

Língua Inglesa VI

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Língua Inglesa VI

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Aula 1

HOLLYWOOD STORIES - PASSIVE VOICE

META

Demonstrar aos alunos a formação e uso da voz passiva em inglês.

OBJETIVOS

At the end of this class, it is expected that the students:

 Ser capaz de identificar a estrutura
 da voz passiva;

 Ser capaz de aplicá-la corretamente nas situações apropriadas.

PRERREQUISITOS

Ter conhecimento do tempo verbal aprendido anteriormente (voz ativa) para estar apto a fazer uso da voz passiva.

Izabel Silva Souza D'Ambrosio

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to our 1st class from Língua Inglesa VI. Hope you have a great time during the following semester and acquire good knowledge from here. The material is designed to provide you with good content with the aim to improve your English Language and so we hope to contribute with theories, concepts and activities in short.

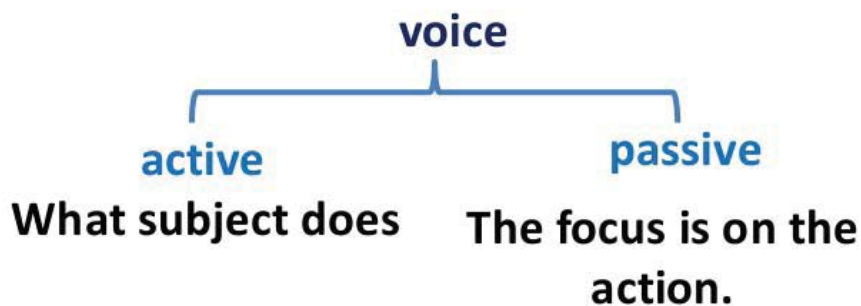
In order to help you to process the form, use and meaning of Passive Voice you will be exposed to situations on it and do exercises to consolidate your learning.

Explanations and activities of this class will contemplate some important situations for its perception as to the usability of the passive voice, you will realize how much it is used in daily activities not only in the English language, but in our mother tongue as well.

Bearing in mind how the usage of Passive Voice works will give you a good comprehension of the distinction between active and passive voice, so read, study and practice all the printed and online exercises. Do not forget that for a good performance in any discipline, dedication is needed.

Off we go!
Good study!

Active and passive voice



Active : Ram killed Ravan

Passive : Ravan was killed by Ram.

Passive Voice. Fonte: <https://image.slidesharecdn.com>



The Picture is from Hollywood stars in the Red Carpet / Oscar 2017. Fonte:<https://s.wsj.net>

Let's Travel to Hollywood?!

What do you know about this city?

Do you like watching movies? If yes, which?

Who is your favourite actor/actress?

What movie have you seen recently?

What do you know about the Passive Voice?

Let's keep a look at the examples below:

The Passive Voice can be used with different tenses and with modal verbs. Firstly, we will begin with the VERB TO BE or GET + PARTICIPLE PAST of the MAIN VERB. According to Murphy (1985), we can use GET in the passive to say that something happens to someone or something. Often the action is not planned; it happens by chance.

Many people **are well dressed** to see the Oscar.

Their kisses, fights and everyday lives **were photographed** by paparazzi.

The Grammy Awards Academy **was founded** by a small group of singers.

Nobody **got disappointed** with the event.

A famous actor **got hurt** by a paparazzi by chance.

Emma Stone **was awarded** with an Oscar from La La Land movie.

Did you **get offered** to give an interview at the party? (were you offered an interview?)

The differences and use of active & passive voice should be highlighted here as a matter of showing you up how both work. See below a table from the NGL (National Geographic Learning) material bringing out differences between Active and Passive Voice. Don't forget to take your notes:

The Passive & Active Voice Form:

Tense	Active	Passive = Be + Past Participle
Simple Present	A committee chooses the winner.	The winner is chosen by a committee
Present Continuous	They are presenting an award now.	An award is being presented now.
Future	They will pick the best movie They are going to pick the best movie.	The best movie will be picked The best movie is going to be picked
Simple Past	They announced the winner's name	The winner's name was announced
Past Continuous	They were interviewing the winners.	The winners were being interviewed
Present Perfect	They have chosen the best movie.	The best movie has been chosen
Modal	You can see the movie on DVD	The movie can be seen on DVD

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Before 1941, the winners' names were already known before the ceremony. Today the winners are never announced ahead of time.	An adverb can be placed between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.
Affirmative: The movie was filmed in the U.S. Negative: It wasn't filmed in Canada. Yes/No Question: Was it filmed in Hollywood? Short Answer: No, it wasn't Wh-Question: Where was it filmed ? Subject Question: Which movie was filmed in Canada?	Observe affirmative statements, negative statements, and questions with the passive voice. Never use <i>do</i> , <i>does</i> , or <i>did</i> with the passive voice. (Wrong: The movie didn't filmed in Canada.)
Active: She saw him . Passive: He was seen <i>by</i> her . Active: They helped us . Passive: We were helped <i>by</i> them	Notice the difference in pronouns in an active sentence and a passive sentence. After <i>by</i> , the object pronoun is used.

