

UNIT 4

WHO WAS PREPARING THE WEDDING DAY?

UNIT INTRO

Esta Unidade tem como objetivo trabalhar o texto **Bridezilla**; o speaking **Bridezilla**; a música **Don't worry, be happy** como atividade de listening; o tópico **Writing an e-mail** como writing; os textos de introdução aos tópicos gramaticais e ao vocabulário: **How to be a good mother-in-law** e **Things science says will make you happy**. Como tópicos gramaticais, serão trabalhados **Past Simple x Past Continuous; Defining, non-defining and reduced relative clauses**.

Are you ready? Let's go!

READING

- 1) Do you know what the word *bridezilla* means?
- 2) Do you think the wedding day is one of the most important days in a woman's life? Is it the same for men?

Look at the cartoon and try to find out what *bridezilla* means.



Figura 15: Mad Bride
Fonte: Blog Noiva Neurótica

Now read the text below and listen to the audio.

Em caso de dúvida, procure no glossário ou em um bom dicionário as palavras que você não conhece.

Read the text below and answer the questions. Confira suas respostas no **RC3**.

Bridezilla



Figura 16: Bridezilla
Fonte: Wanna Be Runner site

By *John Ayto*

Weddings can be stressful occasions. You know how it is: the closer the big day approaches, the more wound-up everyone involved gets - the bride-to-be throws tantrums if every small detail of the preparations isn't perfect; the bride's father wants to take over the whole affair and run it himself, without consulting the happy couple; the bridegroom's mother, losing her son to a woman who doesn't come up to her own high standards, interferes at every turn.

The ever-resourceful English language now has words for all three of them: the pushy father is a 'dadzilla', the possessive mother a 'mumzilla', and any obnoxious bride-to-be is a 'bridezilla'.

This last was the coinage that started the trend, in the USA in the mid 1990s, and it can cover the whole range of bridely imperfections, from spitefulness to bridesmaids to wedding-present greed. It can be applied to bridegrooms too: the American singer Katy Perry recently called her fiancé, the British comedian Russell Brand, a bridezilla, because he was getting overexcited about their forthcoming wedding.

The word was based, of course, on 'Godzilla', the name of a fearsome dinosaur-like monster originally created for a Japanese film in 1954 (the Japanese form of its name, 'Gojira', means literally 'gorilla whale'). Not a very nice thing to be compared to, so all you bridezillas, dadzillas and mumzillas out there - just calm down!

Fonte: http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/uptodate/pdf/100914_kyeutd_bridezilla.pdf

1) Using your own words, define bridezilla.

2) Escreva uma definição em inglês para:

Bride: _____

Mother-in-law: _____

Father-in-law: _____

Groom: _____

Bridesmaids: _____

Wedding: _____

READING FOR GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

Leia a charge a seguir e responda à pergunta no fórum da sala virtual.

Why are people afraid of mothers-in-law?



Figura 17: Cartoon
Fonte: Cartoonstock site

Agora leia o texto a seguir e responda as questões propostas.

How to Be a Good Mother-In-Law

By Shari L., eHow Member

If you thought it was hard being a good Mom, you should try being a good mother-in law!

Just thinking about overcoming all the hype surrounded by the name is intimidating. The mother-in-law has been the butt of jokes for centuries! Not just this century and the last but for thousands of years! If cave men got married, I'd just bet there were mother-in-law jokes way back then too!

So, what's a mother-in-law to do to prevent the eye-rolling, under-the-breathe moans that happen when 'she' calls?

Is it possible not to be an annoyance to your child's spouse just because you are 'the in-laws'?

Most definitely, yes!

How does one go about doing that?

INSTRUCTIONS:

1) Of course, the first step is to have a child to whom you have been a good Mom, but that's a different article.

2) Your child has just found the "perfect partner". Here's where the problems begin! (You might want to make note of this if your son or daughter is just beginning to date.) No matter how much you question the wisdom of your son or daughter's choice in partners, KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT! I can guarantee you that the slightest slip of the tongue about the length of his hair, the neighborhood she grew up in or any other seemingly harmless comment will come back to haunt you some day.

