



Capitólio – Estados Unidos

INGLÊS

Grammar and Texts – Módulos

- 25 – Present Tenses
- 26 – Text: The Financial District
- 27 – Text: The 21 Club
- 28 – Letter
- 29 – Past Tenses
- 30 – Text: Who Are These Aliens?
- 31 – Text: New law targets fast-food toys
- 32 – Text: Santa Claus is too unhealthy

Módulo

25

Present Tenses

Simple Present Tense

infinitive (– to)

**I work
you work
he, she, it works**

**we work
you work
they work**

Usos:

- ações habituais com advérbios, tais como: **always, often, frequently, seldom, rarely, usually, sometimes, never** e com certas expressões, tais como **on Mondays** (Sundays etc.), **once a day**, (week, month etc.), **every day** (week, month etc.), **as a rule, now and then**.

Exemplos:

They **rarely** visit their grandparents.

She **often** drinks tea.

- após expressões de tempo (**till, until, before, after, as soon as, as long as, when, by the time, whenever, while**).

Exemplos:

I'll be here **as soon as** he arrives.

Wait here **till** the rain stops.

- após **in case**

Exemplo:

Take your coat with you **in case** it gets cold.

OBSERVAÇÕES

1

Todos os verbos, exceto os modais (anômalos), recebem o acréscimo de **-s** nas suas formas de 3^{as} pessoas do singular.

Exemplos:

John **likeS** pop music.

My neighbor **singS** very badly.

2

Os verbos terminados em **-ss, -ch, -sh, -o, -x** e **-z** recebem o acréscimo de **-es** e não apenas **-s**.

Exemplos:

miss	→	missES	do	→	doES
teach	→	teachES	fix	→	fixES
brush	→	brushES	buzz	→	buzzES

3

Os verbos terminados em **-y** perdem o **-y** e recebem o acréscimo de **-ies** quando o **-y** aparecer depois de uma consoante. Caso contrário, recebem apenas **-s**.

Exemplos:

defy	→	defIES	obey	→	obeyS
fly	→	flIES	say	→	sayS

ATENÇÃO

• **each, every, everybody, everyone, somebody, someone, nobody, no one, anybody, anyone, something, much** e **little** são considerados 3^{as} pessoas do singular.

Exemplos:

Everybody loves John.

Nobody understands Jane.

• **many, few, several** e alguns coletivos são considerados 3^{as} pessoas do plural.

Exemplos:

Many don't believe her.

The cattle are in the barn.

Present Continuous Tense

simple present do verbo BE + -ing

I am	}	working	we are	}	working
you are			you are		
he, she, it is			they are		

Usos:

• ações ou acontecimentos ocorrendo no momento da fala com as expressões **now, at present, at this moment, right now** e outras.

Exemplos:

Why is Jennifer crying **now** ?

It is raining **at present** .

- ações temporárias

Exemplos:

I'm sleeping on a sofa **these days** because my bed is broken.

Tom isn't playing soccer **this season** . He wants to concentrate on his studies.

- futuro próximo

Exemplos:

The bus is leaving **at 10 P.M.** .

Ann is coming **tomorrow** .

OBSERVAÇÕES

1

Alguns verbos não são normalmente usados nos tempos contínuos. Devemos usá-los, preferencialmente, nas formas simples: **see, hear, smell, notice, realize, want, wish, recognize, refuse, understand, know, like, love, hate, forget, belong, seem, suppose, appear, have** (= ter, possuir), **think** (= acreditar).

Exemplos:

He **doesn't understand** what the teacher is saying.

Do you **hear** some steps coming from the kitchen?

2

Verbos monossilábicos terminados em uma só consoante, precedida de uma só vogal, dobram a consoante final antes do acréscimo de **-ing**.

Exemplos:

run → running swim → swimming

3

Verbos dissilábicos terminados em uma só consoante, precedida de uma só vogal, dobram a consoante final somente se o acento tônico incidir na segunda sílaba.

Exemplos:

prefer	→	preferring	listen	→	listening
admit	→	admitting	enter	→	entering

4

Verbos terminados em **-e** perdem o **-e** antes do acréscimo de **-ing**, mas os terminados em **-ee** apenas acrescentam **-ing**.

Exemplos:

make → making agree → agreeing
dance → dancing flee → fleeing

5

Verbos terminados em **-y** recebem **-ing**, sem perder o **-y**.

Exemplos:

study → studying say → saying

6

Verbos terminados em **-ie**, quando do acréscimo de **-ing**, perdem o **-ie** e recebem **-ying**.

Exemplos:

lie → lying die → dying
Porém, os terminados em **-ye** não sofrem alterações.
dye → dyeing

Exercícios Resolvidos

Complete with Simple Present or Present Continuous.

- 1 Shhhhh! Be quiet! John is sleeping. (sleep)
- 2 Don't forget to take your umbrella. It is raining. (rain)
- 3 Don't forget to take your umbrella in case it rains. (rain)
- 4 Usually, I work (work) as a secretary at IBM, but this summer I am studying (study) French at a language school in Paris. That's why I am (be) in Paris.
- 5 Every Monday, Sally drives (drive) her kids to football practice.
- 6 The sun rises (rise) in the east.

Exercícios Propostos

I. Choose the correct form.

- 1 (It's snowing / It snows) quite often in Chicago during winter.
- 2 (I'm going / I go) to bed now. Good night.
- 3 Normally, (I'm going / I go) to bed at around 11.00 every night.
- 4 Where's Jane? (She's cooking / She cooks) the dinner.
- 5 The sea (is covering / covers) two thirds of the world.
- 6 Jane has got an exam soon, so (she's studying / she studies) very hard at the moment.
- 7 Don't forget your umbrella when you go out. (It's raining / It rains) outside.
- 8 That machine (isn't working / doesn't work) It broke down yesterday.
- 9 Listen to those people. Which language (are they speaking? / do they speak?)
- 10 Jim and Kelly are in London on holiday. They (are staying / stay) at a small hotel near Oxford Street.

II. In this exercise you have to decide whether the verbs in the sentences are right or wrong. Correct those which are wrong.

Examples:

I don't know your telephone number. **RIGHT**

Please don't make so much noise. I work. **WRONG – am working.**

- 1 Are you believing in ghosts?
wrong – Do you believe

- 2 Look! That man tries to open the door of your car.
wrong – is trying

- 3 How many languages is Cindy speaking?
wrong – does Cindy speak

- 4 She is staying with her sister at the moment.
right

5 Water is boiling at 100 degrees Celsius.

wrong – boils

6 The moon goes round the earth.

right

7 The government is worried because the unemployment rate increases.

wrong – is increasing

8 What are you thinking Tom will do in the future?

wrong – do you think

9 Hurry! The bus is coming.

right

10 The River Nile flow into the Mediterranean.

wrong – flows

III. Complete the following sentences with the correct form, simple present or present continuous.

1 Don't leave before the mailman arrives. (arrive)

2 "Can you drive?" "No, but I am learning (learn).

My father is teaching me." (teach)

3 We are going (go) to the theater this evening.

Does the film begin (the film / begin) at 3:00 or 4:00?

4 The river is flowing (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.

5 The students leave the room as soon as the bell rings. (ring)

6 Sandy is a photographer but currently she is working (work) in a shop.

7 Whenever I think (think) about it I blush.

8 Peter has gone to work in Holland. When he arrived, his Dutch wasn't very good but now it is improving (improve).

9 In summer Tom usually plays (play) tennis twice a week.

10 I'm going to wait here until Jessica comes (come).

11 I'll send you a postcard when I am (be) on holiday.

12 Please don't touch anything before the police come (come).

THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT

The Dutch were the first Europeans to settle Manhattan. To protect **themselves** from attacks, they built a strong wooden wall. Although it's now long gone, this wall gave **its** name to a street in Lower Manhattan and the street, in turn, became synonymous with American capitalism. The street, of course, is Wall Street.

It's easy to see why "Wall Street" means capitalism. The New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange are both in the Wall Street area. So are many stockbrokers, investment banks and other banks, and headquarters of many large corporations. There is also the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, a branch of the national bank of the United States – and the only branch that buys and sells government securities.

On any weekday you can visit the New York Stock Exchange. The Exchange, **which** began with several merchants meeting under a tree on Wall Street, now has over 1,350 members. From the visitors' gallery you can watch as trading goes on at a frantic pace below you.

Outside on the street, the pace is just as frantic (but only during working hours – the city's nightlife is elsewhere). The area's narrow streets and tall buildings can feel confining and can make the crowds seem scared.

To escape the commotion of Wall Street, you can visit the nearby South Street Seaport. The seaport is an open area of low buildings on the East River. In addition to many shops and restaurants, the seaport has a museum. You can tour old houses, ships, and shipyards – reminders of the days when New York was above all a port. At the seaport, you can also tour the Fulton Fish Market, **where** city restaurants buy **their** fish – if you can be there at five in the morning!

