



Double-deckers

# INGLÊS

## Grammar and Texts - Módulos

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**Módulo**

**17**

## Reflexive, Emphasizing and Reciprocal Pronouns

### I. Formas

	PESSOAS	PRONOMES
s i n g u l a r	1ª	Myself
	2ª	Yourself
	3ª	Himself    Herself    Itself
p l u r a l	1ª	Ourselves
	2ª	Yourselves
	3ª	Themselves

### II. Usos

#### A. Reflexive Pronouns

- Após o verbo da oração, concordando com o sujeito (indispensável à oração).  
She enjoyed **HERSELF** at the party. I cut **MYSELF** last night.

- Após preposições, concordando com o sujeito da oração.  
I am proud of **MYSELF**. Look at **YOURSELF / YOURSELVES**.

#### B. Emphasizing Pronouns

- Após o sujeito ou após o objeto da oração, dependendo do que se pretenda enfatizar.  
I **MYSELF** saw the actress. I saw the actress **HERSELF**.
- No final da oração, concordando com o sujeito (forma mais usual de se enfatizar o sujeito).  
I saw the actress **MYSELF**.

Estruturas especiais com **-SELF / -SELVES**:

- by + **-SELF / -SELVES** = sozinho(a), sozinhos(as), sem ajuda (= alone).  
She decided to live **BY HERSELF**.  
He generally studies **BY HIMSELF**.
- A forma by + **-SELF / -SELVES** pode ser enfatizada, colocando-se **ALL** antes dela.

She went to the park **ALL BY HERSELF**.

He always studies **ALL BY HIMSELF**.

## C. Reciprocal Pronouns

• **EACH OTHER** e **ONE ANOTHER** são usados para expressar reciprocidade.

John and Mary love **EACH OTHER**.

The players hurt **ONE ANOTHER**.

Observe a diferença entre:

They looked at **THEMSELVES** in the mirror. (reflexivo)

They looked at **EACH OTHER**. (recíproco)

## Exercícios Resolvidos

Complete with Reflexive, Emphasizing or Reciprocal Pronouns.

- 1 Where did you, boys, hurt **yourselves**?
- 2 The sweethearts kissed **each other**.
- 3 They had an argument last night and are not speaking to **each other**.
- 4 The baby is crying. If you don't trust me, go out and see for **yourself**.
- 5 My niece lives in London by **herself**.
- 6 The child **itself** is sweeping the floor.

## Exercícios Propostos

I. Complete the sentences with a word or expression from the list and an appropriate reflexive pronoun.

**burn – help – pay for – enjoy – teach**  
**look at – hurt – cut – kill – be proud of**

- 1 I **cut myself** with a knife when I was cooking yesterday.
- 2 Jessica and I **enjoyed ourselves** at the disco last night.
- 3 Annie **hurt herself** when she fell from the ladder.
- 4 One of the employees committed suicide. We were shocked by the news that he had **killed himself**.
- 5 Be careful. That pan is very hot. Don't **burn yourself**.
- 6 If you want to eat more, **help yourself (-ves)**.
- 7 Sally is trying **to teach herself** Spanish, but she's not making much progress.

- 8 Boys, **look at yourselves** in the mirror.
- 9 You did a good job. You should **be proud of yourself (-ves)**.
- 10 I don't want you to pay for me. I'll **pay for myself**.

II. Complete with reflexive, emphasizing or reciprocal pronouns.

- 1 My grandfather sat on a bench talking to **himself**.
- 2 How long have you and Jeannie known **each other**?
- 3 Mrs. Simpson **herself** offered me the job.
- 4 I got out of the bath and dried **myself**.
- 5 Did someone phone the doctor for you? Or did you phone him **yourself**?
- 6 "Who did you go to the movies with?" "Nobody, I went by **myself**."
- 7 It's too hot in here. Let's refresh **ourselves** with a drink of cold water.

- 8 The girl is careful about her weight, but she allows \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **herself** \_\_\_\_\_ one piece of chocolate a day.
- 9 "Don't push \_\_\_\_\_ **each other** \_\_\_\_\_ so hard,  
boys", said the coach.
- 10 Just relax and be \_\_\_\_\_ **yourself** \_\_\_\_\_ at the  
interview.
- 11 The cat hurt \_\_\_\_\_ **itself** \_\_\_\_\_ jumping  
from the high branch.
- 12 One must remember to behave \_\_\_\_\_ **oneself** \_\_\_\_\_  
in one's own house just as in other people's.
- 13 Be careful! Don't play with fire! Don't burn \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **yourself (-ves)** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14 It isn't your fault. You shouldn't blame \_\_\_\_\_ **yourself (-ves)** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15 Susan and Alice phone \_\_\_\_\_ **each other** \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- 16 When everyone else forgot his birthday, Paul decided to  
give \_\_\_\_\_ **himself** \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday present.
- 17 As I was sure that I couldn't ask anybody for help, I wrote  
the letter by \_\_\_\_\_ **myself** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 18 Since the old lady's husband died, she's been living by  
\_\_\_\_\_ **herself** \_\_\_\_\_.

III. Turn into English.

- 1 As crianças estavam assistindo à TV sozinhas.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

**The children were watching TV by themselves.**

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- 2 Paul machucou-se jogando basquete.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

**Paul hurt himself when playing basketball.**

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- 3 O próprio Robert consertou sua bicicleta.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

**Robert himself repaired his bicycle.**

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- 4 Pintem a casa vocês mesmos e economizarão muito dinheiro.

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

**Paint the house yourselves and you'll save a lot of money.**

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## 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 **ING1M201**

## SALONPAS PAIN RELIEVING PATCHES

For temporary relief of minor aches and pains of muscles and joints, without a greasy mess.

- Easy to apply
- Provides fast and effective relief
- Will not stain your clothes
- Will not upset your stomach



### Exercícios Resolvidos

1 Translate:

“Salonpas provides fast and effective relief.”

**Salonpas fornece (dá) alívio rápido e eficaz.**

2 Write in English:

“Salonpas não causa indisposição no seu estômago e é fácil de aplicar.”

**Salonpas does not upset your stomach and is easy to apply.**

### Exercícios Propostos

#### VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns.

1. pain	1	<b>e</b>	a) dor nas costas
2. minor	2	<b>b</b>	b) leve, de pouca importância
3. muscles	3	<b>f</b>	c) sujeira
4. greasy	4	<b>d</b>	d) oleosa
5. mess	5	<b>c</b>	e) dor
6. backache	6	<b>a</b>	f) músculos

II. Combine the following expressions with their meanings below and translate them.

1. patch	( c )	= <b>emplastro</b>
2. joint	( e )	= <b>articulação</b>
3. strain	( a )	= <b>luxação</b>
4. bruise	( d )	= <b>contusão, equimose</b>
5. sprain	( b )	= <b>distensão</b>

- a) an injury to a joint in the body caused by a sudden movement.
- b) an injury to a muscle caused by too much exertion.
- c) a small piece of material which can be stuck to the skin as medicine.
- d) a mark that appears on someone's body by hitting it; contusion.
- e) the place where two bones are connected.

III. Translate the underlined verbs in the following sentences.

- 1 The doctor gave her a shot of morphine to relieve the pain.

\* to relieve = **aliviar** \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Apply the suntan cream every three hours and after swimming.

\* to apply = **aplicar** \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 This new medicine provides fast relief.

\* to provide = **fornecer** \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Coffee and tea can stain your teeth.

\* to stain = **manchar** \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 He can't eat peanuts – they upset his stomach.

\* to upset = **causar indisposição** \_\_\_\_\_

## VOCABULARY EXPANSION

Choose the best alternative to complete the sentences.

### HEALTH

- 1 He's over 90 but he's very **active** for his age.

- a) tense
- b) nervous
- c) active
- d) uneasy

- 2 The nurse wrapped a **bandage** round my head.

- a) bandage
- b) belt
- c) cream
- d) painkiller

- 3 They run every day to keep **fit**.

- a) fat
- b) fit
- c) sick
- d) upset

- 4 Her leg was very painful after the insect **stung** it.

- a) inflamed
- b) stung
- c) stabbed
- d) broke

- 5 Can you recommend some medicine for a dry **cough**?

- a) cold
- b) headache
- c) sneeze
- d) cough

- 6 She **pulled** a muscle while lifting some furniture.

- a) broke
- b) fractured
- c) pulled
- d) cut

- 7 I'm sure his illness was caused by **overwork**.

- a) overwork
- b) rest
- c) fitness
- d) health

- 8 If my toothache continues, I'll see my **dentist**.

- a) optician
- b) vet
- c) dentist
- d) surgeon

- 9 You can only get this medicine with a **prescription**.

- a) description
- b) hospital
- c) prescription
- d) allergy

- 10 He went on a diet because of his high blood **pressure**.

- a) tension
- b) pressure
- c) poisoning
- d) inflammation

- 11 His wife gave him **first aid**, which saved his life.

- a) sunburn
- b) a tonic
- c) poison
- d) first aid

- 12 Where's the **thermometer**? I want to take my temperature.

- a) meter
- b) stethoscope
- c) antiseptic
- d) thermometer

13 I need to buy some lozenges\* for my sore throat.

- a) knee
- b) thumb
- c) throat
- d) ankle

\* lozenges = pastilhas

14 I'm a little deaf, so could you speak a little louder?

- a) dumb
- b) blind
- c) deaf
- d) lame

15 We're going to treat you with a different kind of drug, which we hope will be more successful.

- a) cure
- b) treat
- c) intoxicate
- d) heal

*(American Vocabulary, John Flower)*

**TEXT COMPREHENSION**

1 According to the text, **Salonpas**

- a) is the name of a medicine which is sold in tablets.
- b) is a very powerful painkiller.
- c) is very oily.
- d) is made in the USA.
- e) harms the stomach.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

2 Joints can be found in

- a) the head.
- b) the stomach.
- c) the muscles.
- d) the bowel.
- e) the elbows.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E**

3 There is a synonym for "pain" in the text. Which is it?

- a) Mess
- b) Ache
- c) Muscle
- d) Joint
- e) Relief

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

4 The words fast, minor and upset, underlined in the text, are respectively

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

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

# ANOTAÇÕES

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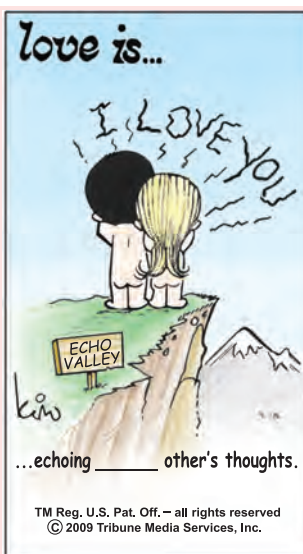
Getting 30 minutes of natural sunlight or bright indoor light in the morning can help make seasonal affective disorder (SAD) – the winter blues – better.

1. Use a 75-watt bulb; put your bedside lamp on a timer, set to go on 15 minutes before wake-up.
2. Fit in a walk by buying your morning java at the shop down the block, not the lobby café.
3. Don't sweat rush-hour traffic; on a sunny day, it's a nice way to get some rays.

(Neena Samuel)



## Exercícios Resolvidos



(www.comicstripnation.com/love-is)

- 1 A lacuna na sentença é corretamente preenchida com:
  - a) if
  - b) since
  - c) each
  - d) very
  - e) less

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**

- 2 Write the opposite of to love:

**RESOLUÇÃO: to hate**

and the infinitive of thought:

**RESOLUÇÃO: to think**

## Exercícios Propostos

### VOCABULARY

- I. Translate the title of the passage.

**Não fique triste – fique alegre.**

- II. Translate the following underlined words and/or expressions.

- 1 sunlight = luz do sol  
Plants grow toward the sunlight.

- 2 seasonal = sazonal, periódico  
Britain has cool summers and mild winters with modest seasonal variation.

- 3 blues = depressão, tristeza  
Mary had the blues for months after her mother's death.

