

Lesson 10 - Someone stole the document!

Objetivos

- Desenvolver habilidades em *Reading*, verificando a compreensão do texto proposto.
- Contrastar fatos ações e acontecimentos usando as conjunções concessivas e adversativas (*however, although, even though, despite, in spite of*).
- Justificar fatos, ações e acontecimentos, usando as conjunções consecutivas e causais (*so, therefore, because (of), due to*).
- Conhecer o som de *gh, h e f*, identificando sua pronúncia.
- Conhecer algum vocabulário relativo a *Money*, aplicando-os de acordo com a situação.

Here we go

1. Consequences and reasons

In this class, Sarah had her apartment broken into, and someone stole the bike document and some money she was saving. From this situation, you are going to study words to express contrast of ideas, like *although, however, in spite of, despite, even though* and *whereas*. After that, you are going to study words to express consequence and reason, such as *so, therefore, due to* and *because of*. You are going to study the pronunciation of *gh* in words like *although*, the initial *h* in *however* and the final *f* in the preposition *of*, as well as vocabulary related to money.

Warming up

2. Someone broke into Sarah's apartment

Sarah is very nervous because someone broke into her apartment and stole the bike document. Bruno considers the possibility that Jason is the one who did it, and Sarah becomes a little suspicious of her boyfriend. Read and listen to their conversation:



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Acesse o conteúdo *Becoming Suspicious* para acompanhar a conversa entre Sarah, Carlton e Bruno.



Glossary

Gosh: used to express surprise and strong feelings

Stuff: things

Trust: to believe that someone is good and honest



Learning activity

Carlton's doubts

Sarah: Oh my gosh! You're not gonna believe it, they stole the document! They took it with all of Jason's stuff !

Carlton: I told you!

Sarah: Told me what?

Carlton: I'm not stupid, I know what's going on.

Sarah: What do you mean?

Bruno: Sarah, only Jason's stuff is not here?

Sarah: Looks like it.

Carlton: Isn't it weird that they didn't take any of YOUR stuff?

Sarah: Wait a minute... The only thing I had was some money in the... No! They took all my money too!

Bruno: Look, Sarah, do you really trust your boyfriend? Maybe you should consider the idea that HE did it.

Sarah: What? Although Jason is a little crazy, he could never do that after all we've been through! Or could he?

In this conversation Sarah uses *although* to say that Jason may be crazy, but he would never do anything bad. In the following topic you are going to study synonyms of *although* to express contrast. In order to check your reading comprehension, do the activity *Carlton's doubts*.

3. Getting the hang of it



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3.1 Words to express contrast

No diálogo de Sarah com Bruno e Carlton, ela utiliza *although* para dizer que Jason, **apesar** de ser louco, não roubaria o documento:

Although Jason is a little crazy, he could never do that after all we've been through!

Perceba que *although* inicia a oração, seguido por sujeito e verbo. Ele também pode vir no meio da oração, precedido por uma vírgula, como nesta fala de Jason:

The betting part is the easiest one, although we need to be careful.

Assim como *although*, temos outras palavras para expressar contraste, que podem estar no início ou no meio da oração. Acompanhe:

However	equivale a "entretanto" em português, e é seguido de sujeito e verbo. Pode vir entre vírgulas ou no início da segunda oração.
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Jason is a little crazy, **however**, he could never do that after all we've been through!

Jason is a little crazy. **However**, he could never do that after all we've been through!

In spite of	equivalente a "apesar de", e é seguido de verbo no gerúndio (-ing) ou substantivo. <i>In spite of</i> pode vir no início ou meio da oração.
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Observe:

In spite of + clause

In spite of having little money, I'm gonna buy a new car.

In spite of the weather, we're having a picnic today.

Clause + in spite of

I'm gonna buy a new car in spite of having little money.

We're having a picnic today in spite of the weather.



Mind the gap

Although e *however* são sinônimos de *but*. O que muda é a posição de cada palavra dentro da frase. *Clause* significa oração. Oração é uma frase que contém verbo. Neste caso, temos duas orações, que juntas formam uma frase.



Audio |

Também podemos utilizar *In spite of + the fact that*:

In spite of the fact that his ankle was sore, he finished the marathon.

Despite	também equivale a "apesar de", e é sempre seguido de verbo no gerúndio (-ing) ou substantivo.
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Veja na frase de Jason:

Everything will work out, **despite** what you may think.

Despite pode vir no início ou meio da oração. Veja outros exemplos:

Despite + clause

Despite being too young, she is going to spend a year abroad.

Despite her dysfunctional family, she has a great life.

Clause + despite

She is going to spend a year abroad **despite** being too young.

She has a great life **despite** her dysfunctional family.

Even though	equivale a "apesar de" e "embora". Vem sempre seguido de sujeito e verbo.
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Veja o que Jason diz a Chuck and Regan:

Even though we could get lots of money by selling the bike, I've decided to keep it.

