



Buckingham Palace

INGLÊS

Grammar and Texts - Módulos

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Módulo

17

Indefinites I

A. SOME (= alguns, algumas, uns, umas)

SOMEONE / SOMEBODY (= alguém)

SOMETHING (= algo)

Usos:

→ orações afirmativas

→ orações interrogativas (oferecimentos e pedidos)

Exemplos:

Jane has bought **SOME** new shoes.

There's **SOMEONE / SOMEBODY** knocking at the door.

I have **SOMETHING** important to tell you.

Would you like **SOMETHING** to drink?

Can you give me **SOME** information?

B. ANY

ANYONE / ANYBODY

ANYTHING

Usos:

→ orações interrogativas

→ orações negativas (com verbos negativos ou palavras negativas na oração)

→ orações afirmativas significando "qualquer"

Exemplos:

Have you seen **ANY** good movie recently?

They don't know **ANYONE / ANYBODY** here.

He left home without **ANY** money.

He's lazy. He never does **ANY** work.

Come and visit me **ANY** day you want.

Observação:

Frequentemente usamos ANY, ANYONE / ANYBODY, ANYTHING após IF.

Exemplos:

Buy some strawberries if you see **ANY**.

If **ANYONE** has **ANY** question, I'll answer it.

If you need **ANYTHING**, let me know.

C. NO (= nenhum, nenhuma)

NO ONE / NOBODY (= ninguém)

NOTHING (= nada)

Uso:

→ orações negativas (com verbos afirmativos)

Exemplos:

He has **NO** friends. = He does**N'T** have **ANY** friends.

I have talked to **NOBODY / NO ONE**. = I have**N'T** talked to **ANYBODY / ANYONE**.

He has bought **NOTHING** for her. = He has**N'T** bought **ANYTHING** for her.

Exercícios Resolvidos

Complete with SOME, ANY, NO and compounds.

- 1 Does **anybody** mind if I close the windows?
- 2 Can you give me **some** information about the local museums?
- 3 If **anything** happens, please let me know.

- 4 I couldn't make any cake because I had **no** flour.
- 5 You can choose **any** of those books; all of them are very good.
- 6 The accident looked serious but fortunately **no one (nobody)** was injured.

Exercícios Propostos

I. Complete with SOME or ANY.

- 1 **Any** child can be adopted. It depends mainly on you.
- 2 Ann met **some** of her friends in Paris last summer.
- 3 Could you please bring me **some** water?
I'm very thirsty.
- 4 The room was crowded. There weren't **any** places anymore.
- 5 Did you see **any** good play last week?
- 6 I didn't do **any** homework yesterday.

II. Fill in the blanks with SOME, ANY or NO.

- 1 I'm sorry I can't lend you **any** money. I'm broke.

- 2 Do you want **some** coffee? Yes, I want **some**.
- 3 I don't have **any** opinion about her.
- 4 **No** students did their homework. They're too lazy.
- 5 Is there **any** drugstore near here?
- 6 I see **no** person here. I think you must be mistaken.
- 7 Would you like **some** coffee?
No, I would like **no** coffee.
- 8 Can you lend me **some** "reais"? I'll give you back next payment.
- 9 Can you give me **some** further details about the trip?
- 10 If you have **any** problem, I'll give you a hand.

III. Complete the sentences using A, AN, SOME, ANY or NO.

- 1 Daniel usually has **some** difficult tests at school. Yesterday he had **an** English test.
- 2 Let's go to the supermarket. There is **no** food at home.
- 3 "Do you have **any** money with you now?"
"Yes, I have **some** dollars."
- 4 We need **some** cheese, **some** oranges, **a** box of milk, **some** coffee and **some** eggs for breakfast.
- 5 **An** hour has 60 minutes.
- 6 All my relatives live in Brazil. I don't have **any** relatives in England.

IV. Complete with SOME, ANY, NO and compounds.

- 1 "Did you see **anybody** in front of the house this morning?"
- 2 I need to buy **some** food at the supermarket today. There is **nothing** to eat at home.
- 3 The teacher is not satisfied with our class because **nobody** got good grades in the test.
- 4 "Did Mr. Miller tell you **anything** about that book?" "No, he said **nothing** about the book."

- 5 Did they leave **anything** behind the computer?
No, **nothing**.
- 6 Was there **any** bread on the tray?
- 7 Did **anybody** help you with your homework yesterday?
- 8 I want to speak to **somebody** responsible for this department.
- 9 I didn't buy **anything** for you because I didn't have **any** money.
- 10 John was very disappointed because **nobody** came to his birthday party.
- 11 If **any** letters arrive for me, can you send them to this address?
- 12 You can catch **any** of these buses. They all go to the center.
- 13 They left the door unlocked. **Anyone** could have come in.
- 14 He left the building without saying **anything**.
- 15 Can you give me **some** information about places to see in the town?



No Portal Objetivo

Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o **PORTAL OBJETIVO** (www.portal.objetivo.br) e, em "localizar", digite **ING2M201**

A.

NO – NONE

(= nenhum,
nenhuma)

B.

Outros
compostos de
SOME, ANY e NO

Usos:

NO + substantivo

NONE { + of
final de frase

Vocabulário:

a) **SOMEWHERE**

(= em algum lugar)

SOMEWAY / SOMEHOW

(= de algum modo, de alguma
maneira...)

SOMETIME (= algum dia)

b) **ANYWHERE**

ANYWAY / ANYHOW

ANYTIME

c) **NOWHERE**

Exemplos:

There were **NO** shops open.

NONE of the girls I met were French.

How much milk have you got? **NONE**.

Exemplos:

You must have put the keys **SOMEWHERE!**

It won't be easy but we'll get across the river **SOMEHOW**.

We should meet **SOMETIME** to discuss the details.

I can't find my ID **ANYWHERE**.

Why don't you get rid of the bike since you don't use it **ANYWAY?**

Call round to visit me **ANYTIME**.

These homeless people have **NOWHERE** to go.

Exercícios Resolvidos

Complete with NO, NONE, NO ONE or ANY.

- None** of us has accepted her invitation.
- No** intelligent person would make such a mistake.
- There was complete silence in the room. **No one** said anything.
- He left the room without saying **any** word.
- You can get the tickets from **any** travel agency.
- How many CDs have you bought? **None**.

Exercícios Propostos

I. Give **short answers** to the following questions.

- How many exercises have you done? **None**
- What did he want? **Nothing**
- What did he say? **Nothing**
- Who has she been going out with? **Nobody**
- Which of them did she choose? **None**
- Where's he gone? **Nowhere**
- How much did you pay? **Nothing**
- Who are you looking at? **Nobody**
- How many prisoners escaped? **None**
- What's that? **Nothing**

II. Complete with SOMEBODY, SOMETHING, SOMEWHERE, NOBODY, NOWHERE, NOTHING, ANYBODY, ANYTHING or ANYWHERE.

1 The classroom is empty. There is **nobody** there.

2 I'm sorry, but I can't do **anything** for you.

3 "Would you like to go **anywhere**?"
"Yes, we can go **somewhere** to relax."

4 **Somebody** is knocking at the door. It must be Wilson.

5 My mother told me that **somebody** called me last night, but I can't imagine who it is.

6 Are you going **anywhere**? No, I'm going **nowhere**.

7 Unfortunately I live with **nobody**, but I'd like to live with **somebody**.

III. Complete with NO or NONE.

1 I've done it all by myself. I've had **no** help at all.

2 It's **none** of your business. Mind with your own life.

3 I answered all the questions in the quiz, but Jane answered **none**.

4 As he gave me **no** help, I won't help him.

5 **No** person can understand what I feel.

6 Would you like some wine? No, thanks, I'd like **none**.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets.

1 They didn't make any noise. (no)

They made no noise.

2 There is no bread. (any)

There isn't any bread.

3 I've got no cheese. (any)

I haven't got any cheese.

4 They haven't seen any ghosts in the haunted house. (no)

They have seen no ghosts in the haunted house.

5 I don't want any help from you. (no)

I want no help from you.

V. Turn into English.

1 Você visitou alguma ilha na sua última viagem?

Did you visit any island in your last trip?

2 Não senti nenhum medo ontem.

I didn't feel any fear yesterday.

3 Você conhece alguém que vive no Japão?

Do you know anybody that lives in Japan?

4 Gosto de nadar em qualquer dia ensolarado.

I like to swim on any sunny day.

5 Qualquer um aqui pesa mais do que eu.

Anybody here weighs more than me.

6 Não consigo vê-lo em nenhum lugar.

I can't see him anywhere.

7 Nenhum de nós entendeu o que ele disse.

None of us understood what he said.

8 Preciso resolver a situação de qualquer maneira.

I must solve the situation anyway.



No Portal Objetivo

Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o **PORTAL OBJETIVO** (www.portal.objetivo.br) e, em "localizar", digite **ING2M202**

THE AMERICAN WAY

- ☞ Almost 74 percent of American brides receive a diamond engagement ring
- ☞ Most American couples decide to get married within the first year of dating
- ☞ The average engagement period lasts approximately a year
- ☞ The male average age at marriage is 26.7
- ☞ The female average age for marriage is 25
- ☞ In traditional American families (and in cases where the couple is still relatively young), the bride's family pays for the entire wedding; the groom's family is expected to take care of the rehearsal dinner, the reception given for close family and friends the night before the wedding
- ☞ Most American couples do not buy a house (or apartment) and furnish it until after they get married. The couple usually chooses to live in the old apartment or house of either the bride or groom right after the wedding ceremony.



(Speak Up)

Exercícios Resolvidos

(FATEC)

BUNKER DOWN

Forget hiding in the basement. Brits worried about their safety can now purchase a completely bombproof house, made by the steel manufacturer Corus. The Surefast shelter, launched earlier this month, is constructed out of steel panels that are slotted together and filled with concrete. But don't expect to just throw it together at the last minute: it takes several people 10 hours – and the help of a heavy crane – to assemble the two-story, £50,000 structure. In tests the shelter has successfully withstood everything from car bombs to blowtorches. Still, it offers no protection from biological or chemical weapons. For clean air, inhabitants had best outfit their bombproof homes with the Dominick Hunter Group's regenerative NBC filtration system. (The British Army is now installing it in its tanks.) Breathable air doesn't come cheap, either: a filter to support 10 people starts at £50,000.

(Newsweek)

- 1 De acordo com o texto, a casa à prova de bombas
 - a) é construída com painéis de concreto preenchidos com aço.
 - b) possui um efeito de dez horas depois de ativada.
 - c) dispensa o uso de guindastes em sua construção.
 - d) é uma construção de dois andares.
 - e) acomoda até dez moradores.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

- 2 De acordo com o texto,
 - a) a casa à prova de bombas não oferece proteção contra armas biológicas.
 - b) a casa à prova de bombas é protegida contra armas químicas.
 - c) a instalação do filtro de ar não ultrapassa 50.000 dólares
 - d) o arquiteto Brits se preocupa muito com sua segurança.
 - e) as paredes externas da casa também funcionam como filtro de ar.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns.

1. engagement	1	c	a) homem
2. couple	2	f	b) médio
3. within	3	e	c) noivado
4. average	4	b	d) mulher
5. male	5	a	e) dentro de
6. female	6	d	f) casal

II. BRIDE / GROOM

A BRIDE is a woman who is about to get married or has just got married.

= noiva

A GROOM is a man who is about to get married or has just got married.

= noivo

FIANCÉ (male) FIANCÉE (female) is the person to whom you are engaged to be married.

