

Aula 2

PERSONAL GOALS - FUTURE CONTINUOUS & FUTURE PERFECT

META

Analisar e diferenciar o uso dos tempos futuros através de situações que descrevam objetivos pessoais.

OBJETIVOS

Ao final desta aula, o aluno deverá:
Estruturar o uso de cada tempo verbal estudado;
Diferenciar o contexto de utilização para cada tempo verbal;
Falar e perguntar sobre objetivos pessoais para o futuro;
Ler e interpretar textos sobre fatos que irão ocorrer.

PRÉ-REQUISITOS

Conhecimento sobre o futuro simples (will) e expressões de tempo referentes.

Camila Andrade Chagas Vieira

INTRODUÇÃO

Olá! Iniciaremos a segunda aula do curso de Língua Inglesa 5 falando um pouco mais sobre futuro, na aula anterior estudamos o uso do futuro em um contexto diferente. Nesta aula, continuaremos a falar sobre o futuro, entretanto em outras situações.

Vamos imaginar os meios de mídia e comunicação utilizados hoje em dia, você já imaginou alguns fatos comuns da mídia projetados no futuro? Qual ferramenta você utiliza com mais frequência? Você acredita que esses hábitos serão modificados no futuro? Observe a imagem abaixo que mostra alguns fatos e reflita demonstrando sua opinião.

Social Media

THE FACTS

- 1/6 OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION IS ON FACEBOOK EACH MONTH
- 1/6 OF FACEBOOK USERS ARE MOBILE-ONLY
- 2.5 BILLION PIECES OF CONTENT SHARED *DAILY* ON FB
- 70% OF BUSINESSES HAVE GAINED CUSTOMERS VIA FB
- 550 MILLION TWITTER USERS, 500 MILLION TWEETS/DAY
- 25% OF USERS WHO COMPLAIN ABOUT PRODUCTS VIA TWITTER EXPECT A RESPONSE WITHIN AN HOUR
- FASTEST GROWING TWITTER DEMO = 55-64 YEAR OLDS

Wednesday, September 11, 13

The infographic features three social media icons on the right: Twitter (a white bird on a blue square), Facebook (a white 'f' on a blue square), and another Twitter icon (a white 't' on a blue square).

Fonte: <http://image.slidesharecdn.com/sinnreichmb9-11-13-130911100615-phpapp01/95/the-future-is-weird-media-technology-configurable-culture-10-638.jpg?cb=1378894150>

O futuro também pode ser exemplificado em atividades simples do dia a dia, a imagem a seguir demonstra um exemplo, tente identificar o tempo verbal utilizado, como ele expressa essa atividade física? E sobre você, What will you be doing tomorrow at 3 o'clock?

Tomorrow at three o'clock I will be jogging in the park



Fonte: http://mrsfjenglish.weebly.com/uploads/5/2/0/6/52068265/2552978_orig.jpg

Quando pensamos em futuro, faz-se necessário projetar um momento específico no futuro. E seguindo esse pensamento incluímos o entendimento do tempo contínuo. Uma ação que ocorre de forma progressiva, de forma contínua. Logo ao unir futuro e contínuo, remetemos uma ação ou situação que estará em progresso em um tempo específico no futuro, como a figura abaixo demonstra:



FONTE: <http://blog.englishvoyage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/future-continuous-example.jpg>

DESENVOLVIMENTO

Agora que já foi possível visualizar a trajetória desta aula, vamos refletir um pouco?

Observe as imagens a seguir e responda: de acordo com as informações fornecidas, a maioria das pessoas são otimistas ou pessimistas? Como você descreveria a si mesmo, otimista ou pessimista?

All's well that ends well

Studies have shown that most human beings have a natural bias towards optimism: they tend to expect things will go well in the future, and that their future will be better than that of their fellow humans even when there is no evidence to support this. For example, 80% of motorists are convinced that they won't have an accident and almost all newlyweds expect that they will remain married forever.



What are you optimistic about?

Joichi Ito, internet entrepreneur

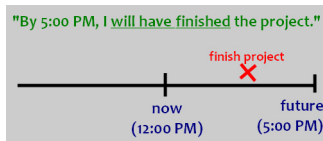


I am optimistic that open networks will continue to grow and become available to more and more people. I am optimistic that computers will continue to become cheaper and more available. I am optimistic that the hardware and software will become more open, transparent and free. I am optimistic that the ability for people to create, share and remix their works will provide a voice for the vast majority of people.

I believe that the internet, open source and a global culture of discourse and sharing will become the pillar of democracy for the 21st Century. [...] I am optimistic that the internet will enable the collective voice of the people and that voice will be a voice of reason and goodwill.

