



PRIME CURSOS DO BRASIL
APOSTILA DE EXERCÍCIOS DO CURSO
INGLÊS INTERMEDIÁRIO



**OUÇA OS ÁUDIOS DOS
EXERCÍCIOS DIRETO NO
CURSO INGLÊS INTERMEDIÁRIO**

Bons estudos!



1. TÉCNICAS DE LEITURA

1.1. Reading Practice

TEXT 1

Questão Comentada MILLENIUM GOALS



01. Definidas pelos países membros da Organização das Nações Unidas e por organizações internacionais, as metas de desenvolvimento do milênio envolvem oito objetivos a serem alcançados até 2015. Apesar da diversidade cultural, esses objetivos, mostrados na imagem, são comuns ao mundo todo, sendo dois deles:

- a) O combate à AIDS e a melhoria do ensino universitário.
- b) A redução da mortalidade adulta e a criação de parcerias globais.
- c) A promoção da igualdade de gêneros e a erradicação da pobreza.
- d) A parceria global para o desenvolvimento e a valorização das crianças.
- e) A garantia da sustentabilidade ambiental e combate ao trabalho infantil.

New Words:

TEXT 2



01. The man in this cartoon

- a) is planning to give a dinner party.
- b) intends to cook his own dinner tonight.
- c) is inviting Liz to go out for dinner tonight.
- d) is apologizing for not being able to meet Liz tonight.
- e) would like Garfield (the cat) to join them for dinner tonight.

02. In the 3rd picture, Garfield

- a) says he wants to eat out with the couple.
- b) tells Liz to refuse the man's invitation.
- c) recommends a different place for dinner.
- d) suggests that they'd better have dinner at home.
- e) says he doesn't think that restaurant buffet is very good.

New Words:



2. PRONOMES PESSOAIS

2.1. Grammar Practice

01. Daiane is wearing a yellow dress. Can you see _____?

- a) she
- b) it
- c) him
- d) her
- e) he

02. Bruno spent hours talking to _____.

- a) she
- b) they
- c) us
- d) ours
- e) theirs

03. "_____ must learn to deal with Natália. _____ is always angry". Os pronomes que completam adequadamente as frases são:

- (01) Us – it
- (02) You – she
- (04) Her – us
- (08) She – theirs
- (16) I – they
- (32) They – she
- (64) They – their

04. I've asked Jaci for an answer, but she didn't call _____ back.

- a) she
- b) me
- c) we
- d) they're
- e) he

05. A: What time is Peter going to arrive?

B: He'll be here at six, I think.

A: How is he travelling?

B: By train.

A: Who's going to pick _____ up at the train station?

B: Pamela is.

- a) him
- b) hers
- c) it
- d) himself
- e) his



06. Jarbas's father's name isn't Lucas. _____ is Juraci!

- a) she
- b) they
- c) it
- d) it's
- e) its

07. A: You must see Robert Pattinson's new film! It's fantastic!

B: Oh, sorry, but I will not see his movie.

A: Are you kidding?!

B: No. Honestly, I don't like _____.

- a) it's
- b) she
- c) he
- d) he's
- e) him



3. PRONOMES POSSESSIVOS

3.1. Grammar Practice

01. Dogs should have _____ own kennels outside the house.

- a) its
- b) his
- c) theirs
- d) their
- e) her

02. I can't find _____ pen. Can you lend me _____?

- a) my - my
- b) my - your
- c) mine - his
- d) my - her
- e) my - yours

03. This is _____ cup, _____ is pink.

- a) his - hers
- b) his - her
- c) my - her
- d) mine - hers
- e) your - her

04. _____ cat has _____ own corner in this room.

- a) my - it
- b) our - its
- c) our - hers
- d) it - our
- e) his - it

05. Don't use _____ comb. Use _____.

- a) mine - yours
- b) his - my
- c) my - yours
- d) her - your
- e) your - her

3.2. Reading Practice

TEXT 3

A reader's best friend

A month ago, eight-year-old Connor Schultz could read forty-five words a minute. Today he's up to ninety-three. The reason? A four-year-old longhaired dachshund named Ruby who, once a week, visits Connor's school in Schenectady, New York, and sits with him while he reads aloud. She



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doesn't judge or correct him, and Connor has an audience he feels comfortable reading to.

Ruby is one of sixteen thousand certified therapy dogs participating in reading-assistance programs at schools and libraries across America, as educators have begun exploring the calming effect dogs have on us. "As words spread and test scores improve, requests for visits from therapy dogs have been pouring in. "We get calls every day," says Ursula Kemp, president of New Jersey's Therapy Dogs International. And Utah-based Intermountain Therapy Animals has close to a thousand three hundred dogs registered in its reading assistance program.

PHILIPS, Matthew. Newsweek. New York, p. 6, Dez 18, 2006.

01. According to the text, Connor feels comfortable reading to Ruby because she

- a) barks only when he reads silently.
- b) won't criticize him.
- c) compliments him when he finishes.
- d) sleeps soundly while he is reading.
- e) interrupts him gently whenever he makes a mistake.

02. The text says that requests for visits from therapy dogs are

- a) usually rejected.
- b) in decline.
- c) disregarded.
- d) promptly accepted.
- e) on the rise.

03. Educators have started using dogs in their reading activities because they make people feel

- a) less nervous.
- b) protected.
- c) frightened.
- d) happier.
- e) more interested.

04. Based on the text, match the numbers on the left with the information on the below:

- I. 16,000
- II. 93
- III. 45
- IV. 4
- V. 8

- () Ruby's age.
- () Connor's age.
- () number of dogs registered in reading assistance programs in America.
- () number of words Connor used to read in a minute.
- () number of words Connor can currently read in a minute.



The correct sequence, from top to bottom, is

- a) V, III, II, IV e I.
- b) IV, V, I, III e II.
- c) IV, III, V, II e I.
- d) III, I, IV, II e V.
- e) I, IV, III, II e V.

05. The word “improve” (l. 10) is closest in meaning to:

- a) get easier.
- b) get worse.
- c) get better.
- d) improvise.
- e) are published.

06. The only pair of opposites is in alternative

- a) “close to” (l. 13) — about.
- b) “begun” (l. 9) — started.
- c) “comfortable” (l. 6) — pleased.
- d) “aloud” (l. 4) —silently.
- e) “sits” (l. 4) — lies.

New Words:

TEXT 4



01. Put the following sentences in the order they take place in the cartoon:

- A. The dog sympathizes deeply with the bird.
- B. The bird kicks the boy.
- C. The bird watches a turkey cooking inside a microwave oven.
- D. The bird jumps down from the dog's house.
- E. The bird tells the dog about the human behavior.

The correct sequence, from top to bottom, is in alternative

- a) B-A-C-D-B
- b) E-C-D-B-A
- c) A-D-C-E-B
- d) C-B-E-A-D
- e) C-E-A-D-B

02. The dog thinks that the act of killing the turkey is

- a) humane
- b) bizarre
- c) natural
- d) expected
- e) reasonable

03. When the bird kicks him, the boy seems to be

- a) puzzled
- b) worried
- c) horrified
- d) scared
- e) understanding

04. The pronoun "they" used in the cartoon refers to



- a) birds
- b) cooks
- c) humans
- d) hunters
- e) housewives

05. The expression “used to kill” (4th picture) describes a/an

- a) ongoing activity
- b) universal truth
- c) habit in the present
- d) habit in the past
- e) single action in the past

New Words:



4. ARTIGOS

4.1. Grammar Practice

01. _____ architect is a person who designs buildings.