3) Even after your child breaks off a relationship with someone, there is no value in telling them how you REALLY felt about the dropped partner. That relationship just might re-kindle someday and you may find yourself trying to explain what you really meant to say.

4) After your child has chosen a mate, there are some things you have to realize: whether your offspring is twenty or fifty, this is their choice to make and you should have nothing to say about it. Your child is not a child anymore. Let your son or daughter become the man or woman you prepared them to be. Trust them to make a good choice or to live with any mistakes they make.

5) Never, never walk away shaking your head in annoyance, frustration or anger.

6) Don't criticize him, her or them. If they want your thoughts or suggestions, let them know all they have to do is ask. Be honest with them when they do ask but don't be rude or insulting. Otherwise, keep quiet and mind your own business.

See, that's the key - it's not your business anymore!

7) Lastly, show the respect for your son or daughter's in-laws that you would like shown to you. You just might find two families that truly do become one big happy family!

Fonte: http://www.ehow.com/how_2270233_be-good-motherinlaw.html#ixzz11gnPpixw (Texto modificado para esta publicação).

1) Find out 3 tips you think are the most important ones and justify.
(Respostas Pessoais)

2) What about the father-in-law? Why do you think a father-in-law is not considered to be a problem as a mother-in-law is? (Respostas Pessoais)

INTRODUCING GRAMMAR

Past Continuous

O Passado Contínuo é usado para expressar:

a) Ações que estavam acontecendo em um determinado momento do passado.

Ex: We were swimming one hour ago.

b) Ações que estavam acontecendo quando uma outra ação aconteceu.

Ex: We were swimming when mom arrived.

c) Duas ações que estavam acontecendo ao mesmo tempo.

Ex: We were swimming while mom was cooking.

Como se forma o Passado Contínuo:

Passado do verbo to be + o particípio presente do verbo principal (verbo+ *-ing*). Veja:

I was working

You were working

He was working

She was working

It was working

We were working

You were working

They were working

Afirmativa: They were working.

Negativa: They were not working.

Interrogativa: Were they working.

Na negativa podemos usar as formas abreviadas **wasn't** (was not) e **weren't** (were not)

GET THE IDEA

1) Vamos colocar em prática o que aprendemos? Complete as frases com o Passado Contínuo dos verbos entre parênteses. Em seguida verifique suas respostas no **GTI21**.

- a) The kids _____ (watch) TV in the living room.
- b) Our father _____ (sleep) in his bedroom.
- c) That old woman _____ (walk) with her daughter.
- d) Those students _____ (look for) the English teacher.
- e) I _____ (prepare) lunch 30 minutes ago.
- f) My brother _____ (study) Math in his room.
- g) Larry and Brian _____ (have) breakfast 20 minutes ago.

Past Continuous X Simple Past

Como vimos há pouco o Past Continuous é também usado para expressar uma ação que estava acontecendo quando uma outra aconteceu. Nesse caso é necessário usar o Simple Past indicando que a segunda ação, geralmente mais curta, aconteceu antes de uma outra. Coloque em prática essa informação.

2) Complete os espaços com o Past Continuous ou com o Simple Past. Após realizar esta atividade, verifique suas respostas no **GTI22**.

- a) I _____ (read) a book when the telephone rang.
- b) Daniel was playing soccer when his mother _____ (arrive).
- c) When we got home, the dog _____ (bark) furiously.
- d) The boys _____ (sleep) when I entered the room.
- e) When the teacher _____ in (come), I was writing the composition.

3) Leia a notícia seguinte e responda a pergunta abaixo baseando-se nas informações dadas e usando o Past Continuous Tense.

Man attacked with golf club while walking down street

By Barbara Hijek December 11, 2010 08:04 AM

The man told Lee County Sheriff's investigators he was walking down Palm Beach Boulevard in Fort Myers when two men approached him and demanded his wallet, reports The News-Press in Fort Myers.

