

EXERCÍCIOS RESOLVIDOS

Módulo 25 – Text

WHY JIHAN CAN'T READ

China has vowed beat illiteracy and claimed victory, but experts say the truth is more troubling.

By Sarah Schafer

China has pledged time and again to wipe out illiteracy, which makes the story of Zhou Jihan quite awkward. Not because she has yet to master her Chinese characters, but because there are still many millions of Chinese struggling like her to learn to read and write as adults. That's a shame Beijing would prefer you did not read about.

Zhou, now 36, grew up in a poor family in a remote village in western China. Because even the local primary school charged high fees, Zhou's parents made what the whole family considered an easy choice: Zhou's brothers went to school, and she and her sisters stayed home to work on the farm. "I never went to school once in my childhood," said Zhou. "We followed the tradition of paying more attention to the boys of the family than to the girls." She's proud to have memorized more than 1,000 Chinese characters, but must learn 500 more to be considered literate. But Chinese authorities had promised more than painstaking progress.

In 2000, the Chinese government announced that it would wipe out illiteracy among adults as well as ensure free nine-year compulsory education for children by 2005. In 2002, state media reported great strides: the illiterate share of the population had fallen from 22.3 percent in 1992 to just 8.7 percent. That was the last time Beijing released official figures on illiteracy. But in April, the state-run English-language China Daily announced that illiteracy had returned to "haunt" the country. The article quoted a top education official, Gao Xuequi, saying at a conference that the number of illiterate Chinese had grown by more than 30 million from 2000 to 2005, creating a "worrying" situation.

(*Newsweek International*, June 18, 2007: 28.)

Com base no texto I, responda, em português, às questões 1, 2 e 3.

1. O texto I relata uma vivência que foi negada à chinesa Zhou Jihan em sua infância. Essa situação foi ocasionada, conjuntamente, por razões de ordem socioeconômica e sócio-cultural. **Explicita os motivos de ordem:**

- a) socioeconômica;
b) sociocultural.

RESOLUÇÃO:

- a) A família não tinha recursos para custear a educação de todos os filhos porque a escola primária cobrava altas taxas.
b) A preferência, em termos educacionais, era dada aos homens.

2. Quais foram as promessas feitas pelo governo chinês no ano de 2000?

RESOLUÇÃO:

Em 2000 o governo chinês prometeu que, até 2005, erradicaria o analfabetismo entre adultos e asseguraria às crianças educação básica compulsória e gratuita.

3. O que os dados divulgados em abril de 2007 revelaram?

RESOLUÇÃO:

Os dados revelaram que o analfabetismo cresceu entre 2000 e 2005.

Módulo 26 – Text

A decade ago, the globalization of commerce promised to be a boon to low-wage workers in developing nations. As wealthy nations shed millions of jobs making apparel, electronics, and other goods, economists predicted that low-skilled workers in Latin America and Asia would benefit because there would be greater demand for their labor – and better wages.

In some ways, globalization delivered as promised. But there was an unexpected consequence. As trade, foreign investment and technology have spread, the gap between economic haves and have-nots has frequently widened, not only in wealthy countries like the US. but in poorer ones like Mexico, Argentina, India and China as well. Many economists now say that the biggest winners by far are those with the education and skills to take advantage of new opportunities, leaving many lagging far behind. Incomes of low-skilled workers may rise, but incomes of skilled workers rise a lot faster.

(<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display.article?id=9250>, access on Sep. 8, 2007)

Com base no texto, responda, em português, às questões 4 e 5.

4. O processo de globalização prometia benefícios aos países em desenvolvimento. Identifique:
- a) a parcela da população que seria especialmente beneficiada;
 - b) os benefícios esperados.

RESOLUÇÃO:

- a) **Os trabalhadores não qualificados e de baixa renda.**
- b) **Maior oferta de emprego e melhores salários.**

5. Que situação não prevista o processo de globalização acabou gerando?

RESOLUÇÃO:

O processo de globalização não previu o aumento da distância, em termos econômicos, entre trabalhadores qualificados e os não qualificados.

