Lesson 09 - Rules? Why do we need them?

Objectives

- Revisar os *modal verbs should*, *must* e *have to*, utilizando-os de acordo com o contexto.

- Conhecer algumas palavras relativas ao ambiente de trabalho, identificando suas definições.

- Reconhecer a pronúncia adequada de Have to, identificando seu uso de acordo com o contexto.

Here we go!

1. Obligations

Talking about obligation and necessity is part of our lives, either in the professional or personal environment. To do so, there are some modal verbs you can use. In this lesson you are going to review the use of *Should*, *Must* and *Have to*, which also refers to obligation. Besides that, you are going to study vocabulary related to the work environment and the pronunciation of *Have to*.

2. Rules to live in society

Carlton and Bruno are in front of Sarah's building. She is late, and the landlord asks them who they are waiting for. The landlord makes some comments about the girl, and then he starts talking about the rules in the building. Bruno is a little sarcastic, but the landlord keeps telling them about people's obligations. Read and listen to their conversation:

Integrated media

Acesse o conteúdo *Talking about Sarah* para que possa acompanhar a conversa.

Getting on

Trouble maker: a person who disturbs, usually causing problems.
Resident: a person who lives in a house or city.

Landlord: Any problem, guys ?

Bruno: We're waiting for a girl who lives here, she is a little late...

Landlord: May I ask who it is?

Carlton: Yes, her name's Sarah.

Landlord: Typical... It's not the first time that's happened. Sarah should be more punctual.

Bruno: At least now we know she lives here.

Landlord: Sarah is very hardworking, but her friends are trouble makers. They are always causing problems for the residents. They have to follow the rules in the building.

Carlton: Problems? What else is new...

Landlord: Yeah. Even just being aware that people shouldn't smoke or speak loud in the hallways. They can't listen to loud music until late at night, but they do.

Bruno: Can people have fun in this building?

Landlord: Yes, they can. But they have to respect the quiet hours. The residents might even have pets.

Carlton: C'mon Bruno, take it easy.

In this conversation, the landlord talks about rules using the modal verbs *Should* and *Have to*. In the following topic, you are going to review *Should* and *Must* and study *Have to*, which also describes obligation and necessity.

3. Getting the hang of it

3.1 Should, Must and Have to - expressing obligation

Conforme estudado na Lesson 02 deste módulo, tanto o verbo modal *Should* quanto *Must* expressam **obrigação**.

Must é mais enfático que *Should*, e geralmente é uma ordem externa expressa por terceiros, como por exemplo, chefe, locais públicos ou família. O verbo modal *Should*, além de ser menos enfático que *Must*, é frequentemente uma obrigação que vem da nossa própria consciência. Observe as frases:

Must	Should
Residents must respect the quiet hours.	I should be more punctual.
Residents must not throw litter in the common areas.	Sarah shouldn't take such long lunch breaks.
Visitors must remain behind the yellow line.	We should always respect our parents.

Para obrigações fortes e impostas por terceiros, além de *Must* podemos utilizar *Have to*. Ele não segue o padrão dos outros modais, pois pode ser conjugado em diferentes tempos verbais.

Veja que o *landlord*, ao encontrar Sarah na frente do prédio, utiliza *Have to* para lembrá-la da obrigação de pagar o aluguel:

What about the money you owe me? You are three months late! You have to pay rent!

No *Present Simple*, *Have to* flexiona na terceira pessoa do singular nas frases afirmativas. Nas frases negativas, *Have to* não é flexionado e acrescenta-se *don't* ou *doesn't* de acordo com o sujeito:

Have to - Present Simple

Affirmative	Sarah **has to** pay the rent immediately.
	The residents **have to** follow the rules in the building.
Negative	I **don't have to** work on Sunday.
	He **doesn't have to** take care of that.

Apesar de *Have to* e *Must* serem sinônimos quando nos referimos à obrigação, há uma diferença de sentido dependendo do contexto. Observe as frases a seguir com *Have to* e *Must* na forma negativa:

Don't have to	Mustn't
I don't have to work on Sunday.	I mustn't work on Sunday.
A primeira frase diz que não é necessário trabalhar no domingo, enquanto a segunda diz que realmente não se deve trabalhar (é uma ordem expressa da empresa).	
He doesn't have to take care of that.	He mustn't take care of that.
Na primeira frase, não é necessário que ele cuide disso. Na segunda, ele não deve cuidar disso (por não estar habilitado ou não ter condições).	

