

MÓDULO 19

TEXT

DNA

CRAIG HARMAN was drunk when, in May 2003, he killed Michael Little by throwing a brick from a motorway overpass. He had neither motive nor connection to the victim, meaning that, under normal circumstances, his crime would have been almost impossible to solve. Unfortunately for Mr Harman, he left traces of blood on the brick; even more unluckily, he was related to someone who had once been arrested, and whose DNA was therefore held on a database. On April 19th, he became the first person to be convicted following an investigation into someone else's genetic "fingerprint".

The technique that led police to their man is a novel but simple one. Scientists at the Forensic Intelligence Bureau coded the DNA recovered from the crime scene as a 20-number sequence, and fed it into a computer. A few hours later, they had a list of people who shared 11 or more genetic markers with the brick-thrower (while two people chosen at random are likely to share six or seven markers, 11 or more suggests a blood relative.)

Two basic assumptions helped to narrow the list further, according to Jonathan Whitaker, a scientist at the bureau. "First, offenders tend to commit crimes on their own doorstep, and, second, family members don't move far away from one another." Having counted out faraway and genetically dissimilar people, investigators were left with a local man whose DNA shared 16 markers with the blood sample. He was Mr Harman's brother.

(The Economist)



EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns.

1. drunk	1	d	a) marcador
2. brick	2	h	b) infrator
3. motorway	3	e	c) departamento
4. fingerprint	4	j	d) bêbado
5. marker	5	a	e) estrada
6. relative	6	i	f) distante
7. bureau	7	c	g) soleira
8. offender	8	b	h) tijolo
9. doorstep	9	g	i) parente
10. faraway	10	f	j) impressão digital

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

almost – unfortunately – even more –
therefore – likely – further

- Those people have their umbrellas up, **therefore** it must be raining.
- People are more **likely** to accept change if they understand it.
- The couple have been dating for **almost** three years.

4. There was nothing further to be done.
5. An Olympics – event is even more complicated because it also includes spending on big construction projects.
6. Unfortunately, by the time the doctor arrived he was already dead.

III. Which of the following verbs would best complete the sentences below?

**to throw – to mean – to arrest – to hold –
to lead to – to feed (on) – to share**

1. The use of computer in the classroom may lead to better results.
2. The names of the criminals are held on a database in the police department.
3. Someone had thrown a brick through the wall.
4. My husband and I share the same interests.
5. Seven people were arrested for minor offences.
6. These words mean nothing to me.
7. Prejudice feeds on ignorance.

IV. NOVEL

Translate the sentences.

a) as an adjective

The scientists have developed a novel technique to fight Alzheimer.

Os cientistas desenvolveram uma nova técnica para combater o Alzheimer.

b) as a noun

Dom Casmurro is one of the three great novels by Machado de Assis.

Dom Casmurro é um dos três grandes romances de Machado de Assis.

V. Translate the underlined words and/or expressions in the following sentences.

1. Overpass is a road that carries traffic over another road.

* overpass = viaduto

2. A jury has the power to convict or acquit.

* to convict = condenar

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

* at random = aleatoriamente

4. They are wrong in their assumption that we are all alike.

* assumption = suposição, hipótese

5. We narrowed the list of guests down from 120 to 80.

* to narrow = estreitar, reduzir

6. If you're looking for people to contribute money, count me out.

* to count out = excluir

7. The nurse said she would take a blood sample and test it.

* sample = amostra

VI. Translate the following excerpts from the text.

a) "... two people chosen at random are likely to share six or seven markers, ..."

"... duas pessoas escolhidas aleatoriamente provavelmente compartilham seis ou sete marcadores, ..."

b) "Having counted out faraway and genetically dissimilar people, ..."

"Tendo excluído pessoas distantes e geneticamente diferentes, ..."

VII. Match the synonyms.

1. motorway	1	e	a) after
2. unfortunately	2	f	b) different
3. following	3	a	c) distant
4. novel	4	d	d) new
5. faraway	5	c	e) freeway
6. dissimilar	6	b	f) unluckily

VIII. Combine the opposites.

1. drunk	1	e	a) old
2. to arrest	2	c	b) to widen
3. to convict	3	g	c) to release
4. novel	4	a	d) to include
5. later	5	f	e) sober
6. to narrow	6	b	f) earlier
7. to count out	7	d	g) to acquit

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1. De acordo com o texto, Craig Harman
- a) envolveu-se em um crime acidentalmente há mais de um ano.
 - b) dirigia bêbado e acabou matando Michel Little.
 - c) foi acusado de um crime, mas alega que não tinha motivo nem conexão com a vítima.
 - d) foi acusado de um crime que ocorreu próximo a uma rodovia.
 - e) envolveu-se em um crime cometido por seu irmão há um ano.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

2. De acordo com o texto, os cientistas do Centro de Inteligência Forense
- a) utilizaram o código de DNA do sangue encontrado no local do crime e o compararam ao sangue de Craig Harman.
 - b) sequenciaram o DNA do sangue encontrado no tijolo próximo da vítima e o compararam ao de pessoas com passagem na polícia.
 - c) sequenciaram o DNA do suposto criminoso e o compararam ao sangue da vítima.
 - d) utilizaram o DNA de vários criminosos e concluíram que eles tinham 16 marcas genéticas em comum.
 - e) utilizaram o sangue de 11 pessoas com marcas genéticas semelhantes para validar seus resultados.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

3. Para Jonathan Whitaker,

- a) os crimes são normalmente cometidos perto de casa.
- b) os acusados sempre se escondem na casa de familiares.
- c) os familiares dos criminosos normalmente se afastam por algum tempo.
- d) os crimes quase sempre ocorrem entre pessoas que possuem alguma conexão.
- e) os parentes mais próximos de um acusado quase sempre estão ligados ao crime.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

4. O irmão de Craig Harman é mencionado no texto porque

- a) seu testemunho ajudou a polícia a traçar o perfil do criminoso.
- b) sua confissão permitiu que os peritos concluíssem o caso.
- c) seu sangue foi encontrado no local do crime.
- d) seu sangue levou os peritos a identificarem o assassino.
- e) seu depoimento levou os investigadores à solução de outros crimes.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

5. O pronome 'they' na sentença "... they had a list of people who shared..." (linha 12) refere-se

- a) às marcas genéticas.
- b) às pessoas analisadas.
- c) aos parentes consanguíneos.
- d) às duas pessoas escolhidas ao acaso.
- e) aos cientistas.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

ANOTAÇÕES

LET THEM IN: HOW BRAZILIANS COULD HELP THE U. S. ECONOMY

Everyone should love Brazilian tourists. They spend more per capita than any other nationality. Worldwide, Brazilian tourists shell out an average of \$43.3 million a day. In 2010, 1.2 million Brazilians visited the United States, injecting \$5.9 billion into the U.S. economy. Even exclusive ski resorts in Vermont are scrambling to hire Portuguese-speaking ski instructors to meet the unexpected and rapidly growing demand from thousands of adventurous Brazilians who want to samba down the slopes. "Brazil is our fastest growing international market — up 20% from last season," says Chris Belanger of Stowe Mountain Resort.



Not that the U.S. has made it particularly easy for *os turistas brasileiros* to visit. Instead of rolling out the red carpet for the travelers from the increasingly wealthy South American nations, the U.S. makes Brazilians — and every other Latin American nationality — undergo a lengthy (overworked consular staff in SP) and expensive (just 4 consular offices in Brazil) visa-application process that takes months of planning and can cost thousands of dollars in travel, lodging, food and other expenses — all before leaving the country.

