

Aula 5

EATING HABITS - ADJECTIVE ORDER

META

Utilizando adjetivos para comidas e aprender a ordem de uso quando se inclui mais que um adjetivo.

OBJETIVOS

Ao final desta aula, o aluno deverá:

- Descrever comidas utilizando um amplo vocabulário de adjetivos;
- Identificar a ordem de organização quando se inclui mais que um adjetivo;
- Ler e interpretar textos sobre fatos que irão ocorrer.

PRÉ-REQUISITOS

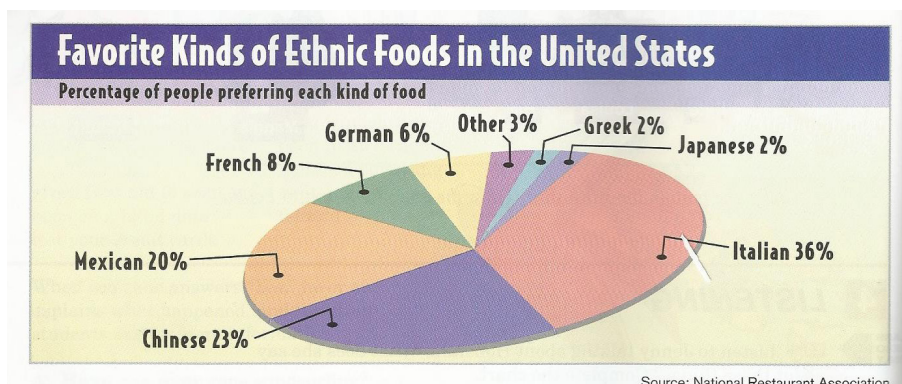
Conhecimento básico sobre o presente simples e expressões de tempo pertinentes a esse tempo verbal.

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INTRODUÇÃO

Olá! Iniciaremos a quinta aula do curso de Língua Inglesa 5 falando sobre diferentes hábitos alimentares e suas preferências. Ao longo da aula incluiremos adjetivos para descrever diferentes tipos de comida.

Para iniciar a reflexão sobre o tema vamos observar a imagem abaixo que a mostra a preferência dos americanos em relação as comidas de partes do mundo.



Talk about these questions.

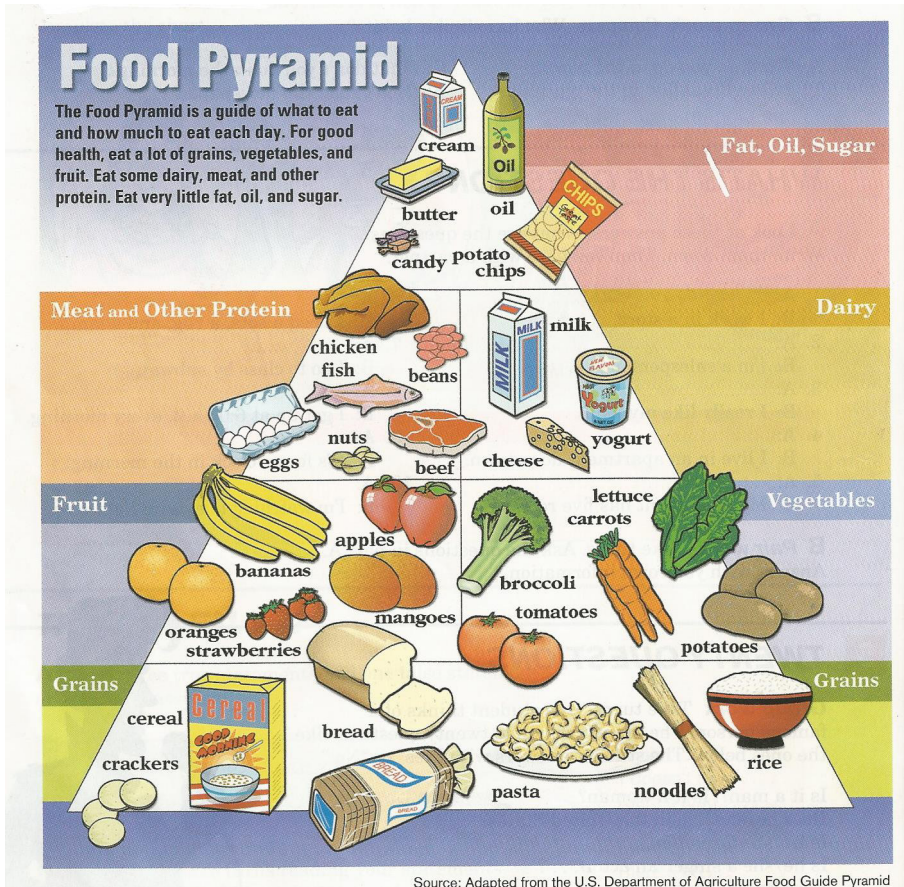
Are there restaurants in your city that serve these kinds of foods?