Fonte: Clandfield, J. & Benne, R. R. Global Upper Intermediate. Macmillan, Oxford, 2011, p.10

Após a leitura destes textos podemos encontrar alguns exemplos de “future perfect”, e ao analisarmos essas ações compreendemos que esse tempo verbal remete a algo que irá ocorrer no futuro antes de uma determinada ideia, ou outra ação, possibilitando inclusive especificar um tempo determinado que a ação será finalizada no referido futuro. Vamos observar o exemplo do gráfico abaixo para melhor compreender:



<http://2qdocg2za8g336a8w21fo83z.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/future-tenses-in-english2.jpg>

Observando este gráfico compreendemos que, antes das 5:00 o projeto estará finalizado. Logo é uma projeção que se faz para o futuro, baseado num tempo determinado para terminar a atividade mencionada.

Agora vamos praticar o uso e a forma deste tempo verbal?

What will life be in the year 2050?

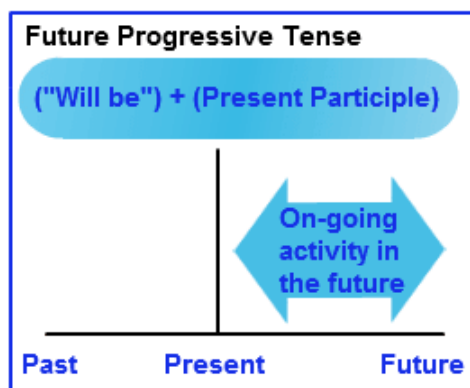
Complete the sentences using: will have + past participle form

1. Technology _____ (become) more essential by then.
2. How _____ schools _____ (change)?
3. People _____ (improve) their communicative skills.
4. I _____ (finish) my studies.
5. My daughter _____ (work) as a doctor.

Agora formule frases projetando seus objetivos de vida para o ano de 2030 acerca dos seguintes tópicos:

Study - work - Family - place of residence - special dream
 Example: by 2030, I will have bought a beach house.

Acabamos de aprender acerca da descrição de uma atividade que será finalizada num tempo determinado do futuro, entretanto há situações em que precisamos descrever uma ação que nesse tempo determinado do futuro estará em progresso, ou seja, ainda estará acontecendo. Vejamos a imagem a seguir:



The girl will be sleeping when her father gets home tonight.

FONTE: <http://images.tutorvista.com/cms/images/69/future-progressive-tense1.png>

E assim é possível compreender que no momento que o pai chegar em casa (a noite, futuro) a garotinha estará dormindo (ação em progresso).

O texto a seguir mostra alguns planos de uma senhora chamada Ana, em sua viagem para outra cidade. Observe que cada atividade prevista tem um horário específico para ocorrer:

- 8:00 – 14:45 – fly to São Paulo
- 16:15 – 17:30 – visit museums
- 18:30 – 20:00 – have dinner with friends
- 20:15 – 20:40 – buy some gift at a near mall
- 21:00 – 21:45 – take a taxi to the hotel

Agora responda:

What will Ana be doing at these times? 1. 13:00 2. 16:30 3. 19:30
 4. 20:30 5. 21:20

Vamos tentar mais uma vez, complete as frases utilizando: will be + verb ing

1. I _____ (go) to buy some food after work.
2. You _____ (speak) to Paul during the meeting.
3. We _____ (not-use) her car tonight.
4. They _____ (get) the tickets for the movies.
5. Why _____ he _____ (work) until late.

Quais são seus objetivos ao longo deste curso? Você poderia criar alguns exemplos utilizando o future continuous?

Por exemplo: At the end of this semester, I will be speaking English fluently.

Writing a report (1)

Reading

1 Read Jiwon's report on changes in family life in South Korea. Which of the following topics does she mention?

arranged marriages future trends
 cohabitation polygamy
 divorce single-parent families
 the extended family wedding customs
 family size work patterns

- a As a result of globalisation, there has been a huge amount of cultural exchange between different societies. In post-war Korea in particular, we have been influenced by western thought and have accepted it into many areas of our lives. This is especially true in our concept of the family.
- b One of the most noticeable changes has been in our marriage customs. A hundred years ago, marriages were arranged by a match-maker and a couple's parents, and often the first meeting between a bride and groom took place on their wedding day. Moreover, it was not uncommon for a man to have more than one wife, if he had enough money. Today, however, 'love marriages' have become much more common, and polygamy is no longer practised.
- c Divorce is viewed very differently nowadays. In the past, divorce and remarriage were very rare, and even if a couple divorced, the woman was usually blamed, even by her own parents. By contrast, divorce is no longer considered taboo by most people. The divorce rate is increasing, and more and more people are remarrying in later life.
- d To conclude, family life is continuing to evolve in South Korea. Although our society is still quite conservative, it is possible that we will see new types of marriage and families in the near future. However, I am optimistic that the family will continue to exist as a strong institution in our country.



