Lesson 11 - Canadian holidays

Objectives

- Compreender o uso das *Non-Defining Relative Clauses* e *Defining Relative Clauses*, observando seu contexto de uso.

- Conhecer o nome de alguns feriados do Canadá, observando a pronúncia e seu contexto.

- Identificar o encontro consonantal das letras "t", "b", "d", "p", "g" and "k", observando sua pronúncia.

Here we go!

1. Talking about holidays

Bruno and Carlton are in Sarah's apartment. Sarah tells Carlton some precious information about his father, and Bruno tells them about the first holiday he spent in Vancouver. In this lesson you are going to study how to give additional and detailed information about things, people and places using *Non-Defining* and *Defining Relative Clauses*. For each one, you are going to study the appropriate relative pronouns *who*, *where*, *whose*, *which* and *that*.

After that, you are going to study some of the most important holidays in Canada, their meanings and how the people celebrate them. In the Out loud section you are going to study the pronunciation of a pair of words with the same final and initial consonant.

2. Frank's memories

Carlton and Bruno are in Sarah's apartment. Bruno is looking out the window, staring at the view of Stanley Park. Carlton suddenly sees some pictures on the floor, and then Sarah brings a box with Frank's belongings. Read and listen to their conversation:

Integrated media
Acesse a mídia *Frank's box* e assista o momento em que Sarah mostra a Carlton e Bruno alguns pertences de Frank.

A-Z

Glossary
To pass away: to die

Carlton: What's in there?

Sarah: Some memories of Frank that I kept after he passed away.

Bruno: Wow! How cool is that, Carlton! I guess there's a lot of history in this box, eh?

Sarah: You bet! Frank, who was a very lively and cheerful person, always used to tell me stories during breakfast. Look at this one. Here is Frank on Remembrance Day, when people honor the war veterans. His father, whose life was dedicated to military service, was a war hero. His name was Stuart.

Carlton: My grandpa, a war hero?

In this conversation, Sarah talks about Frank and his father, giving additional information about them. In the next topic you are going to study how to do it, using the Non-defining Relative Clauses and the appropriate relative pronouns.

3. Getting the hang of it

3.1 Non-defining Relative Clauses

Utilizamos **Orações Relativas Não Restritivas** para fornecer informação **adicional** sobre uma pessoa, coisa ou lugar, sem a necessidade de iniciar nova frase. Quando combinamos frases com uma oração relativa, o texto fica mais fluído e não é preciso repetir palavras. Observe a frase em que Sarah fala sobre Frank e sua personalidade vivaz:

> Frank, **who was a very lively and cheerful person**, always used to tell me stories during breakfast.

A oração (parte da frase que contém verbo) que traz informação adicional é *who was a very lively and cheerful person*. Sem essa oração, a frase permanece com sentido. Observe:

> Frank always used to tell me stories during breakfast.

Em outro momento de sua conversa com Carlton, Sarah conta um pouco mais sobre Frank, desta vez dando detalhes de sua profissão:

> Frank, **who was one of the best mechanics in British Columbia**, is still very respected by the club members.

Se retirarmos a informação adicional, a frase fica assim:

> Frank is still very respected by the club members.

Sem a oração Relativa Não Restritiva, a frase continua fazendo sentido. Por essa razão é chamada **não restritiva**, ou seja, não restringe nem prejudica a compreensão da frase caso seja eliminada. A oração Relativa Não Restritiva, que vem sempre **entre vírgulas**, serve para fornecer informação adicional.

Nas frases anteriores, a oração Relativa Não Restritiva foi feita utilizando o pronome *who*, que se refere a *pessoas*. O pronome *who*, neste caso, equivale a "que" em português.

Integrated media
O pronome *who* foi estudado como *Question word* na A02 do módulo 01. Acesse-o em *Who*.

Veja outros exemplos com o pronome *who* e observe como as frases permanecem com sentido sem a informação extra:

Non-Defining Relative Clause with *who*	Without the Non-Defining Relative clause
Bruno, **who is a Brazilian exchange student,** met Carlton on the plane.	Bruno met Carlton on the plane.
Sarah**, who knew Frank pretty well,** works at the diner.	Sarah works at the diner.
Jason**, who is also a biker,** is Sarah's boyfriend.	Jason is Sarah's boyfriend.

