

# REVIEW CLASS #05

| Native Talk

## Native Talk

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

**1. Ask yourself what your presentation is all about, its title, and its goals. Think about who your audience is. Figure out what your main message is.**

Pergunte a si mesmo do que se trata a apresentação, seu título e objetivo. Pense em quem é o seu público, descubra qual é a sua mensagem principal.

## 1.1 Make a clear transition in between the parts of the presentation. Using transition words and phrases makes your presentation look smooth and easy to follow.

Faça uma transição clara entre as partes da apresentação. Usar palavras e expressões de transição em inglês, torna sua apresentação fluida e fácil de acompanhar.

- **“Yourself”** is a reflexive pronoun, it makes the object of the verb be the same as the subject.
- **“Its”** is a possessive adjective and pronoun that requires care to not be mistaken for the reduction **“it’s”**.

- **“Figure out”** means to discover, resolve or sometime to decide.
- **“Between”** refers to a position between two objects and “among” refers to something in the middle of an indefinite amount of objects.
- **“Look smooth”** indicates visually organized and well planned.
- Now let's move on *to/Secondly/Now* I'd like to look at - maintains the audience aware of the order of the presentation.

**2. Maybe you just got a promotion and you don't tell your friends the good news because you're afraid they'll think you're bragging.**

Talvez você acabou de ser promovido e você não conta a boa notícia para os seus amigos porque você tem medo que eles pensem que você está se gabando.

## 2.1 People are receptive to hearing success stories when credit is given where it's due.

As pessoas são receptivas a ouvir histórias de sucesso quando o devido crédito é dado.

- ***Present Perfect*** vs ***Present simple*** - British speakers use present perfect more than Americans
- ***“To be afraid”*** requires a different structure from Portuguese, and is not used with the verb *“have”*, just with the verb to be: *She is afraid of spiders.*

- **“Brag”** as a noun means a person that boasts about their achievements. As a verb means to speak in an exaggerated and egotistical way about one’s success, express feelings of superiority.
- **“Given”** as a noun means *“Specified/obvious”*.
- **“Where it’s due”** means where it belongs or where it should be.
- **Rules:**
  - 1 - Keep the emphasis on your hard work.
  - 2 - Don’t belittle other people.
  - 3 - Give credit where it’s due.
  - 4 - Stick to the facts.
  - 5 - Express gratitude.
  - 6 - Don’t add a qualifier.
  - 7 - Avoid the humble-brag.

### **3. Know your boss's personality and try to understand what might appear to be threatening, especially if your organization doesn't have a clear emphasis on career paths.**

Conheça a personalidade do seu chefe e tente entender o que pode parecer ameaçador, especialmente se a sua organização não tiver uma ênfase clara em planos de carreira.

### 3.1 Be careful if this is the case because some leaders will enthusiastically encourage such frankness but others may find it threatening.

Tome cuidado, se esse for o caso porque alguns líderes encorajam tal franqueza entusiasticamente mas outros podem achá-la ameaçadora.

- **Apostrophes** for indicating possession - when the object has an “s” indicating the plural form, don’t add the “s” after the apostrophe: *“The kids’ toys are in the car.”*
- **“Be”** in base form after modals *“can be/would be/could be...”*

- **“Such”** means an intensity to that specified extent.
- **“Frankness”** the **“ness”** suffix makes an adjective become a noun, indicating the *“state”* of the original adjective.
- **“Find”** is related to indicating you feel that something is a certain way.
- Mentorship programs are beneficial in the long run and are very well perceived in most companies, but aren't very common in Brazil.

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