

Aula 7

ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINTS AND LIFESTYLE

META

Tratar de assunto referente aos rastros ecológicos (pegadas/footprints) que estamos deixando para as próximas gerações.

OBJETIVO

Ao final desta aula, você deverá ser capaz de:

- Refletir sobre a responsabilidade de cada um em preservar o planeta;
- Conhecer e empregar vocabulário ligado a expressões ligadas à ecologia e que empregam as palavras: pé, pés e sapatos;
- Reconhecer e empregar o uso de estruturas na voz passiva (passive and reduced passive clauses);
- Ler e interpretar textos criticamente.

PRERREQUISITO

Conhecimentos sobre formas do passado e comparativo.

Igor Gadioli
Maria Amália Vargas Façanha

INTRODUCTION

Hi, everyone! O tema escolhido para esta aula está diretamente relacionado à forma como vimos ‘andando pelo planeta’. É isso mesmo! Quais as pegadas que estamos deixando para trás, para as próximas gerações? Através de textos e atividades buscaremos contribuir para que todos nós lancemos olhares mais atentos para as pequenas e grandes coisas que fazemos, as quais podem ajudar a preservar ou a destruir nosso lindo planeta. Seguindo a mesma linha pedagógica, continuamos entendendo que as aulas de inglês podem contribuir para ampliarmos nossas perspectivas e as de nossos alunos e alunas em relação às diferentes temáticas do nosso cotidiano. Para tratarmos do tema desta aula, utilizaremos conhecimentos prévios relativos às formas do passado, uma vez que trabalharemos com estruturas ligadas à voz passiva. Continuaremos utilizando diferentes gêneros textuais e incentivando você a se expressar, pois sua opinião é muito valiosa. Não é demais ressaltar a importância de compartilhar suas ideias com seus colegas e professores/professoras, procurando praticar também o importante hábito da escuta sensível; ou seja, ouvir o outro com respeito, reconhecendo que há outras ideias também interessantes a serem consideradas e, a depender, incorporadas. That's it ! Are you ready to start?

Let's go for it!



Pés (Feet)

(Fonte: <https://pixabay.com/pt/pegadas-pegada-p%C3%A9s-p%C3%A9-dedos-do-p%C3%A9-42972/>)

Nesta unidade, falaremos das ‘pegadas’ que estamos deixando para as futuras gerações. Nossos rastros, de preservação e/ou de destruição. Falando em pegadas, que tal, antes de refletirmos sobre esse tema, trabalharmos com algumas expressões (idioms) que fazem uso das palavras *foot and feet*? Antes dos exemplos, lembre-se de que por apresentarem combinações fixas de palavras, a compreensão nem sempre acontece considerando-se o significado de cada palavra. Se dissermos, por exemplo:

‘I put my foot in it the other day when talking to my friend Lisa’ – I asked her if she was happy at new job. The problem was that I had no idea she had just got fired! And that she had not told her family about it yet.

Ao usar essa expressão (idiom) em negrito – to **put my foot in it**, estou declarando que, sem ser minha intenção, acabei deixando outra pessoa triste ou sem graça. Nesse caso, não adianta querer traduzir ao ‘pé-da-letra’, pois trata-se de uma expressão idiomática não literal. Viu que acabamos de usar uma expressão em português com a palavra pé? Antes de apresentarmos mais exemplos em inglês, convidamos você a observar os seguintes exemplos, na nossa língua mãe. Veja com quais deles você está familiarizado/familiarizada, e quais fazem parte de seu repertório linguístico:

- Ele sempre mete os pés pelas mãos;
- Minha prima se considera uma tremenda pé-frio para relacionamentos;
- Já no quesito trabalho, ela é muito pé-quente e sempre consegue o que quer;
- Meu tio costumava dizer que meu avô era um verdadeiro pé de valsa;
- Ela deu um tiro no próprio pé quando contratou seu assessor financeiro;
- Estou quase com o pé naquela empresa para a qual enviei currículo;
- Meu amigo começou o dia com o pé esquerdo;
- Tudo está dando certo hoje! Acho que realmente comecei com o pé direito;
- Meu irmão ama contar histórias sem pé nem cabeça;
- Cuidado, pois o Marcos entende tudo ao pé da letra.
- _____.

