



**PREFEITURA DE
SÃO PAULO**
GESTÃO



Programa de Ensino de Línguas em Âmbito Institucional

Leitura e exploração de características do Inglês

módulo I — curso em oito aulas

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[1] Introduction to English and other languages learning

[1.1] Como aprender uma língua estrangeira, sendo adulto?

Resposta:

- (a) caracterizando a língua, em suas **'regras gerais'**.
- (b) o mais importante: fazendo 'leituras' de textos escritos por nativos.
- (c) imitando o nativo — quando deseja-se 'falar' a língua.
- (d) prestando atenção na 'frase' e não em 'palavras isoladas' — palavras isoladas servem para acumular vocabulário, e têm sua importância apenas para isso.

[1.2] Quais as são as principais características de uma língua?

Resposta:

- (a) verificar os gêneros: 'masculino', 'feminino' e 'neutro'.
- (b) verificar a 'relação singular-plural' — como são feitos os plurais?
- (c) verificar os 'tempos verbais' — ao menos, os mais usuais, que são: passado, presente e futuro; e depois: condicional, gerúndio e imperativo.
- (d) verificar as 'pessoas do verbo' — quais são os pronomes que as representam?
- (e) verificar as 'desinências verbais' — os 'finais' que cada 'pessoa do verbo' tem.
- (f) verificar, no geral, como são construídas as frases — qual a 'ordem geral' das palavras nas frases afirmativas e negativas.
- (g) como fazer perguntas; existem palavras-chave para perguntas?; existem formas para fazer perguntas?
- (h) verificar e identificar os sons (fonemas) da língua.

[1.3] A **Língua Inglesa** tem as seguintes características com base no item '1.2':

(...que são as regras gerais!...)

(a) gêneros: 'masculino', 'feminino' e 'neutro' — **basicamente**, só para pronomes de terceira pessoa do singular:

personal pronoun	possessive determiner	possessive pronoun	gender
<i>I</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>mine</i>	<i>male, female & neuter</i>
<i>you</i> (singular and plural)	<i>your</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>male, female & neuter</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>male</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>hers</i>	<i>female</i>
<i>it</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>we</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>ours</i>	<i>male, female & neuter</i>
<i>they</i>	<i>their</i>	<i>theirs</i>	<i>male, female & neuter</i>
<i>one</i>	<i>one's</i>	<i>one's</i>	<i>male, female & neuter</i>

Observação: substantivos e adjetivos não precisam ser identificados por um gênero.

(b) 'relação singular-plural' — para fazer o plural do substantivo, basta colocar 's' no final palavra; adjetivo tem a mesma forma do singular, quando colocado à frente do substantivo; adjetivo só tem plural, quando ele está na função de substantivo; verbo, no plural, tem a mesma forma que o infinitivo, e somente as terceiras pessoas do singular ('he', 'she', e 'it') recebem 's' no final da palavra, no Presente; nos outros tempos verbais (Passado, Futuro, Condicional, Gerúndio, e Imperativo), nada muda, em relação ao Infinitivo.

(c) 'tempos verbais' — os mais usuais são: passado simples (desinência -ed), passado composto com 'have' e verbo com desinência -ed), presente (igual ao Infinitivo, e terceira pessoa com desinência -s, -es ou -ies) e futuro (will + verbo no Infinitivo); condicional (would + verbo no Infinitivo), gerúndio (desinência -ing) e imperativo (o próprio verbo no Infinitivo).

(d) 'pessoas do verbo' — no singular: 'I', 'You', 'He', 'She' e 'It' — no plural: We, You, They (plural para 'He', 'She', e 'It').

(e) verificar as 'desinências verbais', ou seja, os finais que cada 'pessoa do verbo' — ver item 'c' — a quase totalidade dos verbos apresenta conjugação regular; existem relativamente poucos verbos ditos irregulares.

(f) ordem das palavras: * na frase afirmativa: sujeito + verbo + complemento; * na frase negativa: sujeito + negação + verbo + complemento.

(g) perguntas: principais verbos auxiliares, colocados no início da frase: 'do', 'does'; 'have', 'has'; 'should'; 'can'; 'could'.

(h) **principais** sons (fonemas) da língua inglesa:

Código gráfico	Nome da letra	Som	Exemplo	Observação
A, a	ei	quase 'é'; a; ei; quase 'é'	manual; among; patriotic; man	
B, b	bi	b	borrow	
C, c	si	s; k	cent; car	
D, d	di	d 'duro'; t	dear; opened	
E, e	i	quase 'ê'; i; e; quase 'é'	handkerchief; Europe; event; get	
F, f	ef	f	flight	
G, g	dji	ga, go, gu; dje, dji	gate; giant	
H, h	eitch	h 'aspirado'; sem som	inherent; Psychology	
I, i	ai	quase 'ê'; ai; i; quase 'â'	fit; pie; pier; thirsty	
J, j	djei	dj	jury	
K, k	kei	k	key	
L, l	el	l	lamp	
M, m	em	m	from	
N, n	en	n	narrow	
O, o	ou	'ou'; quase 'á'; quase 'ê'	cellphone; dot; warrior	
P, p	pi	p	pig	
Q, q	kiu	k	quote	
R, r	ar	r	radio	
S, s	es	s; z	sorry; designe	
T, t	ti	t 'duro'; r (com em 'aro')	two; party	
U, u	iu	iu; u; quase 'â'; quase 'ê'	union; Europe; Sun; famous	
V, v	vi	v	violet	
W, w	dâblêu	u	wuthering	
X, x	eks	gz; z; ks	example; xerox; fox	
Y, y	uai	quase 'ê'; ai; i	symbol; Psychology; yes	
Z, z	dzid; dzi	z; s	zebra; jazz	

[1.4] Homofonia: a Língua Inglesa é uma língua 'repleta' de homofonias!

