

INGLÊS

CAP. 01 IDENTITY – BE + SUBJECT PRONOUNS Exportado em: 07/05/2025

Escaneie com o leitor de QR Code da busca de capítulos na aba **Conteúdo**



SLIDES DO CAPÍTULO

Para começar e refletir

Hello, student! In this chapter, we will talk about the concept of identity, how we obtain it in different stages of our lives and how to use subject pronouns and **be** verb to communicate in a more personal way.



Rotina de pensamento:

Think-Pair-Share





Look attentively at the image and, after that, follow the instructions in the questions.



A group of people creating the shape of a fingerprint. shutterstock.com

1.

Observe the image, think about it and take notes about your ideas.

2.

In pairs, listen to what your classmate observed about the picture and what ideas he/she had.

3.

Share your ideas with the whole class about the thoughts you had about the image.

What is identity?

Do you know what identity is?

Read the definition of this word, according to the Cambridge Dictionary.



Who a person is, or the qualities of a person or group that make them different from others.

CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY. identity. Disponível em:

https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/identity. Acesso em: 4 maio. 2021.

Now, read the following text and answer the questions below.

Identity is a fluid concept that evolves over time, shaped by the interplay of one's social environment and beliefs. As individuals navigate the diverse landscapes of their lives, they inevitably encounter a myriad of perspectives and experiences that contribute to the continual evolution of their identity. Whether it's the influence of family, friends, or the broader societal context, these interactions leave a mark on one's sense of self. The beliefs and values adopted along this journey become integral components of one's identity, serving for personal growth.

Central to this dynamic process is the concept of personal values, which are the guiding principles that reflect what is fundamentally important to each person. These values act as a compass, influencing decision-making, shaping relationships, and determining priorities. While some values may be inherited from cultural traditions, others are cultivated through personal experiences and reflections. As people go through the complex journey of life, their personal values provide a framework for facing challenges, celebrating successes, and ultimately defining the essence of who they are.

Embracing the transformative nature of identity and recognizing the significance of personal values fosters a sense of authenticity and self-awareness. It is through this ongoing process of selfdiscovery and introspection that individuals not only understand who they are but also cultivate a profound understanding of what truly matters to them in life.

Geekie



Glossário

Interplay: dynamic interaction or reciprocal influence between different elements.

Myriad: a vast and diverse number or multitude of things.

Compass: guiding principles or a moral compass that influences decision-making.

Inherited (to inherit – verb): received or passed down from one's ancestors or predecessors.

Framework: a basic structure that provides a foundation for something.

Fosters (to foster - verb): encourages or promotes the development or growth of



something.

Ongoing: continuous and in progress, not concluded or completed.

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Questão 01

Read the following text and answer the questions.

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1.a)

According to the text, how does our identity change?

1.b)

What are values, according to the text?

1.c)

On that perspective, how values influence our lives?

1.d)

What behavior the text associates to a gain of "authenticity and self-awareness"?

1.e)

Consider what you read and write down what do you believe are your current values.

1.f)

How do you believe your life experiences have shaped your current identity?



Assista: understanding different identities

As you may observe, the definition of identity explains that it is a group of traits we possess that can build our identity and make us unique.

Watch the video "What is Identity?" that explores how identity and diversity are related.

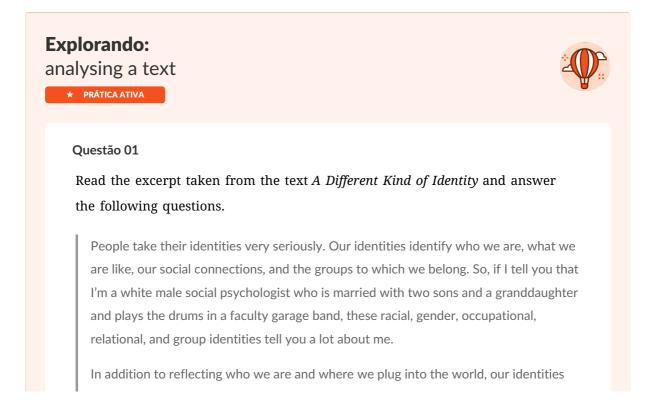


Express yourself: your identity * PRATICAATIVA Answer the following questions with a classmate (orally). • What are some qualities you have? • Do you know someone who has similar qualities you have? Which ones are they? • What are some qualities you have that make you unique? What makes you say that?

