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A Workbook on Advanced English Vocabulary for Portuguese Speakers

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A WORKBOOK ON ADVANCED ENGLISH VOCABULARY
FOR PORTUGUESE SPEAKERS

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the Master of Arts in Teaching degree at the
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present form.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	i
Unit One - FALSE COGNATE WORDS.....	1
Unit Two - HOMONYMS.....	11
Unit Three - HOMOPHONES.....	19
Unit Four - PREFIXES.....	22
Unit Five - WORDS WITH VARIABLE STRESS AND PRONUNCIATION.	28
Unit Six - WRONG USE OF CERTAIN PREPOSITIONS AND COMMON PHRASES.....	32
KEY TO THE EXERCISES.....	37
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	45

P R E F A C E

This workbook is based on my own experience as a student and, later on, as an English teacher in Brazil.

The idea of writing this workbook was generated from the fact that there are no books which are geared towards specific vocabulary problems. Most of the books I have seen present good exercises on vocabulary, but their main goal is to teach and increase the students' vocabulary without reference to the specific problems of speakers of Portuguese. Even when I had to consult books for my own research, I had some difficulty finding specific problems, but because there were a large number of Brazilians at S.I.T. I decided to make an inventory of their mistakes.

Among the problems students had, I noticed a certain tendency to translate words and expressions that had similar spellings in both languages, e.g. pretend in English means "fingir" in Portuguese. In Portuguese we have the verb "pretender" which means intend in English. This is just one out of many problems Portuguese speakers have when they learn English vocabulary.

Since I already had a specific language group in mind, I had to decide upon the level. I chose intermediate and advanced levels because these are the groups which have already mastered a basic vocabulary and they want to move on to more specific words which frequently occur in textbooks, lectures, newspapers and so on.

I also think that it's very hard for students at these levels to recognize the mistakes they make and how to correct them.

A knowledge of lexical items is essential for comprehension; therefore students should be able to recognize inconsistencies.

The workbook is divided into six units and each unit has lists of words and explanatory notes preceding each exercise.

UNIT ONE

FALSE COGNATE WORDS

Cognate words are words allied by derivation from the same source; belonging to the same stock or root.

But in Portuguese there are words which are similar in spelling to words in English but their meanings are totally different e.g., "pretender" in Portuguese means "intend" in English whereas "pretend" in English means "fingir" in Portuguese.

The words are put into four groups and the only group that belongs to a special category is group D.

Read the words carefully, and instead of memorizing their meanings, try to understand the correspondence between the English words and the Portuguese ones.

Group A

English	Portuguese	English	Portuguese
1) pretend =	fingir	intend =	pretender
2) sensible =	sensato	sensitive =	sensível
3) actually =	realmente	presently =	atualmente
4) sympathetic =	solidário	likeable =	simpático
5) push =	empurrar	pull =	puxar
6) realize =	perceber	accomplish =	realizar
7) exquisite =	raro	odd =	esquisito

E X E R C I S E S

A) After studying the list of words on page 1, make the correct choice and underline the correct answer :

ex.: After finishing graduate school, Susan (pretends, intends) to travel abroad.

1. No one should hurt Jane's feelings because she is a very (sensible, sensitive) person.
2. When questioned by the policeman, the maid (intended, pretended) not to know about the crime.
3. John made a high bid in an auction and he got an (exquisite, odd)eighteenth century piece of furniture.
- 4, One should be persevering in order to (accomplish,realize) his objectives in life.
5. After killing the victim, the murderer (pushed,pulled) the corpse out the window.
6. (Sensitive, Sensible) people don't lose control very easily.
7. I knew a man who had the (exquisite, odd) habit of eating raw meat every Friday.
8. People from all over the world should be (sympathetic,likeable) to the situation in Africa.
9. The child (pushed, pulled) the dog's tail and, consequently, it bit her.
10. When my father went to India, he didn't (pretend , intend) to spend thirty years of his life there.

11. The man who used to be the elevator boy when he first got a job in this company is (presently, actually) the president of the same company.
12. John Kennedy's popularity was due to the fact that he had a very (sympathetic, likeable) personality.
13. The steward thought he had committed a perfect crime but, he didn't(accomplish, realize) that he had blood stains on his pants.
14. Most people think that the Swiss speak only German but, (actually, presently) they also speak Italian and French.

