

Lesson 12 - Sightseeing in Canada

Objetivos

- Ler e ouvir o texto apresentado, testando a compreensão daquilo que lhe for solicitado.
- Conhecer adjetivos para qualificar pessoas, objetos e lugares, reconhecendo sua grafia e sua pronúncia observando o contexto.
- Revisar o uso do *Present Continuous* vs. *Going to*, utilizando-os de acordo com o contexto.
- Conhecer algumas palavras que expressam contraste, empregando-as de acordo com o contexto.
- Revisar o uso do *Be able to*, aplicando-o adequadamente, de acordo com o tempo verbal.
- Observar encontros consonantais, reconhecendo a pronúncia adequada.

Here we go!

1. A lot to see!

In this class you are going to study positive, negative and neutral *adjectives* to describe people, places and things. After that, you are going to review that *Present Continuous* and *Going to* can both be used to express future, with a small difference in use. You are going to study *words to express contrast* of ideas, as well as *words of consequence and reason*. You are also going to study *To be able to* to express ability in the present, past and future. In the Out loud section you are going to study *Word couples with the same final and initial consonant*, and how to pronounce them to make your speech more natural.

Warming up

2. A park to relax in

Sarah is at the diner and her co-worker Amélie, who is always looking for a boyfriend, is telling her about a date. Sarah pretends to be interested in the conversation, but her mind is elsewhere. Read and listen to their conversation:



Integrated media

Acesse o conteúdo *A park to relax in* para acompanhar a conversa entre Amélie e Sarah.

Amélie : ...and then Nick finally asked me out on a date. He's so gorgeous !

Sarah: How nice!

Amélie: Yes! We're having a picnic at Stanley Park. He couldn't have chosen a more charming place! Nick is fantastic!

Sarah: Oh! I know where that is. Jason took me there several times. It's very picturesque. There's an extraordinary aquarium and fabulous beaches.

Amélie: This date will be memorable. He's a lovely guy, he's so knowledgeable about everything! (laugh) However, I need you to cover my shift tomorrow.

Sarah: No way. I have an appointment tomorrow I can't postpone.

Amélie: What? I can't believe you'll do that to me, Sarah! I always help you when you need, and you can never do anything for me!

Sarah: OK! OK! Go on your date. I gotta go now.



Learning activity

Dating Mike

In this conversation, the girls use adjectives to describe Amélie's date and the park they are going to, like *gorgeous*, *fantastique* and *picturesque*. In order to practice reading comprehension, do the activity *Dating Mike*. In the next topic, you are going to study some adjectives to describe people, places and things.

3. Getting the hang of it

3.1 Adjectives

Na conversa entre Sarah e Amélie, as meninas utilizaram os adjetivos *gorgeous* e *fantastique* para descrever o rapaz com quem Amélie ia se encontrar, e *picturesque* para referir-se ao Stanley Park. Acompanhe na tabela a seguir outros adjetivos considerados positivos para descrever pessoas, lugares ou coisas:



Audio



Mind the gap

Em inglês, os adjetivos vêm sempre antes dos substantivos.



Picturesque	Stanley Park is a picturesque place.
Impressive	The sunset in north Canada is very impressive.
Outstanding	That's an outstanding hill of this town.
Gorgeous	The flowers are gorgeous in the spring.
Remarkable	The Rocky mountains in Alberta are remarkable.
Astonishing	It was an astonishing arrival.
Exquisite	The French cuisine has some exquisite dishes.
Charming	Carlton is not handsome in an obvious way, but he can be very charming.
Exceptional	Bruno's ability to speak in public is exceptional.
Fascinating	Bruno is a fascinating young man.
Fabulous	The beaches at Stanley Park are fabulous.
Extraordinary	There is an extraordinary aquarium at Stanley Park.

A-Z

Glossary

Picturesque: attractive to look at

Impressive: something that causes admiration

Outstanding: synonym for spectacular

Gorgeous: synonym for beautiful/handsome

Remarkable: synonym for extraordinary

Astonishing: synonym for surprising, impressive

Exquisite: beautiful, elegant, fine

Charming: a special quality that makes someone or something attractive

Exceptional: unusual, unlike most others

Fascinating: very interesting

Fabulous: synonym for incredible

Extraordinary: synonym for marvelous, exceptional



Audio

Depois que Sarah se despede de Amélie, ela vai ao bar com Carlton, procurar por Jason. Ao chegarem lá, Carlton fica um pouco apreensivo. Veja o diálogo entre os dois:



Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *Unusual place* e acompanhe a fala de Carlton e Sarah.

