

Lesson 18 - All's well that ends well

Objetivos

- Retomar os conteúdos dos Cadernos 1, 2 e 3, revisando os itens linguísticos abordados.
- Praticar os conteúdos, respondendo questões semelhantes às dos testes internacionais de proficiência.

Here we go!

1. Dasvidaniya

In the final episode Pris, Roy and Rachael get into the record company to rescue Dave the Robot. They rely on Roy's expertise, but that may not be enough. Things get rough and, apparently, the characters are not heading for a happy ending. Using some of the situations from the episode, this lesson presents a few grammar topics to be reviewed. First, you are going to review *Reported Speech*, used to report what has been said, told or asked. After that, you are going to review the *Imperative form* and its several uses. In the Smart point section you are going to receive more useful information about writing in proficiency exams, so that you may be able to achieve the

best evaluation possible. We expect you to make the most of this lesson, solving your doubts and practicing *reading, listening, speaking* and *writing* with the activities prepared for you.

Warming up

2. Are we gonna make it?

Roy, Pris and Rachael are at the record company, in an attempt to avoid Dave the Robot from being deactivated. Everything is under the eagle eyes of Donovan, but Roy will try to find a way to stop the process. Watch:



Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *I'll check* e acompanhe o conteúdo.

Pris: Wow! When Dave said that Donovan monitors the entire building, he wasn't exaggerating.

Roy: I'll check if I can get access to the other cameras.

When Pris talks to Dave, she uses the *Reported Speech*. In the following topic you are going to review *Reported Speech* and some of the *Reporting verbs*.

3. Getting the hang of it

3.1 Reported Speech and Reporting verbs

Conforme estudado em aulas anteriores, o *Reported Speech* é utilizado para reportar, ou seja, contar a uma terceira pessoa algo que já foi dito. Quando Pris disse *When Dave **said** that Donovan **monitors** the entire building, he **wasn't** exaggerating*, ela estava reportando o que Roy havia dito anteriormente. Acompanhe:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Donavan monitors the entire building.	When Dave said that Donavan monitors the entire building, he wasn't exaggerating.



Audio

Perceba que tanto no *Direct Speech* quanto no *Reported Speech* o verbo *monitors* está no *Present Simple*. Não houve mudança no tempo do verbo principal por se tratar de uma situação na qual a alteração não se faz necessária. Entretanto, via de regra deve-se seguir a *norma culta da gramática* da língua inglesa e colocar o verbo principal sempre um tempo atrás. Acompanhe os exemplos e aproveite para revisar os *Reporting verbs*:

Verb To be – Present Simple → Past Simple

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Aren't you coming?	Pris asked Roy if he wasn't coming.



Mind the gap

Frases que iniciam com o auxiliar no *Direct Speech* utilizam *if* no *Reported Speech*.

Present Continuous → Past Continuous

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
This is taking too long. I 'm wasting my time!	Donavan complained that she was wasting her time.

Present Simple → Past Simple

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Donavan monitors the entire building.	Dave told Pris that Donavan monitored the entire building.

Past Simple → Past Perfect

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
What did you do?	Isaac asked himself what he had done .



Audio



Mind the gap

O pronome *that* é facultativo em frases de *Reported Speech* com os verbos *say* e *tell*.

Present Perfect → Past Perfect

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I've worked with Powell long enough to know his next move.	Kowalski said that he had worked with Powell long enough to know his next move.
	Kowalski said he had worked with Powell long enough to know his next move.

Going to → Future in the past

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I'm going to tell Dave about the baby today.	Rachael told Roy she was going to tell Dave about the baby that day.

Can → Could

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Where can we find the instructions to this equipment?	Pris asked where they could find instructions to that equipment.

May → Might

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
We may be a little too late.	Kowalski said that they might be a little too late.
	Kowalski said they might be a little too late.

Will → Would

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I'll check if I can get access to the other cameras.	Roy said that he'd check if he could get access to the other cameras.



Mind the gap

Reported Speech exige algumas alterações de itens linguísticos, como por exemplo *this* – *that*.

Must → Had to

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
We must be extra careful.	Racheal said that they had to be extra careful.
	Racheal said they had to be extra careful.



Audio

Imperative affirmative

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Get her outta here, Kowalski.	Powell ordered Kowalski to get Rachael outta there.

Imperative negative

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Don't leave any cable behind.	Donavan instructed Powell not to leave any cable behind.



Mind the gap

Complain, order e instruct são exemplos de *Reporting verbs*.

Com esta revisão você relembrou alterações importantes que devem ser feitas ao passar do *Direct Speech* para o *Reported Speech*. A seguir, revise a *Imperative Form*.

3.2 Imperative form

Conforme estudado em aulas anteriores, a *Imperative form* pode ser utilizada em diversas situações, de acordo com o contexto. Um dos usos mais comuns desta estrutura é para dar **instruções**, como você pode observar nas falas de Pris e quando Donovan diz que Kowalski pode deixar Dr. Lupov e Rachael irem embora:

Imperative form - instructions

Hurry!
Run, Rachel, run!
Let them go.



Audio |

Veja agora alguns exemplos da *Imperative form* em frases negativas, e perceba que, assim como na afirmativa, o verbo permanece na sua forma base, ou seja, sem conjugação:

Imperative form – negative

Don't leave any cable behind.

Don't worry.

Além de instruções, a *Imperative form* também é utilizada para **exigir** ou **ordenar** algo. Acompanhe os exemplos:

Imperative form – demands and orders

Freeze!

Powell, do something!

Kowalski, get them outta here!

Frases na forma imperativa também podem expressar **desejos**. Neste caso, utilizamos o verbo *let*:

Imperative form – let expressing wishes

Let them have what they deserve.

