

Aula 6

WHAT A SITUATION! - MODAL PERFECT

META

Através do conhecimento prévio acerca dos verbos modais, analisar e aprender o uso desses em outros contextos e com novas estruturas.

OBJETIVOS

Ao final desta aula, o aluno deverá:

Reconhecer e identificar as diferentes situações para os diferentes verbos modais em outro formato;

Reconhecer a nova estrutura e emprego dos verbos estudados;

Falar e perguntar sobre situações que se encaixam os verbos estudados;

Ler e interpretar textos sobre fatos que irão ocorrer.

PRÉ-REQUISITOS

Conhecimento básico sobre os principais verbos modais.

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INTRODUÇÃO

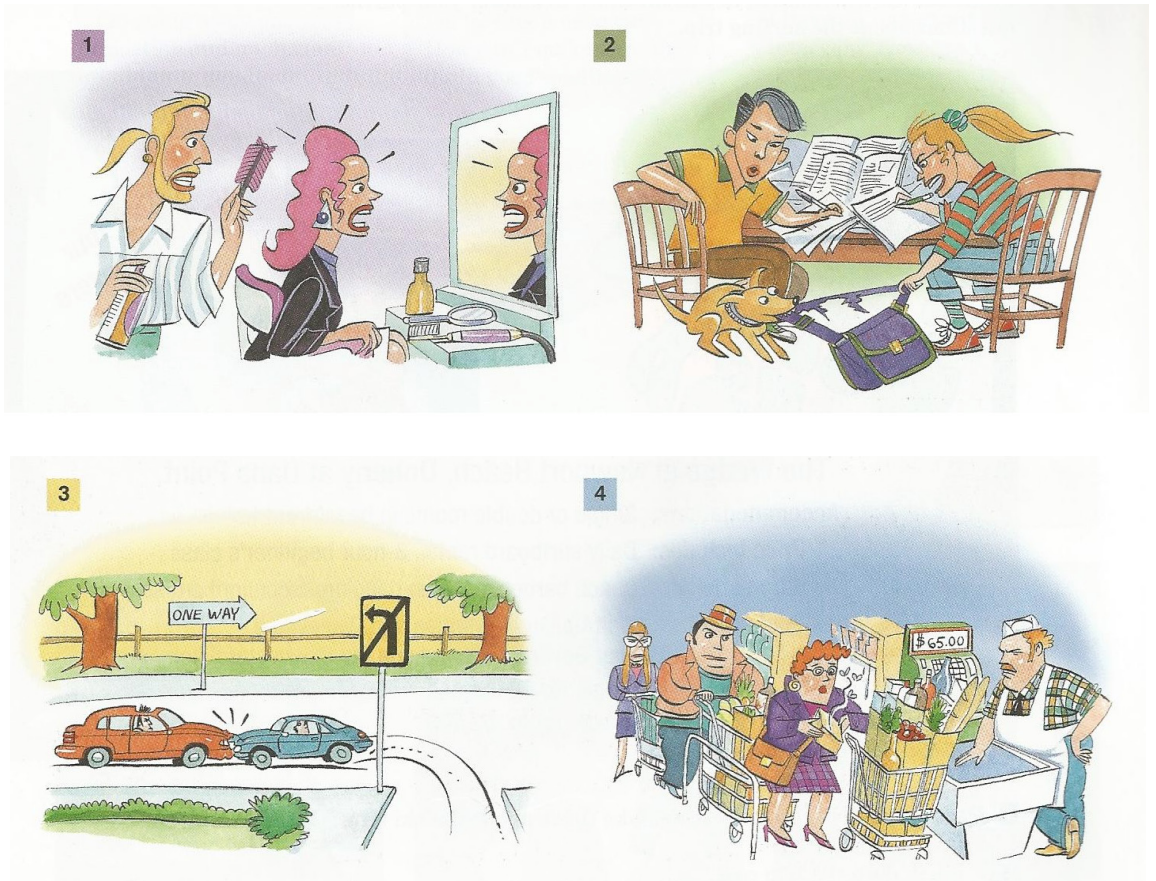
Olá! Iniciaremos a sexta aula do curso de Língua Inglesa 5 trazendo um tema já estudado anteriormente, porém com uma nova perspectiva. Já imaginou como você poderia se lamentar de algo, ou dizer que fez algo errado, ou ainda dizer que teve oportunidade de fazer, mas não fez? Nessa lição vamos trabalhar todas essas situações ou outras.



