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CURSO BÁSICO DE INGLÊS TÉCNICO

Lesson One

Nesta lição, você vai adquirir os seguintes conhecimentos:

O uso do verbo “to be”

Adjetivos

Profissões

Nacionalidades

Cumprimentos

VERBS

to be (*ser / estar*)

Affirmative

Negative

Interrogative

I am	I am not (I'm not)	Am I?
You are	You are not (You aren't)	Are you?
He is	He is not (He isn't)	Is he?
She is	She is not (She isn't)	Is she?
It is	It is not (It isn't)	Is it?
We are	We are not (We aren't)	Are we?
You are	You are not (You aren't)	Are you?
They are	They are not (They aren't)	Are they?

It

usado para se referir a sujeitos de gênero neutro (animais, objetos etc) e verbos impessoais.

Examples: It is a table.

It is raining.

It is a dog.



New Vocabulary

Nationalities

Brazilian (*brasileiro*)

American (*americano*)

Portuguese (*português*)

Spanish (*espanhol*)

French (*francês*)

Chinese (*chinês*)

English (*inglês*)

Japanese (*japonês*)

Italian (*italiano*)

German (*alemão*)

Professions

duty officer (*oficial de serviço*)

foreman (*capataz*)

tallyclerk (*conferente*)

bosun (*contramestre*)

agent (*agente*)

crane driver (*guindasteiro*)

master (*comandante*)

stevedore (*estivador*)

winch man (*guincheiro*)

chief mate (*imediato*)

Adjectives

heavy (*pesado*) / light (*leve*)

big (*grande*) / small (*pequeno*)

dry (*seco*) / wet (*molhado*)

tall (*alto*) / short (*baixo*)

long (*longo*) / short (*curto*)

hot (*quente*) / cold (*frio*)

good (*bom*) / bad (*mau*)

fat (*gordo*) / thin (*magro*)

new (*novo*) / old (*velho*)

happy (*feliz*) / sad (*triste*)

Expressions

Greetings

Hi (*oi*)

Hello (*olá*)

Good-bye / Bye (*tchau*)

Nice to meet you (*prazer em conhecê-lo*)

Thank you / Thanks (*obrigado*)

You are welcome (*de nada*)

How are you? (*como está você?*)

I am fine, thanks. (*vou bem, obrigado*)

How do you do? (*como vai você?*)

Grammar Points

João is a foreman.

Is João a chief mate?

No, he isn't a chief mate. He is a foreman.

Antônio is a crane driver.

Is Antônio a tally clerk?

No, he isn't a tally clerk. He is a crane driver.

Pedro and Ricardo are duty officers.

Are Pedro and Ricardo agents?

No, they aren't agents. They are duty officers.

Text

Antônio: Hello! Good morning!

Jack: Good morning! What is your name?

Antônio: My name is Antônio. What is your name?

Jack: My name is Jack. I am a chief mate. What is your profession?

Antônio: I am a stevedore.

Jack: What is your nationality, Antônio?

Antônio: I am Spanish. I am from Spain. And you, where are you from?

Jack: I am from England. I am English.

Antônio: Nice to meet you!

Jack: Nice to meet you too! Good-bye!

Antônio: Bye!

*Apesar da ênfase da lição ser no sentido do verbo **to be** como "ser" é válido ressaltar que o mesmo também é usado no sentido de "estar".*

Examples: I am working on a job.
She is sad.
He is at home.
We are tired.

Exercises

1. Put the sentences in the negative and interrogative:

a) Marcos is a stevedore.

N

I

b) I am a chief mate.

N

I

c) They are agents.

N

I

d) Max and Hans are German.

N

I

e) The agents, the chief mates and the stevedores are Brazilian.

N

I

2. Substitute the words by the correct personal pronoun:

a) The ship is large.

b) Henry is American. Tom and you are French.

c) Pedro and Francisco are duty officers.

d) Ronaldo and I are stevedores. Ricardo and Nelson are sailors.

