

LESSON THIRTY-TWO

LANGUAGE STUDY

“MORFEMAS” – Categorias de Significados

As línguas são diferentes na variedade de significados distintos como também na maneira particular em que estas variedades são divididas por categoria. Algumas das categorias de significados que o aluno de inglês deve se preocupar são estas:

Número - muitas línguas mostram uma diferença entre números singulares (um) e plurais (mais do que um);

Pessoa – no inglês temos indicadores de “pessoas” tais como, o possessivo, sujeitos ou objetos do verbo, como classes separadas de palavras chamadas “pronomes”. Dentro dos grupos de indicadores de “pessoas” (pronomes ou afixos) as línguas são diferentes na maneira que separam os referentes de “pessoas” de acordo com variedade dos quais são destacados 1^a pessoa, 2^a pessoa e 3^a pessoa e também na maneira que dividem gênero masculino, feminino, etc.

Gênero – masculino, feminino, neutro.

Tempo – temos o “passado”, o “presente” e o “futuro”, que poderemos sub-dividir para remoto, perto e regular. Tensos relativos definem o tempo em relação a outros tempos ie.: o tenso “perfeito”, referindo-se a alguma ação do passado em relação ao presente.

Voz – a voz indica o relacionamento dos participantes da ação. No inglês, tais relacionamentos são indicados na forma da frase. Contrastes da voz tem alguns dos seguintes:

ativo	- John hit the ball.
passivo	- Bill was hit.
reflexivo	- John hit himself.
transitivo	- John hit Bill.
intransitivo	- John ran.

OBJECTS



LIGHT



RESEARCH pesquisa



DARKNESS



COST (cóst)



WAY (wēi)

WARNING



GOVERNMENT

REQUEST (riqüest) – pedido (ORDER)



WINNER

RUG





LOSER



CARPET



FUTURE



BUTCHER



SOURCE – fonte (de onde vem)

CANDY



LAUNDRY (lândri) – lavanderia

TRASH(tréch)



KNIFE

VERBS

to PRACTICE (práctes) / **PRACTICED** – praticar, treinar

You need to practice playing your guitar.

to SHOW / SHOWED (chóud) – mostrar

I want to show you my **new** car. He showed us his cut.

to FEEL (fil) / **FELT**(félt) – sentir-se, sentir no toque, passar a mão

How do you feel? I can feel the **hot** water.



to FIX / FIXED (fikst) - concertar

My brother can fix your car. I fixed it!

to ARRIVE (arráiv) / **ARRIVED** (arráivd) – chegar

He will arrive at **9:00**. They arrived **last night**.

to SAVE (sêiv) / **SAVED** (sêivd) – salvar, poupar, reservar

Save the rainforest! You have to save your ticket.

to ARRANGE(arénd) / ARRANGED – arrumar, combinar, arranjar

He didn't arrange for your meeting. Please, arrange this.

QUALIFIERS

FANTASTIC (fentástic) – fantástico

BORING (bórin) – tedioso, sem graça

STRONG – forte

WEAK (wik) – fraco

EMPTY (êmpti) – vazio

WITHOUT – sem

USEFUL (iúsifol) – útil

CAREFUL (kerifol) – cuidadoso, tendo cuidado

FORGETFUL (forguétfol) – esquecido

LIGHT (lai) – claro, leve

DARK (dark) – escuro

WEIRD (wírd) – esquisito, estranho

BADLY (bédli) – (com jeito) ruim

SADLY (sedli) – tristemente

CAREFULLY (kérifoli) – cuidadosamente

STRANGELY (strêngili) – estranhamente

EASILY (isili) – facilmente

HAPPILY (hépili) – felizmente

STRONGLY (strôngli) – fortemente

EXPRESSIONS

DIFFERENT THAN – diferente de

SAME AS – mesmo que, igual à

ONCE IN A WHILE (uancenawáil) – de vez em quando

USED TO – costumava

DRIVER'S LICENSE (dráiverláicens) – carteira de habilitação

“ON THE OTHER HAND” – por outro lado

“YOU DRIVE ME CRAZY” – você me deixa louco

“YOU DRIVE ME UP THE WALL” -v. me faz subir as paredes

to SAVE MONEY – poupar dinheiro

to BE NERVOUS – estar nervoso (to Get nervous)

to BE CALM – estar calmo (to Get calm)

to BE USED TO – ser / estar acostumado à (to Get used to)

“WHERE DO YOU COME FROM?” – De onde você vem?

“WHERE ARE YOU FROM?” – De onde você é?

“I COME FROM LOS ANGELES.” – Venho de Los Angeles.

