

## ATIVIDADE 15

Tema: Simple Future / Comparative and Superlative of adjectives

Habilidade: (EF08LI14-A) Conhecer e distinguir as formas verbais do futuro para construir frases, textos orais e/ou escritos que expressem planos e expectativas e que façam previsões. (EF08LI15-A) Utilizar as formas comparativas e superlativas de adjetivos, comparando qualidades e quantidades para usar em interações discursivas em relação aos sonhos e projetos futuros para a comunidade.

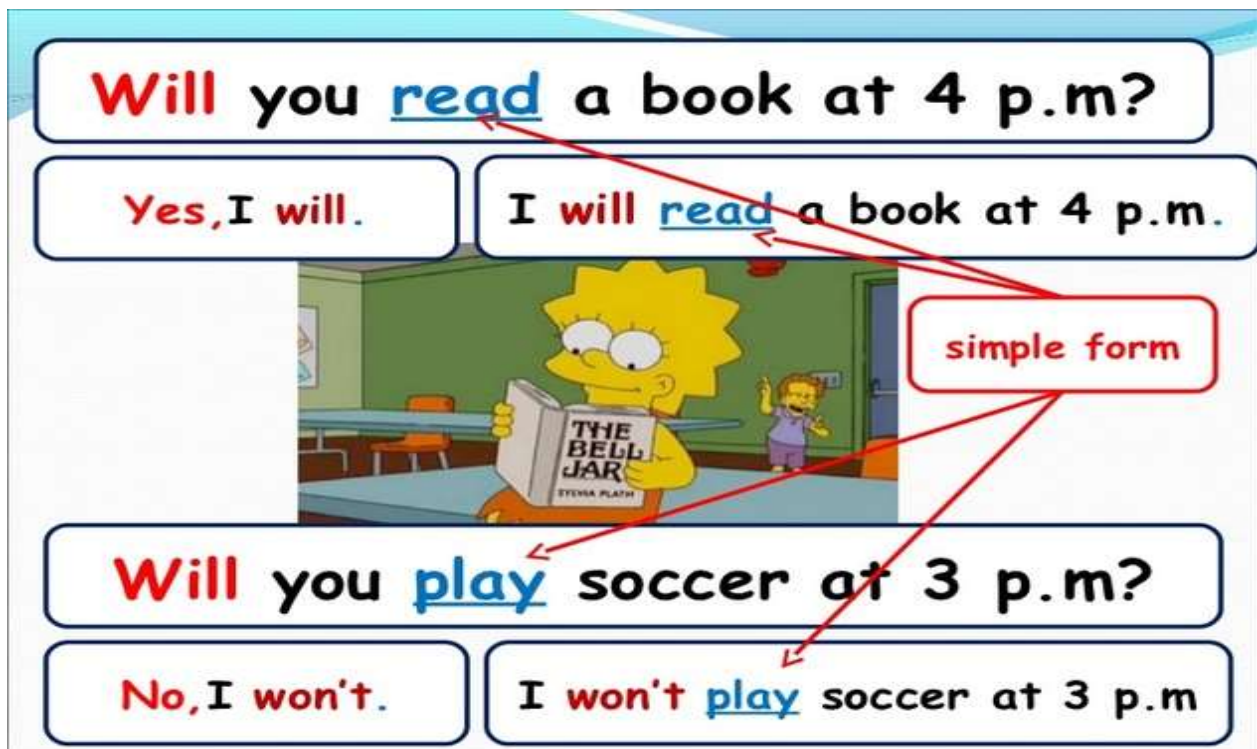
NOME:

UNIDADE ESCOLAR:

O *Simple Future* da língua inglesa é utilizado para expressar uma ação que ainda não ocorreu, uma previsão futura, um pedido, uma promessa, um aviso, um convite ou uma oferta. Na estrutura do *Simple Future* utilizamos um verbo auxiliar: **WILL**. Vejamos a estrutura:

- Affirmative form: **Sujeito + will + verbo principal na forma básica + complemento**
- Negative form: **Sujeito + will not (won't) + verbo principal na forma básica + complemento**
- Question form: **Will + sujeito + verbo principal na forma básica + complemento + ?**

Abaixo temos exemplo de uso do *Simple Future* em todas as formas possíveis, inclusive nas respostas curtas.