Sarah: This is the place. Jason and the guys must be here .

Carlton: Hmm, how unusual. It doesn't look like a bikers' bar. It's very weir...

Carlton ia dizer que o bar era *weird*, mas por conta do mal encarado que estava na frente do bar, ele imediatamente trocou por *fascinating*. *Weird* é um adjetivo considerado negativo, utilizado para descrever coisas, pessoas ou lugares. Acompanhe a tabela a seguir para ver outros adjetivos:



Glossary

Gloomy: unhappy and hopeless

Uncanny: strange or mysterious in an unsettling way; difficult or impossible to explain

Eerie: strange and frightening

Creepy: synonym for eerie

Filthy: very dirty

Odd: synonym for weird

Gloomy	Carlton had a gloomy expression on his face during his father's funeral.
Uncanny	Mr. Smith's uncanny resemblance to a movie character is scary.
Eerie	Carlton had the eerie feeling that something was not right.
Creepy	The funeral home is creepy, especially at night.
Filthy	The table is filthy with bread crumbs and spilled coffee.
Odd	He doesn't act normal, he is so odd!

Além de adjetivos positivos e negativos, temos também adjetivos considerados neutros para descrever coisas, pessoas ou lugares. Neste caso, as qualidades do objeto, lugar ou pessoa não são positivas nem negativas, apenas especiais. Observe a tabela:

Different	The weather in Canada is a lot different from the weather in Alaska.
Peculiar	Bruno has a peculiar way to put everyone at ease.
Unique	Everyone has a unique genetic code.
Atypical	The postal service in many countries delivers packages with atypical speed.

Com este conteúdo é possível que você consiga expressar algumas qualidades referentes a pessoas, objetos ou lugares, destacando seus pontos positivo, negativo ou neutro. Realize as atividades *Impressions about Canada* and *Adjectives in use* para verificar se você compreendeu as informações apresentadas. No tópico a seguir você estudará o uso de *Present Continuous* vs. *Going to* para expressar futuro planejado.



Audio



Glossary

Different: not the same

Peculiar: distinct of others, special

Unique: the only one of its type, unusual or special in some way

Atypical: not usual or normal; unconventional



Learning activity

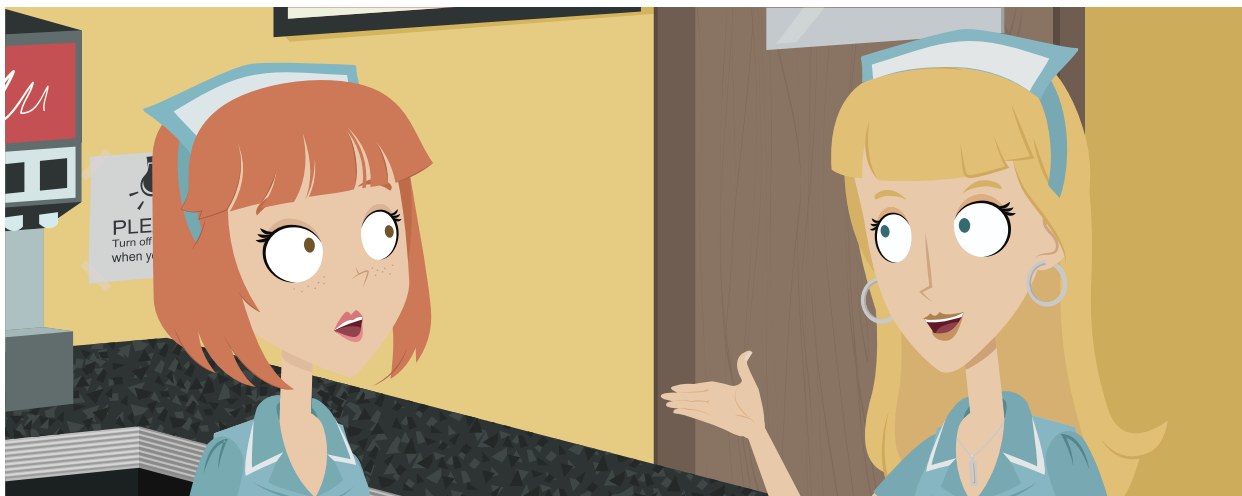
Impressions about Canada
Adjectives in use



Audio

3.2 Present Continuous vs. Going to - review

Amélie conta a Sarah que vai a um *picnic* com um rapaz. Reveja o diálogo entre as duas amigas:



Amélie: ...and then Nick finally asked me out on a date. He's so gorgeous!