The man refused.

A fight ensued and one of the men struck him in the head with a golf club. After falling to the ground, the man kicked repeatedly, reports The News-Press.

He was taken to Lee Memorial Hospital, where it was determined he suffered a skull fracture.

http://weblogs.sunsentinel.com/news/specials/weirdflorida/blog/2010/12/man_attacked_with_golf_club_wh_1.html

What happened when the man was walking down Palm Beach Boulevard?

READING FOR GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

Figura 18: Be happy
Fonte: Séries e desenhos site

THINGS SCIENCE SAYS WILL MAKE YOU HAPPY

In the last few years, psychologists and researchers have been digging up hard data on a question previously left to philosophers: What makes us happy? Researchers like the father-son team Ed Diener and Robert Biswas-Diener, Stanford psychologist Sonja Lyubomirsky, and ethicist Stephen Post have studied people all over the world to find out how things like money, attitude, culture, memory, health, altruism, and our day-to-day habits affect our well-being. The emerging field of positive psychology is bursting with new findings **that** suggest your actions can have a significant effect on your happiness and satisfaction with life. Here are 5 scientifically proven strategies for getting happy.

1) Savor Everyday Moments

Pause now and then to smell a rose or watch children at play. Study participants **who** took time to “savor” ordinary events **that** they normally hurried through, or to think back on pleasant moments from their day, “showed significant increases in happiness and reductions in depression,” says psychologist Sonja Lyubomirsky.

2) Avoid Comparisons

While keeping up with the Joneses is part of American culture, comparing ourselves with others can be damaging to happiness and self-esteem. Instead of comparing ourselves to others, focusing on our own personal achievement leads to greater satisfaction, according to Lyubomirsky.

3) Put Money Low on the List

People who put money high on their priority list are more at risk for depression, anxiety, and low self-esteem, according to researchers Tim Kasser and Richard Ryan. Their findings hold true across nations and cultures. “The more we seek satisfactions in material goods, the less we find them there,” Ryan says. “The satisfaction has a short half-life—it’s very fleeting.” Money-seekers also score lower on tests of vitality and self-actualization.

4) Have Meaningful Goals

“People **who** strive for something significant, whether it’s learning a new craft or raising moral children, are far happier than those **who** don’t have strong dreams or aspirations,” say Ed Diener and Robert Biswas-Diener. “As humans, we actually require a sense of meaning to thrive.” Harvard’s resident happiness professor, Tal Ben-Shahar, agrees, “Happiness lies at the intersection between pleasure and meaning. Whether at work or at home, the goal is to engage in activities **that** are both personally significant and enjoyable.”

5) Make Friends, Treasure Family

Happier people tend to have good families, friends, and supportive relationships, say Diener and Biswas-Diener. But it’s not enough to be the

life of the party if you're surrounded by shallow acquaintances. "We don't just need relationships, we need close ones" **that** involve understanding and caring.

Fonte: <http://www.yesmagazine.org/issues/sustainable-happiness/10-things-science-says-will-make-you> (Texto modificado para este trabalho)

GET THE IDEA

Confira suas respostas no **GT123**.

1) Qual é a função das palavras em negrito no texto?

2) Qual é a diferença notada entre o uso dos pronomes **Who** e **that**?

INTRODUCING GRAMMAR

Relative Clauses

As orações subordinadas adjetivas são divididas em orações adjetivas restritivas (defining relative clauses) e orações adjetivas explicativas (non-defining relative clauses).

1) ORAÇÃO ADJETIVA NÃO-RESTRITIVA OU EXPLICATIVA

Uma **oração adjetiva não-restritiva ou explicativa** (*non-defining relative clause*):

- traz uma informação *adicional* mas não essencial sobre o seu antecedente
- não identificam nem classificam a pessoa ou o objeto de que se fala
- começa por um pronome relativo que não pode ser omitido nem substituído por *that*
- é colocada entre vírgulas

Veja o exemplo abaixo:

Unindo as duas frases, teremos uma oração não-restritiva. Veja:

*Paris, **which is a beautiful city**, is the capital of France.*

Como a oração relativa não-restritiva não altera o significado da 1ª frase, apenas traz uma informação *adicional* não-essencial, ela pode ser retirada sem prejuízo ao seu sentido.

