

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

Muitos alunos de inglês conseguem dominar as formas das palavras do inglês, pelo menos aquelas palavras que ocorrem com mais frequência, mas alguns nunca aprendem a juntar as palavras em frases naturais. Usam as palavras, mas o “sintaxe” (o arranjo e ordem das palavras) está completamente “abrasileirado”. Mesmo com uma pronuncia boa muitas vezes demonstramos nosso lado brasileiro com o “tradução ismo” que fica evidente na nossa maneira de falar inglês. É verdade que uma pronuncia ruim nos marca como estrangeiros, mas tendo uma ordem de palavras desordenada construções incorretas será mais irritante ainda para quem é nativo do inglês. Em nenhuma língua são as palavras restritas a uma ordem apenas.

Não podemos esperar que as distinções de um idioma podem ser completamente paralelas às de um outro idioma; na verdade relativamente poucos paralelismos ocorrem de verdade sendo que as diferentes categorias são tão numerosas. Nossa tarefa é de descobrir os tipos de distinções que o inglês faz e examinar todas as possibilidades de usar tais contrastes na nossa própria maneira de falar inglês.

As línguas não são apenas diferentes no tamanho médio das palavras mas também são diferentes no tamanho médio das sentenças. Para entender corretamente os arranjos difíceis nas construções de **sintaxe**, precisamos considerar as características de tais arranjos.

A **ordem** é um dos traços mais importantes de um arranjo e é usado para marcar muitos relacionamentos significantes. Por exemplo, no inglês, geralmente distinguimos entre sujeitos e objetos apenas por ordem: John likes Sue., Sue likes John.

Em alguns casos, no português, a mesma palavra numa ordem diferente terá um significado diferente. Por exemplo a palavra “pobre” pode significar – sem sorte – quando usado antes de um substantivo, e – sem dinheiro – quando vem seguindo o substantivo. Por exemplo:

“A pobre mulher”

-

“A mulher pobre”

Nós temos a tendência de relaxar a nossa atenção ao detalhe da ordem das palavras quando achamos que o nosso “inglês” pode ser entendido parcialmente mesmo quando empregamos a ordem errada das palavras. Este é um erro triste, porque não apenas impede nosso domínio do inglês mas também nos impede de adquirir fluência natural e impede as

peessoas de entender completamente e apreciar o que nos temos para dizer. Não há nada que irrita mais o ouvinte do que a ordem errada das palavras.

OBJECTS

FRIDGE (frídh)



GROCERIES (grôuchoriz) – suprimentos alimentícios



PIE (pai)



PIECE (píce) – pedaço



ADVICE (edvaice) – conselho



BELT (bélt) – cinto, correia



SOLUTION (saluchan) - solução



MAIL BOX

DIRECTIONS (dirékchans) – direções, instruções



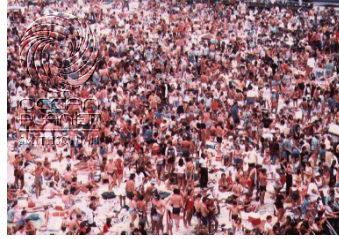
The 2003 Eclipse from Mitsubishi.
Remember us?

AD (ed) – anúncio, publicação

FEVER (fíver) – febre



POPULATION



ERROR (éror) – erro



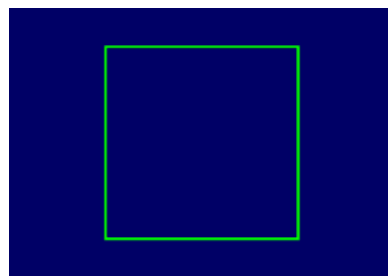
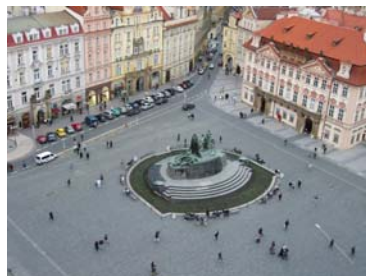
EDUCATION



GUTTER – sargeta



SQUARE

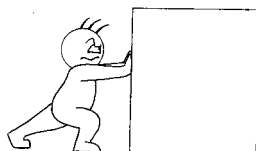


VERBS

to **KEEP** (kip) / **KEPT** (képt) – guardar, manter, continuar, ficar com

I keep my hats in my closet. He keeps arriving late.

to **PUSH** (pôx) / **PUSHED** (pôxt)



You should not push people. Please, don't push.

to **PULL** (pôl) / **PULLED** (pôld) – puxar, arrastar



Can you pull my car? They didn't pull the door.

to **INVITE** (envait) / **INVITED** (envairéd) – convidar

Did you invite them ? They invited us **to** their wedding.

to **BELIEVE** (bliv) / **BELIEVED** (blivd) – acreditar, crer



Do you believe me? I can't believe this story.



to **CALL** (cá) / **CALLED** (cáld) – telefonar para, chamar

Jack called me **yesterday**. Did you call your sister?

