

Exercícios Complementares no Portal Objetivo ING2M105 e ING2M106

I) Complete the sentences using do, does, did.

1 Sheila _____ study at night.

2 Paul's friend _____ work on Saturdays.

3 They _____ go to London last year.

4 Jim's neighbors _____ play tennis every week.

5 He _____ read "Shakespeare" a long time ago.

6 Mary _____ buy the tickets yesterday.

II) Choose the correct form for each test.

7 _____ you make many mistakes in your last English test?

- a) Do b) Does
c) Did d) Don't
e) Doesn't

8 Henry _____ buy a new car last year.

- a) don't b) doesn't

- c) do
e) does

d) didn't

- c) didn't he
e) didn't him

d) don't he

9 Fred's years of experience _____ qualify him for the job.

- a) don't b) doesn't
c) didn't to d) aren't
e) isn't

10 _____ you cut all those trees last winter?

- a) Don't b) Didn't
c) Doesn't d) Do
e) Does

11 You _____ like coffee and milk.

- a) don't b) doesn't
c) didn't to d) isn't
e) aren't

12 _____ Sheila teach French every night?

- a) Did b) Do
c) Didn't d) Doesn't
e) Do not

III) Choose the correct alternative.

13 He read a good book, _____?

- a) doesn't he b) doesn't him

14 You never study, _____?

- a) don't you b) didn't you
c) do you d) does you
e) doesn't you

15 He _____ want to remain in hospital.

- a) don't b) does to
c) do to d) did not
e) did to

16 _____ you discharge yourself on September 27?

- a) Did b) Does
c) Doesn't d) Did to
e) Don't to

17 Paul's fellows _____ like peaches.

- a) doesn't b) don't
c) don't to d) didn't to
e) not do

18 They saw us at the club, _____?

- a) don't they b) do they
c) did they d) didn't they
e) didn't them

Add a Question-tag.

1 Jim's mother got angry, _____?

2 Those guys saw a good film, _____?

3 Nancy dropped out of her job, _____?

4 He'd better go home, _____?

5 My sister's husband paid all the bills, _____?

6 Let's go for a walking, _____?

7 Come here at once, _____?

8 Stop talking, _____?

9 You'd better work every other day, _____?

10 They'd rather drink brandy, _____?

11 You never get up early, _____?

12 They never play cards at night, _____?

Choose the correct form for each sentence.

13 Fred's sister wanted to earn much money, _____?

- a) did she b) does she
c) didn't she d) do you
e) didn't he

14 Mary _____ eat too much. She is getting fatter and fatter.

- a) do b) does
c) did to d) does to
e) not does to

15 David _____ sleep last night.

- a) didn't b) doesn't
c) don't d) not did
e) not does

16 Paul's friends _____ write many e-mails.

- a) doesn't b) don't to
c) not do d) not does
e) do

17 _____ you make the same mistake again?

- a) Don't to b) Didn't to
c) Does d) Did
e) Did to not

18 Jim denied giving me the money, _____?

- a) didn't you b) does he
c) didn't he d) don't he
e) not did he

– Extending the Use of Auxiliary Verbs / Text

- 1** You like apples, and so _____ my cousins.

2 I didn't feel well. Neither _____ you.

3 You don't play chess. Neither _____ I.

4 You don't forget your keys. Neither _____ my sister.

5 I went to Salvador by plane and so _____ you.

6 I enjoy going out at night and so _____ Jim's brothers.

7 You study in the morning but my niece _____.

8 They watch TV in the afternoon but those men _____.

9 My friends don't get up early on Sundays but I _____.

10 The Dawsons bought a new house but you _____.

11 I am a teacher, _____? ou _____?

12 The police arrested the thieves, _____?

13 You don't do the dishes but I _____.

14 Sheila likes chocolate and so _____ my teachers.

15 _____ they see that famous film a week ago?

16 She doesn't like to take medicines. Neither _____ I.

17 Nuria went to London by plane but we _____.

18 My mother reads the newspaper every day and so _____ my aunt.

TEENAGE-PREGNANCY

Nowadays the number of children who are born without their fathers is increasing tremendously. For instance, in England there is a staggering percentage of single mothers. On the other hand, the educational criteria are still severely kept.

Why so many pregnancies?

