

LESSON TWENTY - FIVE

OBJECTS

STRANGER – estranho (pessoa)

MEAL (míel) - refeição



FOREIGNER – estrangeiro

FRIES (fráis)



NATIONALITY – nacionalidade

HAMBURGER



COAT



PEACH



BAG

DESIRE (desáire) – desejo, vontade



CAMERA

NEWS - notícias

FURNITURE - mobília, móveis

OPPORTUNITY - oportunidade



PIANO



CAN

HEALTH – saúde

VERBS

to **STOP** (stáp) / **STOPPED**(stapt) –  parar

I can't stop the car. He'll have to stop the meeting.

to **DRIVE / DROVE** (dróuve) – ir de carro, dirigir, pilotar, impulsar

We drove **to** the store. I don't know how to drive.

to **WAIT** (to wêit) / **WAITED** – esperar


We had to wait for the bus. I don't like to wait.



to **LAUGH** (to láf) / **LAUGHED**(láft)(laugh at) rir, dar gargalhada

We **all** laughed **at** the party. You **never** laugh.


QUALIFIERS

 **SICK** (sic) - doente




 **FAST** – rápido , ligeiro



 **STRANGE** – estranho (adj.)

 **SPECIAL** - especial

 **SILLY** – tolo , bobo, ridículo

AGO – atrás (tempo)

SINCE – desde, desde que, sendo que

WHILE (as) - enquanto

AS – como, conforme

LIKE – como, do mesmo modo, parecido

CLOSE TO – perto de

EXPRESSIONS

“AS USUAL” – “como sempre”

“NEVER MIND” – “não importa”, “esquece”

“ALL RIGHT” – “certo”, “está bem”

“WELL,...” – “Bem,...”

AS.....AS – tão.....como

NOT AS..... AS – não tão..... como

“AS SOON AS” – assim que

“WHAT’S JOHN LIKE?” - como é João?

“WHAT DOES HE LOOK LIKE?” – qual é a aparência dele

to Be SICK – estar doente

to FEEL SICK – se sentir doente

to Be ABLE TO - poder, estar em condições de

GRAMMAR

WILL BE + **Adj.**

- Will be **fun**

- Will be **happy**

WILL BE + ABLE TO

- Will be able to work

- Will be able to go

WILL NOT BE

SHOULD BE

SHOULDN'T BE

WOULD BE

WOUDN'T BE

CAN BE

CAN'T BE

COULD BE

COULDN'T BE

FRAMES

1. We had to STOP the party.
The horse didn't want to _____.
I have to _____ at the bank.
He didn't _____ the meeting.
2. I didn't know to DRIVE.
She can _____ my car if she wants to.
We _____ to the beach every afternoon.
Which car do you _____?
3. I don't want to WAIT for the bus.
She didn't _____ for me yesterday.
Why can't you _____ for your sister?
4. He doesn't usually like to LAUGH.
Sometimes we _____ at the clowns.
I never see her _____.
5. I am very SICK today.
We are very _____ today.
They're very _____ today.
She's very _____ today.
6. It is a FAST horse.
You have a _____ camera.
We aren't very _____.
You shouldn't drive _____.
7. I know a STRANGE man.
She spoke to the _____ woman.
We like to read _____ books.
Your brother is very _____.
8. Saturday will be SPECIAL for us.
I made a _____ meal for you.
She bought a _____ bag.
You are a very _____ person.
9. My sister is a SILLY girl.
That's a _____ question.
We all say _____ things.
He bought a _____ coat.
10. She had the party two weeks AGO.
We went to Japan one year _____.
I bought this furniture one day _____.
You had the opportunity three hours _____.
11. SINCE when do you work here?
I work here _____ last year.
He has to wait _____ he's late.
We have no news _____ yesterday.
12. I work WHILE they study.
Can you see _____ you sleep?
You should work _____ you can.
I drive _____ he sleeps.

13. The job finished AS you wanted.

She is _____ a new baby.

Do you see things _____ I see them?

We live _____ a big family.

14. You shouldn't drive LIKE he drives.

They need to speak _____ she speaks.

They play _____ children.

He talks _____ a foreigner.

15. I live CLOSE TO your house.

She is _____ the door.

My house is _____ the park.

We are _____ the shopping center.

