

# Lesson 16 - We need to have it fixed

## Objectives

- Compreender o texto apresentado, interpretando a situação de acordo com as questões propostas.
- Utilizar as *Causative sentences*, verificando estrutura das frases.

Here we go!

### 1. Jobs to be done by someone else

Carlton and Sarah go to the race on Amélie's scooter, which suddenly breaks down. So, they need a professional to fix it. Based on this situation, you are going to study the *Causative form*, which is used in cases when someone else is performing a job for us. Associated with that, you are going to study the names of some professions, like *mechanic* and *tailor* at the What's the buzz section. You are also going to study the *Phrasal verbs*, which are verbs followed by prepositions and that can replace ordinary verbs. In the Out loud section you are going to study the correct stress of Phrasal verbs.

Warming up

## 2. We need a professional

In this episode Carlton and Sarah are going to the race, to put their plan in action. Sarah borrowed Amélie's scooter, and all of a sudden it breaks down. Read and listen to their conversation:



### Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *We need a professional* e acompanhe a conversa entre os personagens.

**Sarah:** Oh no... This piece of junk couldn't wait a little to break down?

**Carlton:** Well, I guess we can work on it.

**Sarah:** We?

**Carlton:** I'm not a mechanic, but it must be a problem with the engine.

**Sarah:** We need to have it fixed by an expert. Let's try to find someone.



### Learning activity

*Piece of junk*

In the conversation, Sarah says that they need to have the bike fixed. This means that another person (a professional) will perform the job. In order to check if you understood the what you have just studied, do the learning activity *Piece of junk*. In the following topic you are going to study the structure and use of the *Causative form*. Practice the activity *Piece of junk* to check if you understood this dialogue. In the following topic you are going to study the Causative form.

## 3. Getting the hang of it



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### 3.1 Causative Form

Carlton e Sarah estão indo até o local da corrida na *scooter* de Amélie, quando de repente há um problema no motor. Sem entender de mecânica, eles precisam encontrar algum profissional que possa ajudá-los. Veja novamente a fala de Sarah:

We need to have it fixed by an expert. Let's try to find someone.

Nesta frase, Sarah diz *We need to have it fixed* porque a *scooter* precisa ser consertada, mas não serão eles a realizar o serviço. Sempre que nos referimos a algum serviço que não será feito por nós mesmos, utilizamos a *Causative form*.

Para formarmos a *Causative form*, utilizamos o verbo *have* + *past participle* do verbo principal. Observe novamente a frase dita por Sarah:

We need to have **it** fixed.  
have                      past participle

Perceba que entre *have* e *fixed* há o pronome *it*, que se refere a *scooter*, neste caso sempre usamos um *object pronoun*. Se usarmos o substantivo, a frase fica assim:

We need to have the **scooter** fixed.

A *Causative form* expressa serviços feitos para nós por terceiros, independente se sabemos executá-los ou não. Observe no esquema a seguir a diferença entre *Causative form* e *Regular action sentences*:

#### Causative form

#### Regular action sentences

#### Present Simple

She **has** her hair **done** every week

She **does** her hair every week.

Ela arruma o cabelo toda semana.  
(em um salão de beleza)

Ela arruma o cabelo.  
(ela mesma, em casa)



Audio

### Present Continuous

My friends <b>are having</b> their essays <b>revised</b> .	My friends <b>are revising</b> their essays.
Meus amigos mandaram revisar seus artigos.	Meus amigos estão revisando seus artigos. (eles mesmos)

### Past Simple

They <b>had</b> their house <b>remodeled</b> last year	They <b>remodeled</b> their house last year.
Eles mandaram reformar a casa ano passado.	Eles reformaram a casa ano passado. (eles mesmos)

### Past Continuous

Her in-laws <b>were having</b> a new wooden table <b>built</b> last time she went there.	Her in-laws <b>were building</b> a new wooden table last time she went there.
Os sogros dela tinham mandado construir uma nova mesa de madeira na última vez que ela esteve lá.	Os sogros dela estavam construindo uma mesa de madeira na última vez que ela esteve lá.