Group B

English		Portuguese	English		Portuguese
1) costume	=	fantasia	custom	=	costume
2) stranger	=	pessoa estranha	foreigner	=	estrangeiro
3) compositor	=	linotipista	composer	=	compositor
4) parents	=	pais	relatives	=	parentes
5) liquor	=	bebida alcóolica	liqueur	=	licor
6) casualty	=	baixa de guerra	casualness	=	casualidade
7) proper	=	apropriado	own	=	próprio(a)
8) attend	=	assistir (aula)	answer	=	atender tele- fone

E X E R C I S E S

A) Fill in the blanks with the correct words taken from the list on page 3, making the proper changes.

ex.: Saudi Arabians have the custom of not eating pork because it is against their religion.

1. Beethoven is a very well known _____.
2. In order to avoid trouble a _____ should always carry his passport.
3. My grandfather has the habit of drinking _____ after he drinks coffee.
4. During Carnival in Brazil one can see lots of people dressed in funny _____.
5. Half of my mother's _____ immigrated from Spain to the United States after the Second World War.
6. After he had had a liver operation he couldn't drink any kind of _____.
7. There's a great age difference between his _____ ; his father is sixty whereas his mother is only forty.
8. This suit is not _____ for a wedding ceremony. You'd better wear your gray suit.
9. She always dresses herself with _____.
10. Susan should try to solve her _____ problems before trying to solve other people's.

11. Children shouldn't accept anything from _____.
12. He has been working as a _____ on that newspaper for twenty years.
13. He couldn't pass the exams because he didn't _____ most of the classes during last semester.
14. When a person goes overseas, he should be sensitive towards _____ of other cultures.
15. During the Vietnam War the United States had a high rate of _____.
16. The telephone rang more than ten minutes but nobody _____ it.

Group C

English		Portuguese	English		Portuguese
1) fabric	=	tecido	factory	=	fábrica
2) balcony	=	sacada	counter	=	balcão
3) tenant	=	inquilino	lieutenant	=	tenente
4) lunch	=	almoço	snack	=	lanche
5) appointment	=	consulta, compromisso	note(s)	=	apontamento
6) block	=	quarteirão	pad	=	bloco
7) estate	=	propriedade	state	=	estado

E X E R C I S E S

- A) Fill in the blanks with the correct words taken from the list above. ex: Stupid = a person who has lack of understanding, reason, or wit.
1. _____ = a light meal, especially the noonday meal.
 2. _____ = a usually extensive piece of landed property or the residence built in it.
 3. _____ = woven, felt or knitted material, as cloth, felt or lace.
 4. _____ = a number of sheets of paper packed or gummed together at one edge.
 5. _____ = a slight, hurried meal; also, something eaten between meals.
 6. _____ = a platform projecting from a wall of a building.
 7. _____ = an agreement to meet someone or to be somewhere at a specified time.
 8. _____ = an establishment for the manufacture or assembly of goods, comprising one or more buildings and their equipment.
 9. _____ = a dweller in any place; an occupant.
 10. _____ = a board, a table, or the like, on which to expose goods for sale, transact business, or serve refreshments or meals.
 11. _____ = an area or group of building bounded, usually on four sides, by streets.

12. _____ = a commissioned officer.
13. _____ = one of a number of political communities or
bodies politically united.
14. _____ = a brief record or summary of facts set down for
future study or reference.

** All the definitions included in this exercise were taken from
Standard College Dictionary. Harcourt, Brace & World: 1968.

Group D All the words of this group belong to a special category.

Ex. The concept "ocupado" in English is expressed by
two different words whereas in Portuguese it is ex-
pressed by only one word.

English	Portuguese	English	Portuguese
1) occupied	= ocupado, tomado	busy	= ocupado, atarefado
2) particular	= específico, particu- lar	private	= privado, particula
3) letter	= letra(do alfabeto)	lyrics	= letra(de música)
4) music	= melodia, música	song	= canção, música
5) guard	= vigiar, guardar	keep	= manter, guardar
6) letter	= letra(do alfabeto)	handwriting	= caligrafia, letra

