

MÓDULO 25

TEXT

Brazil's poor schools

Still a lot to learn

Brazil's woeful schools, more than perhaps anything else, are what hold it back. They are improving – but too slowly.

GOD may be Brazilian, as citizens of South America's largest country like to say, but he surely played no part in designing its education system. Brazil has much going for it these days—stable politics, an open and fairly harmonious society, an economy that has remembered how to grow after decades of stagnation—but when it comes to the quality of schools, it falls far short even of many other developing countries despite heavy public spending on education.

In the OECD's worldwide tests of pupils' abilities in reading, maths and science, Brazil is near the bottom of the class. Until the 1970s South Korea was about as prosperous as Brazil but, helped by its superior school system, it has leapt ahead and now has around four times the national income per head. World domination, even the friendly and non-confrontational sort Brazil seeks, will not come to a place where 45% of the heads of poor families have less than a year's schooling.

Moisés Zacarias, who is 14, goes to school in Diadema, a poor suburb of São Paulo that sprang up when millions of people migrated from the countryside to the country's biggest metropolis, starting in the 1960s. At his school, which has 2,000 pupils, there are three separate shifts of students every day to get the most out of the buildings and teachers. Last year some pupils beat up others during a lesson and posted a video of the attack on the internet. Teachers often fail to show up for work. But Moisés's school is better than it was five years ago.

(The Economist – adapted)



EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns.

1) perhaps	1	c	a) escolaridade
2) to improve	2	e	b) renda
3) slowly	3	h	c) talvez
4) developing	4	i	d) deixar de
5) despite	5	g	e) melhorar
6) spending	6	j	f) chefes
7) income	7	b	g) apesar de
8) heads	8	f	h) devagar
9) schooling	9	a	i) em desenvolvimento
10) to fail	10	d	j) gastos

II. Traduza o título do texto.

- Brazil's poor schools – Still a lot to learn

As escolas pobres do Brasil – Ainda muito a aprender

III. Genitive Case ⇒ Possuidor (ser animado)'s + coisa possuída.

O rabo do cachorro

The dog's tail

A cor da mesa

The color of the table

* Porém ⇒ país
governo
expressão
de tempo } + 'S

O jornal de ontem

Yesterday's newspaper

IV. Fill in the blanks with the following expressions.

citizen

part

woeful

surely

fairly

bottom

- He's got a small **part** in an Arthur Miller's play.
- The film was **fairly** good, but not brilliant.
- Chris has applied to become an American **citizen**.
- These children **surely** deserve something better than a life on the streets.
- The team's **woeful** record consist of six defeats in seven matches.
- Extra information will be found at the **bottom** of the page.

V. Translate.

- Brazil has much going for it these days.

O Brasil tem feito muito para isso atualmente.

VI. Match the words in column A with their synonyms in column B.

A			B
1) perhaps	1	a	a) maybe
2) despite	2	c	b) quite
3) pupil	3	f	c) in spite of
4) heads	4	e	d) biggest
5) largest	5	d	e) bosses
6) fairly	6	b	f) student
7) woeful	7	g	g) very bad

VII. Give the opposites of:

- to improve ≠ **to worsen**
- slowly ≠ **fast**
- largest ≠ **smallest**
- near ≠ **far**
- bottom ≠ **top**

VIII. Turn into Portuguese.

- Until the 1970s...

Até os anos 70 ...

IX. Verbs

- to hold back, held, held = **conter, deter**
- to leap

leaped, leaped

=

saltar, pular

leapt, leapt
- to seek, sought, sought = **procurar, buscar**
- to spring up, sprang, sprung = **surgir**
- to beat up, beat, beaten = **espancar**
- to show up, showed, shown = **comparecer, aparecer**

Complete the sentences with the verbs above.

- I arranged to meet him at 6, but he didn't **show up**.

2. Thousands of new businesses have sprung up in the past couple of years.
3. She'd have liked to volunteer but shyness held her back.
4. He tried to leap from an upstairs window.
5. He's seeking employment.
6. They threatened to beat me up if I went to the police.

X. **SHIFT**

Translate the underlined word in the following sentences.

1. A shift in the temperature is expected tonight.

⇒ mudança

2. Are you on the night shift or the day shift?

⇒ turno

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Responda em Português.

1. De acordo com o texto, o que atrasa o desenvolvimento do Brasil?

Seu sistema educacional precário.

2. O texto menciona pontos positivos referentes ao Brasil. Cite-os.

* política estável

* uma sociedade aberta e razoavelmente equilibrada

* economia em crescimento.

3. A que se refere 45% mencionado no texto?

45% refere-se à porcentagem de chefes de famílias pobres com menos de um ano de escolaridade.

4. Qual a explicação para a existência de turnos em algumas escolas brasileiras?

O sistema de turnos permite que se obtenha o máximo dos prédios (escolares) e dos professores.

ANOTAÇÕES

Apple now world's most valuable brand

Apple has overtaken Google to become the most valuable brand in the world. This is according to the analysts Brandz, who compile their annual Top 100 ranking of the world's most valuable brands. Apple's brand is estimated to be worth more than \$153 billion. The tech company knocked Google off the number one position. Google had occupied the top spot for the previous four years. Apple's new ranking consolidates its position as the top-valued technology company on the stock market. Apple's success is due to the popularity of its pioneering and market-leading products. It released its iPad in 2008 and the tablet has become one of the most popular gadgets on the planet.