Você conhece alguma outra expressão com essas palavras em português? E em inglês? A atividade abaixo traz exemplos para você praticar. Preparados?



1. There are various examples of expressions/idioms with the words foot and feet in English. Below you find some examples adapted from a website called 'English outside the box' (<https://www.englishoutsidethebox.com/2017/01/10/15-idioms-feet/>). Read them and match each idiom to its explanation. Observe that some of them are similar to the ones above in Portuguese.

- a) to get/start off on the wrong foot.
- b) to get your feet wet
- c) to find your feet
- d) to get/start off on the right foot
- e) to get your foot in the door
- f) to get on one's feet
- g) to put your feet up
- h) to put your foot in your mouth
- i) to stand on one's own two feet
- j) to shoot yourself in the foot

- () to say/do something that gets yourself in trouble
- () to get established and set up
- () to relax; to do nothing
- () to begin a relationship well
- () to take the first step towards a goal to make something happen (in a company or in a career field)
- () to say something that causes hurt, embarrassment, or some negative feeling (for another person) without meaning to
- () to be independent and to support oneself without help
- () to start doing something slowly and in a simple way to get used to it.
- () to get used to a new situation; to get accustomed to it.
- () to begin a relationship poorly/negatively

Now, check some uses of those idioms in English:

- Martha started working at another company three weeks ago. She is already finding her feet.
- Lidia and Rubens started their business partnership on the right foot.
- The relationship between Marcos and Miriam has not been ok. They got off on the wrong foot. Miriam said something her friend didn't like.
- My friend is beginning his career as a teacher and she's just getting her feet wet teaching only once a week.

- Monica wanted to be a chef, so she got her foot in the door by working at a nice restaurant as an assistant at the kitchen.
- Some people take a while to get on their feet when they move from one city to another.
- I love holidays! I can just stay on the beach with my feet up!
- I put my foot in my mouth when I asked George about his wife. I had no idea they have broken up.
- My brother is finally standing on his own feet. He is moving away to live by himself.
- He shot himself in the foot when he decided to change jobs. Now he works under much more pressure.

There are other nice examples of idioms. You can find them at websites such as “The Free Dictionary” (<https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/feet>).

2. Now, choose three of those idioms and write something about you:

COMENTÁRIO SOBRE A ATIVIDADE

Conforme ressaltamos, ao lidar com expressões idiomáticas, você deve lembrar que a tradução literal geralmente não irá funcionar. Mas o que fazer, então? Pesquisar, ler, assistir a filmes/seriados/noticiários em inglês e fazer uso de expressões em seu cotidiano. Você encontra inúmeros sites com exemplos e atividades que poderão ajudar a melhor trabalhar com essas expressões.

WHAT ARE THE ECO/CARBON FOOTPRINTS WE ARE LEAVING BEHIND?

Você tem ideia do impacto de suas ações para o meio ambiente? Já leu algo sobre ‘pegada ecológica’ e/ou ‘pegada de carbono’? Have you ever heard of the WWF GLOBAL foundation? (Word Wide Fund for nature). Trata-se daquela ONG que tem um panda em sua logomarca, conforme mostra imagem abaixo, a qual foi registrada em um dos muitos protestos de ativistas espalhados por todo o mundo:



Coalas e símbolo da Organização WWF

(Fonte: Imagem cedida por Stéfan www.flickr.com/photos/st3f4n/3411501597)

Ecological Footprint

The simplest way to define ecological footprint would be to call it the impact of human activities measured in terms of the area of biologically productive land and water required to produce the goods consumed and to assimilate the wastes generated. More simply, it is the amount of the environment necessary to produce the goods and services necessary to support a particular lifestyle.