Appropriately, the very first business deal in Manhattan was made in what became the financial district. As every American schoolchild knows, the Dutch bought Manhattan from the Indians, for the ridiculously low price of 24 dollars worth of beads and trinkets.



From: FALK, R. *Spotlight on the USA*. New York: Oxford University Press, (Adapted)
FEPESE – Fundação de Estudos e Pesquisas Sócioeconômicas (BADESC)

Exercícios Resolvidos

(CEFET)

The population explosion that is occurring in many areas of the developing world is putting pressures on local environments. It has created the need for more natural resources, including land, water, food, and other basic necessities of life.

The statistics on development and economic growth are also especially revealing about the environment. Historically, economic development has been one of the principal factors in environmental change. In the modern world as well, development and industrialization are having major environmental effects.

(...) One of the most important things these statistics show is that the environment is a global issue, and that problems in one region of the world affect every country. Furthermore, as the regions of the world begin to interact more, their futures will become even more interdependent.

(www.thinkquest.org – Adaptado)

- 1 De acordo com o texto,
a) uma explosão demográfica está ocorrendo em certas partes do mundo.

- b) a explosão demográfica provoca pressões no meio ambiente dos países desenvolvidos.
c) os recursos naturais do mundo desenvolvido estão ameaçados pela explosão demográfica.
d) as necessidades básicas da vida estão se incrementando no mundo desenvolvido.
e) os países em desenvolvimento salvaguardam seu meio ambiente.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

- 2 No mundo moderno,
a) o aumento da população cria uma interdependência entre as várias regiões do planeta.
b) um dos principais agentes das mudanças ambientais continua a ser o desenvolvimento econômico.
c) o crescimento econômico ainda reflete a preocupação com o meio ambiente.
d) industrialização é o que melhor reflete a histórica tendência ao desenvolvimento econômico.
e) o maior desenvolvimento econômico continua a ser um revelador da História.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. Complete the chart with these verbs from the text:

1. to build	<u>built</u>	<u>built</u>
2. <u>to go</u>	went	<u>gone</u>
3. <u>to give</u>	<u>gave</u>	given
4. to become	<u>became</u>	<u>become</u>

II. In the text, "The Dutch were the first Europeans..." means:

Os holandeses foram os primeiros europeus ...

How would you say Holanda in English?

The Netherlands, Holland.

III. Turn these nationalities into English.

- 1 Alemão → German
2 Francês → French
3 Sueco → Swede
4 Suíço → Swiss

IV. Match the columns.

1. wooden wall	1	i	a) vários
2. both	2	g	b) dia útil
3. weekday	3	b	c) comércio, negociação
4. several	4	a	d) assustadas
5. merchants	5	j	e) estreitas
6. trading	6	c	f) multidões
7. narrow	7	e	g) ambas
8. crowds	8	f	h) estaleiros
9. scared	9	d	i) muro de madeira
10. shipyards	10	h	j) negociantes, comerciantes

V. Fill in the blanks using the expressions of the previous vocabulary.

- 1 The merchants helped me choose a good camera.
2 Every weekday I wake up at 7:00 a.m. and get ready for work.

- 3 Many shops have reported a fall in trading in the last few months.
- 4 She had a scared look on her face.
- 5 Shipyards are places where ships are built or repaired.

VI. Turn into Portuguese.
 "Although it's now long gone, ..."

"Embora agora ele não exista há muito tempo, ..."

VII. Match the expressions with their translations.

- 1 Stock Exchange (c)
- 2 headquarters (b)
- 3 government securities (a)
- 4 stockbrokers (d)

- a) títulos do governo (ações)
- b) sede
- c) Bolsa de Valores
- d) corretores de valores (da Bolsa)

VIII. Turn the underlined expressions into Portuguese.
 "From the visitors' gallery you can watch as ⁽¹⁾trading ⁽²⁾goes on ⁽³⁾at a frantic pace below you.

- 1 Negociação
- 2 acontece
- 3 num ritmo frenético

IX. **Branch**

- 1 a part of a tree that grows out of the trunk. galho
- 2 a division of a company. filial

Now, translate

- 1 The company has many branches that produce other products. filiais
- 2 Bill gathered some dry branches for the fire. galhos

X. Match the opposites.

1. the first	1	f	a) weak
2. strong	2	a	b) on
3. easy	3	d	c) high
4. large	4	i	d) hard
5. to buy	5	e	e) to sell
6. to begin	6	j	f) the last
7. under	7	b	g) inside
8. below	8	h	h) above
9. outside	9	g	i) small
10. low	10	c	j) to end

XI. In the 4th paragraph we see two expressions that are adverse. They are:

Working hours x night-life

XII. In the 2nd paragraph, "So are many stockbrokers..."

So + Aux + Suj

⇒ is a way of agreeing with something which was said previously.

Ex.: She is tall.

So is Paul

Complete these sentences using the correct auxiliary verb.

- 1 You have talked to her.

So has he.

- 2 I love him.

So does his mother.

- 3 He will think about it.

So will I.

- 4 Jane and I are working.

So is Paul.

- 5 She read all the books.

So did her sister.

XIII. Find in the 5th paragraph

1 the sentence which defines Wall Street as a busy place:

"To escape the commotion of Wall Street, ..."

2 where we can buy fish early in the morning:

Fulton Fish Market.

3 the word that shows that Wall Street is not far from the South Street Seaport:

Nearby

XIV. Use these expressions to fill in the blanks.

**in addition to – appropriately –
– very – price – beads – trinkets**

1 Mary wore a few cheap **trinkets** to the party.

2 She's looking after her sister's children **in addition to** her own.

3 The necklace was made of **beads** strung together.

4 Make sure you dress **appropriately** for the occasion.

5 The **price** of gasoline rose two cents per gallon last week.

6 This is the **very** book I've been looking for all month.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 Select the **correct** alternative according to the text.

- a) The Dutch paid a lot for Manhattan.
- b) Many people walk nervously on Wall Street at night.
- c) American schoolchildren are aware that the Indians sold Manhattan to the Dutch.
- d) New York has a commission which decides if changes can be made to buildings that are of historical interest.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

2 Which question below **can** be answered according to the information contained in the text?

- a) What is there near Wall Street?
- b) How many branches does the national bank of the United States have?
- c) Why did the Dutch settle Manhattan?
- d) When did the Federal Reserve Bank of New York start to buy and sell government securities?

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

3 Select the alternatives which contain **correct** references to the following words, underlined in the text

- 1. themselves: the Dutch
- 2. its: this wall
- 3. which: merchants
- 4. where: New York
- 5. their: city restaurants

The **correct** sequence from the top to the bottom is:

- a) 1 – 2 – 3
- b) 1 – 2 – 5
- c) 2 – 3 – 4
- d) 3 – 4 – 5

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

4 What **doesn't** the text say about Wall Street?

- a) It received this name because of a wall built by the Dutch.
- b) Wall Street is a noisy place during working hours.
- c) Nowadays the Dutch think that Wall Street represents poverty.
- d) It's the street in New York where the stock exchange and other important financial institutions have their offices.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

5 Make complete sentences by matching the parts of the sentences **correctly**.

- 1. The Dutch discovered that...
- 2. Manhattan is the center of American...
- 3. The Dutch and English colonists...
- 4. New York was always a city...
() of immigrants and it still is.
() Manhattan Island's soil lay on hard rock.
() shared the same spirit of independence.
() finance, advertising, art, theater, fashion and much more.

The **correct** sequence from the top to the bottom is:

- a) 1 – 3 – 2 – 4
- b) 2 – 4 – 1 – 3
- c) 3 – 2 – 4 – 1
- d) 4 – 1 – 3 – 2

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

THE 21 CLUB

Underage drinking and deaths have prompted a movement for change

NEARLY 5,000 people below the age of 21 die because of excessive alcohol consumption each year. Oddly, this has triggered a new movement to lower the drinking age. In America, young people can vote, drive, marry, divorce, hunt and go to war before alcohol is legally allowed to touch their lips. Many states once set their minimum drinking-age at 18. But in 1984 Ronald Reagan oversaw the passage of the "21 law", which requires states to set 21 as the minimum drinking-age or risk losing 10% of their highway funds. Now campaigners want to move it back.



In the past, states have been too fiscally timid to challenge the 21 law. But calls for change are growing louder.

Supporters of the status quo, including the organisation Mothers Against Drunk Driving, say that the law has averted thousands of fatalities. But sceptics point out that other countries, like Canada, have seen similar declines, even though their drinking-age is 18. They also argue that barring young people from drinking does not stop them from consuming alcohol: it just makes them drink more quickly.

John McCardell, former president of Middlebury College in Vermont, is part of the Amethyst Initiative, a group of educators who are pushing for 18-year-olds to be allowed to drink. Those who have graduated from high school, have a clean record and completed an alcohol-education programme should qualify for a drinking licence, he says, in the same way that people who go to driving school receive a licence to operate a vehicle.