The Brandz ranking covers companies across the world, making everything from baby food to power plants, as well as financial services and telecommunications. It calculates its brand value by analyzing several factors, including the value of a company's balance sheet, the loyalty of customers, and prospects for future growth. Apple has grown remarkably in the past decade with a series of hugely and popular products. Its brand value has increased by 859 per cent since 2006. Peter Walsh, a director at Brandz, said Apple's success was due to the desirability of its products. He said Apple had succeeded in becoming a luxury goods brand, making its products more desirable by increasing quality, reliability and price.

(breakingnewsenglish)



EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. Translate the sentence.

This isn't my usual brand of shampoo.

Esta não é minha marca usual de shampoo.

Look at this!

I can't afford to buy myself a brand-new car.

* brand-new = novinho em folha

Translate the title of the passage.

A Apple é agora a marca mais valiosa do mundo.

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

according to – previous – due to –
as well as – hugely – since

1. Due to bad weather, the plane will arrive an hour late.
2. I haven't seen her since the birth of her child.
3. That summer she stayed at home, but the previous two summers she had travelled abroad.
4. I have invited Jane as well as Peter to the party.
5. According to my records you owe me \$ 135.
6. We're hugely grateful for all your help.

III. Match the columns.

1. top spot	1	h	a) abranger, incluir
2. pioneering	2	c	b) consumidor
3. market-leading	3	j	c) pioneiros
4. to cover	4	a	d) ser bem sucedido, ter sucesso
5. loyalty	5	e	e) lealdade
6. consumer	6	b	f) aumentar
7. growth	7	i	g) necessidade
8. desirability	8	g	h) primeiro lugar
9. to succeed	9	d	i) crescimento
10. to increase	10	f	j) líderes de mercado

IV. Complete the chart.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to become	became	become
2. to make	made	made
3. to grow	grew	grown
4. to say	said	said

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

1. The company is being sold to the public on the stock market.

* stock market = **bolsa de valores**

* stock = **ação**

2. They bought us a new gadget for slicing ham.

* gadget = **dispositivo**

3. A power plant is a factory where electricity is produced.

* power plant = **usina elétrica**

4. A balance sheet is a statement that shows the value of a company's assets (= items of positive value) and its debts.

* balance sheet = **balancete, balanço geral**

5. There's not much prospect that this war will be over soon.

* prospect = **perspectiva**

6. Luxury goods are expensive items (jewellery, perfume, beverage, works of art ...) which are pleasant to have but are not necessary.

* luxury goods = **artigos de luxo**

7. Rolls Royce cars are famous for their quality and reliability.

* reliability = **confiabilidade, segurança**

VI. Combine the following expressions with their meanings below.

1. to overtake (**d**)

2. to be worth (**c**)

3. to knock off (**a**)

4. to release (**b**)

- a) to steal something from a place.

- b) to make something available for use; to make public.

- c) to have a value in money.

- d) to surpass, to leave behind.

Now, complete the sentences.

1. The band's latest album will be **released** next month.

2. He has **knocked off** computer equipment from many shops.

3. The house must **be worth** at least \$ 1,000,000.

4. After only two years in the American market, our US sales have **overtaken** our sales in Europe.

VI. Combine the expressions in column A with their synonyms in column B.

A			B
1. analysts	1	f	a) factory
2. ranking	2	c	b) notably
3. tech	3	g	c) listing
4. due to	4	e	d) enormously
5. plant	5	a	e) because of
6. prospects	6	h	f) experts
7. remarkably	7	b	g) technology
8. hugely	8	d	h) potential

VII. Match the following synonyms from the article.

A			B
1. to compile	1	d	a) to increase
2. to occupy	2	e	b) to be successful
3. to cover	3	c	c) to include
4. to grow	4	a	d) to collect
5. to succeed	5	b	e) to fill up

IX. Translate the excerpts from the text.

1. “Apple’s new ranking consolidates its position as the top – valued technology company on the stock market.”

“A nova classificação da Apple consolida sua posição como a mais valorizada empresa de tecnologia na bolsa de valores.”

2. “... a luxury goods brand, making its products more desirable by increasing quality, reliability and price.”

“... uma marca de artigos de luxo, tornando seus produtos mais desejáveis aumentando a qualidade, confiabilidade e preço.”

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1. De acordo com o texto,

- a) as ações da Apple foram as que mais se valorizaram nos últimos quatro anos.
- b) a Apple apenas recentemente lançou ações na bolsa de valores.
- c) o iPad é, sem dúvida, o dispositivo mais popular do mundo.
- d) a Apple conseguiu consolidar sua posição de líder do mercado graças à redução de preços de seus produtos.
- e) após quatro anos de liderança, a Google foi ultrapassada pela Apple.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

2. O texto afirma que

- a) a empresa Brandz analisa apenas empresas de tecnologia.
- b) Peter Walsh é, atualmente, CEO da Apple.
- c) Brandz leva em conta quão leais são os clientes de uma empresa ao elaborar suas listas.
- d) O valor da marca Apple cresceu mais de 800% desde o lançamento do iPad.
- e) A Apple está interessada em participar de empresas não-relacionadas à tecnologia.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

ANOTAÇÕES

Direct Speech

He said “I study English”.

Indirect (Reported) Speech

He said that he studied English.

No discurso indireto (Indirect ou Reported Speech), relatamos as palavras de uma pessoa, sem aspas, fazendo algumas alterações.

OBSERVAÇÃO 1

Quando o verbo **SAID** for seguido de um objeto indireto, usa-se no Reported Speech **told** + objeto indireto sem **to**.

Exemplo

Jane **said to** her sister: “The baby is crying”.
Jane **told** her sister that the baby was crying.