- a) -
- b) A
- c) An
- d) The

02. _____ clever politician never promises too much.

- a) -
- b) A
- c) An
- d) The

03. _____ cats are domestic animals.

- a) -
- b) A
- c) An
- d) The

04. It's _____ very good juice, isn't it?

- a) -
- b) A
- c) An
- d) The

05. _____ Karine wants to be a nurse.

- a) -
- b) A
- c) An
- d) The

06. Dani was reading _____ Dickens novel.

- a) -
- b) A
- c) An
- d) The

07. I saw _____ small plane that flew low over the trees.

- a) -
- b) A
- c) An
- d) The

08. If you have problems, Joana is _____ person you can ask to help you.

- a) -



- b) A
- c) An
- d) The

09. _____ Japanese admire _____ Chinese traditions.

- a) - / the
- b) The / -
- c) The / the
- d) The / an

10. _____ J sisters are famous in New York.

- a) -
- b) A
- c) An
- d) The

11. Have you taken _____ letters off the shelf?

- a) -
- b) A
- c) An
- d) The

12. A: Who's at _____ door?

B: It's _____ postman.

- a) - / the
- b) The / -
- c) The / the
- d) The / an

4.2. Reading Practice

TEXT 5

Viva la Vida

I used to rule the world
Seas would rise when I gave the word
Now in the morning and I sleep alone
Sweep the streets I used to own
I used to roll the dice
Feel the fear in my enemy's eyes
Listen as the crowd would sing
"Now the old king is dead! Long live the king!"
One minute I held the key
Next the walls were closed on me
And I discovered that my castles stand
Upon pillars of salt and pillars of sand



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[...]

MARTIN, C. Viva la vida, Coldplay. In: Viva la vida or Death and all his friends. Parlophone, 2008.

01. Letras de músicas abordam temas que, de certa forma, podem ser reforçados pela repetição de trechos ou palavras. O fragmento da canção Viva la vida, por exemplo, permite conhecer o relato de alguém que:

- a) costumava ter o mundo aos seus pés e, de repente, se viu sem nada.
- b) almeja o título de rei e, por ele, tem enfrentado inúmeros inimigos.
- c) causa pouco temor a seus inimigos, embora tenha muito poder.
- d) limpava as ruas e, com seu esforço, tornou-se rei de seu povo.
- e) tinha a chave para todos os castelos nos quais desejava morar.

New Words:

TEXT 6

01. Considering the popular saying

"Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime", one might correctly state that:

- (01) all fishermen are liars.
- (02) it is better to teach somebody how to get the food than to give food to this person.
- (04) teachers and fishermen give food to people.
- (08) if you give a fish to a man he will eat only fish his entire life.
- (16) hungry people ought to know how to fish.

New Words:



5. THERE TO BE

5.1. Grammar Practice

01. _____ uncountable problems when I arrived here.

- a) There is
- b) There was
- c) There are
- d) There were
- e) Is there

02. _____ some strange things in the water. Don't drink it.

- a) There was
- b) There aren't
- c) Is there
- d) There are
- e) There

03. _____ an interesting reality show on channel 3. Let's watch it tonight!

- a) There is
- b) There are
- c) There was
- d) There is not
- e) There were

04. _____ any Michael Jackson's cds in that store?

- a) Is there
- b) There were
- c) There are
- d) Was there
- e) Were there

05. _____ any vegetables in the fridge. Let's buy some.

- a) There are
- b) There isn't
- c) There weren't
- d) There aren't
- e) There wasn't

5.2. Reading Practice

TEXT 7



01. Baseado no conteúdo da tira acima é correto afirmar:

- (01) Calvin estava irritado com sua mãe
- (02) A mãe de Calvin não queria falar com ele
- (04) Calvin sujou o chão da sala
- (08) Calvin perguntou ao pai se poderia brincar com o cachorro
- (16) O pai de Calvin ficou irritado com a gritaria

New Words:

TEXT 8

Cooking without gas

Foundation for Sustainable Technologies (FoST), Nepal In many places in the world, dependable, affordable energy is still a scarce resource. Case in point: Nepal, which has no fossil fuel sources of its own. Here, all gas and oil must be imported - and shortages are commonplace. It was during just such a shortage in 1995 that Sanu Kaji Shrestha came up with an idea that blossomed into the Foundation for Sustainable Technology (FoST): making



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fuel from waste. Shrestha developed a technology for repurposing ordinary sawdust and waste paper as pressed briquettes, which can be used as a smokeless cooking fuel. FoST trains people to make their own briquettes, helping them to save money and providing them with an energy source they can count on, as well as helping to preserve the country's woodlands, which had been previously tapped for fuel.

Shrestha has used the World Challenge 2007 prize money to develop a briquette press that is much less labor intensive: it can even be worked by a single person, including those whose disabilities might have made the previous technology too physically difficult to use. He is also actively investigating other sustainable fuel options, creating prototypes of low energy cooking devices along with innovative stoves that are designed to provide hot water on tap – a luxury in Nepal today but, perhaps, soon to be a reality.

COOKING without gas. Newsweek, New York. Nov 24, 2008 p. 11. "sawdust" (l. 9): pó de serra.

01. About the fuel made by (FoST), it's correct to say that it:

- a) produces lots of smoke
- b) is no good for cooking food
- c) provokes deforestation
- d) is made from useless materials or substances
- e) requires a lot of money to be produced

02. Analyze the following questions:

- I. Why doesn't Nepal have any kind of fossil fuel? (l.2-3).
- II. How did the Foundation for Sustainable Technology (FoST) start?
- III. Which foreign foundation helps FoST protect the environment?
- IV. When is Nepal expected to have hot water on tap?

The questions above have answers in the lines indicated in the parentheses on the right in

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

03. The expression "came up with" should be understood as:

- a) had
- b) decided
- c) returned
- d) dismissed
- e) went up

04. The adjective "single" means:

- a) short
- b) chosen
- c) only one



- d) not married
- e) separated

New Words:





6. PRESENTE SIMPLES

6.1. Grammar Practice

01. It _____ here that the police _____ more trouble in the city.

- a) say - expects
- b) says - expect
- c) say - expect
- d) says - expects
- e) sayes - expect

02. I _____ this exhibition open.

- a) declare
- b) declares
- c) declaries
- d) to declare
- e) declaring

03. A: We _____ in difficult times.

B: I _____.

- a) live / agrees
- b) lives / agrees
- c) live / agree
- d) lives / agree
- e) living / agree

04. Chris _____ off his coat when he _____ in.

- a) doesn't takes / come
- b) doesn't take / comes
- c) don't take / comes
- d) don't take / come
- e) doesn't takes / comes

05. I _____ to the bank on Fridays, but Robert _____.

- a) never goes / always do
- b) never go / does always
- c) go never / always does
- d) never goes / always does
- e) never go / always does

06. Your father _____ on going with us.

- a) insisties
- b) insists
- c) doesn't insists
- d) insisting
- e) insist

07. We _____ the afternoons watching good films.



- a) spend
- b) to spend
- c) spends
- d) doesn't spend
- e) does spend

08. _____ you _____ something wrong?

