TEXT

RIO FAVELAS CRIME CLAMPDOWN

Brazilian security forces occupied one of the biggest slums in Rio on Sunday.

The operation was part of a major clampdown on organised crime ahead of the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympics.

Authorities in Rio launched a fresh attack on organised crime by taking over the Mangueira slum close to the city's famous Maracana Stadium.



Brazilian Navy soldiers patrol in an operation against drug dealers at Mangueira slum in Rio.

Around 800 police and Special Forces occupied the slum without firing any shots. The vast majority of residents co-operated fully with the authorities; they want their community pacified and free of drug dealers.

The police had pre-announced the raid, a strategy that gives criminals the chance to leave the area rather than being confronted in densely populated areas. Rio's authorities are making an effort to win the trust of those living in the slums who after decades of abuse have got used to seeing the police as their enemy.

The Mangueira is the 18th slum in Rio to be reclaimed by the authorities. But there is still a lot to be done. With hundreds of slums known as "favelas" still in the hands of organised criminals, drug dealers have vast areas in which to hide and thrive.

(BBC News – June, 2011)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns.

1. security	1	е	a) aproximadamente
2. biggest	2	h	b) maioria
3. close to	3	f	c) totalmente
4. around	4	a	d) livre
5. home	5	g	e) segurança
6. majority	6	b	f) próximo a
7. fully	7	с	g) lar
8. free	8	d	h) maior

Now, write the opposites of

1. biggest ≠	smallest	
2. close to \neq	far from	
3. majority \neq	minority	
4. fully ≠	partially	

II. Fill in with the missing verb forms.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to take over	took over	taken over
2. to give	gave	given
3. to see	saw	seen
4. to do	did	done
5. to hide	hid	hidden
6. to thrive	thrived	thrived

Complete the following sentences with verbs from the list.

- 1. My garden is too dry and shady not many plants <u>thrive</u> in those conditions.
- 2. In 1989 the firm was <u>taken over</u> by a Paris-based consortium.
- 3. Are you <u>doing</u> anything special tomorrow?
- 4. I couldn't remember where I'd <u>hidden</u> the key.
- 5. She <u>saw</u> a piece of paper lying on the floor, and bent to pick it up.
- 6. She ______ me the most beautiful smile.

III. Match these expressions with their explanations below and translate them.

1. slum	(b) _	favela
2. clampdown	(d)	repressão
3. organized crime	(a)	crime organizado
4. pacified	(c)	em paz

- a) crime committed by professional criminals working in large groups.
- b) an area of a city that is very poor and where the houses are in a bad condition.
- c) brought peace to an area where there had been crime or fighting.
- d) a sudden action taken in order to stop an illegal activity.

|--|

disparar um tiro

Look at the different meanings of <u>fire</u> and <u>shot</u> in the sentences and translate them.

- 1. The raiders fired the whole town.
 - * to fire = _____incendiar
- 2. Jane <u>fired</u> the gun and hit the target.
 - * to fire = _____ disparar
- 3. The police <u>fired</u> at the criminal.
 - * to fire = _____ atirar
- 4. If the wood were not so wet, it would <u>catch fire</u> more easily.
 - * to catch fire = _____ pegar fogo
- 5. Help! My car is on fire.

* on fire = <u>em chamas</u>

- 6. If your work does not improve, we will have to fire you.
 - * to fire = demitir
- 7. The robber shot his gun into the air.

* to shoot (= to fire) = <u>disparar</u>

- 8. John shot a picture of his friends.
 - * to shoot = _____ tirar
- 9. Fortunately, no one was killed during the shooting.
 - * shooting = _____tiroteio

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10. When I heard the shot, I hid behind a brick wall.

* shot = disparo, tiro
11.Bob is a good shot. He always hits the target.
* shot = atirador
12. Some diabetics need shots of insulin to stay alive.
* shot = injeção
13.Paul showed me some shots of his vacation in France.
* shot =
14. Jane added a shot of vodka to a glass of orange juice.
* shot = dose
V. Turn the title of the text into Dortuguese
V. Turn the title of the text into Portuguese. Repressão ao crime nas favelas do Rio
VI. TO MAKE AN EFFORT ⇒ fazer um esforço
Circle the correct verb in the following sentences.
1. I couldn't (do) / make the homework last night.
2. Did he do / make many mistakes?
3. He is doing / making research in chemistry.
4. I often make / (do the housework.
5. They did / made a lot of noise during the party.
6. We'll have to do / to make a decision soon.
 VII. Pay attention! used to = costumava be used to = estar acostumada(o)
• get used to = acostumar-se a
Turn into English.
1. Estou acostumada a caminhar para o trabalho.
I'm used to walking to work.
2. Ela costumava trabalhar / trabalhava em uma empresa sueca.
She used to work for a Swedish company.

3. Robert acostumou-se a trabalhar até tarde.

Robert got used to working till late.

VIII. Match the columns.

1. drug dealer	1	с	a) recuperar, retomar
2. raid	2	f	b) ainda
3. criminal	3	e	c) traficante
4. rather than	4	g	d) década
5. trust	5	h	e) criminoso
6. decade	6	d	f) invasão, ataque
7. reclaim	7	a	g) em vez de
8. still	8	b	h) confiança

IX. Complete these sentences with the previous vocabulary.

- 1. <u>Trust</u> is important in a good relationship.
- 2. The police <u>raid</u> resulted in the arrests of five people.
- 3. The police have called for more resources to help their fight against

drug dealers / criminals

- 4. It was ______ raining when I left the party.
- 5. He likes starting early <u>rather than</u> staying late.
- 6. Foreign tourists who have paid tax on goods they have bought can

reclaim it when they leave the country.

7. A <u>decade</u> is a period of ten years, especially from a year ended in 0 to the next one ending in 9.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

- I. Answer in Portuguese.
- 1. O que aconteceu na favela da Mangueira, segundo o texto?

Forças policiais invadiram e ocuparam a favela, como repressão ao crime

organizado.

2. Qual foi a reação dos moradores da favela? Por quê?

A maioria dos moradores cooperou totalmente com as autoridades, pois

eles querem sua comunidade em paz e livre de traficantes.

3. No texto, seu autor nos diz que "there is still a lot to be done". O que ele quer dizer com essa afirmação?

Ele quer dizer que a retomada das favelas no Rio será um trabalho árduo, pois ainda há muitas delas nas mãos do crime organizado nas quais os traficantes conseguem se esconder e prosperar.

Anotações

SIDEWALK RAGE COMMON IN BIG CITIES

Do you ever get angry at people walking slowly in front of you? If you do, you might be suffering from Intermittent Explosive Disorder (IED). A University of Hawaii professor, Leon James, has studied people's emotions as they walk along busy streets in New York City. He discovered that many people have "serious problems" when someone walking at a snail's pace in



front of them impedes their progress. Dr James, a psychology professor, called the condition "sidewalk rage". James is developing a Pedestrian Aggressiveness Syndrome Scale (PASS) to measure the different levels of sidewalk rage. It measures 15 different behaviors that indicate sidewalk rage. These include muttering to yourself, bumping into other pedestrians on purpose, glaring, and walking too closely to other people.

Dr James' research found that tourists are those most likely to cause IED. They are the slowest walkers, at an average of 1.16 metres per second. IED sufferers should easily be able to spot tourists and change course to avoid any chances of getting angry. Next slowest are smokers, cellphone users, and people with bags. These walk between 1.27 and 1.3 metres per second. The fastest walkers, at 1.4 metres per second, are those who listen to music. New York resident Jim Redman said he was shocked when he found out about the research. "That's me!" he said. "I get sidewalk rage every day. I can't stand it when people walk so slow in the city. I have no patience with them," he added. Mr Redman confessed that he also showed signs of IED in his home when his children slow down his journey to the bathroom.

(breakingnewsenglish.com)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

IV.Write the opposites of **VOCABULARY** Т 1. angry = ____ mellow 1. <u>Sidewalk</u> is a walk for foot passengers at the side of a street = 2. slowly = _____ quickly, rapidly, fast calçada 3. busy = _____ calm 2. <u>Rage</u> is a feeling of intense anger; fury = 4. different = equal fúria 5. likely = **unlikely** Translate the title of the passage. 6. slowest = fastest Fúria na calçada é comum em cidades grandes V. Complete the sentences by using the verbs from the box. EVER II. to develop - to measure - to avoid -Translate the underlined expressions: to listen to - to find out - to add a) Have you ever been to London? 1. Did you _____ the news this morning? * ever = _____ alguma vez, já b) This is the best movie I've ever seen. 2. They are <u>developing</u> a new drug which will cure the illness if it's caught in the earliest stages. * ever = já 3. I've nothing further _____ to add c) She's been confident ever since she was a small child. * ever since = desde que 4. I **found out** what was troubling her. d) We hardly ever go to the movies these days. 5. We like to leave early _____ to avoid _____ the rush hour. * hardly ever = **quase nunca** 6. This machine ______ your heart beat. e) As ever, the women were expected to do the cooking. * as ever = como sempre VI. Look at the definitions of the following expressions and translate them. f) I like the house but I don't think I'll live there for ever. a) to mutter = to speak quietly and in a low voice, often in an angry or * for ever = ____ para sempre irritated tone of voice = resmungar b) to bump into someone = to knock or hit someone, sometimes **III.** Match the columns. hurting them as a result = _____ chocar-se com, dar um encontrão 1. angry 1 a) pesquisa с 2. busy 2 h b) média em alguém 3. level 3 c) irritado, com raiva f c) to glare = to stare angrily at someone = <u>olhar de modo feroz</u> 4. behavior 4 d) caminho j 5. research 5 e) sinal а 6 6. likely f) nível g d) to spot = to see or notice = _____ notar 7. average 7 b g) prováveis 8. course 8 h) movimentadas d e) can't stand = can't bear = can't tolerate = <u>não suportar</u> 9. bag 9 i i) sacola

10.sign

10

е

i) comportamento

Now, fill in the blanks with the expressions previously studied.