Why do many girls get pregnant without marrying?

The answers are difficult, the trouble keeps up worrying parents and the family in general.

What is happening?

Have life and the criteria changed?

Are there any immediate solutions?

Here are some examples which could help to solve this problem:

- Advertising campaigns about wearing condoms.
 - Frank talking (dialogues) among parents and children.
 - The awareness of taking the pill.
- So, girls be careful. Think of it.

So, girls be careful. Think of it.

You will have an entire life for giving birth to many kids.

Think of it.

You must avoid pregnancy during adolescence.

Actually you have to study, you have to enjoy yourselves and all in life has the right time to be done.

1) Find in the text the equivalent in English for these expressions.

- 1 problema = _____
- 2 pensar = _____
- 3 uma vida inteira = _____
- 4 cuidadosas = _____
- 5 dever = _____
- 6 critérios = _____
- 7 respostas = _____
- 8 atualmente = _____
- 9 por exemplo = _____
- 10 surpreendente / chocante = _____
- 11 consciência = _____
- 12 divertir-se = _____
- 13 difíceis = _____
- 14 pais e filhos = _____
- 15 por outro lado = _____
- 16 na verdade = _____
- 17 gravidez = _____
- 18 mudar = _____
- 19 conversa = _____
- 20 usar = _____
- 21 campanhas publicitárias = _____

- 22 preocupar-se = _____
 23 evitar = _____
 24 preservativos = _____
 25 estudar = _____
 26 mães solteiras = _____
 27 fácil = _____
 28 tomar pílula = _____
 29 continuar = _____
 30 dar à luz a = _____

II) Write T (True) or F (False) for these statements.

- 31 () The number of single mothers in England has fallen lately.
- 32 () Girls should avoid pregnancy during adolescence.
- 33 () All girls must take the pill even without parental consent.
- 34 () Advertising campaigns about pregnancy are common nowadays.
- 35 () The traditional British education is still severely maintained at present.
- 36 () The verb to marry means the same as to wed.
- 37 () The verb to increase means the same as to rise.
- 38 () For instance is the opposite form of for example.

Exercícios Complementares no Portal Objetivo ING2M109 e ING2M110

LOUIS PASTEUR



Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) – French chemist and microbiologist who invented the process of pasteurization, which consisted in inhibiting fermentation by oxygen. He

developed vaccines for anthrax and hydrophobia (rabies). In 1849 he married Marie Laurent. They had five children, but only two of them survived childhood.

Nine-year-old Louis Pasteur rushed into the little house where he lived, his face white.

“Mother!” he cried, “A mad dog has bitten my friend Henri, and now they are burning him with red-hot irons. It’s terrible! Why are they hurting Henri like that?”

“Rabies, Louis. Burning the bites is the only hope of stopping Henri from catching the disease. If he catches it, no one will be able to cure him.” Henri did get rabies and died, in great pain, some days later. Pasteur never forgot it and promised himself to do something in the future to help people like his little friend Henri.

He made up his mind to be a research chemist, contrary to his father’s opinion whose wish was to have a teacher in the family.

After many years studying microbes, he concluded that there was something even smaller than a microbe, something that he couldn’t see even under his powerful microscope. He called it a virus.

Pasteur was sure that rabies was caused by a virus, so he decided to keep mad dogs to perform experiments with them. He discovered that the rabies virus was strongest in the spinal cord of the diseased animal and was able to isolate and weaken it.

After many researches and experiments, Pasteur finally found the vaccine against rabies. This discovery gave people new hope. The injections were used successfully all over the world. Grateful people who had been healed sent money to help build the Pasteur Institute in Paris. There are now Pasteur Institutes in many parts of the world.

(Adapted from *Six Great Scientists*, Rosemary Border, The Macmillan Press Ltd., 1978, p. 43-53)

Responda às perguntas em Português.

1 Que acontecimento impressionou Pasteur

em sua infância?

2 Qual foi a promessa que o menino Pasteur fez a si mesmo?

3 Como era o tratamento antes da invenção da vacina anti-rábica?

4 Qual a profissão que o pai de Pasteur queria para seu filho?

Complete with the correct question-tag:

5 It doesn’t rain very often in Mexico, _____?

6 People don’t like to be criticized, _____?

7 Some birds had died, _____?

8 Helen has changed her mind, _____?

9 Your CDs were new, _____?

10 All the players played well, _____?

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Capital punishment is the only way to deter criminals?

