

Aula 4

CONSCIENCE

META

Discutir questões morais em decisões e tomada de consciência.

OBJETIVO

Ao final desta aula, você deverá ser capaz de:

Refletir de forma mais complexa sobre a escolha em algumas situações de conflito moral

Compreender e utilizar o third conditional

Reconhecer alguns usos especiais do passado em língua inglesa

Compreender algumas collocations que utilizem o termo conscience.

PRERREQUISITO

Second conditional.

Igor Gadioli
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INTRODUCTION

Hello, everyone!

Nesta unidade, trataremos do tema “consciência”. Nós costumamos atribuir valor a tudo aquilo com que entramos em contato como bom ou mau, ou ainda, dizemos que gostamos disso ou que desgostamos daquilo. É comum enfrentarmos uma batalha interior para achar a medida das coisas e de forma a se levar uma vida que nos mantenha de consciência tranquila.

Nossas responsabilidades frequentemente nos colocarão diante de dilemas – maiores ou menores – que exigirão um discernimento adequado de nossa parte. Sendo assim, vamos buscar ao longo desta aula refletir sobre conflitos do nosso cotidiano com foco nos princípios que consubstanciam nossas decisões.

Let's get started!

Você dá dinheiro a pessoas na rua? Se não, o que o leva a agir assim? E se dá, faz isso em quais ocasiões? No artigo a seguir, retirado do site do jornal *The Independent*, temos uma reflexão sobre o tema que vai culminar com perguntas a esse respeito. Boa leitura!

SHOULD WE GIVE HOMELESS PEOPLE MONEY?

More than 9,000 people are sleeping on the streets of Britain at any given time – a rise of 134% since 2011. But does giving money to homeless people on the streets help alleviate or perpetuate the problem?

- May Bulman Social Affairs Correspondent
- @maybulman
- Wednesday 10 January 2018 12:41
- 55 comments

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The Independent



The number of rough sleepers on our streets up 134 per cent since 2011, with more than 9,000 people sleeping on our streets at any given time (Chris J Ratcliffe/Getty Images)

Homelessness in the UK has soared in recent years. The number of rough sleepers on our streets up 134% since 2011. More than 9,000 people are sleeping on our streets at any given time.

However, there is still confusion about how to help homeless people. More specifically, when we see somebody sitting on the side of the pavement, should we offer them money?

The views of charities and homeless support groups are mixed. While some advise against giving money directly to rough sleepers, warning that it can fuel addictions, other groups say giving money is often essential to helping homeless people buy the “bare necessities”.

Salvation Army

The Salvation Army, which offers emergency accommodation on a night-by-night basis in some of their life houses, advises against handing money to the homeless, saying it risks “trapping” people in the “endless cycle” of homelessness and rough sleeping.

A spokesperson from the Salvation Army told *The Independent*: “Rough sleeping is dangerous and cold weather can be very tough for people who are homeless. If you’re worried about someone sleeping rough there are a few things you can do. Buying a hot drink, some food or warm clothing like socks for someone sleeping rough can make a difference”.

“We applaud the generosity of the public in wanting to help people directly, but we recognise that providing cash can keep people trapped in

the endless cycle of homelessness and rough sleeping, particularly for those who are also battling drugs and alcohol issues. Many homelessness charities, including ours, focus on looking at the root causes of homelessness and offer practical support – donating can help us with our work.”

Jon Glackin, founder of Streets Kitchen

John Glackin is 47 years old and the founder of Streets Kitchen, a grassroots group that operates across the UK to provide soup kitchens and support for the homeless; he has a very different view about the issue.

John has been homeless himself, and told *The Independent* the best way to help rough sleepers is to give them money directly, and that drug and alcohol addicts make up an “absolute minority” of homeless people.

“I would say if you can afford to give money to a homeless person on the street, do it. That person may need that money to buy a jumper, or stay in a hostel. We’re told all these scare stories, but if I gave £1 to a charity, how much of that money actually goes to that person? When you give the money to the homeless, it gives them the choice. It’s about people’s bare needs. They might need clothes, underwear. Accommodation costs money. They may need to get out of town to go see someone, or get to a food bank. There is a myriad of reasons homeless people need money.”

Dylan Stone, homeless man

Mr Stone, who is homeless in Barnstaple, says the money he is given on the street is essential to enabling him to afford basic things like cooking his own food and getting his clothes washed.

