

## **LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN**

Nos primeiros módulos concentrarmos nosso estudo de línguas dentro do contexto dos SONS. Sons semelhantes e diferentes. O tom da voz e o ritmo também fazem parte desta primeira base.

Agora nestes últimos módulos vamos concentrar em mais fases importantes na aprendizagem do inglês, que são:

- Juntando MORFEMAS para formular palavras;
- Juntando palavras para formar sentenças e cláusulas;
- Os significados dos morfemas, palavras e as combinações destas palavras.

### **LANGUAGE STUDY –**

#### **“MORFEMAS” – Formas**

Morfemas são as menores partes individuais de um idioma que tem significado. Morfemas podem ser uma palavra inteira ou parte de uma palavra. A palavra “CAT” por exemplo é um morfema singular. Não pode ser dividido em partes significativas. Porém, a palavra “CATS” se dispõe de dois morfemas – a palavra cat significando um quadrúpede da família “felidae”, - e o “s” que significa plural. Este “s” não é usado sozinho em conversa normal, não sendo então uma palavra, porém, sendo uma parte com significado das palavras CATS, BOOKS, BOYS etc., sendo então um morfema. Línguas são muito diferentes na maneira em que juntam e agrupem morfemas.

Observações críticas sobre morfemas e a maneira que são combinados para formar palavras pode ser muito útil para quem está aprendendo inglês. Por outro lado, não devemos substituir saber sobre o idioma por realmente conhecer o idioma. Procedimentos analíticos são ajudas básicas, permitirão ao aluno evitar muitos erros e facilitarão seu progresso rápido.

## **CONTEXT – RYTHM – INTONATION – THINKING**

### **- Animal Babies –**

Many baby animals – lions and elephants and turtles and thousands of others – look much like their fathers and mothers. But many do not. A baby butterfly looks more like a worm than like a grown-up butterfly. Baby starfish do not have five arms. Oysters when first hatched do not have shells. Baby toads look very much like fish. Ants, bees, and jellyfish are other animals that change greatly in looks while they grow up.

Some baby animals weigh millions of times as much as other baby animals. The biggest baby of all is a baby blue whale. It weighs more than a grown-up elephant.

A horse usually has only one colt at a time. A cow usually has only one calf. One baby at a time is the rule with elephants, kangaroos, and many other animals. Dogs and cats and pigs usually have several babies at a time. So do turtles and many others. And some animals have hundreds or even thousands of babies at a time. A cod fish can lay a million eggs. Not all of them will hatch. But usually thousands of them do. Only a few live long enough to grow up. Tiny cod are good food for bigger fish.

Some baby animals are well cared for by their parents. Some are not taken care of at all. A baby robin would not live long if its parents did not protect it and bring food to it. A baby turtle, on the other hand, can take care of itself as soon as it comes from its shell.

Some animal babies grow up fast. A hamster is naked and helpless when it is first born. But baby hamsters grow so fast that a hamster can have babies of its own when it is only two months old. An elephant, however, stays a baby for two or three years.

Baby animals many times have special names. Baby butterflies and moths are called caterpillars. Baby toads and frogs are called tadpoles. The list gives the names of some other baby animals.

BEAR - cub	KANGAROO – joey	ELEPHANT – calf	SWAN – cygnet
CAT – kitten	LION – cub	FOX – cub	TIGER – cub
COW – calf	MOOSE – calf	GOAT – kid	TURKEY – poult
DEER – fawn	OYSTER (oíster) – spat	HORSE – colt	WHALE – calf
DOG – puppy	SEAL – pup	DUCK – duckling	SHEEP – lamb

## OBJECTS



FLIGHT – VÔO



WEATHER



PASSENGER



CLOTHES



COOK



PURSE



MAILMAN



MOVIE



MENU



FLOOR



**BOTTLE**



**PAPER**



**BOWL**



**PHONE**



**GRAPES**



**ENVELOPE**



**TOMATO**



**STAPLER**

**FAULT** – culpa, falta

## VERBS



### to RUN / RAN

correr, administrar, andar, funcionar,  
concorrer

He wants to run **to** the store. I can't run this store.



### to LISTEN / LISTEND (to, for)

escutar

I don't want to listen **to** you. He wants to listen **for** you.

### to PLAN / PLANND

– planejar

I plannd to study Spanish **next**. I didn't plan anything.

### to GET (gues) / GOT (gat)

– obter, pegar, conseguir, ficar....

**Where** did you get that? I got it **at** the museum.

## QUALIFIERS

(to be)	<b>COLD</b> – frio
(to be)	<b>COOL</b> – refrescante
(to be)	<b>RELIGIOUS</b> – religioso
	<b>PINK</b> – cor-de-rosa
(to be)	<b>READY</b> – pronto
(to be)	<b>BRAZILIAN</b> – brasileiro
(to be)	<b>AMERICAN</b> – americano

<b>to ARRIVE</b> (airáiv) – chegar	<b>HAPPY</b> (hápi) – feliz
<b>ARRIVAL</b> (airával) – chegada	<b>HAPPINESS</b> (hapines) – felicidade
<b>to SURVIVE</b> (survaiv) – sobreviver	<b>SOFT</b> (sóft) – suave
<b>SURVIVAL</b> (survaival) – sobrevivência	<b>SOFTNESS</b> (sóftness) – suavidade
<b>to ATTEND</b> (atend) – atender, freqüentar	<b>COMPLEX</b> (compéx)– complicado
<b>ATTENDANCE</b> (atêndans) – comparência	<b>COMPLEXITY</b> – complexidade
<b>ACCORD</b> (acórd) – acordo	<b>ABLE</b> (êbol) – apto
<b>ACCORDANCE</b> (acórdans) – concordância	<b>ABILITY</b> (abílti) – aptidão
<b>to FLATTER</b> (fláter) – lisonjear	<b>REAL</b> (rial) – real
<b>FLATTERY</b> (flátori) – lisonja	<b>REALISM</b> (rialism) – realismo
<b>to BREAK</b> (brêik) – quebrar	<b>DYNAMIC</b> (dainâmic) – dinâmico
<b>BREAKAGE</b> (brêikedi) – quebradeira	<b>DYNAMTICISM</b> – dinamismo