11) Michael: "I am going to read a book this week."

Michael said to me that he was going to read a book that week.

12) Jason and Victoria: "We will do our best in the exams tomorrow."

Jason and Victoria told me that they would do their best in the exams the next day.

13) Andrew: "We didn't eat fish two days ago."

Andrew remarked that they hadn't eaten fish two days before.

14) Alice: "I spent all my pocket money on Monday."

Alice complained that she had spent all her pocket money on Monday.

15) David: "John had already gone at six."

David said that John had already gone at six.

Módulo 27 – Grammar – Reported Speech

Finish the sentences using Reported speech. **Always** change the tense, although it is sometimes not necessary.

Example: Peter: "I cleaned the black shoes yesterday."

Peter told me that _____.

Answer: Peter told me that **he had cleaned the black shoes the day before**.

6) Emily: "Our teacher will go to Leipzig tomorrow."

Emily said that their teacher would go to Leipzig the next day.

7) Helen: "I was writing a letter yesterday."

Helen told me that she had been writing a letter the day before.

8) Robert: "My father flew to Dallas last year."

Robert told me that his father had flown to Dallas the year before.

9) Lisa: "Tim went to the stadium an hour ago."

Lisa said that Tim had gone to the stadium an hour before.

10) Patricia: "My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend."

Patricia said that her mother would celebrate her birthday the following weekend.

Módulo 28 – Text

As questões 16 e 17 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND PRAISES DISNEY DECISION TO DROP SHARK FIN SOUP FROM THE MENU

For Release: 06/24/2005

"We applaud Disney for making the right decision to remove shark fin from their menu because of their commitment to conservation and responsible consumption", says Ginette Hemley, Vice President for Species Conservation.

"Many shark populations are under attack by man. Despite their fierce reputation, sharks are preyed upon by humans for their meat, teeth and as the ultimate fishing trophy. Disney's action today helps pull sharks from the jaws of yet another threat."

WWF-US has an on-going partnership with Disney's Animal Kingdom to enhance biodiversity education and address sustainable consumption with leaders in education and industry. This decision shows their commitment to ocean conservation and working with the conservation community to protect marine biodiversity.

(Disponível em: <<http://www.worldwildlife.org/news/display>>)

16. É correto afirmar que a decisão tomada pela Disney, e elogiada no texto, é a de:

- a) Proteger os tubarões de ameaçadoras temporadas de pesca.
- b) Retirar sopa de barbatana de tubarão de seu cardápio.
- c) Impedir o comércio de mandíbulas de tubarão para troféus.
- d) Colaborar financeiramente com a preservação ambiental juntamente com a WWF.
- e) Aumentar o consumo sustentável de carne de tubarão.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

17. Com base no texto, assinale a alternativa que define correta e respectivamente WWF, Disney e a razão pela qual esta tomou a decisão relatada.
- Organização não governamental; empresa de entretenimento; compromisso com a preservação e com o consumo responsável.
 - Empresa de controle da vida selvagem; empresa de turismo; comprometimento com a causa da preservação ambiental.
 - Instituição de conservação de espécies marinhas; empresa de entretenimento; compromisso em proteger as biodiversidade marinha.
 - Instituição empresarial dos EUA; organização não governamental; comprometimento com a causa da preservação ambiental.
 - Comissão de proteção à fauna e flora mundial; produtora de filmes infantis; preocupação quanto à sua reputação no que se refere à preservação e ao consumo responsável.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

Módulo 29 – Text

As questões 18 e 19 referem-se ao seguinte texto:

ABSTRACT

Based on concepts of citizenship and human rights, this article aims to show how inclusive education policies, notwithstanding the progressive legislation, are limited by the lack of an effective basic education policy. The three stages of basic education do not form a universal path, since kindergarten and high school are not universal. Besides, the presence of Brazil on the international scene, associated with its historical uneven distribution of wealth, stimulate targeted compensatory policies rather than public policies that would ensure equal opportunities. The traditional efforts made by educators and intellectuals are not enough – only a vigorous social movement can assure the effectiveness of these rights.