3. Make sentences following the model:

Example: tall / the / foreman
The foreman is tall

a) ship / Japan / from / the

b) Chinese / agents / the

c) the / wet / cargo

d) crane driver / the / thin / the / and / master / fat

4. Reading Comprehension:***The German Ship***

There is a new ship near the harbor. This ship is from Germany. It is a German ship. There are five people on this ship. Hans is the master. He is tall and fat. Jack is the foreman. He is not German. He is from the USA. He is American. Max is the chief mate. He is very old. He is short and thin. John and Nick are from England. They are English.

a) Where is the new ship from?

b) What is Hans' nationality?

c) Is Hans short?

d) What is Jack's profession?

e) Is he German?



CURSO BÁSICO DE INGLÊS TÉCNICO

Lesson Two

Nesta lição, você vai adquirir os seguintes conhecimentos:

Os verbos to work, to live, to like e to speak

Partes do dia

Partes do navio

VERBS

to speak (*falar*)
to work (*trabalhar*)
to live (*viver / morar*)
to like (*gostar*)

Affirmative

Negative

Interrogative

I work	I don't work	Do I work?
You work	You don't work	Do you work?
(He/She/It) works	(He/She It) doesn't work	Does (he/she/it) work?
We work	We don't work	Do we work?
You work	You don't work	Do you work?
They work	They don't work	Do they work?

New Vocabulary

deck (convés)

crane (guindaste)

ashore (em terra)

bow (proa)

hold (porão)

cabin (cabine)

stern (proa)

office (escritório)

with (com)



Expressions

in the cabin (*na cabine*)
in the office (*no escritório*)
on deck (*no convés*)
on bow (*na proa*)
on stern (*na popa*)
in the hold (*no porão*)
in the morning (*de manhã*)

in the afternoon (*de tarde*)
in the evening (*à noite*)
at night (*à noite*)
Good morning (*bom dia*)
Good afternoon (*boa tarde*)
Good evening (*boa noite*)
Good night (*boa noite*)

Grammar Points

I like to work in the morning.

And you, do you like to work at night?

No, I don't like to work at night. I like to work in the evening.

The chief mate works at night.

Does the foreman work in the afternoon?

No, he doesn't work in the afternoon.

He works in the morning.

The master is from England but he lives and works in France.

Does he like to live in France?

No, he doesn't like to live in France.

The chief mate likes to work in the office.

Does he like to work on deck?

No, he doesn't like to work on deck.

Do the stevedores speak Chinese?

No, they speak English and Portuguese.

Does the agent work with the crane?

No, he doesn't work with the crane. He works in the office.

Exercises

1. Write interrogative and negative sentences:

a) The crane driver works in the morning.

N

I

b) The tally clerk likes to live in Japan.

N

I

c) You live with your family in Italy.

N

I

d) The chief mate works on bow in the morning.

N

I

e) The foreman and the winch man work at night.

N

I

f) The new cargo is from Germany.

N

I

g) The ships are Brazilian.

N

I

2. Reading Comprehension:

Thomas: What is your name?

Peter: My name is Peter. And you, what is your name?

Thomas: My name is Thomas. I am the chief mate.

Peter: OK. Nice to meet you! I am a sailor.

Thomas: Are you from Brazil?

Peter: No, I am from England but I work and live in Brazil.

Thomas: Do you like to live in Brazil?

Peter: Yes, I love to live in Brazil! It is a very beautiful country.

Thomas: Do you work in the hold, Peter?

Peter: Yes, I do. I don't like to work in the hold very much. I prefer to work on deck.

Thomas: Speak with the master about this.

Peter: OK. Thank you very much.

Thomas: You are welcome! See you later!

Peter: Bye!

a) Who is Thomas?

b) Who is Peter?

c) Where is Peter from?

d) Where does Peter live?

e) Where does he prefer to work?

f) What is Thomas' occupation?