= noivo(a)

III. MARRIAGE / WEDDING

MARRIAGE is the state or relationship of being husband and wife.

Ex.: We have always had a happy marriage.

WEDDING is a marriage ceremony.

Ex.: We've been invited to a wedding next week.

Both MARRIAGE and WEDDING have the same translation in Portuguese.

= casamento

IV. Complete the following sentences with verbs from the chart:

**to get married – to last – to pay for
to take care of – to furnish – to choose**

1 We've spent so much money on our new house, we can't afford to furnish it.

2 How much did you pay for the tickets?

3 I wish the holiday could last for ever.

4 He takes care of the children while his wife is out.

5 Jamie has decided to get married to Martha.

6 All the books looked so interesting, I didn't know which one to choose.

V. Translate the underlined expressions in the following sentences

1 She met her husband through a dating agency.

* dating = namoro

2 A rehearsal is a practice of something before it is performed in public.

* rehearsal = ensaio

3 I don't know about her relationship with her father but she's very close to her mother.

* close = íntimo, próximo

4 I'm so tired! I'll go to bed right after dinner.

* right after = logo após

VI. EITHER

1 either... or → ou... ou (verbo afirmativo)

2 either... or → nem... nem (verbo negativo)

3 either → qualquer (de 2) (verbo afirmativo)

4 either → nenhum (de 2) (verbo negativo)

5 either → também (frase negativa)

Turn into English.

1 Ela viajará para o Rio ou de avião ou de ônibus.

She will travel to Rio either by plane or by bus.

2 Eu não gosto nem de café nem de chá.

I don't like either coffee or tea.

- 3 Qual destes dois carros você prefere?
Qualquer um.

Which of these two cars do you prefer?

Either (one).

- 4 Eu não vi nenhuma das duas pessoas que estavam te esperando.

I didn't see either of the two persons who were waiting for you.

- 5 Eu também não consigo entender por que ela está tão preocupada.

I can't understand either why she is so worried.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

- 1 According to the text,
- Americans keep postponing their decisions to get married.
 - it takes American couples too long to make up their minds about marrying.
 - wedding expenses are the groom's family's main concern when getting married.
 - less than half of American brides receive a diamond ring.
 - in average, fiancés in the USA don't wait too long to get married.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

- 2 The text states that
- American couples get married when they can afford to buy a house or apartment.
 - the average age for marriage in the United States is between 25 and 27 years old.
 - the groom's family is not expected to take any responsibility for anything related to the wedding.
 - most American couples would rather buy a furnished house or apartment.
 - by the time they get married, most American couples can't stand living in the same place they used to.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- 3 All the following are pairs of synonyms **but**
- to get married = to tie the knot.
 - entire = whole.
 - to take care of = to look after.
 - approximately = nearly.
 - right after = right away.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

- 4 To furnish a house or apartment means the same as
- to install equipment or machinery and make it ready for use.
 - to make it smooth and shiny by rubbing.
 - to put furniture, carpets and curtains into it.
 - to paint or paper its walls and ceilings.
 - to paint its doors and window frames.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

INTERNET ADDICTION – A GROWING PROBLEM

The New York Times has reported on a problem that many of us have but are not aware of – Internet addiction. According to reporter Tara Parker-Pope, millions of us are addicted to being online. She says this is a growing problem that is making us more forgetful and impatient. Ms Parker-Pope writes about various reports highlighting how technology is changing people. In one, she quotes cyber-psychologist Dr. Elias Aboujaode who says: "More and more, life is resembling the chat room." He said we are living in "virtual lifestyles" which is negatively affecting our real-life relationships. Nicki Dowling, a clinical psychologist from Melbourne University in Australia, concluded in a recent study that ten per cent of young people had what she called "Internet dependence".

Tara Parker-Pope quizzed experts in this field on what the signs are of being overly absorbed in technology. She came up with seven indicators of "tech overload". The first is whether you check your e-mail before doing other things. Another significant sign is if you always anticipate and look forward to your next online visit – a sure sign of dependence and addiction. The third point is if you say, "just a few more minutes" when someone wants you. Parker-Pope found your interaction with others also says a lot about how important the Internet is compared with family and friends; do you lie about how much time you spend online or choose to surf the Net instead of going out with others? Other giveaways include the "online lift" that stops you being unhappy, and when others complain about you always being online.



Exercício Resolvido



LIBERATO, Wilson. **Compact**.

- 1 According to this cartoon, the boy's mother is
 - a) confused because she can't help her son with the computer.
 - b) helping her son download some pictures from the Internet for his homework assignment.
 - c) angry because her son is using the Internet to print some pictures connected with sex.
 - d) telling her son to turn off the computer and go brush his teeth.
 - e) upset because her son has become an Internet "addict".

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C



Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

- I. **ADDICTION** is a dependence on a substance (for example, smoking, drinking, drug) or a dependence on a behaviour (for example, shopping, eating, gambling) = vício

Translate the title of the text.

Vício em Internet – um problema em ascensão.

- II. Match the columns.

1. chat	1	c	a) relacionamento
2. lifestyle	2	f	b) sinal
3. relationship	3	a	c) bate papo
4. field	4	h	d) se
5. sign	5	b	e) certo, seguro
6. whether	6	d	f) estilo de vida
7. sure	7	e	g) em vez de
8. instead of	8	g	h) campo

- III. Complete the following sentences with verbs from the chart:

**te report – to quote – to affect –
to check – to choose – to surf – to complain**

- All the books looked so interesting; I didn't know which one to choose.
- The divorce affected every aspect of her life.
- Women workers complain that they don't get equal treatment.
- I'll check if the dinner is ready.
- Dozens of incidents of drug abuse are reported daily in the region.
- He spends more than three hours a day surfing the Internet.
- He continued his speech, frequently quoting from the Bible.

IV. TO LIE

- to lie, lied, lied (in the text) = to say things that you know are not true = mentir
He lied about his qualifications to get the job.
- to lie, lay, lain = to be in, or get into a horizontal position = deitar, repousar, ficar, estar
Go and lie on the sofa for a while.

- V. Translate the underlined words in the following sentences

- My grandmother is 90 years old.
She has become very forgetful recently.
* forgetful = esquecido (a)
- I am not overly worried about the situation.
* overly = excessivamente
- An overload of stress can affect your health.
* overload = excesso, sobrecarga
- Something you say or do is a giveaway when it reveals to others something else that you intended to keep secret.
* giveaway = indício, sinal

VII. EXPERT

EXPERT is a "false friend".
How would you translate the following sentence?
He is an expert on Greek art.

Ele é um especialista (entendido) em arte grega.

- VIII. Combine the following verbs with their meanings below:

- to be aware of (**E**)
 - to resemble (**C**)
 - to highlight (**F**)
 - to quiz (**A**)
 - to come up with (**D**)
 - to look forward to (**B**)
- to question, to interrogate
 - to think about or wait for a future event with pleasure
 - to be similar to, to be like
 - to suggest
 - to be conscious of
 - to emphasize

Now, complete the sentences with the verbs studied in the previous page.

- 1 That's what we'll do, unless anyone comes up with a better suggestion.
- 2 She was (not) aware that she had exceeded the speed limit.
- 3 He had worked hard and was looking forward to his retirement.
- 4 She resembles her mother very much.
- 5 Could you read the passage for me and highlight the important points?
- 6 She spent an hour being quizzed by journalists.

VI. LIFT

Translate the different meanings of lift in the following sentences.

- 1 He has a car and often gives me a lift home.

* lift = carona

- 2 They took the lift to the fourth floor.

* lift = elevador

- 3 My selection for the team has given me a tremendous lift.

* lift = estímulo, ânimo

VIII. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to come (up with)	came (up with)	come (up with)
2. to spend	spent	spent
3. to choose	chose	chosen

IX. Synonym Match: Match the following synonyms from the article.

1. addiction	1	e	a) different
2. forgetful	2	h	b) expect
3. various	3	a	c) impacting
4. resembling	4	g	d) immersed
5. affecting	5	c	e) obsession
6. quizzed	6	j	f) communication
7. absorbed	7	d	g) looking like
8. anticipate	8	b	h) absent-minded
9. interaction	9	f	i) moan
10. complain	10	i	j) questioned

TEXT COMPREHENSION

True (T) ou False (F)?

a) Most people know about the problem of being addicted to the Internet.	T / F
b) A reported said there are thousands of online addicts.	T / F
c) A cyber-psychologist said life is getting to become like a chat room.	T / F
d) A researcher found 10% of youngsters are addicted to the Web.	T / F
e) The reporter found seven giveaway signs of Internet addiction.	T / F
f) One sign is asking for an extra few hours online.	T / F
g) Lying about how much time you spend online suggests you're addicted.	T / F
h) Another sign is when you feel the need to lift up your laptop.	T / F

Answer in Portuguese.

- 1 O que afirma o Dr. Elias Aboujaode?

Ele afirma que cada vez mais, a vida está se assemelhando a uma sala de batepapo. Ele diz que estamos vivendo em "estilos de vida virtuais" o que afeta negativamente nossos relacionamentos reais.

- 2 Cite três indícios, mencionados no texto, de que uma pessoa é viciada em Internet.

Respostas possíveis:

- * **checar seu email antes de fazer outras coisas.**
- * **esperar ansiosamente pela próxima entrada na Internet.**
- * **mentir sobre quanto tempo você passa online.**
- * **preferir navegar na Internet a sair com outras pessoas.**
- * **fazer as pessoas esperarem enquanto você navega na Internet.**
- * **sentir-se feliz por estar online.**
- * **as pessoas reclamam que você está sempre online.**

DOLLARS FROM SCENTS: PRESERVING THE RAINFOREST



The Amazon rainforest is home to the oldest and largest variety of plants and animal species on earth. Yet logging, mining and exhaustive farming is destroying this abundant environment. What's more, local inhabitants are at risk of losing their knowledge of the jungle's rich resources. On Brazil's Silves Island, a group of women are working to preserve their culture and produce eco-friendly forest products. They call themselves the Green Life Association of Amazonia (AVIVE). In less than three years, more than one hundred women have had the chance to earn a steady income and respect their precious ecosystem. From the Macacarecuria tree, the women harvest giant seed pods, which they turn into candle holders. Local Peshury trees, prized for their dyes, are grown and replanted in the most devastated places. And in another village, women gather wild melon leaves to make a traditional soap used to treat dermatitis. Thanks to careful use of the forest's resources, the future of the Amazon and its people is growing more secure.

(Newsweek)

Exercícios Resolvidos

(UFRJ)

Let Robo-Shopper do it for you

- 1 Your shopping days may soon be over thanks to the Robo-Shopper.
Scientists in Japan have developed a humanoid robot able to walk up and down aisles, pick products and load them into a basket. Standing over five feet tall (152,4 cm) and weighing 218 pounds (100 kilos), the prototype will have a list of groceries entered into its memory. When it reaches an item on the list, a radio signal coming from the shelf will order it to choose the product. At the checkout, the Robo-Shopper will give the customer's credit card details and then pack the groceries into bags and carry them home. The robots are expected to be on sale within the next ten years.

(LET Robo-Shopper do it for you. Speak up magazine.)

- 1 The Robo-Shopper will be able to pay the bills
a) inserting a coin. b) in cash.
c) in advance. d) using the client's credit card.
e) using anybody's credit card.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

- 2 In the sentence ...will order it to choose the product... (lines 8 and 9), the underlined word refers to the
a) prototype. b) list.
c) radio signal. d) memory.
e) item.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

- 3 The Robo-Shopper
a) is available on the market. b) will help us clean the house.
c) can receive radio signals. d) has money to pay.
e) can drive a car.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. A plant's scent is the distinctive smell that it has.