OBSERVAÇÃO 2

Se no DIRECT SPEECH uma pergunta for introduzida por um pronome interrogativo (**who, when, why, where, what, how** etc.), esse pronome se mantém no INDIRECT SPEECH e mudamos os verbos SAID e TOLD para ASKED.

Exemplo

The teacher **said**: “Who broke the window?”
The teacher **asked** who had broken the window.

OBSERVAÇÃO 3

Se não houver um pronome interrogativo no DIRECT SPEECH, usamos IF ou WHETHER no REPORTED SPEECH.

Exemplo

The boss **said**: “Do you speak English?”
The boss **asked** IF (WHETHER) I spoke English.

OBSERVAÇÃO 4

Se o DIRECT SPEECH indicar um pedido ou ordem, mudamos o verbo SAID para TOLD (ORDERED, ASKED, COMMANDED).

Exemplo

The mother **said** to her kids “Behave yourselves!”

The mother

told
asked
ordered
commanded

 } her kids to behave themselves.

OBSERVAÇÃO 5

Ao transformarmos um DIRECT SPEECH em REPORTED SPEECH, fazemos alterações nos tempos verbais. Em geral, o tempo verbal muda para um tempo verbal anterior.

Exemplos

She said: “I **am** too busy”. (simple present)
She said (that) she **was** too busy. (simple past)
John said: “I **am writing** a letter.”
(present continuous)

John said (that) he **was writing** a letter.
(past continuous)

Peter said: “I **have bought** a car.” (present perfect)

Peter said (that) he **had bought** a car.
(past perfect)

Peter said: “I **bought** a car in January.”
(simple past)

Peter said (that) he **had bought** a car in January. (past perfect)

Ann said: “I **will travel** in July.” (future)

Ann said (that) she **would travel** in July. (conditional)

The teacher said: “**Sit down!**” (imperative)

The teacher told his students **to sit down**. (infinitive)

The teacher said: “**Don’t open** your books”.
(imperative-negative)

The teacher told his students **not to open** their books.
(infinitive-negative)

OBSERVAÇÃO 6

Ao transformarmos um DIRECT SPEECH em REPORTED SPEECH, fazemos alterações nos pronomes pessoais e possessivos.

Exemplo

Jennifer said: “Can **I** borrow **your** book?”
Jennifer asked if **she** could borrow **my** book.

OBSERVAÇÃO 7

Ao transformarmos um DIRECT SPEECH em REPORTED SPEECH, fazemos alterações nos demonstrativos e nos advérbios de tempo e de lugar.

Exemplo

Jane said: "This castle was built four centuries ago."

Jane said (that) **that** castle had been built four centuries **before**.

PRINCIPAIS ALTERAÇÕES

now	then
today	that day
tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before
ago	before
next month	the following month
tomorrow	the next day
this	that
these	those
here	there

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

REPORTED SPEECH



"What made you decide to become dude, Walter?"

1. The lady asked Walter

what had made him decide to become dude.



"Grab your bread roll. It's in my pocket."

2. The waiter told the customer

to grab his bread roll that was in his pocket.



3. He told her that

he had been going over their savings and that he had crunched some numbers.

4. He told her that

if his calculations were correct they would be able to retire at age eighty-five.



"My husband has changed a lot in the past 25 years,"

5. The woman told her neighbor that

her husband had changed a lot in the past 25 years.



6. Lucy asked Linus if _____ he wanted _____ a bite of _____ her _____ peanut butter sandwich.

7. He answered that he _____ had his _____ own.

8. She said that it _____ was _____ nice having lunch together.

9. Linus told her that _____ they were not having _____ lunch together but just sitting on the same bench.

10. She asked him _____ what those boys were playing _____.

11. He ended saying that _____ it had been _____ the kiss and that he _____ had got _____ peanut butter _____ in his eye. _____.



12. He asked her

how the cutting back on her coffee intake was coming.

13. She answered

(that) she was down to two cups a day.

The Truth About India

Four stupid misconceptions the West needs to shake.

India is now both rich and poor, and this is the way it is likely to stay. The world's largest economies in the future — India, China, Brazil — will contain large numbers of poor people, as India does today. It also has many super-rich, like Sunil Mittal, who in the 1970s was running a little factory in Punjab making bicycle parts. In 1995 Mittal launched a telecom company, Airtel, which now has 223 million subscribers across 19 countries, giving him an estimated net worth of \$8 billion.

India's economic rise is not eating American jobs, as I learned while researching my book. Trade happens in many directions, and the attraction of cheap labor overseas is only part of the story. When Airtel needed to expand fast during the early years of the cell-phone revolution, Mittal realized he would not be able to build infrastructure fast enough to keep up with demand. So he reverse-outsourced, giving work to foreign companies like Nokia, IBM, and Ericsson.

India's contradictions are less confusing to Indians than they are to foreigners. New technology is not really regarded as alien or "Western," and tends to quickly become indigenous since India is a flexible and adaptive society.

Women in India are usually portrayed as oppressed — and often they are — but in some circumstances can have opportunities that they would not have elsewhere. Leading financial institutions in India, like HSBC, RBS, JPMorgan Chase, ICICI, and UBS, are all run by women. Big political names like Sonia Gandhi are not alone. Mayawati Kumari, the chief minister of Uttar Pradesh, was one of nine children, and was raised on the edge of Delhi in a poor family. She now rules a state with a population nearly equal to that of Brazil.



(Newsweek – adapted)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I.

1. **TRUTH** = verdade
 ↓
 noun
TRUE = verdadeiro
 ↓
 adj

Complete the sentences.

