

9th grade



ARPEI 9

BAND

# English – Vestibulinho

ARPEI-CP2 2021

# GRAMMAR



# WORD FORMATION - suffix

-er, -or, -ar <i>nouns of agency</i>	-ist <i>who performs a particular action, process, or practice</i>	-ion, -ation, -ition <i>state, condition, action, process, practice or result</i>	-ment, -ance, -ence <i>action or process, or its result</i>	-ly <i>adverb former</i>
conductor	scientist	creation	disappointment	happily
cheater	antagonist	situation	treatment	secretly
liar	cyclist	direction	adjustment	silently

# WORD FORMATION - prefix

Prefix	Meaning	Example
non-, un-, im-, in-, il-, ir-	not, opposite	Nonsense, unhappy,
re-	again, back	revisit, replay
mis-	wrongly, not	misunderstand
de-	reverse, remove, out of	destruction, department
co-, com-, con-	with, together	construct, computer
dis-, dif-, di-	separation, away, apart	disease, dissect

# PREPOSITIONS

A word used before a noun or pronoun to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object.

	In	On	At
Time	Partes of the day, months and years <i>In the evening</i>	Weekdays and specific dates <i>On Tuesday</i>	Hours, nights and weekends <i>At the weekend</i>
Place	enclosed space and geographical regions In the garden In São Paulo	surface and public transport On the wall On Avenida Paulista	point and institutions At the corner At Colégio Bandeirantes

# PREPOSITIONS of place

- **On:** sobre
- **In:** dentro
- **Over:** sobre/ por cima
- **Under:** embaixo
- **Far:** longe
- **Near:** perto
- **Up:** acima
- **Down:** abaixo
- **Behind:** atrás
- **In front of:** em frente de
- **Through:** através
- **Around:** em volta
- **Next to:** ao lado de/  
próximo de
- **Between:** entre
- **Above:** acima de
- **Below:** abaixo

# INTERROGATIVE WORDS

Pronouns used to ask questions.

Who (subject function)	Quem
Whom (object function)	Quem
Whose	De quem
Why	Por que
Which	Qual, quais

What	O que, que, qual
Where	Onde
When	Quando
How	Como

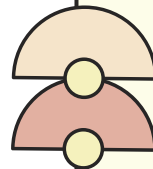


# REPHRASING SENTENCES

Reformulação de ideias de outras pessoas nas suas próprias palavras.

- 1.** Leia a **passagem várias vezes** para entender completamente o significado; .
- 2.** Anote os **conceitos-chave**;
- 3.** Escreva sua **versão** do texto sem olhar para o original;
- 4.** Compare seu **texto** parafraseado com a passagem original e torne-o menor;
- 5.** Faça **ajustes** em frases que permanecem muito semelhantes;
- 6.** Cite a **fonte** onde você encontrou a ideia.

Dica: comece seu texto por uma parte diferente da do texto original, assim, torna mais fácil a sua escrita e tem menos chances de ficar parecido.




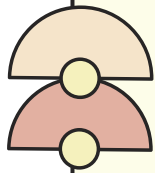

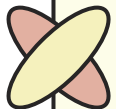





# COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

"Countable nouns" podem ser conduzidos por números e ter a forma plural.// Exemplo: "she has two dogs"

Noun	Singular	Plural
Chair / Cadeira	One chair	Four chairs
Strawberry / Morango	One strawberry	Seven strawberries
Computer / Computador	One computer	Three computers
Cup / Xícara	One cup	Five cups
Painting / quadro	One painting	Two paintings



# COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

"Uncountable nouns" não podem ser contados com números // Exemplo:  
"she needs some help with the homework"

- 1. Abstract idea:** Para indicar quantidades de ideias abstratas, podemos recorrer ao uso de palavras e frases como "a piece of", "a lot of", "much/few"
- 2. Beverage:** para indicar quantidade de certa coisa, usamos diferentes termos, como: **cup, glass, jar, liter, some, etc.**
- 3. Food:** para saber a quantidade de certa comida, usamos termos como: **kilogram, slice, a piece of, liter, a plate of, add, a loaf of (a unit of), etc.**

ATENÇÃO: ALGUNS ALIMENTOS PODEM SÃO COUNTABLE NOUNS!