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Lesson Three

Nesta lição, você vai adquirir os seguintes conhecimentos:

Os verbos to visit, to help, to play

Novo vocabulário sobre objetos e diferentes níveis de relacionamento profissional e familiar

VERBS

to visit (*visitar*)
to help (*ajudar*)
to play (*jogar, tocar, brincar*)

New Vocabulary

Family

mother (*mãe*)
father (*pai*)
parents (*pais*)
brother (*irmão*)
sister (*irmã*)
son (*filho*)
daughter (*filha*)
kids (*filhos ou crianças*)
children (*filhos ou crianças*)
wife (*esposa*)
husband (*marido*)

Work

boss (*patrão*)
colleague (*colega*)
co-worker (*colega de trabalho*)
clerk (*balconista*)
receptionist (*recepcionista*)
secretary (*secretária*)
employee (*funcionário*)

Expressions

Watch out! (*cuidado*)
Be careful! (*seja cuidadoso / atento*)
Stop! (*Pare*)
Help! (*Socorro*)
Please (*Por favor*)



Grammar Points

I help my boss in the morning.

I don't help my boss in the morning.

Do you help your boss in the morning?

John likes to visit his mother in the afternoon.

John doesn't like to visit his mother in the afternoon.

Does John like to visit his mother in the afternoon?

Tony and I speak with the clerk in the evening.

Tony and I don't speak with the clerk in the evening.

Do Tony and you speak with the clerk in the evening?

Her brother speaks Japanese with his co-workers.

Her brother doesn't speak Japanese with his co-workers.

Does her brother speak Japanese with his co-workers?

My boss likes to play with his employees after work.

My boss doesn't like to play with his employees after work.

Does my boss like to play with his employees after work?

Text

Life on a Ship

Hi! My name is Paulo. I am a chief mate. Everyday in the morning I get up and I see the blue ocean. I like to look at the ocean in the morning. Then I go to work. I like to work on a ship. I have many colleagues. John and Bob are English. Hans is from Germany. I like to speak German with Hans. I like to speak German very much. I play with my colleagues everyday. We like to play cards in the evening when we are not very tired.

Exercises

1. Reading Comprehension:

a) What is his name?

b) What is his profession?

c) What does Paul do in the morning?

d) Does he like to work on a ship?

e) What does he do in the evening?

2. Substitute the underlined words by the appropriate pronoun:

1. Paul and John's sister is very beautiful.

2. Peter's boss works in the morning.

3. Carol's colleagues like to speak German with me.

4. Write a composition about your family.

Suggestions:

What do you like to do with your family?

What are their professions and nationalities?

Do you help your parents?

Do you have kids?

Do they work or study?



CURSO BÁSICO DE INGLÊS TÉCNICO

Lesson Four

Nesta lição, você vai adquirir os seguintes conhecimentos:

Os verbos to eat, to drink, to cook e to want

Vocabulário relacionado a alimentos

VERBS

to want (*querer*)
to eat (*comer*)
to drink (*beber*)
to cook (*cozinhar*)

New Vocabulary

meal (*refeição*)

breakfast (*café da manhã / desjejum*)

lunch (*almoço*)

dinner (*jantar*)

thirsty (*sedento*)

hungry (*faminto / com fome*)

food (*comida*)

salad (*salada*)

meat (*carne*)

bread (*pão*)

rice (*arroz*)

beans (*feijão*)

pasta (*macarrão*)

cookies (*bolachas*)

cake (*bolo*)

chicken (*frango*)

beer (*cerveja*)

milk (*leite*)

coffee (*café*)

tea (*chá*)

water (*água*)

juice (*suco*)

Expressions

to have breakfast (*tomar café da manhã*)

to have lunch (*almoçar*)

to have dinner (*jantar*)

for breakfast (*no café da manhã*)

for lunch (*no almoço*)

for dinner (*na janta*)

It's delicious! (*Está delicioso*)

I'm full (*Eu estou satisfeito*)



Grammar Points

The chief mate likes to eat in the morning.

