



The Statue of Liberty

INGLÊS

Grammar and Texts - Módulos

- 17 – Interrogative Pronouns
- 18 – Text: Pantanal – a Brazilian ecological sanctuary
- 19 – Text: Counterfeit goods
- 20 – Text: Aveda
- 21 – Adverbs
- 22 – Text: Advertisement
- 23 – Text: Unlikely drug traffickers
- 24 – Text: French website sells math answers...

Módulo

17

Interrogative Pronouns

Há perguntas em inglês iniciadas por pronomes interrogativos para se obter informações do tipo: “quem, o que, como, quando, onde?...”

WHAT = (o) que, qual

Funciona como sujeito ou objeto da oração.

What makes you happy? (sujeito)

↓ ↓
verbo objeto
principal

What did you say? (objeto)

↓ ↓ ↓
auxiliar sujeito verbo
principal

WHO = quem

Funciona como sujeito ou objeto da oração.

Who arrived late yesterday? (sujeito)

↓
verbo principal

Who does she love? (objeto)

↓ ↓ ↓
auxiliar sujeito verbo
principal

WHOM = quem

Funciona só como objeto de oração ou após preposições.

Whom did you talk to yesterday? (objeto)

↓ ↓ ↓
verbo sujeito verbo
auxiliar principal

To **whom** did you talk?

WHICH = que, qual, quais

Indica escolha ou opção.

Which shirt do you prefer: the blue one or the red one?

Which of those ladies is your mother?

WHERE = onde

Where are you going tonight?

WHY = por que

Why don't you come to the movies with us?

WHEN = quando

When were you born?" "In 1970."

HOW = como

How is his sister?" "Fine."

WHOSE = de quem

Whose dictionary is this?" "John's."

Formas compostas de WHAT e HOW

• **WHAT** + be + **like**? = como é

What is your boyfriend **like**?"

"He's tall and slim."

• **WHAT about**...? = que tal, o que você acha de...?

What about having lunch now?

• **WHAT** do you call...? = como se chama...? qual é o nome...?

What do you call this device?

• **WHAT ... FOR**? = por que? para que?

What are you doing this **for**?

• **HOW**

HOW FAR = qual é a distância?

HOW DEEP = qual é a profundidade?

HOW LONG = qual é o comprimento?, quanto tempo?

HOW WIDE = qual é a largura?

HOW TALL = qual é a altura? (pessoas)

HOW HIGH = qual é a altura? (coisas)

HOW OLD = qual é a idade?

HOW MUCH = quanto(a)?

HOW MANY = quantos(as)?

HOW OFTEN = com que frequência?

HOW FAST = a que velocidade?

ATENÇÃO

How do you do? = muito prazer



No Portal Objetivo

Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o **PORTAL OBJETIVO** (www.portal.objetivo.br) e, em "localizar", digite **ING2M301**

Exercícios Resolvidos

Complete the following sentences with interrogatives.

1 **Which** was the fastest runner: John or Jim?

2 **Why** did you have to go and talk to him about it?

Now, he is very sad.

3 **What** do you mean?

4 **Who** phoned me a minute ago?

5 To **whom** did you send those flowers?

6 "**How long** does it take to finish this task?" "About twenty minutes".

Exercícios Propostos

I. Complete with the missing interrogative.

1 **Who** went with you to London?

2 **Which** of these books is your favorite?

3 **What** is wrong with that exercise?

4 **Whose** pen are you using? Is it mine?

5 **Who/Whom** is your daughter going to marry?
My neighbor's son.

6 **Where** did you come from? Mexico.

7 **When** _____ do you usually go to the movies?
On Saturdays.

8 **How** _____ does she go to her aunt's? By car.

9 **Why** _____ are you so sad?

10 **Who** _____ is speaking? Jane is.

II. Read the statements. Then ask questions about the underlined words.

1 Father has taken the newspaper.

Who has taken the newspaper? _____

2 They want to go out.

What do they want (to do)? _____

3 That house is mine.

Whose house is that? _____

4 I am coming back on Friday.

When are you coming back? _____

5 Mary married a sailor.

Who/Whom did Mary marry? _____

6 I intend to remain here for two weeks.

How long do you intend to remain here? _____

7 She is a very charming girl.

What is she like? _____

8 Shoes are made of leather.

What are shoes made of? _____

9 They were looking at the view.

Where were they looking at? _____

10 Henry lives about three miles away.

How far does Henry live? _____

III. Translate into English.

1 Como são seus vizinhos? Eles são barulhentos e mal-educados.

What are your neighbors like? They are noisy and impolite. _____

2 Que tal tomarmos um sorvete?

What about having an ice-cream? _____

3 Quantos dólares você tem?

How many dollars do you have? _____

4 Quanto você geralmente gasta em roupas?

How much do you usually spend on clothes? _____

5 Qual é a idade de sua mãe? Ela tem 48 anos.

How old is your mother? She is 48 years old. _____

6 Quantos alunos há em sua sala?

How many students are there in your classroom? _____

7 De quem são aquelas mochilas?

Whose backpacks are those? _____

8 Com quem você foi ao cinema ontem?

With whom did you go to the movies yesterday? _____

Whom (who) did you go to the movies with yesterday? _____

PANTANAL: A BRAZILIAN ECOLOGICAL SANCTUARY

KARIN DAUCH



Arara azul: endangered

The world's largest flood plain measures 230,000 sq. km. An area slightly smaller than Great Britain or seven times bigger than Holland. About 140 sq. km. of the Pantanal, a name derived from the word "pântano" which means swamp in Portuguese, are located on Brazilian territory.

The rest of the morass land extends into Bolivia and Paraguay. Deep in central-west Brazil, the Pantanal is the world's largest wetland. Tourists all over the planet travel to the Pantanal for a sightseeing safari. No one ever leaves the jungle disappointed. That region is a virtually unspoiled paradise for 650 species of exotic birds, 230 types of fish and a variety of mammals and reptiles.

There are more than 15,000 animal species to be observed. Partially covered by water for half a year, the region teems with relatively docile South American alligators, 20 foot sucuris (a snake related to the anaconda), capivaras (the world's largest rodent, who weighs around 30 kg), pumas, wild boars and rural deer, besides more than 600 species of exotic birds.

The Pantanal has one of the richest and most interesting ecosystems. The region's delicate ecology is protected by its remote position in the heart of South America. But, like the Amazon rainforest, its preservation is endangered. Ranchers, funds and government agencies fight to save the untouched fauna and flora of that unique natural paradise.

(www.estado.com.br)

Exercícios Resolvidos

1 Give the opposites of

a) the largest ⇒ **the smallest**

b) wide ⇒ **narrow**

c) paradise ⇒ **hell**

d) more than ⇒ **less than**

e) the richest ⇒ **the poorest**

2 Translate into Portuguese:

The Pantanal is the world's largest flood plain.

O Pantanal é a maior planície alagada do mundo.



Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. Translate the title of the text.

Pantanal: um santuário ecológico brasileiro

II. Match the columns.

1. the largest	1	d	a) terra
2. sq. km	2	f	b) querer dizer, significar
3. to mean	3	b	c) deixar
4. land	4	a	d) a maior
5. to leave	5	c	e) paraíso
6. paradise	6	e	f) quilômetro quadrado

III. Fill in the blanks using the vocabulary above.

- After weeks at sea, the sailor was glad to see land.
- I left at five and went home.
- What did you mean by that rude remark?
- The beautiful Caribbean island seemed like paradise.

IV. Turn into Portuguese.

"Deep in Central west Brazil..."

"Bem no meio do Centro-Oeste brasileiro..."

V. Match the columns.

1. half a year	1	c	a) intocado
2. rodent	2	d	b) único, fora de série
3. untouched	3	a	c) meio ano
4. unique	4	b	d) roedor

VI. These are animals which have appeared in the text. Which are they in Portuguese?

- alligator → jacaré
- 20 foot sucuris → sucuris de 20 pés
- wild boar → capivara
- deer → veado

VII. Try to guess the meanings of the underlined expressions.

- to measure → medir
"Will the table fit in here?" "I don't know – I'll measure it."
- slightly → levemente, um pouco
She's slightly taller than her sister.
- disappointed → decepcionado
She was disappointed that they hadn't phoned.
- unspoiled → preservado, bem tratado
The Pantanal is considered to be an unspoiled area in Brazil.
- to weigh → pesar
The baby was in perfect health and weighed 3.8 kilograms at birth.
- besides → além de
What other subjects are you studying besides English?

