

Aula 6

LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCES!

META

Compreender o uso e função das orações subordinadas.
Expressar diferentes problemáticas através de situações contextualizadas.

OBJETIVOS

At the end of this class, it is expected that the students:
Utilizar a estrutura dos pronomes relativos para
cada tipo de oração
Empregar o uso dos pronomes relativos em diferentes situações
Expressar situações variadas
Ler e interpretar os textos expostos
Consolidar o vocabulário abordado na aula.

PRERREQUISITOS

Compreender o uso e forma dos pronomes relativos de formas geral.

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INTRODUCTION

Olá! Daremos início à sexta aula e para isso é necessário que seu conhecimento acerca do uso geral dos pronomes relativos esteja bem consolidado. Isso porque falaremos de situações variadas em que o uso dos pronomes mencionados será essencial para a compreensão desses assuntos.

Vamos fazer a leitura do texto a seguir e assim refletir um pouco acerca do tópico.

HENRY FORD

Henry Ford is famous for making cars easier for most people to buy. He did this by producing the cars using an assembly line.

Henry Ford was born in 1863 in Michigan. He had 4 siblings, and his family owned a farm. He worked on the farm when he was young, but he soon discovered that he loved taking things apart to see how they worked, then putting them back together again. He worked on watches a lot, and ended up helping many people fix their watches. In 1879, when he was 16 years old, he moved to Detroit to start working with machines, though he did come home and work on the farm a little, too.

Ford got married to Clara Bryant in 1888, and worked on a sawmill. He eventually became an engineer. Ford worked for the Edison Illuminating Company and even got to meet Thomas Edison! Edison encouraged him to keep working on his plans for his horseless carriage, powered by a motor. Ford's gasolinepowered horseless carriage was called the Quadricycle.

He sold the Quadricycle and started his own company to continue his work making vehicles. He did not stay with the first company for very many years, but eventually started the Ford Motor Company. He spent many years developing cars, which were made only a few at a time.

Ford was not the first person to create a car, but he was the one who began to make them accessible to a lot of people in the United States. His "Model T" car, released in 1908, was easy to drive and to repair, which made many people want one. He needed to make a lot of cars very quickly. His company, Ford Motor Company, hired skilled workers to work on an assembly line. The car would move through the line, and each worker had a job along the line. One worker might put on the steering wheel, while at a different spot on the line, another worker put on tires. Every Model T was painted black. The company could make many cars at a time this way, which made them cheaper to produce.

In addition to using the assembly line to produce cars, Ford was also known for paying his workers fair wages. Henry Ford died in 1947, but his company is still around and making cars today.

FONTE: <https://www.k5learning.com/worksheets/reading-comprehension/5th-grade-5-henry-ford-motor.pdf>

Responda as questões a seguir para maior compreensão do texto.

What adjective would you use to describe Henry Ford? Why?

What does “accessible” mean in the 5th paragraph? How do you know?

Why do you think making cars on an assembly line is cheaper than having groups of 3 or 4 people putting together one whole car at a time?

If each paragraph had a heading, the heading for the 2nd paragraph could be “Ford’s Early Life.”

Create a heading for the 5th paragraph.

Após a leitura deste texto, destaque os pronomes relativos que você encontrou e analise a relação das frases que cada um se refere.

Com exemplos em frases, podemos observar que existem situações em que precisamos unir orações, ou ainda que elas precisam estar unidas para terem sentido. Essa união e a variação entre elas é o assunto desta aula!

Vamos seguir com mais detalhamento:

Para essas orações que precisam de complemento para que seu significado seja completo, chamamos de subordinadas (*subordinate clauses*), também chamadas de orações dependentes (*dependent clauses*). Ela apresentam função sintática em relação a uma outra oração, chamada de oração principal. Assim, essas chamadas orações subordinadas, que precisam de complemento, estarão associadas à outra oração.

Existem dois tipos de oração subordinada em inglês, mas para esse módulo vamos nos concentrar em apenas um: *Relative*.

As **orações relativas** (*relative clauses*) realizam a mesma função de um adjetivo: complementam um substantivo ou um pronome da oração principal, que é chamado de antecedente. Para adicionarmos informações ao antecedente, usamos os **pronomes relativos** (*who, whom, whose, which e that*). Há dois tipos de orações relativas: as **restritivas** (*defining relative clauses*) e as **explicativas** (*non-defining relative clauses*). A escolha do pronome relativo dependerá do tipo de oração (restritiva ou explicativa) e da função que exercem (sujeito, objeto ou ideia de posse). A partir de agora, estudaremos cada uma das orações relativas separadamente:

Defining Relative Clauses - Orações Restritivas

Essas orações definem ou diferenciam o antecedente, ou seja, elas servem para definir sobre quem ou sobre o que estamos falando. Observe suas características:

Não são antecedidas de vírgula.

