

Aula 7

ARE YOU INDECISIVE? TAKING DECISION - AGREEING AND DISAGREEING

META

Apresentar algumas datas comemorativas e alguns eventos culturais celebrados no Brasil e em outros países. Dentro deste contexto trabalhar situações de tomada de decisão (concordar ou discordar) de algo

OBJETIVOS

Ao final desta aula, o aluno deverá:
estar apto a identificar vários eventos comemorativos e suas particularidades culturais e utilizar expressões voltadas para expressar decisão

PRÉ-REQUISITOS

Ter conhecimento das datas cívicas do Brasil.

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CULTURAL CURIOSITIES

Chinese New Year is the main holiday of the year for more than one quarter of the world's population. Although the People's Republic of China uses the Gregorian calendar for civil purposes, a special Chinese calendar is used for determining festivals. Various Chinese communities around the world also use this calendar.

The beginnings of the Chinese calendar can be traced back to the 14th century B.C.E. Legend has it that the Emperor Huangdi invented the calendar in 2637 B.C.E.

The Chinese calendar is based on exact astronomical observations of the longitude of the sun and the phases of the moon. This means that principles of modern science have had an impact on the Chinese calendar.



(Fonte: <http://www.webexhibits.org>)

The **Gregorian calendar**, also called the **Western calendar** and the **Christian calendar**, is internationally the most widely used civil calendar. It is named for Pope Gregory XIII introduced it in 1582.

The calendar was a refinement to the Julian Calendar amounting to a 0.002% correction in the length of the year. The motivation for the reform was to bring the date for the celebration of Easter to the time of the year in which it was celebrated when it was introduced by the early Church. Because the celebration of Easter was tied to the spring equinox, the Roman Catholic Church considered the steady drift in the date of Easter caused by the year being slightly too long to be undesirable. The reform was adopted initially by the Catholic countries

of Europe. Protestants and Eastern Orthodox countries continued to use the traditional Julian calendar and adopted the Gregorian reform after a time, for the sake of convenience in international trade. The last European country to adopt the reform was Greece, in 1923.



Para maiores informações acessem o seguinte site: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregorian_calendar

Como estamos falando sobre calendários e seguimos o Calendário Gregoriano que foi adotado para demarcar o ano civil (período de 12 meses) no mundo inteiro, facilitando o relacionamento entre as nações. Essa unificação decorre do fato da Europa, ter historicamente, exportado seus padrões para o resto do globo. O calendário é dividido em dias (unidade), semanas (período de 7 dias) e os meses que são 12.

Dentro destes 12 meses estão inseridas as datas cívicas, datas comemorativas de eventos culturais municipais, estaduais e etc. A diversidade cultural entre os países é enorme e rica de valores que na atualidade com a presença da internet é de fácil acesso adquirir conhecimento sobre elas.

Dentre as datas comemorativas estão abaixo algumas das principais celebradas no Brasil.

CALENDAR 2016

January 1st -New Year's Day
February 8th to 9th- Carnival
March 20th - The Holly Day
March 27th - Easter week
April 21st - Martyr's Day (Tiradentes)
May 1st -Universal Labour Day
May 8th -Mother's day
May 26th- Corpus Christi
June 12nd -Valentines' Day
June 24th - St. John's Day (Dance for all)
August 14th - Father's Day
September 7th - Independence Day
November 15th- Republic Day
December 25th -Christmas
December 31st- New Year's Eve

DID YOU KNOW THAT?

Carnevale d'Ivrea – ITALY/Ivrea

In January (the exact date date changes every year) you can go to Ivrea in Italy and take part in the Carnevale d'Ivrea, where people throw oranges at each other. If you don't want people to throw na Orange at you, you have to wear a red hat.



(Fonte: OXEDEN,2005, p.34).

LAMBE-SUJO FESTIVAL – BRAZIL/SERGIPE (LARANJEIRAS)

“Lambe-sujo” is the struggle between black quilombo - the “lick dirty” against the Indians - the “Caboclinhos”, sent by whites to destroy the quilombos. The “Lambe-sujo” paint the bodies of black ink, dress with shorts and red caps. Using a wooden sickle, as a weapon symbol of work of the sugar cane plantation. “Caboclinhos” have their bodies painted red, wear headdresses and skirts of feathers, bracelets and necklaces and arm themselves with bows and arrows. The festival happens every October in Laranjeiras, Sergipe.



