

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

LANGUAGE STUDY –

MORFEMAS – Formas

Além das distinções entre “raízes” e “não- raízes” (uma diferença de distribuição) precisamos notar certas outras diferenças entre morfemas baseado no relacionamento dos morfemas entre si. Estas diferenças são entre morfemas aditivos, multiplicativos, substituíveis, e subtrativos.

Morfemas aditivos – são os mais comuns. Nestes estão incluídos “raízes” e “afixos”, chamamos estes de aditivos porque são adicionados uns aos outros. Por exemplo raízes adicionadas à raízes: blackbird, kingfish, bellhop.

Morfemas multiplicativos – são raízes que são repetidos:
tut-tut, choo-choo, put-put.

Morfemas substituíveis – como seu nome implica, substituem partes de outros morfemas. Destes o inglês tem muitos. Por exemplo o plural de TOOTH (dente) é TEETH. Para fazer o plural neste caso o som de “u” é substituído por um morfema substituível “iy”:

plural –

foot / feet
mouse (máus) / mice (mais)
louse / lice (lais)
man / men
woman / women

objeto – verbo

sheath – to sheathe
wreath – to wreath
teeth – to teethe
safe (sêif) – to save
strife (stráif) – to strive
thief – to thieve
advice – to advise
house (háus) – to house

OBJECTS

CLASSROOM



SIGN - placa, sinal



NOTEBOOK



KEYS



SUITCASE



MESSAGE - recado

BLANKET



LIFE - vida

PILLOW



ATTENTION - atenção

BOOTS



ADDRESS





TOYS

HIGH SCHOOL – 2^o Grau



FRIDGE

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL – ginásio

VERBS

to THINK / THOUGHT – pensar, achar (que)

I need to think about this test. He doesn't think.

to SHOP / SHOPPED - fazer compras

We shopped **all day**. They were shopping for shirts.

to LOOK / LOOKED (like) – parecer

(for) – procurar

(at) – olhar

He looks like a clown. They looked for you. Look **here**!

to LEAVE / LEFT – deixar, partir, sair

You left your kids **downtown**. Can I leave this **here**?

QUALIFIERS

UP – para cima, cima

DOWN – para baixo, abaixo

ACROSS – através

TRUE (trúu) – verdadeira, real, verídico

FALSE (fáls) – falso, enganoso, errôneo

BUSY – ocupado

OTHER – outro

ANOTHER – um outro, uma outra

BOTH – ambos

AWAY (awêi) – embora, pra lá

KIND (káind) – tipo

ON – sobre, em cima

BLUE – azul

RED (réd) – vermelho

GREEN – verde

YELLOW (iélou) – amarelo

ORANGE (ôrandi) – alaranjado

BLACK (blék) – preto

WHITE (wáit) – branco

GRAY (grei) – cinzento

BROWN – marrom, castanho

PURPLE (pôropol) – roxo

SILVER (sílver) – prateado

GOLDEN (gôlden) – dourado

EXPRESSIONS

APPLE TREE

PEACH TREE

FRUIT TREE

LUGGAGE (lâgadh) / **BAGGAGE** (bâgadh) – bagagem

EVERYBODY – todos, todo o mundo

“**GO AWAY!**”, “**STAY AWAY**”, “**RUN AWAY**”

to **PAY ATTENTION** - prestar atenção

to **HANG UP (HUNG UP)** – pendurar, desligar o telefone

PROBABLY - provavelmente

to **STAND UP** (standâp) – ficar em pé

to **SIT DOWN** –sentar-se

to **GET DOWN** – descer

“**I WISH!**” (wích) – quem dera!

“**FROM NOW ON**” – daqui em diante

“**ALL OF A SUDDEN**” – repentinamente

“**SUDDENLY**” – repentinamente

“**GIVE MY REGARDS TO ...**” - dê minhas lembranças à...

“**FOR EXAMPLE**” (exâmpol) – por exemplo

“**SEE YOU LATER**” – até mais tarde

- FRAMES -

1. I need to THINK about this.

They _____ I did this.

