

Inglês Técnico II

Aula 08 - Collocations: English in use

Apresentação

Na aula anterior, vimos como são formados e usados os comparativos e superlativos em inglês.

Nesta aula, vamos lhe dar algumas informações práticas sobre um tipo de estrutura da Língua Inglesa: *collocations*. Você verá como se formam, qual o seu uso e aprenderá a aplicá-las. Aguarde!

Além da seção explicativa sobre o assunto, procuramos entremear cada atividade com mais exemplos de *collocations*, a fim de facilitar o seu aprendizado dessa nova estrutura.

Have a good class!



Vídeo 01 - Apresentação

Objetivos

Ao final desta aula, esperamos que você seja capaz de:

- Identificar as *collocations*.
- Compreender o uso correto dessas estruturas em diferentes contextos da Língua Inglesa.

To Start With...

Começamos informando que as collocations são estruturas comumente usadas. São frases que podem resultar da combinação de verbos, substantivos, adjetivos e advérbios. Aprender essas estruturas fará com que seu aprendizado se torne mais fácil. É bem melhor do que aprender palavras isoladas. Vamos, no entanto, começar fazendo uma atividade antes de conhecer as regras das *collocations*.

Atividade 01

Leia o texto e responda às questões que o seguem.



When I left university I made a decision to take up a profession in which I could be creative. I could play the guitar, but I'd never written any songs. Nonetheless I decided to become a singer-songwriter. I made some recordings but I had a rather heavy cold so they didn't sound good. I made some more, and sent them to a record company and waited for them to reply. So, while I was waiting to become famous, I got a job in a fast-food restaurant. That was five years ago. I'm still doing the same job

Have a nice day.

Fonte: Adaptado de McCarthy (2005, p. 7).

1. Qual a profissão que a autora do texto gostaria de ter?
2. Por que ela não conseguiu o emprego?

3. Há quanto tempo a autora trabalha em um restaurante fast-food?

Para checar suas respostas, clique [aqui](#).

Respostas

1. A autora gostaria de ser cantora e compositora.
2. A autora não conseguiu cantar bem por causa de uma gripe/ os produtores de uma gravadora nunca a procuraram.
3. Há cinco anos.

Nessa primeira atividade já tivemos contato com algumas *collocations*. Veja alguns exemplos retirados do texto anterior, nos quais há a combinação de um verbo com um nome.

left university (to leave university);

made a decision (to make a decision);

play the guitar (to play the guitar);

become famous (to become famous);

got a job (to get a job).

As *collocations* servem, em alguns casos, para fazer outras combinações. Por exemplo: *She plays piano well.*

Apresentamos, a seguir, como ocorre a formação das *collocations*

What is Collocation?

Collocation é a união de duas ou mais palavras que, frequentemente, são utilizadas juntas, pois soam “corretas” para os falantes nativos da língua inglesa. Tomemos como exemplo os adjetivos *fast* e *quick*. Ambos significam “rápido” em português; entretanto, *fast* não pode ser utilizado com qualquer substantivo, assim como *quick* também não. Vejamos:

the fast train

fast food

a quick shower

a quick meal

NOT: the quick train

NOT: quick food

NOT: a fast shower

NOT: a fast meal

Fonte: Adaptado de McCarthy (2005, p. 7).

Soa correto quando falamos *fast food* e *quick meal*, apesar de os dois se tratarem de comidas rápidas. Apenas com o uso e a identificação das *collocations* é que aprendemos quais palavras “combinam” com outras.



Vídeo 02 - Using the Dictionary to Look for Collocations

Daí a importância de se conhecer algumas *collocations*, já que é mais fácil para o seu cérebro lembrar-se dos sentidos de blocos de palavras do que palavras isoladas. Ler é uma ótima maneira de se aprender como uma língua funciona, bem como o uso de certas *collocations* em diferentes contextos.

Types of collocation

Há diversos tipos de *collocations*. Alguns dos tipos mais comuns são:

- Advérbio + Adjetivo: completely satisfied (NOT downright satisfied)
- Adjetivo + Substantivo: heavy snow (NOT strong snow)
- Substantivo + Substantivo: a surge of anger (NOT a rush of anger)
- Substantivo + Verbo: lions roar (NOT lions shout)
- Verbo + Substantivo: commit suicide (NOT undertake suicide)
- Verbo + Expressão com preposição: burst into tears (NOT blow up in tears)
- Verbo + Advérbio: wave frantically (NOT wave feverishly)

Fonte: Adaptado de <<http://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/collocations>>. Acesso em: 20 abr. 2012.



