



AULA 1

Exercícios propostos

1 Complete usando **many** ou **much**:

- a) She has many friends in Brazil.
- b) They want much water because they are thirsty.
- c) We don't drink much milk.
- d) There has been much rain recently.
- e) How many people are there in your country?
- f) How much money do you need?
- g) I have much faith in God.
- h) Bobbie went to London and met many green areas there.

2 Complete, com **much** ou **very**, as frases abaixo:

- a) I have much work to do today.
- b) She is much taller than Peter.
- c) Do you think that your sister is very intelligent?
- d) They arrived very late last week.
- e) This book is very good, isn't it?
- f) Mary is very thin, and her boyfriend is very fat. They have much love.
- g) Why are you very happy, Freddy?
- h) He wanted much bread, and I told him that he was very fat.

3 Complete com **little**, **a little**, **few** ou **a few**:

- a) She has a few dollars inside her pocket.
- b) The exam was extremely difficult and only a few students passed it.
- c) I have little time to study today.
- d) They have few / a few books to buy.

- e) Study a little more, please!
- f) This is a little different than you think.
- g) A few / few things upset him all the time.

4 Complete, com **less** ou **fewer**, as frases abaixo:

- a) She drinks less tea than Bob.
- b) They work fewer hours than me.
- c) Peter needs less water to drink now.
- d) She needs fewer books to read because she has no free time to read them.
- e) We want fewer students in the classroom.
- f) Do you want less work and more money? That's impossible boy!

5 Complete, com **for sale** ou **on sale**, as frases abaixo:

- a) These shoes are very cheap; they are on sale in this shop.
- b) That car costs Cr\$ 20,000.00. Peter told me that it is for sale now.
- c) Is this house for sale?
- d) After Christmas all those things will be on sale.

6 Complete with the missing country or nationality:

If somebody was born in _____, he is _____.

	Country	Nationality
a)	Germany	German
b)	Holland	Dutch
c)	Scotland	Scot
d)	Switzerland	Swiss

7 Choose one of the following words or expressions to complete the phrases below: almost / price / around / too far / too late / too / very.

- a) Peter almost fainted when he discovered about his promotion.

- b) It is too far from here to Rio, isn't it?
- c) Do you think it is too late to stay in bed?
- d) The price of this book is too expensive.
- e) You must arrive around 10 o'clock.
- f) Everybody knows that he is a very intelligent man.

Exercícios complementares

1 Complete usando **many** ou **much**:

- a) Peter has many books from Italy.
- b) They want much beer because they are thirsty.
- c) We don't drink many glasses of milk.
- d) Bob has much money because he is very rich.
- e) How many dollars does she need?
- f) They say that much water has been necessary for 10 people in a house.
- g) They lost many important things last year.
- h) Do you need much help today?

2 Complete, com **much** ou **very**, as frases abaixo:

- a) She is much more intelligent than you think.
- b) Do you think that your sister is very tall?
- c) She arrived very late in the party yesterday.
- d) This book from the USA is very expensive, isn't it?
- e) If a person is very thin, it means that she cares much about herself.
- f) The doctor told me that I have to work less and drink much milk to improve my physical condition.
- g) I'm very tired today.

3 Complete com **little**, **a little**, **few** ou **a few**:

- a) They have a few pens from China to sell in São Paulo.
- b) Do you think that the exams were easy? Why few people passed them?
- c) Beth has few / a few days to study for the English test.
- d) She knew only a few words in Portuguese.
- e) Study a little more, please!
- f) This is a little different than you think.
- g) If he were a little polite, he would get more success.
- h) Peter has many dollars but just a few reals in his pocket.

4 Complete, com **less** ou **fewer**, as frases abaixo:

- a) They drink less beer than her.
- b) He works fewer days than me.
- c) We need fewer glasses of water to drink now.
- d) Bobbie wants fewer essays to read, because he has no free time to read them at his work.
- e) Does she think that English is less important than Portuguese?
- f) George wants less sugar and more coffee.
- g) Do you think that Edward's essay is more or less relevant than that one?
- h) The more I watch it the less I understand it.

