

Lesson 03 - I lost my documents

Objetivos

- Conhecer algumas *sequence words* expressando ordem ou sequência em que fatos ou eventos acontecem.
- Revisar a estrutura do *Past Simple* reconhecendo a ordem em que fatos ou eventos acontecem no passado.
- Conhecer o *Past Continuous* observando sua estrutura e o uso para narrar um fato ou evento ocorrido.
- Utilizar o *Past Continuous* e/ou o *Past Simple* conjugando verbos adequadamente nestes tempos verbais.
- Reconhecer o som do *-ing* pronunciando as palavras adequadamente.

Here we go!

1. In the taxi

There are some situations when we need to talk about facts that happened at a definite time in the past, while others were in progress. This is what happens to Carlton in this episode, when he interrupts his breakfast to check how much money he has in his wallet. In this class you are going to study the *sequence words*, which help you put events in order. After that, you are going to review the structure of the *Past Simple* and study the *Past Continuous*. Then, you are going to study both tenses used in a sentence, contrasting the event that happened at a definite time and the one that was in progress. In the Out loud topic you are going to study the pronunciation of the *-ing* ending in the verbs.

Warming up

2. Talking to the driver

Today is Carlton's father's funeral. He takes a taxicab to the Funeral Home, but when he opens his backpack to get his wallet, it is not there. Read and listen to the conversation between Carlton and the taxi driver:



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Acesse a mídia *I lost my wallet* e acompanhe a conversa entre Carlton e o taxista.

Taxi driver: It's thirty-five dollars.

Carlton: I can't find my wallet!

Taxi driver: Oh, really? Not again...

Carlton: I'm sure it's here somewhere... wait a second... I was having breakfast when I got it out to see how much money I had.

Taxi driver: Maybe it fell off your pocket when you got in the taxi?

Carlton: No, it was in my backpack.

Taxi driver: Once my wife and I were traveling by train and the same thing happened. The next day the hotel called saying they had found my documents. Maybe you left your wallet at the B&B?

Carlton: No, I'm sure I had it. I can't believe it.



Getting on

Acesse o conteúdo *Tips* e veja algumas dicas sobre o que fazer em situações que perdemos documentos importantes.

In this conversation, Carlton realizes that he lost his wallet. He briefly recaps what happened during breakfast, trying to identify the moment when he probably lost his wallet.

When we need to order events, we can use *sequence words*. In the next topic you are going to study the most frequent *sequence words*.

3. Getting the hang of it

3.1 What's the buzz? - Sequence words

As *sequence words* nos permitem organizar uma sequência de eventos. Elas foram introduzidas na *Lesson 09* e ampliadas na *Lesson 14* do primeiro módulo deste curso. Veja como algumas dessas palavras são utilizadas para narrar o que aconteceu com Carlton:

First of all, Carlton was living in Chicago when he received a phone call from Sarah.

Secondly, he bought a ticket and flew to Canada. **Then** he met Bruno on the plane.

Later, when he was going to his father's funeral, he realized he lost his wallet.

Finally, Sarah helped him pay for the taxi fare.

A partir deste exemplo você pode perceber que as *sequence words* são utilizadas para dar mais sentido ao texto, são palavras que nos permitem colocar um evento em ordem cronológica. Elas podem indicar tempo, ordem ou sequência de um acontecimento. Veja algumas destas palavras na tabela a seguir:

First	Then	Before
First of all	While	During
To begin with	When	After
Secondly	Suddenly	By the end
Next	In the middle of the night	
Finally	Soon after	

Com estas *sequence words* é possível que você já consiga indicar a ordem de alguns eventos. Pratique este conteúdo com a atividade *Inserting Sequence Words*.

A seguir, acompanhe a retomada da estrutura do *Past Simple*, que lhe permitirá narrar fatos ou eventos ocorridos no passado.



Audio



Getting on

As Time Expressions foram abordadas nas aulas 09 e 14 do Módulo 1. Acesse-as em:
Time expressions (presente)
Time expressions (passado)



Learning activity

Inserting Sequence Words



Audio |

3.2 Past Simple - review

Na *lesson* 14 do Módulo 01, foi abordado o passado dos verbos *To be* e *There to be*. Com estes conteúdos é possível que você consiga utilizar estas estruturas para narrar eventos ocorridos no passado.