* scent = _____ **essência** _____

Translate the title of the passage.

Dólares provenientes de essências – Preservando a floresta tropical.

II. Match the columns.

1. earth	1	h	a) castiçais
2. what's more	2	e	b) folhas
3. knowledge	3	d	c) graças a
4. resources	4	g	d) conhecimento
5. candle holders	5	a	e) além do mais
6. leaves	6	b	f) sabão, sabonete
7. soap	7	f	g) recursos
8. thanks to	8	c	h) terra

III. Complete with words from the chart:

**mining – farming – environment
jungle – island – income**

- Jungle**: a dense tropical forest.
- Income**: money that is earned from doing work, or received from investments.
- Environment**: combination of elements, such as the air, plants, animals and rivers that make up the natural world around us.
- Island**: a piece of land completely surrounded by water.
- Farming**: the activity of cultivating land and raising animals.
- Mining**: the activity of extracting coal (= carvão), and minerals from the ground.

IV. Translate the underlined expressions in the following sentences.

- She says she is a vegetarian, yet she eats chicken.

contudo, entretanto

- Logging is the act of cutting down trees for wood.

extração de madeira

- He earns \$ 30,000 a year as a car mechanic.

ganha

- How can you think of getting married when neither of you has a steady income?

estável, constante, regular

- In the US, winter corn is harvested in the early summer.

é colhido e armazenado

- A pod is the long green part on pea and bean plants inside which the seeds grow.

vagem

- This painting is his most prized possession.

apreciada

- Dye is a coloring substance used for changing the color of things.

tintura

- The last crop of potatoes was gathered in November.

foi colhida

VOCABULARY EXPANSION

Complete the text below, turning the expressions in brackets into English.

Whenever we walk our feet are **on the ground** _____ (no chão). But we call **soil** _____ (solo) when grass and flowers grow.

Plants and trees have **roots** _____ (raízes) and **leaves** _____ (folhas) and after being **planted** _____ (plantadas) we have to **water** _____ (regar) them.

Land in the country (campo) is frequently used for agriculture/farming (agricultura). There are a lot of farms (fazendas) which concentrate on different activities: some aim at dairy production (produção de laticínios); others raise (criam) animals.

Some prefer to use the land to grow (cultivar) fruit (frutas), vegetables (legumes) and grains (grãos).

There's a time when farmers pick up (colhem) the fruit and harvest (coletam e armazenam) the other crops (plantações). This period of time is called the harvest (colheita).

Other farmers are interested in mining (mineração). This means they extract (extraem) different materials from below the ground, such as (tais como) coal (carvão), gold (ouro), silver (prata), iron (ferro), copper (cobre) and tin (estanho). This place below the ground is called mine (mina).

TEXT COMPREHENSION

- 1 We may infer from the text that
- the Amazon forest was totally destroyed by logging and mining.
 - there are so many resources left in the jungle that there's no need to worry about the environment.
 - many women are making some money by taking advantage of forest products.
 - soap may be made from melon juice.
 - a group of over a hundred women has been working to preserve their culture for more than a decade.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

- 2 What does the text mean by "eco-friendly products"?
- Products that we generally send to friends.
 - Not very expensive products.
 - Products that don't harm the environment.
 - Pricey products.
 - Products made of wood.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

- 3 The words **animal**, **mining** and **harvest**, underlined in the text, are respectively
- adjective, noun, verb.
 - noun, verb, verb.
 - noun, noun, verb.
 - adjective, noun, noun.
 - noun, verb, noun.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

NEW YORK TAXI – LOST AND FOUND



New York City cab drivers must think riders would lose their heads if they weren't attached. Every day, passengers leave computers, cell phones, and briefcases behind. But what happens when \$33,000 shows up on the backseat? Well, if it's the rider's lucky day, she gets it back.

That's exactly what happened to an elderly woman who left her entire life savings – in cash – in a sack in a yellow cab. After robbers hit her Harlem apartment for the third time, the 71-year-old vowed that no thieves would get their hands on her money. She believed the best way to guard her cash was to keep it nearby.

That worked for a while. Until the summer evening two years ago when she left a leather bag with \$32,849.05 in a taxi. "Dear God," she said to herself. "I don't have a nickel to my name and I don't know what I'll do."

Fortunately, the driver knew exactly what to do. Qurbe Tirmizi, a 20-year-old Pakistani immigrant, had been on the job for only three weeks. But when he noticed the bag on the backseat he drove straight to the police department and turned in the money. Every penny.

Officers went to the woman's apartment to tell her the good news and took her to the Central Park precinct, where she got her money and met her Good Samaritan. Tirmizi even turned down a reward. "Just pray that I do well in school," he told the lady. Although the police advised the woman to remain anonymous, stories about Tirmizi's good deed made it into all the media. Incredulous New Yorkers told the tale of the woman, the money and the cabbie all over the city.

(SpeakUp)

Exercícios Resolvidos

1 Translate:

When the driver noticed the bag on the backseat he drove straight to the police department and turned in the money.

Quando o motorista (taxista) notou a sacola no assento traseiro, dirigiu direto para o departamento de polícia e devolveu o dinheiro.

2 Write in English:

Uma senhora idosa deixou suas economias em uma sacola em um táxi amarelo.

An old (elderly) woman left her savings in a bag in a yellow cab.



Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

- I. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of the following verbs and translate them

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Translation
1. to lose	lost	lost	perder
2. to find	found	found	achar

Now, translate the title of the text.

Táxis de Nova York – Perdidos e Achados

- II. Match the columns.

1. riders	1	f	a) de sorte
2. backseat	2	c	b) couro
3. lucky	3	a	c) assento traseiro
4. robbers	4	h	d) embora
5. leather	5	b	e) felizmente
6. bag	6	g	f) passageiros
7. fortunately	7	e	g) sacola, bolsa
8. although	8	d	h) assaltantes

- III. Combine the words in column A with their synonyms in column B.

A			B	
1. cab	1	b	a) one cent	
2. attached	2	e	b) taxi	
3. elderly	3	g	c) for a length of time	
4. for a while	4	c	d) district	
5. penny	5	a	e) joined	
6. precinct	6	d	f) story	
7. tale	7	f	g) old	

- IV. Complete the sentences with expressions from the box:

**to notice – to drive straight to
to pray – to advise – to remain**

- The doctor **advised** him that he should stay at home for a week.
- They went to church in order **to pray**.
- Have you **noticed** any change in his behavior?
- " **Remain** silent while I correct your exercises", said the teacher.
- When he found the money, the taxi driver **drove straight to** the police department.

- V. Translate the underlined expressions in the following sentences.

- A **briefcase** is a light case for carrying papers, documents and books.
* briefcase = **pasta**
- Your **savings** are the money that you have saved up.
* savings = **economias**
- When you pay something **in cash** you pay it with notes or coins, not cheques.
* in cash = **em espécie (em dinheiro)**
- The victim's family have offered a **reward** of \$10,000 for important information about the killer.
* reward = **recompensa**
- His heroic **deeds** were celebrated in every corner of the country.
* deed = **ato, ação, feito**

- VI. Combine the following expressions with their meanings below:

- to show up (**D**)
- to hit (**B**)
- to vow (**E**)
- to turn in (**A**)
- to turn down (**C**)

- to return, to give back
- to attack
- to refuse
- to be clearly visible; to appear
- to promise

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

- I thanked him for the offer but **turned** it **down**.
- I invited him for eight o'clock, but he **didn't** **show up** until nine-thirty.
- He **vowed** never to drink alcohol again.
- I asked her to **turn in** the books to the library.
- It was past midnight when the robbers **hit** her apartment.

MONEY

a penny = <u>a one-cent</u> coin	a quarter = <u>a 25-cent</u> coin
a nickel = <u>a five-cent</u> coin	a buck = <u>a dollar</u>
a dime = <u>a ten-cent</u> coin	a fiver = <u>five dollars</u>

The money you earn

A salary is usually paid monthly, especially for work that requires a college education.

A wage is usually paid weekly, especially for work that needs physical skills or strength.

Income is the total sum of money you get from work and investments.

Savings account is a bank account that pays interest.

VIII. Write in English

1 Você pagará com cartão de crédito ou em dinheiro?

Will you pay by credit card or in cash?

2 Por que você não fica comigo por um tempo?

Why don't you stay with me for a while?

3 O taxista recusou a recompensa.

The cab driver turned down the reward.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 Qurbe Tirmizi

- a) has been a driver in New York for a long time.
- b) has got a big sum of money from an elderly woman.
- c) may be considered a very lucky man since he's got \$ 33,000 and will pay off all his debts.
- d) blames passengers for leaving computers, cell phones, and briefcases in his cab.
- e) returned the lost property to its rightful owner.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

2 Which of these alternatives is wrong according to the passage?

- a) The lady carried the money with her wherever she went.
- b) It was probably hot on the day the lady left her money in a cab.
- c) The lady went to the police station as soon as she found out she had left the money in a cab.
- d) The lady had been robbed more than once.
- e) The "good deed" of the driver seems not to be very common in New York.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

3 According to the text,

- a) the driver refused to accept the lady's reward.
- b) the driver knew exactly where the elderly woman lived.
- c) the driver himself went to the woman's apartment.
- d) the driver is a very religious man.
- e) the driver refused to turn in the money.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

Story summary: A research group says that Britons are spending four times as much for 'food on the move' as the Spanish and nearly twice as much as the Italians. The reason - it takes longer to get to work.



UK residents spend an average £229 a year on food consumed in transit, the highest in Europe, the research group Datamonitor says. In contrast, Spanish people spend only £56 a year, while Italians spend £128 a year on average.

The report's author says the difference is due to the greater amount of time Britons spend at work and commuting. In the UK people spend on average 48 minutes a day travelling to and from work. The Spanish and Italians spend the least in Europe on on-the-move-food and also the least amount of time commuting: 34 and 24 minutes respectively.

Attitudes towards food are also important, the study claims.

'There are a lot of people in the UK who view most of their meals as refuelling,' says Lawrence Gould, the report's author.

But it is not all bad, he adds.

'One thing emerging is a greater demand for higher quality food,' even if it is food-on-the-go says Mr Gould.

Traditional fast foods such as burgers and chips are now competing with low-fat alternatives. While the food may have been eaten in transit, people are increasingly being offered healthy fare: from sushi to organic salads.

(News About Britain)

Exercícios Resolvidos

Write in English.

1 Os americanos gastam muito dinheiro em "fast food".

American spend a lot of money on fast food.

2 Se você quiser emagrecer, consuma alimentos com baixo teor de gordura e evite refrigerantes.

If you want to get thin, eat low-fat foods and avoid soft drinks.

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. O texto menciona três povos de nacionalidades diferentes. Quais são eles?

Britons, Spanish, Italians.

II. Combine as colunas.

1. to spend (on)	1	d	a) duas vezes
2. nearly	2	e	b) a maior
3. twice	3	a	c) média
4. reason	4	f	d) gastar (em)
5. average	5	c	e) quase
6. the highest	6	b	f) razão

O passado e o particípio passado do verbo to spend são spent, spent.

III. Preencha os espaços com o vocabulário anterior.

- The **average** of 10, 22 and 34 is 22.
- Mary **spent** her entire paycheck on a new computer.
- This shirt costs **twice** as much as that one.
- Humans are the only creatures that have the power of **reason**.