Tourist industry officials say Brazil should be on the list of countries whose citizens do not need a visa to enter the U.S. There are currently 36 countries on Washington's visa waiver list, but none of them are in Latin America.

The most lucrative target is Brazil, Latin America's largest economy. In the past, most Brazilians used to come to the United States looking for work; now they come to spend money and create jobs. The spending would help the U.S. economy tremendously. The American tourism market has recovered slowly since 9-11, but it missed out on a decade of growth, according to Roger Dow, president of the U.S. Travel Association. "We call it the lost decade. If we had just stayed on pace with the rest of the world, we would have generated \$606 billion more dollars and have 467,000 more jobs right now," Dow said recently at the Pow Wow tourism trade show in San Francisco.

(adapted)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. TO LET

1. To let = to allow ⇒ deixar, permitir

Let me go home.

2. To let = to rent ⇒ alugar

He's let his flat to a young couple.

Write this verb in the Simple Past and Past Participle.

1. To let	let	let
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II. Translate the title of the text.

Deixe-os entrar: Como os brasileiros poderiam ajudar a economia americana.

III. Everyone = Everybody = All

-
- Every + subst. sing. = all + subst. pl.
 - Every now and then
 - everyday (adj.)
 - Everything = all
 -
 - Everywhere

Write in English.

1. Todos estão aqui.

Everyone / Everybody is here.

All are here.

2. Todos os garotos gostam de futebol.

Every boy likes soccer.

All (the) boys like soccer.

3. Ela nada de vez em quando.

She swims every now and then.

4. Tudo está do mesmo jeito.

All (everything) is the same way.

5. Há felicidade em todo o lugar.

There is happiness everywhere.

Complete the sentences with “every” expressions.

1. **Everyone / Everybody** likes to walk barefoot on the beach.

2. Mosquitoes are **everywhere** this summer!

3. Taking her pills is an **everyday** event for Jane.

4. I gave **every** child at the party a small toy.

5. **Every now and then** they meet some interesting people, but most of the time they’re fairly ordinary people.

6. I have my health, my family and a good job. I have **everything** that I could possibly want.

IV. Match the columns.

1. worldwide	1	d	a) até mesmo
2. average	2	f	b) milhares
3. even	3	a	c) em vez de
4. ski resorts	4	g	d) mundialmente
5. unexpected	5	h	e) tapete vermelho
6. rapidly	6	i	f) média
7. demand	7	j	g) estações de esqui
8. thousands	8	b	h) inesperada
9. instead of	9	c	i) rapidamente
10. red carpet	10	e	j) procura, demanda

Based on the vocabulary seen above, fill in with the corresponding number, according to the definitions.

- strength of desire for a product or service (**7**)
- fast (**6**)
- surprising (**5**)
- places where people go skiing for a vacation consisting at least of a hotel. (**4**)
- rather than (**9**)
- occurring throughout the world (**1**)

V. Complete with the missing verb forms.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Translation
1. To spend	spent	spent	gastar
2. To scramble	scrambled	scrambled	movimentar-se, disputar
3. To hire	hired	hired	contratar
4. To meet	met	met	ir de encontro a
5. To make	made	made	tornar, deixar
6. To undergo	underwent	undergone	submeter-se a

Complete the following sentences. Use the verbs seen above.

1. I want to hire Bill, but he wants too much money.
2. Bill was willing to spend up to \$ 100 for a new watch.
3. After waiting for an hour, they scrambled madly to get the best seats.
4. We haven't been able yet to find a house that meets our needs.
5. Bob's insult made me mad.
6. John must undergo surgery to remove a tumor.

VI. Turn into Portuguese.

"Brazil is our fastest growing international market – up from 20% from last season."

O Brasil é o nosso mercado internacional que mais cresce – mais de 20% em

relação à última temporada.

VII. Match the columns.

1. traveler	1	c	a) autoridade
2. increasingly	2	e	b) país
3. wealthy	3	d	c) viajante, turista
4. planning	4	g	d) ricos
5. official	5	a	e) cada vez mais
6. country	6	b	f) atualmente
7. currently	7	f	g) planejamento

Using this vocabulary, give synonyms to these expressions.

1. authority = official
2. rich = wealthy
3. nowadays = currently
4. tourist = traveler
5. nation = country

VIII. Find out the meanings of the underlined expressions.

1. Why is it that whenever we go to the movies, it's always me who has to shell out for the tickets?

* to shell out = desembolsar

2. It was a beautiful day and there were lots of people on the ski slopes.

* ski slopes = pistas de esqui

* slope ⇒ the side of a hill or mountain.

3. The lengthy line for concert tickets was a block long.

* lengthy = longo

4. My company pays for my lodgings when I'm on business trips.

* lodging = hospedagem

5. Which expenses in the budget can be eliminated or cut?

* expenses = despesas

6. Because of his medical condition, Bill was granted a waiver excusing him from gym class.

* waiver = dispensa

IX. Turn these expressions into Portuguese.

1. none of them = nenhum deles

2. target = alvo

3. used to = costumavam

4. to leave = deixar

5. to come = vir

6. to look for = procurar

7. to miss out on = deixar de ter, perder

8. to stay on pace with = manter o passo com

Use some of the expressions above to complete the sentences.

1. I looked for old documents but I couldn't find any.

2. She's leaving the house at 6 and hopes to be there by 10.

3. Because of her anxiety, she missed out on a lot of opportunities in life.

4. When he was 6, he used to ride his bike on the street.

5. Jane's target is to finish the project by Friday.

X. In the text "... overworked consular staff ... in SP" is translated as
"Funcionários do consulado em São Paulo com excesso de trabalho..."

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1. Answer in Portuguese, according to the text.

1. Tendo como base o 1.º parágrafo, responda:

a) Por que todos deveriam amar os turistas brasileiros?

Porque os turistas brasileiros gastam mais *per capita* do que qualquer
outro cidadão de qualquer nacionalidade.

b) A que se referem as cifras?

• \$ 43.3 million ⇒ à quantia média gasta por dia, pelos turistas bra-
sileiros, no mundo.

• \$ 1.2 million ⇒ ao número de brasileiros que visitaram os Estados
Unidos em 2010.

• \$ 5.9 billion ⇒ à quantia em dólares injetada na economia ameri-
cana em 2010.

2. Como os turistas brasileiros deveriam ser tratados pelos Estados Unidos no que se refere à sua entrada nesse país. Por que?

Os turistas brasileiros deveriam ser tratados com muita reverência (no
texto, os americanos deveriam estender o tapete vermelho para os turistas
brasileiros) pois deixam muito dinheiro nos Estados Unidos.

3. Segundo o texto, o "Brasil é o maior alvo lucrativo dos Estados Unidos." O que ele quer dizer com isso? Como o Brasil era considerado por eles no passado? O que dificulta a ida de turistas a esse país?

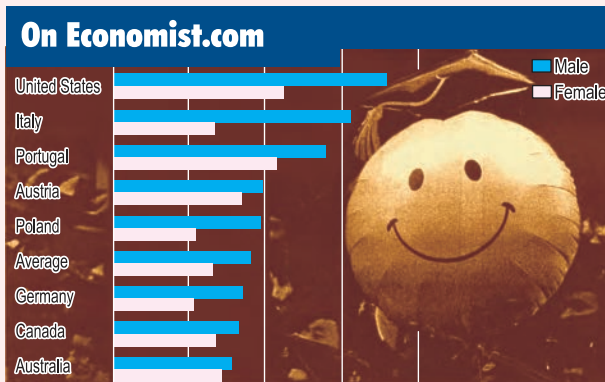
Ele quer dizer que, pelo fato de o Brasil ser a maior economia da América
Latina, pode proporcionar vantagens econômicas enormes para os Estados
Unidos. No passado, a maioria dos brasileiros ia aos Estados Unidos à
procura de trabalho. Os Estados Unidos dificultam o processo de visto de
entrada no país, levando tempo demais e acarretando despesas para os
turistas brasileiros.

