

ENGLISH YOU NEED I

GRAMMAR COLLOCATIONS (WORD PARTNERS)



(fonte: Freepik)

What you will find in this class:

1. What is collocation?
2. Building Vocabulary Ordering Coffee

What is collocation?

In each language, certain words go together. For example, in English we say:

- I missed the bus. (or I didn't catch the bus; not I lost the bus.)
- He made a mistake. (not He did a mistake)
- A serious illness
- She committed a crime. (not She did a crime)
- Rescuers did everything humanly possible to save the people trapped in the building. (everything a person is able to do)

O que é colocação?

Em cada idioma, certas palavras andam juntas. Por exemplo, em inglês dizemos:

- **Perdi o meu ônibus. (ou não peguei o ônibus; não perdi o ônibus.)**
- **Ele cometeu um erro. (não fez um erro)**
- **Uma doença grave**
- **Ela cometeu um crime. (não ela fez um crime)**
- **As equipes de resgate fizeram todo o possível para salvar as pessoas presas no edifício. (tudo que uma pessoa é capaz de fazer)**

Verb + noun

The meaning of these examples may be clear, but did you know these verbs and nouns go together? Is it the same or different in your language?

Start the car (turn on the engine)	start a family (have your first child)
Tell a story	tell the truth (# tell a lie)
Get on a bus (# get off)	get in (to) a car (# get out (of) a car)
Miss a person	be unhappy because that person is not here)
Miss a class	when you don't come to a class

Adjective + noun

A soft drink (nonalcoholic drink)	a soft voice (# a loud voice)
Strong coffee (# weak coffee)	a strong/heavy accent (# a slight accent)
Hard work (hard physically or mentally)	a great success (very successful)
Heavy traffic (a lot of cars on the road)	heavy rain (raining a lot)

- I can't understand his English because he has such a strong accent.
- It was hard work organizing the conference, but I think it was a great success.
- There's always heavy traffic during the rush hour.

Adverb + adjective

In the sentences, all the adverbs mean "very", but we often use them with certain adjectives. (you could still use very in these examples if you wish)

- I was terribly/awfully sorry to hear about the accident.
- It's highly unlikely he'll come now. (I'm almost sure he will not come)
- She was bitterly disappointed when she didn't get the job.

Building Vocabulary Ordering Coffee



(fonte: Eater)

Memorize:

- Mineral water, table-water – **Água mineral**
- Sparkling water – **Água com gás**
- Still water – **Água sem gás**
- Carbonated mineral water – **Água mineral com gás**
- Non-carbonated mineral water – **Água mineral sem gás**
- Flavored sparkling water – **Água mineral com sabor e gás**
- Black coffee – **Café puro / preto**
- White coffee – **Café com leite**
- Tea – **chá**
- Lemon tea – **chá com limão**
- Hot Chocolate – **Chocolate quente**

Speaking

- Customer – Hello! I'd like a coffee, please. (**Olá. Eu gostaria de um café, por favor**)

- Waiter / Waitress – Is that all? (**Isso é tudo?**)
- Customer – Do you have any cupcakes? (**Você tem cupcakes?**)
- Waiter / Waitress – Yes, certainly (**Sim, certamente**)
- Customer – One cupcake then. How much is that? (**Um cupcake então. Em quanto fica?**)
- Waiter / Waitress - Five pounds. Please. (**Cinco libras, por favor**)

Key Phrases

- I'd like a black coffee, please. (**Olá. Eu gostaria de um café, por favor**)
- Can I see the menu? (**Posso ver o cardápio**)
- Is that all? (**Isso é tudo?**)
- I'll have a slice of cake (**quero uma fatia de bolo**)
- How much is that? (**quanto é**)
- The bill, please. / Can I have the bill, please (**a conta, por favor**)
- Where do I pay? (**onde eu pago?**)
- Do you accept credit cards? / Do you take credit cards (**Vocês aceitam cartões de crédito?**)
- Can I pay by credit card? (**posso pagar com cartão de crédito?**)
- Anything to drink? (**algo para beber?**)
- Ok. Here you are (**Ok. Aqui está**)
- Can I have a chicken drumstick, please? (**Poderia me trazer uma coxinha, por favor**)
- That was very good, thank you (**Estava ótimo, obrigado (a)**)
- Poderia me dar um recibo, por favor (**Could I have a receipt, please?**)

Frases que você pode ouvir

- For here or to go? (**É para comer aqui ou para viagem?**)
- Enjoy your meal! (**Bom apetite!**)
- Did you enjoy your meal? (**Você (s) comeu (ram) bem?**)
- What would you like to drink? (**O que deseja (m) beber?**)
- Posso ter um copo com água por favor? (**Can I have a glass of water please?**)
- Posso usar teu telefone? (**Can I use your phone?**)
- I'd like a black coffee, please. (**Queria um café puro/preto, por favor.**)
- Waiter - **Garçon**
- Waitress – **Garçonete**
- Sorry, what was your name again? (**Desculpe, qual é mesmo o seu nome?**)

Conversation #1

Practice with a partner.

Scene: Tom is ordering at a coffee shop.

Jenny: Good morning! Can I take your order?

Tom: Yes. Could I have a caffè latte?

Jenny: Sure. What size would you like?

Tom: Er...tall please. And I'll have a chocolate muffin.

Jenny: OK. That'll be \$6.30 in total.

Tom: Here's \$7.

Jenny: And here's your change. You can pick up your order over there.

Conversa # 1

Pratique com um parceiro.

Cena: Tom está fazendo um pedido em uma cafeteria.

Jenny : Bom dia! Eu posso anotar seu pedido?

Tom: Sim. Posso pedir um caffè latte?

Jenny: Claro. Qual o tamanho que você gostaria?

Tom: Er ... grande, por favor. E eu vou querer um muffin de chocolate.

Jenny : OK. Isso custará \$ 6,30 no total.

Tom: Aqui está \$ 7.

Jenny: E aqui está o seu troco. Você pode retirar seu pedido ali.

CRÉDITOS

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REFERÊNCIAS

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