Grifo nosso

TOMATINA FESTIVAL – SPAIN/BUÑOL

The Tomatina Festival takes place on the last Wednesday in August in Buñol, Spain. The ‘toamto Battle’ starts at 11 o’clock in the morning, and continues for two hours.



(Fonte: OXEDEN, 2005, p.34).

ST. PATRICK'S DAY - IRELAND

St. Patrick was active as a missionary in Ireland during the second half of the fifth century. He is generally credited with being the first bishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland. According to the Confessio of Patrick, when he was about 16, he was captured by Irish pirates from his home in Great Britain, and taken as a slave to Ireland, looking after animals, where he lived for six years before escaping and returning to his family. After becoming a cleric, he returned to northern and western Ireland. In later life, he served as an ordained bishop, but little is known about the places where he worked. By the seventh century, he had already come to be revered as the patron saint of Ireland. Saint Patrick's Day is observed on 17 March, which is said to be the date of his death. It is celebrated inside and outside Ireland as a religious and cultural holiday. In the dioceses of Ireland, it is both a solemnity and a holy day of obligation; it is also a celebration of Ireland itself.



(Fonte: <https://en.wikipedia.org>).

Baseado em algumas datas comemorativas vamos dar início a algumas situações de indecisão, de acordo e desacordo que podem ocorrer em situações formais e informais.

TAKE YOUR NOTES

Do you take rapid decisions?

Are you a decisive or indecisive person??

Have you already faced an indecisive situation?

Which expressions do you suppose to find in these situations? Now, take notes of such expressions.

Answer the following questionnaire to help:

Are you indecisive?			
	Yes	No	Sometimes
Do you find it difficult to make decisions?			
Do you have problems deciding...			
- what to wear when you go out?			
- what to eat in a restaurant?			
- what to do in your free time?			
- where to go on holiday?			
- what to buy when you go shopping?			
Do you often change your mind about something?			
Do you think you are indecisive?			
Yes No I'm not sure			

(Fonte: (OXENDEN, 2005,p 68).

Which tip is the best? Read the article and complete with the verbs below:

ASK
 COMPARE
 CONFUSE
 FEEL
 HAVE
 MAKE (2X)
 USE
 WAIT



How to make decisions

When you have to choose between two possibilities:

- ¹ Take your time. The most important thing is not to make a decision in a hurry.
- ² _____ a list of the positive and negative points for both options. Then decide which points are most important and ³ _____ the two lists.
- If you ⁴ _____ other people for their advice, don't ask more than one or two. If you ask a lot of people, this will probably ⁵ _____ you.
- ⁶ _____ your imagination to help you. Imagine yourself in both situations. How do you ⁷ _____? Relaxed or stressed?
- When you've made a decision, ⁸ _____ a bit before you tell other people, to see how you feel. If you feel comfortable with your decision after an hour, you have probably made the right decision.
- Finally, remember that you can't ⁹ _____ everything. Choosing one of two possibilities always means that you can't have the one you didn't choose. And it's impossible to *always* ¹⁰ _____ the right decision!

(Fonte: (OXENDEN, 2005, p. 69).

Uma pessoa indecisa aos olhos dos outros se torna uma pessoa sem uma postura firme, sem uma opinião concreta e muitas vezes se deixa levar pela opinião alheia. Pensando sobre DECISIONS encontraremos algumas destas expressões em situações de indecisão:

I don't know.
I'm not sure about...
Well...
I might... but I might not sure...
I can't decide...
I'm hesitating between...
I'm confused...
Maybe yes, Maybe no.

DIALOGUE

R: Hi Mel. It's me...Roz
M: Hi Roz.
R: Listen Mel. It's about your new car. Are we going today?
M: Going to where?
R: Buy your new car. You are going. Aren't you?
M: Well, I don't know. I'm not sure. I might go, but I might not. I can't decide.
R: You're kidding, aren't you?
M: I'm serious.
R: Oh come on. You had already chosen the model. It's so beautiful.
M: Ok. I'll go then.
R: Good. So what time should I pick you up?
M: At 2. It sounds good to you.
R: Yeah, it's fine to me.
M: See you soon then.
R: See you. Bye.
M: Bye.

