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SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

THE AMERICAN READER

NEW EDITION - 2012

The American Reader – New Edition, 2012
A Textbook for the Suggestopedic Course – High Intermediate and Advanced Levels
© by Paulo Sérgio Santos Negrete.
Edition - 2012

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PREFACE

Welcome to Suggestopedia and the New developments of Neuroscience

This wonderful method, which has its origins in the science of Suggestology, accelerates the learning process up to 10 times more than any conventional method. It has several positive by-products, such as psychotherapeutic and psychohygienic effects in the "Suggestopedic environment" created in the classroom.

During my years of teaching English as a foreign Language, I could never accept the fact that my students needed so many years to start speaking a new language with confidence. Some others, even with years of study and dedication could not develop, despite my efforts to create better classes and activities. Others had constantly to review the verb "to be". The results? The students were afraid of speaking and learning.

Many people may ask: "But how can it be possible to learn effectively in a short time? What's the secret?" Others say: "That's impossible! It is just propaganda!" But actually, we are beings with an incredible power to learn, but the "Social Suggestive Norms" so present in our pedagogical system for centuries dictates how much we can learn and how long we need to. But I ask you: "How did we learn our mother language? How could our brain collect, organize, understand and reproduce words and sentences when we were children?" No one went to school to learn to speak. Our parents or who may have raised us never taught us grammar in order to make us speak.

We can realize that we are missing something in our system of foreign language teaching. It does not use the resources available in our brain/mind. Our way of teaching in the present is not structured to follow the way the brain receives stores and processes information. So, why not to change the whole system? The answer is quite simple. Who wants to train teachers? Change textbooks and methods? How long would it take? But the fact is that more scientists are discovering what Dr. Lozanov did decades ago when he didn't have the technology we have today. Our researchers have noticed that our system is not the best approach to learn. That's why so many so-called accelerated learning systems or brain-friendly approaches have appeared. The main problem is that most of them have never been really tested. They have not had a follow up for decades to check if they would not harm the students. Suggestopedia is the ONLY method that had a scientific and medical background. Before publishing his results Dr. Lozanov accompanied his students for 10 years to be sure that nobody would have any negative by-product. On the contrary, his students became healthier and more intelligent.

Prof. Paulo Negrete
Academic Director
Certified in Desuggestive Pedagogy

Explanations on the Second Edition

This new edition of the American Reader continues to follow Suggestopedia in its newest development with additional elements of the neuroplasticity of the brain, as well as the newest developments of neuroscience

This book is to be worked with the book “Yummy! – Grammar Secrets and Phenomena for Perfect English”, and used in a Suggestopedic course by teacher trained by us.

During the course where these books are used, the basic grammar acquired in the initial courses are reviewed and more advanced structures are learned. The writing, reading, speaking and listening comprehension are improved

Students will receive audio and video files so they can listen to the texts and dialogs in normal speech.

Index of Contents



List of Classical Music to be used in Concert Readings	7
The Smuggler and the Customs	8
Sand Smuggler	11
Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. United States (1964)	12
12 Practical Business Lessons From Social Psychology.....	14
How the Iphone Works.....	17
Economy of Brazil.....	19
Video Scripts	
Video 1 – Sorry I’m Late	22
Video 2 – Mrs. Gardner.....	25
Video 3 – A Wonderful Evening	26
Video 4 – How Embarrassing.....	28
Audio Scripts – Listening Comprehension	
Story 1 - Career Change.....	34
Story 2 – Getting the Message.....	35
Story 3 – Maggie’s Ordinary Day	36
Story 4 – Who’s Been Sleeping in my Bed.....	36
Audio Scripts – On the Stage	
Dialog 1 – Whatcha you doing?	38
Dialog 2 – What are you up to?.....	38
Dialog 3 – Out of Shape – Part A	38
Dialog 4 – Out of Shape – Part B.....	39
Dialog 5 – Out of Shape – Part C.....	39
Dialog 6 – In Shape	39
Dialog 7 – The Weather	40
Dialog 8 – I’m sore.....	40
Dialog 9 – Marriage Life.....	41
Dialog 10 – Renting a Room	41
Dialog 11 – Hanging out – A	42
Dialog 12 – Hanging out – B	43
Dialog 13 – Making Friends	44
Dialog 14 – Travel Plans – Part A	45
Dialog 15 – Travel Plans – Part B	45
Dialog 16 – Travel Plans – Part C.....	46
Dialog 17 – Talking about Sports	47



Dialog 18 – Double Date..... 48

Dialog 19 – Getting Over 49

CD Index..... 50

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List of Classical Music to be used in Concert Readings

1.

A: L. Van Beethoven – Concerto for piano and Orchestra No. 4 in C major, op.58**B:** J S Bach – Brandenburg Concertos, Symphony in F major, BWV 1046a and Concerto II in F major, BWV 1047a

2.

A: L. Van Beethoven – Symphony No. 6 in F major, op.68 “Pastoral”.**B:** J S Bach – Brandenburg Concertos, Symphony in G major, BWV 174/1 and Concerto V in D major, BWV 1050a

3.

A: W. A. Mozart – Concerto for violin and orchestra No. 3 in G major KV 216**B:** G F Handel – Organ concerti: No. 5 in F major, op 4 No. 6
No. 6 in H-flat major, op.4, No. 6 - No. 11 in G minor, op.7, No. 5

4.

