



AULAS DE INGLÊS

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# Aula 8

- Verb "there to be"
- Quantifiers;
- Negação;
- Modal verbs
- Verb tenses (past)

# Verb "there to be"

THERE IS / THERE ARE

Exemplo:

- **There is** a glass of water on the table.
- **There is** a **wheelchair** in the room.
- **There are** many people in here.
- **There are** a lot of students in my class.
- **There's** a glass of water on the table.
- **There's** a wheelchair in the room.
- **There're** many people in here.
- **There're** a lot of students in my class.

# Quantifiers

MANY - Usado para substantivos contáveis  
(MUITOS/MUITAS)

Exemplo:

- I don't drink (too) **many** wine glasses at night.
- I don't cook (too) **many** potatoes on sundays.
- I don't eat (too) **many** donuts.
- He doesn't use (too) **many** oranges to make a juice.



# Quantifiers

MUCH - Usado para substantivos incontáveis.

(MUITO/MUITA) - **PRECISA SER EM FRASES COM AUXILIAR.**

Exemplo:

- I don't drink (too) **much** wine at night.
- I don't cook (too) **much** pasta on sundays.
- I don't eat (too) **much** carbohydrates.
- He doesn't use (too) **much** water to take a bath.

# Quantifiers

A LOT OF - Usado para substantivos contáveis ou incontáveis se queremos dizer muito ou vários. (**NÃO PRECISA DE AUXILIAR**).

Exemplo:

- I drink **a lot of** wine at night.
- I cook **a lot of** carbohydrates on sundays.
- I eat **a lot of** donuts.
- He uses **a lot of** fruits to make a juice.

# Quantifiers

VERY - Usado APENAS com adjetivos

Exemplo:

- I'm very tired.
- She's very sweet.
- They're very nervous.
- We're very excited.
- He's very tall.
- It's very cold.

Thank you very MUCH.  
(única exceção)

# Quantifiers

A FEW - Usado para quando queremos falar alguns ou algumas antes de substantivos contáveis no plural

Exemplo:

- He goes there **a few** times.
- There are only **a few** students in the class.
- There are **a few** flowers on my bed.



# Quantifiers

A LITTLE - Usado para quando queremos falar um pouco, alguns ou algumas antes de substantivos incontáveis.

Exemplo:

- He drinks a little juice.
- There is a little water in the glass.
- There is a little salt over the table.

# Quantifiers

ENOUGH - Usado para quando queremos falar "SUFICIENTE".

Exemplo:

- Do you drink **enough** water?
- He doesn't eat **enough** pizza.
- My pants aren't big **enough**.

# Quantifiers (TOO, SO, VERY)

The wine is cold.

The wine is **very** cold.

The wine is **so** cold.



The wine is **too** cold. (Quente demais)

The wine is hot, **too**.

# Quantifiers (ONLY)

SÓ, SOMENTE, APENAS, ETC.

**ONLY** I said that I loved her. (Apenas eu disse que amei ela)

I **ONLY** said that I loved her. (Eu apenas disse que amei ela)

I said **ONLY** that I loved her. (Eu disse apenas que amei ela)

I said that **ONLY** I loved her. (Eu disse que apenas eu amei ela)

I said that I **ONLY** loved her. (Eu disse que apenas eu amei ela)

I said that I loved **ONLY** her. (Eu disse que eu amei apenas ela)



## Modal verbs

Verbos invariáveis que possuem pequenas particularidades, como por exemplo a **invariância** do verbo seguinte.

Exemplo:

- He **can** drink 3 bottles of water in a row.
- I **could** do much more.
- They **would** be better students.
- We **should** make the dinner right now.
- She **might** do it or she might not.
- I **must** finish it until Monday. You **must** do it for me.
- I **have to** finish it now. You **have to** do it for me
- We're **supposed to be** there at 6 pm (to be supposed to).



## Modal verbs (must)

I **want** to pay.

I **need** to pay.

I **have** to pay.

I **must** pay. (perceba que depois não vem "to")

Maximiza os significados dos três exemplos precedentes

## Modal verbs (must / mustn't)

You **must** do the dishes.

He **must** drive for 10 hours.

- Use mustn't to say something is prohibited.

You **mustn't** smoke in here (**must not**)

She **mustn't** park the car here. (**can't** is possible)

- Use **must + infinitive** to talk about rules and obligations
  - You **must** turn off your cellphone to do the test.
- Must and mustn't are the same for all persons
- Must is not used in questions, **have** is more common

# Modal verbs (have to / don't have to)

I **have to** play the guitar at night.

He **has to** be at work at 8 am.

Rules and obligations or to say something is necessary

I **don't have to** play the guitar at night.

