

# Lesson 07 - Thinking about the next step

## Objetivos

- Conhecer a estrutura dos verbos no *Present Continuous*, conjugando-os adequadamente.
- Expressar ações no futuro, utilizando o tempo verbal *Present Continuous*.
- Conhecer vocabulário relativo à entrevista de emprego, aplicando-os de acordo com o contexto.
- Conhecer a pronúncia adequada de *Is he*, *Is she* e *Is it*, identificando seu uso no momento da fala.

Here we go

### 1. The sad truth

Carlton discovered that there was a whole scheme planned by Sarah and Jason. Thankfully he has a friend in Canada he can share his burden with. He intends to talk to Sarah, to straighten things up. In this lesson you are going to review the structure of the *Present Continuous* and study its use to express planned future events. After that, you are going to study vocabulary related to a job interview and some verbs frequently used in this situation.

In the Out loud section you are going to study the pronunciation of the verb *is* with the subjects *he*, *she* and *it* in Yes-no questions and interrogative sentences starting with a question word.

Warming up

## 2. What is Carlton doing next?

Carlton meets the beggar and now he knows the truth about the fake funeral and the people involved. He is sitting with Bruno, and while they have a beer he tells his friend everything. Listen and read to their conversation:



### Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *Finding out the truth* e acompanhe a conversa entre Carlton e Bruno.



### Glossary

**Beggar:** a person who lives on the streets and begs for money and food

**To allow:** to give someone permission to do something

**To run out (of):** to finish or use so there is nothing left

**Carlton:** ... and then the funeral was over. After that, I signed some papers and left. The next day, I discovered that everything was a lie. The person in the coffin was actually a beggar, can you believe it? Poor guy, they took advantage of him.

**Bruno:** Gee, that's crazy! And did you find out what really happened to your father?

**Carlton:** Not yet... That's what worries me the most. I hope he is OK.

**Bruno:** Me too, man. And what about those papers you signed?

**Carlton:** I don't know, I just signed them. The girl said it was to allow the cremation. It was another lie, obviously.

**Bruno:** What are you gonna do now? Call the police?

**Carlton:** Not yet. First I wanna talk to her, I know where she works. Tomorrow I'll catch her by surprise. She won't be able to escape. I wanna know about my father and this whole scheme.

**Bruno:** Do you want me to go with you?

**Carlton:** Thanks, Bruno. I'd rather do it on my own. You are helping me a lot, letting me stay here for a few days. I'm running out of money and I have no idea what's coming next.

**Bruno:** Be cool, man. You can stay as long as you need.

In this conversation, Carlton and Bruno used *Going to* and *Will* to talk about the future, to express what Carlton intends to do. Besides these two verb tenses, we can also use the *Present Continuous* to talk about the future. In the next topic you are going to review the structure of the *Present Continuous*.



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## 3. Getting the hang of it

### 3.1 Present Continuous - Structure

O *Present Continuous*, estudado na *Lesson 09* do Módulo 01, expressa ações em andamento no momento presente. Nesta aula, você verá que ele também é utilizado para nos referirmos ao futuro. Ele é bem semelhante ao *Going to*, mas com algumas particularidades.

Primeiro, lembre que as frases afirmativas são formadas utilizando o presente do *Verb To Be* e o verbo principal na forma gerúndio (*-ing*):

SUBJECT	VERB TO BE	MAIN VERB + ING	COMPLEMENT
I	<b>am</b>	running out of	money.
You	<b>are</b>	helping	me a lot.
He	<b>is</b>	staying	in Bruno's apartment.
She		lying	to her friends.
It		raining	a lot.
We	<b>are</b>	working	very hard.
You		studying	for the final exams.
They		having	a beer.

É possível fazer a contração do sujeito com o verbo *To Be*. Neste caso, as frases da tabela anterior ficariam assim:

I <b>am running</b> out of money.	<b>I'm running</b> out of money.
You <b>are helping</b> me a lot.	<b>You're helping</b> me a lot.
He <b>is staying</b> in Bruno's apartment.	<b>He's staying</b> in Bruno's apartment.
She <b>is lying</b> to her friends.	<b>She's lying</b> to her friends.
It <b>is raining</b> a lot.	<b>It's raining</b> a lot.



Audio

We <b>are working</b> very hard.	We're <b>working</b> very hard.
You <b>are studying</b> for the final exams.	You're <b>studying</b> for the final exams.
They <b>are having</b> some beer.	They're <b>having</b> some beer.