LEARNING AND EARNING

New data demonstrate how graduates can expect earn much more than non-graduates, by sex and by country

A SPELL at university offers more than the chance to indulge in a few years of debauchery. But precisely how rewarding, financially, is completing your degree? A new report from the OECD, a rich-country think-tank, attempts to measure how much more graduates can expect to earn compared with those who seek jobs without similar qualifications. In America the lifetime gross earnings of male graduates are, on average, nearly \$370,000 higher than those of non-graduates, comfortably repaying the pricey investment in a university education. Female graduates earn an extra \$229,000, the lower rate perhaps because women are more likely to drop out of the workforce to look after children.

On average it pays well to study: across the OECD countries a studied man can expect to make an additional \$186,500 in his lifetime if he has a degree. In some places, such as South Korea and Spain, the data show that female graduates pull in more than their male counterparts. In Turkey, graduates' additional wages are more modest and the financial advantages of men over women are less pronounced.



Daily Chart

See this and other daily charts at:
Economist.com/dailychart

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. Traduza o título do texto.

Aprender e ganhar

II. **data** = **information**

Data vem do latim e é a forma plural de **datum**.

Em inglês, pode ser usada tanto no singular como no plural.

Complete a oração:

The **data** **was** / **were** collected by various researchers.

A palavra **information**, entretanto, é só usada na forma singular.

Complete:

There **is** new **information** about the accident.

III. To expect

To hope

To wait

Esperar

Escreva o verbo que corresponde à definição

1. to stay in a place until something happens ⇒ **to wait**

2. to think that something will happen ⇒ **to expect**

3. to wish for something to happen ⇒ **to hope**

IV. To earn

To gain

To win

Ganhar

Complete as frases abaixo com o verbo **ganhar** em diferentes contextos.

1. I **gained** 10 pounds last semester.

2. The fastest runner wins the gold medal.
3. Jane earns \$40,000 a year.
4. I gain thirty minutes by taking the subway to work instead of driving.
5. Our team won the football game last year.
6. Mary earned a promotion at work last month.

V. Traduza o seguinte trecho do texto.

"New data demonstrate how graduates can expect to earn much more than non-graduates..."

"Novos dados demonstram como os graduados podem esperar ganhar

muito mais do que os não formados..."

VI. Combine as colunas.

1. graduate	1	c	a) OCDE*
2. OECD*	2	a	b) existência
3. to attempt	3	e	c) formado, graduado
4. to measure	4	f	d) procurar
5. to seek	5	d	e) tentar
6. lifetime	6	b	f) medir

* Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

* Organização para a Cooperação e Desenvolvimento Econômico.

VII. Preencha os espaços com o vocabulário do exercício acima

1. I measured the length and the width of the room.
2. It's harder to get a good job if you're not a graduate.
3. My dog has only been lost once in his entire lifetime.
4. The paramedics attempted the resuscitation of the boy.
5. If the symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

VIII. Combine as colunas.

1. male/ female	1	d	a) quase
2. nearly	2	a	b) pagar de volta
3. higher	3	c	c) mais altos
4. perhaps	4	e	d) homem/ mulher
5. to repay	5	b	e) talvez

O oposto de higher (no texto) é smaller.

Perhaps tem como sinônimo maybe.

To repay é definido como to pay someone back for something.

IX. SPELL

- to spell ⇒ soletrar
- spell ⇒ feitiço
- spell ⇒ período

Traduza as seguintes orações:

1. The fairy's spell turned the pumpkin into a fancy carriage.

⇒ feitiço

2. We had a long spell of hot weather last July.

⇒ período

3. How do you spell your last name?

⇒ soletrar

4. No texto: A spell at university...

⇒ período

X. Match these expressions with their explanations below.

1. Debauchery (**b**) ⇒ libertinagem
2. To indulge in (something) (**c**) ⇒ entregar-se a, satisfazer
3. Think-tank (**a**) ⇒ grupo que realiza pesquisa

- a) a group of specialists brought together usually by a government to develop ideas on a particular subject and to make suggestions for actions.
- b) habitual over-indulgence in drinking or casual sex.
- c) to allow oneself the pleasure of doing or having it.

XI. Combine as expressões do “Business English”.

1. gross earnings	1	b	a) mão de obra
2. on average	2	d	b) ganho bruto
3. lower rate	3	e	c) salários adicionais
4. workforce	4	a	d) em média
5. additional wages	5	c	e) taxa mais baixa

XII. Tente descobrir os significados das seguintes expressões.

1. pricey = caro
Things that are pricey are expensive.
2. to drop out = largar, abandonar
Students drop out of school or university when they leave it without finishing their course of study.
3. to look after = cuidar de
You look after someone when you take care of them.
4. to pull in = ganhar
In Spain, female graduates pull in more than their male counterparts.

XIII. Traduza para o Português.

“On average it pays well to study: ...”

“Em média, vale a pena estudar: ...”

XIV. Combine as expressões na coluna A com seus sinônimos na coluna B.

A			B
1. spell	1	d	a) costly
2. to attempt	2	h	b) to earn
3. to seek	3	e	c) probable
4. pricey	4	a	d) period
5. likely	5	c	e) to look for
6. to look after	6	f	f) to take care of
7. to pull in	7	b	g) equivalent
8. counterpart	8	g	h) to try

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1. No texto, “... women are more likely to drop out of the workforce...”, a palavra grifada expressa a ideia de
 - a) probabilidade.
 - b) certeza.
 - c) dúvida.
 - d) condição.
 - e) finalidade.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

2. O texto nos mostra
 - a) os países que compreendem a OCDE.
 - b) que as mulheres sempre ganham menos que os homens.
 - c) a comparação entre os salários mínimos de alguns países.
 - d) a educação universitária em vários países.
 - e) a relação pessoas formadas/ não formadas versus salários.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

3. Nos Estados Unidos,
 - a) os homens formados ganham mais que as mulheres.
 - b) as mulheres formadas ganham mais que os homens.
 - c) não há diferenças salariais entre homens e mulheres formados.
 - d) os homens formados ganham \$370,000 mais que as mulheres formadas.
 - e) as mulheres formadas ganham \$186,000 menos que os homens não formados.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

TECHNICAL VOCABULARY

Complete:

unskilled labor → mão-de-obra não qualificadaraw material → matéria-primato reach the goal → atingir a metato launch → lançarshortage → escassez

1. There's been a shortage of computer parts lately.
2. The company is about to launch a completely new line of deodorants and shampoos.
3. The introduction of mechanical agriculture greatly reduced the demand for unskilled labor.
4. Do you believe I'll reach the goal of losing 3 kilos by the end of the month?
5. We use the best raw material to manufacture our leather goods.

in the long term → a longo prazogross profit → lucro brutopowerhouse → potênciastate – run enterprises → empresas estataisloan shark → agiota

1. The company is believed to switch to another kind of goods in the long term.

2. The more developed a country, the fewer state-run enterprises you'll find.
3. He lives on lending money at a high interest rate: he is what we call a loan shark.
4. That company is a real powerhouse: its main competitor has only 3% of the market.
5. Our gross profit for this year has been estimated at about \$300.000.

to quit → desistirto fire → demitirto hire → contratarto apply → candidatar-seto fine → multar

1. I quit. I can't stand this situation any longer!
2. The company was fined for having sold food of bad quality.
3. She had to hire a housemaid for a couple of months when she broke her leg.
4. She was fired after she was discovered stealing from her employer.
5. By the time I saw the job advertised, it was already too late to apply.

to average → **custar em média**

to range → **variar**

to tie → **atrelar/ligar**

to amass → **acumular**

to slash → **cortar**

1. In the past, the Argentinian currency was **tied** to the dollar.
2. The price of these goods **ranges** from \$15 to \$30.
3. The government is planning **to slash** spending on education.
4. The soccer player **amassed** a huge fortune during all his life.
5. This DVD **averages** \$100.

asap → **(as soon as possible) o mais cedo possível**

deadline → **prazo**

mark-up → **aumento (de preço)**

kickback → **suborno**

table → **planilha**

1. The **table** shows, in four columns, the names of the members of our staff, how many years they have been with us, what department they work in and how much they are paid.