### Present Perfect

We've <b>had</b> our plumbing system <b>changed</b> three times since April.	We've <b>changed</b> our plumbing system three times since April.
Nós mandamos trocar o encanamento três vezes desde abril.	Eles trocaram o encanamento três vezes desde abril. (eles mesmos)

### Past Perfect

John <b>had had</b> his suit <b>mended</b> before he went to his sister's wedding.	John mended his suit before he went to his sister's wedding.
John tinha mandado arrumar o terno antes de ir para o casamento de sua irmã.	John arrumou o terno antes de ir para o casamento de sua irmã. (ele mesmo)

### Future Simple (Will)

He'll <b>have</b> his company's logo <b>designed</b> next weekend.	He'll design his company's logo next weekend.
Ele vai mandar desenhar o logo de sua empresa no próximo final de semana.	Ele vai desenhar o logo de sua empresa no próximo final de semana. (ele mesmo)



#### Mind the gap

*Will* também faz parte dos *modal verbs*. Veja um exemplo com outro verbo modal:  
*He should have his apartment painted before selling it.*

### Future (Going to)

Our students **are going to have** their computers **fixed** tomorrow.

Our students are going to fix their computers tomorrow.

Vão arrumar os computadores dos nossos alunos amanhã.

Nossos alunos vão arrumar seus computadores amanhã. (eles mesmos)



Audio



#### Mind the gap

Para formar as frases negativas e interrogativas, utilize as regras correspondentes a cada tempo verbal.

A *Causative form* também pode ser construída com o verbo *get*, sem alteração de sentido. Neste caso, basta conjugar o verbo *get* no tempo verbal desejado. Desta forma, as frases anteriores ficam assim:

She **gets** her hair **done** every week.

My friends **are getting** their essays revised.

They **got** their house **remodeled** last year.

Her in-laws **were getting** a new wooden table **built** last time she went there.

We've **gotten** our plumbing system **changed** three times since April.

John **had got** his suit **mended** before he went to his sister's wedding.

He'll **get** his company's logo **designed** next weekend.

Our students **are going to get** their computers **fixed** tomorrow.

Além do verbo *get*, também podemos construir a *Causative form* com *have*, *need*, *want* ou *would like*. Observe:

I **have** my nails done every week.

We **need** to have it fixed by an expert.

He **wants** to have his book published overseas.

I'd **like** to have my picture taken by a famous photographer.

Com a *Causative form* conjugada nos diversos tempos verbais é possível que você consiga informar sobre serviços feitos por você ou por terceiros, independente se sabe executá-los ou não. Pratique o que você estudou com as atividades *Filled by object pronouns*, *Relating causative sentences*, *Causative Listening* e *Graduation party*.



#### Learning activity

*Filled by object pronouns*  
*Relating causative sentences*  
*Causative Listening*  
*Graduation party*



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No tópico seguinte você estudará o nome de algumas profissões que nos ajudam a executar serviços.

What's the buzz

### 3.2 Professions

Eventualmente precisamos de um profissional que nos ajude em alguma tarefa, ou que a realize para nós. Para isso, é necessário que saibamos o nome da profissão e sua descrição. Veja algumas profissões na tabela a seguir:

Tailor	Someone who repairs, mends or makes clothes, especially men's clothes.
Dressmaker	Someone who makes clothes, especially women's clothes.
Designer	A person who draws and plans how something will be made, e.g. <b>a fashion designer</b> .
Mechanic	A person who repairs machines, e.g. <b>a car mechanic</b> .
Plumber	A person who installs and repairs pipes for water or gas.
Contractor	A person or company that supplies material or labor force, especially for building.
Electrician	Someone who puts in or repairs electrical equipment.
Painter	Someone who paints surfaces, like houses and apartments.
Maid	A person who cleans and cooks in a home or hotel.
Gardener	A person who works in or takes care of a garden, professionally or as a hobby.
Hairdresser	Someone whose job is to cut or do people's hair.
Carpenter	A person who builds houses, ships or furniture with wood.

Para dizer *por quem* foi feito algum serviço, utiliza-se a preposição *by*. Observe:

Carlton and Sarah need to have the bike fixed **by a car mechanic**

He'll get his suit altered **by a tailor**.

They should get the doors enlarged **by carpenters**.

Podemos utilizar os *object pronouns* após a preposição *by*. Neste caso, as frases anteriores ficariam assim:

Carlton and Sarah need to have the bike fixed **by her**.

He'll get his suit altered **by him**.

