

MÓDULO 11

TEXT

WHY DO WE SLEEP?

A recent study may have an answer to one of the greatest unsolved mysteries in science – what is the purpose of sleep? The work suggests it's actually about making animals function more efficiently in their environments.

Pythons, bats and giant armadillos are among the longest sleepers at over 18 hours a day.



Human babies need 16 hours, and most of us probably feel we need around eight hours sleep **to function well**.

Professor Jerry Seigel from the University of California, Los Angeles, conducted a study of the sleep times **of a broad range of** animals and found that they **vary widely**. Some, like **migrating birds**, can survive long periods without sleeping at all. He believes that shows sleep evolved **to conserve** energy:

Jerry Seigel: 'It's animals that **are needlessly active** that will not survive, but animals that are most efficient and use their waking time to do **vital** functions, and are otherwise asleep that will survive.'

Sleep helps make best use of **limited resources**. In humans, when we're awake, our brain accounts for 20% of the energy we use when just sitting around. Sleeping also makes us less likely **to get injured** and less likely to be **detected by predators**.

(Jon Stewart, BBC News)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. Combine as colunas.

1. greatest	1	c	a) não esclarecidos
2. unsolved	2	a	b) propósito
3. purpose	3	b	c) maiores
4. actually	4	d	d) na verdade
5. efficiently	5	f	e) meio ambiente
6. environment	6	e	f) eficazmente

II. Tente adivinhar o significado destes três animais em português, baseando-se em suas definições em inglês.

1. Python ⇒ **jiboia**

2. Bat ⇒ **morcego**

3. Giant armadillos ⇒ **tatus gigantes**

a) a nocturnal, mouse like mammal with large wings. (2)

b) a small animal which has a body covered in hard bone strips that allow it to curl into ball when attacked. (3)

c) a very large snake that kills animals for food by wrapping itself around them and crushing them. (1)

III. SLEEP – expressions from the text.

1. to sleep – slept – slept = **dormir**
2. sleep = **sono**
3. longest sleepers = **que dormem mais tempo, os mais dorminhocos**
4. 8 hours sleep = **8 horas de sono**
5. sleep times = **horas de sono**
6. asleep = **adormecido, apático**

IV. Combine as expressões do texto com suas explicações.

1. to function well (B)
 2. a broad range of (E)
 3. vary widely (A)
 4. migrating birds (C)
 5. to conserve (D)
- a) are very different
b) to live and operate normally
c) birds that move between two different environments in response to changes in weather and food supply
d) to save, to keep and protect from waste
e) a wide number of

V. Verbs:

1. to suggest = **sugerir**
2. to make – made – made = **fazer**
3. to need = **precisar**
4. to feel – felt – felt = **sentir**
5. to find – found – found = **descobrir (texto)**
6. to survive = **sobreviver**
7. to believe = **acreditar**
8. to show – showed – shown = **mostrar**
9. to evolve = **desenvolver-se**
10. to account for = **ser responsável por, representar**

VI. Complete as frases abaixo com as formas verbais de alguns verbos traduzidos acima:

1. John **showed** me the cut on his finger.
2. Fishing **makes** Grandpa happy.

3. Students **account for** the vast majority of our customers.
4. My political beliefs **evolved** as I got older.
5. The dog **found** an old tennis ball in the ditch.
6. Susan could **feel** the soft blanket with the tips of her fingers.

VII. Combine as expressões do texto com suas explicações.

1. are needlessly active (C)
 2. vital (B)
 3. limited resources (E)
 4. to get injured (D)
 5. detected by predators (A)
- a) noticed by those who are likely to hunt and kill you.
b) essential, most important, impossible to do without it.
c) move a lot without reason or purpose.
d) to get hurt or hurt oneself accidentally (text).
e) when there is relatively little food (text).

VIII. Traduza a seguinte oração para o Português.

“Some, like migrating birds, can survive long periods without sleeping at all.”

Alguns, como pássaros migrantes, podem sobreviver longos períodos sem

dormir { **de modo algum.**
absolutamente

IX. Preencha os espaços com as expressões do quadro.

**among – over – most of us –
probably – around – best**

1. You must be a resident **over** 30 days in order to vote here.
2. I explained them the **best** way to solve the problem.
3. There was one daisy **among** the roses.
4. **Most of us** don't smoke, but some do.
5. The meeting will begin **around** three o'clock.
6. It will **probably** rain tomorrow.

- X.** Chegamos à conclusão de que podemos combinar os seguintes sinônimos.

1. more than	1	d	a) around
2. approximately	2	a	b) in the middle of
3. among	3	b	c) probably
4. likely	4	c	d) over

- XI.** Traduza as expressões grifadas.

1. Our brain (a) accounts for (b) 20% of the energy we use when just sitting around. (c)

a) nosso cérebro

b) é responsável por

c) quando simplesmente nos sentamos

2. "... Animals that are most efficient and use their waking time (a) to do vital functions. (b)

a) seu tempo acordado

b) para realizar funções vitais

3. "... and are otherwise asleep (a) that will survive (b)."

a) ... e são ao contrário apáticos

b) que sobreviverão

TEXT COMPREHENSION

- I.** Which animals are the shortest sleepers, according to the text?

a) bats
b) human babies
c) migrating birds
d) pythons
e) adult men

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

- II.** Responda em Português, de acordo com o texto.

1. Para que serve o sono?

O sono serve para os animais funcionarem de maneira mais eficaz em seu meio-ambiente.

2. De que maneira o sono ajuda neste sentido?

Ele ajuda a fazer melhor uso dos recursos limitados.

O sono nos torna menos propensos a nos machucarmos e os animais menos prováveis de serem detectados pelos predadores.

ANOTAÇÕES

PROTECTING ANTARTICA FROM TOURISM

A solution may be at hand for holidaymakers who are finding it harder to get off the beaten track. For those who really want to get away from it all, a new holiday destination has sprung up – Antarctica. However, this freezing zone might only be for those with the deepest pockets if a new policy starts. Tourism on Antarctica has been increasing dramatically in the past twenty years, from a few thousand people in 1985 to more than 40,000 in 2009. The growing numbers are having a negative effect on the environment of the South Pole. To combat this, researchers from Holland's Maastricht University have come up with a possible solution: limit the number of tourists allowed to visit and sell the vacations to the ones who make the best offer.



Many environmental protection agencies agree that there is a need to protect the frozen wilderness from the damage created by modern tourism. Antarctica is the last unspoiled place on Earth. It has a very delicate ecosystem that could be easily upset by groups of tourists landing in airplanes and using skimobiles. A difficulty exists because Antarctica is not a country and therefore has no government to pass laws or guidelines to control the number of visitors. The Maastricht University team's proposal to auction off a fixed number of tourist places seems a workable solution. It would limit the number of visitors and therefore contain the amount of environmental damage, and the money would be used to protect Antarctica's future.

(breakingnewsenglish)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns.

1. harder	1	i	a) meio ambiente
2. however	2	e	b) necessidade
3. policy	3	l	c) crescentes
4. growing	4	c	d) portanto
5. environment	5	a	e) contudo, entretanto
6. researcher	6	j	f) oferta
7. offer	7	f	g) recomendação, orientação
8. need	8	b	h) proposta
9. damage	9	k	i) mais difícil
10. therefore	10	d	j) pesquisador
11. proposal	11	h	k) dano
12. guideline	12	g	l) política

II. Complete the following sentences with verbs from the chart.

to increase – to allow – to agree
to upset – to land – to seem

- I don't **agree** with forcing children to eat things they don't like.
- She **seems** to be the sort of person you can trust.
- His mother always **allows** him to sleep late on Saturday mornings.
- The hostile talks **upset** the peaceful relation between the two countries.
- The number of tourists visiting these islands has **increased** in recent years.
- He was forced **to land** the plane on the lake.

III. Translate the underlined words and/or expressions in the sentences below.

1. The beach was crowded with holidaymakers.

* holidaymaker = turista

2. Water freezes at a temperature of 0°C.

* to freeze = congelar

3. Visit the Rockies, the last remains of the North American wilderness.

* wilderness = região não cultivada ou desabitada, tais como um deserto ou uma região montanhosa.

4. An unspoiled area is an area which has not been damaged in any way.

* unspoiled = intacto

IV. Combine the following expressions with their meanings below:

1. off the beaten track (d)

2. to get away from (c)

3. to spring up (f)

4. to have deep pockets (a)

5. to come up with (b)

6. to auction off (e)

a) to have a lot of money

b) to think; to suggest

c) to escape

d) in a remote location; remote from populous or much-travelled regions

e) to sell at a public sale to someone who makes the best offer (bid)

f) to appear suddenly

Now, complete the sentences with the expressions studied above.