The 29-year-old told *The Independent*: “Money given to me in the streets either buys me my evening meal, gas for the mini cooker, a quick wash at the launderette. Everything in this world seems to cost money, and organisations don’t have everything. Most are also closed weekends, and most only give out one meal a day, once or twice a week.”

Matthew Downie, director of policy at Crisis

National charity Crisis meanwhile says giving money to rough sleepers is a choice, with head of the charity Matthew Downie saying: “Whether or not people give money to beggars is a personal decision. Not everyone who begs is homeless and not all homeless people will beg. Nevertheless, people who do beg are often some of the most vulnerable in our society, and many will be struggling with extreme poverty.”

Adaptado de <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/should-we-give-homeless-money-a8124951.html>



- 1) What are “rough sleepers”?
- 2) What is the Salvation Army?
- 3) What is their opinion about helping homeless people?
- 4) What is their advice about giving money to homeless people?
- 5) Who is Jon Glackin?
- 6) What is his advice about giving money to homeless people?
- 7) Who is Dylan Stone?
- 8) Is his testimonial somehow revealing to you?
- 9) How many testimonials are in favor of giving money directly to the homeless?
- 10) Which point of view do you consider more coherent? Why?

COMENTÁRIOS SOBRE A ATIVIDADE

É possível que você se depare com um vocabulário novo ao longo da leitura desse artigo acima. Entretanto, ao invés de recorrer logo ao dicionário, procure utilizar primeiramente estratégias de leitura para entender o que as questões demandam, e só então recorra a alguma ajuda externa.

O texto fez você refletir sobre a prática de dar dinheiro a moradores de rua e/ou pedintes? Essa é uma questão que levanta muita polêmica, e as opiniões diversas presentes no artigo podem levar a uma crítica mais informada de nossa parte.

GRAMÁTICA I: Second Conditional

É muito frequente, ao tratarmos de aspectos relacionados à consciência, que pensemos em situações hipotéticas. Para isso, o second conditional (if + past + would). Complete as sentenças a seguir de acordo com o que você faria, utilizando esta estrutura:

What would you do if you found your class English test in the school bathroom?

If I **found** my English test in the school bathroom, I would _____.

What would you do if someone in a shop gave you a \$50 note instead of \$5?

If someone in a shop **gave** me \$50 by mistake, I **would** _____.

What would you do if you ran over a cat in a residential area of town?

If I **ran over** a cat, I **would** _____.

A esta altura, você já deve estar familiarizado com o second conditional, pois já o estudou anteriormente. Mas não é demais lembrar que ele deve ser usado para nos referirmos a uma situação hipotética, a qual eventualmente pode vir a ocorrer. Vamos, a seguir, responder a um quiz bem divertido com dilemas morais envolvendo a estrutura desse condicional. 7



1) Would You Ever “Re-Gift” Something?

Re-gifting is the process of getting a gift, and then giving that gift to someone else. It’s generally frowned upon because it shows that you didn’t really appreciate that gift and might look like you don’t care about the person who gave it to you. Would you ever do it?

- a) No, I wouldn’t.
- b) Only on an emergency
- c) Maybe by accident
- d) Yes, I would.

2) You are stuck talking to someone boring. How do you get out of the situation?

We’ve all been in this situation before. Talking to a boring person can be pretty annoying, especially if you are trying to keep a straight face and pretend like you are interested in what they’re saying. But what’s the right way to get out of the situation?

- a) I would just be patient. Eventually you’ll have an opportunity to leave
- b) I would tell them to their face that I didn’t want to talk to them
- c) I would invent some excuse and leave.
- d) I would try to find some interest in the conversation

3) A Rich Man And A Poor Man Commit The Exact Same Crime. The Poor Man Goes To Jail For One Year, While The Rich Man Pays A \$10,000 Fine. How Would You Change This?

Believe it or not, situations like this often arise in the current legal system of many different countries. This might seem pretty wrong and immoral, but there are those who would argue that the system works. If you wanted to change it, how would you?

- a) I Would Eliminate The Option To Pay A Fine. Jail Time For Everyone
- b) I Wouldn't Change The System - It's Perfectly Fine The Way It Is
- c) I Would Make The Fine Proportional To The Income of the criminal.
- d) I would Exchange jail time for Community service for those who don't have the Money.