16. The game WILL BE very fast.

She _____ happy to go home.

I know the books _____ new.

If we wait we _____ late.

17. Tomorrow he WILL BE ABLE TO go home.

Now we _____ finish our work.

Soon they _____ start classes.

He says we _____ stop at the gas station.

18. They WON'T BE ABLE TO work.

You _____ stay.

We _____ help.

I _____ wait.

PHRASES

1. I needed to take my daughter **to** the dentist **this morning**.
2. He didn't learn how to work with the truck nor with the bus.
3. I want to write a letter **to** the newspaper. Do you want to help me?
4. She doesn't like to talk to strangers **on** the street.
5. I drank beer and **now** I am **sick**. My wife isn't **home** to help me.
6. We laughed **all afternoon**. Mr. Johnson is a very **silly** man.
7. The maid washes the windows **every** Friday. She's not married.
8. The teacher needs to understand **better** my son. He's not able to study.
9. I opened a can of peaches for them. **Last night** they ate with us.
10. I finished my lesson **before** her. She is not very **fast**.
11. She read **in** the magazine about our country. She liked the news.
12. I want to cook a **special** meal for my parents. They like fish.
13. I sold my furniture because I want to go **to** the States **this year**.
14. She works **while** I study. She is very **happy** with her **new** job.
15. Did you buy the cake for you neighbor? How is she **today**?
16. What **time** did you come **home from** the soccer game **last Thursday**.
17. Do you live **close** to **downtown**? No, I live **on** the beach.
18. I **always** visit my friends **on** Wednesday. We like to drink beer.
19. I want to play but I need to work. That's very **strange**.
20. Did you talk with the stranger? I spoke with him **one hour ago**.

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

OBJECTS

EXERCISE



WALL



BARBECUE



BED



SANDWICH



JACKET



FILM



MEN



AIRPORT



WEMEN



PILOT(páilet)



BALL



ZOO



END – fim

ROOM



DRIVER



TOWEL



ACCIDENT



ROSE



BABY



VERBS

to LOSE / LOST - perder, ficar sem (objeto, competição)

Did you lose your books? They lost the game.

to MEAN / MEANT - significar, querer dizer, pretender, tencionar

Do you understand what I mean? What do you mean?

to CHOOSE / CHOSE - escolher (choice)

He chose his friend. I'll **always** choose you.

to FIND (faind) / FOUND - achar - descobrir ("to FIND OUT")

I need to find a restroom. Did you "find out" **where** she lives?

QUALIFIERS

BEHIND – atrás de

UNDER – debaixo, embaixo de, sob

NEXT TO - junto a, ao lado de

WITHOUT - sem

UGLY – feio

FUNNY – engraçado

NICE – bom, bonito, agradável

DELICIOUS - delicioso

SMART – esperto, inteligente

DIFFICULT – difícil **HARD** - duro

EASY - fácil

SO – então, por isso, tão

EXPRESSIONS

“**CONGRATULATIONS**” – parabéns

“**SO FAR**” – até agora

“**ON PURPOSE**” – propositadamente

to “**LIE DOWN**” – deitar-se

“**LOST AND FOUND**” - achados e perdidos

“Are you in Rio?... **I MEAN** São Paulo?” – quer dizer

GRAMMAR

TOO FAR – longe demais

TURBO

TOO BIG – grande demais

INTONAÇÃO

TOO SLOW – lento demais

TOO MUCH – demais (quantidade)

TOO MANY - demais (contáveis)

MANAGER – gerente

BUYER – comprador

TEACHER - ensinador

SINGER - cantor

CARRIER - carregador

PLAYER - jogador

Em inglês formamos gerúndios e participípios com o sufixo – **ING** nos verbos.

I'M READING – estou lendo

YOU'RE HELPING – você está ajudando {1} **TEMPO CONTÍNUO**

HE'S SLEEPING – ele está dormindo

SHE'S COOKING – ela está cozinhando **To BE + ()ING**

IT'S STARTING – está começando

WE'RE SELLING – estamos vendendo

YOU'RE LEARNING – vocês estão aprendendo

THEY'RE CHOOSING – eles estão escolhendo

A **WALKING** DOLL – uma boneca andante.