He **doesn't have to** be at work at 8 pm.

There is no obligation or something is not necessary

Do **you have to** write an essay for school?

Does **he have to** be at work early?

# Modal verbs (must vs have to)

**Must and have to are very similar**, but there is a small difference. We normally use **have to** for a **general obligation** (a rule at work or a law). We normally use **must** when the speaker imposes the **obligation** (the teacher to a student or the parents to a child, for example). But often you can use either.

**Mustn't** and **don't** have to have completely different meanings!

You **mustn't** go = You can't go. It's prohibited.

You **don't** have to go = You have the choice not to go. Without obligation

# Modal verbs CAN vs COULD

Quando falamos de habilidades.

Exemplo:

- I **can** play soccer very well. I **can't** play soccer very well.
- He **can** speak 20 languages. He **can't** speak 20 languages
- I **could** play soccer. I **couldn't** play soccer very well.
- He **could** speak 20 languages. He **couldn't** speak 20 languages

# WOULD - (-IA)

Expressa possibilidade

Exemplo:

- I **would be** better at soccer.
- He **would love to** play soccer.
- She **would like to** ride a bike, but she hasn't one.
- We **would write** a book, but we don't have a laptop.
- You **would be** rich, but you don't have the courage.
- They **would park** here, but it's not allowed.

# WOULD - (-IA)

Expressa possibilidade

Exemplo:

- **Would I be** better at soccer?
- **Would he love to** play soccer?
- **Would she like to** ride a bike?
- **Would we write** a book?
- **Would you be** rich?
- **Would they park** here?

# WOULD - (-IA)

Expressa possibilidade

Exemplo:

- I **wouldn't be** better at soccer.
- He **wouldn't love to** play soccer.
- She **wouldn't like to** ride a bike, because she hasn't one.
- We **wouldn't write** a book, because we don't have a laptop.
- You **wouldn't be** rich, because you don't have the courage.
- They **wouldn't park** here, because it's not allowed.

# WOULD - (-IA)

Educação!!

Exemplo:

- **Would** you like something to drink?
- Yes, I would. I'd like a beer.
- **Would** you like some water?
- No, I wouldn't.
- **Would** you like some vegetables?
- I'd love it! Thank you

# WOULD - (-IA)

Expressa possibilidade

Exemplo:

- I'**d be** better at soccer.
- He'**d love to** play soccer.
- She'**d like to** ride a bike, but she hasn't one.
- We'**d write** a book, but we don't have a laptop.
- You'**d be** rich, but you don't have the courage.
- They'**d park** here, but it's not allowed.

## Modal Verbs (may / might)

- Use **might / may** and **might not / may not** + infinitive to talk about future possibility. It's the same for all persons.
  - In questions, it's better to use "may"
- 
- It may rain later (tenho indícios)
  - It might rain later (indica possibilidade mesmo sem indícios)
  - **May** I go to the bathroom? **Can** I go to the bathroom?
  - **May** I have some coffee? **Can** I have some coffee?
  - **May** I borrow your pencil? **Can** I borrow your pencil?



## Modal Verbs (should / shouldn't)

- Use **should / shouldn't + infinitive** to give somebody advice or to say what you think is the right thing to do.
  - **Should / shouldn't** are the same for all persons.
  - You can also use **ought to / ought not to** instead of should
- 
- I think he **should** work harder. (= I think it's a good idea)
  - The club **should** invest in other events.
  - You **should** change your job. You **shouldn't** change your job
  - You **ought to** change your job. You **ought not to** change your job

## Negative

Sempre usar a palavra "not" com o auxiliar:

- I **do not** like apples. I **don't** like onions.
- You **do not** have a dog. You **don't** have a dog.
- We **do not** want a new house. We **don't** want a new house.
- He **does not** need a notebook. He **doesn't** need a notebook.
- She **does not** buy a pencil. She **doesn't** buy a pencil.

**DO and DOES are used in the present.**

# Negative

Sempre usar a palavra "not" com o auxiliar:

- He is not happy. He's not happy. He isn't happy
- I am not happy. I'm not happy.
- They are not happy. They're not happy. They aren't happy.

## Negative for modal verbs

Devemos apenas colocar o "not" depois do modal. Porém, alguns podem sofrer contrações

- He **can't / cannot** drink 3 bottles of water in a row.
- I **could not (couldn't)** do much more.
- They **would not / wouldn't** be better students.
- We **should not / shouldn't** make the dinner right now.
- She **might not** do it.
- I **must not (mustn't)** finish it until Monday.
- I (**do not**) **don't have to** finish it now.
- (We aren't) We're **not supposed to be** there at 6 pm (to be supposed to).