- 4 (light) bulb = lâmpada  
The light bulb in the kitchen has gone – could you change it for me, please?

- 5 bedside lamp = **abajur**  
I turned off the bedside lamp and went back to sleep.
- 6 to fit in a walk = **achar tempo para caminhar**  
She's too busy the whole week but on Sundays she can fit in a walk.
- 7 java = **café**  
Give me a cup of java, will you?
- 8 block = **quarteirão**  
My friends and I live in the same block but not in the same building.
- 9 to sweat = **suar, ficar nervoso / ansioso**  
I'm not going to tell him yet; let him sweat for a bit.
- 10 rush-hour traffic = **tráfego intenso**  
The rush-hour traffic is the busy part of the day when towns and cities are crowded.

### III. THE WEATHER

Complete each sentence by choosing the best alternative.

- 1 They saw **flakes** of snow falling slowly to the ground.  
a) blocks                      b) piles  
c) flakes                      d) floods
- 2 We drove very slowly because the **fog** was too thick.  
a) sunshine                      b) lightning  
c) fog                              d) avalanche
- 3 The heavy rain caused **flooding** all over the country.  
a) drought                      b) flooding  
c) waves                         d) fountains
- 4 The tree fell to the ground after lightning **struck** it.  
a) defeated                      b) beat  
c) struck                         d) saved
- 5 Those **clouds** in the sky mean it's going to rain.  
a) frosts                         b) flakes  
c) mists                         d) clouds

- 6 That **breeze** should dry my washing.  
a) flooding                      b) lightning  
c) storm                         d) breeze

- 7 The top of the mountain was **covered** in mist.  
a) covered                      b) condensed  
c) vaporized                      d) dried

- 8 The hurricane **destroyed** several buildings on the island.  
a) exhausted                      b) destroyed  
c) defeated                         d) condensed

- 9 Look how white the grass is! Is that snow or **frost**?  
a) typhoon                      b) mist  
c) steam                         d) frost

- 10 When the sun came out, the ice slowly **melted**.  
a) melted                         b) flooded  
c) froze                         d) dried

- 11 It's **chilly** outside, so take your overcoat.  
a) mild                              b) warm  
c) sunny                         d) chilly

- 12 Be quiet! This is the weather **forecast** for the weekend.  
a) forecast                         b) broadcast  
c) prophecy                         d) horoscope

### IV. Write in English.

- 1 Em dias ensolarados, ande alguns quarteirões e tome 30 minutos de sol.

**On rainy days, walk a few (some) blocks and get 30 minutes of sun.**

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## TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 According to the text, which one of these prevents you from having SAD?

- a) Turn the lights on shortly after you wake up.
- b) Prepare your breakfast 15 minutes after waking up.
- c) Read a good book indoors before leaving for work.
- d) Take a walk in order to buy your morning coffee nearby.
- e) Avoid rush-hour traffic unless it starts raining.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

2 The seasonal affective disorder is likely to occur

- a) in the morning.
- b) in cold weather.
- c) in hot weather.
- d) at night.
- e) on sunny days.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

3 If you have the blues you feel

- a) glad.
- b) merry.
- c) sad.
- d) exhausted.
- e) angry.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**

4 Something that happens out of the blue happens

- a) without warning.
- b) very slowly.
- c) occasionally.
- d) on a sunny day.
- e) in the morning.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

## ANOTAÇÕES

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Exercícios Resolvidos

- 1 Which of the following words is NOT related to jewelry?  
 a) earring                      b) necklace  
 c) referee                        d) brooch  
 e) ring

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**

- 2 Which of the following words does NOT refer to car?  
 a) windshield                  b) brake  
 c) tire                                d) accelerator  
 e) hedge

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E**

- 3 In which department would you expect to buy a rug?  
 a) Cookware  
 b) Furniture  
 c) Stationery  
 d) Sporting Goods  
 e) Delicatessen

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

Exercícios Propostos

I. Match each sentence with the best response below:

1. Could you repeat that, please?	1	<b>i</b>	a) How do you do?
2. What do you do?	2	<b>l</b>	b) Oh, no! What a pity!
3. I'm afraid I can't come this evening.	3	<b>b</b>	c) Never mind. You can borrow mine.
4. How do you do?	4	<b>a</b>	d) Good luck!
5. Where are you from?	5	<b>h</b>	e) Thanks. You too.
6. French food is the best in the world.	6	<b>j</b>	f) Yes. It's three-thirty.
7. I'm afraid I don't have a pen.	7	<b>c</b>	g) So do I.
8. How are you?	8	<b>k</b>	h) Indonesia.
9. I'm taking my driver's test tomorrow.	9	<b>d</b>	i) Yes, of course.
10. Do you have the time, please?	10	<b>f</b>	j) Do you really think so?
11. I hope the weather will get better.	11	<b>g</b>	k) Fine, thanks – and you?
12. Have a nice time.	12	<b>e</b>	l) I'm a journalist.

II. Put each of the words below into the correct list. Use each word once only.

<b>accelerator</b>	<b>flowers</b>	<b>necklace</b>	<b>score</b>
<b>brake</b>	<b>giraffe</b>	<b>plant</b>	<b>laptop</b>
<b>brooch</b>	<b>goalie</b>	<b>modem</b>	<b>CD-ROM drive</b>
<b>dig</b>	<b>hedge</b>	<b>referee</b>	<b>team</b>
<b>earring</b>	<b>lion</b>	<b>interface</b>	<b>tire</b>
<b>elephant</b>	<b>monkey</b>	<b>ring</b>	<b>windshield</b>

1. ANIMALS	2. THE CAR	3. SOCCER	4. THE GARDEN	5. JEWELRY	6. COMPUTERS
elephant	accelerator	goalie	dig	brooch	laptop
lion	tire	score	hedge	necklace	modem
giraffe	brake	referee	flowers	earring	CD-ROM drive
monkey	windshield	team	plant	ring	interface

### III. The department store

Below is a plan of a large department store. In which department would you expect to buy each of the following? You should have to go to each department once only.

1. an armchair	1	a	a) Furniture
2. a bar of chocolate	2	o	b) Carpets
3. a brooch	3	l	c) Men's wear
4. a bra	4	e	d) Toys
5. a doll	5	d	e) Lingerie
6. an encyclopedia	6	i	f) Women's dress
7. a pair of contact lenses	7	r	g) Electrical
8. some lipstick	8	m	h) Stationery
9. a block of cheddar cheese	9	q	i) Books

10. a pair of sandals	10	n	j) Cookware
11. a set of sheets	11	p	k) Sporting goods
12. a pair of skis	12	k	l) Jewelry
13. a rug	13	b	m) Cosmetics
14. a pot	14	j	n) Shoes
15. a skirt	15	f	o) Candy
16. a tie	16	c	p) Household linen
17. some typing paper	17	h	q) Delicatessen
18. a video recorder	18	g	r) Optical

## ANOTAÇÕES

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A SPANISH TEACHER was explaining to her class that in Spanish, unlike English, nouns are designated as either masculine or feminine.

'House' for instance, is feminine: 'la casa.'

'Pencil,' however, is masculine: 'el lapiz.'

A student asked, 'What gender is 'computer'?'

Instead of giving the answer, the teacher split the class into two groups, male and female, and asked them to decide for themselves whether computer should be a masculine or a feminine noun. Each group was asked to give four reasons for its recommendation.

The men's group decided that 'computer' should definitely be of the feminine gender ('la computadora'), because:

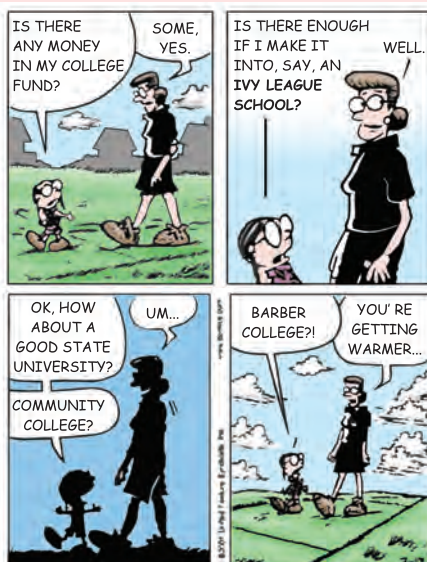
1. No one but their creator understands their internal logic;
2. The native language they use to communicate with other computers is incomprehensible to everyone else;
3. Even the smallest mistakes are stored in long term memory for possible later retrieval; and
4. As soon as you make a commitment to one, you find yourself spending half your paycheck on accessories for it. (THIS GETS BETTER!)

The women's group, however, concluded that computers should be Masculine ('el computador'), because:

1. In order to do anything with them, you have to turn them on;
  2. They have a lot of data but still can't think for themselves;
  3. They are supposed to help you solve problems, but half the time they ARE the problem; and
  4. As soon as you commit to one, you realize that if you had waited a little longer, you could have gotten a better model.
- The women won.



## Exercícios Resolvidos



Ivy League = very highly-respected universities and colleges  
(The Herald)

- 1 You can infer from the comic strip that
- a) the child's family cannot afford an expensive university.
  - b) the child's family is wealthy.
  - c) the child wants to become a barber.
  - d) it is a warm day.
  - e) the family has saved plenty of money for the girl to attend any university she chooses.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

- 2 Which of the following is **NOT** a "false friend"?
- a) College
  - b) Legend
  - c) Available
  - d) Library
  - e) State

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

## Exercícios Propostos

### VOCABULARY

#### I. Match the columns.

1. noun	1	<b>e</b>	a) definitivamente
2. either... or	2	<b>g</b>	b) contudo, entretanto
3. however	3	<b>b</b>	c) incompreensível
4. gender	4	<b>h</b>	d) homem/ mulher
5. male/ female	5	<b>d</b>	e) substantivo
6. definitely	6	<b>a</b>	f) erro
7. incomprehensible	7	<b>c</b>	g) ou... ou
8. mistake	8	<b>f</b>	h) gênero

#### II. Complete the following sentences with words from the chart.

**unlike – instead of – even –  
as soon as – in order to**

- Instead of** going to that new Italian restaurant, they decided to have dinner at home.
- I had to shout **in order to** be heard.
- This exercise is so easy that **even** a child can do it.
- We'll ring you **as soon as** we get there.
- Unlike** her sister, she got married very young.

#### III. Complete the following sentences with verbs from the chart.

**to split – to store – to spend – to solve – to wait**

- I **stored** various possessions in my mother's house while I was living in Chicago.
- I **waited** in the corridor while she went in to see the doctor.
- If we travel together we can **split** the cost of the gas.
- We **spent** a fortune when we were in New York.
- He can usually **solve** the whole crossword in thirty minutes.

#### IV. Complete the chart.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
1. to give	<b>gave</b>	<b>given</b>
2. to split	<b>split</b>	<b>split</b>
3. to understand	<b>understood</b>	<b>understood</b>
4. to make	<b>made</b>	<b>made</b>
5. to find	<b>found</b>	<b>found</b>
6. to spend	<b>spent</b>	<b>spent</b>
7. to get	<b>got</b>	<b>got, gotten</b>
8. to think	<b>thought</b>	<b>thought</b>
9. to win	<b>won</b>	<b>won</b>

#### V. **BUT**

Look at the different meanings of BUT in the following sentences and translate them.

- I was glad to meet her, but I didn't want to spend all day with her.
  - but = **mas, porém**
- I have no option but to resign.
  - but = **exceto**
- It was our last day but one at the old office.
  - last ... but one = **penúltimo**

#### VI. Translate the underlined words in the following sentences.

- The project will have long term benefits.
  - long term = **a longo prazo**
- Retrieval is the process of accessing information from the computer's memory.
  - retrieval = **resgate, recuperação**
- I couldn't go to the meeting because I had other commitments.
  - commitment = **compromisso**
- A paycheck is a check issued to an employee in payment of salary or wages.
  - paycheck = **cheque de pagamento**

## VII. TO TURN ON

Look at the different meanings of TURN ON in the following sentences and translate them.

