



Tower Clock – dentro dessa torre está o sino Big Ben, instalado em 1859 (Inglaterra).

# INGLÊS

## Grammar and Texts – Módulos

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>1</b> – Grammar – Personal Pronouns                                      | <b>9</b> – Grammar – Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns |
| <b>2</b> – Text – Valentine’s Day   | <b>10</b> – Text – Body quiz                            |
| <b>3</b> – Text – Call of the child   | <b>11</b> – Text – My son was in diapers                |
| <b>4 e 5</b> – Text – Television  | <b>12</b> – Text – Roller Skates                        |
| <b>6</b> – Text – Dolphins  | <b>13</b> – Text – New Research on the power of smiling |
| <b>7</b> – Text – Superstitions: Friday 13 <sup>th</sup> – unlucky for you? | <b>14</b> – Text – White Lies                           |
| <b>8</b> – Text – Mirrorgogreen   | <b>15</b> – Text – Mr. Miller’s Complaint               |
|   | <b>16</b> – Puzzles                                     |

**Módulo**

**1**

## Grammar – Personal Pronouns

### I. Formas

Pessoas		Subject pronouns	Pessoas		Object pronouns
singular	1 <sup>a</sup>	I	singular	1 <sup>a</sup>	me
	2 <sup>a</sup>	you		2 <sup>a</sup>	you
	3 <sup>a</sup>	he she it		3 <sup>a</sup>	him her it
plural	1 <sup>a</sup>	we	plural	1 <sup>a</sup>	us
	2 <sup>a</sup>	you		2 <sup>a</sup>	you
	3 <sup>a</sup>	they		3 <sup>a</sup>	them

### II. Usos

#### A. Subject Pronouns

- sujeito da oração (antes do verbo).

**SHE** sings very well.

**THEY** have just left.

**WE** trust you.

#### B. Object Pronouns

- objeto de um verbo (após o verbo).

I always see **HIM** on the bus.

Please, give **ME** the book.

- após preposições.

Why are you fighting with **HER**?

There’s someone waiting for **ME** outside.

### Observações:

- complemento do verbo **be**.

Who's there? It's **I**. (formal)

Who's there? It's **ME**. (informal)

- após **than** e **as**.

I'm older than **HE** is. (formal)

She isn't as tall as **I** am. (formal)

I'm older than **HIM**. (informal)

She isn't as tall as **ME**. (informal)

- object pronouns são empregados quando o pronome aparece sozinho numa resposta.

"Who has got my book?" "**ME**"

## III. Posição dos objetos

### A. sujeito + verbo + objeto indireto + objeto direto

She gave him a CD.

John sent her some flowers.

### B. sujeito + verbo + OD + preposição + OI

She gave a CD to him.

John sent some flowers to her.

## IV. Usos especiais

**HE** → animais de estimação (masculino).

My dog is called Rick; **HE** is black.

**SHE** → animais de estimação (feminino).

My mare is called Katty; **SHE** is white.

→ carro, navio, avião (afeição).

My car is in the garage; **SHE** is out of order.

→ cidades e países (formal).

England has done what **SHE** promised to do.

**IT** → com **baby** e **child** (com sexo desconhecido).

The baby is crying; **IT** must be hungry.

→ em expressões idiomáticas.

**IT** seems ...

**IT** appears ...

**IT** looks like ...

} (parece)

**IT** doesn't matter (não importa)

**YOU** → pessoas em geral.

**YOU** can easily lose your way in Rome.

**YOU** can drive a car in Britain when you're 17.

**ONE** → como substituto de **YOU**, com a tradução de **alguém** ou **se**.

**ONE**

**YOU**

} should follow the law.

para evitar a repetição de um substantivo anteriormente citado na oração.

This **car** is a good **ONE**.

Bring me some **pencils**. Choose the blue **ONES**.

## Exercícios Resolvidos

Write these sentences again replacing the underlined words by Personal Pronouns.

1 Let John and Mary sit together.

Resolução  
them

2 They have bought a present to their niece.

Resolução  
her

3 It was Paul I met at the club yesterday. He was with his children.

Resolução  
him / them

4 Take these books to my cousin.

Resolução  
them / him (her)

5 Nobody understood the teacher's question but the twins.

Resolução  
it / them



### No Portal Objetivo

Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o **PORTAL OBJETIVO** ([www.portal.objetivo.br](http://www.portal.objetivo.br)) e, em "localizar", digite **ING1M101**

## Exercícios Propostos

I. Choose the correct personal pronouns.

- 1 Paul works in a bank. I know he/him well.
- 2 Peter and I/me are going to the movies tonight. Would you like to come with I/me/us?
- 3 "What did you think of the books I've lent you, Sally?" "I/me enjoyed it/they/them very much."
- 4 "Have you seen Mrs. Simpson today?" "Yes, I saw he/him/she/her this morning. He/She was going to the supermarket."
- 5 After work, the boss asked to speak to Ted and I/me.
- 6 My sister and I/me are very different. I/me am much more talkative than she/her is.
- 7 Someone came to see she/her while she/her was out. I told they/them that she/her would be back at 8.
- 8 Let's keep this secret between you and I/me.
- 9 It was she/her I was talking about.
- 10 Let you and I/me be friends.

II. Replace the expressions in bold by pronouns.

- 1 People can easily send a letter to another city. **People** simply have to drop **the letter** into a collection box.  
They – it
- 2 The child is crying. **The child** must be feeling some kind of pain.  
It
- 3 It was **John** that told **Sally and me** about **the incident**.  
he – us – it
- 4 Please take these papers and give **the papers** to **Mike**.  
them – him

- 5 Where are the keys? I put **the keys** on the table a moment ago, but now **the keys** have disappeared.  
them – they
- 6 There's a friendly agreement between **Mrs. Jones** and **her husband**.  
her – him
- 7 It was **my niece** that phoned **Sarah** last night.  
she – her
- 8 Nobody could answer **the teacher's questions** but **Tom**.  
them – him
- 9 It was **the children** that left just now, wasn't it?  
they
- 10 It was **Peter** we phoned last night.  
him

III. Choose the correct personal pronoun.

- 1 None of they/them has been invited to Jane's party.
- 2 It was he/him that opened the letter.
- 3 You/One never knows what the future holds.
- 4 You/One never know what the future holds.
- 5 The Titanic hit an iceberg when he/she was on her way to the United States.
- 6 "There's someone at the door. Who is he/it?" "It's Peter".
- 7 An old man asked my friend and I/me what time it was.
- 8 "What are the government's plans?" "He/It/They are going going to increase taxes."
- 9 Helen always sits among him/her/them.
- 10 Could you do I/me a favor, I mean, could you do a favor to she/her?



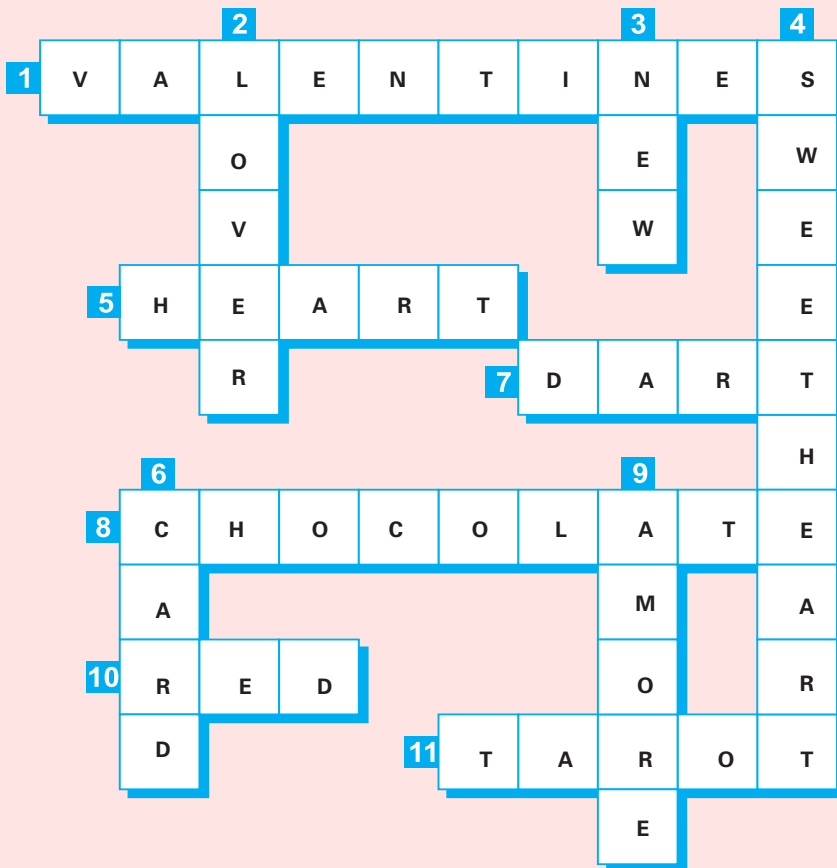
It's that time of the year when couples show their love for each other by sending cards, flowers and chocolates. But Valentine's Day is not only about **public displays of affection**: in recent years it has also become big business. In the UK alone, more than 20 million pounds is spent on flowers, whilst in the United States over 1 billion dollars is **forked out** on chocolates.

Valentine's Day, or its **equivalent**, is now celebrated in many countries around the world. However, the traditions often differ from place to place. In Japan, for example, it is **customary** for the woman to send chocolates to the man, whilst in Korea April 14th is known as 'Black Day' and is when the unfortunate men who received nothing on Valentine's Day gather to eat noodles and **commiserate with** each other.

(News about Britain)

Exercício Resolvido

1 Valentine's Day



Across

- 1. Cards and gifts exchanged on February 14th.
- 5. Main body organ that pumps blood.
- 7. A small arrow.
- 8. Brown candy made from butter, sugar and cocoa.
- 10. The color used for Valentines.
- 11. Fortune telling cards.

Down

- 2. Person you love.
- 3. Opposite of old.
- 4. Someone you like a lot.
- 6. Valentine's day \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. Italian for "love".

# Exercícios Propostos

## VOCABULARY

I. Translate the title of the text.

**Dia dos Namorados**

II. Match the columns.

ENGLISH			PORTUGUESE		
1. time	1	<b>c</b>	a) tornar-se		
2. year	2	<b>e</b>	b) mais de		
3. couples	3	<b>d</b>	c) época		
4. to send	4	<b>g</b>	d) casais		
5. to become	5	<b>a</b>	e) ano		
6. to spend	6	<b>f</b>	f) gastar		
7. whilst	7	<b>h</b>	g) enviar		
8. over	8	<b>b</b>	h) enquanto que		

III. Fill in with the missing verb forms.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to send	<b>sent</b>	sent
2. <b>to become</b>	became	<b>become</b>
3. to spend	spent	<b>spent</b>

IV. What does UK mean?

**United Kingdom = Reino Unido (da Grã-Bretanha)**

V. Pounds = **libras** (currency/ weight)

VI. Match the columns.

ENGLISH			PORTUGUESE		
1. countries	1	<b>d</b>	a) entretanto		
2. world	2	<b>e</b>	b) macarrão (talharim)		
3. however	3	<b>a</b>	c) reunir-se		
4. often	4	<b>f</b>	d) países		
5. to gather	5	<b>c</b>	e) mundo		
6. noodles	6	<b>b</b>	f) frequentemente		

VII. "Each other" in both paragraphs mean **um ao outro** in Portuguese.

VIII. Complete these sentences with the vocabulary from the chart.

**currency / to send / whilst / however / to gather**

1 A crowd had **gathered** to hear her speak.

2 Brazil's **currency** is the "real".

3 **Whilst** his book is quite informative, it isn't the important contribution we were expecting from him.