IV. Complete:

O contrário de "to spend" é **to save**.

Outra forma de dizer twice é **two times**.

V. Combine as expressões do texto com suas explicações.

- research group (B)
 - "Food on the move" (A)
 - consumed in transit (D)
 - on average (E)
 - commuting (C)
- food you eat while you're travelling.
 - a firm which researches the attitude of people.
 - travelling from where you live to the place you work.
 - eaten while you're on the move from one place to another.
 - the total time taken by all the people who were asked divided by the number of people.

VI. Traduza para o Português.
"It takes longer to get to work."

"Leva-se mais tempo para chegar ao trabalho."

VII. Combine as colunas.

1. greater	1	d	a) respectivamente
2. amount	2	f	b) a menor
3. the least	3	b	c) em direção a
4. respectively	4	a	d) maior
5. towards	5	c	e) também
6. also	6	e	f) quantidade

VIII. Preencha os espaços com o vocabulário da coluna acima.

- I turned **towards** John when he called me.
- I doubled the **amount** of sugar in the recipe.
- Sue, Bob and Dave lived in Rome, Paris and Miami, **respectively**.
- That is still too much gravy. I want **the least** amount possible.

IX. Combine as expressões do texto de acordo com suas explicações.

- attitude (C)
 - refuelling (B)
 - one thing emerging (E)
 - low-fat alternatives (A)
 - healthy fare (D)
- instead of eating food with a lot of calories and fat you eat other, healthier food.
 - you refuel a plane so it can keep flying: here the word is used about people.
 - the way you think or feel about something.
 - food which will not harm you by increasing your cholesterol "fare" is an old-fashioned word which is sometimes found in adverts for restaurants.
 - their research is starting to show these facts...

X. Escreva a frase de outra maneira, sem modificar seu sentido.

"Attitudes towards food are also important."

"Attitudes towards food are important, too."

XI. Combine as seguintes expressões com suas definições colocando a letra correspondente e acrescentando, a seguir, suas traduções.

1 to claim (B) = afirmar

2 to view (D) = considerar

3 meal (A) = refeição

4 report (F) = relatório

5 to add (E) = acrescentar

6 demand (C) = procura, demanda

- a) a regular occasion where food is eaten.
- b) to say a statement as fact.
- c) desire for product or service.
- d) to consider something as.
- e) to include something with something else.
- f) an account that gives information about.

XII. Complete as frases abaixo com as seguintes expressões.

1. even if = mesmo se

2. food-on-the-go = comida para viagem

3. such as = tais como

4. increasingly = cada vez mais

- a) Mary has many hobbies, such as swimming, bowling and running.
- b) On my way home from the office I stopped to buy some food-on-the-go.

c) It has become increasingly difficult to turn left at that busy intersection.

d) Even if you take a taxi, you'll still miss your train.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Responda em Português.

1 Segundo a pesquisa realizada, quem gasta menos em comida consumida no trânsito?

Os espanhóis são os que menos gastam comparados aos britânicos e italianos.

2 Como se explica a quantidade de gastos, em comida consumida no trânsito?

Isto se deve à quantidade de tempo passado no trabalho e ao tempo gasto entre o ir e vir de casa para o trabalho.

3 O que tem mudado hoje em dia no que se refere à comida em trânsito?

Hoje em dia, as pessoas estão consumindo mais comida saudável e buscando alternativas de baixas calorias.

DOG-WASHER CLEANS PETS AND SAVES CASH



Japanese people are famous for their inventions. Where would we be without miniature radios and hybrid cars? The latest time-saving device to come from the Land of the Rising Sun is a dog-washing machine. Dog lovers can now add a new item to their list of household goods. Scientists have made life easier for pet owners with their automatic washing machine. People can save time by putting their pooch in the machine and then 33 minutes later, out comes a clean, fresh-smelling dog. The process includes a shampoo, rinse and blow dry. Sales of the dog-washer are increasing as the craze catches on. The machines save a lot of money for pet owners in cleaning bills. However, it is bad news for vets who offer pet-washing services.

The process used in the dog-washing machine is totally safe. Tests showed that dogs enjoyed the wash and were very happy when the blow-drier came on. The manufacturers say it is very safe and does not harm the dogs in any way. One dog-owner, Michiko Kobayashi, loves her new machine. She said her dog is happy too. Michiko explained to reporters why she and her Labrador Honey liked the machine: "Before I bought my washer, I only took Honey to the vets a few times a year. Sometimes she smelled and her hair became dirty. Now, I wash her every week and she looks great". She added: "Of course, the best thing for me is that my dog always looks lovely, but it's also good for my wallet. I save a lot of money by not taking Honey to the vet."

(breakingnewsenglish)

Exercícios Resolvidos

I. Take one word from box **A** and one word from box **B** to make fourteen longer words. Write them below next to the clues.

A air in band lip bar pass country pick cross relation heed sun home under

B ache rise age road doors ship gain side line stick pocket wear port work

Clues

- 1 A common pain in a part of your body.
headache
- 2 Some examples are SAS, British Airways, Quantas.
airline
- 3 Women sometimes wear this. It is often red.
lipstick
- 4 He doesn't live in the city. He lives in the...
countryside
- 5 A place where two roads meet and cross each other.
crossroad
- 6 Inside the house, not outside.
indoors

- 7 A long piece of cloth which you put around a wound, such as a cut.
bandage
- 8 You usually need this when you go abroad.
passport
- 9 A skillful thief.
pickpocket
- 10 This is worth a lot more than you paid for it.
bargain
- 11 Tom and his wife have a good one. So do Paul and his piano teacher.
relationship
- 12 Something people wear (though you don't normally see it).
underwear
- 13 Teachers like giving a lot of this!
homework
- 14 You have to get up early to see this.
sunrise

VOCABULARY

I.

1 PET

They have several pets – a dog, two cats, two rabbits and a parrot.

* pet = animal de estimação

2 TO SAVE

a) Doctors are trying to save her life.

* to save = salvar

b) You'll save time if you take the car.

* to save = economizar (tempo)

c) He is saving to buy a car.

* to save = economizar (dinheiro)

3 CASH is money in the form of notes or coins.

I didn't have my cheque book so I paid in cash.

* cash = dinheiro

Translate the title of the passage.

Máquina de lavar cães limpa animais domésticos e economiza dinheiro.

II. LATEST / LAST

Translate the underlined expressions.

a) Her latest book is about her travels in Egypt.

* latest = mais recente

b) We caught the last train back to town.

* last = último

III. Match the columns.

1. machine	1	f	a) seguro
2. sale	2	b	b) venda
3. bill	3	d	c) encantador, bonito
4. safe	4	a	d) conta
5. dirty	5	e	e) sujo
6. lovely	6	c	f) máquina

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

A			B
1. famous	1	e	a) some
2. miniature	2	h	b) fantastic
3. owner	3	f	c) purse
4. vet	4	g	d) maker
5. manufacturer	5	d	e) well-known
6. a few	6	a	f) proprietor
7. great	7	b	g) veterinarian
8. wallet	8	c	h) tiny

V. The Land of the Rising Sun stands for Japan.

VI. Complete the following sentences with verbs from the chart:

**to add – to increase – to enjoy – to offer –
to harm – to smell – to look**

1 The apple pie smells good.

2 You look a bit tired today.

3 Beat the butter and sugar together and slowly add the eggs.

4 I really enjoyed that concert.

5 Incidents of armed robbery increased a lot last semester.

6 We are offering you the chance to buy computers at half price.

7 The machine will not harm your dog.

VI. Write the opposites of

1 miniature ≠ huge, enormous

2 easier ≠ harder, more difficult

3 later ≠ earlier

4 to increase ≠ to decrease

5 safe ≠ unsafe

6 to like ≠ to dislike

7 happy ≠ unhappy, sad

8 dirty ≠ clean

5 the best ≠ the worst

6 always ≠ never

VIII. Translate the underlined expressions in the following sentences.

1 She's bought a new device for opening cans.

* device = dispositivo, aparelho

2 Household goods are items of personal property normally found in the home (furniture, appliances, clothing etc).

* household goods = artigos de casa

3 The pooch barked all night.

* pooch = cão

4 I made an appointment at the hairdresser's for a cut and blow dry.

* blow dry = secagem de cabelo, "escova"

5 Sudoku is the latest puzzle craze in the UK.

* craze = novidade, mania

6 Do you think bicycles will catch on as a common mode of transport?

* catch on = tornar-se popular

IX. Write in English.

1 A máquina de lavar cães está se tornando popular no Japão.

The dog-washing machine (dog-washer) is catching on in Japan.

2 Os fabricantes dizem que a máquina é segura e não prejudica os cães.

The manufacturers say (that) the machine is safe and does not harm the dogs.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

True (T) or False (F)?

a) Many Japanese people have part-time jobs washing dogs.	T / <input type="radio"/> F
b) A new machine could save dog-owners time.	<input type="radio"/> T / F
c) The new machine takes just three-and-a-half minutes to wash pets.	T / <input type="radio"/> F
d) Vets are very happy this new machine has come along.	T / <input type="radio"/> F
e) Tests showed that dogs enjoyed the washing machine.	<input type="radio"/> T / F
f) Dogs liked having their hair dried with a blow-drier.	<input type="radio"/> T / F
g) A Japanese lady had some honey called Labrador.	T / <input type="radio"/> F
h) A woman called Michiko is happiest that her dog always looks nice.	<input type="radio"/> T / F

Defining Relative Clause

The man who lives next door is very friendly.

defining relative clause

Where is the milk that was in the fridge ?

defining relative clause

Uma “defining relative clause” nos diz a que **pessoa** ou **coisa** o narrador se refere. Ela é **essencial** para o entendimento da oração.

A. WHO

Usamos o relativo WHO quando o antecedente for **pessoa**. Ele exerce a função de **sujeito** ou **objeto** da oração.

The **lady** WHO left the room is my aunt.
 pessoa ↓ sujeito

The **man** WHO I wanted to see is away on vacation.
 pessoa ↓ objeto

B. WHOM

Usamos o relativo WHOM quando o antecedente for **pessoa**. Ele exerce a função de **objeto** da oração.

The **man** WHOM I wanted to see is away on vacation.
 pessoa ↓ objeto

C. WHICH

Usamos o relativo WHICH quando o antecedente for **coisa**. Ele exerce a função de **sujeito** ou **objeto** da oração.

The **restaurant** WHICH is on the corner is very expensive.
 coisa ↓ sujeito

This is the **soft drink** WHICH I like the most.
 coisa ↓ objeto

D. THAT

Usamos o relativo THAT para antecedente **pessoa** ou **coisa**. Ele exerce a função de **sujeito** ou **objeto** da oração.

The **lady** THAT left the room is my aunt.
 pessoa ↓ sujeito

The **man** THAT I wanted to see is away on vacation.
 pessoa ↓ objeto

The **restaurant** THAT is on the corner is very expensive.
 coisa ↓ sujeito

This is the **soft drink** THAT I like the most.
 coisa ↓ objeto

Observação: Se o relativo exercer a função de **objeto** de uma oração, ele poderá ser omitido.

The man I wanted to see is away on vacation.

This is the soft drink I like the most.

E. WHOSE

Usamos o relativo WHOSE (= cujo[s], cuja[s]) para **pessoas** e **coisas**. Ele estabelece uma relação de **posse**.

