

Lesson 02 - Environment

Objetivos

- Conhecer o vocabulário relacionado a meio ambiente identificando sua aplicação de acordo com os contextos.
- Identificar os usos dos modais *Can, May, Could, Might, Must, Should, Will* e *Would* reconhecendo suas aplicações de acordo com a situação.

Here we go!

1. Environmental issues

Nowadays the issues regarding the environment are really important due to the problems our planet has been facing. This topic is being discussed in several ways to make people aware of it. In this lesson Bruno and Penny, both students in the University of Vancouver, start a conversation about the lecture they will attend. From this conversation on you are going to study Modal Verbs and vocabulary about environment.

Warming up

2. Talk about environment

Bruno is a Brazilian student in an exchange program at the University of Vancouver. He met Carlton on the plane, on his flight back to Canada. Today he is going to attend a lecture about environment with Professor Tom Wilcox. While he waits for the lecture, he goes to the nearest Café to have some coffee with a classmate, Penny. Read and listen to their conversation:



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Acesse a mídia *At the Café* para acompanhar a conversa de Bruno e Penny.

Bruno: I'm in favor of development. Can you tell me which rich country maintains its natural resources?

Penny: Bruno, you must have heard about the greenhouse effect and global warming.

Bruno: You may keep saying things like greenhouse effect, global warming, endangered species, extinct species and deforestation, but we need food to survive.

Penny: Yes, that's correct. However, we should do our best to reduce the use of plastic, recycle our trash...

In this conversation, Bruno and Penny discuss the environment, a topic which may lead to a variety of opinions. Based on this situation, you are going to study the vocabulary about environmental issues.

3. Getting the hang of it

What's the buzz?

3.1 Go green

No diálogo entre Bruno e Penny, alguns problemas relacionados ao meio ambiente são mencionados. Todos esses problemas podem ser minimizados ou até mesmo eliminados com atitudes simples. Veja alguns deles na tabela a seguir:



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Recycle the garbage	Separate glass, metal, paper and organic items.
Go second-hand	Second-hand stores have clothes, furniture and decoration items in excellent condition for a lower price. This helps decrease the amount of garbage.
Turn off electronic devices at night	Sleep mode uses a lot of energy, so turn off your computer, TV and microwave oven. This will save you up a considerable amount of money in the end of the year.
Use both sides of paper sheets	Use the other side of documents to write your essay draft, or even to make your shopping list.
Wrap creatively	Reuse gift papers, bows or bags for birthday or Christmas presents. You can even use milk cartons and newspaper to make a unique gift bag.
Take a shorter shower	Two less minutes in the shower mean ten less gallons of water you spend.
Brush without running water	You can save many liters of water if you turn off the faucet while you brush your teeth.
Plant a tree	It can save you some bucks in the electricity bill. A tree can give you a nice shade in the summer, and can help cool the house.
Buy local	Support local economy by buying products from local farmers, and reduce the amount of pollution generated with transport.
Do it yourself - DIY	Instead of calling a handyman to redo your kitchen table, Do It Yourself. Reuse paint and other materials you have in storage and make yourself a special handcraft.



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Use rechargeable batteries

It may be a more expensive purchase, but you won't spend money on batteries every month. Besides, you will help reduce the amount of garbage.

Use reusable bags

Not only are they stronger, they also help sea animals from getting stuck in plastic bags, which they mistake for food.



Learning activity

Going Green
Talking about green issues

Depois de estudar o vocabulário relacionado a problemas ambientais e ações para minimizá-los, pratique este conteúdo realizando as atividades *Going Green* e *Talking about green issues*.

Para dar seguimento na sua aprendizagem acompanhe o conteúdo sobre os *modal verbs Can* e *May* no tópico a seguir.

3.2 Modal verbs - Can and May

No episódio desta aula, Sarah precisa faltar ao trabalho para ir ao “suposto” velório do pai de Carlton. Acompanhe a conversa entre Sarah e seu chefe, Mr. Tennant:



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Acesse a mídia *Doctor's appointment* para escutar este texto.

Sarah: Mr. Tennant, I'm sorry I can't come to work tomorrow. I have a doctor's appointment.

Mr. Tennant: Doctor's appointment? Sure... How do you plan to make up for your absence?

Sarah: Don't worry, Amélie can cover my shift.

Sarah usa o modal *Can* para expressar *ability* em dois momentos: quando diz para Mr. Tennant que não poderá trabalhar no dia seguinte e quando diz que Amélie poderá substituí-la. O verbo modal *Can* é utilizado para expressar habilidade e permissão. Veja alguns exemplos:

I **can** cook very well.

You **can** go now.

Can I use your phone?

Além de *Can*, podemos expressar permissão com o modal *May*. Veja alguns exemplos:

You **may** leave if you want.

She **may** come tomorrow.

May I use your phone?

