



English

Student's Book

# O Idioma Fácil



O site **idiomafacil.com.br** foi criado em 2010 com o intuito de proporcionar aos alunos estudar na comodidade do próprio lar ou local de trabalho sem ter que se deslocar até uma escola de idiomas. Com conteúdo online e professores especializados localizados em todo o Brasil.

**É o único do setor de idiomas com e-books interativos!**

O Idioma Fácil in company foi desenvolvido para fornecer ensino nos idiomas mais utilizados no Brasil atualmente através do método presencial com e-book e online para estudos em desktop, tablets ou smartphones adaptando os estudos à necessidade e disponibilidade de cada um.

Também prover acesso aos idiomas com a comodidade de estudar em casa, no trabalho ou mesmo durante viagem ao exterior.

Por não ser impresso e com metodologia simples e rápida demonstra ter um rendimento acelerado.

O e-book, que tem um vocabulário de mais de 400 palavras mais verbos e expressões, pode ser carregado no tablet, e smartphone e levando para qualquer lugar sendo usado on e off-line.

**Bons estudos!**



# O método



Este é um método que pode ser usado de forma autodidata ou em classe para as pessoas aprenderem as línguas mais importantes.

O e-book é interativo com vídeo-aulas, áudio, exercícios e repetições.

Cada um pode seguir na velocidade de estudo que achar melhor.

Com design simples pode ser acessado facilmente através de seu desktop, notebook, tablet ou smartphone e/ou impresso.

Começa com uma **Introdução** dos temas da aula. Aqui é recomendado ler cada palavra, escutá-la e repeti-la em voz alta em seguida e escutá-la novamente. Se sentir necessidade repetir o processo. Após é só ver a vídeo-aula complementar.

Após, passa-se para a parte de **Pronúncia** repetindo o processo da introdução.

Na **Gramática** há traduções e conjugações verbais, além das explicações da matéria dada no início.

Treina-se a parte escrita com exercícios para completar e traduções. Também há questões múltipla escolha no site. Para a tradução oral, antes de escutar o áudio, deve-se traduzir cada frase oralmente antes de escutar. Se houver dificuldade é só repetir o processo ou acionar o chat de dúvidas.

Fazendo um pouco a cada dia é possível notar a evolução rapidamente. Deve-se iniciar e finalizar a lição a cada estudo, mantendo uma lição por dia de estudo, podendo revisar posteriormente.

No fim do e-book há um **glossário** com todas as palavras e verbos e uma tabela de conjugações dos verbos usados no e-book.

As **respostas** do livro de exercícios estão no final também.






# Vídeo-aulas





## Leçon 2



### Introduction



pluriel

  des livres salut  
une porte  des portes salle de classe

oui   
non 

### Prononciati

   
un sac  
un mur  
un portable  
un étudiant  
un ordinateur

   
Est-ce un ordinateur?  
Est-ce un étudiant?  
Est-ce que ce sont des livres?

### Parlez

Qu'est-ce que c'est?  
Est-ce un portable?  
Est-ce une horloge?

Salut! Qu'est-ce que c'est?  
Est-ce un portable?

Salut! Ce sont des montres!  
Non, ce n'est pas un portable.  
C'est un ordinateur.

**Assista as vídeo-aulas clicando nas TVs**

**Caso não funcione em seu APP de visualização de PDFs baixe uma versão atualizada como a indicada na página das amostras dos e-books**

**Nas lições do site pode baixar arquivos de áudio em mp3 em cada lição dos idiomas**

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## Lesson 15

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- ✦ Professions, professionals and studies
- ✦ Adjectives
- ✦ FUTURE
- ✦ TO LIKE / PREFER / STUDY / START / FINISH

## Conversation 5

## Review 3

# Tabela da fonética



## Sons

English	Portuguese	Exemplos
oo, oe	u	book, shoe ▶
oo	óó	door ▶
oa, le	ôu	boat, table, tackle ▶
e, ea	i	eraser, teacher ▶
i, y	ai	night, light ▶
a	ei	name, table ▶
u	ãh	ruler ▶
ai	éi	chair ▶
ch	tch	chair, cheese ▶
kn	n	knife ▶
ou	au	house, mouse ▶

O alfabeto inglês tem as mesmas 26 letras do alfabeto latino. A língua inglesa é um pouco distante da língua portuguesa, com uma fonética bem específica. Em inglês não existem acentos nas palavras, alguns vocábulos/sons também não existem em português, sendo necessário praticar para aperfeiçoar a pronúncia.

Um jeito de memorizar a fonética é a repetição das palavras, que junto com a memorização são bases da aprendizagem do inglês. Você deve primeiro praticar a pronúncia, para depois avançar na aprendizagem da gramática e regras.

Para ouvir os sons vá para a página de fonética do [site](#).