- a) does / feel
- b) do / feels
- c) do / feel
- d) does/ feels
- e) feel / do

09. I _____ worried about them.

- a) is / always
- b) always / am
- c) are / never
- d) am / always
- e) is / never

10. Tiago _____ his breakfast in ten minutes.

- a) usually / eat
- b) usually / eats
- c) eat / usually
- d) eats / usually
- e) usually / to eat

6.2. Reading Practice

TEXT 9

WHY DO WE SLEEP?

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

Pythons, bats and giant armadillos are among the longest sleepers at over eighteen hours a day. Human babies need sixteen hours, and most of us probably feel we need around eight hours sleep to function well.

Professor Jerry Seigel from the University of California, Los Angeles, conducted a study of the sleep times of a broad range of animals and found that they vary widely. Some, like migrating birds, can survive long periods without sleeping at all. He believes that shows sleep evolved to conserve energy. Jerry Seigel: "It's animals that are needlessly active that will not survive, but animals that are most efficient and use their waking time to do vital functions, and are otherwise asleep that will survive."

Sleep helps make best use of limited resources. In humans, when we're awake, our brain accounts for 20% of the energy we use when just sitting



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around. Sleeping also makes us less likely to get injured and less likely to be detected by predators.

STEWART, Jon. Why do we sleep? Disponível em: <www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/language/wordsinthenews/2009/09/090911_witn_sleep.shtml>. Acesso em: 10 jul. 2010. "armadillos" (l. 4): tatus.

01. Constituem respostas verdadeiras para a pergunta em destaque aquelas contidas nos seguintes fragmentos: "WHY DO WE SLEEP?"

(01) "Phyttons, bats and giant armadillos are among the longest sleepers"

(02) "Professor Jerry Seigel [...] conducted a study of the sleep times of a broad range of animals and found that they vary widely."

(04) "that shows sleep evolved to conserve energy."

(08) "Sleep helps make best use of limited resources."

(16) "Sleeping also makes us less likely to get injured and less likely to be detected by predators.".

02. De acordo com o texto, pode-se afirmar:

(01) O tempo de sono é proporcional ao tamanho do animal

(02) Os bebês, geralmente, dormem mais que os morcegos

(04) Os animais que dormem muito geralmente têm vida longa

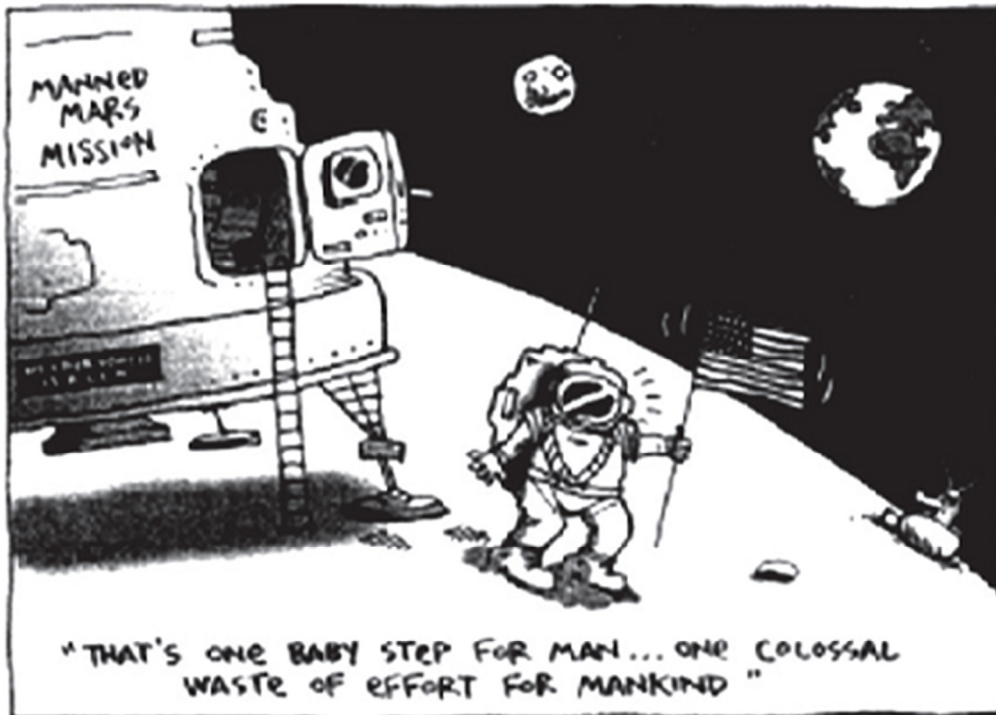
(08) O tatu gigante é um dos animais mais dorminhocos que existem

(16) Os bebês precisam dormir o dobro de horas que os adultos provavelmente dormem

(32) As aves migratórias conseguem sobreviver, ficando acordadas durante longos períodos

New Words:

TEXT 10



THAT's one... Newsweek. New York, p.12, 2009.

01. The author of this charge thinks that the NASA space program

- a) should be encouraged
- b) is not worthwhile
- c) is not a waste of time
- d) can improve scientific studies
- e) will surely help mankind

New Words:



7. PRESENTE CONTÍNUO

7.1. Grammar Practice

01. The patient _____ his medicines because he _____ to be ill again.

- a) isn't taking / doesn't want
- b) is taking / wants
- c) is taking / doesn't want
- d) is takeing / don't want
- e) are taking / don't want

02. Rebeca _____ everyday to achieve something that is physically impossible.

- a) are working out
- b) are worked out
- c) is work out
- d) is working out
- e) is to working out

03. There's a video in Youtube which _____ people how to eat ants. People _____ these strange instructions.

- a) teaches / are following
- b) teaching / are following
- c) teach / is following
- d) teaches / is following
- e) teaches / is

04. Although they _____ a divorce, the movie _____ filmed normally.

- a) is facing / is being
- b) is facing / are being
- c) are facing / is bing
- d) are facing / is being
- e) are facing / is bing

05. Cell phones _____ popular and popular and people _____ new uses to it, as cameras for example.

- a) are becomeing / are creating
- b) are becoming / are creating
- c) are becoming / is creating
- d) is becoming / are creating
- e) is becoming / is creating

06. A: Who _____?

B: Ana. She _____ to stay with us for a week. I _____ to get her flight number.

A: Tell her we _____ for her anxiously.



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- a) you are calling / is coming / am trying / are waiting
- b) are you calling / is comeing / am trying / are waiting
- c) are you calling / is coming / am tring / are waiting
- d) are you calling / is coming / am trying / are waiting
- e) are you calling / is coming / is trying / are wait

07. Pedro _____ on the net. I always _____ him not to talk to strangers. He _____ it's not safe.

- a) are surfing / am telling / knows
- b) are surfing / am telling / know
- c) is surfing / am tell / knows
- d) is surfing / am telling / know
- e) is surfing / am telling / knows

7.2. Reading Practice

TEXT 11

Preserving the Essence of Life

Once considered an unlimited resource free for the taking, clean water is becoming a scarce and valuable commodity. Though most countries still have adequate supplies, continued exhaustion of wells and springs, wasteful use, and pollution will reduce what is available in the future. As economies in Asia, Africa, and Latin America develop, competition for water between industry and agriculture will likely intensify, driving up its cost.