Vídeo 03 - Collocations

Se quiser rever os sete tipos principais de *collocations* e alguns de seus exemplos contextualizados em frases, clique [aqui](#).

Sample Collocations

1. **Adverb** + *adjective*

- It's been **bitterly** *cold* here in Moscow.

- We entered a **richly** *decorated* room.

2. Adjective + noun

- This car has a very *powerful* engine. It can do 200 km an hour.
- There are some *ancient* monuments nearby.

3. Noun + noun

- Let's give Mr Jones a round of applause.

4. Noun + verb

- The lion started to roar when it heard the dog barking.

5. Verb + noun

- I always try to do my homework in the morning, after making my bed.
- He has been asked to give a presentation about his work.

6. Verb + expression with preposition

- We had to return home because we had run out of money.
- At first her eyes filled with horror, and then she burst into tears.

7. Verb + **adverb**

- She placed her keys **gently** on the table and sat down.
- Mary whispered **softly** in John's ear.

Fonte: Adaptado de <<http://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/collocations-samples.htm>>.
Acesso em: 20 abr. 2012.



Vídeo 04 - Synonyms and Confusable Words

Agora que você já conhece alguns exemplos de *collocations* e como elas são formadas, vamos fazer mais uma atividade?

Atividade 02

1. Read the following text and complete the blanks using the words from the box.

store

make

write

pay

perform

The Digital Age



We are now living in what some people call the digital age, meaning that computers have become an essential part of our lives. Young people who have grown up with PCs and mobile phones are often called the digital generation. Computers help students to 1 mathematical operations and improve their math skills. They are used to access the Internet, to do basic research and to communicate with other students around the world. Teachers use projectors and interactive whiteboards to give presentations and teach sciences, history or language course. PCs are also used for administrative purposes – schools use word processors to 2 letters, and databases to keep records of students and teachers. A school website allows teachers to publish exercises for students to complete online. Students can also enroll for courses via the website and parents can download official reports.

Mobiles let you 3 voice calls, send texts, email people and download logos, ringtones or games. With built-in camera you can send pictures and make video calls in face-to-face mode. New smartphones combine a telephone with web access, video, a games console, an MP3 player, a personal digital assistant (PDA) and a GPS navigation system, all in one.

In banks, computers 4 information about the money held by each customer and enable staff to access large databases and to carry out financial transactions at high speed. They also control the cashpoints, or ATMs (automatic teller machines), which dispense money to customers by the use of a PIN-protected card. People use a Chip and PIN card to pay for goods and services. Instead of using a signature to verify payments, customers are asked to enter a four-digit personal identification number (PIN), the same number used at cashpoints, this system makes transactions more secure. With online banking, clients can easily 5 bills and transfer money from the comfort of their homes.

Airplane pilots use computers to help them control the plane. For example, monitors display data about fuel consumption and weather conditions. In airport control towers, computers are used to manage radar systems and regulate air traffic. On the ground, airlines are connected to travel agencies by computer. Travel agents use computers to find out the availability of flights, prices, times, stopovers, and many other details.

Example:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Hint: Você percebeu que ao preencher os espaços no texto anterior você formou *collocations*? Pois é, como dissemos no início desta aula, estas são estruturas muito utilizadas na Língua Inglesa.

2. Match the verbs with the nouns to make collocations from the text we read. Use the box to help you.

I.

give

II.

keep

III.

access

IV.

enter

V.

transfer

a. () money

—

b. () a PIN

—

c. () databases

—

d. () presentations

—

e. () records

—

Verbs and nouns often go together in English to make set phrases (collocations), for example access the Internet.

Here are some examples from the text: perform operations, do research, make calls, send texts, display data, write letters, store information, complete exercises, carry out transactions.

Fonte: Adaptado de Esteras (2008, p. 4).

3. Use collocations from the previous exercise and from the box above to complete the following sentences.

a. Thanks to Wi-Fi, it's now easy to

from cafés, hotels, parks and many other public places.

b. Online banking lets you

between your accounts easily and securely.

c. In many universities, students are encouraged to

using PowerPoint in order to make their talks more visually attractive.

d. The Web has revolutionized the way people

– with sites such as Google and Wikipedia, you can find the information you need in seconds.

e. With the latest mobile phones, you can

with multimedia attachments – pictures, audio, even video.

Fonte: Adaptado de Esteras (2008, p. 4).

Veja as respostas [aqui](#).

Respostas

1. perform; write; make; store; pay.

