
CONTEÚDO PROGRAMÁTICO

ÍNDICE

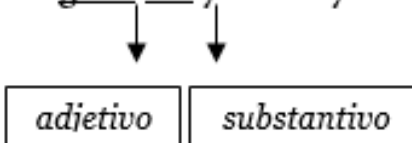
Plurals	2
Regular Plural: Acrescenta-se 'S'	2
Irregular Plural	2
Casos Especiais.....	3

Plurals

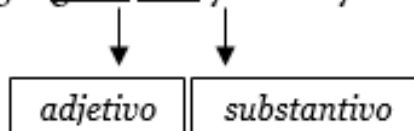
Somente substantivos contáveis possuem plural em inglês. Adjetivos não possuem forma no plural.

Vale lembrar que nem sempre o “S” indica plural no inglês. Como veremos a seguir, há palavras que não possuem “S” e encontram-se no plural. Há também palavras que possuem “S” e não estão no plural.

Ex.: Singular – He bought a good car yesterday.



Plural – He bought good cars yesterday.



Observe que o adjetivo não possui plural.

Regular Plural: Acrescenta-se ‘S’

girl - girls

book - books

boy - boys

tie - ties

spoon - spoons

car - cars

Irregular Plural

a) Substantivos terminados em S, SS, SH, CH, X e O: Acrescenta-se ES:

bus - buses

tomato - tomatoes

kiss - kisses

box - boxes

beach - beaches

dish - dishes

tomato - tomatoes

box - boxes

→ Quando o CH tiver som de ‘k’, acrescentamos apenas “S”:

epoch	– epochs
monarch	- monarchs
patriarch	- patriarchs
stomach	- stomachs

b)

Cons + Y → ies	
Strawberry	– strawberries
Comedy	– comedies
Grocery	– groceries
Baby	– babies
Candy	– candies

F, FE → VES	
Wolf	→ wolves
Knife	→ knives
Leaf	→ leaves
Wife	→ wives

Special Cases			
man	men	tooth	teeth
woman	women	goose	geese
gentleman	gentlemen	mouse	mice
child	children	louse	lice
ox	oxen	die	dice
foot	feet		

Some words ending in “O” do not take “ES”; only “S”:		
autos	stereos	zoos
kilos	casinos	studios

Casos Especiais

1) Há substantivos que levam “S”, mas que podem ser usados tanto no plural como no singular:

- means (Ex.: **A means** of transport. or: **Many means** of transport.)
- series (Ex.: ‘*Friends*’ is a television **series**. or: **There are many** good television **series**.)
- species (Ex.: **A species** of fish. or: **A lot of species** of fish.)

2) **Alguns substantivos são formados de duas partes, logo estão sempre no plural:**

trousers
 jeans; shorts and pants
 pyjamas
 glasses
 scissors

Para usá-los, usamos verbos no plural ou podemos usar a expressão “**a pair of**”:

Ex.: ‘Those **are** nice trousers’ or ‘That’s **a nice pair of** trousers’.

3) Há alguns substantivos que terminam em “-ics” que geralmente não são plural:

athletics
gymnastics
mathematics
economics
politics
physics
etc.

4) Há substantivos que não levam “S” mas que são *geralmente* usados com o verbo no plural, pois indicam *grupos de pessoas*: (Às vezes são usados com o verbo no singular)

- government (governo)
- police (polícia)
- committee (comitê, comissão)

Ex.: The government **want** to increase some taxes next year. (Ou The government *wants* to ...)

(they)

Sugestão de site para praticar exercícios:

www.english-hilfen.de/en

EXERCISES

AIN'T THAT SWEET!

New research shows the hidden benefits of eating dark chocolate

By Sora Song

Go ahead, indulge yourself a little. Medical science has just cooked up two sweet reasons to eat chocolate – as long as it's dark chocolate. Two small studies published last week suggest that dark chocolate may offer such benefits as lower blood pressure and higher levels of disease-and-age-defying chemicals called antioxidants. As if you needed an excuse. Researchers have long known that cocoa beans contain a class of chemicals called flavonoids, which are also found in fruits, vegetables, tea and red wine.

Previous studies suggest that flavonoids raise levels of HDL cholesterol (the good kind) and act as potent antioxidants, protecting cells from free-radical damage,

which can contribute to aging, heart disease and certain cancers. In a study published in Nature, researchers asked 12 volunteers to eat dark chocolate only, dark chocolate with a glass of milk, or milk chocolate. An hour later, the dark-chocolate-only group showed an 18% increase

in blood levels of antioxidants called epicatechins. Those in the latter two groups had no such change. “We suspect it's the proteins in the milk that the epicatechins are binding to, so they're not absorbed,” says study co-author Alan Crozier of the University of Glasgow. “There is evidence that with tea, milk does something similar.” [...]

01. About the article, it might be stated that:

- a) it suggests that people should eat more dark chocolate.
- b) it suggests that people avoid dark chocolate.
- c) it argues that any kind of chocolate is good for people's health.
- d) it offers scientific data to support people who eat all sorts of chocolate.

02. The introductory statement *Go ahead, indulge yourself a little* should be understood as:

- a)* a request to think carefully before eating chocolate.
- b)* some advice to be careful while eating chocolate.
- c)* an invitation to have as much chocolate as one wishes.
- d)* permission to have some chocolate.

Gabarito

01 - B

02 - C