# Lesson 1

## Introduction



Nice to meet you.

Nice to meet you, too.

My name is...

## Pronunciation

### What is it?

It is a book

It is a notebook

It is a pencil

It is a pen

It is a seat

It is a board

It is a name

It is a last name

It's an eraser

It's a ruler

It's a table

It's a chair

It's a door

It's a window

It's day

It's night

**good morning**

**good afternoon**

**good evening**

**good night**

**goodbye**

It is...

It's...



## Talk

Good morning. Nice to meet you.

My name is Lucy.

What is it Mark?

What is it?

What is it?

Goodbye Mark.

Nice to meet you, too.

My name is Mark.

It is a notebook!

It's a book.

It's an eraser.

Goodbye Lucy.



# Grammar



A B C D E F G H I J K L  
M N O P Q R S T U V W X  
Y Z

nice to meet you	prazer em conhecê-lo(a)
nice to meet you, too	prazer em conhecê-lo(a) é meu
my name is	meu nome é
good morning	bom dia (manhã)
good afternoon	boa tarde
good evening	boa noite (chegada)

good night	boa noite (partida)
goodbye	tchau
it's day	é / está dia
it's night	é / está noite

a	um /uma
an	um /uma antes de vogal
What is it?	O que é isso?
It is a	isso é um

**What is it?**

**It's a...**

**It's an...**

Podemos abreviar **It is** para **It's**.

book	livro
notebook	caderno
pencil	lápiz
pen	caneta
seat	banco (de sentar)
board	lousa, prancha

eraser	borracha
ruler	régua
table	mesa
chair	cadeira
door	porta
window	janela

## Translate orally

What is this?

It is a book

It is a notebook

It is a seat

It is a pencil

It is a board

It is an eraser

It is a table

It is a chair

It is a door

It is a window



What is this?

It's a pencil

It's a ruler

Good morning

Good morning. Nice to meet you!

Nice to meet you too!

Good evening

Good evening. Nice to meet you!

Nice to meet you too! Good night.



Good morning

Good afternoon

Good evening. My name is Paul.

Nice to meet you Paul. My name is James.

Nice to meet you too James.

Good night James.

Goodbye Paul.



Good morning

Good morning. My name is Lara.

Nice to meet you Lara. I am Suzy.

Nice to meet you Suzy.

Goodbye Suzy.

Bye Lara.

It's day

It's night

It is a name

Fred is a name

Fred is a boy



It is a last name

Smith is a last name

Jones is a last name

# Lesson 2

## Introduction



a child

children

plural

Hi  
Hello



yes



no



## Pronunciation



a purse

a wall

a cell phone

a student

a classroom

a man

a boy

a watch(es)

a clock

a key

a dress(es)

a computer

a woman

a girl

wallet

mobile

man - men  
woman - women



Is it a book?



Yes, it is a book.

NOT

No, it is not a book. / No, it isn't a book.

Are they books?

Yes, they are books.

No they are not books. (aren't)

plural

## Talk

Hello Mark.

Hello Lucy.

Is it a cell phone?

No, it isn't. It's a clock!

Are you a student?

No, I'm not a student. I'm the teacher!

Are they keys?

No, they aren't. They are watches.

# Grammar



one	um
purse	bolsa
cell phone	celular
student	estudante
clock	relógio de parede
watch	relógio de pulso
dress	vestido
wall	parede, muro
computer	computador
key	chave
classroom	classe (sala de aula)

no	não
yes	sim
hello	oi, olá
hi	oi, olá
man	homem
woman	mulher
boy	garoto
girl	garota
child	criança, filho
wallet	carteira

- class sozinha significa aula, curso (ex. English class)
- man e woman tem plural com **e**: women / men
- children é o plural de child. Kid(s) também é usado

Is it a book?	Isso é um livro?
Yes, it is a book.	Sim, é um livro.
Are they books?	Isso são livros?
No they aren't books.	Não isto não são livros.

**It is not**  
**It's not**  
**It isn't**

- na pergunta inverte-se a frase

**plural**

## Speaking Tables

Is	it	a	boy cell phone child classroom	?
		an	eraser	

**They are not**  
**They're not**  
**They aren't**

**It's an English wallet.**  
**They are English wallets.**

**cell phone**  
**=**  
**mobile**

Are	they	girls men students watches women	?
-----	------	--	---

plural



Hello. Hi.	are	they	boards notebooks pencils purses seats walls	?
---------------	-----	------	--	---

plural

Yes,	it	is	an	English	watch dress purse woman
			a	Brazilian	seat pen

Yes,	they	are	English Brazilian	men boys girls women chairs rulers
------	------	-----	----------------------	---

plural

No,	they	aren't are not	keys pencils girls windows computers clocks
-----	------	-------------------	--

plural

purse  
bag  
handbag  
backpack

# Lesson 3

## Introduction



The  
the car  
the eraser

plural

the cars  
the erasers



Verb

**TO BE**

on

in

**I am  
he is  
she is  
it is  
you are  
we are  
they are**

## Pronunciation



teacher

farm

and

bird

house

American

calendar

city

French

boat

town

English

coat

knife

Portuguese

shoe

fork

Brazilian

light

spoon

German



## Talk

Is the calendar on the boat?

