

Lesson 17 - Let's pack and go

Objetivos

- Informar-se sobre documentação necessária para uma viagem, utilizando o léxico adequado;
- Identificar nomes de documentos de viagem, aeroportos e outros itens relacionados à viagem, ouvindo, lendo e associando a imagens;
- Praticar a pronúncia informal de *Going to* (*Gonna*) falando sobre seus planos de viagem.
- Falar sobre planos de viagens, fazendo uso da forma de futuro *Going to*.

Here we go!

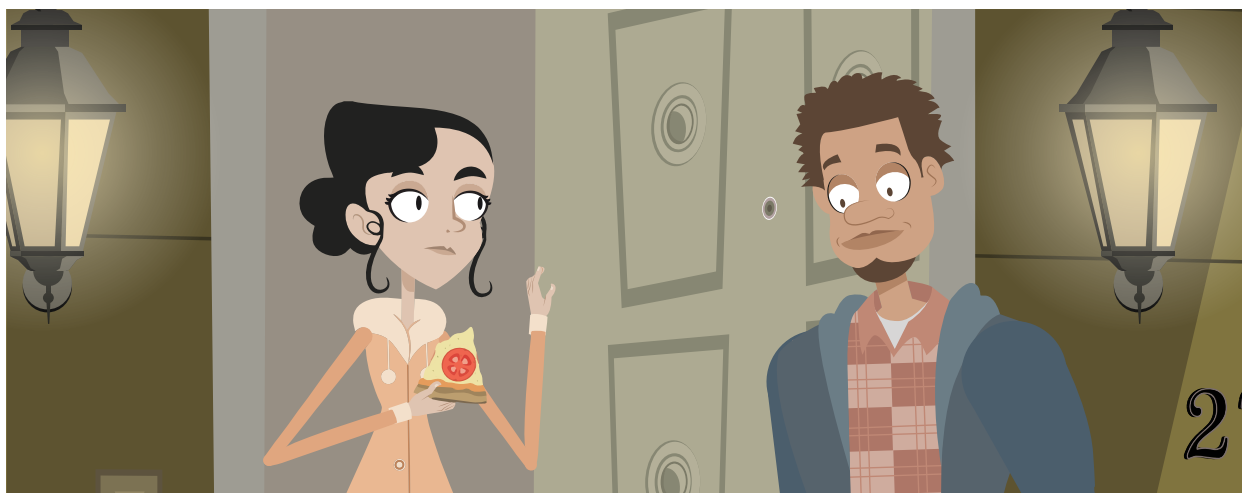
1. Getting the visa

Organizar uma viagem requer tempo e planejamento. Nesta aula você conhecerá o vocabulário referente a aeroporto e a documentação necessária para uma viagem. Você também verá um dos tempos verbais utilizados para falar sobre ações e situações futuras, o *Going to*. A partir dele, você poderá falar sobre planos e intenções de viagem.

Previously on *All About You...*

2. She's going!

Dube estava em dúvida se deveria procurar Christine, e ao decidir-se foi ao seu encontro. Ao chegar à casa das meninas, foi recebido por Rosa. Veja a conversa:



Integrated media

Acesse a mídia
Christine goes to New York



Glossary

Make it there on time: chegar
lá a tempo
Apologize: pedir desculpas
Should: deveria

Rosa: Dube?

Dube: I need to talk to Christine.

Rosa: She's gone. She left one hour ago.

Dube: No way! Is she at the airport?

Rosa: Yeah, she just had time for one slice of pizza... I don't think you can make it there on time.

Dube: What can I do now, Rosa? I want to apologize, I want her back! I want to marry her.

Rosa: I think you should find a way to go to New York.

Dube descobre que Christine já viajou. No tópico a seguir você estudará o vocabulário referente ao aeroporto e outros itens relacionados a *trips* (viagens).

3. Getting the hang of it

3.1 At the airport

Conhecer o vocabulário referente a aeroporto é importante para que você consiga se localizar. Na tabela a seguir, apresentamos este conteúdo.