With more than a third of the world's harvest grown on irrigated land, price wars over water can make food more expensive. In addition, modern agriculture requires more water than any other activity, accounting for 70 to 80 percent of all use. If farmers are forced to cut back, they will have to find new agrarian strategies. In the past, dams, reservoirs, and aqueducts delivered water to meet increased demand.

Today, however, economic and environmental costs generate opposition to new construction in many places. To have enough water permanently, we now must pay more attention to using it efficiently and keeping it cleaner as we do so.

National Geographic, October 2009.

01. A palavra "exhaustion" pode ser melhor substituída por:

- a) considerable reduction
- b) augment
- c) partial expansion
- d) total preservation
- e) main operation

02. Examine o texto. De acordo com o mesmo, quais as possíveis consequências da falta de água?



- I. uso excessivo
- II. guerras de preços
- III. poluição
- IV. novas estratégias agrárias
- V. comida mais cara

The CORRECT options are:

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

03. Qual passagem melhor resume o texto 11?

- a) Para evitarmos a escassez de água, devemos usá-la de forma adequada
- b) Embora as pessoas pensem que as fontes de água são eternas, elas não estão por todo planeta
- c) Devido a fatores externos, como o desenvolvimento da agricultura mundial, a água está sendo cada vez melhor utilizada
- d) Não há água suficiente para todas as nações poderosas, o que pode no futuro gerar guerras
- e) Se fazendeiros interromperem a irrigação de suas imensas plantações ainda poderemos ter água no futuro

New Words:

TEXT 12

Chile's San Jose Mine's Disaster

Workers complete second hole to send clothes, medicine and games to men who face long wait to be rescued

The 33 Chilean miners who have been trapped underground for three weeks have been told that they may not be rescued until the end of the year. The health minister, Jaime Mañalich, said the men accepted the news tranquilly during talks with the Chilean president, Sebastián Piñera.

"During a conversation with his Excellency the president of the republic, we were pretty much able to tell them and they've accepted that they're not going to be rescued before Fiestas Patrias [Chile's independence day celebrations on 18th September],".

The miners have lost approximately 10kg each after having survived on half a glass of milk and two portions of canned tuna every 48 hours until supplies



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ran out. They have been told to watch their weight to ensure they keep their waists below 90cm to facilitate their rescue.

The men sent samples of water from underground tanks to the surface for testing, and rescuers are sending down fortified mineral water. The miners are in good health, but officials are looking for ways to help ease the psychological pressure. They plan to set up special lighting in the tunnel to mimic night and day to help the miners sleep.

Until now, the miners have used vehicle batteries to power lights and charge their helmet lamps. The miners and their relatives are exchanging letters through the tube. "You have no idea how much my soul ached to have been underground and unable to tell you I was alive," Edison Pena said in a letter to his family. "The most difficult thing is not being able to see you."

(Disponível em <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/August/26/trapped-chilean-miners-wait-rescue>)

01. Considerando o texto acima, é possível afirmar que Edson Pena é:

- a) Um mineiro chileno que conversou diretamente com o Presidente Sebastián Piñera
- b) Um representante dos mineiros responsável pelo contato com o ministro da saúde chileno
- c) Um membro da equipe de resgate dos 33 mineiros chilenos
- d) Um mineiro que enviou uma carta para sua família relatando o que ele passou
- e) Um dos 32 mineiros que ficaram presos em uma mina no Chile por causa de um acidente

02. Segundo o texto, os mineiros:

- a) Estão em número de 33 e ficaram soterrados em uma mina no Chile depois que uma explosão bloqueou a passagem deles de volta para a superfície
- b) Estarão de volta à superfície somente no final de 2010
- c) Estão sendo alimentados com água mineral fortificada e frutas, como uvas que, por seu tamanho reduzido, passam mais facilmente pelo estreito buraco aberto feito para ajudá-los
- d) Têm que vigiar seu peso para que sejam mais facilmente resgatados
- e) Recebem mantimentos e recursos (como água e alimentos) por um buraco de setecentos metros de largura aberto a partir da superfície que atingiu o local onde estão

03. Ainda de acordo com o texto, seria incorreto afirmar que os mineiros:

- a) Perderam exatos 10 quilos cada para que ficassem com a cintura com a circunferência abaixo de 90 centímetros de modo a facilitar seu próprio resgate
- b) Receberam através do presidente de seu país a notícia de que não seriam resgatados antes das celebrações do dia da independência
- c) Ainda mantêm o corpo em boa forma
- d) Se alimentam e se comunicam através de um estreito buraco de 700 metros de profundidade que faz contato com a superfície



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e) Trocam cartas com os familiares através do estreito buraco aberto para ajudá-los

04. Segundo o texto, seria coerente afirmar que:

a) Os mineiros reagiram com desespero quando receberam do ministro da saúde a notícia de que ficariam presos ainda após o dia da independência do Chile

b) Uma sonda de 700 metros foi aberta ao custo de 1 milhão e setecentos mil dólares para enviar mantimentos aos mineiros

c) A NASA enviou experts em sobrevivência em condições extremas ao Chile para ajudar no resgate dos mineiros presos no subsolo.

d) O fator mais preocupante era a condição física dos mineiros, considerando que muitos deles já estavam sendo tratados com remédios antidepressivos mesmo antes do acidente ocorrer

e) O presidente da nação se encarregou de avisar aos mineiros do tempo que terão teriam que esperar até que sejam fossem resgatados

New Words:



8. LEITURA E COMPREENSÃO DE TEXTOS

8.1. Reading Practice

TEXT 13

Sa Pa initiative enters World.

Challenge Awards finals

The mountainous region of Sa Pa in northern Vietnam is an invaluable storehouse of medicinal plants — many of which have been used for centuries by the local population. Sa Pa Essentials was established to protect these species from the increasing threat of over-harvesting while at the same time boosting incomes and improving lives within the community.

Having identified active ingredients through traditional knowledge as well as scientific testing, Sa Pa Essentials encourages sustainable cultivation of medicinal species. It then extracts, processes and markets essential oils from the plants, ensuring at every stage that the communities' intellectual property rights are respected.

Do Thi Thu Ha, Director of Sa Pa Essentials, said that products processed from herbs are brand new ones which have never existed in the market before. The company's herbal products are available in New Zealand Japan and the Republic of Korea, not in Vietnam. The price for an essential oil vial is around \$8 abroad. However, Ha said that these products will soon be sold in Hanoi and in Sa Pa town.

SA PA initiative enters world. Challenge Awards finals. Disponível em:

<<http://english.vietnamnet.vn/tech/2007/11/754730/>>.

Acesso em: 20 de maio de 2010.

01. About the region of Sa Pa, it's correct to say that it is:

- a) very dry.
- b) unhealthy.
- c) a flat area.
- d) uninhabited.
- e) scovered with big hills.

02. Fill in the parentheses with T (True) or F (False). Among some of the advantages of the Sa Pa Essentials, it's stated in the text that it:

- () combines traditional knowledge with scientific procedures.
- () prevents the medicinal plants from being collected exhaustively.
- () helps the local population lead a better life.
- () exports young plants of their medicinal species to many parts of the world.