- 1. When he stepped on her foot, she _____ glared angrily at him.
- 2. Tell me now! I _____ can't stand the suspense.
- muttered _____ that she never had any time 3. She to herself.
- 4. The police ______ him driving a stolen car.
- 5. We _____ him when we were crossing the street.

VII. Translate the underlined expressions.

- 1. If you do something at a snail's pace you do it extremely slowly.
 - * snail's pace = _____ passo de lesma
- 2. If you do something on purpose, you do it intentionally, not accidentally.

* on purpose = <u>de propósito</u>

VIII. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of

to show _____showed

_____ shown

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

1. in front of	1	g	a) trip
2. discovered	2	j	b) obstructs
3. pace	3	е	c) see
4. impedes	4	b	d) probable
5. glaring	5	i	e) speed
6. likely	6	d	f) direction
7. spot	7	с	g) ahead of
8. course	8	f	h) admitted
9. confessed	9	h	i) staring
10.journey	10	a	j) found

X. Translate the following excerpt from the text.

"IED sufferers should easily be able to spot tourists and change course to avoid any chances of getting angry."

Aqueles que sofrem de IED deveriam ser capazes de identificar os turistas com facilidade e mudar de direção para evitar qualquer chance de se enervarem.

Τ	EXT COMPREHENSION	
I.	Write T (True) or F (False).	
a)	People are getting angry walking on the streets in	(T)/ F
	big cities.	
b)	A professor said this rarely happens in Hawaii.	T/F
0)	A professor sale uns farety happens in frawan.	1/1
c)	Pedestrians who walk as slow as a snail make other	(T)/ F
	people angry.	
d)	Signs of UED include storing at others	(T)/ F
u)	Signs of IED include staring at others.	<u>і</u> /Г
e)	People with bags and those with cellphones are the	T/F
	slowest walkers.	
f)	Deeple who listen to mucic welly factor then these	\overline{T}/F
1)	People who listen to music walk faster than those who smoke and walk.	1/1
g)	A New York resident said he got sidewalk rage on a	T / F
	daily basis.	
h)	The resident said he also gets angry with slow	(T)/ F
	8 8,	\sim

II. Answer in Portuguese.

walkers in his home.

1. O que significa a sigla PASS?

Escala de Síndrome de Agressividade do Pedestre.

2. Mencione três comportamentos que indicam "fúria na calçada".

Opções:

- resmungar para si mesmo
- chocar-se com outros pedestres de propósito
- olhar furiosamente para outras pessoas
- caminhar muito próximo a outras pessoas

GOODBYE TO TYPEWRITERS

- The typewriter, rather than the computer, was responsible for creating the modern office. But now, the only company in the world that still makes and sells them says there are just 500 left, and no more are to be made.
- ⁵ India is well-known for its legions of computer programmers, but the country also has another face as the last bastion of the typewriter. Manual typewriters stayed

popular in India long after developed nations had entirely ^{Computers have largely replaced typewriters today.} switched to the keyboard and mouse.

As recently as the 1990s, the Mumbai plant of a company named Godrej and Boyce was <u>turning out</u> 50,000 typewriters a year. They were popular in a nation where reliable electricity <u>supplies – essential for computers – are still by no means guaranteed.</u>

But even in India, typewriter sales <u>have slumped</u> in the last ten years. Gradually, every manufacturer stopped making them, leaving only Godrej's Mumbai plant – and that switched to making fridges two years ago. And now the firm says it only has 500 typewriters left in stock.

15 To making indges two years ago. And now the trim says it only has 500 typewhiers ten <u>in stock</u>. It's a far cry from <u>the heyday of</u> the 1950s, when India's then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru held up the <u>humble</u> typewriter as a symbol of the nation's independence and industrialisation.

The first commercial typewriters were produced in the United States in the 1860s. The typewriter was the dominant office technology for more than a century until the computer came along. (Mark Gregory)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. Traduza o título do texto.
 Adeus às máquinas de escrever.

II. Preencha a lista de verbos.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to make	made	made
2. to sell	sold	sold
3. to say	said	said
4. to leave	left	left
5. to hold up	held up	held up
6. to come along	came along	come along

- III. Preencha as frases abaixo com os verbos da lista. Atenção aos tempos verbais.
- 1. Have you sold the car yet?
- 2. I will ______ a peanut butter sandwich for Jane.
- 3. He <u>left</u> without <u>saying</u> a single word.

4. I haven't got another job yet; I'll wait until something <u>comes</u>

5. The teacher <u>held up</u> Bob's essay as a model for the students to follow.



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IV.Combine as colunas.

1. well-known	1	d	a) até mesmo
2. country	2	g	b) completamente
3. long after	3	e	c) fabricante
4. entirely	4	b	d) famosa
5. even	5	a	e) muito tempo depois
6. sales	6	h	f) geladeira
7. manufacturer	7	c	g) país
8. fridge	8	f	h) vendas

V. Complete as frases abaixo com o vocabulário anterior.

- 1. The tiny ______ declared its independence.
- 2. Anne sued the **manufacturer** when her microwave oven exploded.
- 3. Don't forget to put the milk back in the **fridge**
- 4. Everyone I know likes the smell of bacon; _____even Mike does and he's a vegetarian.
- 5. This year's ______ are 10% less than last year's.
- 6. The restaurant is ______ for its friendly atmosphere and excellent service.
- VI. Traduza os diferentes sentidos de STILL nas orações abaixo:
- 1. I'm still hungry.

* still = ainda

- 2. I can't brush your hair if you don't keep still .
 - * still = quieto
- 3. You're very late. Still, I'm glad you're here now.
 - * still = contudo, entretanto, ainda assim
- VII. Traduza para o Português.
- 1. "... There are just 500 left..."

"Sobraram apenas 500..."

2. "...and no more are to be made."

"... e nenhuma mais será feita."

VIII. Combine os sinônimos.

1. well-known	1	d	a) little by little
2. entirely	2	b	b) completely
3. gradually	3	a	c) refrigerator
4. fridge	4	c	d) famous

IX. Preencha as frases abaixo com as expressões do quadro:

rather than / be responsible for/ developed nations/ by no means

- 1. She's entirely **responsible for** what she does.
- 2. I think I'd like to stay at home this evening <u>rather than</u> going out.
- 3. Norway is one of the most _____ developed nations in the world.
- by no means _____ certain that we will be able to 4. It is move to our new office in June.
- X. Combine as expressões grifadas no texto, de acordo com o contexto.
- 1. turning out (**b**)
- 2. (have) slumped (**a**)
- 3. in stock (**e**)
- 4. the heyday of (**d**) (**c**)
- 5. humble
- a) (have) fallen severely; (have) become very low in numbers.
- b) producing, making
- c) modest, lowly, meek
- d) the most popular and successful time of
- e) available for sale
- **XI.** Traduza:
- 1. "As recently as the 1990s; ..."

Tão recentemente quanto a década de 90 ...

- XII. Descubra os significados das expressões, de acordo com as seguintes frases.
- 1. My father worked at the car plant for 30 years.

fábrica * plant =

2. The subway is the most reliable way of getting to the airport during rush hour.

* reliable = <u>confiável</u>

3. The coffee drinker switched to a new brand of coffee.

to switch = _____ mudar

TEXT COMPREHENSION

- 1. According to the text,
- a) there are not any more typewriters for sale in the world.
- b) India was the first nation to switch to computers.
- c) India is a well-known country for its typewriters.
- d) in the 1990s typewriters were replaced by computers in India.
- e) no manufacturers in the world are interested in making typewriters any longer.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

- 2. The Godrej and Boyce company
- a) stopped manufacturing typewriters in the 1990s.
- b) produced 500 typewriters two years ago.
- c) was the first company to produce typewriters in the world.
- d) started producing refrigerators in 2010.
- e) is intent on manufacturing computers in the near future.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

3. In: "They were popular in a nation where reliable electricity supplies $- \dots$ ", the underlined word could be translated as:

- a) fornecimentos. b) suspensões.
- c) demandas. d) produções.
- e) usinas.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

Anotações

TEXT

DIGITAL NEWSPAPERS ON THEIR WAY

Traditional and digital news media might soon merge to produce daily newspapers on iPads. This is if the plans of Apple owner Steve Jobs and newspaper mogul Rupert Murdoch come to fruition. Industry rumours say the new newspaper will be called "The Daily". There might even be a name to replace newspaper, as the new project will, of course, be paperless. There will be no print edition or even a Web edition of this new media. It will



download straight to the iPad or alternative tablet for an unbeatable price of 99 cents a week. Messrs Jobs and Murdoch may be onto a winning thing here. The Apple boss has the technology to be able to deliver digital news and Mr Murdoch owns the world's biggest news corporation. They also both have the ability to know what people want.

There are reports that Murdoch is particularly interested in the iPad and how popular it is. He told Fox Business this week that The Daily was his "Number one most exciting project." He seems to believe people will prefer to read the news on such a device rather than a traditional broadsheet newspaper. There are advantages of the tablet over a paper, such as the lack of origamistyle gymnastics required to turn a page on a crowded train, or avoid the corner getting soaked in milk at the breakfast table. Other more obvious benefits to an iPad include the higher level of interactivity the user has with the news. Another advantage for Mr Murdoch and his News Corporation is that he could increase revenues by selling application programs designed specifically for the iPad.

(breakingnewsenglish.com – February, 2011)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. Translate the title of the text.

Jornais digitais a caminho.