QUALIFIERS

OVER – **acima de**, **sobre**, terminado

REASONABLE (rísonabal) – razoável

UNKNOWN (anáun) – desconhecido

PUBLIC (pablic) – público

PRIVATE (práivet) – privado

WILD (waild) – selvagem

TAME (têim) – manso , domado

EXPRESSIONS

“WHAT’S THE MATTER?” – o que há, qual é o problema?

“IN THE MEANTIME” – entretanto, no entanto

“ FINE WITH ME” – por mim tudo bem

“FIRST I... THEN I...” - primeiro eu... depois eu...

“IF I... THEN I...” – se eu... então eu...

to GET RID OF – livrar-se de

THERE USED TO BE – havia, costumava ter

THERE WAS - houve

THERE IS – há

FRONT ROOM – sala da frente

FRONT WINDOW – janela da frente

FRONT SEAT – assento da frente

FRONT WALL – parede da frente

BACK ROOM – sala de trás

BACK WINDOW – janela de trás

BACK SEAT – assento de trás

BACK WALL – parede de trás

FRAMES

1. Did you **KEEP** the ring?

You _____ this.

They _____ calling.

Where do you _____ the bread?

2. I **KEPT** all the letters you wrote.

They _____ talking the whole night.

She _____ the money.

We _____ the children **at** our house.

3. Could you **PUSH** my car?

I **never** _____ people.

Did you _____ your bike?

They **always** _____.

4. He was **PUSHED** **into** the gutter.

She _____ the little boy.

I _____ the fridge **into** the corner.

They _____ me **through** the door.

5. Will you **PULL** a tooth?

She likes to _____ hair.

They can _____ our boat.

They will _____ the rug

6. I **PULLED** his bicycle.

They _____ him **from** the gutter.

She _____ her driver's license.

We _____ our desk **together**.

7. I have to INVITE my friends.
Who did you _____?
How could you _____ him?
Will you _____ your family?

9. I can never BELIEVE you.
Can you _____ this?
I don't _____ your story.
You had better _____ it.

11. Did you CALL your sister?
When can you _____ me?
I will _____ for the waiter.
What do you _____ this?

13. Our plane is OVER the city.
I'm _____ the wall.
The party is _____.
Is the meeting _____?

15. These books are UNKNOWN.
This was _____ to me.
His history is _____.
It's _____ if he went there.

17. This is a PRIVATE road.
His life is very _____.
We are in _____ property.
They have a _____ driver.

19. THERE USED TO BE a church here.
I know where _____ a park.

8. I INVITED your uncle.
She _____ me to her wedding.
I was _____ to the meeting.
They _____ Bill to be a member.

10. I always BELIEVED her.
They _____ the ad.
We _____ his strange story.
He _____ in my project.

12. She CALLED me at my office.
They _____ at midnight.
John _____ me yesterday.
He was _____ "Mr. Fantastic".

14. Your cost is not REASONABLE.
You have to be _____.
She is never _____.
Please, be _____.

16. This is a PUBLIC park.
They are at a _____ meeting.
He loves the _____.
I am a _____ man.

18. Those are WILD horses.
She bought some _____ animals.
We found many _____ flowers.
These chickens are _____.

_____ time to everything.

_____ a secretary **in** this office.

PHRASES

1. I left my purse **in** your house. I think you left it **at** the snack bar.
2. The kids were neither **hungry** nor **thirsty** **after** playing.
3. Did you invite Jane to travel with us? I invited her but she can't go.
4. I couldn't believe **when** she called me last **month**. She **never** calls.
5. Let's go shopping. **First** I have to close the **back** door.
6. The taxi driver was helping the **old** lady with her groceries.
7. Mike called me because he wanted me to help him push his car.
8. Our teacher needs to come **to** our party. Why don't you invite him?
9. They can **never** believe his stories, because they **always** have errors.
10. What are they doing **in** the rain? They're pulling their toys.
11. I called you because I need your help. I'm **a little sick** **today**.
12. Did you keep the directions that came with the **new** camera?
13. This course is **unknown** to **many** people. I had **no** knowledge of it.
14. My mother made a **delicious** pie for my niece. Do you want a **piece**?
15. He had better call the telephone company about the last bill.
16. **Yesterday** I got a **reasonable** tip **from** a very **wealthy** customer.
17. My nephew called me **two months ago**. I really don't know **where** he is **now**.
18. The children wanted to keep the **wild** bird. They found it **yesterday**.
19. If you don't get rid of these **ugly** shoes I can't buy a **new** pair.
20. Could you please put the groceries **in** the fridge? I have a fever.