Os verbos modais possuem características distintas dos outros verbos. A seguir confira as principais características que compõem o uso desse verbo:

- Eles funcionam como o próprio verbo auxiliar na frase interrogativa (inversão sujeito-verbo). Exemplo:

I **can** speak French very well.

Can you speak French?

You **may** come in if you want.

May I come in?

- Eles funcionam como o próprio verbo auxiliar na frase negativa, acrescidos da partícula *not*:

I **can't** speak German.

You **may not** leave this room.



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Getting on

Os modais *can* e *may* foram abordados nas Lessons 11 e 12 do Módulo 01. Acesse-os em:

- *Modal verbs - introduction*
- *Modal verbs can and may - permission.*



Mind the gap

Ao pedir permissão, o verbo modal *May* é mais formal que o modal *Can*.



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- São seguidos de verbos na forma infinitiva em frases afirmativas, sem a partícula *to*:

They **can drive** on the weekends.

She **may stay** in our house.

- Não recebem “s” na terceira pessoa do singular:

He **can cook**.

She **can use** my book.

They **may travel** to Paris.

You **may call** your mother.



Learning activity
Can and May

A partir deste conteúdo você tem as informações necessárias para pedir permissão ou falar de ações que consegue ou não executar. Após estudar a estrutura dos verbos modais, pratique este conteúdo com a atividade *Can and May*.

No tópico seguinte você irá aprofundar o estudo dos *modals verbs Can* e *May* e também conhecerá outros como *Could* e *Might*.

3.3 Modal verbs - Can, May, Could and Might

Os verbos modais podem expressar mais de uma ideia dependendo do contexto onde são utilizados. Confira-os neste tópico:

- a) Além de expressar permissão, *Can* também pode expressar proibição, sugestão e oferta de ajuda. Veja os exemplos:

- Proibição:

You **can't** take pictures inside the museum.

Clients **can't** smoke in the restaurant.

- Sugestão:

He **can** read the article about deforestation to learn more.

She **can** take Route 99 and get there faster.



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- Oferta de ajuda:

Can I help you?

Can I carry your bags?

- b) O verbo modal May também pode expressar possibilidade, sugestão e oferta de ajuda. Veja os exemplos:

- Possibilidade (grande probabilidade de algo acontecer):

You **may** come early in the afternoon.

He **may** not be here for the Christmas party.

- Sugestão (mais formal que *Can*):

You **may** want to join us to save the endangered species.

She **may** prefer to spend the night in a hotel.

- Oferta de ajuda (mais formal que *Can*):

B&B House, **may** I help you?

May I close the window for you?



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c) O verbo modal **Could** pode ser utilizado para expressar possibilidade, habilidades no passado ou solicitar permissão. Acompanhe os exemplos:

- Possibilidade:

That **could** be a good idea.

They **could** have called their parents.

- Habilidade no passado:

I **could** climb trees when I was a child.

My mother **could** never ride a bike.



Mind the gap

Para pedir permissão, *May* é o verbo modal mais formal. *Could* expressa formalidade mediana e *Can* é o menos formal.

- Permissão (mais cordial que *Can*):

Could I open the door, please?

Could you lend me your pen, please?

d) O verbo modal **Might** pode ser aplicado para expressar probabilidade ou sugestão. Observe os exemplos:

- Probabilidade (pequena probabilidade de algo acontecer):

I **might** never forgive him for what he did to my family.

He **might** visit us next month.

- Sugestão:

It **might** be a good idea to buy a better present.

You **might** get more information on the subject.



Learning activity

Using *Can*, *May*, *Could* and *Might*

Após estudar algumas aplicações dos modais *Can*, *May*, *Could* e *Might*, pratique o que foi estudado realizando a atividade *Using Can, May, Could and Might*.

Para ampliar seu conhecimento a seguir você irá estudar algumas regras referentes a outros modais.

3.4 Modal verbs - Must, Should, Will and Would

Além dos verbos modais que você acabou de estudar, temos Must, Should, Will e Would. Acompanhe a seguir a explicação de cada um deles:



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a) Utiliza-se Must para expressar obrigação no presente ou futuro, necessidade, proibição e dedução (a partir de fatos ou observação):

- Obrigação no presente ou futuro:

The children must organize the room in the end of the class.

We must protect the environment.

- Necessidade:

We must eat something before drinking.

She must study to pass her exam.

- Proibição:

You mustn't tell her I'm in town.

They mustn't send the e-mails before I check the files.

- Dedução (a partir de fatos ou observação):

Bruno, you must have heard about the greenhouse effect and global warming.

They must have known about the accident. It's on the news.

O uso de Must para expressar dedução não significa que temos a obrigação de saber algo, mas que chegou-se a uma conclusão baseado em fatos ou observações.

b) O verbo modal Should é utilizado para expressar obrigação, dar ou pedir conselho, opinião e demonstrar expectativa:

- Obrigação (menos enfática que *Must*):

I should quit smoking, it's really bad for my health.