Does the chief mate like to eat in the morning?

The chief mate doesn't like to eat in the morning.

The stevedores are hungry and thirsty.

Are the stevedores hungry and thirsty?

No, the stevedores aren't hungry and thirsty.

I like to eat rice for lunch.

And you, do you like to eat rice for lunch?

No, I don't like to eat rice for lunch. I like to eat rice for dinner.

Do Americans eat rice and beans for lunch?

No, Americans don't have rice and beans for lunch.

What do you like to have for breakfast?

I like to have cake and bread for breakfast.

Text

At a restaurant

Paul: Amy, do you want to have dinner at a restaurant tonight?

Amy: Of course I want! I don't want to cook tonight. I am very tired.

They go to a restaurant...

Waiter: Good evening! What do you want to eat?

Paul: I want to eat chicken, beans, rice and French fries for dinner. And you, Amy, what do you want to eat?

Amy: I want to eat pasta for dinner and I want to drink orange juice, please.

Waiter: And you, sir, do you want to drink juice too?

Paul: No, I want to drink beer.

Exercises

1. Reading Comprehension:

a) What does Paul want to eat?

b) What does Amy want to drink?

c) What does Paul want to drink?

d) Does Amy want to have dinner at a restaurant? Why?

2. Make up questions to the answers below:

a) _____ ?

I want to drink water.

b) _____ ?

Yes, James likes to have lunch at this restaurant.

c) _____ ?

No, the chief mate doesn't want to eat chicken again today.

d) _____ ?

Yes, the agents are very hungry.

e) _____ ?

I want to eat rice and beans, please.

3. Put the sentences in the negative and interrogative:

a) I like to eat rice and beans for lunch everyday.

N

I

b) George works with his brother in the morning.

N

I

c) Tom and Nick are very good agents.

N

I

5. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronoun:

a) (*Kate*) _____ likes to speak English with _____ colleagues.

b) (*The stevedores*) _____ don't speak Japanese but _____ speak English very well.

c) (*The duty officer*) _____ doesn't have breakfast in the morning with _____ wife.

d) (*My brother and I*) _____ don't live with _____ parents.





CURSO BÁSICO DE INGLÊS TÉCNICO

Lesson Five

Nesta lição, você vai adquirir os seguintes conhecimentos:

Os verbos to open, to close e to lock

Novo vocabulário sobre objetos e números

Expressão de hora em inglês

VERBS

to open (*abrir*)
to close (*fechar*)
to lock (*trancar*)
to clean (*limpar*)

New Vocabulary

Numbers:

1. one	11. eleven	21. twenty-one	40. forty
2. two	12. twelve	22. twenty-two	50. fifty
3. three	13. thirteen	23. twenty-three	60. sixty
4. four	14. fourteen	24. twenty-four	70. seventy
5. five	15. fifteen	25. twenty-five	80. eighty
6. six	16. sixteen	26. twenty-six	90. ninety
7. seven	17. seventeen	27. twenty-seven	100. one hundred
8. eight	18. eighteen	28. twenty-eight	1000. one thousand
9. nine	19. nineteen	29. twenty-nine	152. one hundred fifty two
10. ten	20. twenty	30. thirty	1456. one thousand four hundred and fifty-six

Objects and Rooms:

window (<i>janela</i>)	bathroom / restroom (<i>banheiro</i>)
door (<i>porta</i>)	bedroom (<i>quarto</i>)
cabin (<i>cabine</i>)	kitchen (<i>cozinha</i>)
house (<i>casa</i>)	living room (<i>sala de estar</i>)
car (<i>carro</i>)	dining room (<i>sala de jantar</i>)
box (<i>caixa</i>)	cafeteria (<i>refeitório</i>)
gate (<i>portão</i>)	



Expressions

Let's go (*Vamos*)

Be quiet (*Fique quieto*)

Silence, please (*silêncio, por favor*)

Shut the door please / Close the door please (*feche a porta, por favor*)