5 Qual o significado de **for sale** e **on sale** nas frases abaixo?

- a) These books are very cheap, they are **on sale** in that shop over there. em liquidação
- b) Is that house **for sale**? à venda

6 Complete with the missing country or nationality:

If somebody was born in _____, he is _____.

	Country	Nacionality
a)	Finland	Finn
b)	Turkey	Turk
c)	Spain	Spaniard
d)	Peru	Peruvian

7 Choose one of the following words to complete the phrases below: place / coconut / capital / coastline / to share.

- a) The coastline of Brazil is beautiful.
- b) What is the capital of the USA?
- c) I love coconut! Its water is very sweet.
- d) In your opinion is England a good place to live in?
- e) Let's share the night together!

Exercícios-Tarefa

1 How do you translate?

- a) Far East: _____

Resolução: Extremo Oriente

- b) Middle East: _____

Resolução: Oriente Médio

- c) Near East: _____

Resolução: Oriente Próximo

- d) Ireland: _____

Resolução: Irlanda

- e) North America: _____

Resolução: América do Norte

- f) Latin America: _____

Resolução: América Latina

- g) Holland: _____

Resolução: Holanda

- h) square-meter: _____

Resolução: metro quadrado

- i) rocky: _____

Resolução: rochoso

- j) crisis: _____

Resolução: crise

2 Complete com **many** ou **much**:

- a) They have _____ money in the bank.
- b) Peter doesn't spend _____ time studying.
- c) How _____ books have you already read this year?
- d) How _____ cars did your father buy last year?
- e) How _____ books have you bought?
- f) How _____ is necessary to travel to the USA?

Resolução:

many = muitos e much = muitos

Não se esqueça que "much" é usado para substantivos no singular, incontáveis, e "many" para substantivos no plural.

Respostas:

- a) much
- b) much
- c) many
- d) many
- e) many
- f) much

AULA 2

Exercícios propostos

1 Write the Simple Past and the Past Participle of the following verbs:

- a) to buy: bought / bought
- b) to come: came / come
- c) to hold: held / held
- d) to get: got / gotten
- e) to grow: grew / grown

2 What is the opposite of:

- a) tiny (minúsculo): giant (gigante)
- b) more (mais): fewer / less (menos)
- c) old (velho) : young (jovem)
- d) long ago (há muito tempo): recently (recentemente)

3 Put into English:

- a) bife: steak
- b) bem passado: well-done
- c) malpassado: rare
- d) ao ponto: medium
- e) prato principal: main course

- f) batatas fritas: French fries
- g) suco de frutas: juice fruit
- h) jantar: dinner
- i) almoço: lunch
- j) sobremesas: desserts
- k) bebidas: beverages

4 Put into English:

a) Existem **muitos** hotéis e restaurantes **de primeira classe** em São Paulo.

There are many upscale hotels and restaurants in São Paulo.

b) O **chefe** recusou meu **pedido** para sair do trabalho às 3 horas da tarde.

The boss refused my request to leave the work at 3 o'clock.

c) A USP é a mais importante **universidade do** Brasil.

USP is the most important university in Brazil.

d) **Existem** muitas nuvens no **céu**. **Parece** que vai chover em alguns minutos.

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

5 What is the synonym of:

a) to start: to begin

b) nearly: almost

c) to increase: to rise

d) slim: thin

6 Complete the following paragraph extract from the text "Chopsticks

"... Environmentalists (Ambientalistas) in China are campaigning to reduce (reduzir) the alarming number of disposable (descartáveis) wood chopsticks used in the country. over (mais de) 25 millions trees are used each year (a cada ano) in manufacturing (produção) what has been China' primary eating utensil since (desde) 1500 B.C..."