2) ORAÇÃO RELATIVA RESTRITIVA

Uma **oração relativa restritiva** (*defining relative clause*):

- traz uma informação *essencial* sobre o seu antecedente
- identificam a pessoa ou o objeto de que se fala
- restringe o significado do antecedente
- não é colocada entre vírgulas
- inicia-se por um pronome relativo

Veja o exemplo:

*The man **who lives next door** is American.*

Aqui a informação é relevante para o entendimento da frase e identifica a pessoa de quem se fala.

3) ORAÇÃO RELATIVA REDUZIDA

Uma **oração relativa reduzida** (*reduced relative clause*) é aquela em que algumas palavras podem ser retiradas sem alterar o sentido.

Veja alguns exemplos:

who is talking » talking

*The girl **talking to the teacher** is Sophie.*

which was bought » bought

*Robert's bike, **bought second-hand**, has broken down once more.*

GET THE IDEA

1) Classifique as orações abaixo como **defining (DF)** ou **non-defining (NDF)**. Em seguida verifique suas respostas no **GT124**.

- () That woman, whose son is my friend, was really nice.
- () People who have cyber relationships may be disappointed.
- () David, who wondered how those men knew so much about him, was really angry.
- () People who pretend they are something they are definitely not often lie when using the internet.
- () Cyber romances, which are based on the sharing of feelings, are nice.

O USO DOS PRONOMES RELATIVOS

WHO

Empregamos WHO no início de orações adjetivas cujo antecedente seja uma ou mais pessoas. Veja:

*The girl **who** works with me is my sister.*

WHOM

Empregamos WHOM em substituição a who, quando ele tem função de objeto ou é precedido por uma preposição.

*The doctor **whom** I met was very busy.*

WHOSE

A forma possessiva é usada, usualmente, quando o antecedente é uma pessoa ou uma coisa.

*The woman **whose** daughter plays volleyball is here.*

WHICH

Emprega-se WHICH quando o antecedente não é uma coisa ou animal. Veja o exemplo:

*The house **which** I was buying is very comfortable.*

THAT

THAT é frequentemente usado para substituir WHO ou WHICH, em especial na linguagem colloquial. Veja:

*The book **which** I am reading is very interesting.*

*The book **that** I am reading is very interesting.*

O pronome relativo **That** pode ser omitido na frase quando ele substitui o objeto em uma oração, contudo sua omissão NÃO é possível quando ele substitui o sujeito da oração. Veja:

*That is the car **that** I bought yesterday.* (Pode ser omitido, já que tem função de objeto.)

That is the car I bought yesterday.

That is the car that costs only \$10,000. (Não pode ser omitido, já que o pronome tem função de sujeito.)

ATTENTION

Quando houver preposição antes do pronome relativo, ele não poderá ser substituído por THAT, que também não pode ser omitido.

GET THE IDEA

1) Una as orações e inclua o pronome relativo correto. Veja o exemplo. Em seguida verifique suas respostas no **GTI25**.

Exemplo:

My sister lives in Paris.

She has two children.

My sister, who lives in Paris, has two children.

a) The students finished the exercises.

They asked to leave earlier.

b) I know the girls.

They are on holiday.

c) Elephants love mice.

They are very unusual.

d) My friend Lucy studies with me.

She speaks Japanese.

2) Complete com o Pronome Relativo correto. Use **who, whom, which ou whose**. Em seguida verifique as respostas no **GTI26**.

a) Santos Dumont, _____ was Brazilian, built the first plane.

b) Mr. Stein, _____ I like very much, has just came.

c) The cats _____ entered the room are not mine.

d) Milk, _____ is delicious, is good for health.

e) The man _____ sister is American is here.

f) Denise is the prettiest girl _____ I know.

g) I saw the woman with _____ I talked last Tuesday.