Yes, it is on the boat.

Is he English?

No, he's French.

Are they English?

No, they are Portuguese.

Are the French on the farm?

No, they aren't on the farm.

They are in the city!

Is the teacher in the classroom?

Yes, he is in the classroom.

# Grammar

teacher	professor
bird	pássaro
calendar	calendário
boat	barco
coat	casaco
French	francês(a)
German	alemão
Portuguese	português
American	americano
Brazilian	brasileiro
shoe	sapato
house	casa
light	luz
farm	fazenda
knife	faca
spoon	colher
fork	garfo



## Verbo **TO BE** (ser/estar)

I am	eu sou / estou
he is	ele é / está
she is	ela é / está
it is	isso é / está
you are	você é / vocês são
we are	nós somos / estamos
they are	eles são / estão

on	sobre, no, na
in	em, no, na, dentro
the	o / a (artigo definido)
and	e
city	cidade
town	cidade (pequena)
car	carro

- Utiliza-se **in the** para designar no, na ,mas para cidades, estados ou países somente **in**. (ex. in New York) Há exceções. Ex. in the USA / in the UK
- No inglês só identificamos **masculino** e **feminino** pelo pronome (he/she).
- O pronome **I** é sempre maiúsculo. **IT** é usado pra coisas e animais no singular.

Pode-se abreviar:

I'm  
He's  
She's  
It's

You're  
We're  
They're

who?

boat  
≠  
ship



# Speaking tables



Am	I	in	the car	?
Is	he		the town	
	she	the city		
Are	it	the classroom		
	you	the house		
	we	on	the boat	
	they		the farm	

Where is?

Who is he / she?

Who are you / they?

Am	I	an	American	teacher	?
Is	he		English	student	
	she	a	German	boy	
it	Portuguese		girl		
Are	you	Brazilian	man		
	we	French	woman		
	they		child		

I	am	in	Paris
He	is		Miami
She			Rome
It	Washington		
You	are	New York	
We		New Jersey	
They		Berkeley	

Where are?

The	knife	is	on	the table
	shoe		in	the farm
	bird			the house

## **Conversation 1**



Hello! Are you the English teacher?

Hi! Yes, I am the English and German teacher. Nice to meet you!

Nice to meet you too! Is he the Brazilian student?

No, he isn't the Brazilian student. He is the American teacher.

Is the French purse in the house?

Yes, the French purse is in the house. The American one isn't!

Are the Americans in the city?

Yes, they are in the city. They are in the school. I am in the city.

Are the boats on the farm?

No, they aren't on the farm, they're in the house. I am in the house.

Are the Portuguese women in Rome?

No, they are not in Rome, they are in Paris. We're in Rome!

The Brazilian tourists, are they in New York? We are in Miami.

Yes, they are in New York and you are in Miami.

**And you???**



## Conversation 5



Hello. What time is your Architecture class on Tuesday?

It is at seven o'clock, but it is on Monday and not on Tuesday.

Oh. OK. Can you help me with my English lesson on Tuesday then?

On Tuesday what time? I have to help my cousin at 2 p.m.

In the afternoon, I'll be out. I'll be at the dentist. Can you at 10 a.m.?

I prefer at 10 o'clock. Very good then. I'll go there after the college.

Susan is going to the market at noon. Do you want to go?

No, thanks. I went there yesterday in the evening. I'll go to the park.

Ok. We are going to the party in the pub. You can come if you want.

Oh, I want to go there! I'll go there a little after the school class.

Last December we went to Miami. It was very good.

Miami is very good. I prefer California. I will go there fifth of May.

I came from Los Angeles last year. I did a journalism work there.

I have a cousin there. He lives there for five years. He is a lawyer.

Do you have your degree on law already?

Not at all! I have to study a lot yet. Then I can have my degree.



## Ask



Good morning. What time is it?

---

What day is today? And yesterday, what day was it?

---

Will you work on Wednesday night?

---

Do you have a lot of work to do tomorrow?

---

Did he help you with the exercises yesterday?

---

Will you go to the bank on Friday morning?

---

Do you want to finish the college classes in November?

---

Will your cousin be a real estate broker in June?