A **WORKING** MOTHER – uma mãe trabalhadora. {2} ()ING = ****

A **SLEEPING** BABY – um bebê adormecido.

{3}

To walk = walking **WALKING IS GOOD EXERCISE** – andar é bom exercício.

To work = working **WORKING IS DIFFICULT TO LIKE** – trabalhar é difícil de gostar.

To drink = drinking **DRINKING TOO MUCH ISN'T GOOD** – beber demais não é bom.

HE STARTED WORKING – Ele começou a trabalhar.

I STARTED PLAYING – Comecei a jogar. {4} start,begin,finish,stop,quit ()ING

THEY FINISHED DOING – Eles terminaram de fazer.

No inglês usamos a forma do “perfeito” ou na forma simples ou progressiva, para expressar uma ação que **começou no passado** e **ainda continua no presente**:

O **presente** “perfeito” no inglês é formado com o **presente** do verbo **HAVE** usado com o **participípio** do verbo principal.

He has lived **here** for a **year**.

- Faz / Há um ano que ele mora aqui.

I have been studying French for **three months**.

- Faz / Há três meses que estou estudando francês.

I haven't spoken English for a **long time**.

- Faz / Há muito tempo que não falo inglês.

I have gone **to** California **one time** a **year** **during** these **last five years**.

- Tenho ido a Califórnia uma vez por ano durante estes últimos cinco anos.

Have you seen my **new** car?

- Você já viu meu carro novo?

PARTICÍPIO USO #2

BE + particípio

- This is done.
- He will be finished.
- It was bought.

This can't be eaten.
They should be paid.
It wouldn't be understood

SHOULD BE
WOULD BE
CAN BE
COULD BE

FRAMES

1. Did you LOSE your books?
I don't want to _____ this jacket.
How did you _____ your shoes?
He **never** _____ the ball.
2. I MEAN to visit you this **week**.
What do you _____?
She **always** says what she _____.
Does this _____ I have to leave?
3. You need to CHOOSE which ball.
Can I _____ the next film?
I _____ to stop participating.
You have to _____ a towel.
4. **Where** did you FIND that rose?
We couldn't _____ the airport.
They didn't _____ the pilot **yet**.
I can **never** _____ **time** for exercise.
5. Your jacket is **BEHIND** the door.
The room is _____ that wall.
The towels are _____ the bed.
My car isn't _____ this store.
6. Your book is **UNDER** the piano.
The baby isn't _____ the bed.
There is something _____ **here**.
They live _____ the bridge.
7. The towel is **NEXT TO** the bag.
The stranger is _____ the window.
The men are _____ the truck.
The airport isn't _____ the zoo.
8. This horse is very **FAST**.
Your car is very _____.
He plays piano _____.
That foreigner speaks _____.
9. She bought an **UGLY** dog.
They have a very _____ house.
They only found _____ furniture.
He says many _____ things.
10. That movie is very **FUNNY**.
The clown **at** the circus is _____.
We laughed at the _____ stranger.
He is a _____ waiter.
11. She is a very **NICE** girl.
You have _____ parents.
This is a _____ room.
You should be a _____ son.
12. This meal is **DELICIOUS**.
The sandwich is _____.
We had a _____ barbecue.
Peaches are _____.

13. Your dog is SMART.

She said the boy is _____.

I have _____ children.

A pilot has to be _____.

14. This test is very DIFFICULT.

Her name is _____ to say.

It's _____ to choose.

The game is very _____.

15. This book is EASY to study.

It's _____ to find my house.

It's _____ to lose the game.

More film is _____ to buy.

16. You are really SO special.

This train is _____ fast.

Those birds are _____ ugly.

Your kids are _____ nice.

17. The airport is TOO far.

This building is _____ old.

Our work is _____ difficult.

This book is _____ strange.

18. You are LEARNING English.

She is SPEAKING with her father.

Are you LIVING with your family?

They are CHOOSING a new player.

19. He HAS LIVED here for a month.

They _____ here for years.

I _____ here since 1987.

She _____ in this city many years.