4 Our luggage was **sent** home by sea.

5 It's quite a good article: too long, **however**.

IX. Match these expressions with their definitions (they are in bold in the text).

1. public displays of affection	<b>b</b>	a) in the text, a special occasion that has the same meaning and purpose
2. forked out	<b>c</b>	b) showing your feelings of liking or love for someone in public
3. equivalent	<b>a</b>	c) paid
4. customary	<b>d</b>	d) normal, usual
5. commiserate with	<b>e</b>	e) show sympathy for

X. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate expression from the text.

1 I live in a **country** named Brazil.

2 When someone is sad, he/ she is **unfortunate**.

XI. Write in English:

O dia dos namorados é celebrado no dia 12 de junho no Brasil.

**Valentine's Day is celebrated on June 12th in Brazil.**

XII. Answer in English.

1 When is Valentine's Day in your country? And in the USA?

**It is on June 12th. In the USA it is on February 14th.**

2 Do you know how many grams a pound is equivalent to?

**A pound is equivalent to 453,59g.**

XIII. Answer in Portuguese.

1 Explique o que é o "Black Day", segundo o texto.

**É o dia, na Coreia, em que os homens que não ganharam nada no**

**Dia dos Namorados reúnem-se para comer macarrão e solidari-**

**zar-se uns com os outros (14 de abril).**

2 Copie do texto a oração que nos diz que o Valentine's Day não é igual no mundo todo.

**The traditions often differ from place to place.**

## CALL OF THE CHILD



One day I found my three-year-old son with the telephone, which he quickly hung up when he saw me. "What were you doing?" I asked him. He said that he had called his Aunt Tara. "How could you have called Aunt Tara?" I asked. "You don't even know her number." "Yes, I do. I called her," he replied. I wasted a lot of breath trying to convince him that he didn't know her number, but he insisted he had made the call. "Okay," I said finally. "What did she say, then, if you called her?" He answered, "She told me I had the wrong number."

*Reader's Digest*

### Exercícios Resolvidos

Junior was going to spend a week at his aunt's. On Sunday evening, before he left, his mother told him to be sure to put on a clean pair of socks every day. Junior faithfully obeyed his mother's instructions, but by Friday he couldn't get his shoes on.

(From **That's Right** by Lafayette Megale e Bruno G. Dalcin)

- 1 Junior...
- a) foi para a casa da tia na sexta-feira.
  - b) interpretou, à sua maneira, a recomendação de sua mãe.
  - c) trocava seus pares de meias todas as sextas-feiras.
  - d) não conseguiu tirar seus sapatos na sexta-feira.
  - e) lavava suas meias todas as noites.

**Resposta: B**

- 2 Qual dos seguintes vocábulos NÃO está relacionado a **clothes**?

- a) shirt    b) skirt    c) blouse    d) truck    e) trousers

**Resposta: D**

### Exercícios Propostos

#### VOCABULARY

- I. Translate the title of the text.

**Ligação (telefonema) da criança.** \_\_\_\_\_

- II. Replace the underlined expression by a Personal Pronoun.

1 One day I found my three year – old son. **him** \_\_\_\_\_

- III. Turn into English.

1 Uma casa de 20 anos.

**A twenty – year – old house.** \_\_\_\_\_

2 Um livro de 10 dólares.

**A 10 dollar book.** \_\_\_\_\_

- IV. Find in the text the following expressions.

1 rapidamente = **quickly** \_\_\_\_\_

2 respondeu = **replied** \_\_\_\_\_

3 mesmo = **even** \_\_\_\_\_

- V. Turn into Portuguese, according to the text.

1 which: **que** \_\_\_\_\_

2 to hang up: **desligar (telefone)** \_\_\_\_\_

3 to waste breath: **"gastar saliva" (perder tempo)** \_\_\_\_\_

4 to convince: **convencer** \_\_\_\_\_

5 then: **então** \_\_\_\_\_

## VOCABULARY EXPANSION

### I. Fill in the blanks

Last night I took my **cellular/ cell phone** (celular) and tried to call **my nephew** (meu sobrinho) who was supposed to be at home. Nobody **answered the phone** (atendeu o telefone). I decided **to leave a message** (deixar uma mensagem) in the **answering machine** (secretária eletrônica) to **call me back** (para me ligar de volta) **as soon as possible** (assim que possível). Later on, I found out he had traveled on business. So I **made a collect call** (fiz uma ligação a cobrar) to talk to him but unfortunately **the line was busy** (a linha estava ocupada).

### II. Match the columns.

1. tio	1	<b>c</b>	a) relatives
2. sobrinha	2	<b>b</b>	b) niece
3. primo	3	<b>d</b>	c) uncle
4. parentes	4	<b>a</b>	d) cousin
5. irmãos/ irmãs	5	<b>e</b>	e) siblings
6. sobrinho	6	<b>f</b>	f) nephew

III. My father's name is \_\_\_\_\_ and my mother's is \_\_\_\_\_. They are my **parents**.

### IV. Write in English

a) Meu sobrinho rapidamente desligou o telefone quando eu cheguei.

**My nephew quickly hung up the phone when I arrived.**

b) John mora num edifício de 15 andares.

**John lives in a fifteen-story building.**

c) Você faz ligações a cobrar quando está no exterior?

**Do you make collect calls when you are abroad?**

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

- 1 According to the text, the little boy
- a) called his aunt in order to ask her what she was doing.
  - b) was sure he had talked to his aunt.
  - c) really knew his aunt's telephone number.
  - d) was astonished because he didn't even know Auntie Tara.
  - e) asked his mother to make a telephone call.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

- 2 The word "finally" is more or less synonymous with:

- a) at least
- b) swiftly
- c) mostly
- d) eventually
- e) firstly

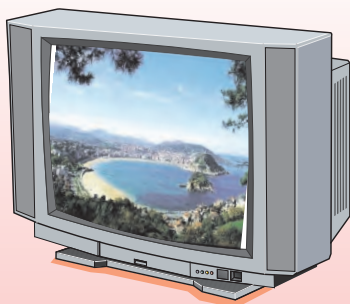
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

## Módulo

## 4 e 5

## Text - Television

### TELEVISION



Television has been with us very long, and we have already begun to forget what the world was like without it. Before we admitted it into our homes we never found it difficult to occupy our spare time. We used to read books and listen to music and broadcast talks now and then. Now we

gulp down our meals to be in time for this or that program. A sandwich and a glass of beer will do; anything, provided it doesn't interfere with the program. Whole generations are growing up addicted to the TV. Food is left uneaten, homework undone and sleep is lost. The TV is a universal pacifier. It is now standard practice for mothers to keep the children quiet by putting them in the living-room and turning on the set. It doesn't matter what they will see so long as they are quiet.

(M. T. Azevedo, C. D. Santiago)

## Exercícios Resolvidos

Leia a introdução da piada a seguir.

"A policeman saw a truck driver going the wrong way down a one-way street, but didn't give him a ticket. Why not?"

(The jolly joke book)

- Qual é o desfecho da piada, que lhe dá sentido e graça?  
a) The truck driver didn't stop.  
b) The truck driver didn't see him.  
c) The truck driver was walking.  
d) The truck driver turned right.  
e) The truck driver was going too fast.

**Resposta: C**

- Qual dos seguintes vocábulos NÃO identifica um meio de transporte?

- a) tram    b) train    c) boat    d) bond    e) plane

**Resposta: D**

## Exercícios Propostos

### VOCABULARY

Translate.

- very long: muito tempo
- used to: costumava
- to broadcast: transmitir
- now and then: de vez em quando
- to grow up: crescer
- addicted to: viciado em
- standard: padrão
- to turn on the set: ligar o aparelho

Complete the sentences below with the words or expressions from the vocabulary above and translate them.

- Max drinks some wine occasionally but he is not addicted to alcohol.
- Could you please turn on the set so that we can watch the game?
- We used to go swimming in the lake before it became polluted.
- Their children grew up on a farm in Scotland.
- They'll be home before very long.
- White is the standard color for this model of washing-machine.
- The baseball game will be broadcast on the radio next Tuesday.
- I like to go window-shopping now and then.

### VOCABULARY EXPANSION

- Complete the text below with translations in English.

When you want to watch TV (assistir TV), the first thing you do is to plug it in (ligá-la na eletricidade). Afterwards, with the help of a remote control (controle remoto), you are able to turn it up (aumentar o volume), turn it down (baixá-lo) or switch channels (mudar de canal).

- Types of programs.

- soap-opera: novela
- sitcom: série em que os mesmos personagens aparecem em cada programa em uma história diferente.
- quiz show / game show: programa de competição entre indivíduos ou equipes, valendo prêmios.
- talk show: programa de entrevistas
- documentary: documentário
- weather forecast: previsão do tempo
- series: série
- movies: filmes
- cartoons: desenhos animados
- rerun / repeat: reprise



III. Complete the text below making sense to it.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Public TV / Network TV** \_\_\_\_\_ refers to groups of TV stations that broadcast many of the same programs all over the country through radio waves in the air. You don't have to pay to watch network TV stations. If you pay extra, you can have a \_\_\_\_\_ **sattelite dish** \_\_\_\_\_ and receive a sattelite TV, or you can \_\_\_\_\_ **subscribe to** \_\_\_\_\_ cable TV.

IV. Turn into English.

1 O que está passando na TV hoje à noite?

**What's on TV tonight?**

---

2 A que horas é o filme?

**What time is the movie on?**

---

3 Quanto tempo duram os comerciais?

**How long do commercials last?**

---

4 Qual o seu programa favorito?

**What's your favorite program/show?**

---

5 Eles vão mostrar o jogo ao vivo ou apenas partes gravadas (melhores lances)?

**Are they showing the game live or just recorded highlights?**

---

V. Answer these questions about TV in your own country.

1 How many network channels are there?

**There are seven network channels.**

---

2 Do you watch satellite TV and / or cable TV?

**I watch...**

---

3 In total, how much TV do you watch every day?

**I watch ..... hours a day.**

---

4 What's your favorite program?

**My favorite program is...**

---

5 What day(s) or night(s) are they on?

**They're on...**

---

6 Do you enjoy watching commercials?

**Yes, I do. / No, I don't.**

---

7 Do you often watch sports live on TV? If not, do you watch the highlights?

**Yes, I do.**

---

**No, I don't. I prefer watching the highlights.**

---

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

According to the text,

- 1 Before there was television, we
- had no time to spare.
  - didn't know what to do with our spare time.
  - used to have no leisure at all.
  - used to occupy our free time in many different ways.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

2 Television

- interferes with leisure and natural needs.
- promotes understanding between generations.
- helps our talking, reading and listening to music.
- reminds us of what the world was like.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

3 So long as children are quiet

- their mothers won't neglect them.
- nobody will care if the programs they watch are unfit for them.
- they won't have to finish work left undone.
- they won't have to gulp down their food.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

4 We gulp down our food when

- we chew it slowly.
- we swallow it quickly.
- we eat little and drink a lot.
- we refuse to eat it.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

5 Television encourages

- first-hand experiences.
- an outdoor life.
- theater-going.
- passive enjoyment.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

6 What the world was like means

- o que o mundo parecia ser.
- como era o mundo.
- o mundo de que eu gostava.
- aquilo de que o mundo gostava.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

7 It doesn't matter means:

- It is unimportant.
- It has no substance.
- It is unimaginative.
- It is not palpable.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

8 A sandwich will do means a sandwich

- will not be enough
- will be prepared
- will be sufficient
- will be accepted

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**

9 Spare time is:

- Free time
- Working hours
- Rush hour
- Hard time

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

10 To be in time for something is

- to arrive punctually
- to arrive late
- to be prepared for
- to have time for

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

11 Provided it doesn't interfere... . The underlined word means

- Because
- So long as
- Nevertheless
- Although

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

12 Living-room is the same as

- dining-room.
- sitting-room.
- drawing room.
- bedroom.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**



Dolphins are mammals, not fish. They are warm blooded like man, and give birth to one baby, called a calf, at a time.