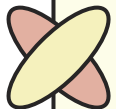

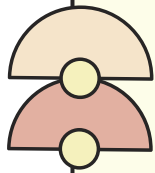



# COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

## *Uncountable*

1. School Subjects (Disciplinas escolares): grammar, poetry, portuguese, vocabulary, maths
2. Substance (substâncias): air, iron, oxygen

## "A / an / some / any"

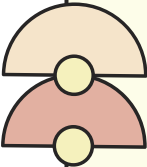

- **a / an:** used for in singular countable nouns, in positive, negative, and interrogative sentences.
  - **An:** is used before a vowel.
  - **Some:** used for uncountable and countable plural nouns in positive sentences.
  - **Any:** used for uncountable and countable plural nouns in negative and interrogative sentences.
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# COLLOCATIONS + GROUP COLLOCATIONS


"Collocations" são grupos de duas ou mais palavras que são colocadas juntas.

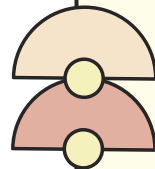
win	A prize
go	cycling
play	An important role
do	Your best
encourage	Your friends
train	To win the race
beat	The champion
represent	Your team






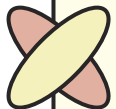

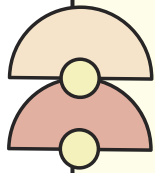

# COLLOCATIONS + GROUP COLLOCATIONS

- Bring a lasting.../a potencial.../ be of = benefit
  - ... of the fittest/its long term.../ ensure its=survival
  - at...of extinction/a high.../reduce the... of decease=risk
  - work in nature.../be involved in a... group/ improve nature=conservation
  - an endangered.../a...of a bird/discover a new...= species
  - destroy their.../preserve their.../loose Its natural...= habitat
  - pass on their genes.../ in its.../ find a.... for cancer = gene
  - as a.../ have serious... s/ consider the...= consequence
- 





# PHRASAL VERBS

- Quando dois verbos são colocados juntos, o segundo comumente adiciona **-ing** ou **infinitivo + to** // exemplo: the student kept writing me emails **OR** They wanted to meet me in the park.
  - Alguns verbos sempre tem um **objeto antecedendo** o **-ing** ou **infinitivo + to**. // exemplo: when he texted me to ask about the homework, I was having dinner.
  - Alguns verbos podem ser seguidos por **2 objetos**, um **direto** e o outro **indireto**. // exemplo: can you give me the book today, instead of handing them to me Friday?
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# VERB TENSES: PRESENT FORMS

Simple present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• generally true</li><li>• Habits</li><li>• permanent states</li><li>• scheduled to happen at a particular time in the future</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The sun sets in the west.</li><li>• I always study hard for exams.</li></ul>
Present continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• temporary</li><li>• In progress</li><li>• Unfinished</li><li>• things in the future arranged to do with other people</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He is reading various kinds of books.</li><li>• She is drinking coffee.</li><li>• They are working hard.</li></ul>

# VERB TENSES: PRESENT FORMS

Present perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• experiences connected to a present situation/discussion.</li><li>• completed event within a period of time including now</li><li>• duration of something that still true now.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• She has lived here all her life.</li><li>• He has finished his homework.</li></ul>
Present perfect continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• duration of activities that are still true now.</li><li>• emphasize on the process</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He has been reading the book for two hours.</li><li>• She has been studying in the library for three hours.</li></ul>



# VERB TENSES: PAST FORMS

Simple past	Finished actions in the past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Last year, I <b>traveled</b> to Japan.</li><li>• <b>Did</b> you <b>have</b> dinner last night?</li></ul>
Past continuous	emphasize an action in progress around a time in the past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The sun <b>was shining</b> every day that summer.</li><li>• I <b>was making</b> dinner when she arrived.</li></ul>

# VERB TENSES: PAST FORMS

Past perfect	emphasizes that one thing happened before a particular point in the past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• After Sofie had finished her work, she went to lunch.</li><li>• Before I knew it, she had run out the door.</li></ul>
Past perfect continuous	action that started in the past continued up until another time in the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Martha had been walking three miles a day before she broke her leg.</li></ul>

# VERB TENSES: FUTURE FORMS

Usado para descrever ações futuras, que virão a acontecer, como planos e intenções. // exemplo: I'll buy a new phone in Christmas.

GOING TO/WILL: usado para predicações do futuro, sendo WILL uma coisa abstrata, inconcreta, e GOING TO uma ideia mais estabelecida, uma certeza/decisão.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: usado para planos e/ou acordos. Pode ser usado para enfatizar ideias concretas/decisões e planos que já foram organizados também.

WILL: usado para decisões imediatas, promessas, ofertas, pedidos, predicações e fatos futuros.