LESSON THIRTY-FOUR

LANGUAGE STUDY

“SINTAXE” – Tipos de Unidades de Sintaxe

Ao examinar a maneira que palavras são juntadas e as funções que elas realizam, precisamos ter alguma noção dos tipos de palavras e das combinações delas.

Por exemplo, no inglês temos uma classe grande de palavras que chamamos de “partículas” que são apenas morfemas singulares. Mesmo assim na **sintaxe** precisamos diferenciar entre elas. Algumas são classificadas como **preposições** – in, by, with, at, of – outras são **conjunções** ou para introduzir cláusulas pos-posição – and, but, or, for – ou para introduzir cláusulas de pre e pos-posição – when, because, while, as – e ainda outras como as interjeições – ouch!, oh!, wow!, great!

Também precisamos olhar os tipos de combinações que ocorrem e como estes funcionam dentro do inglês, porque há restrições em relação às palavras que podem ser usadas. Por exemplo, podemos colocar um número de tipos de palavras na frente de substantivos como: adjetivo – **good man**, substantivo – **gold ring**, ou advérbio – **following statement**.

“SINTAXE” – Descobrindo as Estruturas

As primeiras observações sobre a estrutura do **sintaxe** acontecem quando começamos expandir os “frames” para frases e cláusulas. Precisamos anotar: **1) a ordem das palavras; 2) os relacionamentos das palavras, e 3) os tipos de palavras que podem ser combinados**. Estas observações tem que ser confirmadas. Pode não ser possível fazer uma análise detalhada da **sintaxe**, mas há certos tipos de detalhe que precisamos observar:

1. O tamanho médio das sentenças.
2. As maneiras que as cláusulas são combinadas.
3. A ordem das coisas principais da sentença como verbo, suj. obj.
4. Os tipos de construções que podem constituir sentenças e aqueles que geralmente não constituam sentenças.

Vacilar entre palavras numa sentença não é tão ruim quanto parar no meio de uma palavra para descobrir o final correto. Mesmo assim, todos os traços do inglês têm que vir à ser perfeitamente automáticos. Não é possível dominar os detalhes do **sintaxe** sem praticar **ouvindo** o inglês e treinar, reconhecer e produzir **expressões** antes não encontradas. Precisamos ficar tão acostumados em perceber expressões que ao falar começamos a nos expressar automaticamente através destes modelos de frase naturais.

OBJECTS

EMPLOYER (emplóier) – empregador, patrão



EMPLOYEE (emplói) – empregado



MOMENT (môment) – momento



THEATER

PLACE (plêic) – lugar

FAVOR (feiver) – favor



LEISURE (líger) – lazer



SUITCASE



SHIP (chêp)



BOAT (bôut)

VERBS

to **ACCEPT / ACCEPTED** – aceitar

He didn't accept the job. I accepted the gift.



to OWE / OWED – dever

You owe me **some** money. I don't like to owe.



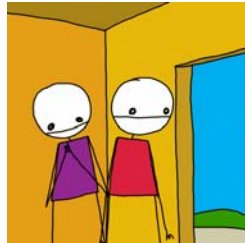
to RENT / RENTED – alugar

How much is the room to rent? Are you renting **now**?



to RECEIVE / RECEIVED – receber

Can you receive this package? I didn't receive anything.



to GO OUT / WENT OUT – sair

When do you want to go out? I want to go out with you.



to ORDER / ORDERED – ordenar, mandar, encomendar

I want to order a dress. You can't order things **here**. Let's order!

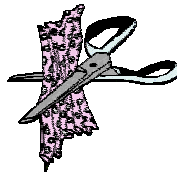


to **SHAVE / SHAVED** – barbear, raspar

I need to shave. Can you shave this ice?

to **PROMISE / PROMISED** – prometer

He promised to come. I don't want to promise anything.



to **CUT / CUT** – cortar



Can you cut the paper? He wants to cut his hair.