Assim como *In spite of* e *Despite*, *Even though* também pode estar no início ou meio da oração. Acompanhe:

Even though + clause

Even though I was tired, I couldn't sleep.

Even though she didn't have high qualifications, she got the job.

Clause + even though

I couldn't sleep **even though** I was tired.

She got the job **even though** she didn't have high qualifications.

Whereas	sinônimo de <i>While</i> para comparar situações, equivale a “enquanto” em português. É seguido de sujeito e verbo, pode estar no início ou meio da oração precedido por vírgula.
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Observe:

Whereas + clause	Clause + whereas
Whereas Jason is bad-tempered, Chuck is always in a good mood.	Sarah works at a diner, whereas Regan is unemployed.
Whereas Sarah trusted her boyfriend, Bruno suspects that Jason may have stolen the document.	Bruno studies twelve hours a day, whereas some of his classmates barely attend the classes.

Após estudar algumas palavras utilizadas para expressar contraste (*although, in spite of, despite, even though* e *whereas*), pratique este conteúdo com as atividades *Languages in Canada* e *Contrast words*. No tópico a seguir você estudará palavras que expressam consequência e motivo.



Learning activity
Languages in Canada
Contrast words

3.2 Words to express consequence and reason

Para expressar razão, podemos utilizar *so*, que equivale a “então” em português. Veja na frase de Jason, quando ele diz o motivo pelo qual Sarah não fará nada contra ele:

Sarah never had the guts to do anything, **so** she won't do it now.

Observe outros exemplos:

They played all day, **so** they went to bed early.

Greg had some time left, **so** he helped his classmate.



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Utilizamos *so + that* para expressar o motivo de alguma ação. *So that* equivale a “para que” em português. Veja os exemplos:

Jason will keep the bike **so that** he can beat Oxley in the race.

He put his glasses on **so that** he could read the paper.



Mind the gap

Therefore é considerado mais formal que *so*.

Assim como o *so*, podemos utilizar *therefore*, equivalente a “portanto”, para expressar razão. Assim, as frases anteriores ficariam desta maneira:

They played all day and **therefore** they went to bed early.

Greg had some time left. **Therefore**, he helped his classmate.

Além de *so* e *therefore* para expressar razão, podemos utilizar *due to*. Veja na fala de Jason:

And **due to** my great intelligence... We're all gonna keep the money from the bets.

Due to é sinônimo de *because of*. *Due to* modifica **substantivos** e *Because of* modifica **verbos**. Acompanhe a tabela e perceba que nas frases da esquerda temos *failure* e *development* (substantivos), enquanto nas frases da direita temos *failed* e *developed* (verbos):

Due to	Because of
His failure was due to lack of knowledge.	He failed because of his lack of knowledge.
The decrease in the city development was due to the governmental policies.	The city developed because of the governmental policies.

Due to e *because of*, apesar de serem sinônimos, não são intercambiáveis. Caso haja alguma dúvida, podemos substituir essas preposições por *caused by*. Apenas os exemplos anteriores, formados com *due to*, podem ser substituídos por *caused by*.

His failure was caused by lack of knowledge.

The decrease in the city development was caused by the governmental policies.



Audio

A partir deste conteúdo você poderá expressar consequência e reação. Pratique o que você estudou realizando as atividades *Matching* e *Choosing the best group of words*. No tópico a seguir você estudará a pronúncia das letras *gh*, *h* e *f*.



Learning activity

Matching
Choosing the best group of words

Out loud

3.3 Pronunciation of *gh*, *h* and *f*

A terminação *gh* não é pronunciada, como acontece com o numeral *eight*. As palavras *although* e *though* (que faz parte de *even though*), por exemplo, ao serem pronunciadas, é como se terminassem na letra “u”. Escute:

although

though

Agora escute algumas frases com *although* e *though*:

Having a pizza is a great idea, although I am on a diet.

Even though I had money, I didn't buy a new pair of shoes.

No caso de *however*, o “h” inicial tem som de “r”, como nas palavras *house* e *here*. Escute:

however

Agora escute *however* em uma frase:

Jason is a little crazy. However, he could never do that after all we've been through!



Audio



Mind the gap

O som final "v" só é válido para a preposição *of*. No caso da palavra *if*, que é uma conjunção, mantém-se o som de "f".

Na preposição *off*, que termina com dois "f", ela é pronunciada com som de "f".

Por fim, temos a pronúncia da letra "f" na preposição *of*. Neste caso, a letra "f" tem som de "v". Escute:

of

Agora escute *of* em uma frase com *In spite of* e *because of*:

In spite of the fact that the test was hard, he was approved.

She got late because of the traffic jam.



Learning activity

What's the sound?
Write as you listen

Depois de estudar as pronúncias de *gh*, *h* e *f*, pratique este conteúdo com as atividades *What's the sound?* e *Write as you listen*. No tópico seguinte você estudará o vocabulário relacionado a dinheiro.