Language in usage

Talking about identity is related to talking about ourselves and who we are. And, in order to speak and write about this topic and many others, it is important to know how to describe who is who in a context.

First, read and answer the following activity.





influence our behaviours and our reactions to events. We filter what happens through the lens of our identities – so our identities determine what's important to us and what we pay attention to. And they also guide our behaviours and emotions.

LEARY, M. A Different Kind of Identity. Disponível em:

https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/toward-less-egoic-world/201907/different-kind-identity. Acesso em: 3 maio 2021.

1.a)

According to the text, what is the role of identity?

1.b)

"I'm a white male social psychologist".

In the excerpt above, what does the letter **m** mean?

1.c)

"People take their identities very seriously".

The word in bold can be replaced with:

- (A) he
- B she
- C they
- (D) it

Subject pronouns

Identity is something that can be connected with our personality, the places we live and the experiences we have in our lives.

Using subject pronouns will help us to talk about people more accurately.

Let's get to know each of them.





shutterstock.com



Read attentively the meanings and use each subject pronoun in the following list.

- ▶ I: a singular, first-person pronoun, used to refer to the speaker or writer (must always be capitalized). The person who speaks.
- ➤ You: a singular, second-person pronoun, used to refer to a determinate person. The person we talk to.
- ► **He**: a singular, masculine, third-person pronoun, used to refer to a generic individual in the third person. The person we talk about.
- ➤ **She**: a singular, feminine, third-person pronoun, used to refer to a generic individual in the third person. The person we talk about.
- ▶ It: a singular, third-person pronoun, used to refer to objects or animals. The object or animal we talk about.
- ▶ **We**: a plural, first-person pronoun, used to refer to a group of people that includes us. The people we talk to, including you.
- ➤ You: a plural, second-person pronoun, used to refer to determinate people. The people we talk to.
- ► **They**: a plural, third-person pronoun, used to refer to objects, people or animals. The people we talk about.



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Questão 01

Read the sentences and replace the nouns in bold with a subject pronoun.

1.a)

John is a unique person.

1.b)

Susan and Mark are big friends.

1.c)

Lorena and I are part of the same community.

1.d)

My car is very useful to me.

Be verb

Previously, we studied the subject pronouns and how to use them correctly.

Now, let's learn how to use the verb **be** with these subject pronouns. But, first, do the activity above.

Explorando:

analysing a text





Questão 01

Read another excerpt taken from the text "A Different Kind of Identity" and answer the following questions.

Identity and relationships

[...] Likewise, aspects of our identities that refer to relationships with other people are, if not unique, at least highly distinctive. No one else can claim to be my sons' father (at



least I hope not), and I have only one wife and a few good friends. Similarly, our membership in various groups – our collective identities – always reflect differences from others. One's nationality, race, religion, or membership in a particular organization contrasts oneself from people of other nationalities, races, religions, or groups. Identities inherently draw distinctions among people, distinctions that often don't really matter very much.

To see the profound effects that our identities have on our reactions and behaviours, imagine that race or nationality suddenly disappeared as an aspect of everybody's identities. If everyone suddenly lost their ability to identify themselves as a particular race or nationality, people's reactions to other individuals and groups would no longer be influenced by these identities. [...]

LEARY, M. A Different Kind of Identity. Disponível em:

https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/toward-less-egoic-world/201907/different-kind-identity. Acesso em: 4 maio 2021.

1.a)

According to the text, why are aspects of our identities that refer to relationships with other people, basically, unique?

1.b)

"Likewise, aspects of our identities that refer to relationships with other people **are**, if not unique, at least highly distinctive."

In the sentence above, what is action are related to?

- A relationships.
- (B) our identities.
- C aspects of our identities.

1.c)

"Likewise, aspects of our identities that refer to relationships with other people are, if not unique, at least highly distinctive."

"Likewise, **an** aspect of our identities that refer to relationships with other people **is**, if not unique, at least highly distinctive."

What are the differences found in the sentences above?



To be

The to be verb is used as a main **verb**. And, it is not required to use it with an auxiliary, which means we don't use negative or interrogative auxiliaries, only itself. It is used to talk about feelings and states.