Além do pronome relativo *who*, podemos compor *Non-Defining Relative Clauses* com *where*, para nos referirmos a *lugar*. Nessas frases, *where* continua com sentido de *onde*. Da mesma forma como nas frases anteriores, é possível retirar a informação adicional sem que a frase perca sentido. Acompanhe os exemplos da tabela:

Non-Defining Relative Clause with *where*	Without the Non-Defining Relative Clause
Stanley Park**, where people love to hang out with their friends,** is near Sarah's apartment.	Stanley Park is near Sarah's apartment.
Vancouver**, where Carlton is staying for a while,** is a city with lots of historic places.	Vancouver is a city with lots of historic places.
Canada**, where people speak both English and French,** is a North-American country.	Canada is a North-American country.

O pronome relativo *whose* também pode compor as *Non-Defining Relative Clauses*. Aqui, *whose* refere-se à posse e equivale a *cujo*, *cuja*, *cujos* ou *cujas*. Na tabela a seguir, você verá exemplos de frases que contém a informação adicional, e também frases sem essa informação extra. Observe que, mesmo sem a informação adicional, as frases permanecem com sentido:

Non-Defining Relative Clause with *whose*	Without the Non-Defining Relative Clause
His father, **whose life was dedicated to military service,** was a war hero.	His father was a war hero.
Frank, **whose belongings were inside a box,** died while he was mountain climbing.	Frank died while he was mountain climbing.
Frank, **whose vest is covered with patches,** loved to ride his motorbike.	Frank loved to ride his motorbike.

Também podemos ter *Non-Defining Relative Clauses* com o pronome relativo *which*, equivalente a *que, o qual, a qual, os quais* ou *as quais* em português. Acompanhe os exemplos da tabela e observe que, ao retirar a informação adicional, as frases permanecem com sentido:

Non-Defining Relative Clause with *which*	Without the Non-Defining Relative Clause
The diner, **which is run by Mr. Tennant,** offers a delicious breakfast.	The diner offers a delicious breakfast.
Frank's ashes, **which are inside a box,** were with Sarah in her apartment.	Frank's ashes were with Sarah in her apartment.
Sarah's apartment, **which is located in a friendly neighborhood,** has a great view to Stanley Park.	Sarah's apartment has a great view to Stanley Park.

Depois de estudar as *Non-defining Relative Clauses* e os pronomes relativos utilizados em cada uma, pratique este conteúdo realizando as atividades *Matching Relative sentences* e *The missing Relative sentences*.

Learning activity
Matching Relative sentences
The missing Relative sentences

No tópico a seguir, você continuará estudando as orações relativas com as *Defining Relative Clauses*, além dos pronomes relativos utilizados em cada caso.

3.2 Defining Relative Clauses

Diferente das orações Relativas Não Restritivas, as *Defining Relative Clauses* (orações Relativas Restritivas) fornecem informação *detalhada* sobre coisas, pessoas ou lugares. Na conversa entre Sarah e os rapazes, Carlton pergunta o que há dentro da caixa. Veja novamente o que Sarah responde:

> Some memories of Frank **that I kept after he passed away**.

A oração *that I kept after he passed away* refere-se aos objetos de Frank, e sem ela a frase ficaria sem sentido, ou de difícil compreensão fora de um contexto. Observe:

> Some memories of Frank.

Integrated media
O pronome *that* foi estudado como pronome demonstrativo na A02 do módulo 01. Acesse-o em *That*.

Na frase anterior utilizou-se o pronome relativo *that*, para nos referirmos aos objetos de Frank. Na tabela a seguir, veja como as frases perdem o sentido ou se tornam de difícil compreensão se retirarmos a *Defining Relative Clause*:

Defining Relative Clauses with *that*	Without the Defining Relative Clause
I finally watched the movie that won the Oscar for best soundtrack.	I finally watched the movie.
She kept the things that mattered to her.	She kept the things.
They bought a TV that came with some technical problems.	She bought a TV.

Para nos referirmos a pessoas, utilizamos o pronome relativo who que, em D*efining Relative Clauses*, equivale a *que* em português. Ao retirarmos a informação contida na Oração Relativa Restritiva, a frase pode até fazer sentido, mas apenas se estiver inserida em um contexto. Acompanhe a tabela:

Defining Relative Clauses with *who*	Without the Defining Relative Clause
He is the guy **who helped me when I arrived here**.	He is the guy.
They are the people **who always hang out in Stanley Park**.	They are the people.
A receptionist is someone **who works in a hotel**.	A receptionist is someone who.

Nas *Defining Relative Clauses* que se referem a *pessoas*, também é possível utilizar o pronome that ao invés de *who*, sem alterar o sentido da frase. Desta forma, as frases anteriores ficariam assim:

He is the guy **that helped me when I arrived here**.
They are the people **that always hang out in Stanley Park**.
A receptionist is someone **that works in a hotel**.