(Fonte online: https://wwf.panda.org/knowledge_hub/teacher_resources/webfieldtrips/ecological_balance/eco_footprint/)

Glossary

Goods – mercadorias

Waste – resíduos



Pegada (Footprint)

(Fonte: <https://pixabay.com/pt/impress%C3%A3o-de-sapato-%C3%BAnico-3482282/>)



Before reading

Após essa breve definição do termo *ecological footprint*, também escolhemos um texto que fala sobre outro termo estreitamente ligado a esse: *carbon footprint*. Antes de passarmos à leitura dele, porém, convidamos você a refletir sobre suas ‘pegadas ecológicas/de carbono’. Para tal, adaptamos algumas questões de quizzes que podem ser facilmente encontrados na web.

Have you ever stopped to think of little everyday actions you perform and their effects to the ones around you: your family, your community, your city, your country? Many things have been said over the years about our responsibility as protectors of the planet Earth. Have you ever heard of the term ‘carbon footprint’?

3. Read the questions below and mark the answer that best relates to your lifestyle. Use the dictionary whenever needed.

a) Have you replaced your house lightbulbs with models that are more energy-efficient?

- Yes.
- Partly. I'm still in the process of switching over.
- No. They are expensive and I prefer the effect of the old style lightbulbs.

b) How do you get to school/work?

- I drive myself.
- I take a bus or carpool.
- I walk or ride my bike.

c) Do you reuse paper and envelopes as scrap paper or do you throw them away?

- usually sometimes never

d. Where do you get most of the greens and vegetables?

- I buy them from local farmers.
- From my garden.
- I buy them at the local grocery store/supermarket.

e. What do you usually use to drink water?

- I use a reusable glass cup or bottle.
- A reusable plastic bottle.
- I use disposable plastic bottles.

f. Do you use rainwater to water your plants and/or to clean your house? compost food scraps and/or conserve rainwater to use on your plants?

- Yes. I have the habit of conserving rainwater to do both.
- No. I never did that. It takes a lot of effort and I'm too busy.
- I only use rainwater to water the plants.

g. How often do you eat meat?

- Everyday. I can't live without it. I need animal protein as part of my diet.
- Never. I'm a vegetarian (or vegan).
- Occasionally, but I've been trying to cut back, reducing it to one or two meals a week.

Reading

4. Below is a text that we adapted from the website Conserve Energy Future: Be Green. Stay Green. We recommend that you visit it and read their very interesting and important texts on the issue of nature preservation. Read the text and write a sentence describing what its topic/theme is about:

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-
5. Read the first paragraph and answer if the statements below are (T) true or (F) false:
- People don't need to worry about their carbon footprint because it is something that exists only in Science fiction literature.
 - Only industries produce carbon footprints.
 - There are ways we, individuals, can reduce our carbon footprints.
 - We should only worry about change some habits in order to reduce our carbon footprints in the future.

Reading

What is Carbon Footprint? By Rinkesh

(Available in: <https://www.conserve-energy-future.com/carbon-footprint.php>. Last access: Oct. 13, 2018)

To many, the notion of talking about their carbon footprint is still a novel one and in most instances, bearing in mind that human beings are sociable creatures, the subject of carbon footprints is rarely brought up in conversations. Yet, it's important to start as early as today to have a conversation about the many ways you can reduce your carbon footprint. Before even reading any further, you can start thinking about ways to reduce the excess waste lying in and around your home. Seeing that space remains at a premium, you can begin by asking yourself this question; what don't I need. After reading this article you will begin to have a clearer picture of just how much those unnecessary items contribute towards increasing your carbon footprint, rather than reducing it.