Excuse me (*com licença*)

What time (*Que horas*)

What time is it? (*Que horas são?*)

a.m. – before noon (*antes do meio-dia*)

p.m. – after noon (*após o meio-dia*)

12:00 – noon, midday (*meio-dia*)

12:00 – midnight (*meia-noite*)

Grammar Points

8:00 - *What time is it? It's eight o'clock.*

5:12 - *What time is it? It's five twelve.*

6:15 - *What time is it? It's six fifteen / It's a quarter past six.*

3:24 - *What time is it? It's three twenty-four.*

4:30 - *What time is it? It's four thirty / It's half past four.*

7:45 - *What time is it? It's seven forty-five / It's a quarter to eight.*

2:52 - *What time is it? It's two fifty-two / It's eight to two.*

What time do you clean the deck?

I clean the deck at 7 pm.

What time does the stevedores open the gate?

They open the gate at 6 am.

What time do you have breakfast?

I have breakfast at eight twenty-five.

What time does the secretary open the office?

The secretary opens the office at nine o'clock.

What time do they lock the gates?

They lock the gates at nine pm.

Exercises

1. What time is it?

4:56 _____

5:00 _____

2:15 _____

7:30 _____

1:23 _____

8:43 _____

9:45 _____

11:17 _____

2. Describe your routine:

What time do you get up?

What time do you have breakfast?

What time do you work?

What time do you have lunch?

What time do you study?

What time do you have dinner?

What time do you go to bed?



CURSO BÁSICO DE INGLÊS TÉCNICO

Lesson Six

Nesta lição, você vai adquirir os seguintes conhecimentos:

Os verbos to have, to prefer, to need, to understand, to love e to hate

Dias da semana e meses

Endereços

VERBS

to have (*ter*)
to prefer (*preferir*)
to need (*precisar*)
to understand (*entender*)
to love (*amar*)
to hate (*odiar*)

Affirmative

Negative

Interrogative

I have	Do I have?	I don't have
You have	Do you have?	You don't have
He has	Does he have?	He doesn't have
She has	Does she have?	She doesn't have
It has	Does it have?	It doesn't have
We have	Do we have?	We don't have
You have	Do you have?	You don't have
They have	Do they have?	They don't have

New Vocabulary

Days of the week:

(on) Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday

Months:

(in) January July
February August
March September
April October
May November
June December

Directions:

Left (*esquerda*)
Right (*direita*)
Up (*cima*)
Down (*baixo*)
Above (*acima*)
Below (*abaixo*)

Em se tratando de datas completas (mês e dia), deve-se usar on ao invés de in (exemplo: on january 23).

Expressions

Have a nice trip! (*Tenha uma boa viagem!*)

Have a nice day! (*Tenha um bom dia!*)

See you later! (*Até mais tarde!*)

So long! (*Até a vista!*)

I live in Tijuca. It's in the the west side of town, a very nice place.

This ship is leaving tomorrow. It's going to the northeast region of the country.

This box is mailed to the following address: 37, Rio Branco Avenue – Rio de Janeiro. It's on downtown, very close to the harbour.

Grammar Points

Does the duty officer have to work on Saturday?

No, but he has to work on Sunday.

Does the tally clerk need to lock the cabin now?

No, but he has to lock the gate now.

Do you prefer to work on Sunday?

No, I prefer to work on Monday.

Do the agents understand English?

Yes, they understand English very well, but they don't speak Japanese.

Do the crane drivers have to work tomorrow?

Yes, they have to work tomorrow.

Do you help the winch man on Sunday?

No, I help the winch man on Tuesday.

When do you work?

I work in January. I work from Monday to Friday.

When do you clean the hold?

I clean the hold in the afternoon.