At birth, a dolphin calf is about 90-130 cms long and will grow to approximately 4 metres, living up to 40 years.

They are highly sociable animals, living in groups, which are fairly fluid, with dolphins from other groups interacting with each other from time to time.

Dolphins carry their young inside their womb for about 12 months. The baby is born tail first, and its mother will feed the calf for up to 2 years.

However, the calf will stay with its mother for between 3-6 years, during which time it will learn all about feeding techniques, social interaction and group hunting.

(www.english-zone.com (adaptado))

Exercícios Resolvidos

LAUGHTER, THE BEST MEDICINE

A man and his wife were giving each other the silent treatment. After a week of no talking, the man realized he would need his wife to wake him for an early morning fishing trip.

Not wanting to be the first to break the silence, he wrote on a piece of paper, "Please wake me up at 5 a.m."

The next morning the man arose, only to discover it was 9 a.m. and he'd missed his trip.

Furious, he was about to go and find his wife when he noticed a piece of paper on his pillow. It read: "It's 5 a.m. Wake up!"

(Reader's Digest)

- 1 (UNIP) – Deduz-se do texto que
- a) o casal mencionado vivia sempre brigando.
  - b) a esposa não entendeu que o marido queria ser acordado às 5 da manhã.
  - c) a esposa chamou o marido às 5 da manhã.
  - d) a esposa só chamou o marido às 9 da manhã.
  - e) a esposa escreveu uma nota informando o marido que já eram 5 horas da manhã.

Resposta: E

- 2 Indique a alternativa que apresenta os tempos verbais **incorretos**:
- a) to give, gave, given.
  - b) to wake, woke, woken.
  - c) to break, broke, broken.
  - d) to write, wote, wrote.
  - e) to find, found, found.

Resposta: D

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns.

1. dolphin	1	<b>c</b>	a) crescer
2. mammal	2	<b>b</b>	b) mamífero
3. to grow	3	<b>a</b>	c) golfinho
4. highly	4	<b>f</b>	d) viver
5. sociable	5	<b>e</b>	e) sociável
6. to live	6	<b>d</b>	f) extremamente

II. Turn into Portuguese.

"They are warm blooded like man."

**Ele são de sangue quente como o homem.**

III. Blood → **sangue**

to bleed – bled – bled → **sangrar**

blood donor → doador de sangue

bloody → sangrento, sanguinário

blood vessel → vaso sanguíneo

Complete the sentences with the expressions studied above.

- 1 His nose was bleeding.
- 2 She had lost a lot of blood as a result of the accident.
- 3 A blood donor is a person who gives some of their blood so that it can be injected into people who have lost blood through injury or illness.
- 4 Blood vessels are tubes, arteries and veins in your body, which your blood flows through.
- 5 There was a trail of bloody footprints leading down the path.

#### IV. Combine the columns

1. fairly	1	<b>a</b>	a) bastante
2. to carry	2	<b>d</b>	b) ficar
3. to feed – fed – fed	3	<b>c</b>	c) alimentar
4. to stay	4	<b>b</b>	d) carregar

Now complete the sentences with the expressions translated above.

- a) I carried the baby into the nursery yesterday.
- b) What time do I need to feed the dog tonight?
- c) The convict will stay in prison for the rest of his life.
- d) I ate a fairly large amount of potato salad.

#### V. Try to guess the meanings of the underlined words.

- 1 womb = útero.  
Jane's baby shifted in her womb.
- 2 tail = rabo.  
The cat ran in circles, chasing its tail.
- 3 however = entretanto.  
It is raining; however I think the game will be played.
- 4 to learn = aprender.  
Yesterday I learned that the capital of Poland is Warsaw.

#### VI. Expressions with TIME

Translate

In the text,

- 1 "... and give birth to one baby, called a calf, at a time."  
"... e dão a luz a um bebê, chamado de filhote, por vez."

- 2 "... interacting with each other from time to time."  
"... interagindo um com o outro ocasionalmente."

- on time = pontualmente
- time off = folga
- in the nick of time = na hora "H"

Complete these sentences by using the expressions above:

- 1 I asked my boss if I could have some time off to go to the dentist's.
- 2 Please make sure your essays are completed on time.
- 3 The doctor arrived in the nick of time.  
The patient's life was saved.

#### VII. UP TO UNTIL AS FAR AS



Turn into English.

- 1 Paul foi até Curitiba ontem.

Paul went as far as Curitiba yesterday.

- 2 Eu posso gastar até \$100.

I can spend up to \$100.

- 3 Ela ficará aqui até amanhã.

She will stay here until tomorrow.

#### VIII. Write in English

Golfinhos são mamíferos que carregam seus filhotes em seus úteros durante aproximadamente 12 meses.

Dolphins are mammals that carry their calves in their wombs for about 12 months.

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

I. Read the text to answer the questions below in English.

1 What are dolphins?

Dolphins are mammals.

2 What is a baby dolphin called?

A calf.

3 Are dolphins friendly with other dolphins?

Yes, they are.

4 What kind of blood does a dolphin have?

Dolphins have warm blood.

5 How long does a dolphin calf stay with its mother?

Between 3-6 years.

6 How long can a dolphin live?

40 years.

7 How long does it take for a dolphin to have a baby?

12 months.

8 When a dolphin calf is born, what emerges first?

The tail.

II. The word "calf" in the text refers to a "young dolphin". It also means a part of someone's leg. Which one is that?

panturrilha.

## Módulo

# 7

## Text - Superstitions: Friday 13<sup>th</sup> - unlucky for you?



Are you superstitious? Do you believe in good luck and bad luck? And, if so, how do you go about avoiding bad and promoting good luck?

One person in four in Britain is, apparently, superstitious, and they'll do everything from hanging horseshoes over their fireplace to crossing their fingers, touching wood and absolutely never walking under a ladder. And they're careful about cats. Black cats are supposed to be the familiars of witches or warlocks, so if one is following you it's definitely bad luck – a witch is after you!. On the other hand, if one crosses your path and continues then it's good luck because it hasn't noticed you. However, in some places the beliefs are different – so it pays to know where your black cat comes from!

(www.bbc.co.uk)

## Exercícios Resolvidos

Translate.

- 1 Pessoas supersticiosas têm medo de gatos pretos.

**Superstitious people are afraid of black cats.**

- 2 Uma superstição é uma crença em algo que não é real ou possível.

**A superstition is a belief in something that is not real or possible.**

- 3 Se você é supersticioso, você acredita que certos objetos ou ações têm o poder de influenciar as vidas das pessoas.

**If you are superstitious, you believe that certain objects or actions have the power to influence people's lives.**

## Exercícios Propostos

### VOCABULARY

- I. Fill in the blanks with the days of the week.

- 1 Feijoada is served at restaurants mostly on **Wednesdays** and **Saturdays**.

- 2 The great majority of people don't work on **Sundays**.

- 3 We have soap-operas on TV from **Monday** to **Saturday**.

- 4 **Tuesday** comes after Monday and **Thursday** comes before Friday.

- II. Match the columns.

1) apparently	1	<b>k</b>	a) entretanto
2) everything	2	<b>d</b>	b) madeira
3) to hang	3	<b>i</b>	c) assunto
4) fireplace	4	<b>j</b>	d) tudo
5) to touch	5	<b>l</b>	e) na verdade
6) wood	6	<b>b</b>	f) notar
7) ladder	7	<b>h</b>	g) evitar
8) to notice	8	<b>f</b>	h) escada
9) however	9	<b>a</b>	i) pendurar
10) subject	10	<b>c</b>	j) lareira
11) actually	11	<b>e</b>	k) aparentemente
12) to avoid	12	<b>g</b>	l) tocar

- III. **ATTENTION!**

Adjectives: lucky = **sortudo** unlucky = **azarado**

To believe (verb) = **acreditar** belief (noun) = **crença**

- IV. Complete the sentences with the following expressions.

**be careful about / on the other hand / to pay / to work hard**

- 1 If the business doesn't **pay**, soon we'll have to close it down.

- 2 **Be careful about** the ice on the road!

- 3 She deserves a lot of success – she is **working hard** now.

- 4 On the one hand I'd like a job which pays more, but **on the other hand** I enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment.

- V. Match the expressions with their explanations.

- 1 superstitious ( **c** )

- 2 horseshoe ( **b** )

- 3 witch ( **a** )

- 4 warlock ( **d** )

- 5 is after you ( **e** )

- 6 crosses your path ( **f** )

a) a woman who is believed to have magic powers – usually evil.

b) a piece of metal shaped like a U which is fixed to the bottom of a horse's foot – its hoof. It is supposed to bring good luck.

c) people who believe that things happen for reasons which are not scientific or logical – such as good luck or bad luck.

d) the male equivalent of a witch.

e) is following, chasing you.

f) traverses your way.

**VI.** Turn into Portuguese.

Do you believe in good luck and bad luck? If so, how do you go about avoiding bad and promoting good luck?

**Você acredita em sorte e azar? Se acredita, o que você faz para evitar o azar e promover a sorte?**

**VII.** Let's check if you've learned the lesson!

Turn the sentences into English

1 Você é supersticioso? Acredita em bruxas e magos?

**Are you superstitious? Do you believe in witches and warlocks?**

2 Aparentemente tudo está no mesmo lugar. A madeira está ao lado da lareira.

**Apparently everything is in the same place. The wood is next to the fireplace.**

**VIII.** Find out in the text the opposites of

1 always: **never**

2 equal: **different**

3 white: **black**

4 nothing: **everything**

**IX.** Write in English

Pessoas supersticiosas nunca caminham em baixo de uma escada.

**Superstitious people never walk under a ladder.**

**TEXT COMPREHENSION**

Answer in Portuguese.