QUALIFIERS

SOMEBODY – alguém

ANYBODY – alguém, ninguém (interrogativo, negativo)

NOBODY – ninguém (negativo)

ENOUGH – bastante, suficiente

NOT ENOUGH

MILLION – milhão

HALF – metade

QUARTER – quarto

MUST - deve (indica a autoridade do falante mas é basicamente igual à “should” e “have to”)

Adicionando o sufixo **en**:

HARD (hárd) – duro

SOFT (saft) – maço

RIPE (ráip) – maduro

SICK (sêk) – doente

GOLD (gôld) – ouro

WOOD (wôd) – madeira

to HARDEN – endurecer

to SOFTEN (sófen) – amaciar

to RIPEN – madurar

to SICKEN – adoecer

GOLDEN – dourado

WOODEN – de madeira

EXPRESSIONS

FORTUNATELY (fórtnateli) - felizmente

UNFORTUNATELY (ânfortnateli) – infelizmente

DISHWASHER (dêshwacher) – lavador de pratos, louça

ONE AND A HALF – um e meio

“I DOUBT IT!” - “Duvido!”

IN LAWS (en lás) – parentes de casamento

MOTHER IN LAW - sogra

FATHER IN LAW – sogro

SON IN LAW – genro

DAUGHTER IN LAW – nora

BROTHER IN LAW – cunhado

SISTER IN LAW – cunhada

GRAMMAR

1. He swims.

2. He swam.

3. He will swim.

4. He could swim.

5. He might swim.

6. He has swum.

7. He had swum.

8. He is swimming.

9. He was swimming.

10. He will have swum.

11. He will be swimming.

12. He has been swimming.

13. He had been swimming.

14. He will have been swimming.

15. He could not have been swimming.

16. He was not swimming.

17. He has not swum.

18. He would not have swum.

FRAMES

1. Will you ACCEPT this?
I _____ the job.
Can we _____ his idea?
I can't _____ your story.
2. She ACCEPTED me **in** her house.
They _____ what we planned.
He _____ the present.
I think they _____ the money.
3. You OWE me money.
I don't _____ anything.
Can I _____ you?
She _____ her life to him.
4. I OWED Frank a **big** favor.
She **never** _____ them **any** money.
They _____ us their tickets.
He said I _____ this **month's** rent.
5. I want to RENT an apartment.
Can I _____ this house?
She only wants to _____ a **cheap** place.
Will you _____ or buy this **year**?
6. She RENTED the house **on** the corner.
I _____ a tuxedo for the wedding.
He _____ a boat for the **day**.
We _____ the theater for the show.
7. Did you RECEIVE my letters?
Can he _____ me **now**?
When did you _____ the money?
I **never** _____ **any** presents.
8. I RECEIVED my diploma.
She _____ the package.
Sadly we _____ the news.
They _____ my message.
9. Do you want to GO OUT?
Can you _____ **tonight**?
She didn't _____ with me.
He can't _____ **yet**.
10. He WENT OUT that door.
We _____ **to** the country.
Katia _____ with Mário.
The cat _____ the windows.
11. I want to ORDER a dress.
He can't _____ us to leave.
We are ready to _____.
What will you _____?
12. They ORDERED the wine for the party.
She _____ the books.
Have you **already** _____?
I _____ fish for dinner.

13. I need to SHAVE.

Can he _____ in your bathroom?

She wants to _____ her legs.

Will he _____ his head?

14. He never SHAVED before.

I _____ just this morning.

The car _____ through the gate.

She _____ under her arms.

15. I can't PROMISE anything.

Will you _____?

He didn't _____ to buy it.

I _____ to do it.

16. We PROMISED to visit them.

You _____ you would help me.

I never _____ that.

He did what he had _____.

17. I CUT my finger last night.

They _____ the cake.

She _____ my hair.

That _____ my time in half.

PHRASES

1. What time did you call me on Tuesday? I called you at noon.
2. Please, give me a piece of cake. Do you want a napkin, too?
3. I took my daughter to the doctor. She had a fever two days ago.
4. He didn't know what to do with his car after the accident.
5. She saw my brother in law walking on the street with his girlfriend.
6. I forgot what I wanted to say. Who did you invite to the party?
7. I took my car to be washed. It was very dirty and took hours to clean.
8. I read the ad that you put in the newspaper. What did you think?
9. Would you like to have dinner with us? I would like to, thank you.
10. Do you think he will arrive in time for the meeting? I think so.
11. Would you do me a favor, please? I need someone to help with this box.
12. Will you be at my party? When does it start? It will start at 9:00.
13. I can't forget to go out with my wife on Tuesday. It's her birthday.

14. Will you take the kids **to** the amusement park? I don't know **yet**.
15. I went **to** the airport, but unfortunately Mike had **already** left.
16. Will you take **any**body with you **on** the boat? I'm not sure **yet**.
17. We got up **when** the mailman arrived **this morning**. We slept **until late**.
18. Jane answers **all** the letters that she receives **from** her boyfriend.
19. Excuse me, what did you ask me? I asked what you would like to order.
20. Will you have **enough time** to do this? I really can't promise **anything**.