7 Translate the underlined words:

a) The **flood** in São Paulo was enormous.

inundação

b) Do you **support** my idea about the game?
apoia

c) Brazil is rich in natural and mineral **resources**.
recursos

d) **Taxes** will be reduced in the USA next year.
impostos

8 Complete:

a) Colorful: colorido

b) Painful: doloroso

c) useful : útil

d) wonderful : maravilhoso

e) Harmful: prejudicial

f) Enjoyable: agradável

g) comfortable : confortável

h) Reliable: confiável

i) Drinkable: potável

j) Washable: lavável

9 Complete with **to choose** or **choice**:

a) Choose the best answer now; it is your turn.

b) It is a good choice. Go ahead!

c) Who will choose the next president?

d) What is the main choice to make?

Exercícios complementares

1 Match the words in A with their synonyms in B.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| a) around | (c) can |
| b) a lot of | (b) many |
| c) be able to | (e) cell |
| d) difficult | (f) island |
| e) mobile | (a) approximately |
| f) isle | (d) hard |

2 Passe para o inglês as frases abaixo:

a) Os amigos de Fred são ricos, inteligentes e gostam de viver sozinhos.

Fred's friends are rich, intelligent and they like to live alone.

b) Se você quiser comprar uma ilha você precisará de muito dinheiro.

If you want to buy an island, you will need a lot of money.

c) Como você quer o bife? Bem passado, malpassado ou ao ponto?

How do you want your steak? Well-done, medium or rare?

d) Dê-me um copo de suco de laranja e batatas fritas, por favor!

Give me a glass of orange juice and French fries, please.

e) Ele foi o último a chegar na festa de Bob.

He was the last to come to Bob's party.

3 Translate the underlined expressions in the following sentences:

a) There is a current **trend** towards healthier eating.

tendência

b) Is this your last **request**? Are you sure about that?

solicitação / pedido

c) The president will meet his American **counterpart** in New York next month.

colega da mesma ocupação / semelhante

d) Does he belong to the **high-class** society? He only buys **expensive** cars.

alta classe / caros

e) I will have to **hire** a new waiter because Charles retired last year.

contratar

4 Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of the verbs

a) to grow: grew / grown

b) to speak: spoke / spoken

c) to learn: learnt / learnt

d) to put: put / put

5 Complete the sentences with one of the following words: to support / resources / drinkable / reliable / enjoyable / comfortable / no wonder / wonderful.

a) Brazil is rich in natural and mineral resources

b) We live in a comfortable house in São Paulo. It is next to a subway station.

c) Is this water drinkable or not?

d) I support Santos, and you?

e) My car is very reliable although it is a very old one.

f) Peter's party was very enjoyable. Everybody liked it.

g) Have a wonderful night, said his father.

h) No wonder the boys liked the soccer game yesterday. It was the first time they went to a stadium. It was fantastic!

6 Use one of the following verbs to complete the sentences below: to rise / to agree / to blame / to carry.

a) Inflation in Brazil is rising again. What can the government do about that?

b) Do you agree or disagree with Peter's ideas about politics?

c) Would you like me to carry your bag for you?

d) He blames his mother all the time. Why he is this way, nobody knows!

7 Read the following text carefully:

There a 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 b for these young men c been d strong ever since. Mannies boast the same salary as their female counterparts (approximately \$12 an hour) but e do windows, laundry or any cooking. How's that for equal rights.

A) Now answer the questions:

a) What is the opposite of **male**? female

b) What is the opposite of **first**? last

c) What is the opposite of **young**? old

d) What is the opposite of **after**? before

B) Which words could be chosen to complete the blanks in the text above?

a) seem *ou* seems: seems

b) request *ou* requests: request

c) has *ou* have: has

d) grow *ou* growing: growing

e) don't *ou* doesn't: don't

Exercícios-Tarefa:

1 Traduza:

a) "The Seven Wonders"

Resolução:

As sete maravilhas

b) I went towards Bob and asked him for help.

Resolução:

Eu fui em direção ao Bob e pedi a ajuda dele.

c) Although she is only 4, she can read a few words.

Resolução:

Embora tenha apenas 4 anos, ela consegue ler algumas palavras.

d) She is polite but she can also be very bossy sometimes.