The diagram shows two examples of the Simple Future structure. The first example is a question: "Will you read a book at 4 p.m?" with a short answer "Yes, I will." and a full affirmative sentence "I will read a book at 4 p.m.". The second example is a question: "Will you play soccer at 3 p.m?" with a short answer "No, I won't." and a full negative sentence "I won't play soccer at 3 p.m.". A central cartoon illustration shows Lisa Simpson reading a book titled "THE BELL JAR" by Sylvia Plath. A red box labeled "simple form" has arrows pointing to the underlined verbs "read" and "play" in the examples.

Disponível em: <https://www.todamateria.com.br/simple-future/> Acesso em 30 de agosto de 2021)

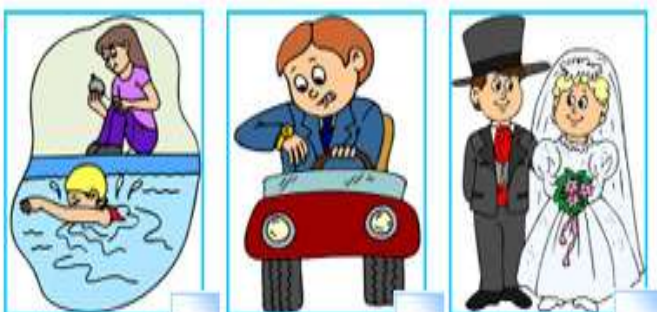
1. Fill in the blanks with the *Simple Future* and the verbs in brackets.

(A) Sue is training very hard. I'm sure she  
\_\_\_\_\_ (break) a new world record.

(B) If Peter arrives late at the meeting, his boss  
\_\_\_\_\_ (be) very angry with him.

(C) Paul has promised Mary he  
\_\_\_\_\_ (love) her forever.

Google imagens: <https://www.google.com.br/search>



2. Read the text below and answer the questions:

**Martha**

**Tomorrow** I think **I will stay** at home. **I will be** quite busy. **I will clean** my house and **I will do** the laundry. **I will eat** breakfast and then **I will drive** my children to school. **I will cook** a dinner and **I will pick** up my children from school. **I will call** my friend. I think **I won't watch** TV and **I won't send** emails.

**In two days** I think **I will go** to work. **I will be** very busy. **I will have** a meeting and **I will talk** to my customers. I hope **I will sign** a contract. **I will** also **call** my business partners and **I will write** e-mails. **I won't go** shopping because **I won't have** much time.

**Next weekend** **I will invite** my friends to my house. **I will organize** a small party. **I will buy** some good food. **I will prepare** tasty dishes and **I will drink** some wine. **I will talk** with my friends about life and films and books. **I will have** fun. **I won't use** my computer. **I won't worry** about my work.

**Next holiday** **I will take** a week off. **I will visit** my friend in Croatia. **I will stay** at her house. **I will go** to some nice restaurants. **I will go** to the beach. **I will buy** some souvenirs and clothes. **I will go** on trips. **I will take** a lot of photos. **I will meet** interesting people. **I won't think** about work. I hope **I won't be** sick.

(Disponível em: [https://www.eslprintables.com/grammar\\_worksheets/verbs/](https://www.eslprintables.com/grammar_worksheets/verbs/) Acesso em 30 de agosto de 2021)

(A) Martha escreveu uma espécie de agenda com tudo que ela deseja fazer nos próximos dias. Agora preencha o quadro abaixo com as informações do texto.

WHEN?	Tomorrow	In 2 days	Next weekend	Next Holiday
What will she do?				
What won't she do?				

(B) Mark an "X" TRUE or FALSE according to the text.

	TRUE	FALSE
a) Amanhã Martha planeja lavar suas roupas.		
b) Daqui a dois dias Martha pretende organizar uma festinha		
c) No próximo feriado Martha faz planos de visitar um amigo na Croácia.		