Para entender o conceito de homofonia, vejamos alguns exemplos de homofonia, em Português: 'concerto' e 'conserto'; 'faz-se' e 'face'.

O que é homofonia? palavras escritas de modo distinto, mesma pronúncia.

Em Inglês, existem dezenas de milhares de homofonias e centenas de milhares de 'quase-homofonias'.

Exemplos de homofonia: 'see' e 'sea'; 'piece' e 'peace'; 'son' e 'sun'.

Exemplos de 'quase-homofonia': 'heart' e 'heard'; 'beer' e 'bear'; 'teen' e 'team'.

[2] Some homophones

Order	Homophones and Definitions	Examples
01	aisle – passageway I'll – I will isle – an island	Two seats on the aisle, please! I'll definitely attend the concert. We rowed to the isle in the river.
02	aloud – out loud allowed – permitted; past of allow	She recited the poem aloud. He was allowed to play ball after school.
03	allusion – reference illusion – deceptive appearance	The allusion was to Chapter 4. The illusion of peace was soon broken.
04	bare – without clothes or covering bear – an animal	The trees were bare. The bear climbed the tree.
05	band – company banned – forbidden; past of 'ban'	We joined the band of revelers. The book was banned in our state.

Order	Homophones and Definitions	Examples
06	berth – sleeping place birth – act of being born	I choose the lower berth for myself. The birth of an idea filled him with a sense of power.
07	boar – male swine bore – pierce; tiresome person; fatigue	Hunting boars is a dangerous sport. Did he bore you with his stories of his successes?
08	born – given birth to borne – carried; past of 'bear'	The puppies were born in the stable. The papers were borne away by the wind.
09	bow – bend bough – branch	Bow when introduced. The bird perched on the bough of the tree.
10	bread – food made from flour bred – brought up	Man cannot live by bread alone. His conduct revealed how he was bred.
11	complement – that which completes compliment – praise	The yellow dahlias complement your color scheme. He actually complimented me today.
12	cell – small room; unit of plant and animal organisms sell – dispose of for money	The prisoner remained in his cell. Will you sell me that book?

Order	Homophones and Definitions	Examples
13	cent – small coin scent – odor sent – did send	May I borrow one cent from you? The fresh scent of roses flooded the room. Have you sent that telegram yet?
14	cite – name, give as an example sight – view site – place	Can you cite a case to prove your point? You are a sight for anxious eyes. Where is the site for the new school?
15	course – route coarse – thick, unrefined	What course shall we follow? He made the swing from a rope coarse and a board.
16	colonel – an officer kernel – grain	You should meet Colonel Edwards. The kernels of grain were everywhere.
17	corps – military unity core – central part	The Marine Corps dates from 1775. We want to learn more about the Earth’s core.
18	council – an advisory or governing group counsel – advice; to advise	The student council meets tomorrow. He gave me good counsel.

Order	Homophones and Definitions	Examples
19	dew – moisture from air do – perform due – owed	The dew dampened the windshield. Do your duty, officer. The library books were due yesterday.
20	dyeing – coloring dying – losing life	She is dyeing the cloth. The doctor said the patient was dying.
21	dual – pertaining to two duel – combat by two persons	He learned how to drive in a dual-controlled car. They chose their swords and began the duel.
22	eminent – outstanding imminent – impending immanent – inherent	The arrival of the eminent statesman is imminent. He believes that God is immanent in nature.
23	find – discover fined – penalized	Will I ever find peace of mind? The judge fined the speeder.
24	flour – ground meal flower – blossom	Wheat is turned into flour. Where is the beauty of yesterday’s flower?

Order	Homophones and Definitions	Examples
25	for – preposition four – two times two	For whom was the call? Four hours of sleep refreshed me.
26	forth – out fourth – next after third	Go forth into the world. Which is the fourth house down the street?
27	foul – impure fowl – bird	The foul odor felled the three workmen. Who supplied the Thanksgiving Day fowl?
28	grate – fireplace great – important	The burning logs lay on the grate. Edison was truly a great man.
29	guessed – did guess guest – visitor	Have they guessed the answers yet? Who will be the guest of honor?
30	hair – a filament hare – rabbitlike animal	He lost by a hair's breadth. I just bought a Belgian hare.
31	hall – passageway haul – pull	We met in the hall between periods. The trucks haul away the rubbish.

Order	Homophones and Definitions	Examples
32	hart – a stag heart – core	The hunter shot the hart. Your question reaches the heart of the problem.
33	hear – listen here – in this place	Did you hear the call for help? Here is where I find courage and peace.
34	him – objective case of 'he' hymn – sacred song	Must we listen to him? I enjoy singing hymns.
35	holy – sacred wholly – entirely	It was a holy cause to him. She was wholly satisfied.
36	lain – rested lane – narrow road	It has lain there all day. It was a six-lane highway.
37	lead – metal led – past of 'lead'	He put a lead weight on the line. He led the horse from the barn.
38	miner – one who mines minor – less important; person under 21	The miner found a new deposit of ore. That was only a minor cause of the war.
39	peal – loud sound	The peal of the bells sounded the alarm.