2. The **deadline** for applications is May 20th.
3. I'm looking forward to further information **asap**.
4. The company was accused of trying to get big client orders by using **kickbacks** and gifts.
5. She buys the ties at \$15 each and sells them in her shop for \$30, which is a 100% **mark-up**.

advertising campaign → **campanha publicitária**

bull market → **mercado em alta**

to branch out → **diversificar**

state-of-the-art equipment → **equipamento de última geração**

to run a business → **administrar um negócio**

1. We hope to sell a lot of these products since SP is a(n) **bull market**.
2. A good **advertising campaign** will help us sell the goods we still have on our shelves.
3. The company is known worldwide for its costly **state-of-the-art equipment**.
4. Will you ever learn how **to run a business** efficiently?
5. Why doesn't the top management team think of **branching out** the product line?

Veja estes exemplos:

This castle was built in 1614.

My car was stolen last night.

Usa-se a voz passiva quando não é tão importante **quem** ou o **que** fez a ação.

Forma:

Active voice

A famous writer wrote that book.
 sujeito verbo objeto direto

Passive voice

That book was written by a famous writer.
 sujeito da verbo agente da
 passiva passiva

- O **objeto direto** da voz ativa (that book) transforma-se em **sujeito** da voz passiva.

- O **sujeito** da voz ativa (a famous writer) transforma-se em **agente da passiva**, precedido pela preposição BY.

- Usamos o verbo BE (no mesmo tempo do verbo principal da voz ativa) + PAST PARTICIPLE do verbo principal.

Veja outros exemplos:

A.V.: Waitresses and waiters **serve** customers.

P.V.: Customers **are served** by waitresses and waiters.

A.V.: Shirley **has suggested** a new idea.

P.V.: A new idea **has been suggested** by Shirley.

A.V.: John **will invite** Jennifer to the party.

P.V.: Jennifer **will be invited** to the party by John.

A.V.: They **can't open** the window.

P.V.: The window **can't be opened**.

OBSERVAÇÕES

1

Se o verbo na voz ativa for seguido de preposição, a preposição acompanha o verbo na voz passiva.

Everybody is talking about Jane's divorce.

Jane's divorce is being talked about (by everybody).

2

Verbos com dois objetos (direto e indireto) admitem duas formas de passiva.

Someone gave Jim the money.

OI OD

a) The money was given to Jim.

b) Jim was given the money.

They will give Mary the message.

OI OD

a) The message will be given to Mary.

b) Mary will be given the message.

3

O agente da passiva é normalmente omitido quando não for importante, desconhecido ou óbvio no contexto da oração.

The new hotel will be opened in November.
A decision will not be made until next meeting.

- WITH + instrumento

Usamos WITH para indicar o instrumento usado pelo agente para fazer algo.

Sally was hit BY a boy.

Sally was hit WITH a stone.

The photos were taken BY Paul.

The photos were taken WITH a very cheap camera.

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

I. Change the following sentences to the Passive Voice.

1. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.

Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928.

2. Jack will not pay the bill.

The bill won't be paid by Jack.

3. The painters are painting the church now.

The church is being painted by the painters now.

4. Someone has sent Mary some flowers (2 forms).

a) Some flowers have been sent to Mary.

b) Mary has been sent some flowers.

5. They had to cut down that tree.

That tree had to be cut down.

II. Change the following sentences to the Active Voice.

1. A letter is being written by Tom.

Tom is writing a letter.

2. Other attacks have been planned by terrorists.

Terrorists have planned other attacks.

3. A new hospital is going to be built in this area.

They are going to build a new hospital in this area.

4. The windows are being cleaned by the maid.

The maid is cleaning the windows.

5. All traffic laws must be obeyed.

People must obey all traffic laws.

III. Circle the correct Passive Voice.

1. Pandas _____ from extinction.

- a) ought be saved b) should save
c) must to be saved d) should be saved
e) will be save

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

2. I _____ a telegram when I answered the door.

- a) am handed b) have handed
c) was handed d) will be handed
e) must be handed

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

3. I don't mind driving but I prefer _____ by other people.

- a) to drive b) to be driven
c) to have driven d) was driven
e) will be driven

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

4. How many people _____ in road accidents every month?

- a) is injured b) have injured
c) should be injured d) are injured
e) are been injured

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

5. Go away! I want _____ alone.

- a) to be leave b) to be lived
c) to have left d) to be left
e) to have being left

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

A 78-year-old diabetic woman fell into a ditch near a shopping mall and survived for four days through hail and lightning before she was rescued. Remarkably, doctors said, Ruth Merritt suffered only a few bruises.

Merritt was reported missing by friends Tuesday after failing to return to her assisted living home in Poughkeepsie from the Hudson Valley Mall, about 50 miles south of Albany. She had taken a taxi to the mall, authorities said.

After having lunch there, Merritt tried to cross the road to get to a store on the other side. She walked down a rocky embankment bordering the road when her knees weakened and she fell 15 feet in the ditch, Ulster police Lt. Matthew Taggard said. She sprained her ankle and could not stand up. For four days and through a storm Wednesday, Merritt stayed awake and relied on her faith.

Merritt told NBC's "Today" show Monday that God "talked to me during the thunderstorm." She recalled the ditch "was kind of deep. I guess that's why they didn't find me right away."

Police and mall security posted fliers about Merritt's disappearance and searched the nearby area several times. At 3 p.m.

Saturday, a mall security guard, Joe Williams, spotted Merritt lying in the ditch. She was taken to Benedictine Hospital, where she was treated for a sprained ankle and dehydration.

Friends were worried because Merritt did not have her medications when she disappeared. Mark Sonnenberg, a friend, said police called him to tell him Merritt was rescued. "Thank goodness," he said. "In all the 12 years I've known her, nothing like this has ever happened to her."

Dr. Joe Christiana said Merritt, who appeared on television Monday with a breathing tube in her nose, would stay in the hospital for one or two more days. "She has been doing extremely well," Christiana said. "She's a tough person."

Merritt has declined further interviews with the media, a hospital spokesman said Monday.