PRACTICE PHRASES

1. We went to a party **on** the farm **last Sunday**. We had barbecue for lunch.
2. You should be studying with that student. He knows everything.
3. She **never** had the opportunity to study, so she won't be able to read.
4. The waitress asked if we are foreigners. "Well, we aren't **from here**".
5. The accident happened because the student driver didn't know English.
6. The **whole** class said goodbye. **Sooner or later** they will come **again**.
7. I'm sorry I didn't go **to** your mother's birthday party.
8. I have **never** gone **to** the States, but I will be going **in** a **few months**.
9. He said there are **no** opportunities for him **here**. I really don't think so.
10. I **always** forget your name. Never mind, it's a **difficult** name to remember.
11. They read and wrote **some** letters **while** I slept. She likes to write.
12. I asked Jon. "Have you seen if the sandwiches are **behind** the couch?"
13. We will not be having class **next week** because of the holiday.
14. You didn't understand what I meant. We shouldn't be waiting **here**.
15. I haven't had **time** to do exercises **this week**. I've been working.
16. There is a buyer for your house **on** **4th** street. Do you **still** want to sell?
17. I meant to close the office windows but I forgot. Could you do it?
18. Janet is very **happy**. She has waited for her birthday **all year**.
19. Mary's health is very **good**. She has been walking **3 Km, a day**.
20. I have gone **to** California **one time a year** **during** these **last five years**.
21. Congratulations, you cook very **well**. You should open a restaurant.
22. Your son is very **smart**. You should talk to him about his **new** lesson.
23. I'm drinking **too much**, my health is not very **good**. Let's go **to** the doctor.
24. It's **already** **twelve o'clock**. We will be **late** **to** lunch for sure.
25. The driver didn't take the **new** couch **to** my office **downtown**.

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

Nos primeiros módulos concentramos nosso estudo de línguas dentro do contexto dos SONS. Sons semelhantes e diferentes. O tom da voz e o ritmo também fazem parte desta primeira base.

Agora nestes últimos módulos vamos concentrar em mais fases importantes na aprendizagem do inglês, que são:

- Juntando MORFEMAS para formular palavras;
- Juntando palavras para formar sentenças e cláusulas;
- Os significados dos morfemas, palavras e as combinações destas palavras.

LANGUAGE STUDY –

“MORFEMAS” – Formas

Morfemas são as menores partes individuais de um idioma que tem significado. Morfemas podem ser uma palavra inteira ou parte de uma palavra. A palavra “CAT” por exemplo é um morfema singular. Não pode ser dividido em partes significativas. Porém, a palavra “CATS” se dispõe de dois morfemas – a palavra cat significando um quadrúpede da família “felidae”, - e o “s” que significa plural. Este “s” não é usado sozinho em conversa normal, não sendo então uma palavra, porém, sendo uma parte com significado das palavras CATS, BOOKS, BOYS etc., sendo então um morfema. Línguas são muito diferentes na maneira em que juntem e agrupem morfemas.

Observações críticas sobre morfemas e a maneira que são combinados para formar palavras pode ser muito útil para quem está aprendendo inglês. Por outro lado, não devemos substituir saber sobre o idioma por realmente conhecer o idioma. Procedimentos analíticos são ajudas básicas, permitirão ao aluno evitar muitos erros e facilitarão seu progresso rápido.

CONTEXT – RYTHM – INTONATION – THINKING

- Animal Babies –

Many baby animals – lions and elephants and turtles and **thousands of others** – look **much** like their fathers and mothers. But **many** do not. A baby butterfly looks **more** like a worm than like a grown-up butterfly. Baby starfish do not have **five** arms. Oysters **when first** hatched do not have shells. Baby toads look very **much** like fish. Ants, bees, and jellyfish are other animals that change **greatly** in looks **while** they grow up.

Some baby animals weigh **millions** of times as **much** as other baby animals. The **biggest** baby of **all** is a baby blue whale. It weighs **more** than a grown-up elephant.

A horse **usually** has only **one** colt **at a time**. A cow **usually** has only **one** calf. **One** baby **at a time** is the rule with elephants, kangaroos, and **many** other animals. Dogs and cats and pigs **usually** have **several** babies **at a time**. So do turtles and **many** others. And **some** animals have **hundreds** or even **thousands** of babies **at a time**. A cod fish can lay a **million** eggs. Not **all** of them will hatch. But **usually thousands** of them do. Only a **few** live **long enough** to grow up. **Tiny** cod are **good** food for **bigger** fish.