Jane is the **woman** WHOSE car he crashed into.
 pessoa

That is the **dog** WHOSE owner is blind.
 coisa

A widow is a **woman** WHOSE husband is dead.
 pessoa

F. WHERE, WHEN, WHY

Usamos WHERE (para **lugar**) e WHEN (para **tempo**) em cláusulas relativas.

The factory WHERE I work is going to close down.

Is there a time WHEN we can meet?

Usamos WHY em cláusulas relativas para indicar a **razão** pela qual algo aconteceu.

The reason WHY I'm phoning is to invite you to the party.

RESUMO

Antecedente	Sujeito	Objeto	Possessivo
Pessoa	who/that	who/whom/that/-	whose
Coisa	which/that	which/that/-	
Lugar		where	
Tempo		when	
Razão		why	

Exercícios Resolvidos

Complete with WHO, WHOM, WHICH or WHOSE. Use all possibilities.

- 1 A friend of hers **whose** aunt helped me to get a job is the manager of that company.
- 2 Friends are people **who** are close to us.
- 3 I don't know **who/whom** to invite for my wedding party.
- 4 He took a photograph of his niece **who/whom** he adores.
- 5 He **who** studies hard will certainly enter the university.
- 6 The ring **which** he's given me is a family jewel.

Exercícios Propostos

I. Complete with WHO, WHOM, WHICH, WHOSE, WHERE, WHEN or WHY.

- 1 Algebra problems contain letters **which** stand for unknown numbers.
 - 2 The people **who** used to live in that house have moved.
 - 3 A dictionary is a book **which** gives you the meaning of the words.
 - 4 I live in a dormitory **whose** residents come from many countries.
 - 5 Is that the hospital **where** you had your operation?
 - 6 Do you remember the time **when** your car broke down on the motorway?
 - 7 What is the name of the boy **whose** passport was stolen?
 - 8 I don't like stories **which** have unhappy endings.
 - 9 We're going on holiday in September, **when** the weather isn't so hot.
 - 10 The person **who** runs the fastest will be the winner.
- II. Complete using all possibilities.
- 1 I've got a friend **whose** brother is an actor.
 - 2 Did I tell you about the dancer **who/whom/that/-** I met last night?

- 3 The students who/that were absent from class missed the assignment.
- 4 Mr. Thompson teaches a class for students whose native language is not English.
- 5 The report which/that/- John is writing must be finished by Friday.

III. Make complete sentences by matching the beginning of sentences in column **A** with suitable endings in column **B**. Use relative pronouns where necessary. Don't use **that**.

A			B
1. He looks fierce but he's a dog	which	f	a. I was hoping to meet.
2. Don't make a promise	which	h	b. you'll never find.
3. The book is written by a writer	whose	d	c. parents are dead.
4. You're just the person	whom (who)	a	d. name begins with a G.
5. I've hidden it in a place	where	b	e. is in charge here.
6. I demand to speak to the person	who	e	f. wouldn't hurt a fly.
7. An orphan is a child	whose	c	g. they used to hang on the wall.
8. Those are the pictures	which	g	h. is impossible to keep.

IV. Circle the correct relative.

- 1 I still remember the man _____ taught me to play the violin when I was a boy.

a) whom b) who

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- 2 The day care center takes care of children _____ parents work during the day.

a) who b) whose

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- 3 Plants _____ could be used to develop new drugs now face extinction.

a) whose b) which

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- 4 Did you hear about the earthquake _____ occurred in California?

a) which b) who

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

- 5 The waitress _____ served us was very impolite and impatient.

a) whom b) who

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- 6 What was the name of the horse _____ won the race?

a) that b) whom

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

- 7 A vegetarian is a person _____ doesn't eat meat.

a) which b) who

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- 8 January is the month _____ the weather is usually the hottest.

a) that b) when

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- 9 A cafe is a small restaurant _____ people can get a light meal.

a) whose b) where

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- 10 The students _____ names were called raised their hands.

a) whose b) who

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

- 11 The young women _____ we met at the meeting last night were all from Japan.

a) whom b) whose

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

- 12 Almost all of the people _____ appear on TV wear makeup.

a) whom b) who

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B



No Portal Objetivo

Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o **PORTAL OBJETIVO** (www.portal.objetivo.br) e, em "localizar", digite **ING2M203**

G. Relativos com verbos preposicionados.

Nestes casos, a preposição pode ocupar dois lugares na sentença: **ANTES** do pronome relativo ou no **FINAL** da oração.

a) preposição antecedendo o relativo

The people **WITH** WHOM I stayed were very kind.

That is the town **IN** WHICH he was born.

Se a preposição vier antes do relativo, usamos WHOM (pessoa) e WHICH (coisa).

Outros exemplos:

The man **TO** WHOM I introduced you is my Biology teacher.

Have you seen the movie **ABOUT** WHICH they're talking?

Observação

Se a preposição vier antes do relativo, não se usa WHO ou THAT.

b) preposição no final da oração

The people **WHOM**
WHO
THAT
— I stayed WITH were very kind.

This is the town **WHICH**
THAT
— he was born IN.

The man **WHOM**
WHO
THAT
— I introduced you TO is my Biology teacher.

Have you seen the movie **WHICH**
THAT
— they're talking ABOUT?

H. Outros usos do relativo THAT**após superlativos**

This is **the worst** film THAT I've ever seen.

após EVERYTHING, ALL, ANYTHING, THE ONLY, MUCH, LITTLE

Everything THAT she says is true.

All THAT glitters is not gold.

He is **the only** person here THAT speaks Chinese.

NON-Defining Relative Clause

Tom's father, **who is 72**, goes swimming every day.

non-defining relative clause

The new stadium, **which holds 90,000 people**, will be opened next week.

non-defining relative clause

Uma "non-defining relative clause" nos dá uma informação extra sobre uma pessoa ou coisa. Ela **não é essencial** para o entendimento da oração.

NOTA

Uma "non-defining relative clause" vem SEMPRE entre vírgulas e não admite THAT ou a OMISSÃO do relativo.

Outros exemplos:

John, WHO is the manager of the company, works a lot.
The bus strike, WHICH lasted 10 days, is now over.

Exercícios Resolvidos

Complete with the missing relative pronoun.

- 1 Fortunately we had a compass, without **which** we would have got lost.
- 2 There were 300 passengers, of **whom** 22 died.
- 3 Football, **which** is our national sport, is becoming famous in the U.S.
- 4 Judy is marrying a man **who / whom** she hardly knows.
- 5 This dress, for **which** I paid \$100, does not fit me.
- 6 The tourists **whose** suitcases are missing have just arrived from Chile.

Exercícios Propostos

I. Complete with WHO, WHOM, WHICH, THAT or WHOSE.

- 1 Last night we went to Ann's party, **which** we enjoyed very much.
 - 2 Martin, **whose** mother is Spanish, speaks both English and Spanish fluently.
 - 3 Everything **that** happened was my fault.
 - 4 What was the name of the man from **whom** you borrowed the money?
 - 5 A shoplifter is someone **who, that** steals from a shop.
 - 6 The girl with **whom** he fell in love left him after a few weeks.
 - 7 The hotel at **which** we stayed overlooked the sea.
 - 8 I'll do the best **that** I can to help them.
 - 9 She gives her children everything **that** they want.
 - 10 The flight on **which** we wanted to fly was fully booked.
 - 11 John has three brothers, two of **whom** are married.
 - 12 I wasn't interested in the things about **which** they were talking.
- II. Complete with the missing relative.
- 1 Peter's sister, **whom/who** I have known for years, is a very nice person.
 - 2 Mr. and Mrs. Jones, **who** live next door to us, have gone on holiday.
 - 3 Susan's house, **which** is in the center of the town, is over a century old.
 - 4 Sally's mother, **who** is 70, has just passed her driving test.

5 She gave me the key, **which** I put in my pocket.

6 Mr. Kent, to **whom** I was talking a moment ago, is a teacher at that school.

7 The Browns, **whose** son studies in London, intend to visit him soon.

8 She's studying Chemistry, **which** I know very little.

9 The giant anteater, **whose** tongue is longer than 30 centimeters, licks up ants for its dinner.

10 Last night the orchestra played three symphonies, one of **which** was Beethoven's Seventh.

III. Complete these sentences with a relative clause. Use the sentences in the box to make your relative clauses.

- ✓ this was perfectly true
- ✓ this made us feel hungry
- ✓ this made driving dangerous
- ✓ this was very nice of him
- ✓ this makes it difficult to sleep
- ✓ this was a pity
- ✓ this means I can't leave the country
- ✓ this made me take a taxi

1 She couldn't come to the party, **which was a pity**.

2 There was a bus strike, **which made me take a taxi**.

3 There was a lot of snow on the roads, **which made driving dangerous**.

4 They said they didn't have any money, **which was perfectly true**.

5 He offered me to carry my luggage, **which was very nice of him**.

6 I haven't got a passport, **which means I can't leave the country**.

7 There was a delicious smell coming from the kitchen, **which made us feel hungry**.

8 I live in a noisy neighborhood, **which makes it difficult to sleep**.



No Portal Objetivo

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(VUNESP)

MCDONALD'S

1 Can a Frenchman revive Europe's appetite for the Big Mac? Denis Hennequin, _____ ran McDonald's in France, is now trying to repeat the success he had in his home country as the new head of the American fast-food giant's European operations.

5 On April 13th, McDonald's said that, while it expects first-quarter profits to improve thanks to renewed growth in America, sales in Europe hardly grew at all.

10 Though it seems unlikely, France is the only place in Europe that has consistently loved McDonald's since the first outlet opened there in 1979. McDonald's might well be an icon of American culture and globalisation in a country in _____ people take to the streets to protest against both.



(The Economist)

Exercícios Resolvidos

Write in English:

1 Candidatar-se a um emprego

To apply for a job

2 Contratar um funcionário

To hire an employee

3 Ter um aumento

To get a raise

4 Ser promovido

To get a promotion

5 Trabalhar no exterior

To work abroad

6 Trabalhar meio período

To work part-time

7 Ser demitido

To be fired

8 Aposentar-se

To retire

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

Translate the underlined words and/or expressions

1 **Frenchman** → francês

A Frenchman loves good food and drink.

2 **to run** → administrar, gerenciar

My uncle runs a shoe store on Elm Street.

3 **to try** → tentar

David tried to swim, but he kept sinking in the water.

4 **home country** → terra natal

They spent many years hoping to return to their home country.

5 **head** → chefe

The head of our company eats in the cafeteria.

6 **giant** → gigante

No children's fairy story is complete without a princess, witch or giant!

7 **first quarter** → primeiro trimestre

The corporation lost millions of dollars in the first quarter.

8 **profit** → lucro

The four owners each had a share in the profits.

THE CAREER LADDER

I. Translate the words and/or expressions in bold type.

I'm going to tell you a story about a very close friend of mine who had an interesting **working life** vida profissional.

In his last year of **college** faculdade he **applied for a job** candidatou-se a um emprego

in the marketing department of the same company he had been an **intern** estagiário não remunerado.

He got the job and started working hard because he knew his **prospects** perspectivas looked good.

The next year, he **got a raise** teve um aumento and after two years **he was given a promotion** deram-lhe uma promoção.

After seven years, he was **in charge of** encarregado de the department

with eight other **employees** funcionários **under him** sob a sua supervisão.

But, you know, young people are crazy about new **challenges** desafios and, when he was 30, he

felt like sentiu vontade de **working abroad** trabalhar no exterior.

So he **resigned** demitiu-se from the company and found a job with an international company, where he **would be able to**

seria capaz de travel a lot and he was very **excited about it** animado com isso.