(The Economist)

Exercício Resolvido



HELP CHANGE A SMALL PART OF THE WORLD

RUGMARK is a global, nonprofit organization working to end child labor and offer educational opportunities to children in India, Nepal and Pakistan. The RUGMARK label is your best assurance that no illegal child labor was employed in the manufacture of a carpet or rug.

(UFRJ)

Reponda à questão em Português.

- 1 Qual a função da etiqueta Rugmark?

RESOLUÇÃO:

Garantir que não foi empregado trabalho infantil ilegal na confecção de tapetes (na Índia, no Nepal e no Paquistão)

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns.

ENGLISH				PORTUGUESE	
1. nearly	1	c	a)	fundos (capital)	
2. below	2	g	b)	lábios	
3. consumption	3	d	c)	quase	
4. oddly	4	e	d)	consumo	
5. lips	5	b	e)	estranhamente	
6. law	6	f	f)	lei	
7. highway	7	h	g)	abaixo de	
8. funds	8	a	h)	rodovia	

II. Match the columns (verbs).

ENGLISH				PORTUGUESE	
1. to lower	1	e	a)	caçar	
2. to hunt	2	a	b)	permitir	
3. to allow	3	b	c)	sugerir mudança, recuar	
4. to touch	4	g	d)	arriscar-se	
5. to require	5	f	e)	reduzir	
6. to risk	6	d	f)	exigir	
7. to move back	7	c	g)	tocar	

III. PAY ATTENTION

to allow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a) allowance} = \underline{\text{permissão, licença, cota}} \\ \text{b) allowance} = \underline{\text{mesada}} \end{array} \right.$

Translate the sentences.

a) When I go abroad, I hardly ever use all my duty-free allowance.

Quando viajo para o exterior, quase nunca uso toda minha cota do free-shop.

b) When he was at college, his parents gave him such a small allowance that he had to earn extra money by working in a bar.

Quando ele estava na faculdade, seus pais lhe davam uma mesada tão pequena que ele teve de ganhar dinheiro extra trabalhando em um bar.

IV. Try to understand the meanings of the underlined expressions.

1 You can't go to the casino; you're underage.
underage → menor de idade

2 Reading a book about France prompted him to go there on holiday.
to prompt → sugerir, incitar, incentivar

3 Some people find that certain foods may trigger their headaches.
to trigger → causar, provocar

4 She has set the date for her wedding: July 10th.
to set → estabelecer, fixar

5 As marketing manager, his job is to oversee all the company's advertising.
to oversee → supervisionar

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

A				B	
1. nearly	1	e	a)	however	
2. oddly	2	g	b)	to start, to cause	
3. to trigger	3	b	c)	to permit	
4. to lower	4	f	d)	to supervise	
5. to allow	5	c	e)	almost	
6. to set	6	h	f)	to reduce	
7. but	7	a	g)	strangely	
8. to oversee	8	d	h)	to fix	

VI. Translate.

"Many states once set their minimum drinking-age at 18".

Muitos estados outrora fixavam a idade mínima para o consumo de bebida em 18 anos.

VII.

Supporters $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of a party} = \underline{\text{simpatizantes, aliados}} \\ \text{of children's rights} = \underline{\text{defensores}} \\ \text{of a team} = \underline{\text{torcedores}} \end{array} \right.$

VIII. Match the columns.

A			B	
1. against	1	f	a) ex	
2. sceptics	2	e	b) registro, ficha	
3. even though	3	d	c) ensino médio	
4. former	4	a	d) ainda que, mesmo que	
5. high school	5	c	e) céticos	
6. record	6	b	f) contra	

IX. Combine the following verbs with their meanings and translate them.

- 1 to avert (**c**) = prevenir
 - 2 to point out (**d**) = mostrar, salientar, ressaltar
 - 3 to bar (**a**) = impedir
 - 4 to push for (**b**) = fazer pressão a favor de
- a) to prevent someone from doing something.
 - b) to take strong action in favor of.
 - c) you avert something such as a disaster when you prevent it happening.
 - d) to direct one's attention to something.

X. Translate.
"Supporters of the status quo say that the law has averted thousands of fatalities".

Simpatizantes da atual situação dizem que a lei impediu milhares de mortes.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 O que dispõe a "21 Law"? O que acontece com estados que não cumprem tal lei?

A lei exige que os estados americanos estabeleçam a idade mínima de 21 anos para o consumo de bebidas alcoólicas. Os estados que não cumprirem essa lei arriscam-se a perder 10% dos fundos para suas rodovias.

2 De acordo com John McCardell que jovens poderiam ter licença de beber antes dos 21 anos?

Aqueles que terminaram o ensino médio, têm uma ficha limpa e completaram um programa de educação relacionado ao consumo de álcool.

ANOTAÇÕES

Dear Sir,

I am writing to inform you of the kind of services rendered by some of your employees of your company, the Kopeh Omnibus Company.

Firstly, the drivers of some of the buses often do not stop the buses directly in front of the bus-stop, as one would expect, but twenty or thirty meters before or after them. This results in the people having to run to catch the bus. I use the word 'run' because, after stopping for only about two minutes, the bus starts off again. The bus-driver and conductor seem to be unable to see that people who are walking towards the bus might also be interested in catching it. I know this for certain because, having a heart condition, I try to make it a practice not to run. As a result, I have been left behind by your buses six times.

Secondly, your conductors seem to feel that they are in charge of educating the public. Once, I was rudely told "You are a man. Why don't you stand up for this lady?" by a conductor half my years in age. It was very embarrassing. Let us leave aside the point that, having a heart condition, it was inadvisable for me to stand up for the whole journey. Do you think that the conductor has the right to speak like that to the passengers? Are they not on the buses to serve us rather than insult us?

The Kopeh Omnibus Company has the monopoly of bus services in Kopeh. Thus, perhaps, the question of competition has never occurred to spur your employees on to better service. However, as its manager, I am sure that you will wish the public to have a good impression of the company.

"Insulted"
(Englishdaily)

Exercícios Resolvidos

LUGGAGE

Can't decide which outfits to leave out of your suitcase? Take them all and have Virtual Bellhop (www.virtualbellhop.com) carry your luggage. The TraveLite company promises to pick up air travelers' suitcases at their home or office and have the bags waiting at their hotel when they arrive at their destination. Covering 150 cities across the United States, the service ranges from Silver standard (three-to five day delivery time) to Platinum (bags are sent overnight). Pricing also depends on the size and weight of bags and your destination.

All luggage is insured at standard airline levels (about \$1,250 per bag).

Time

- 1 In the text, OUTFITS refer to
- meals
 - travels
 - apparels
 - means of transportation
 - passengers

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

- 2 If you use TraveLite's services
- you won't have to carry your bags with you.
 - you won't have to check in at any American hotel.
 - your suitcases will arrive at their destination at once.
 - you'll be able to visit about one hundred and fifty American cities.
 - you won't have to pay anything else regardless of the size and weight of your bags.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. KIND

Translate the underlined expressions.

- 1 I don't enjoy that kind of show.
* **tipo, modalidade**
- 2 Before taking any decision I always feel a kind of anxiety.
* **uma certa**
- 3 It's very kind of you to help me.
* **gentil**
- 4 I'm kind of mad at him.
* **um pouco, meio**

II. Match the columns:

1. employee	1	b	a) em direção a
2. conductor	2	e	b) empregado
3. unable	3	g	c) viagem
4. towards	4	a	d) assim
5. inadvisable	5	f	e) cobrador (de ônibus)
6. journey	6	c	f) desaconselhável
7. thus	7	d	g) incapaz

III. Complete the following chart.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Translation
1. to write	wrote	written	= escrever
2. to run	ran	run	= correr
3. to catch	caught	caught	= pegar, apanhar
4. to know	knew	known	= saber
5. to make	made	made	= fazer
6. to leave	left	left	= deixar
7. to feel	felt	felt	= sentir
8. to stand up	stood up	stood up	= levantar
9. to think	thought	thought	= achar
10. to speak	spoke	spoken	= falar

IV. Combine the following expressions with their explanations below.

- 1 to render (**c**)
- 2 to start off (**d**)
- 3 to seem (**f**)
- 4 to be in charge of (**a**)
- 5 to spur (on) (**b**)
- 6 to wish (**e**)

- a) to be responsible for
- b) to encourage
- c) to give, to offer
- d) to move from one place to another
- e) to desire some situation that is different from the one that exists in reality
- f) to give the effect of being

Now, complete the sentences with the expressions studied previously.

- 1 Who will **be in charge of** the department when Joan leaves?
- 2 Once I'd lost the first couple of kilos it **spurred** me on to lose some more.
- 3 We'll need to **start off** early because the journey takes six hours.
- 4 Our association aims to **render** assistance to the needy.
- 5 He's 16 but he **seems** to be much younger.
- 6 I **wish** I didn't have to go to work today.