1. Thousands of business have sprung up in the past couple of years.

2. It helps to have deep pockets when you're involved in a long lawsuit like this.

3. She's come up with a brilliant idea to double her income.

4. The convict murderer got away from a high security prison.

5. Those paintings will be auctioned off next week.

6. Travel to Mongolia if you really want to travel off the beaten track.

V. Match the following synonyms from the article:

1. at hand	1	g	a) idea
2. holidaymaker	2	e	b) fragile
3. limit	3	h	c) achievable
4. wilderness	4	f	d) information
5. delicate	5	b	e) tourist
6. guidelines	6	d	f) great outdoors
7. proposal	7	a	g) near
8. workable	8	c	h) restrict

VI. Match the following phrases from the article:

1. A solution may be at	1	e	a) tourists
2. get off the beaten	2	f	b) environment
3. for those with the deepest	3	d	c) place on Earth
4. a negative effect on the	4	b	d) pockets
5. there is a need to protect	5	h	e) hand
6. Antarctica is the last unspoiled	6	c	f) track
7. groups of	7	a	g) environmental damage
8. contain the amount of	8	g	h) the frozen wilderness

VII. Translate the following excerpts from the passage

1. "... a new destination has sprung up - ..."

"... um novo destino surgiu..."

2. "... the researchers have come up with a possible solution: ..."

"... os pesquisadores sugeriram uma possível solução: ..."

3. "... to auction off a fixed number ..."

"... leiloar um número fixo..."

TEXT COMPREHENSION

I. T (true) or F (false)?

- a) Antarctica is a good place for tourists who want to avoid the crowds. T / F
- b) You cannot go to Antarctica without lots of big pockets. T / F
- c) More and more people are going to Antarctica every year. T / F
- d) A major global tour company will soon buy Antarctica at an auction. T / F
- e) There are many more unspoiled places left on Earth. T / F
- f) Antarctica became a country more than two hundred years ago. T / F
- g) There is no government in Antarctica to make laws. T / F
- h) Money from auctioning tourist places might help Antarctica's future. T / F

RESOLUÇÃO:

a) T b) F c) T d) F e) F f) F g) T h) T

II. Answer in Portuguese.

1. Qual a proposta dos pesquisadores da Universidade de Maastricht para combater o efeito negativo da presença de turistas que vão ao Polo Sul?

Limitar seu número e leiloar um número fixo de locais àqueles turistas que derem o melhor lance.

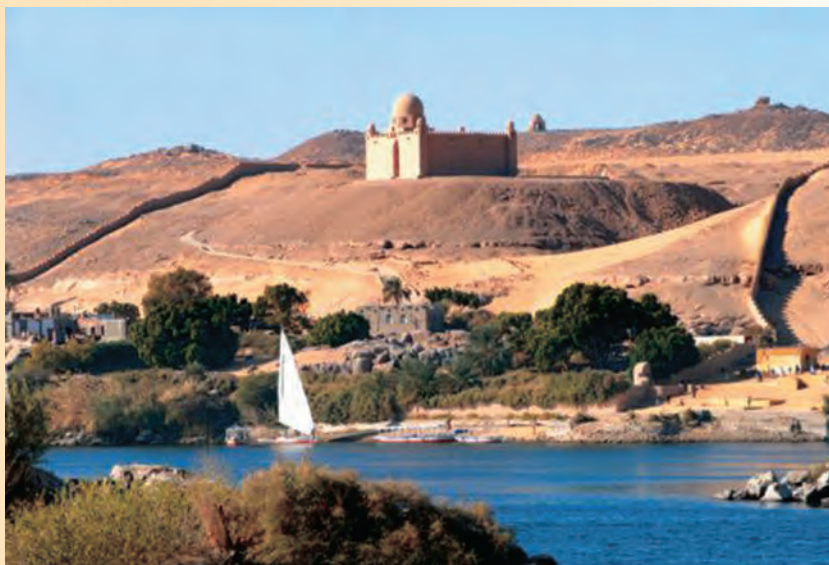
2. Qual a consequência de a Antártica não ser um país?

A Antártica não tem um governo para aprovar leis ou orientações para controlar o número de visitantes.

ANOTAÇÕES

UNESCO To The Rescue

In 1959, the government of Egypt was working on a plan to build a dam on the River Nile. It was called the Aswan Dam, and it was intended to generate electricity and allow the river water to be used for agriculture. There was one big problem with the plan, though. The dam would flood a nearby valley that contained ancient Egyptian treasures, including two enormous stone temples.



It can be difficult for governments to choose culture and history over economics. However, if countries always made decisions like this, the majority of the world's ancient sites would end up being destroyed. Luckily, UNESCO stepped in. They formed a committee that tried to convince Egypt to protect its ancient treasures. With support from many countries, they were finally successful. The huge temples were carefully removed from their original site and moved to a safe location so that the dam could be built.

UNESCO is an agency of the United Nations. The United Nations is a partnership between countries from all over the world. They are joined to help promote world peace, enforce human rights, and help countries develop. UNESCO is a part of the United Nations that is concerned with science and culture.

After their success in saving the temples in Egypt, UNESCO went on to save more sites around the world. They protected lagoons in Venice, ruins in Pakistan, and temples in Indonesia. With industrialization changing the world rapidly, there were many sites that needed to be saved. Eventually, UNESCO formed the World Heritage Organization to protect important natural and historic sites wherever it was necessary.

By now, the World Heritage Organization has protected hundreds of sites ranging from beautiful natural islands to buildings in large cities to ancient ruins. If you're able to visit any of the many protected sites, you'll agree it was worth it.

(www.englishdaily.com)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. Rescue is “the recovery or preservation from danger”.

Translate the following sentences:

After the rescue, the climber was taken to hospital.

Depois do resgate, o alpinista foi levado ao hospital.

Helicopters rescued 20 people from the fire.

Helicópteros resgataram 20 pessoas do incêndio.

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

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Translation
1. to build	built	built	construir
2. to choose	chose	chosen	escolher
3. to make (decisions)	made	made	tomar
4. to go on	went on	gone on	continuar, prosseguir

III. Match the columns:

1. nearby	1	e	a) bem sucedido
2. ancient	2	f	b) paz
3. treasure	3	i	c) pedra
4. stone	4	c	d) seguro
5. successful	5	a	e) próximo, vizinho
6. huge	6	j	f) antigo
7. safe	7	d	g) direitos
8. peace	8	b	h) ilha
9. rights	9	g	i) tesouro
10. island	10	h	j) enorme

IV. Do you remember the translation of the following adverbs?

- luckily = **felizmente**
- carefully = **cuidadosamente**
- rapidly = **rapidamente**

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

**to allow – to destroy – to develop
to change – to need – to agree**

- Contact us if you **need** our advice.
- The company is spending millions of dollars **to develop** new products.
- Prisoners have been moved **to allow** the demolition of part of the prison.
- All the members of the jury **agreed** that he is guilty.
- Life has **changed** a lot this year – new job, different city, new boyfriend.
- Most of the old part of the city was **destroyed** by bombs during the war.

VI. Translate the meanings of the underlined expressions:

- A dam is a barrier of concrete built across a river to control the flow of water.
* dam = **represa, barragem**
- Our washing machine broke down yesterday and flooded the kitchen.
* to flood = **alagar**
- Why didn't the U.S. step earlier in WWII?
* to step in = **intervir, envolver-se em**
- If you can't beat them, join them.
* to join = **juntar-se a, aliar-se a**
- It isn't always easy for the police to enforce speed limits.
* to enforce = **impor**
- I've been very concerned about the situation.
* concerned = **preocupado, envolvido**
- Old churches are part of our cultural heritage.
* heritage = **herança**
- They explored several Roman ruins.
* ruin = **ruína**
- Temperatures in summer range from 20 to 35 degrees.
* to range = **variar**
- It was a long climb to the top of the hill, but the view from the top was worth it.
* to be worth = **valer a pena**

VII. EVENTUALLY is a “false friend”

1. Try to understand the meaning of eventually in the following sentences:

- a) His activities eventually led him into politics.
- b) Eventually she decided she didn't want to marry him.

* eventually = finalmente, por fim, no final

2. Write two synonyms for eventually.

finally, at last

VIII. Combine the verbs in column A with their synonyms in column B:

1. to allow	1	f	a) to inundate
2. to flood	2	a	b) to vary
3. to step in	3	c	c) to intervene
4. to join	4	e	d) can
5. to go on	5	g	e) to become allied
6. to range	6	b	f) to permit
7. to be able to	7	d	g) to continue

IX. Translate the following excerpts from the text, paying attention to the underlined expressions.

1. There was a big problem with the plan, though.

Contudo, havia um grande problema com o plano.

2. Luckily, UNESCO stepped in.

Felizmente, a UNESCO interveio.

3. If you're able to visit any of the many protected sites, you'll agree it was worth it.

Se você puder visitar qualquer um dos locais protegidos, você concordará que valeu a pena.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1. Why did UNESCO get involved in Egypt ?
- a) Egypt was planning to build a dam that would harm ancient temples.
 - b) Egypt was planning to build a valley for agriculture and electricity.
 - c) Egypt was planning to create a dam right on top of an ancient temple.
 - d) When the dam flooded a valley, several treasures were discovered.
 - e) Egyptian government's aim was to destroy two stone temples.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

2. What is meant by the first sentence of the second paragraph?

- a) Most governments prefer to sell their treasures.
- b) Money sometimes seems more important than all other things.
- c) Governments are never able to consider two things at once.
- d) Governments usually don't know anything about their culture.
- e) Governments are never concerned with culture.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

3. The United Nations would probably not be involved in _____

- a) helping a poor country improve its agriculture.
- b) trying to solve a violent conflict between two nations.
- c) developing a new spacecraft for travel to the moon.
- d) protesting against the killing of the tribes people of a country.
- e) rescuing ancient treasures.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

4. Why is the World Heritage Organization more important now than it would have been 200 years ago?

- a) Countries didn't cooperate in the past.
- b) Cities were smaller back then.
- c) There were not as many interesting sites 200 years ago.
- d) Modern business and production are changing the world.
- e) Ancient temples were considered useless.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

GERUND

Observe os exemplos.