- a) It is too dark here. Please, turn on the lights.
- to turn on = \_\_\_\_\_ **ligar** \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Someone turns you on if they interest you, attract you, or excite you sexually
- to turn on = \_\_\_\_\_ **atrair** \_\_\_\_\_

## VIII. TO BE SUPPOSED TO

Translate the underlined expressions.

- Classes are supposed to begin at 7:10.
  - You're not supposed to talk in the library.
  - The opening ceremony is supposed to take place in Paris.
- to be supposed to = **espera-se que, presume-se que, dever**

## IX. TO REALIZE

To realize is a "false friend". Look at these sentences.

- I suddenly realized he was trying to rob me.
  - I realize how difficult it's going to be, but we must try.
  - "You're standing on my foot". "Sorry, I didn't realize".
- to realize = \_\_\_\_\_ **perceber, compreender** \_\_\_\_\_

X. Match the words and/or expressions in column A with their synonyms in column B.

A			B
1. for instance	1	<b>e</b>	a) except
2. to split	2	<b>g</b>	b) if
3. whether	3	<b>b</b>	c) nobody
4. no one	4	<b>c</b>	d) to understand
5. but	5	<b>a</b>	e) for example
6. data	6	<b>h</b>	f) more time
7. to realize	7	<b>d</b>	g) to share
8. longer	8	<b>f</b>	h) information

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

Responder em Português.

- O que se discutia na aula de espanhol?

**Discutia-se se o computador deveria ser uma palavra masculina ou feminina.**

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- Mencione dois argumentos que, de acordo com o grupo de homens, justificaria o fato de a palavra computer ser do gênero feminino.

**O professor deve apresentar as 4 justificativas para o aluno.**

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- Mencione dois argumentos que, de acordo com o grupo de mulheres, justificaria o fato de a palavra computer ser do gênero masculino.

**O professor deve apresentar as 4 justificativas para o aluno.**

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An elderly German decided to commit suicide, took a lot of sleeping pills, tied a briefcase full of stones around his neck, rowed out into the middle of the Rhine – and was found sound asleep in his boat.

(Buffalo News)

When Mrs. Janet Trent opened her diary yesterday the entry for the day was already filled in by someone else, and read: "House burgled 5 a.m." A burglar had stolen £24 as she slept.

(Daily Express)

There will be a procession next Sunday afternoon in the grounds of the Monastery; but if it rains in the afternoon, the procession will take place in the morning.

(Notice in Irish Paper)

An unnamed boy aged 14 in Washington DC used to turn in false fire alarms. He underwent psychiatric treatment to cure him of that, and he stopped doing it. Apparently he learned never to break the glass and pull the hook unless there actually was a fire. So – now he sets the house on fire first, and has done it four times.

(Baltimore Sun)

## Exercícios Resolvidos

*FIRST THING – every single morning – one of the secretaries in our office opened the newspaper and read everyone's horoscope aloud.*

*"Gwen", said our boss finally, "you seem to be a normal, levelheaded person. Do you really believe in astrology?"*

*"Of course not," Gwen answered. "You know how skeptical we Capricorns are."*

DEAN MORGAN

*Reader's Digest. "All in a day's work".*

- 1 Habitualmente, uma das secretárias
- consultava as previsões dos signos.
  - comprava o jornal da manhã.
  - descumpria uma ordem do chefe.

- escrevia para um astrólogo.
- lia seu horóscopo em voz baixa.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

- 2 De acordo com a opinião emitida a respeito de Gwen, ela
- aparentava ser uma pessoa sensata.
  - mantinha uma atitude irrepreensível diante dos colegas.
  - desempenhava suas tarefas com eficiência.
  - merecia ser considerada como exemplo de conduta.
  - perturbava a concentração dos colegas de escritório.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

## Exercícios Propostos

### VOCABULARY

- I. Translate the following sentence.  
He is an elderly gentleman with grey hair.

**Ele é um senhor idoso de cabelos brancos.**

- II. Replace the underlined expression.

Use a verb + a reflexive pronoun

An elderly German decided to commit suicide.

An elderly German decided to kill himself.

III. Match the columns.

1) briefcase	1	e	a) vidro
2) stone	2	c	b) gancho
3) neck	3	g	c) pedra
4) boat	4	f	d) a menos que
5) fire	5	h	e) pasta
6) glass	6	a	f) barco
7) hook	7	b	g) pescoço
8) unless	8	d	h) incêndio

IV. **TO SLEEP**

Translate the underlined expressions.

1 I'm so tired! I need a good night's sleep.

\* sleep = sono

2 The children sleep for most of the journey.

\* to sleep = dormir

3 I'm a light sleeper – the slightest noise wakes me up.

\* to be a light sleeper = ter sono leve

4 I had two glasses of wine at lunch and it's made me feel sleepy.

\* sleepy = com sono, sonolento

5 I'm surprised to see you awake – ten minutes ago you were sound asleep.

\* sound sleep = profundamente adormecido

6 Do you usually take sleeping pills?

\* sleeping pill = sonífero

7 "Did you sleep well?" "I sleep like a log".

\* to sleep like a log = dormir como uma pedra

8 You shouldn't try to wake a sleepwalker.

\* sleepwalker = sonâmbulo

V. **THE RHINE** is a river in Germany.

= Rio Reno

VI. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of the following verbs.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
1. to read	<u>read</u>	<u>read</u>
2. to steal	<u>stole</u>	<u>stolen</u>
3. to undergo	<u>underwent</u>	<u>undergone</u>
4. to break	<u>broke</u>	<u>broken</u>
5. to set	<u>set</u>	<u>set</u>

VII. Complete the sentences with verbs from the chart.

**to tie – to row – to take place –  
to fill in – to burgle – to undergo**

1 Please fill in this form, your name and age at the top.

2 She underwent an operation in her left lung last year.

3 The old remedy for a sore throat was to tie an old sock around your neck.

4 Her wedding will take place on December 17<sup>th</sup>.

5 They had to row the boat back home.

6 To burgle a building is to enter it illegally and steal things from it.

VIII. **ACTUALLY** is a "false friend" and means realmente, de fato.

Translate the sentence.

Did she actually mention this?

Ela realmente mencionou isso?

How would you say atualmente in English? nowadays

IX. Translate the underlined expressions in the following sentences.

1 The castle has splendid grounds.

\* grounds = áreas, gramados

2 She took her diary and read the entry for November 25.

\* entry = item, apontamento



3 A burglar is a person who enters a building illegally to steal things.

\* burglar = arrombador

### X. DON'T CONFOUND

a) to pull the sofa = puxar o sofá

b) to push the sofa = empurrar o sofá

XI. Match the words in column A with their synonyms in column B.

A			B	
1. mad	1	<b>h</b>	a) while	
2. elderly	2	<b>e</b>	b) many	
3. a lot of	3	<b>b</b>	c) really	
4. take place	4	<b>g</b>	d) anonymous	
5. as	5	<b>a</b>	e) old	
6. unnamed	6	<b>d</b>	f) then	
7. actually	7	<b>c</b>	g) happen	
8. so	8	<b>f</b>	h) crazy	

XII. Write in English.

Se houver um incêndio, quebre o vidro e puxe o gancho.

If there is a fire, break the glass and pull the hook.

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 Assinale a alternativa que contém personagens das histórias acima:

- um dono de barco solitário, uma moça da Inglaterra, um garoto suicida.
- um senhor alemão solitário, uma senhora rabugenta, um garoto psicótico.
- um suicida alemão, uma inglesa milionária, um jovem inglês.
- um senhor de idade alemão, uma senhora inglesa, um garoto americano anônimo.
- uma senhora alemã idosa, uma senhora americana, um rapaz americano.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

2 A procissão, mencionada no texto, provavelmente ocorreria.

- na Inglaterra.
- na Irlanda.
- na Escócia.
- no País de Gales.
- nos Estados Unidos.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

3 O garoto mencionado na quarta história

- nunca mais acionou alarmes de incêndio.
- ainda está em tratamento psiquiátrico.
- nunca mais quebrou uma vidraça.
- colocou fogo em quatro casas.
- decidiu tornar-se psiquiatra.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

# ANOTAÇÕES

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## TIMELESS TATTOOS

**London.** They were once considered the unrefined adornment of sailors, criminals and prostitutes but are now one of the most popular forms of self-expression. Tattoos, a Tahitian word for permanent marks made on the skin with pigments, are now the focus of "Skin Deep," an exhibition at London's Maritime Museum lasting through September 30. On view in this exhibit, which traces the history of tattooing in Modern Western culture from its origins in Polynesia, are 1960's tattoo parlor signs and early tattooing tools made of bone.

(Speak Up)

## Exercícios Resolvidos

1 Translate:

"Early tattooing tools were made of bone."

RESOLUÇÃO:

Os antigos instrumentos de tatuagem eram feitos de osso.

2 Write in English:

"Nos velhos tempos, as tatuagens eram geralmente usadas por marinheiros, criminosos e prostitutas."

RESOLUÇÃO:

In the old times, tattoos were generally (usually) worn by sailors, criminals and prostitutes.

## Exercícios Propostos

## VOCABULARY

Translate the underlined words and/or expressions.

1 timeless = eternoThe human soul is thought to be timeless.2 sailor = marinheiroThe sailor notified the captain of an iceberg.3 criminal = criminosoThe clever criminal was never caught by the police.4 to last (through) = durar (até)This year's festival begins in May and lasts through July.5 to trace = investigarThe reporter is trying to trace the history of corruption in City Hall.6 sign = sinal, marca£ is the sign for the British pound.7 tool = ferramenta, instrumentoA carpenter's tools include drills, hammers and screwdrivers.8 bone = ossoThe child was so thin that you could see her bones.

## VOCABULARY EXPANSION

Prefix **UN** → oposição**UN** + adjective → **UN** refined = não refinado

I. Translate the following adjectives.

1 unconscious = inconsciente2 unbearable = insuportável3 unaware = não ciente

4 unbelievable = inacreditável

5 unforgettable = inesquecível

6 uncertain = incerto

II. Fill in the blanks using the adjectives above.

1 "This new machine is incredibly fast." "I know; it's unbelievable, isn't it?"

2 A stone hit him in the head and knocked him unconscious.

3 He was unaware that the police were watching him.

4 The trip to Africa was an unforgettable experience.

SUFFIX **-LESS** → ausência timeLESS = eterno

III. Translate the following adjectives.

1 careless = descuidado

2 endless = interminável

3 hopeless = desesperado

4 painless = indolor

5 fearless = destemido

6 noiseless = silencioso

IV. Fill in the blanks using the adjectives above.

1 She was a bit careless with the ink and spilled some on the carpet.

2 They huddle together in cellars, hopeless and desperate, trying to shelter from the constant bombing.

3 Dental treatment is usually painless nowadays.

4 Someone who is fearless is not afraid of anything.

5 The task seemed endless.

Prefix **SELF** → ego, próprio

**SELF** expression = expressão de si mesmo

V. Translate the following words.

1 selfish = egoísta

2 self-confident = autoconfiante

3 self-explanatory = claro

4 self-esteem = amor-próprio

5 self-educated = autodidata

6 self-portrait = autorretrato

VI. Fill in the blanks using the expressions above.

1 Rembrandt painted a lot of self-portraits throughout his life.

2 Your attitude shows a selfish disregard for others.

3 Do you think he is self-confident enough to stand up and give a speech in front of such a large crowd?

4 He suffers from a lack of self-esteem.

5 The instructions I've received were self-explanatory.

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 According to the text, in the old times, tattoos were usually worn by all these people but

- a) felons.                      b) whores.                      c) offenders.  
d) sailors.                      e) historians.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E**

2 "Skin Deep" is

- a) a new kind of tattoo.  
b) the name of a sea life museum.  
c) a tool made of bone which is used to tattoo children.  
d) an exhibition to show tattooed celebrities.  
e) an exhibit which shows some of the history of tattooing.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E**

3 The words lasting, traces and tattooing, underlined in the text, are respectively

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

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**

## HOW TO CALL THE ATTENTION

According to legend: A man was going to bed when his wife noticed that the light in their garden shed was on. When he opened the back door to go turn off the light, he saw people stealing things from the shed.