According to the text, the correct sequence, from top to bottom, is

- a) F F T T
- b) F T F T
- c) T F T F
- d) T T T F
- e) T T T T



03. When it is sold _____, a small bottle of the Sa Pa essential costs _____.

The alternative that, according to the text, completes this sentence correctly is:

- a) in Sa Pa town — less than eight dollars.
- b) in a foreign country — about eight dollars.
- c) in Hanoi — approximately eighteen dollars.
- d) in Japan and Korea — nearly eighty dollars.
- e) in New Zealand — over eighteen dollars.

04. The phrase “boosting incomes” should be understood as:

- a) increasing people’s money.
- b) improving the government’s sales.
- c) helping people feel more confident.
- d) cutting down on people’s salary.
- e) rising the business popularity.

05. The only alternative in which there is no pair of opposites is:

- a) “invaluable” (l. 2) — useless.
- b) “same” (l. 6) — different.
- c) “traditional” (l. 8) — modern.
- d) “ensuring” (l. 12) — assuring.
- e) “sold” (l. 20) — bought

06. (ADAPTADA) The expression “however” (l. 19) has the same meaning of:

- a) so
- b) because
- c) but
- d) according to
- e) therefore

New Words:

TEXT 14



THE REAL DIRT: GETTING FILTHY MAY BE HEALTHY

Dirt - which is thought to contain as many as 1 million species of bacteria per gram — has long had germophobes reaching for the hand soap. After all, the CW holds that bacteria damage the immune system. New research, however, suggests that certain bacteria found in dirt give the immune system a boost — and even make us happier in the process. Researchers at the University of Bristol, England, found that exposing mice to a soil-borne bacterium called *Mycobacterium vaccae* improved their immune systems. It also boosted the production of the mood-regulating brain chemical serotonin just as effectively as antidepressant drugs. Christopher Lowry, the lead author, says that the microbes appear cause immune cells to release cytokines, chemicals that activate nerves that then stimulate the brain. The bacterium has also been used as a tuberculosis vaccine, and in a recent trial in London, it was found to help the emotional health, vitality and mental abilities of cancer patients. That, says Lowry, has researchers “wondering if we shouldn’t all be spending more time playing in the dirt.”

BENNETT, J. *The real dirt: getting filthy may be healthy.*
Newsweek, New York, v. CXLIX, n. 19, May 7, 2007.
“CW” (l. 3) — CW Television Network.

“boost” (l. 4) — aumento, estímulo.

01. Segundo o texto, Christopher Lowry, após pesquisas e experiências, chegou às seguintes conclusões:

- (01) Ratos expostos a uma bactéria encontrada na lama apresentaram uma melhora no sistema imunológico.
- (02) Os germóforos devem lavar as mãos com sabonete várias vezes ao dia.
- (04) A bactéria *Mycobacterium vaccae* é tão eficiente quanto os antidepressivos, pois contribui para o aumento da serotonina.
- (08) A bactéria mencionada no texto melhora a saúde emocional, a vitalidade e as habilidades mentais de pessoas portadoras de câncer.
- (16) As bactérias da lama podem prejudicar o sistema imunológico de pessoas alérgicas.
- (32) Brincar na lama pode vir a ser muito mais saudável do que se imagina.

02. Em relação à linguagem do texto, é correto afirmar:

- (01) “filthy” (título) está empregado como sinônimo de very dirty.
- (02) “is thought” (l. 1) indica uma ação na voz passiva.
- (04) “bacteria” (l. 2) e “mice” (l. 8) estão na forma plural.



- (08) "found" (l. 14) refere-se ao tempo presente.
(16) "that" (l. 7) e "That" (l. 26) estão funcionando como pronomes relativos.
(32) "trial" (l. 24) pode ser substituído, no texto, por experiment.

TEXT 15

THERAPY: CRAZY FOR THE GAME

Presented with a patient suffering from personality ailments like schizophrenia, depression and bipolar disorder, most psychiatrists would prescribe medication or counseling. Apparently those aren't the only remedies.

A new documentary, called "Matti per il Calcio" ("Crazy for football"), examines the effects of football on the brain. The film follows a year in the life of I Gabbiano, a Rome football team starring a list of schizophrenics, depressives and bipolars. Dr. Santo Rullo, featured in the film, began using football therapy 14 years ago. By integrating patients into group activities, he expected their symptoms to fade. "The problem is that mental illness is almost always treated first by exclusion," he says. "A group sport helps to facilitate the inclusion of each member." It worked: many of his patients are reintegrating so well they're now struggling to fit the games into their schedules.

NADEAU, B. Therapy: crazy for the game. Newsweek, New York, v. CXLIX, n. 6, p. 7, Feb. 5, 2007.

- "ailments" (l. 12) — doenças.
"to fade" (l. 10) — desaparecer.
"struggling" (l. 13) v. to struggle — lutando.
"schedules" (l. 14) — horários

01. Sobre o documentário "Matti per il Calcio", são verdadeiras as proposições:

- (01) O documentário baseia-se na terapia usada pelo médico Santo Rullo.
(02) O filme foi gravado durante um ano, com I Gabbiano, um famoso jogador de futebol italiano.
(04) A terapia do futebol foi usada inicialmente apenas no tratamento de pessoas fanáticas por futebol.
(08) A terapia do futebol aplicada em pacientes portadores de distúrbios mentais ou psicológicos foi bem sucedida.
(16) A terapia do futebol começou a ser usada há cerca de 40 anos, com pacientes excepcionais.
(32) Pacientes inicialmente diagnosticados com problemas mentais são, quase sempre, excluídos de atividades em grupo.

New Words:



9. PASSADO SIMPLES

9.1. Grammar Practice

01. They _____ to last carnival and _____ all night long.

- a) went / dancing
- b) went / dance
- c) went / danced
- d) go / dance
- e) go / danced

02. They _____ the race because of civil unrest in the country.

- a) postponed
- b) postponed
- c) postpond
- d) postponered
- e) postponing

03. Dr Nancy Chabot _____ Mercury _____ “under-appreciated”.

- a) say - was
- b) said - were
- c) says - were
- d) said - was
- e) say - didn't be

04. The only star who _____ the Oscar: Russell Crowe.

- a) didn't won
- b) didn't win
- c) don't won
- d) didn't to win
- e) did not won

05. Lady Gaga fans _____ into an anxious excited Monday.

- a) flew
- b) flown
- c) to fly
- d) to flew
- e) didn't flew

06. But the dinner, which _____ place last Thursday, _____ about Apple or Steve Jobs. The dinner, The White House _____, _____ about U.S. innovation in technology and job creation.

- a) took - isn't - said - was
- b) take - wasn't - said - was
- c) took - wasn't - said - was
- d) took - wasn't - say - was
- e) took - wasn't - said - is



07. The hospital _____ the nature of the error and _____ to answer questions.

- a) did not detail - declined
- b) did not detailed - declined
- c) did not detail - decline
- d) did not detailed - decline
- e) did not detail - to decline

9.2. Reading Practice

TEXTO 16

I will always remember my delight when Mrs. Georgia Gilmore — an unlettered woman of unusual intelligence — told how an operator demanded that she get off the bus after paying her fare and board it again by the back door, and then drove away before she could get there. She turned to Judge Carter and said: “When they count the money, they do not know Negro money from white money.”

Martin Luther King, Jr., March 1956

Disponível em: <<http://www.quotegarden.com/mlk-day.html>>. Acesso em: 21 set. 2010.