What's the buzz

3.4 Money

Após ter seu apartamento invadido, Sarah percebe que, além de ter o documento da moto roubado, o suposto ladrão também roubou o dinheiro que ela guardava. Veja novamente o que ela diz:

Wait a minute... The only thing I had was some money in the... No! They took all my money too!

Sarah guardava seu dinheiro em uma jarra, pois considerava mais prático do que guardar na conta do banco. Em relação a dinheiro e onde guardá-lo, há algumas expressões e palavras que podemos utilizar. Observe:

To be in the red	When you spent more money than you had in your bank account.
To be in the black	When you have some money in your bank account.
Deposit account	A bank account where you keep the money you spend regularly.
Savings account	A bank account where you keep the money you are saving for some emergency or a special occasion.
Bank statement	A print record of your financial actions, like the money you deposit or withdraw from your account.

To withdraw	When you take money from your account.
Loan	Money you get from the bank and have to pay back with interest.
Interest	The amount of money you have to pay the bank after getting a loan or the amount of money the bank gives you for keeping your money there.



Audio

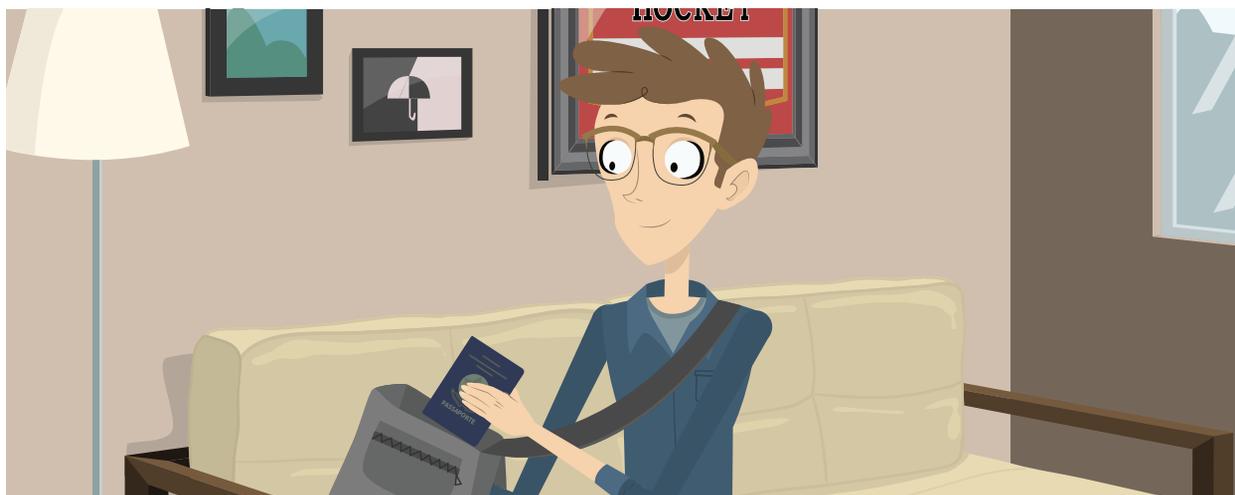
A partir deste vocabulário você poderá falar sobre dinheiro. Verifique se você compreendeu este conteúdo realizando a atividade *Vocabulary in action*.



Learning activity
Vocabulary in action

Catching as glimpse

4. Safety tips for travelers



When we are traveling, it is always a good idea to pay attention to our money and luggage. Because of that, we prepared a small list of procedures that are very useful:

- Keep your money in distinguished places. Your cash split in pockets, bag compartments or even shoes are a good way to keep it safe. In case you lose it or get stolen, you still have some money to use. When dealing with credit cards, it is wise to keep them in a safety box - in case there is not one where you are staying, try to find some safe place for them.



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Acesse o conteúdo *Safety tips for a travelers* para acompanhar o áudio deste conteúdo.

- Take certified copies of your documents. Tourists should always carry some source of identification with them, in case something happens. Keep the original documents in a safety box or in a safe place.
- When asking for information, get into a shop or restaurant and ask a member of the staff for directions. Do not stop in the middle of the street, with a “tourist look” on your face.
- Do not leave your belongings unattended in bus stations, airports or any public place.

The more you take care of yourself, the better. Traveling is a great opportunity to know other people and cultures, and it is even better when you come back home with only good stories to tell.

5. That's a wrap!

In this episode, Sarah discovered that someone broke into her apartment when Carlton, Bruno and she go upstairs. Moreover, the bike document and some money she was saving were stolen. At first, she didn't want to believe Jason could be the one who did that, but at the end she starts getting suspicious about his attitudes.

Along class, you studied *although*, *however*, *in spite of*, *despite*, *even though* and *whereas*, which are words to express contrast of ideas. After that, you studied how to express consequence and reason with *so*, *therefore*, *due to* and *because of*. You also studied the pronunciation of *gh* in *although* and (even) *though*, the initial *h* in *however* and the final *f* in the preposition *of*, as well as vocabulary related to money.

Do all the activities before you move on to Lesson 11. Hope you have a great time.