FONTE <http://sd.keepcalm-o-matic.co.uk/i/keep-calm-and-modal-plus-present-perfect.png>

DESENVOLVIMENTO

Observe as imagens abaixo e descreva as situações utilizando verbos modais que você já conhece.



FONTE: RICHARDS, J.C.. New Interchange 2. Cambridge University Press, UK, 2003 PIC-7.

Exemplo: The hairstylist shouldn't do that.

Alguma dessas situações já ocorreu com você? Se sim, qual foi sua reação? Se não, como você agiria nesse contexto?

Analise agora outra situação problema e responda a pergunta abaixo.

George: Hi. I'm your new neighbor, George Rivera. I live next door.
 Stephanie: Oh, hi. I'm Stephanie Lee.
 George: So, you just moved in? Do you need anything?
 Stephanie: Not right now. But thanks.
 George: Well, let me know if you do. Um, by the way, would you mind turning your stereo down? The walls are really thin, so the sound goes right through to my apartment.
 Stephanie: Oh, I'm sorry! I didn't realize that. I'll make sure to keep the volume down. Oh, by the way, is there a good Italian restaurant in the neighborhood?
 George: Yeah. There's a great one a couple of blocks from here. Try their lasagna. It's delicious!

FONTE: RICHARDS, J.C.. New Interchange 2. Cambridge University Press, UK, 2003 P.37.

Has a situation like this one ever happened to you? What did you do?

Analisando a sociedade atual, esse tipo de situação é comum? Como as pessoas reagem a isso? Esse problema é mais comum em lugares públicos, ou em condomínios de casas ou apartamento também ocorre?

O uso dos verbos modais pode ser empregado para diferentes contextos, vamos observar a partir de agora o uso deles com o passado particípio:

1. Should have + passado particípio - Quando alguém não faz algo que era importante.

Exemplo: Ann should have gone to the doctor yesterday, but she forgot.

2. Shouldn't have + passado particípio – Quando alguém fez algo errado.

Exemplo: You shouldn't have told her th secret.

3. Could have + passado particípio – quando alguém não fez algo que era possível (teve a oportunidade mas não fez).

Exemplo: I could have gone to university, but I didn't want to.

4. May have + passado particípio – quando se diz que algo talvez aconteça, pouco provável.

Exemplo: Kate isn't answering us. She may have gone to her room.

5. Must have + passado particípio – quando se diz com certeza que algo aconteceu.

Exemplo: His bag is here. He must have arrived fom school.

Vamos praticar com exercícios?

1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *should have*, using the verbs in the box.

arrived been brought brought locked put told ✓



4

5

6

- You should have told me that you were coming.
 1 He his car.
 2 You here at 2 o'clock.
 3 She more sugar in.
 4 We a map.
 5 They at the station earlier.
 6 I my umbrella.

2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *shouldn't have*, using the words in the box.

eaten gone played spent

- 1 I so much.
 2 He all his money on clothes.
 3 I to bed so late last night.
 4 We poker with that nice man.



3 Complete the sentences with *could have*, using words from the box.

been gone lent married studied won

- 1 Ann John or Peter, but she didn't love either of them.
 2 Why didn't you ask me for money? I you some.
 3 I mathematics, but I decided to do languages instead.
 4 Our team the match, but they didn't try hard enough.
 5 The holiday was OK, but it better.
 6 We to Paris last weekend, but we thought this weekend would be better.

4 Rewrite these sentences with *may have*.

- ▶ Perhaps Shakespeare went to Italy. *Shakespeare may have gone to Italy.*
- 1 Perhaps she's broken her leg.
- 2 Perhaps I've lost my keys.
- 3 Perhaps Alice has gone back home.
- 4 Perhaps my great-grandfather was a soldier.
- 5 Perhaps I've found a new job.
- 6 Perhaps this house was a school once.

1 Correct (✓) or not (x)?

- ▶ John cans swim. **x**
- ▶ I must go now. **✓**
- 1 I don't must see Andrew today. ...
- 2 Anna can't to speak English. ...
- 3 Last year I must sell my car. ...
- 4 Would you like to have some coffee? ...
- 5 It may rain tomorrow. ...
- 6 I mustn't work on Saturdays, but I can if I like. ...