01. According to this passage, it's correct to say:

- a) Mrs. Gilmore wasn't very clever.
- b) The bus driver was polite to Mrs. Gilmore.
- c) Mrs. Gilmore was illiterate.
- d) Judge Carter arrested Mrs. Gilmore.
- e) Mrs. Gilmore didn't have enough money for the bus fare.

02. It's correct to say that Mrs. Gilmore is a

- a) victim of war.
- b) victim of racism.
- c) victim of child abuse.
- d) survivor of a bus crash.
- e) victorious black politician.

TEXT 17

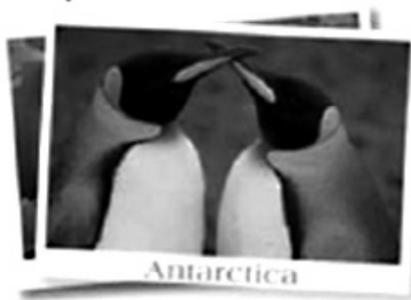
01. Os cartões-postais costumam ser utilizados por viajantes que desejam enviar notícias dos lugares que visitam a parentes e amigos. Publicado no site do projeto ANDRILL, o texto em formato de cartão-postal tem o propósito de:



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Trade postcards with us!



**Be sure to include a postcard stamp,
or we cannot return the postcard!**

correspondence this side only

Send us a postcard in an envelope with your name, your address, a postcard stamp, and what you would like to know about the ANDRILL project, or a question you have about Antarctica, and we'll send a postcard to you from the ice!

POSTCARD

address only; this side

place correct postage here

ARISE

McMurdo Station

Project G-091-M

PSC 469 Box 800

APO AP 96599-1035 U.S.A.

Disponível em: <http://www.meganbergdesigns.com/andrilliceberg07/postcards/index.html>.
Acesso em: 29 jul. 2010 (adaptado).

- a) comunicar o endereço da nova sede do projeto nos Estados Unidos.
- b) convidar colecionadores de cartões-postais a se reunirem em um evento.
- c) anunciar uma nova coleção de selos para angariar fundos para a Antártica.
- d) divulgar às pessoas a possibilidade de receberem um cartão-postal da Antártica.
- e) solicitar que as pessoas visitem o site do mencionado projeto com maior frequência.

New Words:



10. PASSADO CONTÍNUO

10.1. Grammar Practice

01. Robson _____ home when _____ the message.

- a) was driving – was receiving
- b) drove – was receiving
- c) was driving – received
- d) drove – received
- e) was driving – receiving

02. Ana _____ all her thoughts with her husband because she _____ to make anything wrong.

- a) was shared – didn't want
- b) was sharing – didn't wanted
- c) was share – didn't want
- d) was sharing – didn't want
- e) was sharing – didn't wanting

03. Rafael _____ some health problems because he _____ the physiotherapist instructions.

- a) have – was follow
- b) had – was not following
- c) had – was follow
- d) had – was followed
- e) have – following

04. The people of the Middle East _____ to own their histories and determine their futures.

- a) was try
- b) were try
- c) was trying
- d) were trying
- e) were triing

05. Oil companies _____ more bio-fuel to the gasoline and diesel they _____.

- a) were adding - produced
- b) were adding - producing
- c) were add - produced
- d) was adding - produced
- e) was adding - producing

06. We _____ sandwiches and _____ some drinks when Mom _____ the good news.

- a) was making – having – bring
- b) was making – haveing – brought
- c) was – having – brought



- d) were making – having – brought
- e) were making – have – brought

10.2. Reading Practice

TEXT 18

A bright idea

Burns caused by makeshift kerosene lamps are a common problem in parts of Sri Lanka, where a fifth of the population has no access to electricity. These accidents often cause severe pain, scarring and sometimes even death. "As a surgeon for many years I was witnessing these horrible injuries," says Dr Wijaya Godakumbura, winner of World Challenge 2009. "I must do something," Dr Godakumbura recalls thinking.

And true to his profession, the doctor came up with a solution, a means of prevention. His idea was simple: to design and produce safe inexpensive lamps from recycled glass that help limit the burn risks of kerosene lamps. Previously in Sri Lanka, the only ones on offer were old light bulbs, which could easily break and fall over, spreading fire.

Setting up a production line for the lamps with their simple shape cost less than 300 dollars. Now, over 1500 of the doctor's safe lamps can be manufactured each day at a cost less than 40 cents per lamp. So far, over 20 800,000 safe lamps have been delivered to people throughout Sri Lanka, free of charge. A bright idea.

Disponível em:

< <http://www.theworldchallenge.co.uk/2009-winner.php> >.

Acesso em: 21 set. 2010. Adaptado. "makeshift" (l. 1): improvisadas.

01. Fill in the parentheses with T (True) or F (False):

- () In some areas of Sri Lanka, part of the population doesn't have electricity.
- () Dr. Godakumbura has discovered a new medical cure for most diseases that affect the poor people in Sri Lanka.
- () The lamps previously offered in Sri Lanka were unsafe to use.
- () The only problem with the new lamps is that the Sri Lanka poor population can't afford them.

According to the text, the correct sequence, from top to bottom, is:

- a) T F T F
- b) T T F F
- c) F T F T
- d) F T T F
- e) T T T T

02. Considering language use in the text, it's correct to say:

- a) The word "where" (l. 2) expresses manner.
- b) The word "often" (l. 3) is a frequency adverb.



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- c) The verb form “I was witnessing” (l. 5) describes an action in the present time.
- d) The word “that” (l. 9) refers to “idea” (l. 8).
- e) The word “people” (l. 15) is a singular noun.

03. According to the text, it is correct to say that:

- a) Dr. Godakumbura won a prize because of his worry to help people from Sri Lanka.
- b) The burns were only caused by cheap electric lamps.
- c) The accidents hardly ever caused injuries.
- d) The lamps created by Dr. Godakumbura cost less than 300 dollars each.
- e) 20 800,000 safe lamps exploded causing damages to people throughout Sri Lanka.

New Words:

TEXT 19



SHULTZ, Jeff; SCARDELLI, Henry. Betty and Veronica. *Double digest magazine*. Canada, n. 95, p. 57, 2001

01. About the girl, Li'l Jinx, in the comic strip, it's correct to say that she:

- a) usually invites her friends for dinner.
- b) doesn't like spinach.
- c) loves it when her mother makes spinach pie.
- d) would like to have spinach pie for dinner more often.
- e) is apologizing for not having invited Greg for dinner.

02. Li'l Jinx and Greg are playing checkers:

- a) outdoors.
- b) at the table.
- c) in the yard.
- d) on the floor.
- e) in the kitchen.



11. PLURAL DO SUBSTANTIVO

11.1. Grammar Practice

01. Elton went to the open air market and brought: _____,
_____ and _____.

- a) tomatoes – potatoes – kilos of carrot
- b) tomatos – potatoes – kilos of carrot
- c) tomatoes – potatos – kilos of carrot
- d) tomatoes – potatoes – kiloos of carrot
- e) tomatos – potatoes – kiloos of carrots

02. _____ should buy more movie _____
to see their favorite _____.