Resolução:

Ela é bem educada, mas também sabe ser muito mandona de vez em quando.

2 Write the Simple Past and the Past Participle of the following verbs:

a) to learn: _____ / _____

Resolução: learned / learned // learnt / learnt

b) to speak: _____ / _____

Resolução: spoke / spoken

c) to become: _____ / _____

Resolução: became / become

d) to teach: _____ / _____

Resolução: taught / taught

e) to choose: _____ / _____

Resolução: chose / chosen

f) to see: _____ / _____

Resolução: saw / seen

3 How would you say in English?

a) entradas: _____

Resolução: appetizers

b) prato principal: _____

Resolução: main course

c) acompanhamentos: _____

Resolução: side dishes

d) sobremesas: _____

Resolução: desserts

e) bebidas: _____

Resolução: beverages

4 Translate the underlined expressions:

a) These islands are **inhabited** only by exotic birds.

Resolução: habitadas

b) The **inhabitants** of this old village protested against the road.

Resolução: habitantes

c) Are those lands **inhabitable**?

Resolução: habitáveis

d) No one lives in that land. It is **uninhabited**.

Resolução: desabitada



AULA 1

Exercícios propostos

1 Complete as frases abaixo com o pronome relativo adequado. Use todas as possibilidades.

- a) This man that/who is here is my friend.
- b) The man that / who / whom/ – we saw is from Brazil.
- c) The chair that/ which is broken is made of jacarandá.
- d) The chair that / which / – we bought is very expensive.
- e) The dog whose tail was cut died last week.
- f) The car that / which is green is mine.
- g) The lady that / who / whom / – they know is my teacher.
- h) The place where I live is very nice.
- i) The time when she arrived is mysterious.
- j) The reason why I'm here is to help you.
- k) The restaurant which / that is on the corner is very cheap.
- l) That is the nurse whose husband was sick.
- m) This is the man about whom I told you.
- n) That is the watch whose owner is from London.
- o) John, who is the manager of the company, works a lot.
- p) Peter's father, who is 82, goes swimming everyday.
- q) Everybody that works in São Paulo knows Praça da Sé.

2 Complete the sentences below with one of the given words:

- a) New Zealand police are hunting for a couple who received nearly US\$8 million by mistake from their bank. (is / are / was)
- b) The bank employees made a huge mistake last weekend. (to employ / employees / employing)

- c) The couple live in the town of Rotorua on New Zealand's north island. (boy / teacher / couple)
- d) New Zealand police have told Interpol about the couple leaving the country, so there is now an international manhunt for them. (tell / telling / told)
- e) The policeman told us that they had taken the money and ran away. (to run / ran / running)
- f) They ran a gas station which had money problems. (who / whom / which)
- g) We can forget those horrific exercises. (forget / forgot / forgets)
- h) What we need is a good diet and to go running! (to go / going / went)

3 Traduza as frases abaixo:

- a) My father swallows many pills every morning but now, he is worried about the first painkiller he has been taking for ten years.

Meu pai engole muitas pílulas todas as manhãs, mas ele agora está preocupado com o primeiro analgésico que ele toma há 10 anos.

- b) Salt causes high blood pressure and 120,000 heart attacks in Britain each year.

O sal causa aumento de pressão sanguínea e 120.000 ataques cardíacos no Reino Unido todo ano.

- c) A high level of salt causes water retention, so there is more blood for the heart to pump and blood pressure goes up.

Alto nível de sal causa retenção de água, assim há mais sangue para o coração bombear e a pressão sanguínea aumenta.

d) We consume 9.5 grams of salt per day, but we only need 6 grams.

Nós consumimos 9,5 gramas de sal por dia, mas nós precisamos apenas de 6 gramas.