1 Qual a porcentagem de britânicos supersticiosos?

**25%.**

2 Cite ao menos três superstições mencionadas no texto.

• **pendurar ferraduras sobre a lareira.**

• **cruzar os dedos.**

• **bater na madeira**

• **nunca caminhar sob uma escada.**

3 Em que situação um gato preto significa sorte?

**Se ele cruzar seu caminho e não parar.**

**Módulo**

**8**

**Text - MirrorGoGreen**



**EARN CASH AND HELP SAVE THE PLANET BY RECYCLING YOUR OLD GADGETS WITH MIRRORGOGREEN**

If getting paid for going green sounds too good to be true then you've not heard of Mirrorgogreen, a new site launched to help paint Britain green through recycling old or unused gadgets.

We all have old phones, digital cameras and even laptops gathering dust in drawers so now is the time to recycle these gadgets and cash in.

Recycling an Apple iPhone, for example, could earn you \$198, while you can get up to \$350 for a working laptop and more than \$60 for a working MP3 player.

The Mirrorgogreen site has been developed to be the first of its kind to recycle not only mobile phones but also laptops, MP3 players and sat navs, with plans to expand into several other technologies in the next few months.

To find out what your old gadgets are worth and to cash in while doing your bit for the environment, visit the Mirrorgogreen site now.

## Exercício Resolvido



(The Born Loser)

- 1 What does Brutus intend to do?
- Drink several glasses of wine on the weekend.
  - Save money, so he can drink a glass of wine on the weekend.
  - Drink a glass of wine a day.
  - Save instead of spending money on wine.
  - Drink less than a glass of wine on weekdays.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

**Resposta: A**

## Exercícios Propostos

### VOCABULARY

#### I. EARN, WIN, GAIN

1 Complete the following sentences with earn, win or gain.

- I'm sure he will win the prize.
- How much do you earn a year?
- He gained possession of the house when his father died.
- They won the war although it cost them millions of lives.
- I gained a lot of weight while I was on holiday.
- He earns his living as a teacher.

2 You may pay the bill in cash (com dinheiro), by check / cheque (com cheque) or with a credit card (com cartão).

3 Try to understand the meaning of gadget in the sentence. A gadget is a small piece of electrical or other equipment with a particular purpose.

- gadget = aparelho, dispositivo

Translate the title of the passage.

Earn cash and help save the planet by recycling your old gadgets with Mirrorgreen.

Ganhe dinheiro e ajude a salvar o planeta reciclando seus aparelhos velhos com Mirrorgreen.

II. Complete the chart:

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Translation
1. to pay	paid	<b>paid</b>	<b>pagar</b>
2. to go	<b>went</b>	<b>gone</b>	ir
3. to hear	<b>heard</b>	<b>heard</b>	ouvir
4. to get	got	<b>got, gotten</b>	<b>receber</b>
5. to find out	<b>found out</b>	<b>found out</b>	descobrir
6. to do	did	<b>done</b>	<b>fazer</b>

#### III. GREEN

Translate the underlined words and/ or expressions.

1 Green is my favourite color.

Verde

2 Those pears are green.

não maduras

3 He was very green when he started the job.

inexperiente

4 I always make sure that the kids eat their greens.

verduras

5 The site proposes a green initiative.

ecológica

6 What is the meaning of go green in the text?

Apoiar e promover a proteção do meio-ambiente.

IV. Complete the sentences with verbs from the chart.

**to sound – to launch  
to gather – to develop – to find out**

- The company is spending millions of dollars **to develop** \_\_\_\_\_ a new anti-cancer drug.
- I know it **sounds** \_\_\_\_\_ silly, but I'll miss him when he's gone.
- How did you **find out** \_\_\_\_\_ my new address?
- The company hopes \_\_\_\_\_ **to launch** \_\_\_\_\_ a new line of perfumes next month.
- My guitar has just been \_\_\_\_\_ **gathering** \_\_\_\_\_ dust since I broke my finger.

**REMEMBER**

- Germany, Japan and the USA are **developed** \_\_\_\_\_ countries.
- Haiti, Serra Leoa and Ethiopia are **underdeveloped** \_\_\_\_\_ countries.
- Brazil, Russia and Mexico are **developing** \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

V. Match the columns.

1) true	1	<b>e</b>	a) até
2) unused	2	<b>g</b>	b) gênero, espécie
3) even	3	<b>d</b>	c) pedacinho
4) drawers	4	<b>h</b>	d) até mesmo
5) up to	5	<b>a</b>	e) verdadeiro
6) working	6	<b>f</b>	f) em funcionamento
7) kind	7	<b>b</b>	g) não usados
8) bit	8	<b>c</b>	h) gavetas

VI. Sat Nav

Sat Nav = satellite navigation

Translate.

The Audi A6 comes with sat nav and climate control as standard.

**O Audi A6 vem com sistema de navegação por satélite e controle de clima como padrão.**

Do you know what GPS means?

GPS = **Global Position System**

**VII. TO BE WORTH**

Translate the following sentences.

- The house must be worth 2 million dollars.

**A casa deve valer 2 milhões de dólares.**

- I've no idea what these pictures are worth.

**Não tenho ideia de quanto valem estes quadros.**

**VIII. CASH IN**

Translate.

You may cash in more than \$60 if you recycle a working MP3 player.

**Você pode obter (receber) mais de 60 dólares se você reciclar um MP3 em funcionamento (em boas condições).**

IX. Combine the words in column A with their synonyms in column B

A			B
1) cash	1	<b>e</b>	a) to get money
2) to cash in	2	<b>a</b>	b) cell phones
3) kind	3	<b>c</b>	c) type
4) mobile phones	4	<b>b</b>	d) to spread out
5) to find out	5	<b>f</b>	e) currency
6) to expand	6	<b>d</b>	f) to learn

X. Write in English

- Nós reciclamos todas as nossas garrafas e latas.

**We recycle all our bottles and cans.**

- Este cheque é feito de papel reciclado.

**This check (cheque) is made from recycled paper.**

**TEXT COMPREHENSION**

Responda em português.

- O que é Mirrorgogreen?

**Um novo site lançado para ajudar a pintar a Grã-Bretanha de verde (torná-la ecológica), reciclando aparelhos velhos ou não usados.**

- O que o site Mirrorgogreen aceita para ser reciclado?

**Telefones, celulares, câmeras digitais, laptops, tocadores de MP3, sistemas de navegação por satélite.**

- Se você acessar o site Mirrorgogreen que informações obterá?

**Você saberá quanto valem seus aparelhos e também poderá receber o pagamento pela venda dos aparelhos.**



## I. Formas

Pessoas		Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
singular	1ª	My	Mine
	2ª	Your	Yours
	3ª	His Her Its	His Hers Its
plural	1ª	Our	Ours
	2ª	Your	Yours
	3ª	Their	Theirs

## II. Usos

### A. Possessive Adjectives

- obrigatoriamente antes de substantivos, precedidos ou não de adjetivos.

**HER** parents live in London.

I don't know where **YOUR** new book is.

- seguidos de **OWN** + substantivos.

We have **OUR** own ideas.

They brought **THEIR** own dictionaries.

### B. Possessive Pronouns

- substituindo a construção **possessive adjective + substantivo**, para evitar repetições.

My car is yellow, but **THEIRS** is blue  
(= **THEIR** car)

**OURS** is the most difficult **QUESTION**.  
(= **OUR** question)

- após preposições, quando o elemento posterior **não** for um substantivo.

He took the bone from my dog and gave it to **HERS**.

His house is similar to **OURS**.

- no "duplo possessivo", precedido de **OF** com a tradução de "um dos..., uma das..."

I saw a cousin of **YOURS** this morning.

An uncle of **OURS** has just got married.

## Exercícios Resolvidos

Complete with the missing possessives

1 That's not Helen's coat .

**Hers** is a red one.

2 Open **your** books, kids!

3 Everybody has to study to attain **his** goal.

4 Kate is not sure of **her** opinions.

Are the boys sure of **theirs**?

5 Paul went to the movies with two friends of **his**.

6 The baby is sucking **its** finger.



### No Portal Objetivo

Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o **PORTAL OBJETIVO** ([www.portal.objetivo.br](http://www.portal.objetivo.br)) e, em "localizar", digite **ING1M102**

## Exercícios Propostos

I. Choose the correct possessives.

- All students are expected to hand in their/theirs compositions on time.
- A friend of her/hers is coming to visit us tonight.
- Do many people in England have his/its/their/theirs own houses?
- It was a good idea of their/theirs to go swimming this afternoon.
- We know their/theirs telephone numbers, but they don't know our/ours.
- This purse isn't my/mine. It belongs to Helen. It's her/hers/his.
- Your/Yours is no big problem.
- After all this mess, can they really say that you are a friend of them/their/theirs?
- Now we've got two children to worry about: your/yours and my/mine.
- My friend Bill told me that Cynthia is in love with a friend of him/his.

II. Complete with the missing possessives.

- Bob shares a flat with some friends. He would prefer to have a flat of his, but he can't afford one.
- A child should learn to respect its parents.
- The pencil is hers and the pen is his. The former belongs to Cindy and the latter belongs to William.
- The bird built its nest on the top of that tree.
- Boys, are these socks yours?
- "Yours sincerely" and "Yours truly" are normally used to finish a letter in English.

- Somebody left \_\_\_\_\_ books on my desk.
- My neighbors asked to borrow my car because theirs was in the garage for repairs.
- "It was a good idea of Tom's to go skiing." "I agree it was a good idea of his."
- "Whose raincoat is this?"  
"It belongs to Mrs. Jones. It is hers."
- Everybody has his own likes and dislikes.
- They suggested Shirley should try massage. I think it was a good idea of theirs.
- Why do you want my pen? Can't you use your own?
- Do you like working with other people or do you prefer working by your own?
- You said you would introduce me to a friend of yours who had a flat to rent.

III. Circle the correct alternative.

- These sneakers appear to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) he      b) him      c) his      d) it      e) her  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**
- She wants to know if you've seen a CD of \_\_\_\_\_ lying about somewhere.  
a) hers      b) she      c) her      d) him      e) us  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**
- Very young children should not be allowed to go swimming by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) its      b) them      c) theirs      d) his      e) their  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E**
- Unfortunately the flat hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ own entrance.  
a) my      b) his      c) their      d) its      e) it  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**
- They went on holiday with two friends of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) they      b) them      c) theirs      d) their      e) they are  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**
- A tooth of \_\_\_\_\_ is broken, driving her mad.  
a) its      b) her      c) him      d) them      e) hers  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E**

7 I resolved \_\_\_\_\_ inner conflicts. How about \_\_\_\_\_, John?

- a) my – yours      b) mine – your      c) our – yours  
d) my – his      e) my – your

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

8 Sometimes I'm allowed to use my parents' car, but I wish I had a car of \_\_\_\_\_ own.

- a) mine      b) his      c) their  
d) theirs      e) my

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E**

9 Mary has got \_\_\_\_\_ suitcase, but \_\_\_\_\_ friends haven't got \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) her, hers, theirs  
b) her, her, theirs  
c) her, her, their  
d) his, her, their  
e) her, her, them

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

10 Everyone who came to the party brought \_\_\_\_\_ own drink.

- a) theirs      b) it      c) its      d) his      e) hers

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

IV. Turn into English

1 Meus documentos estão no meu bolso; onde estão os teus?

**My documents are in my pocket; where are yours?**

2 A mãe dela e a minha são amigas.

**Her mother and mine are friends.**

3 Um dos meus parentes trouxe aquele relógio da Europa.

**One of my relatives brought that watch from Europe.**

4 Robert foi no carro dele e Kelly foi no dela.

**Robert went in his car and Kelly went in hers.**

5 O nosso é o jardim mais bonito do quarteirão.

**Ours is the most beautiful garden in the block.**

## Módulo

# 10

## Text - Body quiz

### BODY QUIZ

- 1 The left side of your brain controls the left side of your body.
- 2 You have approximately 96,558 km. of blood vessels in your body.
- 3 It takes eight minutes for your blood to flow from your heart to your big toe and back.
- 4 When you rest, your heart beats from 60 to 80 times per minute.
- 5 Your body replaces the top layer of skin every 15-20 days.
- 6 About one quarter of your bones are in your feet.
- 7 When you have a bad cold, food doesn't taste good because your sense of taste is affected.
- 8 When you move, your body uses units of energy called calories.
- 9 To keep healthy, you need to eat about the same number of calories as you burn.
- 10 To burn the calories taken in when you eat a chocolate bar, you have to walk fast for about 20 minutes.
- 11 You don't burn any calories when you sit and read.
- 12 About two thirds of your body consists of water.