Some baby animals are **well** cared for by their parents. **Some** are not taken care of at **all**. A baby robin would not **live long** if its parents did not protect it and bring food **to** it. A baby turtle, on the other hand, can take care of itself **as soon as** it comes **from** its shell.

Some animal babies grow up fast. A hamster is **naked** and **helpless when** it is **first** born. But baby hamsters grow so **fast** that a hamster can have babies of its own **when** it is only **two** months old. An elephant, however, stays a baby for **two** or **three years**.

Baby animals **many times** have **special** names. Baby butterflies and moths are called caterpillars. Baby toads and frogs are called tadpoles. The list gives the names of **some** other baby animals.

BEAR - cub	KANGAROO – joey	ELEPHANT – calf	SWAN– cygnet
CAT – kitten	LION – cub	FOX – cub	TIGER – cub
COW – calf	MOOSE – calf	GOAT – kid	TURKEY – poult
DEER – fawn	OYSTER (oíster) – spat	HORSE – colt	WHALE – calf
DOG – puppy	SEAL – pup	DUCK – duckling	SHEEP – lamb

OBJECTS

FLIGHT – vô



WEATHER



PASSENGER



CLOTHES



COOK



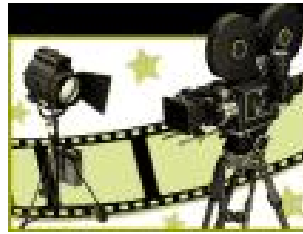
PURSE



MAILMAN



MOVIE



MENU



FLOOR



BOTTLE



PAPER



BOWL



PHONE



GRAPES



ENVELOPE



TOMATO



STAPLER



FAULT – culpa, falta

VERBS



to RUN / RAN correr, administrar, andar, funcionar,
concorrer

He wants to run **to** the store. I can't run this store.



to LISTEN / LISTEND (to, for) – escutar

I don't want to listen to you. He wants to listen for you.

to PLAN / PLANND – planejar

I plannd to study Spanish **next**. I didn't plan anything.

to GET (guet) / **GOT** (gat) – obter, pegar, conseguir, ficar....

Where did you get that? I got it **at** the museum.

QUALIFIERS

(to be) **COLD** – frio

(to be) **COOL** – refrescante

(to be) **RELIGIOUS** – religioso

PINK – cor-de-rosa

(to be) **READY** – pronto

(to be) **BRAZILIAN** – brasileiro

(to be) **AMERICAN** – americano

to ARRIVE (airáiv) – chegar	HAPPY (hápi) – feliz
ARRIVAL (airáival) – chegada	HAPPINESS (hapines) – felicidade
to SURVIVE (survaiv) – sobreviver	SOFT (sóft) – suave
SURVIVAL (survaival) – sobrevivência	SOFTNESS (sóftness) – suavidade
to ATTEND (atend) – atender, freqüentar	COMPLEX (compéx)– complicado
ATTENDANCE (atêndans) – comparência	COMPLEXITY – complexidade
ACCORD (acórd) – acordo	ABLE (êbol) – apto
ACCORDANCE (acórdans) – concordância	ABILITY (abílití) – aptidão
to FLATTER (fláter) – lisonjear	REAL (rial) – real
FLATTERY (flátori) – lisonja	REALISM (rialism) – realismo
to BREAK (brêik) – quebrar	DYNAMIC (dainâmíc) – dinâmico
BREAKAGE (brêikedí) – quebradeira	DYNAMTICISM – dinamismo

EXPRESSIONS

“**WHOSE FAULT IS IT?**” – De quem é a culpa?

to “FALL ASLEEP” – adormecer

to “GO TO BED” – ir dormir

to “TRY ON” – experimentar (roupa)

to “GET SICK” – ficar doente

to “GET WELL” – ficar bem

to “GET OLD” – ficar velho

to “GET MARRIED” – casar-se

to “GET HURT” – ficar machucado

to “GET BLAMED” – ser acusado

“**YES, OF COURSE**” – sim, é claro

“**NO, OF COURSE NOT**” – não, é claro que não

“**AT LEAST**” – pelo menos

“**GREAT!**” – ótimo!

“**HURRY**” !! – depressa!!

“**IT’S RAINING**” – está chovendo.