II. Complete the chart.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. may	might	_
2. to come	came	come
3. to say	said	said
4. to know	knew	known
5. to tell	told	told
6. to read	read	read
7. can	could	-
8. to sell	sold	sold

III. Complete the following sentences with words from the box.

even – as – of course – rather than – such as

- 1. She makes the students think for themselves <u>rather than</u> telling them what to do.
- 2. He went to bed early <u>as</u> he was exhausted.
- Everyone I know likes the smell of bacon even my sister who is a vegetarian.
- 4. **Of course** the lawyer sent us a huge bill.
- 5. Animals, <u>such as</u> elephants and tigers, can be seen in the local zoo.
- **IV.** Match the columns.

1. owner	1	h	a) lotado
2. price	2	c	b) nível
3. winning	3	f	c) preço
4. boss	4	j	d) relato
5. report	5	d	e) benefício, vantagem
6. exciting	6	g	f) atraente
7. crowded	7	a	g) notável
8. corner	8	i	h) proprietário
9. benefit	9	e	i) canto
10.level	10	b	j) chefe

V. Do you remember the meanings of the following verbs?

to replace - to be able to - to seem - to believe - to avoid

Complete the sentences.

- 1. He <u>believes</u> that all children are born with equal intelligence.
- 2. The factory _____ most of its workers with robots.
- 3. He had to take emergency actions <u>to avoid</u> a disaster.
- 4. The child <u>seems</u> to be healthy, but the doctor is concerned.
- 5. The answering machine <u>is able to</u> store messages that are up to two minutes in length.
- VI. DELIVER

Translate the different meanings of to deliver in the sentences below.

1. The pizza will be delivered in 20 minutes.

* to deliver = _____entregar

2. Don't promise what you can't deliver.

* to deliver = _____ fazer, cumprir

3. She <u>delivered</u> a baby boy this morning.

* to deliver = _____ dar à luz

4. I thank God from delivering me from that pain.

* to deliver = livrar, libertar

- **VII.** Translate the underlined words and/or expressions in the following sentences.
- 1. A mogul is an important person who has great wealth or power.

* mogul = _____ magnata

2. She worked in print journalism before joining CNN as a reporter.

* print = _____ impresso

3. This supermarket remains <u>unbeatable</u> in terms of price.

* unbeatable = _____ imbatível

- 4. He bought his mother an electronic hearing <u>device</u> since she's getting deafer and deafer.
 - * device = _____ aparelho, dispositivo
- 5. A <u>broadsheet</u> is a newspaper with a large format, containing more serious news than a tabloid.
 - * broadsheet = jornal
- 6. Despite his lack of experience, he got the job.
 - * lack = _____falta
- 7. <u>Revenue</u>: what a company makes in monetary terms from its activities.

* revenue = _____ receita

- VIII. Pay attention to the definitions of the following expressions and translate them.
- 1. to merge = to unite, to combine, to fuse = ____fundir-(se), unir-(se)
- 2. to come to fruition = to become reality, to be completed as planned

= tornar-se realidade

- 3. to get soaked = to get wet = ______ ficar molhado
- 4. to increase = to become larger = _____ aumentar

Now, complete the sentences with the expressions above.

- 1. My shoes and raincoat <u>got soaked</u> due to the heavy rain.
- 2. The company has <u>increased</u> the price of its cars.
- 3. He wants ______ the two agencies.
- 4. Through your donations, your hard work and your perseverance you have seen your plans for the new church _____ come to _____

fruition

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

1. mogul	1	b	a) needed
2. edition	2	g	b) tycoon
3. alternative	3	f	c) especially
4. particularly	4	с	d) income
5. required	5	a	e) advantage
6. benefit	6	е	f) substitute
7. revenues	7	d	g) version

X. Translate the following excerpts from the text.

1. "... if the plans of Steve Jobs and Rupert Murdoch come to fruition."

"... se os planos de Steve Jobs e Rupert Murdoch tornarem-se realidade."

2. "... people will prefer to read the news on such a device rather than a..."

"... as pessoas preferirão ler as notícias em tal aparelho em vez de em um..."

TEXT COMPREHENSION

- 1. Segundo o texto, é correto afirmar que
- a) jornais digitais já podem ser lidos em iPads, diariamente.
- b) Steve Jobs e Rupert Murdoch pretendem a fusão de suas empresas, em um futuro próximo.
- c) "The Daily" é, atualmente, um dos jornais americanos de maior circulação na mídia digital.
- d) o novo jornal digital, planejado por Steve Jobs e Rupert Murdoch, terá uma edição semanal na web.
- e) o interessado em ler notícias em seu iPad arcará com um custo semanal inferior a um dólar.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

- 2. Entre as vantagens do novo jornal, mencionadas no texto, inclui-se:
- a) maior diversidade de assuntos.
- b) maior lucro advindo de propagandas.
- c) aumento da receita com a venda de programas para o iPad.
- d) maior facilidade de aquisição em estações de trens.
- e) mais páginas dedicadas à prática de exercícios físicos.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

- 3. De acordo com o texto, o novo jornal:
- a) será maior em tamanho.
- b) será voltado à tecnologia.
- c) não usará papel.
- d) poderá ser lido em iPads e em edições especiais da web.
- e) será extremamente popular.
- RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

TEXT

BILINGUALISM

Residents of the European Union (EU) are becoming better and better at languages. Almost 50 percent of the EU population reckon they can speak at least one foreign language very well, with that figure rising to nearly 80 percent for students. To celebrate its linguistic diversity and bilingual, trilingual or multilingual capabilities, a



special day is set aside in the EU. September 26 is the European Day of Languages. The day's website cites a Slovak proverb that says: "The number of languages you speak is the number of times you are human". This aims to encourage all Europeans to brush up on and advance their language skills. The website predicts that Europe's young generation "will fully contribute to enriching Europe's multilingual society".

The results of the "Eurobarometer" survey put Luxembourgers at the top of the language ability list. An amazing 99 percent of the Luxembourgish population is at least bilingual. Those with the poorest language skills are the Hungarians (29 percent) and British (30 percent). The survey also shows that English is the most widely spoken foreign language, used by more than a third of the population. It is followed by German (12 percent), which has for the first time usurped French (11 percent) for the second spot. European enlargement to incorporate former communist countries has elevated Russian to fourth place – tied with Spanish. The EU spends \$36 million a year on language programs.

(breakingnewsenglish.com)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. Translate the following excerpt from the passage "Residents... are becoming <u>better and better</u>..."

Os residentes... estão ficando cada vez melhores ..."

Now, write in English.

1. Ela está ficando cada vez mais gorda.

She is becoming <u>fatter and fatter.</u>

2. O tempo está ficando cada vez pior.

The weather is becoming <u>worse and worse</u>.

3. Os atores de novelas estão ficando cada vez mais famosos.

Soap opera actors are becoming more and more famous.

4. A vida está ficando cada vez mais cara.

Life is becoming <u>more and more expensive</u>.

II. Match the columns.

1. at least	1	e	a) pesquisa
2. foreign	2	b	b) estrangeira
3. skill	3	g	c) lugar, posição
4. fully	4	f	d) amplamente
5. survey	5	a	e) pelo menos
6. widely	6	d	f) totalmente, completamente
7. spot	7	с	g) habilidade, perícia
8. enlargement	8	h	h) ampliação, aumento

III. FIGURE

Translate the different meanings of <u>figure</u> in the following sentences.

- a) The page was covered with triangles, squares and other geometrical <u>figures</u>.
 - * figure = _____ figura

b) There were two <u>figures</u> in the shadow.

* figure = _____vulto

- c) He has an attractive six-<u>figure</u> salary.
 - * figure = _____ algarismo, dígito
- d) John is very good at figures.
 - * figures = <u>matemática</u>

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

to rise – to cite – to advance to predict – to enrich – to spend

- 1. How much did you ______ on that dress?
- 2. I predict that they will be divorced within two years.
- 3. The number of people unemployed <u>rose</u> by over 10,000 last month.
- 4. He <u>cited</u> a passage from the Bible to support his argument.
- 5. Our culture has been <u>enriched</u> by immigrants from many other countries.
- 6. He's just trying <u>to advance</u> his own career.
- V. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of:

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to become	became	become
2. to speak	spoke	spoken
3. to rise	rose	risen
4. to set	set	set
5. to say	said	said
6. to put	put	put
7. to show	showed	shown
8. to spend	spent	spent

VI. Combine the following verbs with their meanings below.

- 1. to reckon (E)
- 2. to set aside (**B**)
- 3. to aim (**F**)
- 4. to brush up on (**D**)
- 5. to usurp (A)
- 6. to tie (\mathbf{C})

- a) to take the place of
- b) to reserve
- c) to score the same number of points
- d) to improve your knowledge of something
- e) to believe, to think, to suppose
- f) to intend; to plan or hope to achieve

Now, complete the sentences.

- 1. Both teams <u>tied</u> on points and goal difference.
- 2. I <u>reckon</u> she earned a lot of money with her new novel.
- 3. I ______ to be a millionaire by the time I'm 40.
- The powers of local governors are being <u>usurped</u> by central government.
- 5. He always <u>sets</u> some time <u>aside</u> every day to read to his children.
- 6. I'll try <u>to brush up on</u> my French vocabulary before going to Paris.
- VII. Match the words and/or expressions in column A with their synonyms in column B.

Α			В
1. almost	1	f	a) abilities
2. figure	2	g	b) surprising
3. skills	3	a	c) position
4. survey	4	е	d) ex
5. amazing	5	b	e) research
6. spot	6	с	f) nearly
7. former	7	d	g) number

TEXT COMPREHENSION 1. True (T) or False (F)? a) Europeans are becoming increasingly better a

- a) Europeans are becoming increasingly better at other (T) F languages.
- b) Eighty percent of European students are bilingual. (T) F
- c) September 26 is the official European Day For the T (F) English Language.
- d) A European proverb says you are not human unless T (F) you are bilingual.
- e) Ninety-nine percent of Luxembourgers are at least (T) F bilingual.
- f) Britons are amongst the top of bilingual speakers. T (F)
- g) French is the lingua franca among Europeans. T (F)
- h) Russian has lost ground on other European languages. T (F)
- * "língua franca" = um meio de comunicação entre pessoas de diferentes línguas.