(www.tricityherald.com)



EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS



VOCABULARY

I. Fill in with the missing verb forms.

1. to fall into	fell into	fallen into
2. to get to	got to	got (ten) to
3. to stand up	stood up	stood up
4. to take	took	taken

II. Match the columns.

1. shopping mall	1	f	a) almoço
2. to survive	2	h	b) deixar de
3. a few	3	g	c) desaparecida
4. missing	4	c	d) cruzar, atravessar
5. to fail	5	b	e) loja
6. to cross	6	d	f) shopping
7. lunch	7	a	g) alguns(as)
8. store	8	e	h) sobreviver
9. rocky	9	j	i) margear
10. to border	10	i	j) rochoso, cheio de pedras

III. Try to find out the meanings of the underlined expressions.

1. A ditch is a long narrow excavation in the earth used to drain water.

* ditch = vala, fosso

2. Hail means small spheres of ice that fall from sky like rain.

* hail = granizo

3. Lightning is caused by an electrical charge moving from cloud to cloud.

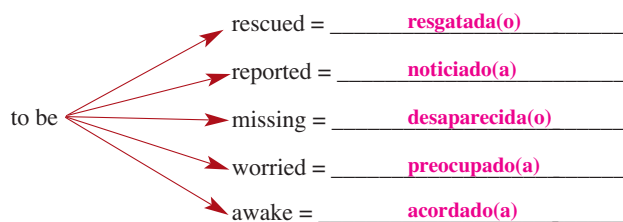
* lightning = raio

4. A bruise is a mark on the skin caused by being struck.

* bruise = machucado, contusão

PAY ATTENTION

IV. Translate.



Complete the following paragraph with the expressions above.

We are very worried because they've just reported that she is missing.

We intend to stay awake all night, saying our prayers, until she is rescued.

V. Match the columns.

1. remarkably	1	b	a) enfraquecer
2. knee	2	f	b) extraordinariamente
3. to weaken	3	a	c) (pro) fundo (a)
4. ankle	4	h	d) trovoadas
5. faith	5	i	e) imediatamente
6. thunderstorm	6	d	f) joelho
7. deep	7	c	g) deitada
8. right away	8	e	h) tornozelo
9. lying	9	g	i) fé
10. media	10	j	j) mídia

VI. Four days of the week are mentioned in the text. Which are they?

- a) Tuesday
- b) Wednesday
- c) Monday
- d) Saturday

VII. Complete the sentences with the following expressions.

embankment – to rely on – to recall – flier – to post

1. There's an embankment between the parking lot and the river.
2. The city posted information about free vaccinations.
3. I rely on my friends to tell me the truth.
4. The flier announced the opening of a new store in town.
5. I can recall many events from my childhood.

VIII. THROUGH / TOUGH

Translate the underlined expressions.

In the text:

1. "... survived for four days through hail and lightning."
"... through a storm."

* through = através de

2. "She's a tough person."

* tough = forte, resistente

IX. Fill in the sentences with the vocabulary from the chart.

to spot – to decline – thank goodness –
breathing tube – further – spokesman

1. Mary spotted her brother in the crowd.

2. Thank goodness you've arrived! I was kind of worried about you.

3. I offered Ane a cigarette, but she declined.

4. She's getting better but still has a breathing tube in her nose.

5. This advance student has progressed further in his studies than the beginner has.

6. Bill, as spokesman for his band, talked to the media after the concert.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1. Sobre Ruth Merritt, assinale o que for correto.

- 01) Ela tem 78 anos de idade e sofre de diabetes.
02) Enquanto esteve na valeta, ela conseguiu dormir um pouco.

- 04) Ela almoçou no "Hudson Valley Mall".

- 08) Ela mora em uma casa de repouso para idosos.

- 16) Ao cair na valeta, ela torceu o tornozelo e não pôde levantar-se.

- 32) As condições meteorológicas foram bastante desfavoráveis nos dias em que permaneceu na valeta.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: 61

2. Diferentes pessoas emitem diferentes opiniões a respeito de Ruth Merritt. Relacione as falas (diretas ou indiretas) com as respectivas pessoas.

– Enquanto tentava chegar à loja do outro lado da rua, ela caiu em uma valeta.

– Ela está se saindo muito bem. Ela é uma pessoa forte.

– Merritt recusou contatos posteriores com a imprensa falada e escrita.

– Nos 12 anos que eu a conheço, nada parecido havia acontecido com ela.

- 01) um(a) amigo(a) / o(a) médico(a) / repórter do Canal NBC / porta-voz do hospital

- 02) policial / Dr. Joe Christiana / porta-voz do hospital / um(a) amigo(a)

- 04) Matthew Taggard / Dr. Joe Christiana / porta-voz do hospital / Mark Sonnenberg

- 08) Matthew Taggard / o(a) médico(a) / porta-voz do hospital / um(a) amigo(a)

- 16) Dr. Joe Christiana / repórter do Canal NBC / Matthew Taggard / um(a) amigo(a)

- 32) Matthew Taggard / Dr. Joe Christiana / Mark Sonnenberg / repórter do Canal NBC

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: 14

3. De acordo com as informações contidas no texto, assinale o que for correto.

- 01) Uma das causas da sua queda na valeta foi um problema físico.

- 02) A valeta onde Ruth Merritt caiu fica nas proximidades da sua casa.

- 04) "Today" é o nome de um programa de televisão que vai ao ar pelo Canal NBC.

- 08) Segundo os médicos que a assistiram, os ferimentos de Ruth Merritt não são graves.

- 16) Segundo o Dr. Joe Christiana, Ruth Merritt deverá permanecer mais duas semanas no hospital.

- 32) Alguns amigos de Ruth Merritt foram as primeiras pessoas que deram por sua falta na terça-feira.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: 45

4. O texto acima está sem um título. Assinale a(s) alternativa(s) que melhor se enquadra(m) como um título.

- 01) Como permanecer 4 dias presa em uma valeta.

- 02) Resgatada após permanecer 4 dias em uma valeta.

- 04) Amigos de Ruth Merritt lamentam o seu infortúnio.

- 08) Ruth Merritt: uma mulher sofrida.

- 16) Anciã sobrevive 4 dias presa em uma valeta.

- 32) Como agir em caso de acidente.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: 18

VUNESP

ABOUT FIRST BOOK

First Book is a national nonprofit organization with a single mission: to give children from low-income families the opportunity to read and own their first new books. First Book has provided nearly 30 million new books to children in need in hundreds of communities nationwide.

First Book Provides a Critical Resource to Children in Need. Access to books is essential to reading development. Sixty-one percent of low-income families, however, have no books for children in their homes. Over 80 percent of childcare centers serving low-income children lack age-appropriate books and other print materials. By providing children from low-income families with books that they can take home and keep, First Book targets the only variable that correlates significantly with reading scores: the number of books in the home.