(Fonte: CURY, C. R. J. *Inclusive and compensatory policies in elementary education*. Cad. Pesqui., São Paulo)

18. De acordo com o resumo acima, o fator que prejudica as políticas de educação no Brasil é:
- A legislação bastante ultrapassada.
 - A política educacional básica ineficiente.
 - A resistência de alguns educadores e intelectuais a mudanças no contexto político-educacional.
 - A distribuição desigual de renda associada à falta de esforços de educadores e intelectuais.
 - A falta de consciência coletiva sobre os conceitos de cidadania e direitos humanos.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

19. Segundo o autor, esse quadro pode ser revertido por meio de:
- Políticas compensatórias que priorizem a educação básica.
 - Solicitação de auxílio internacional.
 - Um movimento social forte.
 - Aprimoramento do ensino nos três estágios básicos da educação.
 - Universalização do ensino médio.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

Módulo 30 – Technical Vocabulary

Write in English.

- agiotagem = _____
- mercado em alta = _____
- mercado em baixa = _____
- indenização = _____
- privatização = _____
- recessão = _____
- capital inicial = _____
- poder aquisitivo = _____
- lucro bruto = _____
- lucro líquido = _____

RESOLUÇÃO:

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 20. loan shark | 21. bull market | 22. bear market |
| 23. severance | 24. deregulation | 25. slowdown |
| 26. seed money | 27. purchasing power | |
| 28. gross profit | 29. net profit | |

EXERCÍCIOS-TAREFA

Módulo 25 – Text

DO YOU NEED MONEY?

Dear Homeowner,

Interest Rates are at their lowest point in 40 years! We help you find the best rate for your situation by matching your needs with hundreds of lenders!

Home Improvement, Refinance, Second Mortgage, Home Equity Loans, and much, much more!

You're eligible even with less than perfect credit!

This service is 100% FREE to home owners and new home buyers without any obligation.

Where others say NO, we say YES!!!



CLICK HERE

Take just 2 minutes to complete the following form.

There is no obligation, all information is kept strictly confidential, and you must be at least 18 years of age.

Service is available within the United States only.

This service is fast and free.

- This message from the Internet is headed to
 - people who need money to pay off their debts.
 - just homeowners.
 - both homeowners and people who haven't bought their houses yet.
 - people who need loans to make their dreams come true.
 - people who need to improve their housekeeping.
- According to the text, which one is the **wrong** alternative?
 - You had better take advantage of the interest rates because they are not high nowadays.
 - People from the North hemisphere are able to get these loans with no problem.
 - It takes people little time to get the loan.
 - If you're under 18, you mustn't get the loan.
 - We infer from the text that the filling form must be very short.
- "Lenders" in the text can be replaced by
 - salesmen.
 - buyers.
 - beggars.
 - banks.
 - real estate agents.

Vocabulary

homeowner = proprietário (de casas)

interest rates = taxas de juros

to match = combinar

mortgage = hipoteca

eligible = qualificado

available = disponível

Double Sense Words

interest = $\begin{cases} \text{interesse} \\ \text{juros} \end{cases}$

form = $\begin{cases} \text{forma} \\ \text{formulário} \end{cases}$

Atenção

mark = $\begin{cases} \text{marca} \\ \text{nota} \end{cases}$

matter = $\begin{cases} \text{matéria} \\ \text{questão, assunto} \end{cases}$

oil = $\begin{cases} \text{óleo} \\ \text{petróleo} \end{cases}$

pedestrian = $\begin{cases} \text{pedestre} \\ \text{apático, lento} \end{cases}$

Módulo 26 – Text

RELIGIOUS HOLIDAY

BRITAIN: Answered prayers?