He quickly phoned the police and was asked, "Is someone in your house?" The man said no, and the officer replied that all patrols were busy. They should simply lock the doors, and an officer would be along when available.

The irate homeowner counted to 30 and dialed the police again. "I just called because there were people in my shed. You don't have to worry now because I've shot them all." Then he hung up.

Within five minutes, three police cars, an armed response unit and an ambulance parked in front of the house. The police caught the burglars red-handed.

"I thought you said that you'd shot them," one officer said sternly.

"I thought you said there was nobody available," the man replied.



(Reader's Digest)

## Exercícios Resolvidos

### SNEAKERS: A SHOO-IN FOR TODDLERS

Many people believe that high-top leather orthopedic shoes are necessary to give extra support to toddlers learning to walk. But a study from the University of Southern California finds sneakers may actually be better.

Researchers observed the gait and stability of 36 toddlers. The children, 18 to 30 months old, walked barefoot, in low-top, rubber-soled canvas sneakers and in rigid-soled leather shoes. The toddlers had better balance and more stability when they walked barefoot or in sneakers.

"Toddlers' shoes are meant to provide protection, no support", says Michelle Larson, assistant professor of physical therapy at U.S.C., "and sneakers can do that just fine."

(U.S.C. News Service)

1 De acordo com o texto:

"As pessoas acreditam que sapatos ortopédicos de \_\_\_\_\_ são necessários para que \_\_\_\_\_ possam se apoiar melhor."

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| a) plástico / adolescentes   | b) borracha / bebês |
| c) couro / crianças pequenas | d) lona / jovens    |
| e) pano / recém-nascido      |                     |

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

2 O que significa **sneakers**?

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| a) Chinelos.   | b) Sapatos ortopédicos. |
| c) Alpargatas. | d) Tênis.               |
| e) Sandálias.  |                         |

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

3 Crianças que começam a andar equilibram-se melhor

- |  |
|--|
| a) quando estão descalças.               |
| b) quando têm de 18 a 30 meses de idade. |
| c) quando têm 36 meses de idade.         |
| d) quando usam sapatos de couro.         |
| e) quando usam sapatos de borracha.      |

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

# Exercícios Propostos

## VOCABULARY

I. Translate the title of the passage.

Como chamar a atenção

II. Match the columns.

1) wife	1	e	a) apenas
2) quickly	2	h	b) dono da casa
3) patrol	3	f	c) asperamente
4) officer	4	g	d) arrombador
5) homeowner	5	b	e) esposa
6) just	6	a	f) patrulha
7) burglar	7	d	g) policial
8) sternly	8	c	h) rapidamente

## III. BUSY

Translate the underlined word in the following sentences.

a) Don't talk to me now – can't you see I'm busy?

\* busy = ocupado

b) I tried to call you on the phone earlier but the line was busy.

\* busy = ocupada

IV. Complete the following sentences with verbs from the box.

**to turn off – to steal – to reply –  
to lock – to dial – to worry –  
to hang up – to shoot**

1) Don't you hate when someone hangs up before you've finished speaking?

2) She asked him how old he was but he didn't reply.

3) Try not to worry – there's nothing you can do to change the situation.

4) Don't forget to lock all the doors when you go out.

5) Can I dial this number direct, or do I have to go through the operator?

6) They were so hungry they had to steal in order to eat.

7) Turn off the TV if you're not watching it.

8) To shoot means to hit, injure or kill a person or animal by firing a bullet from a gun.

V. Complete the chart.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
1. to steal	<u>stole</u>	<u>stolen</u>
2. to say	<u>said</u>	<u>said</u>
3. to shoot	<u>shot</u>	<u>shot</u>
4. to hang up	<u>hung up</u>	<u>hung up</u>
5. to catch	<u>caught</u>	<u>caught</u>
6. to think	<u>thought</u>	<u>thought</u>

VI. Translate the underlined words in the following sentences.

1) A shed is a building for storing things such as garden tools.

\* shed = depósito

2) He answered that an officer would be along as soon as possible.

\* along = com (alguém), junto de (alguém), em companhia de (alguém)

3) If someone is caught red-handed, they are found in the act of doing something illegal.

\* red-handed = em flagrante (de crime)

## FALSE COGNATES

VII. A **false cognate** or **false friend** is a word in a foreign language which looks similar to a word in your own language but does not have exactly the same meaning.

Translate **these false** friends from the text.

1) legend = lenda

2) to notice = notar

3) available = disponível

Other **false friends**:

1) lunch = almoço

2) library = biblioteca

3) collar = coleira, colarinho

4) exit = saída

- 5 magazine = revista
- 6 parents = pais
- 7 actual = real
- 8 data = dados
- 9 editor = redator
- 10 media = meios (de comunicação)

VIII. Combine the expressions in column A with their synonyms in column B.

A			B
1) wife	1	e	a) to see
2) to notice	2	a	b) very angry
3) quickly	3	f	c) severely
4) to reply	4	d	d) to answer
5) irate	5	b	e) spouse
6) sternly	6	c	f) fast

IX. Write in English.

- 1 Quando ela ouviu barulho no jardim, apagou as luzes e desligou o telefone rapidamente.

When she heard noise in the garden, she turned off the lights and hung up quickly.

- 2 O arrombador foi apanhado em flagrante.

The burglar was caught red-handed.

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

- 1 According to the text,
- the man was woken by his wife after she had heard a noise coming from the shed.
  - the police pacified the couple telling them they would be there in no time.
  - since the house doors were locked, the burglars broke them open.
  - the police rushed to the man's house expecting to find some people wounded or dead.
  - the man decided to take the law into his own hands and shot the burglars.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

- 2 "To have some people **available** to help you" means
- to have some people nearby to help you.
  - to have some people very lazy to help you.
  - to have some people ready to help you.
  - to have some people looking forward to helping you.
  - to have some people discouraged to help you.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

- 3 In which of the following alternatives isn't the word busy correctly used?
- The telephone line is busy.
  - We were busy looking at the pictures when she rang.
  - She lives on a busy street in the town center.
  - I can't come; I'm too far busy.
  - Is this seat busy?

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

## ANOTAÇÕES

I.

FORMA	TRADUÇÃO	EXEMPLO
<b>MUCH</b>	<b>muito(a)</b>	She doesn't drink <b>MUCH</b> coffee.
<b>LITTLE</b>	<b>pouco(a)</b>	She drinks <b>LITTLE</b> coffee.
<b>LESS</b>	<b>menos</b>	She drinks <b>LESS</b> coffee than John.

As formas **MUCH**, **LITTLE** e **LESS** são usadas antes de substantivos incontáveis, portanto singulares.

FORMA	TRADUÇÃO	EXEMPLO
<b>MANY</b>	<b>muitos(as)</b>	She doesn't have <b>MANY</b> friends.
<b>FEW</b>	<b>poucos(as)</b>	She has <b>FEW</b> friends.
<b>FEWER</b>	<b>menos</b>	She has <b>FEWER</b> friends than John.

As formas **MANY**, **FEW** e **FEWER** são usadas antes de substantivos contáveis no plural.

Notas

- MUCH** e **MANY** são usados, preferencialmente, em orações interrogativas e negativas.  
Do you have **MANY** cousins?  
We didn't spend **MUCH** money.
- MANY** tem concordância verbal de plural.  
**MANY** students **ARE** waiting outside.  
Pode-se, porém, substituir a forma **MANY** + **PLURAL** por **MANY A** + **SINGULAR**.  
**MANY A** student is waiting outside.

II. Sinônimos de MUCH e MANY

Em orações afirmativas, deve-se, preferencialmente, usar **A LOT OF**, **LOTS OF**, **A GREAT DEAL OF**, **A GOOD DEAL OF**, **PLENTY OF** em substituição a **MUCH** ou **MANY**.

Jane has **A LOT OF** friends.  
Jane has **LOTS OF** friends.  
Jane has **A GREAT DEAL OF** friends.  
Jane has **A GOOD DEAL OF** friends.

There has been **A LOT OF** rain recently.  
There has been **LOTS OF** rain recently.  
There has been **A GREAT DEAL OF** rain recently.  
There has been **A GOOD DEAL OF** rain recently.

Notas

- A LOT** (sem **OF**) não deve ser usado antes de substantivos.  
She works **A LOT**.  
**A LOT** was done by him.
- As formas **A LOT OF** e **LOTS OF** têm concordância verbal dependente do elemento que as seguir.  
There **IS** a lot of **DUST** here.  
There **ARE** a lot of **BOOKS** here.  
There **IS** lots of **RICE** left.  
There **ARE** lots of **POTATOES** left.
- PLENTY OF** significa "mais do que suficiente."  
There's no need to hurry. We've got **PLENTY OF** time.

III. MUCH e VERY

- a) Como já vimos, **MUCH** (= muito, muita) é usado antes de substantivos incontáveis no singular.  
Do you have **MUCH** work to do? (subst. incontável)  
Pode ser usado também antes de comparativos.  
Jane is **MUCH** taller than John. (comparativo)  
This book is **MUCH** more interesting than that. (comparativo)
- b) **VERY** (= muito) é usado antes de adjetivos e advérbios no grau normal.  
Her daughter is **VERY** intelligent. (adjetivo)  
They arrived **VERY** late yesterday. (advérbio)

IV. LITTLE, A LITTLE, FEW, A FEW

- a) **A LITTLE** e **A FEW** são ideias positivas e significam "uma pequena quantidade de" ou "um pequeno número de" e equivalem a **SOME**, em inglês.  
I still have **A LITTLE** money in the bank (= algum dinheiro).  
The exam was extremely difficult but **A FEW** students passed it (= alguns alunos).
- b) **LITTLE** e **FEW** são ideias negativas.  
I have **LITTLE** money in the bank (= quase nenhum dinheiro).  
The exam was extremely difficult and **FEW** students passed it (= quase nenhum aluno).

## V. SO, TOO e VERY

**SO, TOO** e **VERY** podem ser usados antes de MUCH, MANY, LITTLE e FEW para ampliar, enfatizar ou restringir o sentido dos quantificadores.

I can't bear **SO MUCH** noise.

There are **SO MANY** jobs to do today.

**TOO MUCH** noise drives me crazy.

There are **TOO MANY** people in the restaurant.

I've got **VERY LITTLE** money.

**VERY FEW** students passed the examination.

## Exercícios Resolvidos

I. Complete with **MUCH, MANY, LESS** or **FEWER**.

- Fewer** black-and-white TV sets are more produced nowadays than in the past days.
- Ask the cook to bring **less** food since we're not very hungry.
- Do you know how **much** postage this letter needs?
- I've told you **many** times not to ride your bike on the pavement.

II. Complete with **LITTLE, FEW, VERY** or **MUCH**.

- For me, Biology is **very** easy.
- For me, Biology is **much** easier than Physics.
- Her text is excellent; she made **few** mistakes.
- My mother couldn't make the cake because there was **little** flour.

## Exercícios Propostos

I. Complete the following sentences with MUCH or MANY.

- Cindy's car isn't expensive to run. It doesn't use **much** gas.
- How **much** postage does this letter need?
- I couldn't find **much** information in that folder.
- I haven't met **many** people since I came here.
- Many** mice are still used in lab experiments.
- I didn't like the party very **much**. There were too **many** guests there, and there wasn't **much** food or drink.

II. Complete the following sentences with FEW, A FEW, LITTLE or A LITTLE.

- I'm sorry but I have **little** money in my wallet. I'm afraid I can't lend you any.
- Many people are multilingual, but **few** people speak more than three languages.
- She has been here only a week, but she has already made **a few** friends.