Sally is **dancing**. (= dançando → Present Participle)

Sally is fond of **dancing**. (= dançar → Gerund)

GERUND VERBO + ING

Usos

- **sujeito de oração**

Painting is my favorite pastime.

Smoking is not permitted anywhere in this school.

- **após preposições**

He left the restaurant **without paying** the bill.

She insists **on talking** to the boss.

- **após certos verbos**

Would you **mind closing** the door?

He **avoided answering** my question.

Alguns dos principais verbos seguidos por gerúndio são:

ADMIT, AVOID, DENY, DISLIKE, ENJOY, FINISH, KEEP, MIND, MISS, QUIT, RESIST, RISK

- **após certas expressões idiomáticas:**

His latest novel **is worth reading**.

It's no use complaining about the bad weather.

Expressões idiomáticas seguidas por gerúndio: **TO BE WORTH, TO BE USED TO, IT'S NO GOOD, IT'S NO USE, IT'S USELESS, TO LOOK FORWARD TO, CAN'T STAND, CAN'T HELP**

- **após o verbo GO, expressando atividades recreativas.**

The boys **went hiking** on their vacation.

How often do you **go window shopping**?

- **proibições curtas**

No **smoking** in this area!

No **trespassing**!

INFINITIVE TO + VERBO

- **após numerais ordinais**

He was **the first to answer** the teacher's question.

Jane was **the second to arrive**.

- **com too e enough**

This flat is too expensive for me **to buy**.

He had cooked food enough **to feed** an army!

- **após o verbo want**

I **want** you **to translate** the text.

She **wants** me **to take** her to the station.

- **após os verbos make, let e have (sem to)**

This **makes** me **feel** sick.

Let me **know** if you need any help.

Sally **had** her landlord **fix** the fence.

- **após o verbo help (com ou sem to)**

She **helped** him **(to)** choose a new tie.

Observações:

1. Certos verbos admitem o *gerund* ou *infinitive* sem alteração de sentido.

It **started snowing**.

It **started to snow**.

He **began reading** the book.

He **began to read** the book.

2. O verbo **STOP** admite tanto o *gerund* quanto o *infinitive* com alteração de sentido.

He **stopped smoking**.

(= Ele parou de fumar.)

He **stopped to smoke**.

(= Ele parou para fumar.)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

A) Complete the sentences by using the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs.

- The rainy weather prevented them from **going** (go) to the beach.
- Stop **shouting** (shout)! You're giving me a headache.
- He is intent on **marrying** (marry) her next summer.
- My mother asked me **to pick up** (pick up) some apples on my way from school.
- Jane is not old enough **to ride** (ride) on the bus by herself.
- My father was angry about my **losing** (lose) my new watch.
- We are not used to **driving** (drive) on the left side of the road.

B) Circle the correct alternative.

- Are you going to let me _____ that last cookie?
a) eating
b) eat
c) to eat
d) to eating
e) b and c are correct

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- _____ the needy makes me _____ a whole human being.
a) To help – to feel
b) Helping – feeling
c) Helping – feel
d) Helping – to feel
e) To help – feel

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

- I can't stand _____ my spare time _____ T.V.
a) spending – to watch
b) spending – watch
c) to spend – to watch
d) spend – watch
e) spending – watching

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

- I finally finished _____ at 8 p.m. and served dinner.
a) cooking
b) being cooked
c) cook
d) to cooking
e) to cook

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

5. Most parents want their kids _____ happy.

- be
- being
- to be
- to being
- having been

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

6. Would you mind _____ the radio down a little? I'm not used to _____ in such noisy places.

- to turn – work
- turning – work
- turn – working
- turning – working
- turn – work

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

7. On his way home, he stopped _____ some flowers. It was his wife's birthday.

- buying
- buy
- having bought
- to buy
- to buying

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

8. We're looking forward to _____ from you soon.

- hear
- listening
- hearing
- listen
- listenning

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

9. It's useless _____ about the situation.

- complain
- to complaining
- about complaining
- complaining
- to complain

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

10. She doesn't feel like _____ tonight.

- dine out
- to dine out
- go to dine out
- dining out
- to dining out

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

WHAT IS GLOBAL WARMING?

Global Warming is defined as the increase of the average temperature on Earth. As the Earth is getting hotter, disasters like hurricanes, droughts and floods are getting more frequent.

Over the last 100 years, the average temperature of the air near the Earth's surface has risen a little less than 1° Celsius. Does it not seem all that much? It is responsible for the conspicuous increase in storms, floods and raging forest fires we have seen in the last ten years, though, say scientists.

Their data show that an increase of one degree Celsius makes the Earth warmer now than it has been for at least a thousand years. Out of the 20 warmest years on record, 19 have occurred since 1980. The three hottest years ever observed have all occurred in the last ten years.



Earth should be in cool-down-period

But it is not only about how much the Earth is warming, it is also about how fast it is warming. There have always been natural climate changes – Ice Ages and the warm intermediate times between them – but those evolved over periods of 50,000 to 100,000 years.

A temperature rise as fast as the one we have seen over the last 30 years has never happened before, as far as scientists can ascertain. Moreover, normally the Earth should now be in a cool-down-period, according to natural effects like solar cycles and volcano activity, not in a heating-up phase.

What is more, climate change won't be a smooth transition to a warmer world, warns the Tipping Points Report by Allianz and WWF. Twelve regions around the world will be especially affected by abrupt changes, among them the North Pole, the Amazon rainforest, and California.

All these facts lead scientists to infer that the global warming we now experience is not a natural occurrence and that it is not brought on by natural causes. Man is responsible, they say. What did we do? Read more about the man-made causes and impacts of global warming in our next articles.

(<http://knowledge.allianz.com>)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. NATURAL DISASTERS

Combine the following expressions with their explanations below and translate them.

1. hurricane (C) = furacão

2. drought (A) = seca

3. flood (B) = inundação

a) a long period of abnormally low rainfall; a long period of lack of rain.

b) the inundation of land that is normally dry.

c) a severe, often destructive storm; a tropical cyclone.

Now, complete the following sentences.

1. The reservoir dried completely during the drought.

2. The state of Florida was hit by a hurricane that did serious damage.

3. The rain has caused many floods in the region.

II. Write the opposites of:

1. increase ≠ decrease

2. hotter ≠ colder

3. warmer ≠ cooler

4. fast ≠ slowly

III. Match the columns.

1. average	1	e	a) pelo menos
2. like	2	h	b) levar a
3. surface	3	c	c) superfície
4. to seem	4	j	d) clima
5. fire	5	f	e) média
6. at least	6	a	f) incêndio
7. ever	7	g	g) já
8. climate	8	d	h) como
9. to warn	9	i	i) alertar
10. to lead to	10	b	j) parecer

IV. **THOUGH**

Though, underlined in the 2nd paragraph of the text is a synonym for however.

V. DATA is a plural noun. Its singular form is **datum**.

Write the plural form of these nouns.

- phenomenon – phenomena
- basis – bases
- crisis – crises
- child – children
- goose – geese
- mouse – mice
- woman – women
- louse (piolho) – lice
- die (dado de jogo) – dice
- ox (boi) – oxen

VI. Combine the following expressions with their meanings below:

- conspicuous (**E**)
- raging (**F**)
- to evolve (**B**)
- as far as (**G**)
- to ascertain (**C**)
- smooth (**A**)
- to bring on (**D**)

- without any sudden changes
- to develop gradually
- to discover with certainty
- to cause
- easy to notice; obvious, visible
- violent, furious
- in one's opinion

Now, complete the sentences with the expressions studied in the previous vocabulary.

- The earthquake brought on a tsunami.
- Her blond hair has made her conspicuous in the crowd.
- Man evolved from the apes.
- As far as I'm concerned, she can move to the flat tomorrow.
- We got caught in a raging storm.
- The police have been unable to ascertain the cause of the explosion.
- We had a very smooth flight with no turbulence at all.

VII. Put the verbs from the chart in the right column:

to decrease – to skyrocket – to go down – to increase –
to lower – to soar – to plummet – to rise –
to go up – to diminish – to dive – to lift – to fall –
to grow – to drop – to plunge

UP ↑	DOWN ↓
to skyrocket	to decrease
to increase	to go down
to soar	to lower
to rise	to plummet
to go up	to diminish
to lift	to dive
to grow	to fall
	to drop
	to plunge

VIII. Translate the following excerpts from the text.

- "There have always been natural climate changes – Ice Ages and the warm intermediate times between them – ..."

"Sempre houve mudanças climáticas naturais – Idades do Gelo e as fases quentes intermediárias entre elas – ..."