“**IT’S SNOWING**” – está nevando

“**IS IT RAINING?**” – está chovendo?

“**IS IT SNOWING?**” - está nevando?

“**IT’S NOT RAINING**” – não está chovendo

“**IT’S NOT SNOWING**” – não está nevando

GRAMMAR

to BE (passado)

I WAS

YOU WERE

HE WAS

SHE WAS

IT WAS

WE WERE

YOU WERE

THEY WERE

I WASN'T

YOU WEREN'T

HE WASN'T

SHE WASN'T

IT WASN'T

WE WEREN'T

YOU WEREN'T

THEY WEREN'T

WAS IT?

WERE YOU?

WAS HE?

WAS SHE?

WAS IT?

WERE WE?

WERE YOU?

WERE THEY?

FRAMES

1. The kids like to RUN.

I saw him _____ **across** the field.

We **usually** _____ **in the morning**.

She needs to _____ **to** the store.

3. I want to LISTEN to the man.

You have to _____ to me.

They **never** _____ to us.

We want to _____ to the radio.

5. I need to PLAN the party.

Did you _____ anything for **tomorrow**?

How can we _____ anything?

He doesn't _____ to study **here**.

7. We didn't GET TO go.

Did you _____ see the judge?

When do you _____ be a pilot?

You **always** _____ have what you want.

2. He wants to RUN the company.

She doesn't like to _____ the factory.

You will _____ this office.

I need to _____ my business by myself.

4. We need to LISTEN FOR the train.

You should _____ your bus.

I have to _____ the mailman.

Can you _____ the phone?

6. I want to GET a **new** car.

Where did you _____ your shoes?

They went to _____ ice cream.

I **never** _____ the menu.

8. I ate a **COLD** sandwich.

We like to drink _____ beer.

She prefers _____ weather.

The kitchen floor is _____.

9. The water was COOL.

Do you have any rooms?

Yesterday was a day.

Today the weather is .

11. I like BRAZILIAN food.

We bought some grapes.

He has a wife.

They want a cook.

13. We never WERE in Texas.

They at your house.

Where you yesterday?

they in the car?

10. Are you READY to go?

The movie is to see.

Can you be at 8:00?

He is never .

12. I WAS at the bank.

I know she with him.

He eating a ham sandwich.

It sleeping on the floor.

14. It WASN'T raining in Madrid.

She saying anything.

He at church Sunday

I by myself at the movies.

PHRASES

1. **How many** apples did you get? Only **five**, **where** is the bowl?
2. The **new** maid comes **here** **everyday**. She doesn't live with us.
3. My flight is **here**. I'm traveling **to** Chicago to visit my relatives.
4. He wants to take his kids **to** the zoo. They will stay **until 4:00**.
5. It's getting **late**. What **time** do you plan to make dinner?
6. Their daughter cooks very **well**. We went **to** her house **last Sunday**.
7. **When** will you finish your homework? I plan to finish **tomorrow**.
8. **Where** did you buy those pants? I bought them **in** Miami **last year**.
9. I wouldn't know anything about this if you hadn't said something.
10. They started working **late yesterday**. **After** the job they went to run.
11. I didn't have the opportunity to try on the **new** dress you bought for me.
12. We finished planning our party for this Saturday. Listen to this.
13. I should have talked to him **yesterday**, but I didn't have **time**.
14. Do you know **where** we could get an envelope for my letter? Yes, of course!
15. How can you listen to that music? The animals are running.
16. The mailman stopped **when** the dog ran **after** him. He's ready for anything.
17. My family is very **religious**, but they still have faults.
18. The waiter asked which wine we'd prefer.
19. I saw **two** foreigners trying on Brazilian clothes **when** I was **downtown**.
20. We have waited too **many years** to buy a **new** house. **Now** we will buy it.