VIII. Fill in the blanks with the following expressions.

**flood plain – to teem with – rainforest –
endangered – ranchers – to fight**

- A rancher is someone who owns or works on a ranch.
- The river teemed with fish.
- A rainforest is a forest in a tropical area which receives a lot of rain.
- He's a famous American boxer who fought in the fifties.
- Endangered species are animals that are in danger of dying out completely, often because of exploitation by humans.
- A flood plain is an area of flat land beside a river that is frequently flooded when the river becomes too full.

COUNTERFEIT GOODS

Although counterfeit goods are costing companies around the world billions and billions of dollars in lost sales, most people are only too happy to take advantage of the low-price, "imitation" goods on sale. Although they would never buy a fake watch or a fake Gucci handbag at home, people change their approach when they travel abroad. They go to street markets and anywhere else where they can look for the counterfeit "designer label" clothes and "Rolex" watches which they know they can buy for a fraction of the price they would have to pay back home.

In fact, bringing home a selection of fake goods is part of the fun of travelling — "Do you like my 'Rolex'? I got it for fifty dollars!" And the wearing of a "Lacoste"

shirt, even if it is an ugly colour and the crocodile is coming unstuck, is a sign that this person has probably travelled far (although there are few countries now where they are not available!).

Many major international manufacturing companies are very concerned because the counterfeit industry now makes up eight to nine per cent of all international trade. No wonder companies and most governments in the world are making serious efforts to stop it. But there are certainly quite a lot of people who hope that that won't happen too soon, so that they can have a bit more fun buying their "exclusive" perfume, their "designer" clothes and their "Rolex" watches first.

(*Summertime*, Mary Underwood – Book 4)

Exercícios Resolvidos

1 Translate.

- a) although ⇒ embora
- b) most people ⇒ a maioria das pessoas
- c) in fact ⇒ de fato
- d) far ⇒ longe
- e) no wonder ⇒ não é de se espantar (de se admirar)

2 Write in English.

Aqueles relógios estão em liquidação naquele shopping.

Those watches are on sale in that mall.

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. Counterfeit goods is merchandise that is copied in order to make someone believe that the copy is original.

Translate the title of the passage.

Produtos (mercadoria) falsificados

II. Match the columns.

1. lost sales	1	d	a) sinal
2. most people	2	g	b) diversão
3. low – price	3	h	c) confecções
4. street markets	4	e	d) vendas perdidas
5. fun	5	b	e) feiras
6. sign	6	a	f) importantes
7. major	7	f	g) a maioria das pessoas
8. manufacturing companies	8	c	h) preço baixo

III. Match the columns (verbs).

ENGLISH			PORTUGUESE
1. to travel abroad	1	e	a) usar uma camisa
2. to bring home	2	f	b) acontecer
3. to wear a shirt	3	a	c) esperar
4. to make efforts	4	d	d) fazer esforços
5. to hope	5	c	e) viajar para o exterior
6. to happen	6	b	f) trazer para casa

IV. Complete the following sentences with expressions from the chart.

although – anywhere else – even if – so that

- 1 Leave the keys out **so that** I remember to take them with me.
- 2 **Even if** you take a taxi, you'll still miss your plane.
- 3 **Although** exhausted, he insisted on coming with us.
- 4 I'm happier here than **anywhere else**.

V. Available is a "false friend" and means **disponível**

Translate:

Today there are many more jobs available to women.

Hoje há muito mais empregos disponíveis para as mulheres.

VI. Fill in the blanks with a word or expression from the box below.

a fake object – label – to be concerned – no wonder – to take advantage of – approach – to make up – on sale – unstuck – trade

- 1 **Label**: stuck to an object, telling you something about it.
- 2 **Approach**: a new way of considering something.

- 3 **On sale**: reduced in price.
- 4 **No wonder**: it is not surprising that...
- 5 **Unstuck**: no longer attached or fixed.
- 6 **Trade**: the activity of buying and selling, or exchanging, goods and/or services between people or countries.
- 7 **To make up**: to form, to compose, to constitute.
- 8 **To take advantage of**: to benefit intentionally from something.
- 9 **A fake object**: an object which is made to look real or valuable in order to deceive people.
- 10 **To be concerned**: to be worried.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Read the newspaper report more carefully and write down

- 1 the words in the first paragraph which tell you that people like to buy cheap goods.

"... people are only too happy to take advantage of the low-price, 'imitation' goods on sale."

- 2 the part of the second paragraph which tells you what might be wrong with a fake Lacoste shirt.

"..., even if it is an ugly color and the crocodile is coming unstuck..."

- 3 the words in the third paragraph which tell you that companies and governments are trying hard to stop the sale of counterfeit goods

"... companies and most governments in the world are making serious efforts to stop it."

4 the words in the third paragraph which tell you that many people don't feel that buying counterfeit goods is a serious crime.

"..., so that they can have a bit more fun buying their..."

5 when people are likely to buy fakes.

when they are abroad

6 the kinds of fakes that are popular.

Rolex watches, Gucci handbags and Lacoste shirts

7 the translations of:

on sale: **em liquidação** for sale: **à venda**

8 the translation of:

"I got it for fifty dollars".

"Eu o adquiri por 50 dólares."

9 explain the meaning of "designer clothes".

clothes that are made by famous designers

10 a synonym for goods.

merchandise

Write the Simple Past of

cost = **cost**

pay = **paid**

take = **took**

bring = **brought**

buy = **bought**

come = **came**

know = **knew**

make = **made**

wear = **wore**

ANOTAÇÕES

AVEDA

the art and science of pure flower and plant essences



For more than a decade, Aveda has collaborated with the Yawanawa tribe in the Brazilian Amazon, helping them to protect their cultural wisdom. We have worked together to responsibly grow and market the red seed-pigment from the urukum palm. For centuries, this lush pigment has been used in daily life and tribal ceremonies to decorate and protect the body and face.

Today, it's also the natural colorant used to create Aveda's Uruku makeup for eyes, lips and cheeks. A ritual of pure beauty for us – and a ritual of empowerment for the Yawanawa. Working with Aveda has helped them live on the land of their ancestors, keep their families intact and preserve their ancient language in a book.

When you use Uruku makeup, you lend precious support to a vanishing culture – and share in the creative ritual passed down through generations of Yawanawa people. Find Aveda at 866.814.0503 toll-free or www.aveda.com.



paint a new future for an ancient culture.

(The Environmental Magazine)

Exercícios Resolvidos

According to Aztec mythology, the cacao tree was introduced to mankind by the god Quetzalcoatl. The Aztec Indians learned to use the cacao beans to make an unsweetened, bitter drink. Legend has it the Emperor Montezuma drank 50 golden goblets of "chocolate!" a day, believing he was partaking of the spirit of the gods. In the early 1500s, the Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez returned from conquering Montezuma's empire with, among other treasures, cacao beans. The Spaniards eventually added sugar and spices and kept their recipe a closely guarded secret for nearly 100 years. By the mid-1600s, the sweet reputation of cocoa swept through Europe and was the drink of choice of the aristocracy.

Chocolate drinking arrived in the American colonies in 1765, when Dr. James Baker opened the first colonial chocolate factory in Massachusetts. While Americans were still drinking their chocolate, the British were inventing the processes that led to the first solid chocolate bars.

(The New York Times)

- 1 According to the text,
 - a) the cacao beans were introduced to the Emperor Montezuma for the first time in the mid-1600s.
 - b) the Aztec Indians were probably the first to turn the cacao beans into a drink, which was not sweet at all.
 - c) it was believed at the time of Montezuma that drinking hot chocolate would turn human beings into gods.
 - d) the Spaniards didn't like to drink chocolate without adding some sugar to it but they didn't have any available in the early 1500s.
 - e) Hernando Cortez introduced the cacao tree into Mexico long before the plant was known by most Europeans.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- 2 You can infer from the text that the _____ were the first to invent solid chocolate bars.
 - a) Americans
 - b) Aztecs
 - c) Mexicans
 - d) Spaniards
 - e) English

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E



Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. Translate the title of the text.

