a nice house.

Acréscimo de *ed*

Todas as regras de dobrar existentes para a adição de ing aplicam-se igualmente à adição de ed	stop – stopped admit – admitted
Verbos terminados em y perdem o y para o acréscimo de ed somente se o y vier precedido de uma consoante; caso contrário, não haverá alterações na forma verbal:	study – studied play – played



Inglês americano x britânico

Americano	Britânico
bet – bet – bet (apostar) fit – fit – fit (servir, encaixar)	bet – bet – bet ou bet – betted – betted fit – fitted – fitted
get – got – gotten (pegar, ganhar)	get – got – got
quit – quit – quit (parar, abandonar, largar)	quit – quitted – quitted

No inglês britânico, os verbos a seguir podem ser regulares, porém, mais comumente recebem a terminação **t** no passado simples e no particípio passado. Burn (queimar); dream (sonhar); kneel (ajoelhar); lean (encostar, apoiar); leap (saltar); learn (aprender); smell (cheirar); spell (soletrar); spill (espirrar, derramar, vazar); spoil (estragar, mimar). Ex.: burn – burnt – burnt; spoil – spoilt – spoilt



if clauses

Nas **if clauses** a condição é estabelecida usando-se o **if** para apresentá-la. Elas existem em três formas fundamentais:

I – Real no presente ou futuro

If + S. Present (Condição) / S. Future (Consequência)
If the weather is nice tomorrow, we will go to the beach.

II – Irreal no presente ou futuro

If + S. Past (Condição) / Conditional (Consequência)
If I had enough money, I would go with you.

III – Hipótese contrária à realidade dos fatos no passado

If + Past Perfect (Condição) / Conditional Perfect (Consequência)
If you had studied harder, you would have gotten a better grade.



Sistemas de medidas

	Sistema métrico		Sistema imperial
Length (comprimento)	10 millimetres (mm)	= 1 centimetre (cm)	= 0.394 inch
	100 centimetres	= 1 metre (m)	= 39.4 inches/1.094 yards
	1000 metres	= 1 kilometre (km)	= 0.6214 mile
Area (área)	100 square metres (m ²)	= 1 are (a)	= 0.025 acre
	100 ares	= 1 hectare (ha)	= 2.471 acres
	100 hectares	= 1 square kilometre (km ²)	= 0.386 square mile
Weight (peso)	1000 milligrams (mg)	= 1 gram (g)	= 15.43 grains
	1000 grams	= 1 kilogram (kg)	= 2.205 pounds
	1000 kilograms	= 1 tonne	= 19.688 hundredweight
Capacity (capacidade)	10 millilitres (ml)	= 1 centilitre	= 0.018 pint (0.021 US pint)
	100 centilitres (cl)	= 1 litre (l)	= 1.76 pints (2.1 US pints)
	10 litres	= 1 decalitre (dal)	= 2.2 gallons (2.63 US gallons)

Verbos irregulares

Nº	Infinitivo	Passado simples	Particípio passado	Tradução
1**	to be	was, were	been	ser, estar
2*	to become	became	become	tornar-se
3**	to begin	began	begun	começar
4	to blow	blew	blown	soprar, ventar
5**	to break	broke	broken	quebrar
6**	to bring	brought	brought	trazer
7	to build	built	built	construir
8**	to buy	bought	bought	comprar
9*	to catch	caught	caught	pegar, apanhar
10*	to choose	chose	chosen	escolher
11**	to come	came	come	vir
12	to cost	cost	cost	custar
13*	to cut	cut	cut	cortar
14	to deal	dealt	dealt	lidar, negociar
15**	to do	did	done	fazer
16	to draw	drew	drawn	desenhar, atrair
17*	to eat	ate	eaten	comer
18*	to fall	fell	fallen	cair
19**	to feel	felt	felt	sentir
20*	to fight	fought	fought	lutar, combater
21**	to find	found	found	achar, encontrar
22	to fly	flew	flown	voar

Nº	Infinitivo	Passado simples	Particípio passado	Tradução
23*	to forget	forgot	forgotten	esquecer
24	to forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdoar
25**	to get	got	got/gotten	pegar, ganhar
26**	to give	gave	given	dar
27**	to go	went	gone	ir
28*	to grow	grew	grown	crescer
29**	to have	had	had	ter
30	to hear	heard	heard	ouvir
31	to hit	hit	hit	bater, atingir
32*	to hold	held	held	segurar, manter
33	to hurt	hurt	hurt	ferir, magoar
34**	to keep	kept	kept	guardar, manter
35**	to know	knew	known	saber, conhecer
36*	to lead	led	led	liderar, conduzir
37**	to leave	left	left	sair, deixar, partir
38*	to lend	lent	lent	emprestar
39*	to lose	lost	lost	perder
40**	to make	made	made	fazer
41*	to meet	met	met	encontrar, reunir-se
42**	to put	put	put	pôr, colocar
43	to quit	quit	quit	desistir, renunciar
44*	to read	read	read	ler

Nº	Infinitivo	Passado simples	Particípio passado	Tradução
45*	to ride	rode	ridden	passar, cavalgar
46**	to run	ran	run	correr, administrar
47**	to say	said	said	dizer
48**	to see	saw	seen	ver
49*	to sell	sold	sold	vender
50**	to send	sent	sent	mandar, enviar
51*	to set	set	set	pôr, marcar, acionar
52	to sit	sat	sat	sentar
53	to sleep	slept	slept	dormir
54**	to speak	spoke	spoken	falar
55*	to spend	spent	spent	gastar, passar (tempo)
56*	to stand	stood	stood	suportar, ficar
57	to swim	swam	swum	nadar
58**	to take	took	taken	pegar, tomar
59*	to teach	taught	taught	ensinar
60**	to tell	told	told	contar, relatar
61**	to think	thought	thought	pensar
62*	to throw	threw	thrown	arremessar, lançar
63*	to wear	wore	worn	vestir, usar
64*	to win	won	won	ganhar, vencer
65*	to write	wrote	written	escrever

9 788579 011139



ISBN 978-85-7901-113-9



POLIEDRO
SISTEMA DE ENSINO

Para falar de pessoas, objetos ou lugares indefinidos

Some		No	
Frases afirmativas em geral	We saw some friends at the club.	Frases afirmativas com ideia negativa (equivale a not any)	He has no money for the movies. There's no place like home.
Antes de substantivos incontáveis com sentido indefinido	Mary will buy some bread for breakfast. I need some sugar to make the cake.	None No fim de frases afirmativas, referindo-se a um substantivo já mencionado She bought two new books but I bought none. I'd like to have a Coke but there's none left.	
Em frases interrogativas quando há oferecimento ou pedido	There's some tea in the fridge. Would you care for some hot chocolate? Could you give me some money for the movies, Dad?		
Any			
Frases interrogativas em geral	Did they buy any souvenirs for the children? Do you need any further information?		
Frases negativas	There isn't any coffee in that bottle. We can't have any trouble at all.		
Frases afirmativas com o sentido de "qualquer"	You can take any of these books. Any student knows the answer for that.		
Frases afirmativas com advérbios de sentido negativo: never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely	I hardly ever carry any money. These students never miss any class.		