www.firstbook.org

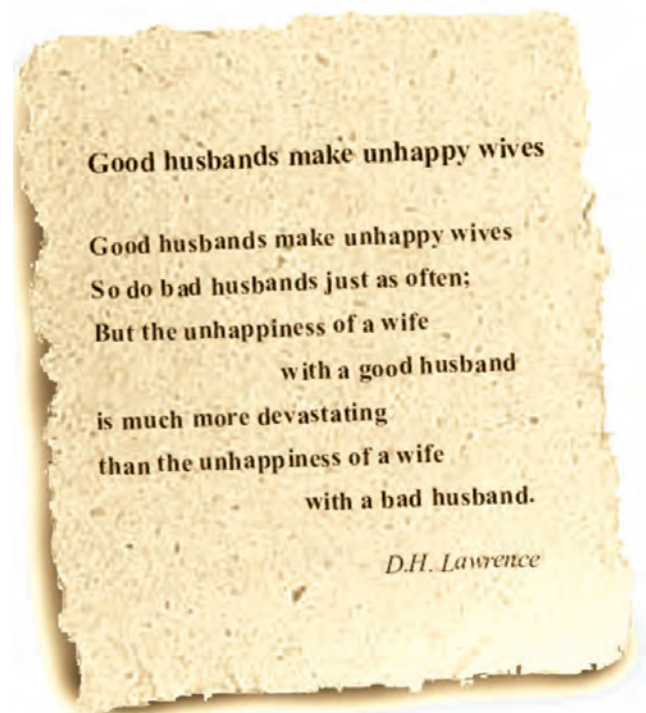
1. A missão da organização First Book é a de
 - a) dar às crianças provenientes de famílias de baixa renda a oportunidade de ler e de possuir seus próprios livros.
 - b) dar oportunidade de leitura às famílias de baixa renda e condições de adquirirem livros.
 - c) fornecer atividades de leitura com crianças analfabetas e provenientes de famílias de baixa renda.
 - d) fornecer livros de leitura a crianças cujas famílias são analfabetas e nunca tiveram seu primeiro livro.
 - e) promover a divulgação de mais de 30 milhões de livros infantis e criar condições para que as famílias possam adquiri-los para seus filhos.
2. Os sintagmas *national nonprofit organization*, *reading development* e *age-appropriate books* significam, respectivamente:
 - a) organização nacional sem fins lucrativos; leitura desenvolvida; idade apropriada para livros.
 - b) lucrativa organização nacional; desenvolvimento de leitura; idade apropriada para livros.
 - c) lucrativa organização nacional; leitura desenvolvida; livros apropriados para a idade.
 - d) organização nacional sem profundidade; desenvolvimento de leitura; livros apropriados para a idade.
 - e) organização nacional sem fins lucrativos; desenvolvimento de leitura; livros apropriados para a idade.

3. De acordo com o segundo parágrafo do texto,
 - a) mais de oitenta por cento das creches públicas possuem livros para crianças, embora elas não saibam ler.
 - b) as crianças das creches públicas podem levar os livros para casa, embora sessenta e um por cento dos pais não saibam ler.
 - c) o acesso a livros é essencial, embora mais da metade das famílias de baixa renda não saiba ler.
 - d) as crianças de baixa renda têm acesso a livros e a materiais impressos nas creches, embora os professores não permitam que eles sejam levados para casa.
 - e) o acesso a livros é essencial, embora sessenta e um por cento das famílias de baixa renda não os possuam em casa.

UNICAMP


Responda a todas as perguntas em Português.

D. H. Lawrence, autor conhecido por discutir a natureza das relações amorosas em obras clássicas da literatura inglesa (*O amante de Lady Chatterley*, *Mulheres Apaixonadas*), publicou, em 1929, o poema abaixo. Leia-o e responda à questão 4.



4. O poema acima compara bons maridos a maus maridos. O que eles têm em comum e no que eles diferem?

5. A garota do anúncio abaixo fez uma opção por um alimento. Que alimento é esse e o que a levou a fazer essa opção?



WHY MILK?
Try soy instead.

I was raised to believe that milk was part of a healthy diet. Then I discovered that to increase production, many dairy companies inject cows with hormones and antibiotics that we end up drinking. And that cows are kept "artificially" pregnant so they'll produce milk all year long. So I scrapped my milk mustache for a soy one. It's healthier for me AND the cows.

MACKENZIE

The following text refers to questions 6 and 7.

QUEANBEYAN



Queanbeyan, Australia, is a prospering river city on the move. For more than 175 years people have been moving to Queanbeyan and district, part of Capital Country, in search of land, business opportunities and a better life style. Today, visitors, business people and families are still moving to Queanbeyan. The city with a population of 35,000 recently declared the fastest growing inland city in New South Wales and next to the national capital, Canberra, offers the best of all worlds – a city with town atmosphere, great community spirit and hospitality.

Queanbeyan enjoys strong tourist support being so close to Canberra, the Snowy Mountains, South Coast and historic towns of Bungendore, Captains Flat and Braidwood. Queanbeyan has eighteen motels, three hotels, (two with genuine 'pub stay' accommodation), two caravan parks town and country homestay facilities, parks, a beautiful river and some buildings of historical interest.

There are around one thousand businesses servicing the growing city, the nearby rural district and neighbouring Australian Capital Territory. The opportunities for investment and development are excellent. The City Council actively promotes establishment of new business with freehold land, affordable housing and a stable workforce.

6. The text **doesn't** state that:

- a) Queanbeyan is a city which looks like a country town.
- b) Queanbeyan offers terrific life style to the city dwellers.
- c) Housing in Queanbeyan is a problem.
- d) Tourism in Queanbeyan is very well developed.
- e) Queanbeyan has been growing quickly recently.

7. The alternative that contains only **adjectives** from the text is:

- a) opportunities / new / better / around / neighbouring
- b) excellent / nearby / atmosphere / great / town
- c) search / stay / river / affordable / interest
- d) snowy / business / housing / growing / style
- e) genuine / strong / historical / rural / freehold

FUVEST

Texto para as questões de 8 a 11.



Australians are not known for their love of boat people.

They famously turned away a small group of Afghan refugees at the height of the war

5 and rather amusingly, ran a scare campaign featuring crocodiles and sharks to deter would-be immigrants. But if global warming continues at its current rate, neighbouring Pacific islands could be lost to floods and

10 Australia will be facing a new kind of intruder: climate refugees.

Although the Red Cross produced a report four years ago estimating that 58 per cent of refugees are caused by environmental factors,

15 no one has made any attempt to tackle the issue. Oxford University's Norman Myers recently claimed that there could be an estimated 150 million environmental refugees within the next 50 years, and half of these

20 could land on Australia's doorstep. But the UN refuses to grant them refugee status, and aid groups and environmentalists squabble over whose responsibility they are.

Dazed & Confused

8. According to the passage, Australians

- a) are regarded as being quite funny people.
- b) may have to face the "threat" of flood-stricken neighbours.
- c) are preparing to shelter a flood of climate refugees.
- d) have been criticized for their prejudice against war refugees.
- e) started campaigning to keep out strangers four years ago.

9. The passage says that Afghan refugees

- a) became famous when they tried to enter Australia by boat.
- b) found Australia's scare campaign rather amusing.
- c) looked for shelter in Australia during the Afghanistan war.
- d) were sent away from Australia at the end of the Afghanistan war.
- e) were scared when they saw Australia's crocodiles and sharks.

10. Which of these statements is true according to the passage?

- a) It has been estimated that 58% of the refugees living in Australia are war refugees.
- b) The Red Cross started a campaign for the cause of environmental refugees in 2001.
- c) Norman Myers estimates that as many as 150 million climate refugees may invade Australia in the coming decades.
- d) in 2001, it was reported that over half of the world's refugees are climate refugees.
- e) Aid groups and environmentalists have often been prevented from helping climate refugees.

11. Choose the correct **passive voice form** for:

"... no one has made any attempt to tackle the issue." (lines 14-15)

- a) no attempt has been made to tackle the issue.
- b) no attempt is made by anybody to tackle the issue.
- c) it could not be made any attempt to tackle the issue.
- d) it is not made any attempt to tackle the issue.
- e) no attempt was made by anybody to tackle the issue.

UF GOIÁS

As questões 12 e 13 referem-se ao seguinte texto.

TEXT 1

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA

A country of contrasts, colored in black and white, where things are more sharply perceived: that is South Africa, especially if we compare it with Brazil. And there is a lot of common ground to be compared. Signs of great wealth contrast with absolute poverty. High unemployment (twice the Brazilian rate), urban crime (similar to ours) and serious health problems (especially with AIDS, which is not the case in Brazil). The difference, by and large, is that South Africa started out ten years ago in a worse condition than ours, and massive efforts are well under way to improve the living conditions of the poor, while here in Brazil those efforts appear always to be just starting... South Africa has big political problems too, corruption probably just as much, but chances are that, if both countries continue on the same path, South Africa might be in a better position than Brazil in the next decade.