However, entretanto moving around so constantly makes people often **hate** odiar living in hotels and **also**

também **miss** sentir falta de their friends and family. His **job performance** desempenho profissional

was not good at all and he was **fired** demitido one year later.

Afterward, depois disso, Ralph (that's his name) was **unemployed** desempregado for ten

months. He started **running out of** ficar sem money.

9 **to improve** → melhorar

Bill improved his grades by studying an extra hour each night.

10 **thanks to** → graças a

It's thanks to Sandy that I heard about the job.

11 **to renew** → renovar

The long, relaxing shower renewed the tired woman.

12 **growth** → crescimento

I'm amazed at the growth of your son since I last saw him.

13 **sales** → vendas

This year's sales are 10% less than last year's.

14 **hardly** → mal

With her sore throat, Mary could hardly talk.

15 **though** → embora

Mary doesn't do well in school, though she tries hard.

16 **unlikely** → improvável

Who is the candidate who is unlikely to lose?

17 **outlets** → lojas

McDonald's owns a lot of outlets around the world.

18 **might** → poderia

I might come and visit you in America next year, if I can save enough money.

19 **to take to** → correr para

The refugees took to the hills for safety.

20 **both** → ambos, os dois

When offered pizza and hamburgers, I chose both.

There was no way out! **Não houve saída**.

He **had to** **teve que** accept a **part-time job**
emprego de meio período at a restaurant.

Surprisingly, **surpreendentemente**

Ralph loved working there. He made lots of friends and
enjoyed learning **curtiu aprender** to cook.

In a couple of years, he became chef and shortly after he **took**
over **assumiu** the restaurant. After twelve years

he had four restaurants. Ralph **retired** **aposentou-se**

at the age of 62 as a rich man.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 The word that correctly completes line 2 is:

- a) whose
- b) which
- c) when
- d) that
- e) who

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

2 The word that correctly completes line 10 is:

- a) who
- b) whom
- c) that
- d) whose
- e) which

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

3 ... sales in Europe hardly grew at all... in lines 6 and 7
means that Europe

- a) won't ever grow in sales.
- b) intends to sell all the fast-food chains.
- c) doesn't have a taste for fast food.
- d) presents a low profile for sales.
- e) had an insignificant rise in sales.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

4 In line 3, *his* refers to

- a) Big Mac.
- b) success.
- c) McDonald's.
- d) Dennis Hennequin.
- e) home country.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

5 Na linha 3, *as* significa:

- a) à medida que.
- b) porque.
- c) assim que.
- d) como.
- e) já que.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

6 Na linha 8, *unlikely* significa:

- a) incompreensível.
- b) desgostoso.
- c) improvável.
- d) desigual.
- e) instável.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

7 O texto afirma que a cadeia de *fast food* McDonald's

- a) cresceu tanto nos Estados Unidos quanto na Europa.
- b) praticamente estagnou as vendas na Europa.
- c) se frustrou com os lucros obtidos nos Estados Unidos.
- d) melhorou a sua imagem nos Estados Unidos e na Europa.
- e) obteve os piores resultados em vendas na França.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

8 De acordo com o texto, Dennis Hennequin

- a) não terá uma nova chance para trabalhar na Europa.
- b) é responsável pelo sucesso do McDonald's nos Estados Unidos.
- c) obteve sucesso na França.
- d) contribuiu para a diminuição das vendas na França.
- e) é contestador da cultura americana e da globalização.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C



Text I

Health News

THE MORNING AFTER

Do you suffer from hangovers? Too many glasses of that wonderful red wine and the next day you have a throbbing headache.

Jeffrey Wiese, a professor at Tulane University, discovered hangovers cost the USA \$148 million a year in lost working hours.

Researchers have identified the cause of hangovers: the chemical compound *congener*. One product, Chaser, uses charcoal and calcium carbonate to absorb these compounds and the results are impressive. You just take a pill before drinking each glass of alcohol, but be careful: it doesn't stop you from getting drunk!

(Speak Up)

Exercícios Resolvidos

(VUNESP)

Everyone's an Expert

Bored with the usual encyclopedias? Then start writing your own

Putting information into the hands of the people was among the original, lofty aims of the Internet – easy to forget amid the forests of e-boutiques and subscription – only sites. But an online encyclopedia – where all entries are written, maintained and vetted by Web surfers themselves – is trying to recapture those early democratic ideals. Called Wikipedia.org (*wiki* means "superfast" in Hawaiian and is also the name of the collaborative software upon which the site is built), the encyclopedia features more than 700,000 hypertexted articles on everything from "Anthrax (band)" to "Zeppelin". That's more listings than Britannica.com, Encarta.com and Encyclopedia.com combined.

"My dream has been to put a free comprehensive encyclopedia at everybody's fingertips," says 37-year-old founder Jimmy Wales, who spends up to 12 unpaid hours a day maintaining the site. "It's my obsession." It has also become the obsession of thousands of others who contribute entries and programming time for free. The concept is as simple as it is ambitious: anybody can create or edit the articles, and the system relies on masses of users to catch mistakes and thus ensure the information is correct, comprehensive and up-to-date.

(Times)

- Segundo o texto,
 - "Wiki" é o nome de um dos criadores e colaboradores do *site*.
 - o controle de qualidade das enciclopédias virtuais é feito pelas provedoras.
 - a enciclopédia "Wikipedia.org" está equiparada às enciclopédias "Britannica.com" e "Encarta.com".
 - Jimmy Wales publicou um artigo interessante sobre o pó químico "Anthrax".
 - o sonho de Jimmy Wales era lançar uma enciclopédia gratuita e abrangente ao alcance de todos.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

- De acordo com o texto, Jimmy Wales gasta diariamente, com a manutenção do *site*,
 - até 12 horas bem remuneradas.
 - mais de 12 horas bem remuneradas.
 - mais de 12 horas mal remuneradas.
 - até 12 horas não remuneradas.
 - mais de 12 horas não remuneradas.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. Translate the underlined words in the following sentences.

- Headache, upset stomach – it sounds like you've got a hangover. You shouldn't have drunk so much wine.

* hangover = ressaca

- The throbbing pain in his leg was becoming unbearable.

* throbbing = latejante

- Researchers have concluded that those drugs are effective in the prevention of flu symptoms.

* researchers = pesquisadores

4 He's enrolled in a course of chemical engineering.

* chemical = químico(a)

5 Charcoal is a black substance produced by partially burning wood.

* charcoal = carvão

6 My grandfather swallows too many pills every morning.

* pill = pílula

7 You are careful when you make an effort to do something properly, avoiding mistakes, accidents or damage.

* careful = cuidadoso

8 He fell downstairs after getting drunk one night.

* drunk = bêbado

II. Write in English.

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

My cousin suffers from hangovers every time (whenever) he drinks wine.

Answer in Portuguese.

1 O que o texto identifica como Chaser e qual é o seu uso?

Chaser é um produto que usa carvão e carbonato de cálcio para absorver um composto químico (congener), causador de ressacas.

Text II SALT WARS



The British government has a new enemy: salt. Salt causes high blood pressure and 120,000 heart attacks in Britain each year. How does salt do this? A high level of salt causes water retention, so there is more blood for the heart to pump and blood pressure goes up.

The problem isn't the salt on your table at home, it is the salt in processed food and bread. We consume 9.5 grams per day, but we only need 6 grams. The British government wants producers of breakfast cereals, pizza, soups and biscuits to reduce salt levels, but this is a problem because salt is used in food products for many reasons, from adding flavour to controlling fermentation and preservation.

(Speak Up)

VOCABULARY

I. Blood pressure means = pressão arterial

How would you say

* vaso sanguíneo = blood vessel

* mancha de sangue = blood stain

* corrente sanguínea = blood stream

II. Match the columns.

1. to pump	1	f	a) níveis
2. to go up	2	g	b) alimento industrializado
3. processed food	3	b	c) razões
4. levels	4	a	d) sabor
5. food products	5	h	e) acrescentar
6. reasons	6	c	f) bombear
7. to add	7	e	g) aumentar, subir
8. flavour	8	d	h) produtos alimentícios

III. Write the opposites of:

1 new = old

2 enemy = friend

3 high = low

4 more = less

5 to reduce = to go up, to increase

6 many = few

IV. Write in English.

O sal acrescenta sabor aos alimentos, contudo, aumenta a pressão arterial.

Salt adds flavour to foods, however it increases blood pressure.

Answer in Portuguese.

1 Por que o governo britânico está preocupado com o consumo de sal?

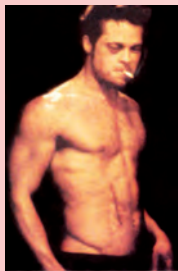
O consumo do sal provoca hipertensão arterial e 120.000 ataques cardíacos por ano, na Grã-Bretanha.

2 Qual a consequência de um alto nível de sal em nosso organismo?

Um alto nível de sal causa retenção de água, então há mais sangue para o coração bombear, elevando a pressão arterial.

3 Por que o sal é usado em alimentos?

Para dar sabor, controlar a fermentação e conservar os alimentos.



Text III FIT LIKE PITT

Finally, some good news: we can ignore those adverts that guarantee perfect abdominals. We can forget those horrific exercises. Every single person has perfect abdominal muscles, just like Brad Pitt (*on the left, in FIGHT CLUB*). The problem is that they are invisible. They are covered by fat. The abdominal exercise machines do not help burn this fat, so what we need is a good diet and to go running! (Speak Up)

VOCABULARY

I. Match the synonyms.

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

II. Give two synonyms for finally.

at last, eventually

III. Look at the chart and complete the sentences below.

TO RUN

OVER = to hit someone with a vehicle	INTO = to meet unexpectedly
AFTER = to chase	AWAY = to leave a place secretly and suddenly
OUT = to finish	DOWN = to criticize

- 1 Malcolm and my sister are planning to run away together to get married.
- 2 She was run over and killed by a train.
- 3 My patience is beginning to run out.
- 4 Sally ran into someone she knew at school the other day.
- 5 I think it's bad manners to run down your parents.
- 6 She has spent her life running after fame and fortune.

IV. Write in English.

Correr ajuda a queimar gordura abdominal.

Running helps (to) burn abdominal fat.

Answer in Portuguese.

Qual a opinião do autor do texto a respeito dos dispositivos para exercícios abdominais? Qual seu conselho aos leitores?

O autor afirma que esses aparelhos não ajudam a queimar a gordura que cobre os músculos abdominais. Ele aconselha os leitores a fazerem dieta e a se exercitarem por meio de corridas.

Text: \$ 15 Million Coffee Face

Just when you think your bright ideas for success have ended, the extraordinary happens. This is the case for ex-model Russell Christoff, who wakes up \$15.6 million richer this morning following a legal dispute with Nestle USA. A jury decided this amount was the right amount of damages for Nestle using images of Mr. Christoff's face on their Taster's Choice coffee products for years without his knowledge or permission. Christoff, 58, is now a kindergarten teacher in San Francisco and had given up on his modeling career years ago. He had minor successes, such as promotional videos and his own public TV show, but decided to call it a day and became a kid's teacher. Then he became an overnight multi-millionaire.

He had tried to be a Nestle model in 1986 and did a photo shoot with the company's advertising agency, but nothing came of it, or so he thought. Sixteen years later, and Christoff was out food shopping when he suddenly noticed a coffee jar with his face on it. This got the alarm bells ringing and he immediately took legal action against Nestle. Christoff discovered his image had been on coffee jars throughout the world. For its part, Nestle said the photo had been used mistakenly. A company lawyer said, "The employee that pulled the photo thought they had consent to use the picture". The damages awarded to Mr. Christoff were for using his image without his permission and are 5% of the profits from Taster's Choice for the past 16 years.



