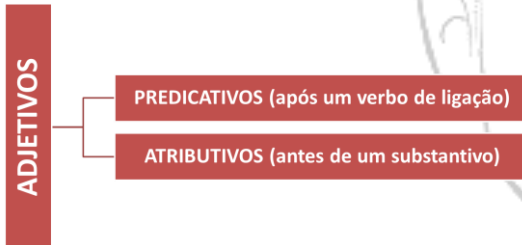


AULA 6 ADJETIVOS (Posição dos Adjetivos / Formação dos Adjetivos)

TEORIA

1. CLASSIFICAÇÃO DOS ADJETIVOS

Os “*Adjectives*” são palavras que descrevem um substantivo, fornecendo mais informações sobre pessoas, animais ou coisas. Eles podem ser classificados em:



EXAMPLES

- You seem **sad** today.
- The **heavy** door opened slowly.

2. ADJETIVOS PREDICATIVOS

Os “*Predicative Adjectives*” são aqueles que seguem o substantivo que eles qualificam. Eles estão **posicionados imediatamente após um verbo de ligação** (“*linking verb*”).

EXAMPLES

I feel **good**.

It sounds **great**.

She is **unhappy**.

ATENÇÃO: Principais “*Linking Verbs*”

**BE, SEEM, APPEAR, LOOK, SOUND,
SMELL, TASTE, FEEL, BECOME, GET**

3. ADJETIVOS ATRIBUTIVOS

Os “*Attributive Adjectives*” são aqueles que **precedem o substantivo** que eles qualificam.

EXAMPLES

This is a **good** idea.

It is a **great** movie.

She is an **unhappy** person.

4. OUTROS ADJETIVOS

Os “*Postpositive Adjectives*” são aqueles que aparecem **imediatamente após os substantivos** que eles modificam. Em geral, são expressões fixas.

EXAMPLES

court **martial**

President **elect**

Attorney **General**

5. ADJETIVOS PARTICIPAIS

Os “*Participial Adjectives*” são aqueles que derivam das formas do **particípio presente (+ING)** ou do **particípio passado (+ED)**.

Adjetivos Terminados em “ING”

Descrevem a pessoa, coisa ou situação que causa uma sensação.

My vacation was **RELAXING**.

Adjetivos Terminados em “ED”

Descrevem como alguém se sente.

I feel **RELAXED**.

ATENÇÃO: Principais “*Participial Adjectives*”

ING	ED
ALARMING	ALARMED
AMUSING	AMUSED
ANNOYING	ANNOYED
ASTONISHING	ASTONISHED
BORING	BORED
CONFUSING	CONFUSED
EMBARRASSING	EMBARRASSED
FRIGHTENING	FRIGHTENED
INTERESTING	INTERESTED
SURPRISING	SURPRISED
TIRING	TIRED

EXERCÍCIOS

- (EEAR 2014) “*lucky*” is a(n)

Bobby is a good student, and I am very proud of him. Any college would be lucky to have him!

- verb.
- noun.
- pronoun.
- adjective.

- (EEAR 2018) The words “*small*”, “*sweet*” e “*ornamental*”, underlined in the text, are _____.

A homeless man has chosen to occupy his free time revitalizing a small square on the corner of avenues São João and Duque de Caxias, in downtown São Paulo. He planted pau-brasil, palm, banana and avocado trees. He also planted boldo, sweet potatoes, beans, peppers and ornamental plants, such as snake plants. Residents noticed the square’s gradual changes and congratulated the author for the modifications.

- nouns
- adverbs
- pronouns
- adjectives

- (EEAR 2018) Choose the best alternative to complete the blank in the text.

A _____ fact about Australia is that one Australian family in three (that’s approximately 33%) speak another language, apart from English.

- a) surprises
- b) surprised
- c) surprising
- d) surprisingly

4. (EEAR 2017) Select the alternative that completes the extract below.

One day, Billy was playing basketball in his friend's garage in Kokoma, Indiana. He was having a great time. Suddenly, it became dark. A very loud noise frightened him. He looked up and saw the sky was very grey; it became very windy. Without warning, a gust of wind broke the garage into pieces. Billy was very _____. That storm was really _____.

- a) frightened – scared
- b) frightened – scaring
- c) frightening – scared
- d) frightening – scaring

5. (EEAR 2020) The word “astonishing” is a / an

The amount of time people spend watching television is astonishing.

- a) verb.
- b) noun.
- c) adverb.
- d) adjective.