- Truth may be cruel but it is better than lies.
- Is it true that you are quitting your job?

2. **STUPID** = tolo, bobo

- I made a stupid mistake.

3. **MISCONCEPTION** ⇒ **MIS + SUBST.**

* prefixo “mis” ⇒ inadequado, errado

So, turn into Portuguese.

- a) misfortune = azar
- b) misbehavior = mal comportamento
- c) mismatch = combinação errada
- d) misapplication = má aplicação
- e) misnomer = nome impróprio

Fill in the sentences with “mis - expressions”.

1. Billy was punished for his misbehavior at school.
2. Misfortune followed the unlucky man wherever he went.
3. The misapplication of hair dye can be dangerous.
4. John and Mary divorced because they were such a mismatch.

5. Tree is a misnomer for that plant. It's a bush.

II. In the text, the verb to shake has the same meaning as in “It is very difficult to shake (off) the habit of a lifetime.”

to shake = to get rid of = livrar-se de

Now, translate the title of the text.

A Verdade Sobre a Índia – Quatro concepções erradas e tolas de que o

Ocidente precisa livrar-se.

III. Try to translate the underlined expressions according to the sentences.

1. A young boy climbed into the apple tree and shook the branches so that the fruit fell down.

* to shake ⇒ balançar, sacudir

2. No evidence seems to shake their faith in the rightness of their cause.

* to shake ⇒ abalar, enfraquecer

3. Every time one of these big trucks goes through the village, all the houses shake.

* to shake ⇒ tremer, balançar

4. Soon after it was born, the calf got up and tried to stand on its shaky legs.

* shaky ⇒ trêmulas

5. Their marriage looks pretty shaky to me.

* shaky ⇒ instável

6. The news left me feeling a little shaky.

* shaky ⇒ transtornado

IV. Match the columns.

1. rich	1	h	a) fábrica
2. poor	2	i	b) aprender
3. way	3	c	c) maneira, modo
4. to be likely to	4	g	d) peças de bicicletas
5. largest	5	e	e) maior
6. factory	6	a	f) aumento
7. bicycle parts	7	d	g) ser provável
8. to launch	8	j	h) rica
9. rise	9	f	i) pobre
10. to learn	10	b	j) lançar

Traduza:

“Índia is now both rich and poor ...”

A Índia é agora tanto rica quanto pobre ...

V. TO RUN – RAN – RUN

In the text:

“... was running a little factory...”

* to run = **administrar**

Turn these underlined expressions into Portuguese according to the sentences.

1. The cat ran when the dog chased it.

* to run = **correr**

2. The refrigerator isn't running because you haven't plugged it in.

* to run = **funcionar**

3. This railroad runs all the way to New York City.

* to run = **estender-se**

4. My nose is running. I need a handkerchief.

* to run = **escorrer**

5. My uncle ran a small newspaper stand on Elm Street.

* to run = **cuidar de, administrar**

6. Most cars are run on gasoline.

* to be run = **mover-se**

7. The newspaper ran an article about cancer research.

* to run = **publicar**

8. We'd be better off in the long run.

* in the long run = **a longo prazo**

9. We ran out of milk, so we will have to buy some more.

* to run out of = **ficar sem**

10. She accused him of running away from his responsibilities.

* to run away from = **fugir de**

VI. Complete the sentences with the expressions below.

1. subscriber = **assinante**

2. trade = **comércio**

3. labor = **mão de obra**

4. overseas = **(para) fora do país**

5. to realize = **perceber**

6. to keep up with = **acompanhar, ficar empatado com**

a) Wages are failing **to keep up with** inflation.

b) The sales representative received a bonus for each new **subscriber**.


c) Nowadays, news can be broadcast **overseas** instantly.


d) **Trade** declined during the recession.

e) Anne **realized** the importance of the situation.

f) The **labor** at the factory decided to strike.

VII. PAY ATTENTION

Net  worth = valor líquido
profit = lucro líquido
weight = peso líquido

Gross  worth = valor bruto
profit = lucro bruto
weight = peso bruto

VIII. Turn these excerpts from the text into Portuguese.

1. "So he reverse – outsourced..."

"Portanto ele terceirizou ao contrário..."

2. "... and tends to quickly become indigenous since India is a flexible and adaptive society."

"... e tende a rapidamente tornar-se natural (rotineira) uma vez que a

Índia é uma sociedade flexível e adaptável.

VIII. Match the columns.

1. early years	1	a	a) primeiros anos
2. to be able to	2	f	b) retratar
3. demand	3	g	c) de grande importância
4. foreign	4	h	d) em todos os outros lugares
5. to regard	5	j	e) ser criado
6. alien	6	i	f) ser capaz de
7. to portray	7	b	g) demanda
8. elsewhere	8	d	h) estrangeiros
9. leading	9	c	i) estranha, alienígena
10. to be raised	10	e	j) considerar

IX. Match these expressions with their definitions and then translate them.

- edge = à beira de
- to rule = governar
- equal to = igual a
- nearly = quase

- almost (**4**)
- to govern (**2**)
- the same as (**3**)
- the outer point of something (**1**)

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Answer in Portuguese.

1. Cite os quatro equívocos sobre a Índia de que o Ocidente precisa livrar-se.

- A Índia é um país pobre (miserável).
- O crescimento econômico da Índia está consumindo os empregos americanos.
- As contradições existentes na Índia e a nova tecnologia são difíceis de serem assimiladas pelos indianos.
- As mulheres indianas são oprimidas e, portanto, não têm nenhuma oportunidade na vida.