As you could notice from above both, the active voice and the passive voice can be used with different tenses and with modals too. The tense of the passive sentence is shown in the verb *to be*. Use the past participle with every tense. Observe: If two verbs in the passive voice are connected with *and*, do not repeat *be*.

The Oscar ceremony **is televised and seen** by millions of people.

Adapted from the National Geographic Learning / Cengage

Continuing spotting the differences, pay attention to the explanations given above as:

the adverb position in the sentences

never use *do*, *does*, or *did* with the passive voice

the agent presence followed by the preposition **by**

TAKE YOUR NOTES

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<p>Active: Steven Spielberg has made many movies.</p> <p>Passive: Many movies have been made by Steven Spielberg.</p> <p>Active: Ralph Lauren designs many of the actresses' gowns.</p> <p>Passive: Many of the actresses' gowns are designed by Ralph Lauren.</p>	<p>When the sentence has a Strong agent (a specific person: Steven Spielberg, Ralph Lauren), we can use either the active or the passive voice. The active voice puts more emphasis on the person who performs the action. The passive voice puts more emphasis on the action or the result. In general, the active voice is more common than the passive voice when na agente is mentioned.</p>
<p>Active: The first Oscar ceremony took place in 1929.</p> <p>Passive: It was attended by 250 people.</p> <p>Active: The Oscar ceremony is popular all over the world.</p> <p><i>Passive:</i> <i>It is seen</i> by millions of viewers each year.</p>	<p>Sometimes the passive voice is used to continue with the same subject of the preceding sentence.</p>
<p><i>Active:</i> Steven Spielberg directed Star Wars, didn't he?</p> <p>Passive: No. Star Wars was directed by George Lucas.</p>	<p>We can use the passive voice to shift the emphasis to the object of the preceding sentence.</p>

<p>Passive: The dress was designed by Vera Wang.</p> <p>Passive: The music was composed by Bob Dylan.</p> <p>Passive: The movie projector was invented by Thomas Edison.</p>	<p>We often use the passive voice when the agent made, discovered, invented, designed, built, wrote, painted, or composed something.</p>
<p>The song was written by Randy Newman.</p> <p>It was performed by him too.</p>	<p>When the agente is included, use by + noun or object pronoun.</p>

Let's go for more practice:



ACTIVITY

Fill in the blanks with the passive voice of the verb in parentheses. Use the tense or modal given.

The best actor **is given** an Oscar. (simple present: *give*)

1. Many awards ceremonies _____ by millions of people. (simple present: *see*)

2. Which actor _____ next year? \neg (future: *choose*)

3. The movie _____ at many theaters. (modal: *can / see*)

4. The countdown to Oscar Sunday _____ and before we all know it, The Oscar 2018 will be here. (present perfect: *begin*)

5. The Last Jedi _____ by Lucasfilm President Kathleen Kennedy and Ram Bergman. (simpl past: *produce*)

6. The movie _____ on TV many times. (present perfect: *show*)

7. Over 2,000 Academy Awards _____ out since 1929. (present perfect: *give*)

8. *La La Land* _____ incorrectly _____ as the Best Picture. After a few minutes the error _____ and *Moonlight* _____ the winner. (simple past: *announce / simple past: correct / simple past declare*)

9. How many movies _____ in black and white? (present perfect: *film*)

Let's still talking about Hollywood.

Do you know Halle Berry? She is a famous actresses who performed Catwoman.



Halle Berry – Catwoman. What kind of sentences can you make in the passive voice by this image?
Fonte: <https://wallpaperscraft.com>.

1. The actress **was given** an Oscar in 2001 in her performance in Monter's Ball.
2. Halle Berry **had presented** an Oscar.
3. Halle Berry **had been seen** in many movies.
4. Many movies **were made** in Hollywood.
5. Old movies **were being filmed** in black and White.
6. The actress **was involved** in a hit-and-run accident that became a scandal.

As you can notice from the table and examples above the Passive Voice is more formal than Active one.

Passive Voice is used when we don't know who has practiced the action or such information is not relevant.

In a passive clause if we want to mention the agent – the person, or thing that does the action or causes what happens, we usually use a phrase beginning with **by**.

At the 89th Academy Awards the Oscar winner for best actor was announced **by** Brie Larson.

I was shocked **by** the final result for the best picture at the 89th Academy Awards.

Now, take a look at the following table and notice the examples from it. Don't forget to take your notes and answer the activities.