Are you for or against death penalty? Is it the only way to prevent many crimes from happening?

Should murderers, rapers and kidnappers be arrested for the rest of their lives?

There are lots of questions to be solved at once. But, actually, felony rates are soaring in astonishing figures all over the world.

What could you do to deter violence?

And governments would do nothing?

Perhaps life imprisonment could solve this dire trouble, so that everybody could have better conditions of living and life became a right for people established by many laws.

A great number of Americans approve of both capital and life punishment.

And you? What do you think of it?

Texas is the American state which has the highest rate related to death penalty.

Capital punishment used to be a major deterrent. It makes the violent robber think twice before pulling the trigger. It prevents unarmed policemen from being mowed down by killers armed with automatic weapons, while pursuing their duty.

Above all, it can protect the most vulnerable members of society, young children, from brutal sex-maniacs. It is horrifying to think that the criminal can literally get away with murder. We all know that life sentence does not mean what it says. After ten years or so of good conduct, the most desperate villain is free to return to society.

ACRM

I) BASIC VOCABULARY

1 to deter = _____

2 against = _____

3 to prevent from = _____

4 murderers = _____

5 rapers = _____

6 kidnappers = _____

7 to be arrested = _____

8 to be solved = _____

9 at once = _____

10 felony rates = _____

11 to soar = _____

12 astonishing figures = _____

13 life imprisonment = _____

14 dire trouble = _____

15 related to = _____

16 death penalty = capital punishment = _____

17 a major deterrent = _____

18 to pull the trigger = _____

19 unarmed policemen = _____

20 to mow down = _____

21 to pursue the duty = _____

22 killers = _____

23 automatic weapons = _____

24 to be horrifying = _____

25 to get away with = _____

26 free = _____

III) Answer in Portuguese.

27 Qual é a opinião de muitos americanos em relação à pena de morte e à prisão perpétua?

28 Por que a pena de morte costumava ser um forte empecilho para a prática de crimes?

Shopping in London



London's main shopping areas are Oxford Street / Regent Street / Bond Street, Knightsbridge, Kensington High Street, and Covent Garden. Normal Monday to Saturday shopping hours are 09.00 to 17.30, although some shops are now opening and closing a bit later, i.e. 10.00 to 18.00. Many shops have one day a week when there is latenight closing, usually Wednesday or Thursday, when they don't close until 20.00. Shopping hours are extended in the period before Christmas. Many shops in central London now open on Sundays, including most supermarkets and many department stores.

Shopping in London generally gives good value for money, but certain goods are particularly worth buying if you are a visitor to Britain: antiques (Camden Passage, Bond Street, King's Road), sweaters and other

clothes especially made of wool (Marks and Spencer, Scotch House), books (Foyles, Waterstones), CDs and tapes (Virgin Records, HMV), hi-fi and photographic equipment (Tottenham Court Road).

Visitors to Britain who are not resident in EU countries receive a refund on VAT paid in this country for certain goods. Information on how this is done is available in the stores which operate the scheme.

English File – Oxford

I) Match the columns.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 to extend | a) visitant |
| 2 goods | b) to shut |
| 3 to receive a refund | c) to perform |
| 4 VAT | d) cash |
| 5 shops | e) disponible |
| 6 to close | f) worth |
| 7 usually | g) to make longer |
| 8 value | h) to get money back |
| 9 money | i) things you can buy |
| 10 visitor | j) generally |
| 11 available | k) stores |
| 12 to operate | l) value added tax |

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	12.

While you read the text, match the columns.

A WIFE PUTS HER FAMILY AND THE DOG UP FOR SALE

Suddenly, housewife Marina Spiden could stand it no more.

Her baby was crying. Her little boy had thrown the radio through the window. The dog had made a mess on the carpet.

And her husband was not doing a thing. He lay fast asleep on the couch.

So Marina put the lot of them up for sale.

Her advertisement in a newsagent's window said:

"For sale – one house-trained dog, one reasonably-trained boy of two years, one baby girl of two weeks and one man that needs training. Any offers considered. Tel. 225-0342,"

Inquiries flooded in from two dozen housewives.

