

_____ 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.



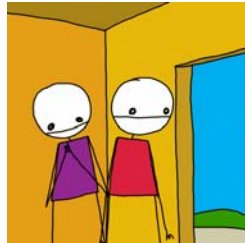
to RENT / RENTED – alugar

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!

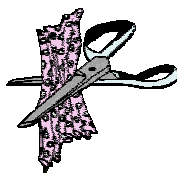


to **SHAVE / SHAVED** – barbear, raspar

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 **any**thing.