Which of the foods have you tried? Which would you like to try?

What other kinds of foods do you like?

FONTE: RICHARDS, J.C.. New Interchange 1. Cambridge University Press, UK, 2003.P.80

Após refletir sobre as preferências em tipos de comida, vamos observar uma imagem da pirâmide alimentar e responder mais perguntas sobre o tema.



*According to this Food Pyramid, Which foods are good for you? bad for you?
 Do you agree With the idea of a Food Pyramid?
 Which foods do you eat? Which foods don't you eat?*

FONTE: RICHARDS, J.C.. New Interchange Intro. Cambridge University Press, UK, 2000.P.54

DESENVOLVIMENTO

Entre os vários tipos de comida, há momentos que para descrevê-los precisamos utilizar adjetivos. Observe a imagem a seguir e pratique um pouco.

Talking about foods

A Use the adjectives in the box to talk about the foods in the pictures. Add one more adjective to the list.

The potato chips are salty and crispy. The pickles are ...

1. buttery	7. crispy
2. crunchy	8. oily
3. sweet	9. spicy
4. bland	10. juicy
5. healthy	11. sour
6. salty	12. _____

Exemplo de café da manhã

FONTE: STEMPLESKI, S. Morgan J.R., Douglas N. World Link 2, Boston, Thomson Heinle, 2005P:12.

Now, think about your hometown. Is it famous for any special food? Is there any typical food? Describe it using the adjectives from the picture above.

Mas se na hora de descrever uma comida o uso de diferentes adjetivos se misture? Qual adjetivo usa-se primeiro? Para isso existe uma ordem a ser seguida. Observe a imagem a seguir:

Function of Adjective	Examples
Value / opinion	beautiful, tasty, lovely, charming
size	tiny, gigantic, huge, small
age / temperature	young, old, hot, cold, frigid
shape	circular, square, round, rectangular
color	blue, purple, blond, brown, red
origin	Chinese, French, Italian, Persian
material	wooden, silver, gold, plastic, clay

FONTE: <http://tx.english-ch.com/teacher/gracie/adjor.jpg>

Para praticar o uso de mais que um adjetivo na descrição da comida, vamos utilizar as refeições. De acordo com as imagens a seguir descreva as comidas de cada refeição utilizando mais que um adjetivo.

Breakfast:



Exemplo de café da manhã

Fonte https://pbs.twimg.com/profile_images/1986641259/breakfast.jpg



<http://www.hercampus.com/sites/default/files/2015/02/15/o-GLUTEN-FREE-BREAKFAST-facebook.jpg>



Fonte http://www.visportsnutrition.ca/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/shutterstock_114707524.jpg?4db144

Lunch:



Fonte http://img1.10bestmedia.com/Images/Photos/289506/MoxieBrunch0054_54_990x660.jpg



Exemplo de almoço

Fonte <http://fhcommunitychurch.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Lunch.jpg>



Exemplo de almoço

Fonte <http://mdemulher.abril.com.br/imagem/dieta/interna-slideshow/dieta-emagrecer-arroz-feijao-ana-maria.jpg>

Dinner:



Exemplo de almoço

Fonte http://www.ihop.com/menus/main-menu/entrees/-/media/ihop/MenuItems/LTO_7_2015/Roasted_Turkey_Dinner_New.png?mh=367