E X E R C I S E S

A) After studying the word list, match these columns. Follow the example.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1) song | (5) Her name starts with the "R". |
| 2) private | () You need a dog to your house. |
| 3) music | () "I Wanna Hold Your Hand" is a very famous
..... played by the Beatles. |
| 4) guard | () The radio announced that military forces
..... a village in Africa and killed
all its inhabitants. |
| 5) letter | () is one of the seven arts. |
| 6) keep | () The pi (π) in the Greek alpha-
bet is used in mathematics. |
| 7) busy | () It is said that women can't
secrets. |
| 8) particular | () I couldn't read John's letter because I
didn't understand his |
| 9) lyrics | () He doesn't seem to have time to rest be-
cause he's always |
| 10) handwriting | () The of this song talk about
a tragic love story. |
| 11) occupied | () He always seems to be interested in one
..... subject: politics. |
| 12) letter | () In order to pass the English test Susan
had to take classes. |

Group D

English	Portuguese	English	Portuguese
7) fault	= erro falta,	lack	= falta, deficiência
8) bank	= banco(de dinheiro)	bench	= banco(de jardim)
9) voluntary	= voluntário(adjetivo)	volunteer	= voluntário(pessoa)
10) gem	= pedra preciosa, gema	yolk	= gema de ovo
11) passage	= caminho, passagem	ticket	= passagem(de avião)
12) propaganda	= propaganda "barata" sensacionhalismo	advertisement	= propaganda, publici- dade.

E X E R C I S E S

B) Fill in the blanks with the words in the right-hand column.

Follow the example.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. He couldn't take the plane because he had lost his <u>ticket</u> on the way to the airport. | fault |
| 2. During the elections the Communists made use of _____ to damage the opposing party. | gem |
| 3. Some people who have retired work on a _____ basis. | ticket |
| 4. Don't sit on this _____ because it was just | propaganda |
| 5. The murderer escaped from the police through a secret _____. | voluntary |
| 6. I have to go to the _____ to cash a \$1.000 check. | lack |
| 7. Besides going to school, my brother works as a _____ in a hospital. | yolk |
| 8. There is a _____ of good teachers in the public school system. | passage |
| 9. The _____ is the yellow part of an egg. | bank |
| 10. You shouldn't complain about the ticket you've got. It's your _____ not to have read the sign which said "No Parking". | bench |
| 11. My grandfather became rich because he found a highly precious _____. | volunteer |
| 12. A great many products are sold for the good _____ they have. | advertisement |

UNIT TWO

H O M O N Y M S

A homonym is a word identical to another in spelling and pronunciation, but differing from it in origin and meaning, as saw, the past tense of the verb to see, and saw, a tool.

Here is a list of selected words and these words are divided into four groups. Study them carefully and then, do the exercises.

Group A

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1) lie | a) to assume or maintain a prostrate position.
b) a falsehood
c) to tell an untruth |
| 2) bear | a) to carry, support; endure
b) an animal |
| 3) book | a) to reserve
b) a written or printed work |
| 4) plant | a) a factory
b) an organism characteristically having cellulose cell walls.
c) to place in the ground to grow |
| 5) tie | a) to fasten or secure with a cord, rope etc...
b) a necktie |
| 6) sink | a) a water basin
b) to submerge |
| 7) letter | a) a written symbol representing a speech sound and constituting a unit of an alphabet.
b) a written or printed communication |

- 8) stage a) any raised platform
 b) a step in development
 c) to present or perform

E X E R C I S E S

A) Fill in the blanks with the correct words taken from the list on page 11 making the proper changes. Follow the example.

ex.: At this stage , it would be better to confine the discussions to general matters.

1. I can't trust him because he is always telling _____.
2. If you don't water those _____, they will die.
3. She committed suicide by hanging herself with her husband's _____.
4. The local dramatic society will _____ a production of Pygmalion in the fall.
5. In order to see that play you have to _____ your tickets a month in advance.
6. The Zoo keeper forgot to lock the cage and consequently, the _____ ran away.
7. He has been in Africa for ten years now and he has never written me a _____.
8. The ship hit the iceberg and _____.
9. I can't _____ cold weather and snow.
10. You should _____ your shoes, otherwise you are going to fall.

Group B

- 1) light a) Please, turn off the light before you leave the room.
 b) Summer clothes are very light .
- 2) strike a) The workers are on strike because they wanted a raise in their salaries.
 b) He was ready to strike the policeman with a blow when the other policeman arrived and arrested him.
- 3) well a) I know him so well that sometimes I can guess what he is thinking.
 b) John killed his wife by drowning her in the well, in the backyard of his house.
 c) After the accident she couldn't walk, but now she is well.
- 4) stick a) My grandfather has been using a walking stick since she was forty.
 b) Stick the stamps on carefully without spoiling the envelope.
- 5) fair a) Although her parents and brothers are dark-haired, her hair is fair.
 b) Last Sunday I went to a local fair and bought a very nice quilt.