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

LANGUAGE STUDY –

“MORFEMAS” – Formas

Tipos de Morfemas

Cada morfema numa língua tem várias características baseado no seu relacionamento distribucional com os outros morfemas; na base destas diferenças, morfemas podem ser classificados de várias formas:

a) morfemas “livres” e “limitados” – certos morfemas podem ser pronunciados sozinhos, enquanto outros morfemas sempre ocorrem ligados a outro morfema. Por isso: morfemas que podem ocorrer sozinhos são chamados de formas “livres”; morfemas que não ocorrem sozinhos são chamados de formas “limitadas”.

b) “Raízes” e “Afixos” – num passo mais adiante com um tipo de classificação similar é de distinguir “raízes” e “afixos”. Em geral “raízes” são morfemas singulares que levam o sentido básico da palavra; uma “raiz” é a base da palavra. “Raízes” podem ser livres ou limitados. “Afixos” são morfemas limitados que correm com “raízes” e que mudam o significado da “raiz” de alguma forma. Vários tipos de “afixos” acontecem dependendo da maneira que ocorrem com as “raízes”; prefixos precedendo as “raízes” e sufixos seguindo as “raízes”:

<u>prefixos</u>	<u>raiz</u>	<u>sufixo</u>
un	true	
un	happy	
in	valid	
	cat	s
	slow	ly
	accord	ance

OBJECTS

SLEEVE (slív)



COURSE (córss) – curso, percurso

GLASSES



SCHEDULE - agenda, tabela de

SUNGLASSES



horários

CONTACT LENSES



IDEA (aidía) – idéia



BATTERY



EXPERIENCE - experiência

T. V. (tivi) –



FLAVOR – sabor

PACKAGE



GARDEN



LADY



COLLEGE – faculdade

BANKER banqueiro



HOSPITAL – hospital



OCCUPATION - ocupação



ANGER - raiva

DOCUMENT



TRY - tentativa



VERBS

to TRY / TRIED – experimentar, tentar

I want to try the rice. He tried to do his homework.

to MEET / MET – encontrar, reunir-se, conhecer

We have to meet the bus. **Where** did you meet Jane?

to LIE / LIED – mentir

I think he **usually** lies. You shouldn't lie.

to CHANGE / CHANGED – mudar, trocar, alterar

I want to change my clothes. They changed the teachers.

QUALIFIERS

PAIR – par

pair of shoes

pair of pants

FAVORITE – favorito, predileto

SERIOUS – sério

ANGRY – com raiva

EVEN – sequer, até mesmo

NOT EVEN – nem sequer, nem mesmo

GOOD – bom

BETTER THAN – melhor que

THE BEST – o melhor

BAD – mau

WORSE THAN – pior que

THE WORST – o pior

EXPRESSIONS - **BEHIND SCHEDULE** – atrasado

“**I THINK SO**” – acho que sim

“**I DON'T THINK SO**” – acho que não

“**I DO, TOO**” – eu (faço), também **I (can,will,did,should...),too.**

“**I DON'T EITHER**” – eu também não **I (can't,didn't,won't...),either.**

“**BY THE WAY**” - a propósito

“**YOUNG LADY**” – moça

“**YOUNG MAN**” – moço

SKY CAP - carregador de mala (aeroporto)

BAGGAGE CARRIER – carregador de mala (aeroporto, hotel)

BELL HOP – carregador de mala (hotel)

BELL BOY – carregador de mala (hotel)

“**I'M IN A HURRY**” – estou com pressa

to BE **IN A HURRY** – estar com pressa
to BE **HUNGRY** – estar com fome
to BE **THIRSTY** – estar com sede
to BE **TIRED** – estar cansado
to BE **AFRAID** (afreíd) – estar com medo
to BE **SORRY FOR** – estar com pena de
to BE **SLEEPY** – estar com sono, sonolento
to “HAVE A **HEADACHE**” – estar com dor de cabeça
to “HAVE A **SORE THROAT**” – estar com dor de garganta
to “HAVE A **STOMACHACHE**” (stomaquik) – estar com dor de barriga

GRAMMAR

BEAUTY (bíuti) – beleza	FLAME (flêim) – chama
to BEAUTIFY (biutifái) – embelezar	to INFLAME – inflamar
JUSTICE (gíostice) – justiça	DEAR (díer) – querida, amada
to JUSTIFY (giostifái) – justificar	to ENDEAR – fazer-se estimado
LIQUID (líquid) – líquido	HARD (hârd) – duro
to LIQUIDIFY (liquídifai) – liquidificar	to HARDEN – endurecer
IDOL (aidôl) – ídolo	LIGHT – leve
to IDOLIZE (aidoláis) – idolatrar	to LIGHTEN – aliviar o peso
PHILOSOPHY (filósofi) – filosofia	EQUAL – igual
to PHILOSOPHIZE (filósofaiz) – filosofar	to EQUALIZE (ícolaiz) – igualar
JOY (diói) – gozo	
to ENJOY – gozar, desfrutar	