Exemplo de jantar

Fonte https://tudoquevale.files.wordpress.com/2015/08/img_1299-1.jpg



Exemplo de jantar

Fonte <http://www.receitaereceitas.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/receita-de-sopa-de-legumes-007.jpg>

Para mais exemplos de diferentes tipos de comida, sugerimos que assista os seguintes vídeos no youtube:

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JGjeaHe7GkY>
você também pode achar esse vídeo pelo nome: American Kids Try - Episode 1: Breakfasts From Around the World
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qsyhtzKLxkw>
você também pode achar esse vídeo pelo nome: American Kids Try - Episode 2: School Lunches from Around the World

3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JmOGqOG8SbI>
você também pode achar esse vídeo pelo nome: American Kids Try -
Episode 3: Dinners from Around the World

Após assistir os vídeos, qual tipo de comida você gostaria de provar?
Qual comida você não gostaria?

Vamos praticar um pouco mais?

Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes a person, place, or thing.

Directions: Pick the two best "adjective choices" to complete each sentence. Make sure each sentence makes sense!

- Adjective choices: wet, green, floppy, many
The dog had a _____ nose and _____ ears.
- Adjective choices: tall, cold, dry, yellow
The sunflowers in my backyard are _____ and _____.
- Adjective choices: five, delicious, shiny, busy
I found a _____ quarter lying outside on the _____ sidewalk!
- Adjective choices: blue, striped, sharp, frozen
The _____ tiger had _____ teeth.
- Adjective choices: dull, salty, hot, cheesy
We all ate the _____, _____ pizza.
- (healthy, beautiful, toasty, many)
The refrigerator was packed with _____ foods.

FONTE www.superteachersworksheets.com

Qual a sua ideia sobre uma alimentação saudável? O que você acha que as pessoas deveriam fazer para manter a saúde boa?

Responda as perguntas de acordo com os seus hábitos:

1. What do you frequently eat? _____

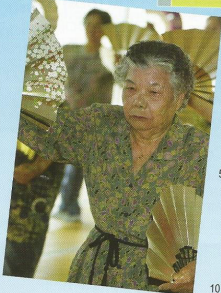
2. What do you frequently drink? _____

3. How do you exercise? _____

4. How do you relax? _____

Agora leia o texto abaixo e observe o estilo de vida de outras pessoas:

The Healthiest Lifestyle in the World?



In many countries around the world, people are living longer than before. People have healthier lifestyles, and healthcare is better, too.

Okinawa is an island off the coast of Japan. The people on Okinawa, the Okinawans, may have the longest lives and healthiest lifestyles in the world.

Researchers did a study. They started their study by looking at city and town birth records from 1879. They didn't expect to find many centenarians in the records. They were very surprised to find so many old and healthy people living in Okinawa. The United States, for example, has 10 centenarians per 100,000 people. In Okinawa there are 34 centenarians per 100,000 people!

What is the Okinawans' secret? First, they eat a healthy diet. They eat many fresh fruits and vegetables. They also eat fish often and drink a lot of water and green tea. But researchers think that the Okinawans have other healthy habits as well. They don't do hard exercise such as weightlifting or jogging—instead, they prefer relaxing activities like gardening and walking. Researchers say that older Okinawans also have a good attitude about aging. They sit quietly and relax their minds with deep breathing exercises. They also enjoy massage.

B Find these words in the reading.

1. Find a word in line 8 that means *ways of living*: lifestyles
2. Find a word in line 15 that means *people who study something*: _____
3. Century means 100 years. Find a word in line 18 that means *people who have lived 100 years or more*: _____
4. Find a word in line 30 that means *things that you do often*: _____
5. Find a word in line 35 that means *the way you feel about something*: _____

ask & ANSWER

Why do Okinawans live so long? Give some reasons.
 What other people in the world have healthy lifestyles? Why do you think so?
 Do people in your country have healthy lifestyles? Give examples.

FONTE: STEMPLESKI, S. Morgan J.R., Douglas N. World Link 2, Boston, Thomson Heinle, 2005 P.19.

Comida também é utilizada para representar símbolos e superstição. Há algum momento do ano, ou celebração especial que a comida represente sorte, desejos e outros símbolos para você e sua família?