I _____ you should go.

You should _____ in English.

3. I like to SHOP.

You need money to _____.

They'll _____ with us.

She has to _____ for a book.

5. I think you LOOK LIKE a clown.

You _____ my sister.

They don't _____ friends.

He _____ a cop.

7. She didn't LOOK AT me.

They want to _____ the bridge.

Did you _____ the message?

I have to _____ my notebook.

9. I LEFT my shirt in your car.

We _____ our books at school.

They _____ the city after lunch.

She _____ me her address.

11. This is a TRUE mailman.

Your message was not _____.

I need the _____ idea.

Is that _____ what he said?

2. I THOUGHT you went home.

They _____ we had finished.

We _____ they were going along.

She _____ much about life.

4. We SHOPPED in all the stores.

They _____ in the morning.

I _____ with my kids.

She always _____ here.

6. She LOOKED FOR her shoes.

We _____ a new house.

I _____ the baby's bottle.

They _____ my son.

8. He always LEAVES at 9:00.

We want to _____ soon.

I have to _____ you now.

They don't want to _____.

10. I looked ACROSS the street.

We went _____ the field.

The cat ran _____ the garden.

They didn't go _____ the river.

12. I'm very BUSY today.

She was _____ yesterday.

You are always too _____.

He likes to be _____.

13. I want ANOTHER soda.

He has _____ girlfriend.

They need _____ teacher.

We bought _____ car.

15. I knew BOTH parents.

We saw _____ movies.

I bought _____ dresses.

She has _____ suitcases.

17. What KIND of car do you have?

There is only one _____ of ice cream.

I bought two _____ of notebooks.

She sells many _____ of toys.

14. He is in THE OTHER classroom.

I sold _____ bed.

She is _____ sister.

I am in _____ city.

16. You have to go AWAY.

I need to take this toy _____.

The children ran _____.

She gave _____ my new pants.

PHRASES

1. I think that New York City is beautiful. I went there last year.
2. I want to visit my parents next Sunday. They live in the country.
3. John left early this morning because he is working in another city.
4. They thought we had left the party very early but we were still there.
5. Give my regards to your uncle. I don't have his address to write him.
6. I didn't plan my schedule for last week because I went to Rio on business.
7. I think the stranger lied about the weather. It's not snowing here.
8. There are too many children needing to go to Jr. high school.
9. I didn't read the letter yet, but I want to read it after dinner.
10. Suddenly the sky cap stopped. He was very tired.
11. Those people are looking for you. I don't want them to find me.
12. My mother finished her work, and now she wants to stay here for a week.
13. I need to take my coat downtown to be washed. Who washes your clothes?
14. We didn't travel last night because Peter drank too much.
15. The high school teacher lost all his keys. Everybody looked for them.
16. There are some ladies waiting to speak with you about this problem.
17. By the way, did you remember to take some blankets for the trip?
18. That kid said the answer was false. The teacher asked another question.
19. We don't have time to finish our shopping today. See you later.
20. I haven't looked at a book in years. I really should read more.

LESSON THIRTY

LANGUAGE STUDY-

Morfemas – Significados

A definição de “**morfema**” incluiu a frase “partes significativas”. Há um relacionamento entre o **significado** e as **formas** do idioma. Nas línguas, as formas não podem ser separadas dos seus significados. Não seria interessante e nem proveitoso estudar apenas os sons de um idioma sem qualquer consideração pelos seus significados. O sistema de **significados** de um idioma não poderá ser analisado à parte de suas formas e a distribuição das mesmas... Não há **significado** sem **formas**.

Por isso consideramos estas duas partes – forma e significado – inseparável. O fato de um idioma ser um sistema formal é indiscutível. Mas o idioma é também comunicação; um sistema de comunicação com o relacionamento “forma-significado” para sua base. Toda língua é um sistema de símbolos extremamente complexo, tão complexo que uma descrição minuciosa de qualquer um levaria uma vida inteira de estudo por um lingüista profissional.