SITUATION 1

It's NEW YEAR'S EVE and you haven't decide what to wear (if a long and white dress, casual clothes, the brand new shoes you've won...) and where to go, if to the club's party or Copacabana's beach. You're talking to your best friend on the phone and she's trying to help you.

Create a dialogue bringing the New Year's party context to the dialogue (jumping seven waves, eating grapes, open a bottle of champagne...)

SITUATION 2

You're a very indecisive person and your mother will ask you a few questions. For each answer give two possibilities. The questions follow below:

1. Where are you going to go next Carnival?
2. What are you going to do after The Lambe-sujo festival?
3. What are you going to wear at Christmas?
4. Where are you going to have lunch with your Mum at Mother's day?

Now, let's talk about AGREEMENT & DISAGREEMENT

É fácil concordar com algo, contudo o único problema é não ser sincero ou fingir que concorda com o acontecimento. A pessoa que sempre concorda com alguém e nunca tem sua própria opinião não é respeitada.

Ao discordar com alguém existe a forma direta e a indireta:

Direct Form:

A: The show ends at ten o'clock.

B: No, it doesn't. They told me eleven.

Indirect Form:

A: The show ends at ten o'clock.

B: Oh, really? That's strange. They told me it would be around eleven.

Na forma indireta temos a expressão de surpresa: (Oh, really?) Em seguida a dúvida (That's strange). A forma indireta soa mais educada. Caso questione a opinião, o julgamento de alguém é melhor utilizar a forma indireta.

Ao tornar a afirmação uma pergunta: "Are you sure...?"

Concordando em parte com a opinião da outra pessoa: "I agree that X, but..."

Observem algumas frases referentes a AGREEMENT & DISAGREEMENT

More formal
↑
↓
Less formal

COMPLETE AGREEMENT

I agree completely. .
That's just what I think, of course.
In my opinion, you are correct.
I couldn't agree more.
You're right.
Sure.

TENTATIVE AGREEMENT

I suppose you're right.
Well, maybe. . .

INDIRECT DISAGREEMENT

I'm not sure I can agree.
I wonder if there's a mistake.
In my opinion, . . .
Are you absolutely sure?
That really surprises me.
I may be wrong, but . . .
But I thought . . .
Really?
Oh, I don't know.
Yes, but . . .

DIRECT DISAGREEMENT

More formal
↑
↓
Less formal

I'm sorry, but I have to disagree.
I couldn't agree less.
I couldn't disagree more.
I refuse to believe that . . . *
No, that's wrong.*
You're dead wrong.*
Nope.*
No way! *
Uh-uh! *

SITUATION 3

For each situation that follows, complete the dialogues using the formality level required.

A: _____

B: I wonder if you heard that wrong. Did he really say that?

A: _____

B: _____

A: Well all I know is what he said to me.

SITUATION 4

A: What did you think of the movie?

B: _____

A: Oh, I don't know. _____

B: _____

A: _____

SITUATION 5

A and B are both graduate students in the same class. A is sitting in the cafeteria one day and sees B carrying a tray...

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
1. greets <i>B</i>	1. greets <i>A</i>
2. asks <i>B</i> how the test went yesterday	2. answers question, asks <i>A</i> the same question
3. tells <i>B</i> his or her test score, asks how <i>B</i> studies	3. describes his or her study corner
4. asks for more details	4. gives more information
5. disagrees with <i>B</i> 's method, gives own method	5. disagrees with <i>A</i> 's method, asks what is the most important thing for studying
6. gives opinion	6. expresses doubt, gives own opinion
7. gives tentative agreement, gives preclosing	7. replies to preclosing
8. says good-bye	8. says good-bye

SITUATION 6

A, B and C, all psychology students, are discussing the best way to raise children. A is in favor of a strict, authoritarian upbringing, whereas C



RESUMO

Conhecer aspectos culturais não somente de nosso país como de outros enriquece nossa bagagem de conhecimento e articulação diante de diversas situações. Ao se estudar uma LE (Língua Estrangeira) questões referentes a cultura deste país sempre estarão em evidência, sendo assim é importante ir além do apresentado no em qualquer material de ensino. Cabe a você discente fazer maiores pesquisas e aprender cada vez.



AUTOAVALIAÇÃO

1. Conheço as datas comemorativas do Brasil e de outros países?
2. Sou capaz de articular e 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 *Encouraging and Talking about Moods and Feelings*.

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