

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 freqüência, 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 nenhum 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

pessoas 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** (píice) – pedaço

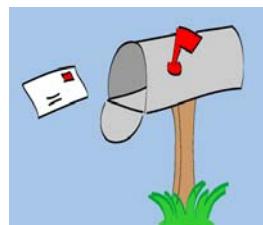


**ADVICE** (edvaice) – conselho



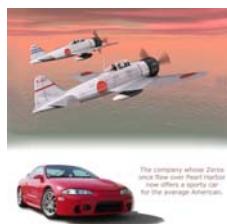
**BELT** (bélít) – cinto, correia

**SOLUTION** (saluchan) - solução



**MAIL BOX**

**DIRECTIONS** (dirékchans) – direções, instruções



**AD** (ed) – anúncio, publicação



**FEVER** ( fíver) – febre



POPULATION



ERROR ( éror) – erro



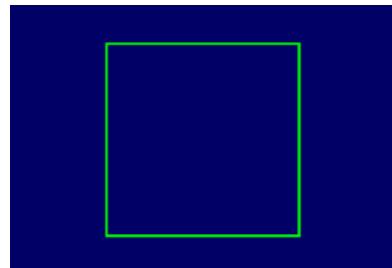
EDUCATION



GUTTER – sargeta



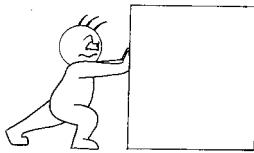
SQUARE



## 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** (cál) / **CALLED** (cáld) – telefonar para, chamar

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

## QUALIFIERS

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

**PRIVATE** (práivet) – privado

**REASONABLE** (risonabal) – razoável

**WILD** (waild) – selvagem

**UNKNOWN** (anáun) – desconhecido

**TAME** (têim) – manso, domado

**PUBLIC** (public) – público

## 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?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 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, sujt. 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



## SUITCASE



## SHIP



## BOAT



## 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.



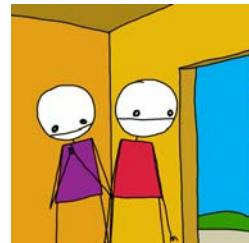
**to RENT / RENTED** – alugar

**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!

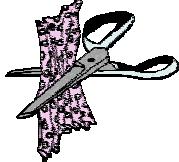


**to SHAVE / SHAVED** – barbear, raspar

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) – macio  
**RIPE** (ráip) – maduro  
**SICK** (sék) – doente  
**GOLD** (gôld) – ouro  
**WOOD** (wôd) – madeira

**to HARDEN** – endurecer  
**to SOFTEN** (sófen) – amaciаr  
**to RIPEN** – madurar  
**to SICKEN** – adoecer  
**GOLDEN** – dourado  
**WOODEN** – de madeira

## EXPRESSIONS

**FORTUNATELY** (fórtnateli) - felizmente  
**UNFORTUNATELY** (ânfórtnateli) – 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?

15. I can't PROMISE anything.

Will you \_\_\_\_\_?

He didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to buy it.

I \_\_\_\_\_ to do it.

14. He never SHAVED before.

I \_\_\_\_\_ just this morning.

The car \_\_\_\_\_ through the gate.

She \_\_\_\_\_ under her arms.

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 **anybody** 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**.