2. I. d; II. e; III. c; IV. b; V. a.

3. a) perform operations; b) transfer money/carry out transactions; c) give presentations/display data; d) keep records/store information; e) send texts.

Trabalhando com Collocations

Conseguiu resolver todas as atividades corretamente? Esperamos que sim!

Nessa atividade você aprendeu e trabalhou com algumas *collocations* que poderão lhe ajudar a compreender tanto textos simples como os mais complexos.

Então, vamos fazer nossa última atividade?

Atividade 03

1. Read the article and find websites for the following tasks.

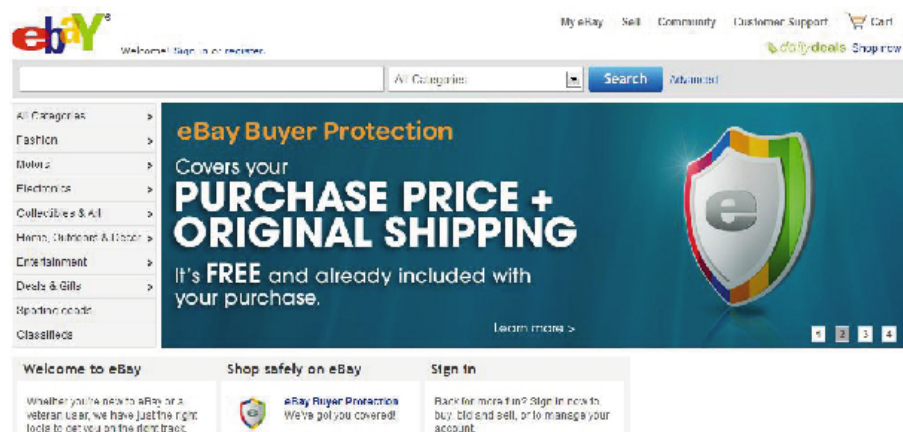
a. to search for information on the web

b. to buy books and DVDs

c. to participate in political campaigns

d. to view and exchange video clips

e. to manage and share personal photos using tags



Tour the Collectives of Cyberspace

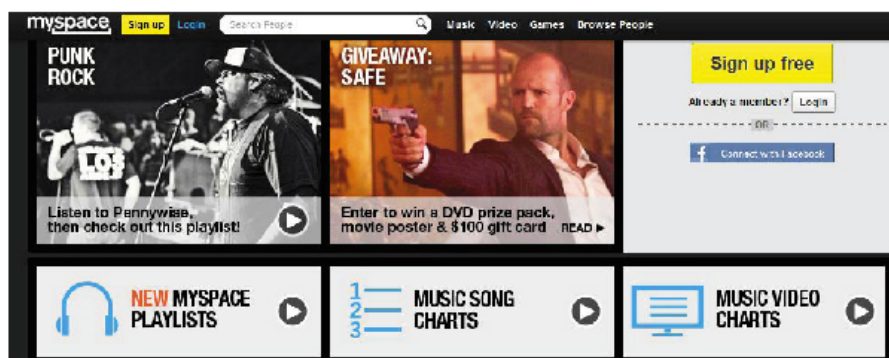
The Internet isn't just about email or the Web anymore. Increasingly, people online are taking the power of the internet back into their own hands. They're posting opinions on online journals – weblogs, or blogs; they're organizing political rallies on MoveOn.org; they're trading songs on illegal file-sharing networks; they're volunteering articles for the online encyclopedia Wikipedia; and they're collaborating with other programmers around the world. It's the emerge of the 'Power of Us'. Thank to new technologies such as blog software, peer-to-peer networks, open-source software, and wikis, people are getting together to take collective action like never before.

eBay, for instance, wouldn't exist without the 61 million active members who list, sell, and buy millions of items a week. But less obvious is that the whole marketplace runs on the trust created by eBay's unique feedback system, by which buyers and sellers rate each other on how well they carried out their half of each transaction. Pioneer e-tailer Amazon encourages all kinds customer participation in the site – including the ability to sell item alongside its own books, CDs, DVDs and electronic goods. MySpace and Facebook are the latest phenomena in social networking, attracting millions of unique visitors a month. Many are music

fans, who can blog, email friends, upload photos, and generally socialize. there's even a 3-D virtual world entirely built and owned by its residents, called Second Life, where real companies have opened shops, and pop stars such as U2 have performed concerts.