Simple Past Tense

verbos regulares: + ED → to work-worked
 verbos irregulares:
 diversas formas → to drive-drove

I	}	worked drove
you		
he, she, it		
we		
you		
they		

Usos:

- ações definidas no passado com **yesterday, ... ago, last night** (week, month etc) e expressões que indiquem ações completamente terminadas no passado.

Exemplos:

Peter flew to London **last night**.

Cindy bought the house **two months ago**.

Cabral discovered Brazil **in 1500**.

- ações habituais no passado com as mesmas expressões e advérbios que indicam ações habituais no presente.

Exemplos:

They **rarely** visited their grandparents.

She **often** got up at 6.

- após **as if** e **as though** (= como se) e após o verbo **wish**.

Exemplos:

She behaves **as if** she knew him.

I **wish** I had more time to study.

* No caso do verbo **BE**, todas as pessoas terão a mesma forma (were).

Exemplos:

She acts **as though** she were a queen.

I **wish** I were younger.

- após **if only** (= se ao menos)

Exemplos:

If only I knew the truth.

If only he understood me.

OBSERVAÇÕES

1

As regras de "dobra" de consoantes existentes para o acréscimo de **-ing** aplicam-se quando acrescentarmos **-ed**.

stop → stopped

prefer → preferred

2

Verbos terminados em **-y** perdem o **-y** e recebem o acréscimo de **-ied** quando o **-y** aparecer depois de uma consoante. Caso contrário, o **-y** permanece.

rely → relied

play → played

Past Continuous Tense

Simple Past do verbo BE + -ing

I was	}	working driving
you were		
he, she, it was		
we were		
you were		
they were		

Usos:

- ação que estava ocorrendo no passado quando outra ação passada começou.

Exemplos:

They were having a bath **when** the phone rang.

She was watching TV **when** Stanley arrived.

- ação ou acontecimento que continuou por algum tempo no passado.

Exemplos:

This time last year I was living in London.

I saw you last night. You were waiting for a bus.

Exercícios Resolvidos

Complete with Simple Past or Past Continuous.

- 1 What **were you doing** (you do) when the accident occurred?
- 2 I **was watching** (watch) a mystery movie on TV when the electricity **went out** (go out)
- 3 The Titanic **was crossing** (cross) the Atlantic when it **struck** (strike) an iceberg.
- 4 Yesterday I **spent** (spend) two hours cleaning my living room.
- 5 She acts as if Jane **were** (be) her friend.
- 6 I wish I **had** (have) some cake to offer you.

Exercícios Propostos

I. Write the simple past tense of the following verbs.

- 1 to feed: **fed**
- 2 to choose: **chose**
- 3 to cost: **cost**
- 4 to feel: **felt**
- 5 to hear: **heard**
- 6 to become: **became**
- 7 to hide: **hid**
- 8 to grow: **grew**
- 9 to know: **knew**
- 10 to take: **took**
- 11 to drink: **drank**
- 12 to read: **read**
- 13 to write: **wrote**
- 14 to sit: **sat**
- 15 to sleep: **slept**
- 16 to wear: **wore**
- 17 to forgive: **forgave**
- 18 to eat: **ate**
- 19 to fall: **fell**

- 20 to run: **ran**
- 21 to fly: **flew**
- 22 to sing: **sang**
- 23 to swim: **swam**
- 24 to sell: **sold**
- 25 to pay: **paid**
- 26 to lose: **lost**
- 27 to leave: **left**
- 28 to meet: **met**
- 29 to win: **won**
- 30 to teach: **taught**

II. Put the verb into the correct form, simple past or past continuous.

- 1 I **wasn't driving** (not drive) very fast when the accident happened.
- 2 What **were you doing** (you do) at this time yesterday?
- 3 **Were you watching** (you watch) television when I phoned you?
- 4 She talked to him as if he **were** (be) a child.

5 I don't know how to dance. I wish I knew (know) how to dance.

6 Tom burnt / burned (burn) his hand when he was cooking the dinner.

7 While I was working (work) in the garden, I hurt my back.

8 He looked right through me as though I didn't exist (not exist).

9 It's crowded here. I wish there weren't (not be) so many people.

10 Tom took a photograph of me while I wasn't looking (not look).

11 Paul threw (throw) the ball to Helen who caught (catch) it.

12 Tom usually sleeps well. Last night he slept (sleep) very badly.

13 Simon fell off the ladder when he was painting (paint) the ceiling.

14 I wish it didn't rain (not rain) so much in England.

15 I broke (break) a glass last night. I was doing (do) the washing-up when it slipped (slip) out of my hand.



No Portal Objetivo

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ANOTAÇÕES

HEALTH

WHO ARE THESE ALIENS?

A spaceship lands on Earth. Inside we find several ugly, fat, hairless beings with no legs. What are these amorphous extra-terrestrials? Jabba the Hutt? No, returning human astronauts, according to Dr Lewis Dartnell of *University College London*. Ease of movement in low or zero gravity will cause muscle wastage, while at the same time causing fluids to gather in their heads, which would make their faces puff up. The benevolent artificial environment inside a spacecraft would result in hair loss. Dr Dartnell even suggested that future astronauts would choose to have their legs amputated as one's lower limbs only get in the way in zero gravity. And if the astronauts had had children during their years in space travelling to other planets they would probably be stunted as well as bald and fat. A study from NASA's *Ames Research Center* in Mountain View, California has found that when **newts** tails are amputated to re-grow in space, the new tails are only half as long as they would be on Earth. Researchers affirm that gravity plays a role in cell division. Do you still want to grow up to be an astronaut?



(Think in English)



*newts: small semiaquatic salamanders of North America and Europe and northern Asia.

Exercícios Resolvidos

Why Can't I Find a Girl Like Dear Old Me?

By Jocelyn Selim

A group of psychologists at St. Andrews University in Scotland has debunked the theory that opposites attract. They say people really want a partner who looks a lot like what they see in the mirror. After recruiting volunteers to rate the attractiveness of faces flashed on a computer screen, the researchers found that both men and women gave higher scores to the countenances that more closely resembled their own. When the researchers used a program to morph each subject's face into a gender-reversed version, the responses got even more enthusiastic. "The ideal was a slightly changed version of themselves, what an identical twin of the opposite sex would look like if such a thing were possible," says David Perrett, who led the study.

The search for lookalike lovers is probably driven less by narcissism than by sexual imprinting, the common tendency of animals to choose mates that resemble their parents in order to continue the species. In the St. Andrews study, women who were born to older couples were more likely to overlook wrinkles when evaluating the desirability of men. Men were willing to overlook a few extra years only if their fathers had married older women and if they were judging the face for a long-term relationship. "So there may be a bit of truth in Freud after all," Perrett says.

(From: www.discover.com)

- The message implicit in the text is that:
 - the theory that opposites attract is still regarded as being true.
 - Freud has always been right.
 - narcissism explains why people wish to resemble their parents.
 - older couples' daughters tend to get married to older men.
 - our ideal mate would have very few different features from ourselves.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

- Choose the alternative that contains only words formed by prefixes or suffixes:
 - response / tendency / debunked / lookalike
 - psychologist / slightly / opposites / willing
 - probably / partner / truth / wrinkles
 - relationship / attractiveness / desirability / overlook
 - gender-reversed / volunteer / driven / imprinting

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. Translate the title of the passage.
Who are these Aliens?

Quem são esses alienígenas?

II. Match the columns.

1. beings	1	c	a) ambiente
2. while	2	g	b) bem como
3. environment	3	a	c) seres
4. loss	4	e	d) até mesmo
5. even	5	d	e) perda
6. as well as	6	b	f) célula
7. tails	7	h	g) enquanto (que)
8. cell	8	f	h) rabos

* environmental = ambiental

environmentalist = ambientalista

* a cell is also a small room where a prisoner lives =
cela

III. LAND

Translate the underlined words.

1 In those days, goods were more commonly transported by

land than by sea = terra

2 The land of the Rising Sun is a name for Japan =

terra

3 to land = to arrive from space, the sky or the sea =

aterrizar

The plane is due to land at 9:30.

Its opposite is:

The plane is due to take off at 9:30

IV. Combine the following expressions with their meanings below

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------|
| 1 | ease of movement | (c) |
| 2 | muscle wastage | (e) |
| 3 | to puff up | (b) |
| 4 | spacecraft | (a) |
| 5 | to get in the way | (d) |
| 6 | stunted | (f) |

- a) vehicle for travelling through space
b) to become swollen, to inflate
c) being able to move effortlessly
d) to be an inconvenience; to restrict movement
e) muscular atrophy
f) unusually small

Translate the following excerpt from the text.

"Ease of movement in low or zero gravity will cause muscle wastage..."

Facilidade de movimento em baixa gravidade ou gravidade zero
causará atrofia muscular..."