Aveda: Arte e Ciência de Puras Essências Florais e Vegetais

II. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle forms of the following verbs and translate them:

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Translation
1. to grow	<u>grew</u>	<u>grown</u>	<u>cultivar</u>
2. to preserve	preserved	<u>preserved</u>	<u>conservar</u>
3. to share	<u>shared</u>	shared	<u>compartilhar</u>
4. to market	<u>marketed</u>	<u>marketed</u>	<u>comercializar</u>
5. to keep	kept	<u>kept</u>	<u>manter</u>
6. to lend	<u>lent</u>	lent	<u>emprestar</u>

III. Match the columns.

ENGLISH			PORTUGUESE
1. beauty	1	g	a) maquiagem
2. decade	2	i	b) ancestrais
3. together	3	c	c) juntos
4. makeup	4	a	d) bochechas
5. lips	5	j	e) que está desaparecendo
6. cheeks	6	d	f) antiga
7. through	7	h	g) beleza
8. ancient	8	f	h) através
9. ancestors	9	b	i) década
10. vanishing	10	e	j) lábios

IV. Match these expressions with their explanations.

- 1) to grow (**H**)
- 2) seed (**C**)
- 3) decade (**F**)
- 4) century (**A**)
- 5) empowerment (**G**)
- 6) ancient (**D**)
- 7) wisdom (**E**)
- 8) ancestor (**B**)

- a) one hundred years.
- b) a person, usually no longer living, from whom a person descends.
- c) a part of a plant that a new plant will grow from if it is fertilized.
- d) very old.
- e) intelligence, especially intelligence that is a result of experience.
- f) a period of ten years.
- g) power or authority to do something.
- h) to cultivate and nourish plants.

V. Complete the following sentences. Use the words that appear in the chart.

**seed – toll-free – empowerment –
support – wisdom – lush**

- 1 The empowerment of women is a key element in slowing population growth.
- 2 They decided to stay in a lush hotel in Paris.
- 3 Seeds are the things that a plant produces from which new plants grow.
- 4 Your support is central to our survival.
- 5 He was able, with the wisdom of his years, to take the right decision.
- 6 If you don't have money enough to make a call, make a toll-free call.

VI. Write in English.

Quando você compra nossos produtos, você ajuda a proteger nossas tribos.

When you buy our products, you help to protect our tribes.

VOCABULARY EXPANSION

Translate the underlined words and / or expressions:

- 1 Fruit and vegetables are much cheaper in the market than in the supermarket.

mercado

- 2 Under the old regime black marketeers would buy almost anything from western tourists and resell it at an enormous profit.

cambistas

- 3 She runs a stall in the open-air market as well as her shop on the high street.

feira

- 4 We put our house on the market as soon as house prices started to rise.

à venda

- 5 I'm not in the market for another car at the moment.

interessado em comprar

- 6 Farmers and market gardeners have been badly affected by the drought.

chacareiros

TEXT COMPREHENSION

- 1 According to the text,
- the red-seed pigment from Brazil is exported in order to be used in the building trade.
 - the pigment from the urukum palm was discovered a decade ago.
 - there is a kind of partnership between a Brazilian tribe and a foreign company.
 - Aveda has been using the pigment from the urukum palm for centuries.
 - Aveda has been manufacturing the red-seed pigment so that the Brazilian culture may remain alive.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

- 2 We may infer from the text that
- the Yawanawa tribe is still living in the Brazilian Amazon because of the help they get from the urukum sales.
 - Aveda is an enterprise which aims at making women look very pretty.
 - a book about the urukum palm was sent to Aveda on request.
 - indigenous people in Brazil use the red-seed pigment daily, although it is said to be harmful to their skin.
 - The Yawanawa tribe sends the raw material Aveda needs to make its cosmetics and, in return, gets makeup for eyes, lips and cheeks.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- 3 In...
- "We have worked together to responsibly grow...", the underlined verb has the same meaning as
- This plant grows best in the shade.
 - The male deer grows large branching horns called antlers.
 - He wanted to grow his hair long.
 - One aim of psychotherapy is to enable people to grow in all their relationships.
 - The villagers grow coffee and maize to sell in the market.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

Adverb Order

A. Advérbios de **frequência** (OFTEN, GENERALLY, SOMETIMES, NEVER, SELDOM, ALWAYS, ...) são colocados, de preferência, ANTES do verbo principal ou APÓS o verbo auxiliar ou o verbo **be**.

They **USUALLY** watch TV in the evenings.

She **SELDOM** eats sweets.

She is **ALWAYS** late.

These curtains have **NEVER** been cleaned.

- Expressões adverbiais de frequência são colocadas no final ou no início de uma oração.

They watch TV **EVERY EVENING**.

ONCE A WEEK they go swimming.

B. Advérbios de **probabilidade** (POSSIBLY, PROBABLY, CERTAINLY, ...) são colocados antes do verbo principal mas após **be** ou um verbo auxiliar.

He **PROBABLY** knows her phone number.

He is **CERTAINLY** at home now.

- **PERHAPS** e **MAYBE** aparecem normalmente no começo de uma oração.

PERHAPS I'll see her later.

MAYBE you're right.

C. Advérbios de **tempo** (TODAY, TOMORROW, NOW, SOON, LATELY, ...) são colocados no final ou no início de uma oração.

He bought a new camera **YESTERDAY**.

ON MONDAY I'm going to London.

D. Advérbios de **modo** (SLOWLY, QUICKLY, GENTLY, SOFTLY, WELL, ...) aparecem normalmente no final da oração. Alguns advérbios podem também aparecer no início de uma oração se quisermos enfatizá-los.

She entered the room **SLOWLY**.

SLOWLY she entered the room.

- Grande parte dos advérbios de modo são formados pelo acréscimo de **LY** ao adjetivo.

serious – seriously

careful – carefully

quiet – quietly

heavy – heavily

bad – badly

Porém, nem todas as palavras terminadas em **LY** são advérbios.

lonely = solitário (adjetivo)

lovely = encantador (adjetivo)

silly = tolo (adjetivo)

elderly = idoso (adjetivo)

E. Advérbios de **lugar** (HERE, THERE, EVERYWHERE, ...) são usados no início ou no final de orações.

You'll find what you want **HERE**.

THERE comes the bus.

F. MODO, LUGAR, TEMPO

A posição normal dos advérbios numa oração é

He did his job CAREFULLY AT HOME YESTERDAY.
MODO **LUGAR** **TEMPO**

G. LUGAR, MODO, TEMPO

Com verbos de movimento, a posição normal é

She traveled TO LONDON BY PLANE LAST WEEK.
LUGAR **MODO** **TEMPO**

OBSERVAÇÕES

1 FAST, HARD e LATE funcionam como adjetivos ou advérbios.

John is a FAST runner. (adjetivo)

John runs very FAST. (advérbio)

The train is very LATE. (adjetivo)

Jill arrived very LATE. (advérbio)

This is a HARD question. (adjetivo)

If you want to succeed, study HARD. (advérbio)

2 Atenção para as traduções de HARDLY e LATELY.
I can HARDLY move my feet. (advérbio)

↓
= mal, com dificuldade

I haven't seen John, LATELY. (advérbio)

↓
= ultimamente

3 GOOD = bom (adjetivo) ≠ BAD = mau (adjetivo)
WELL = bem (advérbio) ≠ BADLY = mal (advérbio)

Exercícios Resolvidos

Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs in brackets in their usual position.

1 John fell off his bike. (almost)

RESOLUÇÃO: John almost fell off his bike.

2 Peter doesn't get up before 7. (usually)

RESOLUÇÃO: Peter doesn't usually get up before 7.

3 Have you been to London? (ever)

RESOLUÇÃO: Have you ever been to London?

4 The children play football. (on Mondays, at school)

RESOLUÇÃO:

The children play football at school, on Mondays.

5 He drives his car. (carefully)

RESOLUÇÃO: He drives his car carefully.

Exercícios Propostos

I. Put the words in brackets into the sentences in the correct order.

1 They watch TV in the evening (usually).

They usually watch TV in the evening.

2 I've eaten Indian food (never).

I've never eaten Indian food.

3 I brush my teeth (always / three times a day).

I always brush my teeth three times a day.

4 His car has been stolen (probably).

His car has probably been stolen.

5 I posted your letters (early this morning / in the town center).

I posted your letter in the town center early this morning.

6 She played the guitar (at the concert / last night / beautifully).

She played the guitar beautifully at the concert last night.

7 John watches television (hardly ever) and reads newspapers (rarely).

John hardly ever watches television and rarely reads newspapers.

8 Let's go (at 7 o'clock / tonight / to the movies).

Let's go to the movies at 7 o'clock tonight.

9 The traffic isn't as bad as it was this morning (usually).

The traffic isn't usually as bad as it was this morning.

10 It snowed (yesterday evening / heavily / in the north of Canada).

It snowed heavily in the north of Canada yesterday evening.

