

Lesson 01 - My stay in a hotel

Objetivos

- Conhecer o léxico referente a serviços oferecidos em hotéis, identificando a pronúncia e a escrita deste vocabulário.
- Expressar ações planejadas utilizando *Going to* relacionado a serviços utilizados em hotéis.
- Questionar o período de tempo em que uma ação será realizada utilizando *How long*.
- Reconhecer os usos de *Going to* e *Will*, empregando-os de acordo com o contexto.
- Conhecer as contrações de *Will*, exercitando sua pronúncia.

Here we go!

1. Carlton is going to Canada!

Travelling abroad is usually something good, but it demands some planning. However, in our daily life not all the situations are predictable. In this lesson, Carlton is going to Canada and so you are going to study verb tenses related to the future, using *Going to* and *Will* to talk about planned and unplanned actions and their appropriate pronunciation. Furthermore, you are going to get in touch with the vocabulary related to booking a room, hotel services and different kinds of accommodation. Are you ready to *take off*?

Warming up

2. At B&B House

Carlton arrived in Vancouver to solve some things related to his father who has recently passed away. He met Bruno on the plane, a Brazilian student on an exchange program in Canada. After saying goodbye to his new friend he went to the B&B House. Read and listen to the conversation between Carlton and the receptionist:



Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *Getting at the B&B House* e acompanhe Carlton fazendo o check-in.



Glossary

Book (verb): reserve

Private: for one person only

Couple: two or a few

Receptionist: Good evening, how may I help you ?

Carlton: Hi, I have a reservation.

Receptionist: What's your name, sir?

Carlton: My name's Carlton Jackson.

Receptionist: Could I see your ID, please?

Carlton: Here you are.

Receptionist: You booked a single room with private bathroom, TV and wi-fi?

Carlton: That's right.

Receptionist: How long are you planning to stay?

Carlton: Just a couple of days.

Receptionist: OK, sir. Please, sign here.

Carlton: OK, done.

Receptionist: Here's your key. You're in room four. Can I help you with anything else?

Carlton: Yes... What time is the breakfast?

Receptionist: Breakfast is served from 7am to 10am. Anything else, sir?

Carlton: No, thank you.

Receptionist: Enjoy your stay. Have a good evening.

In the conversation between Carlton and the receptionist, she tells him about the services available in the B&B House. Based on this situation you are going to study the vocabulary related to accommodations.



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3. Getting the hang of it

What's the buzz?

3.1 Hotel services

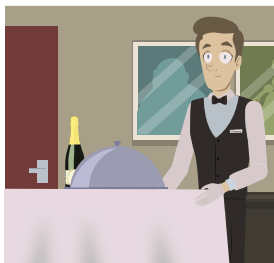
Carlton está chegando na *Bed and Breakfast House*, um tipo de acomodação onde você pode ficar por uma noite e fazer uma refeição pela manhã. É uma acomodação barata, adequada para pessoas que não precisam de luxo ou serviços extras.

Em grandes ou pequenos hotéis, há uma variedade de serviços que o hóspede pode usar. Observe o quadro com os serviços mais comuns:



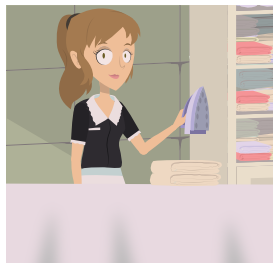
Getting on

Acesse a mídia *Types of Accommodation* e conheça diferentes formas de hospedagem.



Room service

You order some food and drink from a hotel room.



Ironing clothes

You request a hotel ironing service.



Wake up call

You ask for a hotel wake up call.



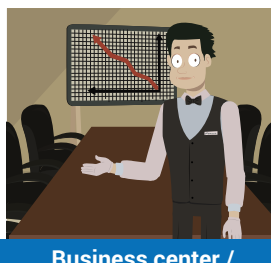
Laundry service

You can ask for a laundry service at the hotel.



Housekeeping

You can request housekeeping at a hotel.

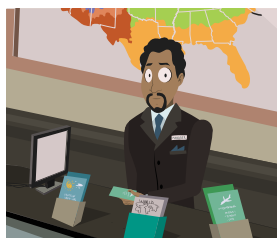


Business center / Conference room

If you want to organize an event or need to attend a meeting, you can book it.