The term carbon footprint is defined as the amount of carbon (usually in tonnes) being emitted by an organization, event, product or individual directly or indirectly. Everyone's carbon footprint is different depending on their location, habits and personal choice. Each of us contributes to the greenhouse gas emissions either by the way we travel, the food we eat, the amount of electricity we consume and many more.

For example, when you drive a car and burn fuel, it generates certain amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere. When you heat your house, it also generates CO₂ assuming that electricity is coming from coal powered plants and similarly when you eat food, it also generates some quantities of CO₂ as the food gets processed.

There are people, organizations and even local governments who have begun talking about the carbon footprint and motivating each other to

put in place plans to reduce their carbon footprint. But they aren't always sure about the most effective ways forward. They also react with caution (otherwise recklessly) because footprint reductions require a drastic change to lifestyles and current ways of doing things. This short explanation on the carbon footprint guides those still new to the concept.

- Essentially, the carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the Earth's atmosphere due to the daily activities of humankind, whether domestically or commercially.
- It is also known as accumulative sets of greenhouse gas emissions caused by humankind or human-made products. It is argued that there is also no known method of calculating the total carbon footprint because of the large amounts of data allegedly required to do this.
- This argument of calculation is extended further in the belief that carbon dioxide is still mainly produced by natural elements.

Main Contributors to Carbon Footprint

But climate scientists and global campaigners for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions argue that there is more than enough evidence to suggest that enough damage has already been done. So, they say, whether measurements need to be taken or not, action needs to be taken today. These are just some of the main contributors to today's carbon footprint.

- Energy – Here, carbon footprint emissions are collective, coming from a variety of sources, namely industrial processes, transport and electricity and fuel emissions.
- Industrialization – Since the industrial revolution began during the middle of the twentieth century, CO₂ has continued to rise unchecked and at alarming rates.
- Agriculture – Most agricultural processes within developed and developing nations are still being carried out commercially with the result that mass production of livestock has led to large levels of methane gas being released into the atmosphere.
- Waste – No matter which process or activity is being carried out, the waste from these is excessive. It is also having a harmful impact on the earth's natural resources (flora, fauna and the oceans).
- Human action (and inaction) – Ultimately, the way humankind has become accustomed to doing things every day, keeping pace with the need to do things more quickly and with more convenience, has contributed towards the exponential increase in carbon footprints on an annual basis.
(.....)

Ways to Reduce Your Carbon Footprint

The situation of annual (large) increases in greenhouse gas emissions is serious. It warrants immediate action, no delays and without compromise. Huge gatherings (in their thousands) at conferences designed to have a conversation about the carbon footprint are encouraging. But some points and opportunities have, to date, been missed. Invariably, groups discuss ways and means to reduce their carbon footprints without adversely affecting their vested interests or the communities or nations they represent. Done correctly, the reduction of carbon footprints is going to change lives. And it will be for the greater good in the long term. Here are some of the most effective ways to make an immediate impact on reducing your carbon footprint, whether individually, domestically or commercially.

- **Driving** – Hybrids may still be out of reach of most drivers, mainly due to its price, but it is a necessary alternative to conventional vehicles run on petrol or diesel. Also, when driving, motorists should avoid heavily congested road networks. How well they drive also makes an impact on reducing their carbon footprint.
- **Instead of driving** – The popular and healthy advice is to walk instead of driving. Those who have too far to travel can also use rapid bus transport networks and urban rail networks.
- **Less red meat** – Vegetarians are already off to a good start because most of their consumptive waste can be recycled easily. However the greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural produce such as cattle and poultry are substantial. Where there is less demand surely emissions can be reduced.
- **Buy local** – Adding to the above remark, buying local, organic produce effectively counters mass-produced agricultural outcomes. There is a dramatic reduction in the amount of plastic being used to package products and fuel usage during long road transits is also reduced.
- **Energy efficiency at home** – All appliances that are not being used must be switched off immediately. And all electrical outlets not in use must also be switched off. Hot-water geysers should be switched off for the entire day and only turned on when needed. These are simple, yet practical lifestyle habits which are easy to adopt.
- **Buy green energy** – It is quite possible to power your own home with environmentally-sustainable alternatives of energy production without compromising your lifestyle and waiting for national grids to be connected via green energy supply sources. For instance, technology is now available for you to install your own solar power panels.
- **Recycle and re-use** – Vegetable produce can be converted into compost (or manure) for gardens, even vegetable gardens. Instead of buying more food containers, plastic containers sourced from the supermarket can be