Order	Homophones and Definitions	Examples
	peel – skin of fruit	It's not as easy to slip on a banana peel as you'd think.
40	plain – clear plane – flat surface	The house stood in plain sight. Did they study plane geometry?
41	profit – gain prophet – one who foretells	The school will make a profit on this sale. The weather prophet lost his confidence.
42	rain – shower reign – rule	Not rain again today! The reign of ignorance must come to an end.
43	rap – knock wrap – fold a covering around	Who will rap on the door? Wrap the present with care.
44	read – did read red – color	Have you read this report? Does he really own a red handkerchief?
45	wring – twist ring – circle	Wring the dry mop, please! The ring around her finger had a diamond.

Order	Homophones and Definitions	Examples
46	road – highway rode – did ride rowed – did row	The road is paved all the way. I rode a horse for the first time. He rowed the boat all the way.
47	role – part roll – revolved item	She played the heroine’s role with humor. I bought a roll of him.
48	root – origin route – course	What is the root of this crime? We followed the prescribed route.
49	sail – navigate sale – selling	Sail into the land of tomorrow. The sale of the cookies ended today.
50	shone – gave off light; past of shine shown – exhibited, revealed; past of show	The sun shone. He was shown how to do the problem.
51	slay – kill sleigh – sled	Don’t slay of jealousy. The snow was deep enough for a sleigh ride.
52	some – quantity sum – whole amount	You may have some of my bracelets. Total the sum and divide it in half.

Order	Homophones and Definitions	Examples
53	stare – gaze at stair – step	Don't stare across the aisle. The third stair needs repair.
54	steal – to take, by criminal action steel – a metal still – even	The men planned to steal the jewels. The spoons were of stainless steel. I'm still learning English.
55	tide – rise and fall of the ocean tied – did tie	At high tide the ocean liner sailed. Was the knot securely tied?
56	tow – pull toe – digit of the foot	The repair car will tow the disabled truck. He injured his toe when he kicked the box.
57	told – did tell tolled – did toll	The truth must be told. The bell was tolled at midnight.
58	wail – lament whale – a big sea mammal	There was an immediate wail of despair. A whale swam up to the surface.
59	waist – middle part waste – loss	He tied his gun belt around the waist. Do not waste precious hours in idleness.

Order	Homophones and Definitions	Examples
60	wait – remain weight – heaviness	Wait here until I return. What is the weight of the fish you caught?
61	wares – articles for sale wears – dons, as clothing	The peddler showed us his wares. He wears a tuxedo for the interview.
62	weak – feeble week – seven days	How weak and tired he appears! My vacation begins in one week.
63	whether – in case; if weather – atmospheric conditions	I don't know whether I will go. The weather was excellent all during our trip.
64	wood – timber would – auxiliary verb, conditional tense of 'will'	We must chop wood for the fire. Would you allow them to change your mind for you?

Forrester, EA. *Learn better English — the easy way*. New York: Cambridge Publishers Inc., 1961.

Kenyon, JS & Knott, TA. *Pronouncing Dictionary of American English*. Springfield, Mass.: G&C Merriam Company Publishers, 1944.

[3] A first text for reading...

This chapter is part of the book named 'How to be an Alien', the most notable work by George Mikes (born in Siklós, Kingdom of Hungary, on February 15, 1912, and his death occurred on August 30, 1987). He was a Hungarian-born British journalist, humorist and writer, best known for his humorous commentaries on various countries.

Chapter 8 - The Language

When I arrived in England I thought that I knew English. After I'd been here an hour I realized I did not understand one word. In my first week I learned a little of the language, but after seven years I knew that I could never use it really well. This is sad, but nobody speaks English perfectly.

Remember that those five hundred words the ordinary Englishman uses-most are not all the words in the language. You can learn another five hundred and another five thousand and another fifty thousand words after that and you will still find another fifty thousand you have never heard of. Nobody has heard of them.

If you live in England for a long time you will be very surprised to find that the word nice is not the only adjective in the English language. For the first three years you do not need to learn or use any other adjectives. You can say that the weather is nice, a restaurant is nice, Mr. So-and-so is nice, Mrs. So-and-so's clothes are nice, you had a nice time, and all this will be very nice.

You must decide about your accent. You will have your foreign accent all right but many people like to mix it with another accent. I knew a Polish Jew who had a strong Yiddish-Irish accent. People thought he was very interesting.

The easiest way to show that you have a good accent (or no

foreign accent) is to hold a pipe or cigar in your mouth, to speak through your teeth and finish all your sentences with the question: 'isn't it?' People will not understand you, but they will think that you probably speak very good English.

Many foreigners try hard to speak with an Oxford accent. The city of Oxford has a famous university. If you have an Oxford accent, people think that you mix with clever people and that you are very intelligent. But the Oxford accent hurts your throat and is hard to use all the time.

Sometimes you can forget to use it, speak with your foreign accent and then where are you? People will laugh at you. The best way to look clever is to use long words, of course. These words are often old Latin and Greek words, which the English language has taken in. Many foreigners have learned Latin and Greek in school and they find that (a) it is much easier to learn these words than the much shorter English words; (b) these words are usually very long and make you seem very intelligent when you talk to shopkeepers and postmen. But be careful with all these long words — they do not always have the same meaning as they once had in Latin or Greek. When you know all the long words, remember to learn some short ones, too.