II. Choose two words (one from each box) to complete each sentence.

reasonably – incredibly
unusually – totally
badly – extremely
bitterly – seriously

expensive – organised
disappointed – injured
easy – destroyed
fast – quiet

1 She was bitterly disappointed that she failed the examination.

2 The meeting was badly organised.

3 Most children learn English incredibly fast.

4 The boys were seriously injured in the accident.

5 Their house was totally destroyed in the accident.

6 The test was reasonably easy.

7 I can't afford to buy that dress. It's extremely expensive.

8 She's a very talkative person, but today she is unusually quiet.

III. Complete the following sentences with HARD, HARDLY, LATE, LATELY, BAD or BADLY.

1 Can you speak louder? I can hardly hear you.

2 You'll be late for your flight if you don't hurry up.

3 Our holiday was spoiled by bad weather.

4 It is hard to say which of them is lying.

5 He hardly spoke to me at the party.

6 Have you been doing anything interesting lately?

7 She doesn't deserve to be treated so badly.

8 The ground is impossible to dig – it is as hard as a rock.

9 These shoes are really badly made.

10 Summer started late that year.



No Portal Objetivo

Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o **PORTAL OBJETIVO** (www.portal.objetivo.br) e, em "localizar", digite **ING2M302**

ADVERTISEMENT

Here are just three reasons why we think your investments in Brazil have a solid foundation:

Resources: Brazil is a country of vast natural resources. We are the world's largest producer of sugar cane and coffee, and our other exports include cocoa, orange juice, and soya beans. In addition, the poultry, pork and milk industries have undergone rapid growth in the last decade. We are one of the world's leading producers of hydroelectric power, which accounts for 90% of the country's own electricity. Our extensive mineral resources are iron, manganese, nickel, tin, bauxite, and copper...the list continues. We have proven oil reserves of 15 billion barrels and expertise in deep-water prospecting. These resources are no longer exploited at the cost of the environment. The government is getting serious about sustainability. We recently adopted an Environmental Crimes Law to combat deforestation in the Amazon.

Stability: Since 1994, the Real Plan has brought rampant inflation under control. And the introduction of a policy of fiscal prudence continues to this day. The economy showed steady GDP growth of 2.2% in the period 2001-08. Unemployment is under 10%. Trade has doubled since 1990, as has US direct investment following a sharp reduction in import tariffs. Brazil is now the 8th largest economy in the world.

Services: We have a diverse and sophisticated services sector. Take Financial Services, for example, which has recently seen significant structural reform to attract foreign capital. The result has been a huge increase in investment from the USA alone. Brazilians are as technology-hungry as anywhere in the world. You used to wait years to have a telephone installed. Today there are 70 million mobile phones and over 25 million internet users.

Think of the future. Think Brazil...



(Adapted from <http://www.britishcouncil.org>)

Exercícios Resolvidos

Recently launched into the "real world" and shocked by the expenses that came with it, my brother Dustin was complaining about the high cost of auto insurance.

"If you got married," teased my dad, "the premium would be _____."

Dustin smiled. "That'd be like buying an airline just to get free peanuts."

(Reader's Digest) (UNIP)

- 1 A palavra que falta no 2.º parágrafo do texto é:
- a) sooner b) lower c) higher
d) earlier e) sadder

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- 2 "Peanuts", na última linha do texto deve ser traduzido por
- a) bilhetes. b) assentos. c) amendoins.
d) refeições. e) passageiros.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. Brazil's natural resources.

sugar cane → cana-de-açúcar

coffee → café

cocoa → cacau

orange juice → suco de laranja

soya beans → soja

II. Brazil's important industries.

poultry → aves (como alimento)

pork → carne suína

milk → leite

III. Brazil's mineral resources.

iron → ferro

manganese → manganês

nickel → níquel

tin → zinco

bauxite → bauxita

copper → cobre

oil → petróleo

IV. Match the columns.

ENGLISH			PORTUGUESE
1. foundation	1	h	a) principais
2. growth	2	d	b) habilidades, perícia
3. leading	3	a	c) meio-ambiente
4. proven	4	f	d) crescimento
5. expertise	5	b	e) desmatamento
6. no longer	6	g	f) comprovadas
7. environment	7	c	g) não mais
8. deforestation	8	e	h) base

V. Read the following sentences and translate the expressions that are underlined.

1

a) The city center has undergone a transformation.

b) "Poultry, pork and milk industries have undergone rapid growth..." (in the text)

⇒ to undergo = passar por

2

a) Bad weather accounts for long delays at airports.

b) "Hydroelectric power accounts for 90% of the country's own electricity." (in the text)

⇒ to account for = ser responsável por

3

a) Politicians should not exploit the poor in their campaigns.

b) "These resources are no longer exploited at the cost of the environment." (no texto)

⇒ to exploit = explorar

VI. In paragraph 2 there are three important adjectives:

a) RAMPANT

Something is described as rampant when it is spreading quickly and is affecting a large number of people.

Translate

Rampant corruption = corrupção desenfreada

Rampant inflation = inflação desenfreada

b) STEADY

If something is steady it is stable and does not go up or down suddenly.

Translate

Steady prices = preços estáveis

Steady growth = crescimento estável, constante

c) SHARP

Sharp means happening suddenly and quickly and strongly.

Translate

Sharp increase = aumento acentuado

Sharp reduction = redução acentuada

VII. Don't confound

Police → polícia

I'll call the police if you don't stop bothering me.

Policy → política, atitude

Honesty is the best policy.

VIII. GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product →

Produto Interno Bruto (PIB)

IX. Match the columns.

ENGLISH			PORTUGUESE
1. to show	1	f	a) comércio
2. unemployment	2	h	b) estrangeiro
3. trade	3	a	c) famintos
4. foreign	4	b	d) mais de
5. huge	5	e	e) enorme
6. hungry	6	c	f) mostrar
7. anywhere	7	g	g) (em) qualquer (outro) lugar
8. over	8	d	h) desemprego

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 Cite as principais exportações do Brasil.

Cana de açúcar, café, cacau, suco de laranja e soja.

2 De acordo com o texto, com que finalidade foi adotada a Environmental Crimes Law?

Para combater o desmatamento na Amazônia.

3 Cite uma grande conquista do Plano Real.

Controlar a desenfreada inflação brasileira.

4 Cite dois dados que mostrem o crescimento do setor de serviços no Brasil.

Atualmente há 70 milhões de celulares e mais de 25 milhões de usuários de internet no Brasil.

ANOTAÇÕES

UNLIKELY DRUG TRAFFICKERS



Things were going so well. The test for the sniffer dogs was going to plan. The customs officers at Narita Airport in Japan had placed 142 grams of cannabis into a black suitcase chosen at random and then the dogs were sent in to find it. Unfortunately, they didn't. The officials then realized that they hadn't made a note of which bag the drugs were hidden in, so somebody caught a flight from Tokyo unwittingly carrying a stash of marijuana! Are the customs officials at their destination likely to believe the traveller's protests of innocence? No chance!

(Think in English)

Exercícios Resolvidos

Inactive Wear

Wind proof Outer Layer

Keeps you toasty thru hours of inactivity

Zipper Pockets
Great snack storage

Elastic
Expands as you do!

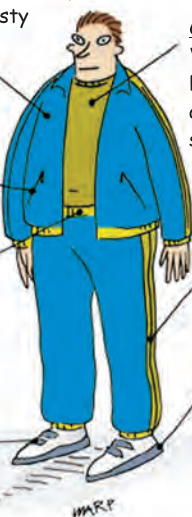
Velcro Closures
Minimizes strenuous bending time

Cotton Layer

Wicks food and beverage spills away from your skin

Vertical Stripes
Slimming!

Extra-Cushy Soles
Supports your ever-increasing weight



Reprinted from Funny Times/PO Box 18530/Cleveland Hts. OH 44118
phone: 216.371.8600/email: ft@funnytimes.com

- 1 Assinale a opção que **NÃO** descreve benefícios apontados na figura.
- Sapatos com velcro e fáceis de fechar.
 - Calça comprida com elástico na cintura.
 - Bolso com fecho especial para guloseimas.
 - Blusa sintética e aderente a pele.
 - Jaqueta resistente ao vento.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

- 2 Considere as seguintes afirmações:
- As listas verticais indicadas afinam a silhueta.
 - A figura mostra sapatos que não se desgastam com o tempo.
 - Inactive Wear* é apropriada para praticantes de exercícios físicos.
- Está(ão) correta(s):
- apenas a I.
 - apenas a II.
 - apenas a III.
 - apenas a I e II.
 - todas.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

(ITA)

VOCABULARY

I. LIKELY – UNLIKELY

Translate the underlined expressions.

- 1 What's the most likely cause of the explosion?
Smokers are more likely to get pneumonia.