Do you know the girl **who** is talking to Tom?

I was invited to a party **which** was not very exciting.

I met a woman **who** can speak six languages.

Uso dos pronomes.

FUNÇÃO	PESSOA	COISA
Sujeito	who / that	which / that
Objeto	who / whom / that / -	which / that / -
Possessivo	whose	whose

Observando o quadro acima, concluímos que as orações restritivas que se referem a **peessoas** são introduzidas por *who*, *whom* ou *that*, já as orações restritivas que se referem a **coisas** são introduzidas por **which** ou **that**. O pronome possessivo **whose** é usado tanto para **peessoas** como para **coisas**:

Is this the **man who / that** stole your bag?

I need a **car which** is big.

Do you know the **boy whose** mother is a nurse?

The **tree whose** leaves have fallen.

It's the **house whose** door is painted red.

O pronome relativo pode ser omitido quando exercer função de objeto. Mas lembre-se: essa omissão jamais pode ocorrer quando o pronome exercer função de sujeito. Quando o pronome relativo for seguido por um verbo, ele exerce função de sujeito. Caso o relativo seja seguido por um substantivo ou pronome, ele exerce função de objeto.

Observe os exemplos abaixo:

Christopher Columbus was the man **who discovered** America.

Gustavo is the journalist **who writes** for the Times.

The man **who lives** next door is my grandfather.

This is the person (who) I saw at the bakery last night. - O pronome *who* é opcional.

Sorry, I have lost the CD (which) I borrowed from you. - O pronome *which* é opcional.

Richard is the lawyer (who) we met last week. - O pronome *who* é opcional.

Who, *whom* e *which* podem ser substituídos por *that*. Essa substituição é muito comum no Inglês falado:

That is the woman who / that cleans my house every week.

The couple (who / whom / that) we met in France sent us a card.

I like flowers which / that smell nice.

Houses which / that overlook the lake cost more.

The family (who / whom / that) I met at the airport were very kind.

OBSERVAÇÃO: o pronome *whose* não pode ser omitido nem substituído por *that*.

Quando o pronome relativo for o complemento de uma preposição, poderá ser omitido, mas a preposição será colocada depois do verbo ou depois do objeto direto, se houver:

The people you came back with are acquaintances of mine.

The pen the president signed the document with belongs to one of his ministers.

OBSERVAÇÃO: No Inglês formal e escrito, pode-se manter a preposição diante do pronome relativo. Neste caso, é obrigatório usar *whom* para pessoas e *which* para coisas. O significado é o mesmo em ambos os casos.

The people with whom you came back are acquaintances of mine.

The pen with which the president signed the document belongs to one of his ministers.

O uso de *whom* após preposições é considerado bastante formal. No Inglês falado, é mais comum usar *who* e colocar a preposição no final da oração:

To whom should I address the letter? (*formal use*)

Who should I address the letter to? (*spoken English*)

He asked me with whom I had discussed it. (*formal use*)

He asked me who I had discussed it with. (*spoken English*)

Nas orações restritivas, o uso de *whom* como pronome objeto não é muito comum. Lembre-se de que podemos usar *who*, *that* ou omitir o pronome nesses casos:

The doctor (whom / who / that) I was hoping to see wasn't on duty.

Em orações interrogativas o uso de *who* ao invés de *whom* também é mais comum e mais informal:

Who did you invite to the party? (*informal*)

Whom did you invite to the party? (*formal*)

É preferível usar *that* (não *which*) depois das seguintes palavras: all, any(thing), every (thing), few, little, many, much, no(thing), none, some(thing), e após superlativos.

Veja alguns exemplos:

That was everything (that) he had ever wanted.

We threw away everything that was left.

A. Did he like the books?

B. There were only a few (that) really interested him.

- Redução: quando os pronomes relativos *who*, *which* e *that* são usados como sujeito e quando há uma oração restritiva com um dos tempos contínuos é possível expressar a mesma ideia eliminando o relativo e o verbo

to be, deixando apenas a forma -ing do verbo:

The man who was sitting next to me kept talking to himself.

The man sitting next to me kept talking to himself.

I told you about the woman who lives next door.

I told you about the woman living next door.

Where, referindo-se a lugar; *why*, referindo-se à razão e *when*, referindo-se ao tempo podem ser usados ao invés de pronome relativo antecedido de preposição. Nestes casos, *where*, *why* e *when* são considerados advérbios relativos (*relative adverbs*):

She always had wanted to go to a place where she could speak her mother tongue.

It's one of the few countries where people drive on the left.

I don't have to tell you the reason why I came back.

