



Feito por: **Gabriel Marques, Milena Araújo,**
Victoria Melo Espires, Giovanna Visconde,
Fernanda Sugueno, Jessie Hui Hu.

Vestibulinho

Grammar

Word formation

- Words can be formed by adding a particle before (PREFIX) or after (SUFFIX), added to its root.
- By identifying the prefix or suffix, you can get an idea of the meaning of the word.

Suffixes are **noun shapers** and the most common are:

- er, -or, -ar** – indicate the person or thing that does or is related to.

E.g.: PROGRAMMER (to program)

CONDUCTOR (to conduct)

BEGGAR (to beg)

- The suffix **-ist** indicates the person who does, studies or applies to something.

E.g.: SCIENTIST (science);

BIOLOGIST (Biology)

- The suffix **-(i)an** also indicates a person who studies or applies to something, in addition to being used for nationalities:

E.g.: LOGISTICS - logistician

STATISTICS - statistician

BRAZIL - BRAZILIAN

- The suffixes **-ion; -ation; ition;** forms nouns from verbs, indicating "the process of" or "the result of".

E.g.: ACTION – to act

CONSTRUCTION – to construct

- The endings **-ment; -ance; -ence;** are added to verbs to form nouns that mean "the action of"

E.g.: Development - (develop)

Performance - (perform)

Resistance - (resist)

- The suffix **-LY** is adverb-former.

E.g.: Softly - soft

Kindly – kind

Prefix: a word part added **in front of** a base word to change the meaning.

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 that shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and some other word or element in the rest of the sentence.

In/ On/ At - time

- **In:** usado para se referir a partes do dia (in the afternoon, in the morning), aos meses (in July/ September) e aos anos (in 1999, in 2006). → **mais amplo e geral**
- **On:** usados para se referir aos dias (Monday, Tuesday) e as datas (on 20th January, on 6th march). → **mais específico**
- **At:** usado para se referir as horas (at six o'clock) e as noites e final de semana (at night, at the weekend). → **maior especificidade**

In/ On/ At - place

- **In:** used for an enclosed space and geographical regions (países, estados e cidades) → **mais amplo e geral**. E.g.: in the garden, in the car
- **On:** used for a surface and public transport. (ruas ou avenidas) → **mais específico**. E.g.: on the wall, on Park Street
- **At:** use for a point and institutions (local e endereço específico) → **maior especificidade**. E.g.: at the corner, at 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

Interrogative words: Are interrogative pronouns used to ask questions.

- They are used **before** auxiliary and modal verbs.
- Except for *how*, all words start with -wh and are therefore called wh-words.

Questions words	Tradução	Examples
Who (subject function)	Quem	Who are you?
Whom (object function)	Quem	Whom did you call? (Quem te ligou?)
Whose	De quem	Whose pens and books are these?

Why	Por que	Why do you say that?
Which	Qual, quais	Which do you want?
What	O que, que, qual	What did you do?
Where	Onde	Where is my notebook?
When	Quando	When do you go to the beach?
How	Como	How are you?

The “how” can be accompanied by some words:

Expression	Tradução	Examples
How old	Quanto anos	How old are you?
How many	Quantos, quantas	How many dogs do you have?
How much	Quanto	How much money do you need?
How long	Quanto tempo	How long will it take?
How far	Quão longe	How far is the hotel from the hospital?

Rephrasing sentences

Paraphrasing means formulating someone else’s ideas in your own words.

How to paraphrase in five steps

1. Read the passage several times to fully understand the meaning;
2. Note down key concepts;
3. Write your version of the text without looking at the original;
4. Compare your paraphrased text with the original passage and make minor; adjustments to phrases that remain too similar.
5. Cite the source where you found the idea.

Paraphrasing tips

The five steps to paraphrasing may seem straightforward, but writing an idea in a different way than the published version can be difficult. Start your first sentence at a different point from that of the original source;

1. Use synonyms (words that mean the same thing);
2. Change the sentence structure (e.g. from active to passive voice);
3. Break the information into separate sentences.

Example

Original passage

“The number of foreign and domestic tourists in the Netherlands rose above 42 million in 2017, an increase of 9% and the sharpest growth rate since 2006, the national statistics office CBS reported on Wednesday” (DutchNews.nl, 2018).

Paraphrased version

According to the national statistics office, the Netherlands experienced dramatic growth in tourist numbers in 2017. More than 42 million tourists travelled to or within the Netherlands that year, representing a 9% increase—the steepest in 12 years (DutchNews.nl, 2018).

Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns: can be counted using numbers and have a plural form. **E.g.:** She has two dogs.