Shop

"One woman even offered ten pounds," said newsagent Tom Penman. "She said that's all a man was worth."

But Marina's 21-year-old husband, milkman Brian Spiden, was not pleased.

According to Mr. Penman:

"When he saw it, he said, 'Take it out and replace it with another advertisement asking some kind taxi-driver to come and take my mother-in-law back to Birmingham.'"

At the family's home, above the newsagent's shop, Brian said last night: "When I found out, I was mad at Marina and made sure the advertisement came down. I don't mind a joke – but not when it's on me."

Fed up

Marina, a 20-year-old blonde, who has been married for three years, said: "I was fed up with it all, so I thought, 'I'll sell the whole damn lot of them.'"

"It was a joke really," said Brian's mother-in-law, Mrs. Vera Cresswell, who has been staying for a fortnight to look after Marina and the new baby, Michelle Louise.

(GROOMBRIDGE, Joy. *Connexions*; his and hers. Penguin Books, 1971, p. 29.)

I) Match the two columns.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 suddenly | 2 stand |
| 3 made a mess | 4 lay |
| 5 fast | 6 couch |
| 7 advertisement | 8 newsagent's |
| 9 inquiries | 10 flooded in |
| 11 was worth | 12 pleased |
| 13 replace | 14 mother-in law |
| 15 found out | 16 mad |
| 17 mind | 18 fed up |
| 19 damn | 20 fortnight |
| 21 look after | |

III) Answer in English.

13 What time do most shops close on Saturdays?

14 On what days can you go shopping after seven o'clock?

15 What kind of shops are usually open on Sundays?

16 Where should you go if you wanted to buy a scarf?

- a) shop that sells newspapers, magazines and cigarettes
 b) angry
 c) take care of
 d) deeply
 e) unexpectedly
 f) tolerate
 g) tired
 h) two weeks
 i) announcement in a newspaper or on a poster
 j) dirtied
 k) discovered
 l) came in large numbers
 m) object to
 n) sofa
 o) questions
 p) the mother of a man's wife
 q) was in a horizontal position
 r) was considered to have a particular value
 s) satisfied
 t) put something else in its place
 u) a strong word you use when you are angry

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.

Exercícios Complementares no Portal Objetivo ING2M113 e ING2M114

I) Supply the comparative or superlative of superiority.

1 Their car is _____ (new) ours.

2 A sports car is _____ (fast) a truck.

3 Mr. Johnson bought _____ (comfortable) car that I've ever seen.

4 Oceans are _____ (deep) rivers.

5 Jane looks _____ (young) her sister Ann.

6 Harold is _____ (intelligent) man I've ever met at the lecture.

II) Supply the correct form of the adjectives in parentheses.

7 Francis bought his car in 1999. I bought mine in 1998. His car is not _____ (old) mine.

8 My answer was exact. Yours was exact too. My answer was _____ (exact) yours.

9 My car runs 120 kilometers per hour. Your car runs 120 kilometers per hour too. My car is _____ (fast) yours.

10 A car is _____ (heavy) a truck.

III) Put into English.

11 Venha mais cedo, ou você perderá a primeira aula outra vez.

12 Viajar de trem é mais barato do que tomar um avião.

13 Eles não são tão tímidos quanto vocês.

IV) Choose the correct form for each sentence.

14 Sheila is much _____ than her niece.

- a) most serious b) more serious
c) as serious d) not so serious
e) serious of

15 Girls are usually _____ than boys.

- a) shyest b) more shy
c) not shy d) shyier
e) most shy

16 This book is _____ than that one.

- a) most interesting
b) more interesting
c) less so interesting
d) the more interesting
e) not to interesting

17 This is the _____ house I've been in my life.

- a) more comfortable
b) comfortable than
c) less comfortable of
d) more comfortable than
e) most comfortable

18 Sheila is the _____ teacher I've known during my lifetime.

- a) angry
b) more angry
c) least angriest
d) angriest
e) most angry

I) Put into English.

1 Você está ficando cada vez mais gordo.

2 Ela está ficando cada vez mais rica.

3 Viajar está ficando cada vez mais caro.

4 Quanto mais você estudar, melhor.

II) Choose the correct form for each test.

