

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 “pronome”. 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 1ª pessoa, 2ª pessoa e 3ª 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



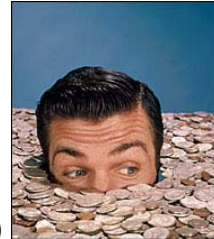
RESEARCH pesquisa



DARKNESS



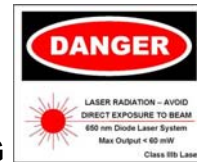
COST (cóst)



WAY (wêi)



WARNING



GOVERNMENT



REQUEST (riquest) – pedido (ORDER)

WINNER



RUG



LOSER



CARPET



FUTURE



BUTCHER



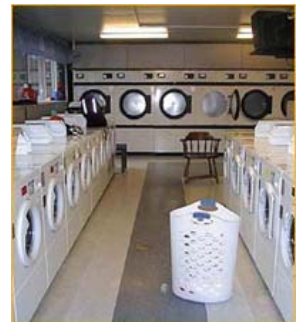
SOURCE – fonte (de onde vem)

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 (êempti) – 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?
2. I have PRATICED my English.
They _____ **in** my room.
The band _____ **all night**.
He _____ speaking Spanish.
3. I want to SHOW you my car.
Can I _____ this to her?
I need to _____ you the future.
He didn't _____ the trash.
4. She SHOWED me her horse.
They _____ us their **new** baby.
The butcher _____ **all** the meat.
He _____ us the way home.
5. Do you FEEL **better**?
Can you _____ my hand?
I didn't _____ at home.
She _____ **tired**.
6. The box FELT **empty**.
I _____ her **soft** face.
They _____ **different** than me.
We all _____ **strangely light**.
7. I want to FIX my house.
Did he _____ the car?
You didn't _____ it!
He can _____ anything.
8. They FIXED my glasses.
The boy _____ his bike.
My brother _____ my camera.
She _____ my **old** dress.
9. **When** will you ARRIVE?
I _____ **in the morning**.
Can we _____ **at 8:00**?
They should _____ soon.
10. They ARRIVED **last night**.
We _____ **on** this flight.
He _____ **late** as usual.
I _____ without my candy.
11. I need to SAVE today's paper.
_____ the rainforest!
Can you _____ my seat?
I will _____ your letter.
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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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