- a) people – ticket – film
- b) people – tickets – films
- c) person – tickets – film
- d) person – ticket – film
- e) person – tickets – films

03. The child saw the sheep running after the mouse.

Putting this sentence in the plural we have:

- a) The children saw the sheep running after the mice.
- b) The children saw the sheep running after the mouses.
- c) The children saw the sheeps running after the mice.
- d) The childs saw the sheep running after the mice.
- e) The childs saw the sheeps running after the mice.

04. They could find other _____ to cover as many _____ at the
same cost.

The words that complete the sentence correctly are:

- a) ways – persons
- b) ways – people
- c) way – person
- d) ways – person
- e) ways – peoples

05. Last year– just 850,000 _____ changed _____, but with
nearly one million _____ currently for sale.

- a) propertyes – hands – homes
- b) property – –hands – homes
- c) properties – hand – homes
- d) properties – hands – home
- e) properties – –hands – homes

11.2. Reading Practice



TEXT 20

NEVER STOP MOVING

When pain gets in the way of doing the things you enjoy, try Aleve. Only Aleve* has the strength to stop body, joint, back and arthritis pain all day with just two pills. It would take twice as many Advil or four times as many Tylenol to do that. For all day pain-free movement, nothing helps your body better than Aleve.

** Among OTC brands.*

† Use as directed for minor arthritis pain.

*Comparison to Advil and Extra Strength Tylenol
based on minimum label dosing for 24 hours.*

© 2009 Bayer HealthCare LLC.

01. O texto Never stop moving é:

- a) um cartaz da Bayer Health Care alertando sobre artrite.
- b) uma propaganda do medicamento Aleve Liquid Gels para alívio da dor.
- c) uma nota explicativa sobre a importância do movimento corporal e a ação de Aleve.
- d) um anúncio do gel Aleve cuja fórmula proporciona o mesmo efeito que o Tylenol.
- e) um folder que informa sobre a relação movimento/força/ medicação.

02. Aleve promete:

- a) relaxar os músculos das costas por meio de massagem com o gel.
- b) reduzir a dor nas articulações com o uso de dois comprimidos semanais.
- c) interromper a dor no corpo quando associado ao Advil.
- d) ser eficaz na cura da artrite quando associado à atividade física.
- e) deixar o corpo sem dor para movimentar-se por todo o dia.

03. A voz do produtor do texto ao afirmar Never stop moving expressa:

- a) proibição.
- b) capacidade.
- c) permissão.
- d) recomendação.
- e) possibilidade.

04. Sobre os sentidos de expressões no texto, assinale a afirmativa correta:

- a) Em Only Aleve has the strength to stop, o vocábulo sublinhado tem o sentido de advantage.
- b) Never stop moving (título) é o mesmo que never stop to move.
- c) A expressão gets in the way deve ser entendida como procurar o caminho.
- d) Em nothing helps your body o vocábulo sublinhado pode ser substituído por anything.
- e) twice as many significa o dobro.

New Words:

TEXT 21



KPNG. You're out of shape, Smith. Disponível em: <http://www.CartoonStock.com>. Acesso em: 11 jul. 2008.

01. São perguntas que encontram resposta no "cartoon" em destaque:

- (01) How fit is Smith?
- (02) Which floor is the office on?
- (04) When does Smith have to get to work?
- (08) Why can't Smith use the elevator anymore?
- (16) What does the other man in the picture tell Smith to do?
- (32) How long does it take to climb the building and get to the office?
- (64) Who asks Smith to use the stairs instead of the elevator?



12. GRAU DOS ADJETIVOS

12.1. Grammar Practice

01. I think that's _____ film I've ever seen.

- a) the funnier than
- b) the funny
- c) the funniest
- d) the funnier
- e) funniest

02. Is football the _____ sport in China?

- a) most popular
- b) much popular
- c) popularest
- d) more popular
- e) popular

03. Vegetables are _____ today _____ last week.

- a) more cheaper - than
- b) cheaper - than
- c) more cheap - than
- d) cheapest
- e) more cheapest

04. I think Murilo is _____ intelligent person in the group.

- a) more
- b) the more
- c) more than
- d) the most
- e) most

05. Don't you think there are _____ things to do on holidays than playing video game all day?

- a) better
- b) better than
- c) gooder
- d) bestest
- e) best

06. Summer is _____ season in Brazil.

- a) the hottest
- b) hotter than
- c) hot
- d) the hot
- e) hottest than

07. Siberia has one of the _____ weather of the world.



- a) worst
- b) worse than
- c) worstest
- d) bad
- e) badest

08. The Everest is _____ the Aconcagua.

- a) the highest
- b) highest than
- c) the higher than
- d) higher than
- e) higher

09. Last week we had _____ day in New York, the temperature was -18°C .

- a) the colder
- b) colder
- c) colder than
- d) the cold
- e) the coldest

10. To fall from a motorcycle is _____ to fall from a bicycle.

- a) the painfulllest
- b) more painful
- c) the most painful
- d) painfuller than
- e) more painful than

12.2. Reading Practice

TEXT 22

BIOMEDICINE: HARD OF SEEING

Call it the contact lens of hearing aids. Researchers at Otologics, a Colorado firm, have come up with a hearing aid that is surgically implanted behind the ear, out of sight. The device consists of a microphone that picks up sound and transmits it to a piston implanted in the middle ear, which transfers the vibrations to the tiny bones of the inner ear.

The device doesn't offer better hearing – it reproduces a narrower range of frequencies than conventional hearing aids, and users did slightly worse in word-comprehension tests. But subjects reported that the sound was more "natural." The device, which is available in Europe and in clinical trials in the United States, works in the shower or the pool and doesn't have to be taken off before bed. But the battery must be recharged nightly, via a transmitter strapped to the user's head, for sixty minutes or more. The implant requires general anesthesia and must be replaced in five to 20 years. The price: \$19,000 (surgery included).



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SALCITO, K. Biomedicine: Hard of seeing. Newsweek, New York, v. CL, n. 13, p. 9, Sep. 24, 2007.

“strapped” (l. 12) v. to strap — enfaixado, amarrado.

01. De acordo com as informações contidas no texto, pode-se afirmar:

(01) Alguns pesquisadores, em Colorado, criaram lentes de contato de última geração a fim de ajudar deficientes auditivos e visuais.

(02) O aparelho fabricado para deficientes auditivos deve ser implantado atrás da orelha.

(04) O novo invento é a prova d’água e pode ser usado ininterruptamente.

(08) A bateria do aparelho deve ser recarregada todas as noites por, no mínimo, uma hora.

(16) O aparelho implantado, segundo os pacientes, reproduz um som mais natural.

(32) O dispositivo foi considerado muito caro para os deficientes visuais ou auditivos, apesar da inclusão dos custos da cirurgia.

02. Quanto ao uso da linguagem no texto, é correto afirmar:

(01) “which” (l.9) e “which” (l. 4) referem-se, respectivamente, a “sound” (l. 3) e a “sound” (l. 8).

(02) “better” (l. 6) e “worse” (l. 7) são formas comparativas de good e badly, respectivamente.

(04) “hearing” (l. 7) e “word-comprehension” (l. 8) funcionam como adjetivos.

(08) “subjects” (l. 8) pode ser substituído, sem modificar o sentido, por people involved in the experiments.

(16) “shower” (l. 10) tem o mesmo significado que snowy weather.

(32) “must” (l. 11) expressa um conselho.

New Words:

TEXT 23

TWO MORE REPS, MA!