Em se tratando de *Have to*, as *yes-no questions* e as *short answers* são formadas com o auxiliar *do* ou *does*, dependendo do sujeito:

Yes-no questions	Affirmative short answers	Negative short answers
Do you have to do it now?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Does he have to ask permission to go?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.

Quando houver uma *wh-question*, o pronome interrogativo é incluído no início da pergunta:

Audio

Wh-question	Answer
Why do they have to follow the rules in the building?	Because otherwise they'll pay a fine.
What does he have to do now?	Well... Now that he's finished his homework, he can take a break.

Have to também pode expressar obrigação no **passado**. Neste caso, *Have to* flexiona nas frases afirmativas, enquanto nas negativas utiliza-se *didn't*. Acompanhe a tabela:

	Past simple
Affirmative	I **had to** tell him how I feel.
	She **had to** leave, she was late for work.
Negative	I **didn't have to** work, but I wanted to help my co-workers.
	She **didn't have to** leave, we keep no secrets from her.

Mind the gap
Os verbos no *Past Simple* não flexionam na terceira pessoa do singular.

Had to equivale a *Have to* e *Must* para expressar obrigação no passado.

Para perguntar sobre obrigações no passado com *Have to*, basta utilizar o auxiliar *Did* no início da frase interrogativa. Na forma interrogativa o verbo não flexiona, e as *short answers* são formadas com o auxiliar *did*:

Yes-no questions	Affirmative short answers	Negative short answers
Did you have to do it now?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Did he have to ask permission to go?	Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.

Quando houver uma *wh-question*, o pronome interrogativo é incluído no início da pergunta:

Wh-question	Answer
Why did they have to leave in such a hurry?	Because she got an emergency call.
What did he have to do to solve the problem?	He had to ask an expert to double check the numbers.

Além de expressar obrigação no presente e passado, *Have to* expressa obrigação ou necessidade no **futuro**. Para isso, basta utilizar o auxiliar *Will* nas frases afirmativas e negativas. Observe:

Future simple

Affirmative	This situation is unbearable. I'll have to do something about it.
	She'll have to decide between her career and personal life.
Negative	They won't have to use the money from their savings account.
	He won't have to do the surgery.

As *yes-no questions* são formadas inserindo o auxiliar *Will* no início da frase interrogativa, e as *short answers* são feitas utilizando *will* ou *won't*:

Yes-no questions	Affirmative short answers	Negative short answers
Will you have to work extra hours?	Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
Will she have to find another place to live?	Yes, she will.	No, she won't.

As *wh-questions* são formadas incluindo o pronome interrogativo no início da pergunta:

Wh-question	Answer
What will I have to do to make you understand me?	Maybe you could have more patience with me.
When will he have to leave the country?	Next week, unfortunately.

Após revisar *Should* e *Must* para expressar obrigação e estudar o uso de *Have to* para expressar obrigação ou necessidade no presente, passado e futuro, pratique este conteúdo com as atividades *Modals in context*, *Linking sentences*, *True or false*, *Have to - sentences* e *Have to - listening*.

Learning activity
Modals in context
Linking sentences
True or false?
Have to - sentences
Have to - listening

Entre algumas obrigações que desempenhamos diariamente, estão aquelas relacionadas ao trabalho. No tópico a seguir, você estudará vocabulário relacionado a este ambiente.

What´s the buzz?
3.2 Vocabulary in the work environment

Sarah se atrasou para encontrar Carlton porque ficou presa no trabalho. Ela precisou preencher *paper work* para entregar ao Mr. Tennant, com sua carga horária e função desempenhada. Acompanhe a tabela para ver outras palavras relacionadas ao ambiente de trabalho:

Dress code	A set of rules specifying what is allowed to wear in the work environment.
To punch the clock	To put a card into a machine that records the time you arrive at and leave work.
Employees only	An area restricted to authorized people only.
Casual friday	One day in the week, usually on Friday, when employees can dress casually. Depending on the company, they can wear T-shirts, sneakers and jeans.
Restricted area/access	An area with access restricted to someone or to a group of people only.
Access card	A plastic card with a magnetic stripe that contains a code to access something or a place.

Learning activity
What's the best definition?

A partir deste vocabulário é possível que você consiga comunicar e entender algumas obrigatoriedades relativas ao ambiente de trabalho. Pratique este conteúdo com a atividade *What's the best definition?*

No tópico a seguir você estudará a pronúncia do verbo *Have to*.