O *Past Simple* descreve ações que tiveram início e fim no passado, pois tratam de eventos *finitos*. Os verbos no passado, na forma afirmativa, são classificados em regulares e irregulares. Observe os exemplos:

I **played** a lot with my brothers and sisters in my childhood. (**regular verb**)

I **had** many health problems in the past. (**irregular verb**)

Os verbos regulares são acrescidos da terminação **-ed**:

Base form	Past simple
believe	believed
call	called
happen	happened
travel	traveled
wait	waited

Perceba que o verbo *believe* já termina com “e”, por isso foi apenas acrescentado da letra “d” para formar o passado. Veja outros exemplos:

Base form	Past simple
hate	hated
like	liked
move	moved

Os verbos terminados em “y” precedidos por vogal são também acrescentados da terminação **-ed**:



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Base form	Past simple
play	played
stay	stayed

Já os verbos terminados em “y” precedido por consoante têm o “y” substituído por “i”, para então serem acrescentados da terminação **-ed**:

Base form	Past simple
bury	buried
study	studied

Verbos como *To be*, *To have*, e *To go*, não aceitam a inserção da terminação **-ed** por serem verbos irregulares. Assim, são conjugados de forma diferenciada. Observe:



Getting on

Os *Irregular Verbs* foram abordados na aula 15 do Módulo 1. Acesse-os em: Past simple - Affirmative form: irregular verbs

Base form	Past simple
To be	was, were
To have	had
To go	went

As sentenças negativas se estruturam com o auxiliar **did** acrescentado da partícula **not** (**did not**; **didn't**):

I **didn't** play videogames when I was a child.

They **didn't** have any questions about the test.



Audio

As *yes-no questions* e *short answers* são formadas com o uso do auxiliar **did**:

Yes-no questions	Affirmative short answers	Negative short answers
Did you go to the beach last weekend?	Yes, I did .	No, I didn't .
Did they watch that new movie?	Yes, they did .	No, they didn't .

Quando houver uma *wh-question*, é o pronome interrogativo que inicia a pergunta:

What did you eat yesterday at dinner time ?
Where did he go this morning?
Who did they meet at the party?



Learning activity

Sequence in the Past
Talking about losing documents

Conforme apresentado, o *Past Simple* relata ações realizadas em um tempo determinado no passado, ações que já terminaram. Neste momento é importante que você verifique sua aprendizagem realizando a atividade *Sequence in the Past* and *Talking about losing documents*.

No tópico a seguir você estudará o *Past Continuous*, que indica um evento em andamento em um determinado período de tempo no passado.

3.3 Past Continuous - structure and use

Na situação apresentada anteriormente, Carlton não consegue encontrar sua carteira para pagar o valor do percurso que o táxi realizou. Ao explicar sua situação para o taxista, ele relata o que estava fazendo quando viu sua carteira pela última vez, e para isso utilizou o *Past Continuous*. Observe:

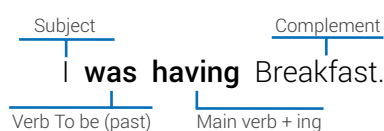


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Carlton: I **was having breakfast** when I got it out to see how much money I had.

O *Past Continuous* é utilizado para falar de algo que estava acontecendo, ou seja, uma ação em andamento no passado. Nesta frase, pode-se observar a estrutura que compõe o *Past Continuous*:



Veja outros exemplos a seguir:

I **was preparing** lessons.

You **were traveling** last week.

He **was listening** to music.

She **was reading** a book.

It **was raining** last week.

We **were studying** English.

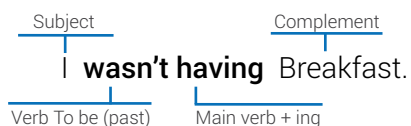


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You **were discussing** important topics.

They **were watching** TV .

As frases negativas são formadas com o auxiliar do verbo To be no passado (*was* ou *were*) acrescido da partícula **not**. O verbo *To be* na forma negativa pode ser escrito por extenso (*was not* ou *were not*) ou de forma contraída (*wasn't* ou *weren't*).



Observe que nas frases a seguir foram utilizadas as formas contraídas:

I **wasn't preparing** lessons.

You **weren't traveling** last week.

He **wasn't listening** to music.

She **wasn't reading** a book.