- 6) course
- a) I went to a fantastic dinner last night and I had filet mignon as the main course .
- b) After he finished his German course here, she will go to Germany.
- 7) can
- a) Don't throw beer bottles on the grass because you can be fined for that.
- b) She stumbled over a beer can and broke her leg.

E X E R C I S E S

A) Put the underlined words on page 13 and 14 under the correct column. Some of the words are going to appear in more than one column.

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB

Group C

- 1) saw
 - a) I think I saw your husband having dinner with his secretary.
 - b) He was cutting wood with a saw and suddenly, he cut his hand off.
- 2) fast
 - a) Mary speaks so fast that sometimes I can't understand a word she says.
 - b) He gave me a fast look as if he didn't want to see me.
 - c) Some people can fast for a whole week without even drinking water.
- 3) type
 - a) This is the type of joke that I don't like.
 - b) I couldn't type this letter because the typewriter was broken.
- 4) stage
 - a) At this stage of life all he wants to do is to retire and buy a farm.
 - b) After a long rehearsal they will finally stage MacBeth.
 - c) During the last act he had a heart stroke and died on the stage.
- 5) state
 - a) Amazonas is the biggest state in Brazil.
 - b) The state of things in Portugal has been hectic for the last few years.
 - c) During the trial the lawyer asked her to state only the truth.

- 6) play a) Although he is blind, he can play the piano very well.
- b) Shakespeare wrote a play about Henry VIII.
- 7) fire a) She left the iron plugged in and the whole house caught fire.
- b) The president of that company decided to fire his secretary because he found out that she was an alcoholic.

E X E R C I S E S

****A)** Fill in the blanks with the correct words taken from the list on page 15 and 16. Follow the example.

ex.: fast = quick, swift.

1. _____ = to perceive with the eyes (past tense)
2. _____ = a dramatic composition
3. _____ = to dismiss from employment
4. _____ = a class, kind, or group sharing one or more characteristics.
5. _____ = to abstain from food
6. _____ = to declare
7. _____ = a cutting instrument with pointed teeth used to cut wood, bone, metal etc...
8. _____ = quickly, rapidly
9. _____ = to typewrite
10. _____ = to perform on a musical instrument

**** All the definitions included in this exercise were taken from Standard College Dictionary . Harcourt, Brace and World : 1968.**

11. _____ = a raised platform with its scenery and mechanical appliances on which the performance in a theater takes place.
12. _____ = combustion manifested in light, flame and heat.
13. _____ = nature; condition; situation.
14. _____ = to put or exhibit on the stage.

Group D

- 1) suit
- 2) spring
- 3) mine
- 4) will
- 5) watch
- 6) stock
- 7) park

E X E R C I S E S

- A) After using the dictionary to check the different meanings of each of the words above, fill in the blanks with the correct word making the proper changes. Follow the example.

ex.: I can't tell you the exact time because my watch stopped.

1. During the Second World War the explosion of _____ killed hundreds of people.

2. They _____ come from San Francisco tomorrow morning.
3. This dress _____ her very nicely.
4. You are going to get a ticket if you _____ the car here.
5. My grandmother _____ T.V. twenty-four hours a day !
6. Spades, hearts, diamonds and clubs are the _____ of a deck of cards.
7. People shouldn't be forced to do things against their _____.
8. In order to avoid running out of supplies, stores _____ their shelves on a monthly basis.
9. According to his _____, he left his fortune to an orphanage.
10. You shouldn't wear this grey _____. It doesn't fit you well.
11. _____ is the season in which vegetation starts anew.
12. People who live in the woods have to lay in a _____ of provisions during the winter time.
13. When the Zoo keeper opened the cage, the kangaroo _____ out.
14. My kids love to go to the _____ because there is plenty of space to play hide and seek.
15. I can't lend you this car because it is not _____.

UNIT THREE

H O M O P H O N E S

A homophone is a word identical to another in pronunciation but differing from it in origin, spelling, and meaning, as fair and fare, read and reed.

Here is a list of selected words and these words are divided into four groups. Follow the directions carefully and then, do the exercises.

