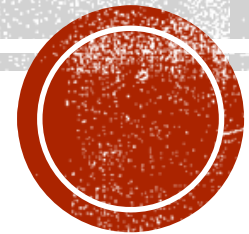
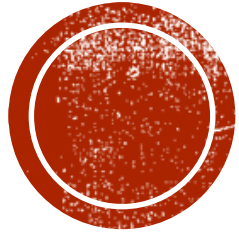


QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

3º ano – Atenas - 2018

Tânia Castro – English Teacher





Among all the magnificent things of God's creation, two leave behind the others; one is above us - the immensity of the starry skies; the other within us - the spirit of man.

Immanuel Kant



QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

- **Some** e **any** são usados para quantificar substantivos quando não se consegue indicar o número exato ou quando o número exato não tem tanta importância, ou seja, indicam **quantidades indefinidas**.
- **Podem acompanhar tanto countable nouns**, tais como *book, bird, chair, orange*, etc. - nesse caso, o substantivo sempre será empregado no plural -, **quanto uncountable nouns**, tais como *money, information, food, coffee, milk*, etc. (lembre-se de que esse tipo de substantivo tem a mesma forma no singular e no plural).



QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Exemplos:

- I would like some **coffee**.
- There are some **birds** in the trees.
- I don't have any **money**.
- There aren't any **books** on the table.



QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

USOS

❖ **SOME:** algum, alguns, alguma, algumas e derivados são usados:

some + noun	somebody	someone
	somewhere	something

A. Em orações afirmativas

- **Some** stories he wrote were made into movies.
- He has **something** to give you.
- I need to go **somewhere** tonight.



QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

USOS

❖ **SOME:** algum, alguns, alguma, algumas e derivados são usados:

B. Em orações interrogativas: quando se espera uma resposta afirmativa ou em orações que indiquem uma sugestão, oferecimento ou pedido.

- Would you like **some** help?
- Would you like **somebody** to help you?



QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

USOS

❖ **ANY:** qualquer, algum, nenhum e derivados são usados:

any + noun	anybody	anyone
	anywhere	anything

A. Em orações afirmativas (no sentido de “qualquer”).

- Eat **any** fruit you want.
- You can do **anything** you need here.
- **Anybody** is able to do this exercise.



QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

USOS

❖ **ANY:** qualquer, algum, nenhum e derivados são usados:

B. Em orações interrogativas: no sentido de “algum”.

- Have you got **any** questions?
- Did you say **anything**?
- Did **anyone** call me today?



QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

USOS

❖ **ANY:** qualquer, algum, nenhum e derivados são usados:

C. Em orações negativas: no sentido de “nenhum”.

- I don't want **any** help from you.
- Lucy didn't dance with **anybody** yesterday.
- They haven't gone **anywhere** recently.



QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

USOS

❖ **NO:** nenhum e derivados são usados:

no + noun	nobody	noone
	nowhere	nothing

A. Em orações com sentido negativo, mas com o verbo na afirmativa, pois a negação está no próprio *quantitative adjective* ou *indefinite pronoun*.

- She has **no** money with her at the moment.
- **Nobody** knows where Joan is now.
- My colleagues have **nowhere** to go this weekend.



QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

USOS

❖ **EVERY:** cada, todo e derivados são usados tanto em orações afirmativas como em negativas e em interrogativas.

every + noun

everybody

everyone

everywhere

everything

- **Every** employee will receive a bonus this year.
- I looked for you **everywhere** last week.
- Unfortunately, I didn't buy **everything** I needed last month.
- Did **everybody** have fun on his vacation?



QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

OBSERVAÇÃO:

- I. Quando os ***indefinite pronouns*** são o sujeito em orações afirmativas, são seguidos de verbo na 3ª pessoa do singular.

Exemplos:

- Everybody **is** happy today.
- Nobody **knows** where you are.



QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

OBSERVAÇÃO:

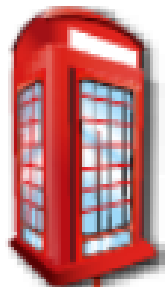
II. None significa “nenhum”. Não confundir com **no one**, que significa “ninguém”. **None** equivale a **no + substantivo**.

Compare estas duas respostas:

- “Do you have **any** money?”
- “No, I have **no** money.”
- No, I have **none**.



QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS



CHECK IT OUT

“Everybody”, que significa “todo mundo”, em português, foi o primeiro *single* da carreira de Madonna. Escrita pela própria cantora, a música fez muito sucesso nas discotecas da época. O *single* vendeu 250 mil cópias e chegou ao terceiro lugar na parada *dance* da *Billboard*.



PHRASAL VERBS

To call, called, called – chamar

- Call down = **repreender**
– The student was **called down** by the principal.
- Call for = **solicitar**
– I had to **call for** another car.
- Call in = **pedir o retorno / consultar**
– The librarian has **called in** all the books that were borrowed.
– **Call in** a doctor right away!
- Call off = **parar / cancelar**
– They will **call off** the show owing to the bad weather.
– His dog rushed at the woman, but Mark **called him off**.
- Call on = **requerer / visitar**
– I intend to **call on** you very soon.
- Call up = **telefonar**
– I need to **call her up** as soon as possible.
- Call upon = **ordenar / exigir / requisitar**
– He **called upon** her to tell the truth.

PHRASAL VERBS

To turn, turned, turned – tornar

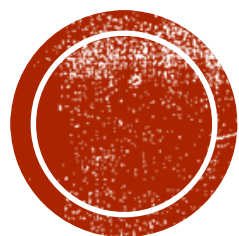
- Turn down = **abaixar / recusar**
– He turned the volume down.
– I can't believe that you have turned down such an invitation!
- Turn on = **ligar**
– Please, turn on the light for it's very dark here.
- Turn out = **desligar / resultar**
– Turn out the gas before you get into bed.
– The situation has turned out good.
- Turn away = **recusar / desviar**
– She has turned away the employees.
– He turned his eyes away when she looked at him.
- Turn off = **desligar**
– Please, turn off the light when you go.
- Turn over = **virar de cabeça para baixo**
– The heavy truck turned over after skidding on the road.
- Turn up = **aparecer / aumentar**
– That wonderful woman turned up suddenly and everybody became fascinated.
– Please, turn up the TV.



HOMEWORK

- **PROPOSED EXERCISES: 01 A0 05, PÁG. 13;**
- **TEXT I: 01 A0 03, PÁG. 15;**
- **ENEM SECTION: 02 E 03, PÁG. 19.**





REFERÊNCIA

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1. Língua Inglesa.

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