If you have <b>time/place/date</b> in the sentence:	<b>Future forms</b>	
	<b>Decisions Intentions Plans</b> } we always use <b>be going to</b>	Except when it's a "quick decision" (decision at the moment of speaking): In this case we use <b>will</b>
	<b>Predictions</b> (based on <b>opinions</b> ) } we always use <b>will</b>	Except when there's <b>evidence</b> : In this case we use <b>be going to</b>
	<b>verbs/words</b> that indicate it's an <b>opinion</b> : think, expect, believe, imagine, guess, hope...	
<b>Present simple</b> - schedules, timetables  <i>My flight <u>leaves</u> at 7 tomorrow. What time <u>does</u> the show <u>start</u> tonight?</i>	If you have <b>time/place/date</b> in the sentence:	<b>Present simple</b> - schedules, timetables  <b>Present continuous</b> - arrangements, involve other people
	<b>Present continuous</b> - arrangements, involve other people  <i>Experts from around the world <u>are meeting</u> in Oslo next month.</i>	
	We also use <b>will</b> for:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• (Offers)</li><li>• Promises/threats</li><li>• Future facts/objective truth</li><li>• Requests</li><li>• With the words/expressions I'm sure, definitely, probably, perhaps, it's possible that, maybe + <b>will</b> to say how certain we think something is.</li></ul>

<b>Decisions Intentions Plans</b> } we always use <b>be going to</b>  <i>I've decided that I <u>am going to</u> study Biology.</i>	Except when it's a "quick decision" (decision at the moment of speaking): In this case we use <b>will</b>  <i>It's cold. I'll <u>close</u> the window.</i>
<b>Predictions</b> (based on <b>opinions</b> ) } we always use <b>will</b>  <b>verbs/words</b> that indicate it's an <b>opinion</b> : think, expect, believe, imagine, guess, hope...  <i>I don't <u>think</u> the weather <u>will be</u> worse in the future.</i>	Except when there's <b>evidence</b> : In this case we use <b>be going to</b>  <i>My team has been playing so terribly. <u>They are not going to win</u> this year.</i>




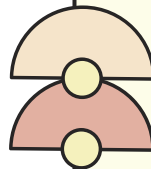
# PASSIVE AND ACTIVE VOICE

Na "Active Voice", o foco da frase vai para quem realiza a ação. É formada com a seguinte estrutura: : **subject + object/complement** // exemplo: "Sarah wrote the book".

Já na "Passive Voice", o foco é inteiramente de quem sofre a ação. É formada pela seguinte estrutura: **be + past participle** // exemplo: the book was written by Sarah

## Tenses:

- **Simple present:** Basketball is played throughout the world.
  - **Present Continuous:** An apple is being eaten by John.
  - **Present Perfect:** The fire has been put out
  - **Simple Past:** I was given flowers
  - **Past Continuous:** Flowers were being distributed in Brazil.
  - **Past Perfect:** I wanted to go to Italy with my family, however I had not been a good student this year and my parents did not allow it
- 



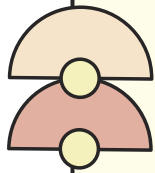


# PASSIVE AND ACTIVE VOICE

Quando a “**Passive Voice**” descreve temas gerais, duas estruturas podem ser utilizadas.

- SUBJECT + VERB TO BE + thought, believed, estimated, known + TO + INFINITIVE = The guy is known to be the richest man in Asia.
- SUBJECT + VERB TO BE + thought, claimed, assumed, well known + (THAT) = It is assumed that tobacco may cause lung cancer.

**NOTA:** a palavra “that” é **opcional**.



# MODAL VERBS

- A verb used to indicate **modality**, that is: probability, skill, permission, request, capacity, suggestions, order, obligation, or advice.
- They do not change their form.
- They usually add meaning to verbs and are followed by the infinitive form without -to.

# MODAL VERBS


- **Will:** expresses that something is certain to happen + promises, offers, habits and refusals
- **Would:** used when a hypothesis is formulated and is certain to happen. Can also be used to express habits in the past.
- **Should:** expresses a good idea to happen in the future or when something is already expected to happen.
- **Shall:** this modal is used to give suggestions or make offers. "Shall" is usually used with (we) or (I).
- **Can:** expresses ability and permission. Its negative form is "cannot" or "can't".
- **Could:** polite requests, past ability and inability or when something is possible to happen.

# MODAL VERBS

- **May and might:** when something is uncertain but possible.  
"May" can also be used as a way of asking for permission to do something.
- **Must:** when something is necessary to happen.
- **Modal + be + ing:** Used to talk about actions in progress.
- **Modal + have + past participle:** Used to talk about the past.
- **Modal + have + been + ing:** Used to talk about actions in the past that were happening and then interrupted by another.
- **Modal + be + past participle:** A way of using it with passive forms. The meaning that the modal expresses does not change when it is used with the passive voice.