E X E R C I S E S

A) Each of the words below is one of a pair or group of words that have exactly the same pronunciation, but a different spelling and a different meaning. Make the correct choice by underlining the correct answer.

ex.: find - fined

The driver was (fined, find) for causing an obstruction with his car.

Group A

- 1) hoarse - horse
- 2) weak - week
- 3) hire - higher
- 4) write - right
- 5) sight - site
- 6) made - maid
- 7) whole - hole
- 8) berry - bury

Group B

- 11) flu - flew
- 12) allowed- aloud
- 13) blue - blew
- 14) cereal - serial
- 15) road - rode
- 16) mail - male
- 17) whether- weather
- 18) sent - scent

Group A

- 9) where - wear
- 10) flower - flour

Group B

- 19) heard - herd
- 20) sail - sale

Group C

- 21)you- ewe
- 22)one - won
- 23)too- two
- 24)bore- boar
- 25)soul - sole
- 26)tail - tale
- 27)hare - hair
- 28)air - heir
- 29)cole - coal
- 30)fare- fair

Group D

- 31) toe- tow
- 32) bare - bear
- 33) hour - our
- 34) past - passed
- 35) red - read
- 36) lead (the metal)-led
- 37) dear - deer
- 38) peace - piece
- 39) read(present form)-reed
- 40) steak - stake

1. I am going to Florida at the end of this (week,weak).
2. There's going to be a big (sale,sail) in town today.
3. You shouldn't park your car here because this is a (tow,toe) away zone.
4. There are some children who don't like fairy (tales,tails).
5. She couldn't come to work because she got a (flew,flu).
6. A strange man has been calling her saying that her life is at (steak, stake).
7. When he was in Africa he shot a (bore,boar) and hung its tusks on the wall.

8. Did you get your (mail, male) today ?
9. She has the (write, right) to say whatever she wants.
10. I think she combs her hair once in a (blue, blew) moon.
11. If you don't get more (cole, coal) , you won't start the fire.
12. Paul will be the (heir, air) of all his father's property.
13. Why are you always an (hour, our) late for class ?
14. Her (made, maid) stole all her jewels.
15. I (sent, scent) her a letter three months ago and she never answered me
16. The biggest (fair, fare) in the United States is held in Indiana.
17. Instead of staying at home , we should go to the beach because the (weather, wether) is nice and it's sunny outside.
18. He shouldn't (where, wear) that black suit. It doesn't fit him well.
19. During the trial he wasn't (aloud , allowed) to say a word.
20. He (rode, road) a horse all the way from Vermont to Colorado.

UNIT FOUR

P R E F I X E S

A prefix is a set form affixed to the beginning of a base, stem, or root, altering or modifying its meaning, as re in renew.

A list of the most common Greek, Latin and native prefixes (the ones from Anglo-Saxon origin) will help you to do the exercises.

Latin prefixes

<u>PREFIXES</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
1. ab-	away from
2. ad-, ar-, as-, at-, etc ...	to, toward
3. ambi-	both
4. ante-	before
5. bene-	well
6. bi-	two
7. circum-	around
8. com-, col-, con-, co-, etc...	together with
9. contra-	against
10. de-	down from
11. dis-	apart from
12. ex-, ef-, e-	out of
13. extra-	beyond, outside of
14. in-, il-, im-, etc...	into
15. inter-	between

Latin prefixes

<u>PREFIXES</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
16. intra-	within
17. intro-	within
18. mal-	bad
19. mis-	wrong, not
20. multi-	many
21. ob-, oc-, of-, op-	toward, against
22. per-	throughout, completely
23. post-	after, behind
24. pre-	before
25. pro-	forward
26. se-	aside
27. semi-	half
28. sub-, suf-, sup-	under
29. super-	above, over
30. supra-	above in position
31. tele-	distant
32. trans-	across, beyond
33. tri-	three
34. uni-	one
35. vice-	in place of

Greek Prefixes

<u>PREFIXES</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
1. a-	not
2. ana-	up, backward
3. anti-	against, opposite
4. apo-	away from, off
5. arch-	chief, primitive
6. cata-	down, against
7. ec-, ex-	out of
8. en-	in
9. eu-	good, happy, well
10. hyper-	extreme, over, above
11. hypo-	under, below
12. meta-	after, beyond
13. mono-	one, alone
14. neo-	new
15. para-	beside, beyond
16. peri-	around
17. poly-	many
18. pro-	before
19. syn-, sym-, syl-	with, together

Native Prefixes

PREFIXES

1. be-
2. by-
3. for-
4. fore-
5. off-
6. out-
7. over-
8. under-
9. with-

MEANING

throughout, over
near, different from the usual.
off, away
in front of
from
outside of, going beyond
above, beyond
below
from, against

E X E R C I S E S

A) Explain the meaning of the prefixes in the words given, Give, at least, two other words formed with each prefix. Follow the example .