The Passive Voice without an agent

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
The invitations have been sent out. The winners' names are placed in envelopes.	The passive voice is used when it is not important to mention who performed the action.
A. Active: Someone stole my wallet. Passive: My wallet was stolen last week. B. Active: Someone told me that you like movies. Passive: I was told that you like movies.	The passive voice is used when we do not know the agent (A) or when we prefer not to mention the agent (B).
a. One person is chosen to receive the award. b. Oscar night has been televised since 1953	The passive voice is used when the agent is obvious and doesn't need to be mentioned. a. It is obvious that the Academy chooses the winner. b. It is obvious that TV stations have televised Oscar night.
Compare Active (A) and Passive (P): A: You can rent DVDs at many stores. P: DVDs can be rented at many stores. A: They sell popcorn in movie theaters. P: Popocorn is sold in movie theaters	In conversation, the active voice is often used with the impersonal subjects people, you, we, or they. In more formal speech and writing, the passive is used with no agent.

Were you able to identify the difference between the Active and the Passive Voice? We are sure you did it well!!

FOOD FOR THOUGHT:

Is the Passive Voice used more with or without an agent?
Let's keep going and do some practice!!

Fill in the blanks with the Passive Voice of the verb in parentheses (.).
Choose an appropriate tense.

Example: Hollywood was built in the early 1900s. (build)

1. Most American movies _____ in Hollywood. (make)
2. Let's get some popcorn. It's fresh. It _____ right now. (make)
3. Movie listings _____ in the newspaper. (can/find)
4. Children _____ to see some movies. (not/allow)
5. Hurry! The winners _____ in ten minutes. (announce)
6. In 1929, only fifteen Oscars _____ (present)
7. Before 1941, the winners' names _____ (publish) in.

The Passive Voice with an Agent:

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<p>Active: Steven Spielberg has made many movies.</p> <p>Passive: Many movies have been made by Steven Spielberg.</p> <p>Active: Ralph Lauren designs many of the actresses' gowns.</p> <p>Passive: Many of the actresses' gowns are designed by Ralph Lauren.</p>	<p>When the sentence has a Strong agente (a specific person: Steven Spielberg, Ralph Lauren), we can use either the active or the passive voice. The active voice puts more emphasis on the person who performs the action. The passive voice puts more emphasis on the action or the result. In general, the active voice is more common than the passive voice when na agente is mentioned.</p>
<p>Active: The first Oscar ceremony took place in 1929.</p> <p>Passive: It was attended by 250 people.</p> <p>Active: The Oscar ceremony is popular all over the world.</p> <p>Passive: It is seen by millions of viewers each year.</p>	<p>Sometimes the passive voice is used to continue with the same subject of the preceding sentence.</p>
<p>Active: Steven Spielberg directed Star Wars, didn't he?</p> <p>Passive: No. Star Wars was directed by George Lucas.</p>	<p>We can use the passive voice to shift the emphasis to the object of the preceding sentence.</p>

<p>Passive: The dress was designed by Vera Wang.</p> <p>Passive: The music was composed by Bob Dylan.</p> <p>Passive: The movie projector was invented by Thomas Edison.</p>	<p>We often use the passive voice when the agente <i>made, discovered, invented, designed, built, wrote, painted, or composed</i> something.</p>
<p>The song was written by Randy Newman.</p> <p>It was performed by him too.</p>	<p>When the agente is included, use by + noun or object pronoun.</p>

Fill in the blanks with the passive voice of the verb in parentheses (.). Use the tense indicated.

The movie was filmed in black and white. (past: film)

- 1.It _____ again on TV tonight. (future: show)
- 2.Steven Spielberg _____ many movies (present perfect: make)
- 3.Computer animation _____ in many movies. (present:use)

1.Passive is also used when we want to focus on some happenings or who or what has suffered the action. In some news, headlines, warnings, technical and scientific texts it's commonly used.

English spoken.

John, my roommate **got hurt** in the accident.

A new actor **will be hired** to the film.

(Adapted from English Grammar in Steps, Richmond Publishing.)

2. Passive with two objects:

Many verbs such as **give, send, show, lend**, can be followed by two objects, an 'indirect object' and a 'direct object'. They usually refer to a person (indirect object) and a thing (direct object). Based on Swan 1995, two structures are possible:

A. **Verb + indirect object + direct object** = They gave me a prize.

B. **Verb+direct object+ preposition+indirect object** = She gave the prize to her sister

Both of these structures can be made passive:

A. Indirect object becomes subject of passive verb = I was given a prize.

B. Direct object becomes subject of passive verb = A prize was given to me.

Verbs with two objects

EXAMPLES		EXPLANATION		
I.O	D.O	When an active sentence has two objects, the passive sentence can begin with either object. Notice that if the direct object (<i>an award</i>) becomes the subject of the passive sentence, <i>to</i> is used before the indirect object.		
Active: They gave Spielberg an award.				
Passive 1: Spielberg was given an award.				
Passive 2: Na award was given to Spielberg.				
Language Note: Some verbs that use two objects are:				
bring	lend	pay	serve	teach
give	offer	sell	show	tell
hand	owe	send	take	write

AN OVERVIEW OF PASSIVE VERSUS ACTIVE VERB USE:

EXAMPLES		EXPLANATIONS
ACTIVE VERBS	PASSIVE VERBS	We often use passive instead of active in the following contexts:
(agent) (a) The brain retains information temporarily in short-term memory. (recipient)	(recipient) (b) Information is retained (agent)	When we want to focus on the receiver of an action (recipient) rather than the performer (agent) of the action. We do this by making the recipient the grammatical subject. We may express the agent in a <i>by</i> -phrase following the verb.
(c) I asked the subject to look at the word list for one minute.	(d) The subject was asked to look at the word list for one minute.	When the agent is less important than the recipient of an action. In reporting research procedure, for example, we do not need to refer to the researcher.

(e) The subject wrote down all the words she could remember. She recalled a number of thirteen words	(f) The subject wrote down all the words she could remember. A total of thirteen words were recalled.	When the agent is obvious from the context.
(g) It appears that something is altering the rats' brain cells.	(h) It appears that the rats' brain cells are being altered.	When the agent is unknown.
(i) The researcher who did this study have made several major errors in analysing the data.	(j) Several major erros have been made in analyzing the data.	When we want to avoid mentioning the agent. Analyzing the dataFor example, we may not want to say who is responsible for some wrongdoing or mistake.



Ronald Reagan. Reagan was an actor and became President of the USA. Fonte: <https://duanegram.files.wordpress.com>

Let's talk about one famous Hollywood actor who became president: Ronald Reagan. Fill in the blanks with the Active or Passive form of the verb in parentheses (). Use the past tense.

Ronald Reagan was elected president of the United States in 1980. Before he became

(example: elect)

(example: become)

president, he was governor of California. Even before that, he _____ as a Hollywood actor.

(1 work)

He _____ in 53 Hollywood movies between 1937 and 1964. He _____

(2 appear)

(3 not/consider)

a great actor, and he never _____ an Oscar. On March 20, 1981, the day the Oscar ceremony

(4 win)

_____ to take place, something terrible _____ . Reagan _____

(5 schedule)

(6 happen)

(7 shoot)

_____ in an assassination attempt. Fortunately, he _____ from his wounds.

(8 past: not/die)

One of his aides, who was with him at the time, _____. Out of respect for the president, the

(9 also/wound)

Academy Awards ceremony _____ for one day, Reagan

(10 postpone)

(11 recover)

and continued to serve as president until he _____ his second term in 1989.

(12 finish)

He _____ in 2004 at the age of 93.

(13 die)

We are getting to the end! As we worked on the Hollywood context we will sum up the lesson instead with other stars quotations, who left a great contribution to our society. They were extracted from a blog named <http://englishstandarts.blogspot.com.br/2012/06/passive-voice-texts-proverbs-and.html> (last access April If you are curious enough access it.

CONCLUSION

Alguns fatos das estrelas de Hollywood foram apresentados aqui através do uso da voz passiva e em algum momento a presença da voz ativa também. As diferenças entre ambos e o uso dos tempos verbais em cada situação permitem perceber quando é necessário ou não a presença de agentes, objetos diretos ou indiretos. Os pontos apresentados através das tabelas com as mudanças na estrutura das sentenças demonstra as diferenças entre a voz passiva e ativa. Estude e pratique para que se aproprie do conteúdo apresentado. Pesquise a gramática de Raymond Murphy.



SUMMARY

Falar sobre a voz passiva sem falar sobre a voz ativa é absolutamente impossível. É importante saber como ambos funcionam, de modo que ambos foram mostrados aqui, no entanto com foco na voz passiva. Aprendemos sobre a estrutura da voz passiva e como utilizá-la.



SELF-EVALUATION

Sou capaz de fazer uso da Voz Passiva?
Ser fazer uma correlação com a minha realidade usando a voz passiva?
Sei diferenciar voz a tiva e passiva?
Fiz as atividades sugeridas?



NEXT CLASS

Na próxima aula aprenderemos a forma Causativa: Have & Get. Nós usamos um verbo causativo quando queremos falar sobre algo que alguém fez por nós. Em geral, quando aprendemos uma segunda língua nós a adquirimos, mas muitas vezes não sabemos porque e para que algumas expressões são usadas. A presença de Have & Get em inglês é muito usada. Por isso, vamos nos concentrar nela para saber quando e por que eles são usados.

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