Utilize adjetivos para descrevê-los.

Leia o texto abaixo e conheça hábitos e crenças de outros lugares do mundo.


Eating for Good Luck

On special occasions, do you ever eat any of the foods in these pictures?


On New Year's Day, many people eat special foods for good luck in the new year.




Some Chinese people eat tangerines. Tangerines are round. Round foods end and begin again, like years.




It is a Jewish custom to eat apples with honey for a sweet new year.




Greeks eat *vasilopitta*, bread with a coin inside. Everyone tries to find the coin for luck and money in the new year.



In Spain and some Latin American countries, people eat twelve grapes at midnight on New Year's Eve – one grape for good luck in each month of the new year.



On New Year's Day in Japan, people eat *mochi* – rice cakes – for strength in the new year.



Some Americans from southern states eat black-eyed peas and rice with collard greens. The black-eyed peas are like coins, and the greens are like dollars.

A Read the article. Then correct the information in these sentences.

- Some Chinese people eat tangerines. Tangerines are ^{round} ~~sweet~~, like years.
- Some Jewish people eat apples with candy for a sweet new year.
- Greeks eat *vasilopitta*, bread with beans inside.
- In Europe, people eat twelve grapes for good luck in the new year.
- The Japanese eat chocolate cake for strength in the new year.
- Some Americans eat black-eyed peas. Black-eyed peas are like dollars.

FONTE: RICHARDS, J.C.. New Interchange Intro. Cambridge University Press, UK, 2000 P.59.

Writing: Choose one statement and write an essay on the topic.

1. Everyone should try exotic food.
2. Kids must not eat any candy.
3. Each person needs a specific diet.
4. I believe in superstition that involves food.

A Structuring an essay

An essay developing an argument normally consists of three parts: the **introduction**, the **main body** and the **conclusion**. Each part may contain some of or all of these ideas:

Introduction (normally one paragraph)

Facts about the topic
Common opinions
A personal opinion

Main body (one or more paragraphs)

Arguments in favour of a statement or topic
Arguments against a statement or topic

Conclusion (normally one paragraph)

A summary of the arguments
A personal opinion
A recommendation, question, warning or prediction

In the main body, you can write about only the arguments in favour, only the arguments against, or both.

FONTE: Clandfield, L. & Benne, R. R. Global Upper Intermediate. Macmillan, Oxford, 2011, p.28.



CONCLUSÃO

Na aula de hoje foi possível aprender como organizar o uso de adjetivos numa frase e como descrever diferentes tipos de comida. Aprendemos sobre diferentes lugares do mundo e os diferentes hábitos. Refletimos também sobre alimentação saudável e crenças que envolvem comida e celebrações.



RESUMO

Quando utilizamos adjetivos para descrever alimentos (assim como pessoas, lugares e objetos) nos deparamos com palavras de diferentes características e às vezes nos confundimos com a ordem que podemos organizar essas palavras!

 THE ROYAL ORDER OF ADJECTIVES 									
Determiner	Observation	Physical Description				Origin	Material	Qualifier	Noun
		Size	Shape	Age	Color				
a	beautiful			old		Italian		touring	car
an	expensive			antique			silver		mirror
four	gorgeous		long-stemmed		red		silk		roses
her			short		black				hair
our		big		old		English			sheepdog
those			square				wooden	hat	boxes
that	dilapidated	little						hunting	cabin
several		enormous		young		American		basketball	players
some	delicious					Thai			food

FONTE <https://clasejoseangel.files.wordpress.com/2014/10/the-royal-order-of-adjectives.jpg>



AUTO AVALIAÇÃO

Para as seguintes perguntas espera-se que sua resposta seja SIM, do contrário, sugerimos que retome a lição e pratique um pouco mais.

Descrevo comidas utilizando diferentes tipos de adjetivos?

Identifico a ordem de organização quando se inclui mais que um adjetivo?



PRÓXIMA AULA

Na próxima aula abordaremos situações que envolverão verbos modais em contextos variados, aprendendo a expressar sentimentos com esses verbos. Incluindo também novos contextos e situações. Até lá!

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- INSERIR IMAGEM 5 DESENVOLVIMENTO
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