(Skyline 3, Carol Lethaby e Margarita Matte – MacMillan)

## Secondhand Smokers

Non-smokers who grew up with smoking parents face double the usual risk of lung cancer. A recent study estimates that 17 percent of all lung cancer patients in the US have never touched a cigarette and that their disease results from exposure to smokers when they were young. "It makes a strong case that exposure to secondhand smoke as a child increases your risk as an adult", says Dr. Stanton Glantz of the University of California in San Francisco.

(Speak up)

1 (FATEC) – De acordo com o texto:

- a) 17% dos fumantes possuem câncer pulmonar.
- b) 17% dos pacientes de câncer no pulmão nos USA não são fumantes.
- c) 17% dos casos de câncer no pulmão são constatados em fumantes.
- d) 17% dos fumantes nos USA têm mais facilidade de contrair câncer no pulmão.
- e) 17% dos pacientes de câncer no pulmão nos USA fumavam muitos charutos por dia.

Resposta: B

2 Smoking, results e smokers, sublinhados no texto, são, respectivamente

- a) verbo, verbo, substantivo.
- b) verbo, substantivo, substantivo.
- c) adjetivo, verbo, adjetivo.
- d) adjetivo, verbo, substantivo.
- e) verbo, substantivo, adjetivo.

Resposta: D

## Exercícios Propostos

### VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns.

1) quiz	1	e	a) camada
2) big toe	2	h	b) barra
3) layer	3	a	c) dois terços
4) bone	4	g	d) saudável
5) healthy	5	d	e) teste
6) bar	6	b	f) rapidamente
7) fast	7	f	g) osso
8) two-thirds	8	c	h) dedão (do pé)

II. Complete the following sentences.  
Use the verbs from the chart.

Pay attention to the verb tenses.

to flow – to rest – to beat  
to replace – to burn

- 1 She could feel the sun burning her face.
- 2 Put the bags down and rest your arms for a while.
- 3 Arteries and veins are the vessels through which our blood flows.
- 4 Harry bought a new chair to replace the one which was broken.
- 5 Although he was badly injured, his heart was still beating.

III. How would you translate:

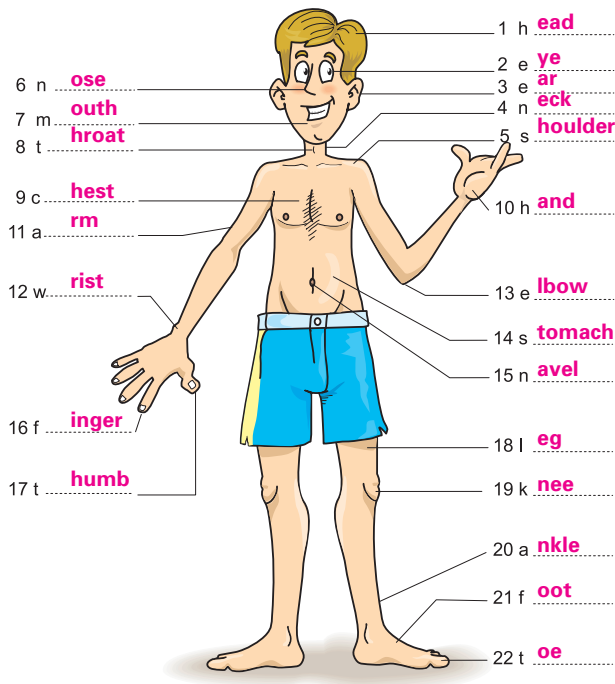
to have a cold? = estar resfriado.

IV. Mark each statement about the human body **T** (true) or **F** (false).

Answers.

- 1 **F** – The left side of the brain controls the right side of the body and vice-versa.
- 2 **T**
- 3 **F** – It takes less than 60 seconds.
- 4 **T**
- 5 **T**
- 6 **T**
- 7 **F** – Your sense of smell is affected and you have to be able to smell to taste things.
- 8 **T**
- 9 **T**
- 10 **F** – You have to walk fast for more than two hours to burn those 400 calories!
- 11 **F** – You burn 60-80 calories per hour.
- 12 **T**

V. Complete the labels for the illustration.



VI. Write the names of these organs in English.

- 1 coração: **heart**
- 2 pulmão: **lung**
- 3 fígado: **liver**
- 4 rim: **kidney**
- 5 bexiga: **bladder**
- 6 vesícula: **gallbladder**
- 7 baço: **spleen**
- 8 pele: **skin**

VII. Check the right answer.

- 1 The \_\_\_\_\_ is the organ inside the head that controls thought, memory, feelings and activity.  
a) brain                      b) skull  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**
- 2 The \_\_\_\_\_ is the movable fleshy part of the mouth that is used in tasting food and speaking.  
a) language                b) tongue  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ is the back of the neck.  
a) nape                      b) nostril  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**
- 4 The \_\_\_\_\_ is the rounded back part of the foot.  
a) heel                      b) sole  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**
- 5 The \_\_\_\_\_ is the area below the waist and above the legs at either side of the human body.  
a) calf                      b) hip  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**
- 6 The \_\_\_\_\_ is the flat part of the face, above the eyes and below the hair.  
a) head                      b) forehead  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**
- 7 The \_\_\_\_\_ is any of the short hairs which grow along the edges of the eye.  
a) eyelash                b) eyebrow  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**
- 8 The \_\_\_\_\_ is either of the two pieces of skin which can close over each eye.  
a) eyebrow                b) eyelid  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**
- 9 The \_\_\_\_\_ is either of the two soft rounded parts of a woman's chest that can produce milk.  
a) breast                    b) buttock  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ is the soft part of the body of a person which is between the skin and the bones.  
a) Meat                      b) Flesh  
**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

What do the following refer to?  
Answer in Portuguese.

1 96.558 km

**comprimento total dos vasos sanguíneos no corpo humano.**

2 8 minutes

**tempo de circulação total do sangue pelo corpo.**

3 15-20 days

**tempo de substituição da camada de pele do corpo.**

4 one quarter (1/4)

**porcentagem aproximada de ossos do corpo humano presentes no pé.**

5 20 minutes

**tempo necessário para que uma caminhada rápida queime as calorias consumidas em uma barra de chocolate.**

6 two thirds (2/3)

**porcentagem aproximada de água no organismo humano.**

## Módulo

# 11

## Text - My Son Was In Diapers



WHEN WE STARTED DEVELOPING THIS DRUG,

**MY SON WAS IN DIAPERS.**

WHEN WE FINISHED, HE WAS IN HIGH SCHOOL.

We started working on a new heart medicine in 1992. It took 15 years to complete all of the tests and find the exact, right compound. The cost? More than the price of a space shuttle mission. Inventing new medicines isn't easy, but it's worth it. Every discovery gives millions of people a new chance at life. And the profits help fund critical research on diseases like Multiple Sclerosis and Alzheimer's. The truth is, we're not just helping today's patients. But tomorrow's, as well.



Today's medicines finance tomorrow's miracles.

(www.gks.com)

## Exercícios Resolvidos



1 (PUC) – Segundo o texto do cartum, a moça:

- adora provas de escolha múltipla.
- prefere fazer a prova mais tarde.
- quer fazer a prova agora.
- quer levar a prova para casa.
- quer optar por não fazer a prova.

Resposta: E

### Calypso

The calypso originated in Trinidad and is a mixture of African, Spanish and West Indian folk music. The calypso is a living art-form and the words are always amusing and satirical and no topic, from political scandal to praise of sporting victories, is beyond the calypso singer.

2 (PUC) – Segundo o texto, o cantor de calypso:

- é capaz de utilizar qualquer tópico.
- não pode tratar de assuntos políticos.
- não pode se restringir a cantar vitórias esportivas.
- não tem tópicos preferenciais.
- se diverte enquanto canta.

Resposta: A

## Exercícios Propostos

### VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns.

1) drug	1	a	a) remédio
2) son	2	g	b) colegial
3) high school	3	b	c) fórmula
4) heart	4	h	d) medicamento
5) medicine	5	d	e) missão espacial
6) compound	6	c	f) pesquisa
7) space shuttle mission	7	e	g) filho
8) research	8	f	h) coração

II. Son means filho. Its feminine is daughter. How would you say irmãos (male and female) in English? siblings.

III. Write the Past Tense and the Past Participle of the following verbs and translate them

- to start, started, started = começar
- to take, took, taken = levar
- to find, found, found = achar
- to give, gave, given = dar
- to help, helped, helped = ajudar
- to fund, funded, funded = custear/financiar

IV. Don't confound the following verbs:

TO FIND = achar

TO FUND = custear, financiar

TO FOUND = fundar

Complete the following sentences with the verbs translated above.

Pay attention to the verb tenses.

- The research was funded by the tobacco industry.
- The laboratory was founded by Dr. R. S. Smith and funded by the Department of Oncology.
- We have to find a solution for the problem.
- Many employers find flexibility more important than salary.
- São Paulo was founded in 1554.
- People fund a project when they provide money for it.

V. Pay attention to  
"We started workING"

Now, write in English

1 Ela começou a chorar quando o viu.

**She started crying when she saw him.**

2 Ele começou a fazer dieta há 3 anos.

**He started dieting three years ago.**

3 Quantos anos você tinha quando começou a tocar violino?

**How old were you when you started playing the violin?**

VI. Translate the following sentence.

1 I don't know what the cost of a foreign travel for four is.

**Não sei qual é o custo de uma viagem para fora (do país) para quatro pessoas.**

2 Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of the verb to cost to cost, \_\_\_\_\_ **cost** \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ **cost** \_\_\_\_\_

3 Now, translate  
Our holiday in Australia was very costly.

**Nossas férias na Austrália foram muito caras.**

4 Give a synonym for costly = \_\_\_\_\_ **expensive** \_\_\_\_\_

5 Write the opposite of costly = \_\_\_\_\_ **cheap** \_\_\_\_\_

VII.