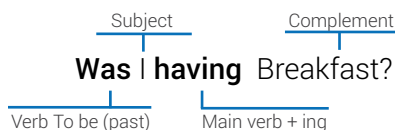
It **wasn't raining** last week.

We **weren't studying** English.

You **weren't discussing** important topics.

They **weren't watching** TV.

Já a forma interrogativa é formada fazendo-se a inversão do Verb To be no passado com o sujeito da frase:



Acompanhe outros exemplos:

Was I preparing lessons ?

Were you traveling last week?

Was he listening to music?
Was she reading a book?
Was it raining last week?
Were we studying English?
Were you discussing important topics?
Were they watching TV?



Audio

Para se responder utilizando as *short answers* é empregado o *Verb To be* no passado com o sujeito da pergunta. Confira alguns exemplos:

Yes-no questions	Affirmative Short answers	Negative Short answers
Were you traveling last week?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't .
Was Carlton looking for his wallet?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Were they watching TV?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

Também podemos fazer perguntas utilizando as *Wh-questions*. Para isso, lembre-se que é preciso fazer a inversão *Verb To be - subject* e adicionar as *wh - questions* no início da frase. Veja:

Jack	What were you doing yesterday morning ?
Jill	I was having a picnic at the beach.



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No exemplo anterior foi utilizado uma *Time expression* (*yesterday morning*) que pode ser utilizada em diferentes situações com diferentes tempos verbais. Este conteúdo já foi estudado na *Lesson 14* do Módulo 01, assim serão retomadas algumas dessas *Time expressions* associadas ao *Past Simple* ou ao *Past Continuous*.

Yesterday	A month ago	The day before yesterday
Last night	A year ago	Last year
Last month	Two hours ago	Last week
Last hour	A week ago	Last semester
Last Tuesday	Earlier today	The last time

Veja outros exemplos de perguntas utilizando *Time expressions*:

Jack	Where were you working last summer ?
Jill	I was working at a restaurant.
Jack	Who was he talking to on the phone last night ?
Jill	Bruno, his new friend.



Learning activity
Uses of Past Continuous

A partir deste conteúdo você poderá conjugar verbos no passado e falar sobre o momento em que as ações aconteceram. Para verificar se você compreendeu esse conteúdo, realize a atividade *Uses of Past Continuous*.

No tópico seguinte você estudará o contraste entre estes dois tempos verbais no passado: *Past Continuous* vs. *Past Simple*. Você poderá observar a diferença que existe entre um e outro em relação às ações no passado, àquelas que estão em andamento e aquelas já terminadas.

3.4 Past Continuous vs. Past Simple

O *Past Continuous* é utilizado juntamente com o *Past Simple* para expressar uma ação que estava em andamento e foi interrompida. No episódio desta aula, Carlton conta sobre o momento em que para de tomar seu café da manhã para ver quanto dinheiro ele tinha na carteira.

Observe o uso da conjunção de tempo *when*, que marca o momento em que Carlton interrompe seu café para pegar a carteira:

I was having breakfast **when** I got it out to see how much money I had.

Ação em andamento

Interrupção

Para mostrar-se solidário com o rapaz, o taxista que leva Carlton até a funerária conta sobre algo semelhante lhe aconteceu:

Once my wife and I were traveling by train and the same thing happened.

Ação em andamento

Interrupção

Ao final do episódio, a recepcionista da B&B ligou para Carlton, avisando que a carteira foi encontrada. Veja o que ela disse:

The kitchen staff was cleaning the tables **when** they found your wallet.

Ação em andamento

Interrupção

Assim como *when*, podemos utilizar a conjunção de tempo *while*, que também serve para indicar que algo aconteceu enquanto uma ação estava em andamento:

They went to the supermarket **while** I was studying.

While we were playing outside it started to rain.



Audio |

Como você deve ter percebido, as frases afirmativas podem iniciar com o *Present Continuous* ou com o *Past Simple*, sem alteração de sentido. Veja outros exemplos:

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES	
Past Continuous - Past Simple	Past Simple - Past Continuous
I was working at home when the lights went out.	The lights went out when I was working at home .
While she was living abroad her friend had a heart attack.	Her friend had a heart attack while she was living abroad.