4) You Get On The Bus But The Driver Steps Out To Get Coffee Before You Can Pay. Do You Still Pay The Fare?

Many of us have actually found ourselves in this situation before. Obviously, you are expected to pay if you want to get onto the bus, but if the driver isn't there enforcing this rule, do you really HAVE to pay? Who are you hurting in this scenario? Would you pay?

- a) I would still pay
- b) I wouldn't pay
- c) I would pay and I'd report him
- d) I wouldn't pay the full fare

Adaptado de: <https://www.thequiz.com/moral-dilemma-quiz/>

COMENTÁRIO SOBRE A ATIVIDADE

Qual das questões acima fez você ficar em dúvida? Você já se viu em alguma dessas situações na sua vida? Sua estratégia deu certo, afinal? E independentemente o resultado obtido, você ficou com sua consciência tranquila diante do que fez? Compartilhe como tudo ocorreu e qual foi a sua sensação com os seus colegas.

GRAMÁTICA II: Third Conditional

A última atividade lidou com situações hipotéticas, que podem vir a ocorrer em algum momento de nossas vidas – o second conditional. Mas

você já deve se lembrar também do terceiro condicional, não é? Embora tal como o second conditional ele se refira a uma situação hipotética, nesse caso trata-se de uma hipótese sobre o passado, ou seja, algo que não aconteceu e nem pode vir a ocorrer. Sua estrutura é a seguinte:

IF + PAST PERFECT/WOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE 9

Observe as frases a seguir a respeito do artigo que abriu esta unidade e assinale-as como True ou False de acordo com a sua opinião:

- () If the number of UK homeless **had dropped** in recent years, the approach of this article on the topic **would have been** different.
- () If people **had already learned** how to help each other, maybe this article **wouldn't have been** written.
- () If Jon Glackin **hadn't been** a homeless person, maybe he **wouldn't have developed** the same degree of empathy to this cause.



Você agora vai praticar um pouco do *third conditional* considerando uma situação de dilema moral, o *Balloon Debate*! Essa é uma situação hipotética, que vai exigir uma reflexão estratégica e a produção de algumas frases com essa estrutura. Ao final da produção, compartilhe suas escolhas no fórum da turma. Vamos lá?

Balloon Debate

You are in a hot air balloon which is losing height rapidly and will soon crash because it is overweight. You are travelling with a group of school children who will grow up to be very famous. You have to decide which 7 to throw over the side; if the balloon crashes you will all die. The passengers are:

- Mother Teresa
- Mahatma Gandhi
- Nelson Mandela
- Charles Darwin
- William Shakespeare
- Miguel de Cervantes
- Pope Francis
- Paulo Freire
- Thomas Edison
- Diego Maradona
- Albert Einstein
- Leonardo da Vinci
- Abraham Lincoln
- Beethoven
- JK Rowling
- Steve Jobs

IMAGEM 2 – Passageiros do balão

Language

Use these structures to express your decisions:

Conditionals	Making Decisions
If _____ hadn't invented _____, _____ wouldn't have happened.	There's no way we're throwing _____ overboard because _____
If it hadn't been for _____, we wouldn't have _____ now	Throwing _____ is out of the question because _____
Without _____, _____ wouldn't have _____	I think _____ is expendable.
	What did _____ really do for us?

Examples:

If Charles Darwin **hadn't discovered** evolution, society **wouldn't have developed** like it has.

If it **hadn't been** for Gandhi, India **would still be** a British colony.

Without Shakespeare, we wouldn't have such a rich language.

If it **hadn't been** for Abraham Lincoln, the slaves **wouldn't have been** freed.

IMAGEM 3 - Conditionals

Fonte: <https://freeenglishlessonplans.com/tag/moral-dilemma/>

COMENTÁRIO SOBRE A ATIVIDADE

Esse balão está recheado de estrelas, não é verdade? E de alguma maneira, repentinamente eles se tornaram da mesma geração! Bem, para além da imaginação, o uso do terceiro condicional aqui via ajudar você a ponderar sobre a difícil decisão de quem sai e de quem fica nesse balão hipotético.



ATIVIDADE

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the expressions with conscience in the box.