- We got to the theater fast because there was **little** traffic.
- After I had tasted the shrimps, I added **a little** salt to them.
- I don't think Ann would be a good mother. She's got **little** patience with children.

III. Complete the following sentences with MUCH or VERY.

- For me, Biology is **much** easier than Chemistry.
- It's **very** kind of you to drive me home.
- This couch is **very** comfortable. It is **much** more comfortable than the old one.
- Jonathan didn't drink **much** water because he wasn't **very** thirsty.
- Much** has been written on this subject.
- We must hurry because there is **much** to do.



IV. Complete with FEWER or LESS.

- 1 Ask the baker to bring **less** bread since we are not hungry.
- 2 If you had studied more you would have made **fewer** mistakes.
- 3 The doctor told him to eat **fewer** cookies and **less** salt.
- 4 The conference was attended by no **fewer** than 100 journalists.
- 5 This winter we'll spend **fewer** days in the country.
- 6 Since we hired a new maid, there has been **less** dust on the furniture.

V. Circle the correct alternative.

- 1 Not \_\_\_\_\_ of our friends usually travel abroad.
- a) much                      b) little                      c) many  
d) very                      e) less

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

- 2 I have too \_\_\_\_\_ work to do and so \_\_\_\_\_ time available.

- a) much – little                      b) many – few                      c) less – fewer  
d) little – fewer                      e) much – much

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

- 3 I think that \_\_\_\_\_ lemon juice on fish makes it taste better.

- a) many                      b) a lot                      c) few  
d) a little                      e) fewer

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

- 4 I have very \_\_\_\_\_ money. I don't even have enough money to buy food for dinner.

- a) few                      b) a few                      c) a little  
d) much                      e) little

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

- 5 He's a lucky little boy. Because his parents have taken good care of him, he has had \_\_\_\_\_ problems in his young life.

- a) little                      b) a little                      c) a lot of  
d) a few                      e) few

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E



## 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 **ING1M202**

# ANOTAÇÕES

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## ON LAND AND SEA

**London.** Leave it to Richard Branson, the charismatic president of Virgin Records, to come up with the London Frog Tours, the latest exciting way to explore London. Visitors to the capital hop onboard a yellow amphibious bus-like vehicle that will take them on a 70-minute road and river adventure. First stops on land include Big Ben, Trafalgar Square, and Piccadilly Circus, before the vehicle heads into the River Thames.



*The London Frog Tours, a road and river adventure.*

*(Speak Up)*

## Exercícios Resolvidos

(PUC)

## ASK THE DEAF IF SILENCE IS GOLDEN

You can be very sure that anyone who tells you silence is golden, isn't deaf.

It's not just a matter of not hearing. Deafness can also mean not being able to learn. Or read and write. Or communicate. Or do anything fulfilling with your life.

The RNID aims to help all who suffer from deafness to overcome these problems. We provide a special school for children, a hostel for young adults, residential homes for the elderly. We run special laboratories, a welfare service and the world's largest information service devoted entirely to deafness. Unfortunately, it all takes a lot of money.

We depend on donations and bequests to continue our work. We can't make silence golden but, with your contribution, we can at least go on relieving some of the problems.

So please give us something soon.

No stamp needed.

The Royal National Institute for the Deaf

Room 4A, FREEPOST. London

WCI 6BR (TEL: 01-387 80 33)

**The Royal National Institute for the Deaf  
(Patron: HRH The Duke of Edinburgh KG)**

1 O anúncio é

- a) um apelo para donativos.
- b) assinado pelo duque de Edimburgo.
- c) parte de uma campanha em favor do silêncio.
- d) patrocinado por um laboratório.
- e) dirigido a escolas para adolescentes.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

2 Segundo o anúncio,

- a) o maior problema dos surdos é não ouvir.
- b) a surdez é um problema muito mais sério do que apenas não ouvir.
- c) uma vantagem dos surdos é poder gozar o silêncio.
- d) a vida dos surdos é mais gratificante.
- e) os surdos vivem em um silêncio dourado.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

# Exercícios Propostos

## VOCABULARY

I. Translate the title of the passage.

Na terra e no mar.

II. Complete the chart.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
1. to leave	<u>left</u>	<u>left</u>	<u>deixar</u>
2. to take	<u>took</u>	<u>taken</u>	<u>levar</u>

III. Translate the following underlined words and expressions.

1 to come up with = propor, sugerir  
She's come up with some brilliant scheme to double her income.

2 the latest = o(s) mais recente(s)  
The latest styles in clothing are interesting, but too expensive.

3 to hop onboard = embarcar em  
I'll hop onboard the next bus and be home in an hour.

4 amphibious = anfíbio  
Frogs and turtles are amphibious creatures.

5 to head into = dirigir-se a  
After the movie, we headed into a brand-new restaurant.

## IV. TRANSPORTATION

a) How would you say in English?

1 Motorista de  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ônibus} \\ \text{táxi} \\ \text{carro} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bus} \\ \text{Taxi} \\ \text{Car} \end{array} \right\}$  **driver**

2 Maquinista = engine driver / machinist

3 Piloto de avião = plane pilot

4 Ciclista = cyclist / bike rider

5 Dirigir um  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ônibus / trem} \\ \text{táxi} \\ \text{carro} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$  **To drive**  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a bus / a train} \\ \text{a taxi} \\ \text{a car} \end{array} \right\}$

6 Pilotar um avião **To fly**  $\Rightarrow$  a plane

7 Pegar um  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ônibus} \\ \text{trem} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$  **To take / To catch**  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a bus} \\ \text{a train} \end{array} \right\}$

8 Andar de bicicleta **To ride a / To go on a**  $\Rightarrow$  bike

9 Andar de carro **To go by**  $\Rightarrow$  car

10 Entrar em um / sair de um  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ônibus} \\ \text{trem} \\ \text{avião} \end{array} \right\}$

**To get on / To get off**  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a bus} \\ \text{a train} \\ \text{a plane} \end{array} \right\}$

Entrar em um / sair de um  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{carro} \\ \text{táxi} \end{array} \right\}$

**To get in / To get out of**  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a car} \\ \text{a taxi} \end{array} \right\}$

Subir em uma / Descer de uma  $\Rightarrow$  bicicleta

**To get on / To get off**  $\Rightarrow$  a bike

b) **You can take...**

11 ...a bus at a bus stop / a bus station

12 ...a train at a train station

13 ...a plane at an airport

14 ...a taxi at a taxi stand

V. Turn into English:

1 É contra a lei andar de motocicleta sem um capacete.

It's against the law to ride a motorcycle without a helmet.

2 Eu disse a ela para entrar no carro e pôr o cinto.

I told her to get in the car and fasten her seat belt.

- 3 Eu entrei no ônibus em frente à faculdade e desci no shopping center.

**I got on the bus in front of the college and got off at the mall.**

- 4 O piloto nos disse que decolaria em alguns minutos.

**The pilot told us (that) he would take off in a few minutes.**

- 5 Em vez de pousar no Rio, pousaremos em São Paulo devido ao mau tempo.

**Instead of landing in Rio, we will land in São Paulo due to the bad weather.**

- 6 Paul anda de bicicleta todos os dias para manter-se em forma.

**Paul rides a bicycle (bike) every day to keep fit.**

VI. Combine the expressions in column A with their synonyms in column B.

A			B
1) come up with	1	<b>b</b>	a) get on
2) latest	2	<b>d</b>	b) think of, suggest
3) way	3	<b>e</b>	c) go to
4) hop onboard	4	<b>a</b>	d) most recent
5) head into	5	<b>c</b>	e) manner

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

- 1 According to the text, the great advantage of the London Frog Tours is that
- in a certain way, you may enjoy London both by bus and by boat.
  - you can visit London on a sightseeing bus in less than one hour.
  - you can see Big Ben and Trafalgar Square from the Thames River.
  - you can visit London and also get to know Richard Branson, a very famous singer from the Virgin Islands.
  - besides going sightseeing in London, you can see a frog exhibition near Virgin Records.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

- 2 Os termos "exciting" em "the latest exciting way", "minute" em "on a 70-minute road and river adventure" e "heads" em "the vehicle heads into the Thames River" têm, respectivamente, as funções gramaticais de
- adjetivo, substantivo e verbo.
  - verbo, substantivo e substantivo.
  - adjetivo, adjetivo e verbo.
  - verbo, adjetivo e adjetivo.
  - adjetivo, substantivo e substantivo.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**

- 3 Which of these is **not** a vehicle?
- Truck
  - Tram
  - Train
  - Chariot
  - Horsepower

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E**

Almost anyone can buy an island. 'If you can buy a car, you can buy an island', says Mr Vladi. He estimates that if the place is uninhabited and there is no infrastructure in place, you need around £ 70,000 to buy an island. 'All I can say is that my clients have a connection with nature, they have high intelligence, they have to be able to improvise, and above all, they are individualists.'

Desert islands have changed, solar energy is not difficult to get, the laptop computer and mobile phone era has arrived.

Many of Mr Vladi's islands are priced around £150,000. For that you can buy Flatholmen, a 5,000 square-metre islands in a Norwegian fjord.

In the same price range there is Ilhote Grande, 42,000 square-metres, south of Rio de Janeiro. It has a rocky coastline, a four-room house, bananas and coconuts.

Mr Vladi's biggest sale was an island for \$ 12 million. There are a lot of Japanese customers around. Because of the financial crisis in the Far East, there are plenty of people wanting to move their capital into islands.

Mr Vladi himself now owns a Canadian isle and shares one in New Zealand.

(tolearnenglish)



## Exercícios Resolvidos

### HEAVEN CAN WAIT

Burt and Ernie were best of friends, and as they were both in their 80s, they made a bargain: whoever died first would try hard to come back and tell the other what the afterlife was like.

Shortly after striking the deal, Ernie passed away. A few nights later Burt was lying in his bed when a voice wafted in \_\_\_\_\_ the open window.

"Burt... Burt..."

The old man sat up. "My God! Ernie, is that you?"

"Yes, and I tell you, it's marvelous... simply marvelous."

"Tell me about it," Burt urged.

"Well, in the morning we eat breakfast and then spend hours making love. Then we eat lunch and spend more hours making love. Finally we eat dinner and make love again."

"Holy cow!" gushed Burt, "I can't wait to die and go to heaven."

"Heaven?" retorted Ernie. "Hell, I'm outside. I came back as a rabbit."

(The Roughneck)

1 Qual a alternativa *errada*, de acordo com o texto que você acaba de ler?

- a) O amigo de Burt morreu pouco depois do acordo que ambos firmaram.
- b) Burt disse que estava ansioso para morrer.
- c) Burt pensou que Ernie tivesse ido para o céu.
- d) Burt faleceu quando já tinha mais de 80 anos.
- e) Burt e Ernie fizeram um acordo.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

2 A palavra propositadamente omitida no texto é:

- a) thought.
- b) through.
- c) though.
- d) taught.
- e) throat.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

# Exercícios Propostos

## VOCABULARY

- I.
- 1 An island is a piece of land completely surrounded by water = ilha  
Its synonym is = isle

- 2 Do not confound!

### FOR SALE

They are moving to London and their house is for sale.  
= à venda

### ON SALE

After Christmas all these articles will be on sale.  
= em liquidação

Translate the title of the passage.

Ilhas à venda.

- II. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of the following verbs.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
1. to buy	<u>bought</u>	<u>bought</u>
2. to say	<u>said</u>	<u>said</u>
3. to get	<u>got</u>	<u>got (ten)</u>

- III. Match the columns.

1) almost	1	<b>h</b>	a) celular
2) place	2	<b>e</b>	b) era
3) around	3	<b>c</b>	c) aproximadamente, ao redor de, por volta de
4) mobile	4	<b>a</b>	d) crise
5) era	5	<b>b</b>	e) local, lugar
6) square-meter	6	<b>i</b>	f) rochosa
7) price	7	<b>g</b>	g) preço
8) rocky	8	<b>f</b>	h) quase
9) coconut	9	<b>j</b>	i) m <sup>2</sup>
10) crisis	10	<b>d</b>	j) coco

## IV. UNINHABITED

Translate the underlined expressions.