2. "...climate change won't be a smooth transition to a warmer world..."

“... a mudança climática não será uma transição tranquila para um mundo mais quente...”

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Answer in Portuguese.

1. O que resultou do aumento de 1° Celsius na temperatura da Terra?

O visível aumento de tempestades, furacões e incêndios florestais violentos nos últimos dez anos.

2. De acordo com os cientistas, o que nunca ocorreu anteriormente em relação ao aquecimento da Terra?

Um aumento tão rápido da temperatura.

3. De acordo com o texto, em que período a Terra deveria estar atualmente?

Num período de esfriamento.

4. Por que o texto menciona o Polo Norte, a Floresta Tropical Amazônica e a Califórnia?

Porque essas regiões estão entre as doze regiões do globo que serão mais afetadas por mudanças climáticas abruptas.

5. A que conclusão chegaram os cientistas?

Os cientistas chegaram à conclusão de que o aquecimento global pelo qual estamos passando não é provocado por causas naturais e sim pelo homem.

ANOTAÇÕES

CHILD LABOUR

Child workers, some as young as 10, have been found working in a textile factory in conditions described as close to slavery to produce clothes that appear destined for one of the major high street retailers.

Speaking to a British newspaper, the children described long hours of unpaid work and threats and beatings. The company said it was unaware that clothing intended for its stores had been improperly outsourced to a sweatshop that used child labour. It announced it had withdrawn the garments involved until it had investigated the alleged breaches of the ethical code it imposed on manufacturers three years ago.

The discovery of these children working in very bad conditions in the Shahpur Jat area of Delhi has renewed concerns about the outsourcing by some large retail chains of their garment production to India, recognised by the United Nations as one of the world's hotspots for child labour. According to one estimate, over 20 per cent of India's economy is dependent on children, which comes to a total of 55 million youngsters under 14 working.

Consumers in the West should not only be demanding answers from retailers about how their goods are produced but also should be looking into their consciences at how they spend their money and whether cheap prices in the West are worth the suffering caused to so many children.

(www.usingenglish.com)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. LABOUR

Translate the different meanings of labour in the following sentences.

1. There's so much labour involved in redecorating a house.

* labour = trabalho

2. She went into labour at midnight and her baby was born at 6 a.m

* labour = trabalho de parto

3. The car manufacturers are planning to cut their labour force by half.

* labour force = mão de obra

4. He was kept as a prisoner in a labour camp.

* labour camp = campo de concentração

5. She was exhausted – she'd been labouring in the garden for hours.

* to labour = trabalhar

Now, translate the title of the text.

Trabalho Infantil

II. Match the columns.

1. workers	1	f	a) código
2. factory	2	b	b) fábrica
3. major	3	d	c) consumidores
4. clothing	4	h	d) importantes
5. code	5	a	e) cadeias
6. chains	6	e	f) trabalhadores
7. consumers	7	c	g) baratos
8. cheap	8	g	h) roupa, vestuário

III. Combine the following expressions with their definitions as follows:

- high street (**d**)
- retailer (**g**)
- to outsource (**e**)
- sweatshop (**h**)
- garment (**b**)
- breach (**c**)
- hotspot (**a**)
- goods (**f**)

- a place where war or fighting is likely to happen
- clothing
- the act of breaking a law or agreement
- the road with the most important shops and businesses in a town
- to sub-contract services
- merchandise; movable possessions
- a person or business who sells merchandise to the public
- a small factory where workers are paid very little and work many hours in very bad conditions

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

- Retailers** must be sensitive to the needs of their customers.
- I see there's a new Italian restaurant opening on the **high** **street**.
- The border between Iraq and Iran is a **hotspot**.
- He was wearing a strange purple **garment**.
- There's a 25% discount on all electrical **goods**.
- His refusal to work on a Sunday was a **breach** of contract.
- She works hard in a **sweatshop** and gets a very low salary.
- As it's impossible for us to buy new machinery, the only way out is **to outsource**.

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

A			B
1. close to	1	g	a) if
2. clothes	2	f	b) more than
3. high street	3	h	c) shop
4. store	4	c	d) young person
5. over	5	b	e) ought to
6. youngster	6	d	f) garment
7. should	7	e	g) similar to
8. whether	8	a	h) main street

V. Translate the underlined words and/or expressions.

- Slavery was abolished in Brazil in 1888.
* slavery = **escravidão**
- Drunken drivers are a serious threat to road users.
* threat = **ameaça**
- She gave her son a severe beating as a punishment.
* beating = **surra**
- She was unaware of the illegal activities of her husband.
* unaware = **não ciente**
- 11,000.000 bottles of water had to be withdrawn from sale due to health scare.
* to withdraw = **retirar**
- The company's main concern is to ensure the safety of its employees.
* concern = **preocupação**
- They are demanding higher pay and better conditions of work.
* to demand = **exigir**
- He didn't think the television was worth repairing.
* was worth = **valer, valer a pena**

VI. Give the opposites of

- young ≠ **old**
- close to ≠ **far from**
- long ≠ **short**
- unaware ≠ **aware**
- large ≠ **small**
- to spend (\$) ≠ **to save**
- cheap ≠ **expensive**
- many ≠ **few**

VII. Translate the following excerpts from the text.

- "..., the children described long hours of unpaid work and threats and beatings."

"..., as crianças descreveram longas horas de trabalho não pago e ameaças e surras."

2. "... recognized by the United Nations as one of the world's hotspots for child labour."

"...reconhecida pelas Nações Unidas como uma das áreas de tensão do mundo em relação ao trabalho infantil."

3. "... and whether cheap prices in the west are worth the suffering caused..."

"... e se os preços baratos no Ocidente valem o sofrimento causado..."

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1. According to the text,

- a) children working in the Shahpur Jat area of Delhi are concerned about India's retail shops.
- b) the textile company pays high wages to Indian workers.
- c) the textile company manufactures its own products.
- d) the company has imposed an ethical code on manufacturers.
- e) goods produced abroad are likely to be more costly.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

2. In

"... at how they spend their money..."

the underlined word refers to:

- a) goods
- b) retailers
- c) consumers
- d) children
- e) westerners

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

Answer in Portuguese.

3. Além de exigir respostas a respeito de como os produtos são manufaturados, o que devem fazer os consumidores do Ocidente?

Esses consumidores devem se perguntar se os preços baixos encontrados no Ocidente valem o sofrimento causado a muitas crianças indianas.

4. A que se refere "55 million youngsters" no texto?

Refere-se ao número de jovens abaixo de 14 anos que trabalham na Índia.

ANOTAÇÕES

LONDON FOR LEARNERS

We relaunch our series of audio guides for business travellers

What does a business visitor to London need to know about the city? If remotely possible, avoid the airports and arrive by train, stay in one of the lesser-known hotels and don't discuss sex at the dinner table.

A new audio guide, which you can download from our website, takes travellers through the pitfalls of London life by explaining the right etiquette both for meetings and for pubs, and showing how to earn the approval of British counterparts. Hold off on the wine at lunch, shop for souvenirs at Fortnum & Mason, and if you do have to use Heathrow airport, consider taking the Underground. If you're delayed, you'll be able to curse the transport like any good Londoner.

This is the first of 32 new guides to doing business in cities around the world that we will be rolling out over the next 20 months, to update our existing set. Negotiating airports, getting around town, choosing hotels and restaurants, selecting souvenirs, filling time between meetings, and working—and indeed playing—with the locals are all covered.



City guides

To listen to the guide visit:

Economist.com/audiovideo/doingbusiness

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. Translate the title of the text.

Londres para aprendizes

II. a) Translate the verb LAUNCH in the following sentence.

The company will launch a new line of shampoos next month.

*** lançará**

The verb LAUNCH may be used as follows

to launch	{	a new product in the market
		a rocket
		a new ship
		a space shuttle
		a program
		a career

What is the meaning of the verb RELAUNCH?

*** relançar**

b) Translate the word GUIDE in the sentence below.

The first thing you should do when you arrive in New York is to buy a guide.

*** guia**

Now translate.


"We relaunch our series of audio guides for business travellers."

"Nós relançamos nossa série de guias com áudio para viajantes a negócios."

III. Match the columns.

1. to avoid	1	d	a) na verdade, de fato
2. to stay	2	f	b) como
3. lesser-known	3	h	c) tanto... quanto
4. both... and	4	c	d) evitar
5. to shop	5	e	e) fazer compras
6. like	6	b	f) ficar
7. to choose	7	g	g) escolher
8. indeed	8	a	h) menos conhecido(s)

IV. Pay attention to the use of AVOID

He avoids  looking at her
going shopping on Saturdays

As you've seen AVOID is followed by a **gerund** (-ING form)

Write in English.

1. Evite comer comida gordurosa. É prejudicial a sua saúde.

Avoid eating fatty food. It's harmful to your health.

2. Ele evitou responder minha pergunta.

He avoided answering my question.

3. Evite tomar banho de sol entre 10 e 15 horas.

Avoid sunbathing between 10 am and 3 pm.

V. The word PUB comes from public house and means **bar**
in British English. In American English we say **bar**.

VI. TO EARN

Translate the following sentences.

a) How much do you earn a year?