Sarah: How nice!

Amélie: Yes! We're having a picnic at Stanley Park. He couldn't have chosen a more charming place! Nick is fantastic!



Getting on

A terminação *-ing* nos verbos foi estudada na aula 09 do módulo 1. Acesse este material em *-ing endings*.

As expressões de tempo (futuro) foram estudadas na A17 do módulo 1. Acesse-as em *Time Expressions - Future*.

Verbos que indicam estado mental ou emocional, posse, reações ou verbos relacionados a sentidos, entre outros, não podem ser acrescidos de *-ing*. Ex.: *imagine, belong, appear, disagree, need*. Acesse em *Verbs relacionados aos sentidos*.

Quando Amélie diz *We're having a picnic at Stanley Park*, ela está se referindo a um plano futuro, está contando a Sarah onde será seu encontro com Nick. Ela poderia ter utilizado o *Going to*, sem alterar o sentido. Neste caso, a frase ficaria assim:

We're going to have a picnic at Stanley Park.

Ao expressarmos futuro planejado, *Present Continuous* e *Going to* são praticamente intercambiáveis. A diferença é que o *Present Continuous* enfatiza preparativos e planejamentos fixos, enquanto *Going to* enfatiza a intenção. Observe os exemplos:

Present Continuous

I'm doing my homework this evening.

I'm not cleaning that.

Are you visiting grandma tonight?

Going to

I'm going to study for the test.

I'm not going to clean that.

Are you going to visit grandma tonight?

Uma vez que o *Present Continuous* também se refere a ações que acontecem no momento da fala, não podemos utilizá-lo para descrever eventos que fogem ao nosso planejamento, como variações climáticas ou alteração na economia de um lugar. Neste caso, utiliza-se *Going to*. Veja os exemplos:



Audio

Present Continuous	Going to
The weather report said it's not raining today.	The weather report said it's not going to rain today.
It's raining.	It's going to rain.
Prices are coming down after Christmas.	Prices are going to come down after Christmas.

Após revisar a diferença de uso entre *Present Continuous* e *Going to* para expressar futuro planejado, realize a atividade *Future small talk* para consolidar este conteúdo. No tópico seguinte você revisará palavras que expressam ideias opostas em frases.



Learning activity
Future small talk

3.3 Words to express contrast

Em sua conversa com Sarah, Amélie fala de Nick com muito entusiasmo e que está ansiosa pelo *picnic* que terão. Veja novamente a fala de Amélie



Amélie diz *However, I need you to cover my shift tomorrow* para expressar a ideia de que, pelo fato de Nick ser adorável e muito inteligente, ela precisa de substituição em seu turno para que possa ir ao encontro. *However* é uma das palavras que podemos utilizar para expressar contraste de ideias, e equivale a expressão *entretanto* em português.



Audio

Outra palavra que expressa contraste é **but**. Veja na fala de Steve, quando ele fornece informações sobre Jason a Carlton e Sarah:

I don't know where he is, but I've heard he's gonna challenge Oxley again .