A: L. Van Beethoven – Piano sonatas: C-sharp minor, op.2, No.2 “Sonata quasi una Fantasia” and in F minor, op. 57 “appassionata”**B:** A. Vivaldi – Concerto for violin and orchestra in A major “Pisendel Concerto” and Concerto for two violins and orchestra in C minor.

5.

A: F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy – Concerto for violin and orchestra in E minor, op.64**B:** Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach – Concerto for organ, string orchestra and basso continuo in G major, op.34, No.444

6.

A: P.I. Tchaikovsky – Concerto for violin and orchestra in D major, op. 35**B:** C.P.E Bach – Concerto for organ, orchestra, two horns and basso continuo in E major, op.35, No. 446

7.

A: W.A. Mozart – Concerto for piano and orchestra in H-flat major KV 456**B:** A. Vivaldi – Concerto for three violins and orchestra in F major and Concerto for four violins and orchestra in H minor

8.

A: L. Van Beethoven – Symphony No. 8 in F major, op.93**B:** A. Vivaldi – Harmonious Capriccio – Concerti for Violin and orchestra: No. 1 in D major RV 549, No. 2 in G minor RV 578 and No. 3 in G major RV 310

9.

A: Max Bruch – Concerto for violin and orchestra No.1 in G minor op.26**B:** G. F. Handel – Feuerwerksmusik

10.

A: F. Schubert – from “Rosamunde”**B:** A. Vivaldi – Concerti per flauto ad orchestra

(After Nigel Balchin)

"Obstacles are those frightful things you see when you take your eyes off the goal" – Henry Ford

A mong² the passengers traveling home by plane from London to Washington there was a certain³ Miss Dunham.

I had just⁴ bought my first class ticket and was waiting in the airport lounge when I heard about one incident⁵ concerning^{5a} a woman who was carrying lots of suitcases. I remember her very well when she passing down the airport security because of her really outstanding plainness⁶. She was a very fat, awkward⁷ woman of about forty-five with a big nose and large glasses.

Later on⁸, when I entered the plane, Miss Dunham was already there on the first class, seated on the aisle seat. Mine was right⁹ beside hers, by the window. The flight attendant helped me place¹⁰ my carry-on luggage on the compartment above my seat.

I think Mr. Dunham and I may¹¹ have exchanged¹² a couple words after takeoff¹³, but they were all we exchanged. After landing in DC, I didn't see Miss Bradley again until we reached the Baggage Claim Area.

And then our acquaintance began¹⁴ entirely on my initiative when I saw her waiting for her checked luggage¹⁵. The poor woman didn't realize¹⁶ that when she took the plane in Denver, Colorado, all her luggage had already been gone to the connecting flight¹⁷ to London.

I am very sure that if she were a slightly¹⁸ attractive¹⁹ woman, many men would have come onto²⁰ her, but she was so ugly²¹, and looked so helpless that no one helped her.

"Excuse-me, are you waiting for you luggage? Aren't you going to London as well²²?" I asked. Miss Dunham turned and looked at me.

"Yes, I am and yes, I am. I think the airline lost my bags. They are taking so long²³."

Before she could finish speaking, I told her that her luggage had been transferred directly to the flight to London, and she didn't have to worry about them.

One hour later, we both found ourselves ²⁴ on the plane, and once again ²⁵, side by side in the first class. Then I realized that Miss Dunham was terribly boring ²⁶. Shyly ²⁷, she kept on ²⁸ talking about nothing, and made no comments noteworthy ²⁹.

I learned ³⁰ that she was in Italy a week before, visiting her sister who was married to an Italian. She had never been out of the States before.

I didn't look forward to ³¹ traveling to London with her for so many hours, so excusing myself I put on ³² my headphones and pretended ³³ to sleep.

When we landed ³⁴ in London we had to clear immigration ³⁵ first and then customs.

As we went towards ³⁶ the Customs Area, I explained carefully to her that my daughter would be expecting ³⁷ me outside the airport, so I wouldn't see her again after the customs, but we could give her a ride if she liked ³⁸. "Oh, thank you very much." she replied.

Miss Dunham was right in front of me and we started to put our suitcases together on the counter ³⁹ to be x-rayed ⁴⁰. We passed through the walkthrough metal detector ⁴¹ and Miss Dunham and I waited there. In due course ⁴² the customs examiner reached us, looked at the ten suitcases and said, "Are they all yours?"

I was not sure whether ⁴³ he was speaking to me, or me and Miss Dunham. So I replied, "Well - mine and this lady's".

The examiner said, "But you're together?"

"For the moment," I said foolishly ⁴⁴, smiling at Miss Dunham.

"Yes," said the customs man patiently ⁴⁵. "But are you traveling together? Is this your joint luggage ⁴⁶?"

"Well, no. Not exactly ⁴⁷. We're just sharing ⁴⁸ the luggage carts ⁴⁹."

I pointed out⁵⁰ my cases. I had nothing to declare⁵¹, and stated so. Without asking me to open them, the officer checked the cases and then, instead of⁵² moving to my right and dealing with somebody else's⁵³ luggage, he began x-raying Miss Bradley's luggage again.