- 1 to inhabit = habitar, morar  
These remote islands are inhabited only by birds and animals.
- 2 inhabitant = habitante  
The inhabitants of the village protested again the new road.
- 3 inhabitable = habitável  
Are those lands inhabitable?
- 4 uninhabited = desabitado  
No one lives in that land. It is uninhabited.

## V. ABOVE ALL

Translate the underlined expression.

It's too far, too late, and above all, too dangerous.

\* above all = acima de tudo

- VI. If he is a NORWEGIAN that means he was born in Norway.

COUNTRY		NATIONALITY
1. Sweden	(a)	<u>Swede</u>
2. Switzerland	(a)	<u>Swiss</u>
3. Spain	(a)	<u>Spaniard</u>
4. Germany	(a)	<u>German</u>
5. Turkey	(a)	<u>Turk</u>
6. Peru	(a)	<u>Peruvian</u>
7. Scotland	(a)	<u>Scot</u>
8. Ireland	(an)	<u>Irishman</u>
9. Finland	(a)	<u>Finn</u>
10. Holland	(a)	<u>Dutch</u>

- VII. Do you know the translation of Far East?

= Extremo Oriente  
and how do you say in English.

- a) Oriente Médio? Middle East
- b) Oriente Próximo? Near East

### VIII. CAPITAL

1 New York is not the capital of the United States.

\* capital = capital

2 At the beginning of a sentence or a name we use capitals.

\* capital = letra maiúscula

3 You'll need capital if you want to open a restaurant.

\* capital = capital (\$)

4 That is a capital idea!

\* capital = excelente

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

A			B
1) around	1	d	a) can
2) client	2	h	b) many
3) be able to	3	a	c) hard
4) difficult	4	c	d) approximately
5) mobile	5	g	e) island
6) a lot of	6	b	f) many
7) plenty of	7	f	g) cell
8) isle	8	e	h) customer

X. Complete the sentences with words from the chart.

**nature – be priced – range –  
coastline – own – share**

1 Many more people now own their own homes.

2 We tested many freezers in the medium price range.

3 Even as a child he loved nature, and enjoyed being in the countryside surrounded by animals.

4 We could see the coastline of France on the map.

5 He shares a flat with two other students.

6 The watches are priced at £14.50

XI. Write the opposites of.

1 to buy ≠ to sell

2 all ≠ nothing

3 desert (islands) ≠ inhabited

4 difficult ≠ easy

5 many ≠ few

6 biggest ≠ smallest

XII. Write in English.

1 Se você quiser comprar uma ilha desabitada você precisa de aproximadamente 70 mil libras.

**If you want to buy an uninhabited island you need around £70.000.**

2 Os clientes do Sr. Vladi são inteligentes, ricos e gostam de viver sozinhos.

**Mr. Vladi's clients (customers) are intelligent (smart), rich (wealthy) and like to live alone.**

### TEXT COMPREHENSION

Answer in English.

1 Who is Mr. Vladi?

**Someone who sells islands.**

2 Why do his customers buy islands?

**Because they like being alone and they like nature.**

3 What can you buy for one hundred and fifty thousand pounds?

**An island in a Norwegian fjord.**

4 Why are there so many people wanting to move their capital into islands?

**Because of the financial crisis in the Far East.**

## HOLD THE BUN

That's what diners might soon be saying at fast food giant Burger King.

The chain has recently come out with bunless burgers to satisfy the low-carbohydrate craze currently sweeping the United States.

Snack food company Frito-Lay is following suit with the introduction of two new types of chips – Doritos Edge and Tostitos Edge.

These products have sixty percent fewer carbohydrates than regular Doritos and Tostitos, thanks to the use of soy proteins and fibers.

(Speak Up)

Low-carb foods will soon include Doritos chips (below)



## Exercícios Resolvidos

*Good food is a very priority with me, especially as I'm nearly always on a diet, so there are times when I break the rules and go absolutely crazy and eat the entire contents of the fridge in one go, or I go to a restaurant and order the whole of the left-hand side of the menu. I really enjoy eating Indian and Mexican food (especially chilli), and my Mum's food is fantastic, too (of course!).*

- 1 O texto indica que a pessoa que fala está
- a) cheia de medo.
  - b) controlando o peso.
  - c) em dificuldade financeira
  - d) em um restaurante.
  - e) seriamente preocupada.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- 2 A expressão "break the rules" (linha 2) significa, no contexto, o mesmo que
- a) deixar cair algo.
  - b) quebrar o gelo.
  - c) reduzir o apetite.
  - d) regular o tempo.
  - e) sair do regime.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

- 3 O texto sugere que a mãe da personagem é
- a) acomodada demais.
  - b) bem relacionada.
  - c) boa cozinheira.
  - d) jovem e dinâmica.
  - e) muito esforçada.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

## Exercícios Propostos

### VOCABULARY

- I.
- a) You say **HOLD it** to people when you want them to stop something.  
Ex.: Hold it! We'll have to start counting again.  
Complete

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to hold	<u>held</u>	<u>held</u>

- b) BUN – is a small bread roll.  
Ex.: Let's prepare hamburgers! Bring the meat and the bun.

Translate the title of the passage

**Pare (segure) o pão.**



II. Match the columns.

1) soon	1	<b>d</b>	a) cadeia
2) giant	2	<b>g</b>	b) tipos
3) chain	3	<b>a</b>	c) soja
4) snack	4	<b>h</b>	d) em breve
5) types	5	<b>b</b>	e) graças a
6) chips	6	<b>f</b>	f) batatas fritas
7) thanks to	7	<b>e</b>	g) gigante
8) soy	8	<b>c</b>	h) lanche

III. **DINNER/ DINER**

1 I usually have dinner at 8 p.m.

\* dinner = jantar

2 I went to a diner where sometimes I stop for coffee.

\* diner = restaurante (pequeno e normalmente barato)

3 After the theater we went to a restaurant and sat in a corner away from the other diners.

\* diner = frequentedor de restaurante

IV. Combine the following expressions with their meanings below.

1 to come out ( **B** )

2 to sweep ( **C** )

3 to follow suit ( **A** )

a) to do what someone else is doing; to follow the example.

b) to be made public

c) to spread

Now, complete the sentences by using one of the expressions studied above.

1 A flu epidemic is sweeping the city.

2 James went for a swim, and after finishing my drink, I followed suit.

3 News of her death came out and shocked all her fans.

V. How would you say in English?

1 entradas = appetizers

2 prato principal = main course, entree

3 acompanhamentos = side dishes

4 sobremesas = desserts

5 bebidas = beverages

VI. Combine the word CRAZE with its best definition.

a) something that must be avoided.

b) something that is extremely popular or fashionable for a short period.

c) something that is very strange or unusual.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

VII. Combine the expressions in column A with their synonyms in column B.

A			B
1) might	1	<b>f</b>	a) presently
2) soon	2	<b>a</b>	b) mania
3) to satisfy	3	<b>d</b>	c) to spread
4) craze	4	<b>b</b>	d) to please
5) to sweep	5	<b>c</b>	e) nowadays
6) currently	6	<b>e</b>	f) could

VIII. Find in the text the opposites of:

1 tiny = giant

2 long ago = recently

3 more = fewer

4 old = new

IX. Write in English.

1 Como você quer seu bife? Bem passado, ao ponto ou malpassado?

How would you like your steak? Well-done, medium or rare?

2 A entrada não estava tão boa quanto o prato principal.

The appetizer wasn't so good as the main course (entree).

3 Dê-me um hambúrguer, batatas fritas e um copo de suco de frutas.

Give me a hamburger, French fries and a glass of fruit juice.

**TEXT COMPREHENSION**

Answer in Portuguese.

1 Qual a novidade que a cadeia de lanchonetes Burger King está trazendo para o mercado?

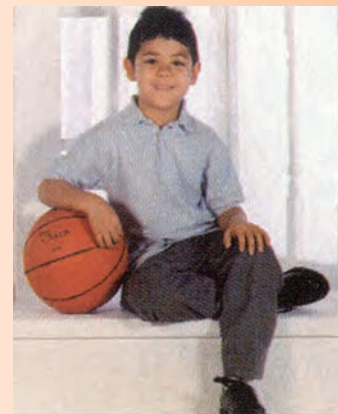
Hambúrgueres sem pão para diminuir a quantidade de calorias ingeridas pelos americanos.

2 O que a Frito-Lay está introduzindo no mercado e em que este produto difere dos tradicionais?

Salgadinhos fritos de fibras e proteínas de soja com 60% menos carboidratos que os convencionais.

## THE MANNY CRAZE

There seems to be a new trend in household help among upscale New York families. Mannies, young men hired to entertain and roughhouse with young boys during the after-school hours, are the latest craze. The New England School of Nannies graduated its first male nanny almost thirteen years ago, and the request for these young men has been growing strong ever since. Mannies boast the same salary as their female counterparts (approximately \$12 an hour) but don't do windows, laundry or any cooking. How's that for equal rights!



(Speak Up)

Male nannies – or mannies – are the latest trend in babysitting.

### Exercícios Resolvidos

(UNIP) –

"My daddy's an accountant."

"Really?"

"Yes. What does your daddy do?"

"He's a lawyer."

"Honest?"

"No, just the regular kind."

(English 2 Go)

- 1 Infer-se do texto que
- o filho do contador acha sua atividade interessante.
  - o filho do advogado não tem boa opinião a respeito daqueles que exercem a mesma profissão do pai.
  - o filho do contador acredita que os advogados são honestos.
  - o pai do advogado acredita que os contadores são desonestos.
  - advogados e contadores não são apreciados pela sociedade.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- 2 The word kind, underlined in the text, is closest in meaning to
- generous.
  - professional.
  - measure.
  - trap.
  - type.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

- 3 Which of the following is not a profession?
- Chemist
  - Physician
  - Journalist
  - Thinner
  - Cook

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

### Exercícios Propostos

#### VOCABULARY

- I. a) **MANNY = MALE + NANNY**

MALE describes men or boys = masculino

NANNY is a person employed to look after a child in its own house = babá.

- b) CRAZE is something that is extremely popular, especially for a short period = novidade, moda passageira, mania

Translate the title of the passage.

A novidade (moda) de babás do sexo masculino.

II. Match the columns.

1) help	1	<b>c</b>	a) direitos
2) among	2	<b>e</b>	b) quase
3) young	3	<b>g</b>	c) ajuda
4) latest	4	<b>h</b>	d) forte
5) almost	5	<b>b</b>	e) entre
6) strong	6	<b>d</b>	f) desde então
7) ever since	7	<b>f</b>	g) jovens
8) rights	8	<b>a</b>	h) mais recente

III. Translate the underlined expressions in the following sentences.

1 There's a current trend towards healthier eating.

\* trend = tendência

2 Refrigerators and dishwashers are household appliances (= aparelhos, utensílios).

\* household = doméstico

3 There are a lot of upscale hotels and restaurants in Dubai.

\* upscale = chiques, de primeira classe, caros

4 The boss refused our request to leave work early.

\* request = pedido

5 The president is meeting his American counterpart in Washington next weekend.

\* counterpart = semelhante (pessoa que ocupa a mesma função)

IV. Match the expressions in column A with their synonyms in column B.

A			B
1) craze	1	<b>d</b>	a) most recent
2) trend	2	<b>f</b>	b) high-class, chic, expensive
3) upscale	3	<b>b</b>	c) nearly
4) latest	4	<b>a</b>	d) mania
5) almost	5	<b>c</b>	e) equivalent
6) counterpart	6	<b>e</b>	f) tendency

V. Write the verb that corresponds to the definitions below. Look at the chart.

**to seem – to hire – to entertain to roughhouse  
– to graduate – to grow – to boast**

1 to increase in size or amount = to grow

2 to give employment = to hire

3 to give the impression of = to seem

4 to have, to possess = to boast

5 to fight, often playfully; to amuse oneself in a way characteristic of children = to roughhouse

6 to do things to amuse = to entertain

7 to receive a degree from a school, highschool, college or university = to graduate

Now, complete the following sentences with verbs from the chart.