Para colocar o verbo principal na forma gerúndio, acrescenta-se o sufixo *-ing*. Para muitos verbos, não há mudança na forma base. Veja alguns exemplos:

go	<b>going</b>
help	<b>helping</b>
rain	<b>raining</b>



**Mind the gap**

Existem algumas exceções para essa regra, são elas:  
see - seeing  
pee - peeing

Quando o verbo terminar em **e** (não pronunciado), a letra **e** será suprimida para então acrescentarmos a terminação *-ing*:

have	<b>having</b>
hope	<b>hoping</b>
invite	<b>inviting</b>

Quando o verbo for monossílabo e terminar na sequência CVC (Consoante-Vogal-Consoante), a última consoante será duplicada para então acrescentarmos a terminação *-ing*.

run - **running**  
←  
CVC

let	<b>letting</b>
shop	<b>shopping</b>

Quando o verbo tiver duas sílabas e a última sílaba for tônica e terminando em CVC, a última consoante também será duplicada antes de acrescentarmos a terminação *-ing*:



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begin - **beginning**  
 ←  
 cvc

admit	admit <b>ting</b>
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Quando o verbo terminar em *-ie*, estas letras serão substituídas por *y* antes de acrescentarmos a terminação *-ing*:

die	dying
lie	lying

Alguns verbos terminados em **e** ou **y**, ou monossílabos, fogem a estas regras e não são acrescentados de *-ing*. Por serem considerados verbos “especiais”, não são utilizados na forma de gerúndio:

VERBOS QUE INDICAM ESTADO MENTAL OU EMOCIONAL			
believe	doubt	enjoy	imagine
hate	know	like	love
prefer	remember	want	satisfy

VERBOS QUE INDICAM POSSE			
belong	own	owe	possess

VERBOS RELACIONADOS A SENTIDOS			
appear	hear	look	see
smell	taste	feel	seem

VERBOS QUE INDICAM REAÇÕES			
agree	deny	disagree	promise
satisfy	surprise	realize	understand



Audio |

OUTROS VERBOS			
consist	depend	deserve	fit
need	matter	concern	be

As frases negativas são formadas acrescentando-se a partícula *not* ao verbo *To Be*:

SUBJECT	VERB TO BE + NOT	MAIN VERB + ING	COMPLEMENT
I	<b>am not</b>	running out of	money.
You	<b>are not</b>	helping	me a lot.
He	<b>is not</b>	staying	in Bruno's apartment.
She		lying.	
It		raining.	
We	<b>are not</b>	working	very hard.
You		studying	for the final exams.
They		having	a beer.

Perceba que podemos fazer a contração do verbo *To Be* com a partícula *not*, com exceção de frases onde o sujeito é *I*. Desta forma, as frases da tabela anterior ficariam assim:

I am <b>not</b> running out of money.	<b>I'm not</b> running out of money.
You are <b>not</b> helping me a lot.	You <b>aren't</b> helping me a lot.
He is <b>not</b> staying in Bruno's apartment.	He <b>isn't</b> staying in Bruno's apartment.
She is <b>not</b> lying to her friends.	She <b>isn't</b> lying to her friends.
It is <b>not</b> raining a lot.	It <b>isn't</b> raining a lot.
We are <b>not</b> working very hard.	We <b>aren't</b> working very hard.
You are <b>not</b> studying for the final exams.	You <b>aren't</b> studying for the final exams.
They are <b>not</b> having a beer.	They <b>aren't</b> having a beer.

As *yes-no questions* são formadas a partir da inversão sujeito - verb *To Be*. Já as *short answers* utilizam apenas o verbo *To Be* na forma afirmativa e na forma negativa acrescenta-se o *not* (de forma abreviada) ao verbo. Veja:



Audio

Yes-no questions	Affirmative short answers	Negative short answers
Am I running out of money?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
Are you helping me a lot?	Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I'm <b>not</b> .
Is he staying in Bruno's apartment?	Yes, he <b>is</b> .	No, he <b>isn't</b> .
Is she lying to her friends?	Yes, she <b>is</b> .	No, she <b>isn't</b> .
Is it raining a lot?	Yes, it <b>is</b> .	No, it <b>isn't</b> .
Are we working very hard?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
Are you studying for the final exams?	Yes, we <b>are</b> .	No we <b>aren't</b> .
Are they having a beer?	Yes, they <b>are</b> .	No, they <b>aren't</b> .

Já para formar as *wh-questions*, basta incluir o pronome interrogativo no início da pergunta:

<b>What</b> are you doing?
<b>Where</b> are you staying?
<b>Why</b> is she lying?

Após relembrar a estrutura do *Present Continuous*, pratique este conteúdo com as atividades *What's going on?* e *Regan on the phone*.