## Superlatives: Short adjectives

Short adjectives	Spelling rules	Examples
Usually	+ <b>est</b>	slow → <b>the slowest</b> fast → <b>the fastest</b> tall → <b>the tallest</b>
Ending in <b>-e</b>	+ <b>st</b>	large → <b>the largest</b> nice → <b>the nicest</b>
Ending in <b>a consonant + y</b>	<b>-y → -i + est</b>	hungry → <b>the hungriest</b> happy → <b>the happiest</b> funny → <b>the funniest</b>
Ending in <b>a vowel + a consonant</b>	<b>double the consonant + est</b>	big → <b>the biggest</b> fat → <b>the fattest</b> fit → <b>the fittest</b>

## Comparatives: short adjectives

Short adjectives	Spelling rules	Examples
Usually	+ <b>er</b>	long → <b>longer</b> short → <b>shorter</b> small → <b>smaller</b>
Ending in <b>-e</b>	+ <b>r</b>	large → <b>larger</b> nice → <b>nicer</b>
Ending in <b>a consonant + y</b>	<b>-y → -i + er</b>	heavy → <b>heavier</b> happy → <b>happier</b> funny → <b>funnier</b>
Ending in <b>a vowel + a consonant</b>	<b>double the consonant + er</b>	big → <b>bigger</b> fat → <b>fatter</b> thin → <b>thinner</b>

## Key structure

Comparatives are used in sentences with **than**.

Mary	is	<b>younger</b>	<b>than</b>	Jane.
Mary's ears	are	<b>bigger</b>		Jane's.

**verb** **comparative (adjective + er)** **than**

Always use **the** before superlatives.

Betty	is	<b>the youngest.</b>
Her eyes	are	<b>the biggest.</b>

**the** **superlative (adjective + est)** **noun**

### Adjective Comparative Superlative

One syllable	strong	<b>stronger</b>	<b>strongest</b>
Consonant + short vowel + consonant	big	<b>bigger</b>	<b>biggest</b>
Ends in -e	large	<b>larger</b>	<b>largest</b>
Ends in -y	happy	<b>happier</b>	<b>happiest</b>
Two syllables	gentle	<b>gentler</b> <b>more gentle</b>	<b>gentlest</b> <b>most gentle</b>
Three or more syllables	expensive	<b>more expensive</b>	<b>most expensive</b>
Irregular forms	good little	<b>better</b> <b>less</b>	<b>best</b> <b>least</b>

(Disponível em: <https://slideplayer.com/slide/17321763/> e <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VXoiOzQCqyg> Acesso em 30 de agosto de 2021)

3. Compare these means of transport using the comparative and the superlative. Only one option is correct.

(A) The helicopter \_\_\_\_\_.

- is faster than the train
- is more fast than the train
- is fastest than the train

(B) Which is \_\_\_\_\_?

- the faster means of transport
- the most fast means of transport
- the fastest means of transport

(C) The train \_\_\_\_\_

- is longer than the helicopter
- is more long than the helicopter
- is the most longest

(D) The bus is \_\_\_\_\_

- the cheaper means of transport
- the cheapest means of transport
- the more cheap means of transport

(E) The helicopter is \_\_\_\_\_

- heavier than the bus
- more heavy than the bus
- heaviest than the bus

(F) Which is \_\_\_\_\_ means of transport?

- the more dangerous
- the dangerousest
- the most dangerous

(G) A bus is \_\_\_\_\_ than a helicopter.

- more light
- the lightest
- lighter

### Prefixes

**dis-**  
opposite of

**re-**  
again

**un-**  
not

**mis-**  
opposite

**in-**  
not or in

**co-**  
together

**de-**  
reduce or remove

**super-**  
better quality

**anti-**  
against or opposite

**auto-**  
self or same

**over-**  
too much

A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

### Suffixes

**-ful**  
full of

**-less**  
without

**-ment**  
action

**-ness**  
a state or quality

**-ly**  
in a certain manner

**-ation**  
an action or process

**-ous**  
full of

**-ate**  
to create a verb

**-ise**  
to create a verb

**-ify**  
to create a verb

A suffix is added to the end of a word to make a new word.

ink

(Disponível em: <https://www.twinkl.pt/resource/t2-e-4796-prefix-and-suffix-display-posters> Acesso em 30 de agosto de 2021)

4. A partir das palavras, prefixos e sufixos informados abaixo, forme novas palavras. Observe o exemplo:

PREFIXES	SUFFIXES	WORDS
pre-	<b>-ly</b>	<b>BEAUTIFUL</b>
re-	-ness	EDUCATE
un-	-less	SENSE
dis-	-ous	LIKE
un-	-ly	FRIEND

a) BEAUTIFULLY

- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_