Answer in Portuguese.

2. Cite as línguas mais faladas no mundo, de acordo com o texto (em ordem decrescente).

Inglês, alemão, francês, russo e espanhol.

3. A que se refere 36 milhões de dólares anuais?

Ao gasto europeu em programas de aprendizado de línguas.

GRAMMAR – PERFECT TENSES

1. PRESENT PERFECT

have / has + past participle do verbo principal

Usos:

• ação **indefinida** no passado

We have finished our homework.

Jane has traveled to London.

They have accepted the job offer.

Não confunda o Present Perfect com o Simple Past.

Observe os exemplos:

Simple Past

Paul lost his keys yesterday.

My brother <u>called</u> me **two days ago**.

She left last week.

Present Perfect

Paul has lost his keys.

My brother has called me.

She has left.

com os advérbios EVER, NEVER, ALREADY, YET, JUST, SO FAR, LATELY, RECENTLY e expressões como ONCE, TWICE, MANY TIMES, FEW TIMES etc.

Have you EVER seen a flying saucer?
She has NEVER been to Rome.
The students have ALREADY written their essays.
The bell hasn't rung YET.
Our cousins have JUST arrived.
We have read five chapters SO FAR.
She has traveled a lot LATELY.
Have you seen any good films RECENTLY?
I have flown on an airplane MANY TIMES.

com SINCE (= desde) e FOR (= há, faz)
 She has lived in New York SINCE 1993.
 She has lived in New York FOR ten years.
 They have been apart SINCE January.
 They have been apart FOR three months.

2. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

have / has + been + "…ing" do verbo principal

Uso:

• ação que se iniciou no passado e que continua até o momento presente. É frequentemente usado com **THE WHOLE** (morning, day, week...), **SINCE** e **FOR**.

They have been looking for a job

THE WHOLE MONTH. SINCE October. FOR six months. It has been raining

THE WHOLE MORNING. SINCE 7 o'clock. FOR three hours.

Observação:

Com certos verbos, há pouca ou nenhuma diferença entre o Present Perfect e o Present Perfect Continuous.

3. PAST PERFECT

had + past participle do verbo principal

Uso:

• ação que ocorreu no passado ANTES de outra ação também no passado.

After I had finished lunch, I watched TV.

She <u>told</u> me her name after I <u>had asked</u> her twice. He <u>didn't go</u> to the movies because he <u>had</u> already <u>seen</u> the film.

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

II. Circle the correct alternative. I. Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous or Past Perfect form of the verbs in parentheses. _____ at the CBS Company 1. Jack since he graduated from college. 1. He has been waiting (wait) there the a) is working b) works whole afternoon. c) have worked d) has being working e) has worked RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E had already left (already leave) the 2. Sam building when the phone rang. 2. My uncle ______ a pair of sneakers in his life. b) has never wear a) never wore c) is never wearing d) never has wore e) has never worn has just heard (just hear) 3. Alex feels bad. He RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E some bad news. 3. Since I came to this country, I ______ a lot about 4. We have had (have) four tests so far this semester. the way of life here. a) have learning b) have been learned c) have learnt d) am learned e) have being learning 5. I _____ (write) them three times but I **RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C** haven't received (receive) a reply yet. The Taylors _____ _____ the country. a) left b) have just leaving had dropped out d) just have lived c) have just left 6. Nobody believed he (drop out) of e) have just lived school. RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C had left _____ (leave), I went to bed. 7. After the guests _____ 5. The thief simply walked in. Someone ______ to lock the door. a) have forgotten b) had forgotten c) has forgot d) has been forgot has been teaching / has taught _____ (teach) 8. Mr. Simpson _____ e) had forget here for more than twenty years. RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B 9. "Do you like lobster?" 6. Try not to be absent from class again for the rest of the term. You _____ too many classes. "I don't know. I have never eaten (never eat) it." a) already missed b) missed already c) have missed already d) already are missing e) have already missed 10. My understanding of the country _____ has changed RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E (change) a lot since I arrived.

TEXT

THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

A recent survey has shown that the number of people in the United Kingdom who do not intend to get internet access has risen. These people, who are known as 'net refuseniks', make up 44% of UK households, or 11.2 million people in total.

The research also showed that more than 70 percent of these people said that they were not interested in getting connected to the internet. This number has risen from just over 50% in 2005, with most giving lack of computer skills as a reason for not getting internet access, though some also said it was because of the cost.



More and more people are getting broadband and high speed net is available almost everywhere in the UK, but there are still a significant number of people who refuse to take the first step.

The cost of getting online is going down and internet speeds are increasing, so many see the main challenge to be explaining the relevance of the internet to this group. This would encourage them to get connected before they are left too far behind. The gap between those who have access to and use the internet is the digital divide, and if the gap continues to widen, those without access will get left behind and miss out on many opportunities, especially in their careers. (www.usingenglish.com)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. Translate the title of the text.

Divisão Digital

II. Match the words in column **A** with their synonyms in column **B**.

Α			В
1. survey	1	с	a) the majority of
2. over	2	e	b) principal
3. most	3	a	c) research
4. main	4	b	d) distant
5. far	5	d	e) more than

Ш.	Com	plete	the	chart.	

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to show	showed	shown
2. to rise	rose	risen
3. to know	knew	known
4. to say	said	said
5. to give	gave	given
6. to get	got	got (ten)
7. to take	took	taken
8. to see	saw	seen

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

to rise – to make up – to refuse – to go down – to widen – to miss out on

- 1. If you don't speak English fluently, you'll <u>miss out on</u> many opportunities in your career.
- 2. Road accident victims <u>make up</u> almost a quarter of the hospital's patients.
- 3. Due to inflation, food prices <u>rose</u> by 20% last month.
- 4. She <u>refused</u> to reveal the name of her informant.
- 5. We had <u>to widen</u> the doorway to accomodate her wheelchair.
- 6. House prices are not increasing; in fact, they are <u>going</u>
- V. **TO INTEND** is a "false friend" and could be translated as

______ pretender _____. How would you say "entender" in

English? _____ And how would you

translate "to pretend"? ______ fingir

VI. Match the columns.

1. households	1	f	a) falta
2. survey	2	h	b) banda larga
3. lack	3	а	c) desafio
4. skills	4	d	d) habilidades, destrezas
5. broadband	5	b	e) defasagem, espaço
6. speed	6	g	f) domicílios
7. challenge	7	с	g) velocidade
8. gap	8	е	h) pesquisa

Now, complete the sentences below with the vocabulary above (not all words will be used).

- 1. Her only problem is <u>lack</u> of confidence.
- Finding a cure for this disease is a <u>challenge</u> faced by scientists.
- 3. By the 1960s most households had a TV.

- 4. The <u>gap</u> between the rich and the poor is still widening.
- 5. His writing <u>skills</u> helped him to get a job working in a newspaper.

VII. COST

- a) It <u>costs</u> a lot to buy a house in this part of London.
 - * to cost = _____ custar

Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of to cost

SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
cost	cost

 b) Translate: Our holiday in Australia was very <u>costly</u>.

* costly = caro

c) Give a synonym for costly = <u>expensive</u>

and its opposite cheap

VIII. <u>Available</u> is a "false friend". Translate the sentence below: There are no rooms <u>available</u> in this hotel.

Não há quartos vagos (disponíveis) neste hotel.

- **IX.** Translate the different meanings of <u>though</u>:
- a) I don't like her very much, though I do admire her energy.

* though (= although) _____ embora

b) I'm rather busy today; I would like to see you, though.

* though (= however) – at the end of a statement = <u>contudo</u>

X. Translate the following excerpt from the text.

"If the gap continues to widen, those without access will get left behind..."

Se a defasagem continuar a aumentar, aqueles sem acesso serão deixados

para trás..."

200 – SOBJETIVO

TEXT COMPREHENSION Answer in Portuguese. True or False? 1. A que se refere 44% mencionado no texto? More people in the UK do not intend to get internet access than 1. before. À porcentagem de cidadãos britânicos que não pretendem ter acesso True False à Internet. The majority of people in the UK are 'net refuseniks'. 2. True False Most of those without internet access want to get it. 3. False True 2. O que significa a expressão digital divide? 4. The minority of the people surveyed in 2005 weren't interested in À defasagem entre os que têm acesso e usam a Internet e os que não têm. having internet access. True False The main reason for not getting internet access is the cost. 5. True False High speed internet is not available everywhere in the UK. 6 3. Find in the text two different words meaning "pesquisa". True False survey, research. Both costs and speeds are increasing. 7. True False Many people think that getting the costs down is the key to this 8. problem. True False 4. Find in the text two verbs meaning "aumentar". The digital divide is widening in the UK. 9. True False to rise, to increase. 10. Not having access to the internet will only affect people's careers. True False

Anotações

RESOLUÇÃO: True

True

1)

6)

2) False

7) False

3) False

8) False

4) False

9) True

5) False

10) False

TEXT

WHO SAYS ONE BILLION PEOPLE DISABLED

A new report from the World Health Organization (WHO) says the proportion of disabled people in the world is rising. It estimates around 15 per cent of the global population has some form of disability – that's one billion people. This figure has increased from 10 per cent in the 1970s. The World Report on Disability says about one in five of the 15 per cent, nearly 200 million, suffer from a severe disability. WHO directorgeneral Dr Margaret Chan warned: "In the years



ahead, disability will be an even greater concern due to ageing populations and the higher risk of disability in older people as well as the global increase in chronic health conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer and mental health disorders."