Finally there are two important things to remember:

1. Do not forget that it is much easier to write in English than to speak English, because you can write without a foreign accent.
2. On a bus or in the street it is better to speak quietly in good German than to shout loudly in bad English. Anyway, all this language business is not easy. After eight years in this country, a very kind woman told me the other day, 'You speak with a very good accent, but without any English.'

[4] Palavras escritas de modo semelhante, mas, com significados bem distintos:

[4.1] Tough — approx. pron.: ‘taf’

Significa forte, determinado, durável, resistente, durão.

Examples:

[a] I know Mondays are tough, but we survive.

(Sei que segundas são difíceis, mas a gente sobrevive.)

[b] She is so tough, they admire her.

(Ela é tão forte, eles a admiram.)

[c] You need a tough plastic bowl for your dog.

(Você precisa de uma tigela de plástico duro para seu cachorro.)

[4.2] Though — approx. pron.: ‘dhou’

Significa “apesar de” ou “mas”. Uma coisa interessante é que, apesar de ser uma conjunção, é mais usada no fim da frase em conversas informais.

Examples:

[a] Though I want to go, I really can’t leave right now.

(Apesar de eu querer ir, realmente não posso sair agora.)

[b] They know it is weird, they like it though.

(Eles sabem que está esquisito, mas eles gostaram.)

[4.3] Thought — approx. pron.: ‘thót’

Passado e particípio de “think”, que é o verbo pensar. Também significa “pensamento / ideia”.

Examples:

[a] We thought it would be fun. (Achamos que seria divertido.)

[b] Take a minute to gather your thoughts.

(Dê um tempo para organizar seus pensamentos.)

[4.4] Through — approx. pron.: ‘thru’

Essa palavra significa “através”.

Examples:

[a] The group walked through the park. (O grupo atravessou o parque.)

[b] The boy saw through the window. (O menino viu pela janela.)

[4.5] Thorough — approx. pron.: ‘thôrou’

Algo ou alguém cheio de detalhes, minucioso, completo.

Examples:

[a] Read carefully, you need to be thorough.

(Leia com atenção, você precisa ser minuciosa.)

[b] The report was very thorough.

(O relatório estava bem detalhado.)

[4.6] Throughout — approx. pron.: ‘thruát’

O tempo todo ou em toda parte. Que envolve a totalidade.

Examples:

[a] Parents throughout the city are worried about the virus.

(Mães e pais da cidade toda estão preocupados com o vírus.)

[b] They slept throughout the class.

(Eles dormiram a aula toda.)

[4.7] Exercise: Fill in the blanks using the correct word.

[a] The ball went _____ the door.

[b] _____ the day, we got more updates about those events.

[c] It is important to be _____ when writing a briefing.

[d] _____ it was late, we decided to go out.

[e] You have to be _____ to face a marathon.

[f] We _____ about you last night, we miss you!

Answers: [a] through; [b] throughout; [c] thorough; [d] though; [e] tough; [f] thought

[5] Though (embora), Tough (forte; duro), Through (por meio; através); Thought (pensado; pensamento)

[5.1] Though quer dizer “apesar de” ou “embora”. Pronúncia: /ðoʊ/ — ‘dhou’.

Anne was fond of Tim, though he often annoyed her.

Anne gostava de Tim, embora ele muitas vezes a incomodasse.

Though she gave no sign, I was sure she had seen me.

Embora ela não tenha dado nenhum sinal, eu tinha certeza que ela tinha me visto.

Though it was raining, we went hiking.

Apesar de estar chovendo, nós fomos caminhar.

Though também pode ser um advérbio e neste caso indica que um fator qualifica ou impõe restrições ao que foi dito anteriormente e poderia ser traduzido como “no entanto”:

This weekend, though, theaters were packed.

Esse fim-de-semana, no entanto, os teatros estavam cheios.

I was hunting for work. Jobs were scarce though.

Eu estava procurando emprego. Os trabalhos estavam escassos, no entanto.

[5.2] Tough é um adjetivo, isto é, dá qualidade a alguma coisa ou pessoa e tem o sentido de difícil, árduo, duro, forte, etc. Pronúncia: /tʌf/ — ‘taf’.

The rug is made of tough material.

O tapete é feito de material forte (‘duro’; ‘resistente’).

Are you tough enough for the job?

Você é forte o bastante para o trabalho?

She had a tough time in college.

Ela teve um tempo difícil na escola.

Don't be too tough on him—he was only trying to help.
Não seja tão duro com ele; ele estava apenas tentando ajudar.

It can be tough trying to juggle a career and a family.
Pode ser difícil tentar conciliar uma carreira e uma família.

[5.3] Through, que pode ser um adjetivo (acabado, saturado), um advérbio (de uma ponta a outra, de cima a baixo) ou uma preposição (através, através de, por). Pronúncia: /θru:/ — 'thru'

I couldn't hear their conversation through the wall.
Eu não consegui escutar a conversa deles através/pela parede.

The burglar got in through the window.
O ladrão entrou pela janela.

He will not live through the night.
Ele não vai viver pela noite. (Ele não passa desta noite.)

You can only achieve success through hard work.
Você só consegue alcançar sucesso através do trabalho duro.

She read the letter through carefully.
Ela leu a carta de cima a baixo cuidadosamente.

Teachers had no time to go through all final papers.
Os professores não tinham tempo de ir (ler) de cima a baixo em todos os trabalhos finais.

Then, read it through carefully.
Então, leia-o de cima a baixo cuidadosamente.

She told him she was through with him.
Ela disse a ele que ela estava acabada com ele. (tradução menos literal: Ela disse a ele que ela não aguentava mais / que ela não queria mais nada com ele.)

You and I are through.
Eu e você acabamos.

[5.4] Thought é o passado do verbo think (pensar). Thought também pode ser o substantivo pensamento, ou seja, ideia. Pronúncia: /θɔ:t/ — ‘thót’

[5.4.1] Thought como substantivo:

I've just had a thought.
Eu acabei de ter uma ideia.

All kinds of thoughts raced through my mind.
Todos os tipos de pensamentos/ideias correram pela minha mente.

I'd like to hear your thoughts on the subject.
Eu gostaria de ouvir suas ideias sobre o assunto.

You are always in my thoughts.
Você está sempre em meus pensamentos.

[5.4.2] Thought como o passado do verbo think:

I thought I heard a scream.
Eu pensei ter ouvido um grito.

I thought you liked sports.
Eu pensei que você gostasse de esportes.

He had thought very deeply about this problem.
Ele tinha pensado muito profundamente sobre esse problema.

I never thought I'd see her again.
Eu nunca pensei que eu a veria novamente.

[6] 'Borrow' (tomar ou pegar emprestado) and 'Lend' (emprestar)

(6.1) Borrow

Don't say: I want to lend a book from you.

Say: I want to **borrow** a book from you.

'Borrow' is to **get** something **from** someone.

(6.2) Lend

Don't say: Will you please borrow me a book?

Say: Will you please **lend** me a book?

'Lend' is to **give** something **to** someone.

Exercise 1: Supply some form of 'borrow' or 'lend' in the following phrases:

[a] May I _____ your pen?

[b] Please _____ me your keys.

[c] From whom did you _____ the money?

[d] He will _____ you his knife.

[e] You should avoid _____*ing* things from others.

FITIKIDES, TJ - *Common Mistakes in English*, Fifth Edition, 1978.

Answers: [a] borrow; [b] lend; [c] borrow; [d] lend; [e] borrow

Exercise 2: Choose the correct word to complete each sentence:

[a] Banks _____ money to their customers.
(lend or borrow)

[b] I never _____ books or records to anybody. (lend or borrow)

[c] The person who _____ them seldom returns them. (lends or borrows)

[d] It's raining now. Will you _____ me your umbrella? (lend or borrow)

[e] I _____ my father's suit for the party, but it was a little large. (lent or borrowed)

Answers: [a] lend; [b] lend; [c] borrows; [d] lend; [e] borrowed

[6.3] Borrow (past tense: borrowed) — borrow: To obtain or receive (something) on loan, with the promise or understanding of returning it or its equivalent.

Exercise 3: Mark Twain asked his neighbor if he might _____ a book. (Mark Twain pediu a seu vizinho se ele poderia pegar um livro emprestado.)

[6.4] Lend (past tense: lent) — lend: To give or allow the use of, temporarily on the condition that the same or its equivalent will be returned.

Exercise 4: Later this neighbor asked Mark Twain to _____ him a lawn-mower. (Mais tarde, este vizinho pediu a Mark Twain para emprestar-lhe um cortador de grama.)

[7] Diverse Exercises

[7.1] Fill in the blanks with the right word, **don't** or **doesn't**, in the following:

- [a] I _____ think so.
- [b] John _____ know how to swim.
- [c] He _____ play football well.
- [d] It _____ matter what they say.
- [e] Some pupils _____ take good care of their books.
- [f] _____ you know where I live?
- [g] Why _____ you try?
- [h] Teachers _____ like lazy pupils.
- [j] Lucy _____ speak English very well.
- [k] _____ be afraid of the dog!

[7.2] Supply some form of **read** or **study** in the following:

- [a] My father _____ 'The Times'.
- [b] The boy is _____ **ing** his lessons.
- [c] When I finish _____ **ing** Geography, I shall _____ the letter.
- [d] She _____ a lot, but she doesn't _____ her lessons.
- [e] When the boys have _____ their lessons, they are allowed to _____ magazines.

[7.3] Supply some form of **see** or **look** in the following:

- [a] We cannot _____ in the dark.
- [b] Don't _____ out of the window.
- [c] Do you _____ that man?
- [d] It is not proper to _____ through an open window.
- [e] The blind cannot _____.

[7.4] Use **his** or **her** in these sentences:

- [a] The father called _____ daughter to come.
- [b] She gave the money to a neighbor of _____ uncle.
- [c] He sent a letter to _____ niece.
- [d] A woman lost _____ son.
- [e] The grandfather promised a nice gift to the eldest son of _____ daughter.
- [f] Mary sent a letter to _____ brother.

[7.5] Use **street** or **road** in these sentences:

- [a] The children were playing in the _____.
- [b] This _____ leads to town.
- [c] This is the main _____ in the town.
- [d] The _____ of old towns are usually narrow.
- [e] They are making a new _____ between the two towns.
- [f] What is the name of the _____ you live in?