refashioned as ideal kitchen utensils. Also, where plastic waste is no longer required, seek out recycling depots rather than relying on your supplied garbage disposal units.

- Avail WFH Facility – Do you really need to go to office to complete your daily work? If you have an option to work from home even for couple of days in a week, just opt for it. It will reduce the huge CO₂ burden in case you are using your own vehicle for commuting. Do you really need to fly and attend business meetings or conferences? Why not make use of teleconferences and attend these meetings remotely? It may not be possible every time but even if you are able to do skip couple of meetings in a month, that will make a huge difference.
- Purchase Carbon Credits – For some companies or private individuals, some emissions are unavoidable. For those, purchasing carbon credits is a worthwhile option. This is done by purchasing these carbon credits from companies who will invest those dollars on their behalf on some renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.
- Plant a Tree – One of the best ways to give it back to the environment is to plant trees. Plants absorb CO₂ and release oxygen that is then used by humans and animals. According to the Urban Forestry Network, a single young tree absorbs 13 pounds of carbon dioxide each year.

The urgency required to react to governments' slow responses to legislating carbon footprint-reducing initiatives is now widely known. It is also quite easy to implement as the above examples have shown. For those new to the concept of carbon footprint, this introduction also empowers them to act on their own rather than wait for someone to tell them to or for more dire warnings to be made.

6. Go back to your answers in activity 3 and, based on the information you've just read, answer: do you consider your lifestyle eco-friendly or not? If so, explain why. If not, is there anything you can do to adjust your routine to reduce your carbon footprints? Write a paragraph about it or record an audio or video file (in English) and share it with your teachers and classmates.

COMENTÁRIO SOBRE AS ATIVIDADES

Ao trabalharmos com textos, sejam eles escritos ou não, precisamos ter em mente duas questões muito importantes: o desenvolvimento linguístico e a ampliação de perspectivas sobre os temas abordados. A atividade 3 busca preparar você para o texto que será lido, trazendo para a análise questões do seu cotidiano (seus hábitos). As atividades 4 e 5 são mais direcionadas a estratégias de leitura. Assim, enquanto você amplia seu vocabulário, estará igualmente refletindo sobre a mensagem do texto. A atividade 6 traz um desafio para você: trazer para suas práticas de estudo outros meios de produção de significados além do modo escrito. Por isso, sugerimos que você considerasse produzir sua resposta em forma de áudio ou vídeo. Que tal? Caso esteja inseguro/ insegura quanto a compartilhar sua produção com seus colegas, envie primeiro somente para suas professoras/professores.

GRAMMAR – Passive structures

Há, no texto, diferentes exemplos de uso da voz passiva, conforme os exemplos abaixo. Observe as partes que estão em destaque em negrito:

- [...] carbon dioxide is still mainly produced by natural elements.
- Most agricultural processes within developed and developing nations are still being carried out commercially with the result that mass production of livestock has led to large levels of methane gas being released into the atmosphere.
- Vegetable produce can be converted into compost (or manure) for gardens, even vegetable gardens.
- So, they say, whether measurements need to be taken or not, action needs to be taken today.