16 Unit 1 Writing

2 Complete the chart with facts from Jiwon's report.

	In the past	Nowadays
Choosing a partner		
Polygamy		
Attitudes to divorce		
Divorce and remarriage		

3 Are any of the changes that Jiwon mentions true of your society?

Writing skills: paragraphs

A Paragraphs

Before you start writing, make a plan and organise your ideas in **paragraphs**. A paragraph can be defined as a group of sentences about a single idea or topic.

Choose the best topic for each of the paragraphs (a-d) in Jiwon's report.

- a globalisation / changing cultural attitudes / western thought
- b arranged marriages / polygamy / marriage customs
- c the divorce rate / attitudes to divorce / remarriage
- d ongoing changes in family life / new types of family / conservative attitudes

B Topic sentences

Writers often state the main idea of the paragraph in the first sentence. This is known as the **topic sentence** and it helps the reader follow the structure of the writing.

- 1 Underline the topic sentences in Jiwon's report. How well do they summarise the idea of the paragraphs?
- 2 Now choose the best topic sentence for this paragraph.

Finally, Until recently, couples wanted to have several children because this meant prosperity for the family. For example, my father had six siblings, whereas I have only one brother. Currently, the average family size in my country is fewer than two children per couple.

- 1 my father's family was very different from mine.
- 2 the size of the average family in South Korea has decreased considerably.
- 3 siblings used to be much more important in the past.

3

Where would you place the paragraph in exercise 2 in the report? Why?

C Supporting sentences

The sentences after the topic sentence are called **supporting sentences**. They provide details, examples, a definition or an explanation of the topic sentence, and should follow a logical order.

Put the sentences below in a logical order to form a paragraph.

- a This means a family that is composed of a parent or parents, and their child or children.
- b In the past, parents and children used to live with their grandparents and great-grandparents.
- c Nowadays, however, most people live in a nuclear family.
- d Another area of change is in the extended family.
- e For example, when my mother was young, she used to live with her grandparents and aunts.

Preparing to write

Choose **three** or **four** of the topics in Reading exercise 1, and discuss with a partner how these have changed in your society.

Writing a report

- There have been *huge / noticeable* changes in ...
- The birth rate has *increased / decreased considerably / slightly*
- In the past, ... / A hundred years ago, ... / Until recently, ...
- Nowadays, however, ... / Today, by contrast, ...
- One of the most important changes has been in ... / Another significant change has been in ...

Writing

Write a report on family life in your country based on your discussion with your partner. Write four or five paragraphs, including an introduction and conclusion. Include topic sentences and arrange your supporting sentences in a logical order.

Study skills

Exploring your dictionary

1 Which of these types of English dictionary do you use? How and when do you use them? What are the advantages and disadvantages?

- a bilingual dictionary
- a monolingual learner's dictionary
- a dictionary of collocations
- a specialist dictionary (e.g. law)
- an electronic / online dictionary
- a thesaurus

Discuss your answers with a partner.

2 Study the dictionary extracts from the *Macmillan English Dictionary*.

hopeful ¹ /həʊpfl/ *adj* *

1 believing that something will happen the way you want it to: *We resumed negotiations but we're not very hopeful.*

◆ + that *In spite of our differences, we remain hopeful that a solution can be found* ◆ + of

The board is quite hopeful of securing further investment.

2 expressing the feeling that something you wish for will happen or be true = OPTIMISTIC: *She gave us a bright-eyed, hopeful look.*

- hopefulness noun [U]

hopefully /həʊpfl/ *adv* **

1 *mainly spoken* used for saying that you hope something will happen: *Hopefully, we'll get more news next week.*

2 feeling or showing hope: *He looked at her hopefully.*

Find information about the following:

- grammatical usage
- pronunciation
- frequency
- related words
- meaning
- style

3 With a partner, look though a learner's dictionary. What other learning features or sections are included?

- * If you do not already have a monolingual learner's dictionary, plan to buy one.
- * If you have one, study the introduction.
- * Use your dictionary to extend and deepen your vocabulary.

Clandfield, L. & Benne, R. R. Global Upper Intermediate. Macmillan, Oxford, 2011, p.16 e 17.

CONCLUSÃO

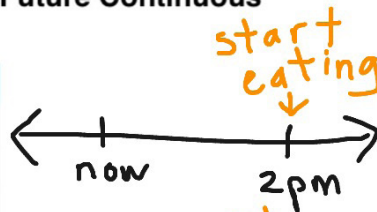
Diante de todo conteúdo exposto, é possível diferenciar o uso e forma do tempo futuro?