Acompanhe a tabela e veja como utilizar *however*, *but* e outras palavras que expressam contraste. Perceba que há mais de um lugar possível para utilizá-las nas frases:

Word	How to use it	Example
however	in the beginning of the second sentence and followed by a comma	I love living here. However , there isn't much to do on the weekends.
	In the middle of the sentence, between commas	I love living here, however , there isn't much to do on the weekends
but	in the beginning of the second sentence	They've been racing each other for a long time, to see who's the best. But Jason has never won.
	in the middle of the sentence, after a comma	They've been racing each other for a long time, to see who's the best, but Jason has never won.
although	in the beginning of the sentence	Although Canada has very low temperatures in January, lots of tourists enjoy the winter sports.
	in the middle of the sentence, after the comma	Lots of tourists enjoy the winter sports, although Canada has very low temperatures in January.
in spite of	in the beginning of the sentence, followed by verb in -ing form	In spite of being dangerous, Jason is gonna race against Oxley.
	in the middle of the sentence, after the comma	Jason is gonna race against Oxley, in spite of being dangerous.
	in the beginning of the sentence, followed by a noun	In spite of the work , Sarah likes to work at the diner.
	in the middle of the sentence, after the comma	Sarah likes to work at the diner, in spite of the work .



Mind the gap

In spite of pode ser substituído por *despite*, obedecendo às mesmas regras.

even though	in the beginning of the sentence, followed by subject and verb	Even though I know what to do, I'd like your opinion.
	in the middle of the sentence, after the comma and followed by subject and verb	I'd like your opinion, even though I know what to do.
whereas	in the beginning of the sentence, followed by subject and verb	Whereas lemons are bitter, sugar is sweet.
	in the middle of the sentence, after the comma and followed by subject and verb	Sugar is sweet, whereas lemons are bitter.



Audio



Mind the gap

Whereas pode ser substituído por *while*, obedecendo às mesmas regras.

Com este conteúdo é possível que você consiga expressar contraste ao falar sobre características de pessoas, objetos ou lugares. Para verificar o que você estudou, realize a atividade *Linking with Contrast Words*. No tópico seguinte, você revisará as palavras que expressam consequência e razão.



Learning activity

Linking with Contrast Words

3.4 Words to express consequence and reason

Sarah e Carlton foram até o bar para conseguir informações sobre a corrida de moto. Em sua conversa com Steve, Sarah diz:



He certainly wants to get his reputation back, because he lost his last bike to Oxley.



Audio

Nessa frase, Sarah utiliza *because* para explicar o motivo pelo qual Jason quer desafiar Oxley numa corrida. As palavras que expressam consequência e razão podem posicionar-se em diferentes lugares na frase. Acompanhe a tabela para ver alguns exemplos:

Word	How to use it	Example
so	in the middle of the sentence, after the comma	Jason lost his last bike to Oxley, so he's challenged him on a race.
so that	in the middle of the sentence, followed by subject and verb	Jason challenged Oxley so that he can win his bike back.
therefore	in the middle of the sentence	Carlton and Sarah didn't know where the race was gonna be and therefore they talked to Steve.
	in the beginning of the second sentence and followed by a comma	Carlton and Sarah didn't know where the race was gonna be. Therefore , they talked to Steve.



Mind the gap

Due to acompanha substantivos, enquanto *because of* acompanha verbos.

Para expressar razão, também podemos utilizar *due to*, que é sinônimo de *because of*. Observe:

Due to	Because of
His success is due to all the help he got from me.	He succeeded because of all the help he got from me.



Learning activity

Which word is it?

A partir deste conteúdo, é possível que você consiga expressar consequência e razão. Para verificar se você compreendeu o que estudou, realize a atividade *Which word is it?* No tópico seguinte você revisará *To be able to*, que pode expressar habilidade no presente, passado ou futuro.

3.5 To be able to - use and structure

Para expressar habilidade no presente, podemos utilizar *To be able to*, que é sinônimo de *Can*. Para formar as frases afirmativas, basta conjugar o verbo *To Be* de acordo com o sujeito e acrescentar o verbo principal. Já para as frases negativas, basta acrescentar a partícula *not*. Acompanhe a tabela:



Audio

Affirmative sentences	Negative sentences
I am able to do more than one thing at the same time.	I'm not able to do more than one thing at a time.
He is able to drive under any weather condition.	He isn't able to drive during a storm.
They are able to speak Mandarin and German.	They aren't able to speak any foreign language.

As *yes-no questions* são formadas a partir da inversão verbo *To Be* - sujeito, e as *short answers* são feitas utilizando apenas o verbo *To Be*. Observe:

Yes-no questions	Affirmative short answers	Negative short answers
Am I able to do it all over again?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you able to come again tomorrow?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is she able to put up with this situation?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.