Exercises

1. Answer the questions using "but". Follow the pattern:

*Do you speak English? (German)
No, I don't speak English, but I speak German.*

a) Do you work on Monday? (Friday)

b) Does the tally clerk study Japanese with you? (with the master)

c) Do the stevedores lock the gate at night? (in the morning)

2. Make sentences with:

a) to

have: _____

b) to work

c) from Monday to Wednesday: _____

d) winch man: _____

3. Complete with your information. Then ask a partner questions about his information:

a) When is your birthday? _____

b) When do you have to work? _____

c) When do you study English? _____

d) When is your mother's birthday? _____

e) Are you married or single? _____

f) Do you have kids? _____

g) Do you need to work tomorrow? _____

4. Now make your own questions and practice them with a partner:

5. Interview your friend and write a composition about his / her routine:





CURSO BÁSICO DE INGLÊS TÉCNICO

Lesson Seven

Nesta lição, você vai adquirir os seguintes conhecimentos:

Os verbos to sleep, to smoke, to come, to go

Novo vocabulário sobre as condições do tempo

As estações do ano

VERBS

to sleep (*dormir*)
to smoke (*fumar*)
to come (*vir*)
to go (*ir*)

New Vocabulary

The weather (*o clima / tempo*)

How is the weather today?

It's sunny (*está ensolarado*)

cloudy (*está nublado*)

rainy (*está chuvoso*)

snowy (*está com neve*)

windy (*está com vento*)

hot (*está quente*)

cold (*está frio*)

warm (*está morno*)

Frequency

always (*sempre, constantemente*)

often (*muitas vezes, frequentemente*)

usually (*usualmente*)

sometimes (*às vezes, algumas vezes*)

never (*nunca, jamais*)

Seasons:

summer - (*verão*)

fall - (*outono*)

winter - (*inverno*)

spring - (*primavera*)

Expressions

Let's go! (*Vamos*)

Hurry up! (*Depressa*)

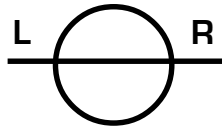
I'm in a hurry! (*Eu estou com pressa*)

I'm not sure (*Eu não tenho certeza*)

Disco de Plimsoll (*Afim de evitar o carregamento de um navio acima de seus limites de carga, foi criado o disco de Plimsoll. Este disco consiste de um conjunto das marcas das diversas linhas de carga máxima. Os navios mercantes são obrigados a pintar em seu costado o disco de Plimsoll*).

Disco de Plimsoll

Tropical fresh water
(*água doce tropical*)
Fresh water - (*água doce*)

TF**F**

L - R - representam as letras que designam a sociedade classificadora em que o navio foi classificado.
No exemplo acima trata-se da Lloyd Register.
Outras: AB - American Bureau of Shipping e BV - Bureau Veritas

T Tropical**S** summer - (*verão*)**W** winter - (*inverno*)**WNA** Winter North Atlantic
(*inverno no Atlântico Norte*)**Grammar Points**

I go to the store every day.

I go to the bank in the afternoon.

I go to the shore every night.

I go to the city in the morning.

I go to the deck today.

I go to the bow now.

I go to school from Monday to Friday. They go to church on Sunday.

I go home at night. I go downtown at 6:30 am.

Where do you go on Sunday?

I got to church on Sunday.

Where does the master go after work?

He goes home after work.

When does he come to school?

He comes to school from Wednesday to Friday.

Where does the sail man come from?

He comes from Morocco.

Text

A Foreign Stranger

Stevedore: Do you know this young man?

Tally clerk: No, I don't know. Where does he come from?

Master: I am not sure, but I think he comes from Argentina.

Tally clerk: Oh yes! He speaks Spanish with his friends.

Stevedore: Let's speak with this man.

Master: Hello, we are from Brazil. My name is Pedro. I am a master.

Juan: Hello, my name is Juan. I come from Argentina.

Master: Nice to meet you!

Juan: Nice to meet you too!

Weather Conditions

Chief Mate: Good Morning, Captain!

Captain: Good Morning, John. How is the weather today? Is it raining?

Chief Mate: No, the weather is wonderful today. It's sunny. The temperature is 28 degrees Celsius at the moment.