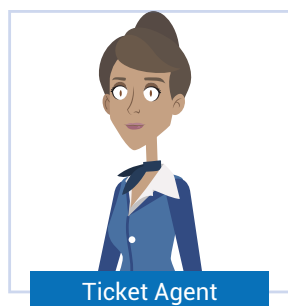


Places at the airport

travel agency	embassy	consulate
ticket counter	check-in counter	gate
duty-free shop	customs and immigration area	waiting area
snack bar	gift shop	baggage claim area
escalator	elevator	scales

No *airport* possivelmente você precisará interagir com algum funcionário. Veja alguns profissionais que trabalham por lá:

Professionals



Audio

A-Z

Glossary

Travel agency: agência de viagens

Embassy: embaixada

Consulate: consulado declaração da alfândega

Ticket counter: venda de passagem

Check-in counter: balcão de embarque

Gate: portão

Duty-free shop: loja livre de impostos

Customs and immigration area:

área de alfândega e imigração

Waiting area: área de espera

Snack bar: lanchonete

Gift shop: loja de presentes

Baggage claim area: área de esteiras

Escalator: escada rolante

Elevator (AmE) / lift (BrE): elevador



Integrated media

Se você ficou pensando qual a diferença entre “embaixada” e “consulado”, saiba mais a respeito desses locais acessando o conteúdo *Embassy or Consulate?*.

A-Z

Glossary

Ticket agent: funcionário de venda de passagem

Security guard: segurança

Porter: carregador



Audio



Glossary

Carrier: Immigration officer:
oficial de imigração

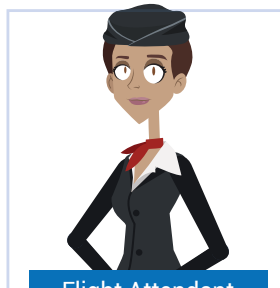
Flight attendant:
comissário de bordo

Pilot: piloto

Professionals



Immigration Officer



Flight Attendant



Pilot

Uma maneira rápida de se informar no aeroporto é através do quadro de avisos. Nele é possível reconhecer o *status* de seu voo, atrasos, partidas, chegadas, entre outros. Acompanhe a tabela:

Arrival and departure monitor



Glossary

Carrier: companhia aérea

Remarks: status do voo

Schedule time: horário do voo

Final call: última chamada

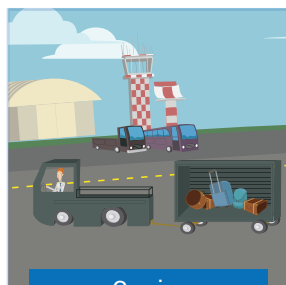
Boarding: embarcando

Delayed: atrasado

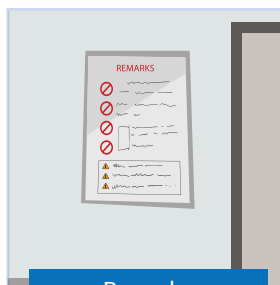
On time: no horário

Canceled: cancelado

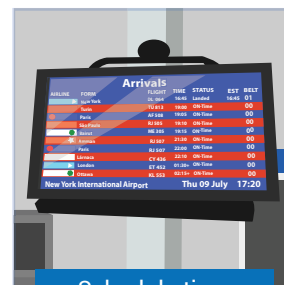
Check-in open: check-in
iniciado



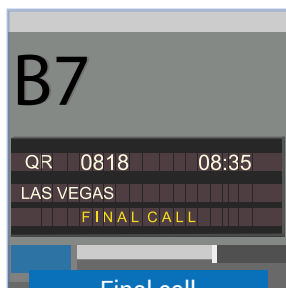
Carrier



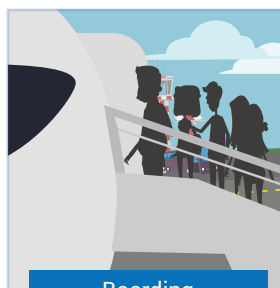
Remarks



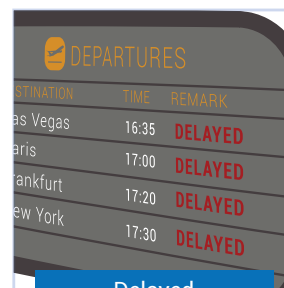
Schedule time



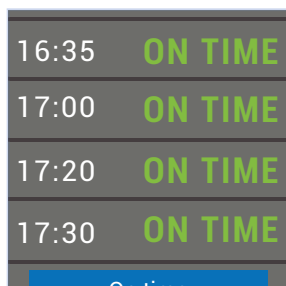
Final call



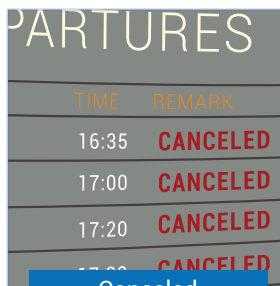
Boarding



Delayed



On time



Canceled



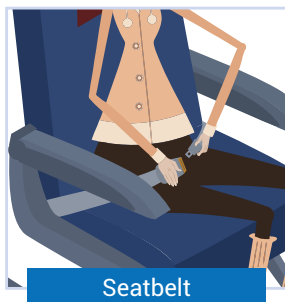
Check-in open

Além das palavras apresentadas, existem outros itens relacionados à viagem que estão listados a seguir:

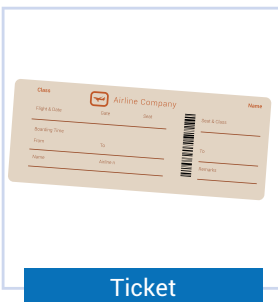


Audio

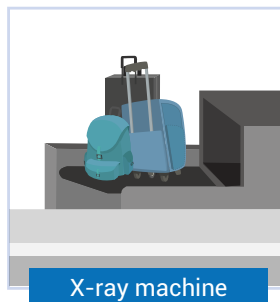
Other items



Seatbelt



Ticket



X-ray machine



Metal detector



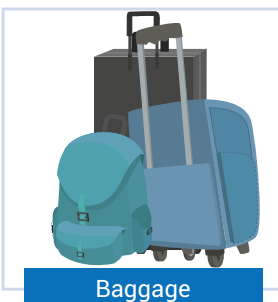
Baggage claim



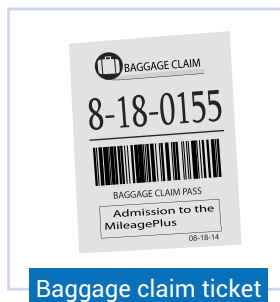
Suitcase



Luggage carrier



Baggage



Baggage claim ticket



Luggage tag



Baggage claim check



Baggage allowance

A-Z

Glossary

Seatbelt: cinto de segurança

Ticket: passagem

X-ray machine: máquina de raio-X

Metal detector: detector de metais

Baggage claim: esteira

Suitcase: mala

Luggage carrier: carrinho de mala

Baggage: bagagem

Baggage claim ticket: bilhete de bagagem

Luggage tag: etiqueta de bagagem

Baggage claim check: balcão de retirada de bagagem

Baggage allowance: franquia de bagagem



Audio



Glossary

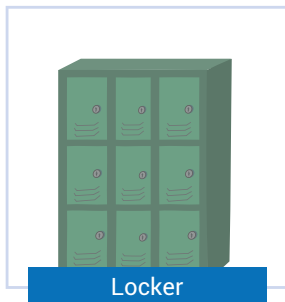
Locker: armário/guarda-volumes

Window seat: assento de janela

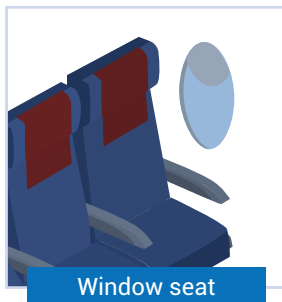
Aisle seat: assento de corredor

Emergency exit: saída de emergência

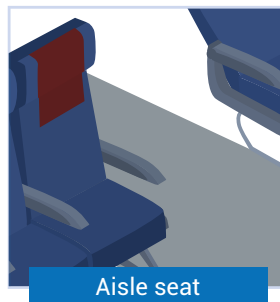
Other items



Locker



Window seat



Aisle seat



Direct/Non-stop flight



Connecting flight



Emergency exit

Para evitar qualquer problema, é importante você ter sua documentação em mãos. Veja alguns documentos relevantes:

Documents



Glossary

Passport: passaporte

ID (identification) card:

carteira de identidade

Student's ID/card:

carteira de estudante

Travel insurance card: cartão

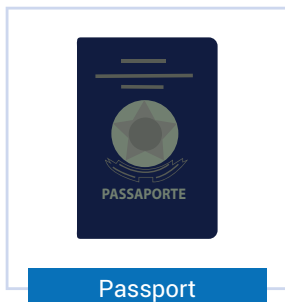
do seguro de viagem

Driver's license: carteira

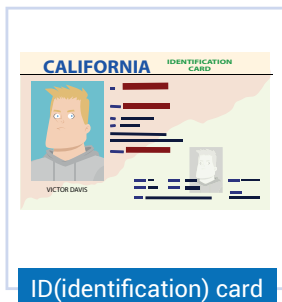
de motorista

Boarding pass: cartão

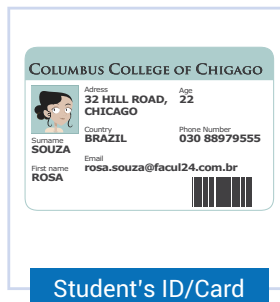
de embarque



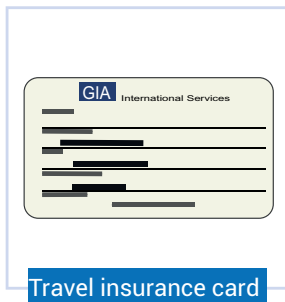
Passport



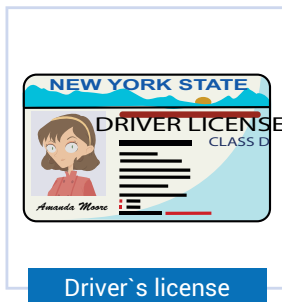
ID(identification) card



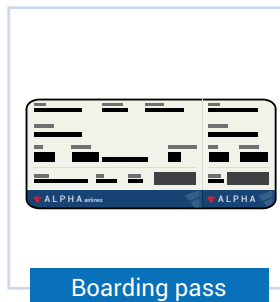
Student's ID/Card



Travel insurance card

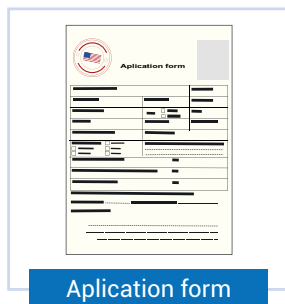


Driver's license

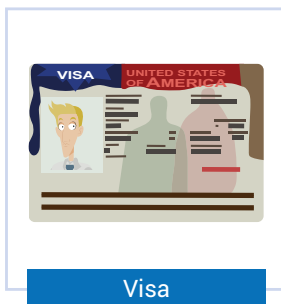


Boarding pass

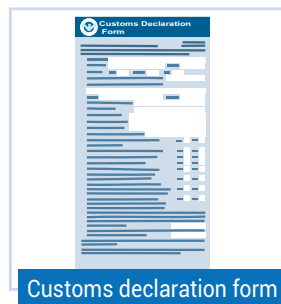
Documents



Application form



Visa



Customs declaration form



Audio



Glossary

Application form:

formulário de solicitação

Visa: visto

Customs declaration

form: formulário de
declaração alfandegária

A partir deste vocabulário realize as *Activities Packing documents, Traveling vocabulary* e *Planning a trip* para praticar este conteúdo.

No tópico a seguir você conhecerá alguns verbos relacionados à viagem.



Learning activity

Packing documents

Traveling vocabulary

Planning a trip

3.2 Travel verbs

Para planejar uma viagem, há uma série de ações e procedimentos a serem feitos. Veja a seguir alguns *travel verbs*. Observe que utilizamos os tempos verbais estudados até este momento.

Travel verbs



To get a passport

I got my passport last month.



To apply for a visa

She's going to apply for a visa.



To fill in

They had to fill in many forms.



To carry

People carry documents when they travel.



To book

We're going to book our flight.



To choose

I like to choose my travel destinations carefully.