One of the most worrying conclusions of the report is that the disabled are more likely to face discrimination in the future. The WHO says the disabled will have greater problems finding work and accessing healthcare. The report authors say disabled people are three times more likely to be denied healthcare than other people in developed countries. The WHO's Tom Shakespeare said: "The clear message from the report is that there is no country that has got it right." Dr Chan said: "Almost every one of us will be permanently or temporarily disabled at some point in life. We must do more to break the barriers which segregate people with disabilities, in many cases forcing them to the margins of society."

(breakingnewsenglish)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. a) WHO stands for World Health Organization =

Organização Mundial de Saúde (OMS)

b) Someone who is <u>disabled</u> is unable to use part of their body or brain properly because of injury or disease.

* disabled = _____ incapacitado, deficiente

Translate the title of the passage.

A Organização Mundial de Saúde diz que um bilhão de pesssoas são incapacitadas.

II. Match the columns.

1. report	1	с	a)	ainda
2. around = nearly = almost	2	f	b)	risco
3.1970 s	3	h	c)	relatório
4.ahead	4	j	d)	que está (estão) envelhecendo
5.even	5	a	e)	prováveis
6.ageing	6	d	f)	aproximadamente
7.risk	7	b	g)	margens
8.as well as	8	i	h)	década de 70
9.likely	9	e	i)	bem como
10.margins	10	g	j)	à frente

III. REMEMBER

- 1. a developed country = <u>um país desenvolvido</u>
- 2. an underdeveloped country = <u>um país subdesenvolvido</u>
- 3. a developing country = <u>um país em desenvolvimento</u>
- **IV.** Complete the sentences with verbs from the chart.

to rise – to estimate – to warn – to face – to access – to segregate

- Although it is a bit cold now, the temperature will <u>rise</u> to 20 degrees by midday.
- 2. Bank customers can <u>access</u> their accounts instantly through the new electronic system.
- 3. Doctors are not doing enough <u>to warn</u> the public of the dangers of these new painkillers.
- The cost of equipping the new hospital has been <u>estimated</u> at \$ 5 million.
- 5. The civil rights movement fought against pratices that <u>segregated</u> blacks and whites.
- 6. We'll have to <u>face</u> the facts and start cutting costs.

V. Complete the chart.

	Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1.	to say	said	said
2.	to rise	rose	risen
3.	to find	found	found
4.	to get	got	got (ten)
5.	to do	did	done
6.	to break	broke	broken

VI. Write S (synonym) or O (opposite)

TO RISE

1.	to diminish	(0)
2.	to lower	(0)
3.	to increase	(S)
4.	to soar	(S)
5.	to reduce	(0)
6.	to decrease	(0)
7.	to plunge	(0)
8.	to dive	(0)
9.	to fall	(0)
10.	to skyrocket	(S)
11.	to jump	(S)
12.	to go up	(S)
13.	to lessen	(0)
14.	to go down	(0)

- **VII**. Translate the underlined expressions in the following sentences.
- 1. Can you read this figure? Is it a three or an eight?

* figure = <u>numeral</u>

2. The lack of effective drugs is our most urgent <u>concern</u>.

* concern = **preocupação**

3. <u>Due to</u> bad weather, this train will arrive an hour late.

* due to = $\frac{\text{devido a}}{2}$

4. It is a <u>worrying</u> situation to have a serious disease which is spreading through the population and to be unable to cure it.

* worrying = **preocupante**

5. <u>Healthcare</u> workers are some of the lowest paid people in the country.

* healthcare = assistência médica

6. No one should <u>be denied</u> a good education.

* to deny = <u>negar</u>

7. Shyness is one of the biggest <u>barriers</u> to making friends.

* barrier = **obstáculo, barreira**

VIII. Combine the words in column **A** with their synonyms in column **B**.

Α			В
1. proportion	1	е	a) worry
2.figure	2	i	b) disturbing
3.estimates	3	g	c) really bad
4.severe	4	с	d) edges
5.concern	5	a	e) percentage
6.worrying	6	b	f) obstacles
7.accessing	7	h	g) forecasts
8.likely	8	j	h) getting
9. barriers	9	f	i) number
10. margins	10	d	j) probable

IX. Translate the following excerpts from the text.

1. "In the years ahead, disability will be an even greater concern due to ageing populations ..."

Nos anos futuros, a incapacidade física será uma preocupação ainda maior devido ao envelhecimento da população...

2. "Almost every one of us will be permanently or temporarily disabled at some time in life."

Quase todos nós seremos permanentemente ou temporariamente incapa-

citados em algum momento da vida.

II. Answer in Portuguese.

1. De acordo com a Dra. Margaret Chan, quais as razões para o aumento da incapacidade nos anos futuros?

* envelhecimento da população

* aumento mundial das condições de saúde crônica (diabete, doença car-

diovascular, câncer e doenças mentais)

TEXT COMPREHENSION

at some stage in our life.

1. (Circle T (True) or F (False) according to the text.		
a)	The number of disabled in the world has fallen	Τ /	F
	to one billion.		_
b)	The percentage of disabled in the world has	Τ /	(\mathbf{F})
	fallen since the 1970s.	_	\smile
c)	Less than 200 million people have a really bad	(T)/	F
	disability.	_	
d)	A WHO doctor said the number of disabled	(T)/	F
	will rise in the future.	Ŭ	
e)	Disabled people will face less discrimination	Τ /	F
	in the future.	_	\smile
f)	The disabled have bigger problems finding	(T)/	F
	work in developed countries.	Č	
g)	The WHO says no country has dealt with the	(T)/	F
	disabled properly.	<u> </u>	
h)	A doctor says half of us will have a disability	Τ /	F

Qual a relação entre incapacidade e acesso à assistência médica, de acordo com os autores do relatório?
 Eles afirmam que as pessoas incapacitadas fisicamente têm probabilidade três vezes maior de terem seu acesso à assistência médica negado, nos países desenvolvidos.

Anotações

TEXT

IN COURT

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin (AP) – Julie Jensen will essentially testify from the grave when her husband's murder trial begins this week. Shortly before her death in 1998, Jensen told police, a neighbor and her son's teacher that she suspected her spouse was trying to kill her, court documents show. She gave a letter to the neighbor that said that if she died, Mark Jensen should be the first suspect.

Until recent years, using such evidence in

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

court was virtually unheard of because of constitutional guarantees that give criminal defendants the right to confront their accusers. But the Wisconsin Supreme Court created new rules, prompted by a U.S. Supreme Court decision that laid the groundwork for her accusatory letter and statements to police to be used as evidence in the trial.

Jury selection begins Thursday; opening statements were scheduled for Monday.

(CNN.com)

Ш.	Complete the cha	rt.	
	Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1.	to begin	began	begun
2.	to tell	told	told
3.	to show	showed	shown
4.	to give	gave	given

IV. Try to understand the meanings of the underlined expressions and translate them.

said

1. He testified that he had seen the man leaving the building at the time of the murder.

túmulo

- * to testify = testemunhar
- A grave is a place where a dead person is buried. 2.
 - * grave =

1. husband	1	g
a 1		

Match the columns.

Translate the title of the passage.

VOCABULARY

I.

П.

No tribunal

2. murder	2	j	b) regras
3. shortly before	3	а	c) morte
4. death	4	с	d) até
5. neighbor	5	е	e) vizinho
6. spouse	6	i	f) garantias
7. until	7	d	g) marido
8. guarantees	8	f	h) direito
9. right	9	h	i) esposo(a)
10. rules	10	b	j) assassinato

a) um pouco antes

SOBJETIVO − 205

said



5. to say

3. A trial is a legal process by which a jury decides whether a person accused of a crime is guilty or innocent.

* trial = _____ julgamento

- 4 Do you have any evidence that her husband was cheating on her? * evidence = **prova**
- Divorce was almost <u>unheard of</u> in the 19th century in England. 5.

* unheard of = _____ desconhecido

The defendant in a trial is the person accused of a crime. 6.

* defendant = _____ réu

- 7. Reading a book about England prompted him to go there on holiday.
 - * to prompt = _____estimular, mover
- We are prepared today because of groundwork that was done 10 8 years ago.

* groundwork = ____ base, fundamento

- 9. The police made a statement about their investigation to the press.
 - * statement = <u>declaração</u>
- 10. The train is scheduled to arrive at 8.30 but it's late.
 - * to be scheduled to = _____estar programado para

V. TO LIE / TO LAY

- 1. to lie, lied, lied = mentir
- to lie, lay, lain = deitar (-se), jazer, estar (deitado), ficar 2.
- to lay, laid, laid = pôr, colocar 3.

Complete the sentences.

- She <u>lay</u> back in the dentist's chair and tried to relax. 1.
- Don't trust her she is _______ . 2.
- Brazil _____ in South America. 3.
- Please <u>lay</u> the table for lunch. 4.
- I used _____ about my age, but now I don't bother. 5.
- A turtle _____ many eggs at a time. 6.

VI. Choose the word that best fits the explanations.

pickpocket – burglar – shoplifter – murderer – rapist

Someone who intentionally kills another person: 1.

murderer

2. A person who enters a building illegally to steal things:

burglar

A person who forces someone to have sex against their will, using 3.

violence: rapist

A thief who steals things from people's pockets: 4.

pickpocket

5. Someone who takes goods from shops without paying for them:

shoplifter

VII. Choose the word that best fits the explanations.

hijacker - kidnapper - arsonist forger – blackmailer – smuggler

A person who carries or brings things into a country secretly and 1.

illegally: smuggler

- A person who makes an illegal copy of something in order to 2. deceive: _____forger
- 3. A person who forces someone to give him money by threatening

to reveal a secret about them: blackmailer

A person who takes control of a vehicle, a plane or a ship in the 4.

middle of a journey: hijacker

- A person who deliberately sets fire to a building: _____arsonist 5.
- 6. A person who takes someone away illegally by force, demanding

money in exchange for releasing them: kidnapper

206 – **308 JETIVO**

VIII. Combine the words in column **A** with their synonyms in column **B**.

Α			В
1. grave	1	b	a) testimony
2. husband	2	е	b) tomb
3. evidence	3	а	c) unknown
4. unheard of	4	с	d) basis
5. because of	5	g	e) spouse
6. right	6	f	f) privilege
7. groundwork	7	d	g) due to

IX. Translate the following excerpts from the text.

a) "Until recent years, using such evidence in court was virtually unheard of..."