Captain: Wow! It's very hot. It's spring, not summer!

Exercises

1. Answer the questions:

a) Where do you go on weekends?

b) Where does your boss go on his vacation?

c) When do you come to your English course?

d) What time do you go home?

e) Do your friends like to go to work?

f) What time do the foremen usually go to their cabins?

2. Write sentences using:

always - _____

often - _____

usually - _____

sometimes- _____

never - _____

3. Put the sentences in the negative and interrogative:

a) They are working on deck.

N

I

b) The secretary goes to work in the morning.

N

I

c) The master and the tally clerk speak English and Chinese very well.

N

I

d) We sleep in our cabins at night.

N

I

4. Complete the sentences:

Josh comes _____ Thailand.

George doesn't go _____.

They don't work _____.

I want _____.

Do you prefer _____.

The receptionist _____ English very well.

5. Make up questions for:

a) _____?

No, the winch man doesn't prefer to work on Monday.

b) _____?

I like to go to the store on Sunday morning.

c) _____?

The stevedores go to work every morning from Monday to Friday.

d) _____?

The master gets up at 7 a.m. everyday.

Lesson Eight

Nesta lição, você vai adquirir os seguintes conhecimentos:

Conhecer os verbos to run, to walk, to make, to do

Aprender a usar um novo tempo verbal: Present Continuous

VERBS

to run (*correr*)
to walk (*andar*)
to make (*fazer, produzir*)
to do (*fazer*)

New Vocabulary

business (*negócios*)

exercise (*exercício*)

favor (*favor*)

homework (*dever de casa*)

service (*serviço*)

now (*agora*)

Expressions

Right there! / Right over there! (*Bem ali!*)

Right here! (*Bem aqui!*)

Right now! (*Agora mesmo!*)

There we go! (*Lá vamos nós!*)

What are you doing? (*O que você está fazendo?*)

How are you doing? / How are you? (*Como está você?*)

At this moment (*Neste momento*)



Grammar Points

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Affirmative

SUBJECT	+ VERB TO BE	+ MAIN VERB WITH ING
I	am	working
The crane driver	is	working with the crane now.
The stevedores	are	having lunch at this moment.
You	are	drinking water now.
We	are	going to the harbor.
He	is	doing business with a Japanese company.

Negative

SUBJECT	+ VERB TO BE	+ NOT	+ MAIN VERB WITH ING
I	am	not	speaking with the boss now.
The crane drivers	aren't	not	sleeping in their cabins.
The master	isn't	not	helping the agents.
You	aren't	not	having breakfast now.

Interrogative

VERB TO BE	+ SUBJECT	+ MAIN VERB WITH ING
Are	you	playing basketball now?
Is	the master	speaking with the agent?
Are	the stevedores	going downtown?

What are you doing?

Where are we going?

Who is cooking?

Exercises

1. Write interrogative and negative sentences:

a) The crane driver is helping me.

b) The winch men are working at the harbor.

c) I want to drink some coffee.

d) The master likes to help the agents.

2. Make 5 sentences in the affirmative and then put them in the interrogative and negative.



CURSO BÁSICO DE INGLÊS TÉCNICO

Lesson Nine

Nesta lição, você vai adquirir os seguintes conhecimentos:

O uso de can como forma de expressar habilidades.

*Conhecer os verbos:
to read, to write, to swim e to know*

VERBS

can (poder/estar capacitado a fazer algo)
To read (ler)
To write (escrever)
To swim (nadar)
To know (saber/ter conhecimento de algo ou alguém)

New Vocabulary

letter (*carta*)

package (*pacote*)

cargo (*carga*)

suitcase (*mala*)

luggage (*bagagem*)

box (*caixa*)

swimming pool (*piscina*)

sea (*mar*)

ocean (*oceano*)

book (*livro*)

magazine (*revista*)

newspaper (*jornal*)

warning (*aviso*)

message (*mensagem*)

Expressions

Take it easy! (*Calma!*)

Can I help you? (*Posso te ajudar?*)

Wait a minute please (*Espere um minuto por favor*)

Hold on! (*Espere*)

To look for / to search for / to seek (*Procurar*)

To find (*Achar*)



Grammar Points

I can read in English very well.