Vamos lançar nosso olhar para o que está em negrito (in bold), observando como a informação foi construída. A voz passiva não é um ponto desconhecido por você, nem em português nem em inglês, pois em momentos anteriores de seus estudos, ao longo da vida, e através do que já proporcionamos como prática neste curso, você vem fazendo uso desse elemento gramatical. Conforme já dissemos em outros momentos, há um movimento natural relacionado ao aprendizado de idiomas que é bastante positivo: os assuntos são frequentemente retomados, para que sejam aprofundados e melhor incorporados em nosso repertório linguístico e de leitura de mundo. Como preparação para práticas mais voltadas para os elementos gramaticais desta aula, favor ler a definição abaixo sobre passive structures.

Agora, volte sua atenção para os exemplos acima buscando verificar usos práticos de estruturas na voz passiva.

Passive structures – You use the passive when the person, people, or thing that does an action (the agent) isn't known, isn't important, or is less important than the action itself. Admittedly, the passive sounds more formal, but it sounds more appropriate. The most common passive structure is: subject + is (being) / was (being) / are (being) / were (being) / has been / (may, can) have been / is/are going to be + PAST PARTICIPLE. (JONES, Cery et al, 2011, p. 107)



ATIVIDADE

Retiramos dois fragmentos do texto “Man’s earliest footprints may be lost forever”, de Robin McKie, diretor de Ciências do jornal online The Guardian. A matéria fala das primeiras pegadas humanas encontradas e do que elas representam para a história da humanidade. O autor faz um alerta sobre a necessidade da preservação dessas evidências. Incentivamos você a ler o texto na íntegra. (Disponível em: <https://www.theguardian.com/science/2008/jan/13/archaeology.oldest.human.tracks.eroding>. Último acesso em 13 Outubro, 2018).

7. Read the two excerpts/text fragments below and mark the one that places more emphasis on the subject of the action. Who is it/who are they?
- a. () The Laetoli steps were discovered in 1976 by scientists led by the late Mary Leakey, mother of conservationist Richard Leakey. They found a couple of prints that had been exposed by the wind and then uncovered a trail that led across an expanse of volcanic ash, like footprints left behind by holidaymakers walking on a wet beach.
- b. () But a study presented at an international conference last month warns that unless urgent action is taken, the Laetoli steps - ‘the rarest, oldest and most important evidence’ documenting humans’ ability to walk on two legs - will be lost to civilisation.

Respondeu? Verifique abaixo se sua resposta está correta, através do que está underlined.

- The Laetoli steps were discovered in 1976 by scientists led by the late Mary Leakey, mother of conservationist Richard Leakey. They found...

Pois bem, o sujeito da ação foi: um grupo de cientistas. Nesse caso, o autor do texto entendeu que a informação era importante; por essa razão, foi revelada de forma explícita. Agora, observe as informações abaixo:

- [...] a study presented at an international conference [...]
- [...] unless urgent action is taken, the site will suffer [...].

Aqui, o que o autor quis colocar a ação em si em evidência. A autoria do estudo, no caso atribuída aos cientistas, já está declarada, mesmo sem a exata denominação de cada um deles. O que importa é a ação: a necessidade de tomada de decisões urgentes.

Reduced passive clause – A reduced passive clause, also known as a reduced relative clause, is a clause where the relative clause and the verb be can be left out. (JONES, Cery et al, 2011, p. 107).



8. Rewrite the sentences below into reduced passive clauses.

a. Save electricity by reducing the number of computers that are left on overnight.

b. Jarlshof is the site of a settlement which was inhabited from the Bronze Age until the nineteenth century.

c. Archeologists have been restoring some of the objects which were damaged by the ocean.

d. Historians have found constructions that were probably part of the Inca civilization.

e. Most people who were invited to the lecture on Ancient History didn't show up.

f. A man who works at my school has won the lottery. (use gerund)

g. The girl who lives two blocks away throws a lot of parties. (use gerund)

COMENTÁRIO SOBRE A ATIVIDADE

Saber fazer uso de passive and reduced passive structures enriquece nossa escrita. Nem sempre precisamos utilizar pronomes relativos para juntar informações em uma mesma frase. Mostramos aqui também que o uso do gerúndio pode ser utilizado como uma alternativa para reduzir o tamanho das frases. O importante é produzirmos textos com estruturas diversas, sempre com a intenção de passarmos informações claras para nossos leitores.