2 Circle the correct answers.

- ▶ Can / Should / Mustn't I help you?
- 1 If you travel to Morania you *can* / should / must have a visa.
- 2 You *shouldn't* / don't have to / couldn't laugh at old people.
- 3 Passengers *must* / must not / should not smoke in the toilets.
- 4 I think you *should* / must / may eat less and take more exercise.
- 5 You *mustn't* / may not / needn't tell me if you don't want to.
- 6 You *may* / have to drive on the left in Britain.

3 Change the times of these sentences.

- ▶ Helen can ski. *Helen could ski* when she was 3 years old.
- 1 I can speak French now. soon.
- 2 Everybody must fill in a big form. last year.
- 3 Everybody must fill in a big form. next year.

4 Choose the correct verbs to rewrite the sentences with the same meaning.

- ▶ I know how to swim. (*can / may*) *I can swim.*
- 1 It is necessary for you to phone Martin. (*must / might*)
- 2 It is possible that Ann will be here this evening. (*can / might*)
- 3 It is not necessary for you to wait. (*mustn't / needn't*)
- 4 It's not good for people to watch TV all the time. (*mustn't / shouldn't*)
- 5 Do you want me to open a window? (*shall / will*)

5 Correct (✓) or not (x)?

- 1 Where did you use to go to school? ...
- 2 I often use to go skiing. ...
- 3 You should had told me before. ...
- 4 You have better to stop smoking. ...

6 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 She has new clothes every week. She *can* / could / must have plenty of money.
- 2 She doesn't answer the phone. She *mustn't* / can't / shouldn't be in her office.
- 3 Bill isn't here. He *may has gone* / may have gone / may have go home.

7 Make these sentences more polite. (Different answers are possible.)

- ▶ Give me some water. *Can I have some water?*
- 1 I want a cup of coffee.
- 2 Can I take a photograph of you?
- 3 Close the door, John.

FONTE: Swan M. , Walter C. The good grammar book. New York. Oxford University Press, 2001.p.90,91,92.

No texto a seguir vamos abordar a temática do problema ambiental relacionada ao comportamento humano. O que você acha sobre esse tema? Você acredita que a atitude humana é um fator de risco direto para o meio ambiente?

People must understand the messages of the wild weather. It is speaking like God warning Noah of the deluge, and we must not overestimate these messages. Authorities have to take action on climate changes. Everyone must do something... anything.

Climate protection strategies can be studied. We can research the problem and eventually even understand the weather changes.

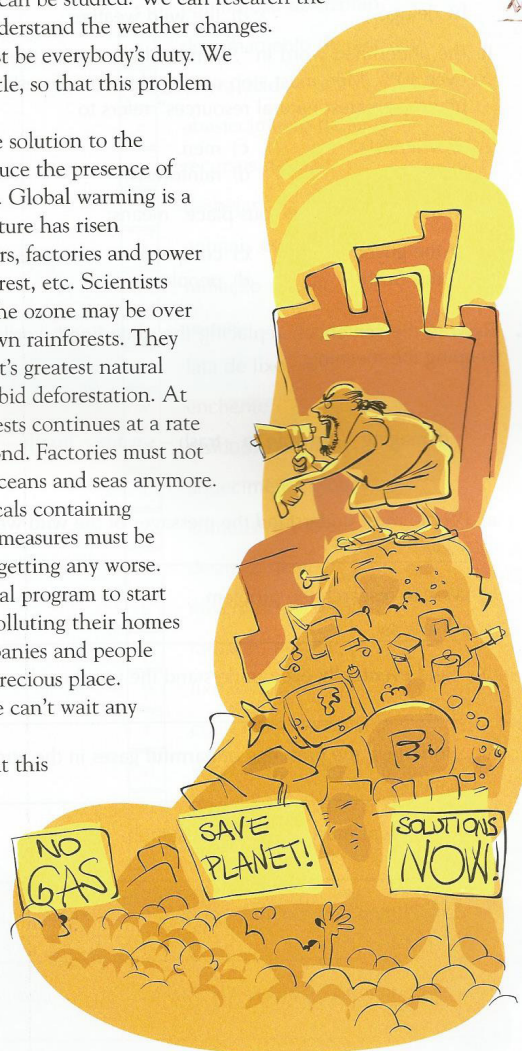
After all, climate protection must be everybody's duty. We all can and must contribute a little, so that this problem can be solved.