* likely = provável, prováveis

- 2 It's unlikely that she'll come tomorrow.
It's unlikely to rain this afternoon.

* unlikely = improvável

II. BAG

How would you say?



→ purse / wallet



→ handbag/ purse (American English)



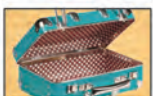
→ shoulder bag



→ paper bag



→ backpack



→ suitcase



→ briefcase

III. Match the columns.

1. plan	1	d	a) então
2. cannabis = marijuana	2	b	b) maconha
3. unfortunately	3	e	c) voo
4. then	4	a	d) plano
5. flight	5	c	e) infelizmente

IV. Fill in with the missing verb forms.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to go	<u>went</u>	<u>gone</u>
2. to choose	<u>chose</u>	<u>chosen</u>
3. to send	<u>sent</u>	<u>sent</u>
4. to find	<u>found</u>	<u>found</u>
5. to make	<u>made</u>	<u>made</u>
6. to hide	<u>hid</u>	<u>hidden</u>
7. to catch	<u>caught</u>	<u>caught</u>

Now, complete the following sentences with the verbs studied above. Not all verbs will be used

- Don't forget to send her some flowers on her birthday.
- I've got to find somewhere to hide these Christmas gifts from the children.
- Hurry up if you want to catch the bus.
- She was one of the girls chosen for special training.
- You'll find the key in the kitchen drawer.

V. CUSTOM (S)

Translate the different meanings of CUSTOM(S) in the following sentences.

- Different countries have different customs.
* customs = costumes
- It was never my custom to question my boss's requests.
* custom = hábito
- When we arrived in Miami, it took us ages to pass through Customs.
* Customs = alfândega
- You have to pay customs on imported cars.
* customs = direitos alfandegários
- He always wears custom-made suits.
* custom-made = feitos sob medida

VI. **REALIZE** is a "false friend".

Translate the following sentences.

1 I realized then that he had never really loved me.

Eu percebi então que ele nunca tinha realmente me amado.

2 She suddenly realized he was trying to rob her.

De repente ela percebeu que ele estava tentando assaltá-la.

VII. Translate the underlined words and/or expressions.

1 A sniffer dog is a dog that is trained by the police to find hidden drugs by smelling them.

* sniffer dog = cão farejador, cão treinado para descobrir drogas escondidas.

2 There are training programs for soldiers and officers.

* officers = oficiais

3 It seems that the houses burgled were chosen at random.

* at random = aleatoriamente

4 Customs officials were accused of theft.

* officials = autoridades, funcionários graduados

5 The airport was so crowded that he unwittingly took the other passenger's suitcase.

* unwittingly = sem querer

6 A large stash of drugs had been found aboard the yacht.

* stash = porção escondida

VIII. Write the opposites of

1 well = badly

2 at random = on purpose

3 somebody = nobody, no one

4 innocence = guilt

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Responda em Português.

1 A que se refere 142 grams, mencionado no texto?

À quantidade de maconha colocada numa mala preta pelos funcionários da alfândega do aeroporto Narita em Tóquio.

2 O que os funcionários perceberam?

Que não haviam colocado uma marca na mala em que a droga estava escondida.

3 O que aconteceu com a mala?

Alguém pegou um voo de Tóquio carregando, sem querer, a mala contendo uma porção escondida de maconha.

4 O que você acredita que acontecerá a esse passageiro quando ele chegar a seu destino!

Certamente será preso.

FRENCH WEBSITE SELLS MATH ANSWERS...

PARIS, (Reuters) - "You can't do it? We're here to help," says the homepage of a new French website where children can pay for older students to do homework for them.

On faismesdevoirs.com [which means 'do my homework'], children buy answers to simple maths problems for 5 euros (\$6), while a full end-of-year presentation complete with slides and speaking notes costs 80 euros (\$100).

The website goes live Thursday morning, founder Stephane Boukris told Reuters.

Schoolteachers reacted with anger. "It is shocking. It defeats the purpose of education which is that the pupils need to learn for themselves how to do the work," said Agathe Field, a young English teacher at a secondary school in a suburb of Paris.

"It turns them into consumers. The message is that for the right price you can get the results you want. It's nonsense," she said.

Boukris defended the website, saying that the schoolchildren would still learn something if they bought homework from the site because it would come with annotations from the students explaining how they got to the final result.

"We're not just giving them the fish, we're teaching them how to fish," Boukris said in a telephone interview.

"Of course some schoolchildren might use the system to cheat, but they'll have to learn sooner or later because we won't be there on exam day," he said.



(www.english-to-go.com)

Exercícios Resolvidos

B EING A TEENAGER and getting a tattoo seem to go hand in hand these days. I wasn't surprised when a friend of my daughter's showed me a Japanese symbol on her hip.

"Please don't tell my parents," she begged.

_____, I promised. "By the way, what does that stand for?"

"Honesty," she said.

LINDA SINGER.
(Reader's Digest) (UNIP)

1 De acordo com o texto,

- a) a garota tatuou um símbolo japonês em sua nuca.
- b) a garota tatuou um símbolo japonês em suas costas.

c) a garota foi fazer uma tatuagem com o consentimento dos pais.

d) a garota arrependeu-se de haver feito uma tatuagem.

e) o comportamento da garota não condiz com a tatuagem que havia feito.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

2 A expressão que falta no penúltimo parágrafo do texto é.

a) "I didn't"

b) "I shouldn't"

c) "I can't"

d) "I won't"

e) "I would"

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. Translate the title of the text.

Website francês vende respostas de matemática.

II. Match the columns.

1. homepage	1	f	a) enquanto (que)
2. homework	2	i	b) preço
3. while	3	a	c) consumidor
4. full	4	g	d) sem dúvida, claro
5. founder	5	h	e) entrevista
6. shocking	6	j	f) página inicial
7. consumer	7	c	g) total
8. price	8	b	h) fundador
9. interview	9	e	i) lição de casa
10. of course	10	d	j) revoltante

* **DO NOT CONFOUND**

1. price = preço

2. prize = prêmio

III. Write the Simple Past and the Past Participle of the following irregular verbs.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to say	<u>said</u>	<u>said</u>
2. to pay	<u>paid</u>	<u>paid</u>
3. to mean	<u>meant</u>	<u>meant</u>
4. to buy	<u>bought</u>	<u>bought</u>
5. to cost	<u>cost</u>	<u>cost</u>
6. to speak	<u>spoke</u>	<u>spoken</u>
7. to give	<u>gave</u>	<u>given</u>
8. to teach	<u>taught</u>	<u>taught</u>

* **TO COST** means custar.

How would you translate a costly trip? = uma viagem cara

A synonym for costly is expensive and its opposite is cheap.

IV. Complete the following sentences with verbs from the chart

**to pay – to mean – to need –
to learn – to turn into**

- Grandparents need to feel useful.
- It's too late for me – I turn into a pumpkin (= abóbora) at midnight.
- He went over to the bar and paid for the drinks.
- Everybody should learn what to do in certain emergencies.
- Do you know what this word means in English?

V. **LIVE**

Translate the underlined expressions.

- They live on the other side of the town.
* to live = viver
- The kidnapped girl was found alive and well.
* alive = vivo(a)
- This evening there will be a live debate on T.V.
* live = ao vivo

Write the opposites of

- to live ≠ to die
- alive ≠ dead
- life ≠ death

VI. Translate the underlined expressions in the following sentences.

1 Anger is a strong feeling against someone or a situation which makes you want to hurt someone or shout at someone.

* anger = raiva

2 Napoleon was defeated by the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo.

* to defeat = derrotar

3 The purpose of this organization is to help homeless people.

* purpose = propósito, objetivo

4 It's nonsense to say that he is too old for the job.

* nonsense = bobagem, tolice

5 It wasn't the first time he had cheated in an exam.

* to cheat = colar

6 Don't worry, sooner or later he'll come home.

* sooner or later = mais cedo ou mais tarde

* DO NOT CONFOUND

anger = raiva, irritação angry = irritado, zangado

hunger = fome hungry = faminto

VII. Write in English.

1 Se você colar no exame, será punido.

If you cheat in the exam, you will be punished.

2 O fundador do site disse que eles estão ensinando os alunos a pescar.

The founder of the site said (that) they are teaching the students how to fish.

3 Ele concordará com você mais cedo ou mais tarde.

He will agree with you sooner or later.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 O que o novo site oferece aos estudantes franceses?

A possibilidade de pagar a alunos mais velhos para que façam sua lição de casa.