V. Translate the underlined words and/or expressions.

1 I went to several travel agencies to gather information about the trip.

* to gather = reunir, coletar, acumular

2 The accident victims had injuries to their lower limbs.

* lower limbs = membros inferiores (pernas)

3 At twenty he was already going bald (= hairless).

* bald = careca

VI. Write the opposites of

1 inside = outside

2 ugly = beautiful, pretty, handsome

3 fat = thin, slim, skinny

4 lower = upper

5 long = short

6 hairless = hairy

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

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to find	<u>found</u>	<u>found</u>
2. to make	<u>made</u>	<u>made</u>
3. to choose	<u>chose</u>	<u>chosen</u>
4. to re-grow	<u>re-grew</u>	<u>re-grown</u>

VIII. TO PLAY + A ROLE

↓ ↓
jogar (tennis) papel
tocar (the piano)
brincar (with toys)

Translate.

1 Your role as mother involves patience and tolerance.

* role = papel

2 Who plays the role of Harry Potter in the movie?

Quem desempenha o papel de Harry Potter no filme?

* to play the role = desempenhar o papel

3 My elder brother has always been a role model to me.

* role model = modelo

IX. In the text.

“Do you still want to grow up to be an astronaut?” =

“Do you still want to be an astronaut when you become older? =

Você ainda quer ser um astronauta quando crescer?

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 De acordo com o texto, qual das alternativas **não** seria resultado da permanência do homem no espaço?

- a) Calvície.
- b) Disfunções cerebrais.
- c) Atrofia muscular.
- d) Inchaço no rosto.
- e) Filhos muito pequenos.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

2 O que atrapalharia a vida de um ser humano no espaço?

- a) Sua altura.
- b) Seu peso.
- c) Suas pernas.
- d) Seus músculos.
- e) Seus pelos.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

ANOTAÇÕES

NEW LAW TARGETS FAST-FOOD TOYS

San Francisco has passed a law banning fast-food restaurants from giving away toys with some children's meals. Supporters say many fast-food meals are very unhealthy, but McDonald's called the legislation misguided.

It could mean the end of the Happy Meal, the fast-food snack that's a hit with children at McDonald's, because it comes with a free toy. City leaders in San Francisco argued the same meals also come with too many calories and they say that has added to a situation where nearly 20% of American children are obese.

Now San Francisco has become the first major US city to ban fast-food restaurants from giving away toys with meals that don't meet nutritional recommendations. In future, you'll only get the toy if you buy a healthy snack.

The burger giant McDonald's sent senior executives to the city to oppose the measure. In a statement, the company said: "Parents tell us it's their right and responsibility, not the government's, to make their own decisions and to choose what's right for their children."

McDonald's, Burger King and 15 other food companies have accepted to self-regulate how they advertise food to youngsters.



(Rajesh Mirchandani, BBC News)

Exercícios Resolvidos

Anti-homework crusades are not new -- in 1901, for example, California passed a law abolishing homework for grades one _____ eight -- but they have usually been led by the same kinds of people, which is to say, elites. This might sound surprising: after all, critics of homework sometimes argue that it handicaps kids who don't have computers at home, or parents with enough education to help with assignments. But then again, it also tells those parents what their children are doing in school and gives them a way to help that may be less intimidating and more feasible than volunteering in classrooms -- the luxury of parents who don't have to punch a time clock -- or meeting with the principal.

(New York Times, SESEP)

1 Which of these words is missing in line 3?

- a) from
- b) between
- c) against
- d) through
- e) until

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

- 2 In the text, *parents who don't have to punch a time clock* means parents who
- a) are not working class people.
 - b) are jobless.
 - c) work in a factory.
 - d) work at night.
 - e) are not illiterate.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

- 3 One could say that the text
- a) makes a clear case for less homework.
 - b) advocates that every home should have a computer exclusively for the children to use.
 - c) praises parents who talk to the principal.
 - d) states that uneducated parents should not help their children with their homework.
 - e) makes a subtle criticism of the elite.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. TARGET

Translate the following sentences.

1 Any major airport or station is potentially a terrorist target.

Qualquer aeroporto ou estação é potencialmente um alvo terrorista.

2 My target is to have saved £300 by the end of the year.

Meu objetivo é ter economizado 300 libras lá pelo fim do ano.

3 The terrorists targeted military bases.

Os terroristas tinham como alvo bases militares.

4 Most advertisements target adolescents.

A maioria dos anúncios têm como alvo os adolescentes.

Now, translate the title of the passage.

Nova lei tem como alvo os brinquedos do fast-food.

II. Match the columns.

1. meals	1	f	a) lanche
2. healthy	2	i	b) direito
3. snack	3	a	c) quase
4. free	4	h	d) de posição elevada
5. nearly	5	c	e) gigante
6. major	6	j	f) refeições
7. giant	7	e	g) jovens
8. senior	8	d	h) grátis
9. right	9	b	i) saudáveis
10. youngsters	10	g	j) importante

III. Complete the chart.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to (be)come	<u>(be) came</u>	<u>be(come)</u>
2. to say	<u>said</u>	<u>said</u>
3. to get	got	<u>got(ten)</u>
4. <u>to buy</u>	<u>bought</u>	bought
5. to send	<u>sent</u>	<u>sent</u>
6. <u>to choose</u>	chose	<u>chosen</u>

IV. SUPPORTER

Translate the different meanings of supporter in the sentences below.

1 He's a passionate supporter of the children's rights.

* supporter = defensor

2 The candidate thanked his supporters.

* supporter = aliado, simpatizante

3 Thousands of supporters traveled to South Africa for the World Cup final.

* supporter = torcedor

V. Complete the following sentences by using the verbs from the chart.

to mean – to argue
to self-regulate – to advertise

1 We could argue this issue for hours.

2 We decided to advertise our car in the local newspaper.

3 These red marks mean that the skin is very sensitive.

4 To self-regulate is the same as to monitor and control oneself.

VI. Translate the underlined expressions in the following sentences.

1 He blames the crisis on the government's misguided economic policies.

* misguided = mal-orientado, inadequado

2 The band has released a compilation of their greatest hits.

* hit = sucesso

3 Drastic measures must be taken to avoid shoplifting.

* measure = medida

4 The President made a statement to the press yesterday night.

* statement = declaração

VII. Combine the following expressions with their meanings below.

1 to ban (c)

2 to give away (a)

3 to add to (d)

4 to meet (b)

a) to make a gift of; to donate as a gift

b) to fulfill, to satisfy

c) to prohibit

d) to increase the impact or significance of

Now, complete the sentences

1 We haven't found a house that meets our needs yet.

2 Last year arms sales were banned in Ireland.

3 They decided to give away all their old clothes.

4 Tips can add 20 dollars to your bill.

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

A			B
1. children	1	f	a) success
2. hit	2	a	b) important
3. nearly	3	e	c) young persons
4. major	4	b	d) declaration
5. statement	5	d	e) almost
6. youngsters	6	c	f) kids

IX. Translate the following excerpt from the text.

"In future, you'll only get the toy if you buy a healthy snack."

No futuro você só ganhará o brinquedo se comprar um lanche saudável.

X. Write in English.

Os pais dizem que é seu direito escolher a comida dos seus filhos.

Parents say (that) it is their right to choose their children's food.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Responda em Português.

1 Que lei foi aprovada recentemente em São Francisco?

Uma lei que proíbe os restaurantes fast-food de darem brinquedos com algumas refeições para as crianças.

2 O que o McDonald's pensa a respeito da lei aprovada?

O McDonald's considera a lei inadequada.

3 O que algumas cadeias de fast-food concordariam em fazer?

Monitorar e controlar a maneira pela qual a comida para os jovens é anunciada.

SANTA CLAUS IS TOO UNHEALTHY

An Australian scientist writing in the British Medical Journal thinks Father Christmas is a bad role model for children because he is very fat and drinks too much alcohol.

Father Christmas should **get off his sleigh** and walk, **lay off** the mince pies and **go easy on** the beer and brandy, says research from the University of Monash in Melbourne. Santa Claus, it says, is one of the most widely recognised figures in the world, and it's about time he started looking after his health, because he's **a terrible role model**.



The traditional image of him as a jolly little man with a fat **belly** promotes the view that obese people are happy. The research isn't intended entirely seriously, says Nathan Grills, the scientist behind it, but there's still a good point to make about public health.

Equally worrying, he says, is the vast amount of alcohol Santa consumes **on his rounds**. All the beer, brandy and sherry left out for him in a billion homes worldwide, it says, must mean **he's in no fit state** to drive his sleigh. In fact, says the research, he should abandon it altogether and find a healthier way to deliver presents - like jogging. If that wasn't bad enough, the study says, Santa's habits **warrant closer scrutiny**. More research is needed, it says, before it pronounces him a true public health **menace**.

(Janet Barrie)

Exercícios Resolvidos

MY BUDDY APPLIED for a job as an insurance salesperson. Where the form requested "prior experience," he wrote "lifeguard." That was it. Nothing else.

"We're looking for someone who can not only sell insurance, but who can sell himself," said the hiring manager. "How does working as a lifeguard pertain salesmanship?"