5 They are getting _____.

- a) more and most famous
b) more and more famous
c) less famous than

- d) least famous from
e) the more famous

6 Nuria is _____ student in this school.

- a) the good
b) the better
c) the best
d) more good
e) most good

7 Henry is _____ student in this school.

- a) the bad
b) the worse
c) the less bad
d) the least bad
e) the worst

8 My grandmother is getting _____.

- a) older and older
b) more old than
c) the most old
d) less old as
e) older as older

9 The less you study, _____.

- a) the worst
b) the worse

- c) more bad
d) the best for
e) more good

10 The green fruit is becoming _____.

- a) riper and ripest
b) more ripe than
c) the most ripe
d) ripe and ripe
e) riper and riper

III) Put into English.

11 Eles são os melhores alunos da escola.

12 Ela está ficando cada vez mais pobre.

13 Quanto mais você trabalhar, melhor.

IRRIGATION

In some countries in which there is very little rain at any time, the farmers have to irrigate their fields. Irrigation is easy enough if there is a great river near the crops, and if there is plenty of water in it. Canals carry the river water to the fields when necessary. In some seasons there may be too much water in the river, and the water may flood all the land near it. At other times the river water may not be enough for all the farmers, and then it will be difficult to irrigate the fields.

To prevent these difficulties, a dam may be built across the river. This will store water for dry seasons, and in wet seasons it will prevent the flooding of the land. A great lake will, no doubt, be formed behind the dam, and this may mean that houses and fields will be covered with water. Most people will accept that and will be ready to move to other places. Then the country can have the right amount of water at all times, more crops will be grown, there will be more food for everyone, and there will be no more floods.

Dams have been built for centuries in different parts of the world. Modern dams are usually built of concrete, but earth dams were used in India and Ceylon about 2,500 years ago. There was another across the River Tigris very long ago, and large numbers of irrigation canals were made in Iraq to irrigate the land. The Romans were great dam-builders, and there was also a famous dam at Ma'rib in

Arabia.

The Ma'rib dam was a great piece of engineering, but it was less famous than the Pyramids of Giza because it was hard to reach. If Greek travellers had crossed the desert and had seen it, they would, no doubt, have included it among the wonders of the world. But there is not much of it to be seen now; the pyramids have lasted longer.

Some great modern dams have been built in Africa. The Kariba dam is one example. No doubt many other dams will be built in the future, but in some places there are no rivers to dam.

We cannot use sea water for irrigation; the salt will not allow the crops to grow. Fresh water is always needed, and it is very difficult and costly to make fresh water from sea water. This is done in a few countries, but the fresh water is for drinking. There is not enough at present for irrigation. Perhaps a scientist will one day invent a cheaper way of producing fresh water from the sea. If fresh water could be made cheaply, we could grow more food. The world needs a machine to do this, and anyone who invents it will soon be a rich man.

Scientific English – G.C. Thornley

VOCABULARY:

- 1) crops = plantações
- 2) to flood = inundar
- 3) dam = barragem, represa
- 4) to store = armazenar
- 5) to last = durar
- 6) costly = caro

MARRIAGE

A QUESTION OF LOVE?

Você está se preparando para casar? Apesar da tradição falar de maio, é em setembro que a maioria dos casamentos acontece no Brasil. Pois saiba que, como mostram as estatísticas dos divórcios, só o amor não é suficiente para garantir uma união duradoura.

Marriage is in crisis. Divorce is now so common that single women no longer ask themselves, "Is this the man I want to spend my life with?" but "Is this the man I want my children to spend their weekends with?"

But a professor of psychology at the University of Minnesota claims he has found a way to reduce the rate¹ of marital disintegration. It is a questionnaire for couples who are contemplating marriage, designed to test the areas that will be crucial for their relationship's success.

As Ruth Smallacombe, a marriage counsellor in London explains, love is definitely not all you need. So what really does matter?



Ruth Smallacombe
Standard British
accent

The falling in love stage, whilst it can be very important, is not necessarily a guarantee of life-long happiness. The kinds of things that make relationships work are communication; the ability to resolve, or at least accommodate², differences and conflicts; an awareness³ of possible problems and differences, for example, how each person's family will have shaped their views and expectations about relationships; tolerance; acceptance; sensitivity⁴ and also, I suppose, a recognition that relationships don't stand still and so that, if one person changes, then, inevitably, the relationship will have to accommodate that change, if those two people are going to be together.