"Do you have anything to declare madam?" asked the officer once again.

Miss Bradley answered, "Oh...no, just small gifts for my friends."

While the officer was x-raying her luggage, we shook hands⁵⁴ and I left, waiting for her outside as⁵⁵ she had accepted⁵⁶ my ride.

It must have passed about twenty minutes when I suddenly⁵⁷ realized that Miss Dunham didn't show up⁵⁸.

I asked one security guard about her. "The lady is still there", said the man, "and will be for some time, I think. They are going through⁵⁹ her things again."

"But why?"

"Well, they've found two hundred watches when I left, and that was only the start."

I wonder⁶⁰ whether, when Miss Dunham stood so helplessly⁶¹ at the airport, she had already chosen me as the person to come to save her, or whether she was sure that somebody would.

Sand Smuggler

Juan comes up to the Mexican border on his bicycle. He's got two large bags over his shoulders. The guard stops him and says, "What's in the bags?" "Sand," answered Juan. The



guard says, "We'll just see about that. Get off the bike." The guard takes the bags and rips them apart. He empties them and finds nothing in them but sand. He detains Juan overnight and has the sand analyzed, only to discover that there is nothing but pure sand in the bags. The guard releases Juan, puts the sand into new bags, hefts them onto the man's shoulders, and lets him cross the border. A week later, the same thing happens. The guard asks, "What have you got?" "Sand," says Juan. The guard does his thorough examination and discovers that the bags contain nothing but sand. He gives the sand back to Juan, and Juan crosses the border on his bicycle. This sequence of events is repeated every day for three years. Finally, Juan doesn't show up one day and the guard meets him in a Cantina in Mexico. "Hey, Buddy," says the guard, "I know you are smuggling something. It's driving me crazy. It's all I think about. I can't eat. I can't sleep. Just between you and me, what are you smuggling?" Juan sips his beer and says, "Bicycles."

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Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. United States (1964)

It is never too late to be who you might have been – George Elliot

Case Summary

The Civil Rights Act ¹ of 1964 prohibited ² places of “public accommodation” from discrimination based on customers' race, sex, color, religion, or national origin. The Heart of Atlanta Motel challenged ³ the constitutionality ⁴ of this provision ⁵ and, after losing before ⁶ a three-judge federal court, appealed ⁷ to the Supreme Court ⁸.

The Court's Decision

The Supreme Court ruled ⁹ that Congress had the power under ¹⁰ the Commerce Clause ¹¹ to enact ¹² the prohibitions on ¹³ discrimination contained in the public accommodations section ^{13a} of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Justice Thomas Clark wrote ¹⁴ the opinion ¹⁵ for a unanimous Court. He reviewed ¹⁶ testimony presented at congressional hearings ¹⁷ showing that Americans had become increasingly ¹⁸ mobile ¹⁹, but that African Americans ²⁰ were discriminated against ²¹ by hotels and motels, and often ²² had to travel longer distances to get lodging ²³ or had to call on friends to put them up ²⁴ overnight ²⁵.

Justice Clark noted that under the ²⁶ Interstate Commerce Act, “...the power of Congress to promote interstate commerce also includes the power to regulate the local incidents thereof ²⁷, including local activities in both the States of origin and destination, which ²⁸ might ²⁹ have a substantial ³⁰ and harmful ³¹ effect upon ³² that commerce. One ³³ need only examine the evidence which we have discussed above to see that Congress may—as it has—prohibit racial discrimination by motels serving travelers, however 'local' their operations may appear.”

Justice Clark also found that the Act did not deprive ³⁴ the motel owner ³⁵ of liberty or property under the Fifth Amendment ³⁶. Because Congress has the right to prohibit discrimination in accommodations under the Interstate Commerce Act, the motel “*has no 'right' to select its guests as it sees fit ³⁷, free from governmental regulation.*”

More on the Case

President John F. Kennedy proposed the Civil Rights Act as a step ³⁸ toward ³⁹ ending discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin.

"I speak tonight for the dignity of man and the destiny of democracy. I urge⁴⁰ every member of both parties⁴¹, Americans of all religions and of all colors, from every section⁴² of this country, to join me in that cause."

President [John Kennedy](#)

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12 Practical Business Lessons From Social Psychology

“The greatest glory in living lies ^a not in never falling ^b, but in rising ^c every time we fall” - Nelson Mandela

It's been ¹ said many times that business is all about people. That being the case ², perhaps we should stop reading management ³ books for advice ⁴ and start looking at social psychology. Very simply, social psychologists study how people interact with others – their families, friends, and yes, business partners ⁵. Smart marketers ⁶ and executives have been using the findings ⁷ of this growing field ⁸ for decades to close sales, hold ⁸ effective ¹⁰ meetings and get their way in negotiations ¹¹. But rather than ¹² putting you through a psychology lesson, we condensed ¹³ the most useful concepts ¹⁴ into one article.