Glossary

To get a passport: tirar um passaporte

To apply for a visa: solicitar um visto

To fill in a form: preencher um formulário

To carry: carregar

To book: reservar

To choose: escolher



Mind the gap

Além do verbo *to book*, que significa reservar, você pode dizer "fazer uma reserva" usando a expressão *to make a reservation*: *I'm going to make a reservation at a hotel*, isto é, "vou fazer uma reserva no hotel".

Travel verbs



Audio

A-Z

Glossary

To go through: passar pela imigração.

To board the plane: embarcar no avião

To fasten (your) seatbelt: apertar (seu) cinto de segurança

To take off: decolar

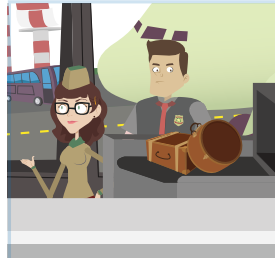
To land: aterrissar

To arrive: chegar

To depart: partir

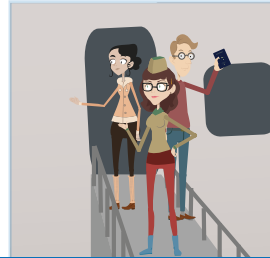
To take a flight: pegar um voo

To pack (a bag): fazer a mala



To go through

You always have to go through immigration when you go to a foreign country.



To board the plane

Sometimes it's complicated to board a plane.



To fasten your seatbelt

The sign says fasten our seatbelts.



To take off

The plane took off an hour ago.



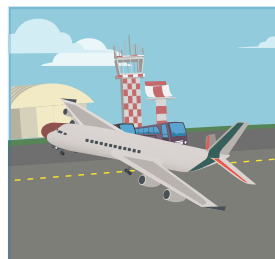
To land

We're going to land in a few minutes.



To arrive

The plane arrives in half an hour.



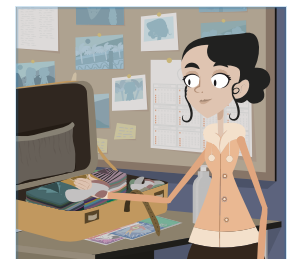
To depart

The plane departed with fifteen minutes delay.



To take a flight

Ane is going to take a flight to Canada in the morning.



To pack

Rosa is going to pack her clothes and shoes this weekend.

Depois de estudar os verbos relacionados à viagem, acompanhe o tópico a seguir onde você estudará outras *Time Expressions*.

3.3 Time expressions - Future

Nas aulas anteriores, você já estudou algumas *Time Expressions* relacionadas ao presente. Veja outras expressões de tempo relacionadas ao futuro:



Audio

tomorrow	the day after tomorrow	next...
tonight	in two hours	in four days
In a year	two hours from now	four days from now

Como você pode perceber essas expressões de tempo são posicionadas em geral no final da frase. Observe nos exemplos a seguir:

Christine's trip is four days **from now**.

Associado a algumas dessas expressões é possível indicar o dia da semana, mês ou ano que algo irá acontecer. Veja:

Rosa is going to apply for a visa **next** Monday.

Quando se quer dar ênfase ao tempo, podemos colocar as expressões no início da frase. Veja o exemplo:

Christine's going to travel to New York **tomorrow**.

Tomorrow Christine's going to travel to New York.

Nos exemplos apresentados, a segunda frase soa mais enfática que a primeira. Essas expressões são geralmente utilizadas junto com a forma do futuro *Going to*. Acompanhe o tópico a seguir para estudá-lo.

3.4 Future - Going to

Enquanto conversa com Carly, Rosa conta alguns de seus planos. Veja na conversa:



A-Z

Glossary

What's on your mind?: No que você está pensando?

To day dream: sonhar acordado

That got me thinking: isso me fez pensar

The holiday break: recesso de fim de ano

To apply for a visa: solicitar um visto

Flight: voo

To pack: fazer as malas

I sure hope so!: Eu certamente espero que sim!

Carly: Hey, Rosa, what's on your mind? You seem to be day dreaming.

Rosa: I was talking to Dube, and I told him to go to New York to meet Christine.

Carly: OK. And...?

Rosa: Well, that got me thinking. Maybe I could travel a little before the holiday break is over and classes begin again.