(Speak Up)

Vocabulary

- 1) rate = taxa, índice
- 2) to accommodate = ajustar, moldar
- 3) awareness = consciência
- 4) sensitivity = sensibilidade

I) Put one of the given words in each space.

dam, flood, canals, irrigate, irrigation, pyramids, concrete, earth, engineering, prevent

- 1) During the _____ Peter had to sail to his house in a boat.
- 2) They are going to study electrical _____ when they leave school.
- 3) Farmers have to _____ their land if there is no rain.
- 4) The river was low that year, and there was very little water in the irrigation _____.
- 5) We shall have more water and more electric power after the _____ is built.
- 6) There were _____ works in Iraq long ago.
- 7) Khufu built the biggest of the _____ at Giza.
- 8) Nothing can _____ the acid from burning a hole in your coat.
- 9) The biggest clock of the flats was built of _____.
- 10) The _____ walls at the sides of the river were very weak, and everyone feared that the city would be flooded.

I) Responda em Português.

1) Transcreva do texto, em Português, as duas perguntas feitas pelas mulheres solteiras.

2) Quais são os fatores que fazem um relacionamento dar certo?

II) Sublinhe a forma correta dos verbos entre parênteses.

- 3) Margaret (learn / learns) very quickly.
- 4) My brothers never (watch / watches) television.
- 5) The earth (go / goes) around the sun.
- 6) Nobody (play / plays) tennis in my family.
- 7) Jane (pass / passes) here every day.
- 8) A teacher (worry / worries) when a student (say / says) that classes are boring.
- 9) Good boys (brush/brushes) their teeth and (wash/washes) their hands.
- 10) People (relax / relaxes) after they (come / comes) home.
- 11) Little children always (go / goes) to parks on weekends. Their parents (like / likes) to go too.
- 12) Wars (destroy / destroys) cities and lives. People (become / becomes) desperate.

Exercícios Complementares no Portal Objetivo ING2M117 e ING2M118

FATAL DISEASES IN THE 50's



Children all over the world are facing dangerous times. Until this date, 1953, there is no cure against polio. Besides polio, the

triple threat of measles, mumps and chickenpox is forcing doctors to isolate children with these diseases in special rooms in hospitals. A definitive cure or treatment for all these diseases is expected only for the next 10 years.

FTD

Vocabulary

- 1 disease = _____
- 2 warning = _____
- 3 notice = _____
- 4 until = _____
- 5 against = _____

- 6 threat = _____
- 7 measles = _____
- 8 mumps = _____
- 9 chickenpox = _____

I) Responda em Português.

10 Traduza o título do texto.

11 Para onde eram levadas as crianças com a tripla ameaça de sarampo, caxumba e catapora?

12 De acordo com o texto, qual é a previsão de cura para tais doenças? Tome por base o ano de 1953.

II) Translate these sentences.

13 Whenever he eats watermelon, he gets a terrible heartburn.

14 Constipation is one of the major causes of bowel cancer.

III) Fill in the blanks with the verbs below in the Simple Present.

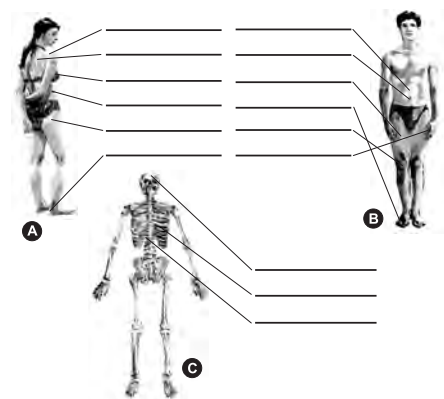
to say – to like – to have – to make –
to disagree – to understand

15 Dear Jane,
Everybody _____ that people _____ to wear sunglasses. My mother _____ two and my sisters have many. In my opinion sunglasses _____ people look artificial. My friends _____ with me. They always do that. Nobody _____ me. Am I wrong?

Open Eyes – Missouri

Write the parts of the body indicated in the pictures below.

1



Write in English.