No tópico a seguir você estudará o uso do *Present Continuous* para expressar futuro.



**Learning activity**

*What's going on?*  
*Regan on the phone*



Audio |

### 3.2 Present Continuous - Future

Para expressar o *Future Simple* em inglês, podemos utilizar *Going to* e *Will*, conforme já visto na *Lesson 01* deste módulo. Veja que no diálogo entre Bruno e Carlton, o universitário pergunta ao amigo:



What are you gonna do now? Call the police?



#### Mind the gap

Veja a seguir algumas *Time expressions* que você poderá utilizar associado aos verbos no *Present Continuous*.

Tomorrow  
Next week  
In an hour  
Soon

In the near future  
Eventually; finally  
Later this evening.

Agora, você verá que o *Present Continuous*, além de expressar ações em andamento no momento da fala, também refere-se a um futuro planejado. O exemplo anterior poderia ser feito utilizando o *Present Continuous*, sem perder o sentido de futuro planejado:

What are you doing now? Call the police?

O *Present Continuous*, nesse caso, expressa futuro. Seu uso é mais comum com verbos de movimento e com *Time expressions*:

I'm driving to school **tomorrow**.

Are you coming to visit us **next weekend**?

He isn't playing tennis with us on **Saturday**.



Utilizamos o *Present Continuous* principalmente para nos referirmos a preparativos e planos fixos. O futuro com *Going to* também expressa esta ideia, mas com mais ênfase na intenção. Veja os exemplos:



Present Continuous	Going to
I'm buying a house.	I'm going to buy a house.
Existe a pretensão de comprar uma casa.	Já está decidido e planejado. Nesta frase, o foco está no planejamento.
What are you doing tonight?	Are you going to do anything about the legal documents you received?
Pergunta sobre o planejamento.	Pergunta sobre a intenção.
I'm seeing my dermatologist tomorrow.	I'm going to ask her to help me.
Ênfase no planejamento.	Ênfase na intenção.

Ainda que o *Present Continuous* e o *Going to* sejam semelhantes, para descrever eventos que fogem ao nosso planejamento (como variações climáticas ou alterações no preço de produtos) utiliza-se o *Going to*. Observe os exemplos da tabela:

Going to	Present Continuous
According to the weather forecast, it is going to rain later today.	It is raining.
Prices are going to rise before the holidays.	Prices are rising every week after the last economic crisis.

Estudar o *Present Continuous* lhe auxiliará nos momentos em que precisar referir-se a eventos futuros. Verifique sua compreensão deste conteúdo realizando as atividades *Future forms in daily life* and *Present Continuous*. No próximo tópico você estudará o vocabulário relacionado à entrevista de emprego.



**Learning activity**  
*Future forms in daily life*  
*Present Continuous*

What's the buzz

### 3.3 Job interview



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Mr. Tennant recebe a ligação de uma candidata à vaga de garçomete, que tem sua entrevista agendada para o dia seguinte. Veja a conversa entre eles:



#### Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *Setting a Job interview* e acompanhe Joshua marcando uma entrevista.



#### Glossary

**Vacancy:** a job that is free for someone

**To schedule:** to plan a date for an event

**Joshua:** Joshua Tennant speaking!

**Amy:** Good morning! I saw the ad about a vacancy for a waitress... are you still hiring?

**Joshua:** Yes, we are. What's your name?

**Amy:** Amy Tyler.

**Joshua:** One minute, please. Late again, Sarah.

**Sarah:** I'm very sorry Mr. Tennant. It won't happen again.

**Joshua:** Go, customers are waiting.

**Joshua:** So, Ms. Tyler, I'll schedule your interview for tomorrow at 6:00 PM. Is that OK?

**Amy:** No problem, Mr. Tennant. Thank you.

**Joshua:** OK, don't forget to bring your résumé. Have a nice day!

Nesta conversa, Mr. Tennant e Amy utilizam palavras relacionadas à entrevista de emprego. Quando você *apply for a job*, ou seja, candidatar-se a um emprego, é importante estar familiarizado com o vocabulário. Acompanhe outras palavras a seguir:

CANDIDATE

A person who is applying for a job or elected to a position.

SELECTION PROCESS	The act of choosing the employee(s) out of a big group of candidates.
RÉSUMÉ	A brief written account of one's personal, educational and professional experience, prepared by the applicant.
INTERVIEW	A formal meeting at which a person who is applying for a job is asked questions to check whether he/she would be suitable for the job.
EMPLOYEE	The person who works at a certain place.
EMPLOYER	The person who is responsible for the workers, pays their salary and manages their activities.
HUMAN RESOURCES DEPARTMENT (H.R.)	The department of a business organization responsible for hiring, firing and training the employees.
JOB APPLICATION	A formal document the applicant must fill in, to inform the employer his personal information and availability.