“I'M FROM DALLAS.” – Sou de Dallas.

- FRAMES -

1. They PRATICE in the field.

I have to _____ yet.

We _____ everyday.

Can you _____ with me?

3. I want to SHOW you my car.

Can I _____ this to her?

I need to _____ you the future.

He didn't _____ the trash.

5. Do you FEEL better?

Can you _____ my hand?

I didn't _____ at home.

She _____ tired.

7. I want to FIX my house.

Did he _____ the car?

You didn't _____ it!

He can _____ anything.

9. When will you ARRIVE?

I _____ in the morning.

Can we _____ at 8:00?

They should _____ soon.

11. I need to SAVE today's paper.

_____ the rainforest!

Can you _____ my seat?

I will _____ your letter.

2. I have PRATICED my English.

They _____ in my room.

The band _____ all night.

He _____ speaking Spanish.

4. She SHOWED me her horse.

They _____ us their new baby.

The butcher _____ all the meat.

He _____ us the way home.

6. The box FELT empty.

I _____ her soft face.

They _____ different than me.

We all _____ strangely light.

8. They FIXED my glasses.

The boy _____ his bike.

My brother _____ my camera.

She _____ my old dress.

10. They ARRIVED last night.

We _____ on this flight.

He _____ late as usual.

I _____ without my candy.

12. I SAVED a candy for you.

He _____ my research.

We _____ the best until last.

The warning _____ his life.

13. I will ARRANGE your documents.
You should _____ your things.
Could you _____ an interview?
She needs to _____ her closet.

15. He told a **FANTASTIC** story.
You are a _____ maid.
Your research is _____.
The future will be _____.

17. I gave her a **STRONG** kiss.
You have a _____ personality.
She bought _____ horses.
The sun was very _____.

19. The room was **EMPTY**.
This bottle is _____.
Your head is _____.
I want an _____ box.

21. I'm **WITHOUT** any money.
You're _____ reason.
They are _____ the kids.
_____ time.

23. Please, be **CAREFUL**!
You are **never** _____.
He is a _____ driver.
You're not _____ enough.

25. The classroom is very **LIGHT**.
His humor is **always** _____.

14. Who ARRANGED my bedroom?
She _____ the napkins.
I _____ your schedule.
They _____ a bus for our trip.

16. The meeting was very **BORING**.
We listened to the _____ speaker.
Her party is **never** _____.
His humor was too _____.

18. Your story is very **WEAK**.
The electricity is _____ today.
They have a _____ government.
He is a _____ person.

20. This is a **WEIRD** story.
They are a _____ family.
She has a _____ bird.
You talk _____.

22. The knife is very **USEFUL**.
She is a _____ person.
I **always** give _____ presents. We're
Electricity is _____.

24. This judge is very **FORGETFUL**.
Children are **always** _____.
You shouldn't be so _____.
She is a _____ reporter.

26. I like the color **DARK** green.
Those windows are all _____.

We carried the _____ closet.
I bought a _____ jacket.

This room is too _____ to see.
The weather is very _____.

PHRASES

1. I drove the car **yesterday**, because my wife doesn't drive **yet**.
2. We arrived **late** **at** the circus **on** Saturday. The clowns had **already** left.
3. Don't forget to close the door. It's **cold** and **dark** **outside**.
4. The cost of this swimming pool is the **same** as that one. Really?
5. He doesn't remember the way because he went **there** **at** **night**.
6. They listened to the girl's request, but **neither** **one** of the judges spoke.
7. He didn't pay the bill. I think that he left his wallet **at** **home**.
8. I don't remember which day he came. Did he come **on** Monday or Sunday?
9. He gave her the keys but she wanted a kiss. I think she was **right**.
10. She arranged the **beautiful** flowers **on** the table. It's almost **time** for dinner.
11. I forgot to take clothes **to** the laundry. I even lost the ticket.
12. Their research is going to answer **many** questions about the universe.
13. **When** you drive, you have to be **careful** or you will have an accident.
14. I waited for you **all** **day**. **Where** were you? Why are you so **late**?
15. The manager arranged for us to stay **in** the shade because the sun was **hot**.
16. I was practicing **all** **afternoon** because I want to be a **good** player.
17. He left **at** **2:30**. He went **to** the airport to meet his brother's flight.
18. Everyone wants to know the **source** to be **healthy**, **wealthy** and **wise**.
19. There was a warning **on** the bottle. This made me feel **nervous**.
20. You will be a winner if you have the **right** ticket. I lost it.

LESSON THIRTY-THREE

LANGUAGE STUDY

“SINTAXE” – Juntando as Palavras