However, we should do our best to reduce the use of plastic, recycle our trash...



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- Dar ou pedir conselho:

You should think better before you say something.

I'm worried about my grades. What should I do?

- Dar ou pedir opinião:

He shouldn't behave like that.

Do you think I should change the color of my hair?

- Expectativa:

They left three hours ago. They should be here any minute now.

She studied really hard, she should pass the test.

- c) Você estudou o verbo modal *Will* utilizando-o para expressar futuro não planejado. Porém, esse modal também pode ser empregado para expressar promessa, pedidos, ações voluntárias e fazer previsões. Veja os exemplos:

- Promessa:

I will always love you.

I won't do that again.

- Pedido (mais cordial que *Can*)

Will you bring me the newspaper, please?

Will you help me with these papers?

- Ação voluntária - oferecer ou pedir ajuda, responder a uma queixa ou pedido de ajuda.

A: My food is cold.

B: I'll heat it up.

A: There's someone at the door.

B: I'll get it.

d) Ao recusar-se a fazer algo, utiliza-se *won't* (*will + not*):

A: Your room is a mess!

B: I won't do all the cleaning myself. Jenny shares the room with me!

A: Her dress looks old-fashioned.

B: I won't say a word about it. It's her favorite one.

- Previsão (a partir de fatos ou observação)

That new restaurant will be a success.

She won't finish her paper on time.

e) Finalizando os verbos modais, utilizamos *Would* para expressar pedido e oferta, veja:

- Pedido (mais cordial que *Will*)

Would you please speak lower? The baby is asleep.

Would you please help me with this?

- Oferta (quando oferecemos algo de comer ou beber para alguém em nossa casa ou situações de comércio, como cafeterias ou lojas).

Would you like a piece of cake?

Would you like anything else?

Cada um dos modais pode ser empregado em distintas situações. Para verificar se você compreendeu estes usos realize as atividades *Modal Verbs characteristics* e *The use of modal verbs*.

A fim de aperfeiçoar seu *speaking*, no tópico seguinte você estudará a pronúncia da forma contraída dos verbos modais.



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Learning activity

Modal Verbs Characteristics
The use of modal verbs

Out loud

3.5 Modal verbs + not



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É comum o uso dos modal verbs nas formas contraídas, principalmente ao falar ou em contextos informais. Por essa razão, é importante prestar atenção à pronúncia adequada dessas contrações. Observe na tabela a seguir as formas por extenso e contraída dos verbos modais.

can not	can't
could not	couldn't
might not	mightn't
must not	mustn't
should not	shouldn't
will not	won't
would not	wouldn't

Perceba que a contração do verbo modal May com a partícula not não consta na tabela. Diferente dos outros modal verbs, May não pode ser contraído com not. A forma negativa é sempre escrita por extenso (May not), tanto na forma escrita quanto na forma oral.

I may not stay long.

It may not be so difficult.



Learning activity

Linking sentences with modals
Using modals

Não esqueça que exercitar a pronúncia é uma das maneiras de aperfeiçoar a sua oralidade, sendo assim, repita os modal verbs do quadro para aprimorar seu speaking. Exercite esse conteúdo com as atividades *Linking sentences with modals* e *Using modals*.

Catching a glimpse

4. Environmental issues



The amount of waste nowadays is a great problem the world population has been facing. One of the most effective ways to reduce the garbage in our routine is to use the 3Rs: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.

In Canada there is a law, the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999), which has been an important contributor to international agreements in the environmental issues by sharing science and knowledge, as well as by negotiating with the stakeholders. Canada participates in three international agreements related to movements about hazardous wastes. When the country signed these agreements, it compromised to promote the environment management of hazardous wastes and dangerous recyclable materials.

So, what can we do? If everyone does their share, we may not eliminate the problem, but minimize it. In our community, we can think of Waste Reduction Action Plans or hold Green Events, like distributing tree seeds for drivers. In our schools, we can discuss with the students and staff how waste aware they are, and encourage them to take the discussion further at home. There can be posters on the walls, with the words "Reduce! Reuse! Recycle!", and perhaps some activities to promote a waste reduction. At work it may seem harder, but not less important. It is possible to conduct a waste assessment, improve the energy efficiency and find ways for sustainable purchasing. Every little action counts, and each one of us is responsible for making our planet a better place to live.



Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *Environmental issues* para escutar este texto.

5. That's a wrap!

In this lesson Bruno and Penny talked about environmental issues, and Sarah asked Mr. Tennant for a day off. You studied vocabulary related to environment and actions to reduce the damage in the nature. After that, you studied the modal verbs *can, may, could, might, must, should, will, may and would*. Next lesson you are going to carry on improving your studies and getting in touch with new structures, so don't forget to review the contents.