2 A que se refere 5 euros mencionado no texto?

É o valor a ser pago pelos alunos na compra de problemas simples de matemática.

3 Qual foi a reação dos professores?

Eles reagiram com irritação pois acreditam que os próprios alunos precisam aprender como fazer suas lições.

4 O que disse Stephane Boukris em defesa de seu site?

Ele afirmou que, embora os alunos possam usar o sistema para colar, eles terão de aprender mais cedo ou mais tarde pois o site não estará à mão no dia do exame.

Módulos 17 e 18 – Interrogative Pronouns / Text

I. Complete the sentences using the Interrogative Pronouns below.

**How / How many / How much / How deep /
How old / How long / How tall / How high /
How often / How far**

- 1 _____ do you see your parents? I see them about once a month, but not as often as I'd like to.
- 2 _____ coins do you have at home? About 200 coins.
- 3 _____ are you going to stay in New York? Two or three days.
- 4 _____ are you doing today, Peter? I'm fine, thanks.
- 5 _____ did you pay for the house? I paid a big amount of money.
- 6 _____ is your grandmother? She is 72 years old.
- 7 _____ is your nephew? I don't know, but he is very tall.
- 8 _____ is that building? I don't know exactly, but it's very high.
- 9 _____ is this river? It's very, very deep. Be careful.
- 10 _____ is it from here to your school? It's only two miles.

II. Make questions.

- 11 Paul went to Chicago by plane last year.
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a | b | c | d |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
- a) _____?
 - b) _____?
 - c) _____?
 - d) _____?
- 12 Mary did the exercises at home last Friday.
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a | b | c | d |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
- a) _____?
 - b) _____?
 - c) _____?
 - d) _____?

Interviews

Some good news: Pakistan wants peace with India, Iran seems ready for dialogue with the United States and Turkey wants to mediate between Syria and Israel

TOUGH TALK ABOUT TERROR

Presidents and prime ministers in Muslim countries can lead perilous lives, and they sometimes make decisions that imperil the

rest of us. Should they crush terrorists who threaten their regimes, or co-opt them with covert support? Are their regular armies enough to defend their borders, or do they want nukes to deter their enemies? And how do they deal with Washington's aggressive new mission to democratize their countries? As pliant friends? Defiant enemies? Or a bit of both?

In an extraordinary set of interviews at last week's World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, Newsweek's Lally Weymouth grilled three key leaders – from Pakistan, Iran and Turkey – about the war on terror, the secrets of nuclear proliferation, regional peacemaking and the chances for democratic change.

(Newsweek)

III. Find in the text the equivalent in English for these words and expressions.

- 13 três principais líderes = _____
- 14 os segredos da proliferação nuclear = _____
- 15 mudança democrática = _____
- 16 ameaçar = _____
- 17 exércitos regulares = _____
- 18 defender suas fronteiras = _____
- 19 lidar com = _____
- 20 países muçulmanos = _____
- 21 deveria = _____
- 22 vidas perigosas = _____
- 23 querer a paz = _____
- 24 algumas boas notícias = _____
- 25 parecer pronto = _____
- 26 tomar decisões = _____
- 27 arriscar, pôr em perigo = _____
- 28 aniquilar = _____
- 29 interrogar severamente = _____
- 30 deter, dissuadir = _____
- 31 amigos condescendentes = _____
- 32 inimigos desafiadores = _____
- 33 um pouco dos dois = _____
- 34 entrevistas = _____
- 35 apoio secreto = _____
- 36 armas nucleares = _____
- 37 admitir = _____
- 38 suficientes = _____
- 39 pacificação = _____
- 40 levar = _____

Módulo 19 - Texts

A BAD BROTHER

"Twelve years ago, Miranda" – said Prospero, "I was the duke of Milan. You were a princess and my only child. I had a brother, Antonio. I trusted him in everything. Later I discovered that he was my false brother.

Little by little he began to think himself the duke indeed. He was very ambitious. There was in his bad nature a proud desire to rob me of my dukedom. He soon did it with the aid of the prince of Naples, a powerful kingdom. That prince was my enemy.

Antonio carried us on board a ship. When we were some miles out at sea, he forced us into a small boat. The vessel had no sails, no oars, and no ropes. There he left us, as he thought, to die. But a kind lord, one Gonzalo, loved me and you. He had privately placed in the boat water, food, clothing, and some books.

We arrived here by chance. The island had been enchanted by a witch called Sycorax. As I had some secret wisdom of magic, I gave freedom to many spirits that Sycorax had shut up in the bodies of large trees. These gentle spirits were ever after obedient to my will. They have helped us all these years."

(Adapted from *The Tempest*, by William Shakespeare.)

I. Match the columns.

1 to trust	1	a) liberty
2 little by little	2	b) good, generous
3 indeed	3	c) to believe
4 aid	4	d) vessel, ship
5 boat	5	e) step by step
6 kind	6	f) a woman with evil magic powers
7 by chance	7	g) accidentally
8 witch	8	h) help
9 freedom	9	i) really
10 ever after	10	j) forever

II. Answer in English.

11 What was Antonio like?

12 Who helped Antonio to rob Prospero of his dukedom?

13 What had Gonzalo done?

14 How did Prospero and Miranda arrive in the island?

15 Where had Sycorax imprisoned the spirits?

TRANSPLANTS

Transplant surgeons work miracles. They take organs from one body and integrate them into another, granting the lucky recipient a longer, better life. Sadly, every year thousands of other people are less fortunate, dying while they wait for suitable organs to be found. The terrible constraint on organ transplantation is that every life extended depends on the death of someone young enough and healthy enough to have organs worth transplanting. Such donors are few. The waiting lists are long, and getting longer.

Freedom from this constraint is the dream of every transplant surgeon. So far attempts to make artificial organs have been disappointing: nature is hard to mimic. Hence the renewed interest in trying to use organs from animals.

(UFRJ)

Translate into Portuguese.

16 transplant surgeons = _____

17 to work = _____

18 miracles = _____

19 to take = _____

20 body = _____

21 to integrate into = _____

22 another = _____

23 to grant = _____

24 lucky recipient = _____

25 a longer better life = _____

26 sadly = _____

27 to be less fortunate = _____

28 to die-dying = _____

29 while = _____

30 to wait for = _____

31 suitable organs = _____

32 to be found = _____

33 constraint = _____

34 to depend on = _____

35 death = _____

36 someone = _____

37 young enough = _____

38 healthy enough = _____

39 to have organs worth transplanting = _____

40 such donors = _____

41 waiting lists = _____

42 getting longer = _____

43 freedom = _____

44 dream = _____

45 so far = _____

46 attempts = _____

47 to mimic = _____

48 hence = _____

49 renewed interest = _____

50 to try = _____

Módulo 20 - Texts

SORE THROAT

Most sore throats are caused by an infection which treatment with antibiotics cannot cure. But with simple remedies the patient normally gets better in 4 or 5 days.

Tonsillitis, however, usually starts with a sore throat which causes pain on swallowing. With children – and some adults – there may be a fever and the patient is obviously not feeling well. It may be possible to see white spots on the back of the throat. The neck may also swell, both of which are the normal response to infection.

Sometimes a sore throat may occur with the common cold, and with influenza there may be dryness of the throat, pain on coughing and loss of voice.

TREATMENT:

Aspirin: To help relieve the pain on swallowing and (if there is one) the fever. Use aspirin tablets dissolved in water so that the patient can gargle before swallowing. Repeat the treatment every 4 hours.

Drink: Encourage the patient to drink plenty.

Food: Food should not be forced on a patient who does not want to eat.

Steam: If there is pain in the throat on coughing, breathing in steam may help.

CHILDREN:

Young children, who may not be able to gargle, should be given aspirin dissolved in water every 4 hours in the right dose for their age.

At one year: A single junior aspirin.

At five years: Half an adult aspirin.

At eight years: One whole adult aspirin.

WHEN TO SEE THE DOCTOR:

If the sore throat is still getting worse after 2 days.

If the patient complains of earache.

If the patient's fever increases.

If the patient or parent is very worried.

(Cambridge First Certificate)

Find in the text the equivalent in English for these words and expressions.

