

Contents

CHAPTER 1 – Nouns			
▶	Countable / Uncountable nouns	4	
CHAPTER 2 – Pronouns			
▶	Reflexive pronouns	6	
▶	Other pronouns		8
CHAPTER 3 – Adjectives			
▶	Degrees of adjectives	12	
	Comparative of superiority	12	
	Superlative of superiority	14	
	Comparative of equality	17	
	Comparative of inferiority	20	
	Superlative of inferiority	22	
▶	Irregular adjectives		27
▶	Position and order of adjectives		29
▶	So + adjective		31
	Exclamatory sentences		31
	Result clauses		32
CHAPTER 4 – Verbs			
▶	Past simple	34	
	To be	34	
	There to be	37	
	To have / have got	40	
	Regular / Irregular verbs	42	
▶	Past continuous	51	
▶	Present perfect	55	
	Since and for	61	
▶	Past perfect	64	
▶	Future	68	
	Future simple	68	
	Going to		71
	Will vs Going to		74
	Present continuous with future meaning		77
	Going to vs present continuous		79
▶	Infinitive and gerund		81
	To-infinitive vs infinitive without to		81
	To-infinitive		85
	Used to / didn't use to		89
▶	Gerund		91
▶	Modal verbs		96
▶	Phrasal verbs		108
CHAPTER 5 – Questions			
▶	Asking questions	116	
▶	Question words	121	
▶	Questions on texts		133
▶	Question-tags		142
CHAPTER 6 – Quantifiers			
▶	Quantifiers	150	
CHAPTER 7 – Prepositions			
▶	Prepositions	158	
	Adjective + preposition		162
CHAPTER 8 – Connectors			
▶	Coordinating conjunctions	164	
▶	Subordinating conjunctions		169
CHAPTER 9 – Relative pronouns			
▶	Relative pronouns	180	
▶	Defining relative clauses (contact clauses)	188	
▶	Relative clauses with prepositional verbs		192
CHAPTER 10 – If clauses			
▶	If clauses	196	
CHAPTER 11 – Reported speech			
▶	Reporting statements	206	
	Reporting verbs	207	
▶	Reporting commands and requests	209	
▶	Reporting questions		214
▶	Other reporting verbs		217
CHAPTER 12 – Passive voice			
▶	Passive voice	222	
	Present simple	222	
	Past simple	223	
	Present perfect	224	
	Past perfect	225	
	Present continuous	227	
	Past continuous		228
	Future		229
	Going to		230
	Modal verbs		231
	No agent		232
CHAPTER 13 – Word formation			
▶	Word formation	238	
▶	Prefixes	238	
▶	Suffixes	241	
	Noun formation		241
	Adjective formation		246
	Verb formation		247
IDIOMS			
VOCABULARY			
LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS			
USEFUL AND INTERESTING VERBS WORTH CONSIDERING			
KEY TO EXERCISES			

10 If clauses

If clauses

Zero conditional

8.º ano

If	Present	Present
If	one buys a car,	it costs money. (se comprares um carro, isso custa dinheiro ou comprar um carro custa dinheiro)

- Exprime, não uma *condição*, mas apenas uma relação de **causa e efeito**.
- Neste tipo de frase *condicional*, **if** pode ser substituído por **when**.

246 Supply the **correct tense** of the verb in brackets.

1. If you _____ (*have*) a cold, it _____ (*be*) better to go to bed.
2. If people _____ (*be*) tired, they generally _____ (*go*) to bed.
3. If he _____ (*go*) to the doctor, he _____ (*have*) to pay.
4. I _____ (*sing*), if I _____ (*be*) happy.
5. Students _____ (*learn*) faster, if the teacher _____ (*be*) competent.
6. Plants _____ (*grow*) quickly, if you _____ (*water*) them.
7. I _____ (*can / not*) understand you, if you _____ (*speak*) Chinese.
8. I _____ (*always / stay*) at home, if it _____ (*rain*).

247 Use **'ll / won't** and the verb in brackets.

1. Mary _____ (*not be*) at the party yet. It's too early.
2. I _____ (*not go*) to the cinema tonight. I don't feel like it.
3. I _____ (*not do*) my homework. I'm feeling very tired.
4. There _____ (*be*) some great music at the party.
5. It _____ (*not take*) as long as you think. We can start a bit later.
6. He _____ (*not do*) well in his exams. He never does any work.
7. I _____ (*have*) a bath shortly.
8. She _____ (*not give*) another concert. She's not feeling well.
9. They _____ (*give*) us some good advice.

First conditional

8.º ano

If	Present	Future
If	you call him,	he will come.

- Exprime a possibilidade real de algo acontecer, embora sob determinada condição.