Audio

Além desse vocabulário, alguns verbos são frequentemente relacionados a esta situação. Observe:

TO SET AN APPOINTMENT	To arrange a time to meet a professional.
If you want to talk to Mr. Tennant in the evening, you have to set an appointment.	
TO APPLY FOR	To officially ask for something.
Amy wants to apply for the job as a waitress.	
TO GO THROUGH A SELECTION PROCESS	To follow the required steps in order to get a job.
I went through a selection process, but unfortunately they chose another candidate.	
TO HAVE AN APPOINTMENT	To have a day and time to meet a professional.
I have an appointment with Dr. Schwartz tomorrow. It's about my training program.	



Audio

TO BE SELECTED/  
APPROVED

To be chosen to work for someone.

I'm so happy I was selected for the job.

TO PRESENT

To orally share your ideas, so other people  
can be involved in the project.

I need to present a slide show to my co-workers next week.



Learning activity  
Setting a job interview

A partir do estudo deste vocabulário é possível que você consiga se comunicar em uma situação de entrevista. Para verificar sua compreensão acerca deste conteúdo, pratique-o realizando a atividade *Setting a job interview*. No tópico a seguir você estudará a pronúncia de *Is he...?*, *Is she...?* e *Is it...?*

Out loud

### 3.4 Is he...?, Is she...? e Is it...?

Em frases interrogativas que iniciam com *Is he...?*, *Is she...?* ou *Is it...?*, que são comuns ao *Present Continuous*, é possível fazer a ligação entre o verbo auxiliar e o pronome. Escute uma pergunta pronunciada de forma lenta e pouco natural:

Is he staying in Bruno's apartment?

Esta não é a velocidade normal de fala, pois a tendência é juntarmos sons que se assemelham ou eliminar letras que não são pronunciadas. Neste caso, *Is* e *he* são pronunciados como se fossem uma única palavra. A letra **s** em *Is* adquire som de "z", e a letra "h" de *he* é eliminada. Escute:

Is he?

Is he?

Escute novamente a frase completa, desta vez com as palavras *Is he* pronunciadas como se fossem apenas uma, ou seja, encadeadas:

Is he staying in Bruno's apartment?

O mesmo acontece se após o verbo *Is* tivermos o pronome *it*. Escute a pergunta de forma pausada:



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Is it raining a lot?

Produzindo a ligação do verbo *Is* com o pronome *it*, temos o **s** do verbo adquirindo som de “z”. Escute:

Is it?

Is it?

Escute a frase completa, com as palavras *Is* e *It* pronunciadas de forma encadeada:

Is it raining a lot?

Is it raining a lot?

Escute uma frase com o pronome *she*, também pronunciada de forma lenta e pouco natural:

Is she lying to her friends?

Podemos juntar o verbo *Is* com o pronome *she*, e neste caso a letra “s” em *Is* é eliminada na fala. Escute:

Is she?

Is she?

Escute agora a frase completa, e perceba como as palavras *Is* e *she* são pronunciadas como se fossem apenas uma:

Is she lying to her friends?

Is she lying to her friends?



#### Mind the gap

A pronúncia de *Is he*, *Is she* ou *Is it* também vale em perguntas que iniciam com pronomes interrogativos ou no *Present Simple* do Verbo *To be*.



- Bring your résumé, and some extra copies if possible. If you have a portfolio, bring samples of your former productions.
- Your résumé itself will not make them hire you. No matter how experienced and qualified you are for the position, you will need to show the interviewer your best features.
- When asked questions, always answer truthfully, never lie. Do not include irrelevant information. When asked about former jobs, emphasize the positive characteristics of your colleagues and employers.
- Stress your achievements, but do not congratulate yourself. Show that you know how to work in group, and no success comes from individual performance.
- Last, but not least, show your interviewer that you have enough information about the company, and that you are interested in contributing to the work.

## 5. That's a wrap!

In this lesson you reviewed the structure of the *Present Continuous*, and studied that it is also used to express a planned future. Although the *Present Continuous* and *Going to* may be interchangeable, you cannot use the *Present Continuous* to describe events like weather changes or price increase. Besides that, you studied vocabulary related to a job interview and some verbs frequently associated with this situation. In the Out loud section you studied the pronunciation of *Is he...?*, *Is she...?* and *Is it...?*, for interrogative sentences in the Present Continuous, as if they were only one word in interrogative sentences.

Hope you started off with the right foot. Keep yourself motivated and move on to Lesson 8!