Quanto você ganha por ano?

b) Coffee exports earn Brazil many millions of dollars a year.

As exportações de café arrecadam para o Brasil muitos milhões de dólares por ano.

c) He earns his living from his paintings.

Ele ganha a vida com suas pinturas.

d) She's earned approval from the board.

Ela recebeu aprovação do conselho.

VII. Translate the underlined words and/or expressions.

1. pitfall = **armadilha, dificuldade**
This book helps students overcome some of the pitfalls in English vocabulary.

2. counterpart = **pessoa que tem uma posição ou função correspondente a sua em outro lugar, equivalente.**

The American president will meet his European counterparts to discuss the war against drugs.

3. to hold off = **resistir, evitar**

Hold off on alcoholic beverages in the presence of children.

4. to delay = **atrasar, retardar**

The start of the meeting was delayed by five minutes.

5. to curse = **xingar, amaldiçoar**

He cursed violently when he fell and broke his leg.

6. to roll out = **lançar**

The company rolled out its acquisition plans last week.

7. to update = **atualizar**

The site of the company will be updated over the next 10 days.

VIII. DON'T CONFOUND

a) to fill, filled, filled = **preencher**

b) to feel, felt, felt = **sentir**

c) to fall, fell, fallen = **cair**

d) to fell, felled, felled = **derrubar, abater**

Complete the sentences with the verbs seen above.

1. You **fell** a tree when you cut it down.

2. One of the chicks had **fallen** out of the nest.

3. When it rained we **filled** the time reading and chatting.

4. Are you **feeling** cold?

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

1. to avoid	1	d	a) bar
2. pitfall	2	b	b) difficulty
3. pub	3	a	c) of course
4. underground	4	f	d) stay away from
5. to curse	5	e	e) to swear
6. to delay	6	h	f) subway
7. to roll out	7	g	g) to launch
8. indeed	8	c	h) to retard

X. Translate the following excerpt from the text:
“If you’re delayed, you’ll be able to curse the transport like any good Londoner”.

“Se você se atrasar, você poderá amaldiçoar o transporte como qualquer bom londrino”.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1. Qual das seguintes sugestões **NÃO** é dada pelo novo guia àqueles que viajam para Londres?
- a) Hospede-se em hotéis menos conhecidos.
 - b) Use o metrô.
 - c) Nunca tome bebidas alcoólicas em público.

- d) Sempre que possível viaje de trem.
- e) Não discuta sexo na hora do jantar.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

2. De acordo com o texto,
- a) o novo guia pode ser adquirido nos aeroportos de Londres.
 - b) o londrino raramente reclama do congestionamento no trânsito.
 - c) 31 novos guias serão lançados num prazo de 20 meses.
 - d) há aproximadamente 32 guias sobre a cidade de Londres.
 - e) o guia mencionado no texto é dirigido a turistas em geral.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

3. Something that you keep to remind you of a place is
- a) a guide.
 - b) a pitfall.
 - c) a curse.
 - d) a souvenir.
 - e) an update.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

ANOTAÇÕES

MODALS – ANOMALOUS VERBS

I. CAN

- a) capacidade, habilidade
 She **can** speak five languages. (present)
 She **could** play tennis when she was younger. (past)
 She **will be able to** translate the text. (future)
- b) permissão
 You **can** use my car.
 She **can** sit anywhere.

II. MAY

- a) permissão (formal)
May I leave the room, Miss Jones?
 You **may** sit down.
- b) possibilidade
 There are a lot of clouds. It **may** rain soon.
 It **might** get cold.
- c) **May** + sujeito + infinitive é usado quando queremos desejar algo a alguém.
May all your dreams come true!

III. MUST = HAVE TO

- obrigação ou forte necessidade
- You { **must** / **have to** } stop completely at a stop sign. (present)
- As he was sick, he **had to** stay at home the whole week. (past)
 I'll **have to** drive home tomorrow. (future)
- negativas
- You { **don't need to** / **don't have to** } sit here. (ausência de necessidade)
- You **mustn't** sit here. (proibição)

IV. SHOULD, OUGHT TO, HAD BETTER

- conselho
- You { **should** / **ought to** / **had better** } study more.

V. WOULD RATHER

- preferência
- I **would rather** stay home than go to the movies.

VI. BE SUPPOSED TO

- expectativa
- Classes **are supposed to** begin at 7:00.
 The children **are supposed to** put away their toys.

VII. USED TO / BE USED TO

- a) hábito passado
 She **used to** spend her holidays at the seaside.
- b) hábito presente
 She **is used to** spending her holidays at the seaside.

Observação

Usamos **MAY HAVE, MIGHT HAVE, COULD HAVE, SHOULD HAVE, OUGHT TO HAVE** e **MUST HAVE** + past participle para indicar especulações e suposições sobre o passado.

She { **may have been** / **might have been** } at the library.

You **could have talked** to your boss.

She { **should have studied** / **ought to have studied** } harder.

It **must have rained** a lot.

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

A) COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH A MODAL AUXILIARY VERB. IN SOME CASES, MORE THAN ONE VERB CAN BE USED.

1. The weather forecast says it may (possibilidade) snow soon.
2. The bride is supposed to (expectativa) wear white.
3. May (desejo) the best team win!
4. You mustn't (proibição) take off your seat belt while the plane is moving.
5. He doesn't have to / doesn't need to (ausência de necessidade) turn here. He can turn at the next intersection.
6. I would rather (preferência) read the book than see the film.
7. John will be able to (capacidade) speak English fluently after spending 6 months in London.
8. The Smiths used to (hábito passado) travel to Europe every other year.
9. The teacher wears something blue every day. She must (dedução) like blue.
10. Drivers should / ought to / had better (conselho) obey the speed limit.

11. Tomorrow is a holiday. We don't have to / don't need to (ausência de necessidade) go to school.
12. May / Can (permissão) I see your passport?
13. All drivers must / have to (obrigação) buckle up.
14. My grandfather is used to (hábito presente) taking a nap after lunch.
15. The kids must (dedução) be hungry. As soon as they got home, they went straight to the fridge.

B) COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF A MODAL AUXILIARY.

1. John got drunk at the party. You shouldn't (oughtn't to) have invited (invite) him.
2. When I arrived at the office she wasn't there. She must have left (leave) earlier.
3. We were robbed last night, but it could have been (be) worse. At least we weren't kidnapped.
4. "How did the fire start?" "Someone may (must) have dropped (drop) a cigarette.
5. When we got to the restaurant there were no free tables. We should (ought to) have reserved (reserve) a table.

(FUVEST)



I USED TO THINK I COULD quit checking my e-mail any time I wanted to, but I stopped kidding myself years ago. My e-mail program is up and running 24 hours a day, and once I submit to its siren call, whole hours can

- 5 go missing. I have a friend who recently found herself stuck on a cruise ship near Panama that didn't offer e-mail, so she chartered a helicopter to take her to the nearest Internet café. There was nothing in her queue but junk mail and other spam, but she thought the trip was
- 10 worth it.

I know how she felt. You never know when you're going to get that note from Uncle Eric about your inheritance. Or that White House dinner invitation with a time-sensitive R.S.V.P.

(TIME)

- The passage tells us that the writer
 - believes it's about time he stopped thinking he can break the e-mail habit any time.
 - is fully aware that he's a compulsive e-mail checker.
 - used to think only kids wasted whole hours checking their e-mail.
 - didn't think it would take him years to break the e-mail habit.
 - thinks that once he's able to stay away from his e-mail for 24 hours, he'll get rid of his addiction.
- Choose the correct translation for "...whole hours can go missing." (lines 4 - 5)
 - não sinto falta das horas perdidas.
 - vale a pena desperdiçar várias horas.
 - sou capaz de perder horas inteiras.
 - posso perder totalmente a noção das horas.
 - não me importo em ficar até altas horas.

- What did the writer's friend find when she was able to check her e-mail, according to the passage?
 - Unimportant messages.
 - The writer's message.
 - An invitation to dinner.
 - No message at all.
 - Her uncle's message.
- According to the passage, the writer's friend
 - was flown to Panama because the cruise ship had made her feel sick.
 - regretted having chartered a helicopter, after she checked her e-mail in the café.
 - left the cruise ship on a helicopter sent by her uncle to check her e-mail in the nearest Internet café.
 - was offered a helicopter to take her to Panama when her cruise ship was stuck.
 - was glad she had left the cruise ship on a helicopter to check her e-mail in the café.

(UNESP) – Leia o texto a seguir para responder às questões de números 5 a 7.

The Most Precious Curse

By Erin Prelypchan

For Wensley and Lilian Hidalgo, the choice was clear. The devout Roman Catholic couple living in the misty northern Philippine city of La Trinidad couldn't afford to have a third child. "No more children! Life's too hard now," says 40-year old Lilian laughing, bundled in sweaters against the chill. "I first heard about the necklace from a midwife in our neighborhood. It seemed simple and natural, so we decided to try it". What she and her husband decided to experiment with is a relatively recent idea in population control – the standard days or "necklace" method. Women use color-coded beads on a necklace to determine when it's safe to have sex without getting pregnant. Beads for the fertile days of the month glow in the dark, giving couples no excuses for missing the point in an unlit bedroom. "At first the husbands were hesitant, especially about the middle part of the necklace. It was too long, they said, 12 days without sex", says midwife Virginia Rivera, referring to the white beads that indicate the unsafe days for sex. "But many of the husbands got used to it".