Precisamos lembrar que há muitas ambigüidades e distinções obscuras dentro do inglês. Muitos dos contrastes de forma no inglês parecem muito inconsistentes. Distinções minuciosas dos **significados** não deveriam nos desanimar nem fazer com que imaginemos que a pessoa falando está inconsistente. Em fato eles devem nos estimular a dominá-los como uma maneira de falar eficientemente com as pessoas no inglês.

OBJECTS



DESK



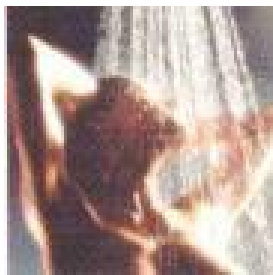
DRAWER



CUPBOARD (kâbrd)



BATHROOM, RESTROOM



SHOWER (sháuer)



BEDROOM

中華

CHINESE (tiániz)

FACT (fect) – fato



KNOWLEDGE – sabedoria, conhecimento



GATE



SEAT BELT

SONG – canção, uma música

TIP (têp) – gorteja, dica, ponta



GENTLEMAN (diêntelman) – cavalheiro, senhor

“Ladies and gentlemen...!”



SUIT (sut) – terno, traje



bathing suit



TIE (tái)



WALLET



RIDE - carona

VERBS

to **PAY / PAID** (pêid) – pagar

Did you pay the maid? He didn't pay us.

to **WEAR / WORE** – usar (roupa), vestir

I want to wear this dress. What should I wear?

to **SING / SANG** – cantar

He sings **in** the bathroom. I like to sing.

to **PUT / PUT** – por, colocar

Where did you put the box? I put it **in** the car.

to **STAND / STOOD** – estar de pé. erger-se, levantar-se, estar em posição vertical, por de pé, suportar, agüentar.

We can stand **next** to the wall. He will stand **soon**.

to **RIDE** (ráid) / **RODE** (rôud) – montar, andar de, andar em

Can I ride your horse? We want to ride your bike.

to **ALLOW** (aláu) / **ALLOWED** (aláud)

to **LET / LET** (lét): deixar, permitir

to **PERMIT** (prmêt) / **PERMITTED** (prmêted)

Is that permitted? I can let you do this. Why did you allow this?

QUALIFIERS

THROUGH – através de, pelo meio de, por

UNDER (ândr) – em baixo de, debaixo

BESIDE - do lado, ao lado

ON – seguindo em frente. “Go on”, “Pass on”, “Roll on”, “From now on”....

EXPRESSIONS

EVERYBODY (évribari) – todos, todo o mundo

EVERYONE (évriwan) – todos, todo o mundo

SOMEONE (sâmwan) – alguém

ANYONE – alguém (interrogativo, negativo)

NO ONE (nôwan) – ninguém

PAYBACK – acerto de contas, vingança

BROKE (brôuk) – liso, sem dinheiro

IN FRONT OF – em frente de

to “**GIVE A RIDE**” – dar carona

to “**TURN OFF**” (to trnóf) – desligar

to “**TURN ON**” (to trnon) – ligar

HOWEVER – de qualquer modo

WHOEVER – qualquer pessoa

WHEREVER – de qualquer lugar

WHICHEVER – quaisquer

WHATEVER – qualquer coisa

WHENEVER - qualquer hora

“**NEXTDOOR NEIGHBORS**” - os vizinhos do lado

“**HAVE A NICE DAY**” – “tenha um bom dia”

“**EVERY OTHER DAY**” – “dia sim, dia não”

“**HOW OLD ARE YOU?**” – “Quantos anos você tem?”

“**HOW OLD IS SHE?**” – “Quantos anos ela tem?”

“**SHE’S FIFTEEN.**” – “Ela tem quinze.”

“**I’M TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.**” - “Tenho vinte e cinco anos de idade.”