1 The verb to develop has different meanings. Translate the following sentences.

a) We are developing a new method.

**Estamos desenvolvendo um novo método.**

b) The bank is developing its business in Japan.

**O banco está expandindo suas atividades no Japão.**

c) She swims to develop strength.

**Ela nada para adquirir força.**

d) Both developed Aids.

**Ambos contraíram (pegaram) Aids.**

e) We develop your film in one hour.

**Revelamos seu filme em uma hora.**

## REMEMBER

2 France, Italy, Norway are \_\_\_\_\_ **developed** \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

Serra Leoa, and Haiti are \_\_\_\_\_ **underdeveloped** \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

Brazil and Mexico are \_\_\_\_\_ **developing** \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

## VIII. ALSO, TOO, AS WELL, EITHER

1 She **ALSO** speaks English. } positive sentences  
She is **ALSO** a teacher. }

2 She speaks English, **TOO**. } positive sentences  
Invite John and Jane **AS WELL**. }

3 She doesn't speak English, **EITHER**. } negative sentence

Complete

1 He inherited all the money and the house **as well (too)**.

2 I thought he was rather unpleasant, and I didn't like his wife, \_\_\_\_\_ **either** \_\_\_\_\_.

3 She plays the piano and is \_\_\_\_\_ **also** \_\_\_\_\_ a good violinist.

4 When my husband retires I'll retire \_\_\_\_\_ **as well (too)** \_\_\_\_\_.

5 "I haven't read any of these novels". "I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ **either** \_\_\_\_\_."

6 I \_\_\_\_\_ **also** \_\_\_\_\_ agree with you.

IX. Complete the following sentences with

**diapers – to be worth  
profit – to fund**

1 I have no idea what these pictures \_\_\_\_\_ **are worth** \_\_\_\_\_.

2 Many people now use disposable \_\_\_\_\_ **diapers** \_\_\_\_\_ instead of cloth ones.



3 My parents **funded** my college education.

4 Last year, our company made a modest **profit**.

X. Write the opposites of

a) to start ≠ **to finish**

b) right ≠ **wrong**

c) easy ≠ **difficult, hard**

d) profits ≠ **losses**

e) truth ≠ **lie**

XI. Translate the last sentence of the text.

"But tomorrow's, as well".

**"Mas os de amanhã, também".**

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 De acordo com o texto, qual o custo do novo remédio para o coração?

**Mais do que o preço de uma missão espacial.**

2 De acordo com o texto, o que vale a pena? Por que?

**Inventar novos medicamentos, pois todas as descobertas dão uma nova chance de vida a milhões de pessoas.**

3 All of the following alternatives mean "doença" in English, except one. Which one?

a) illness.                      b) disease.                      c) sickness.

d) menace.                      e) malady.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

## Módulo

# 12

## Text - Roller Skates

### ROLLER SKATES

Today, roller skating is easy and fun. But a long time ago, it wasn't easy at all. Before 1750, the idea of skating didn't exist. That changed because of a man named Joseph Merlin. Merlin's work was making musical instruments.

In his spare time he liked to play the violin. Joseph Merlin was a man of ideas and dreams. People called him a dreamer.

One day Merlin received an invitation to attend a fancy dress ball. He was very pleased and a little excited. As the day of the party came near, Merlin began to think how to make a grand entrance at the party. He had an idea. He thought he would get a lot of attention if he could skate into the room.

Merlin tried different ways to make \_\_\_\_\_ roll. Finally, he decided to put two wheels under each shoe. These were the first roller skates. Merlin was very proud of his invention as dreamed of arriving at the party on wheels while playing the violin.

On the night of the party Merlin rolled into the room playing his violin. Everyone was astonished to see him. There was just one problem. Merlin had no way to stop his roller skates. He rolled on and on. Suddenly, he ran into a huge mirror that was hanging on the wall. Down fell the mirror, breaking to pieces. Nobody forgot Merlin's grand entrance for a long time!

(Englishdaily)

## Exercícios Resolvidos

(UNICAMP) – O excerto abaixo foi adaptado do conto “True Love” de Isaac Assimov.

My name is Joe. That is what my colleague, Milton Davidson, calls me. He is a programmer and I am a computer. I am Milton's experimental model. His Joe.

Milton has never married, though he is nearly 40 years old. He has never found the right woman, he told me. One day he said, “I'll find her yet, Joe. I'm going to find the best. I'm going to have true love and you're going to help me. I'm tired of improving you in order to solve the problems of the world. Solve my problem. Find me true love.”

(T.Kral (org.), *Being People – An Anthology*.  
Washington D.C.: USIA)

1 Do que Milton Davidson está cansado?

**Milton Davidson está cansado de aperfeiçoar o computador (Joe) a fim de resolver os problemas do mundo.**

2 Por que Milton Davidson não se casou e o que ele espera que Joe faça por ele.

**Milton Davidson não se casou por não ter encontrado a mulher certa. Ele espera que Joe resolva seu problema, encontrando seu amor verdadeiro.**

## Exercícios Propostos

### VOCABULARY

I. Translate the title of the text.

**Patins**

II. Write two adjectives that mean the opposite of easy (1<sup>st</sup> paragraph)

**difficult, hard**

III. Find in the first paragraph the expression that indicates any period when you are not working and free for other activities.

**spare time**

IV. Write in English.

1 jogar futebol = **to play soccer**

2 jogar cartas = **to play cards**

3 tocar violão = **to play the guitar**

4 tocar flauta = **to play the flute**

5 desempenhar um papel = **to play a role (part)**

6 pregar uma peça em alguém = **to play a trick on someone**

V. **TO ATTEND** is a “false friend” and means to be present at a meeting, performance, classes.

• to attend = **assistir a**

How would you say “atender o telefone” in English?

**to answer the phone**

VI. Find in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph the following words in English.

1 a medida que = **as**

2 satisfeito = **pleased**

3 fantasia = **fancy**

4 baile = **ball**

5 entrada = **entrance**

### VII. TO TRY

Translate the underlined expressions.

1 You can't close your ears, no matter how hard you try.

**tente**

2 I tried to use the mobile phone in the elevator.

**tentei**

3 He was accused of a crime and will be tried next month.

**será julgado**

VIII. Find in the third paragraph the following words in English.

1 enquanto = **while**

2 sapato = **shoe**

3 cada = **each**

4 orgulhoso = **proud**

5 rodas = **wheels**

IX. The verb to roll means rolar.

Translate the noun roll in the following sentences.

1 She bought a roll of fabric.

• roll = rolo

2 I usually eat a roll in my breakfast.

• roll = pãozinho

3 They get your name from the electoral roll.

• roll = lista

X. Find in the fourth paragraph the following words in English.

1 apenas = just

2 pedaços = pieces

3 de repente = suddenly

4 continuamente, sem parar = on and on

5 espelho = mirror

6 surpresos = astonished

XI. Match the columns.

1. spare	1	f	a) be present at
2. attend	2	a	b) at last
3. pleased	3	d	c) no one
4. finally	4	b	d) satisfied
5. astonished	5	g	e) enormous
6. just	6	h	f) free
7. huge	7	e	g) surprised
8. nobody	8	c	h) only

XII. Write in English.

1 Ela pretende visitar seus avós no seu tempo livre (de folga).

She intends to visit her grandparents in her spare time.

2 Patins são botas com um par de rodas para patinar em superfícies de madeira ou concreto.

Roller skates are boots with a set of wheels for skating on surfaces of wood or concrete.

3 Todos ficaram surpresos quando Merlin entrou na sala sobre rodas enquanto tocava violino.

Everyone was astonished when Merlin entered the room on wheels while playing the violin.

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) a strange man
- b) an unusual party
- c) how roller skating began
- d) how people enjoyed themselves in the 18th century
- e) Merlin's work

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**

2 People thought Merlin was a dreamer because he \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) often gave others surprises
- b) was a gifted musician
- c) invented the roller skates
- d) was full of imagination
- e) loved parties

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

3 Merlin put wheels under his shoes in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) impress the party guests
- b) arrive at the party sooner
- c) test his invention
- d) show his skill in walking on wheels
- e) be seen by everybody

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

4 What is the main point the writer is trying to make in the last paragraph?

- a) The roller skates didn't need further improvement.
- b) The party guests took Merlin for a fool.
- c) Merlin succeeded beyond expectation.
- d) Merlin got himself into trouble.
- e) The party guests' disappointment

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**

5 The word missing in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph in the text is:

- a) him
- b) its
- c) itself
- d) his
- e) himself

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E**

We all know that smiling is important when meeting new people. However, new research suggests that different types of smiles affect what people think of us.

There are any number of sayings about the power of the smile. 'Peace begins with a smile.' 'A smile is the universal welcome.' 'Life is short but a smile only takes a second.' All good advice. But it may not be as simple as that. According to new research, if you want to make a good impression when you meet people, it's not just that you smile. It's how you smile.



The study was carried out by the Go Group, a business support organisation based in Scotland. They looked at people's reactions to different grins. They found that responses varied considerably.

Through this they say they have found three types of smile to avoid: The first is 'The Enthusiast', very wide, all teeth showing, possible evidence that you can have too much of a good thing. Then there is the 'Big Freeze', a fixed grin that looks practised and fake. Finally comes 'The Robot', a small, thin smile, lacking in warmth.

The group also warns about smiling too quickly, saying it can make you look insincere. The best smile, they say, is slower and floods naturally across the whole face.

(Jonny Hogg, BBC News)

## Exercícios Resolvidos

A man goes to the doctor and says, "Doctor, wherever I touch, it hurts."

The doctor asks, "What do you mean?"

The man says, "When I touch my shoulder, it really hurts. If I touch my knee – OUCH! When I touch my forehead, it really, really hurts."

The doctor says, "I know what's wrong with you – you've broken your finger!"

(<http://iteslj.org/c/jokes-short.html>)

**1 (UEPG-Adaptado)** – About the joke, choose the correct alternative:

- a) The conversation is probably taking part at a restaurant.
- b) The dialogue is between a doctor and his/her co-worker.
- c) According to the doctor, the patient's problem is far from being solved.
- d) When the doctor says: "What do you mean?", he/she is asking for some more explanations.
- e) The doctor was unable to solve the patient's problem.

**Resposta: D**

**2** Another word for doctor is:

- a) physics
- b) physicist
- c) physiologist
- d) psychologist
- e) physician

**Resposta: E**

## Exercícios Propostos

### VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns.

1) however	1	<b>b</b>	a) afirmações
2) research	2	<b>e</b>	b) entretanto
3) types	3	<b>d</b>	c) paz
4) sayings	4	<b>a</b>	d) tipos
5) peace	5	<b>c</b>	e) pesquisa

II. In the text, "...what people think **of** us."

- Think **of** or think **about** something or someone means to form ideas in the mind about something or someone.

So, turn into English.