	<u>MEANING</u>	<u>EXAMPLES</u>
1. <u>project</u>	forward	proceed, progress
2. <u>postpone</u>		
3. <u>apology</u>		
4. <u>coherent</u>		
5. <u>forecast</u>		
6. <u>monopoly</u>		
7. <u>transfer</u>		
8. <u>bypass</u>		
9. <u>archaic</u>		
10. <u>anatomy</u>		

MEANING

EXAMPLES

11. universal
12. metaphor
13. misunderstand
14. prophet
15. underline
16. catalogue

B) Make as many verbs as you can from the roots given adding different prefixes.

- 1) - tract
- 2) - pel
- 3) - fer
- 4) - duce
- 5) - sume
- 6) - scribe
- 7) - sist
- 8) - mit
- 9) - tend
- 10) - pose

C) Fill in the blanks. Follow the example.

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1) para-	<u>beside, beyond</u>	<u>par<u>a</u>graph</u>
2) _____	three	_____

<u>PREFIX</u>	<u>MEANING</u>	<u>EXAMPLES</u>
3) <u>for-</u>	<u> </u>	<u>forbid</u>
4) <u> </u>	<u>distant</u>	<u> </u>
5) <u> </u>	<u>from, against</u>	<u> </u>
6) <u>semi-</u>	<u>half</u>	<u> </u>
7) <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>exodus</u>
8) <u>super</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
9) <u> </u>	<u>against, opposite</u>	<u> </u>
10) <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>interruption</u>

UNIT FIVE

WORDS WITH VARIABLE STRESS AND PRONUNCIATION

Each of the following words can function as a verb, and also function as either a noun or an adjective. The grammatical function of the words is reflected in the stress pattern employed.

If they function as verbs, the stress falls on the second syllable, whereas if they function as nouns or adjectives, in most of the cases the stress falls on the first syllable (in many cases the vowel sound also changes).

ex.: He reFUSed to believe what I said.

The streets were littered with REfuse.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1) protest | a) They were arrested by the police because they were proTESTing against the government. |
| | b) People who were participating in the PROtest were killed by the soldiers. |
| 2) abstract | a) I don't like ABstract paintings. |
| | b) Before you write the introduction of your paper, you should write an ABstract. |
| | c) I can't abSTRACT everything he said during his lecture. |
| 3) convict | a) He was a CONvict in Alcatraz for thirty years. |
| | b) She was conVICted although she was innocent. |

4) present

- a) She received a diamond ring as an anniversary PREsent from her husband.
- b) After a long rehearsal, they finally preSENTed the play.

5) export

- a) Coffee is one of the biggest products Brazil exPORTs.
- b) There are some countries whose economy strongly depends on EXports.

6) suspect (of)

- a) The steward was the main SUSpect of the crime.
- b) She was susPECTed of killing her husband.

7) progress

- a) Science made great PROgress during the 19th century.
- b) A country cannot proGRESS if half of its population is illiterate.

8) increase

- a) Workers were on strike because they wanted an INcrease in their salaries.
- b) He bought forty shares of stocks from IBM because he wants to inCREASE his income.

9) record

- a) His main goal as an athlete is to beat the world's REcord in swimming. -
- b) For the past two weeks the police have been trying to reCORD telephone conversations to obtain more evidence.

10) import

- a) In the United States coffee is an IMport from Brazil.
- b) Most of the tea in the U.S.A is imPORTed from Asia.

11) permit

- a) When Sally became sixteen years old she was eligible to apply for a driving PERmit.
- b) Martha's mother didn't perMIT her to go to the movies with Carlos.

12) rebel

- a) George was considered a REbel because he refused to wear shoes to class.
- b) Many countries reBEL under autocratic rule.

13) extract

- a) We had to use vanilla EXtract when we made Beth's birthday cake.
- b) Dentists exTRACT many decayed teeth.

14) research

- a) The doctor's extensive REsearch continued for many years.
- b) All the students were asked to reSEARCH all of the materials they used.