Carly: Yeah, that's a great idea! Where are you planning to go?

Rosa: I think I'm going to Canada. I have some Brazilian friends there, so I could visit the country and see my friends too.

Carly: Cool!

Rosa: Yup. So now I have to make a list of all the things I'm going to do before the trip.

Carly: Like what?

Rosa: Hmm... I'm going to apply for a visa – that's the first thing.

Carly: A visa? Why? We don't need a visa to go to Canada.

Rosa: Well, you Americans don't need it, but Brazilian people do, so I'm going to take my passport to the Canadian consulate and apply for a visa tomorrow.

Carly: Oh, OK.

Rosa: Then I'm going to call a travel agency and check the flights and the price of the tickets. After that I'm going to send an email to my friends in Montreal and see if they're going to be there. And finally, I'm going to pack!

Carly: Wow, you have everything planned! I'm sure you're gonna have a wonderful time there!

Rosa: Thanks, Carly. I sure hope so!

Quando nos referimos a uma ação no futuro, falando de **planos** ou **intenções**, **Going to** é o tempo verbal utilizado. Não importa se esse futuro está próximo ou não, o que importa é ser uma *planned action or intention*.



| Audio

No diálogo apresentado Rosa está justamente falando sobre tudo o que planeja ou tem a intenção de fazer antes de viajar. Veja que o verbo *To be* faz parte da composição do *Going to - Future*:

I'm going to take my passport to the Canadian consulate.

I'm going to apply for a visa.

I'm going to call a travel agency to check the flights and the price of the tickets.

I'm going to send an e-mail to my friends in Montreal.

I'm going to pack.

O verbo *To be* pode ser utilizado em *contractions* - *I'm, you're, he's, she's, we're, they're* - em frases afirmativas. Essa é sua forma mais comum, a não ser quando se trata da linguagem escrita e formal. Observe:

I'm going to book a ticket to Montreal.

You'**re** going to travel first class.

Judy'**s** going to apply for a Canadian visa.

Mike'**s** going to arrive tomorrow.

They'**re** going to take a direct flight.

Nas frases negativas, a partícula *not* é acrescentada ao verbo *To be*. Observe que, assim como as frases afirmativas, as negativas podem, normalmente, usar as *contractions*. Acompanhe:

I **am not** going to book a ticket to Montreal.

You **aren't** going to travel first class.

Judy **isn't** going to apply for a Canadian visa.

Mike **isn't** going to arrive tomorrow.

They **aren't** going to take a direct flight.



Audio

Para formar as frases interrogativas utilizamos o verbo *To be* (que faz parte da forma futura *Going to*), invertendo a posição do sujeito e do verbo. Veja os exemplos:

Am I going to book a ticket to Montreal?

Are you going to travel first class?

Is Judy going to apply for a Canadian visa?

Is Mike going to arrive tomorrow?

Are they going to take a direct flight?

Para fazer uma *Wh-question*, basta incluir no início da pergunta a *question word* apropriada para obter a informação que você busca. Veja os exemplos:

What are you going to do tomorrow?

When is she going to board the plane?

Where are they going to?

O verbo *To go*, além de ser o verbo auxiliar para indicar o futuro (*going to*), também pode ser o verbo principal. Veja:

I'm **going to go** to the countryside.

Fica um pouco repetitivo, não é? Neste caso, você pode optar por tirar o verbo principal.

I'm **going to** the countryside.



Learning activity

Oliver's plan
Word order
Future plans

A partir dessas informações é possível realizar as *Activities Rosa's plans*, *Word order* e *Future plans*.

Out loud

3.5 Gonna

Você percebeu que Carly utiliza gonna no diálogo com Rosa? Observe:

Wow, you have everything planned! I'm sure you're **gonna** have a wonderful time there!



Audio

Gonna é a maneira informal de falar *Going to*. Não é utilizado em contextos formais ou em momentos em que se deve demonstrar cordialidade.