Antes de concluirmos esta aula, recomendamos que você ouça a música abaixo, facilmente encontrada na Internet. Ela é uma composição de Eddie Vedder, o vocalista da banda PEARL JAM. A mensagem é muito pertinente e dialoga com a temática desta aula. Depois de analisar a mensagem transmitida pela canção, convidamos você a refletir sobre qual tipo de sociedade você quer ajudar a construir.

Society (Eddie Vedder)

It's a mystery to me
We have a greed
With which we have agreed
You think you have to want
More than you need
Until you have it all you won't be free

Society, you're a crazy breed
I hope you're not lonely without me

When you want more than you have
You think you need
And when you think more than you want
Your thoughts begin to bleed
I think I need to find a bigger place
'Cause when you have more than you think
You need more space

Society, you're a crazy breed
I hope you're not lonely without me
Society, crazy and deep
I hope you're not lonely without me

There's those thinking more or less less is more
But if less is more how you're keeping score?
Means for every point you make

CONCLUSÃO

Concluimos mais uma aula, esperando que as práticas dos tópicos escolhidos tenham sido úteis para você, não apenas linguisticamente, mas que também tenham despertado a vontade de querer aprofundar seus conhecimentos sobre o tema da aula, bem como seus conhecimentos sobre as estruturas gramaticais que enfocamos aqui. As atividades foram pensadas no sentido de apresentar e ajudar a consolidar vocabulário sobre o tema Ecological/carbon Footprints e as estruturas da forma passiva.



RESUMO

Temas relacionados à sociedade, natureza e preservação são merecedores de nossa atenção. Pensando nisso, vimos trazendo para nossas aulas, em diferentes momentos do aprendizado de línguas, elementos que nos levem a refletir sobre essa relação. Aprender inglês enquanto também pensamos nas 'pegadas' que deixamos como herança pode fazer a diferença em nossas vidas e nas vidas de nossos alunos e alunas. Abordamos o texto central, relacionando-o a um exercício de reflexão sobre nossas práticas voltadas para a preservação do meio ambiente. Revisamos e ampliamos o tema gramatical passive structures fazendo uso de reduced passive clauses.



AUTO-AVALIAÇÃO

1. Consegui refletir sobre e estabelecer relações entre o conteúdo desta aula e minha realidade?
2. Ampliei meus conhecimentos e vocabulário a respeito do tema Ecological Footprints and Lifestyle?

3. Sou capaz de reconhecer e de produzir estruturas na voz passiva (passive and reduced passive clauses)?;
4. Consigo empregar vocabulário referente a discussões sobre o meio ambiente e o impacto de minhas ações na preservação ou destruição do planeta?
5. Expandi conhecimentos a respeito do idioma inglês, bem como de algumas questões de conhecimento geral, com destaque para o tema desta aula?

Lembre-se: não desanime se algumas dessas respostas ainda não forem totalmente afirmativas. Isso indica que é preciso retomar os assuntos desta e de outras lições, o que é parte do processo de ensino-aprendizagem. O importante é sempre buscar aprimorar conhecimentos, estabelecendo conexões entre conteúdos e nossas práticas cotidianas, de forma crítica e reflexiva.



PRÓXIMA AULA

O tema da nossa próxima aula será: Nonviolent communication. Quer se preparar? Procure pesquisar sobre essa temática tanto em inglês quanto em português, buscando também informações sobre o tópico gramatical: hedging, uma característica ligada à escrita acadêmica. Até lá! Have fun studying!

REFERÊNCIAS

- JONES, C. et al. New American Inside Out: advanced. Florida, Macmillan, 2011.
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