Some sites are much more specialized, such as the photo-sharing site Flickr. There, people not only share photos but also take the time to attach tags to their pictures, which help everyone else find photos of, for example, Florence, Italy. Another successful example of a site based on user-generated content is YouTube, which allows users to upload, view and share movie clips and music videos, as well as amateur videoblogs. Another example of the collective power of the internet is the Google search engine. Its mathematical formulas surf the combined judgements of millions of people whose websites link to other sites. When you type Justin Timberlake into Google's search box and go to the star's official website, the site is listed first because more people are telling you it's the most relevant Justin Timberlake site – which it probably is.

Fonte: Adaptado de Esteras (2008, p. 85).
Imagens: <http://www.ebay.com/>; <http://www.myspace.com/>.
Acesso em: 26 abr. 2012.



2. According to the article, match the sentence beginnings (I-V) with the correct endings (a-e).

I. A blog, is an electronic journal

- II. A peer-to-peer system allows
- III. You can use a search engine to find
- IV. An e-tailer sells
- V. You can use a social network to

a. () web pages on a particular subject.

—

b. () different items, such as books, CDs, DVDs and electronic

—

goods.

c. () users to share files on their computers.

—

d. () email friends, upload photos and socialize.

—

e. () that displays in chronological order the postings of one or

—

more people.

3. Match the words on the left (I-VI) with the words on the right (a-f). The box below might help you. Tip: There may be more than one possible answer!

- | | |
|------|--------|
| I. | online |
| II. | take |
| III. | email |
| IV. | upload |

V. portable

VI. official

a. () friends

—

b. () photos

—

c. () action

—

d. () website

—

e. () encyclopedia

—

f. () player

—

Some common types of collocation:

- verb + noun
surf the Web
download music

- adverb + adjective
highly sensitive information
freely available on the Web

- verb + particle
hack into a computer
log onto a bank account

- adjective + noun
mathematical formulas
up-to-date information

The word **online** often collocates with other words and can function as adjective or adverb.

Adjective: They post opinions on **online** journals.

Adverb: A podcast is an audio recording posted **online**.

Fonte: Esteras (2008, p. 87).

4. Now try to make **two** sentences using the *collocations* above (from Exercise 3).
5. Look at the collocations in these sentences and write what type they are. You might check the box above (from Exercise 3).
- a. Once you are online, you can **browse the Web**, **visit chat rooms** or **send** and **receive emails**.
 - b. **Instant messaging** can be a **great way** to **communicate with** friends.
 - c. This software may not be **fully compatible** with older **operating systems**.
 - d. Most webcams **plug into** a USB port.
 - e. This **highly addictive** game will keep you **playing for** hours.
 - f. Companies are **starting to** use **virtual reality** on their websites.

Fonte: Adaptada de Esteras (2005, p. 85-86).

Para checar suas respostas, clique [aqui](#).

Respostas

- 1.
 - a. Google;
 - b. eBay/Amazon;
 - c. MoveOn.org;
 - d. YouTube;
 - e. Flickr/Facebook
- 2. I. e; II. c; III. a; IV. b; V. d.
- 3. Respostas possíveis: I. a/e/f; II. b; III. a; IV. b/d; V. c/e; VI. b/c/d/f
- 4. Respostas pessoais

5. a. **browse the Web** (verbo + substantivo), **visit chat rooms** (verbo + substantivo), **send** and **receive emails** (verbo + substantivo).
- b. **Instant messaging** (adjetivo + substantivo), **great way** (adjetivo + substantivo), **communicate with** (verbo + partícula).
- c. **fully compatible** (advérbio + adjetivo), **operating systems** (adjetivo + substantivo).
- d. **plug into** (verbo + partícula).
- e. **highly addictive** (advérbio + adjetivo), **playing for** (verbo + partícula).
- f. **starting to** (verbo + partícula), **virtual reality** (adjetivo + substantivo).

To Conclude...

Como você deve ter percebido, este é um assunto extenso e seria impossível esgotarmos todas as possibilidades de estudo nesta breve aula. Esperamos, contudo, que você tenha aprendido o mais importante: a observar que existem algumas combinações na estrutura da Língua Inglesa, formalmente organizadas, e a compreender que conhecê-las ajuda (e muito!) no aprendizado da língua. As *collocations* são pares ou blocos que andam sempre juntos, assim como cinema e pipoca!

Leitura Complementar

COLLOCATION Quizzes. Disponível em:
<<http://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/collocations-quiz.htm>>. Acesso em: 20 abr. 2012.

O site apresenta um exercício sobre o uso dos verbos do e make, e também um exercício com collocations relacionadas a tempo.

ENGLISH QUIZ: Collocations. Disponível em:
<<http://a4esl.org/q/f/z/zy37mjp.htm>>. Acesso em: 20 abr. 2012.