2. No 1º parágrafo, o texto cita Índia, Brasil e China em pé de igualdade. Em que sentido?

O texto equipara os três países como sendo as maiores economias do mundo no futuro e afirma que eles terão muitas pessoas pobres.

3. Quem é Mayawati Kumari e o que ela faz?

Mayawati Kumari é a governadora do estado indiano de Uttar Pradesh, que tem uma população quase igual à do Brasil.

British car insurance gender inequality ends

Britain's system of car insurance has been turned on its head by the European Court of Justice. For decades, British motorists have paid insurance premiums based on their sex. The fundamental reason for this was that men were far more likely to have accidents than women, and the average repair bill for men was higher. Britain's insurance industry has until December 2012 to comply with the new ruling. The court's decision is bad news for women, who are expected to pay an extra 25 per cent for their motor insurance. Young female drivers aged between 17 and 26 are likely to be hit hardest. Industry analysts claim their premiums could jump by as much as 40 per cent. It's good news for men as they will see their rates fall by 10 per cent.



The insurance ruling was designed to end what the court saw as gender discrimination in Britain's car insurance industry. However, many insurance companies are up in arms at the decision with one insurer calling it "a stupidity". They say statistics clearly show that men, especially those in the 17-26 age bracket, cause the most accidents and are therefore a higher risk. In all other areas of insurance high risk automatically carries higher premiums. The website confused.com wrote women drivers, "cause less serious accidents and make less expensive claims than their male counterparts" and called the ruling a "gender tax on women". Another site, GoCompare.com, said: "Few drivers will welcome this ruling."

(breakingnewsenglish)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

- I. a) Insurance is a guarantee that you will receive money if something is lost or damaged.

* car insurance = seguro de carro

* life insurance = seguro de vida

* health insurance = seguro saúde

- b) A person's gender is their sex.

* gender = sexo

- c) Inequality is the same as discrimination.

* inequality = desigualdade

Now, translate the title of the passage.

A discriminação por sexo em seguro de carro desaparece na Grã-Bretanha

II. Match the columns.

1. reason	1	e	a) conta
2. far more	2	i	b) taxa
3. likely	3	g	c) médio
4. average	4	c	d) a maioria
5. bill	5	a	e) razão
6. rate	6	b	f) portanto
7. however	7	j	g) prováveis
8. the most	8	d	h) risco
9. therefore	9	f	i) muito mais
10. risk	10	h	j) contudo, entretanto

III. Complete the chart.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to pay	paid	paid
2. to see	saw	seen
3. to fall	fell	fallen
4. to say	said	said
5. to show	showed	shown
6. to write	wrote	written

IV. UNTIL
AS FAR AS
UP TO

= até

Now, complete the sentences.

- Go **as far as** the supermarket and bring me a dozen eggs.
- Up to** ten people can sleep in this tent.
- Wait **until** the rain stops.

V. Complete the sentences below by using the words in the chart.

premium – repair – ruling – bracket – claim – counterpart

- After her house was robbed, she made a **claim** on her insurance.
- Most university students are in the 18-22 age **bracket**.
- Car insurance **premiums** have increased a lot this year.
- The final court's **ruling** on the case was that the company had acted illegally.

- Women often receive fewer job offers than their male **counterparts**.
- Many of the old buildings are in need of **repair**.

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

A			B
1. premium	1	f	a) probable
2. likely	2	a	b) sex
3. ruling	3	c	c) decision
4. analyst	4	e	d) group
5. gender	5	b	e) expert
6. stupidity	6	g	f) payment
7. bracket	7	d	g) foolishness

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

to hit – to claim – to jump – to design – to welcome

- The inflation **hit** not only people on high incomes but also the poor.
- This dictionary is **designed** for advanced learners of English.
- The citizens **welcomed** the construction of a new stadium in the town.
- Student numbers are expected to **jump** from 2000 to around 3000 next year.
- The company **claims** that it is not responsible for the pollution in the river.



Translate the sentences below.

1. All child car seats must comply with safety regulations.

Todos as cadeirinhas de carro para crianças devem seguir (agir de acordo com, cumprir) as regulamentações.

2. "... many insurance companies are up in arms at the decision."

"... muitas companhias de seguro estão irritadas com a decisão."

- IX.** Match the verbs in column A with their synonyms in column B.

A			B
1. to comply with	1	d	a) to increase
2. to claim	2	e	b) to approve of
3. to jump	3	a	c) to plan, to intend
4. to design	4	c	d) to follow
5. to welcome	5	b	e) to say

TEXT COMPREHENSION

- I.** Write T (True) or F (False).

- U. K. men have always paid higher insurance premiums than women. (T) F
- The recent ruling is unlikely to be welcomed by British women. (T) F
- Male motorists will now have to pay up to 40% more for car insurance. T (F)
- The court passed the ruling to end sexual discrimination against men. (T) F
- Insurance companies in Britain believe the new system is much fairer. T (F)
- Men in their late teens and early twenties are the highest risk drivers. (T) F
- A website said the new insurance premium is a tax on women. (T) F

- II.** Answer in Portuguese.

1. Por que os homens pagavam mais pelo seguro de seus carros na Grã-Bretanha?

A principal razão é o fato de sofrerem mais acidentes do que as mulheres

e de os orçamentos de conserto de seus carros serem mais caros.

2. De acordo com o texto, quem são os motoristas com maior risco de acidentes?

Os homens na faixa de 17 a 26 anos de idade.

