

## **LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN**

Nos primeiros módulos concentramos 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 juntem 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 – vô



WEATHER



PASSENGER



CLOTHES



COOK



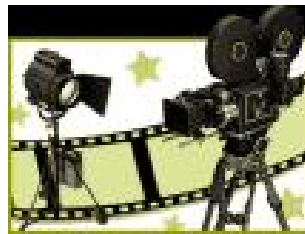
PURSE



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** (guet) / **GOT** (gat) –

obter, pegar, conseguir, ficar....

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

## QUALIFIERS

(to be)

**COLD** – frio

(to be)

**COOL** – refrescante

(to be)

**RELIGIOUS** – religioso

**PINK** – cor-de-rosa

(to be)

**READY** – pronto

(to be)

**BRAZILIAN** – brasileiro

(to be)

**AMERICAN** – americano

to **ARRIVE**(airáiv) – chegar

**ARRIVAL** (airával) – chegada

to **SURVIVE** (survaiv) – sobreviver

**SURVIVAL** (survaival) – sobrevivência

to **ATTEND** (atend) – atender, freqüentar

**ATTENDANCE** (atêndans) – comparecimento

**ACCORD** (acórd) – acordo

**ACCORDANCE** (acórdans) – concordância

to **FLATTER** (fláter) – lisonjear

**FLATTERY** (flátori) – lisonja

to **BREAK** (brêik) – quebrar

**BREAKAGE** (brêikedi) – quebradeira

**HAPPY** (hápi) – feliz

**HAPPINESS** (hapines) – felicidade

**SOFT** (sóft) – suave

**SOFTNESS** (sóftness) – suavidade

**COMPLEX**(compéx)– complicado

**COMPLEXITY** – complexidade

**ABLE**(êbol) – apto

**ABILITY** (abílit) – aptidão

**REAL** (rial) – real

**REALISM** (rialism) – realismo

**DYNAMIC** (dainâm) – dinâmico

**DYNAMISM** – 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.

“**IS IT RAINING?**” – está chovendo?

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

“**IT’S SNOWING**” – está nevando

“**IS IT SNOWING?**” - está nevando?

“**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 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.