GRAMMAR

“**HAD BETTER**” – deve (com conseqüências)

- “She had better go.”

(Had + better verbo .)

- “You had better (‘dbetter) stop!”

- “The students (‘dbetter) go **early**.”

“ **‘DBETTER** ”

Immediate Future

**** SEMI-VERBO AUX ****

“I’m going to study.”

“**GONNA**”

“She’s not going to (gonna) go.”

To be (Going + to verbo .)

“What are you gonna wear?”

“What are we gonna do?”

- FRAMES -

1. We have to PAY the bill.
I want to _____ the ticket.
You don't have to _____ **more**.
Can you _____ this for me?
2. I think he PAID them.
I _____ for my bedroom.
Do you think he _____.
She _____ for the suit.
3. Can I WEAR this shirt?
You can _____ **anything**.
I **usually** _____ a suit.
Are you gonna _____ a tie?
4. She WORE a **pink** dress.
We _____ our boots.
They _____ **nothing** in bed.
I _____ those pants **yesterday**.
5. He SINGS **in** the bathroom.
We think she _____ **at** church.
She _____ soprano.
He **always** _____ the "blues".
6. You SANG **at** my party, remember?
She _____ **at** the club **every night**.
She said they _____ **sometimes**.
They _____ our song.
7. You have PUT the facts **on** paper.
Where do you want to _____ the desk?
What did you _____ **in** your cupboards?
Where did you _____ the wallet?
8. We were STANDING **at** the station.
He is _____ **near** door.
I'm _____ **under** the bridge.
Why are you _____ **here**?
9. They STOOD with me.
I _____ your bike **there**.
He _____ **on** the chair.
We _____ **at** the bank for **hours**.
10. I can't STAND this **any**more!
She couldn't _____ the neighbors.
We can't _____ the manager.
He will have to _____ the headache.
11. Can I RIDE your motorcycle?
Do you want to _____ my horse, too?
Where did you learn to _____ a bike?
I **always** _____ **in the morning**.
12. He RODE the horse.
We _____ the train **downtown**.
I think she _____ **on** a bus.
They _____ with us.

13. Who PERMITTED this?
He _____ us to see.
When am I _____ to leave?
They _____ the tragedy.
14. He won't ALLOW us to go **through**.
She doesn't _____ **any** parties.
Will he _____ you to wear that?
I do what the law _____.
15. Will your mother LET you go?
We _____ our dog come **in**.
I _____ them go **to** the movies.
Your father won't _____ you do that.
16. The chair is **BESIDE** the bed.
Are you _____ the church?
The horse ran _____ the truck.
It's _____ you!.
17. I worked **THROUGH** the night.
You can't see _____ a wall.
They went _____ the tunnel.
I slept _____ the show.
18. They live **UNDER** the bridge.
We are _____ the **2nd** floor.
She was _____ water.
It's _____ the desk.
19. She's not GOING to go.
Tonight, I'm GONNA study.
What are you GONNA wear?
Do you know what you're GONNA say?
20. She HAD BETTER pay her sister.
You 'DBETTER stop!
I 'DBETTER go.
The meeting 'DBETTER finish **soon**.

PHRASES

1. My sister doesn't like to wash the dishes, but she likes to cook.
2. She wanted to wear her new red blouse next week. Are you going with her?
3. I need to take my two sons to the doctor. Both got sick last night.
4. I shopped for a suit and tie, but then I bought only a shirt.
5. We shouldn't allow those sick children to be together with the others.
6. I'm going to take along both kinds of soda. Do you prefer another soda?
7. My sister is learning how to sing with my cousin. I don't like to sing
8. Did you remember the tip? No I only paid the waiter for the meal.
9. You didn't understand what I meant. Is the newspaper on the couch?
10. Does your mother cook well? What kinds of food do you like to eat?
11. She said she didn't know how to go home from where she was.
12. They opened the window, because it was very hot in the bedroom.
13. How much money does he already have for the trip? He 'dbetter have more.
14. How could you allow him to do this? I don't know how to help him.
15. Is she waiting for a taxi? Does she want a ride?
16. Where did you put the wine? I put it in the fridge to get cold.
17. She already finished her homework and now she is playing in the park.
18. I thought I saw someone driving your car. By the way, where's the key?
19. You 'dbetter not go in there. Do you know what you are going to find?
20. Our maid was at the gate. She was riding a green bicycle.