I can't read in English very well.

Can you read in English very well?

The stevedores know how to swim in the ocean.

The stevedores can swim in the ocean.

The winchman doesn't know how to swim in the ocean.

He can't swim in the ocean.

The stevedores can swim in the ocean but **the winchman can't.**

Exercises

1. Reading Comprehension:

A day at the harbor

Peter is an agent. He needs to speak with the master. He decided to go to the harbor and look for him.

At the harbor

Stevedore: Can I help you? Are you looking for anybody?

Peter: Yes, I am an agent. I am looking for the master.

His name is Joseph. Do you know where he is?

Stevedore: No, I don't know where he is. Maybe the tally clerk knows.

Ask the tally clerk. His name is Richard.

Peter: Do you know where the master is?

Tally clerk: Yes, of course I know! He is in his office. Right there!

Peter: Thank you very much.

Tally clerk: You are welcome!

a) Who is Peter?

b) Who is looking for?

c) Does the stevedore know where the master is?

d) Where is the master?

3. Write negative and interrogative sentences:

a) The receptionist can speak Japanese and Spanish.

b) The sailor can swim very well.

c) You can read in Portuguese and Chinese.

d) I want to read this letter.

e) Joseph locks this gate every morning.

f) The agent likes to eat bread and butter for breakfast.

4. Write a composition about the abilities you have and the ones you don't have. (use can and can't when possible):

5. Make questions for the answers below:

a) _____ ?
Yes, the winch man locks the doors at seven p.m.

b) _____ ?
No, they don't know how to speak German.

c) _____ ?
I can swim in the ocean.

d) _____ ?
The stevedores are studying Japanese now.

e) _____ ?
The master is going to the harbor.

f) _____ ?
The winch man is in hold 4.

g) _____ ?
They are working on deck.





CURSO BÁSICO DE INGLÊS TÉCNICO

Lesson Ten

Nesta lição você vai adquirir os seguintes conhecimentos:

Novos verbos: to load, to unload, to fix, to use e to repair

Novo vocabulário relacionado a ferramentas

VERBS

to load (*carregar – colocar carga em um veículo/ navio etc*)
to unload (*descarregar*)
to fix (*consertar*)
to repair (*consertar*)
to use (*usar*)

New Vocabulary

Tools:

toolbox (*caixa de ferramentas*)
workbench (*bancada de trabalho*)
hammer (*martelo*)
nails (*pregos*)
screw (*parafuso*)
screwdriver (*chave de fenda*)
extension cord (*cabo de extensão*)
saw (*serra*)
drill (*broca*)
tape measure (*fita métrica*)
bolt (*pino*)

washer (*arruela*)
nut (*porca*)
adhesive tape (*fita adesiva*) hatchet
(*machadinha*)

Extra Vocabulary:

truck (*caminhão*)
sailing ship (*veleiro*)
ship (*navio*)
trunk (*mala de carro*)
car (*carro*)
washed boat (*barco de pequeno porte*)

Expressions

Go ahead! (*Vá em frente*)
Keep going! (*Continue*)
Take care! (*Cuide-se / Tome cuidado*)



Grammar Points

The stevedores are unloading the ship.

(Os estivadores estão descarregando o carro)

The agent is fixing his car.

Hurry up! We have to load the car before six o'clock!

What are you doing? I am repairing this radio.

Exercises

1. Answer the questions:

a) What are you doing now?

b) Can you fix a car?

c) Do you speak German?

d) What time do you usually get up on Mondays?

e) Where are you going after the English class?

f) Can the stevedores swim?

g) What do you like to eat for breakfast?

h) Where do you want to go tomorrow?

i) Do you always work in the hold?

j) Where do you prefer to work?

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