# Past - Simple Past

- I play**ed** soccer last summer.
- You work**ed** all day yesterday.
- He want**ed** to go out last week.
- She kiss**ed** a dog.
- We book**ed** a room in a hotel.
- They park**ed** their car
- I stay**ed** 4 days in Barcelona. (stay)
- I lik**ed** it. (like)
- He stud**ied** for 5 hours. (study - y --> i after a consonant)
- She stop**ped** the car. (stop --> CVC)
- to **listen** (**listened**)      to **open** (**opened**)

# Past - Simple Past

## DO - DID

- I **DID NOT** play soccer last summer.
- You **DID NOT** work all day yesterday.
- He **DID NOT** want to go out last week.
- She **DID NOT** kiss a dog.
- We **DID NOT** book a room in a hotel.
- They **DID NOT** park their car

# Past - Simple Past

## DO - DID

- I **DIDN'T** play soccer last summer.
- You **DIDN'T** work all day yesterday.
- He **DIDN'T** want to go out last week.
- She **DIDN'T** kiss a dog.
- We **DIDN'T** book a room in a hotel.
- They **DIDN'T** park their car

# Past - Simple Past

## DO - DID

- **Did** I play soccer last summer?
- **Did** you work all day yesterday?
- **Did** he want to go out last week?
- **Did** she kiss a dog?
- **Did** we book a room in a hotel?
- **Did** they park their car?

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did.

No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

# Past - Simple Past

## IRREGULARS

- **begin**      • I **began** to watch movies alone.
- **break**      • He **broke** his leg playing soccer.
- **bring**      • She **brought** a rock from an island.
- **build**      • You **built** a car.
- **buy**        • They **bought** a new house.
- **catch**     • We **caught** the cellphone before it **fallen**.
- **come**      • I **came** home earlier.
- **do**         • He **did** the homework before going to bed.
- **drink**     • You **drank** a lot last night.
- **eat**        • We **ate** 3 hamburgers last Sunday.



## Past - Simple Past

### IRREGULARS

- **begin** • I **didn't begin** to watch movies alone.
- **break** • He **didn't break** his leg playing soccer.
- **bring** • She **didn't bring** a rock from an island.
- **build** • You **didn't build** a car.
- **buy** • They **didn't buy** a new house.
- **catch** • We **didn't catch** the cellphone.
- **come** • I **didn't come** home earlier.
- **do** • He **didn't do** the homework before.
- **drink** • You **didn't drink** a lot last night.
- **eat** • We **didn't eat** 3 hamburgers last Sunday.
- **cut** • I cut my finger (yesterday).

# Past - Simple Past

## IRREGULARS

- **fall** • I **fell** off the balcony.
- **find** • We **found** the love in a hopeless place.
- **fly** • He **flew** 4 hours to New York.
- **forget** • They **forgot** to tell us what time we're supposed to arrive.
- **get** • They **got** in trouble.
- **give** • She **gave** him a hug.
- **go** • I **went** to China three times.
- **have** • They **had** a chance to make the difference.
- **hear** • She **heard** what you said
- **know** • We **knew** you would come back

# Past - Simple Past

## IRREGULARS

- **leave**      • He **left** the party at 3 am.
- **lose**      • I **lost** my keys before leaving the event.
- **make**      • She **made** mistakes in the past.
- **meet**      • We **met** a lot of friends there.
- **pay**      • They **paid** in cash.
- **put**      • I **put** three coats in my suitcase.
- **read**      • She **read** all Harry Potter's books
- **ring**      • The beautiful cellphone **rang**.
- **say**      • I just **said**: "go away!"
- **see**      • He **saw** me lying to her.

# Past - Simple Past

## IRREGULARS

- **sell** • The magazine **sold** everything.
- **sit** • I **sat** down to calm down.
- **sleep** • She **slept** for 12 hours.
- **speak** • He **spoke** in 10 different languages.
- **stand** • They **stood** up to receive the pope.
- **take** • We **took** the money to go out.
- **tell** • I **told** them.
- **think** • We **thought** it was simple,
- **win** • Brazil **won** the World Cup five times.
- **write** • She **wrote** a message for him.

# TO BE - Simple Past

I was

You were

He / She / It was

We were

You were

They were



# TAG QUESTIONS

- He's happy, **isn't he?**
- He isn't happy, **is he?**
- You are in France, **aren't you?**
- You aren't in France, **are you?**
- You study english, **don't you?**
- You don't study english, **do you?**
- She travels a lot, **doesn't she?**
- She doesn't travel a lot, **does she?**
- He could go to school, **couldn't he?**
- He couldn't go to school, **could he?**