(breakingnewsenglish)

Exercícios Resolvidos

LESS

Form adjectives from the following nouns and translate them.

	NOUNS		ADJECTIVES	TRANSLATIONS
1	care →		careless	despreocupado
2	noise →		noiseless	silencioso
3	harm →		harmless	inofensivo
4	home →		homeless	desabrigado
5	use →		useless	inútil
6	meaning →		meaningless	sem sentido

Complete the sentences with the previous adjectives.

- 1 This computer is useless without a printer.
- 2 Most of these snakes are harmless.
- 3 Flood damage has left thousands homeless.
- 4 It was a meaningless gesture.
- 5 Above them an eagle circled in noiseless flight.



Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns.

1. knowledge	1	c	a) assim
2. advertising	2	f	b) pote
3. so	3	a	c) conhecimento
4. jar	4	b	d) empregado
5. bell	5	e	e) sino
6. lawyer	6	g	f) propaganda
7. employee	7	d	g) advogado

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

	Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
①	to wake up	woke up	woken up
②	to give up	gave up	given up
③	to notice	noticed	noticed
④	to pull	pulled	pulled
⑤	to ring	rang	rung

III. Now, complete the following sentences.

- ① She was working part-time but she suddenly **gave up**.
- ② Who is the person who **pulled** these photos?
- ③ The noise of the storm **woke** me **up**.
- ④ The church bells were **rung** after the wedding.
- ⑤ We **noticed** a car stopping outside the house.

IV. Write a synonym for the underlined words.

- a) bright ideas.
* **good, intelligent, helpful**
- b) ex-model Russel Christoff.
* **former**
- c) \$15.6 million richer.
* **wealthier**

d) this amount was the right amount.

* **total, quantity**

e) without his permission.

* **consent**

f) minor successes.

* **unimportant**

g) he suddenly noticed.

* **all of a sudden**

h) he immediately took legal action.

* **at once, right away**

V. Write the opposites of

- a) success ≠ **failure**
- b) richer ≠ **poorer**
- c) minor ≠ **major**
- d) later ≠ **earlier**

VI. Translate the underlined words and/or expressions in the sentences.

- ① The police have been ordered to pay damages to the families of the two dead boys.
* damages = **indenização**
- ② A kindergarten is a school for very young children.
* kindergarten = **jardim de infância**
- ③ At midnight the students decided to call it a day and closed their books.
* to call it a day = **interromper o que se está fazendo**
- ④ The book was an overnight success.
* overnight = **repentino, do dia para a noite**
- ⑤ He mistakenly believed he had already paid the rent.
* mistakenly = **erroneamente**

6 The jury awarded damages of £100,000 to each family.

* to award = conceder

7 I made a good profit from the sale of my car.

* profit = lucro

VII. TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION AGAINST something or someone
is the same as to sue.

Translate the following sentence.

He was so furious about the accusations in the letter that he threatened to sue her.

Ele estava tão furioso com as acusações na carta que ele ameaçou processá-la.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 True (T) or False (F)?

a) Somebody had a bright idea and became very successful.	T / <input checked="" type="radio"/> F
b) Somebody woke up this morning and was suddenly very very rich.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> T / F
c) Somebody sued Nestle (Nescafe) and won a lot of damages.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> T / F
d) Somebody had skin problems after drinking Nestle's coffee.	T / <input checked="" type="radio"/> F
e) A model's face was used without permission on a coffee jar.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> T / F
f) Nestle used a photo of a model for 16 years without telling the model.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> T / F
g) The photo was used by mistake.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> T / F
h) Mr. Christoff drinks Taster's Choice every day.	T / <input checked="" type="radio"/> F

Answer in Portuguese.

2 Porque Russell Christoff decidiu processar a Nestlé?

Ele descobriu que seu rosto estava estampado no pote de café comercializado pela empresa e que essa foto vinha sendo usada, sem sua permissão, há 16 anos.

3 Qual o valor da indenização recebida pelo Sr. Christoff?

A indenização devida é 5% dos lucros da Taster's Choice nos últimos 16 anos.

4 Qual a profissão atual e qual era a antiga profissão do Sr. Christoff?

Ele atualmente é professor num jardim de infância em São Francisco. Anteriormente ele era modelo.

Text: Bank Error Makes Customers Millionaires



New Zealand police are hunting for a couple who received nearly US\$8 million by mistake from their bank. The couple applied to Westpac Bank for a NZ\$10,000 overdraft. Bank employees made a huge mistake. They deposited NZ\$10 million into their customers' bank account instead of giving them the loan. The couple probably thanked their lucky stars. They took the money and ran. The pair, an Asian man and his New Zealand girlfriend, left the country immediately. However, they did not take all of the money with them. New Zealand police have told Interpol about the couple leaving the country, so there is now an international manhunt for them. Westpac officials are keeping how much the couple took a secret.

The couple live in the town of Rotorua on New Zealand's north island. They ran a gas station which had money problems. They applied for the overdraft to help with their financial difficulties. Locals say the pair left a note on the door of the gas station saying it had closed down. A banking lecturer, Claire Matthews from New Zealand's Massey University, told the local Newstalk ZB radio station that the couple's luck would soon run out. She said: "They've taken funds that they're not entitled to, that are not theirs....They've [really] become thieves." She said it would only be a matter of time before the police caught them. A Westpac Bank spokesman said the bank and police were treating the couple as criminals.

(breakingnewsenglish)

Exercícios Resolvidos

NESS

	ADJECTIVES		NOUNS	TRANSLATIONS
1	happy →		happiness	felicidade
2	ill →		illness	doença
3	dark →		darkness	escuridão
4	light →		lightness	leveza, claridade
5	sad →		sadness	tristeza
6	tired →		tiredness	cansaço

Complete the sentences with the words above.

- 1 It was with great sadness that I heard of your husband's death.
- 2 Keep clothing and equipment to a minimum: lightness is everything when you're going backpacking.
- 3 The house was in complete darkness; not a light anywhere.
- 4 A good night's sleep will help me get over my tiredness.
- 5 So far, no doctors have diagnosed what strange illness she's had.

VOCABULARY

I. Translate the title of the passage.

Erro em banco torna clientes milionários

II. POLICE

Police is a plural noun

Look at the example

The police ARE investigating his financial situation.

III. Match the columns.

1. employee	1	e	a) aviso
2. account	2	g	b) ilha
3. lucky	3	d	c) ladrões
4. girlfriend	4	f	d) de sorte
5. island	5	b	e) empregado
6. note	6	a	f) namorada
7. thieves	7	c	g) conta (bancária)

PAY ATTENTION

* to thank one's lucky star = to feel lucky, especially because something unpleasant has not happened.

Translate the sentence.

He is thanking his lucky star for the narrow escape.

Ele está agradecendo a Deus (a sua sorte) por ter escapado por um triz.

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

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

V. OFFICIAL / OFFICER

Translate the underlined expressions in the following sentences.

1 English is the official language in many countries throughout the world.

* official (adj.) = **oficial**

2 He is a government official.

* official (adj.) = **funcionário**

3 Excuse me, officer, can you direct me to the railway station?

* officer (noun) = **agente de polícia, guarda civil**

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

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to make	made	made
2. to give	gave	given
3. to take	took	taken
4. to run	ran	run
5. to leave	left	left
6. to tell	told	told
7. to keep	kept	kept
8. to say	said	said
9. to become	became	become
10. to catch	caught	caught

VII. Complete the following sentences with verbs from the chart and then translate them.

**hunt – apply (for) – close down
– run out – be entitled to**

1 The company **closed down** with a loss of 1500 jobs.

- 2 Cats like to hunt mice and birds.
- 3 She applied for an extra bed in her room.
- 4 The people who are entitled to vote should stay in line.
- 5 They returned home from South Africa when their money ran out.

- a) to hunt = caçar
- b) to apply (for) = solicitar, requisitar
- c) to close down = encerrar
- d) to run out = acabar
- e) to be entitled to = ter permissão para, ter direito de

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

- 1 A manhunt is an organized search for someone, especially an escaped criminal.

* manhunt = caçada

- 2 A gas station is an establishment that primarily or only sells gasoline for motor vehicles.

* gas station = posto de gasolina

- 3 It is only a matter of time before she leaves the company.

* matter of time = questão de tempo

* Write a synonym for gas = petrol

IX. Match the following synonyms from the article

1. hunting	1	c	a) fled
2. deposited	2	g	b) finish
3. ran (line 6)	3	a	c) searching
4. manhunt	4	f	d) looking upon
5. ran (line 12)	5	h	e) arrested
6. run out (line 15)	6	b	f) search
7. caught	7	e	g) put away
8. treating	8	d	f) operated

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

- 1 overdraft (**C**) = saque a descoberto
- 2 loan (**B**) = empréstimo
- 3 locals (**E**) = habitantes do local
- 4 lecturer (**A**) = conferencista
- 5 spokesman (**D**) = porta-voz

- a) specialist teacher at college or university.
- b) money you borrow especially from a bank, and has to be paid back with interest (= juro).
- c) an amount of money that a customer with a bank account is allowed to owe (= dever) to the bank.
- d) a man who speaks representing others or a group.
- e) persons who live in the area.

XI. Translate the underlined expression.

- 1 Instead of sitting here you could work a bit harder.

* Instead of = em vez de

XII. Write in English.

- 1 Ela depositou o cheque em sua conta conjunta na semana passada.

She deposited the check (cheque) in her joint account last week.

- 2 Preciso retirar algum dinheiro da minha conta.

I need to draw some money out of my account.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 True (T) or False (F)?

a) A bank mistake has given millions of people millions of dollars.	T / <input type="radio"/> F
b) The mistake was a computer error and not a human error.	T / <input type="radio"/> F
c) The bank asked international police to help them.	<input type="radio"/> T / F
d) The bank told reporters exactly how much money is still missing.	T / <input type="radio"/> F
e) A couple applied to the bank for an overdraft.	<input type="radio"/> T / F
f) The couple ran a business which experienced financial problems.	<input type="radio"/> T / F
g) A banking expert said the people with the money are thieves.	<input type="radio"/> T / F
h) The police said the people with the money are not criminals.	T / <input type="radio"/> F

Answer in Portuguese.

1 Por que o casal foi ao banco?

Para sacar 10.000.

2 O que fariam com o dinheiro sacado?

Resolveriam os problemas financeiros relativos ao posto de gaso-

lina que dirigiam.

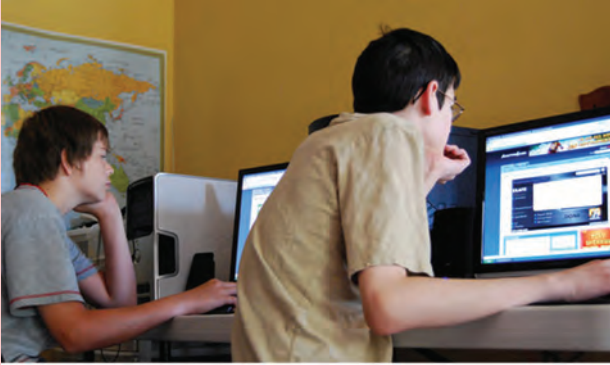
3 Que frase no texto indica que o casal não tinha intenção de voltar à sua cidade?