# ADVERBS



Adverbs can be regular (formed by adding “ly” or some variation onto the end of the adjective) or irregular (are not formed from standard English spelling conventions). Some adverbs modify verbs/verb forms, and some modify adjectives.



# ADVERBS

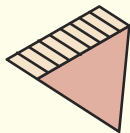
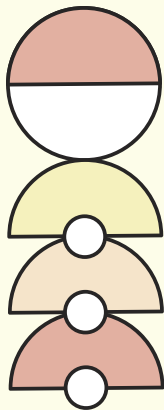
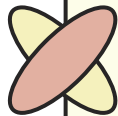
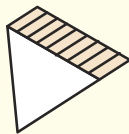
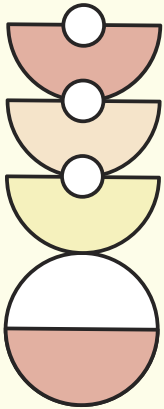
## *Regular*

- Professionally
- Similarly
- Temporarily
- Actually
- Busily
- Completely
- Eagerly
- Independently
- Occasionally
- Realistically
- Perfectly
- Carefully

## *Irregular*

- Hard
- Well
- Fast
- Healthfully

# VOCABULARY










# THE ENVIRONMENT

- Drought → seca
- Flood → enchente
- Global warming → aquecimento global
- Greenhouse effect → efeito estufa
- Melt → derreter
- Nuclear disaster → desastre nuclear
- Oil spill → derramamento de óleo
- Ozone layer → camada de ozônio
- Pollution → poluição
- Recycle → reciclagem
- Save → economizar
- Waste → desperdício



# PERSONAL QUALITIES

- 
- Ambitious → ambicioso(a)
  - Calm → calmo(a)
  - Caring → cuidadoso(a)
  - Clever/bright → esperto(a)
  - Creative → criativo(a)
  - Fit → forte e bom em exercícios físicos
  - Hard-working → quem trabalha duro
  - Patient → paciente
  - Reliable → de confiança
  - Sensitive → sensível
  - Sociable → sociável
  - Strong → forte
  - Well-organised → organizado(a)
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# SCHOOL

- English → inglês
- Maths → matemática
- Art → artes
- History → história
- Geography → geografia
- Biology → biologia
- ICT → informática
- PE → Educação física (Physical Education)
- Chemistry → química
- Physics → Física
- Music → música
- Board → quadro
- Pen → Caneta
- Board rubber → Apagador do quadro
- Desk → carteira
- OHP → projetor
- Pencil → Lápis
- Paper → papel
- Computer → computador
- Notebook → caderno de notas
- Rule → régua
- Pencil sharpener → apontador

# MUSIC AND FILM

- Acoustic → acústico
- Album → álbum
- Amplify → amplificador
- Artist → artista
- Authentic → autêntico
- Banjo → banjo; instrumento de corda da família do alaúde.
- Bass → baixo (instrumento)
- Beat → tempo forte do compasso, força motriz característica do jazz, do rock e da música pop.
- BPM → batidas por minuto (beats per minute).
- Blues → o blues é um gênero e forma musical originado por afro-americanos no extremo sul dos estados unidos em torno do fim do século XIX.
- Movie → filme
- Cast → elenco
- Character → personagem
- Comedy → comédia
- Documentary → documentário
- Comic → quadrinhos
- Fairy tale → conto de fadas
- Graphic novel → história em quadrinho
- Thriller → filme de ação
- Action → ação

# TECHNOLOGY

- Browser → navegador
- Screen → tela
- Blog → páginas online
- Broadband → band larga
- Download → baixar/instalar
- Homepage → página inicial
- Bounce back → se recuperar
- Share → compartilhar
- Media → meios de comunicação
- Software → programas
- Hardware → parte física de aparelhos tecnológicos.
- Device → dispositivo
- Printer → impressora
- Scanner → fotocopidora
- Flash drive → pen-drive



# HEALTH

- Ache → dor
- Broken → quebrado(a)
- Cold → resfriado
- Cough → resfriado
- Earache → dor de ouvido
- Flu → gripe
- Headache → dor de cabeça
- Hurt → ferir
- Injure → ferir
- Pain → dor
- Sore → dolorido(a)
- Stomach ache → dor de estômago
- Temperature → temperatura
- Virus → vírus
- First aid → primeiros socorros
- Food poisoning → intoxicação alimentar
- Health centre → centro de saúde
- Heart attack → ataque cardíaco
- Painkiller → analgésico
- Waiting room → sala de espera

# BOA PROVA!

Dúvidas?

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