[7.6] Give the correct number, **is** or **are**, in the following:

- [a] The news I have received _____ good.
- [b] Where _____ the money?
- [c] His trousers _____ worn out.
- [d] Mathematics _____ my poorest subject.
- [e] Riches _____ sought after by all.
- [f] Our furniture _____ getting gold.
- [g] This pair of scissors _____ not sharp.
- [h] Fish _____ not cheap today.
- [i] The number of newspapers _____ increasing.
- [j] The sheep _____ grazing in the field.

FITIKIDES, TJ - **Common Mistakes in English**, Fifth Edition, 1978.

[8] A second text for reading...

[8.1] The Three Little Pigs — original story from the 19th century; this version retold by Flora Annie Steel (1922)

Once upon a time there was an old mother pig who had three little pigs and not enough food to feed them. So when they were old enough, she sent them out into the world to seek their fortunes.

The first little pig was very lazy. He didn't want to work at all and he built his house out of straw. The second little pig worked a little bit harder but he was somewhat lazy too and he built his house out of sticks. Then, they sang and danced and played together the rest of the day.

The third little pig worked hard all day and built his house with bricks. It was a sturdy house complete with a fine fireplace and chimney. It looked like it could withstand the strongest winds.

The next day, a wolf happened to pass by the lane where the three little pigs lived; and he saw the straw house, and he smelled the pig inside. He thought the pig would make a mighty fine meal and his mouth began to water.

So he knocked on the door and said:

“Little pig! Little pig!

Let me in! Let me in!”

But the little pig saw the wolf's big paws through the keyhole, so he answered back:

“No! No! No!

Not by the hairs on my chinny chin chin!”

Three Little Pigs straw house. Then the wolf showed his teeth and said:

“Then I'll huff

and I'll puff

and I'll blow your house down.”

So he huffed and he puffed and he blew the house down! The wolf opened his jaws very wide and bit down as hard as he could, but the first little pig escaped and ran away to hide with the second little pig.

The wolf continued down the lane and he passed by the second house made of sticks; and he saw the house, and he smelled the pigs inside, and his mouth began to water as he thought about the fine dinner they would make.

So he knocked on the door and said:

“Little pigs! Little pigs!

Let me in! Let me in!”

But the little pigs saw the wolf's pointy ears through the keyhole, so they answered back:

“No! No! No!

Not by the hairs on our chinny chin chin!”

So the wolf showed his teeth and said:

*“Then I'll huff
and I'll puff
and I'll blow your house down.”*

So he huffed and he puffed and he blew the house down! The wolf was greedy and he tried to catch both pigs at once, but he was too greedy and got neither! His big jaws clamped down on nothing but air and the two little pigs scrambled away as fast as their little hooves would carry them.

The wolf chased them down the lane and he almost caught them. But they made it to the brick house and slammed the door closed before the wolf could catch them. The three little pigs they were very frightened, they knew the wolf wanted to eat them. And that was very, very true. The wolf hadn't eaten all day and he had worked up a large appetite chasing the pigs around and now he could smell all three of them inside and he knew that the three little pigs would make a lovely feast.

Three Little Pigs brick house

So the wolf knocked on the door and said:

*“Little pigs! Little pigs!
Let me in! Let me in!”*

But the little pigs saw the wolf's narrow eyes through the keyhole, so they answered back:

*“No! No! No!
Not by the hairs on our chinny chin chin!”*

So the wolf showed his teeth and said:

*“Then I'll huff
and I'll puff
and I'll blow your house down.”*

Well! he huffed and he puffed. He puffed and he huffed. And he huffed, huffed, and he puffed, puffed; but he could not blow the house down. At last, he was so out of breath that he couldn't huff and he couldn't puff anymore. So he stopped to rest and thought a bit.

But this was too much. The wolf danced about with rage and swore he would come down the chimney and eat up the little pig for his supper. But while he was climbing on to the roof the little pig made up a blazing fire and put on a big pot full of water to boil. Then, just as the wolf was coming down the chimney, the little piggy pulled off the lid, and plop! in fell the wolf into the scalding water.

So the little piggy put on the cover again, boiled the wolf up, and the three little pigs ate him for supper.

[8.2] Os Três Porquinhos — história original do século XIX; esta versão recontada por Flora Annie Steel (1922)

Era uma vez uma velha mãe que tinha três porquinhos e não tinha comida suficiente para alimentá-los. Então, quando eles tinham idade suficiente, ela os enviou ao mundo para buscar suas fortunas.

O primeiro porquinho era muito preguiçoso. Ele não queria trabalhar e construiu sua casa com palha. O segundo porquinho trabalhou um pouco mais, mas também era um pouco preguiçoso e construiu sua casa com paus. Então, eles cantaram e dançaram e tocaram juntos o resto do dia.

O terceiro porquinho trabalhou duro o dia todo e construiu sua casa com tijolos. Era uma casa robusta, completa com uma bela lareira e chaminé. Parecia que poderia suportar os ventos mais fortes.

No dia seguinte, um lobo passou pela pista onde os três porquinhos viviam; e ele viu a casa de palha e sentiu o cheiro do porco lá dentro. Pensou que o porco faria uma boa refeição e sua boca começou a lacrimejar.

Então ele bateu na porta e disse:

"Pequeno porco! Pequeno porco!

Me deixar entrar! Me deixar entrar!"