Exercícios complementares

1 Complete as frases abaixo com o pronome relativo adequado. Use todas as possibilidades.

- a) This boy that/who is over there is my old friend.
- b) The man and the woman that / who / whom/ – they saw are from New Zealand.
- c) The book whose pages are open is mine.
- d) The piano whose keyboard is white is very expensive.
- e) The dog whose tail was cut died last week.
- f) The house that / which is green is mine.
- g) The lady that / who / whom / – we met is very sick.
- h) The school where I study is very famous.
- i) The hour when they arrived at USP was unknown.
- j) The reason why we are working a lot is to get more money.
- k) The snack bar which / that is closed is very cheap.
- l) That is the doctor whose husband was in New York.
- m) That is the old woman about whom they told us.
- n) That is the watch that / which is broken in many pieces.
- o) Mary, who is the manager of the company, works a lot to improve her social position in the department.
- p) Bob's brother, who is very old, goes swimming everyday. I think he wants to improve his heart conditions.
- q) Everybody that lives in São Paulo knows the city has good restaurants.

2 Read the following text and complete with the right words or expressions:

Health News The Morning After

Do you suffer from hangovers? too (to/too/till/until) many glasses of that wonderful red wine and the next day you have a throbbing (thought/touch/ taught/throbbing) headache.

Jeffrey Wiese, a professor at Tulane University, discovered hangovers cost (costs/cost/to cost/costing) the USA \$148 million a year in lost working hours.

Researchers have identified the cause of hangovers: the chemical compound congeners. One product, chaser, uses (uses/using/use/using) charcoal and calcium carbonate to absorb these compounds and the results are impressive. You just take a pill before drinking (to drink/drinking/ drunk/drank) each glass of alcohol, but be careful: it doesn't (don't/doesn't/didn't/isn't) stop you from getting drunk!

3 Put into English:

a) O sal acrescenta sabor aos alimentos, mas pode causar problemas de saúde.

Salt adds flavour to foods, but it can cause health problems.

b) Alimentos industrializados são vendidos em grandes quantidades atualmente.

Processed foods are sold in large quantities nowadays.

c) Paul está matriculado em um curso de engenharia química na USP.

Paul is enrolled in a course of Chemical Engineering at USP.

d) Meu primo sofre de ressaca todas as vezes em que bebe vinho.

My cousin suffers from hangovers every time he drinks wine.

e) Fred caiu da escada depois de ficar bêbado uma noite. Ele deveria ser mais cuidadoso.

Fred fell downstairs after getting drunk one night. He should be more careful.

f) Todos sabem que correr ajuda a queimar gordura.

Everybody knows that running helps to burn fat.

g) Ele passou a vida correndo atrás de fama e dinheiro.

He has spent his life running after fame and money.

4 Match the synonyms:

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------------|
| 1. fit | (e) | a) terrible |
| 2. finally | (g) | b) advertisements |
| 3. news | (h) | c) to disregard |
| 4. adverts | (b) | d) to move quickly |
| 5. to forget | (c) | e) healthy |
| 6. horrific | (a) | f) imperceptible |
| 7. invisible | (f) | g) at last |
| 8. to run | (d) | h) information |

Exercícios-Tarefa

1 Complete as frases abaixo com o pronome relativo adequado:

a) The man _____ they met is my friend.

Resolução:

“Man” refere-se a pessoa, então podemos usar nesta frase as três opções ou não usar pronome.

Resposta: that/who / whom/ –

b) The reason _____ she lost her money nobody knows.

Resolução

“A razão pela qual...”

Resposta: why

c) The boy _____ mother died was a very good lawyer.

Resolução:

O pronome "whose" une dois substantivos: "boy" e "mother".

Resposta: whose

d) The woman about _____ we were talking is from Brazil.

Resolução:

“Woman” refere-se a uma pessoa, então usamos o pronome "whom", pois ele é antecedido de uma preposição: "about".

Resposta: whom

e) Everything _____ he says is right.

Resolução:

Usa-se o pronome "that" pois refere-se a um pronome indefinido: "everything"

Resposta: that

2 Write the opposites of

a) new: _____

Resolução: old

b) enemy: _____

Resolução: friend

c) high: _____

Resolução: low

d) more: _____

Resolução: less

e) to reduce: _____

Resolução: to increase

f) many: _____

Resolução: few

3 Coloque os pronomes relativos adequados para as questões abaixo:

a) The place _____ I live is very comfortable.