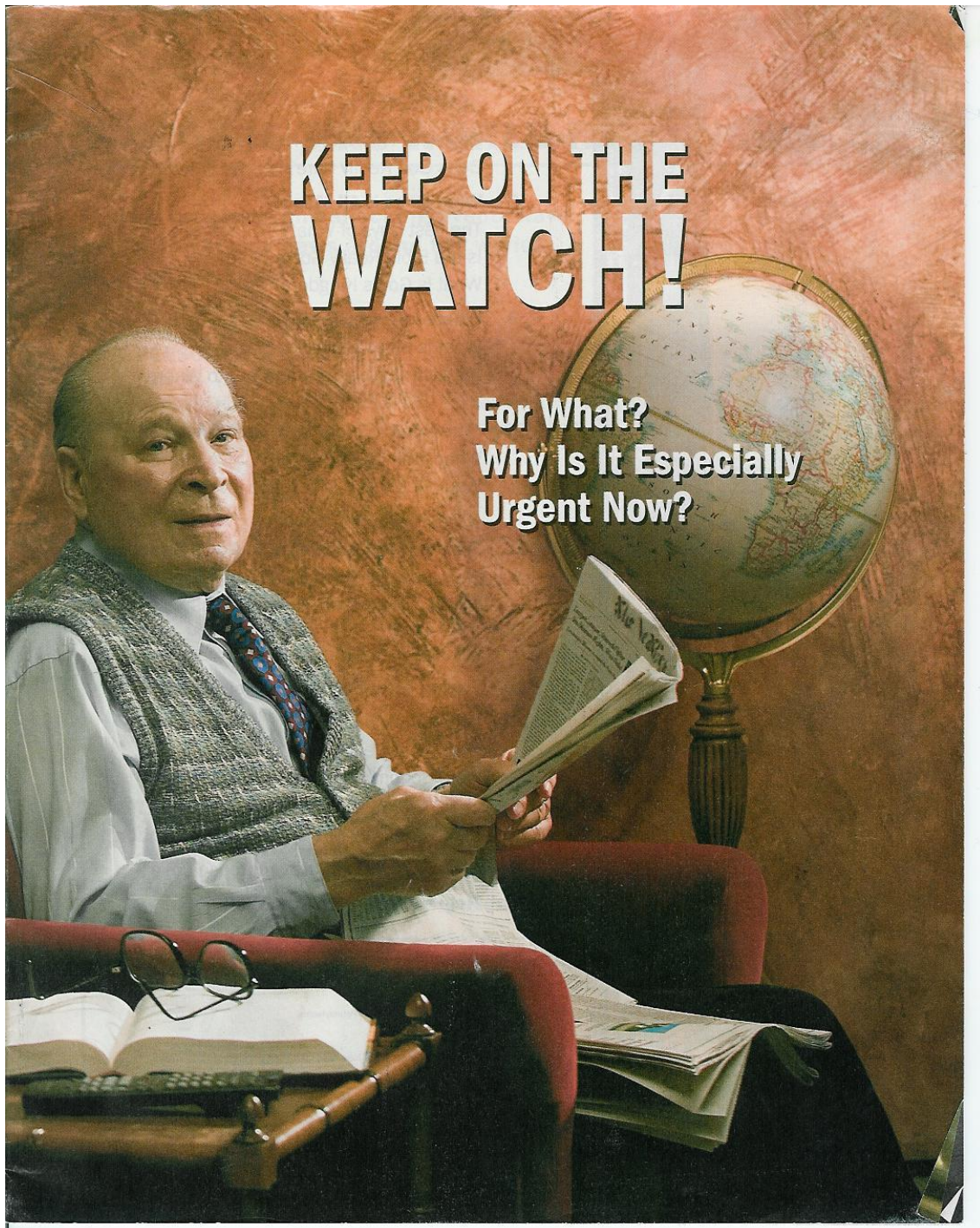
The Foot in the Door Phenomenon

The Concept: If you're wondering ¹⁵ how to convince superiors, employees or customers ¹⁶ to do what you ask, try using the “*Foot in the Door Phenomenon*” ¹⁷. This refers ¹⁸ to the tendency of people to do something huge ¹⁹ if they have already agreed ²⁰ to something much smaller. Your friend should ²¹ be much more open to helping you decorate ²² your entire house for a dinner party if, for example, he already helped you pick out ²³ decorations.

How You Can Use It: This handy ²⁴ principle has countless ²⁵ applications in the business world. Hand lotion ²⁶ and beauty supply kiosks ²⁷ at the mall use it all the time. If you can get ²⁸ a person to talk to ²⁹ you for a couple of minutes and rub ³⁰ some lotion on their hands, you've got your foot in the door, and they will most likely ³¹ buy from you than if you had just screamed ³² a sales pitch ³³ at them.

The Door in the Face Phenomenon

The Concept: Another classic persuasion tactic is known as the “Door in the Face Phenomenon.” Using this approach ³⁴, you make your actual request look ³⁵ reasonable ³⁶ by first making an outrageous ³⁷ request that the person will unquestionably turn down ³⁸.



When they turn you down, you then ask for what you *really* want, which now looks trivial ³⁹ in light of what you asked for ⁴⁰ a moment earlier.