OFFICE SPACE: druids too, will get the day off

Talk about a divine intervention: in England all believers and nonbelievers may soon enjoy an extra day off from work. Parliament recently passed the Employment Equality (Religion or Belief) Regulations Act to protect Britons from religious discrimination in the workplace, guaranteeing every employee a religious holiday. As of December, the country's faithful will be allowed to celebrate the festival of their choice without fear of getting fired.

It sounds reasonable, but only up to a point, says Ray Silverstein, an employment-law specialist for Browne and Jacobson, the consulting firm that commissioned a recent report on the negative impact of the law on Britain's businesses. The law defines religion as "any religion, religious belief or similar philosophical belief" that fits such criteria as having "collective worship." That means the 390,000 Britons who listed "Jedi Knight" as their religion in the last Census might legally claim the release of the next "Star Wars" DVD as a religious holiday. The law may also cause confusion for bosses unfamiliar with obscure beliefs, like the guy in the mailroom who claims he's a Druid and takes off to Stonehenge every summer solstice.

Employers have a strong incentive to grant requests; should bosses be unrelenting, employees will be able to proceed to an employment tribunal to receive damages. Of course, the law asks for employees to be reasonable about their claims. But try telling that to a grown man dressed like Boba Fett.

(Newsweek)

Responda em português:

- Por que o texto diz que a partir de agora os britânicos terão um dia de folga extra?
- Como a lei britânica define religião?

3. O que poderia acontecer a um empregador que não observasse o que estipula o Employment Equality Regulations Act?

Vocabulary
a day off = um dia de folga
the faithful = os fiéis
to get fired = ser demitido
to commission = encomendar
worship = adoração
to claim = alegar
to grant = conceder
unrelenting = inflexível

Módulo 27 – Grammar – Reported Speech

Turn into indirect speech

- He said to her: "Don't come before 8 o'clock".
He told her before 8 o'clock.
 - to don't come
 - to come not
 - not to come
 - not come
 - didn't come
- She said to me: "I am exhausted".
She told me (that) she exhausted.
 - is being
 - 'd been
 - were
 - has been
 - was
- The student said to the teacher:
"I must leave at ten".
The student told the teacher (that) he at ten.
 - must leave
 - has to leave
 - had to leave
 - must have left
 - need to leave
- Bob said: "I saw Jill at the party two days ago".
Bob said (that) he
 - had seen Jill at the party two days before.
 - saw Jill at the party two days ago.
 - has seen Jill at the party two days before.
 - did see Jill at the party two days ago.
 - was seeing Jill at the party two days before.
- "Are you planning to visit your grandparents next week"?
I asked him
 - whether he was planning to visit his grandparents the following week.
 - if he were planning to visit his grandparents next week.
 - were you planning to visit your grandparents the following week.
 - if he plans to visit his grandparents next week.
 - whether were he planning to visit his grandparents the following week.
- The little boy said to Mrs. Simpson: "How old are you?"
The little boy asked Mrs. Simpson
 - how old he was
 - how old was she
 - whether she was old
 - how old she was
 - how old is he
- "I cut my finger with that sharp knife". What did Mary say?
Mary said (that) she her finger with that sharp knife.
 - cut
 - have cut
 - has cut
 - does cut
 - had cut
- "Why is she crying?", he asked.
He asked why
 - was she crying
 - she had cried
 - she was crying
 - is she crying
 - she were crying

Turn into direct speech

- I told him not to open the drawer.
I said to him: "....."
 - Not open the drawer
 - Do open not the drawer
 - Don't open the drawer
 - Open not the drawer
 - Not to open the drawer
- Ann said that she would come to the meeting but that she couldn't stay for more than 20 minutes.
Ann said: "I to the meeting but I for more than 20 minutes."
 - would come – cannot to stay
 - will come – couldn't stay
 - would come – could not to stay
 - will come – can't stay
 - will come – couldn't to stay