(Newsweek)

- Assinale a alternativa que indica a ideia principal do texto.
 - O uso de códigos para o controle populacional nas Filipinas. Os códigos mudam de cor no escuro.
 - Nas Filipinas, mulheres de 40 anos não querem ter mais filhos por causa do frio. O controle populacional é necessário nesse país.
 - O uso de um colar de contas por mulheres filipinas que não querem mais engravidar. Essas contas brilham no escuro e avisam quando a mulher está no período fértil.
 - Uma ideia recente de controle populacional proposta por maridos filipinos que não queriam ficar 12 dias sem sexo.
 - Um método contraceptivo simples e natural que só pode ser usado no escuro e que assusta os maridos quando acende.

6. Nas frases “*I first heard about the necklace from a midwife in our neighborhood. It seemed simple and natural, so we decided to try it*”, os pronomes pessoais I, it e we referem-se, respectivamente, a
- midwife, La Trinidad, children.
 - midwife, the necklace, children.
 - midwife, the necklace, Lilian and her husband.
 - Lilian, La Trinidad, children.
 - Lilian, the necklace, Lilian and her husband.
7. A conclusão do texto em relação ao assunto é a de que
- embora os maridos tenham ficado hesitantes quanto ao método no princípio, muitos deles acabaram se acostumando com ele.
 - o período de 12 dias sem sexo não era respeitado, pois a opinião da parteira não era considerada pelos homens.
 - o método era pouco eficiente na opinião dos maridos, pois muitas mulheres acabaram engravidando.
 - o período sem sexo era muito longo e muitos maridos procuravam outras mulheres, mas não se sentiam satisfeitos.
 - as contas brancas eram difíceis de serem identificadas no princípio, mas no final os maridos se acostumaram.

A new magazine

For the modern Women of Kabul

Not a bikini in sight

The women of Afghanistan now have their own magazine, backed by Elle, a stylish French publication. But the more conservative forces in the country need not worry, at least not yet. The 36-page monthly does not feature the latest bikini collection or tips on liposuction. The magazine, called Roz (the Day), is printed in black and white, the best that Afghan technology can provide at the moment. The articles, in Pushtu and Dari – the main Afghan idioms – with some translated into French and English, offer advice on daily life, health, hair and skin care, and parenting. There is some poetry and fiction, and the unavoidable horoscope.

Following the fall of the Taliban, a group of Afghan women led by Laiorna Ahmadi, a former radio journalist, planned the magazine, but had no money. Over the years Elle has run many articles on Afghan women. Now it and its parent company, Hachette Filipacchi, have provided Miss Ahmadi and her team with publishing equipment and the money to get things moving. She has a staff of four and some freelance contributors. The first issue of 1,500 copies, published this month, was free. Future ones will cost the equivalent of 20 cents.

The market at present is small. Afghans are poor: 20 cents buys two loaves of bread. Eight Afghan women out of ten cannot read. But, says Miss Ahmadi, at least the two who can now have something written for them.

(The Economist)

- 8.
- O que vem a ser *Roz*?
 - De que modo *Elle* participou da criação de *Roz*?
 - Por que, de acordo com o texto, as forças conservadoras do Afe-ganistão ainda não precisam se preocupar com *Roz*?
9. *Roz* oferece conselhos sobre alguns temas. Que temas são esses?
- 10.
- O que são *Pushtu* e *Dari*?
 - Por que *Roz* não deve atingir um grande público?
 - Mesmo não atingindo um grande público, Laiorna Ahmadi justifica a existência de *Roz*. Qual é o argumento utilizado pela jornalista afegã?

Chemistry of a killer: Is it in brain?

By Anita Manning

1 What makes one out-of-control teenager grow up to live a normal life while another turns to murder?

4 A growing body of research suggests the answer may lie in a part of the brain that controls planning, reasoning and impulse control. Studies are revealing physiological differences between the brains of normal people and those of people who kill.

8 “There is clearly a biological predisposition to violence,” says psychologist Adrian Raine of the University of Southern California. “We know there are murderers who don’t have the usual signs – a history of child abuse, poverty, domestic violence, broken homes – and yet they commit violence.”

12 Research suggests the cause may lie internally, in terms of abnormal biological functioning.”

17 Raine led studies comparing the brains of 41 murderers with those of 41 nonviolent people matched by age and gender. He found that “murderers have poorer functioning of the pre-frontal cortex, the part of the brain that sits above eyes, behind the forehead. It’s a part of the brain that controls regulating behaviors – the part that says ‘wait a minute.’”

22 In another study, Raine divided the murderers into two groups: those from healthy, stable family backgrounds and those from abusive, dysfunctional homes. “It’s the murderers from the good home environment who have the poorest brain functioning,” he says.

(USA Today) – Un. Fed. S. Maria

11. Os estudos referidos no texto apresentam fatores que podem originar um comportamento violento. Assinale a alternativa que apresenta um fator que não está mencionado no texto.
- predisposição biológica
 - nível socioeconômico
 - disfunção cerebral
 - histórico familiar
 - influência dos meios de comunicação

12. Os segmentos “A growing body of research (l. 3) e “dysfunctional homes” (l. 25 e 26) podem ser substituídos, sem alteração de significado, por, respectivamente,
- An increasing number of studies – a bad home environment.
 - The body of grown-ups – broken homes.
 - Adult bodies – poor homes.
 - A growing number of scientists – a domestic environment.
 - A growing number of studies – a healthy family.
13. A melhor tradução para “and yet” (l. 12) é
- ainda mais.
 - mas mesmo assim.
 - e já.
 - e por isso.
 - e assim.
14. A melhor tradução para o segmento “may lie” (l. 14) é
- pode estar.
 - consegue revelar.
 - parece encobrir.
 - deixa passar.
 - permite enganar.
15. Os pronomes “those” (l. 17) e “those” (l. 25) referem-se, respectivamente, a
- people – murderers.
 - brains – studies.
 - people – studies.
 - murderers – people.
 - brains – murderers.
16. A questão central discutida no texto é a seguinte:
- A pesquisa neurológica pode evitar crimes cometidos por adolescentes?
 - Quais as diferenças entre o ambiente familiar de um adolescente normal e o de um criminoso?
 - Em que medida abusos sofridos na infância, pobreza, violência doméstica e problemas familiares levam adolescentes ao crime?
 - Estará no cérebro a predisposição biológica para o impulso assassino?
 - Como construir um ambiente familiar sadio para adolescentes criminosos?
17. A alternativa que melhor expressa o objetivo do texto é
- discutir a localização do impulso assassino existente em algumas pessoas.
 - alertar para a importância da pesquisa neurológica.
 - persuadir o público a coibir crimes de adolescentes.
 - criticar os estudos que apontam a relação entre biologia e violência.
 - chamar a atenção dos leitores para a importância do córtex cerebral na educação dos adolescentes.

(MACKENZIE) – The following text refers to questions 18 to 22.

SNORING - HALF OF MEN OVER 50 DO IT, BUT THE REAL DANGER COMES FROM APNEA



Marcel Ascue used to snore so loudly that his 5-year-old son Nathan made a joke of ZZZing whenever he came near. Tired of being a punch line (and just plain tired), Ascue, 44, finally went to the doctor and found he had sleep apnea. Last month he started sleeping with a mask, hooked to an air pressurizer, that covers his nose and forces a steady stream of air down his throat. The jokes haven't stopped yet – now his wife quips that she's sleeping with Darth Vades – but at least the snoring has.

Ascue's story might amuse people who don't snore or have bed partners who do. But that's not many people. By 50, half of men and a quarter of women snore; 10 to 20 percent of Americans seek treatment for snoring each year. The numbers are expected to jump as baby boomers age, since snoring is a side effect of growing old, gaining weight and losing muscle tone. During the day the brain keeps the throat muscles taut and the airway open. When sleep descends, the muscles relax and vibrate as air rushes by.

Mary Carmichael, Newsweek (adapted)

18. The word “do” in the title of the article refers to:
- men
 - apnea
 - snoring
 - danger
 - half
19. The correct information according to the text is:
- Nathan made a ZZZing sound as soon as his father snored.
 - The doctor suggested that Marcel wear a Darth Vader mask in order to breathe steadily.
 - Marcel hasn't been able to tell jokes due to his apnea treatment.
 - Bed partners who snore admit that 10 to 20 percent of Americans seek treatment for snoring by 50.
 - As people age and get fat, they are more prone to snoring.
20. The same verb tense used in “The jokes haven't stopped yet” is appropriately used in:
- The books have been read last week.
 - They've done that before.
 - The noise has stopped when I went to bed.
 - The film has started at 6:00 p.m. before long.
 - We've seen each other the night before.
21. The word “hooked” can't be used in the following sentence:
- We were afraid she was getting hooked on painkillers.
 - During the Olympics, I got hooked on beach soccer.
 - We just moved and I haven't hooked up my stereo yet.
 - We're hooking our annual New Year's Day party again.
 - He hooked his arm through hers.