We must provide the ultimate solution to the greenhouse effect in order to reduce the presence of harmful gases in the atmosphere. Global warming is a fact. The average world temperature has risen dangerously due to gases from cars, factories and power plants, destruction of the rain forest, etc. Scientists believe that the current loss of the ozone may be over 30%. Men must stop cutting down rainforests. They mustn't destroy one of the planet's greatest natural resources. Government must forbid deforestation. At present, the cutting down of forests continues at a rate equal to one football field a second. Factories must not throw toxic wastes into rivers, oceans and seas anymore. People should stop using chemicals containing elements such as freon. Stricter measures must be taken to stop the problem from getting any worse.

We must create an educational program to start teaching people how to avoid polluting their homes at once. The government, companies and people can work together to save this precious place.

We can find solutions and we can't wait any longer.

Everybody must be aware that this may be our... *ultimate fight!*



Useful Vocabulary

- aware – ciente
- deluge – dilúvio
- forbid – proibir
- measures – medidas
- warn – avisar, alertar

FONTE: GUÈRIOS, F.,CORTIANO, E., RIGONI F. Keys volume único. São Paulo: Saraiva, 2006.P.291

Observe os termos abaixo relacionados ao meio ambiente e crie uma frase para cada um utilizando os verbos modais estudados nessa lição, você pode utilizar exemplos do texto.

1. Chemical wates
2. Deforestation
3. Eco-awareness
4. Endangered species
5. Environmental damage
6. Greenhouse effect
7. Natural resources
8. Ozone layer
9. Rain forest
10. Reforestation

Writing: Read the following situation and write an answer using modal perfect verbs.

I invited a friend to spend a week at my aunt's country home, but now I think she is going to be a nuisance.

CONCLUSÃO

Na aula de analisamos diferentes tipos de problemas e como podemos nos expressar de formas variadas para cada um deles. Os verbos modais proporcionam essa ligação de compreensão de significado e a junção destes com o tempo perfeito relaciona outros contextos e situações.



RESUMO

O grupo de verbos conhecidos como verbos modais pode ser associado ao uso do tempo perfeito e assim amplificar seu significado. Para cada verbo modal uma situação e uma problemática.

Observe a tabela a seguir:

<p>MUST HAVE MUST HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE We use it to make a deduction about something that has happened. We feel quite sure about it. Example: If you can't find your car keys you must have left them in the house.</p>	<p>CAN'T HAVE CAN'T HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE We are making a deduction about something that didn't happen in the past based on present evidence. Example: He can't have fallen in love with her. She's married.</p>
<p>SHOULD HAVE SHOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE Use it to express the idea that something was desirable or needed but didn't take place. Example: I should have called you yesterday but I forgot. Shouldn't have: Something took place but it wasn't desirable: You shouldn't have drunk so much. Now you feel terrible.</p>	<p>NEEDN'T HAVE NEEDN'T HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE It's the opposite meaning to 'should have'. It indicates that something was done but it wasn't necessary. The person who did it thought it was necessary. Example: You needn't have bought more milk. We've got <u>too</u> much.</p>
<p>MIGHT/MAY/COULD HAVE MIGHT/MAY/COULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE Use them to say that something was possible in the past but we are not sure. Example: I think I saw Sally at the cinema but I might /may /could have been wrong. It was very dark.</p>	<p>MIGHT/COULD HAVE MIGHT/COULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE Use them to say that something was possible in the past but we know that it didn't in fact happen. Example: If Mary hadn't been there, my son might/could have fallen down and hurt himself. He was so lucky.</p>

FONTE: <http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-mb6Rl1m8HEU/VE-9RxtH-I/AAAAAAAAARec/MUiONBkDSyQ/s1600/modal%2Bperpects.jpg>

Desta forma podemos fazer uso dos verbos modais em outros contextos e situações!



FONTE: <http://epiaget.zip.net/images/tesste.JPG>



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.

Reconheço e identifico as diferentes situações para os diferentes verbos modais em outro formato?

Faço uso da nova estrutura e emprego os verbos estudados de forma adequada ao contexto?

Falo e pergunto sobre situações que se encaixam os verbos estudados?



PRÓXIMA AULA

Na próxima aula vamos analisar e aprender como expressar situações ditas por pessoas e que são tidas como impessoal, pois não conhecemos exatamente quem falou. Recontar uma fala é um trecho importante e curioso do estudo de uma língua. Além do contato com novos contextos e situações. Até lá!

REFERÊNCIAS

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