Out loud
3.3 Reduced form: pronunciation of Have to

O verbo modal *Have to*, que se refere à obrigação, tem sua pronúncia suavizada, diferentemente do verbo *Have* que expressa posse.

Escute novamente a fala do *landlord*, conversando com Bruno e Carlton sobre as obrigações dos moradores:

> They have to follow the rules in the building.

Perceba que as letras "***ve***" no verbo *Have* assumem o som de **f**, para então se juntarem à preposição *to*, formando uma só palavra ao falar. Escute:

> Have to

Isso ocorre em frases afirmativas do *Present Simple* ou *Future Simple.* Escute os exemplos:

Affirmative sentences

Present Simple	We **have to** wake up early every day.
	But they **have to** respect the quiet hours.
Negative	This situation is unbearable. I'll **have to** do something about it.
	She'll **have to** decide between her career and personal life.

Escute e observe como as letras "**ve**" em *Have* também adquirem som de "**f**" antes de juntar-se à preposição *to* nas frases *negativas* do *Present Simple, Past Simple* ou *Future Simple*:

Negative sentences

Present Simple	I don't **have to** work on Sunday.
	He doesn't **have to** take care of that.
Past Simple	I didn't **have to** work, but I wanted to help my co-workers.
	She didn't **have to** leave, we keep no secrets from her.
Future Simple	This situation is unbearable. I'll **have to** do something about it.
	She'll **have to** decide between her career and personal life

A pronúncia suave e conjunta de *Have to* também ocorre em perguntas diretas ou naquelas que iniciam com pronomes interrogativos do *Present Simple*, *Past Simple* ou *Future Simple*:

Interrogative sentences

Present Simple	Do you have to do it now?
	What does he have to do now?
Past Simple	Did he have to ask permission to go?
	Why did they have to leave in such a hurry?
Future Simple	Will you have to work extra hours?
	What will I have to do to make you understand me?

Learning activity
Which picture?

Pronunciar as palavras de forma contínua e aproximando-se de uma fala fluente e natural, ajudará você a reconhecê-las quando produzidas por outra pessoa, melhorando sua compreensão auditiva e produção oral.

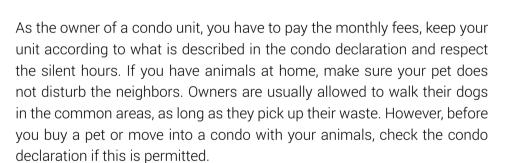Após estudar este conteúdo, pratique-o com a atividades *Which picture?*

4. Living in a condo

Like Sarah, people all over the world choose to live in a condominium. As in many places, there are rules to be followed regarding the common areas and your own unit.

As the owner of a condo unit, you have to pay the monthly fees, keep your unit according to what is described in the condo declaration and respect the silent hours. If you have animals at home, make sure your pet does not disturb the neighbors. Owners are usually allowed to walk their dogs in the common areas, as long as they pick up their waste. However, before you buy a pet or move into a condo with your animals, check the condo declaration if this is permitted.

Remodeling your unit often requires the technical report of an engineer or architect, for your own safety and to avoid structural damage in the building. Small repairs, such as changing the tiles or fixing the entrance door may be done by a contractor, but it is always a good idea to ask the condo manager first. In case there is a problem with the plumbing or electrical system inside a unit, it is the owner's responsibility to fix it.

Integrated media
Acesse o conteúdo *Living in a condo* para que possas escutar o texto.

For the common areas, the condo manager has to call a condo meeting, where all the owners (or at least 50% in most condominiums) decide how they are going to spend the money. If there is no money in the deposit or savings account, the manager is responsible for presenting price quotes so that the owners can choose the lowest one to start the repairs. All the costs have to be split among the owners, so everyone pays an equal share of money.

Above all, living in a condo requires patience, good manners and common sense. It is like any other kind of society, where people need to interact and think about the others in order to have a peaceful living.

5. That's a wrap

In this episode Bruno and Carton discovered where Sarah lives, moreover, you learned from the landlord that she is a hardworking girl, but her friends are seen as trouble makers and at the end they found out that someone had broken into Sarah's apartment.

In this lesson you reviewed the modal verbs *Should* and *Must*, both used to express obligation. Then you studied that *Have to* is also used to express obligation or necessity in the present, past or future, as well as, its pronunciation in Out Loud section; and vocabulary related to the work environment.

We hope you had the chance to improve your vocabulary and grammar. Keep motivated and move on to Lesson 10!