Noun	Singular	Plural
Chair	One chair	Two chairs
Strawberry	One strawberry	Five strawberries
Computer	One computer	Four computers
Cup (xícara)	One cup	Five cups
Painting (quadro)	One painting	Two paintings

Non-countable noun: they cannot be counted using numbers and, as a general rule, are only used in the singular.

- **Abstract idea** → advice, fun, help, information, pride... – *To indicate quantities of abstract ideas, we can resort to the use of words and phrases such as a **piece of** (indicates unity), **a lot of**, **much** and **a few** (little)

E.g.: She needs **a piece of** advice regarding her job.

We had **a lot of** fun at the party.

We had **much** fun at the party.

They need **some** help.

- **Beverage** → coffee, tea, water, juice... – *When we want to indicate the quantity (plural or singular) of a certain drink, we can resort to the use of words such as **cup**, **glass**, **jar**, **liter**, **some**, etc.*

E.g.: She drank two cups of coffee.

I need a glass of water.

Could you please give me some tea?

He brought a jar of orange juice.

- **Food** → bread, butter, meat, oil, rice, salt, spaghetti... – *When we want to indicate the quantity (plural or singular) of a certain food, we can resort to the use of words or phrases such as kilogram, slice, a piece of, liter, a plate of, add, a loaf of (a unit of), etc.*

E.g.: I only bought a loaf of bread.

He bought a kilogram of rice.

She only ate two pieces of meat.

BE CAREFUL: THERE ARE SOME FOODS THAT ARE COUNTABLE NOUNS

Food: Countable and Uncountable Nouns



- **Subjects (disciplina)** → grammar, poetry, portuguese, vocabulary

Ex: He has been reading a lot of poetry lately.

We learned a lot of Italian vocabulary last class.

They have three Portuguese classes a month.

- **Substance (substâncias)** → air, iron, oxygen

Ex: There's too much air in this bag of potato chips.

We need three iron blades.

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.

	a	an	some / any
+	There is a sofa in the room.	There is an armchair in the room.	There are some chairs in the room.
-	There isn't a sofa in the room.	There isn't an armchair in the room.	There aren't any chairs in the room.
?	Is there a sofa in the room?	Is there an armchair in the room?	Are there any chairs in the room?

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Collocations

A group of two or more words that are placed together

- Win – a prize / a trophy / the gold medal
- Go – climbing / sailing / cycling
- Play – golf / tennis / na important role
- Do – gymnastics / yoga / your best
- Encourage – people to work as a team / children to exercise more

- Train – for the event / before the race / hard
- Achieve – your goal / your personal best / your ambition
- Represent – your school / your country / the team
- Score – a goal / ten points
- Beat – your opponent/ the champion

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

Frequently used two-word verbs / phrasal verbs

- When 2 verbs are used together, the second one often takes the *-ing* or the infinitive + to. Example: The student kept writing me emails OR They wanted to meet me in the park.
- Some verbs always have an object before the *-ing* form or the infinitive + to. Example: When he texted me to ask about the homework, I was having dinner.
- Some verbs can be followed by 2 objects (a direct and an indirect one)

E.g.: Can you **give me my books** now instead of **giving them to me Friday**?

Verb tenses – present and past tenses

- **Simple present:** describes things that are generally true, habits or permanent states, it also describes things scheduled to happen at a particular time in the future
Examples: I **miss** my host family.

We **arrive** at seven in the morning.

- **Present continuous:** describes actions seen as temporary, in progress, or unfinished. It's also used to talk about things in the future that one has arranged to do with other people.
Examples: We **are talking** about study-abroad programs.

I **am meeting** some friends on Sunday

- **Simple past:** used to describe finished actions in the past, specially when there is one finished action after another
Example: I **spent** six months in Berlin in 2015.
- **Past continuous:** used to emphasize na action in progress around a time in the past

Example: I **was** actually **thinking** about cancelling my trip before I left.

- **Past perfect:** emphasizes that one thing happened before a particular point in the past

Example: I **had** never **left** Argentina.

- **Past perfect continuous:** is the preferred form for talking about something in process over a period of time before a particular form in the past. However, the pas perfect continuous also be used in most of these cases.
Example: I **had been wanting** to go there for ages.
- Present Perfect forms and the Simple Past The **simple past** is used:

- To tell a story of a **completed** events.
- With time phrases that show **completed time**.
- To talk about the **duration** of completed events.
- The **present perfect** is used:
 - To introduce **experiences connected** to a present situation/discussion.
 - To refer to a completed event **within** a **period of time** including now.
 - To talk about the duration of something that **still true** now.
- The **present perfect continuous** is used to:
 - talk about the **duration** of activities that are **still true** now.
 - To **emphasize** the **process** (NOT the completed action).