Affirmative

In affirmative sentences, the **be** verb is the main verb.

Observe how to use this verb with each subject pronoun.

subject	be verb	complement
I	am	unique.
He/she/it	is	unique.
You/they/we	are	unique.

Negative

Since the verb **be** is an auxiliary verb, it is not necessary to add any negative auxiliary to it, only the particle **not**.

subject	be verb	complement
I	am not	unique.
He/she/it	is not	unique.
You/they/we	are not	unique.

Interrogative + short answers

In interrogative sentences, as mentioned before, there isn't an auxiliary, so the **be** verb will be placed before the subject to indicate it is a question.

Observe the table below with examples for each subject pronoun.

be verb	subject	complement	short answers
Am	I	unique?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Is	he/she/it	unique?	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.
Are	you/they/we	unique?	Yes, you/they/we are. No, you/they/we aren't.



Importante: contractions



The contractions are used in the spoken language. They should be avoided in more formal contexts such as academic essays and presentations.

subject + be verb	co	mplement
Гm		unique.
He's/she's/it's		unique.
You're/they're/we're		unique.
subject + be verb (negative)	complement
Pm not		unique.
He isn't/she isn't/	it isn't	unique.
You're not/they're not	/we're not	unique.
You aren't /they aren't /wearen't		unique.

Mão na massa:

timeline





During this chapter, we talked about identity and how it is related to many aspects throughout our lives. And some of these aspects can change according to our new experiences and places we belong to.

With this in mind, for this activity, we will make a timeline that shows how your identity and tastes can change over the years.

Materials

- Posters.
- Pictures.

Procedures

1.

Gather all the information about your interests and likes from the past.

2.

Draw a timeline showing the dates (approximately) and your interests beside these dates.

3.

Make sure to put the age you were at the time you had different interests.

4.



Bring a first draft version, show it to your teacher, take notes of his/her observations and correct or adjust what is necessary.

5.

Present it to the whole class and explain your interests that were and are part of your identity.

Language

Read some suggestions of sentences you can use in your activity:

- In 2021, Peter is interested in...
- Nowadays, I am interested in...
- In 2021, I am 14 years old, and I am interested in...

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Questão 01 Complete the sentences with the forms of to be in the present simple (am, is, are).
1.a)
She (not) at home in the morning.
1.b)
We in the park.
1.c)
this my laptop?
1.d)
Our friends on their summer holidays.
1.e)
He very funny.



Pratique: identity, subject pronouns and be verb

Questão 01

(Comp	lete	the	conversat	tion.

Teacher: Welcome to class. My name _____ Mrs. Palmer.

Student: _____ to meet you, Mrs. Palmer. ____ Isabella.

Teacher: Nice to meet you _____.

- (A) are, nice, I, Isabella
- (B) is, nice, I'm, too
- (C) is, please, I, too
- (D) I'm, nice, I'm, Isabella

Questão 02

Based on the tables below, choose the best options to complete the sentences.



- a) We are / aren't Jayden and Luke. We are / is skateboarders. Skateboarding is / are our favourite sport.
- b) I am / m Dylan and I' m / s a Glory Hunter. This is how Manchester United's fans is / are called. Manchester is / are a great team. It is / s the best team in the world.
- c) This s / is Chloe and she s / is Australian. She' is / s from Sydney. She loves books, and they are / is a great company to her. Sometimes she s / is lonely.
- d) Maria Alvarez are / is a young filmmaker. She's / is a student at the University of Southern California. Her films are / is on YouTube and on her website.