- 1 dores de garganta = _____
- 2 remédios simples = _____
- 3 melhorar = _____
- 4 amigdalite = _____
- 5 contudo = _____
- 6 dor = _____
- 7 engolir = _____
- 8 gripe = _____
- 9 simples resfriado = _____
- 10 tossir = _____
- 11 respirar = _____
- 12 fazer gargarejo = _____
- 13 manchas brancas = _____

- 14 encorajar = _____
- 15 vapor = _____
- 16 piorar = _____
- 17 queixar-se de = _____
- 18 dor de ouvido = _____
- 19 aumentar = _____
- 20 preocupado = _____
- 21 inchar = _____
- 22 segura = _____
- 23 aliviar = _____
- 24 febre = _____
- 25 muito = _____

BILLBOARDS CHANGING THEIR TUNE

Cigarette billboards across the nation are coming down this week as part of the national settlement with the tobacco industry. Under the \$206 billion agreement with 46 states over the costs of treating smoking-related illnesses, all cigarette billboards must be removed by Friday.

The deal allows states to take over billboard leases that had been held by tobacco companies and put anti-smoking ads on them at the companies' expense until the leases expire.

Health activists said they welcome the removal of the Marlboro Man, Joe Camel and other attention – grabbing signs. But John F. Banzhaf III, head of the non-profit group Action on Smoking and Health, said the demise of tobacco billboards is mostly a symbolic victory.

Increasing cigarette taxes and imposing more restrictions on public smoking would have greater practical effect, Banzhaf said.

(USA Today)

Match the columns. English / English.

26	billboards	1	a) to come to an end
27	agreement	2	b) announcements
28	illnesses	3	c) to be favourable to
29	must	4	d) cost
30	to allow	5	e) mainly
31	to take over	6	f) dissolution, ending
32	leases	7	g) decision
33	ads	8	h) street advertisements
34	to welcome	9	i) to take control of
35	demise	10	j) diseases
36	mostly	11	k) contracts
37	to come down	12	l) to permit
38	settlement	13	m) to be removed
39	expanse	14	n) accord, deal
40	to expire	15	o) have to

Módulo 21 e 22 – Adverbs / Text

I. Complete the sentences with the words from the box below.

now / lately / tomorrow / fast / twice / far / often / just / slowly / there / always / hardly / yesterday / carefully / never

- 1 I've seen that film _____
_____.
- 2 Our grandparents will arrive _____
_____.
- 3 What are the kids doing _____
_____.
- 4 He had a terrible accident because he was driving too _____
_____.
- 5 What have you been doing _____
_____."
- 6 I _____ go to school on Sundays.
- 7 I can't understand you. Can you speak _____
_____?
- 8 I'd like to visit her but she lives very _____
_____.
- 9 I'm going to the museum this afternoon.
Can you tell me how to get _____
_____?
- 10 We _____ go to the club on weekends.
- 11 Your friends have _____ arrived.
- 12 We _____ have lunch at 12 o'clock.
- 13 The officer _____ asked the boy to sit down.
- 14 She was so anxious she could _____ speak.
- 15 They received your message _____.

II. Write sentences using all the given words.

- 16 went – to – yesterday – they – the – movies

_____.
- 17 wrote – invitations – carefully – she – last night – the – at home

_____.
- 18 to London – went – he – last year – by plane

_____.

- 19 was – extremely – last – year – cold – the – weather

_____.
- 20 can – he – walk – hardly

_____.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF PERCEPTION

The brain transforms sensory message into conscious perceptions almost instantly. Chaotic, collective activity involving countless neurons is essential for such rapid recognition.

When a person glimpses the face of a famous actor, sniffs a favorite food or hears the voice of a friend, recognition is instant. Within a fraction of a second after the eyes, nose, ears, tongue or skin is stimulated, we know the object is familiar and if it is desirable or dangerous. How does such recognition, which psychologists call preattentive perception, happen so accurately and quickly, even when the stimuli are complex and the context in which they arise varies?

Much is known about the way the cerebral cortex, the outer rind of the brain, initially analyzes sensory messages. Yet investigations are only now beginning to suggest how the brain moves beyond the mere extraction of features – how it combines sensory messages with past experience and with expectation to identify both the stimulus and its particular meaning to the individual.
(Scientific American)

III. VOCABULARY. Match the columns.

21	to transform	1	a) confused
22	almost	2	b) to smell making a sound
23	chaotic	3	c) to occur
24	countless	4	d) precisely, exactly
25	to glimpse	5	e) external layer
26	to sniff	6	f) to appear
27	within	7	g) characteristics
28	to happen	8	h) to change
29	accurately	9	i) to unite
30	to arise	10	j) but, however
31	outer rind	11	k) in addition to
32	yet	12	l) innumerable
33	beyond	13	m) nearly
34	features	14	n) in less than
35	to combine	15	o) to look quickly

IV. Rewrite the following sentences using the correct synonyms of the underlined words.

- 36 Hurry up, Jack! It's starting to rain.

- 37 It's very perilous to go out in S. Paulo at night.

- 38 Drive fast, will you?

Módulo 23 - Texts

DON'T DRINK AND RIDE

Alcohol can increase your risk of being hurt in a car accident, even if you aren't behind the wheel. A new University of Michigan study reports that men who've been drinking are 50 percent more likely to experience a serious injury during a car accident than sober passengers. Even worse, those injuries tend to be up to 30 percent more severe than in accidents in which alcohol isn't involved. And the increased risk isn't just from poor judgment. Researchers believe alcohol may temporarily weaken cell membranes, making them more likely to rupture during a crash.

Translate into Portuguese.

- 1 to increase = _____
- 2 to be hurt = _____
- 3 even if = _____
- 4 behind the wheel = _____
- 5 to report = _____
- 6 to drink = _____
- 7 more likely = _____
- 8 to experience = _____
- 9 a serious injury = _____
- 10 sober passengers = _____
- 11 even worse = _____
- 12 those injuries = _____
- 13 up to = _____
- 14 poor judgment = _____
- 15 researchers = _____
- 16 to believe = _____
- 17 can - could = _____
- 18 may - might = _____
- 19 to weaken = _____
- 20 to make = _____
- 21 to rupture = _____
- 22 crash = _____

SET ASIDE THE TIME

Experts suggest several ways in which busy people can find more time for fun:

☐ Make having fun a priority. Try to plan at least 20 minutes each day when you do something just for yourself – take a relaxing bath, exercise, read a book.

☐ Keep a time diary for the family. Look at which household chores could be done less often, and in that time plan some fun activity.

☐ Hire a teenager to do such jobs as washing the car or mowing the lawn so you have more free time.

☐ One evening in the middle of the week, hire a baby sitter, go out with your spouse, and have fun. Do not talk about problems, just enjoy each other.

(USA Today)

I. Find in the text the equivalent for these expressions.

- 23 especialistas = _____
- 24 contratar = _____

- 25 adolescente = _____
- 26 babá = _____
- 27 sair = _____
- 28 afazeres domésticos = _____
- 29 pessoas ocupadas = _____
- 30 tomar um banho relaxante = _____
- 31 ler um livro = _____
- 32 lavar o carro = _____
- 33 cortar (apapar) a grama = _____
- 34 divertir-se = _____
- 35 planejar = _____
- 36 atividade divertida = _____
- 37 pelo menos = _____
- 38 sugerir = _____

II. Increase your vocabulary

Translate these expressions.

- 39 It's a matter of time = _____
- 40 to save time = _____
- 41 to waste time = _____
- 42 Take your time! = _____
- 43 Lose no time = _____
- 44 to work against time = _____
- 45 on time = _____
- 46 standard time = _____
- 47 time-limit = _____
- 48 time-clock = _____
- 49 to have a good time = _____
- 50 out of time = _____

Módulo 24 - Text / Vocabulary

A FUNNY STORY

Mrs. Grey is now living in Glasgow. But she was my neighbor. She lived half a block away from my house. My husband hated her because she was a liar and a gossip.

One day, I guess it was on a Saturday, my husband looked out of the window of the bedroom and Mrs. Grey was in the street. She walked to my house and knocked at the door. He stayed upstairs, in the bedroom.

I opened the door, greeted Mrs. Grey and invited her to come in. She entered the living room and started to tell me a story. I prepared some tea. She talked all the time.

After half an hour, my husband opened the door of the bedroom and shouted to me, "Is that stupid old woman still with you?" Mrs. Grey was still there with me. I had to find a way out. Then, I waited a few seconds and replied in a loud voice, "No, dear. She's not here anymore, Mrs. Grey is here now."

(Adapted from *Funny Stories*, by L. A. Hill.)