1 Florianópolis boasts beautiful beaches, great restaurants and friendly locals.

2 There are a lot of clouds in the sky. It seems it's going to rain soon.

3 A couple of boys were roughhousing in the park.

4 As she broke her leg last week, she had to hire someone to help her in her house.

5 He entertained his friends with stories from his childhood.

6 Tom has just graduated in Psychology.

7 Soccer's popularity continues to grow.

VI. How would you translate?

1 to do (the) windows = limpar as janelas

2 to do (the) laundry = lavar roupa

3 to do (the) cooking = cozinhar

VII. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of the verb TO GROW.

to grow, grew, grown

VIII. Write English.

1 Eu contratei uma pessoa para lavar as janelas e lavar a roupa.

I hired someone to do (the) windows and do (the) laundry.

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Há uma tendência para as pessoas se mudarem do campo para as cidades.

There's a trend for people to move from the countryside to the cities.

\_\_\_\_\_

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

Answer in Portuguese.

1 O que são "mannies"?

São jovens do sexo masculino contratados para entreter e brincar com garotos após o horário de aulas.

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Quanto ganham, aproximadamente, as babás em Nova Iorque?

Aproximadamente 12 dólares por hora.

\_\_\_\_\_

3 O que os mannies **não** fazem, de acordo com o texto?

Limpar janelas, lavar roupa ou cozinhar.

\_\_\_\_\_

## ANOTAÇÕES

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Is English the world's Lingua Franca? A report from the British Council announced yesterday estimated that by 2015 two billion people will start learning English around the world, and three billion people – half the planet – will be speaking it. However, report editor, David Graddoll, said that English will not become the Esperanto and dominate global language learning as Arabic, Chinese and Spanish are ready to rise in importance. He said the trend is towards "linguistic globalization" and multi-lingualism, not bilingualism, and definitely not monolingualism. French, on the other hand, once considered a lingua franca, will see its status as a world language continue to slide.



Although English will escalate in popularity, English language teachers will likely be out of a job by 2050, when so many people will be able to speak English, that teaching it will become almost redundant. Demand for English teaching will drop by a 75%, from two billion to 500 million. Instead English will be taught worldwide at elementary level, and many universities across the world will choose to teach in English. This suggests a wake-up call for traditionally lazy and monolingual Britons, who tend to shun language learning because of their "everyone speaks English" mentality. Brits will be left behind in a future poly-lingual world.

*(breakingnewsenglish)*

## Exercícios Resolvidos

(UFMG)

### HO HO HO!

According to Personnel Management magazine, laughter can help you stay healthy. Medical research has revealed that it helps strengthen the body's immune system, raising resistance to germs. (It appears that lighthearted laughter is best, "defiant or self-deprecating" humor doesn't have the same beneficial effect.) Employers are advised that, by encouraging more mirth in the workplace, they can save themselves a fortune in a sick pay.

So next time the boss catches you sharing a joke by the photocopier, you can tell her it's all for the good of the company. Honest.  
(Compiled by Tania Unsworth)

- 1 The item says that medical research has shown that laughter
- decreases people's work rate.
  - increases people's immunity.
  - kills germs in people's bodies.
  - makes people more defiant.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

- 2 The research suggests that laughter helps you
- avoid sickness.
  - become rich.
  - keep your job.
  - work harder.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

- 3 Making fun of someone or of yourself apparently
- has helped medical research a great deal.
  - is less effective than other kinds of humour.
  - strengthens people's immune system best.
  - tends to be beneficial at killing germs.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

- 4 According to the item, employers should
- advise their workers about germs.
  - encourage workers to laugh more.
  - pay workers more if they are sick.
  - tell workers jokes about the company.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

- 5 According to the text, in workplaces where there is more fun
- employers are rich people.
  - people save more time.
  - the boss shares good jokes.
  - there are fewer sick people.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

- 6 Another good title for this piece of news could be
- laugh less and stay healthier.
  - laughter is the best medicine.
  - never laugh near your boss.
  - make money and laugh.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

## Exercícios Propostos

### VOCABULARY

- I. LINGUA FRANCA is a language used for communication among people of different languages. Translate the title of the text.

**Inglês – Língua franca oficial?**

- II. Translate.

IN 2015 = **em 2015**

BY 2015 = **por volta de 2015**

- III. Match the columns.

1) report	1	<b>h</b>	a) nível
2) half	2	<b>b</b>	b) metade
3) once	3	<b>f</b>	c) Britânicos
4) demand	4	<b>d</b>	d) demanda, procura
5) worldwide	5	<b>e</b>	e) no mundo todo
6) level	6	<b>a</b>	f) outrora
7) Britons	7	<b>c</b>	g) preguiçosos
8) lazy	8	<b>g</b>	h) relatório

- IV. Complete the following sentences with words from the chart.

**however – towards – on the other hand –  
although – almost – instead**

- There is a tendency **towards** healthier eating among all sectors of the population.
- The new bridge is **almost** identical to the old one.
- This is one possible solution to the problem. **However**, there are others.
- Although** she is only three, she can read a few words.
- She's very polite, **on the other hand** she knows how to be bossy when necessary.

- 6 There's no fruit salad left; would you like some ice cream **instead**?

- V. Match the following verbs with their translations.

1) to estimate	1	<b>f</b>	a) poder, ser capaz de
2) to learn	2	<b>c</b>	b) escolher
3) to become	3	<b>g</b>	c) aprender
4) to be able to	4	<b>a</b>	d) ensinar
5) to teach	5	<b>d</b>	e) ser deixado para trás
6) to choose	6	<b>b</b>	f) estimar, avaliar
7) to be left behind	7	<b>e</b>	g) tornar-se

- VI. Combine the followings words and/or expressions with their meanings below.

- trend ( **c** )
  - likely ( **a** )
  - out of a job ( **d** )
  - wake up call ( **b** )
- a) probably.  
b) warning.  
c) tendency  
d) unemployed

- VII. Translate the underlined verbs.

- 1 Inflation is rising by 2% a month.

\* to rise = **augmentar**

- 2 Car exports slid by 40% last year.

\* to slide = **escorregar, baixar, cair**

- 3 The water level in the river has dropped considerably because there has been little rain.

\* to drop = **cair, baixar**

- 4 He was shunned by his friends when they discovered he was gay.

\* to shun = **evitar**

VIII. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of the following verbs.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1) to learn	<u>learned</u> <u>learnt</u>	<u>learned</u> <u>learnt</u>
2) to speak	<u>spoke</u>	<u>spoken</u>
3) to say	<u>said</u>	<u>said</u>
4) to become	<u>became</u>	<u>become</u>
5) to rise	<u>rose</u>	<u>risen</u>
6) to see	<u>saw</u>	<u>seen</u>
7) to slide	<u>slid</u>	<u>slid</u>
8) to teach	<u>taught</u>	<u>taught</u>
9) to choose	<u>chose</u>	<u>chosen</u>

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

A			B	
1) to start	1	c	a) to increase	
2) to rise	2	a	b) to avoid	
3) to slide	3	e	c) to begin	
4) almost	4	d	d) nearly	
5) to shun	5	b	e) to drop	

X. Write in English

a) O inglês será ensinado nos colégios do mundo todo.

**English will be taught at schools all over the world.**

b) Os britânicos evitam aprender outras línguas.

**Britons avoid (shun) learning other languages.**

### TEXT COMPREHENSION

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

- a) By 2015, half the planet will be able to speak English. T / F
- b) English will become the world's Esperanto. T / F
- c) Arabic, Chinese and Spanish are set to lessen in importance. T / F
- d) There is a trend towards bilingualism. T / F
- e) There will be no need for English teachers in the future. T / F
- f) In the future many of the world's universities will teach in English. T / F
- g) British people are active language learners and keen linguists. T / F
- h) British people will be left behind in a future poly-lingual world. T / F

RESOLUÇÃO:

- a) T      b) F      c) F  
d) F      e) F      f) T  
g) F      h) T

## ANOTAÇÕES

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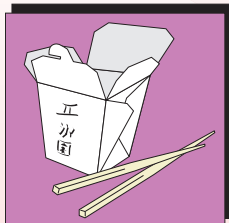


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(UPFI)



Environmentalists in China are campaigning to reduce the alarming number of disposable wooden chopsticks used in the country. Over 25 million trees are used each year in manufacturing what has been China's primary eating utensil since 1500 B.C. The devastating floods in China in 1998 were blamed on deforestation. Since then support has risen for more careful use of forest resources. For example, many people now carry reusable chopsticks, authorities in Shanghai created a tax on disposable wooden chopsticks and more than 100 of Beijing's state-owned restaurants agreed to begin reusing them.



(Adaptado de: <http://greennature.com/article565.html>)

### Exercícios Resolvidos

1 Translate:

"The devastating floods in China in 1998 were blamed on deforestation."

**As devastadoras inundações na China em 1998 foram culpadas pelo desmatamento.**

2 Write in English:

"Os ambientalistas chineses querem reduzir o número de 'pauzinhos' descartáveis usados no país."

**Chinese environmentalists want to reduce the number of disposable chopsticks used in the country.**

### Exercícios Propostos

#### VOCABULARY

I. A CHOPSTICK is a narrow stick used for eating food, especially in China and Japan.

\* chopstick =           "pauzinho"          

II. Match the columns.

1) wooden	1	<b>d</b>	a) mais de
2) country	2	<b>f</b>	b) estatal
3) over	3	<b>a</b>	c) utensílio
4) utensil	4	<b>c</b>	d) de madeira
5) since then	5	<b>e</b>	e) desde então
6) state-owned	6	<b>b</b>	f) país

III. Translate the underlined expressions in the following sentences.

1 An environmentalist is a person who works to protect or preserve the natural world.

\* environmentalist =           **ambientalista**          

2 After the flood it took weeks for the water level to go down again.

\* flood =           **inundação**          

3 Environmental groups are gaining support among young people.

\* support =           **apoio**          

4 Brazil is rich in natural and mineral resources.

\* resource =           **recurso**



5 Tax will be deducted automatically from your salary.

\* tax = imposto

IV. Combine the following verbs with their meanings below and translate them.

1 to campaign (c) = fazer campanha

2 to manufacture (e) = fabricar

3 to blame (f) = culpar

4 to rise (a) = auementar

5 to carry (d) = levar, carregar

6 to agree (b) = concordar

a) to increase; to go up.

b) to have the same opinion; to accept a suggestion.

c) to take part in a campaign.

d) to take (something or someone) somewhere, especially in the hands.

e) to produce in large numbers.

f) to think or say that something or someone is responsible for a bad happening.

Now, complete the following sentences with the verbs studied above.

1 Inflation is rising by 1% a month.

2 I know what you think we should do, but I don't agree.

3 They have been campaigning against the construction of a new factory near here.

4 He blames his lack of confidence on his mother.

5 Would you like me to carry your bag for you?

6 He works for a company that manufactures car parts.

V. Verbo **USE** + sufixo **ABLE** ⇒ (adj.) = usável

Translate.

1 enjoyable = agradável

2 comfortable = confortável

3 washable = lavável

4 drinkable = bebível, potável

5 reliable = confiável

Complete the sentences below with the previous adjectives.

1 Is the water drinkable? Yes, you may drink it.

2 The subway is the most reliable way of getting to the airport during rush hour.

3 The wedding was an enjoyable occasion.

4 This shirt is washable but don't put it in the dryer.

5 This is a very comfortable chair.

VI. Substantivo **CARE** + sufixo **FUL** ⇒ (adj.) =

= cuidadoso (cheio de cuidado)

Translate.