"... the pair left a note on the door of the gas station saying it had

closed down."

4 O que afirmou Claire Matthews?

Ela disse que a sorte do casal acabaria em breve.



Teenage text-messaging is not ruining young people's linguistic skills – as many fear – but rather represents “an expansive new linguistic renaissance”. That, at least, is the conclusion of a study out of the *University of Toronto*. The researchers analysed over one million words of teen instant messages and compared this written data to a quarter of a million words of adolescent speech. They found that messaging gave youngsters the opportunity to show off their linguistic skills and use more formal vocabulary and structures than it was

acceptable to use in speech. So, for instance, where they would say ‘He was like, “What’s up?”’, they would tend to write ‘He said, “What’s up?”’. Instant messaging requires you to think about the shortest, clearest way of expressing an idea; undoubtedly a good thing. What’s more, the use of abbreviations such as BTW (= By the way) and LOL (= laughing out loud) has been greatly exaggerated; only 2.4% of words were abbreviated. Even the use of ‘u’ for its homophone ‘you’ only occurred in 10% of cases. Abbreviation seems to be used most by the youngest users of instant messaging, who grow out of it as they get older.

Exercícios Resolvidos

To wear
(wore, worn)

To use
(used, used)

- 1 You **use** something when you do something with it for some purpose or as the means of carrying out some task.
- 2 You **wear** something when you are dressed in it, or have it on your body.

Now, complete the sentences with the correct form of “wear” and “use”.

- 1 Could I **use** your telephone?
- 2 I never **use** that room; it’s kept locked.
- 3 She rarely **wears** perfume.
- 4 Have you ever **used** drugs?
- 5 He **wears** his hair rather long.
- 6 What did you **wear** for the wedding?
- 7 I **use** a small plastic bucket to keep the worms in.
- 8 I never **wear** yellow.
- 9 How long have you been **wearing** that moustache?
- 10 A baby elephant has to discover how **to use** its trunk.



Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

- I. The Renaissance was a period of a new growth of interest and activity in the areas of art, literature and ideas in Europe, especially in Italy during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries.

Translate the title of the text.

Um renascimento linguístico

- II. Teenager = a young person between 13 and 19 years old. Its synonym is adolescent.

How would you say "adolescência" in English?

Teenage, adolescence.

Translate.

Both my daughters are in their teens.

Minhas duas filhas tem entre 13 e 19 anos (são adolescentes).

- III. Match the columns.

1. at least	1	f	a) fala
2. researcher	2	j	b) (até) mesmo
3. over	3	c	c) mais de
4. data	4	h	d) mais curta
5. speech	5	a	e) sem dúvida
6. shortest	6	d	f) pelo menos
7. clearest	7	g	g) mais clara
8. undoubtedly	8	e	h) dados, informações
9. such as	9	i	i) tais como
10. even	10	b	j) pesquisador

- IV. Complete the following sentences with verbs from the chart:

**to ruin – to fear – to tend – to require –
to laugh – to seem**

- 1 He says this will cause serious problems and I tend to agree with him.

- 2 She seems to be much older than she really is.

- 3 Too much sugar may ruin your teeth.

- 4 You don't have to laugh at my jokes.

- 5 I fear he won't pass his exams.

- 6 We require all students to be here by 7 o'clock tomorrow.

V. TO GROW

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

- 1 Children grow fast after the age of 2.

* to grow = crescer

- 2 They decided to try to grow potatoes in their farm.

* to grow = cultivar

- 3 At 6 o'clock it began to grow dark.

* to grow = ficar

- 4 He grew a beard when he was younger.

* to grow = deixar crescer

- 5 He wants to join the army, but I hope he will grow out of it when he leaves school.

* to grow out of = desistir, abandonar (a ideia)

- 6 The grown-ups enjoy themselves as much as the children.

* grown-up = adulto

- VI. Translate the underlined words and/or expressions in the following sentences.

- 1 skill = habilidade, técnica
He is going to night classes to learn basic computer skills.

- 2 to show off = exibir-se
She only bought that car to show off and prove she can have one.

3 What's up? = como vai?
What's up? is a greeting meaning "How are you?"
 "What's going on?"

4 by the way = a propósito
By the way, where did you put the tickets?

VII. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of the following verbs:

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to find	found	found
2. to give	gave	given
3. to show off	showed off	shown off
4. to say	said	said
5. to write	wrote	written
6. to think	thought	thought

VIII. RATHER

Translate the different meanings of rather in the sentences below.

1 It's rather cold today.
 * rather = meio, um tanto

2 I was rather pleased to be invited to the wedding.
 * rather = muito

3 She'll go to London on Thursday, or rather she will if she has to.
 * rather = melhor, mais exatamente

4 I'd like to stay at home tonight rather than going out.
 * rather than = em vez de

5 I would rather stay at home.
 * would rather = preferir

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

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

X. Write in English.

1 Os adolescentes tendem a usar menos abreviações a medida em que envelhecem.

Teenagers tend to use fewer abbreviations as they get older.

2 O termo SMS é usado como um sinônimo para todos os tipos de mensagens curtas de textos em muitas partes do mundo.

The term SMS is used as a synonym for all types of short text messaging in many parts of the world.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Answer in Portuguese.

1 Qual o objeto do estudo realizado na Universidade de Toronto?

Os pesquisadores avaliaram mais de um milhão de palavras das mensagens de texto de adolescentes e as compararam com 250.000 palavras usadas na fala desses adolescentes.

2 A que conclusão chegaram os pesquisadores?

Eles descobriram que as mensagens davam aos jovens a oportunidade de exibir suas habilidades linguísticas e de usar vocabulário e estruturas mais formais do que na fala.

3 De acordo com o texto, quem usa mais abreviações em mensagens de texto?

Os mais jovens.



The world's endangered species are in danger from the Internet. Online shoppers are buying huge numbers of exotic animals. This is the nail in the coffin for many creatures already threatened with extinction. Poachers, collectors wanting stuffed rhino heads and Chinese medicine already threaten thousands of species. The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) wrote a report called "Caught In The Web - Wildlife Trade On The Internet". It found thousands of rare animals for sale in its one-week Web search.

The report is the tip of the iceberg. Experts value the illegal global animal trade at billions of dollars a year. The World Wide Web makes the situation worse. "Trade on the Internet is easy, cheap 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 warned: "Trade in wildlife is driven by consumer demand, so when the buying stops, the killing will too. Buying wildlife online is as damaging as killing it yourself."

(breakingnewsenglish)

Exercícios Resolvidos

MIDDLE EAST LUXOR

Closed to the public for 40 years in an attempt to limit damage, six restored pharaonic tombs have been reopened in this Nile resort. Especially intriguing among the three royal tombs in the Valley of the Kings is Ramses VII's, its wall paintings, depicting ancient Egyptian history, remarkably well preserved, its ceiling adorned with drawings of constellations. Dating to the 12th century BC, the tomb was discovered by 3rd century Greek and Roman travelers, who left their mark with engraved graffiti. Also open nearby, in the Valley of the Nobles, are three private tombs, of Djutymose, Nefer Rompet and Nefer Sekheru, the last notable for its 4,000-year-old wall paintings of daily life.

- 1 Why were the tombs mentioned in the text closed for 4 decades?
- To intrigue any possible visitor.
 - To try to restore them faster.
 - To limit public visits by foreign tourists.
 - To avoid any further harm to them.
 - To restore them exactly as they were before.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

- 2 Which of the followings tombs has paintings that are 40 centuries old?
- Nefer Sekheru.
 - Djutymose.
 - Valley of the Nobles.
 - Nefer Rompet.
 - Ramses VII.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

- I.
- 1 Endangered species are animals in danger of extinction.
= espécies ameaçadas de extinção

- 2 Trade is the activity of buying and selling goods between people or countries. = comércio

3 Something threatens something (or someone) when it endangers it.

* to threaten = ameaçar

Translate the title of the text.

O comércio na Internet ameaça animais exóticos

II. Match the columns.

1. already	1	e	a) à venda
2. rhino	2	h	b) fundo
3. fund	3	b	c) busca
4. report	4	f	d) demanda, procura
5. for sale	5	a	e) já
6. search	6	c	f) relatório
7. consumer	7	g	g) cliente, consumidor
8. demand	8	d	h) rinoceronte

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

A			B	
1. huge	1	c	a) not difficult	
2. to buy	2	f	b) therefore	
3. to value	3	g	c) enormous	
4. trade	4	e	d) inexpensive	
5. easy	5	a	e) commerce	
6. cheap	6	d	f) to purchase	
7. to warn	7	h	g) to estimate	
8. so	8	b	h) to inform	

IV. **EXPERT** is a "false friend" and means especialista

How would you say esperto, in English? smart, clever

V. **TO DRIVE**

Translate the different meanings of to drive in the following sentences.

1 He drives a Mercedes.

* to drive = dirigir

2 He drove the children to school.

* to drive = transportar em veículo

3 Indecision drives me crazy.

* to drive someone crazy = levar alguém à loucura

4 The engine drives the wheels.

* to drive = movimentar

5 She is driven by passion.

* to be driven = ser impulsionado, ser impelido

VI. Complete the chart.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to buy	bought	bought
2. to write	wrote	written
3. to catch	caught	caught
4. to find	found	found
5. to make	made	made
6. to say	said	said
7. to drive	drove	driven

VII. Complete the sentences with words from the chart.

shopper – stuffed – tip – damaging

1 There is an important collection of stuffed birds in the museum.

2 These small local protests are just the tip of the iceberg.

3 Michigan Avenue was crowded with shoppers.

4 You must read something about the damaging effects of alcohol on the organism.

VIII. Insert the correct verb into the following sentences.

a) to value b) to trade c) to warn

1 Local authorities are warning drivers not to travel today unless it is absolutely necessary.

2 He valued the painting at \$ 200,000.

3 The government is encouraging firms to trade with China.

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

- 1 nail in the coffin (F) = o último ato, a última gota
- 2 poacher (D) = caçador (ilegal)
- 3 collector (B) = coleccionador
- 4 welfare (E) = bem estar
- 5 wildlife (C) = vida animal, fauna
- 6 black market (A) = mercado negro

- a) the illegal business of buying or selling goods.
 b) a person who collects things (stamps, keyholders, matchboxes etc).
 c) all living things (except people) that are undomesticated.
 d) one who hunts or fishes illegally on the property of another.
 e) well-being.
 f) an action that will cause the end of another.

X. Synonym Match: Match the following synonyms from the article:

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

XI. Write in English.

- 1 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.

- 2 O comércio ilegal ameaça a vida animal.

The illegal market (black market) threatens wildlife.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

True (T) or False (F)?

a) There are people who want to buy stuffed rhinoceros heads.	<input type="radio"/> T / <input type="radio"/> F
b) Internet shoppers are increasing the threat to endangered species.	<input type="radio"/> T / <input type="radio"/> F
c) Many animals die in coffins that are nailed down.	<input type="radio"/> T / <input checked="" type="radio"/> F
d) A one-week Web search found huge numbers of animals for sale.	<input type="radio"/> T / <input type="radio"/> F
e) Many animals are being smuggled on icebergs.	<input type="radio"/> T / <input checked="" type="radio"/> F
f) The Web makes the problem worse because traders are anonymous.	<input type="radio"/> T / <input checked="" type="radio"/> F
g) There is a large black market in exotic animals.	<input type="radio"/> T / <input type="radio"/> F
h) A conservationist told consumers to kill animals themselves.	<input type="radio"/> T / <input checked="" type="radio"/> F