February is the month when many of my colleagues take skiing.

Sunday is the only day when I can relax.

Advérbio Relativo	Significado	Uso	Exemplo
Where	in / at / to which	refere-se ao lugar	the place where we met him
Why	for which	refere-se à razão	the reason why we met him
When	at / on which	refere-se ao tempo	the day when we met him

Observe o exemplo abaixo:

This is the shop in which I bought my bike. / This is the shop where I bought my bike.

OBSERVAÇÃO: Nas orações restritivas (*defining relative clauses*), *why* and *when*, diferentemente de *where*, podem ser omitidos.

What pode ser usado como pronome relativo significando o que / aquilo que e pode exercer função de sujeito ou objeto.

ATENÇÃO: *What* nunca é usado depois de vírgula.

I am sure the doctors did what they could to save Suzy's life.

Orações Explicativas - Non-defining Relative Clauses

Fornecem informações adicionais, mas não essenciais sobre o antecedente.

Observe suas características:

As orações explicativas (*non-defining*) são usadas entre vírgulas.

Pode haver apenas uma vírgula quando a oração relativa for a segunda.

John's mother, who lives in Scotland, has six grandchildren.

Tony's sister, who smokes like a chimney, is a painter.

They saved the last day of their stay to visit Martin, whom they hadn't seen in years.

You should take up swimming, which is a good sport.

Uso dos pronomes

FUNÇÃO	PESSOA	COISA
Sujeito	who	which
Objeto	who / whom	which
Possessivo	whose	whose / of which

Como observamos na tabela, *that* não pode ser usado em orações relativas explicativas. Veja alguns exemplos:

William Shakespeare, who died in 1616, wrote very famous plays.

My new bike, which I bought last week, is fantastic!

The Bensons, whose son lives in Canada, are moving to a smaller house.

Emma, who has two children, is my best friend.

The Grand Hotel, which is in fact very small, was closed for repairs.

Frank invited Janet, who / whom he had met in Japan, to the party.

OBSERVAÇÃO: O uso de *whom* é considerado mais formal

Which (e não *what*) introduz orações adjetivas explicativas que se referem a uma oração inteira.

Tom didn't phone, which I found very strange.

My niece passed all her exams, which surprised everyone in the family.

Os pronomes relativos nunca podem ser omitidos na orações explicativas, mesmo quando exercem função de objeto do verbo:

He gave me the letter, *which* was in a blue envelope.

He gave me the letter, *which* I read immediately.

Na primeira oração, o pronome relativo *which* exerce função de sujeito; na segunda oração ele exerce função de objeto e em ambos os casos não se pode omitir o pronome.

- As orações adjetivas podem ser omitidas, uma vez que contêm informações adicionais que não são necessárias para a compreensão da oração.

- Nestas orações, a preposição pode ser colocada no final da oração:

This is Stratford-upon-Avon, *which* you have all heard about.

→ Este padrão geralmente é usado na fala (*spoken English*), mas no Inglês formal (*formal English*) e na escrita, a preposição pode ser colocada antes do pronome:

Stratford-upon-Avon, about which many people have written, is Shakespeare's birthplace.

Where também pode ser usado nas orações explicativas. Tanto nas orações restritivas, quanto nas explicativas ele não funciona como sujeito nem pode ser omitido.

Sally was born in Mexico City, *where* she works for a local bank.

Após numerais, empregamos a preposição *of* antes de *whom* e *which* nas orações explicativas.

Essas orações também podem ser introduzidas por expressões como *all of*, *many of* + pronome relativo. Observe o quadro abaixo:

	PESSOA	COISA
all of	+ whom	+ which
any of	+ whom	+ which
(a) few of	+ whom	+ which
both of	+ whom	+ which
each of	+ whom	+ which
either of	+ whom	+ which
half of	+ whom	+ which
many of	+ whom	+ which
most of	+ whom	+ which
much of	+ whom	+ which
none of	+ whom	+ which
one of	+ whom	+ which
two of etc...	+ whom	+ which

Veja alguns exemplos:

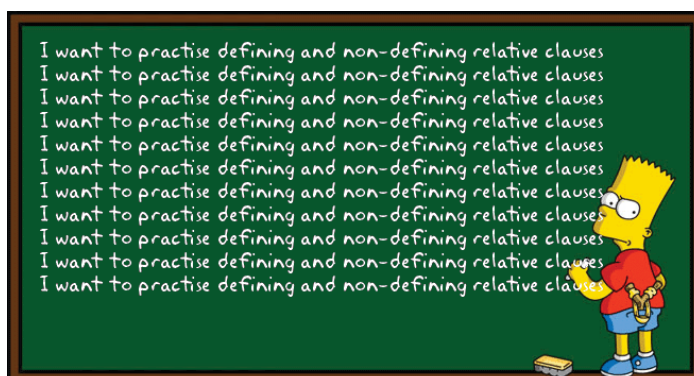
There were a lot of people at the party, many of whom I had known for years.