Resolução:

O lugar onde eu moro...

Resposta: where

b) The reason _____ Barbara is sad is not known.

Resolução:

A razão pela qual Barbara...

Resposta: why

c) John, _____ father is a doctor, will marry soon.

Resolução:

John, cujo pai...

Resposta: whose

d) The chair _____ is broken is not expensive.

Resolução:

Cadeira é sujeito nas duas orações.

Resposta: that / which

4 Give two synonyms for finally:

Resolução:

Finally significa finalmente.

Resposta: at last, eventually

AULA 2

Exercícios propostos

1 Write the opposites of

a) success: failure

b) richer: poorer

c) minor: major

d) later: earlier

e) fat: thin

f) tall: short

2 Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of the following verbs:

a) to make made made

b) to give gave given

c) to take took taken

d) to run ran run

e) to leave left left

f) to tell told told

g) to keep kept kept

h) to say said said

i) to become became become

j) to catch caught caught

k) to go went gone

3 Complete the sentences with the following adjectives: noiseless - homeless - meaningless - useless - harmless

a) A computer is useless without a printer.

b) Most of these snakes are harmless.

c) Flood damage has left thousands homeless.

d) It was a meaningless gesture.

e) Above them an eagle circled in noiseless flight.

4 Complete the text below putting into English the words in the gaps:

To become fit like Pitt

Finally (Finalmente), some good (boa) news: we can ignore those adverts that guarantee perfect abdominals.

We can (podemos) forget those horrific (terríveis) exercises. Every single person has perfect abdominal muscles, just like (como) Brad Pitt. The problem is that they are invisible. They are covered by fat (gordura). The abdominal exercise machines don't (não) help burn this fat, so what we need is a good diet (dieta) and go on running.

5 Put into English:

a) Paula estava trabalhando meio período, mas, de repente, desistiu.

Paula was working part-time but she suddenly gave up.

b) O livro tornou-se um sucesso da noite para o dia / repentino.

The book became an overnight success.

c) O barulho da tempestade acordou-me e eu não pude dormir novamente.

The noise of the storm woke me up, and I couldn't sleep again.

d) Peter ficou tão furioso com a situação que ele ameaçou processá-la novamente.

Peter was so furious about the situation that he threatened to sue her.

e) Eu obtive um bom lucro na venda de minha velha casa em São Paulo.

I made a good profit from the sale of my old house in São Paulo.

f) Meu ex-chefe é uma pessoa muito boa; ele me ajudou muito no passado.

My former boss is a very good person, he helped me a lot in the past.

g) Na sua opinião, qual o melhor caminho para o sucesso?
In your opinion, which is the best way to get success?

h) Gatos gostam de caçar ratos e pássaros.
Cats like to hunt mice and birds.

i) Ele ficou sem dinheiro ano passado.
He ran out of money last year.

j) Eu preciso de um empréstimo do banco, estou sem dinheiro.
I need a loan from the bank I'm out of money.

k) Quem é o porta-voz do Brasil na Europa?
Who is Brazil's spokesman in Europe?

6 Combine the expressions with their synonyms:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. couple (b) | a) error |
| 2. nearly (d) | b) pair |
| 3. mistake (a) | c) money |
| 4. huge (f) | d) approximately |
| 5. however (e) | e) despite this |
| 6. funds (c) | f) enormous |

Exercícios complementares

1 Match the columns.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. at least (f) | a) fala |
| 2. researcher (j) | b) (até) mesmo |
| 3. over (c) | c) mais de |
| 4. data (h) | d) mais curto |
| 5. speech (a) | e) sem dúvida |

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 6. shortest (d) | f) pelo menos |
| 7. clearest (g) | g) mais clara |
| 8. undoubtedly (e) | h) dados, informações |
| 9. such as (i) | i) tal como, tais como |
| 10. even (b) | j) pesquisador |
| 11. at last (k) | k) finalmente |
| 12. to fear (o) | l) exibir-se |
| 13. to grow (n) | m) habilidade |
| 14. skill (m) | n) crescer |
| 15. to show off (l) | o) temer |

2 Read the following text carefully and complete the gaps with the missing word.

Internet trade threatens exotic animal.