A forma *Gonna* deverá ser acompanhada do verbo que indica o plano ou a intenção a ser realizada no futuro. Lembre que, quando o verbo principal da frase é o verbo *To go*, podemos omiti-lo. Nesse caso, *Going to* **não** pode ser transformado em *Gonna*. Verifique:

Going to	Gonna
I'm going to get a visa .	I'm gonna get a visa.
I'm not going to pack today	I'm not gonna pack today.
I'm going to the bank.	-

Escute as frases abaixo e repita. O verbo *To be* **deve** ser pronunciado, mesmo estando na forma de uma *contraction*.

You're gonna buy the tickets.
I'm gonna leave tomorrow.
She's gonna travel to visit her parents.
He's gonna buy some souvenirs to take home.
They're gonna fly to Manchester to visit their family.
We're gonna be there for two weeks
He's gonna pick up the bags at the baggage carousel.

Depois de praticar a pronúncia dos exemplos apresentados, realize a *Activity Gonna*. Bom trabalho!



Learning activity
Gonna

4. Gap year



Audio |

In recent years, many students in the USA have decided to finish high school and not go straight into college or university. They apply for one of those, get accepted, but don't start their studies immediately, choosing instead to have what is called "gap time".



Mind the gap

Take time off: é utilizado para expressar a interrupção dos estudos ou do trabalho por um período.

"Gap time" is a year (sometimes a semester) that students **take off** before getting into college (or university), but it is not a time to stay home doing nothing. "Gappers" - as students who take gap time are referred to - use this period to work and save money, to do volunteer work, to do an internship, or to study a foreign language abroad. The main reason why students take this time off is because many of them don't feel prepared to leave high school and get straight into college, or they want to get more life experience before this next step - especially to gain more independence.



Glossary

Internship: estágio
Abroad: em um país estrangeiro
To gain: adquirir
Rekindle: reacender
Aid: ajudar
To pick: escolher
Improve: melhorar
Regardless off: apesar de

Gap time also allows students to take a break and get not only their motivation but also their focus on studies back. This time away from studying hard - as students are expected to do at college - can revitalize students' minds, and it is a chance to rekindle their love of learning. Also, the experience that students gain during gap time can aid them in college, helping connect ideas and put everything they'll be studying in context.

Regardless of the way gappers use this time off, they usually get a better idea of how they want to spend the rest of their lives after their gap time is over. They return to their studies with a clearer understanding of how important it

is to become an expert in the area they have chosen, and for those who go abroad or do volunteer work at their homeland, the advantage is that they will probably have a broadened world view after they finish their gap time.

An issue that comes to many people's minds: the financial aspect of taking gap time. If a student chooses to work during his or her gap year, he/she probably won't need to worry about expenses, but what if the decision is to go to Asia to do volunteer work or to study French in Paris? Gap year programs many times cost far less than a year of university tuition and it is possible to travel and work during a gap year, so the student may be able to cover his/her expenses and even save money for the college years ahead. Finally, it is important to consider some disadvantages there are in taking gap time. Taking a gap year, for example, will put a student a year behind his/her high school friends in college experiences such as attending orientation, choosing classes, picking a major, etc. Moreover, it not only means starting college a year late, but also finishing a year late, delaying the beginning of his/her career.

So, as you can see, choosing to have gap time is a serious decision, but it is one that more and more American students are considering to take in order to improve not only academically and professionally, but also personally.

5. That's a wrap!

Nesta aula, você acompanhou Dube tentando se reconciliar com Christine. Mas ao chegar à casa dela, encontrou Rosa que lhe informou que a amiga já havia ido para o aeroporto há uma hora. A partir desta situação você pôde conhecer um vocabulário relacionado a aeroporto bem como sobre alguns documentos necessários para realizar uma viagem. Também estudou alguns *travel verbs* e conheceu outras *time expressions* relacionadas a ações a serem realizadas no futuro.

Você também viu Rosa falando sobre seus planos de viagem com Carly, e estudou que para falar sobre *planned actions and intentions* utilizamos *Going to*. Você também estudou que suas formas interrogativa e negativa se organizam estruturalmente a partir do verbo *To be*. Você exercitou a pronúncia de *gonna*, e conheceu um costume diferente e cada vez mais comum nos Estados Unidos: *the gap year*. Portanto, agora que você estudou estes conteúdos, pratique-os bastante, pois assim quando você estiver *off on a trip* conseguirá usá-los de forma natural e fluente.