KEPLER, Karl. *The new South Africa*.

12. Qual das comparações abaixo está de acordo com o texto?

- a) There are more job offers in Brazil than in South Africa.
- b) In Brazil, crime rate in cities is higher than in South Africa.
- c) South Africa has dealt with AIDS better than Brazil.
- d) Brazil has fewer political problems than South Africa.
- e) There is less corruption in South Africa than in Brazil.

13. O texto apresenta dados comparativos entre Brasil e África do Sul que levam à conclusão final: "If both countries continue on the same path, South Africa might be in a better position than Brazil in the next decade". Qual dos seguintes dados, retirados do texto, fundamenta o raciocínio apresentado nessa conclusão?

- a) High unemployment (twice the Brazilian rate)...
- b) ... urban crime (similar to ours)...
- c) ... serious health problems (especially with AIDS, which is not the case in Brazil)...
- d) ... while here in Brazil those efforts appear always to be just starting...
- e) ... South Africa has big political problems too, corruption probably just as much...

TEXT 2

Leia a introdução da piada a seguir.

A policeman saw a truck driver going the wrong way down a one-way street, but didn't give him a ticket. Why not?

The jolly joke book

14. Qual é o desfecho da piada, que lhe dá sentido e graça?

- a) The truck driver didn't stop.
- b) The truck driver didn't see him.
- c) The truck driver was walking.
- d) The truck driver turned right.
- e) The truck driver was going too fast.

FATEC

As questões 15, 16 e 17 referem-se ao seguinte texto.

GRAND THEFT IDENTITY

Millions of people now have a new reason to dread the mailbox. In addition to the tried-and-true collection of Letters You Never Want to See – the tax audit, the high cholesterol reading, the college-rejection letter – there is now the missive that reveals you are on the fast track to becoming a victim of identity theft. Someone may have taken possession of your credit-card info, bank account or other personal data that would enable him or her to go on a permanent shopping spree – leaving you to deal with the financial, legal and psychic bills. Deborah Platt Majoras got the pain letter recently, from DSW Shoe Warehouse. Hers was among more than a million credit-card numbers that the merchant stored in an ill-protected database. So when hackers busted in, they got the information to buy stuff in her name – and 1.4 million other people's names. "It's scary," she says. "Part of it is the uncertainty that comes with it, not knowing whether sometime in the next year my credit-card number will be abused." Now she must take steps to protect herself, including re-examining charges closely, requesting a credit report and contacting the U.S. Federal Trade Commission to put her complaint into its ID-theft database. The latter step should be easy for her, since Majoras is the FTC chairman.

(Newsweek)

15. De acordo com o texto, milhões de pessoas agora tem um motivo para

- a) acreditar na caixa do correio.
- b) temer a caixa do correio.
- c) proteger a caixa do correio.
- d) limpar a caixa do correio.
- e) abrir a caixa do correio.

16. Segundo o texto,

- a) quem se apoderar de um cartão de crédito de ou-trem não terá como usá-lo para compras.
- b) Deborah P. Majoras sentiu forte dor ao abrir a conta enviada por seu psicanalista.
- c) o número do cartão de crédito de Deborah P. Majoras fora inserido num *site* devidamente protegido.
- d) Deborah P. Majoras é presidente da "Federal Trade Commission".
- e) a loja DSW Shoe Warehouse fica localizada no Shopping Spree.

17. Assinale a alternativa que apresenta o uso correto do gerúndio após a preposição *to* como em "you are on the fast track to becoming a victim of identity theft" (linhas 5 e 6).

- a) I enjoy to becoming mature.
- b) I object to becoming mature.
- c) I need to becoming mature.
- d) I hope to becoming mature.
- e) I insist to becoming mature.

Responda em Português.

18. O poema a seguir expressa algumas sensações ou sentimentos negativos. Explícite três, usando passagens do texto para justificar sua resposta.



COMMUTER

He lives in a house in the suburbs
He rises each morning at six.
He runs for the bus to the station,
Buys his paper and looks at the pics.
He always gets in the same carriage,
Puts his briefcase up on the rack.
Thinks miserably of his office,
And knows he can never turn back.

He gets to his desk by nine thirty,
Wondering what he should do.
When the coffee break comes at eleven,
He knows he still hasn't a clue.

His lunch break is quite uninspiring,
He sits it out in the canteen.
It's fish and chips, mince and potatoes,
A choice that's quite literally obscene.

At five he runs back to the station,
Gets in the same carriage again,
Unfolds his evening paper,
Pulls a veil down over his brain.

Poema de Alan Maley publicado em Maley e Duff,
The Inward Ear, Cambridge University Press, 1989. (Unicamp)

BUNKER DOWN

Forget hiding in the basement. Brits worried about their safety can now purchase a completely bombproof house, made by the steel manufacturer Corus. The Surefast shelter, launched earlier this month, is constructed out of steel panels that are slotted together and filled with concrete. But don't expect to just throw it together at the last minute: it takes several people 10 hours – and the help of a heavy crane – to assemble the two-story, £50,000 structure. In tests the shelter has successfully withstood everything from car bombs to blowtorches. Still, it offers no protection from biological or chemical weapons. For clean air, inhabitants had best outfit their bombproof homes with the Dominick Hunter Group's regenerative NBC filtration system. (The British Army is now installing it in its tanks.) Breathable air doesn't come cheap, either: a filter to support 10 people starts at £50,000.

(Newsweek) – Fatec

19. De acordo com o texto, a casa à prova de bombas
- é construída com painéis de concreto preenchidos com aço.
 - possui um efeito de dez horas depois de ativada.
 - dispensa o uso de guindastes em sua construção.
 - é uma construção de dois andares.
 - acomoda até dez moradores.

20. De acordo com o texto,
- a casa à prova de bombas não oferece proteção contra armas biológicas.
 - a casa à prova de bombas é protegida contra armas químicas.
 - a instalação do filtro de ar não ultrapassa 50.000 dólares.
 - o arquiteto Brits se preocupa muito com sua segurança.
 - as paredes externas da casa também funcionam como filtro de ar.

21. Considere a frase do texto “Still, it offers no protection from biological or chemical weapons.”

Assinale a alternativa em que a transposição dessa frase para a voz passiva está **correta**, completando a frase abaixo.

Still, no protection from biological or chemical weapons

- are offered.
- is offered.
- was offered.
- were offered.
- have been offered.

22. Assinale a alternativa que apresenta o uso correto do presente contínuo como em “The British Army is now installing it in its tanks.”

- The British Army is liking the new program.
- The British Army is understanding the needs of the population.
- The British Army is listening to the population.
- The British Army is preferring the new general.
- The British Army is possessing many tanks.

FUVEST

Texto para as questões de 23 a 25.



- Last month America's unemployment rate climbed to 8,1%, the highest in a quarter of a century. For those newly out of a job, the chances of finding another soon are the worst since records began 50 years ago. In China 20m migrant workers (maybe 3% of the labour force) have been laid off. Cambodia's textile industry, its main source of exports, has cut one worker in ten. In Spain the building bust has pushed the jobless rate up by two-thirds in a year, to 14.8% in January. And in Japan, where official unemployment used to be all but unknown, tens of thousands of people on temporary contracts are losing not just their jobs but also the housing provided by their employers.
- The next phase of the world's economic downturn is taking shape: a global jobs crisis. Its contours are only just becoming clear, but the severity, breadth and likely length of the recession, together with changes in the structure of labour markets in both rich and emerging economies, suggest the world is about to undergo its biggest increase in unemployment for decades.