Para nos referirmos a *lugar* nas *Defining Relative Clauses*, utilizamos o pronome relativo *where*. Neste caso, o pronome continua com seu significado inicial de *onde*. Observe os exemplos da tabela:

Defining Relative Clauses with *where*	Without the Defining Relative Clause
Stanley Park is **where Bruno saw the fireworks on Canada Day**.	Stanley Park is.
Vancouver is the city **where Sarah lives**.	Vancouver is the city.
The B&B House is **where Carlton lost his wallet**.	The B&B House is.

Já para indicar posse nas *Defining Relative Clauses*, utilizamos o pronome relativo *whose*, que significa *cujo*, *cuja*, *cujos* ou *cujas*. Na tabela a seguir, você pode ver exemplos de Orações Relativas Restritivas com o pronome whose, e também as frases resultantes da eliminação da *Defining Relative Clause*. Acompanhe:

Defining Relative Clauses with *whose*	Without the Defining Relative Clause
Carlton is the guy **whose father died doing extreme sports**.	Carlton is the guy.
Sarah had a neighbor **whose family came from France**.	Sarah had a neighbor.
Frank is the mechanic **whose friends belong to a motorcycle club**.	Frank is the mechanic.

Quando nos referimos a objetos em *Defining Relative Clauses*, utiliza-se o pronome relativo *which*. Ele equivale a *o qual*, *a qual*, *os quais* e *as quais* em português. Acompanhe a tabela a seguir e observe que as frases da segunda coluna precisam de um contexto para fazer sentido:

Defining Relative Clauses with *which*	Without the Defining Relative Clause
This is the box **which contains Frank's ashes**.	This is the box.
That is the park **which is monitored by drones**.	That is the park.
Carlton saw the pictures **which were in the drawer**.	Carlton saw the pictures.

O pronome relativo *which*, assim como o pronome *who*, pode ser substituído por *that*, sem alterar o sentido da frase. Desta forma, as frases anteriores ficariam assim:

This is the box that **contains Frank's ashes**.
That is the park **that is monitored by drones**.
Carlton saw the pictures **that were in the drawer**.

Mind the gap
O pronome relativo *that* pode substituir tanto *who* quanto *which*, mas somente nas *Defining Relative Clauses*.

Após estudar as *Defining Relative Clauses* e os pronomes relativos utilizados em cada uma, realize as atividades *Where vs. Which* e *Choosing relative pronouns* para praticar este conteúdo.

Learning activity
Where vs. Which
Choosing relative pronouns

No tópico seguinte, você estudará algumas das mais famosas festividades celebradas no Canadá e seus significados.

What's the buzz

3.3 Canadian holidays

Enquanto estavam no apartamento de Sarah, Bruno conta a Carlton sobre sua visita ao Stanley Park, logo após sua chegada ao Canadá. Acompanhe novamente o que ele diz:

Bruno: Look, Carlton! You can see Stanley Park from here. Did you know it was the first place I visited when I came to Vancouver? It was July and they were celebrating Canada Day. The fireworks were awesome!

Em sua fala, Bruno menciona a comemoração do *Canada Day*. Veja o significado desse e outros dias festivos, e como eles são celebrados:

CANADA DAY	In French, FÊTE DU CANADA - Canada Day is a federal statutory holiday, which celebrates the anniversary of the July 1st, 1867. That's when three colonies were united into a single country called Canada. It is frequently referred to as "Canada's birthday". People celebrate the day with fireworks, picnics, barbecues, concerts, parades and fairs.

Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *The first place I visited*, e acompanhe a fala de Bruno.

Os meses do ano foram estudados na A03 do módulo 01. Acesse-os em *Months of the year*.

Os numerais ordinais, utilizados também para expressar datas, foram estudados na A03 do módulo 01. Acesse-os em *Ordinal numbers*.

As preposições e expressões de tempo foram estudadas na A03 do módulo 01. Acesse-as em *Prepositions and expressions of time*.