Mas o porquinho viu as grandes patas do lobo no buraco da fechadura, então ele respondeu:

"Não! Não! Não!

Não pelos pêlos de nosso queixinho queixoso!

Casa de palha de três porquinhos. Então o lobo mostrou os dentes e disse:

"Então eu irei

e eu sopro

e eu vou explodir sua casa.

Então ele bufou e ele soprou e derrubou a casa! O lobo abriu suas mandíbulas muito largas e mordeu o mais forte que pôde, mas o primeiro porquinho escapou e fugiu para se esconder com o segundo porquinho.

O lobo continuou descendo a pista e passou pela segunda casa feita de gravetos; e ele viu a casa, e sentiu o cheiro dos porcos lá dentro, e sua boca começou a lacrimejar enquanto pensava no belo jantar que fariam.

Então ele bateu na porta e disse:

"Pequenos porcos! Pequenos porcos!

Me deixar entrar! Me deixar entrar!"

Mas os porquinhos viram as orelhas pontudas do lobo pelo buraco da fechadura, então responderam:

"Não! Não! Não!

Não pelos pêlos de nosso queixinho queixoso!

Então o lobo mostrou os dentes e disse:

“Então eu irei

e eu sopro

e eu vou explodir sua casa.

Então ele bufou e ele soprou e derrubou a casa! O lobo era ganancioso e ele tentou pegar os dois porcos ao mesmo tempo, mas ele era muito ganancioso e não conseguiu nenhum dos dois! Suas grandes mandíbulas não prenderam nada além de ar e os dois porquinhos correram para longe o mais rápido que seus pequenos cascos os carregavam.

O lobo os perseguiu pela estrada e quase os pegou. Mas eles chegaram à casa de tijolos e fecharam a porta antes que o lobo pudesse pegá-los. Os três porquinhos estavam muito assustados, eles sabiam que o lobo queria comê-los. E isso foi muito, muito verdadeiro. O lobo não tinha comido o dia todo, e ele acumulara um grande apetite perseguindo os porcos e agora podia sentir o cheiro dos três dentro e sabia que os três porquinhos fariam uma bela festa.

Casa de tijolos de três porquinhos

Então o lobo bateu na porta e disse:

"Pequenos porcos! Pequenos porcos!

Me deixar entrar! Me deixar entrar!"

Mas os porquinhos viram os olhos estreitos do lobo pelo buraco da fechadura, e então responderam:

"Não! Não! Não!

Não pelos pêlos de nosso queixinho queixoso!

Então o lobo mostrou os dentes e disse:

“Então eu irei

e eu sopro

e eu vou explodir sua casa.

Bem! Ele bufou e ele bufou. Ele soprou e ele bufou. E ele bufou, bufou e bufou, bufou; mas ele não podia explodir a casa. Por fim, ele estava tão ofegante que não conseguia falar e não conseguia mais soprar. Então ele parou para descansar e pensou um pouco.

Mas isso foi demais. O lobo dançou de raiva e jurou que desceria a chaminé e comeria o porquinho para o jantar. Mas, enquanto subia no telhado, o porquinho fez uma fogueira e colocou uma panela grande cheia de água para ferver. Então, assim que o lobo estava descendo a chaminé, o porquinho tirou a tampa e penteou! Em caiu o lobo na água escaldante.

Então o porquinho voltou a colocar a tampa, ferveu o lobo, e os três porquinhos comeram no jantar.

[9] Degrees of Kinship — Graus de Parentesco

[9.01] co-sister-in-law — concunhada

plural: co-sisters-in-law

synonyms: one's husband's brother's wife or one's brother-in-law's sister or sister-in-law's sister

[9.02] co-brother-in-law — concunhado

plural: co-brothers-in-law

synonyms: one's spouse's brother's husband or one's brother-in-law's brother or sister-in-law's brother

[9.03] Pais e filhos

wife — esposa

husband — esposo

parents — pais

relatives — parentes

father — pai

mother — mãe

son — filho

daughter — filha

brother — irmão

sister — irmã

sibling — irmão ou irmã (não importa o sexo)

[9.04] Vale lembrar que “dad” é uma maneira informal de alguém se referir ao pai [father]. Existe ainda a possibilidade de se dizer “daddy”, forma muito utilizada pelas crianças. O mesmo vale para mom [mamãe], porém tome muito cuidado com a pronúncia, pois a palavra ‘mummy’ significa ‘múmia’, e a pronúncia é bem próxima!... certamente, você não desejaria chamar sua mãe de múmia... hehehe...

Exemplos:

(a) His mother and his wife are still there.

[Sua mãe e sua esposa ainda estão lá.]

(b) I have a son and a daughter.

[Eu tenho um filho e uma filha.]

(c) He is not my brother!

[Ele não é meu irmão!]

[9.05] Avós e netos

grandparents — avós

grandfather — avô

grandmother — avó

grandson — neto

granddaughter — neta

great-grandfather — bisavô

great-grandmother — bisavó

great-grandson — bisneto

great-granddaughter — bisneta

great-great-grandfather — trisavô

great-great-grandmother — trisavó

Exemplos:

(a) My grandmothers are both widows.

[As minhas avós são viúvas.]

(b) Mrs. Sommerfeld has just become a great-grandmother.

[A senhora Sommerfeld acaba de se tornar bisavó.]