1 Mary pensou em comer pizza hoje à noite.

**Mary thought of/about eating pizza tonight.**

2 Ele está sempre pensando nela, não está?

**He's always thinking of/about her, isn't he?**

III. Fill in the blanks.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Translation
1) to know	<u>knew</u>	<u>known</u>	saber
2) to meet	met	<u>met</u>	<u>encontrar</u>
3) <u>to begin</u>	began	begun	<u>começar</u>
4) to take	<u>took</u>	taken	<u>levar</u>

IV. Match the columns.

1) welcome	1	<b>b</b>	a) conselho
2) short	2	<b>d</b>	b) boas vindas
3) advice	3	<b>a</b>	c) Escócia
4) Scotland	4	<b>c</b>	d) curta

The word "advice" means conselho or conselhos in Portuguese.

In English "advice" is an uncountable noun so, there is no plural form for it, and the verb is always singular.

1 Seu conselho é muito bom.

**Your advice is very good.**

2 Ela sempre dá bons conselhos a seus alunos.

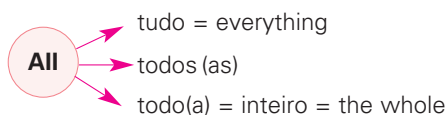
**She always gives good advice to her students.**

3 Eu só preciso de **um** conselho para me sentir bem.

**I only need a piece of advice to feel well.**

V. **PAY ATTENTION!**

- We **all** know...
- **All** good advice.
- **All** teeth showing, ...



Turn into Portuguese.

1 **All** Jane's sisters are tall, but her brothers are **all** short.

**Todas as irmãs da Jane são altas, mas seus irmãos são todos baixos.**

2 Why did you drink **all** the milk?

**Por que você bebeu todo o leite?**

3 We have **all** (that) we need on the island.

**Nós temos tudo de que precisamos na ilha.**

VI. Match the expressions with their explanations:

- 1 grins (c)  
 2 to avoid (e)  
 3 fake (b)  
 4 lacking in warmth (d)  
 5 floods (a)

- a) spreads, moves across  
 b) false  
 c) smiles  
 d) not having very much friendliness or openness  
 e) not to do

VII. Turn into Portuguese.

1 There are any number of sayings about the power of the smile.

Há "n" afirmações sobre o poder do sorriso.

---

---

2 But it may not be as simple as that.

Mas pode não ser tão simples quanto isso.

---

---

### TEXT COMPREHENSION

Responda em português.

1 O que o texto nos diz a respeito do sorriso?

O texto nos diz que para causar uma boa impressão nas outras pessoas não basta apenas sorrir mas saber como sorrir.

---

---

2 Qual o melhor sorriso, de acordo com o texto?

O melhor sorriso é aquele mais lento que se espalha pelo rosto inteiro.

---

---

3 Quais os três tipos de sorrisos que precisamos evitar? Defina-os.

O sorriso "entusiasta" é aquele sorriso largo, que mostra todos os dentes. O sorriso "Big Freeze" é um sorriso fixo que parece treinado e falso. O terceiro sorriso é o "The Robot" que é um sorriso pequeno, pouco consistente, sem cordialidade, calor humano.

---

---

---

4 Circle the **wrong** pair of synonyms.

- a) but = however
- b) finally = at least
- c) to avoid = to prevent
- d) to lack = not to have
- e) wide = broad

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

5 Circle the **wrong** pair of opposites.

- a) grin ≠ smile
- b) best ≠ worst
- c) wide ≠ narrow
- d) quickly ≠ slowly
- e) to begin ≠ to end

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

## WHITE LIES

At 9:00 Dick Spivalk's bank telephoned and said payment was late. 'The check is in the post.' Dick replied quickly. At 11:45 Dick left for a 12:00 meeting across town. Arriving late, he explained that traffic had been bad.

That evening, Dick's girlfriend wore a new dress. He hated it. 'It looks just great on you,' he said.

Three lies in one day! Yet Dick Spivalk is just an ordinary man. Each time, he told himself that sometimes the truth causes too many problems. Most of us tell much the same white lies, harmless untruths that help to save trouble.

How often do we tell white lies? It depends in part on our age, education, and even where we live. According to one U.S. study, women are more truthful than men, and honesty increases as we get older.

While most people use little white lies to make life easier, the majority of Americans care about honesty in both public and personal life. They say that people today are less honest than they were ten years ago. Although it is believed that things are getting worse, lying seems to be an age-old human problem. The French philosopher Vauvenarges, writing in the eighteenth century, touched on the truth when he wrote, 'All men are born truthful and die liars.'

(Englishdaily)



## Exercícios Resolvidos



<http://www.cartoonistgroup.com/store/add>

- 1 The cartoonist wants the reader to believe that Senator Krupt
- has been paid by the press.
  - has done something wrong.
  - has gained people's trust.
  - has got a rather unfair trial.

Resposta: B

- 2 The word **they** in this cartoon refers to the
- lies.
  - means.
  - press.
  - senators.

Resposta: C



# Exercícios Propostos

## VOCABULARY

I. Translate the title of the text.

**Mentiras inocentes / Mentirinhas**

II. Complete the following chart.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Translation
1. to say	said	<b>said</b>	= <b>dizer</b>
2. to wear	<b>wore</b>	worn	= <b>usar, vestir</b>
3. to tell	<b>told</b>	told	= dizer, contar
4. to save	saved	<b>saved</b>	= <b>poupar</b>
5. to make	<b>made</b>	made	= <b>fazer, tornar</b>
6. to get	<b>got</b>	got, gotten	= <b>ficar</b>
7. to write	<b>wrote</b>	<b>written</b>	= escrever
8. to die	<b>died</b>	died	= <b>morrer</b>

III. Match the columns.

1. payment	1	<b>e</b>	a) reunião
2. post	2	<b>c</b>	b) comum
3. meeting	3	<b>a</b>	c) correio
4. yet	4	<b>f</b>	d) inofensivas
5. ordinary	5	<b>b</b>	e) pagamento
6. harmless	6	<b>d</b>	f) entretanto
7. truth	7	<b>h</b>	g) confiáveis
8. truthful	8	<b>g</b>	h) verdade

IV. Match the words in column **A** with their synonyms in column **B**.

<b>A</b>			<b>B</b>
1. post	1	<b>d</b>	a) answered
2. replied	2	<b>a</b>	b) becomes higher
3. hated	3	<b>e</b>	c) lies
4. ordinary	4	<b>f</b>	d) mail
5. untruths	5	<b>c</b>	e) detested
6. increases	6	<b>b</b>	f) common

V. Write the opposites of

- late = **early**
- quickly = **slowly**
- to hate = **to love**

- truth = **lie**
- to increase = **to decrease**
- older = **younger**

### VI. ATTENTION!

Translate.

- Susan left for Paris last night.

**partiu para**

- Susan left Paris last night.

**partiu de**

VII. Translate the following excerpt from the text.

"It looks just great on you".

**Parece ótimo em você.**

VIII. Find in the first two paragraphs.

- a synonym for fast = **quickly**
- an expression meaning a maioria de nós = **most of us**
- an expression meaning a lot of work = **trouble**
- a word for até mesmo = **even**



**IX.** Pay attention to the following verbs.

- a) to lie, lied, lied = to tell a lie
- b) to lie, lay, lain = to be in, or get into a horizontal position

Now translate the following sentences.

1 Was he lying on his back or his side?

Ele estava deitado de costas ou de lado?

2 He lied about his qualifications to get the job.

Ele mentiu sobre suas qualificações para conseguir o emprego.

**X.** Find in the third paragraph the following expressions in English.

1 pior = worse

2 enquanto = while

3 preocupar-se = care

4 mentirosos = liars

### **XI. CARE**

Translate the underlined expressions.

1 Most people don't care what they eat.  
não se preocupam com, não ligam para

2 They should take care of their sick relatives.  
tomar conta de (cuidar de)

3 Handle these glasses with care.  
cuidado

4 She doesn't worry about anything; She is a carefree person.  
despreocupada

5 Please be careful with that painting; it's too valuable.

cuidadoso

6 Careless drivers cause accidents.

descuidados

### **TEXT COMPREHENSION**

1 When the writer says 'Dick Spivalk is just an ordinary man', he means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) it is common that people tell white lies
- b) Dick could do nothing about bad traffic
- c) it is common that people delay their payments
- d) Dick found it hard to deal with everyday problems
- e) Dick is a person whom nobody trusts

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

2 According to the text, most Americans \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) hate white lies
- b) believe white lies
- c) value honesty
- d) consider others dishonest
- e) are more truthful nowadays

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**

3 Vauvenarges' remark suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) lying is an age-old human problem
- b) dishonesty increases as people get older
- c) people were dishonest in the 18th century
- d) it is social conditions that make people tell lies
- e) women lie more than men do

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

4 The words meeting, study and die, underlined in the text, are respectively

- a) verb, verb, verb.
- b) noun, verb, adjective.
- c) verb, noun, verb.
- d) verb, verb, adjective.
- e) noun, noun, verb.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E**

## MR. MILLER'S COMPLAINT

Dear Sir,

I must complain in writing about the service at the Hotel Regency last month. I stayed at the hotel for a fortnight, and this was my third visit.

There were a number of things wrong. First, the new self-service arrangement at lunch was not what I expected. Second, the service at dinner was very slow. Third, the general standard of service in the hotel was very poor. The receptionists always seemed extremely busy; the hotel porter was never available; there was no 24-hour service; there was nobody to help me get a taxi when I needed one most; and I thought that the floor waiter was rather rude.

I do not usually complain but, as an old customer, I'm sure you will be interested in my comments.

Yours truly,

Peter Miller.

(Adapted from "What about being a tourist?", in *Tours and Trips*)

## Exercícios Resolvidos

1 Turn into Portuguese:

"The hotel porter was never available".

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

**O carregador do hotel nunca estava disponível.**

2 Translate into English:

a) As pessoas dão gorjeta ao carregador por carregar a bagagem.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

**People tip the bellman(porter) for carrying the luggage.**

b) Os hóspedes reclamaram sobre o serviço que tinham recebido.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

**The guests complained about the service they had received.**

## Exercícios Propostos

### VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns.

1) to complain	1	<b>d</b>	a) cliente
2) at lunch	2	<b>b</b>	b) no almoço
3) to expect	3	<b>g</b>	c) lento
4) slow	4	<b>c</b>	d) reclamar
5) standard	5	<b>f</b>	e) comentários
6) busy	6	<b>h</b>	f) padrão
7) customer	7	<b>a</b>	g) esperar
8) comments	8	<b>e</b>	h) ocupado

II. Combine these expressions with their definitions below.

- 1** fortnight ( **B** )                      **2** porter ( **C** )  
**3** available ( **D** )                         **4** rather ( **A** )

- a) very  
 b) a period of 14 days or 2 weeks.  
 c) bellman; a person whose job is to carry baggage at airports, hotels...  
 d) able to be reached.

III. Fill in with the vocabulary above. (I and II)

- 1** They **complained** to the restaurant manager about the service they'd received.  
**2** Mrs. Smith will be **available** in a minute.  
**3** She's going to be **busy** for the next couple of weeks.  
**4** I'll be in New York during the second **fortnight** of April.  
**5** You look **rather** tired today. Why don't you get some sleep?  
**6** No one **expected** the book to be such a success.  
**7** Do you have any **comments** on what has been planned?  
**8** She's a valued **customer** that we wouldn't want to lose.  
**9** The food is not so good **at lunch**.