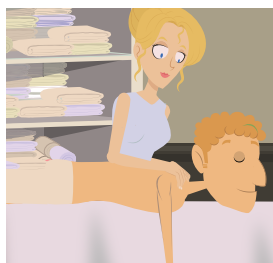


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Tourism hotel information service

If you need information about where to go and what to do, ask for the Tourist Hotel Information.



Masseur / Massage

If you need a massage service, request the presence of the hotel masseur.



Safe deposit box

While carrying money, important documents, jewelry or anything you consider worthy saving, you can ask to put them there.

Além desses serviços, o hóspede pode geralmente encontrar um secador de cabelos no banheiro e travesseiros extras no armário. Se necessário, é possível solicitar toalhas extras na recepção. Alguns hotéis oferecem *wi-fi* gratuito para seus hóspedes enquanto que outros cobram pelo serviço. Também é comum, os hotéis possuírem bar e restaurante abertos para almoço e janta.



Learning activity

Asking for hotel services

Depois de conhecer alguns serviços oferecidos em hotéis, faça a activity *Asking for hotel services* e exercite o vocabulário estudado.

No próximo tópico você vai estudar o *Future - Going to*, seus usos e formas e também contrasta-lo com Future Simple - Will a partir da conversa que Bruno e Carlton têm no avião.

3.2 Future - Going to



Getting on

Retome o conteúdo desenvolvido no Módulo 01, acessando *Future - Going to*.

Na *Lesson 17* do Módulo 01, foi abordado o *Future - Going to*, utilizado em situações que já estavam planejadas. Observe que *Gonna*, bastante utilizado coloquialmente, é a contração de *Going to*.

Nesta aula este conteúdo será revisado e, a seguir, será explicada a diferença entre *Going to* e o *Future Simple - Will*.

Acompanhe o diálogo entre Carlton e Bruno no avião:



Bruno: Hi! It seems we're gonna be seatmates. My name's Bruno, nice to meet you!

Carlton: Hello! I'm Carlton.

Bruno: What about you, what are you gonna do in Canada?

Carlton: I'm going to... my father's funeral.



Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *In the airplane* e acompanhe a conversa entre Carlton e Bruno.



Audio

Neste diálogo Bruno utilizou o *Future - Going to* por estar se referindo ao fato de que ele e Carlton ficarão lado a lado no avião. Em seguida, Bruno pergunta a Carlton o que ele vai fazer no Canadá e ele responde que vai ao funeral de seu pai utilizando a mesma estrutura, pois ele já sabia o propósito de sua viagem.

Acompanhe na tabela como este tempo verbal se apresenta em frases afirmativas:



You are **going to** help me next time.

He is **going to** visit us in the winter.



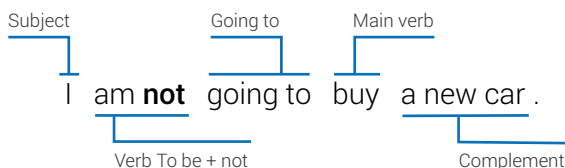
Mind the gap

Observe que ao usar *going to*, no sentido de ir a algum lugar, não é necessário o acréscimo do verbo *go*, ou seja, a forma mais comum para evitar redundância para dizer "Eu vou para a universidade" é "*I am going to university*" ao invés de "*I am going to go to university*".



Audio |

Para formar frases negativas, perceba que a partícula *not* é acrescentada ao verbo *To be*:



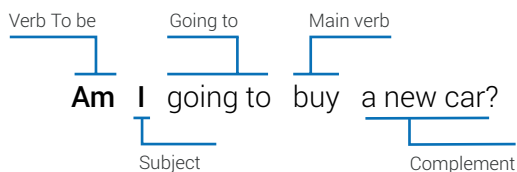
Nos exemplos a seguir, foi utilizada a contração do *Verb To be* com a partícula *not*. Quando utilizamos o sujeito "I" não é possível contrair o verbo com a partícula de negação. Observe os exemplos a seguir:

I'm not going to buy a new car.

You aren't going to help me next time.

He isn't going to visit us in the winter.