## EXPRESSIONS

**“WHOSE FAULT IS IT?”** – De quem é a culpa?

**to “FALL ASLEEP”** – adormecer

**to “GO TO BED”** – ir dormir

**to “TRY ON”** – experimentar (roupa)

**to “GET SICK”** – ficar doente

**to “GET WELL”** – ficar bem

**to “GET OLD”** – ficar velho

**to “GET MARRIED”** – casar-se

**to “GET HURT”** – ficar machucado

**to “GET BLAMED”** – ser acusado

**“YES, OF COURSE”** – sim, é claro

**“NO, OF COURSE NOT”** – não, é claro que não

**“AT LEAST”** – pelo menos

**“GREAT!”** – ótimo!

**“HURRY” !!** – depressa!!

**“IT’S RAINING”** – está chovendo.

**“IT’S SNOWING”** – está nevando

**“IS IT RAINING?”** – está chovendo?

**“IS IT SNOWING?”** - está nevando?

**“IT’S NOT RAINING”** – não está chovendo

**“IT’S NOT SNOWING”** – não está nevando

## GRAMMAR

## to BE (passado)

I WAS  
YOU WERE  
HE WAS  
SHE WAS  
IT WAS  
WE WERE  
YOU WERE  
THEY WERE

I WASN'T  
YOU WEREN'T  
HE WASN'T  
SHE WASN'T  
IT WASN'T  
WE WEREN'T  
YOU WEREN'T  
THEY WEREN'T

WAS IT?  
WERE YOU?  
WAS HE?  
WAS SHE?  
WAS IT?  
WERE WE?  
WERE YOU?  
WERE THEY?

## FRAMES

1. The kids like to RUN.

I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ across the field.  
We usually \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.  
She needs to \_\_\_\_\_ to the store.

3. I want to LISTEN to the man.

You have to \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
They never \_\_\_\_\_ to us.  
We want to \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio.

5. I need to PLAN the party.

Did you \_\_\_\_\_ anything for tomorrow?  
How can we \_\_\_\_\_ anything?  
He doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ to study here.

7. We didn't GET TO go.

Did you \_\_\_\_\_ see the judge?  
When do you \_\_\_\_\_ be a pilot?  
You always \_\_\_\_\_ have what you want.

2. He wants to RUN the company.

She doesn't like to \_\_\_\_\_ the factory.  
You will \_\_\_\_\_ this office.  
I need to \_\_\_\_\_ my business by myself.

4. We need to LISTEN FOR the train.

You should \_\_\_\_\_ your bus.  
I have to \_\_\_\_\_ the mailman.  
Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the phone?

6. I want to GET a new car.

Where did you \_\_\_\_\_ your shoes?  
They went to \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream.  
I never \_\_\_\_\_ the menu.

8. I ate a COLD sandwich.

We like to drink \_\_\_\_\_ beer.  
She prefers \_\_\_\_\_ weather.  
The kitchen floor is \_\_\_\_\_.

9. The water was COOL.

Do you have any **any** rooms?

Yesterday was a **\_\_\_\_\_** day.

Today the weather is **\_\_\_\_\_**.

11. I like BRAZILIAN food.

We bought **some** **\_\_\_\_\_** grapes.

He has a **\_\_\_\_\_** wife.

They want a **\_\_\_\_\_** cook.

13. We never WERE in Texas.

They **\_\_\_\_\_** at your house.

Where **\_\_\_\_\_** you **yesterday**?

**\_\_\_\_\_** they **in** the car?

10. Are you READY to go?

The movie is **\_\_\_\_\_** to see.

Can you be **\_\_\_\_\_** at 8:00?

He is **never** **\_\_\_\_\_**.

12. I WAS **at** the bank.

I know she **\_\_\_\_\_** with him.

He **\_\_\_\_\_** eating a ham sandwich.

It **\_\_\_\_\_** sleeping **on** the floor.

14. It WASN'T raining **in** Madrid.

She **\_\_\_\_\_** saying anything.

He **\_\_\_\_\_** **at** church Sunday

I **\_\_\_\_\_** by myself **at** the movies.

## PHRASES

1. How many apples did you get? Only five, where is the bowl?
2. The new maid comes here everyday. She doesn't live with us.
3. My flight is here. I'm traveling to Chicago to visit my relatives.
4. He wants to take his kids to the zoo. They will stay until 4:00.
5. It's getting late. What time do you plan to make dinner?
6. Their daughter cooks very well. We went to her house last Sunday.
7. When will you finish your homework? I plan to finish tomorrow.
8. Where did you buy those pants? I bought them in Miami last year.
9. I wouldn't know anything about this if you hadn't said something.
10. They started working late yesterday. After the job they went to run.
11. I didn't have the opportunity to try on the new dress you bought for me.
12. We finished planning our party for this Saturday. Listen to this.
13. I should have talked to him yesterday, but I didn't have time.
14. Do you know where we could get an envelope for my letter? Yes, of course!
15. How can you listen to that music? The animals are running.
16. The mailman stopped when the dog ran after him. He's ready for anything.
17. My family is very religious, but they still have faults.
18. The waiter asked which wine we'd prefer.
19. I saw two foreigners trying on Brazilian clothes when I was downtown.
20. We have waited too many years to buy a new house. Now we will buy it.