

L E S S O N T W E N T Y

SOUND STUDY

Fonemas Consonantais de “SONS ESTRANHOS”

Nessa distribuição dos fonemas sendo a não-ocorrência de certos fonemas em posição final, no português, cria dificuldades de pronúncia, pois a tendência a se acrescentar uma vogal de apoio dá origem a uma outra palavra de significado diferente:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| brandy (brandi) – conhaque | brand – marca |
| cookie | cook – cozinheiro, a |
| county (câunti) – condado | count – contar |
| dirty – sujo | dirt – terra, sujeira |
| dusty – empoeirado | dust – poeira |
| monkey – macaco | monk - monge |
| patty (páti) – bolinho achatado | pat – tapinha de leve |
| ready (rédi) – pronto | red – vermelho |
| roomy (rumi) | room – quarto, sala, espaço |
| study (stâdi) | stud – tacha, prego, reproduzidor |
| sunny (sâni) – enrolado | sun – sol |
| tidy (taide) – arrumado | tide – maré |
| coffee | cough – those |
| forty (fórti) | fort – forte |

SOUND EXERCISES -**Sons Semelhantes**

| | /r/ | /t/ |
|--|--|--|
| 1) Do you know HARRY? (nome prop.) Do you know HATTIE? (nome prop.) | parry (péuri) berry bearer (bérer) | patty Betty better |
| 2) We can see CAROL. (nome pro.) We can see CATTLE. (gado) | perish Harry Erick | pettish Hattie attic |
| 3) They didn't finish the BARREL. (barril) They didn't finish the BATTLE. (batalha) | perry barrel Carol | petty battle cattle |
| 4) We started the PARRY. (defesa, em esgrima) We started the PATTY. (bolinho) | Jerry | jetty |
| | /ou/ | /al/ |
| 1) Did he give you the same ROW? (fileira) Did he give you the same ROLE? (papel, desempenho no teatro) | go foe bow mow | goal foal bowl (boal) mole (moal) |
| 2) She wants to buy a new BOW. (arco) She wants to buy a new BOWL. | row show tow | roll (roal) shoal toll |
| 3) My FOE can't walk. (inimigo) My FOAL can't walk. (potrinho) | sew (sou) hoe dough | soul (soal) hole (hoal) dole (doal) |
| 4) I was near the HOE. (enxada) I was near the HOLE. (buraco) | | |

| | |
|------------|-------|
| /iu/ | /il/ |
| cue (kíu) | kill |
| chew (tiu) | chill |
| few | fill |
| hew | hill |
| mew | mill |
| ewe (íu) | ill |

1) You have to CUE the speaker. (dar sinal)

You have to KILL the speaker. (matar)

2) She needs to CHEW it. (mastigar)

She needs to CHILL it. (esfriar)

boat (bout)
 coat
 code (côude)
 goad (gôud)
 hoed (rôude)
 mode (môud)
 ode (ôud)
 road

/L seguido de consoante/

bolt (bôlt)
 colt
 cold
 gold
 hold
 mold
 old
 rolled (rôuled)

1) That's a very **old** BOAT. (barco)

That's a very **old** BOLT. (ferrolho)

2) He wants to buy a **new** COAT. (casaco)

He wants to buy a **new** COLT. (potro)

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES –

“ou” / “au” / “aw” = o

brought – trouxe
bought – comprou
sought – procurou
fought – lutou
thought – pensou
caught – pegou
taught – ensinou
haunted – assombrado
sausage – salsicha
cause – causa
daughter
laundry –lavanderia
naughty – travesso
nought – zero
August – agosto
Austrália
Austrian – austríaco
automatic
automobile – automóvel
auxiliary – auxiliar
saw – viu, serra
law – lei
raw – cru
brawn – força bruta

“ou” = au

bound – limite
boundary – fronteira
count – contar
counsel – conselho
doubt – dúvida
fountain – fonte
ground – chão
grouch – resmungar
hour – hora
house
loud – alto-som
lounge – sala de estar
lousy – sem voltar
mountain – montanha
mouse – camundongo
mouth – boca
out – fora
outlaw – a fora-da-lei
outside – exterior
round – redondo
south – sul
couch – sofá
ouch! – ai!
about
gout – artrite

“ow” = au

now

cow – vaca

how

wow! - oba

owl – coruja

tower – torre

power – poder

towel – toalha

town – vilarejo

flower – flor

“ou”

would – condicional

should – devia

could – podia

“ow” = ou

low – baixo

below – abaixo

blow – soprar

bow – arco

bowl – tigela

bowling – boliche

grow – crescer

mow cortar grama

own – possuir

row – fileira

REVIEW

1) No passado verbos regulares + ed, mas faz 3 sons (éd) (t) (d)

NEEDED (nided) **PLAYED** (pléid) **LIKED** (láikt)

2) No passado verbos irregulares tem sua forma própria:

SPOKE **ATE** (êit) **DRANK** (draink) **SAW**

3) O passado negativo e interrogativo troca “**DO**” por “**DID**”:

We **DIDN'T** want to stay.

DID you speak to her?

She **DIDN'T** like the food.

DID she say **any**thing?

4) **ALL** – todo, toda

5) **EVERY** – todo, cada

6) **EACH** – cada

7) Usamos **GRAND** para palavras como neto, avó, avô, neta etc...:

GRANDMOTHER

GRANDSON

GRANDFATHER

GRANDDAUGHTER

GRANDPARENTS

GRANDKIDS / GRANDCHILDREN

8) Para pessoas da família já temos:

COUSIN

NIECE

FATHER

BROTHER

UNCLE

NEPHEW

SON

SISTER

AUNT

MOTHER

DAUGHTER

KIDS

9) **ANIVERSARY** é aniversário de casamento ou empresas etc., passagem de ano.

10) **BIRTHDAY** é “dia de nascimento” só usado para celebrar o dia em que nasceu.

11) O qualificador **AGAIN** é importante e frequentemente usado.

12) **ALL DAY** – o dia todo **EVERYDAY** – todo dia

13) **THERE IS** – There is a dog at the door.

THERE ARE – There are two boys at the door.

IS THERE?

ARE THERE?

14) **CAN** (kên) – **CAN'T** (kênt) – poder [presente]