Questão 03

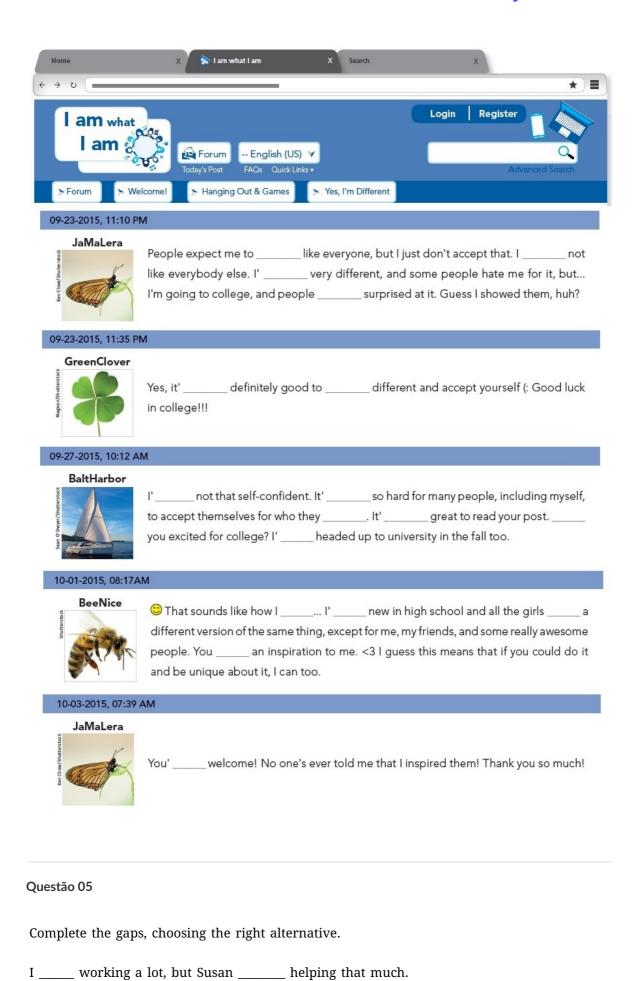
Read the following sentences from this chapter and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).



- () In English, sentences are usually in this order: $subject \rightarrow verb \rightarrow complement.$
- () You and she are subjects in the sentences.
- () I, you, she, and we are personal pronouns.
- () In questions, the verb ${f to}$ be comes before the subject.
- () The negative form of the verb to be is: $subject \rightarrow not \rightarrow verb \rightarrow complement$.

Questão 04

Complete the text below with the appropriate form of the verb to be.



17



- (A) am / isn't
- (B) am not / isn't
- (C) is / isn't
- D am / aren't

Pratique: vestibulares e Enem

Questão 01



Reprodução

Folha de São Paulo, 16/10/2001.

The verb **to be** in the sentence shows:

- A Present simple routine.
- B Present simple statement of fact.
- C Present simple future meaning.
- D Present simple general truth.

Questão 02

Coughing Kitties

Maryann Mott

Feline asthma [TO BE] a new disease. It was first described in scientific literature more than 90 years ago, says veterinarian Philip Padrid, of the Family Pet Animal Hospital in Chicago.

Nicki Reed, a veterinarian at the University of Edinburgh's Hospital for Small Animals, says that when a coughing cat is brought to the clinic, she must first establish if the cause is an infection, asthma, or something more sinister, like a lung mass.

To do this, Reed usually performs an x-ray, takes a lung fluid sample, and conducts a bronchoscopy –



an examination that uses a flexible microscope inserted into the cat's airway.

Most of the time, asthma is a mild disease, Reed says. But in some cases, cat's lungs collapse or their ribs fracture due to difficulty in breathing.

"I think if we can identify asthmatic cats quite early and get treatments on board to suppress their cough, then hopefully we can avoid them coming to such extremes," she said.

Adapted from: http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2005/10/1025_051025_cat_asthma.html.

The correct form of the verb in "Feline asthma [IO BE] a new disease." is:
(A) is.
B isn't.
© were.
D was.
E wasn't.

Resumo

- The **concept of identity**, which according to the Cambridge Dictionary is "who a person is, or the qualities of a person or group that make them different from others"; discussion about the topic and how it may change depending on the environment to which one is or was exposed.
- **Subject pronouns** can replace nouns in order to avoid repetitions in a sentence. There are **eight of them** which are **I** and **we**, the first person of singular and plural; **you**, the second person of singular and plural; and **he**, **she**, **it** and **they**, the third person of singular and plural.

 ${f I}$ is used to referring to the speaker; ${f he}$ is used for the masculine pronouns; ${f she}$ is feminine and ${f it}$ is neutral; ${f you}$ is used to an indeterminate person.

We is used to referring to a group of people that includes us; you is also used for indefinite people, they is used to referring to people, animals or objects.

The be verb is used as a main verb, which means it doesn't need a negative or an interrogative auxiliary, only the particle not. This verb is conjugated: am, is, are – I am, he/she/it is and you/they/we are.