<p>a clear conscience</p> <p>eased my conscience</p> <p>a guilty conscience</p>	<p>in good conscience</p> <p>on his conscience</p>
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- It was a tragic accident. He'll have it _____ for the rest of his life.
- I was able to leave with _____, happy that I'd done all I could to help.
- He suffered from _____ for months after he left his wife and family.
- I _____ by telling my boss about the mistake I'd made.
- Can you, _____, take their Money when you know how much they need every penny?

Fonte: American Inside Out Intermediate

COMENTÁRIO SOBRE A ATIVIDADE

Você reconheceu que todo esse vocabulário da atividade acima é, na verdade, um conjunto de collocations utilizando o tema “conscience”? Pois é, as collocations estão sempre presentes na nossa aprendizagem em língua inglesa – tal como já apareceram na aula passada – e seu uso permite nossa expressão no idioma de uma maneira mais precisa e clara.

GRAMÁTICA III: Usos especiais do passado

Nesta unidade, já estudamos dois usos do passado nos condicionais – tanto no second conditional como no third conditional. Agora, observe com cuidado as expressões em negrito a seguir e responda a três perguntas: elas se referem a ações no passado? E você usaria uma estrutura no passado para expressar essas ações em português? Quais delas você consegue relacionar aos condicionais que

- a) Suppose I gave him a few dollars, what then? Would he use it to buy food?
- b) Imagine you had no friends, no home and no family. What would you do?
- c) It's about time we started thinking about other people and not only about ourselves.
- d) It's time you asked somebody for help.
- e) I'd rather you didn't tell anybody. I don't want my family to know I'm begging.
- f) I didn't tell anybody I'd seen her. I didn't want to make things worse for her.

Fonte: New American Inside Out Advanced, p.119



Complete the sentences with a verb in the appropriate form and write A for “agree” or D for “disagree” next to the sentences.

- a) It's about time people _____ expecting others to look after them. ()
- b) It's about time we _____ giving more generously to charity. ()
- c) Imagine what we could do if we all _____ a little every day. ()
- d) I'd rather people _____ something concrete to help, instead of handing out Money to ease their consciences. ()
- e) Suppose I _____ one of them a bed for the night. Would that solve the problem? ()
- f) I'd rather local government _____ Money on building new youth clubs or improving leisure activities for Young people than redeveloping old buildings. ()

COMENTÁRIO SOBRE ATIVIDADE

Observe que, em todos os casos, os verbos a serem utilizados nas sentenças são verbos no passado. Entretanto, frequentemente não é ao passado que elas se referem, curiosamente; essa é apenas uma idiosincrasia da língua inglesa, particularmente evidente na expressão “It's about time...” e “I'd rather you/we/they...”.

CONCLUSÃO

Chegamos ao final de nossa quarta aula! Esperamos que você tenha apreciado nosso tema e abordagem. Para chegar a consolidar os diferentes usos do passado que abordamos, pode ser uma boa ideia buscar revisar esse conteúdo a partir de materiais prévios ou complementares. Esperamos, também, que a discussão sobre aspectos ligados à nossa consciência tenha despertado reflexões sobre suas preferências e escolhas. Enfim, fazendo uso da escolha sensata das palavras de que falamos na unidade anterior, com atitudes bem pensadas, as chances de viver de consciência leve são grandes!



RESUMO

Escolhemos trabalhar com o tema “consciência”, seu uso em expressões conhecidas como collocations e alguns desafios que a tomada de consciência exige de nós. Revisamos e desenvolvemos um pouco da nossa habilidade para usar o passado, tanto em condicionais como em expressões próprias para esse fim.

Esperamos que você tenha gostado desta aula!



AUTO-AVALIAÇÃO

1. Consegui estabelecer relações entre o conteúdo desta aula e minha realidade?
2. Ampliei o meu vocabulário?
3. Sou capaz de pesquisar e compreender mais sobre o uso do passado em inglês?
4. Expandi conhecimentos a respeito da consciência e tomada de decisão?
5. Refleti sobre minhas atitudes no dia a dia e os princípios morais que as regem?



PRÓXIMA AULA

Nossa próxima aula tratará do tópico “law and life in society”. Ele certamente vai ampliar ainda mais as reflexões sobre a visão de certo e errado que levantamos aqui, dessa vez no âmbito jurídico. Bons estudos!

REFERÊNCIAS

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