248 Now you have to build **conditional sentences**. Follow the example, putting the verb into the correct form.

Example

- If I (to come), I (to see) her.
If I **come**, I **will see** her.

1. If he (to see) you, he (to speak) to you.

2. If you (to finish) the letter, he (to post) it for you.

3. If you (to come), it (to be) very nice.

4. I (not / to catch) the train if I (not / to take) a taxi.

5. You (to catch) a cold if you (not / to put on) your coat.

6. If he (to have) time, he (to fix) the television.

7. You (to get lost) if you (not / to follow) my instructions.

8. If the boys (not / to shout), we (not / to find) them.

9. If she (to be) alone, she (to be) frightened.

10. What (to happen) if he (not / to go)?

11. What (you / to do) if you (not / to find) your glasses?

Idioms

O termo da língua inglesa **idiom** corresponde ao conceito “expressão idiomática” em português.

Um *idiom* pode ser definido como um conjunto de palavras que se tornou fixo e inalterado através do tempo e do uso. É uma expressão concisa, por vezes de duas ou três palavras apenas, cujo significado se não pode determinar a partir do *sentido literal* dos termos que dela fazem parte, por estes serem usados em *sentido figurado*. Esse significado tem uma origem histórica, relacionado com mentalidades e contextos culturais específicos que foram fixados em tempos longínquos.

Vejamos este caso: *It's raining cats and dogs*. Compreendemos o sentido geral e, ao mesmo tempo, detetamos o que é inesperado e diferente, não é verdade?

Vejamos como os *idioms* que se seguem apresentam interessantes semelhanças e diferenças em relação às nossas mais comuns expressões idiomáticas:

- *branco como a cal = as pale as death*
- *corado como um tomate = as red as a rose*
- *enjoado como uma pescada = as sick as a dog*
- *são como um pero = as sound as a bell*

As diferenças existem; são reais. Mas será, talvez, impossível detetar as razões que lhes deram origem.

As listas e os exercícios que se seguem permitirão que te familiarizes com alguns dos *idioms* mais habituais e mais interessantes da língua inglesa.

Body idioms

9.º ano

Idiom	Meaning	Example
be all ears	escutar atentamente	<i>Give me a minute and then I'll be all ears to hear about your story.</i>
be head over heels	estar perdidamente apaixonado/a	<i>My sister is head over heels for her new boyfriend.</i>
be up to one's eyes in something	estar muito ocupado “estar cheio até à ponta dos cabelos”	<i>I'm sorry I can't help you right now. I'm up to my eyes in work.</i>
break a leg	desejar boa sorte	<i>Today's your English exam, right? Break a leg!</i>
burn one's fingers / get one's fingers burned	sair prejudicado de uma situação “sair queimado”	<i>Don't trust her. I got my fingers burned once.</i>
cost an arm and a leg	ser muito caro “custar couro e cabelo”	<i>These shoes are amazing, but they cost an arm and a leg.</i>

cry one's heart out	chorar muito "chorar como uma Madalena"	<i>I cried my heart out when my big brother moved away.</i>
get/have cold feet	ficar/estar nervoso/a antes de um acontecimento	<i>My sister got cold feet at the last minute and didn't enter the doctor's office.</i>
get something off one's chest	contar a alguém os nossos problemas / desabafar	<i>Thanks for listening to me. I just needed to get this off my chest.</i>
give a hand / lend a hand	ajudar alguém a fazer alguma coisa, dar uma ajuda	<i>I can give you a hand with your project.</i>
keep an eye on	tomar conta de / vigiar "deitar os olhos"	<i>I'll keep an eye on the dog while you're out.</i>
keep one's chin up	procurar estar animado/a	<i>Keep your chin up. I'm sure you'll pass the exams.</i>
learn/know by heart	memorizar "aprender de cor"	<i>I know many poems by heart.</i>
lips be sealed	prometer não revelar um segredo	<i>Don't worry, I won't tell anyone. My lips are sealed.</i>
pull one's leg	enganar / brincar	<i>I was just pulling your leg. I didn't really get a tattoo.</i>
see eye to eye	concordar	<i>The couple don't see eye to eye on where to spend their holidays.</i>
wash one's hands of something	deixar de tratar de algum assunto ou problema "lavar as mãos do problema"	<i>I'm washing my hands of Mary's addiction. She is going to have to get some professional help.</i>

309 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- Tell us what happened. We are _____.
 - head over heels
 - eye to eye
 - all ears
- Leave those people alone. You'll only _____ if you try to help them.
 - burn your fingers
 - keep an eye
 - wash your hands
- Will you _____ with this project? I've been working on it for weeks!
 - burn your fingers
 - lend me a hand
 - pull my leg