ANOTAÇÕES

TECHNICAL VOCABULARY

Complete:

purchasing power	→	poder aquisitivo
red tape	→	burocracia
stake	→	participação; parte; parcela
budget	→	orçamento
warhorse	→	carro-chefe

1. This toothpaste accounts for 75% of our sales: it's our **warhorse**.
2. You'll find **red tape** both in private companies and in governmental enterprises.
3. They decided to buy a **stake** of that well-known company.
4. Brazilians' **purchasing power** is generally too low to buy goods considered unnecessary.
5. Our **budget** for the forthcoming year is X, not a penny more!

hard currency	→	moeda forte
to merge	→	juntar-se; fundir-se
to outsource	→	terceirizar
to sponsor	→	patrocinar
seed money	→	capital inicial

1. These two companies are thinking of **merging** in a very near future.
2. Economists say that the "yen" isn't a **hard currency** as it used to be.
3. All we need is **seed money** of about \$35,000 to start business.
4. The band's tour will be **sponsored** by "Pepsi".
5. As it's impossible for us to buy new machinery, the only way out is **to outsource**.

revenue	→	receita
IOU	→	I owe you = “Eu devo a você” (vale)
surplus	→	superávit
windfall	→	“coisa caída do céu” (dinheiro); ganho inesperado
payroll	→	folha de pagamento

1. There’s a **surplus** of staff in some departments of the company.
2. We don’t accept **IOU**: no cash, no goods!
3. Since the company is growing fast, it intends to add 100 employees to its **payroll**.
4. Taxes provide most of the government’s **revenue**.
5. I had an unexpected **windfall** last week – an uncle died and left me a thousand pounds.

assets	→	ativo
supplier	→	fornecedor
default	→	falta de pagamento; inadimplência
downpayment	→	entrada
stockholder	→	acionista

1. I’ve made a **downpayment** on a new TV and video.
2. A company’s **assets** can consist of cash, investments, buildings, machinery or specialist knowledge.
3. Any **default** on your mortgage repayments may mean you will lose your house.
4. **Stockholders** will be voting on the proposed merger of the companies next week.
5. I’ll contact the **supplier** and see if I can get the lawnmower you want by Friday.

unfair competition	→	competição injusta
unemployment rate	→	taxa de desemprego
bear market	→	mercado em baixa
wage earner	→	assalariado
market share	→	parcela do mercado

1. Mr. Smith can't afford to buy a brand-new car: after all, he's only a(n) **wage earner** like most of us.
2. If you believe in statistics and figures, our **market share** is good, about 30%.
3. If you're planning to sell the same product for half the price, it will certainly be a(n) **unfair competition**.
4. Since the town is a(n) **bear market** we expect to sell only 10,000 items there.
5. The **unemployment rate** in Brazil is beginning to worry governors and economists alike, since its peak reached nearly 10% last year.

liabilities	→	passivo, dívidas
workday	→	expediente
to work overtime	→	fazer hora-extra
assembly-line	→	linha de montagem
to invoice	→	faturar

1. Will you **invoice** me, or do I have to pay now?
2. The business has **liabilities** of \$ 2 million.
3. **Assembly-line** workers need regular breaks to relieve boredom and keep them alert.
4. They're **working overtime** to get the job finished on time.
5. An eight-hour **workday** is still typical for many people.

I want to be six again

A man asked his wife what she'd like for her birthday. "I'd love to be six again," she replied.

On the morning of her birthday, he got her up bright and early and off they went to a local theme park. What a day! He put her on every ride in the park: the Death Slide, the Screaming Loop, the Wall of Fear – everything there was!

Wow! Five hours later she staggered out of the theme park; her head reeling and her stomach upside down.

Right to a McDonald's they went, where her husband ordered a Big Mac for her along with extra fries and a refreshing chocolate shake. Then it was off to a movie – the latest Star Wars epic, and hot dogs, popcorn, Pepsi Cola and M&Ms. What a fabulous adventure!

Finally she wobbled home with her husband and collapsed into bed.

He leaned over and lovingly asked, "Well, dear, what was it like being six again?"

One eye opened. "You idiot, I meant my dress size."

The moral of this story is: if a woman speaks and a man is there to hear her, he will get it wrong anyway.

1. Segundo o texto,

- a) o marido em questão tem por costume proporcionar à esposa experiências que a fazem sentir-se jovem e feliz.
- b) voltar a ser criança era o desejo da referida esposa no dia de seu aniversário.
- c) a esposa em questão é do tipo de pessoa que come compulsivamente.
- d) não é aconselhável tentar repetir, na idade adulta, o padrão de atividade física exercido na infância.

e) os homens nunca entendem o que as mulheres pretendem comunicar-lhes.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

2. O texto revela uma mulher

- a) imatura.
- b) jovial.
- c) rancorosa.
- d) "de mal com a vida".
- e) preocupada com a forma física.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

PUC

As questões de números 3 a 11 referem-se ao texto *Study of Obscure Amazon Tribe Sheds New Light on How Language Affects Perception*.

Study of Obscure Amazon Tribe Sheds New Light on How Language Affects Perception

During the late 1930s, amateur linguist Benjamin Lee Whorf posed the theory that language can determine the nature and content of thought. But are there concepts in one culture that people of another culture simply cannot understand because their language has no words for it?

No one has ever definitively answered that question, but new findings by Dr. Peter Gordon, a bio-behavioral scientist at Teachers College, Columbia University, strongly support a "yes" answer. Gordon has spent the past several years studying the Pirahã, an isolated Amazon tribe of fewer than 200 people, whose language contains no words for numbers beyond "one", "two", and "many". Even the Pirahã word for "one" appears to refer to "roughly one" or a small quantity, as opposed to the exact connotation of singleness in other languages.