Future Forms

- The future with **going to** is used to describe **plans** and **intentions**.

I'm going to buy a new car in December.

She is going to go to Mandy's party.

- **Going to** and **will** are used for 'future predictions'. Since **will** is used when 'we risk' predicting something while '**going to**' gives us some **concrete evidence**.

Brazil is going to win the match. They're playing well.

Look at the clouds; it's going to rain.

- The **Present continuous** is typically used for **plans** or **agreements** about future events. In these cases, there is an indication that some preparation has already taken place. E.g.: I'm seeing my friends tomorrow.
- Both the **going to** and the **present continuous** can be used for '**future arrangements**.' There is a simple difference between the two and most of the time one can replace the other.
- **Going to** is often used to talk about a **decision**. E.g.: *I'm going to study abroad.*
- The **present continuous** is used to emphasize that your plan has already been **organized, prepared**. E.g.: *I'm travelling tomorrow morning.*

Future forms

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

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

- **Will** is used for:

1. Immediate decisions (usually taken in the act of speaking);

It's hot here. I will open the window.

(Está quente aqui. Vou abrir a janela.)

2. Promises

I will always be with you.
(*Eu sempre estarei com você.*)

3. Offers

I will help you with your homework, don't worry.
(*Eu vou ajudar você com a tarefa de casa, não se preocupe.*)

4. Requests

Will you close the door, please?
(*Você poderia fechar a porta, por favor?*)

5. Predictions

I think Liza will come to Brazil next Carnival.
(*Acho que Liza virá ao Brasil no próximo Carnaval.*)

6. Future Facts

I'll sleep late.
(*Vou dormir tarde.*)

- If you have **time/place/date** in the sentence:
 - Present Simple** - schedules, timetables. E.g.:
The train **leaves** at 10 tomorrow
 - Present Continuous** - arrangements, involve other people. E.g.: I'm seeing my friends tomorrow.

Active voice

- The focus goes to whoever does the action. It is formed with the following structure: subject + object/complement.
Example: Sarah wrote the book.

Passive voice

- Instead of focusing on who does the action, the passive voice is used to emphasize what or who suffers the action. It is formed with the following structure: be + past participle. E.g.: 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.
 - After Modals: This task could be easily done by a three-year old pupil.
 - After Prepositions: I was afraid of being left on my own.
- When the passive describes general assumptions, a few structures can be used.
 - 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.

NOTE: the word "that" is optional.

Modal Verbs

- A modal verb is a type of 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.

We also use **will** for:

- (Offers)
You look tired. I'll carry your bag.
- Promises/threats
I will love you forever but, if you cheat on me, I will kill you.
- Future facts/objective truth
It's my birthday next week. I'll be seventeen.
- Requests
Will you do me a quick favor?
- With the words/expressions I'm sure, definitely, probably, perhaps, it's possible that, maybe + **will** to say how certain we think something is.
*I'll definitely be there. Count me in?
I'm sure you will pass. You've worked so hard.*

If you have **time/place/date** in the sentence:

Present simple - schedules, timetables

*My flight leaves at 7 tomorrow.
What time does the show start tonight?*

Present continuous - arrangements, involve other people

Experts from around the world are meeting in Oslo next month.

Will and would:

- 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 and shall:

- 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 and could:

- 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.

May, might and must:

- 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.

Some regular adverbs:

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

Some irregular adverbs:

- 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 → que trabalha duro
- Patient paciente
- Reliable → de confiança
- Sensitive → sensível
- Sociable → sociável
- Strong → forte
- Well-organised → organizado(a)

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.
- 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.
- BPM → batidas por minuto (beats per minute).
- Action → ação
- 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

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

Technology

- Browser → navegador
- Screen → tela

- Blog → páginas online
- Broadband → banda 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

OBSERVAÇÃO!!!

Não nos responsabilizamos pela falta de conteúdos no material

Este resumo deve ser utilizado como uma **ferramenta extra de estudo**. Não se limite a ele. Não deixe de ver os outros materiais! Deve ser usado como um **material de revisão**.

Este material não foi revisado por nenhum professor e está sujeito a erros

Esta é apenas a 1ª versão do resumo. O arquivo será atualizado quando a matéria faltante for dada.

Confira a orientação de estudos no Moodle para ver todos os materiais indicados para estudo.

Boa Prova!

Salvamento do arquivo: documento Word.