Até anos recentes, usar tal prova no tribunal era praticamente (algo) des-

conhecido...

b) "Jury selection begins Thursday, opening statements were scheduled for Monday".

<u>A seleção do juri começa na 5ª feira; as declarações iniciais foram mar-</u> cadas (programadas) para 2ª feira.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Answer in Portuguese.

1. Qual prova será apresentada em um julgamento de homicídio em Milwaukee?

Uma carta escrita pela vítima antes de sua morte na qual ela declara que

seu marido deve ser considerado o principal suspeito.

2. De acordo com o texto, o que a Constituição Americana garante ao acusado?

O direito de confrontar aqueles que o acusam.

3. Por que a Suprema Corte Americana é mencionada no texto?

Pelo fato de uma de suas decisões ter estimulado a Suprema Corte de Wisconsin a criar novas regras que permitiram que uma carta acusatória e declarações à polícia fossem usadas como provas em um julgamento.

Anotações

GRAMMAR – CONDITIONAL CLAUSES / IF CLAUSES

Há três tipos básicos de orações condicionais

1. First Conditional

Indica uma condição real ou provavelmente verdadeira.

If he **runs**, he **will catch** the train.

If I have enough money, I will buy the tickets.

Observação:

If it **rains** in São Paulo, the traffic **becomes** impossible.

Simple Present

Simple Present

2. Second Conditional

Indica uma condição irreal ou improvável no presente.

If he	ran	, he	would catch	the train.
	↓ (↓ l	
S	Simple Pas	st	Simple Condition	onal

If I had enough money, I would buy the tickets.

3. Third Conditional

Indica uma condição irreal ou impossível no passado.

If he **had run**, he **would have caught** the train.

Past Perfect Conditional Perfect

If I had had enough money, I would have bought

Past Perfect the tickets.

Conditional Perfect

Observações:

- UNLESS significa "a menos que" ou "a não ser que" e substitui IF ... NOT. She will get a low mark UNLESS she studies hard. She will get a low mark IF she doesN'T study hard. They will be late UNLESS they hurry. They will be late IF they doN'T hurry.
- 2. WERE é usado em todas as pessoas após if se o verbo for to be. *I would buy the flat if I WERE richer. She would buy the house if it WEREn't so small.*
- **3.** Podemos expressar condição sem **if**. Nesse caso usamos **WERE** ou **HAD** (+ past participle) no início da oração.

WERE *I* richer, *I* would buy the flat. **HAD** he run, he would have caught the train.

4. HAD e WOULD têm a mesma abreviação.

If he'd invited me, I'd have gone to the party.

 $= had \qquad = would$

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

- A) Complete the following sentences with the correct tense of the verb.
- The secretary would answer the phone if she <u>were</u>
 (be) in her office now.
- 2. If I had had (have) time I would have seen "Avatar".
- Had John become a physician, he <u>would have been</u>
 (be) much happier.
- 4. The milk will boil over unless she <u>keeps</u> (keep) an eye on it.
- 5. If he spoke more slowly, people <u>would understand</u> (understand) him.
- 6. I won't forgive her unless she <u>apologises</u> (apologise) to me.
- **B**) Circle the right alternative.
- 1. If there were no oxygen on earth, life as we know it ______
- a) will not exist b) doesn't exist
- c) wouldn't exist d) didn't exist
- e) don't exist
- RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

- 3. If the weather had been nice yesterday, we ______ to the beach.
 a) would go b) 'd have gone c) 'd gone
 d) didn't go e) 'd go
- RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B
- 4. Hadn't she received immediate medical attention, she
- a) would die
 b) would have dead
 c) would dead
 d) would have died
 e) 'd died **RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

a)	is	b)	was	c) had been
d)	were	e)	would be	
RES	SOLUÇÃO: Respos	sta: D		
6.	If it		we could go for	a drive.
a)	doesn't snow	b)	didn't snow	c) hadn't snowed
d)	won't snow	e)	wasn't snowing	
RES	SOLUÇÃO: Respos	sta: B		
			s, I	
	won't be		b) wouldn't be	c) weren't
	wouldn't have be SOLUÇÃO: Respos		e) hadn't been	
Q	Many crimes on	uld be	prevented if peop	ple
	more care.			•
	had taken takes		e) would take	c) take
			e) would take	
REA	SITTER ALL Rosnos	star R		
RES	SOLUÇÃO: Respos	sta: B		
	He warned that	the c		bankruj
9.	He warned that unless they sold	the comore	shares.	bankruj
9. a)	He warned that unless they sold had gone	the comore b)	shares. will go	c) goes
9. a) d)	He warned that unless they sold had gone would go	the comore more b) e)	shares. will go	
9. a) d)	He warned that unless they sold had gone	the comore more b) e)	shares. will go	
9. a) d) RES	He warned that unless they sold had gone would go SOLUÇÃO: Respos	the comore b) e) sta: D	shares. will go	c) goes
9. a) d) RES	He warned that unless they sold had gone would go SOLUÇÃO: Respos	the comore b) e) sta: D	shares. will go went if you'd got inji	c) goes
9. a) d) RES 10. a) d)	He warned that unless they sold had gone would go SOLUÇÃO: Respos What did I do will I do	the comore b) e) sta: D	shares. will go went if you'd got inji	c) goes ured?
9. a) d) RES 10. a) d)	He warned that unless they sold had gone would go SOLUÇÃO: Respos What did I do	the comore b) e) sta: D	shares. will go went if you'd got inji would I do	c) goes ured?
9. a) d) RES 10. a) d) RES	He warned that unless they sold had gone would go SOLUÇÃO: Respos What did I do will I do SOLUÇÃO: Respos	the comore b) e) sta: D b) e) sta: C	shares. will go went if you'd got inju would I do could I do the jol	 c) goes ured? c) would I have done b offer.
9. a) d) RES d) RES 111. a)	He warned that unless they sold had gone would go SOLUÇÃO: Respos What did I do will I do SOLUÇÃO: Respos Were she younge she'll accept	the comore b) e) sta: D b) e) sta: C	shares. will go went if you'd got inju would I do could I do the jou b) she'd au	 c) goes ured? c) would I have done b offer. ccepted
9. a) d) RE a) d) RE c)	He warned that unless they sold had gone would go SOLUÇÃO: Respos What did I do will I do SOLUÇÃO: Respos Were she younge she'll accept she'd have accept	the comore b) e) sta: D b) e) sta: C	shares. will go went if you'd got inju would I do could I do the jol	 c) goes ured? c) would I have done b offer. ccepted
 9. a) d) RE 10. a) d) RE 11. a) c) e) 	He warned that unless they sold had gone would go SOLUÇÃO: Respos What did I do will I do SOLUÇÃO: Respos Were she younge she'll accept she'd have accep	the commore b) e) sta: D b) e) sta: C	shares. will go went if you'd got inju would I do could I do the jou b) she'd au	 c) goes ured? c) would I have done b offer. ccepted

- 12. I wouldn't work for them (even) if they _____ me a million dollars.
- a) payb) 'll payc) 'd paidd) 'd paye) paid

	~		
RESOI	JICAO	: Respost	a: E

FUVEST

The role of women in Spanish society has changed fast since the country became a democracy after General Franco died in 1975. He had swept away liberal reforms introduced in the 1930s, when Spain was a republic. For women specifically, these included a benevolent divorce law and certain property rights. In the 1930s many women played a big part on the left, often fighting side by side with men in the pro-Republic militias during the 1936-39 civil war. But after it the new regime, for the most part applauded by the church, put them back in the home as wives and mothers, with divorce forbidden and working outside frowned on.

Change began in the 1960s when Spain opened up to tourists. Faced with competition from sexually liberated north Europeans, Spanish women "declared war on them, on men and on their elders", in the words of Lucia Graves, author of "A Woman Unknown", which recounts her life as an Englishwoman married to a Spaniard at the time. That aggressive self-assertion continues.

Not wholly successfully. At universities, women students now outnumber men. A typical couple has one or two children these days, a far cry from the days when families of eight or ten were common. But Spanish women still face the problems of their sisters in northern Europe. Their progress at work is often blocked, their pay often lower than men's.

The Economist

- 1. According to the passage, since 1975
- a) the role of left-wing Spanish women has changed quite fast.
- b) the new regime has faced problems when bringing about changes in the role of Spanish women.
- c) there have been changes in the role of Spanish women.
- d) Spanish women have played an important part in the government's adoption of reformist policies.
- e) many Spanish women have assumed the role of social reformers.
- 2. The passage states that
- a) most of the liberal reforms introduced in the 1930s were approved by the church.
- b) liberal reforms introduced when Spain was a republic were abolished under Franco's regime.
- c) many Spanish women fought in the pro-Republic militias in the early 1930s.
- d) all liberal reforms introduced when Spain was a republic benefited women.
- e) Spanish women obtained a benevolent divorce law and certain property rights after Franco died.
- 3. The passage tells us that after the civil war
- a) divorced women were not allowed to work outside.
- b) the church prohibited wives and mothers from working outside.
- c) most women continued to fight for liberal reforms.
- d) many women were unwilling to work outside.
- e) Spain was under a regime that no longer allowed divorce.
- 4. Which of these statements is true according to the passage?
- a) Although tourists helped Spain to develop in the 1960s, Spanish women declared war on them.