To be able to também pode expressar habilidade no passado, equivalendo a *Could*. Neste caso, basta conjugar o verbo *To Be* no passado, conforme os exemplos a seguir:

Affirmative sentences	Negative sentences
I was able to climb a tree barefoot as a child.	I wasn't able to ride a bike as a child.
He was able to stay under water for over five minutes.	He wasn't able to swim.
They were able to leave the house without their mother noticing.	They weren't able to sleep after watching a horror movie.



Mind the gap

Podemos utilizar o advérbio de frequência *never* para expressar que nunca tivemos alguma habilidade. Neste caso, o verbo *To be* permanece na forma afirmativa:
I was never able to ride a bike as a child.

Para expressar habilidades que sempre ou nunca tivemos, podemos conjugar *To be able to* no *Present Perfect*. Neste caso, os advérbios de frequência *always* e *never* são os mais utilizados. Acompanhe:

I've **always** been able to deal with short-tempered people.

He's **never** been able to overcome his troubled life.



Learning activity
"Be able to" use it

Retomar os conteúdos desenvolvidos neste módulo auxilia no seu processo de aprendizagem. Neste tópico você revisou como expressar habilidade no presente, passado e futuro utilizando *To be able to*. Verifique sua compreensão realizando a atividade "*Be able to*" use it. No tópico a seguir você estudará a pronúncia de sequência de palavras que terminam e iniciam com a mesma consoante.

Out loud

4. Word couples with the same final and initial consonant - part II

Na *lesson* anterior, você estudou que quando temos um par de palavras na qual a primeira termina com a mesma consoante que inicia a palavra seguinte, há uma eliminação de som para que a fala fique mais natural e fluída. Escute a frase:

His success is due to all the help he got **from me**.

Perceba que *from* termina em "m", a mesma letra que inicia a palavra *me*. Neste caso, a letra "m" de *from* é eliminada na fala, e pronuncia-se *from me* como se fosse uma única palavra. Escute:

from me

O mesmo acontece com as letras "f", "v", "s", "c" e "l". Escute os outros exemplos:

I want **half** for me.

Liv **v**oted to reject the new taxes.

Basic colors look better on TV.

All lives should be preserved.

His son is very smart.

Além destes casos, existem também aqueles onde a palavra termina com o **som** de consoante, pois a vogal que segue esta consoante é silenciada, por exemplo, a palavra *telephone*. Isto será estudado no próximo caderno. Depois de estudar este conteúdo, pratique-o com a atividade *Listen to the link*.



Learning activity
Listen to the link

Catching a glimpse

5. National parks in Canada



National parks are a place for the whole family. With natural surroundings and breathtaking sceneries, they tell the country's history and are home to lots of species.

The tourism industry nowadays promotes environment awareness, and encourages tourists to enjoy the parks but also take care of what is considered "a natural jewel". When in a national park, you can walk in amazing forests, watch birds or paddle down rivers that flow through ancient canyons.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Classical Chinese Garden can be considered an urban oasis in Vancouver's Chinatown. It is a great place to find inner peace in the winding paths, pagoda, ponds and attractive plants.

The Van Dusen Botanical Garden is perfect for wedding receptions or business conferences. With beautiful indoor spaces and free parking, it also offers visitors accessibility for disabled people.



Integrated media
Acesse a mídia *National parks in Canada* e escute o texto.

Most parks have dog off-leash areas, but the dog owners must pick up and dispose of their pets' waste. At Queen Elizabeth Park, for example, dogs can run free from six in the morning to ten at night.

No matter where you decide to go, enjoy the nature and be friendly to the environment.

6. That's a wrap!

In this episode, Amélie is anxious about her date with Jason and keeps talking about it. However, Sarah is not paying much attention to her. Actually because she is worried about all those things that have happened to her. In this lesson you studied positive, negative and neutral *adjectives* to describe people, places or things. After that, you reviewed *Present Continuous* and *Going to*, both used to express planned future with minor differences. You also studied *words to express contrast, consequence and reason*, plus the structure *To be able to* to express ability in the present, past and future. In the Out loud section you studied word couples with the same final and initial consonant, and how to pronounce them to make your speaking more natural. We hope you had the opportunity to improve your grammar and vocabulary, and wish you all the best in the next lesson!