15) digest

- a) The scientist wrote a DIgest of his experiments.
- b) It took us several hours to diGEST our dinner.

E X E R C I S E S

A) Classify the words below under the correct categories by underlining the stress syllables and assigning the words to the proper column in the box below. Follow the example.

1. present
2. convict
3. increase
4. rebel
5. record
6. suspect
7. export
8. import
9. digest
10. research
11. progress
12. permit
13. protest
14. abstract
15. extract

VERB	ADJECTIVE	NOUN
<u>present</u>	<u>present</u>	<u>present</u>

B) Find other examples of words with variable stress and pronunciation.

UNIT SIX

WRONG USE OF CERTAIN PREPOSITIONS AND COMMON PHRASES

A) Wrong use of certain prepositions

Students have a tendency to use prepositions in English in the same way they are used in Portuguese.

Here are some very common mistakes students make.

- 1) To watch, to marry, to dislike, to like, to enter are examples of verbs that are usually not followed by prepositions in English whereas, in Portuguese they are.
- 2) The verbs to insist, to rely, to depend, to base, to spend, to count are usually followed by the preposition ON whereas, in Portuguese they are followed by the preposition "EM" (= IN).
- 3) Students have a tendency to follow the Portuguese pattern by using the preposition WITH with the verbs to dream, to get married and to be engaged. In English the verb to dream is followed by ABOUT, to get married and to be engaged are followed by the preposition TO.
- 4) In Portuguese the verb to listen is NOT followed by any preposition. In English it is always followed by the preposition TO.

E X E R C I S E S

A) Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition, if necessary.

1. When she went to Europe last year, she spent a lot of money _____ cosmetics.
2. Paul is going to get married _____ that girl just because she is very rich.
3. After depending _____ her parents' money for years, she finally decided to work.
4. I dislike _____ your manners. You are very impolite !
5. One can always count _____ true friends.
6. My children watch _____ T.V., at least, ten hours a day !
7. Susan has been dreaming _____ her grandmother since she has died.
8. Barefooted people are not allowed to enter _____ restaurants.
9. She was listening _____ the radio when the news caster announced that a hurricane was going to hit the area where she lived.
10. People shouldn't rely _____ public transportation in New York City.

B) Make the correct choice and underline the correct answer.

Ex.: She is very excited because she is going to get married

_____ a very rich man.

- a) with
- b) to
- c) no preposition

1. One should base his opinion _____ sound information in order to avoid misunderstandings.

- a) no preposition
- b) on
- c) in

2. I had a friend who was engaged _____ three different men at the same time !

- a) with
- b) no preposition
- c) to

3. He lived with her for years but never married _____ her.

- a) to
- b) with
- c) no preposition

4. Please, relax ! If you insist _____ arguing, you will lose your temper.

- a) in
- b) no preposition
- c) on

5. I don't like _____ American football because it is a very rough game and players get hurt very easily.

a) no prepositon

b) of

c) to

B.) Wrong use of certain common phrases

There are common phrases that are used both in English and in Portuguese. They have the same meaning in both languages but, they are used with different verbs. Since the phrases are similar, students have a tendency to translate them literally from Portuguese into English, e.g., " tomar laranjada" = " take orange juice" (correct form = drink orange juice).

<u>Portuguese</u>	<u>English</u>
tomar uma decisão	make a decision
fazer um teste	take a test
assistir à aula	attend a class
fazer uma festa	have a party
tomar café	eat breakfast

E X E R C I S E S

A) Fill in the blanks with the wrong form of the common phrases.

<u>Portuguese</u>	<u>English</u>	
	wrong form	correct form
1. fazer uma festa		have a party
2. assistir à aula		attend a class
3. tomar café		eat breakfast
4. fazer um teste		take a test
5. tomar uma decisão		make a decision

B) Try to find as many common phrases like these as you can.