The Economist, March 14th 2009.

23. De acordo com o texto, publicado em março de 2009,
- o aumento de postos de trabalho é vital para as economias emergentes.
 - a crise mundial poderia afetar sobretudo os países mais pobres.
 - a estrutura do mercado de trabalho vigente em países ricos é a principal responsável pela crise.
 - o mundo poderia enfrentar a maior crise de desemprego das últimas décadas.
 - a crise que a economia mundial vivencia vem sendo anunciada há décadas.

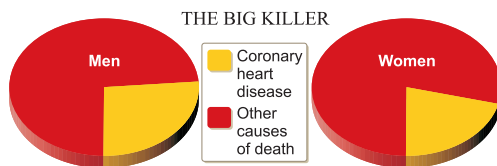
24. Segundo o texto, no Japão,
- o número oficial de desempregados é desconhecido.
 - milhares de pessoas estão perdendo seus empregos e sua moradia.
 - grande parte dos trabalhadores possui contratos temporários de trabalho.
 - os empregadores omitem o número de postos de trabalho porque muitos não são oficiais.
 - os desempregados estão lutando para manter suas casas.

25. O pronome “another” (L. 3) na sentença “...the chances of finding another...” refere-se a
- país.
 - trabalhador.
 - emprego.
 - oportunidade.
 - recorde.

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 1129 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

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

UFPEL

Leia o texto abaixo, que trata de uma forma moderna de escravidão, e responda às questões seguintes.



Millions ‘live in modern slavery’

Some 12.3 million people are enslaved worldwide, according to a major report.

1 – The International Labour Organization says 2.4 million of them are victims of trafficking, and their labour generates profits of over \$30bn.

2 – The ILO says that while the figures may be lower than recent estimates, they reflect reported cases which may rise as societies face the problem.

3 – The report calls for a global alliance to improve laws and raise awareness of what it calls a “hidden” issue.

4 – The report, entitled *A Global Alliance Against Forced Labour*, is the ILO’s second major investigation into slavery this century.

5 – The organisation says forced labour is a global problem, in all regions and types of economy.

6 – The largest numbers are in poor Asian countries and Latin America, but there are more than 350,000 cases in the industrialised world.

7 – Four-fifths of forced labour is exacted by private agents and most victims are women and children, the ILO says.

8 – The report has uncovered a significant amount of the kinds of forced labour which have been known about for a long time.

9 – An example is bonded labour – where children are forced to do the same jobs as their parents, without hope of release.

10 – Modern slavery is growing in some conflict zones, with the seizure of children as soldiers or sex slaves.

11 – But the report sees the biggest deterioration in the newly globalised economy, in sectors such as the sex industry, agriculture, construction and domestic service.

(...)

28. Assinale a alternativa que **não** apresenta um tipo de trabalho forçado referido no texto.

- Trabalho rural.
- Servidão sexual.
- Tráfico de drogas.
- Serviço doméstico.
- Uso de criança como soldados.

29. O segundo e o terceiro parágrafos do texto nos permitem afirmar que

- os números do trabalho escravo poderiam ser maiores se a sociedade não escondesse o problema.
- os números do trabalho escravo são menores do que o esperado pela sociedade.
- os números do trabalho escravo podem aumentar à medida que a ILO divulgar suas recentes pesquisas.
- os números do trabalho escravo diminuiriam se as diferentes sociedades tivessem uma visão global do problema.
- os números do trabalho escravo seriam alterados se as leis fossem melhoradas pela “International Labour Organization”.

30. O sexto parágrafo do texto contém duas informações. Assinale a alternativa que expressa a relação entre elas.
- O fato de o trabalho escravo também ocorrer em países industrializados é inesperado.
 - Os números do trabalho escravo no mundo industrializado ultrapassam 350.000.
 - Os índices de trabalho escravo no mundo industrializado são maiores do que aqueles nos países pobres da Ásia e na América Latina.
 - O fato de haver altos índices de trabalho escravo no mundo industrializado é previsível.
 - Os números do trabalho escravo são maiores nos países pobres da Ásia e na América Latina.
31. A leitura do oitavo parágrafo nos permite afirmar que o relatório da ILO ajudou a revelar uma expressiva quantidade de
- novos tipos de trabalhos forçados.
 - tipos de trabalhos forçados previstos para durarem por muito tempo.
 - tipos de trabalhos forçados nunca antes imaginados.
 - tipos de trabalhos forçados há pouco tempo conhecidos.
 - tipos de trabalhos forçados já conhecidos.
32. A expressão “bonded labour”, localizada no nono parágrafo do texto, significa que
- parentes, exceto filhos menores de idade, são obrigados a ajudar seus familiares.
 - filhos estão fadados ao mesmo tipo de trabalho dos pais.
 - crianças são escravizadas pelos parentes.
 - pais forçam seus filhos a substituí-los no trabalho.
 - crianças são convencidas a seguir a profissão de seus pais.

Responda em Português.

Tan tattoos



Forget about the pain of a real tattoo, says Nobuyuki Shimooka of Osaka in Japan. Why not let the sun do the job instead (EP 962 155)? Anyone who fancies a tattoo that will soon fade dons a special swimsuit which has small patterned windows cut out of the fabric. The sun shines through, leaving a pattern on the skin. To prevent sunburn, the window areas can be blocked off with fabric that could be secured using a fastening material such as Velcro. Alternatively, the inventor suggests that sunbathers could place intricately designed stickers on their bodies. Peeling them off would reveal an untanned pattern.

(New Scientist)

33. Qual é a novidade anunciada no artigo?
34. Quais são as duas formas sugeridas para se obter a novidade em questão?

RESPOSTAS DOS EXERCÍCIOS - TAREFA

- 1) A 2) E 3) C
- 4) Os bons e maus maridos fazem suas esposas infelizes, mas a infelicidade de uma esposa de um bom marido é muito mais devastadora do que a infelicidade de uma esposa de um mau marido.
- 5) A garota do anúncio fez uma opção pelo leite de soja depois de descobrir que muitas vacas recebem hormônios e antibióticos, que são ingeridos pelo consumidor, além de serem mantidas “artificialmente” grávidas para que possam produzir leite o ano todo.
- 6) C 7) E 8) B 9) C
10) D 11) A 12) A 13) D
14) C 15) B 16) D 17) B
- 18) O poema expressa sensação de tédio (o homem acorda sempre à mesma hora, sempre vai e volta no mesmo vagão do trem); sentimento de impotência/sensação de se estar preso em um círculo vicioso (a caminho do trabalho o homem se dá conta de que não há como dar meia volta e voltar para casa); sentimento de infelicidade (no trem, a caminho do escritório, ele pensa, angustiado, sobre o seu trabalho); sensação de desorientação (quando chega ao escritório às 9:30 ele se pergunta

o que deve fazer – às 11:00, no entanto, ele continua não tendo a menor ideia do que deve fazer). A passagem do texto que afirma que o homem, ao voltar para casa, lê o jornal mecanicamente para não pensar na vida que leva pode ser entendida como evidência de um sentimento ligado a impotência, apatia, conformismo, desejo de fuga, desânimo etc.

- 19) D 20) A 21) B 22) C
23) D 24) B 25) C
- 26) 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.
- 27) Porque elas contam com proteção hormonal contra doenças do coração até o período da menopausa.
- 28) C 29) A 30) A 31) E 32) B
- 33) Tatuagens feitas por meio de bronzamento.
- 34) Usar roupas de banho vazadas (com partes de tecido retiradas) ou aplicar sobre a pele adesivos que evitam o bronzamento no local.