O site apresenta uma atividade em flash para a prática de collocations em inglês.

MCCARTHY, Michael; O'DELL, Felicity. **English collocations in use**: Intermediate. Cambridge: Cambridge, 2008.

O livro apresenta explicações e exercícios de centenas de collocations em diferentes contextos.

MCINTOSH, Colin; FRANCIS Ben; Poole Richard (Ed.). **Oxford Collocations Dictionary**. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009.

O dicionário mostra algumas combinações de palavras comuns à Língua Inglesa essenciais para que ela soe naturalmente. Esta edição possui mais de 250.000 collocations e acima de 75.000 exemplos.

Resumo

Nesta aula, vimos como algumas palavras têm a tendência de serem usadas juntas, formando, assim, *collocations*. Vimos que estas estruturas são utilizadas em diferentes contextos para que a língua “soe naturalmente”.

Autoavaliação

A partir da discussão desta aula sobre as combinações de palavras em inglês, leia o texto a seguir.



Google Drive, the company's answer to online storage tools like Dropbox, Box.net, SugarSync and Microsoft's SkyDrive, arrived yesterday afternoon as forecast, though with little ceremony. It wasn't...then suddenly it was, offering 5GB of free online, synchronized storage, no strings attached, with competitive upgrade prices if you need more, from 25GB on up to 1TB.

You get more free storage than Dropbox

Google Drive offers 5GB free storage, no privacy tradeoffs like crawling your data or bothersome inline ads to worry about. Dropbox, arguably the most popular cloud storage alternative at the moment, only gives you 2GB free. Beyond that, the two offer similar synchronization basics, while Google naturally offers better integration with Google's online products. That said, Dropbox's simplicity of file sharing remains superior to Google Drive's, offering better-integrated tools to quickly make files or folders accessible to other users (without requiring service memberships or logins), but if you and your friends, family or work collaborators already live in the Google-sphere, you owe it to yourself to give Google Drive a shake.

You don't have to choose

The wonderful thing about free cloud storage for the moment is that it's truly free, no hidden gotchas (well, yet anyway). So there's really no reason not to avail yourself of multiple services, say you need more than Google Drive's 5GB, or you want multiple backups of files, or you just want the benefits of Google's search and native service features but don't want to give up Dropbox's sharing agnosticism and simplicity. The extra drive shares do add a touch of clutter to your operating environment's menubars or drive shortcut overlays, but if you're the sort of person who needs more than 5GB for work files or online collaboration, you're probably already a data-juggling pro.

1. Agora, identifique **5** (cinco) *collocations* no texto *Reasons to Give Google Drive a Shot* e classifique-as de acordo com seus tipos. Lembrando que se você ainda tiver dúvidas, volte ao início da nossa aula para revisar a explicação de como as *collocations* são formadas.
2. Tente escrever novas frases utilizando as cinco *collocations* que você identificou anteriormente. Se preferir, procure outras no texto e utilize-as em diferentes contextos.

Para checar suas respostas, clique [aqui](#).

Respostas

1. online storage tools (adjetivo + substantivo); yesterday afternoon (adjetivo + substantivo); little ceremony (adjetivo + substantivo); synchronized storage (adjetivo + substantivo); strings attached (substantivo + verbo); competitive upgrade prices (adjetivo + substantivo); free storage (adjetivo + substantivo); privacy tradeoffs (adjetivo + substantivo); crawling data (verbo + substantivo); inline ads (adjetivo + substantivo); to worry about (verbo + partícula); cloud storage alternative (adjetivo + substantivo); similar synchronization basics (adjetivo + substantivo); naturally offers (advérbio + verbo); better integration (adjetivo + substantivo); online products (adjetivo + substantivo); remains superior (verbo + adjetivo); to quickly make (advérbio + verbo); service memberships (adjetivo + substantivo); work collaborators (adjetivo + substantivo); live in (verbo + partícula); to give a shake (verbo + substantivo); truly free (advérbio + substantivo); to avail yourself (verbo + pronome); multiple backups of files (adjetivo + substantivo); want the benefits (verbo + substantivo); native service features (adjetivo + substantivo); sharing agnosticism (verbo + substantivo); shares do add (verbo + substantivo); a touch of clutter (substantivo + substantivo); operating environment's menubars (verbo + substantivo); the sort of person (substantivo + substantivo); work files (adjetivo + substantivo); online collaboration (adjetivo + substantivo); data-juggling pro (adjetivo + substantivo)...
2. Respostas pessoais.

Referências

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