I. Find in the text a correct synonym for

- 1 at present = _____
- 2 to yell = _____

- 3 to suppose = _____
- 4 to detest = _____
- 5 a person who talks about other people's private lives = _____
- 6 darling = _____
- 7 distant = _____
- 8 a person who habitually doesn't tell the truth = _____
- 9 to answer = _____
- 10 to welcome = _____

II. Find in the text the equivalent to

- 11 entrar = _____
- 12 uma saída = _____
- 13 vizinha = _____
- 14 sala de estar = _____
- 15 meia hora = _____
- 16 meio quarteirão = _____
- 17 ainda = _____
- 18 esperar = _____
- 19 em voz alta = _____
- 20 então = _____
- 21 no andar de cima = _____
- 22 bater à porta = _____
- 23 o tempo todo = _____
- 24 ficar, permanecer = _____

Choose the letter that best completes each sentence.

- 25 Her parents were very _____ because she was out so late that night.
a) responsible b) sorry c) worried
- 26 After a lot of difficulty, he _____ to open the door.
a) managed b) succeeded c) obtained
- 27 I have been looking for this book for months, and _____ I have found it.
a) in time b) at last c) at present
- 28 I'll have to _____ to you, otherwise he will hear.
a) shout b) say c) whisper

- 29 The teacher _____ them the answer to the question.
a) explained b) told c) said
- 30 The station clock is not as _____ as it should be; it's usually between one, and two minutes fast.
a) certain b) true c) accurate
- 31 One _____ of their new house is that it has no garden.
a) disadvantage b) dislike c) pity
- 32 They tell me he is _____ a lot of money in his new job.
a) gaining b) profiting c) earning
- 33 I have never _____ any experience of living in the country.
a) had b) made c) wished
- 34 The child was told to _____ for being rude to his uncle.
a) excuse b) apologize c) forgive
- 35 She walked to the _____ of the swimming pool and jumped in.
a) start b) side c) border
- 36 When we visited the zoo on Sunday afternoon it was very crowded but on a weekend it's practically _____.
a) full b) uncrowded c) empty
- 37 The purpose of the examination was to _____ the students' knowledge of the subject.
a) prove b) test c) inspect
- 38 There's _____ to be frightened of the dog; he's quite harmless.
a) a fear b) no need c) any reason
- 39 Sheila heated the chocolate until it _____, then poured it over the cake.
a) melted b) formed c) flooded

Inglês

Módulos 17 e 18 – Interrogative Pronouns/ Text

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1 How often | 2 How many | 3 How long |
| 4 How | 5 How much | 6 How old |
| 7 How tall | 8 How high | 9 How deep |
| 10 How far | | |
- 11 a) Who went to Chicago by plane last year.
b) Where did Paul go by plane last year.
c) How did Paul go to Chicago last year.
d) When did Paul go to Chicago by plane.
- 12 a) Who did the exercises at home last Friday.
b) What did Mary do at home last Friday.
c) Where did Mary do the exercises last Friday.
d) When did Mary do the exercises at home.
- 13 three key leaders
- 14 the secrets of nuclear proliferation
- 15 democratic change
- 16 to threaten
- 17 regular armies
- 18 to defend their borders
- 19 to deal with
- 20 Muslim countries
- 21 should
- 22 perilous lives
- 23 to want peace
- 24 some good news
- 25 to seem ready
- 26 to make decisions
- 27 to imperil
- 28 to crush
- 29 to grill
- 30 to deter
- 31 pliant friends
- 32 defiant enemies
- 33 a bit of two
- 34 interviews
- 35 covert support
- 36 nukes
- 37 to co-opt
- 38 enough
- 39 peacemaking
- 40 to lead

Módulo 19 – Texts

- 1 C 2 E 3 I 4 H 5 D
- 6 B 7 G 8 F 9 A 10 J
- 11 He was very ambitious.
- 12 The Prince of Naples did.
- 13 He had privately placed in the boat water, food, clothing and some books.
- 14 They arrived in the island by chance.
- 15 Sycorax had imprisoned the spirits in the bodies of large trees.
- 16 cirurgiões que fazem transplantes.
- 17 realizar
- 18 milagres

- 19 pegar
- 20 corpo
- 21 recolocar em
- 22 um outro
- 23 propiciar
- 24 receptor de sorte
- 25 uma vida melhor e mais longa
- 26 tristemente, infelizmente
- 27 ter menos sorte
- 28 morrer – morrendo
- 29 enquanto
- 30 esperar por
- 31 órgãos compatíveis
- 32 ser encontrado
- 33 restrição
- 34 depender de
- 35 morte
- 36 alguém
- 37 jovem o suficiente
- 38 com saúde suficiente, saudável o suficiente
- 39 possuir órgãos que mereçam ser transplantados
- 40 tais doadores
- 41 listas de espera
- 42 ficando cada vez maiores
- 43 liberdade
- 44 sonho
- 45 até agora
- 46 tentativas
- 47 imitar
- 48 daí
- 49 interesse renovado
- 50 tentar

Módulo 20 – Texts

- 1 sore throats
- 2 simple remedies
- 3 to get better
- 4 tonsillitis
- 5 however
- 6 pain
- 7 to swallow
- 8 influenza (flu)
- 9 common cold
- 10 to cough
- 11 to breathe
- 12 to gargle
- 13 white spots
- 14 to encourage
- 15 steam
- 16 to get worse
- 17 to complain of
- 18 earache
- 19 to increase
- 20 worried
- 21 to swell
- 22 dryness
- 23 to relieve
- 24 fever
- 25 plenty
- 26 H
- 27 N
- 28 J
- 29 O
- 30 L
- 31 I
- 32 K
- 33 B
- 34 C
- 35 F
- 36 E
- 37 M
- 38 G
- 39 D
- 40 A

Módulos 21 e 22 – Adverbs / Text

- 1 twice
- 2 tomorrow
- 3 now
- 4 fast
- 5 lately
- 6 never
- 7 slowly
- 8 far
- 9 there
- 10 often
- 11 just
- 12 always
- 13 carefully
- 14 hardly
- 15 yesterday
- 16 They went to the movies yesterday.
- 17 She wrote the invitations carefully at home last night.
- 18 He went to London by plane last year.
- 19 The weather was extremely cold last year.
- 20 He can hardly walk.
- 21 H
- 22 M
- 23 A
- 24 L
- 25 O
- 26 B
- 27 N
- 28 C
- 29 D
- 30 F
- 31 E
- 32 J
- 33 K
- 34 G
- 35 I
- 36 Hurry up, Jack! It's beginning to rain.
- 37 It's very dangerous to go out in S. Paulo at night.
- 38 Drive quickly, will you?

Módulo 23 – Texts

- 1 aumentar
- 2 ficar ferido
- 3 mesmo que
- 4 atrás da direção
- 5 relatar, reportar
- 6 beber
- 7 mais provável
- 8 to suffer = sofrer
- 9 um ferimento grave
- 10 passageiros sóbrios
- 11 ainda pior, para piorar
- 12 esses ferimentos
- 13 até
- 14 má avaliação
- 15 pesquisadores
- 16 acreditar
- 17 poder (capacidade)
- 18 poder (probabilidade)
- 19 enfraquecer
- 20 tornar
- 21 romper
- 22 batida (de carro), colisão
- 23 experts
- 24 to hire
- 25 teenager
- 26 baby sitter
- 27 to go out
- 28 household chores
- 29 busy people
- 30 to take a relaxing bath
- 31 to read a book
- 32 to wash the car

- 33 to mow the lawn
- 34 to have fun
- 35 to plan
- 36 fun activity
- 37 at least
- 38 to suggest
- 39 É questão de tempo
- 40 poupar tempo
- 41 desperdiçar tempo
- 42 Calma!
- 43 Não perca tempo
- 44 trabalhar contra o relógio
- 45 na hora
- 46 hora local
- 47 prazo
- 48 relógio de ponto
- 49 divertir-se
- 50 fora de época

Módulo 24 – Text / Vocabulary

- 1 now
- 2 to shout
- 3 to guess
- 4 to hate
- 5 a gossip
- 6 dear
- 7 away
- 8 a liar
- 9 to reply
- 10 to greet
- 11 to come in, to enter
- 12 a way out
- 13 neighbor
- 14 living room
- 15 half an hour
- 16 half a block
- 17 still
- 18 to wait
- 19 in a loud voice
- 20 then
- 21 upstairs
- 22 to knock at the door
- 23 all the time
- 24 to stay
- 25 Resposta: C
- 26 Resposta: A
- 27 Resposta: B
- 28 Resposta: C
- 29 Resposta: B
- 30 Resposta: C
- 31 Resposta: A
- 32 Resposta: C
- 33 Resposta: A
- 34 Resposta: B
- 35 Resposta: B
- 36 Resposta: C
- 37 Resposta: B
- 38 Resposta: B
- 39 Resposta: A