What these experiments show, according to Gordon, is how having the right linguistic resources can carve out one's reality. "Whorf says that language divides the world into different categories," Gordon said. "Whether one language chooses to distinguish one thing versus another affects how an individual perceives reality".

While the Pirahã words for “one” and “two” do not necessarily always refer to those specific amounts, Gordon also found that members of the tribe never used those words in combination to denote larger quantities. In the study, they also used their fingers in addition to their verbal statement of quantity, but this practice, too, was found to be highly inaccurate even for small numbers less than five.

The Pirahã language has no words for “number”, and pronouns do not designate number – “he” and “they” are the same word. Most standard quantifiers like “more”, “several”, “all”, and “each” do not exist. In general, while containing a very complex verb structure common to many Native American languages, the Pirahã language does not allow for certain kinds of comparative constructions. For example, it was not possible to ask participants whether one group of objects “has more nuts than the other” because of the lack of that construction in the Pirahã grammar. Yet, the word they use for “many”, which in that language was derived from a form of the verb meaning “to bring together”, is distinct from a word that means something like “much”.

Details of the study will appear in the Thursday, August 19, issue of the journal.

(Science)

3. A teoria de Whorf afirma que

- a) a linguagem é natural e não cultural.
- b) as pessoas podem se comunicar com outras culturas sem problemas.
- c) o conteúdo do pensamento é um fenômeno biológico.
- d) a natureza determina os pensamentos.
- e) a língua pode moldar os pensamentos.

4. Dr. Peter Gordon

- a) é professor de colegial na Universidade de Columbia.
- b) pesquisou comportamentos biológicos de piranhas e de tribos da Amazônia.
- c) é cientista da Universidade de Columbia e passou anos estudando uma tribo da Amazônia.
- d) considera que a comunicação de conceitos de culturas diferentes é plenamente possível.
- e) não conseguiu responder à questão sobre se a língua interfere na compreensão de culturas diferentes.

5. A tribo Pirahã

- a) tem uma língua com poucas palavras que expressam números e quantidades.
- b) fica na Amazônia e é composta de vários agrupamentos com menos de 200 pessoas.
- c) tem uma palavra usada para expressar “um” que tem o mesmo sentido da palavra em inglês.
- d) tem um sistema binário, com palavras para “um” e “dois”, semelhante ao sistema dos computadores.
- e) tem uma palavra para designar uma quantidade acima de cinco.

6. Na frase do segundo parágrafo do texto ...whose language contains no words for numbers beyond “one”, “two”, and “many”, a palavra “beyond” significa, em português,

- a) menos que.
- b) além de.
- c) inclusive.
- d) antes de.
- e) como.

7. Dr. Gordon descobriu que

- a) o uso dos dedos para denotar quantidades era uma prática inexata, assim como o uso de palavras.
- b) a palavra dos Pirahã para “dois” pode ser combinada a outras para expressar quantidades maiores.

- c) a palavra para “um” na língua dos Pirahã poderia ser sinalizada com o dedo indicador erguido.
- d) números menores que cinco eram sinalizados com os dedos da mão esquerda.
- e) a multiplicação por dois era usada para se referir a quantidades maiores.

8. A língua dos índios Pirahã

- a) quantifica por aproximação, usando palavras equivalentes a “mais ou menos”.
- b) apresenta uma estrutura verbal simples diferentemente de outras tribos nativas.
- c) não tem palavras diferentes para pronomes no plural ou no singular.
- d) tem estruturas comparativas derivadas de verbos.
- e) é tão complexa que para compreendê-la é necessário ter um raciocínio abstrato desenvolvido.

9. Escolha a alternativa que identifica o que é possível dizer na língua dos Pirahã.

- a) Number.
- b) Each.
- c) All.
- d) Many.
- e) Has more nuts than the other.

10. No penúltimo parágrafo, a palavra “yet” em Yet, the word they use for “many”..., significa, em português,

- a) portanto.
- b) nesse caso.
- c) sem dúvida.
- d) entretanto.
- e) e ainda mais.

11. Segundo Gordon, sua pesquisa mostra que

- a) o raciocínio matemático dos Pirahã é mais abstrato pois não tem palavras concretas para quantidades.
- b) as pessoas percebem a realidade segundo os recursos lingüísticos de que dispõem.
- c) o mundo se divide em duas categorias lingüísticas que afetam a percepção dos indivíduos.
- d) a vida comunitária é mais importante que a pessoal pois os Pirahã usam a mesma palavra para significar “eu” e “eles”.
- e) será difícil os índios Pirahã aprenderem outras línguas, já que a deles é limitada.

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.
- (...)

Fotos:

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/world/05/slavery/html/5.stm>

Texto: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4534393.stm>

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

- a) Trabalho rural.
- b) Servidão sexual.
- c) Tráfico de drogas.
- d) Serviço doméstico.
- e) Uso de crianças como soldados.

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

- a) os números do trabalho escravo poderiam ser maiores se a sociedade não escondesse o problema.

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

14.O sexto parágrafo do texto contém duas informações. Assinale a alternativa que expressa a relação entre elas.

- a) O fato de o trabalho escravo também ocorrer em países industrializados é inesperado.
- b) Os números do trabalho escravo no mundo industrializado ultrapassam 350.000.
- c) Os índices de trabalho escravo no mundo industrializado são maiores do que aqueles nos países pobres da Ásia e na América Latina.
- d) O fato de haver altos índices de trabalho escravo no mundo industrializado é previsível.
- e) Os números do trabalho escravo são maiores nos países pobres da Ásia e na América Latina.