11. Joe wanted to know where the speaker had been the night before.
Joe said: ".....?"
- Who was the speaker been the night before
 - Where had been the speaker yesterday night
 - Where was the speaker last night
 - Who had the speaker been the night before
 - Who has been the speaker the night before
12. Chris wants to know what Peter had done the previous night
Chris said: ".....?"
- What did Peter do yesterday
 - What did Peter yesterday
 - What have Peter done yesterday
 - What did do Peter yesterday
 - What have done Peter yesterday

Módulo 28 – Texts

TEXT A – POSTPONING MARRIAGE



Most Americans still get married at some point in their lives, but even that group is shrinking. Among current generations of adult Americans – starting with those born in the 1920s – more than 90 percent have married or will marry at some point in their lives. However, based on recent patterns of marriage and mortality, demographers calculate that a growing share of the younger generations are postponing marriage for so long that an unprecedented number will never marry at all.

More Americans are living together outside of marriage. Divorced and widowed people are waiting longer to remarry. An increasing number of single women are raising children. Put these trends together with our increasing life expectancy, and the result is inevitable: Americans are spending a record low proportion of their adult lives married.

Marriage rates for unmarried men and women have dropped from their post-1950s highs to record lows. Part of this fall is due to the change in the age at which people first marry.

The length of time between marriages is also increasing, and more divorced people are choosing not to remarry. In 1990, divorced women had waited an average of 3.8 years before remarrying, and divorced men had waited an average of 3.5 years, an increase of more than one year over the average interval in 1970.

Data on cohabitation and unmarried childbearing suggest that marriage is becoming less relevant to Americans. 2.8 million of the nation's households are unmarried couples, and one-third of them are caring for children, according to the Census Bureau.

- According to the passage,
 - more than 90 percent of the younger generations will marry.
 - most young people delay marriage for personal reasons.
 - one-third of young people in North America prefer to marry in order to have children.
 - an increasing number of young people will never marry.
 - the number of marriages is increasing in North America.
- Choose the **wrong** pair of synonyms:
 - to shrink = to become smaller.
 - to postpone = to delay.
 - trends = tendencies.
 - length of time = interval.
 - to increase = to drop.

Vocabulary

a growing share = uma parcela crescente

to postpone = adiar

widowed people = pessoas viúvas

life expectancy = expectativa de vida

households = domicílios

Double Sense Words

record = {
recorde
disco

fall = {
queda
outono

Atenção

plant = {
planta
fábrica

pupil = {
pupila (olho)
aluno

race = {
raça
corrida

rare = {
raro
malpassada (carne)

roll = {
rolo
lista de chamada

Text B: A More Creative You

INSTANT CREATIVITY



The key to a more creative you? Focusing on rewards – not on your worries, say researchers at the University of Maryland and the University of Würzburg in Germany. Subjects were shown a picture of a mouse in a maze and asked to help it either find its way to a hunk of cheese or escape a killer owl. Afterward the people in the first group gave more creative responses to a problem than the people in the second group. “If you believe a situation is dangerous, you narrow your attention to what’s worked before,” explains study coauthor Ronald S. Friedman, Ph.D. “When you feel safe, you’re more open to exploring alternatives.” To get yourself into the right frame of mind, concentrate on what you’ll gain from completing a project and let the creative juices flow!

1. We can infer from the text that
 - a) it’s much easier to complete a project when you have a lot of juice.
 - b) the more optimistic you are, the more creative you get.
 - c) solving a problem makes you more creative.
 - d) if you want to feel more creative, ask for a hunk of cheese.
 - e) since you are worried about a lot of problems, you’d better concentrate on what you’ve done.
2. Which of the following verbs is an opposite of “to narrow”?
 - a) to close.
 - b) to resume.
 - c) to thicken.
 - d) to widen.
 - e) to deepen.