Let Dave the robot live.

O verbo *let* também pode estar presente na forma *let's*, expressando **sugestão** ou **instrução**:

Imperative form – let expressing suggestion or instruction

Let's call the press!

Let's not leave our fingerprints on the panel.

Para enfatizar a *Imperative form*, basta acrescentar o auxiliar *Do* no início da frase:



Audio

Do + Imperative form

Do finish what you started!

Do tell me what happened.

As *Tag questions* também podem compor frases na *Imperative form*. Observe os exemplos:

Imperative form + Tag question

Hurry up, can you?

Respect Dave's feelings, could you?

Help me, will you?

Stop lying, would you?

Para fazer um *request* (pedido) utilizando a *Imperative form*, é comum acrescentar a palavra *please*, como sinal de cortesia:

Imperative form – requests with please

Please, don't disturb Donovan.

Ask Pris to be quiet, please.

A *Imperative form* também permite a utilização dos advérbios *always* e *never*.

Imperative form + Always/never

Always honor your word.

Never underestimate Donovan.



Audio |

Por fim, podemos construir a *Imperative form* utilizando o sujeito *you*:

You + Imperative form

Kowalski, you get them outta
here right this second!

Rachael, you remain calm.

Com esta revisão sobre a *Imperative form* é possível que você tenha consolidado seu conhecimento sobre este conteúdo gramatical. No tópico a seguir você receberá informações sobre a prova escrita em exames de proficiência.

Smart point

3.3 Writing different genres

Os exames de proficiência, em sua grande maioria, exigem do candidato uma produção textual em forma de redação, a partir de uma questão proposta ou ainda questões que integram *reading* e *listening*, como você viu em aulas anteriores. Entretanto, existe também a possibilidade de você produzir diferentes estilos de texto:

- A partir de um gráfico ou ilustração, será pedido que você escreva um texto de aproximadamente 150 palavras. Geralmente, o tempo disponível para esta questão é de 20 minutos, incluindo as etapas de análise do gráfico ou ilustração, escrita e revisão do texto.
- Baseado em um tópico fornecido, o candidato deverá redigir um texto argumentativo de no mínimo 250 palavras, com ideias claras e bem divididas dentro dos parágrafos. Assim como no exame de *reading*, os tópicos propostos abrangem assuntos gerais, sem favorecer áreas de conhecimento específico. Para esta questão o tempo disponibilizado é de 40 minutos, incluindo planejamento, escrita e revisão do texto.
- Poderá ser pedido que você escreva uma carta de no mínimo 150 palavras, em tom formal ou semiformal em resposta a um problema ou situação apresentado na prova. Nesse tipo de questão, geralmente é necessário incluir informações relacionadas a três itens descritos na questão.

- A partir de um ponto de vista, argumento ou assunto, poderá ser pedido que o candidato escreva um texto discursivo, contendo no mínimo 250 palavras e apresentando sua solução, avaliação de ideias ou justificativa de opiniões, de acordo com o contexto de cada questão.

Ao longo deste módulo, você recebeu orientações sobre como utilizar dicionários e como organizar seus conhecimentos da língua inglesa nas habilidades de *reading*, *listening*, *speaking* e *writing*, a fim de aplicá-los no momento da sua prova. Com estas informações é possível que você esteja mais bem preparado para os exames de proficiência, conhecendo um pouco da dinâmica das provas.

Catching a glimpse

4. What about robots becoming conscious?



The progress achieved in computer science and robotics must be seen as impressive. In robotics, engineers have developed machines with multiple points of articulation that can catch a variety of things. Some robots can get information about the environment and help avoid disasters. From manufacturing to military applications, robots are making a big impact.



Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *What about robots becoming conscious?* e acompanhe o conteúdo.

Though such machines are more advanced than ever, they are not aware of their own existence and can only perform programmed tasks. So, they must be seen as useful tools to perform tasks that are dangerous for humans and would take too long to be completed without computer assistance.

But what if machines were able to think? It has been a common theme in science fiction movies and series. They become self-aware and suddenly the dynamic between man and machine changes. However, could it actually happen?

While it does not become an ordinary reality, some ethical questions must be taken into consideration. If machines became conscious, how would they react in a negative or embarrassing situation? Would they develop any kind of feelings? Could they realize they are being used as tools?

This subject demands much discussion. Since no one has managed to create an artificially conscious machine for real, such questions are hard to be answered. But if machines were self-reflective, would we reconsider what we think about them? How would you react if machines started considering themselves slaves? Indeed, there is much to be pointed out and evaluated.



Learning activity

Reading 1
Reading 2
Listening 1A
Listening 1B
Listening 1C
Listening 2



Interactive activity

Speaking 1
Speaking 2
Writing 1
Writing 2

After reading this text, do the learning activities Reading 1, Reading 2, Listening 1A, Listening 1B, Listening 1C and Listening 2, and the interactive activities Speaking 1, Speaking 2, Writing 1 and Writing 2.

5. That's a wrap

Dave Robot was saved, thanks to Roy's ingenious mind. Despite all the turbulence, it all ended well for Rachael and Dave Last, who now have the cutest baby. After going through a rough patch, Dave finally realized that what really matters in life is to have a peaceful mind and loved ones around. Against all odds, Pris started enjoying the sci-fi world after she learned how amazing it is to know a few tricks. As for Donovan and Powell, it seems that they are up to some illegal activity, but nobody knows for sure. This is the last class of Module 03. We sincerely hope to have helped you build a strong knowledge about English, along with a large range of vocabulary. We wish you all the best in your future endeavors!