As frases interrogativas são formadas a partir da inversão do verbo *To be* e do sujeito, ou seja, eles têm suas posições invertidas. Observe:



Perguntas do tipo "yes or no" são respondidas de forma sucinta. No inglês denominamos essas respostas de *short answers*, ou seja, utiliza-se apenas o sujeito e o verbo auxiliar para responder o que é perguntado. Na tabela a seguir, veja como as *short answers* são utilizadas e observe que na forma afirmativa não há contração do verbo *To be*:

Yes-no questions	Affirmative short answers	Negative short answers
Are you going to help me next time?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Is he going to visit us in the winter?	Yes, he is .	No, he isn't .
Are they going to have a baby?	Yes, they are .	No, they aren't .

Para fazer uma frase interrogativa também podemos utilizar as *question words*, incluindo-as no início da pergunta. Veja alguns exemplos:

What is Carlton going to do in Canada?

Where is Carlton going to stay?

Why is Bruno going to Vancouver?



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Neste tópico você pôde observar que o *Future - Going to* é utilizado para descrever eventos planejados no futuro. Exercite esse conteúdo realizando a atividade *What are they going to do?*



Learning activity

What are they going to do?

A seguir, você estudará como formular perguntas utilizando o advérbio de tempo *How long* e o *Future - Going to*.

3.3 How long are you going to...?

No diálogo entre Carlton e a recepcionista, ela pergunta quanto tempo Carlton planeja ficar hospedado na *B&B House*. Acompanhe a conversa e observe como o *How long* está sendo usado para se referir a tempo:



Receptionist: **How long** are you planning to stay?

Carlton: Just a couple of days.



Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *How long are you going to stay?* e veja a conversa entre Carlton e a recepcionista do B&B House.

How long é frequentemente utilizado com o *Future - Going to* para perguntar quanto tempo alguém vai ficar em algum lugar. Assim, a pergunta pode ser feita desta forma:



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How long are you **going to** stay?

Veja outros exemplos:

How long + going to	Answer
How long are you going to be here?	Until next week.
How long is he going to work in this project?	We don't know.
How long are they going to live in the capital?	They are going to live in the capital for three months.



Learning activity

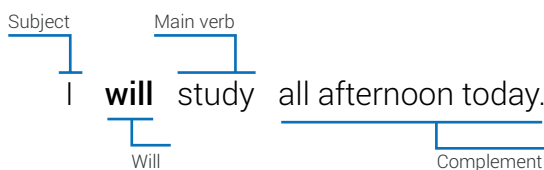
How long are you going to stay in Canada?

A partir destes exemplos, você pôde observar como usar o *How long + Going to*. Pratique esse conteúdo na atividade *How long are you going to stay in Canada?*

No tópico a seguir você estudará outra forma de referir-se ao futuro, o *Future Simple - Will*.

3.4 Future Simple - Will

Para expressar o futuro, também é possível utilizar o verbo auxiliar *Will*. Ele é utilizado quando uma decisão é tomada no momento da fala, não havendo planejamento anterior. Embora haja conjugação, tanto o auxiliar *Will* como o verbo principal não sofrem alteração em sua estrutura. Observe as frases afirmativas na tabela:



You **will live** happily ever after.

He **will find** the truth someday.

She **will buy** a new TV.

It **will be** a great weekend.

We **will finish** everything today.

You **will travel** around the world.

They **will move** to a bigger apartment.



Audio

O verbo auxiliar *Will* pode ser contraído com o sujeito, utilizando-se 'll. Desta forma, as frases anteriores ficariam:

I'll study all afternoon today.

You'll live happily ever after.

He'll find the truth someday.

She'll buy a new TV.

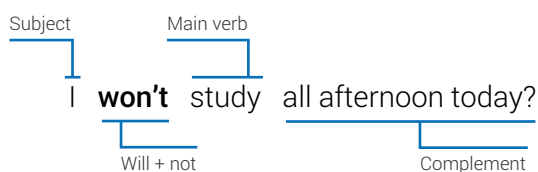
It'll be a great weekend.

We'll finish everything today.

You'll travel around the world.

They'll move to a bigger apartment.

Para formar as frases negativas, o auxiliar *Will* é acrescido da partícula *not* = *will not*. Esse, por sua vez, pode ser escrito na forma contraída *won't*. Acompanhe:



You **won't** live happily ever after.

He **won't** find the truth.