SUN – sol
SUNNY – ensolarado
FUN (fan) – divertido
FUNNY – engraçado
FRIEND – amigo
FRIENDLY (frêndli) – amigável
ANGER – raiva
ANGRILY – furiosamente
BOY – menino
BOYISH (boich) – com jeito de menino
SICK – doente
SICKISH – com jeito doente
PIG – porco
PIGGISH – com jeito de porco
CUBE – cubo
CUBIC – cúbico
PERIOD (períod) – período
PERIODIC (periádic) – periódico

FRAMES

1. You need to TRY to eat.
They want to _____ the turkey.
Can I _____ your swimming pool?
Don't _____ to run **from** me.
2. She TRIED make bread.
We _____ to do our homework.
He _____ to start the car.
They have _____ to find work.
3. **Where** can we MEET you?
I want to _____ your sister.
He needs to _____ with us.
Did you _____ the boss?
4. We MET the judge **on Monday**.
They _____ **in** the park.
She _____ him **last year**.
I _____ her **at** a party
5. You should **never** LIE.
I don't like to _____.
6. They LIED about my car.
He _____ if he said that.

The man didn't _____ about this.

We _____ about the document.

7. I want to CHANGE the word.

He **always** has to _____ the battery.

I need to _____ my glasses.

Can I _____ my course?

8. The college CHANGED my schedule.

She _____ the idea of the show.

How I think has _____.

He is a _____ man.

9. I have a **PAIR** of sunglasses.

She bought a _____ of shoes.

I need a **new** _____ of pants.

_____ of batteries.

10. This is my **FAVORITE** music.

These are my _____ friends.

This is his _____ ice cream flavor. It has a

That's our _____ T.V. program.

11. We have a **SERIOUS** problem.

Mr. Jones is _____ today.

Your cut is _____.

Their job is _____.

12. I don't **usually** get **ANGRY**.

She is **always** _____.

Please, don't be _____.

My girlfriend is very _____.

13. They EVEN need a **new** kitchen.

He wants _____ **more** money.

She didn't _____ speak to me.

We don't _____ know his address.

14. You're NOT EVEN ready to go.

She's _____ **at** home.

They're _____ studying.

I'm _____ **angry**.

15. I had **GOOD** time **at** the party.

She has a _____ doctor.

You bought a _____ car.

He is a _____ boss.

16. We were IN A HURRY to finish.

I'm _____ to change colleges.

He's _____ to meet the girls.

They are **never** _____.

17. These ideas are **BETTER** THAN your ideas.

You can remember things _____ I can.

I read _____ I write.

She cooks _____ she washes dishes.

PHRASES

1. I have to leave **now**. It's **late** and I have been trying to go home.
2. My daughter needs to buy a **new** dress, because she has a party **tomorrow**.
3. I will meet you **at** the station. Great, but they changed my schedule.
4. Mr. Sanchez **always** asks about his **pretty** nieces **when** he visits Brazil.
5. I'm studying English **three times a week**, because I want to learn **fast**.
6. I didn't understand **anything** that he said. What about you?
7. I don't know what I want to do **now**. I finished reading this book.
8. The bell boy tried, but he couldn't carry my bag. I laughed **a lot**.
9. **When** I have **time**, I like to play volleyball with my neighbors.
10. Her happiness is **real**. I don't understand what you mean.
11. If you don't get ready **soon**, we won't be **there on time**.
12. I stayed **there until three-thirty**, then I had to go **to** the bank.
13. **Difficult** questions **always** make me **sleepy**. They're not **easy** to answer.
14. I was talking to him about business **while** they washed my car.
15. I took my son **to** the doctor. The doctor says he needs glasses.
16. If he has so **much** experience, then I don't know why he works **here yet**.
17. My kids are **great**. I want to help them **while** they are **still in** college.
18. Your daughter is **always** studying. She's the **best** student **in** class.
19. It was raining very **much while** I was talking to him on the phone.
20. Mr. Jones couldn't meet us **tonight**, so I have changed our planning.