

LESSON EIGHTEEN

SOUND STUDY -

Grupos consonantais de “SONS ESTRANHOS”

Certos grupos consonantais em início de palavras, por serem estranhos ao nosso sistema, acabão recebendo uma vogal de apoio – uma reação normal – mas que cria problemas:

<p>estate – patrimônio espy - avistar espouse - desposar esteem (estím) – respeito estrangle – afastar Islam – islã</p>	<p>state - estado spy - espionar, espião spouse - cônjuge steam - vapor strange - estranho slam – bater com força</p>
--	--

SOUNDS EXERCISES

sons semelhantes

A produção correta dos alofones pode ser difícil de superar.

/b/	/p/
bear	pear (per)
bin	pin
bay	pay
bark	park
bill	pill
bun (bân)	pun (pân)
bunch	punch
bus	pus (pâs)
beach (bitch)	peach (pitch)
ball	pall

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1) Do you want the bill? (conta)
Do you want the pill? (pílula)</p> <p>3) We didn't buy BEARS. (ursos)
We didn't buy PEARS. (peras)</p> <p>5) Can you see the BALL? (bola)
Can you see the PALL? (paleta)</p> | <p>2) The BARK is very dark.(casca de árvore)
The PARK is very dark.(parque)</p> <p>4) She has an old BUN . (pãozinho)
She has an old PUN . (jogo de palavras)</p> |
|---|--|

1) This is a very sad DALE. (vale) This is a very sad TALE. (conto)	/d/ dame deer (dír) deem (díim) doll dale dare (dér) den duck dent dip (dêp) doom Dick (dêk)	/t/ tame tear (tir) team (tim) tall tale tear (tér) ten tuck tent tip (têp) tomb (túm) tick
2) To drink is the DOOM of many . (destino) To drink is the TOMB of many . (túmulo)		
3) Give them more DIPS. (mergulhos) Give them more TIPS. (dicas)		
4) I can see many DUCKS here . (patos) I can see many TUCKS here . (pregas)		
1) That is a very small GAUGE. (bitola) That is a very small CAGE. (gaiola)	/g/ goal (gôal) gall goat (gôt) gauge ghost (gôst) gash gauze (gaz) gay gold guard (gárd)	/k/ coal (côal) call coat (côt) cage coast cash cause (cáas) kay (kei) cold card (cárd)
2) She can't see the GUARD. (guarda) She can't see the CARD. (cartão)		
3) He never sees the GHOST. (fastama) He never sees the COAST. (litoral)		
4) They always like to buy GOATS. (cobras) They always like to buy COATS. (casacos)		

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES

A pronúncia do “**ed**” no final dos verbos regulares na forma do passado, pode ser feita de três maneiras diferentes:

1. “**ed**”= **id** – sempre que o verbo terminar por **ted** ou **ded**, no passado, pronuncie o **ed**:

to end – ended (terminou)	to paint – painted (pintou)
to start – started (começou)	to rest – rested (descansou)
to want – wanted (desejou)	to wait – waited (esperou)
to add – added (acrescentou)	to last – lasted (durou)
to invent – invented	to decide – decided (decidiu)
to pretend – pretended (fingiu)	

2. “**ed**”= **t** - o **ed** é pronunciado **t** se vier depois de um som surdo como os sons k – p – s – sh – ch – f – th :

to talk – talked (falou)	to kiss – kissed (beijou)
to ask – asked (perguntou)	to miss – missed (faltou)
to look – looked (olhou)	to dance – danced (faltou)
to like – liked (gostou)	to march – marched (marchou)
to stop – stopped (parou)	to watch – watched (assistiu)

3. “**ed**”= **d** – o **ed** é pronunciado **d** depois de sons sonoros como os sons dos vogais, b, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, z, th:

to play – played	to clean – cleaned (limpou)
to fill – filled (encheu)	to explain – explained (explicou)
to call – called (chamou)	to answer – answered (respondeu)
to cry – cried (chorou)	to change – changed (trocou)
to show – showed (mostrou)	to live – lived

“ee” = i
 see (ver)
 bee (abelha)
 tree (árvore)
 need
 seed (semente)
 sleep
 week
 beet (beterraba)
 feet (pés)

“ea” = i
 eat (comer)
 tea (chá)
 cream (creme)
 dream (sonho)
 eagle (águia)
 team (time)
 meat
 beat (bater)
 leave (partir)

REVIEW

- 1) **HOW MUCH** – quanto [não contável]
- 2) **HOW MANY** - quantos [contáveis]
- 3) **FOR BREAKFAST** - no café / **FOR LUNCH** – no almoço/ **FOR DINNER** – na janta
- 4) O adjetivo vem antes do substantivo:

RICH man

OLD house

NEW store

- 5) **DESSERT** – sobremesa / desert – deserto
- 6) **BIRTHDAY** – é dia de nascimento então só usa para quando alguém faz anos e não uma empresa ou aniversário de casamento
- 7) O afirmativo no passado adiciona “**ed**” nos verbos regulares:

NEEDED

WANTED

LIKED

Verbos irregulares tem suas formas próprias no passado:

SPOKE

ATE

DRANK

SAW

- 8) O negativo e o interrogativo no passado muda apenas o verbo auxiliar DO para **DID**:

I **DIDN** 'T like the boss.

We **DIDN**'T go to New York.

I don't like the boss.

We don't go to New York.

DID you like the cake?

Do you like the cake?

- 9) **ALL** – todo, toda

I work **all** week.

They drank **all** the juice

- 10) **EVERY** – todo, toda

I go to work **every** day.

I speak to **every** girl at the party.

- 11) **EACH** - cada

I have to study **each** book **two** times.

They need to learn **each** expression.

- 12) I studied **LAST** week.

She worked with me **LAST Thursday**.