They should get the doors enlarged **by them**.



Audio

Com o vocabulário apresentado você poderá informar alguns serviços realizados por terceiros, incluindo em frases da *Causative form*. Para tanto, pratique este conteúdo com as atividades *What do they mean?*. No próximo tópico você estudará os *Phrasal Verbs*.



Learning activity  
*What do they mean?*

### 3.3 Phrasal Verbs

*Phrasal verbs* são verbos seguidos de uma ou duas preposições, utilizados na fala e na escrita, tanto formal quanto informal. Muitos *Phrasal verbs* substituem verbos já conhecidos; porém, não há um *phrasal verb* correspondente para cada verbo. Observe a tabela a seguir e veja alguns exemplos de *Phrasal verbs* que equivalem a verbos:

Verb	Phrasal verb
To continue	To move on
To admire	To look up to sb
To remove	To take sth off
To exercise	To work out
To escape	To get away



#### Mind the gap

Em linguagem informal, mais comumente na internet, é comum encontrarmos *sb* e *sth* como abreviaturas de *somebody* e *something*.

Carlton e Sarah, ao se dirigirem ao local da corrida, tiveram um pequeno contratempo. Observe o que Sarah diz quando a *scooter* quebrou:

Oh no... This piece of junk couldn't wait a little to **break down**?



Audio

Mais tarde, antes do início da corrida, Oxley tenta abalar a confiança de Jason. Veja o que ele diz:

Think straight, Jason. You can still **give up**. You don't need to be defeated again.

*Break down* e *Give up* são *Phrasal verbs* compostos de verbo seguidos de apenas uma preposição. Acompanhe a tabela a seguir e veja outros exemplos:



### Mind the gap

Este *phrasal verb* também pode ser feito com *get*. Desta forma, a frase ficaria *Laura got so carried away with the good news that she couldn't finish her lunch*.

Em alguns *phrasal verbs*, é possível separar o verbo da preposição, mas não há uma regra clara sobre isso. Os *phrasal verbs* que são separáveis normalmente mantêm resquícios de significado do verbo da base. Na dúvida, coloque o complemento sempre após a preposição ou consulte um bom dicionário.

Phrasal verb	Example
To be carried away. To be very excited about sth.	Laura <u>was so carried away</u> with the good news that she couldn't finish her lunch.
To come across sth. To find sth you didn't expect.	He <u>was sorting</u> out some papers at the office when he <u>came across</u> some very dubious documents.
To sort sth out. To organize sth that is untidy.	
To do sth up. To repair or decorate a place to make it more attractive.	I'm saving money to <u>do up</u> my apartment.
To go off. To start making noise.	I don't want to have a car alarm anymore. It <u>goes off</u> every time it rains!
To make sth up. To write or say sth that is not true.	I just can't believe they <u>made it up</u> ! Such a horrible story!
To put sb down. To write someone's name on a list or document.	I <u>put you all down</u> for our next barbecue party.
To take sth off. To remove a piece of clothing.	Do you mind if I <u>take my</u> coat off? It's too hot in here.



Veja exemplos de *Phrasal verbs* seguidos de duas preposições:



Audio

Phrasal verb	Example
To catch up with sb.	She came to Ms. Brown's class in the middle of the semester, so she needs to <u>catch up with</u> the group.
To catch up with sth.	
To reach sb/sth that is going faster than you.	
To come up with sth.	The executive board <u>came up with</u> a stronger financial plan to save the company.
To think of an idea or plan.	
To get away with sth.	He committed many crimes, but he managed to <u>get away with</u> it.
To do something bad and not receive punishment for that.	
To look forward to.	We're all <u>looking forward to</u> seeing them again.
To be excited about sth that is going to happen.	
To look up to.	I've always <u>looked up to</u> my mother, who is a reliable and serious professional.
To admire and respect sb.	
To put up with sb.	For me it's very hard to <u>put up with</u> her, but since we're neighbors, we just need to get along.
To put up with sth.	
To accept and live with sb/sth, even though you don't like it.	
To watch out for sb.	Watch <u>out for</u> his next movie, critics already consider it a blockbuster.
To watch out for sth.	
To pay careful attention to notice sb or sth interesting.	