LESSON THIRTY - ONE

LANGUAGE STUDY-

MORFEMAS – Significados Principais

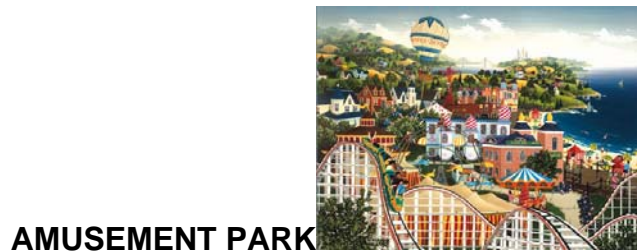
A ciência de significados se baseia em alguns princípios importantes e definitivos, os quais devemos entender se iremos descobrir os significados dos morfemas, palavras e frases. Muitos destes princípios são conexos e alguns são relacionados a outros.

1. **Não há sinônimos exatos numa língua.** O que queremos dizer é que não há duas palavras que são completamente equivalentes em seus significados. Por exemplo, as palavras “TRUTH” (verdade), e “VERITY” (verdade). Podemos dizer “he spoke the truth”, mas nunca diríamos “he spoke the verity”. Nem no inglês e em nenhum outro idioma acharemos palavras completamente idênticas.
2. **Não há equivalência exata entre idiomas.** Temos que aprender que cada palavra em cada língua tem seu próprio significado especial e que nós não podemos presumir que as duas línguas têm quaisquer detalhes que concordam. Uma das maiores dificuldades vem de presumir que palavras parecidas com o português têm o mesmo significado.
3. **Ambigüidades ocorrem em todas as línguas.** Nenhum idioma é perfeito, nem mesmo o grego. O hábito de construir piadas (em inglês puns) sobre aparências entre palavras é quase universal.
4. **Historicamente** – todas as línguas vão mudando os significados de algumas palavras. “Kid” – filhote de cabra – começou a ser usado como filhos nossos porque parecem como “cabritinhos”. A palavra “gay” antes significava apenas “alegre, p’ra cima”.
5. **As formas tem “áreas” de significados.** Estamos muito acostumados em pensar nas palavras tendo pontos específicos de significado, enquanto devemos tratá-las como áreas de significado. Algumas áreas são extensas enquanto outras são muito restritas, mas todas são áreas. A palavra LOVE por exemplo tem muitas áreas de significado: I love my wife, I love to do it, I love apples, I love the way you laugh.

6. As palavras revelam diferenças culturais. Isto é natural porque as palavras simbolizam os traços da cultura. Em fato não podemos entender a língua de um povo sem também entender sua cultura.

Uma vez que a pessoa reconhece que a cada palavra de um idioma tem sua história especial e área de significado, ela evitará muitos erros sérios que vem de ignorância ou negligência. As palavras não devem ser traduzidas literalmente do inglês para o português.

OBJECTS



CONCERT



GIFT / PRESENT



STADIUM



KISS



REPORTER



MARRIAGE (ato)



INTERVIEW – entrevista

STORY – estória, conto

HISTORY – história

WEDDING (evento)

BRIDE - noiva

BRIDEGROOM – noivo (fiancé)



ELECTRICITY –



GARTER



SOUP(súp)



RING



SOAP



VOWS – votos



VERBS

to **TELL / TOLD** - contar, narrar

I'm gonna tell you about it. He told us his story.

to **PARTICIPATE / PARTICIPATED** – participar

He didn't participate in the meeting. We participated.

to **SIGN / SIGND** (saind) – assinar



I didn't sign the document. Did you sign your name?

to **BORROW / BORROWD** – pedir emprestado **(FROM)**

Can I borrow your bike? He borrowed Jane's hat.

to **LEND / LENT** – emprestar **(TO)**

The bank wouldn't lend me **more** money. I lent my suit to him.

to **DIRTY / DIRTID** – sujar

She dirtied my **new** floor. I didn't dirty your car.

to **CLEAN** (clin) / **CLEAND** – limpar

Did you clean your room? I have to clean the kitchen.