How You Can Use It: Let's say you want your company to approve funding ⁴¹ for a team of five marketers to research ⁴² a new advertising campaign. Rather than simply asking for this funding and risking ⁴³ being shot down ⁴⁴, use the door in the face principle. Ask your company for twice the amount of funding ⁴⁵ for a team twice as big as ⁴⁶ what you need. This will almost certainly be disapproved ⁴⁷, but don't fret ⁴⁸; you didn't need that amount in the first place ⁴⁹. Act like ⁵⁰ you're really going to work hard on cutting ⁵¹ the funding down ⁵¹ to the bone ⁵² and reworking ⁵³ your proposal. In a few days, come back and propose the funding request you wanted all along ⁵⁴. It will look as though ⁵⁵ you found a way to accomplish ⁵⁶ the same tasks for half the price with half the personnel. Social psychology research states ⁵⁷ that you are much more likely ⁵⁸ to get what you want by doing this ⁵⁹.

How the Iphone Works

"The best way to predict the future is to create it." – Peter F. Drucker



In January 2007, [Steve Jobs](#) introduced the Apple iPhone during his [keynote address](#) ¹ at the Macworld Conference and Expo. In its first appearance [onscreen](#) ² and in Jobs' hand, the phone looked like a [sleek](#) ³ but inanimate black rectangle.

Then, Jobs touched the screen. Suddenly, the [featureless](#) ⁴ rectangle [became](#) ⁵ an interactive [surface](#) ⁶. Jobs [placed](#) ⁷ a [fingertip](#) ⁸ on an [on-screen](#) ⁹ [arrow](#) ¹⁰ and [slid](#) ¹¹ it from left to right. When his finger moved, the arrow moved with it, [unlocking](#) ¹² the phone. To some people, this interaction between a human finger and an on-screen image -- and its effect on the iPhone's [behavior](#) ¹³ - was more amazing than [all of its](#) ¹⁴ other features combined.

And those features are [plentiful](#) ¹⁵. In some ways, the iPhone [is more like](#) ¹⁶ a palmtop computer than a mobile phone. As with many [smartphones](#), you can use it to make and receive calls, watch movies, listen to music, browse the Web, and send and receive e-mail and text messages. You can also take pictures and video (using an iPhone 3GS or [later](#) ¹⁷ model) with a [built-in](#) ¹⁸ camera, import photos from your computer and organize them all using the iPhone's software.

In 2008, Apple introduced the second generation iPhone. This iPhone can operate on third-generation (3G) cellular networks and has a GPS receiver. It also [lets](#) ¹⁹ you view map and [satellite data](#) ²⁰ from Google Maps, including [overlays](#) ²¹ of [nearby](#) ²² businesses. Owners of the original iPhone got the opportunity to upgrade the software on their phones. The 2.0 software gives the old phones new functions, but without the [GPS receiver](#) ²³ or 3G network [capability](#) ²⁴.

2009 was the year that Apple [launched](#) ²⁵ the iPhone 3GS. The 3GS iPhone models have more [storage capacity](#) ²⁶ than [earlier iPhones](#) ²⁷. They also have a better camera that's [capable of](#) ²⁸ [taking still shots](#) ²⁹ and video at 30 [frames](#) ³⁰ per second. Another [added](#) ³¹ [feature](#) ³² is a [compass](#) ³³, which [comes in handy](#) ³⁴ when you need to find your way through unfamiliar territory. Also in 2009 came iPhone OS 3.0, which offered many [improvements](#) ³⁵, [such as](#) ³⁶ the ability [to cut and paste](#) ³⁷.

In 2010, Steve Jobs took the stage³⁸ to announce a new generation of Apple's runaway³⁹ success⁴⁰: the iPhone 4. The new device sports⁴¹ two cameras -- one on the front and one on the back. The iPhone 4 has a retina display⁴² with a better resolution than earlier⁴³ phones. It also marked a departure from⁴⁴ the basic iPhone design -- the phone doesn't have a slightly⁴⁵ curved back⁴⁶ so it lays flat⁴⁷ on surfaces. Jobs also announced a new name for the iPhone operating system: iOS.

A modified version of the Macintosh OS X operating system used on Apple desktop and laptop computers lets you interact with all of these applications. It displays⁴⁸ icons for each application on the iPhone's screen. It also manages⁴⁹ battery power and system security. The operating system synchs⁵⁰ the phone with your computer, a process that requires⁵¹ a dock⁵² much like the one⁵³ used to synch an iPod. It also lets you multitask⁵⁴ and move through multiple open applications, just like⁵⁵ you can on a laptop or desktop computer.

But instead of using a mouse or a physical keyboard, the iPhone uses virtual buttons and controls that appear on its screen. This isn't really a new phenomenon -- touch screens have been part of everything from self-checkout kiosks⁵⁶ to smartphones for years. But the iPhone's touch screen is a little different from⁵⁷ many of the others currently⁵⁸ on the market. When you touch the screen on a PDA or a [Nintendo DS](#), you typically use a slender⁵⁹, pointed stylus⁶⁰. The iPhone, on the other hand⁶¹, requires you to use your fingers. It can also detect multiple touch points simultaneously, which many existing touch screens cannot do.