**Mind the gap**

*Look forward to sth* é uma expressão formal, muito utilizada ao final de cartas ou e-mails. O verbo seguinte vem sempre com a terminação *-ing*. Exemplo: *I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.*



Audio



**Learning activity**

Replacing Phrasal Verbs  
Phrasal Verbs in use  
Matching Phrasal Verbs  
Click as you listen

Com este conteúdo é possível que você possa se comunicar de forma mais rica, pois além do uso *Phrasal verbs* você pode usar outras expressões que se equivalem. Pratique o que você estudou realizando as atividades *Replacing Phrasal Verbs*, *Phrasal Verbs in use*, *Matching Phrasal Verbs* e *Click as you listen*. No tópico a seguir, você estudará como empregar a tonicidade correta nos *Phrasal verbs*.

Out loud

### 3.4 Stress of Phrasal verbs

Em nossa língua materna ou qualquer idioma estrangeiro que estudarmos, a fala é ritmada e as palavras têm entonação diferente dentro da frase, dependendo da relevância, significado ou contexto.

Com os *Phrasal verbs* não é diferente. Tendo em vista que eles podem ser separáveis ou inseparáveis (e para isso não existe uma regra clara), existe uma entonação própria conforme a situação.

No caso de *Phrasal verb* em que há um objeto separando o verbo da preposição, a ênfase recai sobre a preposição. Escute com atenção:

Josh will pick you **UP** at 7 o'clock.

Kelly took her shoes **OFF** carefully.

Ainda que o *Phrasal verb* seja separado por um objeto e a preposição termine a frase, é ela quem recebe a ênfase. Perceba que o verbo recebe uma ênfase menor. Escute:

Sam will pick you **UP**.

Our manager said we need to work things **OUT**.

Quando o *Phrasal verb* não for separado por um objeto, a ênfase fica igual nas duas palavras que compõe o verbo. Escute:

They always **LOOK UP** their teachers.

Com este conteúdo, você estudou o estresse dos *Phrasal verbs*, que possibilita que você se comunique e compreenda o que está sendo dito de forma mais fluente. Para verificar sua aprendizagem, pratique este conteúdo com a atividade *Stressing Phrasal verbs*.

Catching a glimpse

## 4. Who wants to be a biker?



The motorcycling is practiced for many people in Canada. It is so organized that in 1946 was founded the Canadian Motorcycle Association and in 1950 it became affiliated with the World Governing Body of the Federation Internationale de Motocyclisme. This association serves as the basis for the Canadian motorcycle riders and followers.



### Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *Who wants to be biker* e acompanhe o texto.

One of the missions of this association is to encourage and develop motorcycling benefits with responsibility, welfare and fair plays. The members of CMA (Canadian Motorcycle Association), almost 10,000 participants, have common interests of motorcycling from racing and trail riding to road riding. The affiliated clubs and promoters organize more than 500 activities each year.

Most of licensed motorcyclists in Canada, in Ontario 85%, attend the Canada Safety Council course, which is called Gearing Up. The motorcyclists get enthusiastic about driving their machines; obey the rules of the road and of course about becoming safer riders. Nowadays vehicles and roads are

safer and consequently the riders because most of them have been trained and with this in the last 11 years, from 1987 to 1998, the motorcycles fatality rate decreased approximately 40 per cent. Many fatal motorcycle crashes have a common profile: on a weekend, in the summer, at night, single vehicle and over the speed limit of 90km/h and alcohol involved.

And the average age is now late 30, about 10 years older than a decade ago and also the motorcycle sales have more than tripled in the last few years, from 24,000 in 1996 to 76,000 in 2003.

The motorcycles used to have a bad reputation, and so did the motorcyclists but this image is changing with these supports.

## 5. That's a wrap!

The race starts. Some bets are made on Jason and some on Oxley. Regan and Chuck put their plan into action and he switches the bags and gets the bet money, while she is distracting the manager. During the race, Jason is ahead and Oxley believes he is going to lose it. However, Jason's bike, actually, Carlton's father's bike, starts choking and losing speed. In this lesson you studied the *Causative form*, used to refer to services which are not going to be performed by us. After that, you studied the names of professions, with their job descriptions. You also studied the *Phrasal verbs*, which express a deeper knowledge of the English language and can replace ordinary verbs. In the Out loud section you studied the stress of *Phrasal verbs*. Wish you all the best next lesson!