

# Aula 4

## MAKING AND RESPONDING TO OFFERS AND SUGGESTIONS

### **META**

Apresentar as situações de compra de alimentos, perguntar o preço, dar sugestões, oferecer algo

### **OBJETIVOS**

Ao final desta aula, o aluno deverá: estar apto a articular conversação em situações para dar sugestões e oferecer algo utilizando as devidas expressões.

### **PRÉ-REQUISITOS**

Ter conhecimento números, vocabulário de alimentos.

**Izabel Silva Souza D'Ambrosio**

### INTRODUÇÃO

Caro aluno, nesta aula serão apresentadas situações referentes a como se expressar diante de uma conversação para oferecer algo, dar sugestão e dentro deste assunto o contexto utilizado será referente a comida e bebidas falar sobre sua comida.

Para isso é importante fazer o uso de expressões corretas para que haja articulação no diálogo. Como nosso objetivo é o de mostrar situações que envolvam o tópico principal para que você discente à partir delas possa se desenvolver na produção oral é importante estar atento e acompanhar regularmente as aulas para a construção de seu conhecimento no contexto em destaque.

Como você se expressa na língua materna em situações como esta? Já refletiu sobre isto? Saber como se portar diante dos fatos é primordial principalmente em se tratando de uma língua estrangeira. Sendo assim vamos lá!



<http://www.beefandlamb.com.au/files/44a47948-00a2-4ebf-ad01-a18b00b5ef13/Main-Proper-dinner.jpg>

Dentro do contexto trabalharemos com comida e bebida.

Sabemos que os alimentos são divididos em HEALTHY & UN-HEALTHY.

Se pararmos para pensar nos benefícios da comida saudável, quais seriam eles? Bem de acordo com o site da Healthline (<http://www.healthline.com/health/5-benefits-healthy-habits#BoostsEnergy>) eles nos apresentam 5:

- CONTROLS WEIGHT;
- IMPROVES MOOD;
- COMBATS DISEASES;
- BOOSTS ENERGY;
- IMPROVES LONGEVITY.



(Fonte IMAGEM: <http://greenlivingideas.com>).

Are you a healthy or unhealthy person?  
 Is your eating plate like this? Yes ( ) No ( )  
 If yes, why?  
 If no, why not?

### HEALTHY EATING PLATE

**HEALTHY OILS**

Use healthy oils (like olive and canola oil) for cooking, on salad, and at the table. Limit butter. Avoid trans fat.

**WATER**

Drink water, tea, or coffee (with little or no sugar). Limit milk/dairy (1-2 servings/day) and juice (1 small glass/day). Avoid sugary drinks.

**VEGETABLES**

The more veggies – and the greater the variety – the better. Potatoes and French fries don't count.

**WHOLE GRAINS**

Eat a variety of whole grains (like whole-wheat bread, whole-grain pasta, and brown rice). Limit refined grains (like white rice and white bread).

**FRUITS**

Eat plenty of fruits of all colors.

**HEALTHY PROTEIN**

Choose fish, poultry, beans, and nuts; limit red meat and cheese; avoid bacon, cold cuts, and other processed meats.

**STAY ACTIVE!**  
© Harvard University

Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health  
The Nutrition Source  
[www.hsph.harvard.edu/nutritionsource](http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/nutritionsource)

Harvard Medical School  
Harvard Health Publications  
[www.health.harvard.edu](http://www.health.harvard.edu)

### CULTURE TIPS:

The most common place to shop in the US is in large supermarkets, many of which sell not only food but many other items as well, ranging from toiletries to hardware. Specialty shops are found in some neighborhoods. These include produce markets, bakeries, butcher shops, etc.

Usando o seu conhecimento prévio, qual ou quais expressões de linguagem são usadas na Língua Inglesa para oferecer e aceitar algo?

### TAKE YOUR NOTES

MAKING OFFERS / SUGGESTIONS	Would you like ...? How about...? What do you think about...? Why don't you...? Don't you think it's a good idea...? Do you want me ...? Should I...?
RESPONDING TO OFFERS / SUGGESTIONS	Yes, please. Good idea! Sure, thanks. Why not! That would be great/nice. No, Thank you. Thank you very much, but I'm fine. I'm afraid not. I don't think so. That won't be necessary.



DIALOGUE

**A**

**Jill** What do you want for dinner tonight?  
**Russ** How about chicken?  
**Jill** Anything but chicken. We always have chicken.  
**Russ** Then let's go to a restaurant. There's a new Japanese restaurant on the corner.  
**Jill** You know, I'd really like to stay home tonight.  
**Russ** Well . . . how about steak?  
**Jill** Mmm . . . that's my favorite food. And let's have a salad and some potatoes too. . . . And then some melon for dessert.  
**Russ** Great. You buy the fruit and vegetables and I'll get the meat.  
**Jill** O.K. I'll see you at six.