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Economy of Brazil

All our dreams can come true ^a - if we have the courage to pursue ^b them – Walt Disney

The [Economy of Brazil](#) is the world's [eighth](#)¹ [largest](#)² economy by [nominal GDP](#)³ and is [expected](#)⁴ to become fifth by the end of 2012. Brazil has [moderately](#)⁵ [free markets](#) and an [inward-oriented](#)⁶ economy. Its economy is the largest among all [South American](#) nations and the second largest in the [western](#)⁷ hemisphere. Brazil is one of the [fastest-growing](#)⁸ major



economies in the world with an [average](#)⁹ annual GDP [growth rate](#)¹⁰ of over 5 percent. In [Reais](#) (Brazilian [currency](#)¹¹), its GDP was estimated at R\$ 3.143 trillion in 2009. The Brazilian economy has been [predicted](#)¹² to become one of the five largest economies in the world in the decades to come.

Brazil is a member of diverse economic organizations, such as [Mercosul](#), and G20 and [BRIC](#)¹³. Its [trade partners](#)¹⁴ [number](#)¹⁵ in the hundreds, with 60 percent of [exports](#) [mostly](#)¹⁶ of [manufactured](#)¹⁷ or [semimanufactured goods](#)¹⁸. Brazil's [main](#)¹⁹ trade partners in 2008 were: [Mercosul](#) and [Latin America](#) (25.9 percent of trade), [European Union](#) (23.4 percent), [Asia](#) (18.9 percent), the [United States](#) (14.0 percent), and others (17.8 percent).

According to the [World Economic Forum](#), Brazil was the [top](#)²⁰ country in [upward](#)²¹ evolution of [competitiveness](#)²² in 2009, [gaining](#)²³ eight positions among other countries, [overcoming](#)²⁴ Russia for the first time, and [partially](#)²⁵ closing the competitiveness [gap](#)²⁶ with India and China among the [BRIC](#)²⁷ economies. Important [steps taken](#)²⁸ since the 1990s [toward](#)²⁹ fiscal [sustainability](#)³⁰, as well as [measures](#)³¹ taken to [liberalize](#)³² and open the economy, have significantly [boosted](#)³³ the country's competitiveness [fundamentals](#)³⁴, [providing](#)³⁵ a better environment for private-sector development.

The owner of a sophisticated technological sector, Brazil [develops](#)³⁶ projects that [range](#)³⁷ from [submarines](#) to [aircrafts](#) and is involved in space research: the country [possesses](#)³⁸ a satellite [launching center](#)³⁹ and was the only country in the



Southern Hemisphere to integrate the team responsible for the construction of the [International Space Station](#) (ISS). It is also a pioneer in many fields, including [ethanol](#) production.

Brazil, together with [Mexico](#), has been at the forefront⁴⁰ of the Latin American [multinationals](#) phenomenon by which⁴¹, thanks to⁴² superior technology and organization, local companies



have successfully turned global⁴³. These multinationals have made this transition notably⁴⁴ by investing massively abroad⁴⁵, in the region and beyond⁴⁶, and thus⁴⁷ realizing⁴⁸ an increasing portion⁴⁹ of their revenues⁵⁰ internationally.

Brazil is also a pioneer in the fields of deep water oil⁵¹ research from where⁵² 73 percent of its reserves are extracted. According to⁵³ government statistics, Brazil was the first capitalist country to bring together the ten largest car assembly companies⁵⁴ inside its national territory.

The annual Brazil Investment Summit⁵⁵ takes place in [Sao Paulo](#) and is the largest gathering⁵⁶ in Brazil of international investment experts⁵⁷ covering⁵⁸ opportunities in alternative vehicles, infrastructure, and advanced trading strategies⁵⁹.

Video Scripts

Video 1 – Sorry, I’m Late

Woman: Hi. That'll be two of us ¹.

Man: Lorene! I'm really sorry.
How long have you been waiting?

Woman: It's OK, Tom.
I've been here for a little while ².
Is everything all right?

Man: Yes, it is now.
But you won't believe what just ³ happened to me.

Woman: What happened?

Man: Well, first of all, I was a little late leaving ⁴ my apartment.
Then ⁵ just after I started the car I remembered I didn't have any money with me.
So I went back ^{6a} to get my wallet.

Woman: Did you find it?

Man: Oh, yes, I found it.
That wasn't the problem.
The problem was when I got back ^{6b} to my car.
I couldn't get in.

Woman: Do you mean you locked your keys in the car?

Man: That's right. So ⁷ guess what I did after that!

Woman: I can't guess ⁸.

Man: First, I tried to call you, but there was no answer ⁹.
Then I called one of those 24-hour lock services.
And they sent a man over ¹⁰ to help me.

Woman: And he opened your car door for you.

Man: That's right!

Woman: How long did it take?

Man: About two minutes.
So I paid him and came straight ¹¹ here.

Woman: How much did it cost you?

Man: Oh, it wasn't very expensive.
I cost only... Oh, no!

Woman: What is it?

Man: My wallet. It's still in the car.

Waitress: Good evening.
Are you ready to order now?

Woman: Don't worry Tom. You had a hard day,
and it's my turn to pay anyway.

Man: Thanks.

Woman: Let's see...

Man: Should I start the order?

Woman: Uh-hmm.

Video 2 – Mrs. Gardner

Man 1: Wow, look at that!
Julia finally got a promotion!

Woman: Gee, what a surprise!

Man 2: She must be excited about it.
That probably means she'll move to the head office ¹.

Man 1: Here she comes now.
Time to get back to work.

Julia: How strange!