QUALIFIERS

BEHIND – atrás de

INSIDE – dentro

OUTSIDE - fora

DIRTY – sujo

CLEAN – limpo

WRONG – errado

RIGHT – certo

HEALTHY – saudável

WISE – sábio

SUN – sol

SHADE – sombra

SHADOW – sombra

SUNNY – ensolarado

SHADY – escuro, sombrio

BRIGHT – claro, brilhoso

AGAINST – contra

FULL – cheio

EMPTY - vazio

EXPRESSIONS

ONE – um tal, um certo, um

this one

which one

any one

the **big** one

SUMMER – verão

FALL – outono

WINTER – inverno

SPRING – primavera

ONE PERSON – uma pessoa

TWO PERSONS - duas pessoas

TWO PEOPLE – duas pessoas

INTENTIONAL – intencional

UNINTENTIONAL – não intencional

PARKING LOT – estacionamento

PARKING SPACE – estacionamento, vaga

to **“TURN IN TO”** – tornar-se

“I’M AFRAID” – tenho medo, receio

“GO BACK” – volte para lá!

“COME BACK”- volte para cá!

“MADE IN THE SHADE” – fácil, sem problema

to **“HAVE TO DO WITH”** – ter a ver com

to **“HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH”** – ter nada a ver com

to **“TAKE TURNS”** – alternar, ir por vez

GRAMMAR

HE IS **OLD** – Ele é velho.

I AM **OLDER** THAN PETER – sou mais velho que Peter.

JOHN IS THE **OLDEST** – John é o mais velho.

SHE IS **HAPPY** – Ela é feliz.

JANE IS **HAPPIER** THAN MARY – Jane está mais feliz que Mary.

JANE IS THE **HAPPIEST** – Jane é a mais feliz.

PEGGY IS **BEAUTIFUL** – Peggy é linda.

SUSAN IS **MORE BEAUTIFUL** THAN BETH – Susan é mais linda que Beth.

SUSAN IS THE **MOST BEAUTIFUL** – Susan é a mais linda.

o mais ()

o menos ()

a mais () **MORE**

a menos () **LESS**

os mais () ... de THE **MOST**

os menos () ... de THE **LEAST**

as mais ()

as menos ()

Letters of the Alphabet

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm
Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

FRAMES

1. He wants to PARTICIPATE tonight.
I didn't _____ in the meeting.
Do you want to _____ in the wedding?
We have to _____ in the game.
2. They PARTICIPATED in the show.
She _____ in the interview.
I had _____ in the story.
He _____ in writing the book.
3. Did you SIGN the document?
I can't _____ this paper.
Will you _____ your name?
How did you _____ it?
4. They SIGNED the vows.
I have _____ your passport.
They _____ all their names.
She _____ that yesterday.
5. Can I BORROW this?
Did she _____ your car?
We need to _____ a napkin.
She always _____ from him.
6. They could LEND their time.
I can't _____ any more money.
She'll _____ her apartment.
Jim wants to _____ his suit.
7. Did you TELL her?
He wants to _____ a story.
What can you _____ me?
There is nothing to _____.
8. She TOLD me what happened.
They _____ where he was.
I think he _____ his mother.
We _____ stories all night.
9. She will DIRTY her dress.
Did you _____ the floor?
I don't want to _____ this.
You shouldn't _____ your shoes.
10. They DIRTIED their hands.
He _____ my new car.
The cat _____ the new couch.
You _____ the present.
11. Please CLEAN your room.
Can you _____ my glasses?
I want to _____ the closet.
He needs to _____ his face.
12. We CLEANED the church.
They never _____ their garage.
I _____ your ball with soap.
He _____ his floor.

