

Heading
(ˈhedɪŋ)

Squirrel

(ˈskwɪrəl)

1

It was Sunday. My wife, my son
(ˈsʌndi)(waɪf)

2

and me we visited my parents in
(ˈvɪzɪtɪd)(ˈpeərənts)

3

«the farm of the Angel». The
(fɑ:m)(ˈeɪndʒəl)

4

house is a very nice one,
(haus)(naɪs)(wʌn)

5

modern and with good furniture.

(ˈmodn)(ɡud)(ˈfə:nɪtʃə)

6

My father adapted the old house

(ˈfɑ:ðə)(əˈdæptɪd)(ðɪ)(əʊld)(haʊs)

7

and built a modern one. This

(bɪlt)(ˈmodn)(wʌn)(ðɪs)

8

happened when I married my

(ˈhæpənd)(wen)(ˈmærid)

9

wife and lived in her house in

(waɪf)(lɪvd)(hə:)(haʊs)

10

Oporto city. The farm house has

(əʊˈpo:təʊ)(ˈsɪti)(fɑ:m)(haʊs)(hæz)

11

a yard in the façade and was

(jɑ:d)(fəˈsɑ:d)

12

there we lunched in the shade of
(ðeə)(lʌntʃt)(ʃeɪd)

13

a pine tree.

()

14

I was, ever since, seven years
(ˈevə)(sɪns)(ˈsevən)(jɪəz)

15

out of the farm and living in
(aʊt)(ˈlɪvɪŋ)

16

Oporto city with my wife but my
(əuˈpo:təu)(ˈsɪti)

17

feelings about the farm were the
(ˈfi:lɪŋz)(əˈbaʊt)

18

same when I lived there. I
(seim)(livd)(ðeə)

19

believe the spirit of God lives
(bi'li:v)(ˈspirit)(god)(livz)

20

there in the fields at least a little
(fi:ldz) (li:st)

21

part of «IT». It's a **quiet place**.
(pɑ:t)(ˈkwaiət)(pleis)

22

In Oporto city, one day, I
(əu'po:təu)(ˈsiti)

23

thought/fancied to set a verse in
(θo:t)(ˈfænsid) (və:s)

24

a glazed tile in the gate of my
(gleizd)(tail)(geit)(ov)

25

farm in Portuguese language. It
(ˈpo:tʃuˈgi:z)(ˈlæŋɡwid3)

26

would be in this manner:
(wud)(ˈmænə)

27

«The Spirit of God wanders in
(ˈspirit)(ˈwondəz)

28

this place. So, I love it.»
(pleis) (lʌv)

«O Espírito de Deus vagueia
nesta quinta. Por isso a amo.»

29

I must say I don't like Oporto
(mʌst)(sei)(dount)(laɪk)

30

city. I don't like any city. I like my
(ˈeni)

31

farm very much. Very, very, very
(mʌtʃ)

32

much. The city, for me, it is
()

33

street, road, road, street, street,
(stri:t)(rəʊd)

34

road and nothing more!! I am a
(ˈnʌθɪŋ)(mo:)(ˈæm)

35

fish out of water. My feelings
(fɪʃ)(aut)(ˈwo:tə)(ˈfi:lɪŋz)

36

about my farm are of a
(əˈbaut) (ɑ:)

37

permanent longing!! My parents
(ˈpə:mənənt)(ˈlɒŋɪŋ)(ˈpeərənt)

38

they also are, for me, a
(ˈo:lsəu)(ɑ:)

39

permanent longing because
(biˈkoz)

40

they, now, live far away of me!
(nau)(ˈfɑ:rəweɪ)

41

One day I fancy to live in my
(ˈfænsi)

42
farm with a pension.
(ˈpenʃən)

43
So, in this Sunday, I strolled to
(ˈsʌndi)(strəuld)

44
see the fields and when I was
(fi:ldz)

45
near the dam of my farm I saw a
(niə)(dæm)

46
squirrel, a wild squirrel, an
(ˈskwirəl)(w**ai**ld)

47

Iberian squirrel. Quickly I was
(aɪˈbɪəriən)(ˈkwikli)

48

with my camera and the squirrel
(ˈkæməɹə)(ˈskwɪrəl)

49

was my film and photographical
(film)(ˌfəʊtəˈgræfɪkl)

50

actor!!
(ˈæktə)

ACENTUAÇÃO

Acento principal: a principal sílaba tónica possui este símbolo: /

Acento secundário: a segunda sílaba tónica tem o seguinte sinal: ˈ

As palavras em inglês podem ter um acento principal e um acento secundário. Este acento secundário é de tonalidade mais baixa que o acento principal.

ACCENTUATION

Example:

Baobab (ˈbeiəuˌbæb) has the
principal accent « ˈ » at the first
syllable and one secondary
accent « ˌ » at the final syllable
with **smaller tonality**.

Ditongos **fechados** – Weak/feeble diphthongs
«ei», «ou»

«Ou» - o/the 1º/1º elemento/element é/is uma/a vogal/vowel
entre/between o/the nosso/our «o»/«o» fechado/closed, weak
e/and o/the som/sound «ə»/«ə»

Ditongos **abertos** – Strong diphthongs
«ai», «au», «oi»

Ditongos **centralizados** – Centralized diphthongs
«iə», «eə», «oə», «uə»

«eə» - o/the 1º/1º elemento/element é/is um/an «e»/«e»
aberto/very strong

(como o nosso com acento agudo)(very strong)

Tritongos - triphthongs

«eiə», «aiə», «auə»

A/the **segunda**/second **vogal**/vowel **abrevia-se**/must be abbreviated

ATENÇÃO/ATTENTION

018 - **PHONETICS** - 121013

(with proud he **showed** it to other farmers)

()()()(**ʃəu**d)()()()

eu – não é/ isn't **ditongo**/diphthong.

Nunca/never **começam**/**begin** **com**/with «**ə**»/«**ə**»

«**ə**» - vogal/vowel neutra/neuter central/central

«**dʒ**» e «**tʃ**»

bridge (brid**ʒ**); joy (**dʒ**oi); gentle (´**dʒ**entl)
cheap (**tʃ**i:p); teacher (´ti:**tʃ**ə); creature (´kri:**tʃ**ə)

São dois dígrafos, conjunto de duas letras que representam um único som – CONSOANTES AFRICADAS que se pronunciam conjuntamente com fricção