Vocabulary

rewards = recompensas

maze = labirinto

hunk = pedaço

owl = coruja

to let the creative juices flow = pensar em coisas boas

Double Sense Words

subject = $\begin{cases} \text{sujeito, indivíduo} \\ \text{assunto} \end{cases}$

Atenção

to save = $\begin{cases} \text{salvar} \\ \text{economizar} \end{cases}$ scale = $\begin{cases} \text{escala} \\ \text{escama} \end{cases}$

spirits = $\begin{cases} \text{espíritos} \\ \text{bebida alcoólica} \end{cases}$ term = $\begin{cases} \text{termo} \\ \text{semestre} \end{cases}$

vice = $\begin{cases} \text{vice} \\ \text{vício} \end{cases}$

Módulo 29 – Text

EQUAL RIGHTS EQUALITY BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN



Over the last thirty years, the legal status of women in Europe has undoubtedly improved, but effective equality is far from being a reality. Women are still marginalized in political and public life, paid less for work of equal value, find themselves victims of poverty and unemployment more often than men, and are more frequently subjected to violence.

The Council of Europe has taken steps at different levels in order to promote equality between women and men. While the European Convention on Human Rights does not include equality between women and men as a general principle, it does, under Article 14, prohibit any “distinction” based on grounds of sex, in relation to the rights protected.

Internet: <<http://www.humanrights.coe.int>> (with adaptations)

1. According to the text,
 - a) unemployment among women is lower than unemployment among men.
 - b) equal work, equal pay seems to be true for males only.

- c) equality between women and men is one of the general principles included in the European Conventions on Human Rights.
- d) women are said to be wealthier than men.
- e) inequality between men and women is wider nowadays.

2. In:
- “... the European Convention on Human Rights ... prohibit any “distinction based on grounds of sex ...,” the underlined word is closest in meaning to
- a) possibilities.
 - b) needs.
 - c) purposes.
 - d) reasons.
 - e) equalities.

Vocabulary
undoubtedly = sem dúvida
to improve = melhorar
value = valor
unemployment = desemprego
levels = níveis
Human Rights = Direitos Humanos

Módulo 30 – Text

IT'S NO USE COMPLAINING PIZZA HUT ORDERS CUSTOMER TO GO



A pizza parlour has banned one of its customers – for complaining too much, it was revealed yesterday. David Allen, 28, admitted griping about the food, the service, the prices and even a waitress's un-ironed uniform at his local Pizza Hut. But Mr Allen insisted he had only spoken out 'about 20 times' in the five years he had used the restaurant in Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. The father-of-one said: 'Overall, I enjoyed the food there. Nine times out of ten it was fantastic but I have got the right to complain.'

'You've got to have a moan if you don't think something is right – now I'm being punished for it.'

A spokesman for the fast food chain defended the ban. He said: 'We've recommended the customer doesn't visit the branch if he feels his requirements are not being met.'

(Metro)

1. According to the passage,
 - a) customers are complaining about waitresses that serve pizzas at Pizza Hut.
 - b) Pizza Hut is being sued by one of its customers.
 - c) customers decided not to visit Pizza Hut anymore.
 - d) Mr. Allen had to leave the restaurant in no time after being sued by its owners.
 - e) Mr. Allen thinks he has the right to complain when things don't meet his requirements at a restaurant.
2. In:

"A pizza parlour has banned one of its customers – ..., the underlined verb is similar in meaning to

 - a) has punished.
 - b) has accepted.
 - c) has forbidden.
 - d) has threatened.
 - e) has scared.
3. Choose the correct pair of synonyms:
 - a) to ban = to allow.
 - b) moan = excuse.
 - c) branch = neighborhood.
 - d) to gripe = to complain.
 - e) requirements = prohibitions.

Vocabulary
un-ironed (uniform) = (uniforme) não passado
overall = em geral
moan = reclamação
spokesman = porta-voz
ban = proibição
branch = filial
requirements = exigências

Atenção
custom = costume
customer = cliente, freguês
to be accustomed to = estar acostumado a
to customize = personalizar
customized = personalizado
mas
Customs = Alfândega