---

# Review 3



## Words

umbrella

sun

ground

season

fall

cloudy

third

eighteenth

bottle

Wednesday

Friday

afternoon

week

evening

night

yesterday

museum

restaurant

April

February

nothing

nobody

veterinarian

career

## Phrases

I want none of the professions here. I'll be real estate broker.

Nobody liked that salesman. He started to work with the bad lawyer.

The accountant finished the work in October. It's a very good work!

The bank closes at 4 p.m. We have to go there in fifteen minutes.

This restaurant opened in January. Let's go there Friday afternoon.

That doctor works with the dentist there. I went there this week.

It is the sixth time that I start this lesson. And it's very bad!

I rode that bicycle a lot. Now I will sell it. I will buy a car tomorrow.

There were twenty bottles of beer, but we drank fifteen in the party.

We spoke with the teacher and he could help us on Thursday.



## Questions



How was the weather in your city last week?

Can you speak with your father to buy the bicycle?

How many wine bottles did you buy in the wine store?

Can you help your sister in the store this afternoon?

How much is this black car on the right?

It's very cold there. Do you want a scarf, a glove or none?

Could you come here to help my brother with the accounting work?

In what classroom is our class tomorrow?

How many doctors worked in the university with you?

Was it very cold this morning outside?

Good evening. Could you help me with this box below the window?

Do you want to go to my house at the beach in September?

What time did she come back from the pub?

Did the real estate broker sell you the house in front of the square?

Can you finish your work in the shop at six o'clock to come here?

Did he get the degree in architecture in the college that he started?

Will you study veterinary after you finish the school next year?

Are they architects or engineers?

Did you buy the radio last month when you went to Miami?

Will they work in the bank next Monday?

Did he buy pasta in the market Wednesday night?

This afternoon, I will be in the park. Do you wanna to go there?

Will that museum be closed in January?

# Verb index



TO BE -  
ser/estar

TO SPEAK  
- falar

TO LISTEN  
- ouvir

TO LIVE -  
viver

TO EAT -  
comer

I	am	spea <b>k</b>	listen	live	eat
He	is	spea <b>k</b> s	listens	live <b>s</b>	ea <b>t</b> s
You	are	spea <b>k</b>	listen	live	eat
We	are	spea <b>k</b>	listen	live	eat
they	are	spea <b>k</b>	listen	live	eat
past	was, were	spo <b>k</b> e	listene <b>d</b>	live <b>d</b>	ate

TO DRINK -  
beber

TO HAVE -  
ter

TO SEE -  
ver

TO WALK -  
andar

TO SHOW -  
mostrar

I	drin <b>k</b>	have	see	walk	show
He	drin <b>k</b> s	has	see <b>s</b>	walk <b>s</b>	show <b>s</b>
You	drin <b>k</b>	have	see	walk	show
We	drin <b>k</b>	have	see	walk	show
they	drin <b>k</b>	have	see	walk	show
past	drin <b>k</b>	had	saw	walk <b>e</b> d	show <b>e</b> d

TO CLOSE -  
fechar

TO OPEN -  
abrir

TO DO -  
fazer

TO WANT -  
querer

TO BUY -  
comprar

I	close	open	do	want	buy
He	close <b>s</b>	open <b>s</b>	do <b>e</b> s	want <b>s</b>	buy <b>s</b>
You	close	open	do	want	buy
We	close	open	do	want	buy
they	close	open	do	want	buy
past	close <b>d</b>	open <b>e</b> d	did	want <b>e</b> d	buy <b>o</b> ught

# Vocabulary



American - americano(a)  
be - estar  
bird - pássaro  
board - lousa, prancha  
boat - barco  
book - livro  
boy - garoto  
Brazilian - brasileiro(a)  
calendar - calendário  
cell phone - celular  
chair - cadeira  
child - criança, filho  
city - cidade  
classroom - classe (sala de aula)  
clock - relógio de parede  
coat - casaco  
computer - computador  
door - porta  
dress - vestido  
English - inglês(a)  
eraser - borracha  
farm - fazenda  
fork - garfo  
French - francês(a)  
German - alemão  
girl - garota  
he - ele  
hello - oi, olá  
hi - oi, olá  
house - casa  
I - eu  
in - em, no, na, dentro  
it - isso (ele - coisas)  
key - chave



knife - faca  
light - luz  
man - homem  
no - não  
notebook - caderno  
one - um  
pen - caneta  
pencil - lápis  
Portuguese - português(a)  
purse - bolsa  
ruler - régua  
seat - banco (de sentar)  
she - ela  
shoe - sapato  
spoon - colher  
student - estudante  
table - mesa  
teacher - professor  
the - o / a (artigo definido)  
they - eles, elas  
wall - parede, muro  
watch - relógio de pulso  
we - nós  
what - que  
window - janela  
woman - mulher  
yes - sim  
you - você, vocês