"I _____ swim," my pal replied.

He got the job.

(TEDD C. HUSTON – Reader's Digest)

- 1 (UNIP) – De acordo com o texto,
a) o emprego oferecido era de salvavidas.

- b) o candidato mencionado nunca havia trabalhado em sua vida.
c) o emprego oferecido era de vendedor de seguros.
d) o candidato foi recusado por não ter experiência alguma.
e) o candidato foi recusado por haver mentido em relação a seu emprego anterior.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

- 2 O verbo que falta na penúltima linha do texto é:
a) shouldn't
b) mustn't
c) oughtn't to
d) may not
e) couldn't

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

- I. health → saúde healthy → saudável
 wealth → riqueza wealthy → rico

So, turn the title of the text into Portuguese.

Papai Noel não é saudável.

- II. The opposite of "fat" is thin and of "too much" is too little.

III. Match the columns.

1. mince pies	1	g	a) ídolo, modelo
2. role model	2	a	b) preocupante
3. sleigh	3	i	c) ainda
4. widely	4	e	d) quantidade
5. jolly	5	j	e) amplamente
6. still	6	c	f) deixados
7. worrying	7	b	g) tortas de frutas
8. amount	8	d	h) maneira
9. left out	9	f	i) trenó
10. way	10	h	j) alegre

IV. In the text, there are words that refer to alcoholic beverages. Which are they?

- a) brandy
 b) beer
 c) sherry

V. Complete the sentences with "it's about time" "looks after", "jogging" and "altogether".

- 1 Mary's husband looks after the baby when she goes to work.
 2 I don't want to stop seeing her altogether.
 3 It's about time they mended this sidewalk.
 4 She listed her forms of exercise as jogging, aerobics and swimming.

VI. Match the expressions with their explanations, according to the text.

- 1 to get off his sleigh (**b**)
 2 lay off (**d**)
 3 go easy on (**e**)
 4 a terrible role model (**a**)
 5 belly (informal) (**c**)

- a) not a very good example for people.
 b) stop using his sleigh.
 c) stomach.
 d) stop eating.
 e) not drinking alcohol as much as he usually does.

VII. Match the columns.

1. to start	1	a	a) to begin
2. to look after	2	b	b) to take care of
3. happy	3	c	c) jolly
4. vast	4	d	d) large
5. altogether	5	g	e) necessary
6. way	6	f	f) manner
7. needed	7	e	g) completely

VIII. Match the expressions with their definitions.

- 1 on his rounds (d)
2 he's in no fit state (c)
3 warrant closer scrutiny (a)
4 menace (b)

- a) should be more examined in more details.
b) threat.
c) he is not capable or fit to do something.
d) on the route which Santa Claus makes each year.

IX. Fill in the chart with the missing verb forms.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|-------|---------|
| 1 | to write | wrote | written |
| 2 | to go | went | gone |
| 3 | to say | said | said |
| 4 | to find | found | found |

X. Write in English.

Papai Noel é um velhinho imaginário de barba e cabelos brancos e um casaco vermelho que traz presentes para as crianças no Natal.

Santa Claus is an imaginary old man with white hair and beard and a red coat who brings children presents at Christmas.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

- 1 O texto nos diz que,
- a) Papai Noel abandonou o trenó nas histórias infantis modernas.
b) um cientista britânico elaborou uma pesquisa sobre Papai Noel.
c) a pesquisa sobre Papai Noel foi concluída e contribuiu grandemente para a saúde pública.
d) seria mais exemplar para as crianças se Papai Noel entregasse os presentes a pé.
e) tradicionalmente as pessoas obesas são consideradas pessoas felizes e generosas.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

- 2 In "More research is needed, it says,..." refers to
- a) jogging
b) the researcher.
c) the study
d) Santa Claus
e) habit

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

Módulo 25 - Present Tenses

I. Fill in the blanks using the verbs in parentheses in the Simple Present or Present Continuous Tenses.

- 1 I _____ Chemistry at this moment. (to study)
- 2 Why _____ Jim _____ now? (to cry)
- 3 Call me in case she _____ me. (to need)
- 4 They _____ the newspaper once a day. (to read)
- 5 As soon as Jack _____ his homework, he'll leave. (to finish)
- 6 _____ you _____ soccer on Saturdays? (to play)
- 7 _____ he _____ tennis on Sundays? (to play)
- 8 The thieves _____ from the prison at this moment. (to flee)
- 9 Don't forget your coat when you go out. It _____ colder and colder. (to get)
- 10 She hopes to get married before she _____ 30. (to turn)
- 11 Wait here till Mary _____. (to arrive)
- 12 The train _____ in a few minutes. (to come)

II. Choose the correct form for each test.

- 13 Peter generally _____ for his failures.
 - a) apologise
 - b) apologises
 - c) is apologising
 - d) don't apologise
 - e) doesn't apologise
- 14 Mary frequently _____ horrible headaches.
 - a) have
 - b) do have
 - c) has
 - d) is having
 - e) does has
- 15 Henry rarely _____ a sore throat.
 - a) have
 - b) doesn't have
 - c) is having
 - d) don't have
 - e) has
- 16 _____ it _____ now?
 - a) Does / rain
 - b) Are / raining
 - c) Is / rained
 - d) Is / raining
 - e) Is / raining

Módulos 26 e 27 - Texts

The British Government recently announced that it would be spending a massive £ 71 million researching phobias, a medical phenomenon which is said to affect more than 16 million Britons. According to the Royal College of Psychiatrists, one in 10 people will suffer a debilitating fear at some point in their lives. Specific phobias can include anything from a fear of beards to a fear of snow, but it's in the area of social phobia that the greatest problems lie. And nearly no one is exempt from it.

(Adapted from *Speak Up - FMTM*)

Translate the following words and expressions.

- 1 to announce = _____
- 2 to spend = _____
- 3 to research = _____
- 4 phenomenon = _____
- 5 to affect = _____
- 6 Britons = _____
- 7 according to = _____
- 8 to suffer = _____
- 9 fear = _____
- 10 to include = _____
- 11 anything = _____
- 12 beards = _____
- 13 snow = _____
- 14 to lie = _____
- 15 nearly no one = _____
- 16 to be exempt from = _____

TEXT COMPREHENSION

- 17 O governo britânico
 - a) vai investir em pesquisas envolvendo um mal social muito recente na Grã-Bretanha.
 - b) pretende gastar milhões de libras pesquisando um mal que, segundo se afirma, atinge milhões de britânicos.
 - c) vai gastar 71 milhões de libras para pesquisar um fenômeno ainda sem explicação para milhões de britânicos.
 - d) avalia que as fobias provocam um gasto com pesquisas no valor de 71 milhões de libras.
 - e) anunciou que 16 milhões de britânicos participarão de pesquisas envolvendo um mal que os atinge.
- 18 Segundo o texto,
 - a) as fobias da área social atingem uma em cada dez pessoas na fase adulta.
 - b) no Royal College of Pshychiatrists, uma em cada dez pessoas padece de fobias.
 - c) o medo de barbas brancas que lembram a neve é exemplo de uma fobia específica.
 - d) quase ninguém está livre de vir a padecer de uma fobia social.
 - e) as fobias sociais não constituirão um desafio para os pesquisadores britânicos.

STOCKINGS WITH THE RIGHT STUFF

Here's the latest ingenious solution to smelly feet – stockings that give off floral scents. The French hosiery (tights, stockings, collants etc.) company DIM may not have had this in mind when creating Dimessence, a pantyhose that's infused with fragrances said to last through 20 washings. The line, drawing on principles of aromachology, has four colors, each with its own scent and psychological profile. The pearl gray hose, for example, claims to soothe (quieten) **one's** nerves while emanating lilac, jasmine, white musk and tea scents.

(Adapted from *Speak Up* – UNIMEP)

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

- 19 durar = _____
- 20 ter em mente = _____
- 21 alegar, afirmar = _____
- 22 lavadas = _____
- 23 pés que cheiram mal = _____
- 24 jasmim = _____
- 25 meia-calça = _____
- 26 cinza perolada = _____
- 27 a mais recente = _____
- 28 meias = _____
- 29 lilás = _____
- 30 perfil = _____
- 31 material = _____
- 32 original, criativa = _____
- 33 empresa fabricante de meias = _____

- 34 essências de chá = _____
- 35 impregnar = _____
- 36 usar, fazer uso de = _____
- 37 almíscar = _____
- 38 aliviar, acalmar = _____

Módulo 28 - Texts

SLAVERY ON OUR DOORSTEP

There are estimated to be more than 20,000 overseas domestic servants working in Britain (the exact figure is not known because the Home Office, the Government department that deals with this, does not keep statistics). Usually, they have been brought over by foreign businessmen, diplomats or Britons who have returned from abroad. Of these 20,000 just under 2,000 are being exploited and abused by their employers, according to the London-based campaigning group Kalayaan, which helps overseas servants working in Britain.