Doctors once worried that weight lifting could damage a kid’s growth plates. But recent studies show that when it’s done in moderation, possible benefits include increased bone density and reduced risk of diabetes. Recently the U.S. National School Fitness Foundation began placing child-size weight machinery in nearly 80 elementary schools across the country. Many U.S. gyms are also catching on to the trend, dropping their membership age from 18 to 14. Dr. Jordan Metzl, medical director of the Manhattan-based Sports



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Medicine Institute for young Athletes, says, "Training makes sports safer by getting kids' bodies prepared."

Non-athletes could actually be the ones to benefit most. With obesity on the rise, experts say weight training is also a way to motivate heavier kids who are less at ease on the playing field. Still, experts say weight training shouldn't take the place of cardiovascular activities; the American College of Sports Medicine suggests lifting no more than three nonconsecutive days a week. Overdoing it can injure growth plates and cause muscle sprains.

GERDES, L. Two more reps, ma! Newsweek, New York, p.7, Feb. 16, 2004.

"weight lifting" (l. 1) — levantamento de peso, musculação.

"plates" (l. 2) — placas.

01. Sobre a musculação moderada para adolescentes, de acordo com o texto, pode-se afirmar:

(01) Reduz o risco de diabetes e aumenta a densidade da massa óssea.

(02) Beneficia apenas jovens obesos, prejudicando o crescimento de adolescentes magros.

(04) Deixa o adolescente melhor condicionado fisicamente e não causa distensões musculares.

(08) Pode ser praticada por jovens a partir dos 14 anos e não mais do que três vezes por semana.

(16) Substitui as atividades aeróbicas, só podendo ser realizada em dias consecutivos, com jovens a partir de 18 anos.

(32) Deve ser obrigatória em todas as escolas e ginásios desportivos a fim de motivar os alunos sedentários.

New Words:



13. PREPOSIÇÕES

13.1. Grammar Exercises

01. During the week, Eric gets up early and goes to bed early _____ night. But normally _____ weekends he sleeps _____ midnight.

- a) at – at – until
- b) at – at – at
- c) at – at – from
- d) in – in – behind
- e) in – at – to

02. It has been raining _____ yesterday.

- a) under
- b) for
- c) in
- d) from
- e) since

03. Marcos lives _____ Simões Filho; we live _____ Guarujá and our parents live _____ a small village near Santos.

- a) at – at – at
- b) on – at – on
- c) in – at – at
- d) in – in – in
- e) on – in – at

04. Sueli lives _____ Amanda's house.

- a) without
- b) above
- c) for
- d) in front of
- e) to

05. "Can I speak _____ Mr. Silva, please?" "I'm sorry, but he's _____ work. But his wife is _____ home. Would you like to talk _____ her?"

- a) to - x - to - at
- b) to - at - at - to
- c) in - to - to - in
- d) at - in - to - to
- e) to - in - in

06. Let's go _____ my office.

- a) to
- b) for
- c) in
- d) at



e) into

07. They lived _____ Florianopolis _____ 2001 _____ 2003, so they lived there _____ two years.

- a) in – from – to – to
- b) in – from – to – for
- c) at – from – to – for
- d) in – for – to – for
- e) in – in – to – for

13.2. Reading Practice

TEXT 24

BABY TALK

What similarities are there between the way that infants acquire their first language and the way that adults acquire a second or foreign language? [...]

To give an adequate answer, we should start by considering some characteristics of our adult minds and the minds of infants. First, what do we have in common? We all have ears and auditory memory and we are all able to imitate sounds. We make connections in our brains between words and the persons, things, situations and actions around us. Subconsciously, we find and develop a theoretical map of the structure of the language.

But a little more thought reveals that the situation of a baby is quite different from ours as adults. First of all, for a baby, the parents are the principal language teachers, while older children and adults can learn a language by themselves, or from any other teacher. You will not learn English from another adult as you learned your language as a baby because your teacher is not your mother, and you are not a baby anymore. Babies are learning about the whole world around them at the same time they are absorbing language, while older children and adults can take advantage of their rational minds and

many diverse situations and experiences during the process of learning a language. Babies do not have another mother tongue in their minds that can interfere with the language being studied. What's more, babies talk about a different set of experiences, which is a very limited set of things. It usually takes two years or more before a baby starts making sense. Babies hear language for more than a year before forming their first words, and their ability to enunciate words grows very gradually. But adults can start speaking in a matter of days under the right circumstances. What's more, in adults there are many variables, such as motivation, attitude about the language and its culture, which are not present in babies. There are even many differences in our abilities as we grow up: younger children, older children and adults of all ages experience many different levels of ability and accomplishment.

Students often feel frustrated with English lessons and teaching materials that seem to take all the fun out of learning the language, which should be a



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perfectly natural and pleasant process. Natural language learning in adults is one thing, but it is absurd to make the leap to saying that it is anything like the way babies learn their first language. With all the differences between the mental processes of learning a first and a second language, you should be wary of teachers and books that promise you will learn as easily as a baby, because, even if it were true, that could actually complicate the process for you!

DIMATTEO, Christopher. Baby talk. Speak up, São Paulo: Peixes, ano XV, n. 188, p. 39, s/d. Adaptado.

01. According to the text:

a) mention the characteristics which are common to adult minds and the minds of infants when learning a language.

b) Concerning their language teachers, explain how the situation of a baby differs from the situation of adults.

02. Summarize what the author says about:

a) The role of the mother tongue in the process of language learning;

b) Babies' ability to enunciate words in comparison with adults' ability when learning a second language;

c) The idea of adults learning a second language the same way babies learn their first language.



03. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions below. Make all the necessary changes.

a) "We [...] have ears and auditory memory and we are [...] able to imitate sounds. Make this sentence negative.

b) "There are even many differences in our abilities as we grow up: [...]". Change the verb forms into the Simple Past Tense.

c) "you will learn as easily as a baby [...]". Rewrite this sentence in the comparative degree of superiority.

04. (Adaptada) Na frase: "Babies hear language for more than a year before forming their first words..."; as palavras destacadas podem ser traduzidas como:

- a) para - depois
- b) por - depois
- c) por - antes
- d) por - em frente de
- e) para - além de

New Words:



TEXT 25

In My Arms

As I hold you in my arms
and you gently rock to sleep.
I try to memorize your face,
your tiny hands and feet.
For I know too soon this moment
will just a memory be ...
You'll be grown and on your own
and no longer needing me
to kiss your hurts and dry your eyes
and rock you till you sleep.
So, I'll treasure every moment
to have memories I can keep.

*SCHWARTZ, Julie. In my arms. Disponível em:
<http://www.scrapbooking-online.com/ideas_B.htm>.
Acesso em: 19 jul. 2010.*

01. Based on the poem, follow the instructions:

a) Identify who the "pronoun you" refers to in this poem.

b) Say what the poet is trying to memorize and why.

c) Mention the special occasions on which the poet will no longer be needed.

02. Fill in the blanks with the alternative that, according to the poem, completes the statements correctly.

- a) "As" (v. 1) can be replaced by _____
(Because / While / Although / Then / Therefore)
b) "For" (v. 5) expresses _____



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(time / choice / contrast / reason / addition)

c) "So" (v. 11) is the same as _____

(Thus / Moreover / Though / Whether / Nevertheless)

New Words:

