

Aula 9

GRAU DE ADJETIVOS E ADVÉRBIOS

META

Os alunos terão a compreensão e entendimento da classificação dos adjetivos e advérbios nos graus de comparativo e superlativo na leitura em língua inglesa

OBJETIVOS

Ao final desta aula, o aluno deverá:
Perguntar e responder sobre atividades de lazer
Saber identificar comparativos e superlativos além de compreender o significado de ambos

PRÉ-REQUISITOS

Estar acompanhando as aulas e ter o conhecimento dos adjetivos, principalmente os apresentados na aula de formação de palavras

Izabel Silva Souza D'Ambrosio

INTRODUÇÃO



(Fonte: <https://edutainesl.files.wordpress.com>).

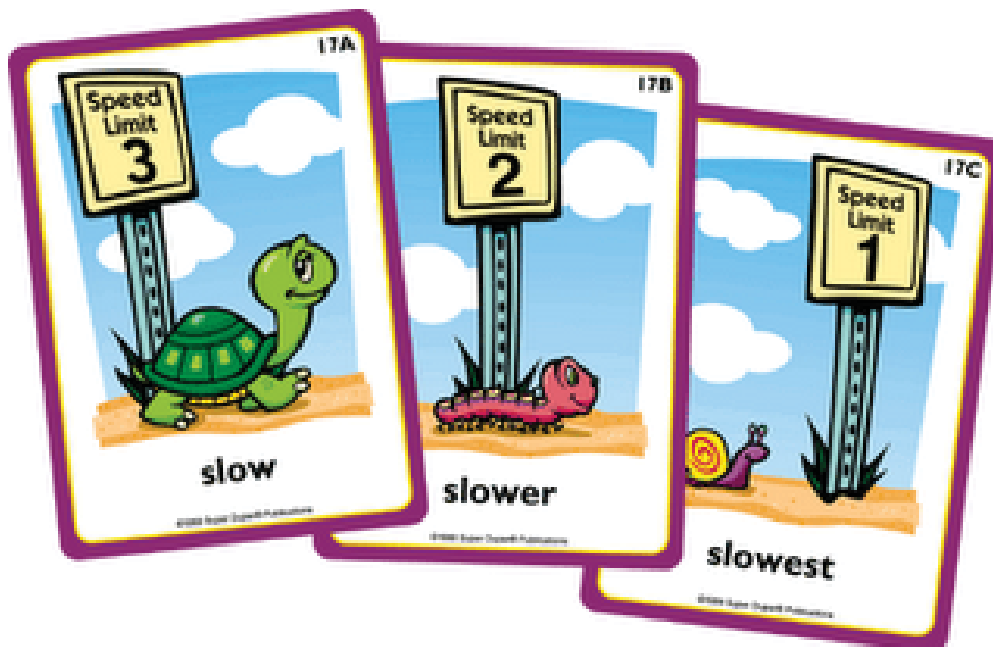
Várias técnicas são usadas para expressar ideias, opiniões e pontos de vista sobre algum assunto, sendo assim a comparação e o contraste são utilizados para mostrar como algumas pessoas, lugares ou coisas são iguais, diferentes, melhores ou piores do que outras.

O Grau de adjetivos e advérbios são os graus de comparativo e superlativo.

GRAU DE ADJETIVOS E ADVÉRBIOS

GRAU DOS ADJETIVOS

Os adjetivos constituem um grupo de palavras de grande importância para a compreensão de um texto, pois são carregados de significados e modificam o substantivo, indicando suas características, modos e estados. Não somente na formação do grupo nominal (adjetivo + substantivo), o adjetivo mostra sua relevância, mas também na expressão de seus graus de comparação entre dois ou mais elementos. Os adjetivos podem ser encontrados na sua forma absoluta (simples), comparativa de superioridade, igualdade (positiva e negativa) e inferioridade, e ainda, superlativa.



(Fonte: <http://tx.english-ch.com>).