The plight of women working as domestics around the world received much media attention earlier this year in several highly publicised cases. In one of them, a Filipina maid was executed in Singapore after being convicted of murder, despite protests from many quarters that her guilt had not been adequately established.

(Vassouras/RJ)

I. Find in the text the equivalent in English to these words and expressions.

- 1 escravidão = _____
- 2 empregados = _____
- 3 número = _____
- 4 empregadores = _____
- 5 situação difícil = _____
- 6 vários = _____
- 7 acusada = _____
- 8 assassinato = _____
- 9 apesar de = _____
- 10 culpa = _____
- 11 empregada = _____
- 12 de acordo com = _____
- 13 lidar com = _____
- 14 guardar, conservar = _____
- 15 estatísticas = _____
- 16 homens de negócio = _____
- 17 voltar = _____
- 18 exterior = _____
- 19 persuadir = _____
- 20 explorar = _____

II. Vocabulary Expansion

Translate into Portuguese.

- 21 employee = _____
- 22 employer = _____
- 23 employment = _____
- 24 employment agency = _____
- 25 underemployment = _____
- 26 unemployment = _____
- 27 unemployment rate = _____
- 28 to employ = _____

GETÚLIO VARGAS

Was Getulio Vargas really “Father of the Poor”, or did his death produce public sympathy that strengthened his reputation? Regardless, Getulio Vargas affected the history of Brazil more than any other character in the 20th century. Politicians have to offer something for each sector of society. Vargas was better at this than his forerunners. He proudly wore the titles of legislator, congressman, cabinet minister, governor, revolutionary, chief of state, interim president, dictator, senator, and popularly elected president.

For the poor, he was the paternalistic benefactor; for the middle class, he was the one who brought stability; and for the wealthy, he supported the status quo.

Getulio Vargas lived a regime motivated by both positive and negative features and reforms. Many observers have been puzzled by Vargas's ability to judge events and retain power. Levine refers to Vargas as, “a small man obsessed with power. Crafty yet bland, Vargas viewed the presidency as a vehicle for authoritative rule but not personal aggrandizement”.

Vargas ruled over Brazil for 18 years. From 1930-1934, he was provisional president and dictator. From 1934-1937, he was congressionally elected president. From 1937-1945, he was dictator with the backing of the revolutionary coalition. From 1951 to 1954, he was popularly elected president. He had a dream that Brazilian politics could be used to develop Brazil nationally, internationally, and economically. His vision was to modernize Brazil.

(Texto adaptado)

29	death	29	a) benfeitor
30	public sympathy	30	b) precursores
31	to strengthen	31	c) ser melhor em
32	regardless	32	d) títulos
33	character	33	e) morte
34	century	34	f) rico
35	politicians	35	g) orgulhosamente
36	to be better at	36	h) apoiar
37	forerunners	37	i) classe média
38	proudly	38	j) políticos
39	to wear	39	k) de qualquer maneira
40	titles	40	l) características
41	benefactor	41	m) fortalecer
42	middle class	42	n) trazer
43	to bring	43	o) usar
44	wealthy	44	p) astuto
45	to support	45	q) comoção pública
46	features	46	r) ficar perplexo
47	to be puzzled	47	s) apoio
48	to judge	48	t) manter o poder
49	to retain power	49	u) ver, considerar
50	crafty	50	v) personagem
51	yet bland	51	w) governo
52	to view	52	x) julgar
53	rule	53	y) século
54	backing	54	z) contudo afável

Módulo 29 - Past Tense

I. Fill in the blanks using the Simple Past or the Past Continuous Tenses.

- 1 Harold _____ to New York last week. (to fly)
- 2 My sister _____ for Germany a long time ago. (to leave)
- 3 I wish I _____ richer. (to be)
- 4 She wishes she _____ smarter. (to be)
- 5 He behaves as if he _____ in his own house. (to be)

- 6 I wish he _____ to the party tonight. (to come)
- 7 If only she _____ the true story. (to know)
- 8 I _____ a terrible cold a week ago. (to catch)
- 9 I _____ when the telephone _____.
(to sleep / to ring)
- 10 They _____ the plants when you _____.
(to water)

II. Write the Simple Past Tense of the following verbs.
(to arrive)

- 11 to bet = _____
- 12 to burn = _____
- 13 to breed = _____
- 14 to cost = _____
- 15 to dig = _____
- 16 to fall = _____
- 17 to feel = _____
- 18 to forgive = _____
- 19 to hear = _____
- 20 to hide = _____
- 21 to learn = _____
- 22 to lose = _____
- 23 to say = _____
- 24 to teach = _____
- 25 to throw = _____
- 26 to wear = _____
- 27 to win = _____
- 28 to understand = _____

III. Put into English.

- 29 Eu estava tirando uma soneca quando minha irmã me chamou.

- 30 Ela estava preparando o jantar quando a campainha tocou.

Módulos 30 e 31 – Texts
(FUVEST)

THE GREAT ENGLISH DIVIDE

Antonio Sanz might as well have won the lottery. In 1965, when the small, curly-haired Spaniard was 10, an American professor asked his parents if she might take the boy to the U.S. and enroll him in public school. They agreed. America seemed to offer a brighter future than the dairy farms where his father worked in the foothills north of Madrid. Sanz left, but came back to Spain every summer with stories from Philadelphia and boxes of New World artifacts: Super Balls, baseball cards, and Bob Dylan records.

His real prize, though, was English. Sanz learned fast, and by senior year he outscored most of his honors English classmates, in the verbal section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test. In those days, back in his hometown of Colmenar Viejo, English seemed so exotic that kids would stop him on the street and ask him to say a few sentences. By the time he graduated from Hamilton College in Clinton, N. Y., and moved back to Spain, American companies there were nearly as excited. He landed in Procter & Gamble Co.

Sanz, now 49 and a father of three, employs his Philadelphia English as an executive at Vodafone PLC in Madrid. But something funny has happened to his second language. These days, English is no longer special, or odd, or even foreign. In Paris, Dusseldorf, Madrid, and even in the streets of Colmenar Viejo, English has put down roots. "What else can we speak?" Sanz asks. (...)

Business Week

Main vocabulary. Find in the text the equivalent in English to these expressions.

- 1 ganhar na loteria = _____
- 2 quando = _____
- 3 o que mais? = _____
- 4 enraizar-se, fixar-se = _____
- 5 cidade natal = _____
- 6 fazendas de gado leiteiro = _____
- 7 parecer = _____
- 8 de cabelos encaracolados = _____
- 9 formar-se = _____
- 10 pés da montanha = _____
- 11 acontecer = _____
- 12 estranho = _____
- 13 até mesmo = _____
- 14 engraçado = _____
- 15 matricular = _____
- 16 último ano escolar = _____
- 17 estrangeiro = _____

- 18 colegas de classe = _____
 19 concordar = _____
 20 pais = _____
 21 rapidamente = _____
 22 superar = _____
 23 empregar = _____
 24 voltar para = _____
 25 não mais = _____
 26 contudo = _____
 27 prêmio = _____

- 41 eating disorders = _____
 42 about = _____
 43 vanity = _____
 44 psychological disorders = _____
 45 attempt = _____
 46 to cope with = _____
 47 life-threatening eating disorders = _____

 48 such as = _____
 49 binge-eating = _____

COULD YOU OR SOMEONE YOU CARE ABOUT HAVE AN EATING DISORDER?

In a culture where thinness is too often equated with physical attractiveness, success, and happiness, nearly everyone has dealt with issues regarding the effect their weight and body shape can have on their self-image. However, eating disorders are not about dieting or vanity; they're complex psychological disorders in which an individual's eating patterns are developed – and then habitually maintained – in an attempt to cope with other problems in their life.

Each year more than 5 million Americans are affected by serious and often life-threatening eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa, binge-eating, bulimia nervosa, compulsive eating, and obesity. Left untreated, the emotional, psychological and physical consequences can be devastating, even fatal. Eating disorders know no class, cultural, or gender boundaries and can affect men, women, adolescents, and even children, from all walks of life.

(<http://www.eating-disorder.com/>)

Translate into Portuguese these expressions.

- 28 thinness = _____
 29 too often = _____
 30 to equate with = _____
 31 attractiveness = _____
 32 happiness = _____
 33 nearly everyone = _____
 34 to deal with = _____
 35 issues = _____
 36 regarding = _____
 37 weight = _____
 38 body shape = _____
 39 self-image = _____
 40 however = _____

Módulo 32 – Texts

NON-SCHEDULED ESCAPES

THE CARDIOLOGIST LUIZ ROBERTO LONDRES GENERATED HIS OWN MODEL OF SABBATICAL LEAVE

Each one has a way¹ to organize the sabbatical stop². Doctor Luiz Roberto Londres, owner³ of the Clínica Sao Vicente, in Rio de Janeiro, has a particular model of sabbatical leave⁴. From times to times, he simply disappears⁵. There is no point in calling to the mobile⁶, nor e-mail or the secretary. Londres passes days into the woods⁷, or at a beach⁸ in the surroundings⁹ of Rio de Janeiro, thinking about life and refreshing¹⁰ the mind. “Only after some time I realized¹¹ how good it was to be far away¹² from everyone; these are moments of mine which are invaluable¹³”, says the 63-year old man, born in Rio de Janeiro.