KEY TO THE EXERCISES

UNIT ONE - False Cognate Words

Group A

A)

1. sensitive
2. pretended
3. exquisite
4. accomplish
5. pushed
6. sensible
7. odd
8. sympathetic
9. pulled
10. intend
11. presently
12. likeable
13. realize
14. actually

Group B

A)

1. composer
2. foreigner
3. liqueur
4. costumes
5. relatives
6. liquor
7. parents
8. proper
9. casualness
10. own
11. strangers
12. compositor
13. attend
14. customs
15. casualty
16. answered

Group C

A)

1. lunch
2. estate
3. fabric
4. pad
5. snack
6. balcony
7. appointment
8. factory
9. tenant
10. counter
11. block
12. lieutenant

Group D

A)

- (5)
- (4)
- (1)
- (11)
- (3)
- (5)
- (6)
- (10)
- (7)
- (9)
- (8)
- (2)

B)

1. ticket
2. propaganda
3. voluntary
4. bench
5. passage
6. bank
7. volunteer
8. lack
9. yolk
10. fault
11. gem
12. advertisement

UNIT TWO - Homonyms

Group A

A)

1. lies
2. plants
3. tie
4. stage
5. book
6. bear
7. letter
8. sank
9. bear
10. tie

Group C

A)

1. saw
2. play
3. fire
4. type
5. fast
6. state
7. saw
8. fast
9. type
10. play
11. stage
12. fire
13. state

Group B

A)

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
light		light	
strike	strike		
well		well	well
stick	stick		
fair		fair	
course			
course			
can	can		

Group D

A)

1. mines
2. will
3. suits
4. park
5. watches
6. suits
7. will
8. stock
9. will
10. suit
11. spring
12. stock
13. sprang

Group C

A)

14. stage

Group D

A)

14. park

15. mine

UNIT THREE - Homophones

A)

1. week

2. sale

3. tow

4. tales

5. flu

6. stake

7. boar

8. mail

9. right

10. blue

11. coal

12. heir

13. hour

14. maid

15. sent

16. fair

17. weather

18. wear

19. allowed

20. rode

UNIT FOUR - Prefixes

A)

1. forward; proceed, progress
2. after, behind ; postwar, postscript
3. away from, off ; apologize, apologist
4. together with; coordinate, cooperate
5. off, away ; foresee, forerunner
6. one; monologue, monolith
7. across, beyond; transmit, transparent
8. near, next to ; byway, bypath
9. chief, primitive ; archbishop, archetype
10. up, backward ; analogy, analysis
11. one; unify, uniform
12. one, alone; metamorphose, metaphysics
13. wrong, not; misbehavior, miscarry
14. before; prologue , prophecy
15. below; underestimate, underpay
16. down, against; catastrophe, cataclysm

B)

1. subtract, contract, abstract
2. compel, repel
3. transfer, infer, refer
4. produce, deduce, conduce
5. consume, presume, assume
6. prescribe, transcribe, proscribe
7. insist, persist, consist
8. transmit, permit, commit

B)

9. intend, pretend, contend

10. propose, dispose, transpose

C)

1. para-; beside, beyond; paragraph

2. tri-; three; triangle

3. for- ; off, away; forbid

4. tele-; distant; television

5. with-; from, against; withdraw

6. semi-; half; semicircle

7. ex-; out of; exodus

8. super-; above, over; superficial

9. anti-; against, opposite; interruption

UNIT FIVE - Words with variable stress and pronunciation

A)

VERB	ADJECTIVE	NOUN
<u>present</u>	<u>present</u>	<u>present</u>
<u>convict</u>		<u>convict</u>
<u>increase</u>		<u>increase</u>
<u>rebel</u>		<u>rebel</u>
<u>record</u>		<u>record</u>
<u>suspect</u>		<u>suspect</u>
<u>export</u>		<u>export</u>
<u>import</u>		<u>import</u>
<u>digest</u>		<u>digest</u>
<u>research</u>		<u>research</u>
<u>progress</u>		<u>progress</u>
<u>permit</u>		<u>permit</u>
<u>protest</u>		<u>protest</u>

A)

VERB

ADJECTIVE

NOUN

abstract

abstract

abstract

extract

extract

B)

1. project
2. subject
3. compact
4. contrast
5. contest
6. content
7. desert

UNIT SIX - Wrong use of certain prepositions and common phrases

A) Wrong use of certain prepositions

1. on
2. to
3. on
4. no preposition
5. on
6. no preposition
7. about
8. no preposition
9. to
10. on

B)

1. on
2. to
3. no preposition
4. on
5. no preposition

B) Wrong use of certain common phrases

A) Wrong form

1. make a party
2. watch a class
3. take breakfast
4. make a test
5. take decision

B)

Portuguese

English

Wrong form

correct form

revelar fotografia

reveal pictures

develop pictures

ter fome

have hunger

be hungry

atender telefone

attend the phone

answer the phone

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