13. We were **BEHIND** the stadium.
He is _____ the reporter.
It's _____ the door.
I am _____ you.

15. There are **few** **WISE** men.
Is that _____ to do?
Older people are **usually** _____.
That's a _____ answer.

17. What a **CLEAN** boy!
It was a _____ job.
Their closet looks _____.
Her boyfriend is very _____.

19. You are **always** **RIGHT**.
I have the _____ story.
You have to know the _____ people.
What's the _____ time?

21. This meal is very **HEALTHY**.
They have a _____ baby.
You look very _____.
My animals are **all** _____.

23. Their glasses are **FULL**.
My car is _____.
The streets are _____ of people.
The stadium is _____ **tonight**.

25. The sun is very **BRIGHT**.
Your face is _____.
That color is _____.
You have a _____ kitchen.

14. The animals are **INSIDE** the corral.
My book was _____ your car.
They are _____ the building.
It was _____ our garage.

16. Your car is **DIRTY**.
This field is _____.
Our windows are _____.
She has _____ napkins.

18. This is the **WRONG** store.
You made the _____ cake.
I bought the _____ shoes.
I chose the _____ feature.

20. My uncle is very **WEALTHY**.
Everyone wants to be _____.
I know a _____ businesswoman.
She chose the _____ husband.

22. We are living **OUTSIDE** the city.
They put the soap _____ the cart.
Your tie is _____ your coat.
The dishes are _____ the cupboard.

24. They are **AGAINST** the project.
I put the gift _____ the wall.
He ran _____ the clock.
She is _____ marriage.

26. They are **in** the SUN.
I left my dog **in** the _____.
The _____ hurts my eyes.
I want to stay **in** the _____.

27. Put the baby **in** the SHADE.

I prefer the _____.

We had the meal **in** the _____.

I hung up my clothes **in** the _____.

28. **Today** is a **SUNNY** day.

This is a _____ city.

Yesterday had _____ afternoon.

We visited a _____ field.

29. Which ONE do you want?

I will take **any** _____ that there is.

Will this _____ be good?

I prefer the **blue** _____.

30. It will TURN INTO something **special**.

They can _____ flowers.

She wants to _____ a lady.

He's gonna _____ a monster.

31. They didn't want to TAKE TURNS

You should **always** _____.

With **many** people you have to _____.

Can I _____ with you?

PHRASES

1. I looked at her **while** she looked at the **dirty** couch. I cleaned the couch.
2. I saw your dog **in** the street. The children were afraid of your dog.
3. Did you take the gift **to** your aunt? She liked it very **much**.
4. I need to clean my closet, then my house **inside** and **outside**.
5. I thought that you were working **at night**. You're going to be **wealthy**.
6. Would you like to try on another dress? This one is very **beautiful**.
7. She remembered to buy the soap. I knew she was going to buy it **today**.
8. Did you like the soup **last night**? I was so **good** the restaurant was **full**.
9. I paid the telephone bill and **now** I don't have money for the ice cream.
10. **Where** did you put the keys? I left them **on** the table. Didn't you see?
11. Is her bicycle **in** the car? I put it **inside** the garage.
12. Jack borrowed a coat for the interview. His was **at** the cleaners.
13. John is telling a story. It's one about learning to participate in life.
14. A **popular** story is **usually** **easy** to tell. Can you remember one?
15. That information is **easy** to get. **All** that you need is **enough** money.
16. Sooner or later you'll have to borrow something from someone.
17. I can't lend **any more** money to you. You **still** haven't paid me.
18. Jane wanted to have nothing more to do with her boyfriend.
19. He started reading when he was **five** years **old**. I think he will be **smart**.
20. Is it very **far** to **where** you live? Never mind, we'll go by car.