

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives (adjetivos) servem para qualificar substantivos e alguns pronomes, atribuindo características a eles. Duas de suas propriedades merecem atenção:

1) Os **adjetivos** são INVARIÁVEIS em gênero e número, ou seja, permanecem iguais quando acompanhados por um substantivo masculino ou feminino, singular ou plural:

- I have one **beautiful** sister.
- I have two **beautiful** brothers.

2) Geralmente, os **adjetivos** vêm imediatamente antes do substantivo que descrevem:

- This is a very **comfortable** *car* for a SUV (no caso, o **adjective** “**comfortable**” descreve o substantivo “*car*”);
- It is always good to have a **trustworthy** *friend* by your side (no caso, o **adjective** “**trustworthy**” descreve o substantivo “*friend*”)

• **Terminações:**

A terminação do **adjective** pode nos ajudar a deduzir seu significado:

a) **-FUL/-LESS:** usa-se ‘ful’ para dar a ideia de ‘cheio de’, e ‘less’ remete a ‘sem nada, em falta’.

- Anne prays: she’s **faithful**;
- It is no **effortless** task to study for an exam;
- This app is very **useful**, I like it a lot.

b) **-ED/-ING:** adjetivos terminados em **-ing** descrevem alguém ou algo que causa um sentimento ou reação. Já os adjetivos terminados em **-ed** descrevem como alguém se sentiu em relação a algo ou alguém. Observe:

- That actor is always **amusing** (no caso, o ator causa *amusement*);
- I’m always **amused** by the actor (no caso, eu sinto *amusement*);
- We were given some very **confusing** directions. No wonder we got lost! (no caso, as indicações de direção dadas causam *confusion*).
- We were really **confused** about the directions. No wonder we got lost! (no caso, nós sentimos *confusion* com as indicações de caminho dadas).
- “If you want to be **interesting**, be **interested**.”

c) **-ABLE:** dá a ideia de “pode ser feito”, “pode acontecer”. Ex: lovable (amável); breakable (quebrável)

d) **-Y:** geralmente dá a ideia de “caracterizado por”. Ex: dirty (sujo, caracterizado por sujeira – *dirt*); tasty (saboroso, caracterizado por ter sabor – *taste*); funny (engraçado, divertido, caracterizado pela diversão – *fun*).

Adverbs (advérbios) servem para descrever verbos, adjetivos e outros advérbios.

- They *furnished* (verb) the apartment **nicely** (adverb);
- The clients were **extremely** (adverb) *disappointed* (adjective) by the poor service;
- We had to fetch my bag **very** (adverb) *quickly* (adverb).

- **Adverbs** que descrevem adjetivos e outros advérbios vêm, geralmente, imediatamente ANTES do adjetivo ou advérbio que descrevem.

- She looked **slightly** (adverb) *frightened* (adjective) after watching the movie.
- The new trainee worked **amazingly** (adverb) *well* (adverb) on his first day!

- **Adverbs of manner** (advérbios de modo): servem para descrever action verbs (verbos de ação). Eles vêm sempre APÓS o verbo.

- She *walks* (action verb) **graciously** (adverb);
- The author *wrote* (action verb) **beautifully** (adverb).

-> **Adverbs of manner**, via de regra, são formados pela adição: **adjective + -ly**:

- We need a *quick* (adjective) decision;
- We need to decide *quickly* (adverb)

1. ATENÇÃO 1: alguns **adverbs of manner** não terminam em *-ly* (são irregulares):

- good > well
- early > early
- fast > fast

2. ATENÇÃO 2: alguns **adjetivos** terminam em *-ly*: silly, friendly, lovely

AFFIXES

Affixes são adicionados nas palavras para mudar seu significado.

1. Quando adicionados no início da palavra, ele se torna um **PREFIX**.

EX.: **reactive**, **transaction**, **unemployment**, **underestimate**, **misspell**

2. Quando adicionados no final da palavra, ele se torna um **SUFFIX**.

EX.: help**ful**, poetic, lovely, content**ment**, golden

Most Common Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Key Word
anti-	against	antifreeze
de-	opposite	defrost
dis-*	not, opposite of	disagree
en-, em-	cause to	encode, embrace
fore-	before	forecast
in-, im-	in	infield
in-, im-, il-, ir-*	not	injustice, impossible
inter-	between	interact
mid-	middle	midway
mis-	wrongly	misfire
non-	not	nonsense
over-	over	overlook
pre-	before	prefix
re-*	again	return
semi-	half	semicircle
sub-	under	submarine
super-	above	superstar
trans-	across	transport
un-*	not	unfriendly
under-	under	undersea

Most Common Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Key Word
-able, -ible	can be done	comfortable
-al, -ial	having characteristics of	personal
-ed*	past-tense verbs	hopped
-en	made of	wooden
-er	comparative	higher
-er,	one who	worker, actor
-est	comparative	biggest
-ful	full of	careful
-ic	having characteristics of	linguistic
-ing*	verb form/ present participle	running
-ion, -tion, -ation, ition	act, process	occasion, attraction
-ity, -ty	state of	infinity
-ive, -ative, -itive	adjective form of a noun	plaintive
-less	without	fearless
-ly*	characteristic of	quickly
-ment	action or process	enjoyment
-ness	state of, condition of	kindness
-ous, -eous, -ious	possessing the qualities of	joyous
-s, -es*	more than one	books, boxes
-y	characterized by	happy

Exercícios

ARCADAS
VESTIBULARES

- 1) A partir das palavras abaixo, forme adjetivos usando os sufixos: -OUS, -AL, -Y, -IVE, -ABLE, -FUL and -LESS e depois escreva seu adverb correspondente.

EX.: HELP -> *helpful* (adjective) -> *helpfully* (adverb)

- a) BEAUTY -> _____ (adj) -> _____ (adv)
 b) RESPECT -> _____ (adj) -> _____ (adv)
 c) ANGER -> _____ (adj) -> _____ (adv)
 d) CREATE -> _____ (adj) -> _____ (adv)
 e) ADORE -> _____ (adj) -> _____ (adv)

- 2) Complete as frases a seguir com adjetivos ou advérbios, identificando a classe gramatical.

- a) Sofia spoke very _____ about her science fair project. (confident)
 b) Have you seen Julia already? She looks _____. (beauty)
 c) If you follow this way, you will arrive there _____. (quick)
 d) The class is _____ loud today. (terrible)
 e) Can you turn the TV volume down? It's too _____. (loud)
 f) Can you turn the music volume down? It's being played too _____. (loud)

- g) He is a _____ driver. (care)
h) He drives the car _____. (careful)
i) Even though Marco is a _____ (good) player, he didn't play _____ (good) on yesterday's match.

GABARITO

1) beautiful – beautifully / respectful – respectfully / angry – angrily / creative – creatively / adorable – adorably **2)** confidently / beautiful / quickly / terribly / loud / loudly / careful / carefully / good – well