

Aula 10

ARE YOU A LUCKY PERSON? – ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

META

Demonstrar aos alunos a formação de um advérbio através de um adjetivo.
Trabalhar o conteúdo abordando o tema 'Sorte'.

OBJETIVOS

At the end of this class, it is expected that the students:
Ser capaz transformar e saber trabalhar
com os adjetivos e advérbios;
Usar a sufixação e prefixação;
Diferenciar entre um adjetivo e advérbio.

PRERREQUISITOS

Ter conhecimento do significado de alguns adjetivos e advérbios anteriormente aprendidos.

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INTRODUCTION

Here we are in our last class and we will study about adjectives and adverbs, as well as their position in sentences and their importance.

The correct use of suffixation in the formation of an adjective or adverb is responsible for the meaning attributed to it, so much attention is paid to the meaning attributed to each word. Pay close attention to the definition of the suffixes and how the derivation of the adjective behaves.



Shamrock. Fonte: <http://images.hellokids.com>

Are you a lucky person?
Do you believe in luck?
Are you superstitious?
Do you carry any protective amulet with you?
Can we make our own lucky?

Some people seem to be born lucky - they meet their perfect partners, achieve their ambitions, and

live happy lives. The British psychologist Dr Richard Wiseman has done a lot of research to discover why some people are luckier than others. After interviewing hundreds of people with the questionnaire on p.101 he has concluded that people who think they are lucky achieve more success and happiness than those who don't. Without realizing it, they are creating good fortune in their lives. Using Dr Wiseman's techniques you too can understand, control, and increase your own good fortune.

Read the article and match exercise **A-D** to paragraphs **1-4**.

1 Lucky people make the most of their opportunities. Be open to new experiences and vary your routine. For example, get off the bus a stop earlier than usual. You may see something interesting or new, or bump into an old friend. Exercise ()

2 **Lucky people trust their instinct.** When you are trying to decide what to do, first make an effort to relax. Then when your mind is clear, listen to what is telling you and act on it; Exercise ()

3 **Lucky people expect to be lucky.** Convince yourself that your future will be bright and lucky.

Set realistic but high goals. If you fail, don't give up, and be open to the idea of trying a different way to achieve your goals. Exercise ()

4 **Lucky people use bad luck to their advantage.** If something bad happens, imagine how things could have been worse. You will then realize that things aren't so bad after all. Compare your situation with other people who are in an even worse situation. Take a long view of things – even if things seem bad now, expect them to get better in the end. Learn from your past mistakes and think of new ways of

solving your problems. Exercise ()

Exercise A	Exercise B	Exercise C	Exercise D
Make a list of your goals. They must be specific, not vague, e.g, 'I want to spend more time with my partner', not 'I want to be happy'. Now make a second list of all the advantages you would get if you achieved your goals, and the disadvantages. Compare the advantages with the disadvantages and you will see which goals are worth trying to achieve.	Make a list of six new experiences you'd like to try. These could be simple, like eating at a new restaurant, or long term, for example learning a new language. Number the experiences 1 - 6. Then throw a dice and whatever experience is chosen, go out and do it.	When you experience bad luck, first cry or scream for 30 minutes. Then put your bad luck behind you. Do something to make the situation better, e.g. ask friends for advice and focus on a solution to the problem.	If you are trying to decide between two options, write one of them down in the form of a letter. For example, if you are unhappy about a relationship, write to your partner explaining that it's all over. Read the letter. Would you really like to send it, or is something telling you that it doesn't <i>feel</i> right? If so, don't do it

Source: English File, Intermediate.

Are you Lucky or Unlucky?

Lucky []

Unlucky []

[Click here to see the Poll results](#)

What are you – Lucky or unlucky? Fonte: <https://www.buzz50.com>

What did you think about the text? And you, are lucky or unlucky? The online game “Talking George The Unlucky Fish” <https://www.gameflare.com/online-game/talking-george-the-unlucky-fish/> is a funny game to test your luck.

Based on the text answer which one from A – D do you think is the best for making you luckier? Why?

Talking now about the rules:

An adjective tells us more about a noun. We use adjectives before nouns and after a few verbs (especially be).

Ex: That is a **cute** puppy.

The puppy looks **cute**.

The publication is **state of the art**.

An adverb tells us more about a verb, it tells us in what way someone does something or something happens. It modifies verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

He speaks **slowly** (tells how)

He speaks very **slowly** (the adverb very tells how slowly)

She arrived **today** (tells when)

She will arrive **in an hour** (this adverb phrase tells when)

Let's go **outside** (tells where)

Jorge works out **strenuously** (tells to what extent)

Many adverbs end in – **ly** (**suffixation**).

