

GRAU DE ADJETIVOS E ADVÉRBIOS

1. Observando o título do texto “Apple vs Samsung phones: We compare the Galaxy S series and the iPhone XS” (<https://www.zdnet.com/article/apple-vs-samsung-phones-we-compare-the-galaxy-s-series-and-the-iphone-xs/>), descreva o que você pode antecipar sobre o conteúdo do texto.

2. Utilize a estratégia skimming para fazer uma leitura rápida do texto e confirmar ou refutar suas hipóteses. Subsequentemente, descreva a ideia geral do texto.

3. Observe o layout do texto na seção “Physical size”. A apresentação difere das outras seções do texto? Em sua opinião, o layout desta seção favorece a compreensão do texto?

4. Utilize a estratégia de scanning para localizar as seguintes informações:

tamanho da tela do iPhone XS: _____

resolução do Samsung Sg+: _____

capacidade máxima de armazenamento do iPhone XS: _____

capacidade máxima de armazenamento do Samsung Note g: _____

Identificar comparativos e superlativos permite que o leitor perceba como o autor estabelece comparações, as quais podem ser de igualdade, superioridade ou inferioridade, entre os elementos expressos no texto. Como por exemplo, nas duas frases (‘a’ e ‘b’) retiradas do texto “Apple vs Samsung phones: We compare the Galaxy S series and the iPhone XS”

a) If you want a smaller phone, get the iPhone XS or the Galaxy S9.

b) As phones become more sophisticated and mature, choosing one brand over another is increasingly hard.

Ao compararmos duas coisas, pessoas, situações, etc. e estabelecermos que uma delas é superior ou inferior (less) à outra no que tange uma qualidade, utilizamos o adjetivo na forma comparativa. No caso da frase ‘a’, a forma comparativa do adjetivo *small* é *smaller*; ou seja ao adjetivo *small* foi acrescentado o sufixo -er; enquanto no caso da frase ‘b’, a forma comparativa de *sophisticated* é *more sophisticated*; ou seja o adjetivo *sophisticated* é precedido pelo item lexical *more*.

O exemplo a seguir “How much are you willing to pay to own the latest and greatest device?” entretanto, apresenta uma outra característica. Neste caso, não está se comparando 2 modelos de *smartphone*, mas todos os modelos anteriores. A forma *the latest* é a forma superlativa do adjetivo *late*. O superlativo é usado quando comparamos três ou mais coisas, pessoas, situações, etc. e destacamos uma coisa, pessoa, etc. como sendo superior (ex.: ...*the latest and greatest*...) ou inferior a todos os outros do mesmo grupo.

FORMA COMPARATIVA E SUPERLATIVA DE ADJETIVOS/ADVÉRBIOS		
A adjetivos/advérbios curtos acrescentamos os sufixos -er (comparativo) e -est (superlativo)		
Adjetivo/Advérbio	Comparativo	Superlativo
tall	taller	(the) tallest
early	earlier	(the) earliest
hot	hotter	(the) hottest
Exemplos: a) The GHz represents the number of clock cycles (calculations) a processor can manage in a second. Putting simply, a <u>bigger</u> number means a <u>faster</u> processor. b) This may be interesting, the <u>slowest</u> Core i3 chips runs at a <u>faster</u> speed than the base Core i5 and Core i7.		
A adjetivos/advérbios longos acrescentamos <u>more + adjetivo/advérbio</u> (comparativo) e <u>most + adjetivo/advérbio</u> (superlativo)		
Adjetivo/Advérbio	Comparativo	Superlativo
interesting	more interesting	(the) most interesting
easily	more easily	(the) most easily
Exemplos: a) Having multiple cores means that the computer can work on more than one task at a time <u>more efficiently</u> . b) It's the <u>most popular</u> in TechTips.		
Formas Irregulares		
Adjetivo/Advérbio	Comparativo	Superlativo
good	better	(the) best
bad	worse	(the) worst
far	farther	(the) farthest
little	less	(the) least
much/many	more	(the) most
Exemplos: This means you can force the CPU to run at a higher speed than its base speed all the time for <u>better</u> performance. We use cookies to ensure you have the <u>best</u> browsing experience on our website		

Construções comparativas de inferioridade		
Adjetivo/Advérbio	Comparativo	Superlativo
colorful	less colorful	(the) least colorful
happy	less happy	(the) least happy
Exemplo: Processor Lines (from Most to <u>Least</u> Powerful).		
As formas comparativas ficam mais enfáticas quando much/far antecede a forma comparativa: <i>much smaller, far more colorful, much less expensive.</i>		
Exemplo: <i>Choosing the right processor line is <u>much more important</u> than picking Core i5 over Core i3.</i>		
Construções comparativas de igualdade são formadas com as + adjetivo/advérbio + as . Exemplo: Since then, Intel's "Kaby Lake G proceesors" with AMD's Vega graphics built into the CPU have released, as well as the first notebooks with Coffee Lake H-series processors that go up to Core i9.		
NOTA: Na construção " The more devices we get the better ." há dois comparativos (<i>the more</i> e <i>the better</i>). Esta construção é utilizada quando queremos expressar a ideia de que uma coisa depende da outra.		

5. Identifique as formas comparativas/superlativas de adjetivos nos excertos retirados do texto.

a) Is Apple really better than Samsung, or is Samsung the top phone maker?

b) The primary differences between the Apple phones are screen size and battery life (the XS Max has a larger screen and somewhat bigger battery).

c) The most obvious difference between these phones is size.

d) Screen size has an impact on many aspects of these phones. The decision to use a smaller or larger phone is highly personal, depending on factors such as portability, hand size, and eyesight.

e) Everything on the screen is bigger and easier to read.

f) Larger keyboards offer more space for fat fingers when typing.

g) There are also downsides to a larger phone:

h) Larger phones do not fit easily into pockets.

i) The large size phones are easier to drop and break.

j) They are heavier and feel less convenient in hand.

k) The iPhone XS Max is a bit wider and heavier than either the Samsung Galaxy S9+ and the Note 8 marginally easier to handle than the XS Max.

l) If you want a smaller phone, get the iPhone XS or the Galaxy S9.

m) In general, Samsung's telephoto lens (these phones have two lenses, one wide-angle and other for distance), while the new Apple phones have better dynamic range.

n) Although it's not clear whether Apple achieves this dynamic range with a better sensor or through more sophisticated manipulation of brightness curves, the iPhone XS is better.

o) The iPhone XS versions are flat and lifeless while the Note 9 photos are brighter.

p) However, the Samsung devices have a larger aperture, so they allow more light into the sensor, which significantly improves photos taken in low light.

q) When evaluating speed for general business purposes, the most important criteria is subjective:

r) Browsing websites, writing documents, watching movies, listening to music, using spreadsheets, and similar activities do not require the fastest speeds, whether on desktop computers or mobile devices.

s) On the other hand, editing movies and playing action games do gain real benefits from faster processor and graphics speeds. So, if you create movies or want to squeeze the highest possible frame rates out of games and simulations, then speed is important.

t) Even though it makes no practical difference for most users, the new iPhones are faster than Samsung's latest offerings.

u) Face ID on the new iPhones is faster and more reliable than in the past.

v) Apple does this better than anyone and leaves Samsung in the dust on this point.

w) The iPhone XS would normally be the heir apparent to the iPhone X. But the XR's mix of features are going to make it more compelling for most buyers.

x) Figure out which aspects of the phone are more important to you and buy based on that personal criteria.

y) Does the biggest iPhone ever make a good first impression? Let's look.

z) The iPhone XS Max has the largest-capacity battery of any iPhone, but the iPhone XR lasts longest.