IDENTIFICANDO OS GRAUS DE COMPARATIVO E SUPERLATIVO

FORMA COMPARATIVA E SUPERLATIVA DE ADJETIVOS/ADVÉRBIOS		
Adjetivos/advérbios curtos: acrescente os sufixos -er (comparativo) e -est (superlativo)		
ADJETIVO/ADV. tall early hot	COMPARATIVO taller earlier hotter	SUPERLATIVO (the) tallest (the) earliest (the) hottest
Exemplos: <i>Size really doesn't matter; Analysis of theoretical physicist Albert Einstein's brain revealed that it was slightly smaller than the average human brain.</i> <i>The quickest solution to deforestation would be to simply stop cutting down trees.</i>		
Adjetivos/advérbios longos: use more + adj./adv. (comparativo) e most + adj./adv. (superlativo)		
ADJETIVO/ADV. interesting easily	COMPARATIVO more interesting more easily	SUPERLATIVO (the) most interesting (the) most easily
Exemplos: <i>Healthy lifestyles are more influential than genetic factors in avoiding deterioration traditionally associated with aging.</i> <i>Learning occurs most easily when learners feel comfortable.</i>		
Formas irregulares:		
ADJETIVO good bad far little much/many	COMPARATIVO better worse farther less more	SUPERLATIVO (the) best (the) worst (the) farthest (the) least (the) most
Exemplos: <i>Leading scientists warn that global warming is worse than predicted.</i> <i>Vegetables and fruit are two of the best foods known to man.</i>		
Construções comparativas de inferioridade são formadas com less (comparativo) e least (superlativo).		
ADJETIVO colorful happy	COMPARATIVO less colorful less happy	SUPERLATIVO (the) least colorful (the) least happy
Exemplos: <i>A fund was established to support a work program to assist less developed countries.</i> <i>Lethal injection is the least cruel of five methods employed in US</i>		



ATIVIDADES

1. Baseado nas fotos e título, do que se trata o texto?
De onde foi retirado (fonte)?
De qual época fala o texto?



http://teamsugar.com/group/1522051

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The History of Fashion

THE 20TH CENTURY – PART II (1960-1990)

The post World War II Baby Boom had created 70 million teenagers for the sixties, and these youth influenced the fashion, the fads, and the politics of the decade. Miniskirts or hot pants, often worn with go-go boots, revealed legs and curves. Women's hair was either very short or long and lanky, and men's was longer and wider. Beards and moustaches were also very popular.

The 1970s were the "anything goes" decade. For some, the uglier the fashion, the better. For others, soft and feminine was the answer. Dressing to shock was popular – remember the Punk and Glam movements took it to an extreme.

The 80s was the decade of excess. Everything was bigger, and everyone wanted more more more! Shoulder pads were in for both men and women. And hair; well, again B.C. was IT!

The 80s music scene instantly brings to mind two icons: Michael Jackson and Madonna. From her wild hair to the return of lace and fishnet stockings, Madonna WAS The Material Girl. Girls around the world were Madonna-wannabes, even adding her trademark mole to their cheeks.

And who could forget the mullet? Everywhere guys wore a similar style, that the top and sides were short (and usually cut around the ears), then dropped off in the back to a longer style.

Adapted from: <http://teamsugar.com/group/1522051>. (Accessed on August 19, 2009.)

1968

1976

1978

1986

Say if the statements are **T** (True) or **F** (False) according to these excerpts from the text.

- a. "The post World War II Baby Boom had created 70 million teenagers for the sixties, and these youth influenced the fashion, the fads and the politics of the decade."
() The birth rate increased dramatically after World War II.
() There was a bomb attack on babies in the 1960s.
() As there were more teens than elderly people, teenagers' opinions prevailed in this decade.
() Trends and politics are synonyms.
- b. "The 1970s were the 'anything goes' decade. For some, the uglier the fashion, the better. For others, soft and feminine was the answer."
() Many people immigrated in the 70s.
() All types of looks were popular in the 1970s.
() Different styles were considered fashionable in the 70s.
() If it was not beautiful, it was not fashion.
- c. "(...) Madonna WAS The Material Girl. Girls around the world were Madonna-wannabes, even adding her trademark mole to their cheeks."
() Madonna's look wasn't copied.
() Girls who didn't have a mole added one.
() Only American girls liked Madonna.
() Many girls added moles to different parts of their bodies in the 80s.