**B**

**Jill** I'd like this head of lettuce and a pound of those potatoes, please.  
**Clerk** Anything else?  
**Jill** Oh, let me think. . . . Do you have any melons?  
**Clerk** What kind? I have these nice, fresh cantaloupes and those watermelons over there.  
**Jill** The cantaloupes look good. How much are they?  
**Clerk** They're \$1.99 each.  
**Jill** I'll take two, please.  
**Clerk** All right. Would you like anything else?  
**Jill** No, that's all. How much is it?  
**Clerk** Let's see. . . . That'll be \$5.47.



C

**Clerk** May I help you?  
**Russ** Yes. I'd like some steak, please.  
**Clerk** I'm sorry. I'm all out of steak.  
**Russ** Well . . . do you have any chicken?  
**Clerk** Sure. I always have chicken.



D

**Jill** I'm really hungry. Where's the steak?  
**Russ** Well . . . they were all out of steak.  
So here's some chicken instead.  
**Jill** Chicken?  
**Russ** Yeah. Chicken.  
**Jill** Russ, let's go to a restaurant.  
**Russ** Well, how about Japanese food?  
There's a new Japanese restaurant on  
the corner, you know. . . .



### LANGUAGE

As duas primeiras expressões trabalhadas no diálogo além de expressarem uma sonoridade particular da Língua Inglesa indicam uma confirmação. A entonação, a ênfase dada à estas expressões são relevantes na frase. Uma entonação empregada inadequadamente pode modificar a significação da palavra dentro da sentença alterando seu significado ocorrendo um ruído na comunicação. Estas expressões demonstram particularidades da língua e são importantes para manter a conexão de ideias na fala contribuindo para a comunicação efetiva.

Esteja sempre atento a estes fatores! Here they are!

*You Know* ... is used to confirm or establish something as fact.

*Mmm...* is used to indicate that something

*Anything else?* Is short for *Would you like anything else?* The word *else* means something additional or more.

*No, that's all.* Is another way of saying "No, nothing more."

... *all out of* (steak) means there is no more (steak).

... *instead* here means "in place of that."



Think about the question: What would you like to eat for lunch/ dinner?

How about some typical dish from Brazil?

Which typical dishes do you know?

Well, let's see some of the them:

- Acarajé – typical dish from Bahia;
- Galinhada – typical food from Minas Gerais;
- Moqueca de Peixe – typical dish from Espítito Santo;
- Tacacá- typical dish from Amazonas;
- Caruru – typical dish from Bahia;
- Baião de Dois – typical dish from Maranhão;
- Churrasco – typical food from Rio Grande do Sul;
- Feijoada – typical dish Rio de Janeiro;
- Torresmo - typical food from Minas Gerais;
- Cuscus paulista – typical dish from São Paulo.



Acarajé



Baião de dois

### TYPICAL BRITISH AND AMERICAN FOOD

#### BRITISH:

- Fish and Chips;
- Roast Beef and Yorshire pudding;
- Toad in the Hole;
- Roast Meats.

#### AMERICAN:

- Barbecue Ribs;
- Parsleyed Corn on the Cob;
- Pancake;
- Baked Beans;
- Baked Potatoes.



Parsleyed Corn on the Cob

Think about:

What are typical Brazilian beverages and drinks?

What are typical juices from your region?

Which beverages and drinks do foreign tourists usually want to try?

### SOME BRAZILIAN BEVERAGE DRINKS

- Aluá – prepared with maize, rice and sugar. It has also been referred to as corn wine.
- Bombeirinho – prepared with cachaça and gooseberry syrup, it is similar to a Kir Royal cocktail
- Cachaça – a distilled spirit made from sugarcane juice. It is the most popular alcoholic beverage in Brazil and also informally referred to as canha, caninha and pinga.
- Caipirinha – a cocktail prepared using cachaça, lime juice and sugar
- Cajuína - The Cajuína is a non-alcoholic drink made from the cashew. It was invented in the northeastern state of Piauí, where the fruit is abundant
- Capeta – a cocktail prepared with vodka, guaraná powder and sweet skim milk.
- Coconut Water - This drink is nothing else than the liquid inside green coconuts, that is rich in minerals and slightly sweet.
- Chimarrão & Tererê - These are basically the same beverage, with one single difference: while *Chimarrão* is served hot, *Tererê* is served cold. They are made the same way as *Mate*, a beverage seen in other South American countries.
- Guaraná - is the name of a fruit found in the Amazon, but nowadays it is also a synonym for soft drinks made of it, including the pink coloured Guaraná Jesus. This fruit is high in energy and can also be used for the making of fresh juices.
- Rabo-de-galo - Translated as “rooster tail”, this drink is a simple combination of *Cachaça* and Vermouth. It is not very tasty and it is extremely strong.



