

LESSON FOURTEEN

SOUND STUDY – Grupos Consonantais de “SONS ESTRANHOS”

A adição de “s” ou “es” para formar o plural realiza-se igual a do morfema da terceira pessoa do singular que vimos antes:

muffs (*máfs*)

cats

wreaths

widths

lifts

fifths

facts

gulfs

bulks

gulps

belts

wealths

nymphs [mfs]

tenths

banks (bênks)

scripts

masks

wasps

fists (fêsts)

eighths [tths]

texts [ksts]

sixths [ksth]

twelfths

attempts (atêmts)

strengths

surfs

barks

chirps

bags

bells

beams

wives [vz]

kings

bulbs

folders

elms

SOUND EXERCISES -

Sons Semelhantes

/h/

heel (hiil)

heat (hit)

heart (hârt)

harm (hârm)

hear (híer)

his

hold (hôld)

hair (hér)

hedge (héd)

/ /

eel

eat

art

arm

ear (ír)

is

old

air

edge (éd)

- 1) They want to eat the HEEL. [calcanhar]
They want to eat the EEL. [peixe elétrico]

- 2) We are **at the** HEDGE. [cerca viva]
We are **at the** EDGE. [beirada]

- 3) You can HEAT it. [aquecer, esquentar]
You can EAT it. [comer]

/h/
 hat (héét)
 ham
 hole (hól)
 honey
 heel
 hope
 hide (haid)
 hay
 hear (híir)
 hid
 hose
 habit (héébet)

/r/
 rat
 ram (râm)
 role
 runny (râni)
 reel
 rope (rôup)
 ride (raid)
 ray (rêi)
 rear
 rid (rêd)
 rose
 rabbit (réébet)

- 1) We don't have **any** HOPE. [esperança]
 We don't have **any** ROPE. [corda]
- 2) Please, give me that HOSE. [mangueira]
 Please, give me that ROSE. [rosa]
- 3) Can you HIDE the bike? [esconder]
 Can you RIDE the bike? [andar de]
- 4) He has an **old** HABIT. [hábito, vício]
 He has an **old** RABBIT. [coelho]

/n/
 kin (kên)
 sin (sên)
 win (wên)
 hun (hân)
 tan (téén)
 thin
 ran (réén)
 ban (béén)
 ton (tân)
 bun (bân)

/em/
 king (kem)
 sing (sem)
 wing (uiim)
 hung (rá)
 tang (tem)
 thing
 rang (rem)
 bang (bem)
 tongue
 bung (bam)

- 1) He is my KIN. [parente]
 He is my KING. [rei]
- 2) Do you like to SIN? [pecar]
 Do you like to SING? [cantar]
- 3) We don't like the BAN. [proibição]
 We don't like the BANG. [páncada]
- 4) They have a **TON**. [tonelada]
 They have a TONGUE. [língua]

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES

O “h” inicial das palavras, em inglês, é pronunciado expirando levemente.

have
has
here
house

head – cabeça
hair – cabelo
hen – galinha
ham

half
heart – coração
help
high – alto

“**tle**” = tal

“**ble**” = bal

“**gle**” = gal

“**ple**” = pal

“**dle**” = dal

angle - ângulo
tangle - enrolar
able - capaz
noble - nobre
incredible - incrível

simple – simples
sensible - sensato
little - pequeno
candle - vela
middle - meio

agreeable – agradável
capable - capaz
possible - possível
impossible – impossível

“**o**”, “**ou**” – a

some
come
something – algo
comfort – conforto
color – cor
company - companhia

compass - bússola
double – dobro
rough – rude, áspero
tough – forte
touch – tocar
love – amor

honey – mel
money - dinheiro
monkey – macaco
mother – mãe
from

REVIEW

1) O verbo to DO – fazer no sentido executar:

I don't want to DO this.

She doesn't DO anything in the morning.

2) O verbo to MAKE – fazer no sentido construir, fabricar:

How do you MAKE bread.

I can't MAKE pizza.

3) Qualidades:

	GOOD
	BAD
	STRONG
TURBO	WEAK (wik)
	OLD
VERY +	YOUNG (yan)
	PRETTY
	UGLY
	CHEAP (tchip)
	EXPENSIVE

4) Where:

BEFORE

AFTER

NEAR

FAR FROM

5) When:

ALWAYS

NEVER

USUALLY

SOMETIMES

DURING

ONE TIME

ON TIME

BEFORE

AFTER

6) A palavra TIME tem vários usos:

Tempo – I don't have time.

We have very little time.

Hora – What time is it?

What time do you want to go?

Veza – I eat three times a day

They go to church one time on Sunday.

7) WHAT – WHERE – WHEN – WHY – WHO – HOW

"HOW MUCH" - "HOW MANY"

8) Uma palavra que dá seqüência é SO.

I need money, SO I have to work.

We want to go, SO we have to buy the tickets.

9) SO também funciona como tão:

I am SO happy today.

TURBO

This car is SO expensive.