**10** A **porter** is a person employed to carry luggage.

**11** The food was poor and the service **slow**.

**12** They are poor by British **patterns**.

IV. Match these adjectives with the right context, according to the text.

1) slow	1	<b>a</b>	a) dinner service
2) available	2	<b>d</b>	b) receptionists
3) rude	3	<b>e</b>	c) general service
4) poor	4	<b>c</b>	d) porter
5) busy	5	<b>b</b>	e) floor waiter

### VOCABULARY EXPANSION

I. Match the columns.

#### HOTEL SERVICE

1) lobby	1	<b>d</b>	a) bagagem
2) porter	2	<b>h</b>	b) recepção
3) maid	3	<b>g</b>	c) chave
4) luggage	4	<b>a</b>	d) saguão
5) to check in	5	<b>e</b>	e) fazer o check in
6) to check out	1	<b>j</b>	f) porteiro
7) front desk	2	<b>b</b>	g) camareira
8) desk clerk	3	<b>i</b>	h) carregador
9) key	4	<b>c</b>	i) recepcionista
10) doorman	5	<b>f</b>	j) fazer o check out

II. Complete the sentences below with words and expressions from the vocabulary above.

- 1** The **porter** carries the bags.  
**2** The **maid** cleans the hotel rooms.  
**3** The **front desk** is the place where you register at a hotel.  
**4** Guests pay when they **check out**.  
**5** People tip the bellman for carrying the **luggage**.  
**6** Guests meet their friends in the hotel **lobby**.

7 The **doorman** signals for a taxi.

8 When I arrive at the hotel, I **check in**.

9 The **desk clerk** is the person who registers hotel guests.

10 After registering at the hotel, the clerk gave me the **key**.

III. Give the correct order for these actions.

1 ( 2 ) The doorman opened the door for Jane.

2 ( 3 ) Jane registered at the front desk.

3 ( 1 ) Jane arrived at the hotel.

4 ( 4 ) The porter took Jane's baggage to the elevator.

5 ( 5 ) The elevator operator asked for Jane's floor.

6 ( 8 ) Jane returned to the lobby.

7 ( 6 ) Jane tried the door to her suite.

8 ( 7 ) The key would not open the door.

IV. Write in English.

Que tipo de acomodações você prefere quando você faz uma viagem?

What kind of accommodations do you prefer when you take a trip?

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 Peter Miller is writing to:

- a) an old friend.
- b) an old customer.
- c) a travel agency.
- d) a hotel manager.
- e) a guest very well known.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

2 The guest stayed at the hotel for

- a) two weeks.
- b) two days only.
- c) a weekend.
- d) no more than a week.
- e) nobody knows the truth about it.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

3 Peter Miller wants to:

- a) make a reservation.
- b) invite his friend for a very good lunch.
- c) complain about the hotel service.
- d) do nothing but rest a little.
- e) call his wife at the hotel.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**

4 In the sentence:

"I must complain in writing about the service at the hotel..."  
(line 1), the opposite of the underlined verb is:

- a) available.
- b) compass.
- c) get lost.
- d) exalt.
- e) increase.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

## Find the fictional characters

Read the sentences and follow the instructions, writing the letters in the boxes on the next page. When you have finished, rearrange each series of letters to give the names of three famous fictional characters.

1

If *curious* people want to know things, then write the letter N in box 13. If not, write the letter O.

2

If smoking is *harmless*, then write the letter E in the box 24. If it isn't, write the letter S.

3

If a *peaceful* scene can make you feel relaxed, write the letter D in box 4. If not, write the letter L.

4

If you are *conscious* of something, you know about it. If this is true, then write the letter N in box 18. If it isn't, write the letter S.

5

If you *reduce* something you make it larger. If this is true, then write the letter Y in box 10. If it isn't, write the letter S.

6

If you are *amazed*, you are really angry. If this is true, then write the letter C in box 26. If it isn't, write the letter U.

7

If people in the *navy* spend a lot of time at sea, then write the letter U in box 1. If not, write the letter V.

8

If wax is nice to eat, then write the letter V in box 20. If not, write the letter N.

9

If a *dock* is where ships load and unload goods, then write the letter T in box 8. If not, write the letter P.

10

If people usually *cheer* to show they are not very pleased, then write the letter T in box 19. If this isn't true, write the letter E.

11

If teachers normally *curse* their students in the classroom, write the letter G in box 6. If this isn't true, write the letter A.

12

If you normally *brake* to stop your car or make it slow down, then write the letter R in box 15. If not, write the letter O.

13

In a war, soldiers often try to *capture* enemy towns and villages. If this is true, then write the letter C in box 3. If not, write the letter L.

14

If a crime is something you can *commit*, then write the letter M in box 23. If not, write the letter L.

15

If people often *complain* because they are pleased with something, then write the letter I in box 17. If this isn't true, write the letter K.

16

If you can *divide* twelve into a hundred exactly nine times, then write the letter I in box 21. If not, write the letter E.

17

If rain can *ruin* a picnic, then write the letter F in box 12. If not, write the letter H.

18

If *fail* is the opposite of 'win', then write the letter I in box 2. If not, write the letter R.

19

If it is normal in Britain to *queue* for a bus, then write the letter A in box 7. If not, write the letter E.

20

If it is common for parents to *whip* their children, then write the letter A in box 5. If it isn't, write the letter L.

21

If a *flame* is part of a car, then write the letter L in box 14. If not, write the letter E.

22

If you can *slip* on a banana skin, then write the letter N in box 11. If not, write the letter C.

23

If *acid* tastes nice in tea or coffee, then write the letter O in box 22. If not, write the letter P.

24

If *float* is the opposite of 'sink', then write the letter A in box 9. If not, write the letter S.

25

If *cement* is used in building, then write the letter I in box 16. If not, write the letter G.

26

If coats are sometimes made from the *fur* of animals, then write the letter R in box 25. If not, write the letter N.

27

If *patience* is something a teacher needs, then write the letter A in box 27. If not, write the letter E.

Fictional character 1 =    D   R   A   C   U   L   A    (likes drinking blood)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
U	R	C	D	L	A	A

Fictional character 2 =    F   R   A   N   K   E   N   S   T   E   I   N    (likes electricity)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
T	A	S	N	F	N	E	R	I	K	N	E

Fictional character 3 =    S   U   P   E   R   M   A   N    (changes from a newspaper reporter)

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
N	E	P	M	S	R	U	A

## Exercícios Resolvidos

Mrs. Dora Shields, mother of five children already, gave birth to twin daughters at the Brighton General Hospital early yesterday morning. The father, 46-year-old Mr. Albert Shields, a greengrocer, said: "Of course, it was a bit of a shock, but we always wanted a big family."

(UFBA)

- 1 According to the text,
- a) the wife is 46 years old.
  - b) Mr. Shield is a famous doctor.
  - c) Shield works at the Brighton Hospital.
  - d) The Shields have seven children now.
  - e) the whole family got up early.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

- 2 A greengrocer \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) sells bread
  - b) works with data
  - c) works outdoors
  - d) sells meat
  - e) takes care of pets

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

## Exercícios Propostos

### Missing squares

The ten-letter words below are on squares, but some squares are missing from each word. Look at the 'loose' squares and place them correctly to complete each of the words.

- 1 For example, beans, peas, potatoes.

VE GE TA BL ES

- 2 It can be difficult to explain or understand.

MY ST ER IO US

- 3 To try to prevent someone from doing something.

DI SC OU RA GE

- 4 You often see one of these when you are driving.

RO UN DA BO UT

- 5 For example, 'I've been in love millions of times!'

EX AG GE RA TE



6 I don't drink a lot – just the ... glass of wine.

**OC CA SI ON AL**

7 A very tall building.

**SK YS CR AP ER**

8 The study of ideas and human existence.

**PH IL OS OP HY**

9 Very tiring.

**EX HA US TI NG**

10 The school offers both group lessons and ... ones.

**IN DI VI DU AL**

11 Many companies are always trying to improve this.

**EF FI CI EN CY**

12 A type of air transport.

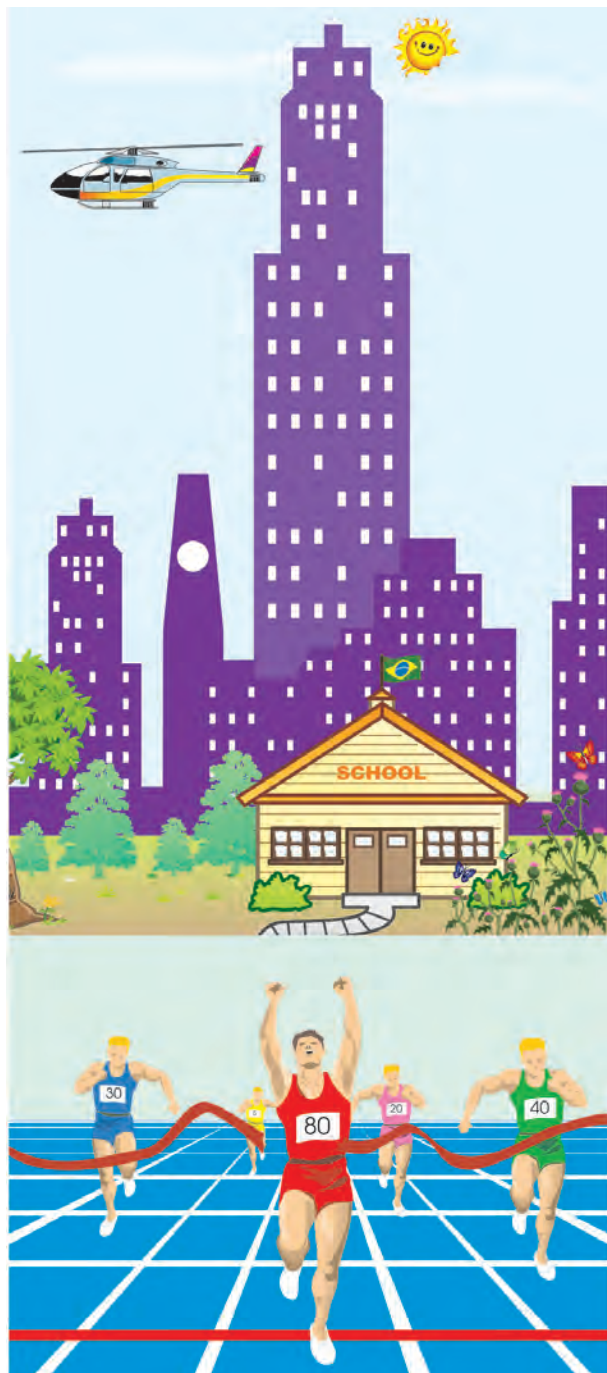
**HE LI CO PT ER**

13 Her office is close to her flat, which is very...

**CO NV EN IE NT**

14 This person is trying to beat you.

**CO MP ET IT OR**



Here are the 'loose' squares to choose from:

**AG YS MP AP OP UN LI DI PT NV DU RA FI IO**  
**HA TI ON IE BL RA IT CA IL ST BO SC EN GE**

(Puzzle Time 3, Peter Watcyn-Jones)