Vamos comparar utilizando a imagem a seguir:

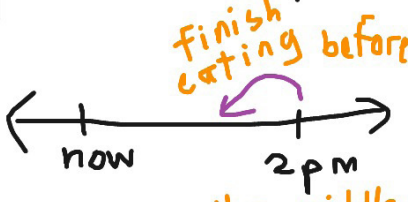
Unit 13 Grammar - Future Perfect, Future Continuous

Student's Book p91, Workbook p76-77

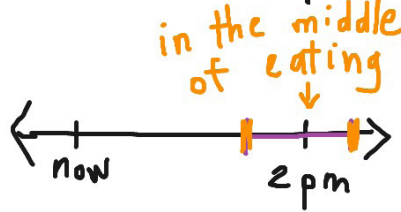
Future Simple	will + V.inf	<u>one-time</u>
Positive	He will eat lunch at 2 pm.	
Negative	He will not eat lunch at 2 pm.	
Question	Will he eat lunch at 2 pm?	



Future Perfect	will have + V.3	<u>finished</u>
Positive	He will have eaten lunch by 2 pm.	
Negative	He will not have eaten lunch by 2 pm.	
Question	Will he have eaten lunch by 2 pm?	



Future Continuous	will be + V.ing	<u>ongoing</u>
Positive	He will be eating lunch at 2 pm.	
Negative	He will not be eating lunch at 2 pm.	
Question	Will he be eating lunch at 2 pm?	



http://media.showme.com/files/10013/pictures/thumbs/152840/last_thumb1328743131.jpg

Em todos os exemplos a atividade referida é a mesma, porém contextualizada em diferentes situações do futuro.

1. Quando a atividade se inicia no futuro
2. Quando a atividade deve ser finalizada antes de um tempo determinado do futuro
3. Quando a atividade estará ocorrendo num determinado tempo do futuro.



<http://www.viraheinz.pitt.edu/sites/Images/Preretreat/Goal.jpg>

Para estender esse estudo sugerimos que assista o seguinte vídeo no youtube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fl_gLLUAsxo

Você também pode encontrar o vídeo pelo nome: 10 Movies That Actually Predicted The Future.

Você concorda com todos os fatos apresentados nos filmes relacionados? Quais te chamam mais a atenção? Como você poderia construir uma frase no present continuous ou no present perfect utilizando umas das situações citadas no vídeo?



RESUMO

Na aula de hoje estudamos as variadas formas de futuro que referem-se à previsões e objetivos. Construímos de forma crescente um quadro comparativo de ambos tempos verbais e através de atividades e exemplos analisamos o uso e a forma de cada um.

Com textos que abordam a temática, o aluno pode refletir sobre o tema e desenvolver pensamento crítico acerca de seus objetivos e opiniões.



AUTO-AVALIAÇÃO

Para as seguintes perguntas espera-se que sua resposta seja SIM, do contrário, sugerimos que retome a lição e pratique um pouco mais.

Sou capaz de estruturar o uso de cada tempo verbal estudado?

Consigo diferenciar o contexto de utilização para cada tempo verbal?

Estou apto a falar e perguntar sobre objetivos pessoais para o futuro?

Consegui ler e interpretar textos sobre fatos abordados durante a aula?



PRÓXIMA AULA

Na próxima aula abordaremos as diferenças entre os variados tipos de cidade, e como podemos descrevê-las utilizando o artigo definido. Incluindo também novos contextos e situações. Até lá!

REFERÊNCIAS

<http://image.slidesharecdn.com/sinnreichmb9-11-13-130911100615-phpapp01/95/the-future-is-weird-media-technology-configurable-culture-10-638.jpg?cb=1378894150>

http://mrsfjenglish.weebly.com/uploads/5/2/0/6/52068265/2552978_orig.jpg

<http://blog.englishvoyage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/future-continuous-example.jpg>

Clandfield, L. & Benne, R. R. Global Upper Intermediate. Macmillan, Oxford, 2011, p.10

Clandfield, L. & Benne, R. R. Global Upper Intermediate. Macmillan, Oxford, 2011, p.16 e 17.

<http://2qdocg2za8g336a8w21fo83z.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/future-tenses-in-english2.jpg>

<http://images.tutorvista.com/cms/images/69/future-progressive-tense1.png>

http://media.showme.com/files/10013/pictures/thumbs/152840/last_thumb1328743131.jpg

<http://www.viraheinze.pitt.edu/sites/Images/Preretreat/Goal.jpg>