15.A leitura do oitavo parágrafo nos permite afirmar que o relatório da ILO ajudou a revelar uma expressiva quantidade de

- a) novos tipos de trabalhos forçados.
- b) tipos de trabalhos forçados previstos para durarem por muito tempo.
- c) tipos de trabalhos forçados nunca antes imaginados.
- d) tipos de trabalhos forçados há pouco tempo conhecidos.
- e) tipos de trabalhos forçados já conhecidos.

16.A expressão “bonded labour”, localizada no nono parágrafo do texto, significa que

- a) parentes, exceto filhos menores de idade, são obrigados a ajudar seus familiares.
- b) filhos estão fadados ao mesmo tipo de trabalho dos pais.
- c) crianças são escravizadas pelos parentes.
- d) pais forcem seus filhos a substituí-los no trabalho.
- e) crianças são convencidas a seguir a profissão de seus pais.

Greatest Africans of all time

HANNIBAL

Perhaps the greatest military strategist of all time. A great African general who gave Europe a run for its money. His victory over Rome after scaling the Alps with his huge army brought him enormous respect and admiration. His strategies and tactics are taught in military schools to this day.

PHILLIP EMEAGWALI

Nigerian scientist domiciled in the USA. A supercomputer genius, he played a major role in making the internet a reality. His work has hugely benefited the oil industry.

KWAME NKRUMAH

Former president of Ghana. He envisaged the African Union long before it became a reality. His footprints are still blueprint for us to follow.

KENNETH KAUNDA

Former president of Zambia and one of the few first generation independence leaders still alive. He played a vital role in the African liberation struggle.

SHAKA ZULU

A Zulu king and military genius. An empire builder who wanted to unite all Zulu chiefdoms into one strong Zulu nation for the benefit of all Zulus.

STEVE BIKO

South African activist tortured to death by the apartheid police. He famously said: “the greatest weapon in the hands of the oppressor is the mind of the oppressed”.

LEOPOLD SENGHOR

Former president of Senegal, great writer and intellectual. His philosophy on “Negritude” has become a classic. Africa’s greatest poet and scholar-statesman.

MARCUS GARVEY

A visionary pan-African leader and thinker. A practical man, he could have united all blacks if he had not been jailed.

FELIX KONOTEY-AHULU

Ghanaian doctor practising in the UK. The greatest authority on sickle cell disease. A great champion of African causes in the medical world.

(New African) – UFRJ

17.Indique o nome da personalidade africana à qual corresponde cada uma das afirmativas a seguir.

- a) Foi um grande estudioso da anemia falciforme.
- b) Suas idéias políticas são um exemplo a ser seguido.
- c) Seus planos militares são motivo de estudo até hoje.
- d) Foi morto por lutar contra a segregação racial.

Alan Riding

Celebrity and ridicule in Britain's art world

LONDON – There were the inevitable chuckles the other day when an overnight cleaner at London's Tate Britain museum threw out a plastic bag full of garbage because it looked like, well, garbage. The joke – to those who found it funny – was that the bag was part of a work by the veteran German-born artist Gustav Metzger called, somewhat aptly, "Recreation of the First Public Demonstration of Auto-Destructive Art."

Actually, the joke – to those so amused – was a reprise. Three years earlier, another cleaner in a Mayfair gallery set about tidying up a post-party mess of dirty coffee cups and ashtrays, empty beer bottles, paintbrushes, candy wrappers and strewn newspapers. Yes, you guessed. It was an art installation, this time by the enfant terrible of British contemporary art, Damien Hirst, he of shark-in-formaldehyde and maggot-filled cow's head fame.

(International Herald Tribune) – UFRJ

Responda à questão, em **Português**, com base no texto.

18. O que levou os dois faxineiros mencionados no texto a cometer o mesmo ato equivocado?

FUVEST

"CHILE, which has South America's most successful economy, elected its first female president this year. But the lot of Chilean women is by many measures worse than that of their sisters elsewhere in the region. A smaller proportion of them work and fewer achieve political power. According to a recent report by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, an association of parliaments, 15% of representatives in the lower house of Chile's Congress are women, less than half the proportion in Costa Rica and Argentina and below the level in eight other countries in the region, including Venezuela and Bolivia. Chilean women hope that Michelle Bachelet's presidency will improve their position but there are worries that she will do more harm than good."

The Economist August 12th 2006

19. According to the text, Chilean women

- a) have better work perspectives than other South American women.
- b) lag behind women in other South American countries in terms of political power.
- c) work hard but don't get good salaries despite Chile's economic development.
- d) face many obstacles when they have to move to different regions.
- e) are taking different measures to overcome their political problems.

20. According to the text, the Chilean president

- a) will fight for significant changes in women's political participation in the country.
- b) has demonstrated political strength in Chile's Congress since her election.
- c) is seen with caution with respect to improvement in women's position in the country.
- d) hopes Chilean women will reach the same level as women in the other South American countries.
- e) is worried about the percentage of women's political participation in Chile.

RESPOSTAS DOS EXERCÍCIOS - TAREFA

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|------------------|
| 1) E | 2) E | 3) E | 4) C | 17) a) Felix Konotey-Ahulu | b) Kwame Nkrumah |
| 5) A | 6) B | 7) A | 8) C | c) Hannibal | d) Steve Biko |
| 9) D | 10) D | 11) B | 12) C | 18) O fato de terem confundido obras-de-arte com lixo. | |
| 13) A | 14) A | 15) E | 16) B | 19) B | 20) C |