Of course Londres' decision has consequences. Today he is separated; he faced real problems with his wife at times without communication¹⁴. “Perhaps for this reason he has had two marriages¹⁵.” But the contribution that these stops brought, and still bring to me, are worth doing¹⁶. Londres works from eight to ten hours a day; he is an avowed workaholic¹⁷ and considers himself “too curious” in the medicine subjects¹⁸. “My departure made me have long-term visions, impossible to have while I am concerned with¹⁹ my office or with other projects²⁰.”

TAM Magazine

Translate the underlined words and expressions from the text.

ESCAPADAS SEM HORA MARCADA

O cardiologista Luiz Roberto Londres criou seu próprio modelo de parada sabática

Cada um tem uma _____¹ de organizar sua _____². O médico Luiz Roberto Londres, _____³ da Clínica São Vicente, no Rio de Janeiro, tem um jeito muito particular de _____⁴. De tempos em tempos, ele simplesmente _____⁵. Não adianta tentar _____⁶, nem o e-mail ou a secretária. Londres passa dias no meio da _____⁷, ou numa _____⁸ nos _____⁹ do Rio de Janeiro, pensando na vida e _____¹⁰ a

cabeça. Só depois de algum tempo _____¹¹ como me fazia bem ficar um pouco _____¹² de todos; são momentos só meus que _____¹³, conta o carioca de 63 anos, nascido no Rio de Janeiro.

Claro que a decisão de Londres tem lá suas consequências. Atualmente separado, o médico, muitas vezes, enfrentou problemas reais com a esposa depois de algumas horas _____¹⁴. "Talvez por isso já tenha passado por dois _____¹⁵." Mas a contribuição que essas paradas trouxeram, e ainda me trazem, _____¹⁶. Londres trabalha de oito a dez horas por dia, é _____¹⁷ e se diz um "curioso além da conta" _____¹⁸. "O meu afastamento me fez ter visões de longo prazo, impossíveis de se ter enquanto _____¹⁹ minha clínica ou com _____²⁰."

SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

- For as long as humans have been around, we have
2. taken it for granted that men and women differ in their behaviour. So old stereotypes never die – they
 4. just return endlessly as bestsellers. *Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus and Why Men Don't*
 6. *Listen and Women Can't Read Maps* are among the biggest worldwide hits.
 8. There is a long list of male and female differences that have captured the popular imagination. Women
 10. are better at reading facial expressions, more fluent with words, more sensitive to sounds and smells,
 12. more concerned about and emphatic towards their friends, and they talk more to their intimates. Men are
 14. more likely to take stupid risks, pursue status over intimacy – and they can mentally rotate maps better.
 16. Some of these characteristics are well grounded in research, some are mere prejudice, and others are not nearly as simple as they look. (New Scientist) FEI

21	to be around	1	a) fluente
22	to take for granted	2	b) ser provável
23	to differ	3	c) entre
24	behaviour	4	d) odores
25	to die	5	e) pesquisa
26	Mars	6	f) comportamento
27	among	7	g) em relação a
28	to capture	8	h) bem fundamentadas
29	fluent	9	i) Marte
30	sensitive	10	j) parecer
31	sounds	11	k) existir
32	smells	12	l) assumir riscos
33	concerned	13	m) intimidade
34	towards	14	n) preocupadas
35	to be likely to	15	o) ser diferente
36	to take risks	16	p) preconceito
37	to pursue	17	q) prender, atrair
38	intimacy	18	r) sons
39	well grounded	19	s) morrer
40	research	20	t) perseguir
41	prejudice	21	u) sensível
42	to look	22	v) aceitar como verdadeiro



Inglês

Módulo 25 - Present Tenses

- 1 am studying
- 2 is / crying
- 3 needs
- 4 read
- 5 finishes
- 6 Do / play
- 7 Does / play
- 8 are fleeing
- 9 is getting
- 10 turns
- 11 arrives
- 12 is coming
- 13 Resposta: B
- 14 Resposta: C
- 15 Resposta: E
- 16 Resposta: D

Módulos 26 e 27 - Texts

- 1 anunciar
- 2 gastar
- 3 pesquisar
- 4 fenômeno
- 5 afetar
- 6 Britânicos
- 7 de acordo com
- 8 sofrer
- 9 medo
- 10 incluir
- 11 qualquer coisa
- 12 barbas
- 13 neve
- 14 situar-se
- 15 quase ninguém
- 16 estar isento de
- 17 Resposta: B
- 18 Resposta: D
- 19 to last
- 20 to have in mind
- 21 to claim
- 22 washings
- 23 smelly feet
- 24 asmine
- 25 pantyhose, tights
- 26 pearl gray
- 27 the latest
- 28 stockings
- 29 lilac
- 30 profile
- 31 stuff
- 32 vingenious
- 33 hosiery company
- 34 tea scents
- 35 to infuse
- 36 to draw on
- 37 musk
- 38 to soothe

Módulo 28 - Texts

- 1 slavery
- 2 servants
- 3 figure
- 4 employers

- 5 plight
- 6 several
- 7 convicted
- 8 murder
- 9 despite
- 10 guilt
- 11 maid
- 12 according to
- 13 to deal with
- 14 to keep
- 15 statistics
- 16 businessmen
- 17 to return
- 18 overseas, abroad
- 19 to bring over
- 20 to exploit
- 21 empregado
- 22 empregador
- 23 emprego
- 24 agência de empregos
- 25 subemprego
- 26 desemprego
- 27 taxa de desemprego
- 28 empregar
- 29 e
- 30 q
- 31 m
- 32 k
- 33 v
- 34 y
- 35 j
- 36 c
- 37 b
- 38 g
- 39 o
- 40 d
- 41 a
- 42 i
- 43 n
- 44 f
- 45 h
- 46 l
- 47 r
- 48 x
- 49 t
- 50 p
- 51 z
- 52 u
- 53 w
- 54 s

Módulo 29 - Past Tenses

- 1 flew
- 2 left
- 3 were
- 4 were
- 5 were
- 6 came
- 7 knew
- 8 caught
- 9 was sleeping / rang
- 10 were watering / arrived
- 11 bet
- 12 burnt / burned
- 13 bred
- 14 cost
- 15 dug
- 16 fell
- 17 felt
- 18 forgave
- 19 heard
- 20 hid
- 21 learnt / learned
- 22 lost
- 23 said
- 24 taught
- 25 threw
- 26 wore
- 27 won
- 28 understood
- 29 I was taking a nap when my sister called me.
- 30 She was preparing dinner when the bell rang.

Módulos 30 e 31 - Texts

- 1 to win the lottery
- 2 by the time, when
- 3 what else?
- 4 to put down roots
- 5 hometown
- 6 dairy farms
- 7 to seem
- 8 curly-haired
- 9 to graduate
- 10 fothills
- 11 to happen
- 12 odd
- 13 even
- 14 funny
- 15 to enroll
- 16 senior year
- 17 foreign
- 18 classmates
- 19 to agree
- 20 parents
- 21 fast
- 22 to outscore
- 23 to employ
- 24 to come back to
- 25 no longer
- 26 though
- 27 prize
- 28 magreza
- 29 muito frequentemente
- 30 equiparar com
- 31 atração
- 32 felicidade
- 33 quase todo mundo
- 34 lidar com
- 35 questões, problemas
- 36 referentes a
- 37 peso
- 38 forma física
- 39 autoimagem
- 40 contudo, entretanto
- 41 distúrbios alimentares
- 42 sobre
- 43 vaidade
- 44 distúrbios psicológicos
- 45 tentativa
- 46 suportar, enfrentar
- 47 distúrbios alimentares que ameaçam a vida, de alto risco
- 48 tais como
- 49 compulsão alimentar

Módulo 32 - Texts

- 1 forma
- 2 parada de descanso
- 3 proprietário
- 4 licença para descansar (recarregar as baterias)
- 5 some
- 6 o celular
- 7 floresta
- 8 praia
- 9 arredores
- 10 descansando
- 11 percebi
- 12 afastado
- 13 não têm preço
- 14 sem comunicação
- 15 casamentos
- 16 valem o esforço
- 17 workaholic confesso
- 18 em assuntos médicos
- 19 estou preocupado com
- 20 outros projetos
- 21 k
- 22 v
- 23 o
- 24 f
- 25 s
- 26 i
- 27 c
- 28 q
- 29 a
- 30 u
- 31 r
- 32 d
- 33 n
- 34 g
- 35 b
- 36 l
- 37 t
- 38 m
- 39 h
- 40 e
- 41 p
- 42 j