REMEMBRANCE DAY	It is a statutory federal holiday, celebrated on November 11th. Special church services are organized, including the playing of "The Last Post" and a reading of the fourth verse of the "Ode of Remembrance": They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old: Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn. At the going down of the sun and in the morning, We will remember them. People remember and honor civilians and military personnel who died in armed conflicts. Lots of people wear an artificial red poppy on their clothes, symbolizing the memory of those who lost their lives. There is a two-minute silence at 11am as a sign of respect. After the service, people lay wreaths at local war memorials.
FAT TUESDAY	In French, MARDI GRAS - It is celebrated a day before Ash Wednesday, forty-seven days before Easter. It is the last night to eat richer and fatty food before the ritual fasting of the Lenten season. In some parts of Canada, it is called Pancake Day, and the pancakes are traditionally eaten with maple syrup.
LABOR DAY	A federal statutory holiday, celebrated on the first Monday of September. Many people see it as an opportunity to take the last summer trip, while students enjoy the parties before the new academic year starts. Now it is part of a long weekend for most Canadians, but it was originally a chance for workers to campaign for better working conditions.
THANKSGIVING DAY	It has been celebrated on the second Monday of October since 1957. People give thanks to good harvests and fortune in the past year. They often use this three-day weekend to visit their family of have their relatives over. The special meal includes roast turkey, pumpkin pie and pecan nuts. Fans of Canadian Football spend a great amount of time watching the Thanksgiving Day Classic matches.
BOXING DAY	Celebrated on December 26th, when people enjoy post-Christmas sales. Nowadays, the stores provide a whole week sales between Christmas and New Year's, not only a single day. In some areas the Boxing Day starts on Dec 27th. While most women run to the stores, which open earlier than usual, men take the opportunity to spend the day watching sports on television.

Com este conteúdo é possível que você identifique alguns feriados canadenses e como são celebrados. Para verificar se você compreendeu as informações apresentadas, realize a atividade *Holiday activities*.

No tópico a seguir você estudará a pronúncia de palavras que terminam e iniciam com a mesma consoante.

Out Loud
3.4 Word couples with the same final and initial consonant - part I

Na seção anterior, você leu sobre o *Fat Tuesday*. Perceba que *Fat* termina com a letra "t", a mesma que inicia a palavra *Tuesday*. Para que a fala fique mais natural e fluida, o "t" final de *Fat* é omitido, e pronuncia-se *Fat Tuesday* como se fosse uma única palavra. Escute:

Fat Tuesday

O mesmo acontece quando as consoantes "b", "d", "p", "g" e "k" se encontram no final de uma palavra e início da seguinte. Escute as frases e perceba como as consoantes finais, quando iguais à consoante da palavra seguinte, são omitidas:

Bo**b b**rought the money.
Da**d d**isagrees.
Reply asa**p, p**lease.
The gi**g g**ot everyone dancing.
Do you spea**k K**orean?

Além destas consoantes existem outras que, quando no final de uma palavra, podem ser omitidas se forem iguais às da palavra seguinte. Você as estudará na próxima *lesson*.

Exercitar sobre como se pronuncia o encontro de consoantes iguais no final e início de palavras auxilia o aperfeiçoamento do seu *speaking*. Pratique este conteúdo com a atividade *Listen to the links*.

4. The history of holidays

Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *The history of holidays* e acompanhe o texto.

Holiday originally comes from the Old English word hāligdæg (hālig = *holy*, dæg= *day*). In ancient times, it referred to religious observances. In modern societies, the word *holiday* means a time off work or school, to relax or travel with the family, just like an ordinary weekend. The reduction of common activities depends on personal choices, customs, local laws or the kind of work performed. The meaning of holiday is different, according to the country. In North America, for example, it means days of rest and recreation. However, in the United Kingdom it means any extended period of recreation.

Although many *holidays* are connected to faith or religion, some are unofficial and not marked on the calendar. They are usually celebrated to promote a cause or meant to be funny, with a humorous intent. *Monkey Day*, for example, is a *holiday* celebrated in Canada and other countries like Germany and Mexico. It all started in 2000, when an art student scribbled a monkey on his classmate's calendar as a joke. They celebrated the fake holiday with other students from the university, and then it gained notoriety when a fellow art student included *Monkey Day* in comic strips and promoted it online.

In Canada, statutory holidays are a "paid-day-off", and when you hire an employee, you should always include a clause stating that full salary will be paid, no matter how many holidays there are in the period.

5. That's a wrap

In this lesson you studied the *Non-Defining Relative Clauses*, used to provide additional information about things, people and places. After that, you studied the *Defining Relative Clauses*, which provide detailed information about things, people and places. For both relative clauses, you can use the relative pronouns *who*, *where*, *whose* and *which*. The relative pronoun *that* can replace *who* and *which*, but only in the *Defining Relative Clauses*.

The vocabulary in this lesson was related to holidays and celebrations in Canada. You studied how the people celebrate them, and the meaning of these special days. In the Out loud section, you studied how to pronounce a couple of words that have the same final and initial consonant.

We hope you had the opportunity to improve your grammar and vocabulary, and wish you all the best in the next lesson!

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