22. According to the text, the verb “to quip” can be replaced by:
- to complain
 - to jest
 - to misjudge
 - to confess
 - to despise

ITA

As questões 23 e 24 referem-se à manchete da capa da revista Time, abaixo reproduzida:



23. Na frase “Secrets of the New Matrix: We’re the FIRST to see the movie and play the videogame! If we told you everything, they’d have to kill us”, extraída da manchete da revista *Time*, os pronomes “we” e “you” referem-se, respectivamente, a
- editores da *Time* – público que assistiu à estréia do filme.
 - diretores do filme “The Matrix Reloaded” – público em geral.
 - público que assistiu à estréia do filme – público em geral.
 - editores da *Time* – leitores da revista *Time*.
 - público que assistiu à estréia do filme – leitores da revista *Time*.
24. Considere as seguintes asserções:
- Em “We’re” e “they’d”, “re” e “d” são, respectivamente, contrações de flexões verbais dos verbos I e II.
- Uma outra forma de expressar a oração “If we told you everything, they’d have to kill us.” é III.

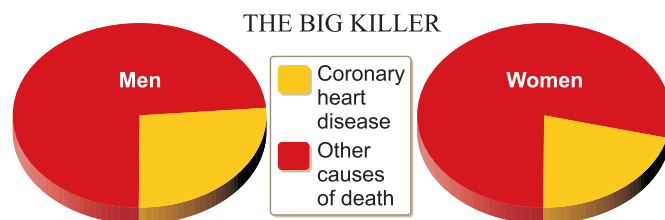
A opção que melhor preenche as lacunas I, II e III é

- | | I | II | III |
|----|------|-------|---|
| a) | are | would | They’d kill us, unless we told you everything. |
| b) | are | had | They had to kill us, unless we told you everything. |
| c) | were | would | Unless we told you everything, they would have to kill us. |
| d) | were | could | Unless we told you everything, they could kill us. |
| e) | are | would | They wouldn’t have to kill us, unless we told you everything. |

UNICAMP

Responda em Português.

THE SURPRISING TRUTH ABOUT WOMEN’S HEARTS



While women are less likely to suffer heart attacks than men, once a woman suffers her first attack she is 70 per cent more likely to die from it than a man. These surprising new findings highlight the need for medical staff to be more vigilant against heart disease in women.

Researchers at the Municipal Institute of Medical Research in Barcelona studied 331 women and 1 129 men who had suffered their first heart attack. The researchers report in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (vol. 280, p. 1405) that women were 72 per cent more likely to die within the first 28 days, and 73 per cent more likely to die within the first six months. “We were surprised that women were so much more at risk,” says Jaume Marrugat, who led the Spanish team.

Marrugat notes that women were less likely to get clot-busting treatment than men, and that they generally took more time getting to hospital – problems that may reflect the low priority doctors put on heart disease in women. Heart specialist Graham McGregor of St George’s Hospital Medical School in London also notes that women tend to be older than men at their first heart attack because they have some hormonal protection against heart disease until menopause. On average, women in the Spanish study were five years older than the men.

“These are important factors to consider but they can’t account for the whole difference,” says Marrugat. “Women have more complications in the first six months and their initial heart attacks may be more severe.” He speculates that narrower coronary vessels in women may be a factor. Nonetheless, heart disease remains a bigger killer of men than women.

Michael Day

25. Considerando as razões apresentadas pelos pesquisadores, qual é *the surprising truth about women’s hearts*?
26. Por que, segundo Graham McGregor, as mulheres tendem a sofrer seus primeiros ataques cardíacos em idade mais avançada que os homens?

Texto para as questões de 27 a 30.

"CHINA has begun to enter the age of mass car consumption. This is a great and historic advance." So proclaimed the state-run news agency, Xinhua, last year. Environmentalists may feel a twinge of fear at this burgeoning romance with motoring. But a rapid social and economic transformation is under way in urban China, and the car is steering it.

In 2002 demand for cars in China soared by 56%, far more than even the rosier projections. The next year growth quickened to 75%, before slowing in 2004 (when the government tightened rules on credit for car purchases) to around 15%. But in a sluggish global market, China's demand remains mesmerising. Few expect this year's growth to dip below 10%. As long as the economy goes on galloping at its current high-single-digit clip, many expect car sales to increase by 10-20% annually for several years to come.

The Economist

27. According to the passage, Xinhua
 - a) had proclaimed that China's car industry would boom in 2004.
 - b) played an important role in China's social and economic transformation.
 - c) reported, with pride, in 2004, the beginning of a new era for China.
 - d) considers the new bank lending rules to be responsible for China's mass car consumption.
 - e) pointed out, in 2004, that China's car industry would grow beyond expectations in the short run.
28. The passage suggests that China's embrace of the car is likely to make environmentalists
 - a) distressed.
 - b) angry.
 - c) scared.
 - d) startled.
 - e) apprehensive.
29. The passage says that the demand for cars in China
 - a) was extremely high both in 2003 and 2004.
 - b) is still quite impressive.
 - c) may dip below 10% this year.
 - d) fell by 15% when bank lending rules were tightened in 2004.
 - e) has been badly hit by the sluggish global market.
30. Which of these statements is true according to the passage?
 - a) China became a car culture in 2003 thanks to the government's industrial development policy.
 - b) Car sales in China are expected to increase by 10% at most as soon as the global market recovers.
 - c) Unless the global economy slows down, China's rate of growth will remain in high single figures.
 - d) The car industry has been crucial for the radical changes urban China is undergoing.
 - e) Despite all rosy projections, China's economic growth for the next few years may be quite slow.

Read the text below and answer questions 31, 32, 33 and 34, according to it.

The pre-teen years are very significant in the life of an individual. This is a phase of rapid growth and development of both the body and the mind. For optimum development of the body, one needs both an enriched diet as well as physical exercise. And what better way is there to indulge in physical exercise than pursue some game or sport?

Sports and games contribute a good deal towards the development of human mind. They teach you to be calm and level headed in all kinds of situations. You become a keen observer of things around you. You are made to confront several situations where you need to develop certain strategies. Besides, you learn accuracy, precision and how to make the right judgment.

Games instill in you a sense of confidence, the confidence to go ahead and never to look back. The individuals and / or children also imbibe the team spirit, a sense of doing everything jointly with others without thinking about one's self all the time. Above all, sports and games foster in you the sportsman's spirit. To play a fair game without worrying about winning or losing.

The pre-teen years are crucial for the children's studies and future careers. Hence a balance needs to be struck between studies and physical activities. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," goes the adage. But all play and no work/studies could be disastrous. Remember studies and sports are equally important in the lives of human beings. A healthy balance needs to be struck between the two.

31. Read the sentences below:

- I. A rich diet and physical activities help people grow fat.
- II. Games promote self-confidence and a feeling of cooperation.
- III. Sports and games benefit both the body and the mind.
- IV. A balance between physical exercises and studies is needless.

The statements which correctly express ideas found in the text are:

- a) I and II
- b) II and III
- c) I and III
- d) II and IV
- e) I and IV

32. The expression "the sportsman's spirit" (underlined in the text) can be understood as:

- a) Everyone wants to win when they play.
- b) An athlete has religious beliefs.
- c) Winning matters more than losing.
- d) A sportsman worries a lot about losing games.
- e) What counts is playing a game honestly.

33. Based on the text, the pre-teen years are important in one's life because that's when

- a) children learn to show disgust at the sportsman's spirit.
- b) the individual has no work and a lot of fun.
- c) people increase the sense of working individually.
- d) children may be guided into their coming professions.
- e) the body and the mind develop very slowly.

34. In the sentence “*Besides, you learn accuracy, precision and how to make the right judgment,*” the word *Besides* conveys the idea of:
- Contrast
 - Consequence
 - Reason
 - Addition
 - Time

FUVEST



From Susan Blackmore

In his article on computers and consciousness, Igor Aleksander was quite wrong to say that “Susan Blackmore... implies that constructing a machine that is conscious like us would be impossible” (19 July, p 40).

I do indeed claim that consciousness is an illusion. This is because it feels to us humans as though there is a continuous flow of experiences happening to an inner self, when in fact, there is no such inner self.

Computers have no inner self either, but if ever they start thinking they do they will become deluded like us, and hence conscious like us. And that day is surely not far off.

We humans can sometimes wake up from our delusion, through intellectual insight or through practices like meditation. Maybe future computers will teach us a thing or two about waking up from illusion.

*Bristol, UK
(New Scientist)*

35. The author of the text criticizes
- the construction of machines that resemble human beings.
 - human expectations of mastering technology completely.
 - an idea presented in a previous article published by New Scientist.
 - experiments made with humans and computers.
 - the illusions created by those who construct computers.
36. In her letter to the editor, Susan Blackmore claims that
- computers are deluded in the same way human beings are.
 - building computers with a certain degree of consciousness will be possible in the future.
 - human consciousness is changing the kind of experiences that flow into an inner self.
 - human beings are deluded in their belief that they possess an inner self.
 - computers and humans will develop a new kind of consciousness one day.

