

REVIEW CLASS #04

| Native Talks

Native talks

Let's remember some specific points and understand some details from Jen's classes!

1. And it's important to us because as the economy goes, so goes our business and careers.

E é importante para nós pois, a medida que a economia avança, nosso negócio e carreiras também avançam.

1.1 Moreover, when coworkers discuss something like the job market, stocks, or personal finance, they typically mention the economy.

Além disso, quando colegas de trabalho discutem algo como o mercado de trabalho, ações ou finanças pessoais, eles costumam mencionar a economia.

- ***“As [something] goes, so goes [something]”*** is a common structure to say that one thing is dependent on something else. *“As our production goes, so goes our revenue”.*

- **“Moreover”** is a useful conjunction to give sequence to ideas or explanations, some other possibilities are *“besides/furthermore/in addition/and also/additionally”*.
- Job market has relation to other words such as *“employment rate”* and *“unemployment rate.”*
- Recommendations for further economic vocabulary: The NY Times Youtube channel/Foundation for Economic Education channel.

2. Bootstrap and use credit cards with no or low-interest rates. Scrape together all your loose cash, savings bonds, etc, and figure out the cheapest way to make a minimum viable business or product.

Utilize seus próprios recursos e use cartões de crédito sem taxas de juro ou com taxas baixas. Junte todo seu dinheiro em espécie, economias, investimentos, etc, e descubra a forma mais barata de criar um negócio ou produto minimamente viável.

- **Bootstrap** is an expression that indicates doing something using your own resources.
- **Low-rate** and **high-rate** indicate how much more money you will have to pay as time goes by, “*low-rate*” indicates that the final amount you pay won’t be much higher than the original money you borrowed.
- The words “**scrape together**” mean reuniting something that you have in low quantity such as money or coins.
- “**Bonds**” are your financial “*titles*” and “*rights*.”

3. The answer you blurt out on impulse is unlikely to be the best response and you'll kick yourself later while mulling over the things you wish you had said.

A resposta que você solta no impulso dificilmente é a melhor resposta e você se reprimirá depois quando estiver remoendo as coisas que gostaria de ter dito.

3.1 What timeframe does she have in mind? Which aspect are they thinking about?

Que cronograma ela tem em mente? Em qual aspecto eles estão pensando?

- **Blurt out** means to say something quickly without thinking.
- **Likely** and **unlikely** are stronger adverbs used to describe if something is “*probable*” or “*unprobable*”

- Difference between **response** and **answer** - response can be any kind of reaction while “*answer*” refers to words in speech or writing.
- “**Mull over**” means to think about something obsessively, maybe related to a difficult choice in the present or past.
- Don't be afraid to ask questions or stay silent for a few moments when you are not sure about what answer you should give.

4. Whether you communicate orally or in written form, the way you express yourself will affect whether your message is received positively or negatively.

Independentemente de você se comunicar oralmente ou na forma escrita, a forma como você se expressa afetará se sua mensagem será recebida de forma positiva ou negativa.

4.1 Positive phrasing and language have the following qualities: Tells the recipient what can be done, suggests alternatives and choices available to the recipient, sounds helpful and encouraging rather than bureaucratic, and stresses positive actions and positive consequences that can be anticipated.

Expressões e linguagem positivas têm as seguintes qualidades: Diz ao destinatário o que pode ser feito, sugere alternativas e escolhas disponíveis ao destinatário, soa solícito e encorajador, em vez de burocrático e salienta ações positivas e consequências positivas que podem ser previstas.

- **Whether** [something] or [something]/**Whether** or not is used especially for reporting questions and expressing doubts.
“He asked whether or not we would participate in the event.”
- Adverbs such as positively/negatively make the sentence more rich and complete.
- Positive language uses especially “*can/to be able to/it will be possible/you will be able to*”.

**5. I just broke a glass, how careless of me!
I'll buy you a new one.**

Eu acabei de quebrar um copo! Que imprudência minha!
Comprarei um novo pra você.

5.1 I shouldn't have shouted at you last night. I didn't mean what I said.

Eu não deveria ter gritado com você ontem à noite. Falei da boca pra fora.

- The **“less”** suffix, which is present in **“careless”** indicates a lack of something, such as *“tireless/hopeless/useless”*.
- Sorry is the most common and easy way to apologize, but can be changed to these other options to sound more sincere.
- **“I shouldn't have”** is extremely common both in formal and informal environments.

! Não esqueça de fazer a prática no
MEMORIZATION
- **HACK**