- b) Spanish women rebelled against north European tourists who married Spaniards in the nineteen sixties.
- c) Tourists started visiting Spain in the nineteen sixties, after the country underwent changes.
- d) For Spanish women, the arrival of sexually liberated north Europeans in the 1960s was most unwelcome.
- e) In the 1960s, sexually liberated Spanish women had to compete with their north European counterparts.
- 5. The passage tells us that Lucia Graves
- a) portrays what her own life was like in the nineteen sixties in "A Woman Unknown".
- b) wrote a book about the problems she faced after marrying a Spaniard.
- c) depicts the war declared by Spanish women before Spain opened up to tourists in her book.
- recounts the life of Spanish women after the civil war in "A Woman Unknown".
- e) was a very aggressive English writer married to a Spaniard.
- 6. Which of the following statements does NOT reflect the situation in Spain now, according to the passage?
- a) A family of eight is quite unusual.
- b) Female workers are seldom paid higher wages than male ones.
- c) Despite their gains, Spanish women have not achieved total success.
- d) There are roughly equal numbers of male and female students at universities.
- e) Spanish women are quite self-assertive.

FGV

AIDS Spreading in CIS 'Virtually Unchecked'

1. GENEVA (Reuters) – The HIV/AIDS epidemic has exploded in Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States, posing the greatest health threat to youth in the region, the United Nations said on Wednesday. In a report, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) warned that the killer disease was spreading "virtually unchecked" into the wider population through heterosexual contact with injecting drug users.

2. Russia and Ukraine account for nine-tenths of the estimated one million HIV/AIDS cases in the 27 transition countries, according to UNICEF's Social Monitor 2002. The figure, through 2001, compares to 700,000 a year earlier and 420,000 in 1998.

3. "HIV is spreading at a faster rate in some countries in the region than in any other part of the world," UNICEF said. "The HIV epidemic is the biggest threat to young people's health in the region...There is also little evidence that public interventions to halt the spread of HIV in the hardest hit countries have been sufficiently effective."

4. Estonia has the region's highest rate of new HIV infections, with more than one in every 1,000 people infected in 2001 – almost 20 times the average rate in the European Union, according to the report produced by UNICEF's Innocenti Research Center in Florence, Italy.

5. In the CIS countries, a quarter of all officially registered infections between 1997 and 2000 were among women, suggesting increasing heterosexual transmission, it said. But awareness of the need to use condoms to prevent transmission remains poor in the region, where both the number of sex workers and injecting drug users is growing, it said.

- 7. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- a) The transition countries report an estimated one million HIV/AIDS cases.
- b) One fourth of infections reported between 1997 and 2000 in Commonwealth of Independent States were among women.
- c) Injecting drug users are one of the reasons for HIV/AIDS transmission.
- d) In Commonwealth of Independent States countries heterosexuals are the cause of all officially registered infections.
- e) More than one in every 1000 people in Estonia are infected with HIV/AIDS.
- 8. Which of the following is not stated as a reason for HIV/AIDS infection in Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States?
- a) A growing number of sex workers.
- b) Heterosexual contact with injecting drug users.
- c) Insufficiently effective public intervention.
- d) A low awareness of the need to use condoms.
- e) The growing number of poor people in the region.
- 9. According to the information in the article,
- a) nine out of ten HIV/AIDS cases in the transition countries are in Russia and Ukraine.
- b) in 2001 there were 700,000 HIV/AIDS cases in the transition countries.

- c) of every 1000 people infected with HIV/AIDS in 2001, one is from Estonia.
- d) twenty times more people are infected with HIV/AIDS in the European Union than in Estonia.
- e) one quarter of all women infected with HIV/AIDS between 1997 and 2000 were heterosexuals.
- 10. "20 times" in paragraph 4 refers to:
- a) the average number of times European citizens must be exposed to HIV before they become infected.
- b) the rate of HIV infection in the European Union, which is twenty times that of Estonia.
- c) the fact that if one out of every 1000 people are infected with HIV in Estonia, then twenty out of every 1000 are infected in the European Union.
- d) the rate of new HIV infections in Estonia compared to that of the European Union.
- e) the number of HIV infections per 1000 people in Europe, especially Italy.
- 11. Which of these areas has been least affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in recent years?
- a) The Ukraine.
- b) The Commonwealth of Independent States.
- c) The European Union.
- d) Eastern Europe.
- e) Estonia.

INCREASE YOUR VOCABULARY Skipping School

Kids are increasingly cutting class to travel. A good idea?

While other schoolkids were in the classroom sharpening their adding and subtracting skills, first-grader Jonathan Dilger was busy surfing down sand dunes on New Zealand's Bay of Islands. No need to alert the truancy cops. Cutting class was his parents' idea. The Dilgers pulled the six-year-old out of school for three weeks so he could visit his grandparents. When he returned, he showed his classmates a Maori war cance replica and gave a presentation. Skipping school to travel is becoming more common in classrooms around the country. Vacation taken during the school year can be more economical – airlines, hotels, and theme parks may have lower rates – but that's not the only reason for the boom. With two parents working and children active in extracurricular activities, the modern family has trouble scheduling a dinner hour together, let alone a vacation. Complicating matters may be kids in different school systems, or divorced parents. And more parents are taking their kids on exotic vacations, according to Jim Kackley of Thompson Family Vacations in Cambridge, MA. "Boomers want to explore with their kids. That may mean stretching spring break from a week to three."

But what happens when Johnny comes home from Borneo to face a stack of undone school work? "It depends on the student," says Sarah Jones, a sixth grader teacher at Washington, DC's Sheridan School. "There are many who have the self-motivation to make up for it." Jones recently had a student who traveled to Antarctica with her father and was able to integrate her experience into schoolwork by keeping a journal.

Of course, such unique opportunities tend to be more educational, says Kaye Rhees, principal of Edith Bowen Laboratory School in Logan, UT. "If students leave to go skiing, that's more difficult to accept than if they leave to go to Thailand." But no matter how educational the trip may be, says Jones, it's never a good idea if your child is struggling academically.

12. According to the article, which of the following has a dubious position in relation to the issue discussed in the article?

- a) Jonathan Dilger
- b) Jim Ackley
- c) Sarah Jones
- d) Edith Bowen
- e) Margaret Loftus
- 13. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a) Jonathan was surfing big waves in New Zealand while his friends were at school.
- b) Jonathan was doing physical activities while his classmates were doing mental activities.
- c) The cops in New Zealand forbid students to surf during school time.
- d) Jonathan went to New Zealand due to the fact that he was forced out off school.
- e) The Dilgers are more concerned with the health of the kid rather than his academics.

Margaret Loftus – Source: National Geographic Traveler

- 14. Which of the following may **not** be inferred from the article?
- a) Skipping classes may be an enriching experience.
- b) Parents have been responsible for the class absences of their kids.
- c) Jonathan's trip was an example of the new trend in tourism.
- d) Saving money is just one of the reasons for parents to choose the regular school period to go out on vacation with their kids.
- e) The modern family must have vacation any time except during the school break.
- 15. The sentences "Boomers want to explore with their kids. That may mean stretching spring break from a week to three." mean approximately the same as which of the following?
- a) Kids are taken to explore bombs. That might mean stretching peace break from a week to three.
- b) Parents are unwilling to spend three weeks with their kids.
- c) Delaying spring break may be strong evidence that parents are looking forward to exploring with their kids.
- d) Parents have shown themselves favorable to travel with their kids by postponing trips from the first week of spring break to the third one.
- e) Parents want to explore their kids, therefore are willing to travel with them.

- 16. According to the information mentioned in the article, which of the following is true?
- a) Jonathan was able to integrate his experience into school work by keeping a journal.
- b) Sarah Jones has been a teacher for six years at Sheridan School.
- c) No matter how bad a student may be at school, it is always a good idea for him to take a trip during school period.
- Jones's former student traveled with her parent and shared her experience with schoolmates by keeping them informed about the trip.
- e) Complicating financial matters in the American economy had led parents to take their kids on vacation when they are supposed to be attending classes.

INCREASE YOUR VOCABULARY

IF PUBLIC speaking gives you the willies, the chances are you'll be just as scared of virtual people, experts have discovered. But in the long run these "avatars" will help you overcome your fears.

Mel Slater at University College London, and his colleague David-Paul Pertaub have developed a VR environment to help people overcome their phobias. In their virtual seminar room, people have to give a presentation to eight computergenerated people who can appear by turns fascinated, bored stiff or just annoyingly neutral.

While it's not the first time VR has been used to treat phobias, such as fear of spiders or flying, no one knew if the technique could also help people to overcome their social phobias.

To find out, Pertaub watched how people behave in seminars and programmed the virtual people to do the same things: crossing their arms, frowning, yawning and putting their feet on the table. "Our negative audience is very negative," says Slater.

Then Slater and Pertaub compared the performances of 43 volunteers who gave a talk either to an attentive audience or to an unenthusiastic one. Surprisingly, the subjects responded as if the avatars were real.

New Scientist • www.newscientist.com

- 17. According to the passage, experts have discovered that
- a) people willing to talk to a virtual audience will hardly annoy a real one.
- b) if public speaking gives us the willies, we will overcome our fears just by talking to an attentive virtual audience.
- c) a virtual audience may be as frightening as a real one for people who fear public speaking.
- d) a virtual audience is likely to be more frightening than a real one for people afraid of speaking in public.
- e) if public speaking gives people the willies, a virtual audience is likely to make them less scared than a real one.