[9.06] Tios, sobrinhos e primos

uncle — tio

aunt — tia

cousin — primo ou prima

nephew — sobrinho

niece — sobrinha

Exemplos:

(a) What does your uncle do for a living?

[O que seu tio faz para ganhar a vida?]

(b) My nephew likes me more than his own father.

[Meu sobrinho gosta mais de mim do que de seu próprio pai.]

(c) Tell her she'll be an aunt soon.

[Diga a ela que ela vai ser tia em breve.]

[9.07] In-law

father-in-law — sogro

mother-in-law — sogra

brother-in-law — cunhado

sister-in-law — cunhada

Exemplos:

(a) I can be a good husband, a good dad, a good father-in-law, a good grandfather. I can be a good friend.

[Eu posso ser um bom marido, um bom pai, um bom sogro, um bom avô. Eu posso ser um bom amigo.]

(b) My brother-in-law helped a lot, because he's a great cook.

[Meu cunhado me ajudou muito, porque ele é um grande cozinheiro.]

[9.08] Padrinho e madrinha

godfather — padrinho

godmother — madrinha

Exemplos:

(a) My godfather passed away recently.
[Meu padrinho faleceu recentemente.]

[9.09] Step

stepfather — padrasto

stepmother — madrasta

Exemplos:

(a) He never introduced his stepmother to his wife.
[Ele nunca apresentou sua madrasta para sua esposa.]

(b) It was a gift from his stepfather.
[Isso foi um presente de seu padrasto.]

[9.10] Half

half-brother — meio irmão

half-sister — meia irmã

Exemplos:

(a) Peter is the half-brother of Allan.
[Peter é meio irmão de Allan.]

[10] Os dois verbos 'fazer' → 'DO' & 'MAKE'...

(a) Usar 'do' quando o 'fazer' significar execução, realização, desenvolvimento de ação.

(b) Usar 'make' quando o 'fazer' significar criação, elaboração, fabricação, transformação num processo.

(c) I will **do** my best to not be late. → **Farei** o melhor para não me atrasar.

Este 'farei' não tem sentido de 'criação', e sim, de 'execução'. Podemos considerar que seja uma 'execução abstrata', pois não implica em transformação de matéria.

(d) You **make** the best chocolate cake in the world! → Você **faz** o melhor bolo de chocolate do mundo!

Este 'faz' tem sentido de 'fabricação', e não de 'execução abstrata'.

Dica para lembrar a diferença entre 'do' e 'make': lembrar-se da frase que conhecemos muito bem:

'Made in Brazil'

('made' → 'feito', é particípio de 'make'); é uma fabricação, é uma transformação da matéria.

Mais exemplos:

1. This dress was **made** by a renowned French tailor. → Este vestido foi feito por um renomado costureiro francês.

.....

2. I **make** coffee every morning. → Faço (produzo) o café toda manhã.

.....

3. I **do** thirty push-ups per day. → Faço (realizo, executo) trinta flexões por dia.

.....

4. I will **make** this call, and then you please instruct me about what to **do** next. → Farei esta ligação, e então, você me instrui sobre o que fazer depois.

.....

5. I will tell you what to **do** and how to **make** the best in your studies! → Vou te dizer o que fazer, e como fazer o melhor em seus estudos!

.....

[10.1] Expressões com o verbo 'DO':

1. do homework → fazer o dever de casa
At school times, I did my homework everyday.

2. do housework → realizar afazeres domésticos
My mother is helped by my grandmother to do the housework.

3. do the ironing → passar o ferro
I can't do the ironing, because my iron is broken.

4. do the dishes → lavar a louça
In frozen regions it is common to do the dishes only at the weekends.

5. do a job → fazer um trabalho
The director solicited us to do a hard job.

6. do a favour → fazer um favor
Would you do me a favour?

7. do business → fazer negócio
Our president wants to do business with some foreign countries.

8. do good → fazer bem
Do good to all people, and in all the relations of life.

Uso de 'DO' com ideias gerais:

(a) I'm not doing anything today. → Não estou fazendo nada hoje.

(b) He does everything for his mother. → Ele faz tudo para a mãe dele.

(c) She's doing nothing at the moment. → Ela não está fazendo nada no momento.

[10.2] Expressões com o verbo 'MAKE':

01. make food → fazer comida
We don't need to make food at home: we have lunches and diners out.

02. make a cup of tea / coffee → fazer um chá / café
I stopped typing just to make a coffee.

03. make a mess → fazer uma besteira
Oh, no! I have just made a mess: Unwittingly, I threw out the folders with important documents.

04. make plans → fazer planos
I have to make plans for the trip of our director.

05. make an exception → fazer uma exceção
I am aware that in this case, we must make an exception.

06. make arrangements → fazer preparativos
If we don't make arrangements, we can't make our trip.

07. make a telephone call → dar um telefonema
He needs to make a telephone call to me.

08. make a decision → tomar uma decisão
Our chief made a decision: he will give us a salary increase.

09. make a mistake → cometer um erro
If I make a mistake, I apologize to you all.

10. make noise → fazer barulho
The young people make noise on the main street of our city.

11. make an excuse → arrumar uma desculpa
She is a very busy woman, but it seems that she makes an excuse for all invitations.

12. make an effort → fazer um esforço
We should make an effort to finish this special work.

You **make** me happy. → Você me faz feliz.

Thank you for your time!!!