WRITING**Writing an e-mail**

Write an e-mail to a friend. Write about how things are going on in your life and about things that had happened to you. Post your e-mail on the unit forum. Look at some tips for writing:

GLOSSÁRIO

acquaintance: conhecimento, amizade

annoyance: irritação, incômodo

approach: aproximar-se, abordar

bursting: estourar, estar lotado de

coinage: o conjunto das diferentes moedas usadas em um país

fearsome: terrível

hype: promover algo de forma exagerada

haunt: assombrar

Keep up with the Joneses: sempre querer ter o fazer o que as outras pessoas tem ou fazem

obnoxious: muito desagradável ou rude

offspring: filho, cria

pushy: entrão, dá palpite onde não é chamado

self-esteem: auto-estima

shallow: raso, superficial

spitefulness: pessoa amarga, que magoa o outro

tantrum: acesso de raiva

thrive: desenvolver-se, crescer

wound-up: muito preocupado, nervosa e com raiva

- Write a greeting: Hello, Hi... (name)
 - Ask questions about his/her life. Ex.: How are you?/ How`s your family?
 - Tell him/her what has been going on your life.
 - Write simple sentences. And don`t write a lot of details (say you will call him/her later.
 - Ask to meet him/her for a coffee or a movie on the weekend.
 - Say goodbye. Use expressions as *love from, see you soon, ...*
- Now, your e-mail is ready!

LISTENING

Listen to the song and watch its vídeo on: <http://letras.terra.com.br/bobby-mcferrin/82/traducao.html> Confira suas respostas no L4.

Don't Worry Be Happy – Bob MCFerring



Figura 19: Smile
Fonte: Design Flute site

Match the columns:

1. Here's a little song () note for note
2. You might want to sing it () we have some trouble

Don't worry, be happy

3. In every life () you make it double
4. But when you worry () I wrote

ATIVIDADES

Ao ler um texto em inglês, tente marcar as idéias com as quais você concorda e , também, as idéias das quais discorda. esse exercício te ajudará a desenvolver uma leitura crítica e te ajudará a argumentar sobre novos assuntos!

Don't worry, be happy
 Don't worry, be happy now
 Oo, ooo...
 Don't worry, be happy (4x)
 Oo, ooo...

1. Ain't got no place () your rent is late
2. Somebody came () to lay your head

Don't worry, be happy

3. The land-lord say () to litigate
4. He may have () and took your bed

Don't worry, be happy
 Look at me, I'm happy
 Don't worry..... be happy

1. let me give you () to make you smile
2. when you worry, () ain't got no style

Don't worry..... be happy

3. Ain't got no cash, () my phone number
4. Ain't got no girl () call me I will make you happy

Don't worry, be happy
 'Cause when you worry your face will frown
 And that will bring everybody down
 So don't worry, be happy
 Don't worry, be happy now
 Oo, ooo...
 Don't worry, be happy (4X)
 Oo, ooo...
 Don't worry, don't worry, don't do it, be happy

Don't worry, don't worry, don't do it, be happy
 Let the smile on your face
 Don't bring everybody down like this
 Don't worry, people will soon pass
 what ever it is
 Don't worry, be happy
 I am not worried, "I am happy"
 Don't worry, be happy
 I am not worried, "I am happy"

PARA REFLETIR



Você tem sido um leitor passivo da Língua Inglesa? Há pessoas que ao lerem um texto em inglês não se preocupam com a postura de leitor ativo, querem apenas descobrir o significado de novas palavras ou traduzir tudo. Aprender vocabulário novo é muito importante, mas saber usá-lo é muito importante também. Uma leitura crítica irá ajudá-lo a perceber como as palavras são articuladas e como usá-las em diferentes contextos. Think about it, ok?!

DICAS



Se você teve qualquer dúvida nesta unidade, refaça a unidade. Caso suas dúvidas não sejam sanadas, procure o tutor do seu polo.

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