- 18. Which of these statements is true according to the passage?
- a) The virtual-reality technique has proved to be more effective for social rather than other phobics.
- b) The virtual-reality environment was developed to help people get rid of their fears.
- c) People who have fear of spiders or flying will, in the long run, become social phobics.
- d) The virtual-reality environment appears to be ineffective for treating some types of phobias.
- e) So far the virtual-reality technique has been used only to help social phobics.
- 19. According to the passage,
- a) while addressing the virtual audience, the volunteers behaved as if it was real.
- b) the eight computer-generated people reacted negatively to the 43 volunteers' talks.
- c) the virtual people seemed to find the subjects of the volunteers' talks extremely boring.
- d) Slater and Pertaub were fascinated by the presentations, whereas the virtual audience showed no enthusiasm at all.
- e) the way the subjects reacted when addressing the computergenerated people was no surprise to Slater and Pertaub.
- 20. Which of these statements is true according to the passage?
- a) Pertaub discovered that virtual reality could be used to treat extreme fears by watching how people behave in seminars.
- b) Slater and Pertaub were amazed to see the response of the attentive audience to the volunteers' talks.
- c) Despite their fears, the 43 subjects had a surprising performance when exposed to the virtual audience.
- d) Pertaub programmed the computer-generated people to behave the way people do in seminars.
- e) Pertaub watched people's behaviour in seminars to help social phobics to adopt the same behaviour.
- 21. "... in the long run" (line 3) means
- a) afterwards b) before long c) lately
- d) from now on e) in the end

FATEC -

THE COMISSAR'S NOT IN TOWN

When Guangzhou resident Ma Yiyong, 57, went to renew his unemployment certificate last month, something extraordinary happened: he did so efficiently and discreetly, with a few keystrokes. "It used to be really troublesome in the past," says Ma. "I would have to stand in line several times, and sometimes the government officials weren't at their desks. Now it's fast."

China's romance with e-government is now reaching the grass-roots level, bringing efficiency and convenience to citizens. But its biggest benefit may be in circumventing one of the last bastions of communism: the infamous neighborhood committees. These groups of local party members have for decades served as the authorities' eyes and ears. They were also notorious busybodies, making it their business to know who was having marital problems, grumbling about the government or out of work.

(Newsweek)

- 22. De acordo com o texto, Guangzhou
- a) é um cidadão chinês estudante residente.
- b) é um chinês que reside na Rua Ma Yiyong.
- c) é o nome de uma localidade da China.
- d) é um cidadão aposentado.
- e) é um chinês de 57 anos de idade.
- 23. Segundo o texto, o serviço eletrônico do governo chinês
- a) está atingindo um nível baixíssimo agora.
- b) apóia os grupos de investigação comunistas.
- c) proporciona os famosos comitês de bairro.
- d) atrai um maior número de bisbilhoteiros.
- e) trouxe benefícios à população chinesa.
- 24. O advérbio so na frase "he did so efficiently and discreetly", no primeiro parágrafo do texto, pode ser substituído de forma adequada e sem prejuízo de significado por

a)	very	ł	o) too	c)	enough
d)	less	e) a	a little		

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME by Alexandra A. Seno

There was a time when only royalty and the very rich owned vacation homes abroad. That's changed. Though money still helps, in the last few years holidaying in your own overseas property has become much more common. "There is no doubt that the vacation-home market has recently increased in popularity," says Piers Brunner, a managing director.

People are buying these secondary homes because, well, they can. More and more countries now allow foreigners to own property at relatively affordable prices. Elsewhere, developers now step in to take care of the legalities. And though experts say that most people still buy real estate within a four-hour ride of their primary residence, improved travel routes have opened up new markets, especially in Asia and Europe. Among the hottest new destinations: Sri Lanka, Spain and Hungary. Buying a vacation home can also be a good investment. Henrietta Wheatman earned \$50,000 last year by renting out her Thai villa, more than offsetting the \$24,000 it costs annually to maintain and staff the house. All her vacation homes have appreciated up to 100 percent, and practically pay for themselves through rentals brought in by referrals and Web sites.

(Adapted from Newsweek)

- 25. According to the passage,
- a) more and more people would rather spend their holidays in their own countries.
- b) people are increasingly buying vacation properties abroad.
- c) few people buy vacation properties near home.
- d) you have to be very wealthy to buy a holiday home since prices have been increasing lately.
- e) holidaying overseas is surely cheaper than holidaying in your own city.

- 26. Henrietta Wheatman:
- a) is intent on buying properties in Sri Lanka, Spain and Hungary.
- b) has paid around \$24,000 for her Thai vacation property.
- c) 's houses have developed into a highly profitable business.
- d) has been living overseas since she decided to buy a house in Thailand.
- e) regrets having bought so many holiday homes.

27. In: "<u>Though</u> money still helps, ...," the underlined word is closest in meaning to:

- a) Despite the fact. b) So. c) However.
- d) But. e) Because.

UNICAMP-

OLD, STRANGE ALBION

ENGLAND NEVER FINISHES what she starts. She was the first European country to topple monarchy and have a king beheaded, but wasn't until a century later that the republican revolution that counted took place - in France. England set off the Industrial Revolution, yet she is the least advanced, in technological terms, of the industrial countries. Karl Marx wrote Capital in the British Museum and regarded England as the epitome of an industrial state heading for social upheaval; the upheaval took place in Russia. England never underwent a social revolution: her class structure was impervious to the Industrial Revolution, to several periods of economic depression, to two world wars, and to the rise and fall of her empire. The seats of all empires experienced an identity crisis with the twilight of their imperial domination - not so England. She just packed and went back home, with nothing learned. The Beatles' dream began in Liverpool but flourished in Woodstock, in the United States, and was over in California. The English invented soccer but won the World Cup just once, at home in 1966, and some say that it was with undue help from a referee.

28.

- a) Qual o argumento central do texto?
- b) Por que o autor menciona o fato de a Inglaterra ter decapitado um de seus reis para nos convencer desse argumento?
- c) Em que sentido a menção à Revolução Industrial reforça esse mesmo argumento?

29.

- a) O trecho do artigo que faz referência a Karl Marx pode ser interpretado como sendo irônico. Por quê?
- b) O autor afirma que a estrutura de classes na Inglaterra parece não ter sido afetada por acontecimentos que marcaram a história mundial. Cite um desses acontecimentos.
- De acordo com o texto, que efeito teve para a Inglaterra a queda de seu império? Justifique.

Leia os poemas seguintes e assinale a **única** resposta correta para cada um dos testes a seguir.

HOW TO EAT A POEM

Don't be polite. Bite in. Pick it up with your fingers and lick the juice that may run down your chin. It is ready and ripe now, whenever you are.

You do not need a knife or fork or spoon or plate or napkin or tablecloth.

For there is no core or stem or rind or pit or seed or skin to throw away.

Eve Merriam – (IME)

UNFOLDING BUD

One is amazed By a water-lily bud Unfolding With each passing day, Taking on a richer color And new dimensions.

One is nor amazed, At a first glance, By a poem, Which is as tight-closed as a tiny bud.

Yet one is surprised To see the poem Gradually unfolding, Revealing its rich inner self, As one reads it Again And over again

Naoshi Koriyama – (IME)

- 30. Eve Merriam, the author of "How to Eat a Poem", compares the process of reading a poem to...
- a) eating a slice of bread.
- b) eating a fruit.
- c) having a glass of juice.
- d) using a napkin to clean your chin after having a meal.
- 31. Naoshi Koriyama, the author of "Unfolding Bud", compares poetry to...
- a) the inner self of the reader.
- b) the passing days.
- c) nuances of colors.
- d) a flower ready to blossom.
- 32. What does the author of "How to Eat a Poem" mean with "Don't be polite"?
- a) Poems are to be read to teach etiquette and how to behave in society.
- b) Poems are to be read at lunchtime when the table is set.
- c) Poems are to be read with passion and hunger of feelings.
- d) Poems are to be read when you are angry.
- 33. What does Eve Merriam mean by "For there is no core / or stem / or rind / or pit / or seed / or skin / to throw away?
- a) A poem is to be taken as a whole, nothing should be left unexplored.
- b) A poem is not to be read while you are having a meal.
- c) A poem is like a liquid to be drunk, so a knife or fork or spoon or plate are useless.
- d) A poem does without human interference.
- 34. According to Koriyama, in "Unfolding Bud", which of these sentences is not correct?
- a) At first, a water lily-bud is more interesting than a poem.
- b) Similarities between a lily bud and a poem come after some while, when the reader starts making sense of the poem.
- c) A poem is too closed a text to be understood at a first glance.
- d) Poems are not interesting because they are too difficult to understand.

RESPOSTAS DOS EXERCÍCIOS - TAREFA

1)	Resposta: C	2) Resposta: B	3) Resposta: E
4)	Resposta: D	5) Resposta: A	6) Resposta: D
7)	Resposta: D	8) Resposta: E	9) Resposta: A
10)	Resposta: D	11) Resposta: C	12) Resposta: C
13)	Resposta: B	14) Resposta: E	15) Resposta: C
16)	Resposta: D	17) Resposta: C	18) Resposta: B
19)	Resposta: A	20) Resposta: D	21) Resposta: E
22)	Resposta: C	23) Resposta: E	24) Resposta: A
25)	Resposta: B	26) Resposta: C	27) Resposta: A

28) a) O fato de a Inglaterra nunca acabar o que começa.

b) A Inglaterra foi o primeiro país europeu a derrubar a monarquia e a decapitar um de seus reis. Porém, a França foi responsável pela verdadeira revolução republicana.

- c) A Inglaterra iniciou a Revolução Industrial e, contudo, tecnologicamente falando, é o menos avançado de todos os países industrializados.
- 29) a) Karl Marx considerava a Inglaterra como o local propício para um levante social, porém isso aconteceu na Rússia.
 - b) A estrutura de classes na Inglaterra não foi afetada nem pela Revolução Industrial, por vários períodos de depressão econômica nem por duas guerras mundiais.
 - c) Não houve nenhum efeito prático para a Inglaterra com a queda de seu império, uma vez que não houve nenhuma mudança em sua estrutura, simplesmente os ingleses "retornaram para casa sem ter aprendido nada".
- 30) Resposta: B 31) Resposta: D 32) Resposta: C
- 33) Resposta: A 34) Resposta: D