Coconut Water



Caipirinha





Chimarrão

(Fonte: <https://en.wikipedia.org>, Fonte:<http://thebrazilbusiness.com>.)

## DIALOGUE

### TAKING THE TOURIST TO THE TABLE



*Headwaiter:* Mr. Peter Goldman?

*Tourist:* That's me.

*Headwaiter:* Your table is ready. This way, sir.

*Tourist:* Ok.

*Headwaiter:* Please sit down. Here is the menu.

*Tourist:* Thank you very much.

*Headwaiter:* Would you like something to drink?

*Tourist:* Yes, two *caipirinhas*, please.

*Headwaiter:* I'll be back in a minute.

*(A few minutes later.)*

*Headwaiter:* Here you go.

SITUATION 1

Complete the following dialogue:

Headwaiter: Mr. (Ms.) \_\_\_\_\_?

Tourist: \_\_\_\_\_

Headwaiter: Your table is ready. \_\_\_\_\_, please.

Tourist: Ok.

Headwaiters: \_\_\_\_\_ Here \_\_\_\_\_

Tourist: Thank you.

Headwaiter: \_\_\_\_\_?

Tourist: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_, please.

Headwaiter: I \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.

(A few minutes later)

Headwaiter: \_\_\_\_\_

Tourist: Thank you very much.

SITUATION 2

Read the phrases. Write W next to the expressions used by waiters and T next to the ones used by tourists.

- ( ) Your table is ready. This way, please.
- ( ) Please sit down. Here is the menu.
- ( ) Yes, please. A mineral water.
- ( ) Thank you very much.
- ( ) Would you like something to drink?
- ( ) I'll be back in a minute.

SITUATION 4

Look at the dialogue and say True, False, or it doesn't say.

Paul: I'm hungry

Patty: Me too. Let's go out tonight.

Paul: Ok. What do you want to eat?

Patty: How about oysters? New Orleans is famous for its oysters.

Paul: You know I don't like oysters

Patty: Well, how about a French restaurant?

Paul: No, that's too expensive.

Patty: Well, where do you want to go?

1. Patty and Paul don't like New Orleans. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Patty calls her mother from New Orleans. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Patty likes oyster. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Paul likes French food. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Patty and Paul go to a French restaurant. \_\_\_\_\_
6. At twenty to ten, Paul wants to go to the hotel. \_\_\_\_\_

Continue the dialogue above:

Paul doesn't know where to go and Patty gives 3 more suggestions, he refuses the two first ones and loves the last one because he loves eating the Barbecue Ribs with Baked Potatoes.

Paul:

Patty:

Paul:

Patty:

Paul:

Patty:

Paul:

Patty:

Paul:

Patty:

Paul:

Patty:

DIALOGUE

SITUATION 5

Create a dialogue where you have to MAKE AN OFFER, ASK FOR SUGGESTION... use the food and drink vocabulary presented here. You might include asking for the price too.

## CONCLUSÃO

Nesta aula foram apresentadas situações referentes a como se expressar diante de uma conversação direcionada para oferecer algo, dar sugestão, falar sobre comida e bebida e perguntar o preço. Independente do contexto apresentado, estas frases podem e são vivenciadas em diversos momentos, sendo assim esteja sempre atento a isto e a como fazer bom uso delas.





### RESUMO

Saber articular as frases propostas em oferecer, dar sugestões foram o enfoque principal desta aula.



### AUTOAVALIAÇÃO

1. Sou capaz de utilizar as expressões aprendidas apropriadamente?
2. Sou capaz de me comunicar utilizando as frases acima?
3. Sei o significado delas?
4. Estou fazendo as atividades de listening no AVA?
5. Estou fazendo as atividades escritas aqui propostas?



### PRÓXIMA AULA

Na próxima aula estudaremos situações que envolvam Apologizing – General Topics

### REFERÊNCIAS

- ABRAMS, Sharon, REIN, David. **Spectrum 1: A Communicative Course in English**. Regent's Pretence Hall, 1993
- CLANDFIELD, Lindsay; PICKERING, kate. **Glogal Elementary Cousebook**. Mc Millan Education, 2010.
- RUBIO, Braulio. **Inglês para bares e restaurantes: Turismo Receptivo**. Editora Senac: São Paulo, 2012
- Lista de bebidas. Disponível em: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Brazilian\\_drinks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Brazilian_drinks)
- Lista de bebidas. Disponível em: <http://thebrazilbusiness.com/article/10-brazilian-drinks-you-should-try-and-10-drinks-you-should-avoid>