- 2 cabeça = _____
- 3 olhos = _____
- 4 nariz = _____
- 5 narinas = _____
- 6 boca = _____
- 7 lábios = _____

- 8 dente = _____
- 9 dentes = _____
- 10 ouvidos = _____
- 11 tímpanos = _____
- 12 cérebro = _____
- 13 crânio = _____
- 14 testa = _____
- 15 queixo = _____
- 16 bochecha = _____
- 17 pescoço = _____
- 18 nuca = _____
- 19 garganta = _____
- 20 amígdala = _____
- 21 coração = _____
- 22 rins = _____
- 23 fígado = _____
- 24 pulmões = _____
- 25 intestino = _____
- 26 cintura = _____

- 27 barriga = _____
- 28 estômago = _____
- 29 virilha = _____
- 30 pernas = _____
- 31 pé/pés = _____
- 32 costas = _____
- 33 ombros = _____
- 34 braços = _____
- 35 mãos = _____
- 36 cotovelo = _____
- 37 canela = _____

Fill in the blanks with the missing word(s):

38 Our _____ is in the middle of our face.

39 Your _____ are arches of short hairs over your eyes.

40 Your _____ is below your nose.

GOD IS LOVE

God is love, and love is warm
— Sometimes ranging; sometimes calm
Love is many things to man
— With us all since time began
Love is shown in many ways –
Winter's frost, balmy summer days
— A lover's kiss – a writer's sigh,
A painter's brush, a baby's cry
But love to me above all else
Is music, song, the greatest wealth.
Give me a melody – a distant chord
And I thank my Lord and God above
For I am rich beyond compare I've found a
love that all can share.

Melanie Hill – actress

I) Leia o poema acima e responda às perguntas em Português.

1 De acordo com o poema, o que é o amor na opinião da atriz Melanie Hill?

2 Por que a atriz afirma que se sente rica?

Did you know that?

* Almighty God = Deus Todo Poderoso

II) Put into English.

3 Nós devemos confiar em Deus.

4 Você se apaixonou por ele?

III) Translate the following expressions.

a) godfather =

b) god-fearing =

c) god-given =

d) godhood =

e) godless =

f) godlike =

h) godliness =

h) godly =

i) godmother =

j) godparents =

k) God's house =

l) Godward =

m) love affair =

n) love-bird =

o) love child =

p) lovelace =

q) loveless =

r) lovely =

s) love-making =

t) lover =

u) lovesick =

v) love song =

I) Leia o trecho abaixo, extraído de uma história de Lewis Carroll, e responda à questão em Português.

And now I must record an experience so strange, that I think only fair, before beginning to relate it, to release my much-enduring reader from any obligation he may feel to believe this part of my story. I would not have believed it, I freely confess, if I had not seen it with my own eyes: then why should I expect it of my reader, who quite possibly, has never seen anything of the sort?

(Unicamp)

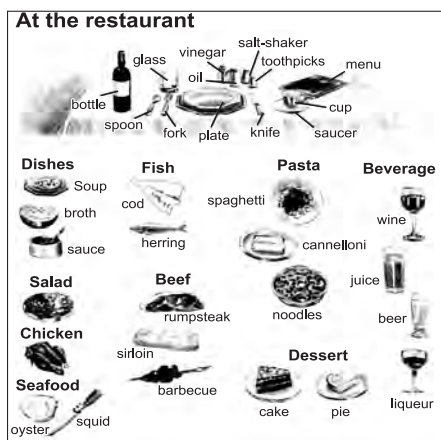
Vocabulary:

1) fair =

2) to release =

3) much-enduring reader =

1 Por que o autor não espera que o leitor acredite na história que vai contar?



II) Complete the following sentences.

2 You eat soup or broth with a

3 It is rude and it is not hygienic to clean your teeth by using a

4 is a kind of pasta, as well as cannelloni.

5 Rumpsteak and sirloin are not seafood. Both are

6 A is something sweet like an ice-cream or a pudding that you usually eat after your meals.

III) Translate into Portuguese. (Use um dicionário)

7 water-cress

8 lettuce

9 garlic

10 olive

11 potato

12 eggplant

13 beet

14 onion

15 carrot

16 chayote

17 kale

18 pea

19 cassava

20 cucumber

21 okra

22 radish

23 cabbage

24 celery

25 parsley

26 husk