Para formar frases negativas que contêm *Past Continuous* e *Past Simple*, elas também podem iniciar com o *Past Continuous* ou com o *Past Simple*, sem que haja alteração no sentido. Acompanhe a tabela:

NEGATIVE SENTENCES	
Past Continuous - Past Simple	Past Simple - Past Continuous
I wasn't sleeping when the phone rang.	When the phone rang I wasn't sleeping.
She wasn't thinking straight when she said that.	When she said that she wasn't thinking straight.

A forma interrogativa das *yes-no questions* é feita a partir da inversão do *verb To be* com o sujeito. Para responder a essas perguntas, você poderá utilizar as *short answers*, que são compostas pelo sujeito da frase e o *verb To be*. Observe:

Yes-no questions	Affirmative short answers	Negative short answers
Were you driving fast when the police stopped you?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't .
Was he working when you called him?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't .

Quando houver uma *Wh-question*, é importante ressaltar que esse pronome interrogativo deverá iniciar a pergunta:



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What were you doing yesterday when they arrived?

Why was she buying a new dress?

Who were they talking to on the street?

Where was he going?

Após estudar a diferença entre *Past Simple* e *Past Continuous*, pratique este conteúdo realizando as atividades *Bruno's routine*, *Routine in the past* e *Word order and Past tenses*.



Learning activity

Bruno's routine

Routine in the past

Word order and Past tenses

No tópico a seguir você estudará a pronúncia da terminação *-ing* dos verbos, o que contribuirá para as suas habilidades de *listening* e *speaking*.

Out loud

3.5 -Ing ending

A terminação *-ing* dos verbos é pronunciada de forma suave, omitindo-se a letra "g" ao falar. Escute alguns exemplos:

working

thinking

sleeping

driving

Agora escute a pronúncia dos verbos terminados em *-ing* nas frases:

I was working at home when the lights went out .

I wasn't sleeping when the phone rang.

She wasn't thinking straight when she said that.

Were you driving fast when the police stopped you?



Audio

Escute agora o verbo terminado em *-ing* e a palavra seguinte, neste caso, a preposição *at*:

working at



working at

Perceba que a terminação *-ing* junta-se à palavra seguinte, quando esta inicia com vogal, formando uma palavra apenas. Escute:

I was working at home when the lights went out.



I was working at home when the lights went out.

Escute outros exemplos:

He was studying every day for his test.



He was studying every day for his test.

They were dancing in high heels to practice for the wedding.



They were dancing in high heels to practice for the wedding.



Learning activity
-ing ending sounds

Depois de estudar a pronúncia dos verbos terminados em *-ing*, realize a atividade *-ing ending sounds* para praticar e consolidar sua pronúncia.

Catching a glimpse

4. Canadian documents



The SIN (Social Insurance Number) is an important document in Canada, which serves as a national identification number, similar to the Social Security Number in the USA. In order to apply for a SIN, the applicant needs to have his original identity documents, photocopies are not acceptable. Nowadays you need it to work in Canada or to have access to government programs and benefits. For people who want to work or study in the country, the primary documents are:



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Acesse a mídia *Canadian documents* para escutar este texto.

Work permit: provided by the Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC). The applicant will receive a letter confirming if a temporary SIN was provided. If so, this SIN will start with the number “9” and the expiration date will vary according to his field of activity.

Study permit: provided by the CIC. The foreign students must present either only a study permit or a study permit plus a letter provided by the CIC stating that they can work.

If the student does not fulfil these requirements, he can contact the CIC and apply for the study permit.

All the temporary applications for studies, work or visit in Canada should be submitted online or through the Visa Application Centre (VAC) in London.

5. That's a wrap!

In this lesson the episode shows Carlton going to his father's funeral. When he arrived at the funeral home, he realized he had lost his wallet. Sarah welcomed him and offered to help, but actually she asked Jason to pay for the taxi fare.

You studied the *sequence words*, used to put events in order. You reviewed the structure of the *Past Simple*, which is used to talk about events that happened at a definite time in the past. After that, you studied the structure of the *Past Continuous*, which refers to events that were in progress in the past. You also studied both *Past Simple* and *Past Continuous*, to express an action in progress in the past and the event that interrupted it. Finally, you studied the pronunciation of the *-ing* ending in the gerund form.

It is important that you feel confident to use the structures you worked with here. Best of luck in the next lesson!