Julia: Barbara!

Barbara: Yes.

Julia: Can I ask you something?

Barbara: Sure.

Julia: This may sound crazy ^{2a} but I wonder if people are upset by ³ my promotion.

Barbara: No, I'm sure everyone is happy for you.

Julia: It's just that...
Well, no one has said anything to me yet.
Sometimes I see people whispering.

Barbara: It probably means that they are worried that things might ^{2b} changes around here.
You know how people hate change.

Julia: Maybe you're right.
So how's your new assistant working out ⁴?

Barbara: She seems to be doing fine.
She's a quick learner ⁵.

Julia: What's her name again?

Barbara: Loren, Loren Baxter.

Barbara: So Loren, how are things going ⁶?

Loren: Fine. I've been busy all morning.

Barbara: Have you taken a break yet?

Loren: No.

Barbara: You know, you are allowed ⁷ to take a 15-minute break in the morning and one in the afternoon.

Loren: Oh, ok.

Julia: Excuse-me
Barbara, can you have lunch with me today?
I wanted to review some files with you.

Barbara: Well, actually I've already made plans for lunch.

Julia: Oh, I see ⁸.

Well...

Barbara: Sorry about that ⁹.
Maybe we could meet later this afternoon.

Julia: Yes, that will be fine.
We do the work after lunch, then.

Barbara: Right. I'll be back by 1 o'clock.

Julia: All right.

Barbara: Great.

Julia: [speaking to Loren - inaudible]

Julia: Barbara, could you come in to my office, please.
I'm ready to begin.

Loren: Barbara is away from her desk ¹⁰.
Is there anything I can do for you?

Julia: No, thank you Loren.
Just have ¹¹ her see me as soon as she comes back.

Loren: Well, she may be gone ¹² a little longer than usual.

Julia: Oh, what do you mean?

Loren: Ah... she said she had a toothache.
I think she went to see the dentist.

Julia: Well, ok.
Just send her in ¹³ when she gets back.
That's strange. Barbara usually tells me when she has an appointment ¹⁴,

Julia: Where is everyone?
What's going on Loren?

Loren: Oh, nothing. I think someone is having a little birthday party in the conference room.

Julia: A birthday party?
Oh, that's ridiculous.
The office staff isn't allowed to hold birthday parties in the conference room.

Loren: Ah...wait...I mean, I'm sure it's not what you think.
I'm sure it's only... Oh, boy.

Julia: What IS going on in here?

Barbara: Oh, no.
You weren't supposed to ¹⁵ come in yet!
But since you're here ¹⁶.
Congratulations on the promotion!

Julia: Thank you. hahaha

Video 3 - A Wonderful Evening

Mother: Josh, Would you set the table ¹, please?
It's almost time for dinner.

Josh: Sure, mom.

Bob: Mom how do I look?

Mother: Fine, just fine. You look very nice.

Bob: Are you sure this tie is ok?

Mother: It looks great. There's no reason ² to be nervous.

Bob: I'm meeting Helen's parents for the first time.

Mother: Don't worry.
I'm sure they're very nice. Everything will be ok.

Josh: What about a Game Scrabble ³ before you go.
It will help you relax.

Bob: Thanks Josh but you know I don't like Scrabble.
Besides, I really have to leave.

Mother: Are you sure you don't *wanna* try my fish stew ⁴ first?
It's a recipe I saw on paper yesterday.

Bob: Mom, you know I don't like fish stew.

Mother: Well, ok.
Have a good evening.
And good look.

Bob: Thanks. I'll need it.

(The guy arrives at the girl's house)

Helen: Hi, Bob. Come on in.

Bob: Thanks.
This is for you.

Helen: Oh, thanks. How sweet!
Can I open it now?

Bob: Of course.

Helen: This is one of my favorite perfumes.

Bob: I'm glad you liked it.

Helen: Come in and meet my parents.

Bob: OK.

Helen: Mom, dad, I'd like you to meet Bob.

Mother: Very nice to meet you Bob.
We've heard so much about you.

Father: Yes, Helen talks about you all the time.

Bob: Uh, nice to meet you, both.
These are for you.

Mother: Oh, thank you Bob.

They're lovely.
Oh, there's something in the kitchen.
If you excuse-me...

Bob: Sure.

Father: Well, come on over ⁵ and have a sit ⁶.

Bob: Thanks.

Father: So what do you plan to do when you graduate, Bob?

Bob: I'm not sure yet.

I'm really interested in the Theater.

Father: Oh, but you don't *wanna* be an actor. There's no future in it.

Have you thought about Law or Medicine?

I keep saying ⁷ to Helen that she should go into Law.

Bob: Law?

Yes, I've been thinking about Law too, actually.

I think I may try to get into Law School.

Father: Now, that is an excellent idea.

Well, you two just sit and relax.

I'm *gonna* go in the kitchen to help out ⁸.

Helen: I knew you and dad would get along ⁹. He's such a sweetie, isn't he?

Bob: Yes, he is.

Mother: I'm so glad that you could join us Bob.

Now, let me show you what we've been working on all day.

Bob: Smells delicious.

Father: It's a new recipe I found in the paper yesterday.

I hope you like fish stew, Bob.

Bob: Oh, yes, it's one of my favorite dishes ¹⁰.