The world's endangered (ameaçadas) species are in danger (perigo) from the Internet. On-line shoppers are buying (comprando) huge numbers of exotic animals. This is the nail in the coffin for many creatures already threatened with extinction. Poachers, collectors wanting stuffed (empalhados) rhino heads and Chinese medicine already threaten thousands (milhares) of species. The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) wrote a report (relatório) called "Caught in the web - Wildlife trade on the Internet". It found thousands of rare (raros) animals for (à venda) in its one week web search. The report is the tip (ponta) of the iceberg. Experts value the illegal global animal trade (negócios) at billions of dollars a year (ao ano). The world wide web makes the situation worse (pior). "Trade on the Internet is easy (fácil), cheap (barato) and anonymous. The result is a cyber black market where the future of the world's rarest animals is being traded away," said IFAW's Phyllis Campbell-McRae. She also (também) warned: "Trade in wildlife is driven by consumer demand, so when the buying stops, the killing will too (também). Buying wildlife on-line is as damaging as killing it yourself."

3 Put into English:

a) Existem muitas pessoas que querem comprar cabeças de rinocerontes empalhadas.

There are many people who want to buy stuffed rhino heads.

b) A Internet torna o problema pior devido ao anonimato dos compradores.

The Internet makes the problem worse because traders are anonymous.

c) É ilegal comprar ou vender mercadorias da China atualmente.

It is illegal to buy or sell goods from China nowadays.

d) Este animal origina-se da floresta tropical Amazônica.

This animal comes from the Amazon rainforest.

e) A venda de animais raros na Internet aumentou muito no último mês.

The sale of rare animals on the Internet increased a lot last month.

f) Comércio ilegal ameaça a vida animal.

The illegal market threatens wildlife.

g) O Brasil possui muitas aves exóticas.

Brazil has many exotic birds.

4 Match the following synonyms:

a) endangered	(c)	setback
b) huge	(i)	cautioned
c) nail in the coffin	(e)	discovered
d) creatures	(g)	top
e) found	(b)	massive
f) illegal	(h)	secretive
g) tip	(f)	illicit
h) anonymous	(a)	threatened
i) warned	(j)	harmful
j) damaging	(d)	animals

5 Complete with the Simple Past or Past Participle the following verbs:

a) to go	went	gone
b) to put	put	put
c) to write	wrote	written
d) to catch	caught	caught
e) to say	said	said
f) to drive	drove	driven
g) to find	found	found
h) to make	made	made

Exercícios-Tarefa

1 Translate the following expressions:

a) loan _____

Resolução:

empréstimo

b) locals _____

Resolução:

habitantes locais

c) lecturer _____

Resolução:

conferencista

d) spokesman _____

Resolução:

porta-voz

e) to hunt _____

Resolução:

caçar

f) to apply (for) _____

Resolução:

solicitar, candidatar-se a

g) to close down _____

Resolução:

encerrar

h) run out _____

Resolução:

acabar

2 Combine the expressions in column **A** with their synonyms in column **B**:

A		B	
1. skills	()	a) information	
2. expensive	()	b) for example	
3. over	()	c) wide	
4. data	()	d) kid	
5. youngster	()	e) more than	
6. for instance	()	f) abilities	

Resolução:

1) F 2) C 3) E 4) A 5) D 6) B

3 Passe para o inglês as frases abaixo:

a) Eu preferiria ficar em casa.

Resolução:

I would rather stay at home.

b) Está bastante quente hoje.

Resolução:

It's rather hot today.

c) Você tem muitos dados sobre o Brasil?

Resolução:

Do you have many data about Brazil?

d) As habilidades em números dela são muito boas.

Resolução:

Her skills in figures are very good.

e) A propósito, onde você colocou o relógio caro?

Resolução:

By the way, where did you put the expensive watch?