



WORKBOOK 06 LESSON 02

TRANSLATE ACCORDINGLY

- I hadn't seen him since December. He has a beard now.
EU NÃO TINHA O VISTO DESDE DEZEMBRO. ELE TEM UMA BARBA AGORA.
- É seu dever cuidar das crianças. Você pode sair, mas por favor leve-as consigo.
IT'S YOUR DUTY TO TAKE CARE OF THE CHILDREN. YOU CAN GO OUT, BUT PLEASE TAKE THEM WITH YOU.
- I finally found out where you live. Now I just need to know your name.
FINALMENTE DESCOBRI ONDE VOCÊ MORA. AGORA SÓ PRECISO SABER O SEU NOME.
- Nosso jardim está uma bagunça. Agora, até a cerca caiu.
OUR GARDEN IS A MESS. NOW EVEN THE FENCE FELL.
- ☞ I'd appreciate it if you helped me wash the dishes. Who, me?
EU APRECIARIA SE VOCÊ ME AJUDASSE A LAVAR A LOUÇA. QUEM, EU?
- ☞ O que são esses hematomas na sua coxa? Eu não vi o meio-fio e caí.
WHAT ARE THOSE BRUISES ON YOUR THIGH? I DIDN'T SEE THE CURB AND FELL.
- The main reason she wants to come back is because she misses her home town.
O MOTIVO PRINCIPAL (PELO QUAL) QUE ELA QUER VOLTAR É PORQUE ELA SENTE SAUDADES DA CIDADE NATAL DELA.
- Eu não quero ser diretor de escola. Eu não sou paciente com adolescentes.
I DON'T WANT TO BE A PRINCIPAL. I'M NOT PATIENT WITH TEENAGERS.
- ☞ Have you ever eaten raspberry cake? Yes, I ate some when I was abroad.
VOCÊ ALGUMA VEZ JÁ COMEU BOLO DE FRAMBOESA? SIM, EU COMI (UM POUCO) QUANDO EU ESTAVA NO EXTERIOR.
- Se você seguir essa trilha, você encontrará duas cerejeiras (árvores de cereja).
IF YOU FOLLOW THAT PATH, YOU WILL FIND TWO CHERRY TREES.
- ☞ Don't you think you have to apologize to your sister for what you have done? I guess so.
VOCÊ NÃO ACHA QUE VOCÊ TEM QUE PEDIR DESCULPAS À SUA IRMÃ PELO QUE FEZ? SUPONHO QUE SIM.
- Tem havido muitas mudanças na minha cidade natal desde que parti. Está muito maior agora.
THERE HAVE BEEN MANY CHANGES IN MY HOME TOWN SINCE I LEFT. IT'S MUCH BIGGER NOW.
- I haven't seen you at lunchtime. Don't you have lunch at the cafeteria anymore?
NÃO TENHO VISTO VOCÊ NA HORA DO ALMOÇO. VOCÊ NÃO ALMOÇA MAIS NO RESTAURANTE SELF-SERVICE?

FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE

- We didn't eat at home. We had a picnic **instead**.
INSTEAD OF EATING AT HOME, WE HAD A PICNIC.
- He traveled to Europe. But he had to work a lot **before**.
BEFORE TRAVELING TO EUROPE, HE HAD TO WORK A LOT.
- Johnny wants to watch a film now. He wants to do his homework **after** that.
AFTER WATCHING A FILM, JOHNNY WANTS TO DO HIS HOMEWORK.
- Marilyn bought a car. But she sold her bicycle **before**.
BEFORE BUYING A CAR, MARILYN SOLD HER BICYCLE.
- Mary didn't buy shoes. She bought a nice dress **instead**.
INSTEAD OF BUYING SHOES, MARY BOUGHT A NICE DRESS.
- They didn't go by car. They went by bus **instead**.
INSTEAD OF GOING BY CAR, THEY WENT BY BUS.

LISTEN TO THE AUDIO FROM THIS LESSON AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

Who is this story about?

Who was he?

Where was he from?

Who reigned over England that time?

What did he do during the greatest part of his life?

When did his writings become important?

When did he write the "new philosophy"?

What did he think about the use of one's reason?

When was he against this kind of use?

He compared these attitudes to a personality. Who was it?

What was the legend of this personality?

Do you know any of Bacon's writings?

Do you agree with his theories?

NOW TRANSCRIBE IT

FRANCIS BACON

Francis Bacon (1561 – 1626) was an important philosopher and a man of letters. He was English and he lived at the time of Queen Elisabeth I and of her successor James I, Mary Stuart's son.

During the greatest part of his life he occupied important positions at court. He only started writing his most important works when he was already old, having fallen in disgrace at court. It was then that he became the author of the "new philosophy" (modern science) at the transition between medieval and modern thought.

Bacon thought that a person should use his or her reason in benefit and for the use of humanity. He advised against a person using his or her reason:

- out of simple curiosity;
- trying to reach important positions;
- wanting only to get rich.

He said such attitudes would only be a stone in the way of obtaining progress and knowledge. He compared those kinds of attitudes to the Greek legend of Atlanta, who, when a gold apple thrown in front of her feet, stopped to pick it up and so lost the race she was almost winning.