Mother: Oh, I'm so pleased ¹¹.

Well, why doesn't everybody sit down...

Bob: Thank you.

Mother: I hope you enjoy it... OK

.....

Mother: Did you enjoy the stew Bob?

Bob: It was great, thanks.

Mother: Oh, I'm so glad.

You, let me give you some more.

Bob: Oh...no, well, ha...

It was so good. I guess I could eat just a little more.

Mother: Of course.

There you go ¹².

Bob: Thank you.

.....

Mother: Well, why don't we all go to the living room and relax?

Helen: That sounds a great idea.
Father: Great.
Mother: And I know just what to do next.
I'll be right back.

.....
Helen: So, are you enjoying yourself ¹³?
Bob: Oh, very much.
Your parents are wonderful.

.....
Mother: All right?
Is everybody ready?
You do know how to play Scrabble, don't you?
Bob: Actually it's one of my favorite games.
Father: Great. I knew this was going to be a wonderful evening.
Mother: So, let's get started ¹⁴.
Helen: Let's see who goes first.

Video 4 - How Embarrassing!

(narrator): In the United States and Canada as in many other countries, people like to invest guests ¹ to their homes. Sooner or later almost everyone has a story to tell about a problem with the guest.

We're going to look at several difficult situations involving guests. Then we're going to talk to some people to find out what they would do in these situations. Let's take a look at our first example:

(Bell rings)

(man): I was invited to a party and I arrived half hour early. I thought it would take me longer ² to get there. Well, the host ³ came to the door wearing old clothes and holding a vacuum cleaner. I could hear the shower running on the background. And on top of that ⁴, not a single guest was there.

(Question for you): WHAT SHOULD THE GUEST HAVE DONE?

(narrator): Let's find out what some other people we talked with would've done.

(man): I would have pretended to have an errand to run ⁵ in the neighborhood ⁶, like going to the drugstore, going to the grocery store ⁷ and I would've told the host I would come back later.

(woman 1): If I were the guest I would've ⁸ apologized ⁹ helped with other things

(narrator): You wouldn't've left ¹⁰?

(woman 1): No, I don't think so.

(narrator): What would you've done?

(woman 2): well, I guess I would have apologized and left quickly and told her I'd be back later.

(narrator): Well, what would you've done if you were ¹¹ the host?

(woman 3): I'm not sure. I guess ¹² I would've asked ¹³ the guest if he could come back a little later.

(man): I would've invited the man anyway and told him to make himself at home ¹⁴ and I would've finished my chores ¹⁵ and changed clothes.

(woman 2): I think I would've asked him to ask us with something in the kitchen or maybe he could finish vacuuming ¹⁶.

(Question for you): WHAT SHOULD YOU HAVE DONE?

.....

(narrator): Now let's take a look at another situation:

(woman): I invited my boss to dinner the other night. She was having a great time and wouldn't leave. By midnight my husband and I were so exhausted. Finally my husband fell asleep at the table. My boss was very embarrassed and she realized it was so late. I just never know what to do when a guest won't go home.

(Question for you): WHAT SHOULD THE HOST HAVE DONE?

(narrator): Let's get some opinions:

(**man 1**): Boss.... I think I've reminded¹⁷ her how late it was.

(**woman 1**): I'm not sure. But I think I might've lied¹⁸ and told her I had to¹⁹ get up early in the morning. Then I would've thought of²⁰ some reason

(**woman 2**): I wouldn't've done anything except pretending²¹ I was tired. After all²² it's your boss.

(**man 2**): Personally XXXX people know how you feel. Some people just need to be told²³. She *should've told* the boss it was late and her husband was tired. Most people would understand.

(**narrator**): Those are some good answers. How about you? What would you have done?

(**Question for you**): WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE?

.....

Now let's take a look at our third situation.

(**man 1**): A friend of mine²⁴ came to stay with me for the holidays. Unfortunately she dropped²⁵ the lamp and it broke it. I think she thought it was an old lamp and not worth much²⁶. But that lamp belonged²⁷ to my grandmother. And it was worth²⁸ a lot to me. What should I've done?

(**Question for you**): WHAT SHOULD THE HOST HAVE DONE?

.....

(narrator): Let's see what the people we talked with had to say:

(man): I think I would've told him how much the lamp really meant ²⁹ to me and I would've dropped xxx the cost of antiques and I think... I really think that a good friend would've offered to pay something.

(woman 1): I'm sure the friend felt terrible already. Xxx the lamp was really old and she planned to buy a new one anyway. That way, nobody would be embarrassed.

(Question for you): WHAT SHOULD THE GUEST HAVE DONE?

.....

(woman 2): Well, I thought about that situation a lot because I had a similar experience. I accidentally broke a special antique tea cup that belonged to a friend of mine. Of course I apologized but I felt terrible. So I replace the cup with one of my grandmother had given me. I think my grandmother had approved.

(Question for you): WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE?

.....

(narrator): And now our last situation:

(man): After graduation, a friend of mine from college invited me to come and visit him for the weekend. When I arrived at his house, the place was a mess. There were piles of dirty dishes and trash everywhere. It looked as the place hadn't been cleaned in ages. It really bothered me but I didn't want to offend him. I didn't know what to do.