37. Susan Blackmore says that
- intellectual insight and practices like meditation can help us become aware of our delusion.
 - computers will help humans increase their intellectual expertise in the future.
 - meditation and similar practices are helpful for people who spend long hours in front of computers.
 - people easily fall into the illusion that computers will solve most of their problems.
 - computers are necessary in people’s lives to free them from their illusion of an overpowering consciousness.
38. According to the text, one day
- computers will be prepared to think the same way we do.
 - computers may understand consciousness limitations better.
 - human beings will program computers which will help them meditate.
 - human beings will wake up and have better insights towards computers.
 - computers may teach humans how to deal with their illusions better.

FUVEST

LOS ANGELES – Come summer 2006, Warner Brothers Pictures hopes to usher “Superman” into thousands of theaters after a 19-year absence. But given the tortured history surrounding that studio’s attempts to revive “Superman,” the forerunner of Hollywood’s now-ubiquitous comic-book blockbusters, the Man of Steel’s arrival would be nothing short of a miracle.

Since Warner began developing a remake of the successful comic-book franchise in 1993, it has spent nearly \$10 million in development, employed no fewer than 10 writers, hired four directors and met with scores of Clark Kent hopefuls without settling on one. The latest director – Bryan Singer, who directed “X-Men” and its sequel, was named on July 18 to replace Joseph McGinty Nichol, known as McG, who left the project after refusing to board a plane to Australia, where the studio was determined to make the film.

(The New York Times)

39. The passage says that Warner Brothers Pictures
- has declared that a sequel to “Superman” will appear in 2006.
 - is having difficulty distributing “Superman” to theaters.
 - is attempting to show a tortured hero in its “Superman” revival.
 - has made “Superman” into the most successful comic-book film ever.
 - has been producing a remake of the “Superman” movie.
40. According to the passage, Superman’s arrival
- has been facing many obstacles.
 - will have to wait another 19 years.
 - will be evidence that there are no miracles.
 - has been surrounded by mystery since 1993.
 - has cost Warner over \$10 million so far.

41. The passage suggests that, for its new movie, Warner Brothers Pictures still needs to
- hire a more talented screenwriter.
 - find an actor for the role of Clark Kent.
 - dismiss their recently hired director.
 - choose a more suitable shooting location.
 - raise more funds for the film development.
42. According to the passage, Joseph McGinty Nichol
- replaced Bryan Singer as the director of “Superman”.
 - wanted to shoot “Superman” in Australia.
 - is an executive director at Warner Brothers Pictures.
 - is no longer working on the “Superman” project.
 - has co-directed “X-Men” and its sequel.

UNIFESP

INSTRUÇÃO: As questões de números 43 a 47 referem-se ao texto seguinte.

Brazil proposes fund to stem rainforest cutting

By Andrea Welsh. 31 Aug 2006

SÃO PAULO, Brazil – Brazil proposed on Thursday a fund to compensate developing countries that slow the destruction of their rainforests, a move that could help lower emissions of gases blamed for rising world temperatures. The Brazilian initiative, presented at a planning meeting for upcoming global climate talks in Rome, calls for creating a fund that countries could tap into if they could prove they had brought deforestation below rates of the 1990s. “Once again Brazil is acting as a protagonist ... in presenting an innovative proposal,” Environment Minister Marina Silva told Reuters at a conference in Sao Paulo.

Disagreements over how to address deforestation have hurt global efforts to cap emissions of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and create markets for trading in carbon and credits. Most emissions come from burning oil and coal, but deforestation is responsible for about 20 percent because trees store carbon dioxide when they grow and release it into the atmosphere when they die. Global agreements allow credit for planting trees where forests have already been cleared but offer no incentives for preventing cutting in areas like Brazil’s Amazon, home to nearly a third of all species and a quarter of the earth’s fresh water. Critics say developing countries want cash for preserving their forests.

Brazil has long objected to granting tradable emission credits for preserving forests because heavy oil and coal users like the United States might buy up credits instead of reducing their own emissions. Silva said Brazil’s proposal was a draft but it should serve as the basis for discussion at the next round of global climate talks in November. She also said Brazil is working with Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica, who backed an earlier proposal to grant tradable credits to countries that reduce deforestation rates.

(www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/N31355372.htm. Adaptado.)

43. A proposta do Brasil
- destina-se a compensar a queda do índice pluviométrico em florestas dos países em desenvolvimento.
 - foi considerada inovadora no encontro que aconteceu em Roma.
 - foi elogiada pela Ministra do Meio Ambiente do Brasil em uma conferência.
 - pretende diminuir o efeito estufa atribuído ao desenvolvimento dos países pobres.
 - cria um fundo para monitorar o desmatamento a partir de 1990.
44. As emissões de gases geradores do efeito estufa
- são em grande parte provenientes de combustíveis fósseis como petróleo e carvão.
 - são responsáveis pela morte de 20% das árvores das florestas tropicais.
 - controlam o aumento de dióxido de carbono na atmosfera.
 - geram um desmatamento natural devido à chuva ácida que seca as árvores.
 - fazem com que as florestas diminuam a troca de dióxido de carbono com a atmosfera.
45. Granting tradable emission credits
- is considered a feasible solution by developing countries.
 - will prevent deforestation because developed countries will invest in forest preservation.
 - is backed by countries such as Papua New Guinea, Costa Rica and Brazil.
 - allows credit for planting trees in the Amazon as well as preventing the destruction of rainforests.
 - could be useless because industrialized nations might not diminish their emissions and get credits instead.
46. No trecho do terceiro paragrafo – ... *United States might buy up credits instead of reducing their own emissions.* – a expressão *instead of* indica
- reiteração.
 - substituição.
 - alternância.
 - sugestão.
 - causalidade.
47. In the excerpt of the second paragraph – ... *to cap emissions of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide...* – the word *like* can be substituted, without changing the meaning, for
- prefer.
 - similar to.
 - unless.
 - such as.
 - as if.

- 1) Resposta: B 2) Resposta: C
 3) Resposta: A 4) Resposta: E
 5) Resposta: C
- 6) Lilian, the necklace, Lilian and her husband.
 Baseando-se no começo do texto, o pronome I refere-se à esposa Lilian; it refere-se ao colar, e we refere-se ao casal Lilian e seu marido.
 Resposta: E
- 7) Resposta: A
- 8) a) *Roz* é uma revista feminina destinada às mulheres afegãs.
 b) A revista Elle forneceu equipamento gráfico e dinheiro.
 c) As forças conservadoras do Afeganistão ainda não precisam se preocupar com Roz porque a revista ainda não mostrou a mais recente coleção de biquínis nem deu dicas sobre lipoaspiração.
- 9) *Roz* oferece conselhos sobre a vida cotidiana, saúde, cuidados com o cabelo e a pele e sobre como criar filhos.
- 10) a) Pushtu e Dari são os principais idiomas do Afeganistão.
 b) *Roz* não deve atingir um grande público porque a maioria das mulheres afegãs é analfabeta.
 c) A jornalista afirma que, pelo menos a minoria das mulheres afegãs alfabetizadas, agora tem uma revista escrita especialmente para elas.
- 11) Resposta: E 12) Resposta: A
 13) Resposta: B 14) Resposta: A
 15) Resposta: E 16) Resposta: D
 17) Resposta: B
- 18) A palavra DO no título do texto refere-se a “snoring” (=roncar).
 Título:
Roncar – Metade dos homens acima de 50 anos fazem isso – mas o perigo real vem da apneia.
 Resposta: C
- 19) A informação correta a respeito do texto diz que a medida em que as pessoas envelhecem e engordam, ficam mais propensas a roncar. Resposta: E
- 20) O mesmo tempo verbal usado em “*The jokes haven’t stopped yet*” está corretamente empregado em “*They’ve done that before*”.
 Formas verbais corretas:
 a) The books *were read* last week.
 c) The noise *had stopped* when I went to bed.
 d) The film *started* at 6:00 p.m. before long.
 e) We *saw* each other the night before.
 Resposta: B
- 21) A palavra “hooked” não pode ser usada na seguinte oração:
 “We’re hooking our annual New Year’s Day party again.”
 • to hook = fixar, prender, enganchar, viciar.
 Resposta: D
- 22) De acordo com o texto, o verbo “to quip” pode ser substituído por “to jest” (= fazer piada, caçoar).
 Resposta: B
- 23) Resposta: D 24) Resposta: E
- 25) As mulheres têm menos probabilidade de sofrer ataques cardíacos do que os homens; mas, quando sofrem o seu primeiro ataque, têm probabilidade 70% maior de morrer do que os homens.
- 26) Porque elas contam com proteção hormonal contra doenças do coração até o período da menopausa.
- 27) Resposta: C 28) Resposta: E
 29) Resposta: B 30) Resposta: D
 31) Resposta: B 32) Resposta: E
 33) Resposta: D 34) Resposta: D
 35) Resposta: C 36) Resposta: D
 37) Resposta: A 38) Resposta: E
 39) Resposta: E 40) Resposta: A
 41) Resposta: B 42) Resposta: D
 43) Resposta: C 44) Resposta: A
 45) Resposta: E 46) Resposta: B
 47) Resposta: D

ANOTAÇÕES

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

ANOTAÇÕES

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