Ex: She runs quick/**quickly**.

How does she run? **Quickly**.

She is a **quick**/quickly runner.

Quick is an adjective describing runner, so no -ly is attached.

The word good is an adjective, but the adverb equivalent is well.
 Ex: You did a **good** job. / Good describes the job.

You did the job **well**. / Well answers how.

You smell good today. / Good describes your fragrance, not how you smell with your nose, so using the adjective is correct.

- The word well can be an adjective too. She looks very well today.
 To create some adjectives we usually use – ful and less (suffixation).
 As you are aware of the rules? complete the table below:

Noun	Noun + -ful = adjective	Noun + -less = adjective
care (cuidado)	careful (cuidadoso)	careless (descuidado)
color (cor)	colorful (colorido)	(descolorido, sem cor)
harm (dano, prejuízo)	()	(inofensivo)
hope (esperança)	(esperançoso)	(sem esperança)
pain (dor)	(doloroso)	()
taste (sabor)	(saboroso)	(sem sabor)

The suffixation **-able** and **-ible** (o mesmo que o sufixo -ável / -ível do português). For the opposite adjective the prefixation **-un** / **-in** is added.

Complete the table below:

Verb	Verb + -able = adjective	un/in + adjective = antonym
accept (aceitar)	acceptable (aceitável)	unacceptable (inaceitável)
advise (aconselhar)	advisable (aconselhável)	inadvisable (desaconselhável)
believe (acreditar, crer)	believable (acreditável)	(inacreditável)
change (trocar, mudar)	()	()

source: Conecte Keys, Saraiva, 2011.

In this exercise you have to decide whether the underlined words are right or wrong. Correct those which are wrong.

Examples: The driver of the car was serious injured. WRONG, seriously

Be quiet, please! Im trying to concentrate. RIGHT...

1 I waited nervous in the waiting-room before the interview.

2 Why were you so unfriendly when I met you at the party?

3 It rained continuous for three days. _____

4 My cousins are very happy married. _____

5 Sue's Italian is not very good but her German is almost fluent.

Adapted from Murphy, 2005.

This time you have to complete the sentences with adverbs. The first letter(s) of each adverb, are given. |

Example: We didn't go out because it was raining heavily

1 The crowd had to wait for a long time but they didn't complain. We waited pat _____

2 I lost the match because I played very ba _____

3 I don't think she trusted me. She looked at me so sus _____

4 Sorry, I didn't mean to disturb you. I didn't do it int _____

5 Only me knew he was coming. He arrived unex _____

Adapted from Murphy, 2005.

Choose two words (one from each box) to complete each sentence.

absolutely	reasonably	badly	completely	seriously
fully	extremely	unusually	slightly	

cheap	changed	damaged	enormous	ill
insured	planned	quiet	sorry	

1 I thought the restaurant would be expensive but it was reasonably cheap.

2 George's mother is _____ in hospital.

3 The fire destroyed our house but luckily we were _____

- 4 What a big house! It's _____
- 5 It wasn't a serious accident. The car was only _____
- 6 A lot of things went wrong during our holiday because it was _____
- 7 The children are normally very lively but they're _____ today.
- 8 When I returned home after 20 years, everything had-_____
- 9 I'm _____ about losing your book. I'll buy you another one.

Hope you have got to the conclusion if you are a lucky or na unlucky person. Frankly speaking, I think all the people are lucky, it depends on your positive thought and attitudes concerning life. This is our last class and I wish you good Lucky for the next semestre.

CONCLUSION

Esta foi a nossa última aula e encerramos com o uso e formação de adjetivos e advérbios. A posição em que cada um deles é aplicada faz uma grande diferença no sentido e coerência da frase. Foi apresentada a sufixação e prefixação na mudança de sentido dos adjetivos e advérbios. Esperamos que tenham usufruído do conteúdo aplicado e que o semestre tenha sido positivo.



SUMMARY

Esta última aula a partir do texto “Are you a Lucky person?”, demos início a formação de adjetivos e advérbios com as regras de formação de sufixação e prefixação, em seguida com alguns exercícios para a aprendizagem e prática. Não se esqueçam que precisam pesquisar, fazer as atividades deste material, do AVA e ir além. Good Luck!!



SELF-EVALUATION

1. Sei fazer uso dos adjetivos e advérbios?
2. Aprendi como transformá-los?
3. Qual a função de um adjetivo?
4. Qual a função de um advérbio?

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