She **won't** buy a new TV.

It **won't** be a great weekend.

We **won't** finish everything today.

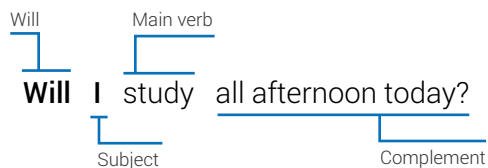
You **won't** travel around the world.

They **won't** move to a bigger apartment.



Audio |

Já as frases interrogativas são feitas a partir da inversão entre o verbo auxiliar *Will* e o sujeito. Observe.



Will you live happily ever after?

Will he find the truth someday?

Will she buy a new TV?

Will it be a great weekend?

Will we finish everything today?

Will you travel around the world?

Will they move to a bigger apartment?

As respostas curtas são feitas utilizando *Will*. A forma afirmativa não pode ser contraída. Já na forma negativa, utilizamos *will not* que pode ser contraída em *won't*.

Yes-no questions	Affirmative short answers	Negative short answers
Will you help me?	Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
Will you stay for the party?	Yes, I will.	No, I won't.

Para fazer uma pergunta utilizando as *wh-questions*, basta colocá-las no início da frase. Veja:

What will you do?

Where will Jason and Sarah sleep?

Você estudou que o futuro utilizando *Going to* refere-se a eventos planejados, enquanto *Will* refere-se a eventos não planejados. Pratique esse conteúdo realizando as atividades *Going to or Will?* e *Talking about the future*.

A fim de melhorar sua pronúncia, no tópico a seguir você estudará os pronomes pessoais com as formas contraídas do auxiliar *Will*.

Out loud

3.5 Will: Pronunciation of contractions

Para pronunciar corretamente as formas contraídas do sujeito + *Will*, é necessário que a língua encoste no céu da boca ao fazer o som de 'L'. Escute a contração dos sujeitos com o *Will*:

I'll	You'll	She'll	He'll
It'll	We'll	You'll	They'll

Escute e pratique as frases em que essa contração aparece:

I'll invite my friends to go to Vancouver.
You'll call the girl as soon as possible.
She'll book a room for her friends.
He'll plan to stay there for a long time.
It'll help us if we do all the tasks.
We'll wait for a taxi.
You'll give him a business card.
They'll have a place to stay.

Exercitar a pronúncia dessas contrações faz com que você aperfeiçoe tanto seu *speaking* quanto seu *listening*. Pratique esse conteúdo com a atividade *Will or 'll*.



Learning activity

Going to or will?
Talking about the future



Audio



Learning activity

Will or 'll

Catching a glimpse

4. Accommodation to foreign students



Integrated media

Acesse a mídia Accommodation
for foreign students para
escutar este texto.

Many schools offer convenient accommodation located on or near the campus. The rooms vary in size and quality and the student has the option of either a shared or a private room. Some of these rooms have a community kitchen, shared bathrooms and laundry facilities. These dormitories are usually divided into boys and girls. Staying in these accommodations may help students interact in campus activities as well as meet other students.

On the other hand, out of campus the students can rent houses but prices can greatly vary, they can be much higher and places are not always available; most of the time the students share accommodation to keep costs down. Many schools will offer a variety of posts advertising housing to help the students in order to get a place to live. As a foreign student, there are different kinds of accommodation you can rent. Another option is the single or double bedroom apartments which also have a kitchen, a toilet and a bath. Most of these apartments do not include furniture or meals but some include the heat system or electricity. The student should examine the contract carefully before signing it and visit the place before moving in.

5. That's a wrap!

In this lesson Carlton had to travel to Canada to attend his father's funeral. On the plane he meets Bruno, a Brazilian exchange student. From this situation on you dealt with essential actions for those who want to take a trip to other countries, such as knowing how to register at a hotel, check in, fill out forms and request services in a hotel. Additionally, you studied vocabulary related to these topics and practiced the pronunciation of a variety of words and sentences.

Moreover, you studied difference between *Going to* and *Will* to express future, their structures in the affirmative, negative and interrogative statements. After that, you studied the pronunciation of *Will* contractions. However, this is only the first lesson of this new module. You are going to have the opportunity to learn much more with the next lessons. Stay motivated and have a great season of learning!