He was carrying his belongings, many of which were heavy.

Dozens of people had been invited, most of whom I didn't know.

FONTE: <http://www.solinguainglesa.com.br>

Bem, agora é só praticar bastante! Vamos lá?



Fonte: <https://ieltsforfree.com>



1. (FMU-SP) He is the man _____ sings very well
- whom
 - how
 - which
 - who
 - what

Alternativa d: who

2. (UFSCar) Go and find the driver _____ arrived here yesterday.
- he
 - who
 - whose
 - what
 - whom

Alternativa b: who

3. (UECE) *In the sentences “We are rearing a generation of kids who are more equitable and more understanding about the existence of language variety...” and “... some are academic but many are for the general inquisitive reader, including By Hook or by Crook:*

A Journey in Search of English and Shakespeare's Words, which was co-authored by his son, Ben." one finds relative clauses that should be respectively classified as

- a) defining and non-defining.
- b) defining and defining.
- c) non-defining and defining.
- d) non-defining and non-defining.

Alternativa a: defining and non-defining.

Write the correct relative pronoun or adverb for the following defining and non-defining relative clauses.

My sister, _____ is now living in New York, has just had a baby. Can you give me the number of the plumber, _____ repaired your shower?

I'd like to eat at the restaurant, _____ we met.

Thanks for the wine, _____ you brought us.

The car, _____ cost more than 20,000 dollars, was a present from his family.

The company, _____ workers are now being forced to stay home, will probably go bankrupt.

This is the bar, _____ I work.

I'll always remember the day, _____ we met.

Joe was carrying a gun, _____ was fortunate, because it saved our lives.

You should write a thank you email to the lady, _____ assisted you the night of the accident.

Esse link vai te levar ao site do conselho britânico. Lá você vai encontrar mais exemplos e exercícios on line.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org>

JOIN THESE SENTENCES USING RELATIVE PRONOUNS BEGINNING WITH THE WORDS GIVEN. OMIT THE PRONOUN IF POSSIBLE.

1. The girl is my sister. I'm talking to the girl. The girl, _____ is my sister.
2. This is the chair. The carpenter repaired it last week. This is the chair, _____
3. She is married to a man. He is richer than her. She is married to a man, _____
4. She is the friend. She helped me with my homework. She is the friend, _____

5. That is the swimming-pool. I used to go swimming there. That is the swimming-pool,_____
6. That is the man. His wife is a famous actress. This is the man,_____
7. A doctor examined me last Friday. He was really kind. The doctor,_____ was really kind.
8. The woman called the police. Her car had been stolen. The woman,_____ called the police.
9. I went to a restaurant last week. It was very expensive. The restaurant,_____ was very expensive.
10. I saw a film last night. It was very interesting. The film,_____ was very interesting.

ARE THESE RELATIVE CLAUSES DEFINING OR NON-DEFINING?

1. London, which is the capital of England, is one of the largest cities in the world.
2. This is the dress my mother has made for me.
3. Queen Elizabeth II, who is 83, has been the queen of England for 57 years now.
4. That's the dog that bit me.
5. Tom Cruise, who has starred a lot of films, is a famous American actor.
6. The village where I grew up is very small.
7. Greg, whose job involves travelling a lot, has been in nearly all the countries in the world.
8. The office I have just rented is near my home.
9. This is the officer that arrested the burglar.
10. Lady Gaga, who is a well-known pop star, is only 24

CONCLUSION

Finalizamos esta aula discutindo, praticando e refletindo acerca do uso dos pronomes relativos e orações subordinadas.

Não deixe de fazer uso de seu material e responder as atividades sugeridas. Assim como expandir seu conhecimento através de sites e outros recursos interativos.



SUMMARY

Nesta aula vimos o uso dos pronomes relativos e as orações subordinadas – restritivas e explicativas. Também estudamos a diferença para situações, assim como o uso da forma estrutural.



SELF-EVALUATION

Consigo identificar o uso das diferentes formas dos pronomes relativos?
Consigo estruturar frases subordinadas?
Consigo diferenciar, identificar e empregar o uso de cada estrutura em suas situações particulares, restritivas e explicativas?



NEXT CLASS

Concluindo como fazer uso dos pronomes relativos, assim como o emprego nas orações subordinadas, na próxima aula vamos falaremos sobre descrever lugares e o uso de advérbios e adjetivos para isso. E será esse o tema da nossa próxima aula! Até lá!

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