1 colorful = colorido

2 painful = doloroso

3 useful = útil

4 wonderful = maravilhoso

5 harmful = prejudicial

Complete the sentences below with the adjectives above.

1 The death of my parents was a painful experience for me.

2 Your advice has been very useful. Thank you.

3 John was rewarded for the wonderful job he did.

4 The harmful product was withdrawn from all stores.

5 The landscape was dotted with colorful flowers.

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

(UPFI) – Choose the correct alternative, according to the text:

- 1 O objetivo da campanha citada na introdução do texto é
- a) proibir a exportação de chopsticks.
  - b) estimular a produção artesanal de chopsticks.
  - c) persuadir a população a consumir menos chopsticks de madeira.
  - d) incentivar o surgimento de organizações ambientalistas na China.
  - e) conscientizar a população para somente consumir chopsticks de plástico ou de metal.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

2 A expressão "primary eating utensil" (linha 4) remete a:

- a) environmentalists (linha 1).
- b) alarming number (linha 1).
- c) chopsticks (linha 2).
- d) trees (linha 2).
- e) China (linha 1).

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

3 O hábito de comer com os tradicionais "pauzinhos" de madeira na China

- a) data do ano de 1500.
- b) é anterior à era cristã.
- c) é posterior à era cristã.

- d) é de origem controversa.
- e) não pode ser datado historicamente.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

4 Marque (F) se o enunciado for falso e (V) se for verdadeiro.  
(F) As enchentes contribuíram para o desmatamento.  
(V) O desmatamento foi apontado como causa das enchentes.

(F) Não houve relação direta entre o desmatamento e as enchentes.

Marque a sequência correta.

- a) F – V – F                      b) F – F – V                      c) F – V – V
- d) V – V – F                      e) V – F – V

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

5 Na conclusão, o texto cita

- a) medidas adotadas por empresários do setor privado na China.
- b) temas de outras campanhas ambientalistas desenvolvidas na China.
- c) itens da nova legislação para a correta reciclagem de chopsticks na China.
- d) ações práticas recentes visando ao melhor uso dos recursos naturais na China.
- e) procedimentos obrigatórios para a redução do consumo de madeira na China.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

## ANOTAÇÕES

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The seven wonders chosen in a global poll in which a hundred-million votes were said to have been cast online, by phone and by text message were announced one by one in random order towards the end of a glamorous ceremony in Lisbon.

First came the Great Wall of China, said to be the only monument visible from space. Its certificate was handed over to Chinese officials by Neil Armstrong, the first man on the moon. Next up was Petra, the stone-carved ancient city in Jordan, whose royal family led a campaign for it. Rio de Janeiro's Statue of Christ the Redeemer also made the cut after an appeal by Brazil's president for his compatriots to vote. There were two other winners from the Americas – Machu Picchu in Peru and Chichen Itza in Mexico – representatives of ancient civilisations unknown to Antipater of Sidon, the Greek writer who drew up the original list of wonders two-thousand-two-hundred years ago. The last two wonders were Rome's Colosseum, described in its introduction as a symbol of joy and suffering, and the Taj Mahal. That was announced by Bollywood star Bipasha Basu who, along with Oscar-winning actors Ben Kingsley and Hilary Swank presented the ceremony.

The Pyramids at Giza, the only wonder on the original list still standing, had been made an honorary candidate, guaranteed a mention. But Egyptian officials shunned the whole initiative anyway as too commercial. At the ceremony's close, its Swiss organiser, Bernard Weber, announced his next initiative – a global poll on the seven natural wonders of the world.

(Alison Roberts)



The ruins of Machu Picchu in Peru.

## Exercícios Resolvidos

(FATEC)

### Grand Theft Identity

Millions of people now have a new reason to dread the mailbox. In addition to the tried-and-true collection of Letters You Never Want to See – the tax audit, the high cholesterol reading, the college-rejection letter there is now the missive that reveals you are on the fast track to becoming a victim of identity theft. Someone may have taken possession of your credit-card info, bank account or other personal data that would enable him or her to go on a permanent shopping spree – leaving you to deal with the financial, legal and psychic bills. Deborah Platt Majoras got the pain letter recently, from DSW Shoe Warehouse. Hers was among more than a million credit-card numbers that the merchant stored in an ill-protected database. So when hackers busted in, they got the information to buy stuff in her name – and 1.4 million other people's names. "It's scary," she says. "Part of it is the uncertainty that comes with it, not knowing whether sometime in the next year my credit-card number will be abused." Now she must take steps to protect herself, including re-examining charges closely, requesting a credit report and contacting the U.S. Federal Trade Commission to put her complaint into its ID-theft database. The latter step should be easy for her, since Majoras is the FTC chairman.

(Newsweek)

- 1 De acordo com o texto, milhões de pessoas agora têm um motivo para
- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) acreditar na caixa do correio. | b) temer a caixa do correio.  |
| c) proteger a caixa do correio.   | d) limpar a caixa do correio. |
| e) abrir a caixa do correio.      |                               |

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

- 2 Segundo o texto,
- quem se apoderar de um cartão de crédito de outrem não terá como usá-lo para compras.
  - Deborah P. Majoras sentiu forte dor ao abrir a conta enviada por seu psicanalista.
  - o número do cartão de crédito de Deborah P. Majoras fora inserido num site devidamente protegido.
  - Deborah P. Majoras é presidente da "Federal Trade Commission".
  - a loja DSW Shoe Warehouse fica localizada no Shopping Spree.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

## VOCABULARY

I. The translation of "The new seven wonders" is

**As novas sete maravilhas**

II. Look at the chart

**Wonder – Wonderful – To wonder –  
To wander – Wonderfully – No wonder**

Now, fill in the blanks with these expressions.

- 1 He's a **wonderful** cook!
- 2 I've been sitting in my room for the past hours **wondering** how I'm going to begin this letter.
- 3 She was found several hours later, **wandering** the streets, lost.
- 4 **No wonder** the children are excited, this is the first time they've been abroad.
- 5 I used to hate my brother when I was a child but now we get on **wonderfully**.
- 6 She could barely conceal her **wonder** as she gazed around the richly decorated room.

III. Look at the chart.

**To choose – Chose – Chosen – Choice**

Now, complete the following sentences

- 1 You can **choose** the classes you want to take.
- 2 If the product doesn't work you are given the **choice** of a refund or a replacement.

IV. Look at the chart.

**Poll – Research – Survey**

Complete the sentences.

- 1 The latest **poll** indicated the major's popularity was improving.
- 2 The linguist's **research/ survey** required travel in India.

V.

to cast – cast – cast	<b>atirar</b>
	<b>desviar (olhar)</b>
cast	<b>votar (voto)</b>
	<b>elenco</b>
	<b>gesso</b>

Complete and translate:

- 1 After the play, the audience applauded the **cast**.  
\* cast = **elenco**
- 2 John's broken arm was in a **cast** for two months.  
\* cast = **gesso**
- 3 Anne **cast** a stone into the water.  
\* cast = **atirou**
- 4 The moment Bill **cast** his eyes on Mary, he wanted to ask her for a date.  
\* cast = **dirigiu, desviou**
- 5 The citizens **cast** their votes for president.  
\* cast = **depositaram**  
\* to cast one's vote ⇒ **votar**

VI.

Toward(s)	<b>em direção a</b>
	<b>em relação a</b>

- 1 I turned **toward(s)** John when he called me.
- 2 What are your feelings **toward(s)** capital punishment?

VII. Turn into Portuguese.

- 1 "... a hundred-million votes were said to have been cast on line..."

**"... Disseram que cem milhões de votos foram feitos on line..."**

**VIII.** Match these expressions with their explanations.

- 1 poll (A)  
 2 random order (B)  
 3 compatriots (C)  
 a) election  
 b) unpredictable sequence with no pattern  
 c) fellow countrymen/ women

**IX.** Match the columns.

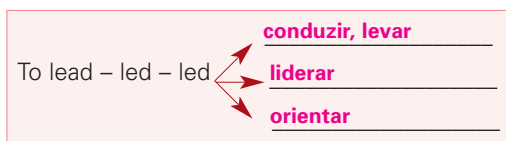
1) officials	1	<b>h</b>	a) vencedores
2) moon	2	<b>e</b>	b) garantir
3) royal family	3	<b>g</b>	c) ainda
4) appeal	4	<b>f</b>	d) de qualquer forma
5) winners	5	<b>a</b>	e) lua
6) unknown	6	<b>i</b>	f) apelo
7) still	7	<b>c</b>	g) família real
8) guarantee	8	<b>b</b>	h) autoridades
9) whole	9	<b>j</b>	i) desconhecidos
10) anyway	10	<b>d</b>	j) toda

**X.** Fill in the blanks using words from the column.

- 1 Dozens of foreign **officials** attended the prime minister's funeral.  
 2 The actual number of stars in the universe is **unknown**.  
 3 My **appeal** for justice went unnoticed.  
 4 David ate the **whole** cake.

**XI.** Translate the underlined expression from the text, "...whose royal family led a campaign for it."

**liderou uma campanha.**



Translate the underlined expressions

- 1 Under the president's wise leadership, the country prospered.  
 = **liderança**  
 2 The city council has banned the sale of paint that has lead in it.  
 = **chumbo**  
 3 The leading car in the race suddenly blew a tire.  
 = **principal**

- 4 The leader vowed to win the war.  
 = **líder**

**XII.** Match these expressions with their explanations below.

- 1 drew up (B)  
 2 honorary (D)  
 3 shunned (C)  
 4 initiative (A)  
 a) idea or plan (usually new).  
 b) assigned, thought of.  
 c) ignored and rejected.  
 d) special with no need to go through the official process.

**XIII.** Turn into Portuguese the following excerpt from the text. "...Christ the Redeemer also made the cut..."

**"... Cristo Redentor também chegou na reta final..."**

**TEXT COMPREHENSION**

Answer in Portuguese.

- 1 Quais são as novas sete maravilhas do mundo?

**A Grande Muralha da China, a cidade de Petra, o Cristo Redentor, Machu Picchu, Chicken Itza, o Coliseu e o Taj Mahal.**

- 2 De que forma as sete novas maravilhas do mundo foram escolhidas?

**As pessoas do mundo todo votaram pela internet, por telefone ou por mensagem de texto.**

- 3 O que o texto nos diz sobre as pirâmides de Gizé?

**Ele nos diz que é a única maravilha do mundo antigo que ainda permanece na lista e que se tornou um candidato honorário.**

# EXERCÍCIOS-TAREFA



	Frozen rain		It secures a boat	(?)-falls; H <sub>2</sub> O
	100, in ancient Rome		An elected city official	
	Covers the head			
	Empty space			
Military rank		An example	? smoking: negative	Manner of doing
				To ask for
				Famous beagle character in the comics
				To vote
Few; only	(?) at all: NO!	Water from sky		Just the (?): equal
			Female chicken	(?) Capone, gangster during prohibition days (USA)
			Id est (abbr.)	A blood type
Used to make pottery	90° is a right (?)	Moron		(?) rings: a fast food
		Enchant		
			Used to open a door	Theme of a story
				Devour
Movement with music	Hour (symbol)		True	Leo Tolstoi, Russian writer
				Finish; terminate
Consonant of "age"	Land surface			Salvador Allende, ex-president of Chile
			Mike (?), boxer	
Bright light	Masculine			Attached to wrist

8. alderman

# RESOLUÇÃO DO EXERCÍCIO-TAREFA

		A								
W	O	N	S							
A		C								
T	A	H								
E	L	O	H							
R	<del>E</del>	R	O		M		M		M	
	R			L	E	N	O	L	O	C
E	M	A	S		T	O	N		D	
L	A		N		H		E	R	E	M
E	N		O		O		Y	A	L	C
C		T	O	I	D	I		I		
T	O	L	P			E	C	N	A	D
	N		Y	E	K		H		N	
E	I			A	E	R	A		G	
N	O	S	Y	T		E	R	A	L	G
D	N	A	H		E	<del>L</del>	M		E	