(Fonte: <http://www.janedavenport.com>).

The Rodriguez Brothers Circus is in town! Every year, the circus arrives and stays for a week. Then they go to the next town.

There are not many animals in the circus. People told the circus that they didn't like seeing animals performing. There is an elephant called Jacob and two old lions, Hattie and Meg.

Most of the performers are human! There is Leopold, The Strongest Man In The World. His father also worked in the circus, but Leopold is stronger than him, he has bigger arms and bigger legs too! Leopold performs his act every night for the town's people who come to watch.

Another performer is Clara. She says she has the longest hair in the world. It's about 4 metres long! She also has a daughter who works in the circus. Her name is Sue-Ellen. Her hair is a lot shorter, but she wants to grow it as long as her mother's. Sue-Ellen helps look after the animals and she's also learning how to juggle.

The highlight of the circus are the three clowns, Pit, Pot and Pat. They all wear long red shoes, but Pat's shoes are the longest and sometimes, he falls over because they're so long! They perform for about twenty minutes and they are always the most popular act with the audience, especially the children. Many people think Pit, Pot and Pat are three brothers, but Pat is older than the other two - he's their father! He's the oldest clown in the country, but he has a lot of energy.

Tomorrow will be the longest day because the circus is leaving town and everything must be packed away into big trucks. FONTE: <http://www.esl-lounge.com/student/reading/2r9-circus-superlative-reading.php>

1. De acordo com o texto marque (V) Verdadeiro or (F) Falso.

- () The circus comes to the town twice a year.
- () There are not many animals in the circus.
- () People don't come to the circus because of the animals.
- () Leopold and his father work in the circus together.
- () Leopold's father is the strongest.
- () Clara's hair is longer than her daughter's hair.
- () Sue-Ellen wants to be a clown in the circus.



ATIVIDADES

London lies on the river Thames and is the capital of the United Kingdom. With about 7 million inhabitants, it is one of the largest cities in the world.



Lots of tourists visit London every year. There are plenty of museums, theatres and interesting sights, for example the Tower of London, Tower Bridge, Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament with their clock tower, Big Ben.



Grammar Exercise on the Text

Positive, Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

With the positive, comparative and superlative forms of adjectives you can express that something is for example as good as something else (positive form), better (comparative form) or best (superlative form).

- Preencha as lacunas com a forma apropriada da palavra entre parênteses
1. London is the (large) _____ city in Great Britain.
 2. No other British city has as (many) _____ inhabitants as London.
 3. The London underground, the tube, is the (old) _____ undrerground in the world.
 4. The Tower of London is one of the (famous) _____ London sights.
 5. Another sight is the London Eye with its 135 metres, it is (tall) _____ than any other big wheel in the world.

CONCLUSÃO

Concluo que saber diferenciar os graus de comparativo e superlativo é de grande auxílio no momento de interpretação de um texto. A tabela apresentada exemplifica de forma clara da transformação dos adjetivos e advérbios, assim como as formas irregulares.



RESUMO

Resumindo este assunto, para saber as regras de comparativo e superlativo é necessário estudar e fazer exercícios. Ao praticarem bastante facilitará identificá-los em um texto e fazer a leitura correta. Sendo assim, vamos a prática, façam bastante exercício para ter o domínio deste assunto.



AUTOAVALIAÇÃO

Sou capaz de aplicar o uso de comparativo e superlativo adequadamente?
Sei diferenciar as terminações? Sei compreender os textos de língua inglesa junto ao assunto tratado?



PRÓXIMA AULA

O Uso do dicionário

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